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10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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橙-可能重点，也有考到的概率

通过隐藏答案的机经页面，在题号填写单词（电脑检查您的记忆效果和拼写）

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阅读高分的秘密?

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

[1] 你的真题预测系列书上用荧光笔标记的 原文出题点句子

[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【2】：把列表配套书籍全部拿到手边，书上标记重点 (数字是红色+紫色篇章)

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://www.iyuce.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）

考前 1 晚请一定登录在线系统**【阅读必看补丁】**；
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SECTION 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Question 1-13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 .

Bamboo,A Wonder Plant 2

Bamboo is used for a wide range of purposes, but now it seems it may be under threat.

A Every year, during the rainy season, the mountain gorillas of central Africa migrate to the lower slopes of the Virunga Mountains to graze on bamboo. For the 650 or so that remain in the wild, it's a vital food source. Without it, says Ian Redmond, chairman of the Ape Alliance, their chances of survival would be reduced significantly.

Gorillas aren't the only local keen on bamboo. For the people who live close to the Virungas, it's a valuable and versatile raw material. But in the past 100 years or so, resources have come under increasing pressure as populations have exploded and large areas of bamboo forest have been cleared to make way for commercial plantations. Sadly, this isn't an isolated story. All over the world, the ranges of many bamboo species appear to be shrinking, endangering the people and animals that depend upon them.

B Despite bamboo's importance, we know surprisingly little about it. A recent report published by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) has revealed just how profound our ignorance of global bamboo resources is, particularly in relation to conservation.

There are almost 1,600 recognised species of bamboo, but the report concentrated on the 1,200 or so woody varieties distinguished by the strong stems, or 'culms', that most people associate with this versatile plant. Of these, only 38 'priority species' identified for their commercial value have been the subject of any real scientific research to date.

This problem isn't confined to bamboo. Compared to the work carried out on animals, the science of assessing the conservation status of plants is still in its infancy. 'People have only started looking at this during the past 10-15 years, and only now are they understanding how to go about it systematically,' says Dr Valerie Kapos, one of the report's authors.

C Bamboo tends to grow in ‘stands’（or groups) made up of individual plants that grow from roots known as rhizomes. It is the world's fastest-growing woody plant and some species grow over a meter in one day. But the plant's ecological role extends

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beyond providing food for wildlife. Its rhizome systems, which lie in the top layers of the soil, are crucial in preventing soil erosion. And there is growing evidence that bamboo plays an important part in determining forest structure and dynamics. Bamboo's pattern of mass flowering and mass death leaves behind large areas of dry biomass that attract wildfire,' says Kapos. 'When these burn, they create patches of open ground far bigger than would be left by a fallen tree. Patchiness helps to preserve diversity because certain plant species do better during the early stages of regeneration when there are gaps in the canopy.'

D However, bamboo's most immediate significance lies in its economic value. Many countries, particularly in Asia, are involved in the trade of bamboo products. Modern processing techniques mean it can be used in a variety of ways, for example as flooring and laminates. Traditionally it is used in construction, but one of the fastest growing bamboo products is paper -25 per cent of paper produced in India is made from bamboo fibre.

Of course, bamboo's main function has always been in domestic applications, and as a locally traded product it is worth about US$4.5 billion annually. Bamboo is often the only readily available raw material for people in many developing countries, says Chris Stapleton, a research associate at the UK's Royal Botanic Gardens. 'Bamboo can be harvested from forest areas or grown quickly elsewhere, and then converted simply without expensive machinery or facilities,' he says. 'In this way, it contributes substantially to poverty alleviation.'

E Keen horticulturists will spot an apparent contradiction in the worrying picture painted by the UNEP-INBAR report. Those in the West who've followed the recent vogue for cultivating exotic species in their gardens will point out that, if it isn't kept in check, bamboo can cause real problems. 'In a lot of places, the people who live with bamboo don't perceive it as being under threat in any way,' says Kapos. 'In fact, a lot of bamboo species are very invasive if they've been introduced.'So why are so many species endangered?

There are two separate issues here, says Ray Townsend, arboretum manager at the Royal Botanic Gardens. 'Some plants are threatened because they can't survive in the habitat-they aren't strong enough or there aren't enough of them, perhaps. But bamboo can take care of itself-it's strong enough to survive if left alone. What is under threat is its habitat. When forest goes, it's converted into something else: then there isn't anywhere for forest plants such as bamboo to grow.'

F Around the world, bamboo species are routinely protected as part of forest ecosystem in national parks and reserves, but there is next to nothing that protects bamboo in the wild for its own sake. The UNEP-INBAR report will help

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conservationists to establish effective measures aimed at protecting valuable wild bamboo species.

Townsend, too, sees the UNEP-INBAR report as an important step forward in promoting the cause of bamboo conservation. 'Until now, bamboo has been perceived as a second-class plant. When you talk about places like the Amazon, everyone always thinks about hardwoods. Of course, these are significant but there's a tendency to overlook the plants they are associated with, which are often bamboo species.'

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Questions 1-7

Reading Passage 1 has six sections, A-F.
Which section contains the following information?
Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any letter more than once.

1 an assessment of current levels of knowledge about bamboo
2 a comparison between bamboo and more fragile plants
3 details of the commercial significance of bamboo
4 a human development that is threatening the availability of bamboo
5 a description of the limited extent of existing research on bamboo
6 examples of the uses to which bamboo is put
7 an explanation of how bamboo may contribute to the survival of range of plants

Questions 8-11

Look at the following statements (Questions 8-11) and the list of people below.
Match each statement with the correct person, A-D.
Write the correct letter, A-D, in boxes 8-11 on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any letter more than once.

8 Some people do not regard bamboo as an endangered plant species.
9 A scarcity of bamboo places certain wildlife under threat.
10 Research methods investigating endangered plants have yet to be fully developed.
11 The greatest danger to bamboo is disturbance of the places it grows in.

List of People
A Ian Redmond
B Valerie Kapos
C Chris Stapleton
D Ray Townsend

Questions 12 and 13

Answer the questions below.
Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 12 and 13 on your answer sheet.

12 What ecological problem do the roots of bamboo help to control?

13 Which bamboo product is undergoing market expansion?

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SECTION 2

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

Renewable Energy

An insight into the progress in renewable energy research

A The race is on for the ultimate goal of renewable energy: electricity production at prices that are competitive with coal-fired power stations, but without coal's pollution. Some new technologies are aiming to be the first to push coal from its position as Australia's chief source of electricity.

B At the moment the front-runner in renewable energy is wind technology. According to Peter Bergin of Australian Hydro, one of Australia's leading wind energy companies, there have been no dramatic changes in windmill design for many years, but the cumulative effects of numerous small improvements have had a major impact on cost. 'We're reaping the benefits of 30 years of research in Europe, without having to make the same mistakes that they did,' Mr. Bergin says.

C Electricity can be produced from coal at around 4 cents per kilowatt-hour, but only if the environmental costs are ignored. 'Australia has the second cheapest electricity in the world, and this makes it difficult for renewable to compete,' says Richard Hunter of the Australian Ecogeneration Association (AEA). Nevertheless, the AEA reports: 'The production cost of a kilowatt-hour of wind power is one fifth of what it was 20 years ago,' or around 7 cents per kilowatt-hour.

D Australian Hydro has dozens of wind monitoring stations across Australia as part of its aim to become Australia's pre-eminent renewable energy company. Despite all these developments, wind power remains one of the few forms of alternative energy where Australia is nowhere near the global cutting edge, mostly just replicating European designs.

E While wind may currently lead the way, some consider a number of technologies under development have more potential. In several cases, Australia is at the forefront of global research in the area. Some of them are very site-specific, ensuring that they may never become dominant market players. On the other hand, these newer developments are capable of providing more reliable power, avoiding the major criticism of windmills - the need for back-up on a calm day.

F One such development uses hot, dry rocks. Deep beneath South Australia,

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radiation from elements contained in granite heats the rocks. Layers of insulating sedimentation raise the temperatures in some location to 250° centigrade. An Australian firm, Geoenergy, is proposing to pump water 3.5 kilometres into the earth, where it will travel through tiny fissures in the granite, heating up as it goes, until it escapes as steam through another drilled hole.

G No greenhouse gases are produced, but the system needs some additional features if it is to be environmentally friendly. Dr Prue Chopra, a geophysicist at the Australian National University and one of the founders of Geoenergy, note that the steam will bring with it radon gas, along through a heat exchanger and then sent back underground for another cycle. Technically speaking, hot dry rocks are not a renewable source of energy. However, the Australian source is so large it could supply the entire country's needs for thousands of years at current rates of consumption.

H Two other proposals for very different ways to harness sun and wind energy have surfaced recently. Progress continues with Australian company EnviroPower's plans for Australia's first solar chimney near Mildura, in Victoria. Under this scheme, a tall tower will draw hot air from a greenhouse built to cover the surrounding 5 km². As the air rises, it will drive a turbine* to produce electricity. The solar tower combines three very old technologies - the chimney, the turbine and the greenhouse - to produce something quite new. It is this reliance on proven engineering principles that led Enviropower's CEO, Richard Davies, to state: There is no doubt this technology will work, none at all.'

I This year, Enviropower recognized that the quality of sunlight in the Mildura district will require a substantially larger collecting area than was previously thought. However, spokesperson kay Firth says that a new location closer to Mildura will enable Enviropower to balance the increased costs with extra revenue. Besides saving in transmission costs, the new site 'will mean increased revenue from tourism and use of power for telecommunications. We'll also be able to use the outer 500 metres for agribusiness.' Wind speeds closer to the tower will be too high for farming.

J Another Australian company, Wavetech, is achieving success with ways of harvesting the energy in waves. Wavetech's invention uses a curved surface to push waves into a chamber, where the flowing water column pushes air back and forth through a turbine. Wavetech was created when Dr. Tim Devine offered the idea to the world leader in wave generator manufacturers, who rather surprisingly rejected it. Dr. Devine responded by establishing Wavetech, and making a number of other improvements to generator design. Wavetech claims that, at appropriate sites, 'the cost of electricity produced with our technology should be below 4 cents per kilowatt-hour.

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K The diversity of forms of greenhouse -friendly energy under development in Australia is remarkable. However, support on a national level is disappointing. According to Richard Hunter of the AEA, 'Australia has huge potential for wind, sun and wave technology. We should really be at the forefront, but the reality is we are a long way behind.'

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Question 14 - 20

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?
In boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet, write

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

14 In Australia, alternative energies are less expensive than conventional electricity.
15 Geoenergy needs to adapt its system to make it less harmful to the environment.
16 Dr. Prue Chopra has studied the effects of radon gas on the environment.
17 Hot, dry rocks could provide enough power for the whole of Australia.
18 The new Enviropower facility will keep tourists away.
19 Wavetech was established when its founders were turned down by another company.
20 According to the AEA, Australia is a world leader in developing renewable energy.

Question 21 - 26

Look at the following statements (Questions 21-26) and the list of companies below.
Match each statement with the correct company, A-D.
Write the correct letter, A-D, in boxes 21-26 on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any letter more than once.

21 During the process, harmful substances are prevented from escaping.
22 Water is used to force air through a special device.
23 Techniques used by other countries are being copied.

24 The system can provide services other than energy production.
25 It is planned to force water deep under the ground.
26 Original estimates for part of the project have been revised.

List of Companies
A Australian Hydro
B Geoenergy
C Enviropower
D Wavetech

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SECTION 3

Global Warming in New Zealand 2

A New Zealand is expected to warm by about 3 °C over the next century. The northern polar regions will be more than 6 °C warmer, while the large continents – also the largest centres of population – will be 4°C or more warmer. In contrast, the Southern Ocean, which surrounds New Zealand, may warm by only 2 °C. The sea will act as an air conditioner and in this aspect New Zealand's location is comparatively fortunate.

B Any predictions are complicated by the variability of New Zealand's climate. The anural temperature can fluctuate as much as 1oC above or below the long-term average. The early summer of 2006-7, for instance, was notably cool, thanks in part to the iceberg that drifted up the east coast. A few months later, warm water from the Tasman Sea helped make May 2007 unusually hot. These variables will continue unaffected so that, although the general pattern will be for rising temperatures, the warming trend may not be uniform.

C The Ocean to the south of New Zealand will have one important effect. As the world warms, the great band of west winds that circle Antarctica will become stronger. This has already been observed, and its impact on New Zealand is likely to be profound. stronger, more frequent west winds will bring increased, sometimes catastrophic rainfall to the west coast of the country and create drier conditions in some eastern regions that are already drought-prone. At the same time, the general warming will spread south.

D Furthermore, in the drier regions, the average moisture deficit – that is, the difference between the amount of water in soils available to plants and the amount plants need for optimum growth – will increase. Soils could go into moisture deficit earlier in the growing season and the deficits could last longer into autumn than at present. What we think of today as a medium-severity drought could be an almost annual occurrence by the end of the century. One direct consequence of warmer - and shorter – winters will be a reduction in snow cover. The permanent snow line in the mountains will rise, while snow cover below this will be shorter-lived. The amount of snow that falls may actually increase, however, even in some northern centres, owing to the intensification of precipitation. Ski-field base stations may eventually have to be moved upwards to

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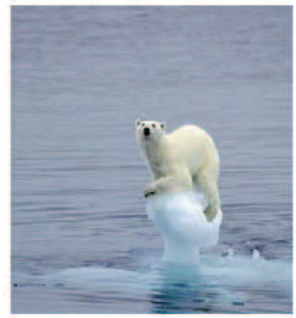
be within reach of the new snow line but there could still be plenty of the white stuff up there.

E There will also be a marked impact on New Zealand's glaciers. Over the last 100 years, the glaciers have been reduced by 35%, although since 1978 increase snowfall has offset the effect of warming. The latest studies conducted by the National Institute for Water and Atmospheric. Research (NIWA), however, suggest that by the end of the century, warming over the Southern Alps could be significantly greater than over the rest of country.

F Sea levels around New Zealand have risen by 25cm since the middle of the 9th century and by 7 cm since1990. Predictions for the coming years cover a wide range, however, partly because of unknown rises resulting from the melting of the ice in the Arctic, Greenland and Antarctica. In addition, sea level at any given time is affected by many different factors, one of which is called storm surge. When a Coincides with a high tide along low lying coastal areas, this bulge raise the tide higher than normal, creating. Surge not unlike a slow-motion tsunami. Not only does a raise in sea level increase the potential for his sort damage, it also has less immediate impacts, One potentially grave outcome is that ground water systems may become contaminated with salt water, spoiling them for the irrigation of farmland, which in turn could diminish crop harvests. Similarly, over time, estuaries may be enlarged by erosion as tidal influences reach further upstream, altering the contours of whole shorelines and initiating further unforeseen consequences.



G The impacts these changes will have on New Zealand are difficult to generalize. Human systems are better able to adapt to change than natural ecosystems because humans can see a problem coming and plan a response. Farmers and horticulturalists have made considerable advances, replacing crops they grow to better suit the new conditions. However, plant breeders will need to show considerable ingenuity if they can overcome the acute water shortages that are forecast.

H For natural ecosystems the rate of change is crucial. If it is low, the plants and animals and fish will be able to 'keep up'; if it is high, only the most adaptable species-those that can survive in the widest range of ecological niches-are likely to survive. Species adapted to only a narrow range of conditions or food sources will find adaptation much more difficult. Take tuatara, for instance. Their sex is

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

determined by the temperature at which the eggs are incubated in warm (currently above 22 °C) condition become predominately male – and now males already outnumber females by nearly two to one in some island refuges. In the mountains ,as the permanent snow line moves upwards, the tolerance zones of some alpine plants and animals may simply disappear. It should also be remembered that global warming is just that – a global phenomenon. 'New Zealand's own greenhouse emissions are tiny – around 0.5% of the global total. Even if New Zealanders were to achieve the government's target of carbon neutrality, this would have no discernable impact on global climate change.

I The changes that global warming is going to bring to New Zealand during the 21st century are going to be significant, but where the country is likely to be most vulnerable is with respect to climate change elsewhere. New Zealand may warm more slowly than most places, but if its major export markets undergo damaging change, the economic impact will be severe.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 27-32

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.
Write the correct letter in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

27 What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
A The air condition in New Zealand will maintain a high quality because of the ocean
B The Southern Ocean will remain at a constant strength
C the continents will warm more than the point
D New Zealand will not warm as much as other countries in the next century because it is surrounded by sea.

28 what does the writer say about New Zealand's variable weather?
A Temperature changes of 1°C will not be seem important in future
B Variable weather will continue, unchanged by global warming
C There was an unusually small amount of variation in 2006-2007
D Summer temperatures will vary but winter ones will be consistent

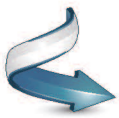
29 what is the predicted impact of conditions in the ocean to the south of New Zealand?
A New Zealand will be more affected by floods and droughts
B Antarctica will not be adversely affected by warming.
C The band of west winds will move further to the south.
D The usual west wind will no longer be reliable

30 the writer mentions 'moisture deficit' to show ?
A The droughts will be shorter but more severe
B How the growing season will become longer.
C how growing conditions will deteriorate
D that famers should alter the make-up of soils

31 what are the implications of global warming for New Zealand's
A Skiing may move to lower the altitude in future.
B The ski season will be later in the year that at present.
C The northern ski field will have to move to the south
D Warming may provide more snow for some ski locations

32 the writer refers to NIWA's latest studies in the 3rd paragraph to show

A how a particular place could be affected by warming
B that the warming trend has been intensifying since 1978
C that freezing levels will rise throughout the century
D how the growth of glaciers is likely to cause damage



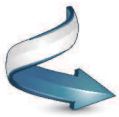
Questions 33-35

Complete the summary below.
Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 33-35 on your answer sheet.

Rising sea levels

The extent of future sea level rises around New Zealand is uncertain and may be determined in the 33_____ Another variable is sudden rises in sea level caused by bad weather. Higher sea levels can lead to reduced 34_____. and result in changes to the shape of 35 _____.

A	agriculture production	**B**	tropical waters	**C**	tidal waves
D	polar regions	**E**	global warming	**F**	coastal land
G	high tides				



Questions 36-40

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

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

36 The natural world is less responsive to challenges than humans.
37 The agricultural sector is being too conservative and resistant to innovation.
38 The global warming is slow; it will affect different regions in different ways.
39 The tuatara is vulnerable to changes in climate conditions.
40 New Zealand must reduce carbon emission if global warming is to be slowed

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SECTION 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which is based on Reading Passage below.

Motivating Drives

Scientists have been researching the way to get employees motivated for many years. This research is a relational study which builds the fundamental and comprehensive model for study. This is especially true when the business goal is to turn unmotivated teams into productive ones. But their researches have limitations. It is like studying the movements of car without taking out the engine.

Motivation is what drives people to succeed and plays a vital role in enhancing an organizational development. It is important to study the motivation of employees because it is related to the emotion and behaviour of employees. Recent studies show there are four drives for motivation. They are the drive to acquire, the drive to bond, the drive to comprehend and the drive to defend.

The Drive to Acquire

The drive to acquire must be met to optimise the acquire aspect as well as the achievement element. Thus the way that outstanding performance is recognised, the type of perks that is provided to polish the career path. Bat sometimes a written letter of appreciation generates more motivation than a thousand dollar check, which can serve as the invisible power to boost business engagement. Successful organisations and leaders not only need to focus on the optimization of physical reward but also on moving other levers within the organization that can drive motivation.

The Drive to Bond

The drive to bond is also key to driving motivation. There are

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many kinds of bonds between people, like friendship, family. In company, employees also want to be an essential part of company. They want to belong to the company. Employees will be motivated if they find personal belonging to the company. In the meantime, the most commitment will be achieved by the employee on condition that the force of motivation within the employee affects the direction, intensity and persistence of decision and behaviour in company.

The Drive to Comprehend

The drive to comprehend motivates many employees to higher performance. For years, it has been known that setting stretch goals can greatly impact performance. Organisations need to ensure that the various job roles provide employees with simulation that challenges : them or allow them to grow. Employees don't want to do meaningless things or monotonous job. If the job didn't provide them with personal meaning and fulfillment， they will leave the company.

The Drive to Defend

The drive to defend is often the hardest lever to pull. This drive manifests itself as a quest to create and promote justice, fairness, and the ability to express ourselves freely. The organisational lever for this basic human motivator is resource allocation. This drive is also met through an employee feeling connection to a company. If their companies are merged with another, they will show worries.

Two studies have been done to find the relations between the four drives and motivation. The article based on two studies was finally published in Harvard Business Review. Most authors' arguments have laid emphasis on four-drive theory and actual investigations. Using the results of the surveys which executed with employees from Fortune 500 companies and other two global businesses (P company and H company), the article mentions about how independent drives influence employees' behaviour and how organisational levers boost employee motivation.

