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适用 **2015.1-2015.12月** 题库

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灰 - 删除，未来至少24个月不会考，

红 - 超级重点，相当于缩小版

橙 - 可能重点，也有考到的概率

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Section 4

主题提示：夜班工人健康研究

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

31-40) Sentence Completion

31. Population of night shift workers reached 10, 000

32. night shift workers (生理) disordered

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

34. night shift work resulted in hours

35. Lack of sleep is not good for and heart

36. All of these reason would lead to

阅读高分的秘密？

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

那是什么，秘密就是：

[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

[2] 根据出题点原文和考题题干之间的替换词(列表)

【原文出题点 就是考点，需要考前重点记忆理解的】：

(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。**

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

步骤【4】：**复习和标记原文出题点(用荧光笔标记)**

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

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

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 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-27, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

The history of salt

A Salt is so simple and plentiful that we almost take it for granted. In chemical terms, salt is the combination of a sodium ion with a chloride ion, making it one of the most basic molecules on earth. It is also one of the most plentiful: it has been estimated that salt deposits under the state of Kansas alone could supply the entire world's needs for the next 250,000 years.

B But salt is also an essential element. Without it, life itself would be impossible since the human body requires the mineral in order to function properly. The concentration of sodium ions in the blood is directly related to the regulation of safe body fluid levels. And while we are all familiar with its many uses in cooking, we may not be aware that this element is used in some 14,000 commercial applications. From manufacturing pulp and paper to setting dyes in textiles and fabric, from producing soaps and detergents to making our roads safe in winter, salt plays an essential part in our daily lives.

C Salt has a long and influential role in world history. From the dawn of civilization, it has been a key factor in economic, religious, social and political development. In every corner of the world, it has been the subject of superstition, folklore, and warfare, and has even been used as currency.

D As a precious and portable commodity, salt has long been a cornerstone of economies throughout history. In fact, researcher M.R. Bloch conjectured that civilization began along the edges of the desert because of the natural surface deposits of salt found there. Bloch also believed that the first war - likely fought near the ancient city of Essalt on the Jordan River - could have been fought over the city's precious supplies of the mineral.

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E In 2200 BC, the Chinese emperor Hsia Yu levied one of the first known taxes. He taxed salt. In Tibet, Marco Polo noted that tiny cakes of salt were pressed with images of the Grand Khan to be used as coins and to this day among the nomads of Ethiopia's Danakil Plains it is still used as money. Greek slave traders often bartered it for slaves, giving rise to the expression that someone was "not worth his salt." Roman legionnaires were paid in salt - a *salarium*, the Latin origin of the word "salary."

F Merchants in 12th-century Timbuktu-the gateway to the Sahara Desert and the seat of scholars - valued this mineral as highly as books and gold. In France, Charles of Anjou levied the "gabelle", a salt tax, in 1259 to finance his conquest of the Kingdom of Naples. Outrage over the gabelle fueled the French Revolution. Though the revolutionaries eliminated the tax shortly after Louis XVI, the Republic of France re-established the gabelle in the early 19th Century; only in 1946 was it removed from the books.

G The Erie Canal, an engineering marvel that connected the Great Lakes to New York's Hudson River in 1825, was called "the ditch that salt built." Salt tax revenues paid for half the cost of construction of the canal. The British monarchy supported itself with high salt taxes, leading to a bustling black market for the white crystal. In 1785, the earl of Dundonald wrote that every year in England, 10,000 people were arrested for salt smuggling. And protesting against British rule in 1930, Mahatma Gandhi led a 200-mile march to the Arabian Ocean to collect untaxed salt for India's poor.



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H In religion and culture, salt long held an important place with Greek worshippers consecrating it in their rituals. Further, in Buddhist tradition, salt repels evil spirits, which is why it is customary to throw it over your shoulder before entering your house after a funeral: it scares off any evil spirits that may be clinging to your back. Shinto religion also uses it to purify an area. Before sumo wrestlers enter the ring for a match - which is in reality an elaborate Shinto rite - a handful is thrown into the center to drive off malevolent spirits.

I In the Southwest of the United States, the Pueblo worship the Salt Mother. Other native tribes had significant restrictions on who was permitted to eat salt. Hopi legend holds that the angry Warrior Twins punished mankind by placing valuable salt deposits far from civilization, requiring hard work and bravery to harvest the precious mineral. Today, a gift of salt endures in India as a potent symbol of good luck and a reference to Mahatma Gandhi's liberation of India.

J The effects of salt deficiency are highlighted in times of war, when human bodies and national economies are strained to their limits. Thousands of Napoleon's

troops died during the French retreat from Moscow due to inadequate wound healing and lowered resistance to disease - the results of salt deficiency.

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Questions 14-16

Choose THREE letters A-H.

Write your answers in boxes 14-16 on your answer sheet.

NB Your answers may be given in any order.

Which THREE statements are true of salt?

- A A number of cities take their name from the word salt.
- B Salt contributed to the French Revolution.
- C The uses of salt are countless.
- D Salt has been produced in China for less than 2000 years.
- E There are many commercial applications for salt
- F Salt deposits in the state of Kansas are vast.
- G Salt has few industrial uses nowadays.
- H Slaves used salt as a currency.



Questions 17-21

Complete the summary.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 17-21 on your answer sheet.

Salt is such an 17____ that people would not be able to live without it . As well as its uses in cooking, this basic mineral has thousands of business 18____ ranging from making paper to the manufacture of soap. Being a prized and 19____ it has played a major part in the economies of many countries. As such, salt has not only led to war, but has also been used to raise 20____ by governments in many parts of the world. There are also many instances of its place in religion and culture, being used as a means to get rid of evil 21____



Questions 22-27

Do the following statements agree with the information in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 22-27 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 about the statement

- 22 It has been suggested that salt was responsible for the first war.
- 23 The first tax on salt was imposed by a Chinese emperor.
- 24 Salt is no longer used as a form of currency.
- 25 Most of the money for the construction of the Erie Canal came from salt taxes.
- 26 Hopi legend believes that salt deposits were placed far away from civilization to penalize mankind.
- 27 A lack of salt is connected with the deaths of some soldiers.

SECTION 2

Seed Hunting

A With quarter of the world's plants set to vanish within the next 50 years, Dough Alexander reports on the scientists working against the clock to preserve the Earth's botanical heritage. They travel the four corners of the globe, scouring jungles, forests and savannas. But they're not looking for ancient artefacts, lost treasure or undiscovered tombs. Just pods. It may lack the romantic allure of archaeology, or the whiff of danger that accompanies going after big game,



but seed hunting is an increasingly serious business. Some seek seeds for profit--hunters in the employ of biotechnology firms, pharmaceutical companies and private corporations on the lookout for species that will yield the drugs or crops of the future. Others collect to conserve, working to halt the sad slide into extinction facing so many plant species.

B Among the pioneers of this botanical treasure hunt was John Tradescant, an English royal gardener who brought back plants and seeds from his journeys abroad in the early 1600s. Later, the English botanist Sir Joseph Banks--who was the first director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew and travelled with Captain James Cook on his voyages near the end of the 18th century--was so driven to expand his collections that he sent botanists around the world at his own expense.

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C Those heady days of exploration and discovery may be over, but they have been replaced by a pressing need to preserve our natural history for the future. This modern mission drives hunters such as Dr Michiel van Slageren, a good-natured Dutchman who often sports a wide-brimmed hat in the field--he could easily be mistaken for the cinematic hero Indiana Jones. He and three other seed hunters work at the Millennium Seed Bank, an 80 million [pounds sterling] international conservation project that aims to protect the world's most endangered wild plant species.

D The group's headquarters are in a modern glass-and-concrete structure on a 200-hectare Estate at Wakehurst Place in the West Sussex countryside. Within its underground vaults are 260 million dried seeds from 122 countries, all stored at -20 Celsius to survive for centuries. Among the 5,100 species represented



Michiel van Slageren -

are virtually all of Britain's 1,400 native seed-bearing plants, the most complete such collection of any country's flora.

E Overseen by the Royal botanic gardens, the Millennium Seed Bank is the world's largest wild-plant depository. It aims to collect 24,000 species by 2010. The reason is simple: thanks to humanity's efforts, an estimated 25 per cent of the world's plants are on the verge of extinction and may vanish within 50 years. We're currently responsible for habitat destruction on an unprecedented scale, and during the past 400 years, plant species extinction rates have been about 70 times greater than those indicated by the geological record as being 'normal'. Experts predict that during the next 50 years a further one billion hectares of wilderness will be converted to farmland in developing countries alone.

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F The implications of this loss are enormous. Besides providing staple food crops, plants are a source of many medicines and the principal supply of fuel and building materials in many parts of the world. They also protect soil and help regulate the climate. Yet, across the globe, plant species are being driven to extinction before their potential benefits are discovered.

G The world Conservation Union has listed 5,714 threatened species is sure to be much higher. In the UK alone, 300 wild plant species are classified as endangered. The Millennium Seed Bank aims to ensure that even if a plant becomes extinct in the wild, it won't be lost forever. Stored seeds can be used to help restore damaged or destroyed environment or in scientific research to find new benefits for society- in medicine, agriculture or local industry- that would otherwise be lost.



H Seed banks are an insurance policy to protect the world's plant heritage for the future, explains Dr Paul Smith, another Kew seed hunter. "Seed conservation techniques were originally developed by farmers," he says. "Storage is the basis what we do, conserving seeds until you can use them-just as in farming." Smith says there's no reason why any plant species should be come extinct, given today's technology. But he admits that the biggest challenge is finding, naming and categorising all the world's plants. And someone has to gather these seeds before it's too late. "There aren't a lot of people out there doing this," he says. "The key is to know the flora from a particular area, and that knowledge takes years to acquire."

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I There are about 1,470 seed banks scattered around the globe, with a combined total of 5.4 million samples, of which perhaps two million are distinct non-duplicates. Most preserve genetic material for agriculture use in order to ensure crop diversity; others aim to conserve wild species, although only 15 per cent of all banked plants are wild.

J Many seed banks are themselves under threat due to a lack of funds. Last year, Imperial College, London, examined crop collections from 151 countries and found that while the number of plant samples had increased in two thirds of the countries, budget had been cut in a quarter and remained static in another 35 per cent. The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research has since set up the Global Conservation Trust, which aims to raise US \$260 million to protect seed banks in perpetuity.



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

- 14 The purpose of collecting seeds now is different from the past.
- 15 The millennium seed bank is the earliest seed bank.
- 16 One of major threats for plant species extinction is farmland expansion into wilderness.
- 17 The approach that scientists apply to store seeds is similar to that used by farmers.
- 18 technological development is the only hope to save plant species.
- 19 The works of seed conservation are often limited by financial problems.

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Questions 20-24

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage 2,
using **no more than three** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your
answers in boxes 20-24 on your answer sheet.

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Some people collect seeds for the purpose of protecting certain species
from _____ 20 _____; others collect seeds for their ability to
produce _____ 21 _____. They are called seed hunters. The
_____ 22 _____ of them included both gardeners and botanists,
such as _____ 23 _____, who financially supported collectors out
of his own pocket. The seeds collected are usually
stored in seed banks, one of which is the famous
millennium seed bank, where seeds are all stored in the
_____ 24 _____ at a low temperature.

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Questions 25-26

Choose the correct letter, A-E.

Write your answers in boxes 25, 26 on your answer sheet.

Which TWO of the followings are provided by plants to the human ?

- A food
- B fuels
- C clothes
- D energy
- E commercial products

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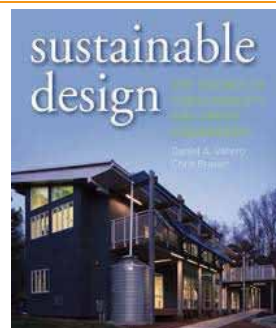


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SECTION 3

Designed to Last

Could better design cure our throwaway culture?

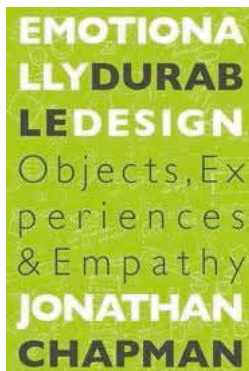


考卷原文相对本文有删减！

- A** Jonathan Chapman, a senior lecture at the University of Brighton, UK, is one of a new breed of 'sustainable designers'. Like many of us, they are concerned about the huge waste associated with Western consumer culture and the damage this does to the environment. Some, like Chapman, aim to create objects we will want to keep rather than discard. Others are working to create more efficient or durable consumer goods, or goods designed with recycling in mind. The waste entailed in our fleeting relationships with consumer durables is **colossal** (adj.巨大的).
- B** **Domestic** (adj.家庭的) power tools, such as electric drills, are a typical example of such waste. However much DIY the purchaser plans to do, the truth is that these things are thrown away having been used, on average, for just ten minutes. Most will serve '**conscience** (n.良心、愧疚) time' gathering dust on a shelf in the garage; people are **reluctant** (adj.不情愿的) to admit that they have wasted their money. However, the end is **inevitable** (adj.不可避免的); thousands of years in landfill waste sites. In its design, manufacture, packaging, transportation and disposal, a power tool consumes many times its own weight in resources, all for a shorter active lifespan than that of the average small insect.
- C** To understand why we have become so wasteful, we should look to the underlying **motivation** (n.动机) of consumers. 'People own things to **give expression to** (v.表达出) who they are, and to show what group of people they feel they belong to,' Chapman says. In a world of mass production, however, that symbolism has lost much of its potency. For most of human history, people had an **intimate** (adj.密切的) relationship with objects they used or treasured. Often they made the objects themselves, or family members passed them on. For more specialist objects, people relied on expert manufacturers living close by, whom

they probably knew personally. Chapman points out that all these factors gave objects a history - a narrative - and an emotional connection that today's mass production can not match. Without these personal connections, consumerist culture instead **idolizes** (v.崇拜) **novelty** (n.新颖, 新奇). We know we can't buy happiness, but the chance to remake ourselves with glossy, box-fresh products seems irresistible. When the novelty fades we simply renew the excitement by buying more new stuff: what John Thackara of Doors of Perception, a network for sharing ideas about the future of design, calls the "schlock of the new".

D As a sustainable designer, Chapman's solution is what he calls "emotionally durable design". Think about your favorite old jeans. They just don't have the



right feel until they have been worn and washed a hundred times, do they? It is like they are sharing your life story. You can fake that look, but it isn't the same. Chapman says the gradual unfolding of a relationship like this transforms our interactions with objects into something richer than simple **utility** (n.效用, 功用). Swiss industrial analyst Walter Stahel, visiting professor at the University of Surrey, calls it the "teddy-bear factor". No matter how ragged and worn a favorite teddy becomes, we don't rush out and buy another one. As adults, our teddy bear connects

us to our childhoods, and this protects it from **obsolescence** (n.废弃). Stahel says this is what sustainable design needs to do.

E It is not simply about making durable items that people want to keep. Sustainable design is a matter of properly costing the whole process of production, energy use and disposal. "It is about the design of systems, the design of culture." says Tim Cooper from the Centre for Sustainable Consumption at Sheffield Hallam University in Britain. He thinks sustainable design has been "surprisingly slow to take off" but says **looming** (adj.阴森的逼近) environmental crises and resource **depletion** (n.消耗, 用尽) are pushing it to the top of the agenda.



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F Thackara agrees. For him, the roots of **impending** (adj.即将出现的) environmental **collapse** (n.倒塌) can be summarized in two words: weight and speed. We are making more stuff than the planet can sustain and using vast amounts of energy moving more and more of it around ever faster. The Information Age was supposed to lighten our economies and reduce our impact

on the environment, but the reverse seems to be happening. We have simply added information technology to the industrial era and hastened the developed world's **metabolism** (n.新陈代谢), Thackara argues.

G Once you grasp that, the cure is hardly rocket science: minimize waste and energy use, stop moving stuff around so much and use people more. EZIO MANZINI, PROFESSOR of industrial design at Politecnico di Milano university, Italy, describes the process of moving to a post-throwaway society as like "changing the engine of an aircraft in mid-flight". Even so, he believes it can be done, and he is not alone.

H Manzini says a crucial step would be to redesign our globalized world into what he calls the "multi-local society". His vision is that every resource, from food to electricity generation, should as far as possible be sourced and distributed locally. These local hubs would then be connected to national and global networks to allow the most efficient use and flow of materials.

I So what will post-throwaway consumerism look like? For a start, we will increasingly buy sustainably designed products. This might be as simple as installing energy-saving light bulbs, more efficient washing machines, or choosing locally produced groceries with less packaging.

J We will spend less on material goods and more on services. Instead of buying a second car, for example, we might buy into a car-sharing network. We will also buy less and rent a whole lot more: why own things that you hardly use, especially things that are likely to be updated all the time? Consumer durables will be sold with plans already in place for their disposal. Electronic goods will be designed to be recyclable, with the extra cost added to the **retail** (n.零售) price as prepayment. As consumers become increasingly concerned about the environment, many big businesses are eagerly adopting sustainable design and brushing up their green **credentials** (n.信任状) to please their customers and stay one step ahead of the competition.

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You should spend about 20 minutes on question 28-40, which are based on reading passage 3 on the following pages.



Questions 28-32

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

- 28 What does 'conscience time' imply in paragraph 2?
- A People feel guilty when they throw things away easily.
 - B The shelf in the garage needs cleaning.
 - C The consumers are unaware of the waste problem.
 - D The power tool should be place in the right place after being used.
- 29 Prior to the mass production, people own things to show
- A their quality
 - B their status
 - C their character
 - D their history
- 30 The word 'narrative' in paragraph 3 refers to
- A the novelty culture pursued by the customers
 - B the motivation of buying new products
 - C object stories that relate personally and meaningfully to the owners
 - D the image created by the manufacturers
- 31 Without personal connection, people buy new stuff for
- A sharing
 - B freshness
 - C collection
 - D family members
- 32 The writer quotes the old jeans and teddy bear to illustrate that
- A the products are used for simple utility.
 - B producers should create more special stuff to attract the consumers.
 - C Chapman led a poor childhood life.
 - D the emotional connections make us to keep the objects for longer.



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Questions 33-36

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

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

Tim Cooper claims that although sustainable design proceeds 33....., the coming problems are pushing the move. In accordance with Tim Cooper, *Thackara* believes that the origins of the looming environmental crises are weight and 34..... The technology which was assumed to have a positive effect on our society actually accelerates the world's 35..... To cure this, *Manzini* proposes a 'multi-local society' which means every resource should be located and redeployed 36.....

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|
| A properly | B energy | C locally |
| D economy | E slowly | F speed |
| G quickly | H metabolism | |



Questions 37-40

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage?
In boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet, write

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| YES | <i>if the statement is true</i> |
| NO | <i>if the statement is false</i> |
| NOT GIVEN | <i>if the information is not given in the passage</i> |

- 37 People often buy things that are seldom used and throw them away.
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- 38 In a post-throwaway society, we will pay extra money after disposing the electronic goods.
- 39 Some businesses have jumped on the sustainability bandwagon.
- 40 Company will spend less on repairing in the future.

SECTION 1

Grey Workers

- A** Given the speed at which their workers are growing greyer, employers know surprisingly little about how productive they are. The general assumption is that the old are paid more in spite of, rather than because of, their extra productivity. That might partly explain why, when employers are under pressure to cut costs, they persuade the 55-year-olds to take early retirement. Earlier this year, Sun Life of Canada, an insurance company, announced that it was offering redundancy to all its British employees aged 50 or over “to bring in new blood”.
- B** In Japan, says Mariko Fujiwara, an industrial anthropologist who runs a think-tank for Hakuhodo, Japan’s second-largest advertising agency, most companies are bringing down the retirement age from the traditional 57 to 50 or thereabouts—and in some cases, such as Nissan, to 45. More than perhaps anywhere else, pay in Japan is linked to seniority. Given that the percentage of workers who have spent more than 32 years with the same employer rose from 11% in 1980 to 42% by 1994, it is hardly surprising that seniority-based wage costs have become the most intractable item on corporate profit-and-loss accounts.
- C** In Germany, Patrick Pohl, spokesman for Hoechst, expresses a widely held view: “The company is trying to lower the average age of the workforce. Perhaps the main reason for replacing older workers is that it makes it easier to ‘defrost’ the corporate culture. Older workers are less willing to try a new way of thinking. Younger workers are cheaper and more flexible.” Some German firms are hampered from getting rid of older workers as quickly as they would like. At SGL Carbon, a graphite producer, the average age of workers has been going up not down. The reason, says the company’s Ivo Lingnau, is not that SGL values older workers more. It is collective bargaining: the union agreement puts strict limits on the proportion of workers that may retire early. (IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)
- D** Clearly, when older people do heavy physical work, their age may affect their productivity. But other skills may increase with age, including many that are crucial for good management, such as an ability to handle people diplomatically, to run a meeting or to spot a problem before it blows up. Peter Hicks, who co-ordinates OECD work on the policy implications of ageing, says that plenty of research



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suggests older people are paid more because they are worth more.

E And the virtues of the young may be exaggerated. “The few companies that have kept on older workers find they have good judgment and their productivity is good,” says Mr Peterson. “Besides, their education standards are much better than those of today’s young high-school graduates.” Companies may say that older workers are not worth training, because they are reaching the end of their working lives: in fact, young people tend to switch jobs so frequently that they offer the worst returns on training. “The median age for employer-driven training is the late 40s and early 50s,” says Mr Hicks. “It goes mainly to managers.”

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F Take away those seniority-based pay scales, and older workers may become a much more attractive employment proposition. But most companies (and many workers) are uncomfortable with the idea of reducing someone’s pay in later life—although workers on piece-rates often earn less over time. So retaining the services of older workers may mean employing them in new ways.

