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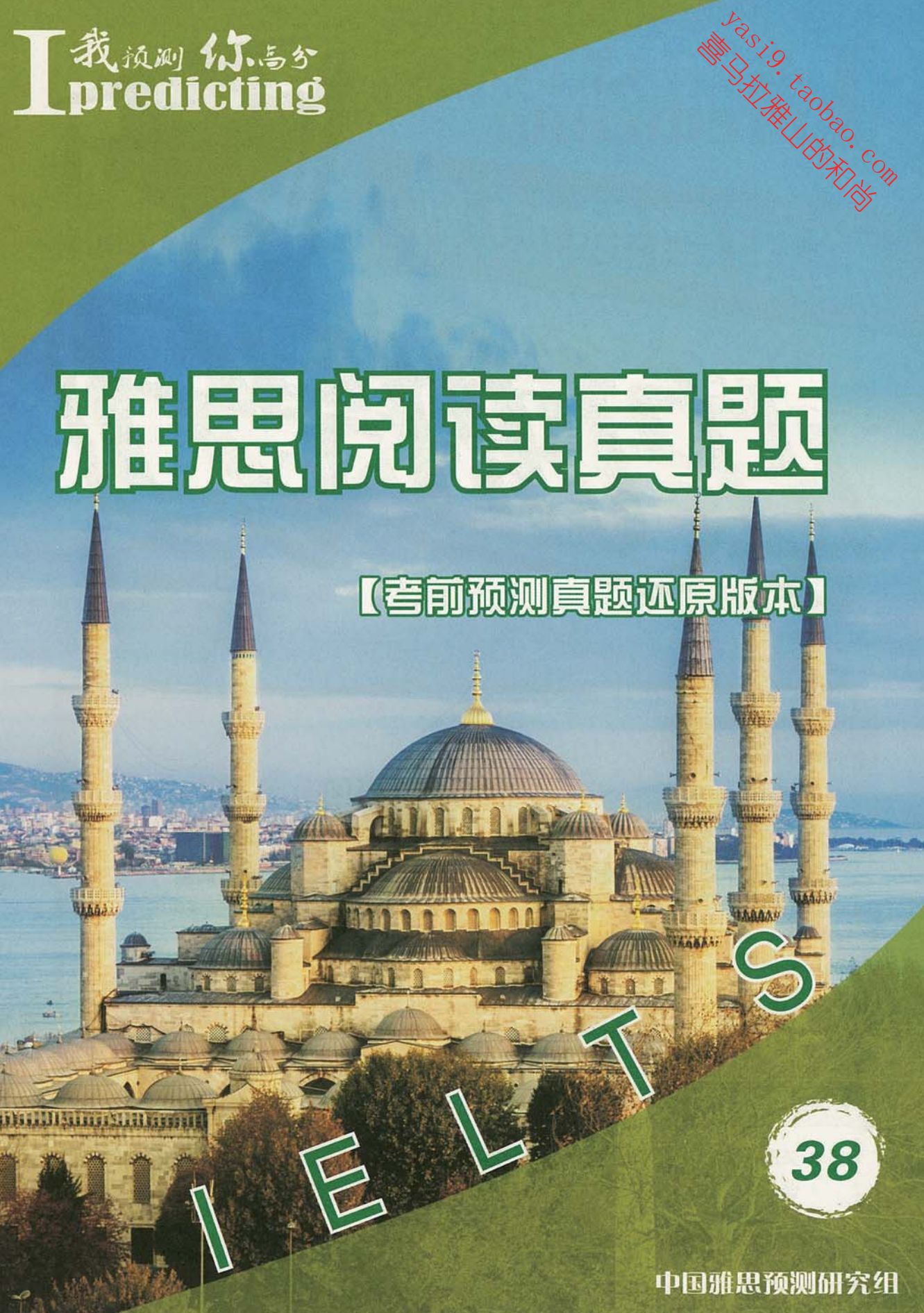

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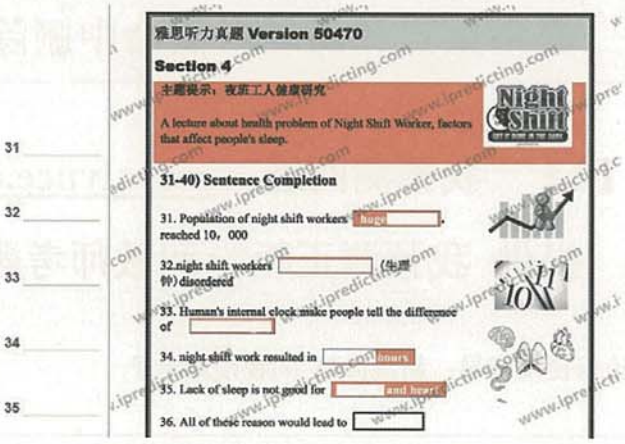
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Section 4

主题提示：夜班工人健康研究

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

31-40) Sentence Completion

31. Population of night shift workers reached 10，000

32.night shift workers (生理钟) disordered

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

34. night shift work resulted in hours

35. Lack of sleep is not good for and heart

36. All of these reason would lead to

31 _____

32 _____

33 _____

34 _____

35 _____

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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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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）

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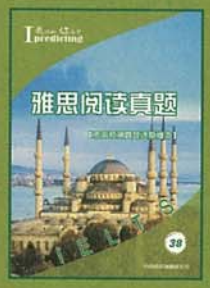

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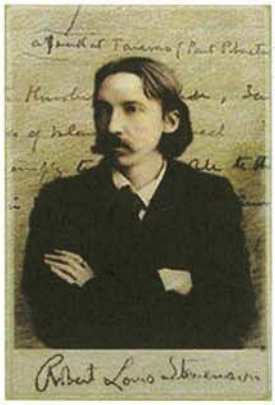
Robert Louis Stevenson

The writer of some of the best known stories in the English language, include Treasure Island and the strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

A It is more than 100 years since the death of the Scotland writer Robert Louis Stevenson on the South Pacific island of Samoa. And it seems that time has not been kind to Stevenson's memory. Immediately after his death, his family and friends set to work to fashion the legend of Robert Louis Stevenson, or R.I.S as he became known – one of the few writers familiar from his initials alone. Subsequent works of biography then turned him in to a writer of almost religious importance. One example was history critic Balfour, who in 1901 portrayed Stevenson's family as ministering angels to the dying genius during his final illness. Similarly, the biographer Crouch absurdly overstated Stevenson's significance by placing him in the same company as those most revered natures in English literature Shakespeare and Keats. The reaction to this nonsense was a number of highly critical assessments of Stevenson's legacy in the 1920s.



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B Normally, the critical pendulum can be relies on to swing back again, but there are several aspects of Stevenson's work that have, until recently acted against a more balanced appraisal. First is the allegation that Stevenson was a mere master of linguistic fireworks who lacked moral depth. Some critics accused him of being a literacy charlatan of juggling words very prettily to strike effects which overawed an ignorant public, and served to distract from the inadequacy of his ideas

C Then there has been a prejudice against the adventure story as the proper medium for deep moral seriousness, a prejudice which is still extremely influential today. It seems that we can accept that an adventure film can successfully express profound moral truths, but we reject the same idea for a book. The absurdity of this becomes apparent when we think of writers like Joseph Contrad and Graham

Greene, but it is no use pretending that this bias against adventure stories is not part of our high culture. A further problem is that Stevenson has often not found favour in the land of his birth because his conservatism so often collides with the strong radical tradition in Scotland. His many escapist stories and preference for living abroad have led to accusations that he camouflaged Scotland's real problems. Lastly, the high adventure of Stevenson's own lifestyle has sometimes obscured his output. His globe-trotting, and above all the final phase of his life in Samoa, tended to make his own life a greater story than any he could devise. This was precisely what his friends feared would happen towards the end of his short life: his art might be overwhelmed by the drama of life in Samoa.

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D One consequence of this has been that Stevenson's influence on other writers has too often been neglected. The writer and poet Oscar Wilde was deeply influenced by Stevenson, even though he declared that Stevenson would have produced better work if he had lived in London rather than Samoa. Stevenson tends to stick in the throat even of those writers who would like to spit him out, such as Shaw, who claimed to have learned from him that the romantic hero is always mocked by reality. Likewise, the writer Gatsworthy, who being a determined critic, later changed his mind and said that the superiority of Stevenson over the novelist Hardy was that Stevenson was all life and Hardy, all death. The influence on the novelist Chesterton would also repay detailed study, for it was through him that Stevenson has managed to cross the ages emerging as an influence on the modernist movement and our own contemporary Latin American school of magical realism.

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E When making an assessment of his life and work, one question must inevitably be asked: was Robert Louis Stevenson Scotland's greatest writer of English prose? For most commentators this honour falls to Sir Walter Scott, author of Ivanhoe among many other classic novels, and it is true that in terms of craftsmanship, precision and the ability to minutely regulate language to create the desired effect. Scott takes the prize. However, this is not the same thing at all as inherent talent: by way of comparison one may take the example of the two great Russian composers Shostakovich and Prokofiev, of whom the former had learned more precise skills of execution but the latter's intrinsic genius was greater, and so it seems to be with Scott and Stevenson. Admittedly, Scott's detailed style does permit his stories to explore levels of tragedy that are beyond Stevenson's reach, but in this regard they have the musty smell of the museum, somehow artificial and removed from modern day reality. On the other hand, Stevenson's skill with plotting and narrative give his books a timeless quality, so that they still live today.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

And Stevenson was also the shrewder judge of behaviour and psychology. For example, his compelling description of a man with a split personality in the Stranger cave of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde have proved so accessible and accurate that the expression 'Jekyll and Hyde' has entered common English usage. Even if we do not see a revival of critical interest in this great Scottish writer, it is to be hoped that readers go back to Robert Louis Stevenson's magnificent stories and reassess this neglected genius.

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Questions 37-40

Chooese the correct letter, A, B, C or D.
Write your answers in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet.

27 In the opinion of the writer, the biographers Balfour and Crouch

A Understated the role played by Stevenson's family
B Misunderstood Stevenson's religious belief
C Overestimated other writer influence on Stevenson
D Elevated Stevenson above his true status as a writer

28 What is the writer's main point about Stevenson in the Second paragraph

A the public judges him more fairly than the critics
B recent criticism of him has been justified
C critics argued that his style covered up his faults
D the ethical nature of his stories was often criticized

29 According to the writer, the adventure story

A is more appropriate for books than film
B can be used by writers to tell moral stories
C is more fashionable today than in the past
D has been used by other writers but not Stevenson

30 What point does the writer make about Stevenson and Scotland

A His ideas contrasted with those of many Scots
B His demonstrated great sympathy for Scotland's problems
C He was not considered a true Scot as he was not born there
D His unflattering stories about Scotland angered many Scot

31 According to the writer, Stevenson's own lifestyle

A was envied by his friends
B was responsible for his early death
C attracted more attrition than his books
D did not prepare his for living in Samoa

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Questions 32-36

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?
In boxes 32-36 on your answer sheet, write

YES	*if the statement agrees with what is stated in the passage*
NO	*If the statement counters what is stated in the passage*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

32 Oscar wilder believed Robert can write better novel

33 Robert asked Shaw to keep writing

34 Robert's influence on other writers can be controversial

35 Galsworthy think Robert's work is better than writer Hardy

36 In this paper, the author is critical for Robert Louis Stevenson

Questions 37-40）summarize

Table filling Blank

Sir Walter Scott	**Robert Louis Stevenson**
Beautiful paragraphs human ability	**37** _____
technical control of language execution	Depth into **38**_____
When it comes to tragic story ， his **39**_____	kept in an unlimited time due to plotting and **40**_____

A determined critic	B natural ability	C neglected genius
D detailed style	E human nature	F English usage
G escapist stories	H story telling	

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Are Artists Liars?

A Shortly before his death, Marlon Brando was working on a series of instructional videos about acting, to be called "Lying for a Living". On the surviving footage, Brando can be seen dispensing gnomic advice on his craft to a group of enthusiastic, if somewhat bemused, Hollywood stars, including Leonardo Di Caprio and Sean Penn. Brando also recruited random people from the Los Angeles street and persuaded them to improvise (the footage is said to include a memorable scene featuring two dwarves and a giant Samoan). "If you can lie, you can act," Brando told Jod Kaftan, a writer for Rolling Stone and one of the few people to have viewed the footage. "Are you good at lying?" asked Kaftan. "Jesus," said Brando, "I'm fabulous at it."

B Brando was not the first person to note that the line between an artist and a liar is a fine one. If art is a kind of lying, then lying is a form of art, albeit of a lower order—as Oscar Wilde and Mark Twain have observed. Indeed, lying and artistic storytelling spring from a common neurological root-one that is exposed in the cases of psychiatric patients who suffer from a particular kind of impairment. Both liars and artists refuse to accept the tyranny of reality. Both carefully craft stories that are worthy of belief--a skill requiring intellectual sophistication, emotional sensitivity and physical self-control (liars are writers and performers of their own work). Such parallels are hardly coincidental, as I discovered while researching my book on lying.

C A case study published in 1985 by Antonio Damasio, a neurologist, tells the story of a middle-aged woman with brain damage caused by a series of strokes. She retained cognitive abilities, including coherent speech, but what she actually said was rather unpredictable. Checking her knowledge of contemporary events, Damasio asked her about the Falklands War. In the language of psychiatry, this woman was "confabulating". Chronic confabulation is a rare type of memory problem that affects a small proportion of brain damaged people. In the literature it is defined as "the production of fabricated, distorted or misinterpreted memories about oneself or the world, without the conscious intention to deceive". Whereas amnesiacs make errors of omission—there are gaps in their recollections they find impossible to fill—confabulators make errors of commission: they make things up. Rather than forgetting, they are inventing. Confabulating patients are nearly always oblivious to their own condition, and will earnestly give absurdly implausible explanations of why they're in hospital, or talking to a doctor. One

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

patient, asked about his surgical scar, explained that during the Second World War he surprised a teenage girl who shot him three times in the head, killing him, only for surgery to bring him back to life. The same patient, when asked about his family, described how at various times they had died in his arms, or had been killed before his eyes. Others tell yet more fantastical tales, about trips to the moon, fighting alongside Alexander in India or seeing Jesus on Cross. Confabulators aren't out to deceive. They engage in what Morris Moscovitch, a neuropsychologist, calls "honest lying". Uncertain, and obscurely distressed by their uncertainty, they are seized by a "compulsion to narrate": a deep-seated need to shape, order and explain what they do not understand. Chronic confabulators are often highly inventive at the verbal level, jamming together words in nonsensical but suggestive ways: one patient, when asked what happened to Queen Marie Antoinette of France, answered that she had been "suicided" by her family. In a sense, these patients are like novelists, as described by Henry James: people on whom "nothing is wasted ".Unlike writers, however, they have little or no control over their own material.

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D The wider significance of this condition is what it tells us about ourselves. Evidently there is a gushing river of verbal creativity in the normal human mind, from which both artistic invention and lying are drawn. We are born storytellers, spinning narrative out of our experience and imagination, straining against the leash that keeps us tethered to reality. This is a wonderful thing; it is what gives us our ability to conceive of alternative futures and different worlds. And it helps us to understand our own lives through the entertaining stories of others. But it can lead us into trouble, particularly when we try to persuade others that our inventions are real. Most of the time, as our stories bubble up to consciousness, we exercise our cerebral censors, controlling which stories we tell, and to whom. Yet people lie for all sorts of reasons, including the fact that confabulating can be dangerously fun.

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E During a now-famous libel case in 1996, Jonathan Aitken, a former cabinet minister, recounted a tale to illustrate the horrors he endured after a national newspaper tainted his name. The case, which stretched on for more than two years, involved a series of claims made by the Guardian about Aitken's relationships with Saudi arms dealers, including meetings he allegedly held with them on a trip to Paris while he was a government minister. What amazed many in hindsight was the sheer superfluity of the lies Aitken told during his testimony. Aitken's case collapsed in June 1997, when the defence finally found indisputable evidence about his Paris trip. Until then, Aitken's charm, fluency and flair for theatrical displays of sincerity looked as if they might bring him victory. They revealed that not only was Aitken's daughter not with him that day (when he was indeed doorstepped), but also that the minister had simply got into his car and drove off, with no vehicle in pursuit.

F Of course, unlike Aitken, actors, playwrights and novelists are not literally attempting to deceive us, because the rules are laid out in advance: come to the theatre, or open this book, and we'll lie to you. Perhaps this is why we felt it necessary to invent art in the first place: as a safe space into which our lies can be corralled, and channeled into something socially useful. Given the universal compulsion to tell stories, art is the best way to refine and enjoy the particularly outlandish or insightful ones. But that is not the whole story. The key way in which artistic "lies" differ from normal lies, and from the "honest lying" of chronic confabulators, is that they have a meaning and resonance beyond their creator. The liar lies on behalf of himself; the artist tell lies on behalf of everyone. If writers have a compulsion to narrate, they compel themselves to find insights about the human condition. Mario Vargas Llosa has written that novels "express a curious truth that can only be expressed in a furtive and veiled fashion, masquerading as what it is not." Art is a lie whose secret ingredient is truth.

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Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.
Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.
Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i Unsuccessful deceit
ii Biological basis between liars and artists
iii How to lie in an artistic way
iv Confabulations and the exemplifiers
v The distinction between artists and common liars
vi The fine line between liars and artists
vii The definition of confabulation
viii Creativity when people lie

14 Paragraph A
15 Paragraph B
16 Paragraph C
17 Paragraph D
18 Paragraph E
19 Paragraph F

Questions 20-21

Choose TWO letters, A-E.
Write the correct letters in boxes 20 and 21 on your answer sheet.
Which TWO of the following statements about people suffering from confabulation are true?

A They have lost cognitive abilities.
B They do not deliberately tell a lie.
C They are normally aware of their condition.
D They do not have the impetus to explain what they do not understand.
E They try to make up stories.

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Questions 22- 23

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

Which TWO of the following statements about playwrights and novelists are true?

A They give more meaning to the stories.
B They tell lies for the benefit of themselves.
C They have nothing to do with the truth out there.
D We can be misled by them if not careful.
E We know there are lies in the content.

Questions 24-26

Complete the summary below.
Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

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

A 24_____accused Jonathan Aitken,a former cabinet minister, who was selling and buying with 25_____.Aitken's case collapsed in June 1997,when the defence finally found indisputable evidence about his Paris trip.He was deemed to have his 26_____.They revealed that not only was Aitken's daughter not with him that day,but also that the minister had simply got into his car and drove off,with no vehicle in pursuit.

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The Future of the World's Language

A Of the world's 6,500 living languages, around half are expected to die out by the end of this century, according to UNESCO. Just 11 are spoken by more than half of the earth's population, so it is little wonder that those used by only a few are being left behind as we become a more homogenous, global society. In short, 95 percent of the world's languages are spoken by only five percent of its population—a remarkable level of linguistic diversity stored in tiny pockets of speakers around the world. Mark Turin, a university professor, has launched WOLP (World Oral Language Project) to prevent the language from the brink of extinction.

B He is trying to encourage indigenous communities to collaborate with anthropologists around the world to record what he calls "oral literature" through video cameras, voice recorders and other multimedia tools by awarding grants from a £30,000 pot that the project has secured this year. The idea is to collate this literature in a digital archive that can be accessed on demand and will make the nuts and bolts of lost cultures readily available.

C For many of these communities, the oral tradition is at the heart of their culture. The stories they tell are creative as well as communicative. Unlike the languages with celebrated written traditions, such as Sanskrit, Hebrew and Ancient Greek, few indigenous communities have recorded their own languages or ever had them recorded until now. *(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)*

D The project suggested itself when Turin was teaching in Nepal. He wanted to study for a PhD in endangered languages and, while discussing it with his professor at Leiden University in the Netherlands, was drawn to a map on his tutors wall. The map was full of pins of a variety of colours which represented all the world's languages that were completely undocumented. At random, Turin chose a "pin" to document. It happened to belong to the Thangmi tribe, an indigenous community in the hills east of Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. "Many of the choices anthropologists and linguists

who work on these traditional field-work projects are quite random,he admits.

