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IELTS

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中国雅思预测研究组

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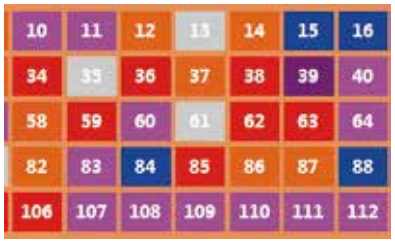

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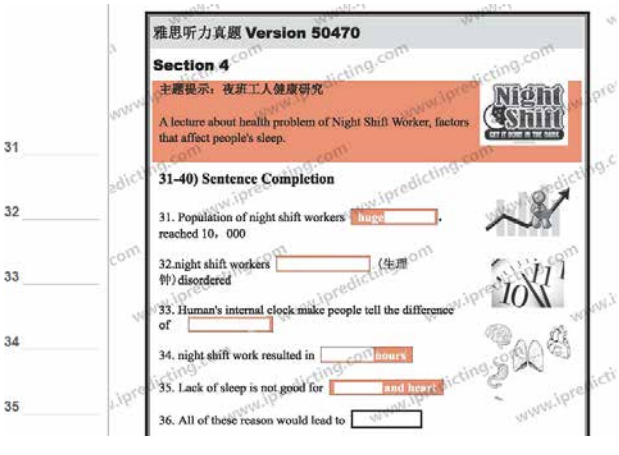

阅读高分的秘密?

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

那是什么，秘密就是：

[1] 你的真题预测系列书上用荧光笔标记的 原文出题点句子

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

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

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

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步骤【3】：**做完全部预测中重点文章套题**。

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步骤【4】：**复习和标记原文出题点(用荧光笔标记)**

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

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

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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SECTION 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13，which are based on Reading Passage 1 on the following pages.

Section A A decibel Hell:

It's not difficult for a person to encounter sound at levels that can cause adverse health effects. During a single day, people living in a typical urban environment can experience a wide range of sounds in many locations, even once-quiet locales have become polluted with noise. In fact, it's difficult today to escape sound completely. In its 1999 Guidelines for Community Noise, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared, "Worldwide, noise-induced hearing impairment is the most prevalent irreversible occupational hazard, and it is estimated that 120 million people worldwide have disabling hearing difficulties." Growing evidence also points to many other health effects of too much volume.

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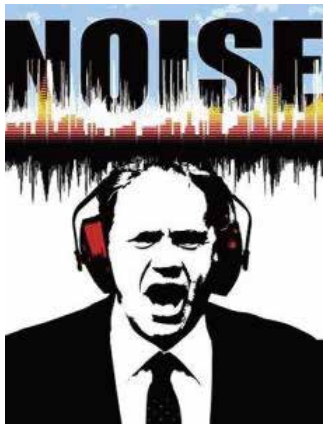
Mark Stephenson, a Cincinnati, Ohio-based senior research audiologist at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), says his agency's definition of hazardous noise is sound that exceeds the time-weighted average of 85 dBA, meaning the average noise exposure measured over a typical eight-hour work day. Other measures and definitions are used for other purposes.



Section B Growing Volume

In the United States, about 30 million workers are exposed to hazardous sound levels on the job, according to NIOSH. Industries having a high number of workers exposed to loud sounds include construction, agriculture, mining, manufacturing, utilities, transportation, and the military.

Noise in U.S. industry is an extremely difficult problem to monitor, acknowledges Craig Moulton, a senior industrial hygienist for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). "Still," he says, "OSHA does require that any employer with workers overexposed to noise provide protection for those employees against the harmful effects of noise. Additionally, employers must implement a continuing, effective hearing conservation program as outlined in OSHA's Noise Standard."

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

Section C Scary Sound Effects

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Numerous scientific studies over the years have confirmed that exposure to certain levels of sound can damage hearing. Prolonged exposure can actually change the structure of the hair cells in the inner ear, resulting in hearing loss. It can also cause tinnitus, a ringing, roaring, buzzing, or clicking in the ears.

NIOSH studies from the mid to late 1990s show that 90% of coal miners have hearing impairment by age 52—compared to 9% of the general population—and 70% of male metal/nonmetal miners will experience hearing impairment by age 60 (Stephenson notes that from adolescence onward, females tend to have better hearing than males). Neitzel says nearly half of all construction workers have some degree of hearing loss. "NIOSH research also reveals that by age twenty-five, the average carpenter's hearing is equivalent to an otherwise healthy fifty-year-old male who hasn't been exposed to noise," he says.

William Luxford, medical director of the House Ear Clinic of St. Vincent Medical Center in Los Angeles, points out one piece of good news: "It's true that continuous noise exposure will lead to the continuation of hearing loss, but as soon as the exposure is stopped, the hearing loss stops. So a change in environment can improve a person's hearing health."

Research is catching up with this anecdotal evidence. In the July 2001 issue of Pediatrics, researchers from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that, based on audiometric testing of 5,249 children as part of the Third National Health and Nutrition, Examination Survey, an estimated 12.5% of American children have noise-induced hearing threshold shifts — or dulled hearing — in one or both ears. Most children with noise-induced hearing threshold shifts have only limited hearing damage, but continued exposure to excessive noise can lead to difficulties with high-frequency sound discrimination. The report listed stereos, music concerts, toys (such as toy telephones and certain rattles), lawn mowers, and fireworks as producing potentially harmful sounds.

Section D Beyond the Ears

The effects of sound don't stop with the ears. Nonauditory effects of noise exposure are those effects that don't cause hearing loss but still can be measured, such as elevated blood pressure, loss of sleep, increased heart rate, cardiovascular

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

constriction, labored breathing, and changes in brain chemistry.

The nonauditory effects of noise were noted as early as 1930 in a study published by E.L. Smith and D.L. Laird in volume 2 of the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America. The results showed that exposure to noise caused stomach contractions in healthy human beings. Reports on noise's nonauditory effects published since that pioneering study have been both contradictory and controversial in some areas. *(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)*

Bronzaft and the school principal persuaded the school board to have acoustical tile installed in the classrooms adjacent to the tracks. The Transit Authority also treated the tracks near the school to make them less noisy. A follow-up study published in the September 1981 issue of the Journal of Environmental Psychology found that children's reading scores improved after these interventions were put in place.

Section E Fighting for Quiet

Anti-noise activists say that Europe and several countries in Asia are more advanced than the United States in terms of combating noise. "Population pressure has prompted Europe to move more quickly on the noise issue than the United States has," Hume says. In the European Union, countries with cities of at least 250,000 people are creating noise maps of those cities to help leaders determine noise pollution policies. Paris has already prepared its first noise maps. The map data, which must be finished by 2007, will be fed into computer models that will help test the sound impact of street designs or new buildings before construction begins.

Activists in other countries say they too want the United States to play a more leading role on the noise issue. But as in other areas of environmental health, merely having a more powerful government agency in place that can set more regulations is not the ultimate answer, according to other experts. Bronzaft stresses that governments worldwide need to increase funding for noise research and do a better job coordinating their noise pollution efforts so they can establish health and environmental policies based on solid scientific research. "Governments have a responsibility to protect their citizens by curbing noise pollution," she says.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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Questions 1-5

Complete the summary below.

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

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

Nowadays it seems difficult for people to avoid the effects of living in a noisy world. Noise is the sound beyond average of 1..... referring to the agency's definition. Scientific studies over the years from the mid to late 1990s have confirmed that exposure to certain levels of sound can cause damage 2 ..... on certain senior age.

From the testing of 5,249 children, those who are constantly exposed to excessive noise may have trouble in 3 ..... sound discrimination. The effects of sound don't stop with the ears, exposure to noise may lead to unease of 4.....in healthy people. Europe has taken steps on the noise issue, big cities of over 250,000 people are creating 5..... to help creating noise pollution policies.

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Questions 6-10

Look at the following researchers and the list of findings below. Match each researcher with the correct finding.

Write the correct letter in boxes 6-10 on your answer sheet.

List of people or orgnisations

A WHO
B William Luxford (the House Ear Clinic),
C Carig Moulton (OSHA)
D Arline Bronzaft
E Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

6 People can change the environment to improve hearing health.

7 Government should continue the research on anti-noise researches with fund

8 companies should be required to protect the employees to avoid noise

9 Noise has posed effect on American children children's hearing ability

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10 noise has seriously affected human being where they live worldwide

Questions 11 -13

11 The board of schools built close to the tracks are convinced to

A moved the classrooms away from the noisy track
B regulated the track usage to a less extent
C utilised a special material into classroom buildings lessening the effect of outside noise
D oganised a team for a follow-up study

12 In the European countries, the big cities' research on noise focuses on

A How to record pollution details of the city on maps
B the impact of noise on population shift in the European cities
C how wide can a city be to avoid noise pollution
D helping the authorities better make a decision on management of the city

13 What is the best title of paragraph 1 ?

A How people cope with noise pollutions
B the fight against the noise with the powerful technology
C The Effects of Living in a Noisy World
D The Effects of noise on children's learning

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SECTION 3

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

Mechanisms of Linguistic Change

A The changes that have caused the most disagreement are those in pronunciation. We have various sources of evidence for the pronunciations of earlier times, such as the spellings, the treatment of words borrowed from other languages or borrowed by them, the descriptions of contemporary grammarians and spelling-reformers, and the modern pronunciations in all the languages and dialects concerned. From the middle of the sixteenth century, there are in England writers who attempt to describe the position of the speech-organs for the production of English phonemes, and who invent what are in effect systems of phonetic symbols. These various kinds of evidence, combined with a knowledge of the mechanisms of speech-production, can often give us a very good idea of the pronunciation of an earlier age, though absolute certainty is never possible.

B When we study the pronunciation of a language over any period of a few generations or more, we find there are always large-scale regularities in the changes: for example, over a certain period of time, just about all the long [a:] vowels in a language may change into long [e:] vowels, or all the [b] consonants in a certain position (for example at the end of a word) may change into [p] consonants. Such regular changes are often called **sound laws**. There are no universal sound laws (even though sound laws often reflect universal tendencies), but simply particular sound laws for one given language (or dialect) at one given period.

C It is also possible that **fashion** plays a part in the process of change. It certainly plays a part in the spread of change: one person imitates another, and people with the most prestige are most likely to be imitated, so that a change that takes place in one social group may be imitated (more or less accurately) by speakers in another group. When a social group goes up or down in the world, its

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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pronunciation may gain or lose prestige. It is said that, after the Russian Revolution of 1917, the upper-class pronunciation of Russian, which had formerly been considered desirable, became on the contrary an undesirable kind of accent to have, so that people tried to disguise it. Some of the changes in accepted English pronunciation in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have been shown to consist in the replacement of one style of pronunciation by another style already existing, and it is likely that such substitutions were a result of the great social changes of the period: the increased power and wealth of the middle classes, and their steady infiltration upwards into the ranks of the landed gentry, probably carried elements of middle-class pronunciation into upper-class speech.

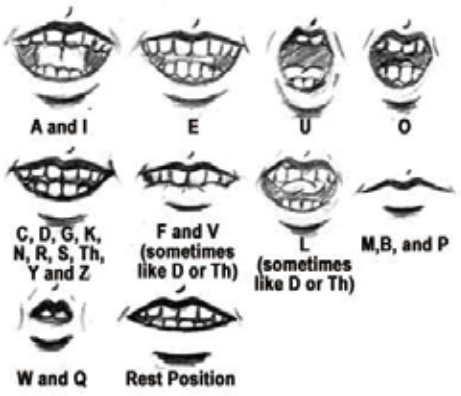
D A less specific variant of the argument is that the **imitation of children is imperfect**: they copy their parents' speech, but never reproduce it exactly. This is true, but it is also true that such deviations from adult speech are usually corrected in later childhood. Perhaps it is more significant that even adults show a certain amount of random variation in their pronunciation of a given phoneme, even if the phonetic context is kept unchanged. This, however, cannot explain changes in pronunciation unless it can be shown that there is some systematic trend in the failures of imitation: if they are merely random deviations they will cancel one another out and there will be no net change in the language.

E One such force which is often invoked is the **principle of ease**, or minimization of effort. The change from fussy to fuzzy would be an example of assimilation, which is a very common kind of change. Assimilation is the changing of a sound under the influence of a neighbouring one. For example, the word scant was once skamt , but the /m/ has been changed to /n/ under the influence of the following /t/. Greater efficiency has hereby been achieved, because /n/ and /t/ are articulated in the same place (with the tip of the tongue against the teeth-ridge), whereas /m/ is articulated elsewhere (with the two lips). So the place of articulation of the nasal consonant has been changed to conform with that of the following plosive. A

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

more recent example of the same kind of thing is the common pronunciation of football as foopball.

F Assimilation is not the only way in which we change our pronunciation in order to increase efficiency. It is very common for consonants to be lost at the end of a word: in Middle English, word-final [-n] was often lost in unstressed syllables, so that baken 'to bake' changed from ['ba:kən] to ['ba:kə],and later to [ba:k]. Consonant-clusters are often simplified. **At one time there was a [t] in words like castle and Christmas**, and an initial [k] in words like knight and know. Sometimes a whole syllable is dropped out when two successive syllables begin with the same consonant (haplology): a recent example is temporary, which in Britain is often pronounced as if it were tempory.



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 27-30

Complete the summary below.
Choose ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 27-30 on your answer sheet.

The pronunciation of living language undergo changes throughout thousands of years. Large scale regular Changes are usually called 27_____. There are three reasons for these changes. Firstly, the influence of one language on another; when one person imitates another pronunciation (the most prestige's), the imitation always partly involving factor of 28_____. Secondly, the imitations of children from adults' language sometimes are 29_____ , and may also contribute to this change if there are insignificant deviations tough later they may be corrected. Finally, for those random variations in pronunciation, the deeper evidence lies in the 30_____or minimization of effort.

Questions 31-37

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?
In boxes 31-37 on your answer sheet, write

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

31 it is impossible for modern people to find pronunciation of words in an earlier age
32 The great change of language in Russian history is related to the rising status and fortune of middle classes.
33 All the children learn speeches from adults while they assume that certain language is difficult to imitate exactly.
34 Pronunciation with causal inaccuracy will not exert big influence on language changes.
35 The link of 'mt' can be influenced being pronounced as 'nt'
36 The [g] in gnat not being pronounced will not be spelt out in the future.
37 The sound of 'temporary' cannot wholly present its spelling.

Questions 38-40

Look at the following sentences and the list of statements below.
Match each statement with the correct sentence, A-D.
Write the correct letter, A-D, in boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet

A Since the speakers can pronounce it with less effort
B Assimilation of a sound under the influence of a neighbouring one
C It is a trend for changes in pronunciation in a large scale in a given period
D Because the speaker can pronounce [n] and [t] both in the same time

38 As a consequence, 'b' will be pronounced as 'p'
39 The pronunciation of [mt] changed to [nt]
40 The omit of 't' in the sound of Christmas

Is Graffiti Art or Crime?

A The term graffiti derives from the Italian ***graffio*** meaning 'scratching' and can be defined as uninvited markings or writing scratched or applied to objects, built structures and natural features. It is not a new phenomenon: examples can be found on ancient structures around the world, in some cases predating the Greeks and Romans. In such circumstances it has acquired invaluable historical and archaeological significance, providing a social history of life and events at that time. Graffiti is now a problem that has become pervasive, as a result of the availability of cheap and quick means of mark-making.

B It is usually considered a priority to remove graffiti as quickly as possible after it appears. This is for several reasons. The first is to prevent 'copy-cat' emulation which can occur rapidly once a clean surface is defaced. It may also be of a racist or otherwise offensive nature and many companies and councils have a policy of removing this type of graffiti within an hour or two of it being reported. Also, as paints, glues and inks dry out over time they can become increasingly difficult to remove and are usually best dealt with as soon as possible after the incident. Graffiti can also lead to more serious forms of vandalism and, ultimately, the deterioration of an area, contributing to social decline.

C Although graffiti may be regarded as an eyesore, any proposal to remove it from sensitive historic surfaces should be carefully considered:

techniques designed for more robust or utilitarian surfaces may result in considerable damage. In the event of graffiti incidents, it is important that the owners of buildings or other structures and their consultants are aware of the approach they should take in dealing with the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

problem. The police should be informed as there may be other related attacks occurring locally. An incidence pattern can identify possible culprits, as can stylised signatures or nicknames, known as 'tags', which may already be familiar to local police. Photographs are useful to record graffiti incidents and may assist the police in bringing a prosecution. Such images are also required for insurance claims, and can be helpful to cleaning operatives, allowing them to see the problem area before arriving on site.

D There are a variety of methods that are used to remove graffiti. Broadly these divide between chemical and mechanical systems. Chemical preparations are based on dissolving the media; these solvents can range from water to potentially hazardous chemical 'cocktails'. Mechanical systems such as wire-brushing and grit-blasting attempt to abrade or chip the media from the surface. Care should be taken to comply with health and safety legislation with regard to the protection of both passers-by and any person carrying out the cleaning. Operatives should follow product guidelines in terms of application and removal, and wear the appropriate protective equipment. Measures must be taken to ensure that run-off, aerial mists, drips and splashes do not threaten unprotected members of the public. When examining a graffiti incident it is important to assess the ability of the substrate to withstand the prescribed treatment. If there is any doubt regarding this, then small trial areas should be undertaken to assess the impact of more extensive treatment.

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E A variety of preventive strategies can be adopted to combat a recurring problem of graffiti at a given site. As no two sites are the same, no one set of protection measures will be suitable for all situations. Each site must be looked at individually. Surveillance systems such as closed circuit television may also help. In cities and towns around the country, prominently placed cameras have been shown to reduce anti-social behaviour of all types including graffiti. Security patrols will also act as a deterrent to prevent recurring attacks. However, the cost of this may be too high for most situations. Physical barriers such as a wall, railings, doors or gates can be introduced to discourage unauthorised access to a vulnerable site. However, consideration has to be given to the impact measures have on the structure being protected. In the worst cases, they can be almost as damaging to the quality of the environment as

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the graffiti they prevent. In others, they might simply provide a new surface for graffiti.

F One of the most significant problems associated with graffiti removal is the need to remove it from surfaces that are repeatedly attacked. Under these circumstances the repeated removal of graffiti using even the most gentle methods will ultimately cause damage to the surface material. There may be situations where the preventive strategies mentioned above do not work or are not a viable proposition at a given site. Anti-graffiti coatings are usually applied by brush or spray leaving a thin veneer that essentially serves to isolate the graffiti from the surface.