G One innovation, described in Mr Walker’s report on combating age barriers, was devised by IBM Belgium. Faced with the need to cut staff costs, and having decided to concentrate cuts on 55-60-year-olds, IBM set up a separate company called SkillTeam, which re-employed any of the early retired who wanted to go on working up to the age of 60. An employee who joined SkillTeam at the age of 55 on a five-year contract would work for 58% of his time, over the full period, for 88% of his last IBM salary. The company offered services to IBM, thus allowing it to retain access to some of the intellectual capital it would otherwise have lost.

H The best way to tempt the old to go on working may be to build on such “bridge” jobs: part-time or temporary employment that creates a more gradual transition from full-time work to retirement. Mr Quinn, who has studied the phenomenon, finds that, in the United States, nearly half of all men and women who had been in full-time jobs in middle age moved into such “bridge” jobs at the end of their working lives. In general, it is the best-paid and worst-paid who carry on working: “There are”, he says, “two very different types of bridge job-holders—those who continue working because they have to and those who continue working because they want to, even though they could afford to retire.”



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I If the job market grows more flexible, the old may find more jobs that suit them. Often, they will be self-employed. Sometimes, they may start their own businesses: a study by David Storey of Warwick University found that, in Britain, 70% of businesses started by people over 55 survived, compared with an average of only 19%. To coax the old back into the job market, work will not only have to pay. It will need to be more fun than touring the country in an Airstream trailer, or seeing the grandchildren, or playing golf. Only then will there be many more Joe Clarks.

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Questions 1-4

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?
In boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 1 Insurance company Sun Life of Canada made decision that it would hire more Canadian employees rather than British ones in order to get fresh staffs.
(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)
- 2 Unlike other places, employees in Japan get paid according to the years they are employed
- 3 Elder workers are laid off by some German companies which are refreshing corporate culture
- 4 according to Peter Hicks, companies pay older people more regardless of the contribution of they make.



Questions 5-6

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

Write your answers in boxes 5-6 on your answer sheet.

According to the passage there are several advantages to hire elder people, please choose **TWO** from below: (IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)

- A their productivity are more superior than the young.
- B paid less compared with younger ones.
- C run fast when there is a meeting
- D have better inter-person relationship
- E identify problems in an advanced time



Questions 7-8

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

Write your answers in boxes 7-8 on your answer sheet.

According to Mr. Peterson, Compared with elder employees, young graduates have several weaknesses in workplace, please choose **TWO** of them below:

- A they are not worth training.
- B their productivity is lower than counterparts.
- C they change work more often
- D their academic criteria is someway behind elders'.
- E they are normally high school graduates.



Questions 9-13

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

Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet.

- 9 According to paragraph F, the firms and workers still hold the opinion that:
- A Older workers are more likely to attract other staff
 - B people are not happy if pay gets lower in retiring age.
 - C Older people have more retaining motivation than young people
 - D young people often earn less for their piece-rates salary.
- 10 SkillTeam that has been founded by IBM conducted which of following movement:
- A Ask all the old worker to continue their job on former working hours basis
 - B Carry on the action of cutting off the elder's proportion of employment
 - C Ask employees to work more hours in order to get extra pay
 - D Re-hire old employees and kept the salary a bit lower
- 11 which of the followings is correct according to the research of Mr Quinn:
- A About 50% of all employees in America switched into 'bridge' jobs.
 - B Only the worst-paid continue to work.
 - C More men than women fell into the category of 'bridge' work.
 - D Some old people keep working for their motive rather than economic incentive.
- 12 Which of the followings is correct according to David Storey:
- A 70% business are successful if hire more older people.
 - B Average success of self-employed business is getting lower.
 - C Self-employed elder people are more likely to survive.
 - D Older people's working hours are more flexible.
- 13 What is the main purpose of the author in writing this passage?
- A there must be a successful retiring program for the old
 - B older people should be correctly valued in employment
 - C old people should offer more helping young employees grow.
 - D There are more jobs in the world that only employ older people

Does An IQ Test (智商测试) Prove Creativity?

Everyone has creativity, some a lot more than others. The development of humans, and possibly the universe, depends on it. Yet creativity is an elusive creature. What do we mean by it? What is going on in our brains when ideas form? Does it feel the same for artists and scientists? We asked writers and neuroscientists, pop stars and **AI gurus** (人工智能专家) to try to deconstruct the creative process - and learn how we can all ignite the spark within.

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A In the early 1970s, creativity was still seen as a type of intelligence. But when more subtle tests of IQ and creative skills were developed in the 1970s, particularly by the father of creativity testing, Paul Torrance, it became clear that the link was not so simple. Creative people are intelligent, in terms of IQ tests at least, but only averagely or just above. While it depends on the discipline, in general beyond a certain level IQ does not help boost creativity; it is necessary, but not sufficient to make someone creative.



B Because of the difficulty of studying the actual process, most early attempts to study creativity concentrated on personality. According to creativity specialist Mark Runco of California State University, Fullerton, the "creative personality" tends to place a high value on **aesthetic** (审美的) qualities and to have broad interests, providing lots of resources to draw on and knowledge to recombine into novel solutions. "Creatives" have an attraction to complexity and an ability to handle conflict. They are also usually highly self-motivated, perhaps even a little obsessive. Less creative people, on the other hand, tend to become **irritated** (被激怒的) if they cannot immediately fit all the pieces together. They are less tolerant of confusion. Creativity comes to those who wait, but only to those who are happy to do so in a bit of a fog.



C But there may be a price to pay for having a creative personality. For centuries, a link has been made between creativity and **mental illness** (精神病). **Psychiatrist**

(精神病学家) Jamison of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, found that established artists are significantly more likely to have mood disorders. But she also suggests that a change of mood state might be the key to triggering a creative event, rather than the negative mood itself. Intelligence can help channel this thought style into great creativity, but when combined with emotional problems, **lateral** (侧向的), **divergent** (发散的) or open thinking can lead to mental illness instead.

D Jordan Peterson, a psychologist at the University of Toronto, Canada, believes he has identified a **mechanism** (机理) that could help explain this. He says that the brains of creative people seem more open to incoming **stimuli** (刺激) than less creative types. Our senses are continuously feeding a mass of information into our brains, which have to block or ignore most of it to save us from being snowed under. Peterson calls this process latent inhibition, and argues that people who have less of it, and who have a reasonably high IQ with a good working memory can juggle more of the data, and so may be open to more possibilities and ideas. The downside of extremely low latent inhibition may be a confused thought style that predisposes people to mental illness. So for Peterson, mental illness is not a prerequisite for creativity, but it shares some cognitive traits.

E But what of the creative act itself? One of the first studies of the creative brain at work was by Colin Martindale, a psychologist from the University of Maine in Orono. Back in 1978, he used a network of scalp electrodes to record an **electroencephalogram** (脑电图), a record of the pattern of brain waves, as people made up stories. Creativity has two stages: inspiration and elaboration, each characterised by very different states of mind. While people were dreaming up their stories, he found their brains were surprisingly quiet. The dominant activity was alpha waves, indicating a very low level of **cortical** (大脑皮层的) arousal: a relaxed state, as though the conscious mind was quiet while the brain was making connections behind the scenes. It's the same sort of brain activity as in some stages of sleep, dreaming or rest, which could explain why sleep and relaxation can help people be creative. However, when these quiet-minded people were asked to work on their stories, the alpha wave activity



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dropped off and the brain became busier, revealing increased cortical arousal, more corraling of activity and more organised thinking. Strikingly, it was the people who showed the biggest difference in brain activity between the inspiration and development stages who produced the most creative storylines. Nothing in their background brain activity marked them as creative or uncreative. "It's as if the less creative person can't shift gear," says Guy Claxton, a psychologist at the University of Bristol, UK. "Creativity requires different kinds

of thinking. Very creative people move between these states intuitively." Creativity, it seems, is about mental flexibility: perhaps not a two-step process, but a toggling between two states. In a later study, Martindale found that communication between the sides of the brain is also important.

F Paul Howard-Jones, who works with Claxton at Bristol, believes he has found another aspect of creativity. He asked people to make up a story based on three words and **scanned** (扫描) their brains using functional magnetic resonance imaging. In one trial, people were asked not to try too hard and just report the most obvious story suggested by the words. In another, they were asked to be inventive. He also varied the words so it was easier or harder to link them. As people tried harder and came up with more creative tales, there was a lot more activity in a particular **prefrontal brain** (脑前额叶) region on the right-hand side. These regions are probably important in monitoring for conflict, helping us to filter out many of the unhelpful ways of combining the words and allowing us to pull out just the desirable connections, Howard-Jones suggests. It shows that there is another side to creativity, he says. The story-making task, particularly when we are stretched, produces many options which we have to assess. So part of creativity is a **conscious** (有意识的) process of evaluating and analysing ideas. The test also shows that the more we try and are stretched, the more creative our minds can be.



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G And creativity need not always be a **solitary** (孤独的, 独立的), tortured affair, according to Teresa Amabile of Harvard Business School. Though there is a slight association between solitary writing or painting and negative moods or emotional disturbances, scientific creativity and workplace creativity seem much more likely to occur when people are positive and **buoyant** (轻快的). In a decade-long study of real businesses, to be published soon, Amabile found that positive moods relate positively to creativity in organisations, and that the relationship is a simple linear one. Creative thought also improves people's moods, her team found, so the process is **circular** (循环传递的). Time pressures, financial pressures and hard-earned bonus schemes on the other hand, do not boost workplace creativity: internal motivation, not coercion, produces the best work.

H Another often forgotten aspect of creativity is social. Vera John-Steiner of the University of New Mexico says that to be really creative you need strong social networks and trusting relationships, not just active neural networks. One vital characteristic of a highly creative person, she says, is that they have at least one other person in their life who doesn't think they are completely **nuts** (疯子).

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Questions 28-31

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

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

- 28 High IQ guarantees more ability to create in one person than one with an average score.
- 29 For a competitive society, individuals' language proficiency is more important than the other abilities.
- 30 A wider range of resources and knowledge can be integrated into bringing about creative approaches.
- 31 A creative person not necessarily suffers more mental illness.



Questions 32-36

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 32-36 on your answer sheet.

- A Jamison
- B Jordan Peterson
- C Guy Claxton
- D Howard-Jone
- E Teresa Amabile
- F Vera John-Steiner

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- 32 Instead of producing the negative mood, a shift of mood state might be the one important factor of inducing a creative thinking.
- 33 Where the more positive moods individuals achieve, there is higher creativity in organizations.
- 34 Good interpersonal relationship and trust contribute to a person with more creativity
- 35 Creativity demands different kinds of thinking that can be easily changed back and forth.
- 36 Certain creative mind can be upgraded if we are put into more practice in assessing and processing ideas.



Questions 37-40

Summary

Complete the Summary paragraph described below. In boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet, write the correct answer with **no more than three words**

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But what of the creative act itself? In 1978, Colin Martindale made records of pattern of brain waves as people made up stories by applying a system constituted of many37..... Two phrases of mind state such as38.... are found. While people were still planning their stories, their brains shows little active sign and the mental activity was showing a very relaxed state as the same sort of brain activity as in sleep, dreaming or relaxing. (IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright) However, experiment proved the signal of39..... went down and the brain became busier revealing increased cortical arousal, when these people who are in a laidback state were required to produce their stories. Strikingly, it was found the people who was perceived to have the greatest40.... in brain activity between two stages, produced storylines with highest level of creativity



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SECTION 3

Travel Accounts

A There are many reasons why individuals have traveled beyond their own societies. Some travelers may have simply desired to **satisfy** (v.满足) curiosity about the larger world. Until recent times, however, trade, business dealings, diplomacy, political administration, military campaigns, exile, flight from persecution, migration, pilgrimage, missionary efforts, and the quest for economic or educational opportunities were more common inducements for foreign travel than was mere curiosity. While the travelers' accounts give much valuable information on these foreign lands and provide a window for the understanding of the local cultures and histories, they are also a mirror to the travelers themselves, for these accounts help them to have a better understanding of themselves.

B Records of foreign travel appeared soon after the invention of writing, and **fragmentary** (adj.碎片的) travel accounts appeared in both Mesopotamia and Egypt in ancient times. After the formation of large, imperial states in the classical world, travel accounts emerged as a prominent literary genre in many lands, and they held especially strong appeal for rulers desiring useful knowledge about their realms. The Greek historian Herodotus reported on his travels in Egypt and Anatolia in researching the history of the Persian wars. The Chinese envoy Zhang Qian described much of central Asia as far west as Bactria (modern-day Afghanistan) on the basis of travels undertaken in the first century BC while searching for allies for the Han dynasty. Hellenistic and Roman geographers such as Ptolemy, Strabo, and Pliny the Elder relied on their own travels through much of the Mediterranean world as well as reports of other travelers to compile vast compendia of geographical knowledge.

C During the postclassical era (about 500 to 1500 CE), trade and pilgrimage **emerged** (v.出现) as major incentives for travel to foreign lands. Muslim merchants sought trading opportunities throughout much of the eastern hemisphere. They described lands, peoples, and commercial products of the Indian Ocean basin from east Africa to Indonesia, and they supplied the first written accounts of societies in sub-Saharan west Africa. While merchants set out in search of trade and profit, devout Muslims traveled as pilgrims to Mecca to make their hajj and visit the holy sites of Islam. Since the prophet Muhammad's original pilgrimage to Mecca, untold millions of Muslims have followed his example, and thousands of hajj accounts have related their experiences. One of the best known Muslim travelers, Ibn Battuta, began his travels with the hajj but then went on to visit central Asia, India,



Buddhist temple, India

China, sub-Saharan Africa, and parts of Mediterranean Europe before returning finally to his home in Morocco. East Asian travelers were not quite so prominent as Muslims during the postclassical era, but they too followed many of the highways and sea lanes of the eastern hemisphere. Chinese merchants frequently visited southeast Asia and India, occasionally venturing even to east Africa, and devout East Asian Buddhists undertook distant pilgrimages. Between the 5th and 9th centuries CE, hundreds and possibly even thousands of Chinese Buddhists traveled to India to study with Buddhist teachers, collect sacred texts, and visit holy sites. Written accounts recorded the experiences of many pilgrims, such as Faxian, Xuanzang, and Yijing. Though not so numerous as the Chinese pilgrims, Buddhists from Japan, Korea, and other lands also ventured abroad in the interests of spiritual enlightenment.

D **Medieval** (adj.中世纪的) Europeans did not hit the roads in such large numbers as their Muslim and east Asian counterparts during the early part of the postclassical era, although gradually increasing crowds of Christian pilgrims flowed to Jerusalem, Rome, Santiago de Compostela (in northern Spain), and other sites. After the 12th century, however, merchants, pilgrims, and missionaries from medieval Europe traveled widely and left numerous travel accounts, of which Marco Polo's description of his travels and sojourn in China is the best known. As they became familiar with the larger world of the eastern hemisphere – and the profitable commercial opportunities that it offered – European peoples worked to find new and more direct routes to Asian and African markets. Their efforts took them not only to all parts of the eastern hemisphere, but eventually to the Americas and Oceania as well.

E If Muslim and Chinese peoples dominated travel and travel writing in postclassical times, European explorers, conquerors, merchants, and missionaries took center stage during the early modern era (about 1500 to 1800 CE). By no means did Muslim and Chinese travel come to a halt in early modern times. But European peoples ventured to the distant corners of the globe, and European printing presses churned out thousands of travel accounts that described foreign lands and peoples for a reading public with an apparently insatiable appetite for news about the larger world. The volume of travel literature was so great that several editors, including Giambattista Ramusio, Richard Hakluyt, Theodore de Bry, and Samuel Purchas, assembled numerous travel accounts and made them available in **enormous** (adj.大量的) published collections.

F During the 19th century, European travelers made their way to the interior regions of Africa and the Americas, generating a fresh round of travel writing as they did so. Meanwhile, European colonial administrators devoted numerous writings to the societies of their colonial subjects, particularly in Asian and African colonies they established. By midcentury, attention was flowing also in the other direction. Painfully aware of the military and technological **prowess** (n.超凡技术、英勇) of European and Euro-American societies, Asian travelers in particular visited Europe and the United States in hopes of discovering principles useful for the reorganization of their own societies. Among the most prominent of these travelers who made extensive use of their overseas observations and experiences in their own writings were the Japanese reformer Fukuzawa Yukichi and the Chinese revolutionary Sun Yat-sen.

G With the development of inexpensive and reliable means of mass transport, the 20th century witnessed explosions both in the frequency of long-distance travel and in the volume of travel writing. While a great deal of travel took place for reasons of business, administration, diplomacy, pilgrimage, and missionary work, as in ages past, increasingly effective modes of mass transport made it possible for new kinds of travel to flourish. The most distinctive of them was mass tourism, which emerged as a major form of consumption for individuals living in the world's wealthy societies. Tourism enabled consumers to get away from home to see the sights in Rome, take a cruise through the Caribbean, walk the Great Wall of China, visit some wineries in Bordeaux, or go on safari in Kenya. A peculiar variant of the travel account arose to meet the needs of these tourists: the guidebook, which offered advice on food, lodging, shopping, local customs, and all the sights that visitors should not miss seeing. Tourism has had a massive economic impact throughout the world, but other new forms of travel have also had considerable influence in contemporary times. Recent times have seen unprecedented waves of migration, for example, and numerous migrants have sought to record their experiences and articulate their feelings about life in foreign lands. Recent times have also seen an unprecedented development of ethnic consciousness, and many are the intellectuals and writers in diaspora who have visited the homes of their ancestors to see how much of their forebears' values and cultural traditions they themselves have inherited. Particularly notable among their accounts are the memoirs of Malcolm X and Maya Angelou describing their visits to Africa.



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Questions 28-35

Complete the table below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 3 for each answer.

Write your answer in boxes 28-35 on your answer sheet.

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| TIME | DESTINATION | TRAVELER | PURPOSE |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Classical era | Egypt and Anatolia | Herodotus | To obtain information on 28 |
| 1 st century BC | Central Asia | Zhang Qian | To seek 29 |
| Roman Empire | Mediterranean | Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny the Elder | To gather 30..... |
| Post-classical era | Eastern Hemisphere | Muslims | For business and 31..... |
| 5 th to 9 th centuries CE | India | Asian Buddhists | To study with 32.....and for spiritual enlightenment |
| Early modern era | Distant places of the globe | The Europeans | To meet the public's expectation for the outside |
| 19 th century | Asia, Africa | Colonial administrator | To provide information on the 33.....they conquer |
| By the mid-century of the 1800s | Europe and United States | Sun Yat-sen, Fukuzawa Yukichi | To learn 34.....for the reorganization of their societies |
| 20 th century | Mass tourism | People from 35countries | For entertainment |



Questions 36-40

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

Write the correct letter in box 36-40 on your answer sheet.

- 36 Why did some people travel in the early days?
A to do research on themselves
B to write travel books
C to have a better understanding of other people and places
D to study local culture
- 37 The travelers' accounts are a mirror to themselves,
A because they help them to be aware of local histories.
B because travelers are curious about the world.
C because travelers could do more research on the unknown.
D because they reflect the writers' own experience and social life.
- 38 Most of the people who went to holy sites during the early part of the postclassical era are
A Europeans.
B Muslim and East Asians.
C Americans.
D Greeks.
- 39 During the early modern era, a large number of travel books were published to
A provide what the public wants.
B encourage the public's feedback.
C gain profit.
D prompt trips to the new world.
- 40 What stimulated the market for traveling in the 20th century?
A the wealthy
B travel books
C delicious food
D mass transport



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SECTION 2

The Lost City

Thanks to modern remote-sensing techniques, a ruined city in Turkey is slowly revealing itself as one of the greatest and most mysterious cities of the ancient world. Sally Palmer uncovers more.



A The low granite mountain, known as Kerkenes Dag, juts from the northern edge of the Cappadocian plain in Turkey. Sprawled over the mountainside are the ruins of an enormous city, contained by crumbling defensive walls seven kilometers long. Many respected archaeologists believe these are the remains of the fabled city of Pteria, the sixth-century BC stronghold of the Medes that the Greek historian

Herodotus described in his famous work *The Histories*. The short-lived city came under Median control and only fifty years later was sacked, burned and its strong stone walls destroyed.

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B British archeologist Dr Geoffrey Summers has spent ten years studying the site. Excavating the ruins is a challenge because of the vast area they cover. The 7 km perimeter walls run around a site covering 271 hectares. Dr Summers quickly realised it would take far too long to excavate the site using traditional techniques alone. So he decided to use modern technology as well to map the entire site, both above and beneath the surface, to locate the most interesting areas and priorities to start digging.

C In 1993, Dr Summers hired a special hand-held balloon with a remote-controlled camera attached. He walked over the entire site holding the balloon and taking photos. Then one afternoon, he rented a hot-air balloon and floated over the site, taking yet more pictures. By the end of the 1994 season, Dr Summers and his team had a jigsaw of aerial photographs of the whole site. The next stage was to use remote sensing, which would let them work out what lay below the intriguing outlines and ruined walls. "Archaeology is a discipline that lends itself very well to remote sensing because it revolves around space," says Scott Branting, an associated director of the project. He started working with Dr Summers in 1995.



D The project used two main remote-sensing techniques. The first is magnetometry,

which works on the principle that magnetic fields at the surface of the Earth are influenced by what is buried beneath. It measures localised variations in the direction and intensity of this magnetic field. “The Earth’s magnetic field can vary from place to place, depending on what happened there in the past,” says Branting. “if something containing iron oxide was heavily burnt, by natural or human actions, the iron particles in it can be permanently reoriented, like a compass needle, to align with the Earth’s magnetic field present at that point in time and space.’ The magnetometer detects differences in the orientations and intensities of these iron particles from the present-day magnetic field and uses them to produce an image of what lies below ground.



盗版复印的书籍是老旧版本存在错误和遗漏 正版为底色橙色，盗版为复印黑白色

E Kerkenes Dag lends itself particularly well to magnetometry because it was all burnt at once in a savage fire. In places the heat was sufficient to turn sandstone to glass and to melt granite. The fire was so hot that there were strong magnetic signatures set to the Earth’s magnetic field from the time - around 547 BC - resulting in extremely clear pictures. Furthermore, the city was never rebuilt. “if you have multiple layers confusing picture, because you have different walls from different periods giving signatures that all go in different directions,” says Branting. “We only have one going down about 1.5 meters, so we can get a good picture of this fairly short-lived city.”