The studies show that the drive to bond is most related to fulfilling commitment, while the drive to comprehend is most related to how much effort employees spend on works. The drive to acquire can be satisfied by a rewarding system which ties rewards to performance, and gives the best people opportunities for advancement. For drive to defend, a study on the merging of P company and H company shows that employees in former company show an unusual cooperating attitude.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

The key to successfully motivate employees is to meet all drives. Each of these drives is important if we are to understand employee motivation. These four drives, while not necessarily the only human drives, are the ones that are central to the unified understanding of modem human life.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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Questions 27-31

Choose the correct letter, A, By C or D.
Write the correct letter in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet.

27 According to the passage, what are we told about the study of motivation?

A The theory of motivating employees is starting to catch attention in organisations in recent years.
B It is very important for managers to know how to motivate their subordinates because it is related to the salary of employees.
C Researchers have tended to be too theoretical to their study.
D The goal of employee motivation is to increase the profit of organisations.

28 What can be inferred from the passage about the study of people's drives?

A Satisfying employees' drives can positively lead to the change of behaviour.
B Satisfying employees' drives will negatively affect their emotions.
C Satisfying employees' drives can increase companies' productions.
D Satisfying employees, drives will result in employees, outstanding performance.

29 According to paragraph three, in order to optimise employees' performance, _____are needed.

A drive to acquire and achievement element
B outstanding performance and recognition
C career fulfillment and a thousand dollar check
D financial incentive and recognition

30 According to paragraph five, how does "the drive to comprehend" help employees perform better?

A It can help employees better understand the development of their organisations.
B It can help employees feel their task is meaningful to their companies.
C It can help employees set higher goals.
D It can provide employees with repetitive tasks.

31 According to paragraph six, which of the following is true about "drive to defend"?

A Organisational resource is the most difficult to allocate.
B It is more difficult to implement than the drive to comprehend.
C Employees think it is very important to voice their own opinions.
D Employees think it is very important to connect with a merged corporation

Questions 32-34

Choose THREE letters, A-F.
Write the correct letters in boxes 32-34 on your answer sheet.
*Which **THREE** of the following statements are true of the study of drives?*

A Employees will be motivated if they feel belonged to the company.
B If employees get an opportunity of training and development program, their motivation will be enhanced.
C If employees' working goals are complied with organisational objectives, their motivation will be reinforced.
D If employees' motivation is very low, companies should find a way to increase their salary as their first priority.
E If employees find their work lacking challenging, they will leave the company.
F Employees will worry if their company is sold.

Questions 35-40

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?
In boxes 35-40 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

35 Increasing pay can lead to the high work motivation.
36 Local companies benefit more from global companies through the study.
37 Employees achieve the most commitment if their drive to comprehend is met.
38 The employees in former company presented unusual attitude toward the merging of two companies.
39 The two studies are done to analyse the relationship between the natural drives and the attitude of employees.
40 Rewarding system cause the company to lose profit.

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SECTION 3

Amateur Naturalists

A Tim Sparks slides a small leather-bound notebook out of an envelope. The book's yellowing pages contain beekeeping notes made between 1941 and 1969 by the late Walter Coates of Kilworth, Leicestershire. He adds it to his growing pile of local journals, birdwatchers' lists and gardening diaries. "We're uncovering about one major new record each month," he says, "I still get surprised." Around two centuries before Coates, Robert Marsham, a landowner from Norfolk in the east of England, began recording the life cycles of plants and animals on his estate - when the first wood anemones flowered, the dates on which the oaks burst into leaf and the rooks began nesting. Successive Marshams continued compiling these notes for 211 years.

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B Today, such records are being put to uses that their authors could not possibly have expected. These data sets, and others like them, are proving invaluable to ecologists interested in the timing of biological events , or **phenology**. By combining the records with climate data, researchers can reveal how, for example, changes in temperature affect the arrival of spring, allowing ecologists to make improved predictions about the impact of climate change. A small band of researchers is combing through hundreds of years of records taken by thousands of amateur naturalists. And more systematic projects have also started up, producing an overwhelming response. "The amount of interest is almost frightening," says Sparks, a climate researcher at the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology in Monks Wood, ***Cambridgeshire.***

C Sparks became aware of the army of "closet phenologists", as he describes them, when a retiring colleague gave him the Marsham records. He now spends much of his time following leads from one historical data set to another. As news of his quest spreads, people tip him off to other historical records, and more amateur phenologists come out of their closets. The British devotion to recording and collecting makes his job easier - one man from: Kent sent him 30 years' worth of kitchen calendar, on which he had noted the date

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

that his neighbour's magnolia tree flowered.

D Other researchers have unearthed data from equally odd sources. Rafe Sargarin, an ecologist at Stanford University in California, recently studied records of a betting contest in which participants attempt to guess the exact time at which a specially erected wooden tripod will fall through the surface of a thawing river. The competition has taken place annually on the Tenana River in Alaska since 1917, and analysis of the results showed that the thaw now arrives five days earlier than it did when the contest began.

E Overall, Such records have helped to show that, compared with 20 years ago, a raft of natural events now occur earlier across much of the northern hemisphere, from the opening of leaves to the return of birds from migration and the emergence of butterflies from hibernation . The data can also hint at how nature will change in the future. Together with models of climate change, amateurs' records could help guide conservation. Terry Root, an ecologist at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, has collected birdwatchers' counts of wildfowl taken between 1955 and 1996 on seasonal ponds in the American. Midwest and combined them with climate data and models of future warming. Her analysis shows that the increased droughts that the models predict could halve the breeding populations at the ponds. "The number of waterfowl in North America will most probably drop significantly with global warming," she says.

F But not all professionals are happy to use amateur data. "A lot of scientists won't touch them, they say they're too full of problems," says Root. Because different observers can have different ideas of what constitutes, for example, an open snowdrop. "The biggest concern with ad hoc observations is how carefully and systematically they were taken," says Mark Schwartz of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, who studies the interactions between plants and climate. "We need to know pretty precisely what a person's been observing - if they just say 'I noted when the leaves came out', it might not be that useful." Measuring the onset of autumn can be particularly problematic because deciding when leaves change colour is a more subjective process than noting when they appear.

G Overall, most phenologists are positive about the contribution that amateurs can make. "They get at the raw power of science: careful observation of the natural world," says Sagarin. But the professionals also acknowledge the need for careful quality control. Root, for example, tries to gauge the quality of an amateur archive by interviewing its collector. "You always have to worry things as trivial as vacations can affect measurement. I disregard a lot of

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

records because they're not rigorous enough," she says. Others suggest that the right statistics can iron out some of the problems with amateur data. Together with colleagues at Wageningen University in the Netherlands, environmental scientist Arnold van Vliet is developing statistical techniques to account for the uncertainty in amateur phenological data. With the enthusiasm of amateur phenologists evident from past records, professional researchers are now trying to create standardized recording schemes for future efforts. They hope that well-designed studies will generate a volume of observations: large enough to drown out the idiosyncrasies of individual recorders. The data are cheap to collect, and can provide breadth in space, time and range of species. "It's very difficult to collect data on a large geographical scale without enlisting an army of observers," says Root.

H Phenology also helps to drive home messages about climate change. "Because the public understand these records, they accept them," says Sparks. It can also illustrate potentially unpleasant consequences, he add says, such as the finding that more rat infestations are reported to local councils in warmer years. And getting people involved is great for public relations. "People are thrilled to think that the data they've been collecting as a hobby can be used for something scientific -it empowers them," says Root.

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Questions 27-33

Reading Passage has eight paragraphs **A-H.**
Which paragraph contains the following information?
*Write the correct letter **A-H** in boxes 27-33 on your answer sheet.*

27 Definition of Phenology introduced

28 Sparks first noticed amateur records

29 Surprise function of casual data in science

30 it seems like mission impossible without enormous amateur data collection

31 Example of using amateur records for a scientific prediction

32 Records from an amateur contributed to climate change

33 Collection of old records compiled by a family of amateur naturalists

Questions 34-36

*Complete the sentences below with **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage.*
Write your answers in boxes 34-36 on your answer sheet.

34 In Waiter Coates's records, there are plenty of information of _____.

35 Robert Marsham is well-known for noting animals and plants'_____.

36 The number of waterfowl in North America decreases because of increased _____ according to some phenologists

Questions 37-40

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

37 Why do a lot of scientists questioned the amateurs data?

A Data collection is not professional
B Amateur observers are careless.
C Amateur data is not reliable sometimes.
D They have one-sided work experience

38 ***Example of leaves*** Mark Schwartz used to explain that?

A Amateur records are not reliable at all.
B Amateur records are not well organized.
C Some details are very difficult to notice.
D Valuable information is accurate one.

39 What suggestion of scientists for the usage of amateur data?

A Use modified and better approaches.
B Only Observation data is valuable.
C Use original materials instead of changed ones.
D Method of data collection is the most important.

40 What's the implication of phenology for ordinary people?

A It enriches the knowledge of the public.
B It improves ordinary people's relations with scientists.
C It encourages people to collect more animal information.
D It arouses public awareness about climate change.

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SECTION 1

Tickling and Laughter

A The fingers of an outstretched arm are nearing your body; you bend away folding your torso, bending your head to your shoulder in hopes that you don't get tickled; but the inevitable occurs: you are tickled and in hysterics you chuckle, titter, and burst into uncontrollable laughter. Why do we laugh when we are tickled?

B Tickling is caused by a light sensation across our skin. At times the light sensation can cause itching; however, most of the time it causes giggling. If a feather is gently moved across the surface of the skin, it can also cause tickling and giggling. Heavy laughter is caused by someone or something placing repeated pressure on a person and tickling a particular area. The spots tickled often are feet, toes, sides, underarms, and neck which cause a great deal of laughter. Yngve Zotterman from Karolinksk Institute has found that tickling sensations involve signals from nerve fibers. These nerve fibers are associated with pain and touch. Also, Zotterman has discovered tickling sensations to be associated not only with nerve fibers but also with sense of touch because people who have lost pain sensations still laugh when tickled. But really, why do we laugh? Why are we not able to tickle ourselves? What part of the brain is responsible for laughter and humor? Why do we say some people have no sense of humor?

C Research has shown that laugher is more than just a person's voice and movement and that it requires the coordination of many muscles throughout the body. Laughter also increases blood pressure and heart rate, changes breathing, reduces levels of certain neurochemicals (catecholamines, hormones) and provides a boost to the immune system. Can laughter improve health? It may be a good way for people to relax because muscle tension is reduced after laughing. Human tests have found some evidence that humorous videos and tapes can reduce feelings of pain, prevent negative stress reactions and boost the brain's biological battle against infection.

D Researchers believe we process humor and laughter through a complex pathway of brain activity that encompasses three main brain components. In one new study, researchers used imaging equipment to photograph the brain activity of healthy volunteers while they underwent a sidesplitting assignment of reading written jokes, viewing cartoons from The New Yorker magazine as well as "The Far Side" and listening to digital recordings of laughter. Preliminary results indicate that the humor-processing pathway includes parts of the frontal lobe brain area, important for cognitive processing; the

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

supplementary motor area, important for movement; and the nucleus accumbens, associated with pleasure. Investigations support the notion that parts of the frontal lobe are involved in humor. Subjects' brains were imaged while they were listening to jokes. An area of the frontal lobe was activated only when they thought a joke was funny. In a study that compared healthy individuals with people who had damage to their frontal lobes, the subjects with damaged frontal lobes were more likely to choose wrong punch lines to written jokes and didn't laugh or smile as much at funny cartoons or jokes.

E Even though we may know more about what parts of the brain are responsible for humor, it is still hard to explain why we don't laugh or giggle when we tickle ourselves. Darwin theorized within "The Expressions of the Emotions in Man and Animals" that there was a link between tickling and laughter because of the anticipation of pleasure. Because we cannot tickle ourselves and have caused laughter, Darwin speculated surprise from another person touching a sensitive spot must have caused laughter. Some scientists believe that laughing caused by tickling is a built-in reflex even babies have. If we tickle ourselves in the same spot as our friend tickled us, we do not laugh as we did previously. The information sent to our spinal cord and brain should be exactly the same. Apparently for tickling to work, the brain needs tension and surprise. When we tickle ourself, we know exactly what will happen...there is no tension or surprise. How the brain uses this information about tension and surprise is still a mystery, but there is some evidence that the cerebellum may be involved. Because one part of the brain tells another: "It's just you. Don't get excited". Investigations suggest that during self-tickling, the cerebellum tells an area called the somatosensory cortex what sensation to expect, and that dampens the tickling sensation. It looks as if the killjoy is found in the cerebellum. Further explorations to understand tickling and laughter were conducted by Christenfeld and Harris. Within "The Mystery of Ticklish Laughter and "Can a Machine Tickleyn they explained that people laughed equally whether tickled by a machine or by a person. The participants were not aware that who or what was tickling them. However, the laughter was equally resounded. It is suggested that tickling response is a reflex, which, like Darwin suggested earlier, is dependent on the element of surprise.

F Damage to any one part of the brain may affect one's overall ability to process humor. Peter Derks, a professor of psychology, conducted his research with a group of scientists at NASA-Langley in Hampton. Using a sophisticated electroencephalogram (EEG), they measured the brain activity of 10 people exposed to humorous stimuli. How quickly our brain recognizes the incongruity that deals with most humor and attaches an abstract meaning to it determines whether we laugh. However, different people find different jokes funny. That can be due to a number of factors, including differences in personality, intelligence, mental state and probably mood. But according to Derks, the majority of people recognize when a situation is meant to be humorous. In a series of experiments, he noticed that several patients recovering from brain injuries could not distinguish between something funny and something not.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

G Dr. Shibata of the University of Rochester School of Medicine said our neurons get tickled when we hear a joke. The brain's "funny bone" is located at the right frontal lobe just above the right eye and appears critical to our ability to recognize a joke. Dr. Shibata gave his patients MRI scans to measure brain activity, trying to find out what part of the brain is particularly active while telling the punch line of a joke as opposed to the rest of the joke and funny cartoons in comparison to parts of the cartoons that are not funny. The jokes "tickled" the frontal lobes. The scans also showed activity in the nucleus accumbens, which is likely related to our feeling of mirth after hearing a good joke and our "addiction" to humor. While his research was about humor, the results could help lead to answers and solutions to depression. Parts of the brain that are active during humor are actually abnormal in patients with depression. Eventually brain scans might be used to assess patients with depression and other mood disorders. The research may also explain why some stroke victims lose their sense of humor or suffer from other personality changes. The same part of the brain is also associated with social and emotional judgment and planning.

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Questions 1-7

Reading Passage 1 has 7paragraphs A-G.
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the appropriate letter, A-G，in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.
NB you may use any letter more than once

1 Location of a brain section essential to the recognition of jokes
2 Laughter enhances immunity
3 Individual differences and the appreciation of humour
4 Parts of the brain responsible for tickling reflex
5 Neuropsychological mechanisms by which humor and laughter work
6 The connection between tickling and nerve fibers
7 Patients with emotional disorders

Questions 8-11

Look at the following researchers (listed 8-11) and findings (listed A~F).
Match each researcher with the correct finding(s).
Write your answers in boxes 8-11 on your answer sheet.
NB There are more findings than researchers. You may choose more than one finding for any of the researchers.

A The surprise factor, combined with the anticipation of pleasure, cause laughter when tickled.
B Laughing caused by tickling is a built-in reflex even babies have.
C People also laugh when tickled by a machine if they are not aware of it.
D People have different tastes for jokes and humour.
E Jokes and funny cartoons activates the frontal lobes.
F Tickling sensations involve more than nerve fibers.

8 Darwin
9 Christenfeld and Harris
10 Yngve Zotterman
11 Peter Derks

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Questions 12-14

*Complete the summary below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each blank.*
Write your answers in boxes 12-14 on your answer sheet.

Researchers believe three brain components to be involved in the processing of humor and laughter. Results from one study using brain **12**.....indicate that parts of the brain responsible for **13**....., movement and pleasure are involved through a sophisticated pathway. Test subjects who suffered from frontal lobes damages had greater chances of picking **14**.....of jokes or did not respond to funny cartoons or jokes.

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SECTION 3

John Franklin:

"the discovery of the slowness"

考卷原文相对本文有存在删减！

A John Franklin (1786–1847) was the most famous vanisher of the Victorian era. He joined the Navy as a midshipman at the age of 14, and fought in the battles of Copenhagen and Trafalgar. When peace with the French broke out, he turned his attention to **Arctic exploration** （北冰洋探险）, and in particular to solving the conundrum of the Northwest Passage, the mythical clear-water route which would, if it existed, link the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans above the northern coast of the American continent. The first **expedition** (n. 远征,航行) Franklin led to the Arctic was an **arduous** （adj. 费力的，艰辛的）overland journey from Hudson Bay to the shores of the so-called Polar Ocean east of the Coppermine River. Between 1819 and 1822, Franklin and his twenty-strong team covered 5550 miles on foot. Their expedition was a triumph of surveying – they managed to chart hundreds of miles of previously unknown coastline.

CAPTAIN SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, K. H. C.

B There followed a career as a travel writer and salon-goer ('the man who ate his boots' was Franklin's tag-line), a second long Arctic expedition, and a controversial spell as Governor of Van Diemen's Land. Then, in May 1845, Franklin set off with two ships – the Erebus and the Terror – and 129 men on the **voyage** (n. 航行) that would kill him. In July, the convoy was seen by two whalers, entering Lancaster Sound. Nothing more would be heard of it for 14 years. Had the ships sunk or been iced in? Were the men dead, or in need of rescue? Or had they broken through to the legendary open polar sea, beyond the 'ice barrier'?

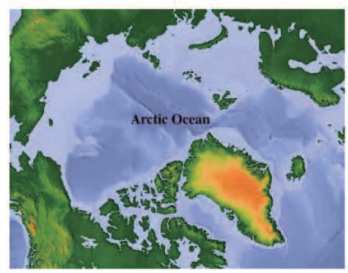
C In his personal **correspondence** (n.通信) and in his published memoirs, Franklin comes across as a man **dedicated to** （投身于，奉献于） the external duties of war and exploration, who kept introspection and

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

self-analysis to a minimum. His blandness makes him an amenably **malleable** （adj. 可塑造的） subject for a novelist, and Sten Nadolny has taken full advantage of this licence. Most important, he has endowed his John Franklin with a defining character trait for which there is no historical evidence: ('slowness', or 'calmness').

D Slowness influences not only Franklin's behaviour, but also his vision, his thought and his speech. The opening scene of The Discovery of Slowness （The Discovery of Slowness by Sten Nadolny） – depicts Franklin as a young boy, playing catch badly because his reaction time is too slow. Despite the bullying of his peers, Franklin resolves not to fall into step with 'their way of doing things'. For Nadolny, Franklin's fatal fascination with the Arctic stems from his desire to find an environment suited to his peculiar slowness.

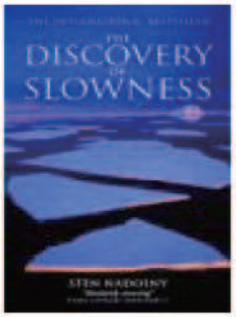
E He describes Franklin as a boy dreaming of the 'open water and the time without hours and days' which exist in the far north, and of finding in the Arctic a place 'where nobody would find him too slow'. Ice is a slow mover. Ice demands a corresponding patience from those who venture onto it. The explorers who have thrived at high **latitudes** (n. 经度) and at high **altitudes**（n. 纬度） haven't usually been men of great speed. They have tended instead to demonstrate unusual self-possession, a considerable **capacity** (n. 能力) for boredom, and a talent for what the Scots call 'tholing', the uncomplaining **endurance** （n. 忍耐力）of suffering.



F These were all qualities which the historical Franklin possessed in abundance, and so Nadolny's concentration and exaggeration of them isn't unreasonable. Even as an adult, his slowness of thought means that he is unable to speak fluently, so he memorises 'entire fleets of words and **batteries of** (一套的) response', and speaks a languid, bric-a-brac language. In the Navy, his method of thinking first and acting later initially **provokes** (v 激起了) mockery from his fellow sailors. But Franklin persists in doing things his way, and gradually earns the respect of those around him. To a commodore who tells him to speed up his report of an engagement, he replies: 'When I tell something, sir, I use my own rhythm.' A lieutenant says approvingly of him: 'Because Franklin is so slow, he never loses time.'

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

G Since it was first published in Germany in 1983, *The Discovery of Slowness* has sold more than a million copies and been translated into 15 languages. It has been named as one of German literature's twenty 'contemporary classics', and it has been **adopted** (v. 被采纳为) as a manual and **manifesto** (n.宣言) by European pressure groups and institutions representing causes as diverse as sustainable development, the Protestant Church, management science, motoring policy and **pacifism** (n. 和平主义).