G Removal of graffiti from a surface that has been treated in this way is much easier, usually using low-pressure water which reduces the possibility of damage. Depending on the type of barrier selected it may be necessary to reapply the coating after each graffiti removal exercise.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-G.
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter, A-G,in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any letter more than once.

14 why chemically cleaning graffiti may cause damage

15 the benefit of a precautionary strategy on the gentle removal

16 the damaging and accumulative impact of graffiti to the community

17 the need for different preventive measures being taken to cope with graffiti

18 a legal proposal made to the owner of building against graffiti

19 the reasons of removing graffiti as soon as possible

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Questions 20-21

Choose TWO letters, A-E.
Write your answers in boxes 20-21 on your answer sheet.
Which two statements are true concerning the removal of graffiti

A cocktail removal can be safer than water treatment
B small patch trial before applying large scale of removing
C Chemical treatments are the most expensive way of removing
D there are risks for both Chemical and medication method
E mechanical removals are much more applicable than Chemical treatments

Questions 22-23

Choose TWO letters, A-E.
Write your answers in boxes 22-23 on your answer sheet.

Which TWO of the following preventive measures against graffiti are mentioned effective in the passage?

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A organise more anti graffiti movement in the city communities
B increase the police patrols on the street
C Build a new building with material repelling to water
D installing more visible security cameras
E Provide a whole new surface with chemical coat

Questions 24-27

Complete the Summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage 2.
Use NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 24-27 on your answer sheet.

24 Ancient graffiti is of significance and records the **24**……. of details life for that period.

25 The police can recognize newly committed incidents of graffiti by the signature which is called **25**……. that they are familiar with

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26 Operatives ought to comply with relevant rules during the operation, and put on the suitable **26**……..

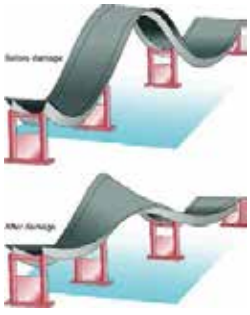
27 Removal of graffiti from a new type of coating surface can be much convenient of using **27**……..

Keep a watchful eye on the bridges

A MOST road and rail bridges are only inspected visually, if at all. Every few months, engineers have to clamber over the structure in an attempt to find problems before the bridge shows obvious signs of damage. Technologies developed at Los Alamos National Laboratory, New Mexico, and Texas A&M University may replace these surveys with microwave sensors that constantly monitor the condition of bridges.

B "The device uses microwaves to measure the distance between the sensor and the bridge, much like radar does," says Albert Migliori, a Los Alamos physicist. "Any load on the bridge - such as traffic - induces displacements, which change that distance as the bridge moves up and down." By monitoring these movements over several minutes, the researchers can find out how the bridge resonates. Changes in its behaviour can give an early warning of damage.

C The Interstate 40 bridge over the Rio Grande river in Albuquerque provided the researchers with a rare opportunity to test their ideas. Chuck Farrar, an engineer at Los Alamos, explains: "The New Mexico authorities decided to raze this bridge and replace it. We were able to mount instruments on it, test it under various load conditions and even inflict damage just before it was demolished." In the 1960s and 1970s, 2500 similar bridges were built in the US. They have two steel girders supporting the load in each section. Highway experts know that this design is



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"fracture critical" because a failure in either girder would cause the bridge to fail.

D After setting up the microwave dish on the ground below the bridge, the Los Alamos team installed conventional accelerometers at several points along the span to measure its motion. They then tested the bridge while traffic roared across it and while subjecting it to pounding from a "shaker", which delivered precise punches to a specific point on the road.

E "We then created damage that we hoped would simulate fatigue cracks that can occur in steel girders," says Farrar. They first cut a slot about 60 centimetres long in the middle of one girder. They then extended the cut until it reached the bottom of the girder and finally they cut across the flange - the bottom of the girder's "I" shape.

F The initial, crude analysis of the bridge's behaviour, based on the frequency at which the bridge resonates, did not indicate that anything was wrong until the flange was damaged. But later the data were reanalysed with algorithms that took into account changes in the mode shapes of the structure - shapes that the structure takes on when excited at a particular frequency. These more sophisticated algorithms, which were developed by Norris Stubbs at Texas A&M University, successfully identified and located the damage caused by the initial cut. Their progress and NASA contract application.

G "When any structure vibrates, the energy is distributed throughout with some points not moving, while others vibrate strongly at various frequencies," says Stubbs. "My algorithms use pattern recognition to detect changes in the distribution of this energy." NASA already uses Stubbs' method to check the behaviour of the body flap that slows space shuttles down after they land.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

H A commercial system based on the Los Alamos hardware is now available, complete with the Stubbs algorithms, from the Quatro Corporation in Albuquerque for about $100 000. Tim Darling, another Los Alamos physicist working on the microwave interferometer with Migliori, says that as the electronics become cheaper, a microwave inspection system will eventually be applied to most large bridges in the US. "In a decade I would like to see a battery or solar-powered package mounted under each bridge, scanning it every day to detect changes," he says

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Questions 1-4

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

1 how did the traditional way to prevent damage of the bridges before the invention of new monitoring system

A bridges has to be tested in every movement on two points
B bridges has to be closely monitored by microwave devices
C bridges has already been monitored by sensors
D bridges has to be frequently inspected by professional workers with naked eyes

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2 How does the new microwave monitors find out the problems of bridges

A by changeling the distance between the positions of devices
B by controlling the traffic flow on the bridges
C by monitoring the distance caused by traffic between two points
D by displacement of the several critical parts in the bridges

3 why did the expert believe there is a problem for the design called "fracture critical"

A engineers failed to apply the newly developed construction materials
B there was not enough finance to repair the bridges
C the supporting parts of the bridges may crack and cause the bridge to fail
D there was bigger traffic load conditions than the designers had anticipated

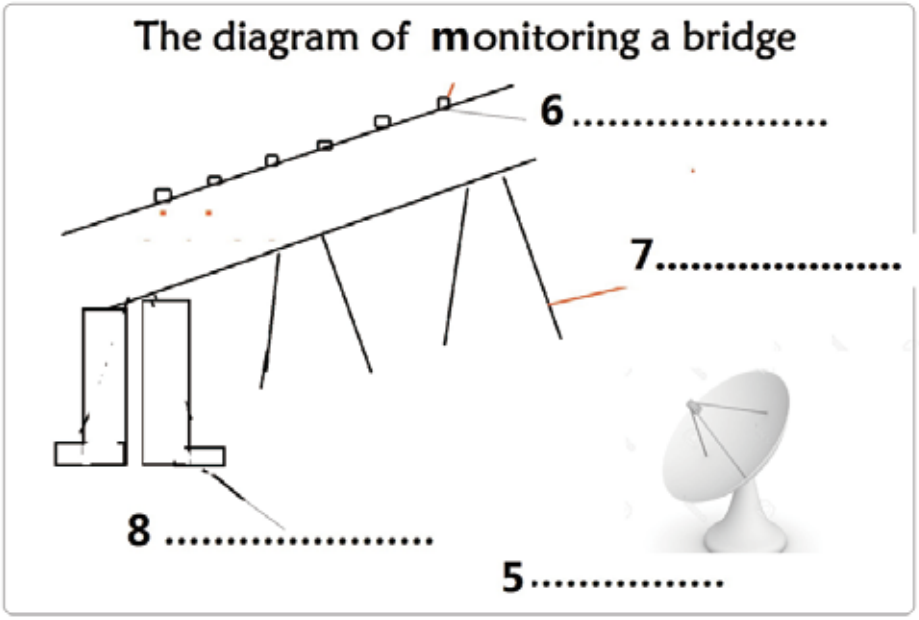
4 Defect was not recognized by a basic method in the beginning

A until the mid of faces of bridges has fractures
B until the damage appears along and down to the flanges
C until the points on the road have been punched
D until the frequency of resonates appears disordered

Questions 5-8

Filling the blanks in the diagram labels

Write the correct answer in boxes ***5-8*** on your answer sheet.



Questions 9-13

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-H**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-H,*** in boxes ***9-13*** on your answer sheet.
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9 how is the pressure that they have many a great chance to test bridges

10 A ten-year positive change for microwave device

11 the chance they get a honorable contract

12 explanation of the mechanism for the new microwave monitoring to work
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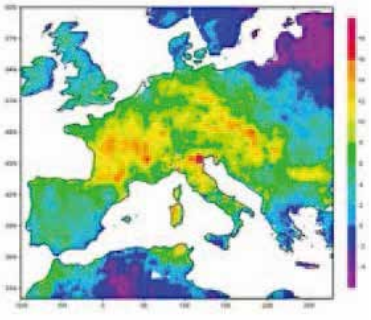
13 How is the damage deliberately created by the researchers

European Heat Wave

A IT WAS the summer, scientists now realise, when felt. We knew that summer 2003 was remarkable: global warming at last made itself unmistakably Britain experienced its record high temperature and continental Europe saw forest fires raging out of control, great rivers drying of a trickle and thousands of heat-related deaths. But just how remarkable is only now becoming clean



B The three months of June, July and August were the warmest ever recorded in western and central Europe, with record national highs in Portugal, Germany and Switzerland as well as Britain. And they were the warmest by a very long way Over a great rectangular block of the earth stretching from west of Paris to northern Italy, taking in Switzerland and southern Germany, the average temperature for the summer months was 3.78℃ above the long-term norm, said the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) of the University of East Anglia in Norwich, which is one of the world's lending institutions for the monitoring and analysis of temperature records.

C That excess might not seem a lot until you are aware of the context - but then you realise it is enormous. There is nothing like this in previous data, anywhere. It is considered so exceptional that Professor Phil Jones, the CRU's director, is prepared to say openly - in a way few scientists have done before - that the 2003 extreme may be directly attributed, not to natural climate variability, but to global warming caused by human actions.

Article source: http://news.independent.co.uk on 08 December 2003

D Meteorologists have hitherto contented themselves with the formula that recent high temperatures are consistent with predictions" of climate change. For the great block of the map – that stretching between 35-50N and 0-20E - the CRU has reliable temperature records dating back to 1781. Using as a baseline the average summer temperature recorded between 1961 and1990, departures from the temperature norm, or "anomalies': over the area as a whole can easily be plotted. As the graph shows, such is the variability of our climate that over the past 200 years, there have been at

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least half a dozen anomalies, in terms of excess temperature - the peaks on the graph denoting very hot years - approaching, or even exceeding, 20℃. But there has been nothing remotely like 2003, when the anomaly is nearly four degrees.

E "This is quite remarkable," Professor Jones told The Independent. "It's very unusual in a statistical sense. If this series had a normal statistical distribution, you wouldn't get this number. There turn period “how often it could be expected to recur” would be something like one in a thou-sand years. If we look at an excess above the average of nearly four degrees, then perhaps nearly three degrees of that is natural variability, because we’ve seen that in past summers. But the final degree of it is likely to be due to global warming, caused by human actions.

F The summer of 2003 has, in a sense, been one that climate scientists have long been expecting. Until now, the warming has been manifesting itself mainly in winters that have been less cold than in summers that have been much hotter. Last week, the United Nations predicted that winters were warming so quickly that winter sports would die out in Europe's lower-level ski resorts. But sooner or later the unprecedented hot summer was bound to come, and this year it did.

G One of the most dramatic features of the summer was the hot nights, especially in the first half of August. In Paris, the temperature never dropped below 230℃ (73.40℉) at all between 7 and 14August, and the city recorded its warmest-ever night on 11-12 August, when the mercury did not drop below 25.50℃ (77.90℉). Germany recorded its warmest-ever night at Weinbiet in the Rhine valley with a lowest figure of 27.60℃ (80.60℉) on 13 August, and similar record-breaking night-time temperatures were recorded in Switzerland and Italy.

H The 15,000 excess deaths in France during August, compared with previous years, have been related to the high night-time temperatures. The number gradually increased during the first 12days of the month, peaking at about 2,000 per day on the night of 12-13 August, then fell off dramatically after 14 August when the minimum temperatures fell by about 50C. The elderly were most affected, with a 70 per cent increase in mortality rate in those aged 75-94.

I For Britain, the year as a whole is likely to be the warmest ever recorded, but despite the high temperature record on 10 August, the summer itself - defined as the June, July and August period - still comes behind 1976 and 1995, when there were longer periods of intense heat. At the moment, the year is on course to be the third-hottest ever in the global temperature record, which goes back to 1856, behind 1998 and 2002 but when all the records for October, November and December are collated, it might move into second place, Professor Jones said. The 10 hottest years in the record have all now occurred since 1990. Professor Jones is in no doubt about the astonishing nature of

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

European summer of 2003."The temperatures recorded were out of all proportion to the previous record," he said. "It was the warmest summer in the past 500 years and probably way beyond that It was enormously exceptional."

J His colleagues at the University of East Anglia's Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research are now planning a special study of it. "It was a summer that has not: been experienced before, either in terms of the temperature extremes that were reached, or

the range and diversity of the impacts of the extreme heat," said the centre's executive director, Professor Mike Hulme. "It will certainly have left its mark on a number of countries, as to how they think and plan for climate change in the future, much as the 2000 floods have revolutionised the way the Government is thinking about flooding in the UK. "The 2003 heat wave will have similar repercussions across Europe."

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-19

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

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

14 The average summer temperature in 2003 is approximately four degrees higher than that of the past.

15 Jones believes the temperature statistic is within the normal range.

16 Human factor is one of the reasons that caused hot summer.

17 In large city, people usually measure temperature twice a day.

18 Global warming has obvious effect of warmer winter instead of hotter summer before 2003.

19 New ski resorts are to be built on a high-altitude spot.

Questions 20-21

Answer the questions below using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes ***20-21*** on your answer sheet

20 What are the two hottest years in Britain besides 2003?

21 What will affect UK government policies besides climate change according to Hulme ?

Questions 22-26

Complete the summary below using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage. Write your answers in boxes 22-26 0n your answer sheet

In the summer of 2003, thousands of extra death occurred in the country of _____22_____. Moreover, world-widely, the third record of hottest summer date from _____23_____, after the year of _____24_____. According to Jones, all the 10 hottest years happened from_____25_____. However, summer of 2003 was at the peak of previous _____26_____years , perhaps even more.

Question 27

Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D

Write your answer in box 27 on your answer sheet

27 Which one can be best served as the title of this passage in the following options?

A Global Warming effect
B Global Warming in Europe
C The Effects of hot temperature
D Hottest summer in Europe

Roller Coaster

A 600 years ago, roller coaster pioneers never would have imagined the advancements that have been made to create the roller coasters of today. The tallest and fastest roller coaster in the world is the Kingda Ka, a coaster in New Jersey that launches its passengers from zero to 128 miles per hour in 3.5 seconds. It then heaves its riders skyward at a 90-degree angle until it reaches a height of 456 feet, over one and a half football fields, above the ground, before dropping another 418 feet With that said, roller coasters are about more than just speed and height, they are about the creativity of the designers that build them, each coaster having its own unique way of producing intense thrills at a lesser risk than the average car ride. Roller coasters have evolved drastically over the years, from their primitive beginnings as Russian ice slides, to the metal monsters of today. Their combination of creativity and structural elements make them one of the purest forms of architecture.

B At first glance, a roller coaster is something like a passenger train. It consists of a series of connected cars that move on tracks. But unlike a passenger train, a roller coaster has no engine or power source of its own. For most of the ride, the train is moved by gravity and momentum. To build up this momentum, you need to get the train to the top of the first hill or give it a powerful launch. The traditional lifting mechanism is a long length of chain running up the hill under the track. The chain is fastened in a loop, which is wound around a gear at the top of the hill and another one at the bottom of the hill. The gear at the bottom of the hill is turned by a simple motor. This turns the chain loop so that it continually moves up the hill like a long conveyer belt. The coaster cars grip onto the chain with several chain dogs, sturdy hinged hooks. When the train rolls to the bottom of

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

the hill, the dogs catches onto the chain links. Once the chain dog is hooked, the chain simply pulls the train to the top of the hill. At the summit, the chain dog is released and the train starts its descent down the hill.

C Roller coasters have a long, fascinating history. The direct ancestors of roller coasters were monumental ice slides -- long, steep wooden slides covered in ice, some as high as 70 feet -- that were popular in Russia in the 16th and 17th centuries. Riders shot down the slope in sleds made out of wood or blocks of ice, crash-landing in a sand pile. Coaster historians diverge on the exact evolution of these ice slides into actual rolling carts. The most widespread account is that a few entrepreneurial Frenchmen imported the ice slide idea to France. The warmer climate of France tended to melt the ice, so the French started building waxed slides instead, eventually adding wheels to the sleds. In 1817, the Russes a Belleville became the first roller coaster where the train was attached to the track . The French continued to expand on this idea, coming up with more complex track layouts, with multiple cars and all sorts of twists and turns.

D In comparison to the world's first roller coaster, there is perhaps an even greater debate over what was America's first true coaster. Many will say that it is Pennsylvania's own Maunch Chunk-Summit Hill and Switch Back Railroad. The Maunch Chunk-Summit Hill and Switch Back Railroad was originally America's second railroad, and considered my many to be the greatest coaster of all time. Located in the Lehigh valley, it was originally used to transport coal from the top of Mount Pisgah to the bottom of Mount Jefferson, until Josiah White, a mining entrepreneur, had the idea of turning it into a part-time thrill ride. Because of its immediate popularity, it soon became strictly a passenger train. A steam engine would haul passengers to the top of the mountain, before letting them coast back down, with speeds rumored to reach 100 miles per hour! The reason that it was called a switch back railroad, a switch back track was located at the top-where the steam engine would let the riders coast back down. This type of track featured a dead end where the steam engine would detach its cars, allowing riders to coast down backwards. The railway went through a couple of minor track changes and name changes over the years, but managed to last from 1829 to 1937, over 100 years.