F The other main sub-surface mapping technique, which is still being used at the site, is resistivity. This technique measures the way electrical pulses are conducted through sub-surface soil. It’s done by shooting pulses into the ground through a thin metal probe. Different materials have different electrical conductivity. For example, stone and mudbrick are poor conductors, but looser, damp soil conducts very well. By walking around the site and taking about four readings per metre, it is possible to get a detailed idea of what is where beneath the surface. The teams then build up pictures of walls, hearths and other remains. “It helps a lot if it has rained, because the electrical pulse can get through more easily,” says Branting. “Then if something is more resistant, it really shows up.” This is one of the reasons that the project has a spring season, when most of the resistivity work is done. Unfortunately, testing resistivity is a lot slower than magnetometry. “If we did resistivity over the whole site it would take about 100 years,” says Branting. Consequently, the team is concentrating on areas where they want to clarify pictures from the magnetometry.



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G Remote sensing does not reveal everything about Kerkenes Dag, but it shows the most interesting sub-surface areas of the site. The archaeologists can then excavate these using traditional techniques. One surprise came when they dug out one of the fates in the defensive walls. “Our observations in early seasons led us to assume that

wall, such as would be found at most other cities in the Ancient Near East,” says Dr Summers. “When we started to excavate we were staggered to discover that the walls were made entirely from stone and that the gate would have stood at least ten metres high. After ten years of study, Pteria is gradually giving up its secrets.”



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Questions 14-17

Reading Passage 2 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 The reason why various investigative methods are introduced.
- 15 An example of an unexpected discovery.
- 16 The methods to surveyed the surface of the site from above.
- 17 The reason why experts want to study the site.

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Questions 18-25

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **no more than THREE** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 18-25 on your answer sheet.

Exploring the Ancient City of Pteria

The relevant work was done ten years ago. To begin with, experts took photos of the site from the ground and then from a distance in a 18 _____. To find out what lay below the surface, they used two leading techniques. One was magnetometer, which identifies changes in the magnetic field. These changes occur when the 19 _____ in buried structures have changed direction as a result of great heat. They match with the magnetic field, which is similar to a 20 _____.

The other one was resistivity, which uses a 21 _____ to fire electrical pulses into the earth. The principle is that building materials like 22 _____ and stone do not conduct electricity well, while 23 _____ does this much better. Archaeologists preferred to use this technique during the 24 _____, when conditions are more favourable. Resistivity is mainly being used to 25 _____ some images generated by the magnetometer.



Questions 26

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

Write the correct letter in box 26 on your answer sheet.

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How do modern remote-sensing techniques help at the site?

- A They avoid the need for experts to dig any part of the site.
- B They bring parts of the site into light so that key areas can be researched further.
- C They show minute buried objects for the archaeologists to dig up.
- D They make the investigation more flexible as they can be used at any time of year.



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Carlill v

Carbolic Smoke Ball Company

考卷原文后半部分有明显改写,但整体考题不变!

A The Carbolic Smoke Ball Company made a product called the "smoke ball". It claimed to be a cure for influenza and a number of other diseases, in the context of the 1889-1890 flu **pandemic** (流行的) (estimated to have killed 1 million people). The bottle was a patented design and the nozzle part was mental one with the gauze inside which filter the air flux. The smoke ball was a rubber ball with a tube attached. It was filled with **carbolic acid** (石炭酸) (or phenol). The tube would be inserted into a user's nose and squeezed at the bottom to release medicine powder (the vapours) hold inside the rubber ball bottle. The nose would run, **ostensibly** (表面上地) flushing out viral infections



B The Company published advertisements in the Pall Mall Gazette and other newspapers on November 13, 1891, claiming that it would pay £100 to anyone who got sick with influenza after using its product according to the instructions set out in the advertisement.

"£100 reward will be paid by the Carbolic Smoke Ball Company to any person who contracts the increasing epidemic influenza colds, or any disease caused by taking cold, after having used the ball three times daily for two weeks, according to the printed directions supplied with each ball.

£1000 is deposited with the Alliance Bank, Regent Street, showing our sincerity in the matter.

During the last epidemic of influenza many thousand carbolic smoke balls were sold as preventives against this disease, and in no ascertained case was the disease contracted by those using the carbolic smoke ball.

One carbolic smoke ball will last a family several months, making it the cheapest remedy in the world at the price, 10s. post free. The ball can be refilled at a cost of 5s. Address: "Carbolic Smoke Ball Company, "27, Princes Street, Hanover Square, London."

C Mrs Louisa Elizabeth Carlill saw the advertisement, bought one of the balls and used it three times daily for nearly two months until she contracted the flu on 17 January 1892. She claimed £100 from the Carbolic Smoke Ball Company. They ignored two letters from her husband, a **solicitor** (律师). On a third request for her reward, they replied with an anonymous letter that if it is used properly the company had complete confidence in the smoke ball's efficacy, but "to protect themselves against all **fraudulent** (欺骗性的) claims" they would need her to come to their office to use the ball each day and be checked by the secretary. Mrs Carlill brought a claim to court. The barristers representing her argued that the advertisement and her reliance on it was a contract between her and the company, and so they ought to pay. The company argued it was not a serious contract.

D The Carbolic Smoke Ball Company, despite being represented by HH Asquith, lost its argument at the Queen's Bench. It appealed straight away. The Court of Appeal unanimously rejected the company's arguments and held that there was a fully binding contract for £100 with Mrs Carlill. Among the reasons given by the three judges were (1) that the advert was a unilateral offer to all the world (2) that satisfying conditions for using the smoke ball constituted acceptance of the offer (3) that purchasing or merely using the smoke ball constituted good consideration, because it was a distinct **detriment** (伤害) incurred at the behest of the company and, furthermore, more people buying smoke balls by relying on the advert was a clear benefit to Carbolic (4) that the company's claim that £1000 was deposited at the Alliance Bank showed the serious intention to be legally bound.



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E Lord Justice (上诉法院法官) Lindley gave the first judgment, after running through the facts again. He makes short shrift of the insurance and wagering contract arguments that were dealt with in the Queen's Bench. He believed that the advert was intended to be issued to the public and to be read by the public. How would an ordinary person reading this document construe it? It was intended unquestionably to have some effect. He followed on with essentially five points. First, the advert was not "mere puff" as had been alleged by the company, because the deposit of £1000 in the bank evidenced seriousness. Second, the advertisement was an offer to the world. Third, communication of acceptance is not necessary for a contract when people's conduct **manifests** (显然表明) an intention to contract. Fourth, that the vagueness of the advert's **terms** (条款) was no insurmountable obstacle. And fifth, the nature of Mrs Carlill's consideration (what she gave in return for the offer) was good, because there is both an advantage in additional sales in reaction to the

advertisement and a "distinct inconvenience" that people go to use a smoke ball.

F Lord Justice Bowen LJ's opinion was more tightly structured in style and is frequently cited. Five main steps in his reasoning can be identified. First, he says that the contract was not too **vague** (模糊的) to be enforced, because it could be interpreted according to what ordinary people would understand by it. He differed slightly to



Lindley LJ on what time period one could contract flu and still have a claim (Lindley LJ said a "reasonable time" after use, while Bowen LJ said "while the smoke ball is used") but this was not a crucial point, because the fact was the Mrs Carlill got flu while using the smoke ball. Second, like Lindley LJ, Bowen LJ says that the advert was not mere puff because £1000 was deposited in the bank to pay rewards. Third, he said that although there was an offer to the whole world, there was not a contract with the whole world. Therefore, it was not an absurd basis for a contract, because only the people that used it would bind the company. Fourth, he says that communication is not necessary to accept the terms of an offer; conduct is and should be sufficient. Fifth, there was clearly good consideration given by Mrs Carlill because she went to the "inconvenience" of using it, and the company got the benefit of extra sales.

G Carlill is frequently cited as a leading case in the common law of contract, particularly where **unilateral contracts** are concerned. This is perhaps due to the ingenuity of Counsel for the **Defendant** (被告) in running just about every available defence, requiring the court to deal with these points in turn in the judgment. It provides an excellent study of the basic principles of contract and how they relate to every day life till modern world. The case remains good law. It still binds the lower courts of England and Wales and is cited by judges with approval. However, in addition to the contractual remedy afforded to users, the same facts would give rise to a number of additional statutory remedies and punishments were an individual to place an advert in the same terms today.

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Questions 14-17

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage?
 in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet write

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

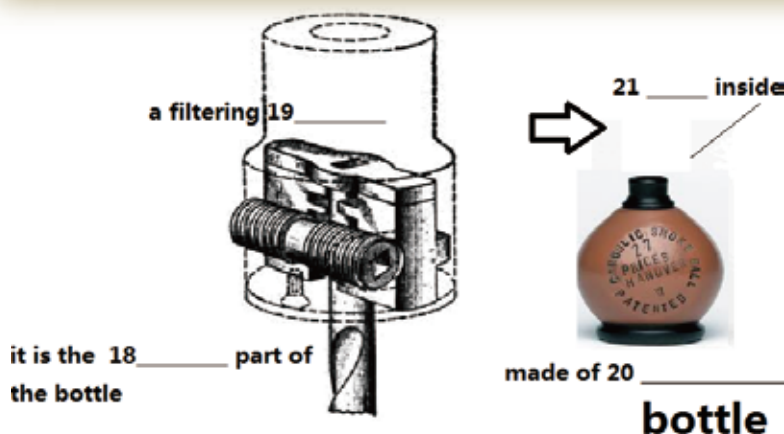
- 14 Influenza epidemic was more rampant in London city than in rural areas.
- 15 A letter has replied to Ms. Carlill bearing no signed name to claim the company's innocent.
- 16 The Carbolic Smoke Ball Company lost its law suit then the company accepted the sentence straight away.
 (IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)
- 17 The new patented carbolic acid product can be poisonous and viral infectious.



Questions 18-21

Look at the diagram and fill in the blank with **no more than one word**

- 18 The part of the 20 the bottle was made of
- 19 a filtering.....embedded inside 21 the form medicine inside the bottle





Questions 22-25

Look at the following statements (*Questions 22-25*) and the list of people in the box below:

Match each statement with the correct person *A-D*

Write the appropriate letter *A-D* in boxes *22-25* on your answer sheet.

- A Lord Justice Lindley
- B Lord Justice Bowen
- C Mrs. Carlill
- D Mr. Carlill (*the husband*)



- 22 The person who initiated a law suit against the company.
配对题题干表述和顺序和原题可能有差异!
- 23 The contract effectiveness can be established because the advert was to be issued to the public including ordinary persons rather than professionals
- 24 The person who wrote complaints to the company and got no response again.
(*IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright*)
- 25 Vagueness of the advert's terms was no obstacle for people to enforce them.



Questions 26

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

Write your answers in boxes 26 on your answer sheet.

26 Why Carlill is frequently cited as a leading case in the common law of contract

- A It was the first and one of the most famous unilateral contract cases to be concerned. (*IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright*)
- B It helped companies to develop a number of contractual remedy afforded to users,
- C The case remains an excellent example that the basic principles and validity of unilateral contract can be established
- D An individual to place an advert in the similar terms today can be free of the punishment

SECTION 3

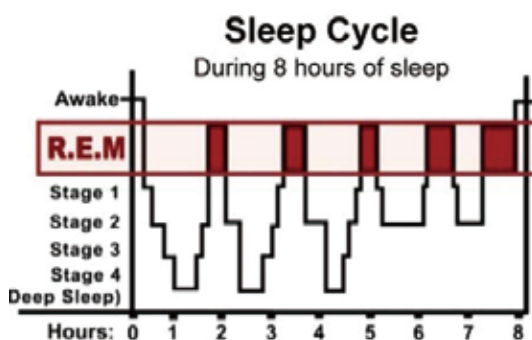
You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which are based on Reading Passage 3 on the following pages.

What Are Dreams ?

A Thousands of years ago, dreams were seen as messages from the gods, and in many cultures, they are still considered prophetic. In ancient Greece, sick people slept at the temples of Asclepius, the god of medicine, in order to receive dreams that would heal them. Modern dream science really begins at the end of the 19th century with Sigmund Freud, who theorized that dreams were the expression of unconscious desires often stemming from childhood. He believed that exploring these hidden emotions through analysis could help cure mental illness. The Freudian model of psychoanalysis dominated until the 1970s, when new research into the chemistry of the brain showed that emotional problems could have biological or chemical roots, as well as environmental ones. In other words, we weren't sick just because of something our mothers did (or didn't do), but because of some imbalance that might be cured with medication.



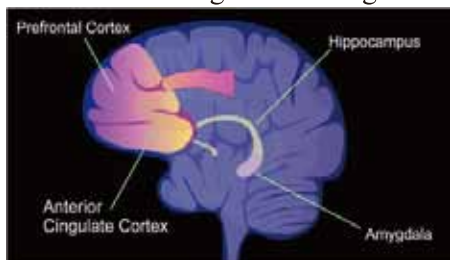
B After Freud, the most important event in dream science was the discovery in the early 1950s of a phase of sleep characterized by intense brain activity and rapid eye movement (REM). People awakened in the midst of REM sleep reported vivid dreams, which led researchers to conclude that most dreaming took place during REM. Using the electroencephalograph (EEG), researchers could see that brain activity during REM resembled that of the waking brain. That told them that a lot more was going on at night than anyone had suspected. But what, exactly?



C Scientists still don't know for sure, although they have lots of theories. On one side are scientists like Harvard's Allan Hobson, who believes that dreams are essentially random. In the 1970s, Hobson and his colleague Robert McCarley proposed what they called the "activation-synthesis hypothesis" which describes

how dreams are formed by nerve signals sent out during REM sleep from a small area at the base of the brain called the pons. These signals, the researchers said, activate the images that we call dreams. That put a crimp in dream research; if dreams were meaningless nocturnal firings, what was the point of studying them?

D Adult humans spend about a quarter of their sleep time in REM, much of it dreaming. During that time, the body is essentially paralyzed but the brain is buzzing. Scientists using PET and fMRI technology to watch the dreaming brain have found that one of the most active areas during REM is the limbic system, which controls our emotions. Much less active is the prefrontal cortex, which is associated with logical thinking. That could explain why dreams in REM sleep



often lack a coherent story line (Some researchers have also found that people dream in non-REM sleep as well, although those dreams generally are less vivid.) Another active part of the brain in REM sleep is the anterior cingulate cortex,

which detects discrepancies. Eric Nofzinger, director of the Sleep Neuroimaging Program at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, thinks that could be why people often figure out thorny problems in their dreams. “as if the brain surveys the internal milieu and tries to figure out what it should be doing, and whether our actions conflict with who we are,” he says.

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E These may seem like vital mental functions, but no one has yet been able to say that REM sleep or dreaming is essential to life or even sanity. MAO inhibitors, an older class of antidepressants, essentially block REM sleep without any detectable effects, although people do get a “REM rebound” - extra REM - if they stop the medication. That’s also true of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) like Prozac, which reduce dreaming by a third to a half. Even permanently losing the ability to dream doesn’t have to be disabling. Israeli researcher Peretz Lavie has been observing a patient named Yuval Chamtzani, who was injured by a fragment of shrapnel that penetrated his brain when he was 19. As a result, he gets no REM sleep and doesn’t remember any dreams. But Lavie says that Chamtzani, now 55, “is probably the most normal person I know and one of the most successful ones.” He’s a lawyer, a painter and the editor of a puzzle column in a popular Israeli newspaper.



F The mystery of REM sleep is that even though it may not be essential, it is ubiquitous — at least in mammals and birds. But that doesn’t mean all mammals

and birds dream (or if they do, they're certainly not — talking about it). Some researchers think REM may have evolved for physiological reasons. "One thing that's unique about mammals and birds is that they regulate body temperature", says neuroscientist Jerry Siegel, director of UCLA's Center for Sleep Research. "There's no good evidence that any coldblooded animal has REM sleep." REM sleep heats up the brain and non-REM cools it off, Siegel says, and that could mean that the changing sleep cycles allow the brain to repair itself. "It seems likely that REM sleep is filling a basic physiological function and that dreams are a kind of epiphenomenon," Siegel says -an extraneous byproduct; like foam on beer.

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G Whatever the function of dreams at night, they clearly can play a role in therapy during the day. The University of Maryland's Clara Hill, who has studied the use of dreams in therapy, says that dreams are a "back door, ' into a patient's thinking." Dreams reveal stuff about you that you didn't know was there," she says. The therapists she trains to work with patients' dreams are, in essence, heirs to Freud, using dream imagery to uncover hidden emotions and feelings. Dreams provide clues to the nature of more serious mental illness. Schizophrenics, for example, have poor-quality dreams, usually about objects rather than people. "If you're going to understand human behavior," says Rosalind Cartwright, a chairman of psychology at Rush University Medical Center in Chicago, "here's a big piece of it. Dreaming is our own storytelling time--to help us know who we are, where we're going and how we're going to get there." Cartwright has been studying depression in divorced men and women, and she is finding that "good dreamers," people who have vivid dreams with strong story lines, are less likely to remain depressed. She thinks that dreaming helps diffuse strong emotions. "Dreaming is a mental- health activity" she says.

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Questions 27-31

Reading Passage 3 has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct number, A-G, in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet.

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- 27 Reference of an artist's dreams who has versatile talents
- 28 Dream actually happens to many animals
- 29 Dreams are related with benefit and happiness
- 30 advanced scientific technology applied in investigation of REM stage.
- 31 questioning concern raised about usefulness of investigation on dreams



Questions 32-34

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 32-34 on your answer sheet.

- 32 What were dreams regarded as by ancient people?
 - A superstitious and unreliable
 - B communication with gods and chance to predict the future
 - C medical relief for children with ill desire
 - D rules to follow as they fell asleep in a temple
- 33 According to Paragraph D, which part of brain controls reasoning?
 - A anterior cingulate cortex
 - B internal cortex
 - C limbic system
 - D prefrontal cortex
- 34 What can we conclude when author cited reference on dreams in animals?
 - A Brain temperature rises when REM pattern happens.
 - B The reason why mammals are warm blooded
 - C mammals are bound to appear with more frequent REM.
 - D REM makes people want to drink beer with more foam.



Questions 35-40

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

Match each statement with the correct person, A-G.

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet.

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List of people

- A Sigmund Freud
- B Allan Hobson (Harvard)
- C Robert McCarley
- D Eric Nofzinger
- E Jerry Siegel
- F Clara Hill
- G Rosalind Cartwright

- 35 Dreams sometimes come along with REM as no more than a trivial attachment
- 36 Exploring patients' dreams would be beneficial for treatment as it reveals the unconscious thinking
- 37 Dreams help people cope with difficulties they meet in daytime
- 38 Decoding dreams would provide a remind to human desire in early days
- 39 dreams are a body function to control strong emotion
- 40 Dreams seem to be as randomly occurring and have limited research significance.

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Malaria Combat in Italy

A Mal-aria. Bad air. Even the word is Italian, and this horrible disease marked the life of those in the **peninsula** (半岛) for thousands of years. Giuseppe Garibaldi's wife died of the disease, as did the country's first prime minister, Cavour, in 1861. Yet by 1962, Italy was officially declared malaria-free, and it has remained so ever since. Frank Snowden's study of this success story is a remarkable piece of historical work. Original, crystal-clear, analytical and passionate, Snowden (who has previously written about **cholera** (霍乱)) takes us to areas historians have rarely visited before.



B Everybody now knows that malaria is carried by mosquitoes. Malaria has always been the subject of research for **medical practitioners** (执业医师) from time immemorial. However, many ancient texts, especially medical literature, mention of various aspects of malaria and even of its possible link with mosquitoes and insects. Early man, confronting the **manifestations** (临床表征) of malaria, attributed the fevers to supernatural influences: evil spirits, angered **deities** (神明), or the black magic of **sorcerers** (巫师). But in the 19th century, most experts believed that the disease was not produced by unclean air ("miasma" or "poisoning of the air"). Two Americans, Josiah Clark Nott and Lewis Daniel Beuperthy, echoed Crawford's ideas. Nott in his essay "Yellow Fever Contrasted with Bilious Fever," published in 1850, dismissed the miasma theory as worthless, arguing that microscopic insects somehow transmitted by mosquitoes caused both malaria and yellow fever. Others made a link between **swamps** (沼泽), water and malaria, but did not make the further leap towards insects. The consequences of these theories were that little



was done to combat the disease before the end of the century. Things became so bad that 11m Italians (from a total population of 25m) were "permanently at risk". In malarial zones the life expectancy of land workers was a terrifying 22.5 years. Those who escaped death were weakened or suffered from splenomegaly - a "painful enlargement of the spleen" and "a lifeless stare". The economic impact of the disease was immense. Epidemics were blamed on southern Italians, given the

widespread belief that malaria was hereditary. In the 1880s, such theories began to collapse as the dreaded mosquito was identified as the real **culprit** (罪魁祸首).

C Italian scientists, drawing on the pioneering work of French doctor Alphonse Laveran, were able to predict the cycles of fever but it was in Rome that further key discoveries were made. Giovanni Battista Grassi, a naturalist, found that a particular type of mosquito was the carrier of malaria. By experimenting on healthy volunteers (mosquitoes were released into rooms where they drank the blood of the human guinea pigs), Grassi was able to make the direct link between the insects (all females of a certain kind) and the disease. Soon, doctors and scientists made another startling discovery: the mosquitoes themselves were also infected and not mere carriers. Every year, during the mosquito season, malarial blood was moved around the population by the insects. Definitive proof of these new theories was obtained after an extraordinary series of experiments in Italy, where healthy people were introduced into malarial zones but kept free of mosquito bites - and remained well. The new Italian state had the necessary information to tackle the disease.