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E Continuing his work with the Thangmi community in the 1990s, Turin began to record the language he was hearing, realising that not only was this language and its culture entirely undocumented, it was known to few outside the tiny community. He set about trying to record their language and myth of origins. "I wrote 1,000 pages of grammar in English that nobody could use—but I realised that wasn't enough. It wasn't enough for me, it wasn't enough for them. It simply wasn't going to work as something for the community. So then I produced this trilingual word list in Thangmi, Nepali and English.

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F In short, it was the first ever publication of that language. That small dictionary is still sold in local schools for a modest 20 rupees, and used as part of wider cultural regeneration process to educate children about their heritage and language. The task is no small undertaking: Nepal itself is a country massive ethnic and linguistic diversity, home to 100 languages from four different language families.What's more, even fewer ethnic Thangmi speak the Thangmi language. Many of the community members have taken to speaking Nepali, the national language taught in schools and spread through the media, and community elders are dying without passing on their knowledge. *(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)*

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G Despite Turin's enthusiasm for his subject, he is baffled by many linguists' refusal to engage in the issue he is working on. " Of the 6,500 languages spoken on Earth, many do not have written traditions nany of these spoken forms are endangered," he says. "There are more linguists in universities around the world than there are spoken languages—but most of them aren't working on this issue.To me it's amazing that in this day and age, we still have an entirely incomplete image of the world's linguistic diversity. People do PhDs on the apostrophe in French, yet we still don't know how many languages are spoken."

H "When a language becomes endangered, so too does a cultural world view. We want to engage with indigenous people to document their myths and folklore, which can be harder to find funding for if you are based outside Western universities." *(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

I Yet, despite the struggles facing initiatives such as the World Oral Literature Project, there are historical examples that point to the possibility that language restoration is no mere academic pipe dream. The revival of a modem form of Hebrew in the 19th century is often cited as one of the best proofs that languages long dead, belonging to small communities, can be resurrected and embraced by a large number of people. By the 20th century, Hebrew was well on its way to becoming the main language of the Jewish population of both Ottoman and British Palestine. It is now spoken by more than seven million people in Israel.

J Yet, despite the difficulties these communities face in saving their languages, Dr Turin believes that the fate of the world's endangered languages is not sealed, and globalisation is not necessarily the nefarious perpetrator of evil it is often presented to be. I call it the globalisation paradox: on the one hand globalisation and rapid socio-economic change are the things that are eroding and challenging diversity. But on the other, globalisation is providing us with new and very exciting tools and facilities to get to places to document those things that globalisation is eroding. Also, the communities at the coal-face of change are excited by what globalisation has to offer." *(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)*

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K In the meantime, the race is on to collect and protect as many of the languages as possible, so that the Rai Shaman in eastern Nepal and those in the generations that follow him can continue their traditions and have a sense of identity. And it certainly is a race: Turin knows his project's limits and believes it inevitable that a large number of those languages will disappear. "We have to be wholly realistic. A project like ours is in no position, and was not designed, to keep languages alive. The only people who can help languages survive are the people in those communities themselves. They need to be reminded that it's good to speak their own language and I think we can help them do that—becoming modem doesn't mean you have to lose your language."

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Questions 27-31

Complete the summary using the list of words，A-J below.
Write your answers in boxes **27-31** on your answer sheet.

Of the world's 6,500 living languages, about half of them are expected to be extinct. Most of the world's languages are spoken by a **27**_____ of people.However,Professor Turin set up a project WOLP to prevent **28**_____of the languages. The project provides the community with **29**_____ to enable people to record their endangered languages. The oral tradition has great cultural **30**_____. An important **31**____between languages spoken by few people and languages with celebrated written documents existed in many communities.

A similarity	B significance	C funding	D minority
E education	F difference	G diversity	I majority
J disappearance			

Questions 32-35

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **3**?
*In boxes **32-35** on your answer sheet, write*

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

32 Turin argued that anthropologists and linguists usually think carefully before selecting an area to research.

33 Turin concluded that the Thangmi language had few similarities with other languages.

34 Turin has written that 1000-page document was inappropriate for Thangmi community.

35 Some Nepalese schools lack resources to devote to language teaching.

Questions 36-40

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Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.
Write the correct letter in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.

36 Why does Turin say people do PhDs on the apostrophe in French?

A He believes that researchers have limited role in the research of languages
B He compares the methods of research into languages.
C He thinks research should result in a diverse cultural outlook.
D He holds that research into French should focus on more general aspects.

37 What is discussed in the ninth paragraph?

A Forces driving people to believe endangered languages can survive.
B The community where people distrust language revival.
C The methods of research that have improved language restoration.
D Initiatives the World Oral Literature Project is bringing to Israel.

38 How is the WOLP's prospect?

A It would not raise enough funds to achieve its aims.
B It will help keep languages alive.
C It will be embraced by a large number of people.
D It has chance to succeed to protect the engendered languages.

39 What is Turin's main point of globalisation?

A Globalisation is the main reason for endangered languag
B Globalisation has both advantages and disadvantages.
C We should have a more critical view of globalisation.
D We should foremost protect our identity in face of globalisation.

40 What does Turin suggest that community people should do?

A Learn other languages.
B Only have a sense of identity.
C Keep up with the modem society without losing their language.
D Join the race to protect as many languages as possible but be realistic.

SECTION 1

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Radiocarbon Dating

The profile of Nancy Athfield

A Have you ever picked up a small stone off the ground and wondered how old it was? Chances are, that stone has been around many more years than your own lifetime. Many scientists share this curiosity about the age of inanimate objects like rocks, fossils and precious stones. Knowing how old an object is can provide valuable information about our prehistoric past. In most societies, human beings have kept track of history through writing. However, scientists are still curious about the world before writing, or even the world before humans. Studying the age of objects is our best way to piece together histories of our pre-historic past. One such method of finding the age of an object is called radiocarbon dating. This method can find the age of any object based on the kind of particles and atoms that are found inside of the object. Depending on what elements the object is composed of, radiocarbon can be a reliable way to find an object's age. One famous specialist in this method is the researcher Nancy Athfield. Athfield studied the ancient remains found in the country of Cambodia. Many prehistoric remains were discovered by the local people of Cambodia. These objects were thought to belong to some of the original groups of humans that first came to the country of Cambodia. The remains had never been scientifically studied, so Nancy was greatly intrigued by the opportunity to use modern methods to discover the true age of these ancient objects.

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B Athfield had this unique opportunity because her team, comprised of scientists and filmmakers, were in Cambodia working on a documentary. The team was trying to discover evidence to prove a controversial claim in history: that Cambodia was the resting place for the famous royal family of Angkor. At that time, written records and historic accounts conflicted on the true resting place. Many people across the world disagreed over where the final resting place was. For the first time, Athfield and her team had a chance to use radiocarbon dating to find new evidence. They had a chance to solve the historic mystery that many had been arguing over for years.

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C Athfield and her team conducted radiocarbon dating of many of the ancient

objects found in the historic site of Angkor Wat. Nancy found the history of Angkor went back to as early as 1620. According to historic records, the remains of the Angkor royal family were much younger than that, so this evidence cast a lot of doubt as to the status of the ancient remains. The research ultimately raised more questions. If the remains were not of the royal family, then whose remains were being kept in the ancient site? Athfield's team left Cambodia with more questions unanswered.Since Athfield's team studied the remains, new remains have been unearthed at the ancient site of Angkor Wat, so it is possible that these new remains could be the true remains of the royal family. Nancy wished to come back to continue her research one day.

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D In her early years, the career of Athfield was very unconventional. She didn't start her career as a scientist. At the beginning, she would take any kind of job to pay her bills. Most of them were low-paying jobs or brief community service opportunities. She worked often but didn't know what path she would ultimately take. But eventually, her friend suggested that Athfield invest in getting a degree. The friend recommended that Athfield attend a nearby university. Though doubtful of her own qualifications, she applied and was eventually accepted by the school. It was there that she met Willard Libby, the inventor of radiocarbon dating. She took his class and soon had the opportunity to complete hands-on research. She soon realised that science was her passion. After graduation, she quickly found a job in a research institution.

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E After college, Athfield's career in science blossomed. She eventually married, and her husband landed a job at the prestigious organisation GNN. Athfield joined her husband in the same organisation, and she became a lab manager in the institution. She earned her PhD in scientific research, and completed her studies on a kind of rat when it first appeared in New Zealand. There, she created original research and found many flaws in the methods being used in New Zealand laboratories. Her research showed that the subject's diet led to the fault in the earlier research. She was seen as an expert by her peers in New Zealand, and her opinion and expertise were widely respected. She had come a long way from her old days of working odd jobs. It seemed that Athfield's career was finally taking off.

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F But Athfield's interest in scientific laboratories wasn't her only interest. She didn't settle down in New Zealand. Instead, she expanded her areas of expertise. Athfield eventually joined the field of Anthropology, the study of human societies, and became a well-qualified archaeologist. It was during her blossoming career as an archaeologist that Athfield became involved with the famous Cambodia project. Even as the filmmakers ran out of funding and left Cambodia, Athfield continued to stay and continue her research.

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G In 2003, the film was finished in uncertain conclusions, but Nancy continued her research on the ancient ruins of Angkor Wat. This research was not always easy. Her research was often delayed by lack of funding, and government paperwork. Despite her struggles, she committed to finishing her research. Finally, she made a breakthrough. Using radiocarbon dating, Athfield completed a database for the materials found in Cambodia. As a newcomer to Cambodia, she lacked a complete knowledge of Cambodian geology, which made this feat even more difficult. Through steady determination and ingenuity, Athfield finally completed the database. Though many did not believe she could finish, her research now remains an influential and tremendous contribution to geological sciences in Cambodia. In the future, radiocarbon dating continues to be a valuable research skill. Athfield will be remembered as one of the first to bring this scientific method to the study of the ancient ruins of Angkor Wat.

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Questions1-7

Do the following statements agree with the infromation given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes1-7 on you answer sheet,write

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

1 Nancy Athfield first discovered the ancient remains in Cambodia.

2 The remains found in the Cambodia was in good condition.

3 Nancy took some time off from her regular work to do research in Cambodia.

4 The Cambodia government asked Nancy to radiocarbon the remains.

5 The filmmakers aimed to find out how the Angkor was rebuilt.

6 Nancy initially doubted whether the royal family was hidden in Cambodia.

7 Nancy disproved the possibility that the remains belonged to the Angkor royal family.

Questions8-13

Complete the flow-chart below

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer

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

The Career of Nancy Athfield

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During her mid-teens,Nancy wasn't expected to attend 8_____.

↓

Willard Billy later helped Nancy to find that she was interested in science.

↓

Her PhD degree was researching when a kind of 9_____ first went into New Zealand.

↓

Her research showed that the subject's 10_____accounted for the fault in the earlier research.

↓

She was a professional 11_____ before she went back to Cambodia in 2003.

↓

When she returned Cambodia,the lack of 12_____ was a barrier for her research.

↓

Then she compiled the 13_____of the Cambodia radiocarbon dating of the ancients.

↓

After that, the lack of a detailed map of the geology of Cambodia became a hidrance of her research.

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How Well Do We Concentrate

A Do you read while listening to music? Do you like to watch TV while finishing your homework? People who have these kinds of habits are called multi-taskers. Multi-taskers are able to complete two tasks at the same time by dividing their focus. However, Thomas Lehman, a researcher in Psychology, believes people never really do multiple things simultaneously. Maybe a person is reading while listening to music, but in reality, the brain can only focus on one task. Reading the words in a book will cause you to ignore some of the words of the music. When people think they are accomplishing two different tasks efficiently, what they are really doing is dividing their focus. While listening to music, people become less able to focus on their surroundings. For example, we all have experience of times when we talk with friends and they are not responding properly. Maybe they are listening to someone else talk, or maybe they are reading a text on their smart phone and don't hear what you are saying. Lehman called this phenomenon "email voice".

B The world has been changed by computers and its spin-offs like smart-phones or cell-phones. Now that most individuals have a personal device, like a smart-phone or a laptop, they are frequently reading, watching or listening to virtual information. This raises the occurrence of multitasking in our day to day life. Now when you work, you work with your typewriter, your cell phone, and some colleagues who may drop by at any time to speak with you. In professional meetings, when one normally focuses and listens to one another, people are more likely to have a cell phone in their lap, reading or communicating silently with more people than ever. Even inventions such as the cordless phone has increased multitasking. In the old days, a traditional wall phone would ring, and then the housewife would have to stop her activities to answer it. When it rang, the housewife will sit down with her legs up, and chat, with no laundry or sweeping or answering the door. In the modem era, our technology is convenient enough to not interrupt our daily tasks.

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C Earl Miller, an expert at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studied the

prefrontal cortex, which controls the brain while a person is multitasking. According to his studies, the size of this cortex varies between species. He found that for humans, the size of this part constitutes one third of the brain, while it is only 4 to 5 percent in dogs, and about 15% in monkeys. Given that this cortex is larger on a human, it allows a human to be more flexible and accurate in his or her multitasking. However, Miller wanted to look further into whether the cortex was truly processing information about two different tasks simultaneously. He designed an experiment where he presents visual stimulants to his subjects in a way that mimics multi-tasking. Miller then attached sensors to the patients' heads to pick up the electric patterns of the brain. This sensor would show if the brain particles, called neurons, were truly processing two different tasks. What he found is that the brain neurons only lit up in singular areas one at a time, and never simultaneously.

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D Davis Meyer, a professor of University of Michigan, studied the young adults in a similar experiment. He instructed them to simultaneously do math problems and classify simple words into different categories. For this experiment, Meyer found that when you think you are doing several jobs at the same time, you are actually switching between jobs, Even though the people tried to do the tasks at the same time, and both tasks were eventually accomplished, overall, the task took more time than if the person focused on a single task one at a time.

E People sacrifice efficiency when multitasking. Gloria Mark set office workers as his subjects. He found that they were constantly multitasking. He observed that nearly every 11 minutes people at work were disrupted. He found that doing different jobs at the same time may actually save time. However, despite the fact that they are faster, it does not mean they are more efficient. And we are equally likely to self-interrupt as be interrupted by outside sources. He found that in office nearly every 12 minutes an employee would stop and with no reason at all, check a website on their computer, call someone or write an Email. If they concentrated for more than 20 minutes, they would feel distressed, He suggested that the average person may suffer from a short concentration span. This short attention span might be natural, but others suggest that new technology may be the problem. With cell phones and computers at our sides all times, people will never run out of distractions. The format of media, such as advertisements, music, news articles and TV shows are also shortening, so people are used to paying attention to information for a very short time.

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F So even though focusing on one single task is the most efficient way for our

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

brains to work, it is not practical to use this method in real life. According to human nature, people feel more comfortable and efficient in environments with a variety of tasks. Edward Hallowell said that people are losing a lot of efficiency in the workplace due to multitasking, outside distractions and self-distractions. As a matter of fact, the changes made to the workplace do not have to be dramatic. No one is suggesting we ban e-mail or make employees focus on only one task. However, certain common workplace tasks, such as group meetings, would be more efficient if we banned cell-phones, a common distraction .A person can also apply these tips to prevent self-distraction. Instead of arriving to your office and checking all of your e-mails for new tasks, a common workplace ritual, a person could dedicate an hour to a single task first thing in the morning. Self-timing is a great way to reduce distraction and efficiently finish tasks one by one, instead of slowing ourselves down with multi-tasking.

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Questions 14-18

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

14 a reference to a domestic situation that does not require multitasking
15 a possible explanation of why we always do multitask together
16 a practical solution to multitask in work environment
17 relating multitasking to the size of prefrontal cortex
18 longer time spent doing two tasks at the same time than one at a time

Questions 19-23

Look at the following statement (*Questions 19-23*) and the list of scientists below,
Match each statement with the correct scientist, A-E.
Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 19-23 on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any letter more than once.

List of Scientists
A Thomas Lehman
B Earl Miller
C David Meyer
D Gloria Mark
E Edward Hallowell

19 When faced multiple visual stimulants, one can only concentrate on one of them.
20 Doing two things together may be faster but not better.
21 People never really do two things together even if you think you do.
22 The causes of multitask lie in the environment.
23 Even minor changes in the workplace will improve work efficiency

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Questions 24-26

Complete the sentences below:
*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*
Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

24 A term used to refer to a situation when you are reading a text and cannot focus on your surroundings is_____.

25 The_____ part of the brain controls multitasking.

26 The practical solution of multitask in work is not to allow use of cellphone in _____.

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Texting! *the television 2*

A THERE was a time when any self-respecting television show, particularly one aimed at a young audience, had to have an e-mail address. But on Europe's TV screens, such addresses are increasingly being pushed aside in favour of telephone numbers to which viewers can send text messages from their mobile phones. And no wonder: according to research about to be published by Gartner, a consultancy, text messaging has recently overtaken Internet use in Europe. One of the fastest-growing uses of text messaging, moreover, is interacting with television. Gartner's figures show that 20% of teenagers in France, 11% in Britain and 9% in Germany have sent messages in response to TVshows.

B This has much to do with the boom in "reality TV" shows, such as "Big Brother", in which viewers' votes decide the outcome. Most reality shows now allow text-message voting, and in some cases, such as the most recent series of "Big Brother" in Norway, the majority of votes are cast in this way. But there is more to TV-texting than voting. News shows encourage viewers to send in comments; games shows allow viewers to compete; music shows take requests by text message; and broadcasters operate on-screen chartrooms. People tend to have their mobiles with them on the sofa, so "it's a very natural form of interaction," says Adam Daum of Gartner.

C It can also be very lucrative, since mobile operators charge premium rates for messages to particular numbers. The most recent British series of "Big Brother", for example, generated 5.4m text-message votes and £1.35m ($2.1m) in revenue. According to a report from Van Dusseldorp & Partners, a consultancy based in Amsterdam, the German edition of MTV's "Videoclash", which invites viewers to vote for one of two rival videos, generates up to 40,000 messages an hour, each costing euro0.30 ($0.29). A text contest alongside the Belgian quiz show **"1 Against 100"** （以一敌百）attracted 110,000 players in a month, each of whom paid euro 0.50 per question in an eight-round contest. In Spain, a

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cryptic-crossword（神秘的填字游戏）clue is displayed before the evening news broadcast; viewers are invited to text in their answers at a cost of euro 1, for a chance to win a euro300 prize. On a typical day, 6,000 people take part. TV-related text messaging now accounts for an appreciable share of mobile operators' data revenues. In July, a British operator, mmO2, reported better-than-expected financial results, thanks to the flood of messages caused by "Big Brother". Operators typically take 40-50% of the revenue from each message, with the rest divided between the broadcaster, the programme maker and the firm providing the message-processing system. Text-message revenues are already a vital element of the business model for many shows. Inevitably, there is **grumbling**（怨言） that the operators take too much of the pie. Endemol, the Netherlands-based production company behind "Big Brother" and many other reality TV shows has started building its own database of mobile-phone users. The next step will be to establish direct billing relationships with them, and bypass the **operators**（运营商）.

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D Why has the union of television and text message suddenly proved so successful? One important factor is the availability of special four-, five- or six-digit numbers, called **"shortcodes"**（简码）. Each operator controls its own shortcodes, and only relatively recently have operators realised that it makes sense to co-operate and offer shortcodes that work across all networks. The availability of such common shortcodes was a breakthrough, says Lars Becker of Flytxt, a mobile-marketing firm, since shortcodes are far easier to remember when flashed up on the screen.