E The coaster craze in America was just starting to build. The creation of the Switch Back Railway, by La Marcus Thompson, gave roller coasters national attention. Originally built at New York's Coney Island in 1884, Switch Back Railways began

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

popping up all over the country. The popularity of these rides may puzzle the modern-day thrill seeker, due to the mild ride they gave in comparison to the modern-day roller coaster. Guests would pay a nickel to wait in line up to five hours just to go down a pair of side-by-side tracks with gradual hills that vehicles coasted down at a top speed around six miles per hour. Regardless, Switchback Railways were very popular, and sparked many people, including Thompson, to design coasters that were bigger and better.

F The 1910s and 1920s were probably the best decade that the roller coaster has ever seen. The new wave of technology, such as the upstop wheels, an arrangement that kept a coaster's wheels to its tracks by resisted high gravitational forces, showed coasters a realm of possibilities that has never been seen before. In 1919, North America alone had about 1,500 roller coasters, a number that was rising rampantly. Then, the Great Depression gave a crushing blow to amusement parks all over America. As bad as it was, amusement parks had an optimistic look on the future in the late 1930s. But, in 1942, roller coasters could already feel the effects of World War Two, as they were forced into a shadow of neglect. Most, nearly all of America's roller coasters were torn down. To this very day, the number of roller coaster in America is just a very tiny fraction of the amount of roller coasters in the 1920s.

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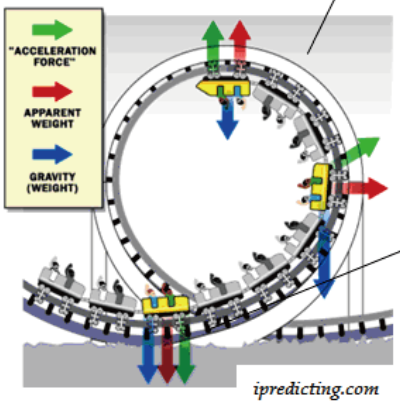
Questions 1-4

Answer the questions below.
a diagram that explains the mechanism and working principles of roller coaster,
*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.*

traditional lifting mechanism



Traditional roller coaster's lifting force depends on a long line of ____1____ for climbing up, which is connected frimly to a _____2_____**shape track**

there are both ____3____ **on the top and** underneath the hill and it is powered by a _____4_____when it takes a turn.

Questions 5-10

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **5-10** on your answer sheet.

The first roller coaster was perhaps originated from Russia which is wrapped up by_____5_____, which was introduced into France, and it was modified to _____6_____, because temperature there would _____7_____the ice. This time ____8_____were installed on the board. In America，the first roller coaster was said to appear in Pennsylvania, it was actually a railroad which was designed to send ____9_____between two mountains. Josiah White turned it into a thrill ride, it was also called switch back track and a _____10_____there

allowed riders to slide downward back again.

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Questions 11-14

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**?
*In boxes **11-14** 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*

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11 The most exiting roller coaster in the world is in New Jersey.

12 French added more innovation on Russian ice slide including both cars and tracks.

13 Switch Back Railways began to gain popularity since its first construction in New York.

14 The Great Depression affected amusement parks yet did not shake the significant role of US roller coasters in the world.

Activities for Children

A Twenty-five years ago, children in London walked to school and played in parks and playing fields after school and at the weekend. Today they are usually driven to school by parents anxious about safety and spend hours glued to television screens or computer games. Meanwhile, community playing fields are being sold off to property developers at an alarming rate. 'This change in lifestyle has, sadly, meant greater restrictions on children,' says Neil Armstrong, Professor of Health and Exercise Sciences at the University of Exeter. 'If children continue to be this inactive, they'll be storing up big problems for the future.'

B In 1985, Professor Armstrong headed a five-year research project into children's fitness. The results, published in 1990, were alarming. The survey, which monitored 700 11-16-year-olds, found that 48 per cent of girls and 41 per cent of boys already exceeded safe cholesterol levels set for children by the American Heart Foundation. Armstrong adds, "heart is a muscle and need exercise，or it loses its strength.” It also found that 13 per cent of boys and 10 per cent of girls were overweight. More disturbingly, the survey found that over a four-day period, half the girls and one-third of the boys did less exercise than the equivalent of a brisk 10-minute walk. High levels of cholesterol, excess body fat and inactivity are believed to increase the risk of coronary heart disease.

C Physical education is under pressure in the UK - most schools devote little more than 100 minutes a week to it in curriculum time, which is less than many other European countries.Three European countries are giving children a head start in PE, France, Austria and Switzerland - offer at least two hours in primary and secondary schools. These findings, from the European Union of Physical Education Associations, prompted specialists in children's physiology to call on European governments to give youngsters a daily PE programme. The survey shows that the UK ranks 13th out

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of the 25 countries, with Ireland bottom, averaging under an hour a week for PE. From age six to 18, British children received, on average, 106 minutes of PE a week. Professor Armstrong, who presented the findings at the meeting, noted that since the introduction of the national curriculum there had been a marked fall in the time devoted to PE in UK schools, with only a minority of pupils getting two hours a week.

D As a former junior football international, Professor Armstrong is a passionate advocate for sport. Although the Government has poured millions into beefing up sport in the community, there is less commitment to it as part of the crammed school curriculum. This means that many children never acquire the necessary skills to thrive in team games. If they are no good at them, they lose interest and establish an inactive pattern of behaviour. When this is coupled with a poor diet, it will lead inevitably to weight gain. Seventy per cent of British children give up all sport when they leave school, compared with only 20 per cent of French teenagers. Professor Armstrong believes that there is far too great an emphasis on team games at school. "We need to look at the time devoted to PE and balance it between individual and pair activities, such as aerobics and badminton, as well as team sports."He added that children need to have the opportunity to take part in a wide variety of individual, partner and team sports.

E The good news, however, is that a few small companies and children's activity groups have reacted positively and creatively to the problem. 'Take That, shouts Gloria Thomas, striking a disco pose astride her mini-spacehopper. 'Take That, echo a flock of toddlers, adopting outrageous postures astride their space hoppers. 'Michael Jackson, she shouts, and they all do a spoof fan-crazed shriek. During the wild and chaotic hopper race across the studio floor, commands like this are issued and responded to with untrammelled glee. The sight of 15 bouncing seven-year-olds who seem about to launch into orbit at every bounce brings tears to the eyes. Uncoordinated, loud, excited and emotional, children provide raw comedy.

F Any cardiovascular exercise is a good option, and it doesn't necessarily have to be high intensity. It can be anything that gets your heart rate up: such as walking the dog, swimming, running, skipping, hiking. "Even walking through the grocery store can be exercise," Samis-Smith said. What they don't know is that they're at a Fit Kids class, and that the fun is a disguise for the serious exercise plan they're covertly being taken through. Fit Kids trains parents to run fitness classes for children. 'Ninety per cent of children don't like team sports,' says company director, Gillian Gale.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

G A Prevention survey found that children whose parents keep in shape are much more likely to have healthy body weights themselves. "There's nothing worse than telling a child what he needs to do and not doing it yourself," says Elizabeth Ward, R.D., a Boston nutritional consultant and author of Healthy Foods, Healthy Kids . "Set a good example and get your nutritional house in order first." In the 1930s and '40s, kids expended 800 calories a day just walking, carrying water, and doing other chores, notes Fima Lifshitz, M.D., a pediatric endocrinologist in Santa Barbara. "Now, kids in obese families are expending only 200 calories a day in physical activity," says Lifshitz, "incorporate more movement in your family's life—park farther away from the stores at the mall, take stairs instead of the elevator, and walk to nearby friends' houses instead of driving."

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-17

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-G.
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter A-G, in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

14 Health and living condition of children
15 Health organization monitored physical activity
16 Comparison of exercise time between UK and other countries
17 Wrong approach for school activity

Questions 18-21

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?
In boxes 18-21 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**

18 According to American Heart Foundation, cholesterol levels of boys are higher than girls' .

19 British children generally do less exercise than some other European countries.

20 Skipping becomes more and more popular in schools of UK.

21 According to Healthy Kids, the first task is ***for parents*** to encourage their children to keep the same healthy body weight.

Questions 22-26

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

22 According to paragraph A, what does **Professor Neil Armstrong** concern about?

A Spending more time on TV affect academic level
B Parents have less time stay with their children
C Future health of British children
D Increasing speed of property's development

23 What does Armstrong indicate in **Paragraph B**?

A We need to take a 10 minute walk everyday
B We should do more activity to exercise heart
C Girls' situation is better than boys
D Exercise can cure many disease

24 What is aim of *First Kids*' trainning?

A Make profit by running several sessions
B Only concentrate on one activity for each child
C To guide parents how to organize activities for children
D Spread the idea that team sport is better

25 What did Lifshitz suggest in the end of this passage?

A Create opportunities to exercise your body
B Taking elevator saves your time
C Kids should spend more than 200 calories each day
D We should never drive but walk

26 What is main idea of this passage?

A health of the children who are overweight is at risk in the future
B Children in UK need proper exercises
C Government mistaken approach for children
D Parents play the most important role in children's activity

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SECTION 1

Learning By Examples

A Learning theory is rooted in the work of Ivan Pavlov, the famous scientist who discovered and documented the principles governing how animals (humans included) learn in the 1900s. Two basic kinds of learning or conditioning occur, one of which is famously known as the classical condition. Classical conditioning happens when an animal learns to associate a neutral stimulus (signal) with a stimulus that has intrinsic meaning based on how closely in time the two stimuli are presented. The classic example of classical conditioning is a dog's ability to associate the sound of a bell (something that originally has no meaning to the dog) with the presentation of food (something that has a lot of meaning for the dog) a few moments later. Dogs are able to learn the association between bell and food, and will salivate immediately after hearing the bell once this connection has been made. Years of learning research have led to the creation of a highly precise learning theory that can be used to understand and predict how and under what circumstances most any animal will learn, including human beings, and eventually help people figure out how to change their behaviors.

B Role models are a popular notion for guiding child development, but in recent years very interesting research has been done on learning by example in other animals. If the subject of animal learning is taught very much in terms of classical or operant conditioning, it places too much emphasis on how we allow animals to learn and not enough on how they are equipped to learn. To teach a course of mine I have been dipping profitably into a very interesting and accessible compilation of papers on social learning in mammals, including chimps and human children, edited by Heyes and Galef.

C The research reported in one paper started with a school field trip to Israel to a

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pine forest where many pine cones were discovered, stripped to the central core. So the investigation started with no weighty theoretical intent, but was directed at finding out what was eating the nutritious pine seeds and how they managed to get them out of the cones. The culprit proved to be the versatile and athletic black rat (Rattus rattus) and the technique was to bite each cone scale off at its base, in sequence from base to tip following the spiral growth pattern of the cone.

D Urban black rats were found to lack the skill and were unable to learn it even if housed with experiences cone strippers. However, infants of urban mothers cross fostered to stripper mothers acquired the skill, whereas infants of stripper mothers fostered by an urban mother could not. Clearly the skill had to be learned from the mother. Further elegant experiments showed that naïve adults could develop the skill if they were provided with cones from which the first complete spiral of scales had been removed, rather like our new photocopier which you can word out how to use once someone has shown you how to switch it on. In case of rats, the youngsters take cones away from the mother when she is still feeding on them, allowing them to acquire the complete stripping skill.

E A good example of adaptive bearing we might conclude, but let's see the economies. This was determined by measuring oxygen uptake of a rat stripping a cone in a metabolic chamber to calculate energetic cost and comparing it with the benefit of the pine seeds measured by calorimeter. The cost proved to be less than 10% of the energetic value of the cone. An acceptable profit margin.

F A paper in 1996 Animal Behavior by Bednekoff and Balda provides a different view of the adaptiveness of social learning. It concerns the seed catching behavior of Clark's nutcracker (Nucifraga Columbiana) and the Mexican jay (Aphelocoma ultramarine). The former is a specialist, catching 30,000 or so seeds in scattered locations that it will recover over the months of winter, the Mexican jay will also cache food but is much less dependent upon this than the nutcracker. The two species also differ in their social structure, the nutcracker being rather solitary while the jay forages in social groups.

G The experiment is to discover not just whether a bird can remember where it hid a seed but also if it can remember where it saw another bird hide a seed. The design is slightly comical with a cacher bird wandering about a room with lots of holes in the floor hiding food in some of the holes, while watched by an observer bird perched in a cage. Two days later cahers and observers are tested for their discovery rate against an estimated random performance. In the role of cacher,

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

not only nutcracker but also the less specialized jay performed above chance; more surprisingly, however, jay observers were as successful as jay cachers whereas nutcracker observers did no better than chance. It seems that, whereas the nutcracker is highly adapted at remembering where it hid its own seeds, the social living Mexican jay is more adept at remembering, and so exploiting, the caches of others.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-4

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs A-G

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter **A-G** in boxes **1-4** on your answer sheet.
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1 A comparison between rats' learning and human learning

2 A reference to the earliest study in animal learning

3 The discovery of who stripped the pine cone

4 A description of a cost-effectiveness experiment

Questions 5-8

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

In boxes **5-8** on your answer sheet write

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

5 The field trip to Israel was to investigate how black rats learn to strip pine cones.

6 The pine cones were stripped from bottom to top by black rats.

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7 It can be learned from other relevant experiences to use a photocopier.

8 Stripping the pine cones is an instinct of the black rats.

Questions 9-13

Complete the summary below using words from the box.

Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet.
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While the Nutcracker is more able to cache seed, the Jay relies _____9_____ on caching food and is thus less specialized in this ability, but more _____10_____. To study their behavior of caching and finding their caches, an experiment was designed and carried out to test these two birds for their ability to remember where they hid the seeds.

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In the experiment, the cacher bird hid seeds in the ground while the other _____11_____. As a result, the Nutcracker and the Mexican Jay showed different performance in the role of _____12_____at finding the seeds---- the observing _____13_____ didn't do as well as its counterpart.

A less	**B** more	**C** solitary	**D** social	**E** cacher	**F** observer
G remembered	**H** watched	**I** Jay	**J** Nutcracker		

Foot Pedal Irrigation

A Until now, governments and development agencies have tried to tackle the problem through large-scale projects: gigantic dams, sprawling irrigation canals and vast new fields of high-yield crops introduced during the Green Revolution, the famous campaign to increase grain harvests in developing nations. Traditional irrigation, however, has degraded the soil in many areas, and the reservoirs behind dams can quickly fill up with silt, reducing their storage capacity and depriving downstream farmers of fertile sediments. Furthermore, although the Green Revolution has greatly expanded worldwide farm production since 1950, poverty stubbornly persists in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Continued improvements in the productivity of large farms may play the main role in boosting food supply, but local efforts to provide cheap, individual irrigation systems to small farms may offer a better way to lift people out of poverty.

B The Green Revolution was designed to increase the overall food supply, not to raise the incomes of the rural poor, so it should be no surprise that it did not eradicate poverty or hunger. India, for example, has been self-sufficient in food for 15 years, and its granaries are full, but more than 200 million Indians—one fifth of the country's population—are malnourished because they cannot afford the food they need and because the country's safety nets are deficient. In 2000 189 nations committed to the Millennium Development Goals, which called for cutting world poverty in half by 2015. With business as usual, however, we have little hope of achieving most of the Millennium goals, no matter how much money rich countries contribute to poor ones.

C The supply-driven strategies of the Green Revolution, however, may not help subsistence farmers, who must play to their strengths to compete in the global marketplace. The average size of a family farm is less than four acres in India, 1.8 acres in Bangladesh and about half an acre in China. Combines and other modern farming tools are too expensive to be used on such small areas. An Indian farmer selling surplus wheat grown on his one-acre plot could not possibly compete with the highly efficient and subsidized Canadian wheat farms that typically stretch over thousands of acres. Instead subsistence farmers should exploit the fact that their labor

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

costs are the lowest in the world, giving them a comparative advantage in growing and selling high-value, intensely farmed crops.

D Paul Polak saw firsthand the need for a small-scale strategy in 1981 when he met Abdul Rahman, a farmer in the Noakhali district of Bangladesh. From his three quarter-acre plots of rain-fed rice fields, Abdul could grow only 700 kilograms of rice each year—300 kilograms less than what he needed to feed his family. During the three months before the October rice harvest came in, Abdul and his wife had to watch silently while their three children survived on one meal a day or less. As Polak walked with him through the scattered fields he had inherited from his father, Polak asked what he needed to move out of poverty. "Control of water for my crops," he said, "at a price I can afford."

E Soon Polak learned about a simple device that could help Abdul achieve his goal: the treadle pump. Developed in the late 1970s by Norwegian engineer Gunnar Barnes, the pump is operated by a person walking in place on a pair of treadles and two handle arms made of bamboo . Properly adjusted and maintained, it can be operated several hours a day without tiring the users. Each treadle pump has two cylinders which are made of engineering plastic. The diameter of a cylinder is 100.5mm and the height is 280mm. The pump is capable of working up to a maximum depth of 7 meters. Operation beyond 7 meters is not recommended to preserve the integrity of the rubber components. The pump mechanism has piston and foot valve assemblies. The treadle action creates alternate strokes in the two pistons that lift the water in pulses.

F The human-powered pump can irrigate half an acre of vegetables and costs only $25 (including the expense of drilling a tube well down to the groundwater). Abdul heard about the treadle pump from a cousin and was one of the first farmers in Bangladesh to buy one. He borrowed the $25 from an uncle and easily repaid the loan four months later. During the five-month dry season, when Bangladeshis typically farm very little, Abdul used the treadle pump to grow a quarter-acre of chili peppers, tomatoes, cabbage and eggplants. He also improved the yield of one of his rice plots by irrigating it. His family ate some of the vegetables and sold the rest at the village market, earning a net profit of $100. With his new income, Abdul was able to buy rice for his family to eat, keep his two sons in school until they were 16 and set aside a little money for his daughter's dowry. When Polak visited him again in 1984, he had doubled the size of his vegetable plot and replaced the thatched roof on his house with corrugated tin. His family was raising a calf and some chickens. He told me that the treadle pump was a gift from God.

G Bangladesh is particularly well suited for the treadle pump because a huge reservoir of groundwater lies just a few meters below the farmers' feet. In the early 1980s IDE initiated a campaign to market the pump, encouraging 75 small private-sector companies to manufacture the devices and several thousand village dealers and tube-

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

well drillers to sell and install them. Over the next 12 years one and a half million farm families purchased treadle pumps, which increased the farmers' net income by a total of $150 million a year. The cost of IDE's market-creation activities was only $12 million, leveraged by the investment of $37.5 million from the farmers themselves. In contrast, the expense of building a conventional dam and canal system to irrigate an equivalent area of farmland would be in the range of $2,000 per acre, or $1.5 billion.