H The various groups that have taken the novel up have one thing in common: a dislike of the high-speed culture of Postmodernity. Nadolny's Franklin appeals to them because he is immune to 'the compulsion to be constantly occupied', and to the idea that 'someone was better if he could do the same thing fast.' Several German churches have used him in their **symposia** (n. 讨论会) and focus groups as an example of peacefulness, piety and self-confidence. A centre scheme (a 'march of slowness' or 'of the slow'), inspired by the novel, Nadolny has appeared as a guest speaker for RIO, a Lucerne-based organisation which aims to reconcile management principles with ideas of environmental sustainability. The novel has even become involved in the debate about speed limits on German roads. Drive down an autobahn today, and you will see large road-side signs proclaiming '**tranquillity**' (n. 安静) or 'unhurriedness', a slogan which deliberately plays off the title of the novel.

I A management journal in the US described The Discovery of Slowness as a 'major event not only for connoisseurs of fine historical fiction, but also for those of us who concern themselves with leadership, communication and systems-thinking, issues'. It's easy to see where the attraction lies for the management crowd. The novel is crammed with quotations about time-efficiency, **punctiliousness** (一丝不苟) and profitability: 'As a rule, there are always three points in time: the right one, the lost one and the **premature** (adj. 不成熟的) one.' 'What did too late mean? They hadn't waited for it long enough, that's what it meant.'

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 27-32

*Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs **A-H**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-H,*** in boxes ***27-32*** on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any letter more than once.

27 What was **Sir John Franklin's** occupation before he went on career of the arctic exploration?
28 A story **John Franklin** reacted strangely when he met bullies by other children.
29 Reason of popularity for the book *The Discovery of Slowness*
30 A depiction that Sten Nadolny's biography on John Franklin is not much based on facts.
31 The particular career Sir John Franklin took after his expedition unmatched before.
32 what is the central scheme and environment conveyed by the book *The Discovery of Slowness*

Questions 33-36

Summary
Complete the Summary paragraph described below. In boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet, write the correct answer with one word chosen from the box below

In his personal correspondence to and in his published memoirs by Sten Nadolny, John Franklin was depicted as a man dedicated to the exploration, and the word of "slowness" was used to define his ……33…… ; when Franklin was in his childhood, his determination to the ……34…….. of the schoolboys was too slow for him to fall into step. And Franklin was said to be a boy dreaming finding in a place he could enjoy the ……35…….. in the Arctic. Later in 20th ， His biography of *discovery of slowness* has been adopted as a ……. 36 ……. as for the movement such as sustainable development, or management science, motoring policy。

A exploration	**B** blandness	**C** personality	**D** policy
E pressure	**F** guidebook	**G** management	
H timelessness	**I** sports	**J** bully	**K** evidence

Questions 37-40

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

37 why does the author mention *"the ice is a slow mover"* in the geological arctic, to demonstrate the idea

A of the difficulties Franklin conquered
B that Franklin had a dream since his childhood
C of fascination with the Arctic exploration
D that explorer like Franklin should possess the quality of being patient

38 When Franklin was on board with sailors, how did he speak to his follow sailors

A he spoke in a way mocking his followers
B he spoke a bric-a-brac language to show his languish attitude
C he spoke in the words and phrases he previously memorized
D he spoke in a rhythmical tune to save chatting time

39 His effort to overcome his slowness in marine time life had finally won the

A understanding of his personality better
B capacity for coping with boredom
C respect for him as he insisted to overcome his difficulties
D the valuable time he can use to finish a report

40 why is the book *The Discovery of Slowness* sold more than a million copies

A it contains aspects of the life people would like to enjoy
B it contains the information for the flag language applied in ships
C it induces a debate about speed limits German
D it contains the technique for symposia German churches

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SECTION 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Question 27–40, which are based on Reading Passage.

Putting the brakes on climate change

Are hydrogen cars the answer?

A It is tempting to think that the conservation of coral reefs and rainforests is a separate issue from traffic and air pollution. But it is not. Scientists are now confident that rapid changes in the Earth's climate are already disrupting and altering many wildlife habitats. Pollution from vehicles is a big part of the problem.

B The United Nation's Climate Change Panel has estimated that the global average temperature rise expected by the year 2100 could be as much as 6°C, causing forest fires and dieback on land and coral bleaching in the ocean. Few species, if any, will be immune from the changes in temperature, rainfall and sea levels. The panel believes that if such catastrophic temperature rises are to be avoided, the quantity of greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide, being released into the atmosphere must be reduced. That will depend on slowing the rate of deforestation and, more crucially, finding alternatives to coal, oil and gas as our principal energy sources.

C Technologies do exist to reduce or eliminate carbon dioxide as a waste product of our energy consumption. Wind power and solar power are both spreading fast, but what are we doing about traffic? Electric cars are one possible option, but their range and the time it takes to charge their batteries pose serious limitations. However, the technology that shows the most potential to make cars climate-friendly is fuel-cell technology. This was actually invented in the late nineteenth century, but because the world's motor industry put its effort into developing the combustion engine, it was never refined for mass production. One of the first prototype fuel-cell-powered vehicles has been built by the Ford Motor Company. It is like a conventional car, only with better acceleration and a smoother ride. Ford engineers expect to be able to produce a virtually silent vehicle in the future.

D So what's the process involved - and is there a catch? Hydrogen goes into the fuel tank, producing electricity. The only emission from the exhaust pipe is water. The fuel-cell is, in some ways, similar to a battery, but unlike a battery it does not run down. As long as hydrogen and oxygen are supplied to the cell, it will keep on generating electricity. Some cells

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

work off methane and a few use liquid fuels such as methanol, but fuel-cells using hydrogen probably have the most potential. Furthermore, they need not be limited to transport. Fuel-cells can be made in a huge range of size, small enough for portable computers or large enough for power stations. They have no moving parts and therefore need no oil. They just need a supply of hydrogen. The big question, then, is where to get it from.

E One source of hydrogen is water. But to exploit the abundant resource, electricity is needed, and if the electricity is produced by a coal-fired power station or other fossil fuel, then the overall carbon reduction benefit of the fuel-cell disappears. Renewable sources, such as wind and solar power, do not produce enough energy for-it to be economically viable to use them in the 'manufacture' of hydrogen as a transport fuel. Another source of hydrogen is, however, available and could provide a supply pending the development of more efficient and cheaper renewable energy technologies. By splitting natural gas (methane) into its constituent parts, hydrogen and carbon dioxide are produced. One way round the problem of what to do with the carbon dioxide could be to store it back below ground-so called geological sequestration. Oil companies, such as Norway's Statoil, are experimenting with storing carbon dioxide below ground in oil and gas wells.

F With freak weather conditions, arguably caused by global warming, frequently in the headlines, the urgent need to get fuel-cell vehicles will be available in most showrooms. Even now, fuel-cell buses are operating in the US, while in Germany a courier company is planning to take delivery of fuel-cell-powered vans in the near future. The fact that centrally-run fleets of buses and vans are the first fuel-cell vehicles identifies another challenge-fuel distribution. The refueling facilities necessary to top up hydrogen-powered vehicles are available only in a very few places at present. Public transport and delivery firms are logical places to start, since their vehicles are operated from central depots.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

G Fuel-cell technology is being developed right across the automotive industry. This technology could have a major impact in slowing down climate change, but further investment is needed if the industry - and the world's wildlife - is to have a long-term future.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Question 27-32

Reading Passage 3 has seven paragraphs, A-G.
Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-F from the list of headings below. Write the correct number, i-ix, in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i Action already taken by the United Nations
ii Marketing the hydrogen car
iii Making the new technology available worldwide
iv Some negative predictions from one group of experts
v How the new vehicle technology works
vi The history of fuel-cell technology
vii A holistic view of climate change
viii Locating the essential ingredient
ix Sustaining car manufacture

27 Paragraph A
28 Paragraph B
29 Paragraph C
30 Paragraph D
31 Paragraph E
32 Paragraph F

Questions 33 - 36

Complete the sentences below.
Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet.

33 In the late nineteenth century, the car industry invested in the development of the _____ rather than fuel-cell technology.
34 Ford engineers predict that they will eventually design an almost _____ car.
35 While a fuel-cell lasts longer, some aspects of it are comparable to a _____
36 Fuel-cells can come in many sizes and can be used in power stations and in _____ as well as in vehicles.

Questions 37-40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?
In boxes 37-40 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

37 Using electricity produced by burning fossil fuels to access sources of hydrogen may increase the positive effect of the fuel-cell.
38 The oil company Statoil in Norway owns gas wells in other parts of the world.
39 Public transport is leading the way in the application of fuel-cell technology.
40 More funding is necessary to ensure the success of the fuel-cell vehicle industry.

Grimm's Fairy Tales

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below

The Brothers Grimm, Jacob and Wilhelm, named their story collection Children's and Household Tales and published the first of its seven editions in Germany in 1812. The table of contents reads like an A-list of fairy-tale celebrities: Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty, Snow White, Little Red Riding Hood, Rapunzel, Rumpelstiltskin, Hansel and Gretel, the Frog King. Drawn mostly from oral narratives, the 210 stories in the Grimm's' collection represent an anthology of fairy tales, animal fables, rustic farces, and religious allegories that remain unrivalled to this day.

Such lasting fame would have shocked the humble Grimms. During their lifetimes the collection sold modestly in Germany, at first only a few hundred copies a year. The early editions were not even aimed at children. The brothers initially refused to consider illustrations, and scholarly footnotes took up almost as much space as the tales themselves. Jacob and Wilhelm viewed themselves as patriotic folklorists, not as entertainers of children. They began their work at a time when Germany had been overrun by the French under Napoleon, who were intent on suppressing local culture. As young, workaholic scholars, single and sharing a cramped flat, the Brothers Grimm undertook the fairy-tale collection with the goal of serving the endangered oral tradition of Germany.

For much of the 19th century teachers, parents, and religious figures, particularly in the United States, deplored the Grimms' collection for its raw, uncivilized content. Offended adults objected to the gruesome punishments inflicted on the stories' villains. In the original "Snow White" the evil stepmother is forced to dance in red-hot iron shoes until she falls down dead. Even today some protective parents shy from the Grimms' tales because of their reputation for violence.

Despite its sometimes rocky reception, Children's and Household Tales gradually took

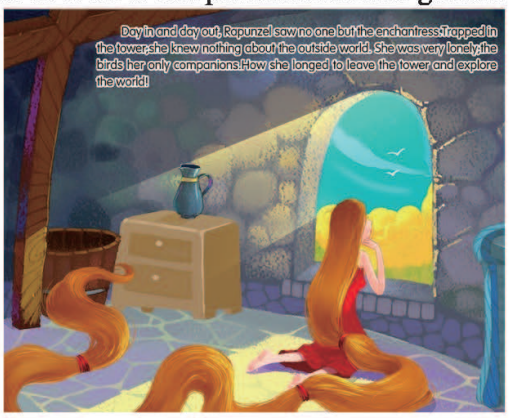
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

root with the public. The brothers had not foreseen that the appearance of their work would coincide with a great flowering of children's literature in Europe. English publishers led the way, issuing high-quality picture books such as Jack and the Beanstalk and handsome folktale collections, all to satisfy a newly literate audience seeking virtuous material for the nursery. Once the Brothers Grimm sighted this new public, they set about refining and softening their tales, which had originated centuries earlier as earthy peasant fare. In the Grimms' hands, cruel mothers became nasty stepmothers, unmarried lovers were made chaste, and the incestuous father was recast as the devil.

In the 20th century the Grimms' fairy tales have come to rule the bookshelves of children's bedrooms. The stories read like dreams come true: handsome lads and beautiful damsels, armed with magic, triumph over giants and witches and wild beasts. They outwit mean, selfish adults. Inevitably the boy and girl fall in love and live happily ever after. And parents keep reading because they approve of the finger-wagging lessons inserted into the stories: keep your promises, don't talk to strangers, work hard, obey your parents. According to the Grimms, the collection served as "a manual of manners".

Altogether some 40 persons delivered tales to the Grimms. Many of the storytellers came to the Grimms' house in Kassel. The brothers particularly welcomed the visits of Dorothea Viehmann, a widow who walked to town to sell produce from her garden. An innkeeper daughter, Viehmann had grown up listening to stories from travellers on the road to Frankfurt. Among her treasure was "Aschenputtel" -Cinderella. Marie Hassenpflug was a 20-year-old friend of their sister, Charlotte, from a well-bred, French-speaking family. Marie's wonderful stories blended motifs from the oral tradition and from Perrault's influential 1697 book, Tales of My Mother Goose, which contained elaborate versions of "Little Red Riding Hood", "Snow White", and "Sleeping Beauty", among others. Many of these had been adapted from earlier Italian tales.



Given that the origins of many of the Grimm fairy tales reach throughout Europe and into the Middle East and Orient, the question must be asked: How German are the Grimm tales? Very, says scholar Heinz Rolleke. Love of the underdog, rustic simplicity, creative energy—these are Teutonic traits. The coarse texture of life during medieval times in Germany, when many of the tales entered the oral tradition, also coloured the narratives. Throughout Europe children were often neglected and abandoned, like Hansel and Gretel. Accused witches were burned at the stake, like the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

evil mother-in-law in "The Six Swans". "The cruelty in the stories was not the Grimm's fantasy", Rolleke points out."It reflected the law-and-order system of the old times".

The editorial fingerprints left by the Grimms betray the specific values of 19th-century Christian, bourgeois German society. But that has not stopped the tales from being embraced by almost every culture and nationality in the world. What accounts for this widespread, enduring popularity? Bernhard Lauer points to the "universal style" of the writing. you have no concrete descriptions of the land, or the clothes, or the forest, or the castles. It makes the stories timeless and placeless," The tales allow us to express 'our utopian longings'," says Jack Zipes of the University of Minnesota, whose 1987 translation of the complete fairy tales captures the rustic vigour of the original text. They show a striving for happiness that none of us knows but that we sense is possible. We can identify with the heroes of the tales and become in our mind the masters and mistresses of our own destinies."

Fairy tales provide a workout for the unconscious, psychoanalysts maintain. Bruno Bettelheim famously promoted the therapeutic of the Grimms' stories, calling fairy tales the "great comforters. By confronting fears and phobias, symbolized by witches, heartless stepmothers, and hungry wolves, children find they can master their anxieties. Bettelheim's theory continues to be hotly debated. But most young readers aren't interested in exercising their unconsciousness. The Grimm tales in fact please in an infinite number of ways, something about them seems to mirror whatever moods or interests we bring to our reading of them. The flexibility of interpretation suits them for almost any time and any culture.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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Questions 27-32

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet, write

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

27 The Grimm brothers believed they would achieve international fame.
28 The Grimm brothers were forced to work in secret.
29 Some parents today still think Grimmfairy tales are not suitable for children.
30 The first edition of Grimm's fairy tales sold more widely in England than in Germany.
31 Adults like reading Grimm's fairy tales for reasons different from those of children.
32 The Grimm brothers based the story "Cinderella" on the life of Dorothea Viehmann

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 paragraph 4, what changes happened at that time in Europe?
A Literacy levels of the population increased.
B The development of printing technology made it easier to publish.
C Schools were open to children.
D People were fond of colleting superb picture books.

34 What changes did the Grimm Brothers make in later editions?
A They made the stories shorter.
B They used more oral language.
C The content of the tales became less violent.
D They found other origins of the tales.

35 What did Marie Hassenpflug contribute to the Grimm's Fairy tales?
A She wrote stories.
B She discussed the stories with them.
C She translated a popular book for the brothers using her talent for languages.
D She told the oral stories that were based on traditional Italian stories.

Questions 36-40

Summary
Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using no more than two words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.

36 Heinz rolleke said the Grimm's tales are "German"beacause the tales
37 Heinz Rolleke said the abandoned children in tales
38 Bernhard Lauer said the writing style of the Grimm brothers is universal because they
39 Jack Zipes said the pursuit of happiness in the tales means they
40 Bruno Bettelheim said the therapeutic value of the tales means that the fairy tales

A reflect what life was like at that time

B help children deal with their problems

C demonstrate the outdated system

D tell of the simplicity of life in the German countryside

E encourage people to believe that they can do anything

F recognize the heroes in the real life

G contribute to the belief in nature power

H avoid details about characters' social settings.

SECTION 2

The *Farmers* ! *parade of history*

A History of Farmer trading company: In 1909 Robert Laidlaw establishes mail-order company Laidlaw Leeds in Fort Street, Auckland. Then, Branch expansion: purchase of Green and Colebrook chain store; further provincial stores in Auckland and Waikato to follow. Opening of first furniture and boot factory. In 1920, Company now has 29 branches; Whangarei store purchased. Doors open at Hobson Street for direct selling to public. Firm establishes London and New York buying offices. With permission from the Harbour Board, the large FARMERS electric sign on the Wyndham Street frontage is erected.

B IN 1935, if the merchandise has changed, the language of the catalogues hasn't. Robert Laidlaw, the Scottish immigrant who established the century-old business, might have been scripting a modern-day television commercial when he told his earliest customers: Satisfaction, or your money back. "It was the first money back guarantee ever offered in New Zealand by any firm," says Ian Hunter, business historian. "And his mission statement was, potentially, only the second one ever found in the world." Laidlaw's stated aims were simple to build the greatest business in New Zealand, to simplify every transaction, to eliminate all delays, to only sell goods it would pay the customer to buy.

Robert Laidlaw

C This year, the company that began as a mail-order business and now employs 3500 staff across 58 stores turns 100. Its centenary will be celebrated with the release of a book and major community fundraising projects, to be announced next week. Hunter, who is writing the centenary history, says "coming to a Farmers store once a week was a part of the New Zealand way of life". *(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)* By 1960, one in every 10 people had an account with the company. It was the place where teenage girls shopped for their first bra, where newlyweds purchased their first dinner sets, where first pay cheques were used to pay off hire purchase furniture, where Santa paraded every Christmas.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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D Gary Blumenthal's mother shopped there, and so does he. The fondest memory for the Rotorua resident? "We were on holiday in Auckland ... I decided that up on the lookout tower on top of the Farmers building would be a unique place to fit the ring on my new fiancée's finger." The lovebirds, who had to wait for "an annoying youth" to leave the tower before they could enjoy their engagement kiss, celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary in June.

E Farmers, says Hunter, has always had a heart. This, from a 1993 North & South interview with a former board chairman, Rawdon Busfield: "One day I was in the Hobson Street shop and I saw a woman with two small children. They were clean and tidily dressed, but poor, you could tell. That week we had a special on a big bar of chocolate for one shilling. I heard the woman say to her boy, `no, your penny won't buy that'. He wasn't wearing shoes. *(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)* So I went up to the boy and said, `Son, have you got your penny?' He handed it to me. It was hot he'd had it in his hand for hours. I took the penny and gave him the chocolate."

F Farmers was once the home of genteel tearooms, children's playgrounds and an annual sale of celebration for birthday of Hector the Parrot (the store mascot died, aged 131, in the 1970s his stuffed remains still occupy pride of place at the company's head office). You could buy houses from Farmers. Its saddle factory supplied the armed forces, and its upright grand overstrung pianos offered "the acme of value" according to those early catalogues hand-drawn by Robert Laidlaw himself. Walk through a Farmers store today and get hit by bright lights and big brands. Its Albany branch houses 16 international cosmetics companies. It buys from approximately 500 suppliers, and about 30% of those are locally owned.

G "Eight, 10 years ago," says current chief executive Rod McDermott, "lots of brands wouldn't partner with us. The stores were quite distressed. We were first price point focused, we weren't fashion focused. "Remove the rose-tinted nostalgia, and Farmers is, quite simply, a business, doing business in hard times. Dancing with the Stars presenter Candy Lane launches a clothing line? "We put a trial on, and we thought it was really lovely, but the uptake wasn't what we thought it would be. It's got to be what the customer wants," says McDermott.

H He acknowledges retailers suffer in a recession: "We're celebrating 100 years because we can and because we should." Farmers almost didn't pull through one economic crisis. By the mid 1980s, it had stores across the country. It had acquired the South Island's Calder Mackay chain of stores and bought out Haywrights. Then, with sales topping $375 million, it was taken over by Chase Corporation. Lincoln Laidlaw, now aged 88, and the son of the company's founder,

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

remembers the dark days following the stockmarket crash and the collapse of Chase. "I think, once, Farmers was like a big family and all of the people who worked for it felt they were building something which would ultimately be to their benefit and to the benefit of New Zealand... then the business was being divided up and so that kind of family situation was dispelled and it hasn't been recovered." *(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)* For a turbulent few years, the stores were controlled, first by a consortium of Australian banks and later Deka, the Maori Development Corporation and Foodland Associated Ltd. In 2003, it went back to "family" ownership, with the purchase by the James Pascoe Group, owned by David and Anne Norman the latter being the great-granddaughter of James Pascoe, whose first business interest was jewellery.

I "Sheer power of the brand," says McDermott, "pulled Farmers through and now we're becoming the brand it used to be again." Farmers was the company that, during World War II, topped up the wages of any staff member disadvantaged by overseas service. Robert Laidlaw a committed Christian who came to his faith at a 1902 evangelistic service in Dunedin concluded his original mission statement with the words, "all at it, always at it, wins success". Next week, 58 Farmers stores across the country will announce the local charities they will raise funds for in their centenary celebration everything from guide dog services to hospices to volunteer fire brigades will benefit. Every dollar raised by the community will be matched by the company. "It's like the rebirth of an icon," says McDermott.