D A complicated approach was adopted, which made use of **quinine** (奎林) - a drug obtained from tree bark which had long been used to combat fever, but was now seen as a crucial part of the war on malaria. Italy introduced a quinine law and a quinine tax in 1904, and the drug was administered to large numbers of rural workers. Despite its often terrible side-effects (the headaches produced were known as the "quinine-buzz") the drug was successful in limiting the spread of the disease, and in breaking cycles of infection. In addition, Italy set up rural health centres and invested heavily in education programmes. Malaria, as Snowden shows, was not just a medical problem, but a social and regional issue, and could only be defeated through multi-layered strategies. Politics was itself transformed by the anti-malarial campaigns.

E It was originally decided to give quinine to all those in certain regions - even healthy people; peasants were often suspicious of medicine being forced upon them. Doctors were sometimes met with hostility and refusal, and many were dubbed "poisoners". Despite these problems, the strategy was hugely successful. Deaths from malaria fell by some 80% in the first decade of the 20th century and some areas escaped altogether from the scourge of the disease. (IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)

F Shamefully, the Italian malaria expert Alberto Missiroli had a role to play in the disaster: he did not distribute quinine, despite being well aware of the epidemic to come. Snowden claims that Missiroli was already preparing a new strategy - with the support of the US Rockefeller Foundation - using a new pesticide, DDT. Missiroli allowed the epidemic to spread, in order to create the ideal conditions for a massive, and **lucrative** (有利可图的), human experiment. Fifty-five thousand cases of malaria were recorded in the province of Littoria alone in 1944. It is estimated that more than a third of those in the affected area contracted the disease. Thousands, nobody knows how many, died.

G With the war over, the US government and the Rockefeller Foundation were free to experiment. DDT was sprayed from the air and 3m Italians had their bodies covered with the chemical. The effects were dramatic, and nobody really cared about the toxic **effects** (毒性作用) of the chemical. By 1962, malaria was more or less gone from the whole peninsula. The last cases were noted in a poor region of Sicily. One of the final victims to die of the disease in Italy was the popular cyclist, Fausto Coppi. He had contracted malaria in Africa in 1960, and the failure of doctors in the north of Italy to spot the disease was a sign of the times. A few decades earlier, they would have immediately noticed the tell-tale signs; it was later claimed that a small dose of quinine would have saved his life.



H As there are still more than 1m deaths every year from malaria worldwide, Snowden's book also has contemporary relevance. This is a disease that affects every level of the societies where it is rampant. As Snowden writes: "In Italy malaria **undermined** (暗地破坏) agricultural productivity, **decimated** (摧毁) the army, destroyed communities and left families impoverished." The economic miracle of the 50s and 60s which made Italy into a modern industrial nation would not have been possible without the eradication of malaria. Moreover, this book convincingly argues that the disease was "an integral part of the big picture of modern Italian history". This magnificent study, beautifully written and impeccably documented, deserves an audience beyond specialists in history, or in Italy. It also provides us with "a message of hope for a world struggling with the great present-day medical emergency".

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Questions 14-17

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage 2

Using **no more than two** words from the Reading Passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

Theories for malaria origin have always been the issue of research for medical practitioners from the ancient time. Although the link between malaria and mosquito was established lately, it has been recorded in words that14....., including mosquito, may play the major culprits. In the 19th century, most experts rejected the idea of the miasma theory which related malaria to15...... Even another widespread theory arose that southern Italians were blamed, to whom malaria was16...... In southern Italy, situation became so severe that near half the Italians population was thought to be "permanently at risk". In malarial areas the17..... of rural workers was surprisingly shorter. In the 1880s, such theories began to withdraw as the mosquito was identified as the true cause.



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Questions 18-21

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage?
in boxes 18-21 on your answer sheet write

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

- 18 The volunteers in Grassi experiments were from all parts over the Italy.
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- 19 Healthy people could remain safe in the malaria- infectious zone if they did not have mosquito bites.
- 20 Quinine is an effective drug which had long been used to combat malaria.
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- 21 Eradicating malaria was a goal combined both medical and political significance.



Questions 22-27

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Reading Passage 2 has 8 paragraphs, A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-H in boxes, 22-27 on your answer sheet.

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- 22 A breakthrough was found that mosquito was the carrier of malaria
- 23 A scientist intentionally failed to restrict the epidemic area.
- 24 This successful story still holds true for today's readers worldwide.
- 25 One of the final cases reported to die of malaria in Italy
- 26 the negative symptoms of the a highly effective drug
- 27 A list of speculative hypothesis were cited.

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Development of Public management theory

Bureaucracy management: The classic one

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A Several theorists bridged the gap between strictly private and public sector management. One good example is Max Weber exploring sociologist, who explored the ideal **bureaucracy** (n.官僚主义) in *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. Bureaucratic Theory was developed by a German Sociologist and political economist Max Weber (1864-1920). According to him, bureaucracy is the most efficient form of organisation. The organisation has a well-defined line of authority. It has clear rules and regulations which are strictly followed. According to Max Weber, there are three types of power in an organisation : [1]Traditional Power, [2]**Charismatic** (adj. 领袖魅力的) Power, and [3]Bureaucratic Power or Legal Power.



The characteristics or features of Bureaucratic Organisation

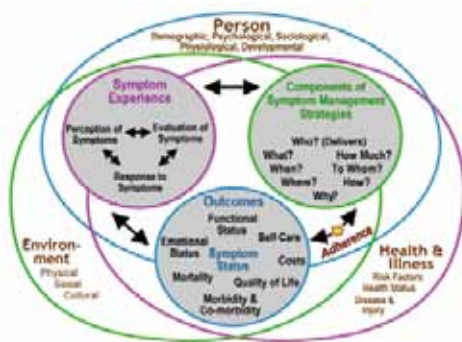
B Weber admired bureaucracy for its trustworthiness. The bureaucracy was constituted by a group of professional, ethical public officials. These servants dedicate themselves to the public in return for security of **job tenure** (长期任职) among the many advantages of public employment. There is a high degree of Division of Labour and Specialisation as well as a defined **Hierarchy** (n. 层级, 阶级) of Authority. There are well defined Rules and Regulations which follows the principle of Rationality, Objectively and Consistency. There rules cover all the duties and rights of the employees. These rules must be strictly followed. Selection and Promotion is based on Technical qualifications. There are Formal and Impersonal relations among the member of the organisation. Interpersonal relations are based on positions and not on **personalities** (n. 个性品质).

C Bureaucratic organisation is criticised because of the following reasons : Bureaucratic organisation is a very **rigid** (adj. 僵硬的, 死板的) type of organisation. Too much emphasis on rules and regulations which are rigid and inflexible. It does not give importance to human relations. No importance is also given to informal groups which nowadays play an important role in all business organisations. Yet, too much importance is given to the technical qualifications of the employees for promotion and transfers. **Dedication** (n.奉献) and commitment of the employee is not considered. It is suitable for government organisations. It

is also suitable for organisations where change is very slow. There will be unnecessary delay in decision-making due to **formalities and rules** (礼节和规则). It is appropriate for static organisations. There is difficulty in **coordination** (n. 协调) and communication.

Management : A consolidated discipline

D Herbert Simon, Chester Barnard, and Charles Lindblom are among the first of those recognized as early American public administrators. These men ushered in an **era** (时代) during which the field gained recognition as independent and unique, despite its **multidisciplinary** (多学科的) nature. Simon contributed theoretical separation to discern management, decisions based upon fact versus those made based on values. Since one cannot make completely responsible decisions with public resources based solely on personal values, one must attempt to upon objectively determined facts. Simon developed other relevant theories as well. Similar to Lindblom's subsequently discussed critique of comprehensive **rationality** (合理性), Simon also taught that a strictly economic man, one who maximizes returns or values by making decisions based upon complete information in unlimited time, is unrealistic. Instead, most public administrators use a sufficient amount of information to make a satisfactory decision:, they “**satisfice**.” (v.追求最低的满意程度)



E In decision-making, Simon believed that agents face uncertainty about the future and costs in acquiring information in the present. These factors limit the extent to which agents can make a fully rational decision, thus they possess only “bounded rationality” and must make decisions by “satisficing,” or choosing that which might not be **optimal** (adj. 最佳的) but which will make them happy enough. “Rational behavior, in economics, means that individuals maximizes his **utility function** (效益, 功能) under the **constraints** (n. 约束, 限制) they face (e.g., their budget constraint, limited choices, ...) in pursuit of their self-interest.

F Chester Barnard was also one of the watershed scholars. Barnard published “The Economy of Incentives” (1938), in an attempt to explain individual **participation** (n. 参与) in an organization. Barnard explained organizations as systems of exchange. Low-level employees must have more **incentive** (n. 激励) to remain with the organization for which they exchange their labor and loyalty. The organization (and higher level employees) must derive sufficient benefit from its employees to keep them. The net pull of the organization is determined by material rewards, environmental conditions, and other **intangibles** (n. 无形因素) like recognition. He gives great importance to persuasion, much more than to economic incentives. He described four general and four specific incentives including Money and other material inducements; Personal non-material opportunities for distinction; Desirable physical

conditions of work; Ideal benefactions, such as pride of workmanship etc.

A new humanist era: Rethinking power and management

G Humanists embrace a **dynamic** (adj. 动态的) concept of an employee and management techniques. This requires a theoretical **shift away** (变化, 偏离) from the idea that an employee is a cog in the industrial machine. Rather, employees are unique individuals with goals, needs, desires, etc.



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H The humanist era ushered in other possible interpretations of such topics as power and management. One of the most significant was Douglas McGregor's "Theory X and Theory Y." McGregor's work provided a basis for a management **framework** (n. 框架), a structure upon whose rungs the classic and new-aged management might be hung. First, commonly held by early management theorists, Theory X begins with the **assumption** (n. 假设, 前提) that humans possess an inherent aversion to work. Employees must therefore be coerced and controlled if management expects to see results. Further, lazy humans prefer direction bordering micromanagement whenever possible.

I Theory Y is much more compatible with the humanist tradition. This begins with the assumption that work is as natural for humans as rest or play. Further, employees will direct and control themselves as they **complete objectives** (完整的目标). Humans learn naturally and seek responsibility. Consequently, managers need only to steer employees in a cooperative manner toward goals that serve the organization. There is room for many to create and share power.

J The Z-Organization can be thought of as a **complimentary** (adj. 赠送的, 免费的) third element to McGregor's **dichotomy** (二分法). Z-organizations are a Japanese organizational model. Similar to Theory-Y management, Z organizations place a large degree of responsibility upon the employees. Further, relatively low-level employees are entrusted with the freedom to be creative, "wander around the organization" and become truly unique, company-specific employees. However, employees achieve only after "agreeing on a central set of objectives and ways of doing business" In Z Organizations, decision-making is **democratic and participatory** (民主的, 参与的). Despite the many advantages of this organizational model, there are several draw-backs. These include the depredation of a large professional distance--de-personalization is impossible in Z-organizations. Since, in reality, there is high percentage of workers would like work for the financial return than the job objectives. A high level of **self-discipline** (n. 自律, 自我约束) is also necessary.

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Questions 14-21

Choose **Two** appropriate letters and fill in boxes 14-15.

What are the features and advantages for Bureaucratic Management?

- A There are equal opportunities coming from little hierarchy of authority among companies.
- B employees' promotion can be much fairer which is based on job duties not on characters
- C employees enjoy a greater freedom of duties than their strict right
- D Selection and Promotion is based on mastery of new technology.
- E These employees can dedicate themselves to the public for stability of a long term job

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Choose **Two** appropriate letters and fill in boxes 16-17.

What are the limitations for the ideas of Bureaucratic Management?

- A Commitment of the employee is not taken into consideration enough.
- B There is difficulty in decision-making based on formalities and rules.
- C Employees are casually organised as no importance is given to formal groups.
- D There is difficulty in enforcement of rules and regulations
- E It is not applicable to dynamic organisations where change is very fast.

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Choose **Two** appropriate letters and fill in boxes 18-19.

What are the aims of management as **Douglas McGregor**'s work of the "**Theory Y**."

- A Employees must be coerced and controlled if management expects to see results.
- B Employees has natural tendency for rest or play.
- C Humans will not automatically seek responsibility.
- D managers may guide employees in a cooperative manner toward objectives
- E There is little room for manager to designate or share his power.

Choose **Two** appropriate letters and fill in boxes 20-21.

What are the limitations for the “Theory Z.

- A decision-making is democratic and participatory
- B organization mode has inherent design fault
- C not all employee set higher interest in the job than that of wages
- D Personalization remains un-eliminated in organizations
- E self-discipline is an unnecessary quality



Questions 22-26

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 22-26 on your answer sheet.

NB Some people may match more than one ideas

- A Mark weber
- B McGregor
- C Herbert Simon
- D Chester Barnard
- E Charles Lindblom



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- 22 Employees like to follow professional, ethical public officials to secure a job.
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- 23 Highly effective can be achieved only after “agreeing on a core of objectives and method of doing things
- 24 Managers need to take the employees’ emotional feeling, besides the material rewards, into incentives system.
- 25 Individuals can maximize their self-interest when all the budget and choices are utilised well
- 26 The assumption that humans possess a natural dislike to work who ought to be forced and controlled

SECTION 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-28 which are based on reading passage 1 below.

Water Treatment 2 : Reed Bed

A Nowadays subsurface flow wetlands are a common alternative in Europe for the treatment of wastewater in rural areas. Mainly in the last 10 to 12 years there has been a significant growth in the number and size of the systems in use. Compared to common treatment facilities, wetlands are lower in cost investment, lesser to maintain, and are ideal for densely populated rural or suburban areas rather than urban areas.

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B The Common Reed has the ability to transfer oxygen from its leaves, down through its stem and rhizomes, and out via its root system. As a result of this action, a very high population of micro-organisms occurs in the root system, with zones of aerobic, anoxic, and anaerobic conditions. Therefore with the waste water moving very slowly and carefully through the mass of Reed roots, this liquid can be successfully treated.



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C A straightforward definition of a reed bed is if you have dirty water in your pool or water, which is heavily polluted, Reed Beds will be planted to make the water clean again. This is good for ecology and living organisms and fish in the water. Reed Beds have a wide range of qualities and are acceptable for cleaning everything from secondary to tertiary treatment of mild domestic effluent, to rural waste and even heavy industrial contaminants. The reason why they're so effective is often because within the bed's root sector, natural biological, physical and chemical processes interact with one another to degrade or remove a good range of pollutants. Reed beds can be built in a number of variants, but mainly they are of the horizontal flow or vertical (down) flow configuration where water flows through the beds horizontally or vertically.

HORIZONTAL FLOW REED BED SYSTEMS

D Horizontal-flow wetlands may be of two types: free-water surface-flow (FWF) or sub-surface water-flow (SSF). In the former the effluent flows freely above the sand/gravel bed in which the reeds etc. are planted; in the latter effluent passes through the sand/gravel bed. In FWF-type wetlands, effluent is treated by plant stems, leaves and rhizomes. Such FWF wetlands are densely planted and typically have water-depths of less than 0.4m. However, dense planting can limit oxygen diffusion into the water. These systems work particularly well for low strength effluents or effluents that have undergone some form of pretreatment and play an invaluable role in tertiary treatment and the polishing of effluents. The horizontal reed flow system uses a long reed bed, where the liquid slowly flows horizontally through. The length of the reed bed is about 100 meters. The downside of the horizontal reed beds is that they use up lots of land space and they do take quite a long time to produce clean water.

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VERTICAL FLOW REED BED SYSTEMS

E A vertical flow reed bed is a sealed, gravel filled trench with reeds growing in it (see the picture below). The common reed oxygenates the water, which helps to create the right environment for colonies of bacteria to break down unwanted organic matter and pollutants. The reeds also make the bed attractive to wildlife.

How a vertical flow reed bed works?

F In vertical flow (downflow) reed beds, the wastewater is applied on top of the reed bed, flows down through a rhizome zone with sludge as substrate, then the root zone with sand as substrate and followed by a layer of gravel for drainage, and is collected in an under drainage system of large stones. The effluent flows onto the surface of the bed and percolates slowly through the different layers into an outlet pipe, which leads to a horizontal flow bed and is cleaned by millions of bacteria, algae, fungi, and microorganisms that digest the waste, including sewage. There is no standing water so there should be no unpleasant smells.

G Vertical flow reed bed systems are much more effective than horizontal flow reed-beds not only in reducing biochemical oxygen demanded (BOD) and suspended solids (SS) levels but also in reducing ammonia levels and eliminating smells. Usually considerably smaller than horizontal flow beds, but they are capable of handling much stronger effluents which contain heavily polluted matters and have a longer lifetime value. A vertical Reed bed system works more efficiently than a horizontal reed bed system, but it requires more management, and its reed beds are often operated for a few days then rested, so several beds and a distribution



system are needed.

H There are several advantages of Reed Bed Systems over traditional forms of water treatment: first, they have low construction and running costs; second, they are easy management; third, they have an excellent reduction of biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids; last, they have a potential for efficient removal of a wide range of pollutants.

I Reed beds are natural habitats found in floodplains, waterlogged depressions and estuaries. The natural bed systems are a biologically proved, an environmentally friendly and visually unobtrusive way of treating wastewater, and have the extra virtue of frequently been better than mechanical wastewater treatment systems. In the medium to long term reed bed systems are, in most cases, more cost effective in installment than any other wastewater treatment. They are robust and require little maintenance. They are naturally environmentally sound protecting groundwater, dams, creeks, rivers and estuaries.

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Questions 14-16

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 14-16 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 Reed bed system is a conventional method for water treatment in urban area.

15 In the reed roots, there's a series of process that help breakdown the pollutants.

16 Escherichia coli is the most difficult bacteria to be dismissed.

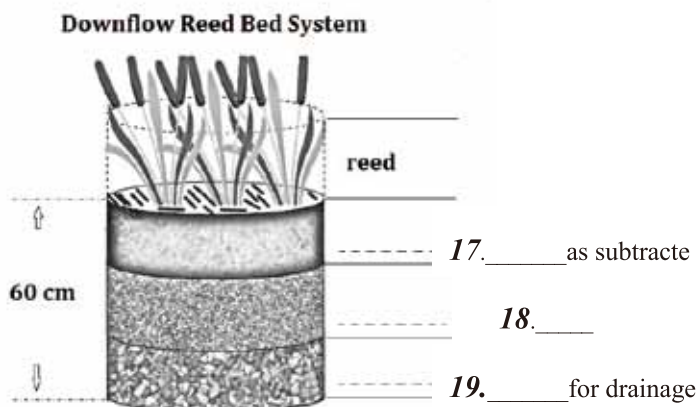


Questions 17-19

Complete the diagram below.

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

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Questions 20-24

Use the information in the passage to match the advantages and disadvantages of the two systems: horizontal flow system and down-flow system (listed A-H) below. Write the appropriate letters A-H in boxes 20-24 on your answer sheet.

20 _____, which is the advantage of the down-flow system.

However, 21 _____ and 22 _____ are the disadvantages of the down-flow system

23 _____ and 24 _____ are the two benefits of the horizontal flow system. However it's less effective and efficient.

(以下题干顺序可能与 100% 原题少量不一致)

- A It can deal with a more seriously polluted effluent.
- B It requires more beds than one compared to the other.
- C It needs less control and doesn't need to be taken care of all the time.
- D It requires a lot of guidance.
- E It can't work all the time because the pool needs time to rest and recover after a certain period.
- F It's a lot more complicated to build the system.
- G The system is easy to be built which does not need auxiliary system
- H It consumes less water.



Questions 25-26

Choose two correct letters, from the following **A, B, C, D or E**.

Write your answers in boxes 25-26 on your answer sheet.

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What are the **two** benefits of natural bed systems when compared to the conventional systems?

- A Operation does not require electricity or fuel supply.
- B They're visually good and environmental friendly.
- C No mechanical systems are involved.
- D They're to be set up and used in less cost.
- E They do not break down.

SECTION 3

The Power of Nothing

Geoff Watts, New Scientist (May26th, 2001)

A Want to devise a new form of alternative medicine? No problem. Here is the recipe. Be warm, sympathetic, reassuring and enthusiastic. Your treatment should involve physical contact, and each session with your patients should last at least half an hour. Encourage your patients to take an active part in their treatment and understand how their disorders relate to the rest of their lives. Tell them that their own bodies possess the true power to heal.



Make them pay you out of their own pockets. Describe your treatment in familiar words, but embroidered with a hint of mysticism: energy fields, energy flows, energy blocks, meridians, forces, auras, rhythms and the like. Refer to the knowledge of an earlier age: wisdom carelessly swept aside by the rise and rise of blind, mechanistic science. Oh, come off it,

you are saying. Something invented off the top of your head could not possibly work, could it?

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B Well yes, it could – and often well enough to earn you a living. A good living if you are sufficiently convincing, or better still, really believe in your therapy. Many illnesses get better on their own, so if you are lucky and administer your treatment at just the right time you will get the credit. But that's only part of it. Some of the improvement really would be down to you. Your healing power would be the outcome of a paradoxical force that conventional medicine recognizes but remains oddly ambivalent about: the placebo effect.

C Placebos are treatments that have no direct effect on the body, yet still work because the patient has faith in their power to heal. Most often the term refers to a dummy pill, but it applies just as much to any device or procedure, from a sticking plaster to a crystal to an operation. The existence of the placebo effect implies that even quackery may confer real benefits, which is why any mention of placebo is a touchy subject for

many practitioners of complementary and alternative medicine, who are likely to regard it as tantamount to a charge of charlatanism. In fact, the placebo effect is a powerful part of all medical care, orthodox or otherwise, though its role is often neglected or misunderstood.