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Questions 1-6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**?
*In boxes **1-6** on your answer sheet, write*

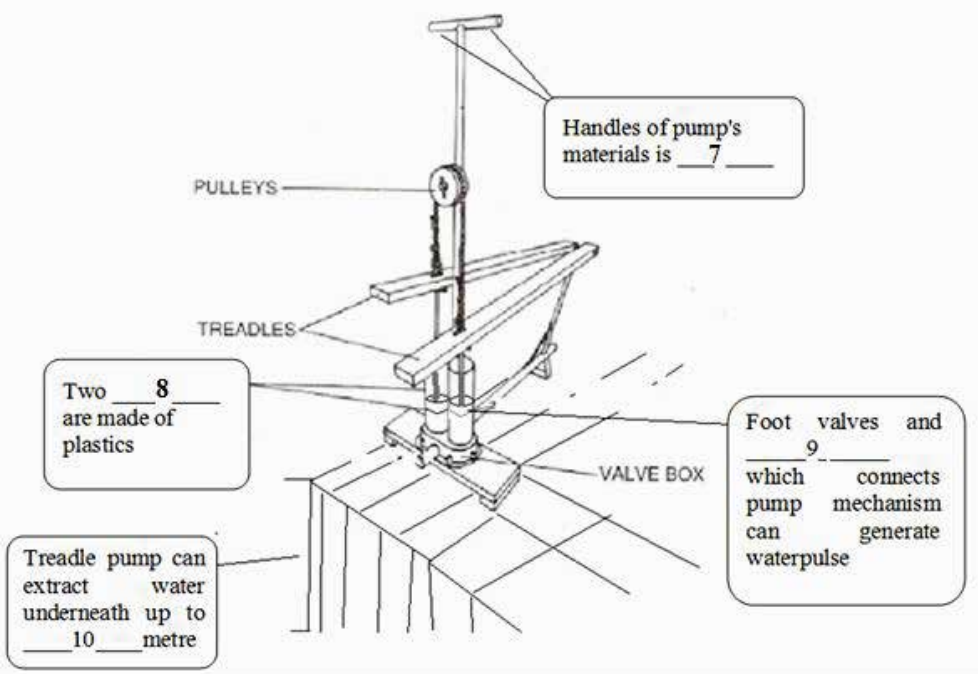
TRUE	*if the statement is true*
FALSE	*if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

1 It is more effective to resolve poverty or food problem in large scale rather than in small scale.
2 Construction of gigantic dams costs more time in developing countries.
3 Green revolution failed to increase global crop production from the mid of 20th century.
4 Agricultural production in Bangladash declined in last decade.
5 Farmer Abdul Rahman knew how to increase production himself.
6 Small pump spread into big project in Bangladesh in the past decade.

Questions 7-10

Filling the blanks in diagram of treadle pump's each parts.

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



Questions 11-13

Answer the questions below.

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

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11 How large area can a treadle pump irrigate the field at a low level of expense?

12 What is Abdul's new roof made of?

13 How much did Bangladesh farmers invest by IDE's stimulation?

California's age of Megafires

A There's a reason fire squads now battling more than a dozen blazes in southern California are having such difficulty containing the flames, despite better preparedness than ever and decades of experience fighting fires fanned by the notorious Santa Ana winds. The wildfires themselves, experts say, generally are hotter, move faster, and spread more erratically than in the past.

B The short-term explanation is that the region, which usually has dry summers, has had nine inches less rain than normal this year. Longer term, climate change across the West is leading to hotter days on average and longer fire seasons. Experts say this is likely to yield more megafires like the conflagrations that this week forced evacuations of at least 300,000 resident in California's southland and led President Bush to declare a disaster emergency in seven counties on Tuesday.

C Megafires, also called "siege fires," are the increasingly frequent blazes that burn 500,000 acres or more – 10 times the size of the average forest fire of 20 years ago. One of the current wildfires is the sixth biggest in California ever, in terms of acreage burned, according to state figures and news reports. The trend to more superhot fires, experts say, has been driven by a century-long policy of the US Forest Service to stop wildfires as quickly as possible. The unintentional consequence was to halt the natural eradication of underbrush, now the primary fuel for megafires. Three other factors contribute to the trend, they add. First is climate change marked by a 1-degree F. rise in average yearly temperature across the West. Second is a fire season that on average is 78 days longer than in the late 1980s. Third is increased building of homes and other structures in wooded areas.

D "We are increasingly building our homes ... in fire-prone ecosystems," says Dominik Kulakowski, adjunct professor of biology at Clark University Graduate School of Geography in Worcester, Mass. Doing that "in many of the forests of the Western US ... is like building homes on the side of an active volcano." In California, where population growth has averaged more than 600,000 a year for at least a decade, housing has pushed into such areas. "What once was open space is now residential homes providing fuel to make fires

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burn with greater intensity," says Terry McHale of the California Department of Forestry firefighters union. "With so much dryness, so many communities to catch fire, so many fronts to fight, it becomes an almost incredible job."

E That said, many experts give California high marks for making progress on preparedness since 2003, when the largest fires in state history scorched 750,000 acres, burned 3,640 homes, and killed 22 people. Stung then by criticism of bungling that allowed fires to spread when they might have been contained, personnel are meeting the peculiar challenges of neighborhood- and canyon-hopping fires better than in recent years, observers say.

F State promises to provide newer engines, planes, and helicopters have been fulfilled. Firefighters unions that then complained of dilapidated equipment, old fire engines, and insufficient blueprints for fire safety are now praising the state's commitment, noting that funding for firefighting has increased despite huge cuts in many other programs. "We are pleased that the Schwarzenegger administration has been very proactive in its support of us and come through with budgetary support of the infrastructure needs we have long sought," says Mr. McHale with the firefighters union.

G Besides providing money to upgrade the fire engines that must traverse the mammoth state and wind along serpentine canyon roads, the state has invested in better command-and-control facilities as well as the strategies to run them. "In the fire sieges of earlier years, we found out that we had the willingness of mutual-aid help from other jurisdictions and states, but we were not able to communicate adequately with them," says Kim Zagaris, chief of the state's Office of Emergency Services, fire and rescue branch. After a 2004 blue-ribbon commission examined and revamped those procedures, the statewide response "has become far more professional and responsive," he says.

H Besides ordering the California National Guard on Monday to make 1,500 guardsmen available for firefighting efforts, Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger asked the Pentagon to send all available Modular Airborne Fighting Systems to the area. The military Lockheed C-130 cargo/utility aircraft carry a pressurized 3,000-gallon tank that can eject fire retardant or water in fewer than five seconds through two tubes at the rear of the plane. This load can cover an area 1/4-mile long and 60 feet wide to create a fire barrier. Governor Schwarzenegger also directed 2,300 inmate firefighters and 170 custody staff from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to work hand in hand with state and local firefighters.

I Residents and government officials alike are noting the improvements with gratitude, even amid the loss of homes, churches, businesses, and farms. By Tuesday morning, the fires had burned 1,200 homes and businesses and set 245,957 acres – 384 square miles – ablaze. Despite such losses, there is a sense that the speed, dedication, and

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

coordination of firefighters from several states and jurisdictions are resulting in greater efficiency than in past "siege fire" situations.

J "I am extraordinarily impressed by the improvements we have witnessed between the last big fire and this," says Ross Simmons, a San Diego-based lawyer who had to evacuate both his home and business on Monday, taking up residence at a Hampton Inn 30 miles south of his home in Rancho Bernardo. After fires consumed 172,000 acres there in 2003, the San Diego region turned communitywide soul-searching into improved building codes, evacuation procedures, and procurement of new technology. Mr. Simmons and neighbors began receiving automated phone calls at 3:30 a.m. Monday morning telling them to evacuate. "Nothwithstanding all the damage that will be caused by this, we will not come close to the loss of life because of what we have ... put in place since then," he says.

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Questions 1-6

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage， using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **1-6** on your answer sheet.

Experts point out that blazes in California are having more heat, faster speed and they _____1_____ more unpredictably compared with former ones. One explanation is that California's summer is dry, ____2____ is below the average point. Another long term explanation is that hotter and longer potential days occur due to _____3_____. Nowadays, Megafires burn ____4_____ the size of forest area caused by an ordinary fire of 20 years ago. The serious trend is mainly caused by well-grown underbrush, which provides _____5_____ for the siege fires. Other contributors are climate change and extended _____6_____.

Questions 7-9

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 7-9 on your answer sheet.

7 What is expert's attitude towards California's performance after 2003 megafire?

A They could have done better
B Blamed them on casualties
C Improvement made on preparation
D Serious criticism

8 According to Governor Schwarzenegger, which one is **CORRECT** about his effort for firefighting?

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A Schwarzenegger requested successfully for military weapons
B Schwarzenegger led many prison management staff to work together with local fire fighters
C Schwarzenegger acted negatively in recent megafire in California
D Schwarzenegger ordered 1,500 office clerk to join firefighting scene.

9 What happened to Ross Simmon on the day of megafire break out?

A He was sleeping till morning
B He was doing business at Hampton Inn
C He suffered employee death on that morning
D He was alarmed by machine calls

Questions 10-13

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

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

10 The area of open space in California has declined during the past decade.

11 Fire squad wants to recruit more firefighters this year.

12 Firefighters union declared that firefighters have had more improved and supportive facility by the local government.

13 Before the year of 2004, well coordination and communication between California and other states already existed in fire siege.

Coastal Archaeology of Britain

A The recognition of the wealth and diversity of England's coastal archaeology has been one of the most important developments of recent years. Some elements of this enormous resource have long been known. The so-called 'submerged forests' off the coasts ofEngland, sometimes with clear evidence of human activity, had attracted the interest of antiquarians since at least the eighteenth century but serious and systematic attention has been given to the archaeological potential of the coast only since the early 1980s.

B It is possible to trace a variety of causes for this concentration of effort and interest.In the 1980s and 1990s scientific research into climate change and its environmental impact spilled over into a much broader public debate as awareness of these issues grew;the prospect of rising sea levels over the next century, and their impact on current coastal environments, has been a particular focus for concern. At the same time archaeologists were beginning to recognize that the destruction caused by natural processes of coastal erosion and by human activity was having an increasing impact on the archaeological resource of the coast.

C The dominant process affecting the physical form of England in the post- glacial period has been the rise in the altitude of sea level relative to the land, as the glaciers melted and the landmass readjusted. The encroachment of the sea, the loss of huge areas of 1and now under the North Sea and the English Channel, and especially the loss of the land bridge between England and France, which finally made Britain an island, must have been immensely significant factors in the lives of our prehistoric ancestors. Yet the way in which prehistoric communities adjusted to these environmental changes has seldom been a major theme in discussions of the period. One factor contributing to this has been that, although the rise in relative sea level is comparatively well documented, we know little about the constant reconfiguration of the coastline. This was affected by many processes, mostly quite, which have not yet been adequately researched. The detailed reconstruction of coastline histories and the changing environments available for human use will be an important theme for future research.

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D So great has been the rise in sea level and the consequent regression of the coast that uch of the archaeological evidence now exposed in the coastal zone, whether being eroded or exposed as a buried land surface, is derived from what was originally terres-trial occupation. lts current location in the coastal zone is the product of later unrelated processes, and it can tell us little about past adaptations to the sea. Estimates of its significance will need to be made in the context of other related evidence from dry land sites. Nevertheless, its physical environment means that preservation is often excellent, for example in the case of the Neolithic structure excavated at the Stumble in Essex.

E In some cases these buried land surfaces do contain evidence for human exploitation of what was a coastal environment, and elsewhere along the modern coast there is similarevidence. Where the evidence does relate to past human exploitation of the resources and the opportunities offered by the sea and the coast, it is both diverse and as yet little understood. We are not yet in a position to make even preliminary estimates of answers to such fundamental questions as the extent to which the sea and the coast affected human life in the past, what percentage of the population at any time lived within reach of the sea, or whether human settlements in coastal environments showed a distinct character from those inland.

F The most striking evidence for use of the sea is in the form of boats, yet we still have much to learn about their production and use. Most of the known wrecks around our coast are not unexpectedly of post-medieval date, and offer an unparalleled opportunity for research which has as yet been little used. The prehistoric sewn-plank boats such as those from the Humber estuary and Dover all seem to belong to the second millennium BC; after this there is a gap in the record of a millennium, which cannot yet be explained, before boats reappear. but built using a very different technology. Boatbuilding must have been an extremely important activity around much of our coast, yet we know almost nothing about it, Boats were some of the most complex artefacts produced by pre-modern societies, and further research on their production and use make an impor- tant contribution to our understanding of past attitudes to technology and technological change.

G Boats needed landing places, yet here again our knowledge is very patchy In many cases the natural shores and beaches would have sufficed, leaving little or no archaeological trace, but especially in later periods, many ports and harbors, as weIJ as smaller facili- ties such as quays, wharves, and jetties, were built. Despite a growth of interest in the waterfront archaeology of some of our more important Roman and medieval towns, very little attention has been paid to the multitude of smaller landing places. Redevelopment of harbor sites and other development and natural pressures along the coast are subject- ing these important locations to unprecedented threats, yet few surveys of such sites have been undertaken.

H One of the most important revelations of recent research has been the extent of

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industrial activity along the coast. Fishing and salt production are among the better documented activities, but even here our knowledge is patchy Many forms of fishing will eave little archaeological trace, and one of the surprises of recent survey has been the extent of past investment in facilities for procuring fish and shellfish. Elaborate wooden fish weirs, often of considerable extent and responsive to aerial photography in shallow water, have been identified in areas such as Essex and the Severn estuary. The production of salt, especially in the late Iron Age and early Roman periods, has been recognized for some time, especially in the Thames estuary and around the Solent and Poole Harbor, but the reasons for the decline of that industry and the nature of later coastal salt working are much less well understood. Other industries were also located along the coast, either because the raw materials outcropped there or for ease of working and transport: mineral resources such as sand, gravel, stone, coal, ironstone, and alum were all exploited. These industries are poorly documented, but their remains are sometimes extensive and striking.

I Some appreciation of the variety and importance of the archaeological remains preserved in the coastal zone, albeit only in preliminary form, can thus be gained from recent work,but the complexity of the problem of managing that resource is also being realised. The problem arises not only from the scale and variety of the archaeological remains, but also from two other sources: the very varied natural and human threats to the resource, and the complex web of organisations with authority over, or interests in, the coastal zone.Human threats include the redevelopment of historic towns and old dockland areas, and the increased importance of the coast for the leisure and tourism industries. resulting in pressure for the increased provision of facilities such as marinas. The larger size of ferries has also caused an increase in the damage caused by their wash to fragile deposits in the intertidal zone. The most significant natural threat is the predicted rise in sea level over the next century especially in the south and east of England. lts impact on archaeology is not easy to predict, and though it is likely to be highly localised, it will be at a scale much larger than that of most archaeological sites. Thus protecting one site may simply result in transposing the threat to a point further along the coast. The management of the archaeological remains will have to be considered in a much longer time scale and a much wider geographical scale than is common in the case of dry land sites, and this will pose a serious challenge for archaeologists.

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Questions 1-3

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

Write your answers in boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet.

1 What has caused public interest in coastal archaeology in recent years?

A Golds and jewelleries in the ships that have submerged
B The rising awareness of climate change
C Forests under the sea
D Technological advance in the field of sea research

2 What does the passage say about the evidence of boats?

A We have a good knowledge of how boats were made and what boats were for prehistorically
B Most of the boats discovered were found in harbors
C The use of boats had not been recorded for a thousand years
D The way to build boats has remained unchanged throughout human history

3 What can be discovered from the air?

A Salt mines
B Shellfish
C Ironstones
D Fisheries

Questions 4-10

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

In boxes 4-10 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*

4 England lost much of its land after the ice-age due to the rising sea level.
5 The coastline of England has changed periodically.
6 Coastal archaeological evidence may be well-protected by sea water.
7 The design of boats used by pre-modern people was very simple.
8 Similar boats were also discovered in many other European countries.
9 There are few documents relating to mineral exploitation.
10 Large passenger boats are causing increasing damage to the seashore.

Questions 11-13

*Choose **THREE** letters A-G*Write your answer in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet

Which ***THREE*** of the following statements are mentioned in the passage?

A Our prehistoric ancestors adjusted to the environmental change caused by the rising sea level by moving to higher lands
B It is difficult to understand how many people lived close to the sea.
C Human settlements in coastal environment were different from those inland
D Our knowledge of boat evidence is limited.
E The prehistoric boats were built mainly for collecting sand from the river.
F Human development threatens the archaeological remains.
G The reason for the decline of salt industry was the shortage of laborers.

雅思阅读真题 Version 29602

SECTION 1

Human Remain In GREEN SAHARA

A On October 13,2,000, a small team of paleontologists led by Paul Sereno of the University of Chicago clambered out of three battered Land Rovers, filled their water bottles, and scattered on foot across the toffee-colored sands of the Tenere desert in northern Niger. The Tenere , on the southern flank of the Sahara, easily ranks among the most desolate landscapes on Earth. The Tuareg , turbaned nomads who for centuries have ruled this barren realm, refer to it as a "desert within a desert"—a California-size ocean of sand and rock, where a single massive dune might stretch a hundred miles, and the combination of 120-degree heat and inexorable winds can wick the water from a human body in less than a day. The harsh conditions, combined with intermittent conflict between the Tuareg and the Niger government, have kept the region largely unexplored.

B Mike Hettwer , a photographer accompanying the team, headed off by himself toward a trio of small dunes. He crested the first slope and stared in amazement. The dunes were spilling over with bones. He took a few shots with his digital camera and hurried back to the Land Rovers. "I found some bones:' Hettwer said, when the team had regrouped. "But they're not dinosaurs. They're human."

C In the spring of 2005 Sereno contacted Elena Garcea, an archaeologist at the University of Cassino, in Italy, inviting her to accompany him on a return to the site. Garcea had spent three decades working digs along the Nile in Sudan and in the mountains of the Libyan Desert, and was well acquainted with the ancient peoples of the Sahara. But she had never heard of Paul Sereno. His claim to have found so many skeletons in one place seemed farfetched, given that no other Neolithic cemetery contained more than a dozen or so. Some archaeologists would later be skeptical; one sniped that he was just a "moonlighting paleontologist." But Garcea was too intrigued to dismiss him as an interloper. She agreed to join him.