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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

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Questions 14-18

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

14 Generosity offered in an occasion.
15 Innovation of offer made by the head of company.
16 Fashion was not its strong point.
17 A romantic event on the roof of farmers.
18 Farmers was sold to a private owned company.

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Questions 19-23

Complete the sentence below.
Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 19-23 on your answer sheet.

19 Farmers was first founded as a _____in Auckland by Mr. Laidlaw.

20 Farmers developed fast and bought one _____ then.

21 During oversea expansion, Farmers set up _____in cities such as London.

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22 Farmers held a _____once a year for the well-known parrot.

23 In the opinion of Lincoln Laidlaw, Farmers is like a _____ for employees, not just for themselves but for the whole country.

Questions 24-26

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-C) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

A Lincoln Laidlaw
B Rod McDermott
C Ian Hunter

24 Product became worse as wrong aspect focused.

25 An unprecedented statement made by Farmers in New Zealand.

26 Character of the company was changed.

Optimism and Health 2

Mindset*（心态） *is all. How you start the year will set the template for 2009, and two scientifically backed character traits hold the key: optimism and resilience (if the prospect leaves you feeling pessimistically spineless, the good news is that you can significantly boost both of these qualities).

A Faced with 12 months of plummeting economics and rising human distress, staunchly maintaining a rosy view might seem deucedly Pollyannaish. But here we encounter the optimism paradox. As Brice Pitt, an emeritus professor of the psychiatry of old age at Imperial College, London, told me: optimists are unrealistic. Depressive people see things as they really are, but that is a disadvantage from an evolutionary point of view. Optimism is a piece of evolutionary equipment that carried us through millennia of setbacks.

B It has been known that optimistic has something to do with the long life, and optimists have plenty to be happy about. In other words, if you can convince yourself that things will get better, the odds of it happening will improve - because you keep on playing the game. In this light, optimism "is a habitual way of explaining your setbacks to yourself", reports Martin Seligman, the psychology professor and author of Learned Optimism. The research shows that when times get tough, optimists do better than pessimists - they succeed better at work, respond better to stress, suffer fewer depressive episodes and achieve more personal goals.

C Studies also show that belief can help with the financial pinch. Chad Wallens, a social forecaster at the Henley Centre who surveyed middle-class Britons' beliefs about income, has found that "he people who feel wealthiest, and those who feel poorest, actually have almost the same amount of money at their disposal. Their attitudes and behaviour patterns, however, are different from one another."

D Optimists have something else to be cheerful about - in general, they are more

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

robust. For example, a study of 660 volunteers by the Yale University psychologist Dr Becca Levy, found that thinking positively adds an average of 7 years to your life. Other American research claims to have identified a physical mechanism behind this. A Harvard Medical School study of 670 men found that the optimists have significantly better lung function. The lead author, Dr Rosalind Wright, believes that attitude somehow strengthens the immune system. "Preliminary studies on heart patients suggest that, by changing a person's outlook, you can improve their mortality risk," she says.

E Few studies have tried to ascertain the proportion of optimists in the world. But a 1995 nationwide survey conducted for the American magazine Adweek found that about half the population counted themselves as optimists, with women slightly more apt than men (53 per cent versus 48 per cent) to see the sunny side.

F Although some optimists may be accurate in their positive beliefs about the future, others may be unrealistic-their optimism is misplaced, according to American Psychological Association. Research shows that some smokers exhibit unrealistic optimism by underestimating their relative chances of experiencing disease. An important question is whether such unrealistic optimism is associated with risk-related attitudes and behavior. We addressed this question by investigating if one's perceived risk of developing lung cancer, over and above one's objective risk, predicted acceptance of myths and other beliefs about smoking. Hierarchical regressions showed that those individuals who were unrealistically optimistic were more likely to endorse beliefs that there is no risk of lung cancer if one only smokes for a few years and that getting lung cancer depends on one's genes.

G Of course, there is no guarantee that optimism will insulate you from the crunch's worst effects, but the best strategy is still to keep smiling and thank your lucky stars. Because (as every good sports coach knows) adversity is character-forming - so long as you practise the skills of resilience. Research among tycoons and business leaders shows that the path to success is often littered with failure: a record of sackings, bankruptcies and blistering castigations. But instead of curling into a foetal ball beneath the coffee table, they resiliently pick themselves up, learn from their pratfalls and march boldly towards the next opportunity.

H The American Psychological Association defines resilience as the ability to adapt in the face of adversity, trauma or tragedy. A resilient person may go through difficulty and uncertainty, but he or she will doggedly bounce back.

I Optimism is one of the central traits required in building resilience, say Yale University investigators in the Annual Review of Clinical Psychology. They add

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

that resilient people learn to hold on to their sense of humour and this can help them to keep a flexible attitude when big changes of plan are warranted. The ability to accept your lot with equanimity also plays an important role, the study adds.

J One of the best ways to acquire resilience is through experiencing a difficult childhood, the sociologist Steven Stack reports in the Journal of Social Psychology. For example, short men are less likely to commit suicide than tall guys, he says, because shorties develop psychological defense skills to handle the bullies and mickey-taking that their lack of stature attracts. By contrast, those who enjoyed adversity-free youths can get derailed by setbacks later on because they've never been inoculated against **agro**

K Learning to overcome your fears. If you are handicapped by having had a happy childhood, then practising proactive optimism can help you to become more resilient. Studies of resilient people show that they take more risks; they court failure and learn not to fear it. And despite being thick-skinned, resilient types are also more open than average to other people. Bouncing through knock backs is all part of the process. It's about optimistic risk-taking - being confident that people will like you. Simply smiling and being warm to people can help. It's an altruistic path to self-interest - and if it achieves nothing else, it will reinforce an age-old adage: hard times can bring out the best in you.

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Questions 14-18

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，

using ***no more than TWO*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **14-18** on your answer sheet. *(IELTS test papers offered by iyuce.com, copyright)*

Optimists generally are more robust. Yale University psychologist Dr Becca Levy found that an extension of around **.....14.....** to your life will be achieved by positive attitude toward life. A Harvard Medical School conduct a research which study of **.....15.....** male volunteers found that the optimists have remarkably better **.....16.....**. And Dr Rosalind Wright believes optimistic life may enhance the **.....17.....**" some initiative studies on **.....18.....** indicate that people can improve their mortality risk by changing into a positive outlook.

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Questions 19-23

Use the information in the passage to match the people or organization (listed A-E) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-E in boxes 19-23 on your answer sheet.

A Brice Pitt
B American Psychological Association
C Martin Seligman
D Chad Wallens of Henley Centre
E Annual Review of Clinical Psychology
F Steven Stack
G American magazine Adweek

19 Different optimism result found according to gender.

20 There is no necessary relationship between happiness and money.

21 Excessive optimism may be incorrect in everyday life.

22 Optimists is advantageous for human evolution.

23 Occurrence of emergency assists resilient people in a positive way.

Questions 24-27

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?
*In boxes **24-27** on your answer sheet, write*

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

24 The link between longevity and optimism has been known.

25 Optimists have better personal relationship than those pessimists.

26 People who had a happy childhood do not need to practise optimism.

27 Experience of difficulties will eventually help people accumulate the fortune.

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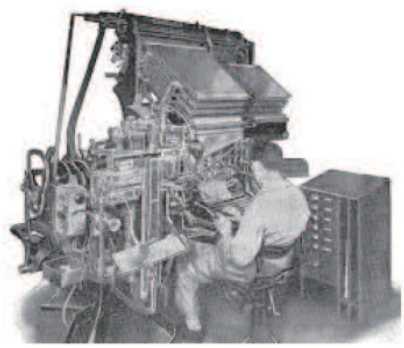
SECTION 1

Making Copier

At first, nobody bought Chester Carlson's strange idea. But trillions of documents later, his invention is the biggest thing in printing since Gutenburg

A Copying is the engine of civilization: culture is behavior duplicated. The oldest copier invented by people is language, by which an idea of yours becomes an idea of mine. The second great copying machine was writing. When the Sumerians transposed spoken words into stylus marks on clay tablets more than 5,000 years ago, they hugely extended the human network that language had created. Writing freed copying from the chain of living contact. It made ideas permanent, portable and endlessly reproducible.

B Until Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press in the mid-1400s, producing a book in an edition of more than one generally meant writing it out again. Printing with moveable type was not copying, however. Gutenberg couldn't take a document that already existed, feed it into his printing press and run off facsimiles. The first true mechanical copier was manufactured in 1780, when James Watt, who is better known as the inventor of the modern steam engine, created the copying press. Few people today know what a copying press was, but you may have seen one in an antiques store, where it was perhaps called a book press. A user took a document freshly written in special ink, placed a moistened sheet of translucent paper against the inked surface and squeezed the two sheets together in the press, causing some of the ink from the original to penetrate the second sheet, which could then be read by turning it over and looking through its back. The high cost prohibits the widespread use of this copier.



C Among the first modern copying machines, introduced in 1950 by 3M, was the Thermo-Fax, and it made a copy by shining infrared light through an original

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

document and a sheet of paper that had been coated with heat-sensitive chemicals. Competing manufacturers soon introduced other copying technologies and marketed machines called Dupliton, Dial- A-Matic Autostat, Verifax, Copease and Copymation. These machines and their successors were welcomed by secretaries, who had no other means of reproducing documents in hand, but each had serious drawbacks. All required expensive chemically treated papers. And all made copies that smelled bad, were hard to read, didn't last long and tended to curl up into tubes. The machines were displaced, beginning in the late 1800s, by a combination of two 19th century inventions: the typewriter and carbon paper. For those reasons, copying presses were standard equipment in offices for nearly a century and a half.

D None of those machines are still manufactured today. They were all made obsolete by a radically different machine, which had been developed by an obscure photographic-supply company. That company had been founded in 1906 as the Haloid Company and is known today as the Xerox Corporation. In 1959, it introduced an office copier called the Haloid Xerox 914, a machine that, unlike its numerous competitors, made sharp, permanent copies on ordinary paper—a huge breakthrough. The process, which Haloid called xerography (based on Greek words meaning "dry" and "writing"), was so unusual and nonnutritive that physicists who visited the drafty warehouses where the first machines were built sometimes expressed doubt that it was even theoretically feasible.

E Remarkably, xerography was conceived by one person— Chester Carlson, a shy, soft-spoken patent attorney, who grew up in almost unspeakable poverty and worked his way through junior college and the California Institute of Technology. Chester Carlson was born in Seattle in 1906. His parents—Olof Adolph Carlson and Ellen Josephine Hawkins—had grown up on neighboring farms in Grove City, Minnesota, a tiny Swedish farming community about 75 miles west of Minneapolis. Compare with competitors, Carlson was not a normal inventor in 20-century. He made his discovery in solitude in 1937 and offered it to more than 20 major corporations, among them IBM, General Electric, Eastman Kodak and

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

RCA. All of them turned him down, expressing what he later called "an enthusiastic lack of interest" and thereby passing up the opportunity to manufacture what Fortune magazine would describe as "the most successful product ever marketed in America."

F Carlson's invention was indeed a commercial triumph. Essentially overnight, people began making copies at a rate that was orders of magnitude higher than anyone had believed possible. And the rate is still growing. In fact, most documents handled by a typical American office worker today are produced xerographically, either on copiers manufactured by Xerox and its competitors or on laser printers, which employ the same process (and were invented, in the 1970s, by a Xerox researcher). This year, the world will produce more than three trillion xerographic copies and laser-printed pages—about 500 for every human on earth.

G Xerography eventually made Carlson a very wealthy man. (His royalties amounted to something like a 16th of a cent for every Xerox copy made, worldwide, through 1965.) Nevertheless, he lived simply. He never owned a second home or a second car, and his wife had to urge him not to buy thirdclass train tickets when he traveled in Europe. People who knew him casually seldom suspected that he was rich or even well-to-do; when Carlson told an acquaintance he worked at Xerox, the man assumed he was a factory worker and asked if he belonged to a union. "His possessions seemed to be composed of the number of things he could easily do without," his second wife said. He spent the last years of his life quietly giving most of his fortune to charities. When he died in 1968, among the eulogizers was the secretary-general of the United Nations.

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

Questions 1-6

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

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

1 The earliest languages were recorded on papyrus.

2 when applying Johann Gutenberg's printing machine, it requires lots of training.

3 James Watt invented modern steam engine before he made his first mechanical copier.

4 using the Dupliton copiers and follower versions are very costly.

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5 The typewriters with carbon papers were taken place of very soon because they were not sold well

6 The Haloid Xerox 914 model also required specially treated paper for making copies.

Questions 11-13

*Complete the notes below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage.*
Write your answers in boxes 7-13 on your answer sheet.

Calson, unlike a 20-century 7..... ,like to work on his own. In 1937, he unsuccessfully invited 20 major 8.....to made his discovery. However, this action was not welcome among shareholders at beginning, all of them 9..... . Eventually Calson's creation was undeniably a 10.....Thanks for the discovery of Xerography, Calson became a very 11..... person. Even so, his life remains as simple as before. It looks as if he can live without his 12..... At the same time, he gave lots of his money to 13.....

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SECTION 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which is based on Reading Passage.

Inside the mind of a fan

How watching sport affects the brain

A At about the same time that the poet Homer invented the epic hero, the ancient Greeks started a festival in which men competed in a single race, about 200 metres long. The winner received a branch of wild olives. The Greeks called this celebration the Olympics. Through the ancient sprint remains, today the Olympics are far more than that. Indeed, the Games seem to celebrate the dream of progress as embodied in the human form. That the Games are intoxicating to watch is beyond question. During the Athens Olympics in 2004, 3.4 billion people, half the world, watched them on television. Certainly, being a spectator is a thrilling experience: but why?

B In 1996, three Italian neuroscientists, Giacomo Rizzolatti, Leonardo Fogassi and Vittorio Gallese, examined the premotor cortex of monkeys. They discovered that inside these primate brains there were groups of cells that 'store vocabularies of motor actions'. Just as there are grammars of movement. These networks of cells are the bodily 'sentences' we use every day, the ones our brain has chosen to retain and refine. Think, for example, about a golf swing. To those who have only watched the Masters' Tournament on TV, golfing seems easy. To the novice, however, the skill of casting a smooth arc with a lop-side metal stick is virtually impossible. This is because most novices swing with their consciousness, using an area of brain next to the premotor cortex. To the expert, on the other hand, a perfectly balanced stroke is second nature. For him, the motor action has become memorized, and the movements are embedded in the neurons of his premotor cortex. He hits the ball with the tranquility of his perfected autopilot.

C These neurons in the premotor cortex, besides explaining why certain athletes seem to possess almost unbelievable levels of skill, have an even more amazing characteristic, one that caused Rizzolatti, Fogassi and Gallese to give them the lofty title 'mirror neurons'. They note, The main functional characteristic of mirror neurons is that they become active both when the monkey performs a particular action (for example, grasping an object or holding it) and, astonishingly, when it sees another individual performing a similar action.' Humans have an even more elaborate mirror neuron system.

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These peculiar cells mirror, inside the brain, the outside world: they enable us to internalise the actions of another. In order to be activated, though, these cells require what the scientists call 'goal-orientated movements'. If we are staring at a photograph, a fixed image of a runner mid-stride, our mirror neurons are totally silent. They only fire when the runner is active: running, moving or sprinting.

D What these electrophysiological studies indicate is that when we watch a golfer or a runner in action, the mirror neurons in our own premotor cortex light up as if we were the ones ccompeting. This phenomenon of neural mirror was first discovered in 1954, when two French physiologists, Gastaut and Berf, found that the brains of humans vibrate with two distinct wavelengths, alpha and mu. The mu system is involved in neural mirroring. It is active when your bodies are still, and disappears whenever we do something active, like playing sport or changing the TV channel. The suprising fact is that the mu signal is also quiet when we watch someone else being active, as on TV, these results are the effect of mirror neurons.

E Rizzolatti, Fogassi and Gallese call the idea of mirror neurons the 'direct matching hypothesis'. They believe that we only understand the movement of sports stars when we 'map the visual representation of the observed action onto our motor representation of the same action'. According to this theory, watching an Olympic athlete 'causes the motor system of the observer to resonate. The "motor knowledge" of the observer is used to understand the observed action.' But mirror neurons are more than just the neural basis for our attitude to sport. It turns out that watching a great golfer makes us better golfers, and watching a great sprinter actually makes us run faster. This ability to learn by watching is a crucial skill. From the acquisition of language as infants to learning facial expressions, mimesis (copying) is an essential part of being conscious. The best athletes are those with a premotor cortex capable of imagining the movements of victory, together with the physical properties to make those movements real.

F But how many of us regularly watch sports in order to be a better athlete? Rather, we watch sport for the feeling, the human drama. This feeling also derives from mirror neurons. By letting spectators share in the motions of victory, they also allow us to share in its feelings. This is because they are directly connected to the amygdale, one of the main brain regions involved in emotion. During the Olympics, the mirror neurons of whole nations will be electrically identical, their athletes causing spectators to feel, just for a second or two, the same thing.Watching sports brings people together. Most of us will never run a mile in under four minutes, or hit a home

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run. Our consolation comes in watching, when we gather around the TV, we all feel, just for a moment, what it is to do something perfectly.

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Questions 27-32

Reading Passage 3 has six paragraphs, A-F.
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any letter more than once.

27 an explanation of why watching sport may be emotionally satisfying
28 an explanation of why beginners find sporting tasks difficult
29 a factor that needs to combine with mirroring to attain sporting excellence
30 a comparison of human and animal mirror neurons
31 the first discovery of brain activity related to mirror neurons
32 a claim linking observation to improvement in performance

Questions 33 - 35

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.
Write the correct letter in boxes 33-35 on your answer sheet.

33 The writer uses the term 'grammar of movement' to mean
A a level of sporting skill.
B a system of words about movement.
C a pattern of connected cells.
D a type of golf swing.

34 The writer states that expert players perform their actions
A without conscious thought.
B by planning each phase of movement.
C without regular practice.
D by thinking about the actions of others.

35 The writer states that the most common motive for watching sport is to
A improve personal performance.
B feel linked with people of different nationalities.
C experience strong positive emotions.
D realize what skill consists of.

Questions 36 - 40

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

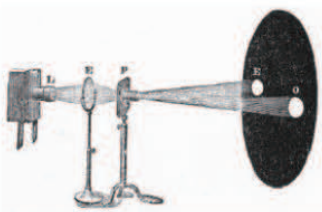
YES	*if the statement is true*
NO	*if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

36 Inexpert sports players are too aware of what they are doing.
37 Monkeys have a more complex mirror neuron system than humans.
38 Looking at a photograph can activate mirror neurons.
39 Gastaut and Bert were both researchers and sports players.
40 The mu system is at rest when we are engaged in an activity.

Thomas Harriot

The Discovery of Refraction

A When light travels from one medium to another, it generally bends, or refracts. The law of refraction gives us a way of predicting the amount of bending. Refraction has many applications in optics and technology. A lens uses refraction to form an image of an object for many different purposes, such as magnification. A prism uses refraction to form a spectrum of colors from an incident beam of light. Refraction also plays an important role in the formation of a mirage and other optical illusions. The law of refraction is also known as Snell's Law, named after Willobrord Snell, who discovered the law in 1621. Although Snell's sine law of refraction is now taught routinely in undergraduate courses, the quest for it spanned many centuries and involved many celebrated scientists. Perhaps the most interesting thing is that the first discovery of the sine law, made by the sixteenth-century English scientist Thomas Harriot (1560-1621), has been almost completely overlooked by physicists, despite much published material describing his contribution.



B A contemporary of Shakespeare, Elizabeth I, Johannes Kepler and Galilei Galileo, Thomas Harriot (1560-1621) was an English scientist and mathematician. His principal biographer, J. W. Shirley, was quoted saying that in his time he was "England's most profound mathematician, most imaginative and methodical experimental scientist". As a mathematician, he contributed to the development of algebra, and introduced the symbols of ">", and "<" for "more than" and "less than." He also studied navigation and astronomy. On September 17, 1607, Harriot observed a comet, later Identified as Hailey-s. With his painstaking observations, later workers were able to compute the comet's orbit. Harriot was also the first to use a telescope to observe the heavens in England. He made sketches of the moon in 1609, and then developed lenses of increasing magnification. By April 1611, he had developed a lens with a magnification of 32. Between October 17, 1610 and

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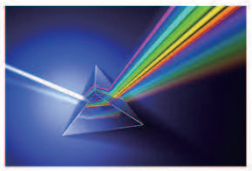
February 26, 1612, he observed the moons of Jupiter, which had already discovered by Galileo. While observing Jupiter' s moons, he made a discovery of his own: sunspots, which he viewed 199 times between December 8, 1610 and January 18, 1613. These observations allowed him to figure out the sun's period of rotation.