D One of the great strengths of CAM may be its practitioners' skill in deploying the placebo effect to accomplish real healing. "Complementary practitioners are miles better at producing non-specific effects and good therapeutic relationships," says Edzard Ernst, professor of CAM at Exeter University. The question is whether CAM could be integrated into conventional medicine, as some would like, without losing much of this power. *(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)*

E At one level, it should come as no surprise that our state of mind can influence our physiology: anger opens the superficial blood vessels of the face; sadness pumps the tear glands. But exactly how placebos work their medical magic is still largely unknown. Most of the scant research done so far has focused on the control of pain, because it's one of the commonest complaints and lends itself to experimental study. Here, attention has turned to the endorphins, morphine-like neurochemicals known to help control pain.

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F But exactly how placebos work their medical magic is still largely unknown. Most of the scant research to date has focused on the control of pain, because it's one of the commonest complaints and lends itself to experimental study. Here, attention has turned to the endorphins, natural counterparts of morphine that are known to help control pain. "Any of the neurochemicals involved in transmitting pain impulses or modulating them might also be involved in generating the placebo response," says Don Price, an oral surgeon at the University of Florida who studies the placebo effect in dental pain.

G "But endorphins are still out in front." That case has been strengthened by the recent work of Fabrizio Benedetti of the University of Turin, who showed that the placebo effect can be abolished by a drug, naloxone, which blocks the effects of endorphins. Benedetti induced pain in human volunteers by inflating a blood-pressure cuff on the forearm. He did this several times a day for several days, using morphine each time to control the pain. On the final day, without saying anything, he replaced the morphine with a saline solution. This still relieved the subjects' pain: a placebo effect. But when he added naloxone to the saline the pain relief disappeared. Here was direct proof that placebo analgesia is mediated, at least in part, by these natural opiates.

H Still, no one knows how belief triggers endorphin release, or why most people can't achieve placebo pain relief simply by willing it. Though scientists don't know exactly how placebos work, they have accumulated a fair bit of knowledge about how to trigger the effect. A London rheumatologist found, for example, that red dummy capsules made more effective painkillers than blue, green or yellow ones. Research on American students revealed that blue pills make better sedatives than pink, a colour more suitable for stimulants. Even branding can make a difference: if Aspro or Tylenol are what you like to take for a headache, their chemically identical generic equivalents may be less effective.

I It matters, too, how the treatment is delivered. Decades ago, when the major tranquilliser chlorpromazine was being introduced, a doctor in Kansas categorised his colleagues according to whether they were keen on it, openly sceptical of its benefits, or took a "let's try and see" attitude. His conclusion: the more enthusiastic the doctor, the better the drug performed. And this year Ernst surveyed published studies that compared doctors' bedside manners. The studies turned up one consistent finding: "Physicians who adopt a warm, friendly and reassuring manner," he reported, "are more effective than those whose consultations are formal and do not offer reassurance."



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J Warm, friendly and reassuring are precisely CAM's strong suits, of course. Many of the ingredients of that opening recipe -- the physical contact, the generous swathes of time, the strong hints of supernormal healing power -- are just the kind of thing likely to impress patients. It's hardly surprising, then, that complementary practitioners are generally best at mobilising the placebo effect, says Arthur Kleinman, professor of social anthropology at Harvard University.

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Questions 27-32

Use the information in the passage to match the deed (listed A-H) with people below.

Write the appropriate letters A-H in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

- A Should easily be understood
- B should improve by itself
- C Should not involve any mysticism
- D Ought to last a minimum length of time.
- E Needs to be treated at the right time.
- F Should give more recognition.
- G Can earn valuable money.
- H Do not rely on any specific treatment

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- 27 Appointments with alternative practitioner
- 28 An alternative practitioner's description of treatment
- 29 An alternative practitioner who has faith in what he does
- 30 The illness of patients convinced of alternative practice
- 31 Improvements of patients receiving alternative practice
- 32 Conventional medical doctors (who is aware of placebo)



Questions 33-35

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

Write your answers in boxes 33-35 on your answer sheet.

- 33 In the fifth paragraph, the writer uses the example of *anger and sadness* to illustrate that:
 - A People's feeling could affect their physical behaviour
 - B Scientists don't understand how the mind influences the body.
 - C Research on the placebo effect is very limited
 - D How placebo achieves its effect is yet to be understood.
- 34 Research on pain control attracts most of the attention because
 - A Scientists have discovered that endorphins can help to reduce pain.
 - B Only a limited number of researchers gain relevant experience
 - C Pain reducing agents might also be involved in placebo effect.
 - D Patients often experience pain and like to complain about it

35 Fabrizio Benedetti's research on endorphins indicates that

- A They are widely used to regulate pain.
- B They can be produced by willful thoughts
- C They can be neutralized by introducing naloxone.
- D Their pain-relieving effects do not last long enough.

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Questions 36-40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?
In boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 36 There is enough information for scientists to fully understand the placebo effect.
- 37 A London based researcher discovered that red pills should be taken off the market.
- 38 People's preference on brands would also have effect on their healing.
- 39 Medical doctors have a range of views of the newly introduced drug of *chlopromazine*.

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- 40 Alternative practitioners are seldom known for applying placebo effect.

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SECTION 1

William Gilbert and Magnetism

A 16th and 17th centuries saw two great pioneers of modern science: Galileo and Gilbert. The impact of their findings is eminent. Gilbert was the first modern scientist, also the accredited father of the science of electricity and magnetism, an Englishman of learning and a physician at the court of Elizabeth. Prior to him, all that was known of electricity and magnetism was what the ancients knew, nothing more than that the lodestone possessed magnetic properties and that amber and jet, when rubbed, would attract bits of paper or other substances of small specific gravity. However, he is less well-known than he deserves.

B Gilbert's birth predated Galileo. Born in an eminent local family in Colchester county in the UK, on May 24, 1544, he went to grammar school, and then studied medicine at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduating in 1573. Later he traveled in the continent and eventually settled down in London.

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C He was a very successful and eminent doctor. All this culminated in his election to the president of the Royal Science Society. He was also appointed the personal physician to the Queen (Elizabeth I), and later knighted by the Queen. He faithfully served her until her death. However, he didn't outlive the Queen for long and died on December 10, 1603, only a few months after his appointment as personal physician to King James.



D Gilbert was first interested in chemistry but later changed his focus due to the large portion of mysticism of alchemy involved (such as the transmutation of metal). He gradually developed his interest in physics after the great minds of the ancient, particularly about the knowledge the ancient Greeks had about lodestones, strange minerals with the power to attract iron. In the meantime, Britain became a major seafaring nation in 1588 when the Spanish Armada was defeated, opening the way to British settlement of America. British ships depended on the magnetic compass, yet no one understood why it worked. Did the pole star attract it, as Columbus once speculated; or was there a magnetic mountain at the pole, as described in Odyssey which ships would never approach, because the sailors thought its pull would yank out all their iron nails and fittings? For nearly 20 years William Gilbert conducted ingenious experiments to understand magnetism. His works include On the Magnet and Magnetic Bodies,

Great Magnet of the Earth.

E Gilbert's discovery was so important to modern physics. He investigated the nature of magnetism and electricity. He even coined the word "electric". Though the early beliefs of magnetism were also largely entangled with superstitions such as that rubbing garlic on lodestone can neutralize its magnetism, one example being that sailors even believed the smell of garlic would even interfere with the action of compass, which is why helmsmen were forbidden to eat it near a ship's compass. Gilbert also found that metals can be magnetized by rubbing materials such as fur, plastic or the like on them. He named the ends of a magnet "north pole" and "south pole". The magnetic poles can attract or repel, depending on polarity. In addition, however, ordinary iron is always attracted to a magnet. Though he started to study the relationship between magnetism and electricity, sadly he didn't complete it. His research of static electricity using amber and jet only demonstrated that objects with electrical charges can work like magnets attracting small pieces of paper and stuff. It is a French guy named du Fay that discovered that there are actually two electrical charges, positive and negative.

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F He also questioned the traditional astronomical beliefs. Though a Copernican, he didn't express in his quintessential beliefs whether the earth is at the center of the universe or in orbit around the sun. However he believed that stars are not equidistant from the earth, but have their own earth-like planets orbiting around them. The earth is itself like a giant magnet, which is also why compasses always point north. They spin on an axis that is aligned with the earth's polarity. He even likened the polarity of the magnet to the polarity of the earth and built an entire magnetic philosophy on this analogy. In his explanation, magnetism was the soul of the earth. Thus a perfectly spherical lodestone, when aligned with the earth's poles, would wobble all by itself in 24 hours. Further, he also believed that suns and other stars wobble just like the earth does around a crystal core, and speculated that the moon might also be a magnet caused to orbit by its magnetic attraction to the earth. This was perhaps the first proposal that a force might cause a heavenly orbit.

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G His research method was revolutionary in that he used experiments rather than pure logic and reasoning like the ancient Greek philosophers did. It was a new attitude toward scientific investigation. Until then, scientific experiments were not in fashion. It was because of this scientific attitude, together with his contribution to our knowledge of magnetism, that a unit of magneto motive force,

also known as magnetic potential, was named Gilbert in his honor. His approach of careful observation and experimentation rather than the authoritative opinion or deductive philosophy of others had laid the very foundation for modern science.

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Questions 1-7

Reading passage 1 has seven paragraphs A-G.

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

List of Headings

- i Early years of Gilbert
- ii What was new about his scientific research method
- iii The development of chemistry
- iv Questioning traditional astronomy
- v Pioneers of the early science
- vi Professional and social recognition
- vii Becoming the president of the Royal Science Society
- viii The great works of Gilbert
- ix His discovery about magnetism
- x His change of focus

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



Questions 8-10

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 8-10 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

- 8 He is less famous than he should be.
- 9 He was famous as a doctor before he was employed by the Queen.,
- 10 He lost faith in the medical theories of his time.



Questions 11-13

Choose THREE letters A-F.

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

Which THREE of the following are parts of Gilbert's discovery?

- A Metal can be transformed into another.
- B Garlic can remove magnetism.
- C Metals can be magnetized.
- D Stars are at different distances from the earth.
- E The earth wobbles on its axis.
- F There are two charges of electricity.

SECTION 2

Going nowhere fast

New transport mode PRT RUF

A THIS is ludicrous! We can talk to people anywhere in the world or fly to meet them in a few hours. We can even send probes to other planets. But when it comes to getting around our cities, we depend on systems that have scarcely changed since the days of Gottlieb Daimler.



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B In recent years, the pollution belched out by millions of vehicles has dominated the debate about transport. The problem has even persuaded California that home of car culture to curb traffic growth. But no matter how green they become, cars are unlikely to get us around crowded cities any faster. And persuading people to use trains and buses will always be an uphill struggle. Cars, after all, are popular for very good reasons, as anyone with small children or heavy shopping knows.

C A professor of mechanical engineering sits typing at a computer keyboard, conjuring up a scene on his monitor that looks something like the classic computer game PacMan . White dots stream in from the right of the screen, switch to red, and merge with green boxes, which swiftly change colour to yellow and then red, while moving through a bewildering maze. But this is not a video game. J. Edward Anderson of Boston University is testing an urban transit system that he believes could revolutionise public transport worldwide.

D For the past quarter of a century, Anderson has been promoting his version of a personal rapid transit (PRT). Other versions came and went in the 1970s, from Europe, Japan and elsewhere in the US, but he was so convinced of the idea's potential that he stuck with it and, in 1983, founded the Taxi 2000 Corporation to 'commercialise' the initiative. Although the University of Minnesota, Anderson's employer until 1986, holds the patents to the technology, he is licensed to develop it and to sub-license other developers. So politicians should be trying to lure people out of their cars, not forcing them out. There's certainly no shortage of

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alternatives. Perhaps the most attractive is the concept known as personal rapid transit (PRT), independently invented in the US and Europe in the 1950s.

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E The idea is to go to one of many stations and hop into a computer-controlled car which can whisk you to your destination along a network of guideways. You wouldn't have to share your space with strangers, and with no traffic lights, pedestrians or parked cars to slow things down, PRT guideways can carry far more traffic, nonstop, than any inner city road. It's a wonderful vision, but the odds are stacked against PRT for a number of reasons. The first cars ran on existing roads, and it was only after they became popular—and after governments started earning revenue from them—that a road network designed specifically for motor vehicles was built. With PRT, the infrastructure would have to come first—and that would cost megabucks.



F What's more, any transport system that threatened the car's dominance would be up against all those with a stake in maintaining the status quo, from private car owners to manufacturers and oil multinationals. Even if PRTs were spectacularly successful in trials, it might not make much difference. Superior technology doesn't always triumph, as the VHS versus Betamax and Windows versus Apple Mac battles showed.

G But "dual-mode" systems might just succeed where PRT seems doomed to fail. The Danish RUF system envisaged by Palle Jensen, for example, resembles PRT but with one key difference: vehicles have wheels as well as a slot allowing them to travel on a monorail, so they can drive off the rail onto a normal road. Once on a road, the occupant would take over from the computer, and the RUF vehicle—the term comes from a Danish saying meaning to "go fast"—would become an electric car.

H Build a fast network of guideways in a busy city centre and people would have a strong incentive not just to use public RUF vehicles, but also to buy their own dual-mode vehicle. Commuters could drive onto the guideway, sit back and read as they are chauffeured into the city. At work, they would jump out, leaving their vehicles to park themselves. Unlike PRT, such a system could grow organically, as each network would serve a large area around it and people nearby could buy into it. And a dual-mode system might even win the support of car manufacturers, who could easily switch to producing dual-mode vehicles.

I The RUF system can reduce the energy consumption from individual traffic. The main factor is the reduction of air resistance due to close coupling of vehicles. The energy consumption per ruf can be reduced to less than 1/3 at 100 km/h. Since RUF is an electric system, renewable sources can be used without

problems. A combination of windmills and a RUF rail could be used over water. Solar cells can also be integrated into the system and ensure completely sustainable transportation.

J Of course, creating a new transport system will not be cheap or easy. But unlike adding a dedicated bus lane here or extending the underground railway there, an innovative system such as Jensen's could transform cities. The vehicles in a RUF system "rides" very safely on top of a triangular monorail. This means that derailments are impossible and that the users will feel safe because it is easy to understand that when the rail is actually inside the vehicle it is absolutely stable. The special rail brake ensures that braking power is always available even during bad weather. The brake can squeeze as hard against the rail as required in order to bring the vehicle to a safe stop. If a vehicle has to be evacuated, a walkway between the two rails can be used.

K And it's not just a matter of saving a few minutes a day. According to the Red Cross, more than 30 million people have died in road accidents in the past century—three times the number killed in the First World War—and the annual death toll is rising. And what's more, the Red Cross believes road accidents will become the third biggest cause of death and disability by 2020, ahead of diseases such as AIDS and tuberculosis. Surely we can find a better way to get around.



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Questions 14-17

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2

In boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet, write

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TRUE

if the statement is true

FALSE

if the statement is false

NOT GIVEN

if the information is not given in the passage

- 14 City transport developed slower than other means of communication.
- 15 Many states in the US consider to reduce cars growth.
- 16 Car pollution has been concerned these days.
- 17 Trains and buses are not suitable to drive on uphill road.



Questions 18-24

Use the information in the passage to match the category (listed A-C) with

description below. Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 18-24 on your answer sheet.

A ONLY PRT

B ONLY RUF

C BOTH OF THEM

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- 18 Totally apply computer system
- 19 Opposition to system from companies
- 20 Reach destination fast
- 21 Not necessary to share with the public
- 22 Work on existing road
- 23 Individuals can buy the cars after all
- 24 Controlled both by computer and manual

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Questions 25-27

Choose **THREE** correct letters from followings that are advantages of developing a **NEW TRANSPORT SYSTEM**:

Write your answers in boxes 25-27 on your answer sheet.

在题库预测期间内，不是每一篇文章考题都是近期考试的范围重点，如需查看重点：请手机(app,电脑)登录在线预测电子系统
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- A Stimulating economy
- B Successful application in Europe
- C Safety consideration
- D Less pollution to environment
- E Economical budget
- F Public popularity
- G Fast speed

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第 3 步骤:

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

第 4 步骤:

红色/橙色就是考题范围中的重点页面页码, 黑色/灰色就是删除不看的页面页码。



English to Chinese

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越努力 越幸运



种子猎人

A 在未来 50 年内，全球可能会有四分之一的植物小时，在这种情况下，道亚历山大报道了科学家们夜以继日地寻找解决办法，保护地球的植物遗产。他们走遍世界各地，包括丛林，森林和草原，仔细地搜寻。但他们不是在寻找古文物，丢失的保障或者未发现的陵墓，而是在寻找种子。搜索种子可能没有考古学那么浪漫，也没有狩猎猛兽的那股危险气息，但是搜寻种子，这变得越来越迫切。有些人搜索种子是受利益驱使，一种叫做种子猎人受雇于生物科技公司，制药公司或私人企业，去寻找那些有望在未来仓储药物或作物的植物物种。而另外一些搜索种子的人则是出于保护自然的目的，他们致力于对抗许多植物濒临灭绝的局面。（第 14,15 题）

B 英国皇家原丁约翰特拉的是坎特，是这些种子搜寻者的先驱之一。他于 17 世纪早期从国外旅行中带回来一些植物和种子。之后，英国皇家植物园的首任主管约瑟夫班克斯爵士，他曾于 18 世纪末与库克船长进行了探险航行，来扩大他的收藏，以至于自己自费派许多植物学家到世界各地搜寻植物物种。（第 16, 17 题）

C 过去那段激动人心的探索岁月可能已经结束了，取而代之的是出于保护我们未来的自然历史这个迫切需求而进行的探索。米希尔范石来根博士正是受这个现代化使命驱使的种子猎人。他是个随和的荷兰人，经常在田地里带着宽边的帽子，别人很容易误以为他是电影“夺宝奇兵”的男主角。他和另外三名种子猎人一起在前年种子银行工作，前年种子银行是一个耗资八千万英镑的国际保护项目，旨在保护全球濒危野生植物物种。

D 前年种子银行的总部位于英国苏塞克斯郡的维克豪斯特庄园，是一栋由玻璃和混凝土建成的现代化建筑，占地 200 公顷。世界上 122 个国家的 2.6 亿粒干种子被存放在零下 20 摄氏度的地下种子库里，这些种子能存放好几百年。在 51000 中代表性物种里，几乎所有都是来自英国本土的 1400 中种子植物，该植物物种收藏量是世界之最。（第 18 题）

E 千年种子银行由英国皇家植物园管理，它是世界上最大的野生植物种子库，计划于 2010 年收齐 2.4 万种野生植物种子。理由很简单：由于人类活动的影响，预计全球有四分之一的植物濒临灭绝，而且可能在未来 50 年内消失。人类要为大规模地破坏植物栖息地负责。在过去的 400 年间，植物物种以比地质学记录的“正常的”速度快 70 倍的速度消失。专家预测，在未来 50 年里，仅发展中

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国家就会新增 10 亿公顷的由荒地开垦出来的耕地。（第 21 题）

F 这样的后果是及其严重的。植物除了能提供粮食作物，还是许多药物的来源，而且在许多国家中，植物还是燃料及建筑材料的主要来源。此外，植物还可以保护土壤和调节气候。可是，在发现他们的更多好处之前，全球范围内的许多植物已经濒临灭绝。（第 25,26 题）

G 世界自然保护联盟已经列出全球 5714 中濒危植物，但他们也承认这只不过是冰山一角。由于只是评估了全球百分之四的植物，所以濒危植物物种的确切数字肯定远远大于此。仅在英国，就有 300 种野生植物被列为濒危物种。千年种子银行旨在确保即使一种植物在自然界灭绝了，他也不会永远消失。储存的种子可以用来帮助恢复被破坏的环境，或者也可以用于科学研究，来开发植物的新功用-以用于医药，农业或地方工业，若非如此，这些新功用将永远消失。

H 邱园的另一位种子猎人保罗史密斯博士解释说，种子银行是保护全球植物遗产的“保险单”。种子保存技术是由农民首创的，“他说道，我们的主要工作就是储存种子，直到需要使用它们的时候，就像在农业中的那样。”史密斯说，考虑到现在的技术水平，任何植物物种都没有理由灭绝。同时，他也承认最大的挑战是对全球植物进行寻找，命名和归类，而且要在植物灭绝前收齐完这些种子。“从事保护植物物种工作的人不多，”他说道，“关键要了解某些特定地区的植物种类，而获取这些知识需要时间的积累。”（第 22，23 题）

I 全球大概有 1470 家种子银行，共储存大约 540 万个样本，其中大概有 2 百万个样本呢是唯一的。大部分被保护的样本是出于农业使用的目的，也就是为了保护农作物的多样性。其他的则是为了保护野生物种分，尽管被储存的所有植物只有 15%是野生物种。

J 不过，许多种子银行都面临着资金短缺的威胁。（第 24 题）去年，伦敦帝国理工大学对 151 个国家作物收藏进行研究后发现，尽管有三分之二国家的植物样本数量有所增加，但拨给种子银行的预算却小蒋了四分之一，另外还有百分之三十五的国家预算保持不变。自此，联合国粮食及农业组织与国际农业研究咨询集团共同建立了全球保护基金会，目的为了筹集 2.6 亿美元来永久保护种子银行。

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经久耐用的设计

更好地设计可以消除用后即扔的文化陋习吗？

A Jonathan Chapman 是英国布莱顿大学的一位高级讲师，也是新兴的倡导可持续设计的设计师之一。就像我们中间的很多人一样，他们关心伴随着西方消费文化的巨大的浪费以及这样做对环境造成的伤害带来的影响。有些人，就像 Chapman，致力于创造出让我们想要保留而不是遗弃的东西。其他的一些人想要创造出更加有效并且耐用的或是赋予回收理念的消费品，我们在对耐用的消费品的浪费往往是巨大的。

B 家庭用品比如说电钻是这种浪费中很有代表性的例子之一。不管购买者想要做多少 DIY 的东西，这些工具都会在平均使用了 10 分钟后被扔掉。许多人都会在良心的提醒的时候去废旧仓库中擦一擦架子上的灰，但是人们还是不愿意承认他们这样做是在浪费钱。然而结果是不可避免的，它们会在垃圾填埋场躺上上千年。一个工具在设计，制作，包装，运输以及最后的处理的过程中自身会耗损，使用寿命比一个正常的小昆虫的寿命还要短。（第 28 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