D Garcea explained that the Kiffian were a fishing-based culture and lived during the earliest wet period, between 8,000 and 10,000 years ago. She held a Kiffian sherd next to a Tenerian one. "What is so amazing is that the people who made

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these two pots lived more than a thousand years apart."

E Over the next three weeks, Sereno and Garcea—along with five American excavators, five Tuareg guides, and five soldiers from Niger's army, sent to protect the camp from bandits—made a detailed map of the site, which they dubbed Gobero, after the Tuareg name for the area. They exhumed eight burials and collected scores of artifacts from both cultures. In a dry lake bed adjacent to the dunes, they found dozens of fishhooks and harpoons carved from animal bone. Apparently the Kiffian fishermen weren't just going after small fry: Scattered near the dunes were the remains of Nile perch, a beast of a fish that can weigh nearly 300 pounds, as well as crocodile and hippo bones.

F Sereno flew home with the most important skeletons and artifacts and immediately began planning for the next field season. In the meantime, he carefully removed one tooth from each of four skulls and sent them to a lab for radiocarbon dating. The results pegged the age of the tightly bundled burials at roughly 9,000 years old, the heart of the Kiffian era. The smaller "sleeping" skeletons turned out to be about 6,000 years old, well within the Tenerian period. At least now the scientists knew who was who.

G In the fall of 2006 they returned to Gobero, accompanied by a larger dig crew and six additional scientists. Garcea hoped to excavate some 80 burials, and the team began digging. As the skeletons began to emerge from the dunes, each presented a fresh riddle, especially the Tenerian. A male skeleton had been buried with a finger in his mouth.

H Even at the site, Arizona State University bioarchaeologist Chris Stojanowski could begin to piece together some clues. Judging by the bones, the Kiffian appeared to be a peaceful, hardworking people. "The lack of head and forearm injuries suggests they weren't doing much fighting," he told me. "And these guys were strong." He pointed to a long, narrow ridge running along a femur. "That's the muscle attachment," he said. "This individual had huge leg muscles, which means he was eating a lot of protein and had a strenuous lifestyle — both consistent with a fishing way of life." For contrast, he showed me the femur of a Tenerian male. The ridge was barely perceptible. "This guy had a much less strenuous lifestyle," he said, "which you might expect of a herder."

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I Stojanowski's assessment that the Tenerian were herders fits the prevailing view among scholars of life in the Sahara 6,000 years ago, when drier conditions favored herding over hunting. But if the Tenerian were herders, Sereno pointed out, where were the herds? Among the hundreds of animal bones that had turned up at the site, none belonged to goats or sheep, and only three came from a cow species. "It's not unusual for a herding culture not to slaughter their cattle, particularly in a cemetery, M Garcea responded, noting that even modern pastoralists, such as Niger's Wodaabe, are loath to butcher even one animal in their herd. Perhaps, Sereno reasoned, the Tenerian at Gobero were a transitional group that had not fully adopted herding and still relied heavily on hunting and fishing.

J Back in Arizona, Stojanowski continues to analyze the Gobero bones for clues to the Green Saharans' health and diet. Other scientists are trying to derive DNA from the teeth, which could reveal the genetic origins of the Kiffian and Tenerian — and possibly link them to descendants living today. Sereno and Garcea estimate a hundred burials remain to be excavated. But as the harsh Tenere winds continue to erode the dunes, time is running out. "Every archaeological site has a life cycle," Garcea said. "It begins when people begin to use the place, followed by disuse, then nature takes over, and finally it is gone. Gobero is at the end of its life."

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Questions 1-3

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**?
*In boxes **1-3**on your answer sheet, write*

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

1 Hettwer accidently found human remains in the desert.

2 Sereno and Garcea have cooperated in some archaeological activities before.

3 The pictures of rock engravings found in Green Sahara is similar to other places.

Questions 4-7

Answer the questions below.

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

4 What did sereno and Garcea produce in the initial weeks before digging work?

5 For what purpose did Sereno send one tooth from each of four skulls to the laboratory?

6 How old is the bigger tightly bundled burials being indentified ?

7 What part of the body remains did the scientists send for inspection to find out the genetic origins of the Kiffian and Tenerian?

Questions 8-14

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 8**--14** on your answer sheet.

On the basis of bone judgment, kiffican seemed to be a 8_____, hardworking people, because we did not find 9_____on head and forearm.

Through observation of the huge leg muscles, it can be inferred that their diet had plenty of 10_____, and their lifestyle was 11_____. All evidence pointed compliance with a fishing way of life.

On the other hand, Stojanowski presumed that Tenerian preferred to live on herding over 12_____,but only some animal bones such as 13____were found, which Sereno supposed that Tenerian at Gobero lived in a 14_____group at that time.

雅思阅读真题 Version 29701

SECTION 1

Density and Crowding

A Of the great myriad of problems which man and the world face today, there are three significant trends which stand above all others in importance: the unprecedented (adj.史无前例的) population growth throughout the world—a net increase of 1,400,000 people per week—and all of its associations and consequences; the increasing urbanization (n.都市化) of these people, so that more and more of them are rushing into cities and urban areas of the world; and the tremendous explosion (n.爆炸) of communication and social contact throughout the world, so that every part of the world is now aware (adj.意识到) of every other part. All of these trends are producing increased crowding and the perception (n.觉察) of crowding.

B It is important to emphasize at the outset that crowding and density are not necessarily the same. Density is the number of individuals per unit area or unit space. It is a simple physical measurement. Crowding is a product of density, communication, contact, and activity. It implies a pressure, a force, and a psychological (adj.心理的) reaction. It may occur at widely different densities. The frontiersman may have felt crowded when someone built a homestead a mile away. The suburbanite may feel relatively uncrowded in a small house on a half-acre lot if it is surrounded by trees, bushes, and a hedgerow, even though he lives under much higher physical density than did the frontiersman. Hence, crowding is very much a psychological and ecological phenomenon (n.现象), and not just a physical condition.

C A classic crowding study was done by Calhoun (1962), who put rats into a physical environment designed to accommodate 50 rats and provided enough food, water, and nesting materials for the number of rats in the environment. The rat population peaked at 80, providing a look at cramped (adj.狭窄的) living conditions.

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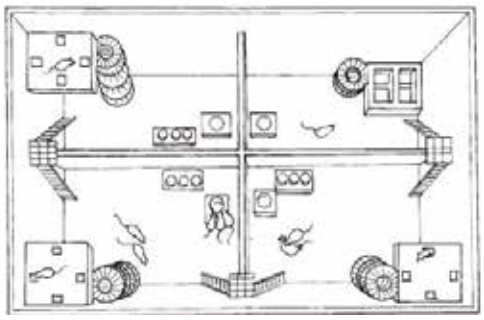
Although the rats experienced no resource limitations other than space restriction, a number of negative conditions developed: the two most dominant males took harems of several female rats and occupied more than their share of space, leaving other rats even more crowded; many females stopped building nests (n.巢、窝) and abandoned their infant rats; the pregnancy rate declined; infant (n.婴幼儿) and adult mortality (n.死亡率) rates increased; more aggressive and physical attacks occurred; sexual variation increased, including hypersexuality, inhibited sexuality, homosexuality, and bisexuality.



D Calhoun's results have led to other research on crowding's effects on human beings, and these research findings have suggested that high density is not the single cause of negative effects on humans. When crowding is defined only in terms of spatial density (the amount of space per person), the effects of crowding are variable. However, if crowding is defined in terms of social density, or the number of people who must interact, then crowding better predicts negative psychological and physical effects.

E There are several reasons why crowding makes us feel uncomfortable. One reason is related to stimulus overload - there are just too many stimuli (n.刺激物) competing for our attention. We cannot notice or respond to all of them. This feeling is typical of the harried mother, who has several children competing for her attention, while she is on the phone and the doorbell is ringing. This leaves her feeling confused, fatigued (adj.疲劳的) and yearning to withdraw (v.撤离) from the situation. There are strong feelings of a lack of privacy - being unable to pay attention to what you want without being repeatedly interrupted or observed by others.

F Field studies done in a variety of settings illustrate that social density is associated with negative effects on human beings. In prison studies, males generally became more aggressive with increases in density. In male prison, inmates (n.同狱犯人) living in conditions of higher densities were more likely to suffer from fight. Males rated themselves as more aggressive in small rooms (a situation of high spatial density), whilst the females rated themselves as

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more aggressive in large rooms (Stokols et al., 1973). These differences relate to the different personal space requirements of the genders (n.性别). Besides, Baum and Greenberg found that high density leads to decreased attraction, both physical attraction and liking towards others and it appears to have gender differences in the impact that density has on attraction levels, with males experiencing a more extreme reaction. Also, the greater the density is, the less the helping behavior. One reason why the level of helping behavior may be reduced in crowded situations links to the concept of diffusion (n.扩散) of responsibility. The more people that are present in a situation that requires help, the less often help is given. This may be due to the fact that people diffuse responsibility among themselves with no-one feeling that they ought to be the one to help.

G Facing all these problems, what are we going to do with them? The more control a person has over the crowded environment the less negatively they experience it, thus the perceived crowding is less (Schmidt and Keating). The ability to cope with crowding is also influenced by the relationship the individual has with the other people in the situation. The high density will be interpreted less negatively if the individual experiences it with people he likes. One of the main coping strategies employed to limit the impact of high density is social withdrawal. This includes behaviors such as averting the gaze (n.注视) and using negative body language to attempt to block any potential intrusions (n.入侵).

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

Questions 1-7

Reading passage 1 has seven paragraphs, A-G

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A -G from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-x, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

List of headings

i Other experiments following Calboun's experiment offering a clearer indication
ii The effects of crowding on people in the social scope
iii Psychological reaction to crowding
iv Problems that result in crowding
v Responsibility does not work
vi What cause the upset feel of crowding
vii Definitions of crowding and density
viii Advice for crowded work environment
ix Difference between male and females' attractiveness in a crowd
x Nature and results of Calboun's experiment

1 Paragraph A

2 Paragraph B

3 Paragraph C

4 Paragraph D

5 Paragraph E

6 Paragraph F

7 Paragraph G

Questions 8-13

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet.

8 Being disturbed repeatedly, the harried mother feels frustrated for the lack of …….

9 Inmates in high density settings were more aggressive in …….

10 The different result between male and female is associated with the varying need of …….

11 Especially for male, Baum and Greenberg found that …….declined with high density.

12 The idea of responsibility diffusion may explain a person's reluctant to ……..

13 Schmidt and Keating suggest that if more ……. was present there would be a reduction in crowding stress.

雅思阅读真题 Version 29702

SECTION 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which are based on reading passage III below.

Video Games'

Unexpected Benefits to Human Brain

A James Paul Gee, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, played his first video game years ago when his six-year-old son Sam was playing Pajama Sam: No Need to Hide When It's Dark Outside. He wanted to play the game so he could support Sam's problem solving. Though Pajama Sam is not an "educational game", it is replete with the types of problems psychologists study when they study thinking and learning. When he saw how well the game held Sam's attention, he wondered what sort of beast a more mature video game might be.

B Video and computer games, like many other popular, entertaining and addicting kid's activities, are looked down upon by many parents as time-wasters, and worse, parents think that these games rot the brain. Violent video games are readily blamed by the media and some experts as the reason why some youth become violent or commit extreme anti-social behavior. Recent content analyses of video games show that as many as 89% of games contain some violent content, but there is no form of aggressive content for 70% of popular games. Many scientists and psychologists, like James Paul Gee, find that video games actually have many benefits – the main one being making kids smart. Video games may actually teach kids high-level thinking skills that they will need in the future.

C "Video games change your brain," according to University of Wisconsin psychologist Shawn Green. Video games change the brain's physical structure the

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same way as do learning to read, playing the piano, or navigating using a map. Much like exercise can build muscle, the powerful combination of concentration and rewarding surges of neurotransmitters like dopamine, which strengthens neural circuits, can build the player's brain.

D Video games give your child's brain a real workout. In many video games, the skills required to win involve abstract and high level thinking. These skills are not even taught at school. Some of the mental skills trained by video games include: following instructions, problem solving, logic, hand-eye coordination, fine motor and spatial skills. Research also suggests that people can learn iconic, spatial, and visual attention skills from video games. There have been even studies with adults showing that experience with video games is related to better surgical skills. Jacob Benjamin, doctor from Beth Israel Medical Center NY, found a direct link between skill at video gaming and skill at keyhole or laparoscopic surgery. Also, a reason given by experts as to why fighter pilots of today are more skillful is that this generation's pilots are being weaned on video games.

E The players learn to manage resources that are limited, and decide the best use of resources, the same way as in real life. In strategy games, for instance, while developing a city, an unexpected surprise like an enemy might emerge. This forces the player to be flexible and quickly change tactics. Sometimes the player does this almost every second of the game giving the brain a real workout. According to researchers at the University of Rochester, led by Daphne Bavelier, a cognitive scientist, games simulating stressful events such as those found in battle or action games could be a training tool for real-world situations. The study suggests that playing action video games primes the brain to make quick decisions. Video games can be used to train soldiers and surgeons, according to the study. Steven Johnson, author of Everything Bad is Good For You: How Today's Popular Culture, says gamers must deal with immediate problems while keeping their long-term goals on their horizon. Young gamers force themselves to read to get instructions, follow storylines of games, and get information from the game texts.

F James Paul Gee, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, says that playing a video game is similar to working through a science problem. Like students in a laboratory, gamers must come up with a hypothesis. For example, players in some games constantly try out combinations of weapons and powers to use to defeat an enemy. If one does not work, they change hypothesis and try the next one. Video games are goal-driven experiences, says Gee, which are fundamental to learning. Also, using math skills is important to win in many

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games that involve quantitative analysis like managing resources. In higher levels of a game, players usually fail the first time around, but they keep on trying until they succeed and move on to the next level.

G Many games are played online and involve cooperation with other online players in order to win. Video and computer games also help children gain self-confidence and many games are based on history, city building, and governance and so on. Such games indirectly teach children about aspects of life on earth.

H In an upcoming study in the journal Current Biology, authors Daphne Bavelier, Alexandre Pouget, and C. Shawn Green report that video games could provide a potent training regimen for speeding up reactions in many types of real-life situations. The researchers tested dozens of 18- to 25-year-olds who were not ordinarily video game players. They split the subjects into two groups. One group played 50 hours of the fast-paced action video games "Call of Duty 2" and "Unreal Tournament," and the other group played 50 hours of the slow-moving strategy game "The Sims 2." After this training period, all of the subjects were asked to make quick decisions in several tasks designed by the researchers. The action game players were up to 25 percent faster at coming to a conclusion and answered just as many questions correctly as their strategy game playing peers.

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

Questions 28-31

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

Write your answers in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet.

28 What is the main purpose of paragraph ***ONE***?

A Introduction of professor James Paul Gee.
B Introduction of the video game: Pajamas Sam.
C Introduction of types of video games.
D Introduction of the background of this passage.

29 What does the author want to express in the ***second*** paragraph?

A Video games are widely considered harmful for children's brain.
B Most violent video games are the direct reason of juvenile delinquency.
C Even there is a certain proportion of violence in most video games; scientists and psychologists see its benefits of children's intellectual abilities.
D Many parents regard video games as time-wasters, which rot children's brain.

30 What is correctly mentioned in paragraph ***four***?

A Some schools use video games to teach students abstract and high level thinking.
B Video games improves the brain ability in various aspects.
C Some surgeons have better skills because they play more video games.
D Skillful fighter pilots in this generation love to paly video games.

31 What is the expectation of the experiment the three researchers did?

A Gamers have to make the best use of the limited resource.
B Gamers with better math skills will win in the end.
C Strategy game players have better ability to make quick decisions.
D Video games help increase the speed of players' reaction effectively.

Questions 32-35

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

*In boxes **32-35** on your answer sheet, write*

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

32 Most video games are popular because of their violent content.
33 The action game players minimized the percentage of making mistakes in the experiment.
34 It would be a good idea for schools to apply video games in their classrooms.
35 Those people who are addicted to video games have lots of dopamine in their brains.

Questions 36-40

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 36-40 on your answer sheet.

A The writer's opinion
B James Paul Gee
C Shawn Green
D Daphne Bavelier
E Steven Johnson
F Jacob Benjamin

36 Video games as other daily life skills alter the brain's physical structure.
37 Brain is ready to make decisions without hesitation when players are immersed in playing stressful games.
38 The purpose-motivated experience that video games offer plays an essential role in studying.
39 Players are good at tackling prompt issues with future intensions.
40 It helps children broaden their horizon in many aspects and gain self-confidence.

雅思阅读真题 Version 29703

SECTION 2

The reconstruction of community in Talbot Park, Auckland

A An architecture of disguise is almost complete at Talbot Park in the heart of Auckland's Glen Innes. The place was once described as a state housing ghetto, rife with crime, vandalism and other social problems. But today after a $48 million urban renewal makeover, the site is home to 700 residents — 200 more than before — and has people regularly inquiring whether they can buy or rent there. "It doesn't look like social housing," Housing New Zealand housing services manager Dene Busby says of the tidy brick and weatherboard apartments and townhouses which would look just as much at home in "there is no reason why public housing should look cheap in my view," says Design Group architect Neil of the eight three-bedroom terrace houses his firm designed.

I predicting 我预测 你高分

B Talbot Park is a triangle of government-owned land bounded by Apirana Ave, Pilkington Rd and Point England Rd. In the early 1960s it was developed for state housing built around a linear park that ran through the middle. Initially, there was a strong sense of a family-friendly community. Former residents recall how the Talbot Park reserve played a big part in their childhoods — a place where the kids in the block came together to play softball, cricket, tiggy, leapfrog and bullrush. Sometimes they'd play "Maoris against Pakehas" but without any animosity. "It was all just good fun", says Georgie Thompson in Ben Schrader's We Call it Home: A History of State Housing in New Zealand. "We had respect for our neighbours and addressed them by title Mr. and Mrs. so-and-so," she recalls.