C He was also an early English explorer of North America. He was a friend of the English courtier and explorer Sir Walter Raleigh, and travelled to Virginia as a scientific observer on a colonising expedition in 1585. On June 30, 1585, his ship anchored at Roanoke Island, off Virginia. On shore, Harriot observed the topography, flora and fauna, made many drawings and maps, and met the native people who spoke a language the English called Algonquian. Harriot worked out a phonetic transcription of the native people's speech sounds and began to learn the language, which enabled him to converse to some extent with other natives the English encountered. Harriot wrote his report for Raleigh and published it as ***A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*** in 1588 *(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)*. Raleigh gave Harriot his own estate in Ireland, and Harriot began a survey of Raleigh's Irish holdings. He also undertook a study of ballistics and ship design for Raleigh in advance of the Spanish Armada's arrival.

D Harriot kept regular correspondence with other scientists and mathematicians, especially in England but also in mainland Europe, notably with Johannes Kepler. About twenty years before Snell's discovery, Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) had also looked for the law of refraction, but used the early data of Ptolemy. Unfortunately, Ptolemy's data was in error, so Kepler could obtain only an approximation which he published in 1604. Kepler later tried to obtain additional experimental results on refraction, and corresponded with Thomas Harriot from 1606 to 1609 since Kepler had heard Harriot had carried out some detailed experiments. In 1606, Harriot sent Kepler some tables of refraction data for different materials at a constant incident angle, but didn't provide enough detail for the data to be very useful. Kepler requested further information, but Harriot was not forthcoming, and it appears that Kepler eventually gave up the correspondence, frustrated with Harriot's reluctance.

E Apart from the correspondence with Kepler, there is no evidence that Harriot ever published his detailed results on refraction. His personal notes, however, reveal extensive studies significantly predating those of Kepler, Snell and Descartes. Harriot carried out many experiments on refraction in the 1590s, and from his notes it is clear that he had discovered the sine law at least as early as 1602. Around 1606, he had studied dispersion in prisms (predating Newton by around 60 years), measured the refractive indices of different liquids placed in a hollow glass prism, studied refraction in crystal spheres, and correctly understood refraction in the rainbow before Descartes.



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F As his studies of refraction, Harriot's discoveries in other fields were largely unpublished during his lifetime, and until this century, Harriot was known only for an account of his travels in Virginia published in 1588, and for a treatise on algebra published posthumously in 1631. The reason why Harriot kept his results unpublished is unclear. Harriot wrote to Kepler that poor health prevented him from providing more information, but it is also possible that he was afraid of the seventeenth century's English religious establishment which was suspicious of the work carried out by mathematicians and scientists.

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G After the discovery of sunspots, Harriot's scientific work dwindled. The cause of his diminished productivity might have been a cancer discovered on his nose. Harriot died on July 2, 1621, in London, but his story did not end with his death. Recent research has revealed his wide range of interests and his genuinely original discoveries. What some writers describe as his "thousands upon thousands of sheets of mathematics and of scientific observations" appeared to be lost until 1784, when they were found in Henry Percy's country estate by one of Percy's descendants. She gave them to Franz Xaver Zach, her husband's son's tutor. Zach eventually put some of the papers in the hands of the Oxford University Press, but much work was required to prepare them for publication, and it has never been done. Scholars have begun to study them, and an appreciation of Harriot's contribution started to grow in the second half of the twentieth century. Harriot's study of refraction is but one example where his work overlapped with independent studies carried out by others in Europe, but in any historical treatment of optics his contribution rightfully deserves to be acknowledged.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

Questions 27-31

Reading Passage 3 has 7 paragraphs A-G.
Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-E and G from the list of headings below.
Write the correct number, i-x，in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i A misunderstanding in the history of science
ii Thomas Harriot's biography
iii Unknown reasons for his unpublished works
iv Harriot's 1588 publication on North America studies
v Expedition to the New World
vi Reluctant cooperation with Kepler
vii Belated appreciation of Harriot's contribution
viii Religious pressures keeping him from publishing
ix Correspondence with Kepler
x Interests and researches into multiple fields of study

Example *Answer*

Paragraph A *i*

27 Paragraph B

28 Paragraph C

29 Paragraph D

30 Paragraph E

31 Paragraph G

Questions 32-36

Answer the questions below using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 32-36 on your answer sheet.

Various modern applications base on an image produced by lens uses refraction , such as 32..... And a spectrum of colors from a beam of light can be produced with 33.....

(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)

Harriot travelled to Virginia and mainly did research which focused on two subjects of American 34..... After, he also enter upon a study of flight dynamics and 35..... for one of his friends much ahead of major European competitor. He undertook extensive other studies which were only noted down personally yet predated than many other great scientists. One result, for example, corrected the misconception about the idea of 36.....

Questions 37-40

Look at the following researchers (listed A-D) and findings
Match each researcher with the correct finding.
Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any researcher more than once.

A Willobrord Snell
B Johannes Kepler
C Ptolemy
D Galileo
E Harriot

37 discovered the moons of Jupiter
38 distracted experimental calculation on refraction
39 the discovery of sunspots
40 the person whose name the sin law was attributed to

雅思阅读真题 Version 37601

SECTION 1

History of timekeeping

Ever since man first noticed the regular movement of the Sun and the stars, we have wondered about the passage of time. Prehistoric people first recorded the phases of the Moon some 30,000 years ago, and recording time has been a way by which humanity has observed the heavens and represented the progress of civilization.

The earliest natural events to be recognized were in the heavens, but during the course of the year there were many other events that indicated significant changes in the environment. Seasonal winds and rains, the flooding of rivers, the flowering of trees and plants, and the breeding cycles or migration of animals and birds, all led to natural divisions of the year, and further observation and local customs led to the recognition of the seasons.

Egyptian shadow clocks divided daytime into 12 parts with each part further divided into more precise parts. One type of shadow clock consisted of a long stem with five variable marks and an elevated crossbar which cast a shadow over those marks. It was positioned eastward in the morning, and was turned west at noon. Obelisks functioned in much the same manner: the shadow cast on the markers around it allowed the Egyptians to calculate the time. The obelisk also indicated whether it was morning or afternoon, as well as the summer and winter solstices. 1500 BCE, was similar in shape to a bent T-square. It measured the passage of time by the shadow cast by its crossbar on a non-linear rule. The T was oriented eastward in the mornings, and turned around at noon, so that it could cast its shadow in the opposite direction. Although accurate, shadow clocks relied on the sun, and so were useless at night and in cloudy weather.

Inventions for measuring and regulating time

The early inventions were made to divide the day or the night into different periods in order to regulate work or ritual, so the lengths of the time periods varied greatly from place to place and from one culture to another.

Oil lamps

There is archaeological evidence of oil lamps about 4,000 BCE, and the Chinese were using oil for heating and lighting by 2,000 BCE. Oil lamps are still significant in religious practices, symbolic of the journey from darkness and ignorance to light and knowledge. The shape of the lamp gradually evolved into the typical pottery style shown. It was possible to devise a way of measuring the level in the oil reservoir to measure the passing of time.

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Candle Clocks

Marked candles were used for telling the time in China from the sixth century CE. There is a popular story that King Alfred the Great invented the candle clock, but we know they were in use in England from the tenth century CE. However, the rate of burning is subject to draughts, and the variable quality of the wax. Like oil lamps, candles were used to mark the passage of time from one event to another, rather than tell the time of day.

Water Clocks

The water clock, or clepsydra, appears to have been invented about 1,500 BCE and was a device which relied on the steady flow of water from or into a container. Measurements could be marked on the container or on a receptacle for the water. In comparison with the candle or the oil lamp, the clepsydra was more reliable, but the water flow still depended on the variation of pressure from the head of water in the container.

Astronomical and astrological clock making was developed in China from 200 to 1300 CE. Early Chinese clepsydras drove various mechanisms illustrating astronomical phenomena. The astronomer Su Sung and his associates built an elaborate clepsydra in 1088 CE. This device incorporated a water-driven bucket system originally invented about 725 CE. Among the displays were a bronze power-driven rotating celestial globe, and manikins that rang gongs, and indicated special times of the day.

Hour Glasses or Sandglasses

As the technology of glass-blowing developed, from some time in the 14th century it became possible to make sandglasses. Originally, sandglasses were used as a measure for periods of time like the lamps or candles, but as clocks became more accurate they were used to calibrate sandglasses to measure specific periods of time, and to determine the duration of sermons, university lectures, and even periods of torture.

The Division of the Day and the Length of the 'Hour'

An Egyptian sundial from about 1,500 BCE is the earliest evidence of the division of the day into equal parts, but the sundial was no use at night. The passage of time was extremely important for astronomers and priests who were responsible for determining the exact hour for the daily rituals and for the important religious festivals, so a water clock was invented.

Egyptian Water Clock

The Merkhet

The Egyptians improved upon the sundial with a 'merkhet', one of the oldest known astronomical instruments. It was developed around 600 BCE and uses a string with a

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

weight as a plumb line to obtain a true vertical line, as in the picture. The other object is the rib of a palm leaf, stripped of its fronds and split at one end, making a thin slit for a sight.

A pair of merkhets were used to establish a North-South direction by lining them up one behind the other with the Pole Star. Viewing the plumb lines through the sight made sure the two merkhets and the sight were in the same straight line with the Pole Star. This allowed for the measurement of night-time events with a water clock when certain stars crossed the vertical plumb line (a 'transit line'), and these events could then be recorded by 'night-time lines' drawn on a sundial.

An Egyptian Merkhet. The wooden upright has a notch to use as a sight when using two plumb lines

There are various theories about how the 24 hour day developed. The fact that the day was divided into 12 hours might be because 12 is a factor of 60, and both the Babylonian and Egyptian civilisations recognised a zodiac cycle of 12 constellations. On the other hand, (excuse the pun) finger-counting with base 12 was a possibility. The fingers each have 3 joints, and so counting on the joints gives one 'full hand' of 12.

In classical Greek and Roman times they used twelve hours from sunrise to sunset; but since summer days and winter nights are longer than winter days and summer nights, the lengths of the hours varied throughout the year.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-4

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

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

1.Timkeeper's exact date of origin was not clear today.

2 People use candles and oil lamps for recording time to do things in the early days.

3 Oil lamps are used for religious beliefs in 4000BCE.

4 The sundials have always been inaccurate to record time in ancient Egypt.

Questions 5-10

Write the correct letter ***A-D***, in boxes ***5-10***on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any letter more than once.
配对题，四种文中提到的古代钟表的功能配对，

A Wooden shadow clock
B Clepsydra
C Sandglasses
D lamp oil candle

5 It is used the container tag position recording time
6 It is used to measure particular time
7 It is used only in the sunny day
8 It is used oil cistern to measure the passage of time
9.It isn't only used to tell the time
10.It is more accurate than candles and oil lamps

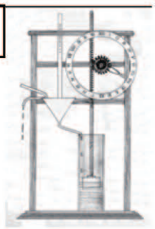
Questions 11-13

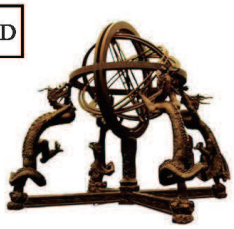
Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet.

11. Which picture shows the working principle of clepsydra?

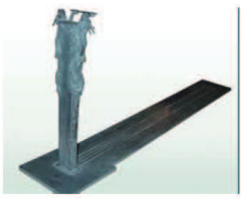
A 

B 

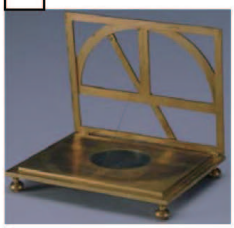
C 

D 

12. Which picture best describes the wooden shadow?

A 

B 

C 

D 

13. The picture below illustrates the oil lamp clock's working

A 

B 

C 

D 

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Step2 进入系统

进入系统之后
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进入相应板块（如图）

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越努力 越幸运

神奇的竹子 2

未来堪忧的神奇植物：超过十亿人使用竹子搭建房屋或是以它为经济收入，同时很多濒危物种也依赖竹子生存。虽然竹子分布广泛，但据一份新报告称，可能有多种竹子正处于严重的威胁之中。

A 每年的雨季，中非的山地大猩猩就会迁移到丘陵和维伦加山的缓坡地区，寻找竹子作为食物。对于现存的大约 650 只野生山地大猩猩来说，竹子是一种非常重要的 食物来源。尽管它们可以食用大约 150 种植物和各种昆虫以及其他无脊椎动物，但是每年的这个时候，竹子占到它们食谱的 90%。猿类同盟会主席伊恩•瑞德蒙 德表示，没有竹子，山地大猩猩存活的几率将大大降低。

当地并不是只有大猩猩在食用竹子。对于居住在维伦加山附近的居民来说，竹子是一种用途广泛的天然材料，可以用来搭建房屋以及制造家用物品，例如竹席和篮子。但是在过去大约 100 年间，随着人口的增长，大面积的竹林被砍伐，原来的林地用来建设农场和种植经济作物，这使得竹子资源受到了越来越大的压力。可悲的是，并不是只有此地区存在这种情况。在全世界，许多品种的竹子数量开始萎缩，依赖竹子生存的人和动物都受到了威胁。

B 尽管竹子如此重要，我们对它的无知却到了惊人的程度。联合国环境保护组织（ UNEP)和竹藤植物国际网络组织近期发布的一份报告显示，人类对全球竹类资源知之甚少，在竹类保护方面更是一无所知。

世界上有大约 1600 种已知的竹子种类，这份报告集中研究了其中的 1200 种以及人们通常认识的硬茎木本种类。在这其中，研究者只针对 38 种有经济价值的“重要品种”进行了真正意义上的科学研究，而研究的内容则主要是这些竹类作为商品的生存能力。

不仅仅是对竹子的研究存在这种问题。和动物研究工作相比，植物生存状态测评的科学研究才刚刚起步。“人们在过去的 10 至 15 年间才开始重视这件事，至于如 何系统处理这件事，人们现在才刚刚摸到一点头绪。”报告作者之一，瓦莱丽•卡波斯博士这样说道。

C 竹子的地下根茎系统能长出成组的独立的竹子，从而在地表土层形成庞大的根系。竹子是世界上生长最快的木本植物，有些品种一天能长 1 米多高。竹子在自然生态的角色不只是为动物提供食物和栖息地。这对防止土壤侵蚀至关重要。同时越来越多的证 据显示，竹子在决定森林结构和动态过程中扮演着重

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

要的角色。“竹子大范围开花后会导致大量叶片枯死，并留下大面积极易引发野火的干燥生物物质。”卡波斯 说。“它们燃烧后会在森林中留下小片空地，这远比砍倒一棵树留下的空地大得多。”这些小片空地有利于保持物种多样性，因为某些植物种类在有空地的土壤上生 长时，其早期再生过程会更容易。

D 然而，竹子最直观的重要性在于它的经济价值。许多国家，尤其是亚洲，涉及到竹子产品的出口贸易。现代生产工艺意味着竹子有着多种用途，例如制造地板材料和层压制品。传统上人们将它用于建筑领域。竹类产品中增长最快的是造纸，在印度，25%纸张由竹纤维制成。

当然，竹子的主要功用一直都是用来制作家用器件，在当地这种竹类商品贸易年均价值达 45 亿美金。由于竹子的多用性、灵活性和高强度（竹子的拉伸强度可以和 某些钢材相媲美）。竹子往往是唯一一种容易获取的天然材料。“人们可以在森林地区砍伐竹子，或者在其他地方种植这些迅速生长的竹子，而且加工竹子也不需要昂贵的 器材或设备。”他这样说道。“这样说来，竹子在缓解贫困和创造财富方面贡献很大。”

E 热心的园艺家们会在这里指出一个显而易见的矛盾，UNEP 报告所描绘的景象更有理由让人们担忧。那些跟风在自家花园种植奇花异草的人们将会质疑这些观点是否属实，因为竹子实际上会带来很多麻烦。“在许多地区，和竹子一起生活的人们并没有意识到竹子已经濒临危险了。”卡波斯说，“事实上，很多引进的竹子品种表现出很强的侵略性。”那么为何有这么多竹子品种濒危呢？

英国 竹类协会副主席、皇家植物花园的植物园经理雷•汤森德指出，这是两个毫不相关的问题。“一些植物濒临险境是由于无法在生长地自我生存——它们可能不够强壮， 或者本身数量就很少。但是竹子本身是能够自我繁殖的——如果放任其生长，它完全能够自我生存。受到威胁的是竹子的生长地。如果森林消失了，竹子就只能转变自己的生存方式：如果把森林变成畜牧草地，那么诸如竹子之类的森林植物是无处生长的。”

F 在世界各国的国家公园和国家森林储备中，竹子作为森林系统的一部分得到例行保护，可这对保护野生竹子本身来说没有任何意义。UNEP-INBAR 组织的这份报告将有助于自然资源保护主义者建立起有效的方式来保护有价值的野生竹子种群。

汤森德认为 UNEP 的这份报告为促进竹类植物保护迈出了重要一步。“直到现在，竹子仍被看作是二类植物。当你谈及亚马逊这样的地方时，每个人想到的都是阔 叶树。当然，阔叶树是这些地方的主要植被，但是人们往往会忽视阔叶树周围生长的植物，而这些通常是竹类种群。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

可再生能源
深入了解可再生能源的研究进程

A 为寻找可再生能源这个终极目标的竞赛已拉开序幕：寻找比燃煤发电站在价格上更有竞争力，且没有煤的污染的电力生产能源。一些新能源都力争第一个取代煤作为澳大利亚主要电力来源的地位。

B 目前风能技术是可再生能源的领先者。来自澳大利亚领先的风能公司之一的澳大利亚水利公司的彼得·伯金说，虽然多年来风车设计没有太大变化，但是大量小改进的累积对成本却产生了重大影响。伯金先生说，我们正从欧洲30年的研究中获利，无需重复他们曾经犯过的错误。

C 在忽略环境成本的前提下，从煤炭中产生的电力大约为每千瓦时4美分。澳大利亚生态生产协会的理查德·亨特说，澳大利亚拥有全世界第二便宜的电力，这使得可再生能源难以竞争。然而，澳大利亚生态生产协会报道说："一千瓦时的风力发电成本是20年前的五分之一，约每千瓦时7美分。"

D 澳大利亚水利公司在这里拥有几十个风力监测站，成为澳大利亚卓越的可再生能源公司是其目标的一部分。尽管有这些发展，澳大利亚在可再生能源的发展仍然落后于全球前沿，风力发电依旧是为数不多的可替代能源之一，大部分只是复制欧洲的设计。

E 虽然目前风能领先，一些人认为一些发展中的技术更加有潜力。在一些情况下，澳大利亚位于全球研究的前沿。他们中的一些技术及其具有场域特性，使得他们永远无法在市场参与者中占主导地位。另一方面，这些新的进展能够提供更多可靠的电力，可以避免对于风车的主要批评-未雨绸缪的必要性。

F 其中使用热的，干燥的岩石是一个正在研发的技术。南澳大利亚深处，花岗岩中含的辐射元素让岩石升温。隔热层的沉积使得某些位置的温度高达250摄氏度。澳大利亚公司Geoenergy 提议将水注入地表3.5千米以下，在那里水将流入花岗岩细小的裂缝里，在流动的过程中水升温，直到蒸发变成水蒸气从另外一个钻孔出来。

G 这个过程没有产生温室气体，但是如果要环保，这个系统需要一些额外的特性。澳洲国立大学的地球物理学家以及Geoengery公司的创始人之一普鲁·乔普拉博士提到，水蒸气会带来氡气，通过一个热交换器，然后返回地下进入另外一个循环。从技术上来说，干热的岩石并非可再生资源。然而，澳大利

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亚的资源是如此丰富，以目前的消费水平来看可以供应整个国家几千年的需求。

H 另外两个迥然不同的利用太阳能及风能的方案最近浮出水面。澳大利亚 EnviroPowder 公司关于澳大利亚位于维多利亚米尔杜拉的第一个太阳能烟囱计划正在进行中。在这个方案下，一个高塔将从一个覆盖了方圆 5 公里的温室中抽出热空气。随着空气的上升，它将驱动涡轮机发电。太阳能塔包含了三个非常古老的技术-烟囱，涡轮机和温室，来生产一些新东西。正是对这种可靠的工程原则的依赖让 Enviropower 公司的执行总裁理查德·戴维斯说道："毫无疑问这个技术是可行的，绝无疑问。"

I 今年，Enviropower 公司意识到米尔杜拉地区的阳光质量将需要一个比之前的设想要大得多的收集区域。然而，发言人凯弗斯说一个接近米尔杜拉地区的新位置将使 Enviropower 公司带来额外收入来平衡增加的成本。除了节省传输成本，新的位置意味着新增的旅游以及通信使用的收入。我们也可以使用开办农业综合企业在其 500 米之外的地方。风车太接近塔对于农业来说成本太高。