盗版复印的母书很可能是老旧的版本（存在错误，遗漏）

C 为了能弄明白为什么我们变得这么容易浪费东西，我们就要看看消费者隐藏的动机。针对这一点，Chapman 说道“人们通过自己拥有的东西来显示自己的身份以及自己所归属的社会阶层。”在一个充斥着大量生产的世界，这种象征意义失去了它的真意。在人类的大部分历史中，人们和自己使用以及珍视的东西有着密切的关系。他们常常自己动手制作这些东西并且将这些东西代代相传。对于一些特制的东西，人们依靠住在周围的他们熟识的制造商来获得。Chapman 指出所有这些因素都使得这些物品给人们一种情感的联系，而这种联系是批量生产的物品无法比拟的。如果没有这些联系，消费者文化就会被崇拜新奇事物所代替。我们都知道幸福是买不来的，但是如果有机会重新制作这些东西，那种吸引是很难拒绝的。当新鲜的事物渐渐褪色，我们就会通过买新的东西来重新获得这种兴奋感：一个广播网“John Thackara of Doors of Perception”，上面都是关于分享未来设计的信息，被称作“新造的伪劣品”。（第 29、30、31 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

D 作为一个设计可持续使用产品的设计师，Chapman 的解决方法就是他自己称为“情感依附的设计”。试想你最喜爱旧的牛仔裤，它们在穿破和被洗了上百次之后才会有感觉，它们就像是在分享你的人生故事，你可以假造一个外表一样的，但是它绝不和以前的那个一样。Chapman 说：“像这样的逐渐被展开的

情感使得我们对一些物品的认识从简单的使用喜欢变成更加丰富的含义。瑞士工业分析师美国萨里大学的客座教授 Walter Stahel” 将这种因素称为“泰迪熊因素”，不管曾经喜欢的泰迪熊变得多么破烂不堪，我们都不会把它扔掉然后买一个新的。作为成人，泰迪熊会让我们想起自己的童年，而正是这一点让泰迪熊免遭废弃，Stahel 说这也正是是可持续使用设计需要做的。(第 32 题 iprediciting.com copyright)

E 可持续使用的设计不是简单地制造出想让人们保留的耐用的物品那样简单，它还涉及到生产，能源使用以及用后处理各个环节。英国谢菲尔德哈勒姆大学可持续消费中心的 Tim Cooper 认为“这是关于系统的设计，文化的设计”，可持续设计虽然起步很慢，但是环境恶化的危机以及资源的大量消耗使得它成为人们目前日程表上最重要的事情。(第 33 题 iprediciting.com copyright)

F Thackara 同意这一点，对于他来说，环境即将出现的崩溃的根源可以被总结成两个单词：重量和速度。我们制造出我们的环境难以承受的大量的东西，并且使用能源使其越来越快地移动于世界各地。信息时代被认为是推动了我们经济的发展，减少了对环境的影响，但是似乎相反的结果出现了。我们仅仅是将信息技术加入了工业时代，并且加快了发达国家的新陈代谢。(第 34、35 题 iprediciting.com copyright)

G 一旦你掌握这一点，就没明白解决方案就是依靠科学：减少浪费和能源使用，不要再试图迅速移动各样的东西，多使用人力。意大利 Politecnico di Milano 大学的教授 Ezio Manzini 将改变这个后随意浪费的社会描述为需要“在飞行中途中改变飞行器的引擎。”即使这样，他认为这是可以完成的，并且同意这种看法的不只他一个人。

H Manzini 认为很重要的一步是将我们的世界重新设计成我们称为“多区域化的社会”。他的想法是每一项资源，从食物到电力要尽可能在消费地来生产和分配消费。这些小的消费中心连成全国乃至全球的网络使得最大化地利用资源和流转物资。(第 36 题 iprediciting.com copyright)

I 所以后即用即扔的消费主义是什么样的呢？一开始，我们会买很多经过精心设计的产品，这些可能就像安装节能电灯泡，购买高效能的洗衣机或是选择在当地的杂货店购买简易包装的东西那样简单。

J 我们将会减少物品的消费，增加服务的消费，比如说不再买二手车，而是加入共用车的网络，我们会更少地购买而是更多地租用那些很少需要用到的东西，特别是那些更新换代特别快的东西。耐用消费品会在出售的时候就想着好废弃后处理的方案，而电子产品将会被设计成可回收的，将这样增加的成本加到零售价上作为提前支付。许多消费者也变得对环境越来越关注，许多大企业也在积极地采用可持续的设计，并且签下环保的军令状来取悦消费者，以此在竞争中抢先一步。(第 38、39 题 iprediciting.com copyright)

老年员工

- A** 在给定员工衰老的速度的情况下，雇主对员工的工作效率知之甚少。一般的假设是，资历老的员工获得的报酬更多并不是因为他们额外的生产率。这也可以部分解释为什么当雇主不得不消减成本时，他们往往会劝说 55 岁的老员工早点退休。今年早些时候，一家保险公司 Sun Life of Canada 宣布将所有 50 岁及以上的员工裁掉来为公司“带来新鲜血液”。
- B** 日本一位工业人类学家 Mariko Fujiwara 为日本第二大广告公司 Hakuhodo 经营着一个智囊团，他认为大多数公司将退休年龄从传统的 57 岁减到 50 岁左右，并且有些公司比如说 Nissan 甚至减到 45 岁，和其它任何地方相比，在日本，人们的工资和增长的年龄联系更紧密。一个人在同一家公司供职超过 32 年的比例从 1980 年的 11% 上升到 1994 年的 42%，年老员工的工资成本成为公司利润成本账户最难解决的问题也就不足为奇了。
- C** 德国的赫斯特公司的新闻发言人 Patrick Pohl 表达了一个共识：“公司总是在尽力降低员工的平均年龄。替换年老的员工的主要原因可能是这样会更容易“解冻”公司的文化。年老的员工不太愿意去尝试新的思考方式。年轻一些的员工所得的报酬更少而且他们相对更灵活。”一些德国公司在尽快地打发掉那些年老的员工方面总是受到限制。石墨生产商 SGL Carbon 的员工平均年龄在逐年上升而不是下降。公司的 Ivo Lingnau 说“造成这个现象的原因并不是 SGL 更看重年龄大的员工。这种结果其实是集体讨论商议的，工会对于提早退休的工人的比例很严格的。”
- D** 显然，年老的员工在从事繁重的体力劳动时可能会受到年龄的影响从而降低生产效率，但是其他方面的技能却可能会随着年龄的增长而增强，其中包括很多对公司良好管理至关重要的技能，比如说和人打交道的能力，组织会议的能力或是在问题未扩大前发现问题的能力。在 OECD 组织从事制定相关老龄的政策工作的 Peter Hicks 认为很多的研究表明年龄大的员工得到更高的报酬是因为他们值得获得更高的报酬。
- E** 年轻的员工的优点似乎有被夸大。Mr. Peterson 说道：“少有的会留住年老员工的公司认为这些员工有很好的判断能力并且他们的工作效率并不低。此外，

他们的教育背景比现在年轻的高中毕业生强多了。”有些公司可能认为培训老年员工是不划算的，因为他们已经接近退休了，事实上，年轻人更倾向于频繁更换工作，所以培训他们才是最不划算的。Mr. Hicks 认为“由雇主驱动的对员工的培训主要是针对 40 岁末 50 岁的经理层的人。”

F 除了基于年龄的工资体系让人头疼外，年长一些的员工似乎更受青睐。但是大多数公司（包括很多员工）都不愿意在员工年老的时候消减他们的工资——尽管员工随着年龄的增长实际比以前挣得要少。所以要留住这些上了年纪的员工就必须采用新的方式。

G Mr. Walker 在一项旨在打破年龄障碍的报告中提到一种创新方式，最早是由比利时的 IBM 发明的。IBM 在面对裁员的压力时，重点针对 55-60 岁的员工，公司开设了一家分公司叫做 SkillTeam，这家公司重新雇佣那些提早退休但是自愿工作到 60 岁的员工。一位在 55 岁加入 SkillTeam 的员工需要签订一份 5 年的合同，他将拿出自己时间的 58% 工作，薪水也是他离开 IBM 时的薪水的 85%。该公司向 IBM 提供服务，使得 IBM 可以留住一些可能会流失的人才。

H 让年老的员工继续工作的最好方式可能是创造一些“过渡式”的工作：兼职或是临时的工作方式，这样可以让老人从全职工作到退休中间有一个过渡。Mr. Quinn 在研究了这种现象后，发现在美国有近一半的男性和女性在中年从全职过渡到这类“过渡式”工作。总体上来看，退休前工资收入偏高和偏低的人群往往会选择继续工作。他认为，人们选择继续工作的原因有很多，有的人是因为需要钱，有的是因为他们想要工作，即使他们有足够的钱享受退休生活。

I 如果人才市场变得更加灵活，老年人将更容易找到适合他们的工作，通常他们会自己给自己打工。有的人会选择开始自己的事业，Warwick 大学的 David Storey 做的一项研究显示，在英国，有 70% 由超过 55 岁的老人创办的企业能够存活下来，而平均存活率只有 19%。为了吸引老人回到人才市场，返聘的工作岗位不仅需要支付薪水，也需要比坐着 Airstream 拖车在国内旅游或是照看孙子或是打高尔夫有趣才行，只有这样才能有更多的像 Joe Clarks 这样的人物重返职场。

Does an IQ Test Prove Creativity?

智商测试能证明创新力吗？

每个人都有创造力。有些人的创新力会优于他人。人类的发展，也许大学的发展正取决于此。但是创造力是令人难以琢磨的存在。这到底是什么呢？当灵光一闪的时候，我们的脑中到底是个什么状态呢？我们的灵感是和艺术家的，科学家的一样吗？我们请教了作家，神经科学家，明星，也请教了人工智能专家，试图去解析创新的过程，去了解我们是如何在脑中激起创新的火花。

A 在 1970 年代的早期，创新力依然被看成是一种智力。但随着 70 年代更精妙的智商测试和创造技能的发展，特别是归功于创新测试之父 Paul Torrance 的贡献，我们逐渐清楚原来创新之间的联系并非如此简单。对于智商测试而言，有创造力的人是很聪明的，至少会达到甚至超过一般的智力水平。但涉及到具体学科，超越一定水平的智商并不能帮助促进创新力。智商测试是必要的，但并不足以使人们变得具有创新力。[第 28 题]

B 由于研究精确的创新力存在很多困难，早期大部分对于创新力的研究都集中于个性方面的研究。根据美国富勒顿加州大学的创新力专家 Mark Runco 的观点，所谓“富有创造力的个性”，主要会倾向于审美特质，同时拥有广泛的兴趣，从而提供了大量可汲取的资源，也具有广泛的知识以重新整合，创造新的解决办法。富有创造力，也就提高了做事的复杂度，也就有能力去处理矛盾和冲突。有创造力的人一般都是自我激励，甚至有一点做事着迷。而另一方面，创新力比较少的人，如果他们不能把所有的零碎事物拼凑完整，理清头绪的话，往往容易被激怒懊恼。他们对于混乱状态的忍受力也往往不高。创造力属于那些等待的人，只属于那些愿意在一团迷雾中兴致勃勃等待的人。[第 29 题]

C 但是如果你拥有了创新性的特质，你可能要为此而付出代价。数百年来，人们对创新力和精神病之间的练习做了研究。美国马里兰州约翰霍普金斯大学的精神病学家 Jamison 先生发现，知名的艺术家更加有可能具有心境障碍。但她也表示，心境的变化也许正是激起创新性的关键，创新性并不是由于负面情绪本身引起。智力可以协调引导心境的变化，指向极大的创新性，但如果参杂了情感的因素，侧向的，发散的，或者开放式的思维则都可能导致精神病的发作。[第 30 题]

D 加拿大多伦多大学的心理学家 Jordan Peterson 识别分析了一种机理系统，他可以对上诉现象做出解释。他认为比起不那么既有创新性的人们来讲，更有创造力的人们容易受到外在的刺激。我们的感官无时无刻不在往脑中输入大量的信息，而大脑也就不得不屏蔽或者忽略大部分的信息，以避免我们被过多的信息淹没。这就是人们说的“潜在抑制”。没那么多潜在抑制，有比较高的理性智商和好记性的人也许就能在数据的丛林中穿越前行，也就具有了更多的可能性想出好主意。而极低“潜在抑制”的不利方面则在于，混乱的思维方式很容易导致人们走向精神病。因此对于 Peterson 而言，精神病不是创新力的必要条件，只不过



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是与创新力共同具有某些认知方面的特征罢了。[第 31 题]

E 创新力本身是怎么运作的呢？缅因大学欧洛诺校区的心理学家 Colin Martindale 得出了对于创新大脑的首个研究。在 1978 年，他用脑电图**头皮电极** [第 37 题]网络记载了一副脑电图。所谓脑电图就是大脑波动的记录，就像人们记载编辑故事一样。创新力分为两个阶段：**灵感和加工** [第 38 题]。每个阶段都以不同的心理状态为特征。他发现当人们编织故事的时候，大脑是极其安静的。此时主要的大脑活动是阿尔法电波，表明大脑皮层的觉醒度比较低，即处于一个比较放松的状态。清醒的意识处于安静状态，而大脑则在幕后进行各种的联系工作。这种状态与睡眠，做梦或者休息时某些阶段的大脑活动相同，所以也就解释了为什么睡眠和休息能有助人们具有创新力的缘故。但是，当被要求致力于自己的故事的时候，**阿尔法电波** [第 39 题]便减少，大脑变得繁忙，表明了大脑皮层的觉醒度开始增加，也意味着更多的大脑活动和更多有组织的思考。令人惊讶的是，在灵感和发展阶段有着巨大**差别** [第 40 题]的人却往往产生最富创造性的故事情节。背景中的大脑活动本身没有什么部分标志着是创新性的，抑或非创新性的。“就好像缺乏创新性的人不能转动齿轮一样”，**英国布里斯托大学的心理学家 Guy Claxton** 如是说道，“**创新性要求不同类型的思维，而极具创新性的人则本能地在诸种状态间飘动**”。如此看来，似乎**创新性就是有关精神上的灵活多变**。也许并不是两个步骤的过程，而是两个状态的**栓牢合并**。[第 35 题]在后来的研究中，Martindale 发现不同大脑区域之间的沟通也是非常重要的。

F 在布里斯托工作的 Paul Howard-Jones 相信自己找到了创新性的另外一方面。他要求受试者用三个词编造故事，并且用磁共振成像扫描了受试者的大脑。在一个实验中，他要求受试者不用太刻意，而只是用这些词语明显的意思来编故事。在另一个试验中，他则要求受试者要有创新性。当受试者愈来愈用心编造有创新性的故事之时，右侧脑前额叶区域活动则愈加频繁。Howard-Jones 认为这些区域有可能是极其重要的，特别在监控冲突方面。很多用处不大的词的结合方式就此被过滤掉了，我们也就得以抽出最理想化的词的组合。也就说明创新性有另外一面。编故事的任务会产生出很多想法。而我们不得不去评估这些想法，特别当我们被要求延展的时候。也就是说，创新性的有一部分就是意识清醒地去评估和分析种种想法和点子。**该测试也表明，我们愈努力去尝试，我们愈被要求延展，我们大脑的创新性也就越强。** [第 36 题]

G 哈佛商学院的 Teresa Amabile 认为：创新性不总是所谓的孤立的，令人受折磨的事情。尽管孤独地写作，孤独地弹钢琴和负面情绪或者情绪失调之间有着轻微的关系。当人们的心态积极，心情轻快之时，科学创新性和车间创新性更有可能发生。在一篇即将出版的长达十年的真实商业研究中，**Amabile 发现，积极的心态与组织内部创新性有着积极正面的关系。这种关系是简单的线性关系。**在另一方面，Amabile 发现，创造性思维使得人们的心境变得更好些。这是一个循环传递的过程。时间压力看，财政压力，还有辛苦得到的奖金并不能促进车间的创新性。其实，正是内在动力，而不是强迫，方能创造最佳的作品。[第 33 题]

H 创新性被遗忘的另一个部分则是社会方面。**新墨西哥大学的 Vera John-Steiner** 认为，要想更好地创新，你需要有一个强大的**社会网络和信任关系** [第 34 题]，而不仅仅只是积极的神经网络。具有高度创新性的人们的特征是：他们中至少有一个人在生活中不认为他们是彻头彻尾地疯了。

旅行游记

A 人们远离故土去旅行的原因有很多。一些旅行者可能只是想满足对外面大千世界的好奇心。然而,直到最近,贸易、商业交易、外交、政治管理、军事活动、流放、逃避迫害、迁移、朝圣、传教士的努力、以及对经济和教育机会的需求,则成为人们出去旅行的更常见,而不仅仅是满足纯粹的好奇心。旅行者的游记不仅能提供有关异国他乡的宝贵信息,并为人们了解当地文化和历史打开了一扇窗,同时,这些游记也是旅行者们自身的写照,因为这些游记有助于他们更好的认识自我。(第 36、37 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)

B 异国旅行的记录出现在文字发明不久之后,古时候,在美索不达米亚和埃及都出现了零散的游记。在古典社会时期大帝国形成后,游记在很多地方成为一个著名的文学流派,并且对那些渴望获得有关自己领土的有用知识的统治者有着极大的吸引力。希腊历史学家希罗多德在他的埃及和安纳托利亚之旅中,记录了有关波斯战争历史的考察。中国特使张骞为了汉朝去寻找盟友,以公元前一世纪的旅行为基础,他描述了中亚大部分地区,最远西至巴克特里亚(现在的阿富汗)。希腊和罗马地理学家,如托勒密,斯特拉博,和老普林尼等,依靠自己在地中海区域的旅行以及其他旅行者的记录,编译了大量的地理知识概略。(第 28、29、30 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)

C 在后古典主义时期(约公元 500 年到 1500 年),贸易和朝圣成为人们去异国旅行的主要诱因。穆斯林商人在东半球的大部分地方寻求交易机会。他们描述了印度洋盆地的土地,人民,和商业产品,他们从东非写到到印尼,并提供了撒哈拉以南的非洲西部社会的最初书面记录。当商人出发寻找贸易和利润的时候,虔诚的穆斯林前往麦加朝圣,朝拜伊斯兰教的圣地。自从先知穆罕默德首次去麦加朝圣之后,数不清的穆斯林教徒跟着他的步伐,并留下了成千上万的有关他们麦加朝圣经历的游记。其中一个最著名的穆斯林旅行者,伊本·白图泰,以麦加开始了他的朝圣旅行,接着访问了中亚、印度、中国、撒哈拉以南的非洲,和部分欧洲的地中海地区,最后回到他的家乡摩洛哥。与穆斯林相比,后古典主义时期东亚的旅行者则不那么突出,但他们也走了东半球的许多大道和海上航线。中国商人经常访问东南亚和印度,偶尔甚至去东非冒险,而虔诚的东亚佛教徒则开启了遥远的朝圣之旅。公元 5-9 世纪之间,数以百计,甚至数以千计的中国佛教徒前往印度向佛教高僧求学、收集经文,并拜访佛教圣地。书面游记记录了很多朝圣者的经历,比如法显、玄奘和义净。虽然日本、韩国、和其他国家的朝圣者没有中国那么多,但他们也出国朝圣,寻求精神上的启蒙。(第 31、32 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)

D 中世纪欧洲人,在后古典主义时期早期,并没有像穆斯林和东亚佛教徒那

样, 有如此大量的旅行者, 虽然前往耶路撒冷、罗马、圣地亚哥德孔波斯特拉(西班牙北部)和其他圣地的基督朝圣者人群逐渐增加。然而, 12 世纪后, 中世纪欧洲商人和传教士、朝圣者开始大规模的游历, 并留下很多旅行游记, 这当中马可波罗在中国的游记是最出名的了。当他们开始熟悉了东半球更大的世界的和它有利可图的商业机会后, 欧洲人开始努力寻找新的和更直接的通往亚洲和非洲市场的航线。他们的努力不仅把他们带到了东半球的所有国家, 还最终到了美洲和大洋洲。(第 38 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)



E 如果说在后古典主义时期, 穆斯林和中国人主导了旅游和旅行游记, 那么在近现代初期(大约公元 1500–1800 年)欧洲探险家、征服者、商人和传教士占据了舞台中心。穆斯林和中国人的旅行在近现代初期并没有停止。但欧洲人则去世界上更遥远的角落进行探险, 欧洲印刷出了成千上万的旅行游记, 为对外面世界有着强烈求知欲的广大读者描述了异国的土地和人民。旅游文学的数量是如此庞大, 以至于包括詹巴蒂斯塔·拉莫西奥、理查德·哈克卢特、西奥多·德·塞缪尔·珀切斯在内的一些编者收集了大量的旅行游记, 并将它们大量出版。(第 39 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

F 19 世纪, 欧洲的旅游者前往非洲和美洲的内陆地区, 并创作了新一轮的游记作品。与此同时, 欧洲殖民主义者向其殖民地的臣民, 特别是他们在亚洲和非洲建立的殖民地发放了大量的游记。到 19 世纪中叶, 人们的注意力也开始转向其它方面。当痛苦地意识到欧洲和欧美社会的军事和科技实力时, 亚洲旅行者特别访问了欧洲和美国, 希望发现适用于重组自己社会的有用准则。在游记中广泛使用自身的海外观察和经历的旅行者中, 最著名的是日本改革家 Fukuzawa Yukichi 和中国革命先驱孙中山。(第 33、34 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