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

C Quite what went wrong with Talbot Park is not clear. We call it Home Records that the community began to change in the late 1970s as more Pacific Islanders and Europeans moved in. The new arrivals didn't readily integrate with the community, a "them and us" mentality developed, and residents interacted with their neighbours less. What was clear was the buildings were deteriorating and becoming dilapidated, petty crime was on the rise and the reserve — focus of fond childhood memories — had become a wasteland and was considered unsafe.

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

D But it wasn't until 2002 that Housing New Zealand decided the properties needed upgrading. The master renewal plan didn't take advantage of the maximum accommodation density allowable (one unit per 100 sq metres) but did increase density to one unit per 180 sq m by refurbishing all 108 star flat units, removing the multis and building 111 new home. The Talbot strategy can be summed up as mix, match and manage. Mix up the housing with variety plans from a mix of architects, match house styles to what's built by the private sector, match tenants to the mix, and manage their occupancy. Inevitably cost comes into the equation." If you're going to build low cost homes, you've got to keep them simple and you can't afford a fancy bit on them. " says Michael Thompson of ***Architectus*** which designed the innovative three-level Atrium apartments lining two sides of a covered courtyard. At $300,000 per two bedroom unit, the building is more expensive but provides for independent disabled accommodation as well as offering solar hot water heating and rainwater collection for toilet cisterns and outside taps.

E The renewal project budget at $1.5 million which will provide park pathways, planting, playgrounds, drinking fountains, seating, skateboard rails, a half-size basketball hard court, and a pavilion. But if there was any doubt this is a low socio-economic area, the demographics for the surrounding Tamaki area are sobering. Of the 5000 households there, 55 per cent are state houses, 28 per cent privately owned (compared to about 65 per cent nationally) and 17 per cent are private rental. The area has a high concentration of households with incomes in the $5000 to $15,000 range and very few with an income over $70,000. That's in sharp contrast to the more affluent suburbs like

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Kohimarama and St John's that surround the area.

F "The design is for people with different culture background," says architect James Lunday of Common Ground which designed the 21 large family homes. "Architecturally we decided to be relatively conservative — nice house in its own garden with a bit of space and good indoor outdoor flow." There's a slight reflection of the whare and a Pacific fale, but not overplayed "The private sector is way behind in urban design and sustainable futures," says Bracey. "Redesigning streets and parks is a big deal and very difficult to do. The private sector won't do it, because it's so hard."

G There's no doubt good urban design and good architecture play a significant part in the scheme. But probably more important is a new standard of social control. Housing New Zealand calls it "intensive tenancy management". Others view it as social engineering. "It's a model that we are looking at going forward," according to Housing New Zealand's central Auckland regional manager Graham Bodman.' The focus is on frequent inspections, helping tenants to get to know each other and trying to create an environment of respect for neighbours，" says Bodman. That includes some strict rules — no loud parties after 10 pm, no dogs, no cats in the apartments, no washing hung over balcony rails and a requirement to mow lawns and keep the property tidy. Housing New Zealand has also been active in organising morning teas and street barbecues for residents to meet their neighbours. *(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)*"It's all based on the intensification," says Community Renewal project manager Stuart Bracey. "We acknowledge if you are going to put more people living closer together, you have to actually help them to live closer together because it creates tension — especially for people that aren't used to it."

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Questions 14-20

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

List of Headings

i Financial hardship of community
ii A good tendency of strengthening the supervision
iii Details of plans for the community's makeover and upgrade
iv Architecture suits families of various ethnic origins
v Problems arise then the mentality of alienation developed later
vi Introduction of a social housing community with unexpected high standard
vii A practical design and need assist and cooperate in future
viii closer relationship among neighbors in original site
ix different need from a makeup of a low financial background should be considered
x How to make the community feel safe
xi a plan with details for house structure

14 Paragraph A

15 Paragraph B

16 Paragraph C

17 Paragraph D

18 Paragraph E

19 Paragraph F

20 Paragraph G

Questions 21-23

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-E) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters, A-E, in boxes 21-23 on your answer sheet.

List of people

A **Michael Thompson**
B **Graham Bodman**
C **Stuart Bracey**
D **James Lunday**
E **Dene Busby**

21 Design should meet the need of mix-raced cultural background

22 for better living environment， regulations and social control should be imperative

23 organising more community's activities helps strengthening relationship in community

Questions 24-27

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage 2 Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 24-27 on your answer sheet.

In the year 2002，the Talbot decided to raise housing standard，yet the plan was to build homes go much beyond the accommodation limit and people complain about the high living **24**..... .

And as the variety plans were complemented under the designs of many **25**……..together, made house styles go with the part designed by individuals, matched tenants from different culture. As for the finance, reconstruction program's major concern is to build a house within low **26**..... ;

finally, just as expert predicted, residents will agree on building a relatively conventional house in its own **27**..... , which provides considerable space to move around

I 我预测 你高分 predicting

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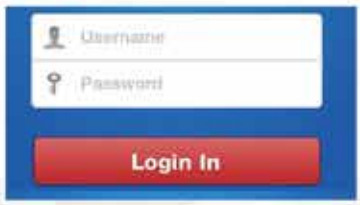

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如果您没有在线系统账号，请使用电脑网页访问 http://www.iyuce.com

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Step2 进入系统

进入系统之后

通过选择界面中的模块

进入相应板块（如图）

English to Chinese

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(2)后续陆续翻译的，请登录 在线考试系统

http://ks.ipredicting.com 注册一个电子账户,并升级为正式会员

越努力 越幸运

语言变化机制

A 这些变化造成的最大的争议便是发音。有关早期发音的证据，我们有多方面的资源，如拼写，外来语的处理方式，现代语法和拼写改革家的描述，各种语言和方言中涉及的现代发音方式。从第十六世纪中期，英国作家试图去描述产生英语音素的发音器官的位置，以及谁发明了音标系统。各类的证据，结合语言产生机制的知识，往往是一个关于早年发音方式的一个很好的想法，尽管绝对的可信度难以实现的。

B 当我们研究一种语言在几代甚至更多代的的发音方式时，我们发现变化总是有大规模的变化规律：例如，在某一时期，一种语言中，几乎所有的长元音[a:] 也可能变成长元音[e:]，或所有的辅音[b]在一定的位置（例如一个单词的结尾）可能会变成辅音 [p]。这种有规律的变化，通常被称为发音法则。没有通用的发音法则（虽然发音法则通常反映了普遍的倾向），只是特定的时期下一种特定的语言的特殊发音规则。

C 时尚也有可能是变化过程中的一部分。它在变化的传播肯定扮演了一个角色：一个人模仿另一个，声名显赫的人最容易被模仿，因此，一个社交团体的变化可能（或多或少地）被另一个社交团体模仿。一个社交团体在世界上壮大或缩小，它的发音可能获得或失去威信。据说，1917 俄国革命后，俄国上层阶级的发音，在从前备受推崇，而如今却不受欢迎，因此人们试图掩饰自己的发音。十七和十八世纪所认可的英语发音的一些变化，被证实是另一种存在的发音方式取代了这种发音方式，很有可能这样的取代方式造成了那个时期巨大的社会变化：中产阶级权力和财富增加，他们稳步上升为拥有大量土地的绅士，中产阶级的发音变很有可能带入到上层阶级的发音中。

D 一个不显著的争议是儿童的模仿是不完美的：他们模仿他们的父母讲话，但不会精确地表达。这是真的，但这种背离成人言语通常在童年后得以修正也不可置否。也许更重要的是，即使语音环境保持不变，一个给定音素的发音，成年人也展示出一些随机变化。然而，这无法解释发音变化，除非能证明失败的模仿是有些规则：如果他们仅仅是随机偏差，他们会相互抵消，语言就没有变化。这些随机变化，在不考虑其他事情的情况下，在工作中还需要深层次的力量。

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E 一种被证实的力量是缓解原则或最小化努力。从字句讲究到模糊的变化是同化的一个例证，这是一种及其常见的变化。同化是在邻近音的影响下的发音变化。例如，单词 scant 曾今是 skamt，但在邻近/t/的影响下，/ m /变成了/ n /。因此实现更高的功效，因为/ n /和 Id 的发音时在同一个位置（舌尖顶到牙床），然而 I ml 的发音位置不同（是靠两唇）。所以鼻辅音发音部位已与爆破音的发音位置一致。最新的一个例子便是 football 常见的发音为 foopball。

F 同化不是我们改变我们的发音提高效率的唯一途径。辅音字母在词尾不发音是很常见的： 在中古英语，单词 final 中 [-n] 通在非重读音节后不发音，因此 baken “to bake”['ba:kən]转变为['ba:kə]，后来变为[ba:k]。 辅音群也往往被简单化。从前 castle 和 Christmas 中有[t]音, 首字母[k]的单词如 knight 和 know。有时当两个连续的音节是相同的辅音开头时，整个音节都略去（重复音略读）： 最新的一个例子是 temporary，在英式发音好像 tempory。

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桥梁断裂问题的微波监控

旧方法装置的工作原理和新方法的出现

A 以往一个公路和铁路桥梁只是肉眼目测检查。每隔几个月，工程师们必须爬上结构，试图在发生问题前，发现桥有明显损坏的迹象。在新墨西哥，德州农工大学~洛斯阿拉莫斯国家实验室，正在开发可能用微波传感器取代这些人工调查，从而持续监测桥梁的状况。

新微波装置的设计原理

B “该装置采用微波测量传感器和桥之间的距离，就像雷达一样，”洛斯阿拉莫斯国家实验室的物理学家艾伯特Migliori说。“一旦监控任何桥上的负载，如交通，导致位移，改变桥上下移动的距离。“几分钟内，通过监控这些运动，研究人员可以找出桥梁的共振和它的运行状况 改变，这样可以提供损害的早期警告。

在美国这一种设计有缺陷的桥非常多，提供了很多测试的机会

C 40 号州际公路在阿尔布开克格兰德河上的大桥在为研究人员提供了一个难得的机会来检验自己的想法。查克法勒洛斯阿拉莫斯的工程师解释说：“新墨西哥州当局本来决定拆毁这座桥（我预测教研组翻译）。取而代之的被拆除前是我们来安装仪器，测试它在各种负载条件下，造成伤害之前。“在 1970 年代和 1960 年代，美国建造 2500 座类似的桥梁。他们有两个钢梁支撑负载的每一个部分。公路专家知道，这个缺陷的设计是“桥梁断裂至关重要的原因”，因为任何一个梁故障都会导致桥梁的倒塌。

发明的新装置如何安

D 设置微波反射器在桥下面的地面之后，洛斯阿拉莫斯国家实验室的团队在 沿跨度的几个点安装常规的 加速度计 来测量它的运动 。然后他们测试了桥梁，交通高峰期时同时穿过它车辆，使其让它产生强烈的振动 。这给道路上的特定点提供了最大的冲击

他们如何模拟桥的损伤

I predicting 我预测 你高分

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E 然后，我们模拟创造一个关于可能发生在钢梁疲劳裂纹的损害，“法勒说，他们首先在侧梁的中间切了约 60 厘米长的槽 然后，**他们延长切槽，直到它达到的底部梁 形成**侧梁法兰（Flange）**底部的“I”形状。**

发明的新装置工作原理，数据采集和分析，改进

F **最初，分析桥梁的行为，基于桥梁共振的频率，并没有表明有什么问题，直到 侧梁被损坏**。但后来的数据重新进行了分析与考虑到模式的形状结构的变化——形状结构当活跃在一个特定的频率。借助这些更复杂的算法， 德州农工大学的由诺里斯斯塔布斯成功地识别和定位最初的裂痕切割造成的损害。
他们获得的进展和 NASA 的合同应用

G 任何结构振动时，能量被分布在一些整个不移动的点上，而另一些则在不同频率强烈的振动，“斯塔布斯说。（我预测教研组制作翻译）“我使用模式的算法 识别来检测这种能量的分布的变化。“NASA （*ipredicting*）已经使用了Stubbsg的方式来检测该副翼主体技术。而副翼是在航天飞机着陆时用来降低速度的

对未来商业应用和发展的美好展望

H 基于洛斯阿拉莫斯硬件商业系统已推出，完整的斯塔布斯算法，在阿尔伯克基的总公司，形成商业价值月每年约 100 万。蒂姆·达林，另一个洛斯阿拉莫斯国家实验室的物理学家致力于便携式微波干涉仪与Migliori ipredicting说，随着电子产品变得便宜，微波检测系统最终将适用于在美国得大多数大型桥梁。 十年内，我希望看到一个电池或太阳能装置，可以被安装在每个桥上，通过每天扫描来检测变化，”他说

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欧洲高温

A 夏天的感觉让科学家们有所察觉。众所周知，2003 年夏季末（天气的变化）是显著的:全球变暖（的趋势）毫无疑问，使得英国经历了绝无仅有的高温和欧洲大陆失控的森林大火,河流干涸,热浪使得成千上万的人因此丧失了生命。

B 在欧洲西部和中部,6 月,7 月和 8 月三个月是有史以来最热的一年 ，葡萄牙、德国和瑞士同样出现与英国一样的高温。在矩形块的地球版上，从巴黎西部延伸到意大利北部，这几个国家形成最热的一条长沿线。从长期的范围来看，瑞士和德国南部夏季的平均气温是 3.78℃以上，诺维奇说。”（气候研究中心(CRU)东安格利亚大学），这是世界上的贷款机构的监控和分析温度记录。

C 这看起来似乎超过的并不是很多,直到你意识研究范围时——你才会体会出它的巨大。在以前的任何地方都没有像这样的数据，它被认为是如此特殊,CRU 的导演菲尔•琼斯教授,公开演说-在某种程度上几乎没有科学家去做过,2003 年的极端（天气原因）导致是直接的原因，可能不是自然气候的变化的原因，而是人类活动造成全球变暖。

D 迄今为止，气象学家满足于公式定理,最近高温气候变化与预测是一致的极大的地球板块反射——拉伸 35-50N 和 0-20E——CRU 之间可靠的温度记录可以追溯到 1781 年，1961 和 1990 夏季平均温度记录使用的一个基线，抛开温度标准，或“异常，在该地区作为一个整体可以很容易地绘制。上面的图表显示，这就是我们气候的变化,在过去的 200 年里,至少有一半异常，高温,图上的峰值年接近表示很热，甚至超过 20℃。但没有任何像 2003 年,异常时近四度。

E 这是相当了不起的成就,琼斯教授告诉《独立报》说。“这是在统计意义上很不寻常的。如果这个系列有一个正常的统计分布,你不会得到这个数字。转折期的频率可能会复发，类似于千年分之一年。如果我们看的平均超额近四度,那么也许近三度自然变化,因为我们看到,在过去的夏天。但最终全球变暖的的程度很可能是由于人类活动引起的。

F 2003 年夏天,在某种意义上,是一个气候科学家长期以来一直期待的。直到现在变暖主要特点冬天不冷，夏季更加炎热。上周,联合国预测,冬季变暖速度加快,欧洲的底层滑雪度假胜地的冬季运动就会逐渐消失。而今年，前所未有的炎热的夏天迟早是免不了的。

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G 夏天最引人注目的特征之一是夜晚的炎热，尤其是在 8 月的上中旬。巴黎，8 月 7-14 日，温度不低于 230℃(73.40℉)，8 月 11-12 日都市创下有史以来最热晚上，温度不低于 25.50℃(77.90℉)。德国创下有史以来最炎热夜是在莱茵河流域的魏因比特图，最低为 27.60℃(80.60℉)。在 8 月 13 日，与之相似的破纪录的夜间温度记录是在瑞士和意大利。

H 8 月期间法国新增了 15000 死亡人数，与前几年相比，与夜间高温有关。这个月前 12 天死亡数量逐渐增加 ，在 8 月 12 日至 13 日晚峰值甚至达到每天死亡 2000 人，然后就大幅下滑时，8 月 14 日最低温度下降了约 50 度。受影响最大的是老年人，在 75 - 94 岁的人群死亡率增加 70%。

I 对英国整体来说，今年可能称之为有史以来最热的一年，尽管 8 月 10 日是高温纪录，但夏季时间长度范围为 6 月，7 月和 8 月期间，因此较长时间的高温出现仍然是在 1976-1995。目前，今年将是有史以来第三次在全球温度记录，这可以追溯到 1856 年，在 1998 年和 2002 年 10 月，但当所有的记录整理 11 月和 12 月，它可能进入第二位，琼斯教授说。最热的 10 年自 1990 年以来所有现在发生的记录。琼斯教授是毫无疑问的惊人性质欧洲 2003 年的夏天。“温度记录是完全不成比例的纪录，”他说。“500 年里这是最热的夏天，这简直是毫无例外的”。

J 他的同事廷德尔（东安格利亚大学）气候变化研究中心正在计划一个特殊的研究。“那是一个不同以往的夏天，要么出现高温，要么受到极端高温的影响范围变得多样性，”，Mike Hulme 教授，中心的执行董事说。“，这肯定会在一些国家中留下标记，那么要如何考虑未来气候变化的计划，就如 2000 年的洪水已经彻底改变了在英国政府对洪水的考虑。“2003 年的热浪将席卷整个欧洲也会有类似的影响。”

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过山车

A 600 年前，过山车的先辈们绝对想不到他衍创造的东西今日有多门先进。世界 上最高最快的过山车叫 Kingda Ka,一个在新泽西州的过山车，在 3.5 秒内可 以从 0 到 128 英里每小时的速度。然后拖着乘客以 90 度的角度向天空驶去，直到到达 456 英尺的高度，这个高度超过了 1 个半足球场的大小，然后又以同样的方式下降 418 英尺，过山车不仅仅是速度和高度，还有构建它的设计师的创意在其中，每个过山车都有自己独特的不那么危险的方式来制造出比普通车刺激的感觉。过山车随着时间有着剧烈的进化，从最初的俄罗斯冰滑块，到今天的钢铁怪物。创意和结构元素使得他们成为了建筑史上最纯正的形式。

B 第一眼看上去，一个过山车像是一个搭载乘客的火车。它包括一系列链接起来 的行驶在轨道上的车厢。但是又不像乘客火车，过山车没有引擎，或自己的动 力来源。大部分的滑行，车体通过重力和惯性移动。来建造这样的冲力，你需 要在第一个山头的顶部上车，或者有个强有力的启动。传统的冲力装置，是一条轨道下爬上山的长长的链条。这个链条在圆环上被固定，一头在山顶上的齿轮上链接，另一头在坡底上链接。底部的齿轮被一个简易的马达推动。它推动者链条圆环所以可以持续爬上山，就像一个长的传送带。过山车车厢通过几个趴钉，强健的铰链钩紧扣住链条。当车体冲到坡底的时候，趴钉抓住链条链接。一旦趴钉勾住了，链条就很简单得拉着车体到达坡顶。在最高的时候，趴灯松开，车体又重新回到坡下。