E The operators' decision to co-operate in order to expand the market is part of a broader trend, observes Katrina Bond of Analysys, a consultancy. Faced with a choice between protecting their margins and allowing a new medium to emerge, operators have always chosen the first. WAP（无线应用协议）, a technology for reading cut-down web pages on mobile phones, failed because operators were reluctant to share revenue with content providers. Having learnt their lesson, operators are changing their tune. In France, one operator, Orange, has even gone so far as to publish a rate card for text-message revenue-sharing, a degree of **transparency**（透明度） that would once have been unthinkable.

F At a recent conference organised by Van Dusseldorp & Partners, Han Weegink of CMG, a firm that provides text-message infrastructure, noted that all this is subtly changing the nature of television. Rather than presenting content to viewers, an increasing number of programmes involve content that reacts to the viewer's input. That was always the promise of interactive TV, of course. Interactive TV was supposed to revolve around fancy set-top boxes that plug directly into the television. But that approach has a number of drawbacks, says Mr Daum. It is expensive to develop and test software for multiple and incompatible types of set-top box, and the market penetration, at 40% or less, is lower than that for mobile phones, which are now owned by around 85% of Europeans. Also, mobile-phone applications can be quickly developed and set up. "You can get to market faster, and with fewer **grasping**（贪婪的）intermediaries," says Mr Daum. Providers of set-top box technology are adding text-messaging capabilities to their products

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G The success of TV-related texting is a reminder of how easily an elaborate technology can be unexpectedly overtaken by a simpler, lower-tech approach. It does not mean that the traditional approach to interactive TV is doomed: indeed, it demonstrates that there is strong demand for interactive services. People, it seems, really do want to do more than just stare at the screen. If nothing else, couch potatoes like to exercise their thumbs.

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Questions 28-32

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-E

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-E from the list below.
Write the correct number, i-ix, in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- ***i*** an existed critical system into operating in a new way
- ***ii*** Overview of a fast growing business
- ***iii*** profitable games are gaining more concerns
- ***iv*** Netherlands takes the leading role
- ***v*** a new perspective towards sharing the business opportunities
- ***vi*** opportunities for all round prevalent applications
- ***vii*** revenue gains and bonus share
- ***viii*** the simpler technology prevails over complex ones
- ***ix*** set-top box provider changed their mind

28 Paragraph A

29 Paragraph B

30 Paragraph C

31 Paragraph D

32 Paragraph E

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 Europe, a consultancy suggested that young audiences spend more money on:

A thumbing text message
B writing E-mail
C watching TV program
D talking through Mobile phones

34 what happened when some **TV show** invited audience to participate:

A get attractive bonus
B shows are more popular in Norway than in other countries
C change to invite them to the reality show
D their participation could change the result

35 **Interactive TV** change their mind of concentrating set-top box but switched to:

A increase their share in the market
B change a modified set-top box
C build a embedded message platform
D march into European market

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Questions 36-40

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-E) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-E in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.

A Lars Becker Flytxt
B Katrina Bond of Analysys
C Endemol
D CMG
E mmO2
F Gartner

36 offer mobile phone message technology

37 earned considerable amount of money through a famous program

38 shortcodes are convenient to remember when turn up

39 build their own mobile phone operating applications

40 it is easy for people to send messages in an interactive TV

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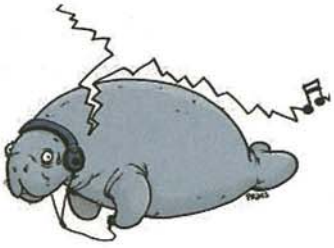
The dugong: sea cow（海牛）

Dugongs are herbivorous mammals that spend their entire lives in the sea. Their close relatives the manatees also venture into or live in fresh water. Together dugongs and manatees make up the order Sirenia or sea cows, so-named because dugongs and manatees are thought to have given rise to the myth of the mermaids or sirens (女巫) of the sea.



A The dugong, which is a large marine mammal which, together with the manatees, looks rather like a cross between a rotund dolphin and a walrus. Its body, flippers and fluke resemble those of a dolphin but it has no dorsal fin. Its head looks somewhat like that of a walrus without the long tusks.

B Dugongs, along with other Sirenians whose diet consists mainly of sea-grass; and the distribution of dugongs very closely follows that of these marine flowering plants. As seagrasses grow rooted in the sediment, they are limited by the availability of light. Consequently they are found predominantly in shallow coastal waters, and so too are dugongs. But, this is not the whole story. Dugongs do not eat all species of seagrass, preferring seagrass of higher nitrogen and lower fibre content.

C Due to their poor eyesight, dugongs often use smell to locate edible plants. They also have a strong tactile sense, and feel their surroundings with their long sensitive bristles. They will dig up an entire plant and then shake it to remove the sand before eating it. They have been known to collect a pile of plants in one area before eating them. The flexible and muscular upper lip is used to dig out the plants. When eating they ingest the whole plant, including the roots, although when this is impossible they will feed on just the leaves.A wide variety of seagrass has been found in dugong stomach contents, and evidence exists they will eat algae when seagrass is scarce. Although almost completely herbivorous, they will occasionally eat invertebrates such as jellyfish, sea squirts, and shellfish.

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D A heavily grazed seagrass bed looks like a lawn mown by a drunk. Dugongs graze apparently at random within a seagrass bed, their trails meandering in all directions across the bottom. This is rather an inefficient means of removing

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seagrass that results in numerous small tufts remaining. And this is where the dugongs derive some advantage from their inefficiency. The species that recover most quickly from this disturbance, spreading out vegetatively from the remaining tufts, are those that dugongs like to eat. In addition, the new growth found in these areas tends to be exactly what hungry dugongs like.

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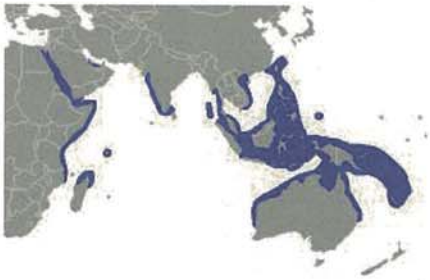
E Dugongs are semi-nomadic, often travelling long distances in search of food, but staying within a certain range their entire life. Large numbers often move together from one area to another. It is thought that these movements are caused by changes in seagrass availability. Their memory allows them to return to specific points after long travels. Dugong movements mostly occur within a localised area of seagrass beds, and animals in the same region show individualistic patterns of movement.

F Recorded numbers of dugongs are generally believed to be lower than actual numbers, due to a lack of accurate surveys. Despite this, the dugong population is thought to be shrinking, with a worldwide decline of 20 per cent in the last 90 years. They have disappeared from the waters of Hong Kong, Mauritius, and Taiwan, as well as parts of Cambodia, Japan, the Philippines and Vietnam. Further disappearances are likely. (In the late 1960s, herds of up to 500 dugongs were observed off the coast of East Africa and nearby islands. However, current populations in this area are extremely small, numbering 50 and below, and it is thought likely they will become extinct. The eastern side of the Red Sea is the home of large populations numbering in the hundreds, and similar populations are thought to exist on the western side. In the 1980s, it was estimated there could be as many as 4,000 dugongs in the Red Sea. The Persian Gulf has the second-largest dugong population in the world, inhabiting most of the southern coast, and the current population is believed to be around 7,500. Australia is home to the largest population, stretching from Shark Bay in Western Australia to Moreton Bay in Queensland. The population of Shark Bay is thought to be stable with over 10,000 dugongs.)



G Experience from various parts of northern Australia suggests that Extreme weather such as cyclones and floods can destroy hundreds of square kilometres of sea grass meadows, as well as washing dugongs ashore. The recovery of sea grass meadows and the spread of sea grass into new areas, or areas where it has been destroyed, can take over a decade. For example, about 900 km of sea grass was lost in Hervey Bay

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in 1992, probably because of murky water from flooding of local rivers, and run-off turbulence from a cyclone three weeks later. Such events can cause extensive damage to sea grass communities through severe wave action, shifting sand and reduction in saltiness and light levels. Prior to the 1992 floods, the extensive sea grasses in Hervey Bay supported an estimated 1750 dugongs. Eight months after the floods the affected area was estimated to support only about 70 dugongs. Most animals presumably survived by moving to neighbouring areas. However, many died attempting to move to greener pastures, with emaciated carcasses washing up on beaches up to 900km away.

H If dugongs do not get enough to eat they may calve later and produce fewer young. Food shortages can be caused by many factors, such as a loss of habitat, death and decline in quality of seagrass, and a disturbance of feeding caused by human activity. Sewage, detergents, heavy metal, hypersaline water, herbicides, and other waste products all negatively affect seagrass meadows. Human activity such as mining, trawling, dredging, land-reclamation, and boat propeller scarring also cause an increase in sedimentation which smothers seagrass and prevents light from reaching it. This is the most significant negative factor affecting seagrass. One of the dugong's preferred species of seagrass, Halophila ovalis, declines rapidly due to lack of light, dying completely after 30 days.

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I Despite being legally protected in many countries, the main causes of population decline remain anthropogenic and include hunting, habitat degradation, and fishing-related fatalities. Entanglement in fishing nets has caused many deaths, although there are no precise statistics. Most issues with industrial fishing occur in deeper waters where dugong populations are low, with local fishing being the main risk in shallower waters. As dugongs cannot stay underwater for a very long period, they are highly prone to deaths due to entanglement. The use of shark nets has historically caused large numbers of deaths, and they have been eliminated in most areas and replaced with baited hooks.

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Questions 1-4

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **1-4** on your answer sheet.

Dugongs are herbivorous mammals that spend their entire lives in the sea. Yet Dugongs are picky on their feeding seagrass, and only chose seagrass with higher……1…… and lower fibre. To compensate for their poor eyesight，they use their ……2…… to feel their surroundings.

It is like Dugongs are "farming" seagrass. They often leave ……3…… randomly in all directions across the sea bed. Dugongs prefer eating the newly grew seagrass recovering from the tiny……4…….left behind by the grazing dugongs.

Questions 5-9

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**?
*In boxes **5-9** on your answer sheet, write*

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

5 The dugong will keep eating up the plant completely when they begin to feed.

6 It takes more than ten years for the re-growth of seagrass where it has been only grazed by Dugongs.

7 Even in facing food shortages, the strong individuals will not compete with weak small ones for food.

8 It is thought that the dugong rarely return to the old habitats when they finished plant.

9 Coastal industrial fishing poses the greatest danger to dugongs which are prone to be killed due to entanglement.

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Questions 10-13

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

10 What is Dugong in resemblance to yet as people can easily tell them apart from the manatees by the fins in its back?

11 What is the major reason as Dugongs travelled long distances in herds from one place to another?

12 What number, has estimated to be, of dugong' population before the 1992 floods in Hervey Bay took place?

13 What is thought to be the lethal danger when dugongs were often trapped in?

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SECTION 3

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Theory or Practice?

What is the point of research carried out by biz schools?

A Students go to universities and other academic institutions to prepare for their future. We pay tuition and struggle through classes in the hopes that we can find a fulfilling and exciting career. But the choice of your university has a large influence on your future. How can you know which university will prepare you the best for your future? Like other academic institutions, business schools are judged by the quality of the research carried out by their faculties. Professors must both teach students and also produce original research in their own field. The quality of this research is assessed by academic publications. At the same time, universities have another responsibility to equip their students for the real world, however that is defined. Most students learning from professors will not go into academics themselves--so how do academics best prepare them for their future careers, whatever that may be? Whether academic research actually produces anything that is useful to the practice of business, or even whether it is its job to do so, are questions that can provoke vigorous arguments on campus.

B The debate, which first flared during the 1950s, was reignited in August, when AACSB International, the most widely recognised global accrediting agency for business schools, announced it would consider changing the way it evaluates research. The news followed rather damning criticism in 2002 from Jeffrey Pfeffer, a Stanford professor, and Christina Fong of Washington University, which questioned whether business education in its current guise was sustainable. The study found that traditional modes of academia were not adequately preparing students for the kind of careers they faced in current times. The most controversial recommendation in AACSB's draft report (which was sent round to administrators for their comment) is that the schools should be required to demonstrate the value of their faculties' research not simply by listing its citations in journals, but by demonstrating,the impact it has in the professional world. New qualifiers, such as average incomes, student placement in top firms and business collaborations would now be considered just as important as academic publications.

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C AACSB justifies its stance by saying that it wants schools and faculty to play to their strengths, whether they be in pedagogy, in the research of practical applications, or in scholarly endeavor. Traditionally, universities operate in a pyramid structure. Everyone enters and stays in an attempt to be successful in their academic field. A psychology professor must publish competitive research in the top neuroscience journals. A Cultural Studies professor must send graduate students on new field research expeditions to be taken seriously. This research is the core of a university's output. And research of any kind is expensive—AACSB points out that business schools in America alone spend more than $320m a year on it. So it seems legitimate to ask for what purpose it is undertaken.

D If a school chose to specialise in professional outputs rather than academic outputs, it could use such a large sum of money and redirect it into more fruitful programs. For example, if a business school wanted a larger presence of employees at top financial firms, this money may be better spent on a center which focuses on building the skills of students, rather than paying for more high-level research to be done through the effort of faculty. A change in evaluation could also open the door to inviting more professionals from different fields to teach as adjuncts. Studnets could take accredited courses from people who are currently working in their dream field.The AACSB insists that universities answer the question as to why research is the most critical component of traditional education. *(test papers offered by iyuce.com copyright)*

E On one level, the question is simple to answer. Research in business schools, as anywhere else, is about expanding the boundaries of knowledge; it thrives on answering unasked questions. Surely this pursuit of knowledge is still important to the university system. Our society progresses because we learn how to do things in new ways, a process which depends heavily on research and academics. But one cannot ignore the other obvious practical uses of research publications,Research is also about cementing schools'-and professors'-reputations. Schools gain kudos from their faculties' record of publication: which journals publish them, and how often. In some cases,such as with government-funded schools in Britain, it can affect how much money they receive.For professors, the mantra is often "publish or perish". Their careers depend on being right journals.

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F But at a certain point, one has to wonder whether this research is being done for the benefit of the university or for the students the university aims to teach. Greater publications will attract greater funding, which will in turn be spent on better publications. Students seeking to enter professions out of academia find this cycle frustrating, and often see their professors as being part of the "Ivory Tower," of academia, operating in a self-contained community that has little influence on the outside world.

G The research is almost universally unread by real-world managers. Part of the trouble is that the journals labour under a similar ethos. They publish more than 20,000 articles each year.

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Most of the research is highly quantitative, hypothesis-driven and esoteric. As a result, it is almost universally unread by real-world managers. Much of the research criticises other published research. A paper in a 2006 issue of *Strategy & Leadership* commented that "research is not designed with managers' needs in mind, nor is it communicated in the journals they read...For the most part it has become a self-referential closed system [irrelevant to] corporate performance." The AACSB demands that this segregation must change for the future of higher education. If students must invest thousands of dollars for an education as part of their career path, the academics which serve the students should be more fully incorporated into the professional world. This means that universities must focus on other strengths outside of research, such as professional networks, technology kills, and connections with top business firms around the world. Though many universities resisted the report, today's world continues to change. The universities which prepare students for our changing future have little choice but to change with new trends and new standards.

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Questions 27-29

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

27 In the second paragraph, the recommendation given by AACSB is

A to focus on listing research paper's citation only.
B to consider the quantity of academic publications.
C to evaluate how the paper influences the field.
D to maintain the traditional modes of academia.

28 Why does AACSB put forward the recommendation?

A to give full play to the faculties' advantage.
B to reinforce the pyramid structure of universities.
C to push professors to publish competitive papers.
D to reduce costs of research in universities.

29 Why does the author mention the Journal Strategy & Leadership?

A to characterize research as irrelevant to company performance.
B to suggest that managers don't read research papers.
C to describe students' expectation for universities.
D to exemplify high-quality research papers.

Questions 30-31

Which TWO choices are in line with Jeffrey Pfeffer and Christina Fong's idea?

A Students should pay less to attend universities.
B Business education is not doing their job well.
C Professors should not focus on writing papers.
D Students are ill-prepared for their career from universities.
E Recognized accrediting agency can evaluate research well.

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Questions 32-36

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 32-36 on you answer sheet, write

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

32 The debate about the usefulness of academic research for business practices is a recent one.

33 AACSB's draft report was not reviewed externally.

34 Business schools in the US spend more than 320 million dollars yearly on research.

35 Many universities pursue professional outputs.

36 Greater publications benefit professors and students as well.

Questions 37-40

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-E,below
Write the correct letter,A-E,in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

37 Most professors support academic research because
38 schools support academic research because
39 our society needs academic research because
40 universities resisting the AACSB should change because

A it progresses as we learn innovative ways of doing things.
B the trends and standards are changing.
C their jobs depend on it.
D they care about their school rankings and government funds,
E it helps students to go into top business firms.

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Bondi Beach

A Bondi Beach, Australia's most famous beach, is located in the suburb of Bondi, in the Local Government Area of Waverley, seven kilometers from the centre of Sydney. "Bondi" or "Boondi" is an Aboriginal word meaning water breaking over rocks or the sound of breaking waves. The Australian Museum records that Bondi means place where a flight of nullas took place. There are Aboriginal Rock carvings on the northern end of the beach at Ben Buckler and south of Bondi Beach near McKenzies Beach on the coastal walk.

B The indigenous people of the area at the time of European settlement have generally been welcomed to as the Sydney people or the Eora (Eora means "the people"). One theory describes the Eora as a sub-group of the Darug language group which occupied the Cumberland Plain west to the Blue Mountains. However, another theory suggests that they were a distinct language group of their own. There is no clear evidence for the name or names of the particular band(s) of the Eora that roamed what is now the Waverley area. A number of place names within Waverley, most famously Bondi, have been based on words derived from Aboriginal languages of the Sydney region.

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C From the mid-1800s Bondi Beach was a favourite location for family outings and picnics. The beginnings of the suburb go back to 1809, when the early road builder, William Roberts, received from Governor Bligh a grant of 81 hectares of what is now most of the business and residential area of Bondi Beach. In 1851, Edward Smith Hall and Francis O'Brien purchased 200 acres of the Bondi area that embraced almost the whole frontage of Bondi Beach, and it was named the "The Bondi Estate." Between 1855 and 1877 O'Brien purchased Hall's share of the land, renamed the land the "O'Brien Estate," and made the beach and the surrounding land available to the public as a picnic ground and amusement resort. As the beach became increasingly popular, O'Brien threatened to stop public

beach access. However, the Municipal Council believed that the Government needed to intervene to make the beach a public reserve.

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D During the 1900s beach became associated with health, leisure and democracy - a playground everyone could enjoy equally. Bondi Beach was a working class suburb throughout most of the twentieth century with migrant people from New Zealand comprising the majority of the local population. The first tramway reached the beach in 1884. Following this, tram became the first public transportation in Bondi. As an alternative, this action changed the rule that only rich people can enjoy the beach. By the 1930s Bondi was drawing not only local visitors but also people from elsewhere in Australia and overseas. Advertising at the time referred to Bondi Beach as the "Playground of the Pacific".

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E There is a growing trend that people prefer having relax near seaside instead of living unhealthily in cities. The increasing popularity of sea bathing during the late 1800s and early 1900s raised concerns about public safety and how to prevent people from drowning. In response, the world's first formally documented surf lifesaving club, the Bondi Surf Bathers' Life Saving Club, was formed in 1907. This was powerfully reinforced by the dramatic events of "Black Sunday" at Bondi in 1938. Some 35,000 people were on the beach and a large group of lifesavers were about to start a surf race when three freak waves hit the beach, sweeping hundreds of people out to sea. Lifesavers rescued 300 people. The largest mass rescue in the history of surf bathing, it confirmed the place of the lifesaver in the national imagination.

F Bondi Beach is the end point of the City to Surf Fun Run which is held each year in August. Australian surf carnivals further instilled this image. A Royal Surf Carnival was held at Bondi Beach for the Queen Elizabeth II during her first visited in Australia in 1954. Since 1867, there have been over fifty visits by a member of the British Royal Family to Australia. In addition to many activities, the Bondi Beach Markets is open every Sunday. Many wealthy people spend Christmas Day at the beach. However, the shortage of houses occurs when lots of people crushed to seaside. Manly is the seashore town which solved this problem. However, people still choose Bondi as the satisfied destination rather than Manly.