J 另外一家澳洲企业 Wavetech，在利用潮汐能量的方法上取得了成功。Wavetech 的新发明是利用一个曲面将浪波推入一个腔室内，室内的流水柱通过涡轮机来回推动其中的空气。Wavetech 这家公司的成立是在蒂姆·迪瓦恩博士曾向潮汐能发电机世界领导的某位制造商展示推荐这个设计，那个人却相当出人意料的拒绝了的时候。迪瓦恩博士创立了 Wavetech 公司来作为回应，并且对发电机的设计做出了许多改进。Wavetech 公司声称，在合适的地点装机，我们的技术发电的成本应该低于 4 美分·每千瓦时。

K 澳洲正在开发的各式各样的温室气体减排的能源是举世瞩目的。然而，国家层面上的支持是让人失望的。澳大利亚生态生产协会的理查德·亨特说："澳大利亚在风能，太阳能及潮汐能技术上有巨大潜力。我们真的应该走在前沿，但是事实是我们似乎（相比领先者）远远落后了一截。"

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SECTION 3

新西兰变暖 2

A 下个世纪，新西兰将升温约 3 摄氏度。北方极地区将升温超过 6 摄氏度，而人口最密集的大陆区将气温升高 4 摄氏度以上。相比之下，南大洋环绕着的新西兰，可能升温只有 2 摄氏度。在这方面，新西兰的位置是比较幸运的，因为大海可以作为空调。

B 由于新西兰的天气变幻莫测，任何关于气候的预测都是复杂的。每年的温度波动高达 1 摄氏度高于或低于长期平均水平。例如 ，2006 年 7 月的初夏，出现明显降温，是由于部分冰山漂移到东海岸。几个月后，来自塔斯曼海的暖水（海洋）使 2007 年 5 月异常炎热。这些变量将继续产生影响，因此，尽管通常情况气温将上升，但全球变暖的趋势可能并不均匀。

C 新西兰南部的海洋有一个重要的作用。随着全球变暖，南极的极地西部风带将会变得更强。这已经被观测到，它对新西兰的气候影响可能是深远的。更强，更频繁的极地西风将增加，有时会给西海岸国家带来灾难性的降雨和使东部已经很干旱的地区创造更干燥的环境。与此同时，变暖将向南传播。

D 此外，在干燥地区，平均湿度不足——也就是说，土壤中提供给植物的水量和植物生长所需要的水量之间的差异将增加。在生长季节土壤出现水分不充足的情况比现在更早并且这种水分不足的情况可以持续到入秋 。我们认为今天作为中度程度的干旱，这可能几乎每年都会出现直到本世纪末。温暖和较短的冬季带来的直接后果是雪覆盖减少。在山上的固定雪线会上升，当积雪低于固定雪线的话将会减少存留的时间。然而，即使在一些北部中心，由于降水的增强，降雪量可能会增加。但滑雪场基站可能最终需要向上移动到新雪线触手可及的位置，但仍然会有大量的人造雪填满这里

E 新西兰的冰川也会受到显著影响。在过去一百年中，虽然 1978 增加的降雪量抵消了气候变暖的影响，冰川依旧减少了 35%。然而，美国国家水与大气研究所(NIWA)的最新研究表明到本世纪末，气候变暖对南阿尔卑斯山的影响明显大于其他国家。

F 新西兰附近的海平线自 9 世纪中期开始就上升了 25 厘米，自 1990 年开始就上升了 7 厘米。然而未来几年的预测涵盖广泛，一部分原因是北极，格陵兰岛和南极洲冰块融化导致的未知上升速度。此外，海平线在任何时候都是受到各种不同的因素影响，其中一种因素叫做风暴潮。当与低洼沿海地区的高潮同时发生，这个风暴潮让海浪高于平常的海平线。 风暴潮不像慢动作的

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海啸。 不仅仅是因为海平线的升高对它造成伤害，它也有不那么直接的影响。一个潜在的严重结果是地下水系统可能受海水污染，灌溉农作物之后，又会减少农作物的收成。同样的，随着时间的推移，潮汐影响到上游，被侵蚀河口可能扩大，改变整个海岸线的轮廓和造成进一步的不可预见的后果。

G 这些变化对于新西兰的影响很难预料。人类系统比自然生态系统更能适应变化，因为人类可以看见一个问题的到来，计划出应对策略。农民和园艺家们已做出了很大的改进，来替换植物能更好的适应新环境。然而，植物育种者将需要有相当大的创造力，如果他们能够克服预计的严重的水资源短缺。

H 对自然生态系统来说，变化的速度是至关重要的。如果变化慢，动植物及鱼类将能够继续生存，如果变化快，那么只有最能适应的物种生存下来-这些物种能够在广阔的生态龛位里幸存。只适应狭窄范围的条件或者食物来源的物种将更难适应。 以大蜥蜴为例，他们的性别是由温度决定的，他们的卵在温暖的条件下（目前约高于 22 摄氏度）孵化才会变成雄性。而目前，在某些岛屿避难所，雄蜥蜴的数量是雌蜥蜴的 2 倍。在山里，固定雪线向上移动，一些高山植物和动物的居住区只可能消失。

I 在 21 世纪 新西兰受到全球变暖的影响变化将是显著，但是,这个国家受气候变化影响最易受到伤害的可能是其他方面。新西兰或许比大部分地区变暖更慢，但如果它的主要出口市场出现破坏性的变化，那么对经济的影响将是严重的。

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公司员工驱动力

A 科学家们多年来一直在研究如何提高员工的工作积极性。此项研究属于关系型研究，它为后续研究建立了基础综合模型。当企业的目标是把懈怠的团队打造成核心力量时，它尤为适用.但这些研究也有局限性，就好像是要研究汽车的运转却没有取出发动机一样。

B 积极性，即推动个人成功的动力，对促进企业发展起着至关重要的作用。研究员工积极性的意义在于它与员工的情感和行为有关。最近的研究表明，要调动员工积极性，可从四种驱动力着手。它们分别是：获取、结合、理解和防御。

C “获取”这一驱动力必须得以满足，以使收获和成就最优化。因此，杰出的表现需得到认可，并给予奖励，以使职业生涯光彩照人。但有时一封赞赏信比一千美元的支票更让人受到鼓舞，这可以作为促进员工积极参与公司业务的无形力量。成功的企业和领导不仅要注重物质奖励的优化，还要在公司内部调动其他激励员工的动力。

D “结合”是另一至关重要的驱动力。情感联系有很多种形式，如友谊、亲情；而在公司，员工也想成为公司不可或缺的一部分。他们想要有归属感。一旦有了这种归属感，员工便会受到激励。同时，当员工意识到自身与公司的“结合”会影响到公司的决策和行动方向、强度和持久性时，员工的积极性会最大程度地被调动起来。

E “理解”这一驱动力会让员工有更出色的工作表现。设定发展目标对员工的表现影响深远，这一点多年来已为人熟知，公司需要确保各个岗位能为员工提供自我挑战及成长的机会。员工不愿意做无意义或单调的工作。一旦工作缺乏个人意义和满足感，他们便会离开公司。

F “防御”往往是最难实现的驱动力。它表现为要求公司创造和推动公正与公平，并且能使员工畅所欲言。而公司对这种人类最基本的驱动力的拿捏在于资源分配。当员工感受到自己和公司联系在一起时，这种驱动力便会得到满足倘若公司与其他公司合并，员工便会产生担忧情绪。

G 有两项研究试图发现这四种驱动力和员工积极性之间的关系。基于研究结果的文章最终在《哈佛商业评论》上发表。作者的大多数论点都在强调四驱动理论和实际调查。参与 调查的员工来自世界 500 强企业和其他两家全球性企业（P 公司和 H 公司）。文章提到了每一种单独的驱动力是如何影响员工表

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现的，以及公司的手段与措施又是如何激发员工积极性的。

H 研究表明，“结合”这一驱动力与履行承诺最密切相关，而“理解”则与员工的努力程度 相联系。“获取”可以通过与绩效挂钩的奖励制度亦或是提供晋升机会来实现：就“防御”而言，对 P 公司和 H 公司合并的一项研究表明，合并前的老员工有着非凡的合作态度。

I 成功激励员工的关键在于满足所有的动因，倘若我们想要了解如何激发员工积极性，那么每一个因素都至关重要。尽管这四个因素不一定是唯一的驱动力，但却是当代人生活中统一的核心认知。

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SECTION 3

业余自然者数据

A 蒂姆·斯帕克斯从信封中拿出了一个皮面笔记本，**笔记本的纸页已微微泛黄，它记载了从 1941 到 1969 年间莱斯特市基尔沃斯镇已逝世的养蜂人沃特.科茨的养蜂记录。**他将此笔记本与他那高高堆起的报纸、鸟类观察表、园丁日记叠在一起。“每个月我们都会发现一个新的记录，”他说道，“我感到很吃惊。”在此两个世纪之前，**东英格兰诺福克郡的一名地主罗伯特.马沙姆也开始记录生存在他的土地上的动植物的生长周期，**比如白头翁花第一次开花的时间、橡树出芽的时间以及白嘴鸦筑巢的时间。马沙姆家族后人们搜集这些资料长达 211 年。（第 34，35，33 题 iyuce.com copyright）

B 如今，这些记录已被使用，而这是当年的作者们料想不到的。**这些数据对研究生物自然现象的时间或者生态生物学的学家们来说是非常宝贵的。**把他们的记录和气候的数据结合起来，研究者们就可以解释温度变化如何影响春天到来的时间这样类似的问题，从而使生态学家能够准确预测气候变化所产生的影响。有一些研究者已经开始这样的工作，他们将几百年来由数千名业余自然爱好者记录下来的信息编制在一起。与此同时，更多系统性的工作也已经开展，并创造了令人惊奇的成果。“让人感兴趣的信息量简直太多了！”剑桥郡梦科斯伍德生态研究中心的气候研究学家斯帕克斯说到。（第 27 题 iyuce.com copyright）

C **斯帕克斯还描述到，他最初认识到这些所谓的“橱柜里的生态生物学家们”是因为当时一个退休的同事将马沙姆的记录给了他。**现在他把大量的时间用来在材料中穿梭，追寻这些历史数据。这个消息传播开来，其他人也开始不断给他提供一些类似材料的信息，越来越多的业余生态生物学家们也从他们的“橱柜”中走了出来。英国人热衷于记录和收集的爱好使得他的工作轻松了很多，一个来自肯特郡的男子寄来了他 30 年的厨房日历，在上面他标注了邻居家木兰花的所有开花日期。（第 28 题）

D 其他研究人员也从这些相似的资源中开发出了有价值的数据。加利福尼亚州斯坦福大学的生态学家瑞夫萨格瑞最近研究了一场赌赛的记录，这场赌赛是在正在融化的河面上构建一种特殊的三脚架，参加者需要猜出它倒在河面上的精确时间。**在阿拉斯加帝纳河畔，这场比赛自 1917 年以来每年举办一届，通过研究此项比赛的结果可以发现.这条河流开始融化的日期比比赛诞生时早了 5 天。**（第 32 题 iyuce.com copyright）

E 总而言之，这些记录可以帮助研究人员发现：和 20 年前相比，北半球大部分地区的很多自然现象比之前来得早了，无论是发芽期还是鸟类迁徙期以及

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蝴蝶羽化期。这些数据也暗示出未来自然界的变化趋势。业余爱好者们的记录与气候变化模型可以用来指导环境保护。**安阿伯市密歇根大学的生态学家桑瑞.如特收集了 1955 年到 1996 年间鸟类观察者在美国中西部季节性池塘中所作的野鸟的记录，并将之与气象数据以及未来变暖模型结合起来。经她分析发现，未来的干旱气候将会增多，这一预测结果意味着池塘附近生物的繁殖量可能会减少一半。**“美国北部的水禽数量很可能会随着全球变暖而明显下降。”她说。(第 31，36 题 iyuce.com copyright)

F **但并不是所有的专家都喜欢使用民间数据。“很多科学家不愿使用它们，他们认为这些数据问题太多了。”**如特说道。不同的观察者会对观察内容有不同的想法，比如雪花莲的开放。“特殊观察最重要的是如何细致并系统地进行，”密尔沃基市威斯康辛大学研究植物和气候关系的马克.斯沃特兹说**“我们需要准确知道是，观察者具体现察到了什么——如果他们只是说‘我记录了叶子掉落的时间’，这可能是没有用的。”**测量秋天的到来可能就很困难，因为确定叶子何时变黄比确定它什么时候发芽要主现得多。(第 37，38 题 iyuce.com copyright)

G 总之，大多数生态生物学家对业余爱好者们的贡献给予了积极评价。“他们具有纯朴的科学力量：细致地观察了自然世界。”萨格瑞说。但是专家们也清楚需要仔细考量记录的质量。比如，如特就准备和记录收集者进行面谈，来监测一份民间记录的可靠性。她说，“你总是会担心——诸如度假之类的琐碎事情都会影响数据的准确性，我之所以有很多记录不采用，就是因为它们不够准确。”其他人认为正确的统计数据可以消除民间记录的一些问题。环境学家阿诺德.范.威利特及其荷兰瓦格宁根大学的同事们正在开发新的统计方法，来计算民间生态生物数据的不确定性。鉴于过去记录中业余生态生物学家们表现出的热忱，专业研究人员们正在为未来数据记录创建标准化的记录方案。他们希望设计出好的研究方法并能在大部分观察数据中推广这些方法，从而消除个人记录者们记录方法上的差别。这些数据收集起来成本低廉，却能够提供空间、时间、物种范围等广泛的资料。**“没有观察者们的帮助，在广大的地理范围内收集数据是非常困难的。”如特说。”**(第 30 题)

H **生态生物学也能帮助公众理解气候变化方面的信息。**斯帕克斯说道，“因为公众理解这些记录，他们就能接受它们。”他还补充说，这些记录可以显示一些潜在的令人不快的后果，比如越是炎热的年份，市政府会接到越多的鼠灾报告。让民众参与进来对公众关心是极为有益的。**“人们乐于看到他们因为爱好而收集的数据具有科学使用价值——这会让他们更有动力。”如特如是说。**(第 40，29 题 iyuce.com copyright)

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SECTION 2

挠痒和笑

A 一只胳膊上伸出的手指正在接近你的身体；于是你的身体立即弯曲，头贴着肩膀希望不被胳肢；但不可避免的事情发生还是发生了：你被人挠痒痒，随后便异常兴奋地嗤笑、窃笑，进而无法控制的大笑起来。当被人挠痒痒的时候，我们为什么会笑？

B 挠痒源于皮肤表面掠过的轻微感觉。这种轻微的感觉有时可令人发痒；不过，大多时候会让人咯咯地发笑。如果一根羽毛轻轻拂过皮肤的表面，它也会让人发痒并咯咯地笑。大笑则是由某人或某物重复对人特定的身体部位挠痒。脚，脚趾，两侧，腋下，颈部，对这些部位挠痒会让人哈哈大笑。来自 Karolinksk 学会的 Yngve Zotterman 发现，挠痒的感觉涉及神经纤维信号。这些神经纤维与疼痛和触觉相关。同时，Zotterman 还发现，挠痒的感觉不仅与神经纤维相关，还与触觉相关，因为丧失疼痛感的人被挠痒依然会发笑。但说真的，我们为何而笑？我们为什么不能自己给自己挠痒？笑和幽默是由大脑哪个部位控制的？我们为什么会说一些人没有幽默感？

C 研究表明，笑不仅仅是一个人的声音和动作，它需要身体许多肌肉协调完成。笑可以增加血压和心率，改变呼吸速率，降低某些神经系统的化学物质的含量（儿茶酚胺类物质，荷尔蒙），有助于提高免疫系统。笑能改善健康吗？笑可能是一种很好的放松方式，因为笑后能缓解肌肉紧张。人体试验表明，幽默的视频和录音带可以减轻疼痛感，避免消极的应激反应，提升大脑对抗感染的生物战斗力。

D 研究人员相信，我们处理幽默和笑声的信息的过程是通过复杂的大脑活动，其中主要涉及三个大脑部件。在一个新的研究中，研究人员使用成像设备记录下了健康的志愿者在看一个令人捧腹大笑的笑话、浏览《纽约客》杂志和《在远方》里的漫画以及听笑声的数字录音时的大脑活动。初步结果表明，幽默的处理途径包括：前额叶区，这有助于认知处理；辅助运动区，这有助于机体运动；伏隔核，这与快乐相关。研究证实了这一观点：幽默与前额叶区域有关。当受试者听笑话时，大脑进行扫描。只有当他们认为一个笑话很有趣时，前额叶区才会被激活。在一项健康个体与额叶受损个体的比较研究中，额叶受损的受试者更倾向于选择错误妙语笑话，而对于幽默漫画或笑话则较少发笑。

E 尽管我们可能知道更多关于大脑的哪些部分控制幽默，但仍然很难解释为什么给自己挠痒时不会发笑。在《人类与动物的情感表达》中，达尔文推测，笑和挠痒之间存在一种联系，这种联系因快乐而存在。因为我们不能胳肢自

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己而发笑，达尔文猜想一定是他人突然接触你的敏感部位而引起笑声。一些科学家相信，挠痒而发笑是一个内置的反射，这种反射连婴儿也有。如果我们像朋友一样，胳肢自己相同的部位，我们不会像之前那样开怀大笑。发送到我们的脑和脊髓的信息应该是完全一样的。显然，要使挠痒令我们发笑，大脑需要紧张和惊喜。而当我们给自己挠痒时，我们确切的知道将要发生什么，既不紧张，也无惊喜。大脑如何利用紧张和惊喜的信息依旧是个谜，但有一些证据表明，这可能涉及小脑的参与。因为大脑的一部分告诉另一部分："是你自己而已。别激动"。调查表明，在自挠痒痒的过程中，小脑告诉一个被称为躯体感觉皮层的区域，它所期待的是什么样的感觉，并抑制发痒的感觉。看起来令人扫兴的过程是存在于小脑。Christenfeld 和 Harris 对挠痒和发笑有进一步的探索。在"挠痒发笑之谜"和"机器是否能挠痒"中他们解释到，无论是人或是机器挠痒，人们都会一样发笑。参与者不知道是人或物给他们挠痒。然而，却有同样的笑声回应。这是表明胳肢反应是一种反射，就像达尔文之前推测的一样，这种反射在于出其不意。

F 大脑任一部分的损伤都可能会影响一个人对幽默的整体处理能力。心理学教授 Peter Derks 与一群科学家在汉普顿的美国国家航空航天局-兰利进行他的研究。他们使用精密的脑电图（EEG）给 10 个人测试在幽默刺激下的大脑活动。大脑能够多迅速的处理大多数的幽默及其所附带的抽象意义的不协调性，决定了我们是否发笑。然而，不同的人因不同的笑话而发笑。这其中有诸多因素，包括人格、智力、精神状态或是心情方面的差异。但 Derks 表明，大多数人都会意识到那些本是幽默的情形。在一系列的实验中，他注意到几个大脑受损的病人康复后不能区分东西是否有趣。

G 罗切斯特大学医学院的博士 Shibata 说，当我们听到一个笑话时，我们的神经元就会被胳肢。大脑的"幽默感"位于右额叶，即右眼正上方，它对识别一个笑话的能力至关重要。Shibata 博士用核磁共振扫描来测量病人的大脑活动，试图找出人们在妙语笑话、其他笑话和搞笑漫画以及搞笑漫画中不幽默的部分，大脑哪部分特别活跃？笑话是对额叶"挠痒"。扫描也显示活动在伏隔核，这可能与我们听到一个笑话后或沉浸在幽默中的欢笑感有关。虽然他的研究是关于幽默，但结果却有助于了解抑郁的原因和解决办法。对于抑郁症的患者来说，部分大脑在幽默期间处于活动状态是不正常的。最终的脑部扫描可能会用于评估其他情绪障碍与抑郁症患者。研究也可以解释为什么一些中风患者失去了他们的幽默感，或是性情大变。大脑的相同部分也与社交和情感判断以及规划相关联。

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SECTION 3

大航海家：约翰 富兰克林

A 约翰 富兰克林（1786–1847）是维多利亚时代最重要的航海家。他是以见习军官的身份在14岁加入海军的，并且参加了哥本哈根 特拉法家战役（航海前的职业）。当和法国的和平被打破后，他开始关注北冰洋探险，特别是解决西北航道的谜题，如果它真的存在的话，那么这将是一条神秘的清水航道，连接美洲大陆北部海岸以上的大西洋和太平洋水域。富兰克林第一次带领的探索北极的远航是一个艰辛的旅程，从 Hudson 湾到所谓的 Coppermine 河东部的极洋。在 1819 年和 1822 年之间，富兰克林和他强大的船队步行 5，550 英里。他们的远征是一场胜利的调查——他们画出了几百英里以前未知的海岸线。

B 之后富兰克林开始了旅行作家和探险家的生涯（他最典型的标志是“曾经吃过自己靴子的人”），开始了第二长的北极探险之旅，并在在备受争议的情况下，管理 Van Diemen Land。之后，在 1845 年 5 月，富兰克林带着两支船队再次出发——“幽冥号”和“惊恐号”——共有 129 人加入航行，而富兰克林正是在这次航行中丧生。在 7 月，两个捕鲸人看到了护航队进入 Lancaster Sound. 在接下来的 14 年便杳无音讯。船是沉了还是被冰冻住了？船员已经死了吗？还是在等待救援？或者是他们已经穿过重重冰层的阻碍成功地到达了传奇的极海？