C 过山车有这很长的，使人陶醉的历史。最直接的祖先是不朽的冰滑块。一个很长陡峭的木滑块覆盖着冰，有些达 70 英尺长。曾经在 16 和竹世纪的俄罗斯非常流行。乘者在一个用木头或冰块的雪橇上划下坡，冲到一个地上的沙堆里。过山车历史学家们在这些冰滑块如何进化到实际的过山车体存在争议。最广泛的说法是一些创新精神的法国人将冰滑块引进了法国。法国的热天气往往会融化冰块，所以法国人开始建造一个蜡做的滑道，最终在雪橇上增加了轮子。在 1817 年，Russes a Bdleville 成为了第一个车厢跟轨道相连的过山车。法国人继续延伸这种创意，有做出了复杂的轨道铺设，多级车厢，和各种各样的拐弯和扭曲。

D 跟世界上第一个过山车相比较，可能有更大的争议，在美国哪个才算是第一个真正意义的过山车。许多人会说是宾夕法尼亚少 H Maunch Chunk-Summit 山的来 回铁路。Maunch 的铁路起源于美国的第二个铁路，被认为是永远的最伟大的 过山车。

E 坐落于 Lehigh 峡谷，这个铁路最初用来运输 Pisgah 山到 Jefferson 山脚下

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之间的煤炭。直到 Josiah White 一个矿产企业家，用刺激乘车的理念将之改变为一个过山车。因为他的瞬间流行起来，它很快变成了一个严格意义上的乘客火车。一个蒸汽机拖着乘客到达山的顶部，然后再让他们返回下坡，树的可以到 达每小时 100 英里！为什么叫做来回火车，因为有个来回轨道位于上面，蒸汽机可以让乘客再滑行下去。这种轨道有个死路的特征，蒸汽机会离开车体，允许乘客再往回走。这个铁路经历了一些轨道的小变化，名字也随着时间改变了一些，但是从 1829 年到 1937 年勉强支撑下来。

F 美国的过山车疯狂才刚刚开始建造。La Marcus Thompson 创造的来回火车，吸 引了全国的注意力。最初在 1884 年纽约 Coney 岛建造以来，来回火车开始在 全国流行开来。这些车子的流行可能会疑惑现在的过山车乘客，因为跟现在的 过山车对比起来，感觉太轻微了。客人付一块钱，排队等上 5 个小时仅仅是想 要做一边倒另一边的车，速度也只有每小时 6 英里。然而，来回火车却十分流 行，鼓舞了许多人，包括 Thompson,他后来建造了更大更好的过山车。

G 1910 年喝 1920 年可能是过山车发展最好的年代。新的科技的冲击，例如上止轮子，一种通过对抗重力作用来使得过山车在轨道上的形式，显示了过山车前所未有的新的发展领域出现。1919 年，仅北美就有 1500 个过山车，这个数字疯狂增长。然后经济大萧条对全美国的所有游乐场進成致命打击。游乐场在 1930 年末有了面向未来的积极构想。但是在 1942 年，过山车受到了第二次世界大战的影响，于是被众人忽略。几乎所有的美国的过山车被拆除了。直到今天，美国的过山车数量只相当于 1920 年的数量的一小部分而已。

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示例学习法

A 学习理论的研究可以追溯到著名科学家伊万•巴普洛夫，他早在 20 世纪初就发现并证实了动物（包括人类在内）的学习准则。学习反射或条件反射有两种基本类型，其中之一就是众所周知的经典条件反射。当一个动物学会将一个中性刺激（比如信号）和另一个带有内在意义的刺激（这一内在意义取决于这个刺激与中性刺激发生的时间间距）联系在一起时，就会产生经典条件反射。经典条件反射的典型例子是狗能够将铃声（原本对这只狗没有任何含义）和随后的喂食（这对狗相当有意义）联系在一起。狗能够学会把铃声和食物联系在一起，一旦建立起这种关联，狗在听到铃声之后就会立即分泌唾液。经过数年的学习研究，巴普洛夫建立起一套非常严谨的学习理论，这套理论被用来理解并预测包括人类在内的动物在何种条件环境下怎么样进行学习，并最终帮助人们弄清楚如何改变人类和动物的行为。

B 榜样模范在儿童发展教育中是一个很普遍的概念，但是近年一些有趣的实验被用来研究示范式学习法在其他物种中的表现。在对受测动物以经典条件反射或有效条件反射的方式进行教学时，我们过于重视让动物们如何去学，却忽视了让它们为学习所做的准备。为了教我的一门课程，我被一本非常有趣并且广受赞誉的文集深深吸引了，这本关于动物社会学习的文集涉及了对黑猩猩和人类儿童的研究，由海泽和格尔夫主编（1996）。

C 在一篇文章所报道的研究中，人们前往以色列的一片松树林进行校园野外旅游，途中发现了许多松果球，这些松果被剥去了外壳一直到内核。一次调查就此开始，这次调查的意图并不是进行理论研究，而是为了发现是谁在吃这些营养丰富的松子，以及它们是如何把松子从松球壳中弄出来的。罪魁祸首被证实是那些行动敏捷、适应力很强的黑家鼠（或称“屋顶鼠”），它们的方法是沿着松球底端到顶部的生长纹路把松果壳咬下来。

D 人们发现城市中的黑家鼠缺少这种技能，即使和会剥松果的家鼠住在一起它们也学不会。但是，城市出生的幼鼠在会剥松果的母鼠抚养下能够学会这项技能，相反，会剥松果母鼠生下的幼鼠在市区母鼠的抚养下便不具备这项技能。很显然，这项技能是从母亲那里学习得来的。更深入的实验表明，不会剥松果的成年鼠在首次看到沿着纹路边沿完全被分开的松球后，就能够学会剥松果的技能；这就像我们在使用新的影印机时，一旦有人给你演示怎么打开它，你自己就可以弄清楚如何去用了。对于老鼠来说，这些幼鼠在母鼠养育的过程中从母鼠那里拿到松球，这使得幼鼠能够学会整套剥松球的技巧。

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E 我们可以认为这是抚养期具有适应性的一个极好的例子，但是同时我们还看到了经济性。通过测量老鼠剥松果时新陈代谢所消耗的氧气量可以推算出它的能量损耗，人们将这一损耗与食用松子所获得的热量进行比较。这一能量消耗被证实不到松球能量值的 10%。这是个不错的收益幅度。

F 对于社交性学习的获得性，本耐科夫和巴尔达在 1996 的一篇动物行为文章里提出了不同看法。文章研究了克拉克星鸦（北美星鸦）和墨西哥松鸡（灰胸丛鸦）储藏种子的行为。前者是储藏专家，它能够在分散的储藏点储存约 30,000 颗种子来维持整个冬季，墨西哥松鸦同样储存食物，但是比克拉克星鸦少得多。这两种鸟类的社会结构也不相同，克拉克星鸦常单独行动，而墨西哥松鸦则成群搜寻食物。

G 这项实验的目的不仅是为了探究鸟类是否可以记起自己藏种子的地方，还是为了研究它们能否记得其他鸟藏种子的地方。这个实验的设计有些滑稽，一只储藏食物的鸟在一间屋子里盘旋，这个屋子的天花板有很多的洞，这只鸟在一些洞里储藏食物，而另一只鸟则在笼子中观察监视它。两天后，人们测试了“储存者”和“观察者”发现偶然战果的几率。作为储存者，星鸦甚至不太专业的松鸦都抓住了机遇；但令人惊讶的是，松鸦的观察者和储存者表现得一样好，星鸦的观察者却不尽如人意。这似乎说明，星鸦善于记住它自己的种子藏在了哪里，而群居的墨西哥松鸦更善于记住并且利用其他松鸦储备的食物。

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脚踏水泵灌溉

A 到目前为止，各国政府和发展机构曾试图通过大规模的项目解决问题:大型水坝， 庞大的灌溉沟渠和著名的运动绿色革命推出的广阔领域的高产作物，来提高发展中国家的粮食收成。然而,传统的灌溉，已经在许多地区造成土壤的退化，水库大坝后面也迅速填满淤泥,减少了的存储容量,剥夺了下游农民肥沃的沉积物。此外，尽管绿色革命自 1950 年以来已经大大扩展了全球的农业生产，贫困却依然顽固盘据在非洲、亚洲和拉丁美洲。持续改进生产力的大型农场可能在提高食品供应起主要作用,但当地的努力提供廉价、个人灌溉系统给小农场可以提供一个更好的方法来帮助人们摆脱贫困。

B 绿色革命是为了增加整个食品供应,而不是提高农村贫困人口的收入,所以毫不奇怪,它并没有消除贫困和饥饿。例如，印度的食品自给自足了 15 年,它的粮仓丰满，但超过 2 亿人(印度总人口的 5 分之 1)营养不 ft,因为他们买不起所需的食物,因为该国的安全网络是不足的。2000 年 189 个国家的致方乎千年发展目标,呼吁至 2015 使世界贫困减半。然而，一如往常，达成的年目标的希望渺茫，无论富裕国家捐多少钱给穷国。

C 然而,以“绿色革命”的策略,可能不会帮助自给自足的农民，他们必须发挥自己的优势，才能在全球市场中提高竞争力。在印度家庭农场的平均大小是小于四英亩，在孟加拉国是 1.8 英亩，在中国是半英亩。结合和其他现代农业工具使用在这样的小区域成本太贵。一个印度农民出售一英亩大的小麦不可能与通常长达数千英亩的高效的加拿大小麦农场竞争。相反自给自足的农民应该利用这样的事实,他们的劳动成本是全世界最低的,给他们一个比较有优势的种植和销售高 价值作物的养殖方法。

D Paul Polak 亲眼目睹了一个小规模策略的需求，那是在 1981 年当他遇到了阿卜杜勒_拉赫曼，一个在孟加拉国诺阿卡利区的农民。从他的三块农地上的水稻地域，阿卜社勒每年只能获得有 700 公斤的大米-还需 300 公斤才能养活他的家人。10 月的前三个月大米收获了,阿卜杜勒和他的妻子不得不默默地看在他们的三个孩子每天只吃一餐或更少。当 Polak 陪他走过从他父亲那里继承来的奋散的土地时,Polak 问他需要什么来摆脱贫困。"控制我农作物的水他说，“在一个我能负担得起的价格.”

E Polak 很快就了解了可能帮助阿卜杜勒达到他的目标的一个简单装置:脚踏泵。 它由挪威工程师贡纳巴恩斯 1970 年代末设计发展,泵是由一个人操作,脚踩在 —双踏板上和两个扶手用竹子制成的。适当调整和维护，它可以一天操作几个小 时而不会使用者劳累。每个踏板泵有两个工程塑料制作的圆柱形缸。一个圆柱体的直径是 100. 5 毫米，高度为 280 毫米。这个泵可以

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最大深度可以到地下 7 米的。不建议操作超出 7 米，因为要保存橡胶部件的完整性。这个泵由活塞和脚阀总成。踏板的动作在两个活塞产生替代性的压力，将水在水压作用下抽出。

F “人力泵可以灌溉半英亩的蔬菜，成本只有 25 美元(包括钻一个管井到地下水的 花费)。阿卜杜勒从表亲那里听说了踏板泵，他是第一个在孟加拉国购买的农 民。他从一个叔叔借了 25 美元和轻松地在四个月后偿还贷款。在五个月的干旱季节里，孟加拉人典型的农场很小，阿卜杜勒使用踏板泵来种植辣椒、西红柿、卷心菜和茄子。他通过灌溉还改善了水稻的产量。他的家人吃了一些蔬菜，其余的在乡村市场出售，获得了 100 美元的净利润。有了新的收入，阿卜杜勒能够为他的家人买饭吃，让他的两个儿子在学校上学到 16 岁，留出一点钱给女儿做嫁妆。当 Polak 在 1984 年再次访问他时，他已经扩大了一倍他的菜地，取代了在他家茅草屋顶换了瓦愣铁皮的。他家庭养了小牛和一些鸡。他告诉 Polak, 这个踏板泵上帝赐予的礼物。

G 孟加拉国特别适合踏板泵因为一个巨大的地下水水库仅仅只在农民的脚下几米 的地方。在 1980 年代早期 IDE 发动泵的市场营销运动，鼓励 75 家小私营企业生 产这些设备，几千村庄经销商和管井钻井工出售并安装它们。在接下來的 12 年 大约 1.5 百万的农村家庭购买了脚踏泵，增加了农民纯收入一年总共 1.5 亿美 元。IDE 的市场活动成本只有 1200 万美元，带动了农民自己投资 3750 万美元。 相比之下，建造传统的大坝和运河系统来灌溉一个等效面积的农田将会是的 2000 美元每亩，或 15 亿美元每英亩。

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加州特大火灾

A 尽管消防员比以前准备更充分，而且已积累了几十年的扑灭由众所周知的圣塔安娜风引发的火灾经验，但是在他们与南加州许多大火奋战的同时，**对控制火势蔓延感到很吃力。专家解释说，野火普遍比以前温度更高，移动速度更快，且蔓延更无规律了。**

B **从短期来看，该地区夏季普遍干燥，今年的降雨量比正常年份少 9 英寸。从长期来看，美国西部的气候变化导致年平均气温更高，火灾多发季节更长。**专家认为，出现更多超高温火灾的趋势要归咎于美国林务局拜年来的尽快扑灭野火的政策。这项政策带来的失误就是停止了对灌木林的彻底根除，而灌木丛则是如今特大山火的主要燃料来源。

C **特大火灾，又称“包围火灾”， 现在变得越发频繁，能把 50 万英亩或以上的土地变为教徒，十倍于 20 年前的森林大火的规模。根据州政府的数据和新闻报道，从被烧毁的土地面积来看，现在的这场野火是加州有史以来第六次最大严重的火灾。**专家还说，另外三个因素也加剧了这种趋势。第一，气候变化使得西部每年的平均气温上升 1 华氏度。第二，与上世纪 80 年代后期相比，现在的火灾多发季节比同期平均延长了 78 天； 第三，丛林地区的房屋及其他建筑数量在增长。

D 来自马萨诸塞州伍斯特市克拉克大学地理研究院的生物学副教授多米尼克库拉科夫斯基说：我们在火灾高发区的生态系统里建造越来越多的房屋。在美国西部的中国森林地区这么做，就好比在火山旁边建设家园。**至少在过去十年里，加州年平均人口增长数量都超过了 60 万，房屋建设也涌入了这些区域。加州林业部消防员联盟的特里.麦克黑尔说：“在过去空旷的地方，现在建成了居民区，这为熊熊大火提供了燃料。那么干燥，那么多社区着火，那么多强项要奔去抗战，救火几乎成了难以置信的工作。”**

E **许多专家肯定了加州自 2003 年来在准备工作上做出的进步。**2003 年，加州遭遇了历史上最严重的火灾，该火灾造成了 75 英亩的土地被少交，3640 栋房子烧毁，22 人死亡。有分析人士指出，当年政府被指责应对不利，导致本可控制的火灾继续蔓延。相比近几年，政府如今在应对社区和峡谷跳槽火灾的特有挑战时，表现得更好了。

F 州政府承诺提供的新的消防车，飞机和直升机已经兑现。那些曾抱怨设备过时，消防车老旧以及消防安全准备不足的消防员联盟如今在赞美州政府的承诺，因为他们发现，尽管许多其他项目找到至今消减，但对消防事业的至今投入却增加了。消防员联盟的麦克黑尔说：**“我们很高兴看到施瓦辛格政府**

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G 除了提供资金更新消防车，使其能驰骋于广阔的加州，行驶于曲折的峡谷公路外，州政府还在设备和策略方面进行投入，使的两者更好掌控。加州经济应变管理办公室消防及救援分支的负责人金扎嘉里说

他说，2004 年蓝丝带委员会检验和修订一系列规程后，大家的反应是“变得更专业，反应更迅速”。

H 施瓦辛格州长除了周一下令加州国家防卫对 1500 名卫兵参与救火外，他还请国防部为火灾区调用所有可用的模块灭火系统。军用洛克希德 C-130 型货物和多功能飞机装载受压的 3000 加仑水箱。它可通过飞机尾部的两个管道在 5 秒内喷出防火剂或水。这个东西可以覆盖 0.25 英里长，60 英尺宽的区域，形成一个防火墙。

I 居民和政府官员都对进步的一面表示感激。尽管有房屋，教堂，企业和农场找到损失，大家还是认为从救灾的速度，奉献精神以及来自其他州和管辖区的消防队员的协助来看，现在的救火效率比过去高得多。

J 罗斯席梦思说：“目睹上次和这次的大火，我对这次表现出来的进步印象非常深刻。”他是圣地亚哥的一位律师，周一他把家和公司撤离，移至卫浴贝尔纳牧场 30 英里一男的汉普顿旅馆。2003 年的大火焚烧了圣地亚哥 17.2 万硬木的土地，之後，這個地區集体反思如何改进建筑条例，撤离步骤以及获取新技术。

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英国的海岸考古学

A 认识到英国海岸考古学的丰富内容和多样性是近几年的重要进步之一。这个庞大的资源中有一大部分长久以来便为人们所知晓。英国沿海所谓的“淹没的森林”至少从 18 世纪就已经开始吸引古文物研究者的兴趣了，其中常常有人类活动的明显证据。但是，直到 20 世纪 80 年代初，才有人开始对沿岸有潜在价值的考古物投注认真、系统化的注意力。

B **我们可以追溯到引起该成都的努力和兴趣的各种原因。20 世纪 80 和 90 年代，关于天气变化和它带来的环境影响的科学研究随着对这些问题认识的加深而成为一个更广泛的公众讨论话题。**下一个世纪，海平面升高的前景和它对现在海岸环境的影响已经成为特别关注的焦点。同时，海岸考古学家开始认识到，由海岸侵蚀的自然过程和人类活动造成的破坏对海岸考古资源有越来越大的影响。（第 1 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