G Bondi Beach has a commercial area along Campbell Parade and adjacent side streets, featuring many popular cafes, restaurants, and hotels, with views of the contemporary beach. It is depicted as wholly modern and European. In the last decade, Bondi Beaches' unique position has seen a dramatic rise in svelte houses and apartments to take advantage of the views and scent of the sea. The valley running down to the beach is famous world over for its view of distinctive red

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

tiled roofs. Those architectures are deeply influenced by British costal town.

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H Bondi Beach hosted the beach volleyball competition at the 2000 Summer Olympics. A temporary 10,000-seat stadium, a much smaller stadium, 2 warm-up courts, and 3 training courts were set up to host the tournament. The Bondi Beach Volleyball Stadium was constructed for it and stood for just six weeks. Campaigners oppose both the social and environmental consequences of the development. The stadium will divide the beach in two and seriously restrict public access for swimming, walking, and other forms of outdoor recreation. People protest for their human rights of having a pure seaside and argue for health life in Bondi.

I "They're prepared to risk lives and risk the Bondi beach environment for the sake of eight days of volleyball", said Stephen Uniacke, a construction lawyer involved in the campaign. Other environmental concerns include the possibility that soil dredged up from below the sand will acidify when brought to the surface.

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Questions 1-5

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 1-5 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 name of the Bondi beach is first called by the British settlers.
2 The aboriginal culture in Australia is different when compared with European culture.
3 Bondi beach are holds many contemporary hotels.
4 The seaside town in Bondi is affected by British culture for its characteristic red color.
5 Living near Bondi seashore is not beneficial for health.

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Questions 6-9

Answer the questions below using ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS*** *from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 6-9 on your answer sheet* *(IELTS test papers offered by iyuce.com copyright)*

6 At the end of 19th century, which public transport did people use to go to Bondi?

7 When did the British Royalty first visit Bondi?

8 Which Olympic event did Bondi hold in 2000 Sydney Olympic games?

9 What would be damaged if the stadium was built for that Olympic event?

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Questions 10-13

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage using no more than **two words** *from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet.*

Bondi beach holds the feature sport activities every year, which attracts lot of……10…….. choosing to live at this place during holidays. But local accommodation cannot meet with the expanding population, a nearby town of …….11…….. is the first suburb site to support the solution, yet people prefer …….12……..as their best choice. Its seaside buildings are well-known in the world for the special scenic colored 13…….. on buildings and the joyful smell from the sea.

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Agriculture and Tourism

A Linkages between the Agri-Food Sector and Tourism offer significant opportunities for the development of both sectors within the region. These linkages could lead to ensuring the **sustainability** (可持续性) of the region's tourism product thus ensuring it preservation. Agriculture and tourism — two of Wisconsin's most industries — are teaming up in southwestern **Wisconsin**（美国，威斯康辛州）. A pilot project has found that tourists, rural communities, and some farmers could benefit from stronger efforts to promote and market agricultural tourism there. In 1990, agricultural tourism project members surveyed 290 visitors to the annual Monroe Cheese Festival and 164 visitors to the Picnic on the Farm, a one-time event held in Platteville in conjunction with the Chicago Bears summer training camp. More than one-half of those surveyed responded favorably to a proposed tour, saying they would be interested in participating in some type of agricultural tour in southwestern Wisconsin. Survey respondents reported that they would prefer to visit cheese factories, sausage processing plants, dairy farms, and historical farm sites, as well as enjoy an old-fashioned picnic dinner. The study also found strong interest in visiting specialty farms (strawberries, cranberries, poultry, etc.). More than 75 percent of the Cheese Day visitors planned ahead for the trip, with 37 percent planning at least two months in advance.

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B More than 40 percent of the visitors came to Monroe for two- or three-day visits. Many stopped at other communities on their way to Cheese Days. Visitors at both events indicated that they were there to enjoy themselves and were willing to spend money on food and arts and crafts. They also wanted the opportunity to experience the "country" while there. The study found that planning around existing events should take into account what brought

visitors to the area and provide additional attractions that will appeal to them. For example, visitors to Cheese Days said they were on a holiday and appeared to be more open to various tour proposals. Picnic visitors came specifically to see the Chicago Bears practice. They showed less interest in a proposed agricultural tour than Cheese Day visitors, but more interest in a picnic dinner.

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C The study identified three primary audiences for agricultural tourism: 1) elderly people who take bus tours to see the country; 2) families interested in tours that could be enjoyed by both parents and children; and 3) persons already involved in agriculture, including international visitors. Agricultural tourism can serve to educate urban tourists about the problems and challenges facing farmers, says Andy Lewis, Grant county community development agent. While agriculture is vital to Wisconsin, more and more urban folk are becoming isolated from the industry. In fact, Lewis notes, farmers are just as interested in the educational aspects of agricultural tours as they are in any financial returns.

D "Farmers feel that urban consumers are out of touch with farming," Lewis says. "If tourists can be educated on issues that concern farmers, those visits could lead to policies more favorable to agriculture." Animal rights and the environment are examples of two issues that concern both urban consumers and farmers. Farm tours could help consumers get the farmer's perspective on these issues, Lewis notes. Several Wisconsin farms already offer some type of learning experience for tourists. However, most agricultural tourism enterprises currently market their businesses independently, leading to a lack of a concerted effort to promote agricultural tourism as an industry.

E Lewis is conducting the study with Jean Murphy, assistant community development agent. Other participants include UW-Platteville Agricultural Economist Bob Acton, the Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems, UW-Extension Recreation Resources Center, the Wisconsin Rural Development Center, and Hidden Valleys, a Southwestern Wisconsin regional tourism organization. -- (***www.iyuce.com copy right***) - - This past fall, Murphy organized several workshops with some Green and Grant County farmers, local business leaders, and motor coach tour operators to discuss how best to organize and put on farm tours. Committees were formed to look at the following: tour site evaluations, inventory of the area's resources, tour marketing, and familiarization of tours. The fourth committee is organizing tours for people such

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

as tour bus guides and local reporters to help better educate them about agricultural tourism. Green County farmers already have experience hosting visitors during the annual Monroe Cheese Days. Green county Tourism Director Larry Lindgren says these farmers are set to go ahead with more formal agricultural tours next year. The tours will combine a farm visit with a visit to a local cheese factory and a picnic lunch.

F Another farm interested in hosting an organized tour is Sinsinawa, a 200-acre Grant County farm devoted to sustainable agriculture and run by the Dominican Sisters. Education plays a major role at the farm, which has an orchard, dairy and beef cows, and hogs. Farm tours could be combined with other activities in the area such as trips to the Mississippi River and/or visits to historical towns or landmarks, Lewis says. The project will help expose farmers to the tourism industry and farm vacations as a way to possibly supplement incomes, he adds. While farm families probably wouldn't make a lot of money through farm tours, they would be compensated for their time, says Lewis.

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G Farmers could earn additional income through the sale of farm products, crafts, and recreational activities. Below are results from the 1990 survey of Monroe Cheese Days and Picnic on the Farm visitors……

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Questions 1-4

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-G**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-G,*** in boxes ***1-4*** on your answer sheet.

1 About half of all the tourists would spend several days in Monroe.

2 Most visitors responded positively to a survey project on farm tour.

3 Cooperation across organisations in research for agriculture tours has been carried out.

4 Agriculture tour assist tourists to understand more issues concerning animal and environment.

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Questions 5-9

Which of following statements belongs to the visitor categories in the box
Please choose A, B or C for each question.
Write the correct letter ***A, B or C,*** in boxes ***5-9*** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

A Cheese Festival visitors **B** Picnic visitors **C** Both of them

5 have focused destination.

6 majority prepare well before going beforehand.

7 are comparably less keen on picnic meal.

8 show interest in activities such as visiting factory tour and fruit.

9 are willing to accept a variety of tour recommendation.

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Questions 10-14

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **10-14** on your answer sheet.

Through farm tour, visitors can better understand significant issues such as **……10…….** and environment. In autumn, Murphy organised several parties and arranged **……11…….**to develop local tour market. Larry Lindgren said the farmers already had experience of farm tours with factory visiting and a **……12…….** In ***Sinsinawa***, a large area of the farmland contains an orchard, cow etc which is managed and operated by **……13…….** Lewis said the project will probably bring extra **……14…….**for local farmers.

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Radio Automation

forerunner of the integrated circuit

Today they are everywhere. Production lines controlled by computers and operated by robots. There's no chatter of assembly workers, just the whirr and click of machines. In the mid-1940s, the workerless factory was still the stuff of science fiction. There were no computers to speak of and electronics was primitive. Yet hidden away in the English countryside was a highly automated production line called ECME, which could turn out 1500 radio receivers a day with almost no help from human hands.

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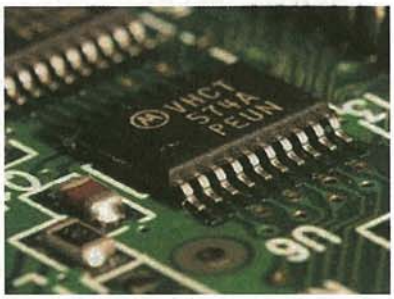
A John Sargrove, the visionary engineer who developed the technology, was way ahead of his time. For more than a decade, Sargrove had been trying to figure out how to make cheaper radios. Automating the manufacturing process would help. But radios didn't lend themselves to such methods: there were too many parts to fit together and too many wires to solder. Even a simple receiver might have 30 separate components and 80 hand-soldered connections. At every stage, things had to be tested and inspected. Making radios required highly skilled labour--and lots of it.



B In 1944, Sargrove came up with the answer. His solution was to dispense with most of the fiddly bits by inventing a primitive chip--a slab of Bakelite with all the receiver's electrical components and connections embedded in it. This was something that could be made by machines, and he designed those too. At the end of the war, Sargrove built an automatic production line, which he called ECME (electronic circuit-making equipment), in a small factory in Effingham, Surrey.

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ECME line

C An operator sat at one end of each ECME line, feeding in the plates. She didn't need much skill, only quick hands. From now on, everything was controlled by electronic switches and relays（继电器）.First stop was the sandblaster（喷砂器）, which roughened the surface of the plastic so that molten metal would stick to it. The plates were then cleaned to remove any traces of grit. The machine automatically checked that the surface was rough enough before sending the plate to the **spraying section**. There, eight nozzles（喷嘴） rotated into position and sprayed molten zinc over both sides of the plate. Again, the nozzles only began to spray when a plate was in place. The plate whizzed on. The next stop was the milling machine, which ground away the surface layer of metal to leave the circuit and other components in the grooves and recesses. Now the plate was a composite of metal and plastic. It sped on to be lacquered (vt. 涂漆；使表面光泽) and have its circuits tested. By the time it emerged from the end of the line, robot hands had fitted it with sockets to attach components such as valves and loudspeakers. When ECME was working flat out, the whole process took 20 seconds.

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D ECME was astonishingly advanced. Electronic eyes, photocells that generated a small current when a panel arrived, triggered each step in the operation, so avoiding excessive wear and tear on the machinery. The plates were automatically tested at each stage as they moved along the conveyor. And if more than two plates in succession were duds, the machines were automatically adjusted--or if necessary halted. In a conventional factory, workers would test faulty circuits and repair them. But Sargrove's assembly line produced circuits so cheaply they just threw away the faulty ones. Sargrove's circuit board was even more astonishing for the time. It predated the more familiar printed circuit, with wiring printed on aboard, yet was more sophisticated. Its built-in components made it more like a modem chip.

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E When Sargrove unveiled his invention at a meeting of the British Institution of Radio Engineers in February 1947, the assembled engineers were impressed. So was the man from The Times. ECME, he reported the following day, "produces almost without human labour, a complete radio receiving set. This new method of production can be equally well applied to television and other forms of electronic apparatus."

F The receivers had many advantages over their predecessors. With fewer components they were more robust. Robots didn't make the sorts of mistakes human assembly workers sometimes did. "Wiring mistakes just cannot happen," wrote Sargrove. No wires also meant the radios were lighter

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and cheaper to ship abroad. And with no soldered wires to come unstuck, the radios were more reliable. Sargrove pointed out that the circuit boards didn't have to be flat. They could be curved, opening up the prospect of building the electronics into the cabinet of Bakelite radios.

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G Sargrove was all for introducing this type of automation to other products. It could be used to make more complex electronic equipment than radios, he argued. And even if only part of a manufacturing process were automated, the savings would be substantial. But while his invention was brilliant, his timing was bad. ECME was too advanced for its own good. It was only competitive on huge production runs because each new job meant retooling the machines. But disruption was frequent. Sophisticated as it was, ECME still depended on old-fashioned electromechanical relays and valves--which failed with monotonous regularity. The state of Britain's economy added to Sargrove's troubles. Production was dogged by power cuts and post-war shortages of materials. Sargrove's financial backers began to get cold feet.

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H There was another problem Sargrove hadn't foreseen. One of ECME's biggest advantages--the savings on the cost of labour--also accelerated its downfall. Sargrove's factory had two ECME production lines to produce the two circuits needed for each radio. Between them these did what a thousand assembly workers would otherwise have done. Human hands were needed only to feed the raw material in at one end and plug the valves into their sockets and fit the loudspeakers at the other. After that, the only job left was to fit the pair of Bakelite panels into a radio cabinet and check that it worked. *(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)*

I Sargrove saw automation as the way to solve post-war labour shortages. With somewhat Utopian idealism, he imagined his new technology would free people from boring, repetitive jobs on the production line and allow them to do more interesting work. "Don't get the idea that we are out to rob people of their jobs," he told the Daily Mirror. "Our task is to liberate men and women from being slaves of machines."

J The workers saw things differently. They viewed automation in the same light as the everlasting light bulb or the suit that never wears out--as a threat to people's livelihoods. If automation spread, they wouldn't be released to do more exciting jobs. They'd be released to join the dole queue. Financial backing for ECME fizzled out. The money dried up. And Britain lost its lead in a technology that would transform industry just a few years later.

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Questions 1-7

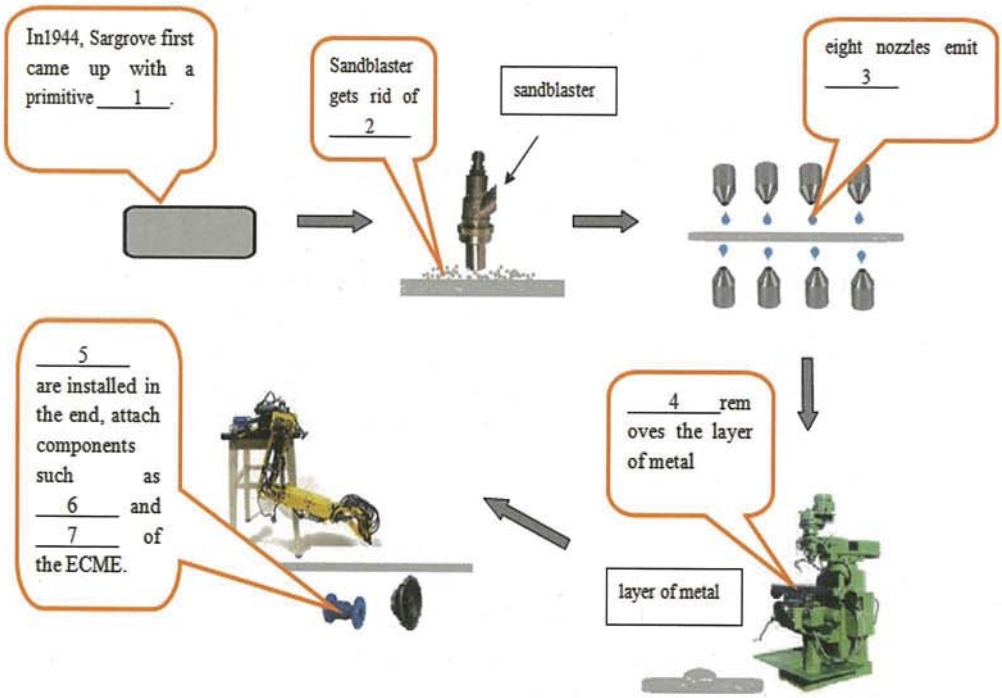
Summary

The following diagram explains the process of **ECME**:

Complete the following chart of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **1-7** on your answer sheet.

Diagram for ECME line

on Bakelite



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Questions 8-11

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **8-11** on your answer sheet.

Sargrove had been dedicated to create a ……8……radio by automation of manufacture. The old version of radio had a large number of independent…….9……. After this innovation made, wireless-style radios became…….10…….and inexpensive to export oversea. As the Sargrove saw it, the real benefit of ECME's radio was that it reduced…….11……of manual work ,which can be easily copied to other industries of manufacturing electronic devices.

Questions 12-13

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 12-13 on your answer sheet.

12 What were **workers attitude** towards *ECME Model initially*?

A anxious
B welcoming
C boring
D inspiring

13 What is the **main idea** of this passage?

A approach to reduce the price of radio
B a new generation of fully popular products and successful business
C an application of the automation in the early stage
D ECME technology can be applied in many product fields

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Otters

A Otters are semiaquatic (or in the case of the sea otter, aquatic) mammals. They are members of the Mustelid family which includes badgers, polecats, martens, weasels, stoats and minks, and have inhabited the earth for the last 30 million years and over the years have undergone subtle changes to the carnivore bodies to exploit the rich aquatic environment. Otters have long thin body and short legs—ideal for pushing dense undergrowth or hunting in tunnels. An adult male may be up to 4 feet long and 30 pounds. Females are smaller, around 16 pounds typically. The Eurasian otter's nose is about the smallest among the otter species and has a characteristic shape described as a shallow "W". An otter's tail (or rudder, or stern) is stout at the base and tapers towards the tip where it flattens. This forms part of the propulsion unit when swimming fast under water. Otter fur consists of two types of hair: stout guard hairs which form a waterproof outer covering, and under fur which is dense and fine, equivalent to an otter's thermal underwear. The fur must be kept in good condition by grooming. Sea water reduces the waterproofing and insulating qualities of otter fur when salt water gets in the fur. This is why freshwater pools are important to otters living on the coast. After swimming, they wash the salts off in the pools and then squirm on the ground to rub dry against vegetation.

B Scent is used for hunting on land, for communication and for detecting danger. Otterine sense of smell is likely to be similar in sensitivity to dogs. Otters have small eyes and are probably short-sighted on land. But they do have the ability to modify the shape of the lens in the eye to make it more spherical, and hence overcome the refraction of water. In clear water and good light, otters 1 can hunt fish by sight. The otter's eyes and nostrils are placed high on its head so that it can see and I breathe even when the rest of the body is submerged. The long whiskers growing around the muzzle are used to detect the presence of fish. They detect regular vibrations caused by the beat of the fish's tail as it swims away. This allows otters to hunt even in very murky water. Underwater, the otter holds its legs against the body, except for steering, and the hind end of the body is flexed in a series of vertical undulations. River otters have webbing which extends for much of the length of each digit, though not to the very end. Giant otters and sea otters have even more prominent webs, while the Asian short-clawed otter has no webbing--they hunt for shrimps in ditches and paddy fields they don't need the swimming speed. Otter ears are protected by valves which close them water pressure.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

C A number of constraints and preferences limit suitable habitats for otters. Water is a must and the rivers must be large enough to support a healthy population of fish. Being such shy and wary creatures will prefer territories where man's activities do not impinge greatly. Of course there also be no other otter already in residence—this has only become significant again recently as populations start to recover. A typical range for a male river otter might be 25km of river, a female's range less than half this. However, the productivity of the river affects this hugely and one study found male ranges between 12 and 80km. Coastal otters have a much more abundant food supply and ranges for males and females may be just a few kilometers of coastline. Because male ranges are usually larger, a male otter may find his range overlaps with two or three females. Otters will eat anything that they can get hold of—there are records of sparrows and snakes and slugs being gobbled. Apart from fish the most common prey are crayfish, crabs and water birds. Small mammals are occasionally taken, most commonly rabbits but sometimes even moles.