G 随着便宜可靠的交通方式的发展, 20 世纪见证了长途旅行的快速发展和游记的增多。当人们的旅行, 像过去一样, 是为了商业、行政、外交、朝圣和传教工作, 越来越多的高效公共交通模式也使得新型旅游蓬勃发展成为了可能。其中, 最独特的是大众旅游, 这已成为世界上富裕人士的一个主要消费形式。旅游可以使消费者远离故土, 到罗马看风景、乘船通过加勒比海、攀登中国的长城、参观波尔多的酒厂, 或者去肯尼亚旅行。为了满足这些游客, 一种奇特的旅行游记出现了: 那就是旅游指南, 它提供了一些关于食物、住宿、购物、当地风俗和所有游客不该错过的景点的建议。在世界范围内, 旅游业对经济产生了巨大的影响, 但其他新形式的旅游在当代也有相当大的影响力。例如, 近些时期, 前所未有的一波又一波移民出现了, 众多的移民者试图记录他们的经历并说出自己对生活在异国的感受。与此同时, 民族意识也得到了空前的发展, 许多离散的知识分子和作家拜访了他们祖先的家园, 看看他们继承了多少前辈们的价值观和文化传统。在他们的游记中尤其显著的是马尔科姆·艾克斯和马亚·安吉娄的回忆录, 其中描述了他们对非洲的拜访。(第 35、40 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

遗失的城市

由于现代遥感技术的运用，一座埋藏在废墟中的土耳其城市正慢慢地揭开面纱，它曾经是人类古代历史上最辉煌最神秘的城市之一。萨莉·帕尔默为我们带来更多的报道。

A 低矮的花岗岩山脉 Kerkenes Dag 从土耳其卡帕多西亚平原的北部边缘延伸出来。蔓延在山腰的是一个巨大城市的废墟，被已经破碎不堪且长达 7 公里的防御城墙所环绕。许多备受尊敬的考古学家认为，这就是传说中的 Pteria 城的遗址，即希腊历史学家希罗多德在自己的著作《历史》中描述的公元前 6 世纪米提亚人的要塞。这个短命的城市沦陷到米提亚人手中，短短 50 年之后就被洗劫、焚烧，而它厚实的石城墙也被破坏了。

B 英国考古学家杰弗里·萨默斯博士已经花了 10 年的时间来研究这个古迹。由于它覆盖范围极其广大，使得废墟挖掘工作成为一项挑战。废墟边缘 7 公里的围墙足足环绕了 271 公顷的遗址。萨默斯博士很快就意识到，只用传统技术挖掘这片古迹太耗费时间了。因此，他决定使用现代技术对地表和地下进行古迹的地图重建，并确定最有趣的区域和需要优先挖掘的地点。

C 1993 年，萨默斯博士租用了一种带有远程遥控摄像头的特殊手持气球。他带着这个气球走遍了整个遗址，边走边拍照。然后，某天下午，他租用了热气球，飞到废墟上空，以拍摄更多的照片。到 1994 年考古季节结束时，萨默斯博士和他的团队已经拥有整个遗址的空中照片拼图了。下一步是使用远程传感装置，弄清废墟轮廓和围墙下面有些什么。该项目的副主管斯科特·布兰廷介绍说：“远程传感装置在空间中进行全方位记录，这对考古学有极大帮助。”他从 1995 年开始和萨默斯博士一起工作。

D 这个项目应用了两种远程传感技术。首先是磁力测定，它是根据地球表面磁场受地下埋葬物影响的原理进行测量的。它能够测量磁场方向和强度的局部变化状况。“地球的磁场因地而异，这取决于过去在该地发生的事，”布兰廷介绍说，“如果某处由于自然变化或人类活动而导致含有铁矿石的物质被严重焚烧，那其中的铁粒子将会被永久地定位，就像指南针那样，与当时当地的地球磁场方向对齐。”磁力计会探测这些铁粒子的排列方向和强度，对比它们与现代磁场的差异，从而借助这些差异绘制出地下物体的分布图。

E 磁力计在 Kerkenes Dag 的探测中得到了非常好的应用，因为 Kerkenes Dag 曾经在一场巨大的火灾中被焚烧过。这使得很多地方的砂岩变成了玻璃，并融化了花岗岩。这场大火是如此巨大，以至于公元前 547 年的地球磁场至今仍保有很强的磁特征，工作人员因此得到了非常清晰的图片。此外，这个城市从来没有被重建过。“在存在多重覆盖层的情况下，磁性图片会受到干扰，

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因为你会检测到不同时期的城墙的不同走向信息，”布兰廷解释说，“我们检测到的地层只有 1.5 米深，因此，我们可以为这个短暂出现的城市绘制非常完好的图片。”

F 另一项主要的地下绘图设备是电阻仪，目前该遗址仍在使⤵用此项技术。它能够测量地下土壤中电脉冲的传导方式。该设备通过一根细铁质探针，向地面发射脉冲。不同的物质会呈现出不同的电导率。比如，石头和泥砖的电导率很低，但松散潮湿的土壤的电导率则很高。在整片废墟上四处走动，每一米内设置四个检测点，就可能获知地下具体物体的具体分布情况了。根据这些，考古团队会绘制出墙壁、壁炉以及其他遗存物的分布图。“下雨时效果会更好，因为电脉冲可以更容易地进行传导，”布兰廷介绍说，“此时如果有非传导介质，它将会清楚地显示出来。”这也就是为什么该项目组要在春季完成大部分电阻仪工作的原因之一。不幸的是，电阻仪测量要比磁力测定慢得多。“如果我们要在整片废墟上都进行电阻仪测量，那将需要 100 年左右的时间”，布兰廷介绍说。因此，考古团队根据磁力测定找到他们想要精确绘图的区域，再着重进行电阻仪测量。

G 远程传感技术并不能展现 Kerkenes Dag 的全貌，但它能展示出这片遗址中最令人感兴趣的地下区域。然后，考古学家们就可以采用传统技术对这些地点进行挖掘。在他们挖掘防御城墙中的一部分时，一个惊喜从天而降。“我们早期的观测使得我们以为当时发现的是一段泥砖城墙的石基，就像在古代近东其他大部分城市的发现一样，”萨默斯博士介绍说，“当我们开始挖掘这段城墙时，我们惊奇地发现它完全是由石头搭建而成的，而且其城门至少有 10 米高。在经历了 10 年的研究之后，Pteria 正逐渐地揭开其神秘的面纱。”

碳素球公司广告的官司

单方面合同历史

A Carbolic 烟球公司制造出一种产品叫做“烟球”，在当时 1889-1890 年流感（估计已使 100 万的人丧生）横行的年代，该产品号称可以治愈流感和许多其它的疾病。药物是装在一个申请过专利的小瓶子里，喷嘴口蒙着一个**薄纱布**，用来过滤空气。烟球是由一个橡胶球和一个管子相连，瓶子里装着石炭酸。使用时，管子要塞进患者的鼻子里，患者通过挤压底部来释放出在橡胶瓶里的**药物的粉末**蒸汽，鼻子就会喷出可能感染的流感病毒。

B 1891 年 11 月 13 日，该公司在 Pall Mall Gazette 和其它报纸上刊登出广告，声称任何人如果在按照使用规范使用了该公司的产品还患上流感的话，将会得到 100 美元的赔偿。

C Mrs Louisa Elizabeth Carlill 看到了这则广告，买了一个烟球，在近两个月里每天使用 3 次，直到在 1892 年 1 月 17 日她感染了流感。她向 Carbolic 烟球公司索要 100 美元，**她丈夫是一名律师，但是该公司却并没有理睬她丈夫的两封诉求信**，在发出第三封诉求信后，公司发出一封匿名信回复，说到只要合理地使用该产品，他们对产品的效果是很有信心的，所以公司会防止任何欺骗性的赔付请求，他们需要 Mrs Carlill 亲自到公司的办公室每天使用烟球，并由他们的秘书监督和检查。Mrs Carlill 一纸诉状把公司告上了法庭。她的代表律师声称 Mrs Carlill 按照广告上的要求使用了该产品，该广告是她和公司之间的一个合同，所以该公司应该要赔付，而该公司认为这个广告并不是一个严格意义上的合同。

D 尽管 Carbolic 烟球公司请 HH Asquith 作为代理律师，但是还是在 Queen's Bench 输了官司。**该公司马上又提起了上诉，上诉法院一致驳回了该公司的上诉请求**，理由如下：（1）该广告是向全世界的一个单边要约；（2）完成该要约满足的条件就是按着广告要求使用该烟球；（3）购买或是仅仅使用该产品需要谨慎考虑，因为会造成在该公司委托下的一个明显的伤害；（4）公司声称已经有 1000 美元存在 Alliance 银行，表示该公司的意向有法律范围内有效。

E 上诉法官 Lindley 在重新审查后给出了最初的判决，他在 Queen's Bench 快速处理了保险和合同的争端，他认为该合同是对公众有效的，并且是面向所有

公众的。一个普通人在读完该广告后会有什么想法和解释？毫无疑问他会理解该产品是有效果的。Lindley 接着还陈述了 5 点理由。首先，该广告不是该公司的吹嘘，因为该公司已经在银行预存了 1000 美元，这是最明显的证据。其次，该广告是面向全世界公众的。第三，如果广告读者是有意愿履行该合同的，是不需要当事人和该公司亲自签订合同的。**第四，该广告措辞的模糊并不构成履行合同的不可回避的一个障碍。**第五，Mrs Carlill 的请求合理，（她履行了合同理应有相应的回报），因为人们在看到广告后会增加该公司的销量，而人们去使用烟球时确实也有很多不便之处。

F 上诉法官 Bowen 的观点在形式上更严谨并且经常被引用。他的理由也有 5 点。首先，这个广告措辞太模糊，所以很难履行，因为普通人可以照自己的理解来看这个广告，他和上诉法官 Lindley 在这一点上的观点有一点不同，那就是感染流感的时间没有确定，这里还有一个争论（上诉法官 Lindley 认为合同中的“合理时间”意为“使用后”，而上诉法官 Bowen 认为是“在烟球使用期间”）但这个不是一个关键焦点，因为 Mrs Carlill 是在使用烟球期间感染了流感。第二，和上诉法官 Lindley 一样，上诉法官 Bowen 认为该广告不仅仅是一个吹嘘，因为 1000 美元已经预存在银行用来赔付。第三，**他认为尽管这个广告面对全世界的公众，但是并不意味着和全世界的公众签署了合同。因此，这个合同的基础并不荒谬，因为只有使用了该产品的人才和该公司形成了法律关系。**第四，没有必要需要提前告知表示接受该广告，只要履行行为完全该合同即生效。第五，Mrs Carlill 的请求合理，使用烟球对她确实带来了不便，而公司却因广告从额外的烟球销售中获利。



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G Carlill 和 Carbolic 烟球公司的这场官司经常被引用为英国合同法判决的经典案例，特别是在单边合同中。这要归功于法官对被告的驳斥理由的巧妙应对，要求法庭针对提出的争论的焦点做出裁决。**这个案例对于当今时代依然意义非凡，因为它示范了合同和日常生活的联系。**这个案例将英国的地方法院和威尔士的法院统一在了一起，并且被允许作为案例援引。但是除了作为合同性的补救措施外，这个案例也使得大量作为个人刊登广告时一些术语引发的额外的法律补救措施实现的可能。

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意大利的疟疾战争

A 疟-疾,意思是糟糕的空气。这个词来源意大利语,这可怕的疾病曾经蹂躏着生命的(意大利)半岛数千年。朱塞佩·加里波第(意大利民族统一运动的领袖、军事家)的妻子死于这个疾病一样,这个国家的第一任总理凯沃尔,在1861年也是死于该疾病。然而到1962年,从那以后,意大利被正式宣布为无疟疾区。弗兰克·斯诺登研究了这个故事,称赞这是一个历史意义非凡的工作-创新的、易懂的、有分析深度和富于激情;斯诺登(曾写过关于霍乱的作品)要带我们进入历史学家很少去过地区。(我预测,你高分 专业真题原文翻译)

B 大家现在知道疟疾是由蚊子传播的。从远古时代开始,疟疾一直是为医疗从业者(主要)研究的主题。然而,许多古代文献,特别是医学文献,甚至涉及疟疾的各个方面,但仅提及疟疾的蚊子和昆虫间可能的关联。早期人类,对抗疟疾(临床表征)时,认为发烧都是超自然的影响:是恶灵作怪,人们惹怒了神灵,或黑魔法的巫师施法。但在19世纪,多数专家认为,这种疾病是不是产生于污秽的空气(“瘴气”或“中毒的空气”)。其中,两个美国人,约西亚·克拉克诺特和刘易斯丹尼尔 Beauperthuy 也赞同克劳福德的想法。诺特在他的发表于1850年的文章“标题为-黄热病与胆汁的高烧”,排除了瘴气理论,认为小昆虫也许是某蚊虫造成了疟疾和黄热病的传播。别人做了一个沼泽、水和疟疾的关联(研究),但没有使进一步推进直到找到昆虫(是病源)。这些理论的后果是,在本世纪末之前抗击疾病工作几乎没起作用。那时事情变得恶化,意大利人(从总人口来算)是属于“永久在风险”状态。在疟疾流行区土地的工人平均寿命22.5一个可怕的统计。那些逃过死亡却被脾肿大削弱或遭受痛苦的人们——“大脾病”的和“干瞪眼毫无生气的等死”。该疾病对经济的影响是巨大的。流行病被归咎于意大利南部地区,当时普遍认为甚至是,这疟疾是(南方人)世袭的。直到1880年代,可怕的蚊子被确认为是真正的罪魁祸首,这样的理论才开始崩溃。

C 意大利科学家、借鉴法国医生**阿方斯 Laveran** 在发热症状方面开拓性工作,开始能够预测的发热的病症周期。但进一步发现了关键还是在罗马:乔瓦尼

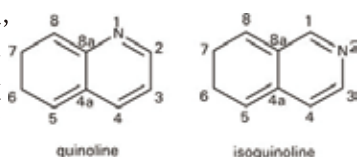


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巴蒂斯塔葛拉西,博物学家,发现一个特定类型的蚊子是疟疾的载体。通过试验,健康志愿者(人类豚鼠)引入释放蚊子的房间,蚊子吸取人类豚鼠的血。他选择一种昆虫(全部属于单种雌性),能够证明(蚊子和)疾病之间直接关联。很快,医生和科学家们做出了另一个惊人的发现:蚊子也是感染了疟疾而并不是纯粹的载体。每年,在蚊子繁衍的季节,疟疾病毒的血液在生活在昆虫周围的人口间传播。此外,在意大利,一系列非凡的实验得到了确切的证据从而得出结论:健康的人即使被引入到疟疾区但一直没有蚊虫叮咬,仍然可以保持健康。新成立的意大利政府应对疾病也开始有了必要的信息(数据)。

D 一个复杂的对抗疟疾的治疗方案被采用了:奎林是一种来自树皮的,曾经用

来对抗发烧的药物。使用奎宁却被视为新方案一个重要的组成部分。1904年,意大利推出了一个和奎宁相关法律征收奎宁税,税收用于支付给大量的农民工服用药物的费用。尽管奎林经常会产生可怕的副作用(有一种头痛,就被称为“奎宁 buzz”),但该药物成功地限制疾病的传播,破坏疾病感染周期。此外,意大利开始建立农村卫生中心并且大量投资于教育项目。斯诺登显示,疟疾不仅仅是一个医学问题,而是一个社会 and 区域(政治)问题,只能通过多层次的(政府)战略才能战胜它。对抗疟疾运动甚至改变政治本身。



E (政府)最初决定给在某些地区所有人奎宁——甚至是健康的人,但农民常常怀疑这些药是强加在他们身上的。医生们有时遇到(病人的)敌意和拒绝,许多时候,(开药)被称为“下毒”。尽管存在这些问题,他们的治疗策略还是非常成功的。因疟疾死亡人数在20世纪第一个十年的下降了80%,一些地区完全从疾病的祸害解放。(我预测,你高分 专业真题原文翻译)。

F 可耻的是,意大利疟疾专家阿尔贝托 Missiroli 在灾难中却扮演一个重要角色:疾病流行期,尽管他非常明白(疾病即将爆发),他没有分发奎宁。斯诺登声称Missiroli当时已经酝酿一个新的策略——他支持美国洛克菲勒基金会使用一个新农药-滴滴涕。Missiroli 故意允许疫情传播,是为他针对人的滴滴涕临床实验创造理想的(疾病大规模肆掠的)且有利可图的条件。1944 年仅(所在的)Littoria 省,五万五千例疟疾被记录。估计疫区有超过三分之一的人口感染了这种疾病。约有数千人死亡(有人知道有具体多少)。

G 随着(二战)战争的结束,美国政府和洛克菲勒基金会有了开展实验的自由。他们从空中喷洒滴滴涕(DDT),造成3百万意大利人身体上覆盖着这种化学药物。但效果还是显著的,而且没有人真的关心化学药剂的毒性作用。到1962年,疟疾几乎从整个半岛绝迹。最后病例显示出现在一个贫穷的地区-西西里岛。意大利最后一个死于该病的受害者是环行自行车选手 Fausto Coppi。1960年,他在非洲染患了疟疾,当时在意大利北部的医生没有发现这种疾病(算是一个时代的印记)症状。几十年之前,他们也许就会立即注意到这些印记;后来分析,只要及时予以小剂量的奎宁会挽救了他的生命。



H 每年全球仍有超过百万人死于疟疾,斯诺登的书对当代也有意义。疟疾猖獗是一种疾病,影响社会的各个层面。作为斯诺登写道:“在意大利疟疾破坏了农业生产率,大规模摧毁军队,摧毁了社区,导致家庭贫困。‘如果没有根除疟疾,50年代和60年代使意大利成为一个现代化工业国家的经济奇迹 将不可能产生。此外,这本书令人信服地认为,疾病是“现代意大利的历史格局不可分割的一部,”。这个宏伟的研究中,优美的文笔和无可挑剔的记录,值得历史的专家以外的全球(不仅是在意大利)读者关注,。它还为我们提供了“在当今世界与重大疾病抗争的医疗紧急状态时,这是一个带来希望的消息”。



公关管理理论发展

官僚管理：经典管理

A 好些理论学家跨越了严格的私人管理和公共部门管理的间隔。一个典型案例就是，探索社会学家Max Weber在新教徒伦理和资本主义精神中探索了理想官僚主义。官僚理论始于德国社会学家和政治经济学家Max Weber (1864-1920)。根据Max的理论，官僚统治是最有效的组织结构形式。组织内部有定义清晰的权威路线，有清晰的规章制度，并且规章制度得以遵循。Max认为，组织中有三种类型权力形式：1) 传统权力2) 领袖魅力3) 官僚力量或法律力量。

官僚组织的特征：

B Weber崇尚官僚制度是由于官僚制度可信。官僚统治由一群伦理道德官员组成，专业权威。这些公仆致力于奉献公众，以换取获得长期任职的优势。此举既是高程度的劳动专业分工，也是权威阶层的界定。有着严格定义的规章制度，遵循合理，公正和一致的法则。这些规则涉及一切公共雇员的权利和义务，必须严格遵守。选择和晋升是以技术资格为基础的。在组织结构中，成员间的关系是正式的，非个人感情色彩的。人际关系必须基于职位立场而非个性品质。

C 官僚组织被批评由于以下原因：官僚组织僵硬死板。过于强调规章制度以致于难以变通，无视人际关系，无视在当今所有商业组织中起着重要作用的非正式组织。也过于关注雇员晋升或调动的技术资质，未考虑雇员的奉献和承担。官僚制度对于政府而言很适合，对于变化甚微的组织也很适合。由于礼节和规则的缘故，决策被没有必要地耽搁了，这些对于静态的组织还可适当忍受。而在协调沟通方面则有困难。

管理：一条坚定的原则

D Herbert Simon, Chester Barnard, 和Charles Lindblom是早期首先被认可的美国公共管理者。这些伟人引领了一个时代。在此期间，公共管理获得了认可。尽管公共管理具有多学科的本质，但还是成为了为独立且独特的一门学科。Simon提出理论，以区分管理：基于事实的决策抑或基于价值观的决策。因为我们无法只基于个人价值观对公共资源做出完全合理的决策。我们必须试图基于客观决定的事实。Simon也发展了另外一些相关理论。与随后讨论的Lindblom“综合合理性”类似，Simon也教导我们：作为一个严格意义的经纪人是不现实的。也即是通过无限时间的完整信息做出决策，以最大化回报或价值的情况是不现实的。相反，大部分公共管理者使用相对充分的信息以做出令人满意度回报，也就是：追求最低的满意程度。

Simon认为，在决策制定中，代理人都面对着未来的不确定性以及现在获得信息的成本。这些因素限制了代理人能够做出完全合理决策的程度。因此，他们只拥有“限定的合理性”，并且通过“追求最低的满意程度”或者选择“并非最佳但足够快乐”来做出决策。在经济学中，“理性行为”意味着在面对有限预算和有限选择时，个人在利益追求中的效用功能的最大化。

Chester Barnard也是划时代的学者。他出版了《刺激的经济》一书（1938年），试图去解释组织结构中的个人参与。Barnard把组织解释为交换的系统。低程度的雇员付出劳动和忠诚，就得获得更多的经济激励以保持与组织一致。而组织就必须获取足够的利润以留住雇员。一个组织的纯粹运作是取决于物质回报，环境条件，和诸如认可度之类的无形因素。Barnard重视说服手段胜于经济刺激。他列举了四种一般的和四种具体的刺激因素，包括金钱和其他物质刺激物；个人标示自我的非物质机会；舒适的工作环境和条件；理想的恩惠，诸如：引以为豪的技术。

崭新的人文时代：重视权利和管理

人文主义者提倡雇员和管理技术的动态概念。之前的理念认为：员工是工业机器的齿轮，新观念则与之有所偏离，认为员工是独特的个体，有自己的目标，需求，欲望等等。

人文主义时代引领了对于权利和管理之类话题其他诠释。其中最重要是Douglas McGregor的“X理论和Y理论”。McGregor的作品提供了管理理论框架的基础，架构了古典和新时代管理。首先，早期管理理论学家一般认为，X理论以一个假设为前提：人类生来讨厌工作。如果希望管理有结果，就得强迫和控制雇员。其次，懒人也希望在微观管理层面上获得指导。