C **在冰川后期，随着冰川融化和板块调整，影响英国海岸线的最主要的因素就是海平面的上升。海洋的入侵、北海和英吉利海峡海底大面积地域的丢失，特别是最终使英国成为一个岛屿的英法之间陆地桥梁的消失，一定曾是我们史前祖先生活的极其重要的因素。**但史前人们适应这些环境变化的方式几乎不是这个时期讨论的主要主题。造成这一状况的原因是，虽然相对来说海平年上升有很好的证明，**但我们几乎不知道海岸线是如何不断重组的。这一点受很多过程的影响，而这些过程又大部分发生在小范围内，对它们的研究也是不够的。**海岸线历史的细节再现和适宜人类的环境变化将会是未来研究的一个重要主题。（第 4, 5 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

D 海平面上升和随后发生的海岸退化极其严重，以至于目前多数暴露在海岸区的海岸考古学证据——无论是被侵蚀了或者是被当做被掩埋的陆地表层而曝光的证据——都源自于陆地。它现在在海岸区域的位置是之后的无关过程的产物，它可以告诉我们一点点关于海岸线对海洋的适应过程。对其意义的估算将会在干燥陆地上得来的别的相关证据的基础上进行。**然而，它的物理环境意味着它通常被保护得很好，**比如在埃塞克斯郡挖掘的新石器时代的构造这一例子。（第 6 题 ）

E 在某些情况下，那些被埋葬的陆地表面确实含有人类对曾经的海岸环境进行开发的证据，现代海岸的其他地方也有一些类似的证据。那些和早期人类对资源和海洋及海岸提供的机会的开发利用有关的证据是多种多样的，但人们迄今难以理解。**我们还没有能力对如此重要的问题（如海洋和海岸在过去对人类生活的影响程度、任何时候海洋附近的人口百分比以及人类在海岸环境的定居是否与内陆定居有不同的特征）的答案进行哪怕是初步的估计。**（第 11 题 ）

F 人们利用海洋的最显著的证据就是船。**然而，关于它们的生产和使用，我们仍有很多地方需要去了解。**海岸周围大部分被发现的残骸不出意料的都是中世纪

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后期的，它们为还未派上用场的研究提供了史无前例的机会。史前的例如亨伯河港湾和多佛尔的独木舟似乎全部属于公元前一千多年前；**这之后，在船只重现之前的一千年中，记录有一次中断，至今没人能解释这一现象**，重现之后的船只则是运用了一种完全不同的建造技术。造船一定曾是我们大部分沿海地区的一项极其重要的活动，但我们对它几乎一无所知。**船是近代社会最复杂的人工制品之一**，对船的制造和使用的更深入研究对于我们理解过去人们对技术和技术变革的态度有很大帮助。（第 2，7，12 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

G 船需要停泊之处，但在这方面，我们的知识又有所欠缺。在很多情况下，天然海滨和海滩本应足够了，留下一点或者不留下任何可供海岸考古的痕迹，但是，尤其在后期，很多港湾和港口，以及码头、防波堤等小型设施也被建造起来了。尽管人们对一些更重要的罗马和中世纪城镇的海滨考古的兴趣有所增长，但对那些大量的小型停泊点的关注却极少。港口的重建和其他发展以及沿海的自然压力正使这些重要的遗址遭遇史无前例的威胁，然而，很少有人对这些遗址开展调查。

H 最近的调查揭示的最重要的一点就是沿海工业活动的程度。关于渔业和制盐的文字记载相对较好，但即使是对它们，我们也并不是完全了解。很多渔业形式是没有海岸考古踪迹可循的，最近的调查中有一个惊奇的发现，那就是过去人们对捕鱼和贝类的设备的投资力度。**精心制作的木制鱼梁，一般遍布在大范围区域，可以在浅水域的空中摄影作出快速的反应，这些鱼梁在埃塞克斯郡和塞文河口都有所发现。**盐的生产，尤其是铁器时代晚期和罗马时代早期在泰晤士河口和索伦特及普尔港附近的盐的生产已经被确认有一段时间了。但是，盐工业的衰退的原因和后来海岸盐业工作的本质却并不被人们所了解。海岸沿线也有其他工业，有的是为了那里裸露在外的原材料，**有的是为了便于工作和运输——沙子、砾石、石块、煤炭、铁矿石、明矾等矿物资源都被开采出来。有关这些工业的记载非常少**，但它们留下的遗迹却常常丰富而且醒目。（第 3，9 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

I 对沿海区域保存下来的考古遗迹的多样性和重要性的评价（尽管只是初步的评价）是可以通过最近的研究工作获得的，但是人们也认识到了管理该资源的复杂性。问题不仅仅在于考古遗迹的规模和多样性，还在于另外两个方面，**那就是： 自然和人类对资源的各种各样的威胁，以及错综复杂的组织网在海岸地带的权利和利益。人类的威胁包括对历史悠久的小镇和老旧港区的重建以及由于休闲旅游业的发展而造成的对越来越重要的海岸地区的压力，该压力体现在人们需要建设更多的小港、码头等设施。体积庞大的渡船由于为潮间带区域带来沉淀物，也导致了破坏的加剧。** 最大的自然威胁是预料中的下一世纪海平面的上升，特别是在英国南部和东部。它对海岸考古学带来的影响很难预测，虽然很有可能是局部地区的，但它的影响范围会比大多数海岸考古遗址更大。所以，保护一个遗址可能只会把威胁转移到海岸沿线的另一处更远的地方。管理海岸考古遗迹比管理平常的陆地遗迹需要更长的时间，覆盖的地域范围也要更广，这对海岸考古学家来说将是一个巨大的挑战。（第 10，13 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

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SECTION 1

人口密度与拥挤

A 当今社会，在人类和世界面临的诸多的问题中，三大最棘手的问题依次是：全世界史无前例的人口增长——每周净人口增长高达 1，400，000 以及人口增长带来的相关问题和由此产生的后果；人们越来越倾向于都市化，越来越多的人涌向城市和世界各地的城市化的地区；还有就是全世界信息交流的大爆炸，世界任何一个地方的人很轻松就能了解世界其它的任何一个地方的情况。所有的这些趋势使得地球越来越拥挤而且人们也越来越意识到这个问题的严重性。

B 我们首先应该要强调的是，人口拥挤和密度不一定代表同样的意思。密度是指每单位面积或空间的人口数量，这只是一个简单的物理衡量，而拥挤是人口密度，交通，社会联系和活动等因素共同作用的结果，它意味着一种压力，一种外力作用以及心理的一个反应。不同人口密度的地区都有可能发生人口拥挤。在边远地区，如果有人在一英里之外盖一间房子，那里的人可能就觉得拥挤了，而生活在郊区的人只要住处周围有树木，灌木丛和刺猬，即使他住在半英亩地上的小屋子里，尽管其物理密度和边远地区的人相比高多了，他们也会觉得不那么拥挤。因此拥挤更多的是一个心理和生态学的现象而不仅仅是一个物理状态。

C Calhoum 在 1962 年做了一个经典的有关拥挤的研究，他将小白鼠放在原本可以容纳 50 只小白鼠的环境中，给它们足够的食物，水和做窝用的材料。小白鼠最多的时候达到 80 只，它们生活的环境相当狭窄。尽管提供给小白鼠的生活资源没有限制，它们仅仅遭遇到空间限制，但是一系列负面的情况还是发生了：两只最有权威的雄性白鼠将它们若干雌性配偶赶到一边，占据了它们的地盘，使得其它小白鼠生活的空间更加得拥挤。很多雌性白鼠停止做窝，遗弃新生的小白鼠，雌性白鼠的怀孕率降低了，成年白鼠的死亡率增加了，更加有攻击性的冲突时有发生，白鼠性方面的变化也开始增加，包括性欲亢奋，性功能障碍，同性恋甚至双性恋的情况都开始出现。

D Calhoun 的实验结果引发了其它拥挤对于人类影响的相关研究，这些研究也发现高人口密度并不是引发人类负面问题出现的唯一原因。当拥挤被定义为仅仅指空间上的密度（每人所占的空间），拥挤的影响就是多种多样的。但是如果拥挤定义为社会密度，或者是必须要接触的人的数量，那么拥挤就更能凸显出负面的心理和身体的影响。

E 拥挤让我们觉得不舒服的原因有很多，其中之一是和刺激超负荷有关，有过多的刺激物竞相引起人们的注意。我们很难全部注意到或是对它们全部做出反应。多个孩子缠身的母亲最能体会这种感觉，当她在忙着接电话或是门铃响起

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的时候，几个孩子竞相想要引起她的注意，这使得这位母亲感到很疲惫，也很想离开这个环境，因为这种环境让人觉得缺乏私人空间，让人很难在不被别人一次次打断的情况下集中精神做自己的事情。

F 在不同场景下的实地研究表明社会密度会对人类造成负面的影响。在监狱中的研究发现，住在相对密度比较高的同监狱的犯人更容易发生冲突。住在狭小房间里（空间密度比较高）男性和住在相对大一些的房间里的男性相比更有攻击性（Stokols et al.1973），这种差异和不同性别对空间的需求不同有关。此外，Baum 和 Greenberg 还发现高密度还会导致异性之间的吸引力减弱，包括对异性的身体吸引和爱慕，这种影响的程度对于不同的性别而言是不同的，对于男性的影响更大，常导致他们极端的行为。此外，人口密度越高，助人行为就越少，这种现象的原因之一是拥挤意味着责任感的扩散。在同一个环境中，人越多所需要的帮助也就越多，而所能给予的帮助也就越少。这可能是因为人们觉得责任感分散在同伴中，所以没有人觉得自己应该伸手相助。

G 面对这诸多的问题，我们该怎么解决呢？一个人对环境的控制能力越强，他感到的负面情绪就越少，使得他也越不容易感到拥挤。（Schmidt 和 Keating）应对拥挤的能力也和人们在既定环境中和其他人所处的关系有关。如果一个人在既定环境中和他喜欢的人待在一起，那么即使是高密度的环境也不会对他造成太大的负面影响。应对高密度产生的问题的主要策略之一就是减少社会接触，包括通过避免注视和负面的身体语言来试图免遭任何可能的入侵行为。

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游戏的好处

A James Paul Gee, Wisconsin-Madison 大学的教授在他六岁儿子 Sanv 玩一款叫 做“No Need to Hide When It's Dark Outside”的电脑游戏的时候第一次开始接触电脑游戏。他当时想上手这款游戏，这样他就可以帮助他儿子解决一些问题。尽管这款游戏不是一款有教育意义的游戏，但是它包含了各种关于思考和学习的心理学研究中的各种类型的问题。当他发现这款游戏如此吸引他儿子的注意力时，他在想还有什么比电脑游戏更吸引人的东西呢。

B 就像其他容易让小孩上瘾的娱乐活动一样，视频和电脑游戏被众多家长认为是浪费时间的东西，更甚，有些家长认为他们损害孩子们的大脑。暴力视频游戏已经被媒体以及一些专家认为是不少孩子们变得暴力或者是做出危害社会的极 端行为。对视频游戏的最新分析认为有大约 89%的游戏包含暴力内容，但是在流行的游戏中的 70%的内容并没有侵略性的内容。许多科学家和心理学家，比如说]ames Paul Gee,发现视频游戏反而有不少益处，其中主要一点是让小孩变得更聪明。其实视频游戏可以教孩子们一些他们在将来可能用到的高级的思维技 巧。

C Wisconsin 大学的心理学家 Shawn Green 认为“视频游戏可以改变你的大脑。”视频游戏就像学习阅读，弹钢琴或者如何使用一份地图等一系列活动一样，可以改变大脑的物理结构。就像是锻炼可以强健我们的肌肉一样，有效地把集中 注意力和神经传输物质，比如说多巴胺的迅速增长结合起来，可以强化我们的神经回路，简而言之，就是有效塑造玩家的大脑。

D 视频游戏可以给孩子们的大脑一个不错的锻炼。在许多视频游戏中，获胜的技巧包括高级思维以及抽象思维能力，这些技巧在学校是学不到的。视频游戏可 以训练的大脑技能包括：遵循指令，解决问题，逻辑思考，手眼协调，准确运动， 空间技巧以及视觉注意力等。甚至还有对成人的研究表明，在视频游戏中积累的经验和外科手术技巧有相关联系。Jacob Benjamin,来自纽约 Beth Israel 医疗中心的一名医生，发现视频游戏和腹腔镜科手术的一些技巧有着直接的联系。当然，还有一个原因,有专家说这也是为什么当今有些飞行员要比之前的更加有技巧是因为他们在视频游戏中经过长期的训练有关。

E 玩家学习利用有限的资源，以及决定如何最好的利用资源，其实跟生活是一样 的。比如说，在策略游戏中，当你在发展一个城市的时候，会遇到意想

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

不到的东西，比方说一个敌人的突然出现，这迫使玩家不得不灵活快速应对。有时候，玩家几乎一直都在做这样的事情，这就给大脑一个很好的训练。根据 Rochester 大学的认知科学家 Daphne Baveiier 带头做的的研究，在对战类游戏中发现的这些高强度的游戏可以作为现实生活中的一个有效的训练方式。研究显示，动作类的游戏可以让大脑快速做出决定。研究表明视频游戏可以被运用于训练士兵和外科医生。《坏事可能对你来说是好事:如今的流行文化》的作者 Steven Johnson 说，玩家必须在保持自己的长远目标的同时立即处理遇到的问题。年轻的玩家迫使他们自己去阅读指令，追随故事主线，从游戏文本中获得更多信息。

F 来自 Wisconsin-Madison 大学的教室 James Paul Gee 说，玩游戏其实和解科学

G 题目类似。就像是一个在实验室做实验的学生，玩家必须有自己的理论和猜想。比方说，一些游戏中的玩家不断的尝试各种武器和火力的组合来打败敌人。如果其中的一种方法没有效果，他们会立即尝试下一种可行的方法。Gee 说视频游戏其实是一种目标驱动的体验，这种体验对学习来说至关重要。同时，在很多游戏中，数学技能和数量分析在许多管理资源的游戏中也很关键。在更高层次的游戏中，玩家在第一轮失利后，会继续尝试直到成功过关，到达下一层次。

H 许多在线玩家需要和其他在线玩家默契配合以取得胜利。视频游戏同样帮助小孩获得自信，另外很多游戏是基于历史事件，建造大楼以及管理方面的知识，这些对孩子们将来的生活有直接关系。

I 在 Current Biology 杂志中的最新研究，作者 Daphne Baveiier, Aleixandre Pouget 以及 C. Shawn Green, 在他们的一项报告中说到视频游戏可以为现实生活中的各种加速反应提供有效的训练方法和模式。研究者们测试丁许多 18-25 岁的并不是常规玩家的人，并把他们分成两组。一组玩 50 个小时的快节奏动作游戏“使命召唤 2”和“虚幻竞技场”，而另外一组玩 50 小时的慢节奏策略游戏“模拟人生 2”。游戏完成后，测试者被要求参与研究者特制的有关快速决定的实验，结果发现，玩快节奏游戏的玩家做出决定要比另一组快 25%, 但是正确率和玩策略游戏的玩家却没有差别。

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1

Version 29101 主题 噪音污染 3

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1	85 dBa	2	hearing (impairment)	3	high-frequency
4	stomach (contractions)	5	noise map	6	B
7	D	8	C	9	E
10	A	11	C	12	D
13	C				

2

Version 29106 主题 语言变化机制

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

27	sound laws	28	fashion	29	imperfect
30	principle of ease	31	FALSE	32	NOT GIVEN
33	NOT GIVEN	34	TRUE	35	TRUE
36	NOT GIVEN	37	TRUE	38	C
39	B	40	A		

3

Version 29201 主题 涂鸦犯罪还是艺术

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	D	15	G	16	B
17	E	18	C	19	B
20	B/D	21	B/D	22	B/D
23	D/B	24	social history	25	tag
26	protective equipment	27	(low pressure) water		

4

Version 29202 主题 桥梁监测

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	D	2	C	3	C
4	B	5	microwave	6	accelerometers
7	steel girders	8	flange	9	C
10	H	11	F	12	B
13	E				

5

Version 29301 主题 欧洲高温

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	True	15	False	16	True
17	Not Given	18	True	19	Not Given
20	1976 and 1995	21	2000 floods	22	France
23	1856	24	1998 and 2002	25	1990
26	500	27	D		

6

Version 29302 主题 过山车

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	chain	2	loop	3	gear
4	（simple）moter	5	ice	6	waxed slides
7	melt	8	wheels	9	coal
10	steam engine	11	NOT GIVEN	12	YES
13	YES	14	NO		

7

Version 29303 主题 儿童锻炼

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

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

8

Version 29401 主题 动物行为

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	D	2	A	3	C
4	E	5	FALSE	6	TRUE
7	TRUE	8	FALSE	9	less
10	social	11	watched	12	observer
13	Nutcracker				

9

Version 29402 主题 脚踏泵灌溉

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	FALSE	2	NOT GIVEN	3	FALSE
4	NOT GIVEN	5	TRUE	6	TRUE
7	bamboo	8	cylinders	9	Piston
10	7	11	half an acre	12	corrugated in
13	$ 37.5million/37.5million dollars				

10

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 29403　　**主题** 加州森林大火

1	spread	2	rain/rainfall	3	climate change
4	10 times	5	primary fuel	6	fire season
7	C	8	B	9	D
10	TRUE	11	NOT GIVEN	12	TRUE
13	FALSE				

11

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 29601　　**主题** 海岸线考古

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

12

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 29602　　**主题** 撒哈拉的遗骸

1	TRUE	2	FALSE	3	NOT GIVEN
4	a map	5	radiocarbon dating	6	9000 years
7	teeth	8	peaceful	9	injuries
10	protein	11	strenuous	12	hunting
13	cow species	14	transitional		

13

Version 29701 主题 人口和密度

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	iv	2	vii	3	x
4	i	5	vi	6	ii
7	viii	8	privacy	9	male prison
10	personal space	11	attraction/ attraction levels	12	help
13	control				

14

Version 29702 主题 游戏的好处

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

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

15

Version 29703 主题 动物自疗

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	vi	15	viii	16	v
17	iii	18	ix	19	vii
20	ii	21	D	22	B
23	C	24	density	25	architects
26	budget	27	garden		

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