C 在富兰克林个人的通信和他出版的回忆录中记载道，他曾经偶遇一个致力于战争和探险人，他常常自省和自我分析。他的爽快使其成为一个小说家写作中可塑造的写作对象，Sten Nadolny 充分利用了这一点，最重要的是，他给富兰克林赋予了一个典型的性格特征：“缓慢”或是“平静”，而这一点是没有历史依据的。

D 缓慢的性格不仅影响了富兰克林的行为，也影响他的眼光，想法和演讲。在 Sten Nadolny 为富兰克林写的传记《The Discovery of Slowness》中，它的开篇场景描述了富兰克林还是一个小男孩的时候，在玩抓人游戏的时候总是玩不好，因为他的反应太慢了。尽管总是被小伙伴们欺负，但是富兰克林下定决心不学“小伙伴的做事方法”。对于 Sten Nadolny 来说，富兰克林致命的对于北冰洋的幻想主要是来自他想要找到能适应自己特别缓慢的性格的环境的渴望。

E Sten Nadolny 将富兰克林描述成一个幻想找到“没有时间限制的水域”的人，而这只有在遥远的北极才存在，并且在北极的话，没有人会发现他做事很缓慢，因为冰就是缓慢移动的。想要对冰冻之地进行探险的人需要相应的耐心。一般能在高纬度和高经度的探险成功的探险家通常都不是动作很快的人。他们都倾向于沉着，有惊人的忍受无聊的能力，还有被 Scots 称为天生的“忍耐”的

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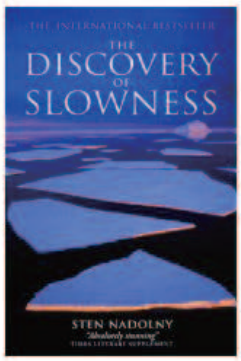
能力，那种在遭遇困难时不抱怨的忍耐力。(*iyuce.com copyright reserved*)

F 这些都是历史记载中富兰克林所充分具备的(慢的)素质，所以 Sten Nadolny 在传记中集中记述并且将其夸张并不是毫无道理的。甚至作为一个成人，他思维的缓慢意味着他是不能流利地说话的，所以他的回忆录中写道“整个舰队那么多的话和缓慢的反应”，说话软弱无力，很难被听懂。在海军中，他先思考后行动的方法一开始引起了其它水手的嘲笑。但是富兰克林坚持按照自己的方式做事，并且逐渐赢得了周围人的尊重。当一位海军准将告诉他让他尽快完成一篇交战报告书时，他回答说：“先生，当我要说什么事情的时候，我是按照自己的节奏”。一位中尉却对他的这种特质赞许有加：“正因为富兰克林做事是如此之慢，所以他从来都不会失去他自己(掌控的)节奏。”

G 自从为富兰克林写的传记《The Discovery of Slowness》第一次于 1983 年在德国出版，就已经售出超过一百万本，并且被翻译成 15 种语言。它被誉为德国文学史上 20 本“当代经典文学作品”之一，并且它已经被欧洲出版集团和机构采纳为手册和宣言，代表了新教教会，管理科学，汽车政策和和平主义等等这些出现多样化和巨大变化的原因。



H 各种采纳(喜爱)这篇小说的团体都有一个共性：不喜欢后现代主义的“提倡高速度的文化”。Nodolny 笔下的富兰克林对他们来说很有吸引力是因为富兰克林完全不会“强迫自己始终忙碌”，并且他并不认同“如果一个人能在做同样的事情时速度更快，那么他就会更好”这样的看法。若干德国的教会在讨论会中讨论富兰克林，将他树为平静，敬度和自信的榜样 —— 一个核心思想框架（“缓慢之旅”）在这本小说的激发下达成了。Nadolny 成为 RIO 的客座发言人，这是一个总部在 Lucerne 的组织，旨在协调环境可持续发展和管理原则。这本小说也卷入了德国公路上汽车限速的辩论中。如果今天你在德国的告诉公路上行驶，你会看到巨大的路旁标志显示“安静”或是“从容不迫”，这些标语是专门在演绎小说中的标题。

I 美国的一个管理杂志将《The Discovery of Slowness》描述为“对于历史小说的鉴赏家和关心领导能力，交流以及制度考量的人来说都很重要的作品”。很容易看出为什么管理层的人对这本书很青睐，这本小说充满了对于时间效率，一丝不苟以及利润的讨论：“作为一个规则，时间方面总是有三个相关点——正确的点，丢失的点和不成熟的点，‘太迟意味着什么？ 他们等待的时间还不够长，这就是它真正的含义。’”

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SECTION 1

格林童话

1812 年，格林兄弟雅各布和成氫把他们的故事集命名为《儿童与家童话集》，并于德国首次出版，之后又再版了六次。这本书的目录读起就像一张列满童话明星的重磅名单：灰姑娘、睡美人、白雪公主、小红帽、莴苣公主、侏儒怪、汉泽尔和格蕾泰尔、青蛙王子。格林童话集共收录了 210 篇故事，其中大部分源于口述传堪称一部涵盖了童话故事、动物寓言:乡间笑剧和宗教寓言的选集，直到今天仍无其他作品可与之相媲美。

这部作品的经久不衰本会让名见经传的格林兄弟也感到惊讶。在他们生前，童话集在德国销量平平.起初一年仅能售出几百本。早期版本至并不以儿童为目标主体。兄弟俩起初拒绝考虑插图，而学术脚注几乎占据了与童话故事相当的版面。雅各布和威廉将自己视为爱国主义民俗学家，而不是儿童作家。他们开始着手此项工作时，德国已经被法国占领，当时的统治者拿破仑有意打压本土文化。作为年轻同时又是工作狂的学者，单身的格林兄弟合住在一间狭窄的公寓里，进行童话故事集的创作工作，并一心想要实现挽救德国危亡的口述传统这一目标。

在 19 世纪很长一段时间里，老师、家长和宗教人物都在谴责格林童话的内容原始、粗俗，美国尤甚。忿忿的家长反对故事中对坏人的残酷惩罚。在最早版本的《白雪公主》中， 邪恶的后妈被迫穿着发烫的红色铁鞋跳舞，直到倒地身亡。甚至直至今天， 有些家长仍然想保护孩子，不让孩子接触格林童话，因为它的暴力名声。

尽管人们对《儿童与家庭童话集》 的接受程度有时不稳定，但它逐渐在公众中扎下了根。格林兄弟没有预见到，他们作品的问世与欧洲儿童文学的繁荣不谋而合。英国出版商率先出 版了一批高质量的图画书，例如《杰克与魔豆》以及其他赏心悦目的童话集，这些都是为了满足刚识字的读者选取具有美德素材的育儿书籍的要求。格林兄弟注意到这些新的受众之 后，开始对他们的故事进行提炼和润色，而这些故事原本是几个世纪以前朴实的农民的产物。经过格林兄弟之手，残酷的母亲变成令人厌恶的后妈，未婚恋人变得纯洁，乱伦父亲则被重 新设定为魔鬼。

在 20 世纪，格林童话占据了儿童卧室的书架。在童话故事中，梦想变成现实：英俊的少年和美丽的少女，借助魔幻的力量，战胜了巨人、女巫和野兽。他们以智慧战胜了恶毒、自私的成年人。少年和少女顺理成章地坠入爱河，从此幸福地生活在一起。而家长之所以一直读这些故事，是因为认同贯穿其中的告诫性的寓意：遵守诺，不要和陌生人说话，努力学习，遵从父母。按照格林兄弟的想法，童话故事就是一本‘行为举止手册’。

总共约 40 人给格林兄弟提供过故事。很多会讲故事的人还到格林兄弟在卡塞尔

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的住处拜访。兄弟二人格外欢迎德洛特亚•维曼的到来，她是一个寡妇，会步行到镇上卖些自家院子产的农产品。德洛特亚曾是酒店老板的女儿，从小听着去往法兰克福的旅人的故事长大。她的珍藏之一就是“Aschenputtel”（德语 即灰姑娘）——灰姑娘。玛丽•哈森福路克是格林兄弟的妹妹夏洛特的朋友，年方二十，在家境优越的法语家庭长大。玛丽的精彩故事融入了来自口述传统和佩罗 1697 年影响甚广的《鹅妈妈童谣集》中的主题思想。《鹅妈妈童谣集》中包含了小红帽》《白雪公主》《睡美人》等更加精细的版本。其中很多故事都是从早期意大利童话中改编而来。

既然很多格林童话的原作遍及欧洲乃至中东和东方，那么人们不禁会提出一个问题：格林童话到底有多少是属于德国的？学者海因茨•霍莱克的回答是，许多。对弱者的同情、质朴的单纯、创造性的活力，这些都是日耳曼民族的特征。中世纪时期的德国生活方式粗放，当时许多传说融入到口述传统里，使叙事更加丰富多彩。在整个欧洲，儿童常常被忽身和遗忘，就像故事中的汉泽尔和格蕾泰尔一样。现实中，有罪的女巫被火刑烧死，与《六只天鹅》中恶婆婆的结局一样。霍莱克指出，“故事的残酷性并不是出于格林兄弟的幻想，它反映了古代法律和制度体系。”

格林兄弟的改编违背了 19 世纪德国中产阶级保守的基督教徒的特定价值观。但这并没有阻挡格林童话在几乎所有的文化和国家广受欢迎。是什么造就了如此大范围：长时期的欢迎度？伯恩哈德•劳尔认为这要归功于格林兄弟写作的“普适风格”。“书中没有对国度、服装、森林或城堡进行具体描述，这使得故事不受限于时间和空间，明尼苏达大学的杰克•西普斯：“人们能够表达‘自身乌托邦式的愿望’。”杰克在 1987 年完成了格林童话全集的翻译，他的译本抓住了原著的淳朴活力。“格林童话展示了为幸福所做的努力——这种幸福我们不得而知却能感受得到。我们可以想象自己化身故事中的主人公，变成我们自己命运的主人。”

精神分析学家认为，童话故事是对无意识的一种锻炼。布鲁诺•贝托汉提出了著名的“格林童话治疗价值” 一说，他将格林童话称为“巨大的安慰”。当孩子们面对女巫、无情的后母和饥饿的恶狼所象征的恐惧和忧虑 时，发觉自己可以战胜焦虑。贝托汉的理论一直是人们争论的话题。但是大多数年幼的读者对锻炼他们的无意识并不感兴趣。格林童话实际上从很 多角度使人们感到愉悦。故事似乎映 照出了我们阅读时带入的任何情绪或兴趣。这种对故事解读的灵活性使它 适用于任何时代以及任何文化。

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雅思阅读真题 Version 37308

SECTION 2

新西兰民工公司

A 农民贸易公司的历史： 1909 年，罗伯特·莱德劳建立邮购公司莱德劳利兹堡街，奥克兰。然后，分行扩张：购买格林和科尔布鲁克连锁店;之后的省级专卖店遵循之前的方法在奥克兰和怀卡托开店。开张了第一家具和行李箱工厂。 1920 年，公司现拥有 29 家分行; 购买了旺阿雷的商店。面对霍布森街，直销给公众。公司建立了伦敦和纽约采购办事处。在获得海港局的许可下，大型农贸电标志在温德姆街临街竖立。

B 在 1935 年，如果商品已经改变，目录的语言并不会因此改变。罗伯特·莱德劳，建立了百年老企业的苏格兰移民，他可能已经在脚本一个现代的电视广告，他告诉他的最早的客户：满意，或者退给你钱。“这是第一家在新西兰提出退款保证的公司，”伊恩·亨特商业史学家说。 “而他的使命宣言是潜在的，只怕世界上再也找不到第二个。 ”莱德劳的既定目标是在新西兰简单打造最伟大的企业，简化每一笔交易，以消除所有的延迟，只要消费者肯买商品，他们什么都卖。

C 这一年，公司开始经营邮购业务，现拥有员工 3500 员工，店铺从 58 家跨越成为 100 家。下周将要公布，公司成立的百年将会出一本书来庆祝并发布大区的募集资金项目。正在写这部百年历史的亨特说： “每周去一次农民贸易公司是新西兰生活方式的一部分” 。 （雅思试卷由 www.iyuce.com ，版权提供）到 1960 年，每 10 个人中有一个在这家公司开设帐户。在这里，十几岁的女孩为自己买了第一件文胸，新婚夫妇在这里购买了他们的第一套餐具，这是第一笔工资被用来还清租购家具的地方，这是每年圣诞节圣诞老人游行的地方。

D 加里·布卢门撒尔的母亲逝过，他也是。这里对罗托鲁瓦居民来说是最美好的记忆？“我们是在奥克兰度假...我决定，在农民建筑物的瞭望塔顶部将是适合我为我的未婚妻戴上戒指的独特地方。 ”这对爱情鸟，不得不等待，经历“一个恼人的青春”。离开塔后他们才可以享受他们的订婚亲吻，在 6 月庆祝他们的结婚 50 周年纪念日。

E 亨特说，农民贸易公司，永远有一颗心。这一点体现在 1993 的《南方与北方》杂志与前董事会主席罗顿· 不思菲尔德的采访中：“有一天，我在霍布森街店看见一个女人带着两个孩子，他们干净，打扮整齐，但你可以发现他们并不有钱。那个星期我们有一个活动，一种特别大的巧克力只卖 1 先令。我听见妇人说她的男孩， '不，你的钱也不会买那个。”他没有穿鞋。 （雅思试卷由 www.iyuce.com ，版权提供的）所以我走到男孩说， '小孩，你有一分钱吗？ ”他递给我，那是热的，那枚硬币被他握在手里好几个小时。我拿那一分钱，给了他巧克力。”

F 农民贸易公司曾经是上流社会茶室的地方，儿童游乐场和一个周年庆来庆祝赫克托的鹦鹉的生日（实体店吉祥物已经去世，享年 131 岁，在上世纪 70 年代他的东西仍然在该

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公司的总机构占据骄傲的位置）。你可以从农民贸易公司手中购买的房子。他的鞍座工厂连部队装置都能生产，其豪华的直立式钢琴提供的“价值的顶点”，这些是根据早期罗伯特·莱德劳自己完成的手工目录绘制。如今在农民贸易公司里走过，你感受明亮的灯光和大品牌的冲击。其奥尔巴尼分支设有 16 个国际化妆品公司。它从约 500 家供应商购买商品，约 30 %的人是在本地商户。

G “八，十年前，”现任首席执行官罗德·麦克德莫特说，“很多品牌不和我们合作。这些商铺很难经营。我们是第一个价格的焦点，我们不是时尚的聚集点。”删去那些乐观的怀旧色彩，农民贸易公司其实很简单，一个企业，在困难时期做生意。与明星主持人坎迪· 莱恩推出一个服装品牌？ “我们做过一个实验，而我们认为这是非常可爱的，但实际并不是我们想的那样。重要的是客户需要什么，”麦克德莫特说。

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H 他承认零售商在遭受经济衰退：“我们正在庆祝百年，因为我们有能力，因为我们需要”农民贸易公司几乎没有克服一个经济危机。到了 20 世纪 80 年代中期，它在全国各地都有商店。它已经收购许多南岛的考尔德· 麦基的连锁商铺和买断 Haywrights。然后，销售额超过 3.75 亿美元之后，它就被蔡斯公司收购了。林肯· 莱德劳现年 88 岁，是公司的创始人的儿子，他还记得股市崩溃后的黑暗的日子和一个个争相追着崩溃。“我认为，一旦，农民贸易公司就像一个大家庭，所有的工作人员感觉他们建筑的东西最终使他们自己获得效益并给新西兰带来好处……然后业务被划分，因此这样的家庭情况是有消除，但还没有痊愈。” (iyuce@正版配权限账号可登录“在线考题预测系统”提供答案解析资源支持) 动荡的那几年，商店被控制，首先是一个澳大利亚银行的财团之后是德克，一个是毛利人发展公司，另一个是超市联合有限公司。早在 2003 年，它回到“家庭”的所有权，有詹姆斯·帕斯科集团购买。拥有者是大卫和安妮·诺曼，后者是詹姆斯·帕斯科的曾孙女，他的第一个商业盈利是珠宝。

I “纯粹的品牌的力量，”麦克德莫特说，“农民贸易公司经过这一劫，现在我们这个品牌已经变得和过去一样优秀。“农民贸易公司是这样的一个愿意在第二次世界大战期间，通过海外服务给每一个弱势群体的员工增加了工资的公司。罗伯特· 莱德劳一个虔诚的基督徒，他的信仰始于 1902 年在但丁尼的福音传道服务，他用这些话作为他原始使命的总结语，“所有的事物都朝向这个，总是朝向这个，赢的人获得成功”。 下周，58 全新西兰的农民贸易商店将宣布向当地慈善机构筹集资金以庆祝公司的百年庆典。任何事物从导盲犬到老人安养院再到志愿消防队都将受益。这个团体所捐出的每一美元都将由公司来匹配。“这就像一个偶像的重生，”麦克德莫特说。

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雅思阅读真题 Version 37409

SECTION 2

乐观与健康

心态即是所有。你如何开始这一年将为 2009 年设定模板，两个科学证实的性格特征抓住关键：乐观和韧性（如果前景让你感到悲观懦弱，好消息是你可以显着提高这两种素质）。

A 面临 12 个月的经济骤然跌落以及人类痛苦激增，依旧能保持乐观的态度人似乎是极端盲目乐观的人。但是此刻我们遇到乐观主义悖论。布莱斯-皮特，是伦敦帝国学院，老年精神病学的一名荣誉退休教授，他告诉我：乐观主义者是不现实的。抑郁的人能看清事物的本质，但这从进化的角度来看是一个缺点。乐观是进化中的一部分，承载着几千年的挫折。

B 人们常说，乐观与长寿相关，乐观主义者有很多值得高兴的事情。换句话说，如果你能说服自己，事情会变得更好，事情发生的可能性将会提高，因为你一直坚持这个游戏。在这一点上，乐观主义“是自我认识挫折的一种惯常的方式，”心理学教授和《活出最乐观的自己》（Learned Optimism）的作者 Martin Seligman 说道。研究表明，在艰难的时刻，乐观者比悲观者做的更好——在工作上，他们表现得更好，能更好地应对压力，抑郁期更少和实现更多的个人目标。

C 研究还表明，信仰能够帮助解决资金紧缺。Chad Wallens，是一位社会预测者，在亨利中心研究英国中产阶级者的收入信念，他发现那些自觉富有的人，和那些自觉得贫穷的，实际上他们持有金钱量相同。然而他们的态度和行为方式却截然不同。”

D 乐观主义者有其他值得高兴的事—通常，他们精力更充沛。例如，耶鲁大学的心理学家 Becca Levy 博士，从一项 660 个志愿者的的研究中，发现积极思考能平均增加 7 年的寿命。其他的美国研究声称已发现这背后的物理机制。哈佛医学院一项 670 人的研究中发现，乐观主义者有更好的肺功能。前沿作者，Rosalind Wright 博士，认为态度在某种程度上能增强免疫系统。她说道，“对心脏病人的初步研究表明，通过改变一个人的态度，你就可以改善自己的死亡风险”。

E 很少有研究试图确定乐观主义者在世界上的比例。但美国杂志 Adweek 一份 1995 年全国范围内的调查发现，约有半数的人口都把自己视为乐观主义者，女性看到乐观一面的比例比男性略高一些（53%比 48%）。

F 虽然有些乐观主义者也许对未来的积极信念是正确的，其他的人也许是空想

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的—美国心理协会表明，他们的乐观寄托在不该寄托的对象上。研究表示，有些吸烟者呈现出不切实际的乐观，他们轻视了患疾病的相对机会。重要的问题是这样盲目的乐观是否与冒险的态度和行为有关。 我们通过调查提出了这个问题，如果人们发觉患肺癌的风险， 超过客观的风险，这预示着关于吸烟的神话和信念被接受。等级制度的退化表示，盲目乐观的那些人很可能觉得，仅仅抽烟几年，不会有患肺癌的风险，而认为肺癌是有基因决定的。

G 当然，这并不能保证乐观能免受危机的最坏影响，但最好的策略仍然是保持微笑，感谢你的幸运星。因为（每一个好的体育教练知道）逆境塑造性格—只要你锻炼你的韧性技能。企业家和商界领袖之间的研究表明，成功的道路往往是充满了失败：记录了一系列的裁员，破产和泡沫效应。但他们不像婴儿般蜷缩成球，躲在咖啡桌下面，他们迅速恢复精力，从失败中学习和大胆走向下一个机会。