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D Eurasian otters will breed any time where food is readily available. In places where condition is more Sweden for example where the lakes are frozen for much of winter, cubs are born in Spring. This ensures that they are well grown before severe weather returns. In the Shetlands, cubs are born in summer when fish is more abundant. Though otters can breed every year, some do not. Again, this depends on food availability. Other factors such as food range and quality of the female may have an effect. Gestation for Eurasian otter is 63 days, with the exception of North .American river otter whose embryos may undergo delayed implantation.

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E Otters normally give birth in more secure dens to avoid disturbances. Nests are lined with bedding (reeds, waterside plants, grass) to keep the cubs warm while mummy is away feeding. Litter Size varies between 1 and 5 (2 or 3 being the most common). For some unknown reason, coastal otters tend to produce smaller litters. At five weeks they open their eyes—a tiny cub of 700g. At seven weeks they're weaned onto solid food. At ten weeks they leave the nest, blinking into daylight for the first time. After three months they finally meet the water and learn to swim. After eight months they are hunting, though the mother still provides a lot of food herself. Finally, after nine months she can chase them all away with a dear conscience, and relax—until the next fella shows up.

F The plight of the British otter was recognised in the early 60s, but it wasn't until the late 70s that the chief cause as discovered. Pesticides, such as dieldrin and aldrin, were first used in 1955 in agriculture and other industries—these chemicals are very persistent and had already been recognised as the cause of huge declines in the population of peregrine falcons, sparrowhawks and other predators. The pesticides entered the river systems and the food chain—micro-organisms, fish and finally otters, with every step increasing the concentration of the chemicals. From 1962 the chemicals were phased out, but while some species recovered quickly, otter numbers did not—and continued to fall into the 80s. This was probably due mainly to habitat destruction and road deaths.

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Acting on populations fragmented by the sudden decimation in the 50s and 60s, the loss of just a handful of otters in one area can make an entire population unviable and speed the end.

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G Otter numbers are recovering all around Britain—populations are growing again in the few areas where they had remained and have expanded from those areas into the rest of the country, This is almost entirely due to law and conservation efforts, slowing down and reversing the destruction of suitable otter habitat and reintroductions from captive breeding programs. Releasing captive-bred otters is seen by many as a last resort. The argument runs that where there is no suitable habitat for them they will not survive after release and where there is suitable habitat, natural populations should be able to expand into the area. However, reintroducing animals into a fragmented and fragile population may add just enough impetus for it to stabilise and expand, rather than die out. This is what the Otter Trust accomplished in Norfolk, where the otter population may have been as low as twenty animals at the beginning of the 1980s. The Otter Trust has now finished its captive breeding program entirely. Great news because it means it is no longer needed.

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Questions 1-9

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-G**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-G***, in boxes ***1-9*** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

1 A description of how otters regulate vision underwater
2 The fit-for-purpose characteristics of otter's body shape
3 A reference to an underdeveloped sense
4 An explanation of why agriculture failed in otter conservation efforts
5 A description of some of the otter's social characteristics
6 A description of how baby otters grow
7 The conflicted opinions on how to preserve
8 A reference to a legislative act
9 An explanation of how otters compensate for heat loss

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Questions 10-13

Answer the questions below.

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

10 What affects the outer fur of otters?

11 What skill is not necessary for Asian short-clawed otters?

12 Which type of otters has the shortest range?

13 Which type of animals do otters hunt occasionally?

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The Dinosaurs Footprints and Extinction

A **EVERYBODY** knows that the dinosaurs were killed by an asteroid. Something big hit the earth 65 million years ago and, when the dust had fallen, so had the great reptiles. There is thus a nice, if ironic, symmetry in the idea that a similar impact brought about the dinosaurs' rise. That is the thesis proposed by Paul Olsen, of Columbia University, and his colleagues in this week's Science.

B Dinosaurs first appear in the fossil record 230m years ago, during the Triassic period. But they were mostly small, and they shared the earth with lots of other sorts of reptile. It was in the subsequent Jurassic, which began 202million years ago, that they overran the planet and turned into the monsters depicted in the book and movie "**Jurassic Park**". (Actually, though, the dinosaurs that appeared on screen were from the still more recent **Cretaceous**（白垩纪）period.) Dr Olsen and his colleagues are not the first to suggest that the dinosaurs inherited the earth as the result of an asteroid strike. But they are the first to show that the takeover did, indeed, happen in a geological eye blink.

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C Dinosaur skeletons are rare. Dinosaur footprints are, however, surprisingly abundant. And the sizes of the prints are as good an indication of the sizes of the beasts as are the skeletons themselves. Dr Olsen and his colleagues therefore concentrated on prints, not bones.

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D The prints in question were made in eastern North America, a part of the world then full of rift valleys similar to those in East Africa today. Like the modern African rift valleys, the Triassic（n. 三叠纪）/Jurassic American ones contained lakes, and these lakes grew and shrank at regular intervals because of climatic changes caused by periodic shifts in the earth's orbit. (A similar phenomenon is responsible for modern ice ages.) That regularity, combined with reversals in the earth's magnetic field, which are detectable in the tiny fields of certain magnetic minerals, means that rocks from this place and period can be dated to within a few thousand years. As a bonus, **squishy** (adj.粘糊糊的） lake-edge sediments are just the things for recording the tracks of passing animals. By dividing the labour between themselves, the ten authors of the paper were able to study such tracks at 80 sites.

E The researchers looked at 18 so-called **ichnotaxa** (群落). These are recognisable types of footprint that cannot be matched precisely with the species of animal that left them. But they can be matched with a general sort of animal, and thus act as an indicator of the fate of that group, even when there are no bones to tell the story. Five of the ichnotaxa disappear before the end of the Triassic, and four march confidently across the boundary into the Jurassic. Six, however, vanish at the boundary, or only just splutter across it; and three appear from nowhere, almost as soon as the Jurassic begins.

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F That boundary itself is suggestive. The first geological indication of the impact that killed the dinosaurs was an unusually high level of iridium in rocks at the end of the Cretaceous, when the beasts disappear from the fossil record. Iridium is normally rare at the earth's surface, but it is more abundant in meteorites. When people began to believe the impact theory, they started looking for other Cretaceous-end anomalies. One that turned up was a surprising abundance of fern spores in rocks just above the boundary layer—a phenomenon known as a "**fern** spike". (n. 蕨类）

G That matched the theory nicely. Many modern ferns are opportunists. They cannot compete against plants with leaves, but if a piece of land is cleared by, say, a volcanic eruption, they are often the first things to set up shop there. An asteroid strike would have scoured much of the earth of its vegetable cover, and provided a paradise for ferns. A fern spike in the rocks is thus a good indication that something terrible has happened.

H Both an **iridium** (n. 铱）anomaly and a fern spike appear in rocks at the end of the Triassic, too. That accounts for the disappearing ichnotaxa: the creatures that made them did not survive the holocaust. The surprise is

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how rapidly the new ichnotaxa appear.

I Dr Olsen and his colleagues suggest that the explanation for this rapid increase in size may be a phenomenon called ecological release. This is seen today when reptiles (which, in modern times, tend to be small creatures) reach islands where they face no competitors. The most spectacular example is on the Indonesian island of Komodo, where local lizards have grown so large that they are often referred to as dragons. The dinosaurs, in other words, could flourish only when the competition had been knocked out.

J That leaves the question of where the impact happened. No large hole in the earth's crust seems to be 202m years old. It may, of course, have been overlooked. Old craters are eroded and buried, and not always easy to find. Alternatively, it may have vanished. Although continental crust is more or less permanent, the ocean floor is constantly recycled by the tectonic processes that bring about continental drift. There is no ocean floor left that is more than 200m years old, so a crater that formed in the ocean would have been swallowed up by now.

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K There is a third possibility, however. This is that the crater is known, but has been misdated. The Manicouagan "structure", a crater in Quebec, is thought to be 214m years old. It is huge—some 100km across—and seems to be the largest of between three and five craters that formed within a few hours of each other as the lumps of a disintegrated comet hit the earth one by one.

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Questions 1-6

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

YES	*if the statement agrees with the information*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

1 Dr Paul Olsen and his colleagues believe that asteroid knock may also lead to dinosaurs' boom.

2 Books and movie like ***Jurassic Park*** often exaggerate the size of the dinosaurs.

3 Dinosaur footprints are more adequate than dinosaur skeletons.

4 The prints were chosen by Dr Olsen to study because they are more detectable than earth magnetic field to track a date of geological precise within thousands years.

5 Ichnotaxa showed that footprints of dinosaurs offer exact information of the trace left by an individual species.

6 We can find more Iridium in the earth's surface than in meteorites.

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Questions 7-13

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **7-13** on your answer sheet.

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Dr Olsen and his colleagues applied a phenomenon named……7…….. to explain the large size of the Eubrontes, which is a similar case to that nowadays reptiles invade a place where there are no ……8…... ; for example, on an island called Komodo, indigenous huge lizards grow so big that people even regarding them as ……9…….

However, there were no old impact trace being found? The answer may be that we have ……10…… the evidence. Old craters are difficult to spot or it probably ……11……. due to the effect of the earth moving. Even a crater formed in Ocean had been ……12…… under the impact of crust movement. Beside, the third hypothesis is that the potential evidences --- some craters may be ……13…….

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SECTION 1

What the managers Really Do?

When students graduate and first enter the workforce，the most common choice is to find an entry-level position. This can be a job such as an unpaid internship, an assistant, a secretary，or a junior partner position. Traditionally, we start with simpler jobs and work our way up. Young professionals with a plan to become senior partners, associates, or even managers of a workplace. However,these promotions can be few and far between, leaving many young professionals unfamiliar with management experience. An important step is understanding the role and responsibilities of a person in a managing position. Managers are organisational members who are responsible for the work performanceTmance of other organisational members. Managers have formal authority to use organisational resources and to make decisions. Managers at different levels of the organisation engage in different amounts of time on the four managerial functions of planning, organising, leading, and controlling.

However, as many professionals already know, managing styles can be very different depending on where you work. Some managing styles are strictly hierarchical. Other managing styles can be more casual and relaxed, where the manager may act more like a team member rather than a strict boss. Many researchers have created a more scientific approach in studying these different approaches to managing. In the 1960s, researcher Henry Mintzberg created a seminal organisational model using three categories. These categories represent three major functional approaches, which are designated as interpersonal, informational and decisional.

Introduced Category 1: INTERPERSONAL ROLES. Interpersonal roles require managers to direct and supervise employees and the organisation. The figurehead is typically a top of middle manager. This manager may communicate future organisational goals or ethical guidelines to employees at company meetings. They also attend ribbon-cutting ceremonies, host receptions, presentations and other activities associated with the figurehead role. A leader acts as an example for other employees to follow, gives commands and directions to

A B C D E F G H I J

subordinates, makes decisions, and mobilises employee support. They are also responsible for the selection and training of employees. Managers must be leaders at all levels of the organisation; often lower-level managers look to top management for this leadership example. In the role of liaison, a manager must coordinate the work of others in different work units, establish alliances between others, and work to share resources. This role is particularly critical for middle managers, who must often compete with other managers for important resources, yet must maintain successful working relationships with them for long time periods.

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Introduced Category 2: INFORMATIONAL ROLES. Informational roles are those in which managers obtain and transmit information. These roles have changed dramatically as technology has improved. The monitor evaluates the performance of others and takes corrective action to improve that performance. Monitors also watch for changes in the environment and within the company that may affect individual and organisational performance. Monitoring occurs at all levels of management. The role of disseminator requires that managers inform employees of changes that affect them and the organisation. They also communicate the company's vision and purpose.

Introduced Category 3: DECISIONAL ROLES. Decisional roles require managers to plan strategy and utilise resources. There are four specific roles that are decisional. The entrepreneur role requires the manager to assign resources to develop innovative goods and services, or to expand a business. The disturbance handler corrects unanticipated problems facing the organisation from the internal or external environment. The third decisional role, that of resource allocator, involves determining which work units will get which resources. Top managers are likely to make large, overall budget decisions, while middle managers may make more specific allocations. Finally, the negotiator works with others, such as suppliers, distributors, or labor unions, to reach agreements regarding products and services.

Although Mintzberg's initial research in 1960s helped categorise manager approaches, Mintzberg was still concerned about research involving other roles in the workplace. Minstzberg considered expanding his research to other roles, such as the role of disseminator, figurehead, liaison and spokesperson. Each role would have different special characteristics, and a new categorisation system would have to be made for each role to understand it properly.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

While Mintzberg's initial research was helpful in starting the conversation, there has since been criticism of his methods from other researchers. Some criticisms of the work were that even though there were multiple categories, the role of manager is still more complex. There are still many manager roles that are not as traditional and are not captured in Mintzberg's original three categories. In addition, sometimes, Mintzberg's research was not always effective. The research, when applied to real-life situations, did not always improve the management process in real-life practice.

These two criticisms against Mintzberg's research method raised some questions about whether or not the research was useful to how we understand "managers" in today's world. However, even if the criticisms against Mintzberg's work are true, it does not mean that the original research from the 1960s is completely useless. Those researchers did not say Mintzberg's research is invalid. His research has two positive functions to the further research.

The first positive function is Mintzberg provided a useful functional approach to analyse management. And he used this approach to provide a clear concept of the role of manager to the researcher. When researching human behavior, it is important to be concise about the subject of the research. Mintzberg's research has helped other researchers clearly define what a "manager" is, because in real-life situations, the "manager" is not always the same position title. Mintzberg's definitions added clarity and precision to future research on the topic.

The second positive function is Mintzberg's research could be regarded as a good beginning to give a new insight to further research on this field in the future. Scientific research is always a gradual process. Just because Mintzberg's initial research had certain flaws, does not mean it is useless to other researchers. Researchers who are interested in studying the workplace in a systematic way have older research to look back on. A researcher doesn't have to start from the very beginning—older research like Mintzberg's have shown what methods work well and what methods are not as appropriate for workplace dynamics. As more young professionals enter the job market, this research will continue to study and change the way we think about the modem workplace.

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Questions 1-6

Look at the following descriptions or deeds (Questions 1-6) and the list of categories below.

Match each description or deed with the correct category, A, B or C.

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

***NB** You may use any letter more than once.*

List of Categories

A INTERPERSONAL ROLES
B INFORMATIONAL ROLES
C DECISIONAL ROLES

1 the development of business scheme

2 presiding at formal events

3 using employees and funds

4 getting and passing message on to related persons

5 relating the information to employees and organisation

6 recruiting the staff

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Questions 7- 8

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A-E**.*
Write the correct letters in boxes 7 and 8 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** positive functions about Mintberg's research are mentioned in the last two paragraphs?

A offers waterproof categories of managers
B provides a clear concept to define the role of a manager
C helps new graduates to design their career
D suggests ways for managers to do their job better
E makes a fresh way for further research

Questions 9-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 9-13 on you answer sheet, write

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

9 Young professionals can easily know management experience in the workplace.

10 Mintzberg's theory broke well-established notions about managing styles.

11 Mintzberg got a large amount of research funds for his contribution.

12 All managers do the same work.

13 Mintzberg's theory is invalid in the future studies.

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SECTION 2

The link between Culture and Thought

A For more than a century, Western philosophers and psychologists have based their discussions of thought patterns on one basic principle: that the same processes underlie all human thought, whether in the mountains of Tibet or the grasslands of the Africa. Cultural differences might dictate what people thought about. Teenage boys in remote areas of Africa, for example, might discuss cows with the same passion that New York teenagers reserved for sports cars. But the strategies people adopted in processing information and making sense of the world around them -- were, Western scholars assumed, the same for everyone.

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B However, recent work by a social psychologist at the University of Michigan, is turning this long-held view of mental functioning upside down. In a series of studies comparing European Americans (representing 'Westerners') to East Asians (representing 'Easterners'), Dr. Richard Nisbett and his colleagues have found that people who grow up in different cultures do not just think about different things: they think differently.

Actually researchers were not the first psychological researchers to propose that thought may be embedded in cultural assumptions. For example, Soviet psychologists of the 1930's posed logic problems to Uzbek peasants, arguing that intellectual tools were influenced by pragmatic circumstances.

But University of Michigan work has been of interest in academic circles because it tries to define and elaborate on cultural differences through a series of tightly controlled, empirical laboratory experiments. In the broadest sense, the Michigan studies carried out in the United States, Japan, China and Korea -- document a basic contrast between East and West, and in doing so they raise questions about the assumptions of cognitive psychology that have been made for the past half a century.

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C In one study, for example, by Dr. Nisbett and Takahiko Masuda, a graduate student at Michigan, students from Japan and the United States were shown an animated underwater scene, in which one larger "focal" fish swam among smaller fishes and

other aquatic life. Asked to describe what they saw, the Japanese (or Eastern) subjects were much more likely to begin by setting the scene, saying for example, "There was a lake or pond" or "The bottom was rocky," or "The water was green." Americans (or Western), in contrast, tended to begin their descriptions with the largest fish, making statements like "There was what looked like a trout swimming to the right." Overall, Japanese subjects in the study made 70 percent more statements about aspects of the background environment than Americans, and twice as many statements about the relationships between animate and inanimate objects. A Japanese subject might note, for example, that "The big fish swam past the gray seaweed."

And, the greater attention paid by Easterners to context and relationship was more than just superficial, the researchers found. Shown the same larger fish swimming against a different, novel background, Japanese participants had more difficulty recognizing it than Americans. This indicated that the perception of the Japanese was closely dependent upon what they saw in the background.

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D In another study, Dr. Nisbett and Dr. Incheol Choi found that Easterners were more likely than Westerners to appreciate both sides of an argument. The researchers presented groups of Koreans and Americans with very convincing arguments in support of a particular position. Both the Koreans and the Americans at first expressed strong support for that position. However, when the groups were then presented with arguments opposing the initial position, the Korean subjects generally modified and decreased their support for that position, while the Americans actually increased their original support.

E In yet another study, again focusing on Americans and Koreans, Dr. Nisbett and Dr. Ara Norenzayan found indications that when logic and experiential knowledge are in conflict, Westerners are more likely than Easterners to stick to to the rules of formal logic. For example, presented with a logical sequence like, "All animals with fur hibernate. Rabbits have fur. Therefore rabbits hibernate. " The Americans were more likely to accept the validity of the series of statements. They assumed the conclusion must be true because of the logical structure of the arguments. The Korean subjects, by contrast, more frequently judged the argument as invalid based on their own understanding that it was not actually true -- not all animals with fur do in fact hibernate.

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F While the cultural disparities traced in the researchers' work are substantial, their origins are much less clear. Historical evidence suggests that a divide between Oriental and Occidental thinking has existed since ancient times. How much of this

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

East-West difference is a result of differing social and religious practices, different languages or even different geography is anyone's guess. But both styles, Dr. Nisbett said, have advantages, and both have limitations. And neither approach is written into the genes: many Asian-Americans, born in the United States, are indistinguishable in their modes of thought from European-Americans.

Anthropology Dr. Alan Fiske says, "In my field we discuss the way these different groups talk and interact. But these description are qualitative in nature rather than being controlled as an experiment would be, so Dr. Nisbett's research is a valuable complement to our work." Yet not everyone agrees that all Dr. Nisbett's findings reflect fundamental differences in psychological process. Psychologist Dr. Patricia Cheng finds some of the findings matched some of her personal experience. But she says, " I think that some differences -- the Asian tolerance for contradiction, for example -- are purely social. " Still, to the extent that the studies reflect real differences in thinking and perception, psychologists may have to develop new models of mental process that take cultural influences into account.