Y理论则与人文传统更兼容，始于以下假设：工作对于人们而言犹如休息或玩耍一样自然。不仅如此，雇员们在完成目标的时候，也在引导和控制调整着自身。人们自然而然地学习，寻找着责任性。因此，管理者只需引导雇员以合作的方式朝向目标，服务于组织。也就让很多人有了空间去创造和分享权力。

Z组织结构被认为是除了McGregor的两分法之外的第三种补充。Z组织结构是日本的组织结构模式。类似于Y理论管理模式，Z组织把很大程度的责任放在雇员方面。不仅如此，相对低等级的雇员也被授权去创造，“在组织允许的范围晃动”，以成为真正的有自身特点的，有组织具体特征的雇员。但是，只有当雇员对组织的目标和行事方式理解且达成一致时，雇员才能真正有所作为。在Z组织结构下，决策的制定是民主参与的。尽管有诸多优势，Z组织结构还是有些缺陷，比如个性化还是不太现实的，因为在真实工作场景中，很多工作人员更多的是为了金钱回报而不是为了工作目标。更高等级的自律性还是很有必要的。

安慰剂的作用

A 想研发一种新型替代疗法么？没问题，这里就有一个秘方。那就是要温和待人，要富有同情心，要令人感到安心以及要充满激情。你的治疗中应当包含肢体接触，而且每次为病人诊断至少持续半个小时。故你你的病人在治疗中扮演更主动的角色，让他们了解身体的问题和自己的生活有着哪种关系。告诉他们，身体拥有自己治愈的神奇力量。让他们自愿从口袋里掏钱给你。用生活化但充满神秘色彩的语言描述你的疗程：例如能量场，能量流，能量区，鼎盛点，外在力，环境，节奏等词语。可以参考古老只是，被盲目的机械的理论去取代的智慧。你会说，这些太不靠谱了。那些虚构出来的东西怎么能起作用？（27，28 题）

B 没错，它能起作用，甚至效果好到足以让你依次为生。如果你是个能说会道的人，最好是真心相信你的疗法，那你赚的钱足够你过上舒服的生活了。许多疾病都是自己康复的，因此如果你很幸运，并且在正确的时间实施你的治疗，你就能收费了。这个只是其中一部分，有些治疗的效果的确取决于你。但这不是因为你在疗程中给病人开了西洋参等不要也不是普通的菊花茶，也不是因为你用其他治疗。没什么特别的。你的治愈力量来自传统医学认知中的一个矛盾的力量：安慰剂疗法。（29，30，31，32 题）

C 安慰剂疗法是一类不直接作用于身体的治疗方式，但它非常有效，这是因为病人对这种治愈有信心。通常安慰剂指代的是一个没有任何作用的安抚药片，但它也可以指那些现实的设备或方法，不管是橡皮膏还是水晶球。安慰疗法意味着即使是庸医，也能治疗好患者，这使得安慰心理学对许多辅助疗法 CAM 医生来说，是个很棘手的项目，他们很难容易将安慰疗法看成骗术。尽管功能总汇被忽略并误解，但事实上，安慰疗法确实所有医药治疗中非常有效的组成部分，不管这个医药治疗传统与否。

D CAM 最强有力的部分应该是医生在实施疗法达到真正痊愈时所用的技巧。“辅助医生在完成非特异性效果和培养良好的治疗关系方面更为出色，”艾克赛特大学 CAM 教授爱的萨德恩斯特说。问题是，CAM 能否像有些人想象的那样被整合进传统的医学之中，同时不丢失他的效力。

E 在某个层面上说，心理状态影响生理状态没什么奇怪的，愤怒扩张血管的表层，悲伤会刺激泪腺让人流泪。但是安慰剂疗效的医学效应究竟是怎样产生作用的，我们还不清楚。仅有的研究都集中在对痛苦控制的研究上。因为痛苦是一种最常见的抱怨，是的它适合拿来研究。这里，人们注意力转移到内啡肽上，一种能帮助缓解疼痛的天然吗啡。“任何用于传递或缓解疼痛的神经化学药物都可能会激发安慰剂效应。”佛罗里达州的口腔外科医生唐普世

这样说道。他目前在研究安慰剂疗法治疗牙痛的作用。（33，34 题）

F 但是，安慰剂究竟是如何施展它们的医疗魔法的，这仍然不太为人所知。迄今为止，大多数的少量研究都集中在控制疼痛方面，因为它是最常见的抱怨之一，有助于实验研究。在这里，注意力已经转向内啡肽，这是大家所熟悉的啡啡的自然同行，可以帮助控制疼痛。“任何参与传递或调节疼痛刺激的神经化学物质，也可能参与到了生成安慰剂反应之中，” Don Price 说，他是佛罗里达大学的口腔外科医生，研究牙齿疼痛的安慰剂效应。

G “内啡肽仍然首当其冲的”这一点被都灵大学发布里奇奥·贝内代蒂的近期研究强化。他的研究显示，安慰剂效应可以被纳洛酮药物破坏，这种药物阻碍内啡肽发挥中用。贝内代蒂通过对志愿者前臂的血压袖带施加压力引发疼痛。在几天时间里，每个人每天都被试压数次，每次偶用啡啡来控制痛感。最后一天，在不告诉志愿者的情况下他将啡啡幻作用食盐水。同样能缓解志愿者疼痛：这就是安慰剂的一种效应。但是，当他把纳洛酮加入到盐水中是，疼痛缓解效果消失了。这直接证实了，安慰剂正统一有一些天然麻醉剂来实战效用的，至少部分如此。（35 题）

H 但是目前为止，人们还不知道信念是如何激发内啡肽的，也不知道为什么大部分无法按照自己的意愿实现安慰剂止痛。尽管科学家还不确定安慰剂效应的具体原理，但他们已经积累了一点知识，知道如何触发这些效应。例如，伦敦移民风湿病学家发现，红假胶囊比蓝色绿色或黄色有更好的止痛效果。一项针对美国学生的研究显示，蓝色药片比粉色药片更容易使人镇静，粉色则更适合用于兴奋剂。甚至商标也会影响药效：阿司匹林和氢苯基乙酰胺可能是你头痛时最常服用的药物，于是对你而言，和他们同样药性的替代物可能效果就不那么明显了。（36，37，38 题）

I 这种治疗是如何实现的也很重要。数十年前，当氯丙嗪这种主要的镇定剂被引入治疗时，堪萨斯的一位医生根据是否热衷与使用此类药物，是否公开质疑他的疗效，或者是否持有“让我们试试看”的态度来划分他的同事。他的结论是：医生越热衷，药物疗效就越好。今年，恩斯特查看了发布的有关医生临床态度的研究报告。他指出，这些研究都有一个一致的发现“热情友善的令人安心的医生比那些刻板的，让人不放心的医生效果要好得多。”（39 题）

J 当然，热情友善的令人安心的，真是 CAM 的强项。这个公开处方中的许多成分，如身体的接触，充足的时间，有超常自愈力的强烈暗示，恰好是病人深刻印象的内容。如此一来，辅助医生通常都很擅长激发安慰剂效应，就没什么让人奇怪的了，哈佛大学教授阿瑟克雷曼说到。（40 题）

威廉·吉尔伯特与磁场学

- A** 16、17 世纪见证了两位伟大的现代科学先驱的诞生。伽利略与威廉·吉尔伯特。他们在科学上的发现影响深远。吉尔伯特是第一位真正意义上的现代科学家，作为现代电磁学之父，他是一位极有学识的英国人，同时也是伊丽莎白宫廷的一名内科医生。在他之前，人们对电磁学的认知还停留在古代，只知道天然磁石拥有磁性，以及琥珀和黑玉在被摩擦时能够吸附纸片等细小重量的物体。尽管如此，与他的贡献相比，吉尔伯特并不那么为人所知。
- B** 吉尔伯特出生早于伽利略。1544 年 3 月 24 日，他出生在英国科尔切斯特当地一个显赫的家庭中，他读完大学预科学校之后在剑桥圣约翰学院学习医学，并于 1573 年毕业。此后，吉尔伯特环游了欧洲大陆并最终定居伦敦。
- C** 他是一名非常成功并且杰出的医生。在他当选为英国皇家科学学会主席之时，他的事业达到最高峰。同时吉尔伯特还被任命为女王（伊丽莎白一世）的私人医生，之后被女王加封爵士。他忠诚地为女王服务，直到她辞世。但是吉尔伯特并没有比女王多活太久。1603 年 12 月 10 日，在被任命为詹姆士国王的私人医生几个月之后，他便去世了。
- D** 起初吉尔伯特感兴趣的是化学，但很快他的注意力就转移到了炼金术所带来的大量神秘现象上（比如金属的融化变形）。在研究了古代理论后，他逐渐对物理学产生了兴趣，特别是古希腊人关于天然磁石的知识，这种奇特的矿物拥有吸附铁器的力量。当时，英国在 1588 年打败了西班牙无敌舰队从而成为一个主要的航海国家，为英国在美洲建立殖民地开辟了道路。此时英国舰船依靠罗盘在大海中航行，然而并没有人了解它的工作原理。究竟是像哥伦布曾经猜测的那样：北极星吸引了罗盘指针？还是像《奥德赛》中描述的那样：在极地有座磁山，船只不得接近，因为水手们相信，巨大的磁力会把船上的铁钉、铁制配件拔出？20 年过去了，吉尔伯特进行了大量的创新性实验来理解磁学。他的著作包括《磁石论》、《地磁学》等。
- E** 吉尔伯特的发现对现代物理学非常重要。他研究了电与磁的内在特性，他甚至创造了“发电的”这个单词。早期有关磁性的观点充斥着大量迷信色彩，比如认为在磁石上研磨大蒜能够抵消磁石的磁性，其中一个例子就是船员们甚至相信大蒜的味道就能干扰到罗盘。这也是为什么舵手禁止在船上罗盘附近吃大蒜的原因。吉尔伯特还发现通过使用毛皮、塑料等类似材料摩擦金属，能够使金属磁化。他将磁体两端命名为“北极”和“南极”。这些磁极根据磁性不同而相互吸引或者排斥。此外，一般的铁器都会被磁体所吸附。尽管他已经开始研究电与磁之间的关系，但遗憾的是他没能完成此项工作。他关

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于使用琥珀和黑玉产生静电的研究只证实了带电的物体可以像磁体一样吸附小纸片之类的东西。之后法国人 du Fay 发现了这其中存在两种电荷，正电荷和负电荷。

F 吉尔伯特还对传统天文学提出了质疑。尽管他是名哥白尼主义者，但他的理论精髓并不在于地球是宇宙的中心还是绕太阳运行，而在于他认为天体和地球并不是等距离的，它们拥有像地球一样的行星围绕它们运行。地球本身就像一个巨大的磁体，这也是为什么罗盘总是指向北方的原因。地球沿着由自身磁极矫正的轴心进行旋转。吉尔伯特甚至把磁体的磁极比作地球的磁极，并基于这种类比建立了一套完整的磁学理论。在他的解释中，磁性是地球的精髓。S 此一个完美的球型天然磁石在和地球磁极相对应后，将会 24 小时自转一周。此外，他还认为太阳和其他天体像地球一样围绕着一个透明内核进行自转，并推测月亮可能也是一个磁体，从而导致它被地球吸引而围绕地球运行。这或许是人类首次认识到天体运行轨迹可能是由外力导致的。

G 他用实验进行研究的方法是革命性的。与古希腊哲学家那样在脑海中进行纯理论的思考不同，这是一种全新的科学研究态度。在当时，科学实验还不那么流行。正是由于这种科学态度，以及他对磁学理论的贡献，人们以“吉伯”作为磁电力也就是磁动势的单位。和其他人依靠权威理论或演绎逻辑的方式不同，他的细心观察和严谨实验的方法为现代科学奠定了坚实的基础。

新型交通系统- 去哪儿都快不了

太荒谬了！我们可以与世界上任何一个地方的人交谈，或者再几小时之内飞去见他们。我们甚至可以将探测器送到其他星球去。但是，但涉及到城市交通时，我们的体系从戈特利布-戴姆勒时期开始，就几乎没有变化了。

近年来，数以百万计的交通工具的污染排放已经成为交通领域的主要问题。这一问题甚至已经使加利福尼亚-汽车文化的家乡-开始限制交通量的增长。但是，无论汽车变得多么环保，他们都很难让我们避开拥堵的城市。而且，说服人们乘坐火车和巴士一直收效甚微。毕竟，任何一个带小孩或沉重购物袋的人都倾向于选择汽车。

在过去的几十年里，安德森一致致力于他的 PRT 的梦想。其他交通版本在 1970 年代来来去去，从欧洲，日本，到美国，但是他却十分确信这个想法的潜力以至于他一直着迷于研究，在 1983 年，他成立了 2000 出租车公司来使得这个这项发起的活动商业化。

尽管安德森所在的明尼苏达大学拥有这项技术的专利权知道 1986 年，他被授权来发展，以及继续授权给其他的发展商。所以，政治家们应该尝试诱导他们走出汽车，而不是强迫他们放弃。我们当然不乏替代物。最吸引人的或许就是个人快速交通 PRT 这个概念了，美国和欧洲在 20 世纪 50 年代都独立开发出了这样的系统。

这个概念所表达的意思是，你去其中一个车站，登上一辆由电脑控制的车，然后它就能沿着导轨网络将你飞速地送完目的地。你不用和陌生人共享你的空间，也不用因为等待红绿灯，信任或者路边的测量而降低速度 PRT 轨道与其他任何市内道路相比，承载的交通量更多，且没有停顿。

这一憧憬非常好，但却被一堆理由阻挠。开始时，测量是行驶在已有的道路上，而直到它们变得非常流行，政府也开始从中盈利后，为汽车专门设计的道理网络才得以建成。对于 PRT 来说，首要解决的就是基础建设，而这可能会耗费大量资金。另外，任何威胁汽车主导地位的交通体系，都会受到私家车主，制造商和跨国石油公司等反对。即便 PRT 在实验阶段非常成功，也不会给现状带来改变。高新技术并不总是能取得胜利，就像家用录像系统与 Beta 制作大尺寸磁带录像系统，窗口系统与苹果系统之间的战斗一样。

但是，在 PRT 看来注定要失败的地方，“双模式”交通体系却有可能成功。例如，丹麦人怕咧-杨森所设想的 RUF 系统与 PRT 非常相似，但两者之间又存在一个关键性的差异：这些车辆不但有轮子，同时还有一个可以使他们在单轨上运行的沟槽，这样一来，他们就可以从轨道上下来，在普通道路上行驶了。一旦到了路面上，驾驶员就会接替电脑，同时 RUF 车辆本身-这个术语来自于丹麦一个俚语，意思是“跑得快”，他就会变成一个电车。

在繁忙的都市中心建设一个快速导轨网络，人们不仅会乐意使用公共 RUF 车辆，也会乐意拥有一辆自己的双模式车辆。上下班的人们只需要驾驶上导轨，轻松地靠在座椅上，边阅读边享受自己的“私人司机”把自己载进城里。到工作地点的时候，他们需跳出车辆，车辆就会自己停好。在 PRT 不同的是，这样一个系统会有机增长，因为每个网络都可服务于周围一大片地区，附近的人们也可以买入这个网络。另外，双模式系统甚至可能会赢得汽车制造商的支持，因为他们能够轻易地转向制造双模式汽车。

RUF 系统能够减少单独交通体的能量消耗。主要的因素是由于近距离链接车辆造成的空气阻力的减少。每个 RUF 的能量消耗可以减少到不到三分之一，时速大约 100km/h。以为 RUF 是电力系统，可再生资源完全可以使用。一个风力发电机和 RUF 的轨道的结合可以在水下使用。太阳能电池可以整合进入系统确保交通的完全可持续性发展。

当然，一个新的交通系统的诞生不会那么简单或廉价。但与增加公共专有车道或延长地铁相比，一个延伸性的系统却可以使城市改头换面。在 RUF 的车辆安全地“骑”在三角形轨道的上面。这意味着出轨是不可能的，乘客也会觉得很安全因为很容易理解到轨道其实是在车辆内部的，是绝对稳定的。这个特殊的轨道的刹车确保刹车在糟糕的天气下也是安全的。刹车可以尽可能紧的抱紧轨道以确保车辆安全停车。如果车辆需要人员撤离，在两个车轨之间的通道可以派上用场。

况且，这也并不仅仅是一个天中节省几分钟的事。根据国际红十字统计，过去 1 个世纪里，有超过三千万的人死于道路交通事故，该死亡人数是第一次世界大战阵亡人数的三倍，并且，每年的死亡人数还在上升。此外，国际红十字会还认为，到了 2020 年，道路交通事故会超过艾滋病和肺结核，成为致死致残的第三个原因。当然我们会找到更好的出路，对不？

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Version

32101

主题

盐的历史

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|--------------|----|--------------------|
| 14 | B | 15 | E | 16 | F |
| 17 | essential element | 18 | applications | 19 | portable commodity |
| 20 | taxes | 21 | spirits | 22 | True |
| 23 | Not Given | 24 | False | 25 | False |
| 26 | True | 27 | True | | |

2

Version 32102

主题

种子猎人

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



| | | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|--------------------|----|----------|
| 14 | TRUE | 15 | NOT GIVEN | 16 | TRUE |
| 17 | TRUE | 18 | FALSE | 19 | TRUE |
| 20 | extinction | 21 | drugs, crops | 22 | pioneers |
| 23 | Sir Joseph Banks | 24 | underground vaults | 25 | A |
| 26 | B | | | | |

3

Version 32105

主题

持久环保设计

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



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

4

Version 32109

主题

雇佣老年人

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|------|----|------|
| 1 | Not Given | 2 | True | 3 | True |
| 4 | False | 5 | D | 6 | E |
| 7 | C | 8 | D | 9 | B |
| 10 | D | 11 | D | 12 | C |
| 13 | B | | | | |

5

Version 32202

主题

智商测试

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| 28 | FALSE | 29 | NOT GIVEN | 30 | TRUE |
| 31 | TRUE | 32 | A | 33 | E |
| 34 | F | 35 | C | 36 | D |
| 37 | scalpel electrodes | 38 | inspiration and elaboration | 39 | alpha wave activity/alpha waves |
| 40 | difference /differences | | | | |

6

Version 32203

主题

游 记

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



| | | | | | |
|----|--------------|----|-------------------|----|------------------------|
| 28 | Persian wars | 29 | allies | 30 | geographical knowledge |
| 31 | pilgrimage | 32 | Buddhist teachers | 33 | colonies |
| 34 | principles | 35 | wealthy | 36 | C |
| 37 | D | 38 | B | 39 | A |
| 40 | D | | | | |

7

Version 32204

主题

遗失的城市

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----|---------------------|----|-------------------|
| 14 | B | 15 | G | 16 | C |
| 17 | A | 18 | hot-air balloon | 19 | iron particles |
| 20 | compass/compass needle | 21 | thin metal probe | 22 | mudbrick |
| 23 | looser damp soil | 24 | spring season | 25 | clarify |
| 26 | B | | | | |

8

Version 32301

主题

碳素球的官司

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|--------|----|-------|
| 14 | NOT GIVEN | 15 | YES | 16 | NO |
| 17 | NOT GIVEN | 18 | nozzle | 19 | gauze |
| 20 | rubber | 21 | powder | 22 | C |
| 23 | A | 24 | D | 25 | B |
| 26 | C | | | | |

9

Version 32303

主题

构造梦想

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

| | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 27 | E | 28 | F | 29 | G |
| 30 | D | 31 | B | 32 | B |
| 33 | D | 34 | A | 35 | E |
| 36 | F | 37 | D | 38 | A |
| 39 | G | 40 | B | | |

10

Version

32403

主题

疟疾

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|-------------|----|------------|
| 14 | insects | 15 | unclean air | 16 | hereditary |
| 17 | life expectancy | 18 | NOT GIVEN | 19 | YES |
| 20 | NO | 21 | YES | 22 | C |
| 23 | F | 24 | H | 25 | G |
| 26 | D | 27 | B | | |

11

Version 32601

主题

管理者理论史

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



| | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 14 | B | 15 | E | 16 | A |
| 17 | E | 18 | B | 19 | D |
| 20 | C | 21 | D | 22 | A |
| 23 | B | 24 | D | 25 | C |
| 26 | B | | | | |

12

Version 32602

主题

新植物净水

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



| | | | | | |
|----|--------|----|------|----|-----------|
| 14 | FALSE | 15 | TRUE | 16 | NOT GIVEN |
| 17 | sludge | 18 | sand | 19 | gravel |
| 20 | A | 21 | B | 22 | E |
| 23 | C | 24 | G | 25 | B |
| 26 | D | | | | |

13

Version

32701

主题

镇静剂

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



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

14

Version 32702

主题

磁场学

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|------|----|------|
| 1 | v | 2 | i | 3 | vi |
| 4 | x | 5 | ix | 6 | iv |
| 7 | ii | 8 | True | 9 | True |
| 10 | Not Given | 11 | C | 12 | D |
| 13 | E | | | | |

15

Version

32703

主题

新交通模式

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|------|
| 14 | TRUE | 15 | NOT GIVEN | 16 | TRUE |
| 17 | NOT GIVEN | 18 | A | 19 | A |
| 20 | C | 21 | C | 22 | B |
| 23 | B | 24 | B | 25 | C |
| 26 | D | 27 | G | | |

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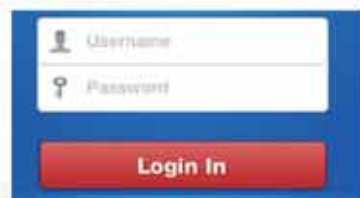
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2

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3

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进入系统之后通过选择界面中的模块进入相应板块（如图）