H 美国心理协会定义的韧性是适应逆境、挫折或悲剧的一种能力。一个有韧性的人可能经历的困难和不确定性，但他或她能顽强地恢复原状。

I 乐观是建立韧性所需的一个核心特质，耶鲁大学的研究人员在临床心理学年度审查中说道。他们补充道，有韧性的人学会保持自己的幽默感，当计划需要作出大的调整时，这有助于保持灵活的态度。研究补充说明用平常心去接受你命运，这种能力也起着重要的作用。

J 社会心理学 Steven Stack 在社会心理学杂志中提到，获得韧性的最好的方法是经历一个艰苦的童年。例如，他表明矮个的男人较高个的男人自杀倾向更低，因为矮个有心理防御能力处理来自身高的缺陷的欺凌和嘲笑。相比之下，那些喜欢逆境自由的年轻人之后会因挫折而退出，因为他们从未接触过暴行。

K 学会克服恐惧。如果在一个快乐的童年的你有生理缺陷，积极乐观可以使你变得更有韧性。研究表明，富有韧性的人能承担更大的风险；他们不在意失败并学会不畏惧失败。尽管是厚脸皮，有韧性的类型也比普通人更开放。在回击中反弹是这过程中的一部分。这是乐观的冒险——充满自信，人们会喜欢你。简单微笑和温暖有助于这个过程。这是自私的无私路径，如果没有获得其他的东西，它将印证了一句古老的谚语：困难塑造了最好的你。

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雅思阅读真题 Version 37410

SECTION 1

复印机发明

A 起初，没有人认可 Chester Carlson 的奇怪想法。但是众多实践证明：他的发明在印刷界成为 Gutenberg 之后最热门事物。

B 复印是文明传播的引擎：文化是行为复制的产物。人类发明的最古老的复制方式是语言，利用它，别人的想法变成了自己的想法。远在 5000 年以前苏美尔人语言演变成为某些印刻在泥板上的形式化的符号（第一题），由此大大扩展了语言所创立的人类的社交网络。文字把人类从近距离交流的束缚中解放出来。文字让思想成为永恒，让文明得以传播和发展。

C 而 Johann Gutenberg 在 15 世纪中叶发明了活版印刷术，人类找到了不用抄写就能复制一整本书的方法。但 Gutenberg 并不能把一份文件放进自己的机器当中，马上就得到一份摹写的副本。（第二题）世界上第一个真正的能够复印的机器诞生于 1780 年，发明者是已经家喻户晓的现代蒸汽机之父 James Watt。（第三题）如今很少有人知道当时复印机的真实面貌，但我们也许仍然可以在古董商店一窥其貌，似乎把它称为“印书机”更为恰当。使用者把刚刚用特殊墨水写的文件放到潮湿的复写纸上，然后挤压，让墨水渗透进复写纸中。这种复写纸是半透明的，整个复印过程完毕后可以把复写纸反过来，从另一面看被复写下来的文字。高成本导致这种复印机无法普及。（第四题）

D 在早期的复印设备中，还有 1950 年出现的热敏复印机。它的工作原理是用红外线透过原始文件，光线投射在一张表面涂有感光化学物质的纸上显示出字迹。在此之后还出现了一系列类似的具有复制文件功能的机器，它们都受到了全世界秘书们的热烈欢迎。但它们本身都有功能性的缺陷，那就是复制文件时必须使用昂贵的经过复杂化学处理的特殊纸张。经它们复制出的文件不甚清晰，味道难闻，持久性差，而且纸张会慢慢卷起来。但到了 19 世纪晚期，它被另外两项发明取代了。那就是打字机和复写纸。综上所述，这种复印机在将近一个半世纪的时间里都是办公室的必备设备。（第五题）

E 今天，这些办公器材早已停产，被一家照相器材公司的发明所代替，这家公司后来被一家模糊图片供给公司所改进。（第六题）1906 年，这个模糊图片供给公司创立之初时，取名为 Haloid 公司，而现在，它以 Xerox 公司的名字为人们所熟悉。1959 年，该公司生产出 Haloid Xerox 914 型复印机，与同时期的竞争对手不同，这种复印机可以长时间地复制出清晰的文件——而且是在普通的纸上上，这是一次伟大的技术革新。

F 更让人无法想象的是，静电复印技术竟然是一个人的构思——Chester Carlson，一位害羞、说话和声细语的律师。他出生于一般人难以想象的贫

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困家庭，他半工半读完成了他从专科到加州理工学院的学业。Chester Carlson 1906 年出生于西雅图。他的父母---- Olof Adolph Carlson 和 Ellen Josephine Hawkins 是在明尼苏达州 G 城的一个社区农场长大的。那是一个小小的瑞士农场，在 M 的西部大约 75 英里的地方。1937 年，Carlson 独自完成了静电式复印机的设计。和其他竞争对手相比，在 20 世纪里 Carlson 并不是一个普通的发明家。（第七题）他怀揣图纸到美国 20 多家大公司寻求合作生产（第八题），这些公司包括 IBM、通用电器、柯达公司和美国无线电公司，但没有一家愿意生产他的产品，（第九题）这些老牌办公设备生产商就这样错过了复印机这个被美国《财富》杂志评价为“美国市场上最成功的产品”。

G Carlson 的发明简直就是一个商业上的创举。（第十题）几乎一夜之间，人们就以前所未有的速度开始进行复印文件，并且这个速度还在不断提高。事实上，如今大部分的美国办公室职员不是运用静电复印法来复印文件，就是用镭射复印机，它们用的是同样的原理（于 1970 年被一位 Xerox 公司的研究员所发明）。今年全球将会有超过 0.3 亿的文件是由静电复印机和镭射复印机复印出来的——大约相当于地球上的每个人复印 500 份文件。

H 静电复印技术让卡尔松成为亿万富翁。（第十一题）（他的财富大概相当于从 1965 年开始，人类每复印一页文件，就要付给他 1/16 美分。）但他依然过着简朴的日子，他从来没有购买过第二套住房或者第二辆车，在欧洲旅游时，妻子因他购买三等廉价火车票而和他大吵了一架。偶然同他结识的人绝对不会想到他是个富翁。当他告诉一个认识的人他在 Xerox 公司上班，对方认为他是一个工厂的工人，然后问他是否加入了工会。他的第二任妻子说到：“他的财富对他来说就像是一个经常会遗忘的数字一样。”（第十二题）在生命的最后几年里，Carlson 致力于慈善事业。（第十三题）1968 年，Carlson 逝世。联合国秘书长亲自为他写下悼词。

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运动的心理现象

A 和诗人荷马创造了史诗英雄的同一时期，古希腊开始创造了男子 200 米赛跑的庆祝活动，获胜者可以得到一枚野生橄榄枝。古希腊人称这项庆典为奥运会。从古至今的传承，如今的奥林匹克的价值已经远远的超出了之前。的确，比赛竞技实现人类梦寐以求的身强体健的愿望。毫无疑问，比赛也令观赛者激动不已。2004 年雅典奥运会，半个世界 3.4 亿人通过电视观看了比赛。显然，观众总是会出现一种令人激动不已的体验，但这又是为什么呢？

B 1996 年，三位意大利神经科学家，Giacomo Rizzolatti，Leonardo Fogassi，和 Vittorio Gallese。研究测试了猴子的大脑前叶运动区。他们发现灵长类动物的大脑内部有一组细胞存储肢体运动的相关“信息”词汇，就好像（组织）活动有语法规则一样，这些神经网，构建我们每天使用肢体语言时的“句子”，并且它们已经被我们的大脑选择性的保留并完善；可以假想一下，高尔夫挥杆动作，对那些只在电视上观看美国名人赛的人来说，打高尔夫看上去似乎很容易。然而，（事实上）对于新手，哪怕是用球杆掷出一个平滑的弧形这样的技巧几乎是不可能的。这是因为大多数新手凭感觉在挥杆时，他们使用的是脑前运动区旁的大脑区域。但对于高手而言，完美平衡的一击就如同他们的第二天性。对他来说，运动活动已经被记忆下来，那些动作都被存储进他脑前运动区皮质的神经元之中。他击球有一种类似完美的自动驾驶的稳定性。

C 这些在运动前区皮层的神经元，除了解释为什么某些运动员似乎拥有几乎令人难以置信的技能水平，有一个更神奇的特点，这致使 Rizzolatti，Fogassi 和 Gallese 赋予了它们一个高级头衔”镜像神经元”。 他们指出，镜像神经元的主要功能特点是，特别哪怕当猴子看到另一个个体执行类似的行动时（例如，抓住一个物体或者拿着物体），它执行特定操作时神经元都会活跃起来。“而令人吃惊的是，人类有一个更精致的神经元镜像系统。这些大脑内部特殊细胞反应外面的世界：它们使我们能够将他人的行为主观化。不过，激活这些细胞需要科学家们所说的“目标导向运动. 如果我们一直盯着一张照片，一个跑步者举步欲迈的静态图像，我们的镜像神经元是完全不起作用的。他们仅在运动员运动的时候活跃起来：比如运动员跑步、移动或冲刺的时候。

D 这些电生理学的研究结果表明，当我们看一个高尔夫球手或跑步者竞技时，我们的前运动皮层镜像神经元就像是我们自己处在竞赛之中。1954 年，这一伴随着（观看比赛的）神经镜像现象首次被发现，当时有两个法国生理学家，Gastaut 和 Berf，发现人类的大脑振动伴随着两种截然不同的波长，alpha 和 mu. mu 系统与神经镜像相关。它在你身体处于静止的时候，它就活跃；每当我们在活动中，它就消失了。这就好比（观看）运动时 和 给电视机换台的时候。令人惊讶的事

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实是，当我们只是看别人进行活动的时候，mu 信号也是很平静的，这些都是受镜像神经元影响的结果。

E Rizzolatti Fogassi Gallese 称镜像神经元的概念为“直接匹配的假设”。他们相信，只有当我们人类观察到的动作视觉呈现与运动动作在运动时的表象相同时，我们才能理解体育明星的运动。” 根据这一理论，看一个奥林匹克运动员的比赛会导致观察者的运动系统产生共鸣。观察者的“运动知识”是用以解读我们所观察行为。” 但镜像神经元不仅仅是我们对运动观感态度的神经基础。实际上，看着一个杰出的高尔夫球手确实会使我们会成为更好的高尔夫球手；并且，看着一个厉害的短跑运动员让我们跑得更快。这种通过学习观察能力是一项至关重要的技能。就如婴儿在学习面部表情时而习得语言技能是一样的。那些最优秀的运动员能够在前运动皮层幻想出（那种可以）获得胜利动作，然后在生理上让那些动作得以真实化。

F 但我们中有多少人经常看体育是为了成为一个更好的运动员吗？相反，我们看看体育赛事是为了运动的感觉和人类的戏剧性场面。这种感觉同样来源于镜像神经元。他们除了让观众分享胜利的运动，也令我们在其中分享了胜利的感受。这是因为这种感觉是直接连接到杏仁区-这是大脑中主要与情绪相关的区域。在奥运会期间，整个国家的人的镜像神经元都会触电似的变得同步。他们（国家）的运动员只需在一两秒时间就能让观众感同身受。观看运动会让人们聚在一起。（尽管）我们中的大部分人决不能在 4 分钟内跑完 1 英里或者打出全垒的成绩；当我们一旦聚集在电视周围，我们的慰藉（快感）也随之而来，我们都在一瞬间感受到体育比赛中妙不可言的感觉。

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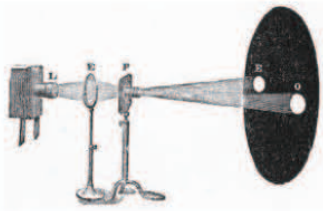
托马斯·哈里奥特 :发现折射



A 当光从一种介质进入另一个介质时，它一般发生弯曲或者折射。折射定律给我们一种预测光线弯曲的数量。折射有很多在光学和技术的应用。出于不同的目的使用镜头折射形成的影像不同，如放大镜。一个入射光从一个棱镜的从折射形成一个光谱的颜色。在形成海市蜃楼和其他光学错觉时，折射也发挥了重要作用。折射定律也称为斯内尔定律，是由于在 1621 年 Willobrord Snell 发现折射定律而命名。尽管斯内尔的正弦折射定律是现在本科生课程经常出现的内容，但寻求它过程跨越了许多个世纪，许多著名的科学家也曾经参与。也许其中最有趣的是，第一个正弦定律发现却是 16 世纪的英国科学家托马斯哈里奥特(1560 – 1621)的事迹： **他尽管发表过很多材料描述他的贡献，但也几乎已完全被其他物理学家忽略。**

B 和莎士比亚，伊丽莎白一世，开普勒、伽利略伽利略生活在同一时代的托马斯哈里奥特(1560 – 1621)是一位英国科学家和数学家。他的主要传记作家 J. W. Shirley 引述：在他的时代，他是“英国最深刻的数学家，富有想象力和有条不紊的实验科学家”。作为一个数学家，他促成了代数的发展，介绍了符号“>，，和“<”表意“大于”和“小于。”他还研究了导航和天文学。1607 年 9 月 17 日，哈里奥特观察彗星，后来证实是哈雷。 后来工人能够计算，彗星的轨道也得益他艰苦观察的工作。哈里奥特也是在英格兰第一个用望远镜观察天空的人。他在 1609 年绘制月亮的草图，然后 1611 年 4 月，制作了增大倍数 32 的镜头。1611 年 4 月 。1610 年 10 月 17 日和 1612 年 2 月 26 日，他观察了木星的卫星，这时的伽利略已经发现木星。而观察木星的卫星时，他有自己的发现：太阳黑子，1610 年 12 月 8 日和 1613 年 1 月 18 日间，他观测了 199 次太阳黑子活动。这些观测结果让他找出太阳的旋转周期。

C 哈里奥特也是一个英国探索北美早期探险家。他作为探险家英国大臣沃尔特·罗利爵士的一个朋友，1585 年，前往维作为一个科学观察员在吉尼亚州进行殖民探险。1585 年 6 月 30 日，他的船在弗吉尼亚罗阿诺克岛抛锚。在岸上，哈里奥特观察了当地的地形，植物和动物，绘制许多图纸和地图，并和本地人交流，研究英语称为冈的土著语言。哈里奥特制作了一个语音转录的录下原住民的语音，并开始学习语言，这使他可以在某种程度上与其他土著人交谈。哈里奥特写他的报告发表它作为罗利助手的简报 A Briefe and True Report of the

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New Found Land of Virginia。罗利给哈里奥特自己的在爱尔兰的房产，哈里奥特开始调查了罗利的爱尔兰控股。他还先于西班牙无敌舰队为罗利进行了弹道学研究和船舶设计。

D 哈里奥特一直与在欧洲大陆的特别是在英国的其他科学家和数学家定期通信 ，但是尤其是与约翰尼斯·开普勒。大约二十年前斯内尔的发现，约翰内斯·开普勒(1571 – 1630)也找寻折射定律，但他使用了托勒密的早期数据。不幸的是，托勒密的数据是错误的，所以 1604 年，开普勒发表了只是一个可以获得的近似数值。开普勒后来为了试图获得在折射更多的实验结果，同时开普勒听说哈里奥特已经进行了一些详细的实验，他和托马斯·哈里奥特从 1606 年到 1609 年以来保持通信。1606 年，哈里奥特给了开普勒一些以一个恒定的入射角对不同材料的折射数据的数据表格，但没有提供足够的非常有用的细节数据。当开普勒要求更多的信息时，哈里奥特不配合了。后来源于哈里奥特的不情愿表示沮丧，开普勒也最终放弃也通信。

E 除了和开普勒通信，没有证据表明哈里奥特曾经出版他折射研究的详细结果。他的个人笔记却揭示他明显领先于那些开普勒，斯内尔和笛卡尔等人进行广泛的研究。在 1590 年代哈里奥特进行了许多折射实验，从他的笔记看出，很明显，他至少早在 1602 年就已经发现了正弦律。 大约在 1606 年，他研究了棱镜弥散现象(这比牛顿早约 60 年)，还测量了液体放置在一个中空玻璃棱镜的不同折射率，还有水晶球体折射研究，在笛卡尔彩虹理论之前正确地理解折射。

F 作为他的折射研究，哈里奥特的在其他领域的发现算得上主要是未发表的一生，直到本世纪，哈里奥特只因为一本于 1588 年出版的关于在维吉尼亚州的旅行而著名。他逝世后的 1631 年还出版一本有关代数的书。但哈里奥特保留他的结果未发表的的原因还不清楚。哈里奥特写给开普勒信告知，他因健康不佳而不能提供更多信息，但也有可能是他害怕：当时的十七世纪英国宗教机构权威总是对于数学家和科学家的工作抱有怀疑。

G 太阳黑子被发现后，哈里奥特的科学方面工作减少了。他的产出下降的原因可能是他被发现罹患鼻癌。哈里奥特 1621 年 7 月 2 日在伦敦去世，但是他的故事并没有随着他的死亡结束。最近的研究揭示了他的广泛的兴趣和他真正原创性的发现。一些作家形容为他的“成千上万张数学和科学观察”似乎失传了。直到 1784 年，当人们发现住在亨利·珀西的乡村庄园的珀西的后代。 一位女士曾经把资料给了克萨维尔·弗朗茨扎克---丈夫的儿子的导师。扎克最终把论文交给了牛津大学出版社即将准备的出版，但出版工作从来没被做完。现在，学者已经开始研究这些资料，哈里奥特萌芽于 20 世纪下半叶的贡献逐渐得到承认。哈里奥特的折射的研究只是一个例子，他的工作和欧洲其他人独立开展的研究重叠。他在光学历史上的贡献值得合法的承认。

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1

Version 37101　　主题　竹子神奇的植物2

教师互动解析
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1	B	2	E	3	D
4	A	5	B	6	D
7	C	8	B	9	A
10	B	11	D	12	Soil erosion
13	paper				

2

Version 37102　　主题　可再生能源

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	FALSE	15	TRUE	16	NOTGIVEN
17	TRUE	18	FALSE	19	TRUE
20	FALSE	21	B	22	D
23	A	24	C	25	B
26	C				

3

Version 37103　　主题　新西兰变暖 2

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

27	D	28	B	29	A
30	C	31	D	32	A
33	D	34	A	35	F
36	YES	37	NOTGIVEN	38	NOTGIVEN
39	YES	40	NO		

4

Version 37106 主题 员工驱动力

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

27	C	28	A	29	D
30	B	31	C	32	A
33	E	34	F	35	NO
36	NOTGIVEN	37	NO	38	YES
39	NO	40	NOTGIVEN		

5

Version 37113 主题 业余自然者数据

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

27	B	28	C	29	H
30	G	31	E	32	D
33	A	34	Beekeeping (notes)	35	Life cycles(s)
36	droughts	37	C	38	D
39	A	40	D		

6

Version 37300 主题 挠痒和笑

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	G	2	C	3	F
4	E	5	D	6	B
7	G	8	A	9	C
10	F	11	D	12	imaging equipment
13	cognitive processing	14	wrong punch lines		

7

Version 37301 主题 航海家富兰克林

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

27	A	28	D	29	H
30	C	31	B	32	H
33	C	34	J	35	H
36	F	37	D	38	C
39	C	40	A		

8

Version 37302 主题 燃料电池

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

27	vii	28	iv	29	vi
30	v	31	viii	32	iii
33	combustion engine	34	silent	35	battery
36	portable computers	37	FALSE	38	NOTGIVEN
39	TRUE	40	TRUE		

9

Version 37303 主题 格林童话

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

27	NO	28	NOTGIVEN	29	YES
30	NOTGIVEN	31	YES	32	NO
33	A	34	C	35	D
36	D	37	A	38	H
39	E	40	B		

10

Version 37308 主题 新西兰农民公司

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	E	15	B	16	G
17	D	18	H	19	mail-order company
20	chain store	21	buying offices	22	celebration (sale)
23	big family	24	B	25	C
26	A				

11

Version 37409 主题 乐观和健康 2

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	7 years	15	670	16	lung function
17	immune system	18	heart patients	19	G
20	D	21	B	22	A
23	E	24	YES	25	NOTGIVEN
26	NO	27	YES		

12

Version 37410 主题 复印机发明

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	FALSE	2	NOTGIVEN	3	NOTGIVEN
4	TRUE	5	FALSE	6	FALSE
7	(normal)inventor	8	corporations	9	turned him down
10	commercial triumph	11	wealthy	12	possessions
13	charities				

13

教师互动解析
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Version 37502 主题 运动的心理现象

27	F	28	B	29	E
30	C	31	D	32	E
33	C	34	A	35	C
36	YES	37	NO	38	NO
39	NOTGIVEN	40	YES		

14

教师互动解析
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Version 37505 主题 折射的发现人

27	x	28	v	29	ix
30	iii	31	vii	32	magnification
33	a prism/prisms	34	land and language	35	Ship design
36	(the)rainbow refraction/refraction in rainbow	37	D	38	B
39	E	40	A		

15

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 37601 主题 古代计时器

1	YES	2	NO	3	NOTGIVEN
4	NO	5	B	6	**C**
7	**A**	8	**D**	9	**D**
10	B	11	C	12	A
13	D				

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Step2 进入系统

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