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Question 14-18

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraph **A – F**

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A- F** in boxes **14 -18** in your answer sheet.*

NB *You may use any letter more than once*

14 the point during an experiment when all subjects agreed with a particular point of view

15 reference to study on potential effect of a rural life on people's reasoning

16 a description of how different cultures might view the same scene

17 examples of what young people think about in widely different geographical contexts

18 an illustration of people's different reactions to a change in viewpoint

Question 19- 22

Look at the following statements (Questions 19 - 22) and list of researchers below.

Match each statement with the correct researchers, **A, B** or **C**.

*Write the correct letter, **A, B** or **C** in boxes 19-22 on your answer sheet.*

NB *You may use any letter more than once*

List of researchers

A	Takahiko Masuda and Dr. Nisbett
B	Incheol Choi and Dr. Nisbett
C	Ara Norenzayan and Dr. Nisbett

19 Westerners tend to adhere to their beliefs even when they are presented with contradictory evidence.

20 Visual images can be used to reveal differences in people's thought processes.

21 Easterners are likely to reject a well-reasoned argument that they know to be false.

22 Easterners may find it hard to identify a familiar object in new circumstances.

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Question 23 - 26

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

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

23 Dr. Nisbett does not believe that _____ control the differences between Oriental and Occidental thinking.

24 Dr. Fiske says that Dr. Nisbett's work is valuable because it consists of experiments and therefore is not _____ .

25 Dr. Cheng's own _____ has led her to support some of Dr. Nisbett's ideas.

26 Dr. Cheng believe that there is a clear _____ explanation for the fact that contradictions accepted more readily in Eastern cultures.

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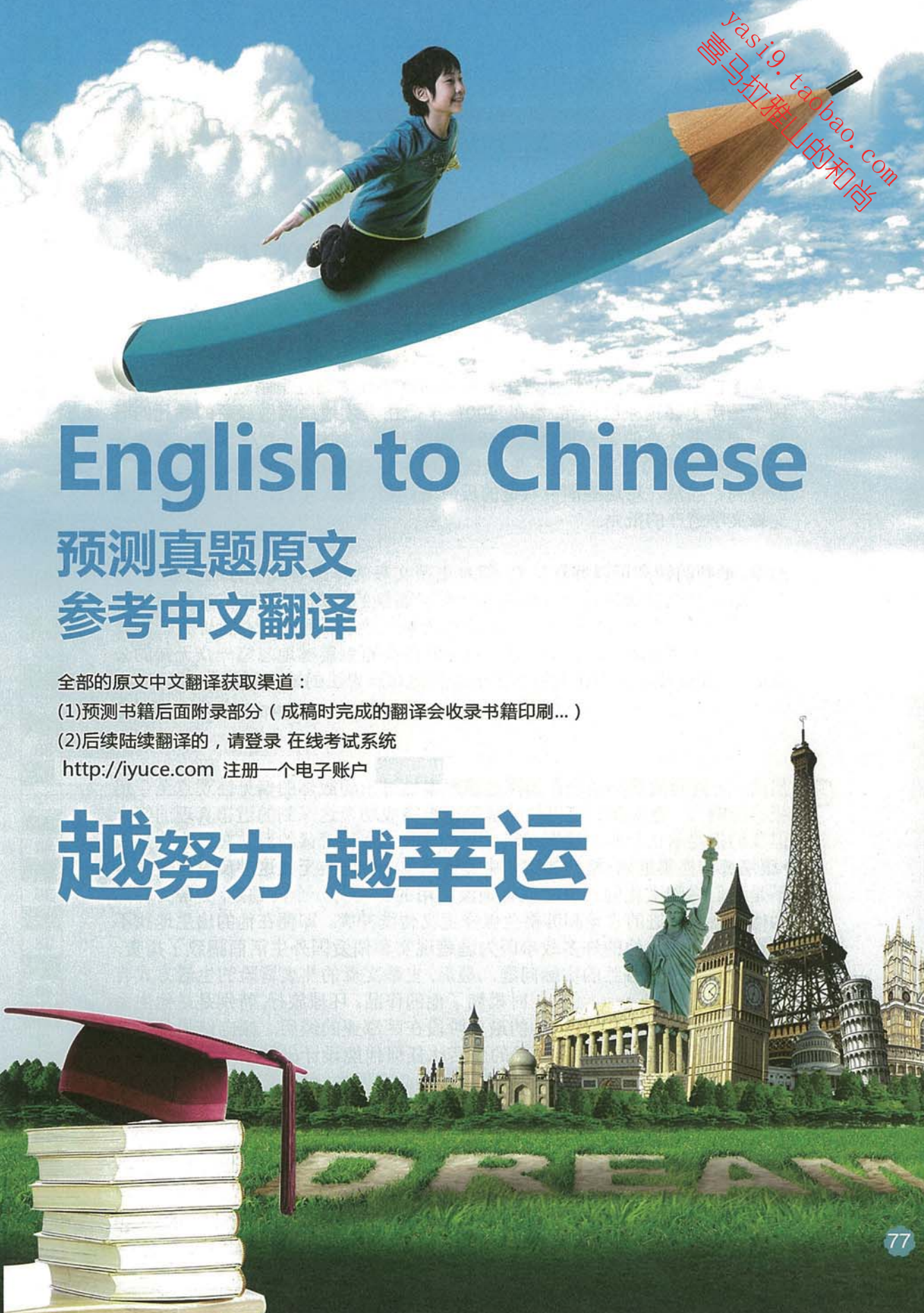
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苏格兰作家

A 苏格兰作家罗伯特•路易斯•史蒂文森在南太平洋萨摩亚岛死亡已经过去 100 多年了。看来时间还没有冲淡（人们）对史蒂文森的记忆。在他死后不久，他的家人和朋友将整理罗伯特•路易斯•史蒂文森的传说，他成为著名的 RIS——单从他名字的首字母就为人们熟知的为数不多的作家。后续的（关于他的）传记作品使他在作家领域的重要性达到近乎宗教的高度。一个例子是历史评论家巴尔弗，他在 1901 年把在天才他患病做最后的垂死的时候，把史蒂文森的家人描绘成救死扶伤的天使。同样，传记作家克劳奇荒谬夸大史蒂文森的意义，把他列在英国文学中最受尊敬的性质莎士比亚，济慈的行列。当然，对这些胡说八道的反应是：在 1920 年代，一系列针对史蒂文森文学遗产的批判。

我预测 你高分 I predicting

B 通常，批判的钟摆可以回转往复，但对史蒂文森的作品有几个方面的批判，直到最近，批判评价远超正反两面性(=即一面倒的批判)。首先的批判指控就是史蒂文森是一个纯粹的语言技巧大师而缺乏道德深度。一些批评人士指责他是一个识字的骗子，欺骗的话说得非常漂亮直到震撼地忽悠一众无知的公众而已，并引开注意力让人们不至于看到他观点想法的缺失不足。

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C 然而，对冒险故事不适合作为深道德严肃性讨论的载体的偏见性观点至今仍极具影响力。看来我们可以接受冒险电影能成功表达深刻的道德真理的媒介，但我们拒绝承认一本书也有同样效果的想法。这种荒谬的看法在作家约瑟夫•康塔德和格雷厄姆•格林的文章中显而易见。但假装无视这种反对冒险故事不是我们高雅文化的一部分偏见是没有用的。而另一个问题是，史蒂文森因为他强烈的激进的言论和苏格兰保守主义传统冲突，即便在他的出生地找不到很多的好感。他的许多故事因为逃避现实和偏爱国外生活而招致了指责，他无视遮蔽了苏格兰的实际问题。最后，史蒂文森的热衷冒险的生活方式有时模糊了他的作品。环球旅行，特别是是他生命的最后阶段在萨摩亚的经历，倾向结果是让自己的生活比任何他能设计出的故事更具文学效果。这正是他短暂生命的末期他的朋友担心会发生：他的艺术可能会被在萨摩亚的生活的戏剧性所掩盖。

我预测 你高分 I predicting

D 以上的事件发生一个后果是，史蒂文森对其他作家的影响往往被忽视。作家和诗人王尔德深受史蒂文森影响，尽管他宣称史蒂文森如果他住在伦敦，而不是萨摩亚会写出更好的作品。史蒂文森甚就像卡在喉咙的刺，尽管一些作

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

家想吐出他的影响，比如伯纳德•肖，他声称已经从他哪里学会浪漫英雄总是被现实嘲笑。同样，作家加特•武慈是一个坚定的批判者，后来他改变了主意说，史蒂文森比小说家哈代的优越性是史蒂文森所描述的都是生命，而哈代描写的尽是死亡。对小说家切斯特顿的影响也导致他对史蒂文森进行详细研究，通过他，史蒂文森已经跨越年代，对现代主义运动和我们当代拉丁美洲魔幻现实主义流派都产生影响。

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E 当要求做出一个评估他的生活和工作时，有一个不可避免地必须问的问题：罗伯特•路易斯•史蒂文森是苏格兰最伟大的英语散文作家吗？对于大多数评论家而言，这荣誉落在《劫后英雄传》和许多其他经典小说的作者沃尔特•斯科特身上。的确，在文学造诣方面，精度和仔细和规范语言创造出预期的效果的能力。斯科特将实至名归。然而，这（和一个作家）是否固有的天赋是不一样的：若两人相比，可能需要借用两个伟大的俄罗斯作曲家肖斯塔科维奇和普罗科菲耶夫的例子，其中前者学会了更为精确的创作技能，但后者的内在天赋是更大的，因此它们类比正好似乎是斯科特和史蒂文森。诚然，斯科特的细腻风格并使得他的描写悲剧故事的水准超出了史蒂文森的，但在这方面，他的这些作品都有博物馆中的发霉的味道，总是修饰多且远离现代的现实。另一方面，史蒂文森构思故事和叙事的技巧给他的书一个永恒的质量，所以他的作品今天仍然鲜活。和史蒂文森还更纯熟的把握人物行为和心理。例如，他《陌生人洞穴》《变身博士基尔》和《海德先生》中 令人信服的描述一个人格分裂的人已经被证明是准确的表达“基尔和海德” 用法已经进入了普通的英语。即使我们忽视对这个伟大的苏格兰作家复苏的文学评论方面的兴趣，但仍然希望读者回去（审视）罗伯特•路易斯•史蒂文森的宏伟的故事和重新评估这个被忽视的天才。

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在题库预测期间内，不是每一篇文章考题都是近期考试的范围重点，如需查看重点：请手机(app,电脑)登录在线预测电子系统 http://www.iyuce.com（我预测）

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世界语言的未来

联合国教科文组织（UNESCO)声称，世界现存的 6500 种语言中大约有一半将会在本 世纪末消亡全球有超过一半的人口只使用了其中的 11 种语言，因此随着世界变得一体 化和全球化，少典人使用的大多数语言会“落伍”也就不足为奇了，简而言之，世界上 95%的语言的总使用人数仅占世界总人口的 5%—多样性的语言被世界各地极少数的 人使用为了挽救濒临灭绝的语言，一位大学教授马克.图林（Mark Turin)启动了一项 名为“世界口头语言保护项目” （WOLP)的研究.

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他一直试图鼓励土著居民和世界各地的人类学家通力合作，利用录像机、录音机和其他多媒体形式，对他所说的“口头文学”进行记录存档，并将自己今年项目研究所获得的 3 万英镑作为奖金发放以资鼓励。其目的在于将这些湮灭文化的文献整理成可以按需求获取的、基本要点齐全的、可以随时获得的数字档案。

对许多原著民群体来说，口头相传的内容是他们文化的核心他们口头传下来的故事既 是创造性的作品，也是交流的结果 3 不同于那些著名的有书写文字传统的语言，如梵语、 希伯来语、古希腊语，土著人很少记录自己的语言或甚至从未记录过，

图林在尼泊尔教学时产生了进行这样一个项目的想法。他想取得濒危语言方面的博士学位，当有一天与他在荷兰莱顿大学（Leiden University)的教授讨论淑危语言这个问题时， 他被贴在导师房间墙上的地图吸引住了 这幅地图上满是色彩缤纷的大头针，标记着世 界上所有完全没有记录的语言的所在地。图林从这些大头针中任意选择了一个进行记录 他正好选择了唐米语（Thangmi)部落的语言，这个土著部落位于尼泊尔（Nepal)首都 加德满都（Kathmandu)东部的群山中。他承认：“许多从事传统实地考察项目的人类学家和语言学家在选择语言上都很随意”。

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20 世纪 90 年代图林在唐米语部落继续进行实地考察工作时，开始记录他所听到的语言， 在这个过程中他发现这里的语言和文化不仅完全没有记录，甚至外界都很少有人知道有 这样一个部落、这样一种语言的存在他着手开始记录他们的语言和神话起源。“我用英语写下了 1000 页的语法，但却没人能使用这些东西——我这才意识到只是单纯的记录还 不够。不仅对我来说不够，对于这些土著人来说也不够，我做的这些对于这个部落根本 没有任何意义和作用。因此接下来我就制作了唐米语、尼泊尔语和英语相结合的三语（对照）词汇表。”

总之，这是这种语言有史以来的第一本出版物。这本小词典仍在当地的学校以仅仅 20 卢比的价格出售，并被当作是一个更广泛的文化再生事业的一部分，教授孩子们他们自己的遗产和语言。这不是一个小任务：尼泊尔本来就是由很多种族组成的语言多样的国家，它是四个

语系 100 种语言的诞生地。现在的形式变得更严峻了，说唐米语的唐米语部落居民越来越少。许多唐米语成员开始讲尼泊尔语，尼泊尔语不仅是官方语言，学校里教学和媒体使用的都是尼泊尔语；而且唐米语族的老人慢慢死去了，他们的知识却没有传承下来。

尽管图林对他的课题很有热情，但他还是因为许多语言学家拒绝从事他提倡的工作而困惑无助。“世界存在的 6500 种语言中许多没有书写文字，很多口头语言濒临灭绝”，他说，“世界各个大学的语言学家总数远比这些语言的数量多，但他们多数却不愿意从事这个工作。对我来说，现今我们对世界语言的多样性。仍然没有一个完整的认识，这一事实令我很惊讶：有博士研究法语的上标符号，但事实上我们根本不知道人类到底有多少种语言”。

“当一种语言濒临灭绝时，它的文化世界观也会随之消逝我们想与土著人一起记录他们 的神话和民间传说，如果你不属于西方大学的成员，将很难为此获得资金支持。”

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然而，尽管像世界口头文学项目这样的倡议举措举步维艰，还是有历史实例可以证明语 言复原并不只是学术幻想。19 世纪希伯来语现代形式的复兴经常被拿来当作可以证明已经消逝很久的、小群体使用的语言可能“复活”并受很多人欢迎的最好例证到 20 世纪的时候，希来语已经逐渐成为土耳其和英国的巴勒斯坦犹大人的主要语言现在以色列有七百多万人使对希伯来语。

尽管这些群体在挽救他们的语言上遇到了种种困难，图林博士仍然相信濒危语言的命运 并非了无生机；全球化未必就如它表现的那样是邪恶的破坏者，“我把它称为全球化悖论： 一方面，全球化和快速的社会经济变化侵蚀和挑战着语言多样性但是从另一个方面来说， 全球化给我们提供了令人兴奋的新工具和新设备，方便我们到世界各地去记录这些被侵 蚀的语言。此外，在变化前沿的群体也为全球化所带来的东西感到异常兴奋。”

同时，在这轮与全球化的竞赛中，重要的是尽可能多地收集和保护语言，这样位于尼泊尔东部的瑞•萨满（Rai Shaman)和追随他们好几代的种族才能延续他们的传统，拥有 文化身份认同感这是一轮真实的比赛：图林知道他的项目能做的工作有限，而且明白 这些语言中的大部分逐渐消失的趋势不可避免“我们必须要认清现实 c 我们这样的项目 没有资格让这些语言继续存在，也不是以此为目的的。唯一能让这些语言幸存下来的人 就是语言使用者群体他们自己他们需要谨记使用自己的语言是有益的，而且我认为在 这方面我们可以帮助他们——成为现代人并不意味着一定要抛弃自己的语言。”

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放射性碳年代测定法

你曾经有捡到过一块小石头并想知道它存在了多少年吗？很有可能那块石头的年龄比你还要大。许多科学家都有这样的好奇心，想知道无生命的物体如岩石、化石和宝石距今的年数。知道一个物体的年份可以为我们了解史前历史提供有价值的信息。在大多数社会中，人类用文字来记录历史的轨迹。然而，科学家们仍然对有文字记录人类之前的世界十分好奇。研究无生命物体的年代是我们拼凑史前历史的最好方法。放射性碳年代测定法就是这样一种鉴定物体年份的方法。这种方法可以根据物体的粒子和原子的种类判定任何物体存在的年代。放射性碳是一种鉴定物体年份的可靠方法，因为它是基于物体的组成成分来判断年份的。研究者南希•阿什菲尔德是著名专家，她研究了在柬埔寨发现的古代遗迹。许多史前遗迹是柬埔寨当地人发现的。人们认为这些遗物属于最初那部分来到柬埔寨的原始人类。这些遗迹从未被科学地研究过，所以南希就对能有机会用现代方法鉴定这些古迹的年代这一工作着迷了。

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阿什菲尔德之所以能有这千载难逢的机会，是因为她所在的由科学家和电影制造的团队当时正在柬埔寨制作纪录片。这一团队当时正试图找出证据来证明历史上的一个有争议的说法：柬埔寨是著名的吴哥（Angkor）皇室的安息之地。当时，书面记录和历史记录中关于吴哥皇室真正安息之地的描述互相矛盾。世界各地的许多人对于哪里是吴哥皇室最后的埋骨之地意见不一。阿什菲尔德和她的团队第一次有机会使用放射性碳年代测定法（检测这些出土物品的年代），并期待能发现新证据。他们有机会解决多年来争论不休的历史性谜题。

阿什尔德和她的团队进行了放射性碳年代检测，对象就是在吴哥窟（Angkor Wat）历史遗迹中发现的许多古物。南希发现吴哥城的历史可以追溯至 1620 年。根据历史记载，吴哥皇家的遗迹却远没有这个古老，因此，这一证据使得人们对这一古遗迹的重要地位产生了很大怀疑。这项研究最终提出了更多的问题。如果遗物不是吴哥皇室的，那么这个古遗址中埋葬的是谁的遗物？阿什菲尔德的团队带着更多的未解之谜离开了柬埔寨。 自从阿什菲尔德的团队研究了遗迹之后，吴哥窟遗址挖掘出了新的文物，很有可能这些新文物是吴哥王室真正的遗物。南希希望有一天能回来继续她的研究。

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早年，阿什菲尔德的职业生涯不走寻常路。她的职业生涯并没有以科学家起步。为了还债，她步入社会之初什么工作都做。这些工作中的大多数都工资不高或只

是短期社区服务工作。她经常换工作，也不知道自己最终会走什么样的路。但最终，她的朋友建议她先获个学位。她的这位朋友建议阿什菲尔德在附近的一所大学就学：虽然她怀疑自己是否入学资格，但她还是递交了申请并最终被学校录取。就是在那里，她遇到了放射性碳年代测定法的发明者威拉德.利比（Willard Libby)。她选了他的课跟着他学习，很快就有了完成实践研究的机会。她很快意识到，科学就是她想为之奉献一生的事业。毕业后，她很快就在一个研究机构找到了工作。

大学毕业后，阿什菲尔德的科学事业蓬勃发展。她终于结婚了，她的丈夫在一个大名鼎鼎的 GNN 机构找到了工作。阿什菲尔德也进入了她丈夫的单位，成了那个实验室管理员。她获得了科研博士学位，并在新西兰完成了一系列关于某种老鼠的研究。在那里，她完成了原创性的研究，并发现新西兰的实验操作方法存在许多缺陷。她的研究显示研究对象的饮食导致了前期研究的失误。新西兰的同行都把她视为专家， 她的意见和专业知识备受重视。她早已不再像从前一样以打零工为生。从这时开始，阿什菲尔德 的职业生涯终于扬帆起航了。

但进行科学实验并不是她唯一的兴趣。她没有在新西兰安顿下来。相反，她扩展到了专业领域。最终，她进入了人类学领域，开始研究人类社会，并成为了一名合格的考古学家。也就是在她的考古事业蒸蒸曰上之时，阿什菲尔德参加了著名的柬埔寨考古项目。虽然该项目的制片人因资金用尽离开了柬埔寨，阿什菲尔德却依然留了下来继续她的研究。

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2003 年南希参与制作的这部电影完成了，对吴哥王室的遗址问题给出了不确定的结论， 在南希却继续研究吴哥窟的古老遗迹。这项研究并不是一帆风顺的。经常会因为缺乏资金和政府手续而中断。尽管很艰难，她还是决心完成这项研究，并最终取得了突破性的进展。使用放射性碳年代检测法，阿什菲尔德为在柬埔寨发现的材料建立了数据库。作为一个柬埔寨的外来人员，对其地质知识缺乏全面的了解，这使得她建立数据库这一壮举难上加难。但由于决心坚定、智力卓绝，阿什菲尔德终于完成了数据库建设。虽然许多人不相信她可以完成，但事实是直到如今她的研究成果仍对柬埔寨地质科学的研究影响巨大。放射性碳年份鉴定法在未来仍然是一个有价值的研究方法。阿什菲尔德也会作为把这一研究方法应用于吴哥窟遗迹的第一人而名垂青史。

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我们集中注意力的程度如何？

A 你会边听音乐边看书吗？你会边做作业边看电视吗？有这种习惯的人被称为能一心多用是指一个人能分配注意力，同时做两件事：然而，一位名叫托马斯•雷曼（Thomas Lehman）的心理学研究者认为，人们根本无法真正做到同时做多件事情。确实有人能够边听音乐边阅读，但事实上，大脑只能专注于一件事。专注阅读书中词汇时会忽略音乐中的某些词汇。当人们认为他们正在有效地完成两项不同的任务时，他们真正在做的是分配注意力。在听音乐时，人们基本上无法去注意周边的环境。例如，我们都有许多这样的经历，在与几个朋友交谈时，他没有给予适当的回应。也许他们正在听别人说话，或者他们正在智能手机上阅读一篇文章，没能听到你在说什么。雷曼将这一现象称为“传送中的声音”。

B 电脑和智能手机或手机等衍生品改变了这个世界。现在大多数人都拥有一部智能手机或笔记本电脑这样的个人设备，他们经常在这些设备上读、看或听虚拟信息。这就使得我们日常生活中一心多用的情况增多了。现在你工作时，可能不光要打字，看手机，还要时不时应付路过找你谈话的同事。在专业会议上，以往人们应该会专注于倾听别人谈话，然而现在更可能的却是人们在膝头放着手机，进行阅读或与更 多的人交流。即使是诸如无线电话这样的发明也使得一心多用的情况增多了。以前，传统的墙壁电话铃声响起，家庭主妇要接电话就不得不放下手头上的家务。当电话铃声响的时候，家庭主妇会坐下来翘起腿聊天，这时候她们不洗衣服，不打扫卫生，也不应门。在现代社会，我们的科技产品用起来都很方便，使用的时候根本不用打断我们的日常活动。

C 麻省理工学院的专家厄尔•米勒（Earl Miller)研究了大脑的前额叶皮质，也就是一心多用时控制大脑的部分组织。他的研究表明，不同的物种其大脑的前额叶皮质的大小也不同。他发现人类大脑的前额叶皮质占大脑的 1/3，而狗的前额叶皮质只占狗大脑的 4%-5%，猴子的约 15%。由于人类大脑中的前额叶皮质所占比例较大，一心多用时就显得更灵活和准确。然而，米勒想进一步探究该皮层是否真的能同时处理两项不同任务的信息。他设计了一个实验，模仿多重任务处理的方式给予受试者视觉刺激，然后米勒把传感器连接到他们头部来记录脑电模式。传感器将显示被称为神经元的大脑粒子是否真的同时处理两项不同的任务。他的研究发现大脑神经元一次只点亮一个区域，从未发生两个区域同时点

亮的情况。

D 密歇根大学教授戴维斯•梅耶（Davis Meyer）在一个类似的实验中研究年轻人一心多用的情况。他要求受试者同时做数学题和给单词归类。在这个实验梅耶发现，当你认为在同时做几件事情的时候，你实际上是在这几件事情中不停切换。总体而言，即使人们试图同时完成多项任务，而且这两项任务最终都完成了．完成任务花费的时间也比一次只完成一个任务花费的时间长。

E 一心多用时人们牺牲了效率。格洛丽亚•马克（Gloria Mark）把办公室工作作为他的研究主题。他发现他们经常同时进行多个任务。他观察到，工作人员几乎每 11 分钟就会被打断一次。他发现他们经常同时做不同的工作实际上可以节省时间。然而，尽管他们事实上工作的速度更快，但快并不意味着他们更高效。我们不仅会被外在因素打断。同样可能会自我中断。他发现，在办公室里几乎每 12 分钟员工就会无故停止工作，要么检查电脑的网络连接，要么给人打电话或发电子邮件。如果专注超过 20 分钟，他们就会感到很痛苦。他提出普通人可能会经受专注力限度的折磨。这种短暂的专注力限度可能是正常的，但其他人认为可能是新技术造成的。我们的手机和电脑随时在身边，这样人们永远无法摆脱分散注意力的困扰。媒体的形式，如广告，音乐，新闻和电视节目的长度也缩短了，所以人们已经习惯于短时间地专注于接受信息。

F 因此，即使专注于单一任务是我们大脑工作最有效的方式，但在现在生活中这种方法并不实际。根据人类的本性，我们在多种任务的情况下感到更舒适、更高效。爱德华-哈勒威尔（Edward Hallowell）说，由于伴随着外界干扰和自我干扰，在工作中同时进行多项任务，效率反而降低了。其实，我们根据工作场合所做的调整并不需要那么大。没有人会建议禁止发电子邮件或让员工一次只专注于一项任务。然而，在某些常见的工作场合下，比如小组会议上，如果我们禁止使用手机来分散我们的注意力，工作将会进行得更高效。人们也可以运用这些技巧防止自己跑神。早上应该首先花一小时集中精力做一件事，而不是像通常例行公事式地赶到办公室，检查邮件获得新任务。对比多个任务同时进行这种减慢我们效率的方法，自我定时进行任务是一个有效减少不能集中注意力的方式，也是有效逐个完成任务的方法。

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短信和电视节目 2

A 曾经有一段时间，任何自制的电视节目，特别是那些目标观众是年轻人的电视节目，都会有一个自己的邮箱。但是在欧洲的电视屏幕上，邮箱地址被放在一边，取而代之的是电话号码好方便观众用手机发短信。难怪根据一家咨询公司 Gartner 将要公布的调查数据显示：在欧洲，短信使用已经超过了网络。而且短信一个日益增长的用途是和电视互动。Gartner 的数据表明法国 20%的亲少年，英国 11%的青少年和德国 9%的青少年给电视节目发过短信。(*iyuce.com copyright*)

B 而这个现象和“真人电视秀”的大量出现密切相关，比如说“Big Brother”，在这个节目中，观众的投票将决定最后的结果。现在许多的真人秀都允许观众发短信进行投票，在某些情况下，比如说最近的一期在挪威的“Big Brother”中，大多数的投票都是这样产生的。但是 TV 互动的短信不只限于投票，也鼓励观众发送自己的评论，比赛节目允许观众来竞争；音乐节目从所发来的短信接收观众的请求，广播主持人在聊天室中也使用互动屏幕。人们倾向于拿着手机坐在沙发上，所以 Adam Daum of Gartner 说“这是很自然的一种互动形式”。(*iyuce.com copyright*)

C (ipredicting 老师翻译版权)这其中的利润是很巨大的，因为手机运营商对于发到某个特定号码的短信是有一个额外的收费的。比如说，最近一期的英国系列节目“Big Brother”收到了 540 万的短信投票，收入高达 135 万英镑（合 210 万美金）。据一家总部在 Amsterdam 的咨询公司 Van Dusseldorp & Partners 的一份报告显示，德国版的 MTV’s “Videoclash”邀请观众为 2 个竞争的视频中喜欢的一个投票，一个小时就收到了高达 40，000 条短信，每一条短信收费 0.3 欧（合 0.29 美金）。比利时智力测验节目“以一敌百”一个月内吸引了 110，000 参与者，每一个参与者在这个 8 轮赛制的竞赛中回答每个问题要花费 0.5 欧。在西班牙，一个神秘的猜字游戏，将题目在晚上的新闻开始前公布，观众被邀请发送答案短信，每一条 1 欧元，就有机会赢得一个 300 欧元的奖励。在常规的一天，就有 6，000 名观众参与。和电视相关的短信现在占据移动运营商相当一部分的份额。7 月一家英国的运营商 mmO2 披露了自己比预期要好的财政收入，这要归功于如洪水般给“Big Brother”投票的短信。运营商从每条短信中获利 40%-50%，将其它的收入分给电视台和节目组以及提供短信互动平台系统的公司。短信收入已经成为许多节目商业运营模式的重要组成部分。不可避免的，有人抱怨运营商从中获利太大。Endemol，是荷兰与“Big Brother”节目有合作的制作公司，它和其它的一

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些真人秀节目已经开始建立它们自己的手机用户人群的数据库了。下一步是要建立直接的结算关系，而绕过运营商。(*iyuce.com copyright*)

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D 为什么电视和短信的联合突然一下这么成功？一个重要的因素是 4，5，6 位的数码的可能性，这种码被称为“简码”。每一个运营商都控制着自己的简码，只是最近才有运营商意识到应该和别人合作，向网络中的伙伴提供简码。一家手机市场营销公司 Lars Becker of Flytxt 认为“这样的简码共享是一个突破”，因为简码显示在电视屏幕上是很容易被记住的。
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E 一家咨询公司 Katrina Bond of Analysys 认为运营商的这个合作的决定是为了扩张自己的市场，这是广泛趋势的一部分。运营商在面对保护自己的边际利益还是允许一个新的媒体的接入这两个选择的时候，总是会选择前者，WAP（无线应用协议）是一项技术用来在手机上剪切下网页，这项技术的失败是因为运营商不太愿意将收入和内容提供商共享。运营商已经从以往的经验中吸取了教训，他们改换了自己的态度。法国的一家运营商，Orange 甚至发行了一个率卡来方便短信收入的分成，提供以前未曾想到的透明度。
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F 在最近由 Van Dusseldorp &Partners 组织的一次会议上，Han Weegink of CMG——一家提供短信发送设备的公司指出，所有的这些都巧妙地改变了电视的性质。不再只是单纯地向观众传达电视内容，越来越多的电视内容开始涉及与观众的互动。当然，这是互动电视一直承诺能达到的效果。互动电视是指将机顶盒直接插入到电视机里。但是 Mr Daum 认为这种方法有很多的缺点。开发和测试多种和机顶盒不兼容的软件，该项目的市场渗透率比为手机设计的软件要低 40%或是更少，而手机在欧洲的普及率是 85%。手机应用可以很快地被开发以及实行安装。Mr Daum 说，这可以很快地到达市场，并且不会涉及太多贪婪的中间商。机顶盒技术的提供者正在给他们的产品加入发送短信的功能。(iyuce.*com copyright*)

G 和电视相关联的短信平台的成功是一个很好的提醒，让人们看到一项高端的技术是如何出乎意料地被一个更加简单的低端的技术所超越。这并不意味着传统的互动电视就走投无路了：确实，对于互动服务将会有更大的需求。似乎人们真的不想只是盯着屏幕。“沙发土豆”不为别的，只是想锻炼一下自己的大拇指。

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儒艮：海牛

儒艮是终生生活在海里的食草哺乳动物，它们的近亲是海牛，海牛有时还会进入淡水生活。儒艮和海牛构成了海牛目，或者说都称为海牛，之所以这么叫它们，是因为它们被视为和美人鱼或是海里的女巫的神话有关。

A 儒艮是大型海洋哺乳动物，和海牛一样，外形看起来很像是介于圆圆胖胖的海豚和海象之间，它的身体，鳍和爪子都很像海豚(dolphin)，但是它没有背鳍，它的头看起来像是没有长牙的海象。

B 儒艮和其它海牛目动物一样，主要以海草为食，所以它们的分布和海洋开花植物的分布很相似。因为海草生根在沉淀中，所以它们的生长会受到光线的限制，导致它们主要是生长在浅水里，所以儒艮也主要是这些地方生活。但是情况还不只这样，儒艮并不是什么海草都吃，而是偏好吃含氮量(nitrogen)丰富纤维含量低的海草。

C 因为儒艮的视力很差，所以它们通常通过嗅觉来定位可食用的植物，同时它还有很敏锐的触觉，通过自己长长的毛(sensitive bristle)来感知周围的环境。（第 2 题）它们会将整个植物连根拔起，然后在吃之前将上面的沙子抖掉。据说它们还会在吃之前，将整个区域的海草都拔下来摞起来。它们灵活的充满肌肉的上嘴唇就是用来挖植物的，在吃海草的时候，它们会将整个海草都吞下去，包括根部，如果没有办法获得整个的植物，它们就会只吃叶子。儒艮的胃里常常会有各式各样的海草，并且有证据表明，在海草不够吃的时候，它们还会吃海藻。尽管它们基本上是算食草动物，但是它们偶尔也会吃无脊椎动物比如说海蜇，海鞘还有贝壳类动物。

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D 被吃光的海草林看起来就像是醉汉割过的草坪。儒艮会在一片海草林上随意地食用，它们的路径(trails)会随机朝各个方向，这是一个很没有效率的采食方法，常常会落下一小丛一小丛(tuft)的海草。当然这样随意的进食也是有好处的，被吃过的植物很快就会从没吃到的部分迅速恢复生长。此外，新长出来的海草往往正好是饥饿的儒艮喜欢吃的。

E 儒艮是半游牧的，经常会不远千里去寻找食物(food shortage)，但是一生会在一定的范围内活动。很多儒艮会一起从一个地方游到另一个地方，这种行为被认为是由海草的可获得性决定的。它们的记忆力可以帮助它们在长途跋涉之后回到最初的地方，它们一般会在当地的海草林区域活动，而同一个区域的动物有各自独特的迁移类型。

F记录在案的儒艮一般被认为是少于实际存活的，因为没有准确的调查，尽管如此，儒艮的数量也在不断减少，在过去的 90 年里全球范围内的儒艮的数量减少了 20%。在香港，毛里求斯和台湾以及柬埔寨，日本，菲律宾和越南的海域已经看不到儒艮了。其它海域这样的情况也在发生。(在 1960 年代末，约 500 头的儒艮在东非和近海岛屿被发现，但是该区域现在的儒艮数量已经变得很少，不足 50 头，而且可能会要灭绝。红海的东部被视为儒艮的家，有几百头儒艮在那里生活，红海西部也有差不多数量的儒艮。但是到了 1980 年代，据估计红海一共只有 4000 头儒艮。波斯湾有全世界第二大数量的儒艮，主要生活在南海岸，现存大约 7500 头。澳大利亚也有很大数量的儒艮，从西澳的鲨鱼湾到昆士兰的摩顿湾，鲨鱼湾的儒艮数量稳定在 10，000 头以上。)

G澳大利亚北部的不同地方都有着极端的天气，比如说旋风和洪水，这些可以摧毁数百平方公里的海草牧场，也会将儒艮冲到岸上。而这些被毁坏的草场重新在新的区域或是在在原来被毁坏的地方恢复生长需要十年以上的时间。比方说，1992 年，Hervey 湾可能是由于当地河流泛滥的洪水以及 3 周后旋风带来的湍流，造成大约有 900 平方公里的海草受到了破坏。这样的事件会通过巨大的海浪，卷起的沙子，海洋盐度的降低以及光线的减弱等对海草造成大面积的破坏。在 1992 的洪水之前，Hervey 湾的海草可供大约 1750 头儒艮食用，但是 8 个月后，这个洪水泛滥的的区域只能养活约 70 头的儒艮。许多动物都通过迁移到邻近的区域保存生命，但是还是有很多的在尝试到达更加丰茂的牧场之前死亡了，最后虚弱的尸体被冲到了岸上 900 公里的地方。

H如果儒艮没有足够的吃的，它们可能会晚些产仔，并且减少产仔数量。食物短缺可能是由于多方面的因素造成的，比如说栖息地的丧失，高品质海草的死亡以及数量的减少，还有由于人类活动的干扰。污水，清洁剂，重金属，超盐性的海水，除藻剂以及其它的废弃物都对海草牧场造成负面的影响。人类活动比如说采矿，用网捕鱼，挖掘，土地开垦以及船上的螺旋桨等都会增加沉淀的形成，这会使海草窒息也会减弱光线的照射阻碍其生长，这是造成海草减少的最重要的原因。儒艮最喜欢的一种海草叫做 Halophila ovalis，由于光照不足会快速减少，在 30 天后会完全死亡。

I尽管在很多国家都有立法保护儒艮，但是造成其数量减少的主要原因都是人类引起的，包括捕杀，栖息地的破坏以及捕鱼相关的活动造成的死亡。被渔网缠住是造成很多儒艮死亡的原因，尽管对此并没有准确的数据统计。许多和工业化捕捞有关的活动是在深水区完成的，那里的儒艮数量不大，在浅水区的捕鱼行为会造成儒艮的大量死亡。因为儒艮不能在水下待很长时间，它们很容易被渔网(fishing net) 缠住致死。使用的捕杀鲨鱼的网曾在历史上造成大量儒艮的死亡，造成在很多海域消失，取而代之的是装着诱饵的鱼钩。

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理论还是实践？
-商学院研究的目的何在？

学生们去大学和其他学术机构学习，为自己的将来做好准备。怀揣着找到一份令人满意且让人兴奋的职业这一希望，我们支付了学费并努力学习各门课程。但是你选择的大学对你的对你的未来有很大的影响，你如何知道哪所大学会为你的未来做最好的准备呢？ 学术机构一样，商学院的优劣也是以教职工们进行的研究质量为标准的。教授们既要教授学生，也要在自己的领域中进行原创性的研究。这种研究的质量高低要看发表学术论文质量的高低。同时，大学的另一个职责是帮助学生们做好应对现实世界的准备，不管是哪方面的准备。大多数学生虽然跟着教授学习，但是他们却不会步入学术领域—那么， 学生们未来的职业生涯各有不同，这些学术研究如何为这些学生们的未来职业生涯铺就坦途？这些学术研究是否真的能得出有利于商业实践的结果，甚至这是否是学术研究目的，这些问题在校园里引发了激烈的争论。

上世纪 50 年代，当国际上广泛认可的商业学校认证机构国际高等商学院协会（AACSB international)宣布它将考虑改变学术研究的评价方式时，关于这些问题的首次辩论便于 8 月份爆发了 这一消息在 2002 年受到斯坦福大学教授杰弗里•普费弗（Jeffrey Pfeffer）和华盛顿大学克里斯蒂娜•方（Christina Fong）的强烈批评、他们在该批评中质疑目前幌子下的商业教育是否可持续。研究发现，学术界的传统模式不足以帮助学生们从容应对当前面临的各种职业。国际高等商学院协会的报告草案（被送至所有管理者案头征询他们的意见）中最具争议的建议是，应该要求学校证明其所做研究的价值，并非只是简单地列出出期刊论文被引用的次数，而是证明它在专业领域的影响力。新的评价标准，如平均收入，顶级企业和商务合作中的毕业生数量等将会与学术论文发表数量一样重要。

国际高等商学院协会在证明其立场时说，它希望学校和老师们尽最大的努力，无论是在教学上，在实际应用的研究上，还是在学术研究上。从传统上来说，大学是一个金字塔 每个人都进入大学并千方百计地想要在各自的学术领域取得成功。一位心理学教授必须在顶级神经科学期刊上发表有竞争力的研究成果。文化研究方面的教授必须为学生找到全新的研究领域才有希望让学生得到重视。这类研究是一所大学产出的核心。而且任何一种研究都所费不菲—国际高等商学院协会指出，在美国仅商业这一类学校一年费就超过了 3.2 亿美元。因此，要求学校说明研究目的似乎也就理所当然了。

如果一个学校选择专攻专业产出，而非学术产出，那么就可以将这么大一笔钱投

入到成果更丰硕的项目中去。例如，如果一所商学院想要培养出更多能进入顶级金融企业的学生，与支付教师们高层次研究的费用相比，这笔钱花在专注于培表学生技能的职业中心去会更好。评价方式的改变使得邀请不同领域的专业人士联合培养学生成为可能。学生们能学习目前在他们梦想领域工作的人讲授的高质量课程。国际高等商学院协会坚持认为，大学需要回答“为什么学术研究是传统教育中最关键的部分”这一问题。

从某个层面上来说，这个问题很容易回答，商学院的学术研究，与其他机构一样。是为了拓展知识的范围；它主要回答以前从未问过的问题，当然这种对知识的追求对大学制度也很重要。我们的社会之所以进步是因为我们学会了用新的方式做事. 这一过程在很大程度上取决于研究和学术活动。但我们不能忽视研究成果的其他明显且实际的用途。研究的作用还在于巩固学校和教授的声誉。学校从其教师研究成果记录中获得荣誉奖赏：发表于哪个期刊，多久发一篇，在某些情况下，如对英国政府资助的学校 到学校收到款项的多少。教授们的紧箍咒往往是“要么发表成果，要么淘汰出局。” 他们的职业发展是否良好取决于在合适的期刊上出现的次数。

但某些时候，人们不得不考虑，进行这项研究是为了大学本身，还是为了大学所培养的学生。发表的研究成果越多，能吸引来的资金就越多，而这些资金反过来用于资助学术研究以便发表更多学术成果。那些离开学术界想要进入职业领域的学生们发现了这个令人沮丧的怪圈，并经常把他们的教授们当作是学术界“象牙塔”的一部分，经营着一个只有同类群体存在的社会，他们的行为对外界几乎没有什么影响。

现实世界的管理者几乎没人读过这类研究。原因之一是学术期刊的经营理念都是相同的。
他们每年出版超过 20000 篇文章。大多数研究都是高度定量的、假设驱动的且深奥的，因此，现实世界的管理者几乎没人读过。大部分研究都批评其他发表过的研究。《战略与领导》（strategy&leadership）期刊 2006 期的一篇论文评论说：“研究设计的时候并不考虑管理者的需要，也不参考读过的期刊文献……学术研究在很大程度上已经成为了一个自足的封闭系统，与企业工作情况无关。”国际高等商学院协会要求未来的高等教育必须改变这种与世隔绝的局面。如果学生必须花费数千美元，获得职业过程中不可或缺的教育经历，那么为学生服务的学术教育就应当全面与职业领域接轨。这意味着，大学必须专注于建设研究以外的优势，如专业的网络，技术技能，与世界顶级商业公司之间的联系等。尽管许多大学抗拒这份报告，但现今的世界仍然在改变。那些以帮助学生应对千变万化的未来为职能的大学，除了随着新趋势和新标准的变化而变化外别无选择。

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班迪沙滩

A 澳大利亚最著名的沙滩----班迪沙滩，位于班迪市郊外，韦弗利当地政府所属范围内，距离悉尼市中心 7 公里的地方。“班迪”或者“斑迪”是一个土著词语，意思是“水在礁石上破碎”或者“水破碎的声音”。澳大利亚博物馆中记载道：班迪的意思是“木棒之战发生的地方”。在班迪海滩的北部尽头（位于本. 巴克勒），以及南部的沿海沙滩（毗邻马克肯辛海滩），都有土著的石雕。

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B 在欧洲迁徙时期，这一带的土著人受到欢迎并逐渐被称为悉尼人或欧拉人（欧拉人就是“人民”的意思）。达拉哥语使用者的部落占领了蓝山西部的坎伯兰平原，有一种学说认为，欧拉人是达拉哥语部落的子部落。然而，另一学说则认为他们有自己的部落语言。如今并没有确切的证据来证实当时欧拉人特定的游居地带是什么名字，这个地带现在被称为韦弗利区。**在韦弗利区内有许多地域名，最著名的就是班迪，这个名字起源于悉尼区的土著语。**

C 从 19 世纪中叶起，班迪海滩就成为家庭郊游和野餐最受欢迎的地点。这个郊区早期的形成可追朔至 1809 年。早期的公路工程师威廉. 罗伯茨收到来自布莱官员 81 公顷的用地许可。这片土地就是如今班迪海滩周围的多数办公及居住地区。在 1851 年，爱德华. 史密斯. 霍尔和弗朗西斯. 欧布莱恩购买了班迪区 200 英亩的土地，这片土地几乎包含了整个班迪沙滩沿海前方的空地，起名为“班迪房产”。在 1855 至 1877 年间，欧布莱恩将这片地中霍尔的股份全部收购，并更名为“欧布莱恩房产”。他还将海滩及周边的空地作为公共地区，可用来野餐及娱乐消遣。随着班迪海滩越来越著名，欧布莱恩被威胁禁止使用该海滩的公共区域。然而，市议会则认为政府应出面调解，将该海滩视作受保护的公共区域。

D 在 20 世纪期间，海滩与健康、休闲及民主主义联系在一起，班迪海滩被当作一个娱乐场地，每个人都可以平等的享用这个场地。班迪海滩在二十世纪的多数时间里被称为工人阶级地区，那里的居民包括了绝大多数的当地人以及从新西兰移民过来的人们。**1884 年，班迪海滩迎来了第一列电车。此后，电车便成为班迪公共交通的首选。**同时，作为选择之一，电车的使用也打破了海滩只能供富人们享用的规则。20 世纪 30 年代，班迪不仅吸引了当地游客，更迎来了澳大利亚的其他地方甚至海外的游客。在当时的广告中，班迪海滩被称为“太平洋游乐场”。

E **越来越多的人倾向于到海边放松，而不是不健康的生活在城市里。**19 世纪

后期至 20 世纪初期，海水浴越来越流行，这一现象提高了人们对公共安全以及防止溺水事件的重视。作为对此的响应，世界上第一个拥有正式批文的海上救生俱乐部----班迪海上救生俱乐部----在 1907 年成立了。在 1938 年备受关注的班迪“黑色星期天”事件后，该俱乐部大大增加了救援人员。当时有大约 35000 人在沙滩上，一大群救生员准备开展一个冲浪比赛。此时，三个反常的巨浪拍打到沙滩上，席卷了几百人到海里。海上救生员们营救了 300 人。这是海上营救史上数目最大的营救行动。这一行动确立了救生员在民族想象中的地位。

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F 班迪海滩是“从城市到玩转冲浪”的终极场所。这个活动于每年的八月举行。澳大利亚冲浪狂欢节更是逐渐的渗入到这个活动中。**1954 年，在伊丽莎白二世初次访问澳洲期间，澳大利亚皇家冲浪狂欢节在班迪海滩举行。**自 1867 年起，有超过 50 位英国皇家成员访问了澳洲。除了这些活动之外，班迪海滩市场还在每个周日对外开放。**许多家境富裕的人们会选择在此度过圣诞节。然而，当许多人涌入海滨时，房屋数量就出现了不足。海滨小镇曼莉解决了这个问题。但是，人们仍然将班迪作为喜爱的游玩地点而非曼莉。**

G **沿着坎贝尔大道及邻近的街道，是班迪海滩的商业区，那儿有许多备受欢迎的带海景的特色咖啡屋、餐馆及酒店，使得与之相连的海滩更加现代化。**那儿被描画作“摩登之处”和“欧洲一瞥”。在最近的十年里，班迪海滩独特的地理位置使得周边小房子和公寓大幅增加，这些房子和公寓充分利用了大海的景观和气味。延伸至海滩的山谷因其独特的红砖屋顶景观而举世闻名。**那些建筑师们深受英国海滨小镇的影响。**

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H **2000 年夏季奥运会，班迪海滩主办了沙滩排球赛。**为主办这场奥林匹克赛事，班迪沙滩建立了一个临时的可容纳 10000 人的露天体育场，两个小的露天体育场，两个热身场地以及三个训练场地。班迪沙滩排球场就是为此建造的，仅仅在海滩上存在了六周的时间。反对者们抗议这一开发带来的社会及环境后果。这个体育场将会把沙滩分为两部分，并且严禁外人进入游泳、散步或其他形式的户外娱乐活动。人们对此表示抗议，称他们有权享有一个纯净的海滩，并主张班迪海滩边应有健康的生活。

I **“为了八天的排球赛，他们就准备拿人们的生活和班迪海滩的环境冒险”**史蒂芬. 尤尼亚克如是说。他是建筑方面的律师，也参加了反对活动。其他环境方面的担忧还包括沙子下方的土壤被疏浚至表面后酸化的可能性。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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农业与旅游

A 将农业部门和旅游业之间联系起来可以为当地的两个部门都带来新的机会。这个联系可以保证当地旅游产品的可持续性，从而保证了当地环境的保护。农业和旅游业——Wisconsin 最重要的两个产业在其西南部很好地结合起来。一个试点项目发现游客，农村社团以及农民可以从提升和整合农业旅游中受益。1990 年，农业旅游项目的成员调查了参加 Monroe 乳酪节的 290 名游客和参加农场野餐的 164 民游客，野餐是 Platteville 一个一年一度和 Chicago Bears 夏季训练营相关联的的活动。有超过一半的参加调查的人员对这样的旅游表示有兴趣，愿意参加 wisconsin 南部的农业旅游活动。他们中间有的人表示愿意参观乳酪厂，香肠加工厂，奶制品农场以及历史遗留的农场遗址和古老的野餐聚会。研究发现，人们尤其喜欢参观农场（草莓，小红莓，家禽等等。）有超过 75%的乳酪参观者一直在为参观做准备，有 37%的人提前两个月就开始做准备了。
（第 2,6,8,9 题 *iyuce.com copyright*）

B 有超过 40%的游客到 Monroe 进行 2 到 3 天的参观，很多人在到乳酪厂参观前在其它社区也会做停留。游客在两个活动中表示自己很享受，并且也愿意花钱买食物和工艺品，希望在那里体会“什么是农村”，研究表明在安排这样的旅游活动时，要考虑究竟是什么吸引游客以及可以提供什么附加值来吸引他们。比方说，去参观乳酪厂的游客表示他们那天放假，但他们同时也有很多其它的旅游选择。去野餐的游客是为了看 Chicago Bear 是怎么生产的，和参观乳酪厂相比，他们对建议的农业旅游项目没有什么兴趣，但是却更愿意去野餐。(1 题)
（第 1，5，7，8，9 题 *iyuce.com copyright*）

C 这项研究划分了 3 种基本的参加农业旅游的游客类型：1)愿意乘巴士去参观农村的老人；2）对于家长和孩子来说都很有趣的家庭旅行；3)从事农业生产的的人，包括国外的参观者。国家社区发展机构的负责人 Andy Lewis 认为农业旅游可以教授城里的游客知道农民所面临的问题和挑战。农业对于 Wisconsin 很重要，越来越多的城市民众脱离了工业。事实上，Lewis 发现，农民对于农业旅游的教育层面的意义的重视并不逊于经济上的回报。

D Lewis 说：“农民觉得城市的消费者很难有机会接触农业。如果游客能够在这些和农民有关的事情上得到相应的教育，这样的参观会使得更多的有利于农业的政策出台成为可能。”动物权利和环境问题是两个和城市消费者以及农民都很有关系的问题，农业旅游可以帮助消费者从农民的角度看待这些问题。若干 Wisconsin 的农场已经为游客提供了这种类型的学习机会。但是，大多数的从事

农业旅游的企业是独立营销自己的企业的，这导致缺乏齐心协力的努力来整体提升农业旅游业。

（第 4,10 题 *iyuce.com copyright*）

y9319.taobao.com 雪马拉雅收纳和尚

E Lewis 和社区发展代理 Jean Murphy 正在进行一项研究，其他参与此研究的还有 UW-Platteville 的农业经济学家 Bob Acton，一体化农业系统中心，UW-扩展娱乐资源中心，Wisconsin 乡村发展中心以及 Wisconsin 西南部的区域旅游组织 Hidden Valleys。今年秋天，Murphy 和当地农民以及企业家，摩托车教练，旅行社组织了若干研讨会讨论怎样最好地组织农业旅游。成立了委员会负责以下事宜：旅游景点的评估，地区资源的保护，旅游营销以及对当地旅游的熟悉。第四届委员会组织巴士旅游导游和当地的记者来帮助他们更好地了解农业旅游。Green Country 的农民已经有接待 Monroe 乳酪节的经验。Green country 的旅游部负责人 Larry Lindgren 表示，这些农民正在为来年更为正式的农业旅游项目做准备。这些旅游会将农场参观和当地的乳酪厂的参观以及野餐联系起来。

（第 3,11,12 题 *iyuce.com copyright*）

F 另一个对举办这样的旅行感兴趣的农场是 Sinsinawa，是一个占地 200 公顷的 Grant Country 农场，由 Dominican Sisters 经营，致力于多项农业项目的发展。教育在这个农场发挥了很重要的作用，该农场有果园，若干奶牛，黄牛和猪。Lewis 说农场旅游可以和该地区的其它活动联系起来，比如说密西西比河游玩或是参观名胜古迹。这个项目将会帮助农民进入到旅游业和农场假期的经营活动中，作为他们增收的一个方式。当农民家庭不能够通过农场旅游获得太大收益时，他们将会按花费的时间得到补偿。农民可以通过出售农场的其它产品如手工制品或是组织休闲活动获得额外的收入。

（第 13,14 题 *iyuce.com copyright*）

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收音机自动化——集合电路的先驱

今天，由电脑控制和机器人操作的生产线无所不在，没有工人的喋喋不休，只有机器滴滴答答地操作声。1940 年代中期。没有工人的工厂似乎只有在科幻小说中才会看到，当时没有电脑，电子还是处于非常基础的阶段，但是在英国乡村有一个高度自动化的生产线叫做 ECME，它可以在几乎不借助人力的情况下一天生产 1500 台无线电接收器。

A John Sargrove 是一名有梦想的工程师，他发明了这项技术，这在当时处于领先地位，十几年来，他一直致力于生产便宜收音机的方法，如果实现生产工艺的自动化，那么这一愿望就能得以实现。但是收音机要实现这一过程并非易事：因为本身有太多的零件，也有太多的电线需要焊接，甚至一个简单的接收器可能就需要 30 个独立的零件和 80 个手工焊接。在每一步，零件都要逐一检查，制造收音机需要高技能的劳动力完成。(*iyuce.com copyright*)

B 1944 年 Sargrove 终于找到了答案。他的解决方案就是通过发明一个原始的芯片来分配许多精巧的部件，该芯片是一片人造树胶，上面附着所有接收器的电子元件和镶嵌其中的连接。他发现这个部件是可以通过机器完成的，并且随后将其设计出来。在战争结束后，Sargrove 在 Surrey Effingham 的一家小工厂里建造了一个自动化生产线，他称之为 ECME（电子电路设备）

ECME 线

C 一位操作员坐在 ECME 线的一端，将金属板一一放置，这并不需要太多的技巧，只需要手上动作快一些。从那之后，所有的事情都是通过电子开关和继电器来控制。第一步是喷砂器，喷砂器是用来打磨塑料的表面以使熔化的金属能够粘附在其上。然后金属板上的砂粒要完全擦去，在金属板被送去喷洒区之前，机器会自动检测该表面是否足够粗糙，在喷洒区有 8 个喷嘴转动将熔化的锌喷在金属板的正反两面，喷嘴是逐一金属板进行喷洒的，金属板接下来到达打磨机器，表面的一层金属会被磨掉，将集成电路板和其它的部件放在凹槽里。经过这些步骤后，金属板就有金属和塑料的成分并存了，接下来会被涂上漆，并且集成电路板接受检测。最终当金属板从 ECME 线的另一端出来的时候，机器手已经将插座安上以使真空管，扬声器等部件附着在其上了。如果 ECME 工作顺畅，上述的整个过程只需 20 秒即可完成。(iyuce.*com copyright*)

D ECME 以惊人的速度发展着。电子眼，是当有电路板时能产生少量的电流的光电管，可以引发整个操作过程中的每一步，因此可以避免过多的装卸机器的麻烦。金属板会在传送带上被送往下一步之前自动进行检测。如果有超过两个金属板连续有问题，机器会自动调整，或者在必要的情况下停止运转。在一个传统的工厂里，工人会检测有问题的电路板，并且进行修理。但是因为 Sargrove 的流水生产线能够很便宜地生产电路，所以被检测有问题的电路直接被扔掉。Sargrove 的生产线上生产的电路板更让人吃惊，它比更为人熟悉的上面缠满了各样电线的印刷电路板还要早，但是更加精巧。它的集成部件使得它看起来更

像是一个现代的芯片。

yasi9.taobao.com 雪马拉雅的和尚

E Sargrove 在 1947 年 2 月 British Institution of Radio Engineers 举行的一个会议上第一次展示自己的发明时，该发明令在座的生产线工程师印象深刻，也包括《时代周刊》的一位工作人员，他在第二天这样报道 ECME“整个生产过程几乎不需要人力，完全是无线电感应的流程。这个新的生产方法也可以同样被应用在电视和其它形式的电器上。”

F 接收器和前面的其它许多电器相比有很多的优点，在更少的部件的情况下，功能更强大。机器人不会犯人力有时会犯的错误。Sargrove 写道：“线路方面的错误是不可能发生的。”没有电线也意味着收音机更轻也会以更便宜的价格出口，没有焊接的电线也意味着收音机的性能将更加稳定。Sargrove 还指出电路板不一定非要是平的，它们可以是弯曲的，将电子镶嵌在胶木制的小盒子也是有可能的。(iyuce.com copyright)

G Sargrove 接下来致力于将这种自动化应用在其它的产品上，他认为这种技术可以应用在比收音机更为复杂的电器设备上。即使只有部分的制作流程可以自动化，那么因此节约下来的成本也是很可观的。但是尽管他的发明很出色，但是时机不对。ECME 在当时显得太高端了，只有在大型的生产线上有竞争力，因为每一次推广都意味着机器的重组。其中的干扰总是不断，尽管 ECME 很先进，但是它还是依赖于老式的继电器和真空管——会因单调的重复而失败。英国的经济形势更增加了 Sargrove 的麻烦。生产因为电源的切断和战后的原材料缺乏而终止，支持 Sargrove 的财团也开始临阵退缩。

H Sargrove 还有一件事情没有预见到，那就是 ECME 的最大优势——节约劳动力成本——同时也加速了它的崩溃。Sargrove 的工厂有两条 ECME 线生产每一台收音机所需的两个电路板，而这些工作如果通过人工来做的话，需要成百上千的劳动力。而在他的生产线上，人手只需在生产线的一端将原材料补充上，在另一端将真空管插入到插座上然后安上扬声器就大功告成了。这之后，唯一剩下的工作就是将一对胶木电板装在无线电小盒子中，然后检测是否运行良好。(iyuce.com copyright)

I Sargrove 认为自动化可以解决战后劳动力紧缺的问题，带着某种乌托邦式的理想主义，他开始想象自己的新技术可以将人从生产线上无聊重复的工作中解放出来，使他们有机会去做更为有趣的工作。他告诉 Daily Mirror 说：“不要以为我们剥夺了很多人的工作，我们只是将人们从机器的奴役中解救出来。”

J 但是工人们可不是这么认为的，他们觉得自动化就像是永远不会熄灭的白炽灯泡或是永远穿不破的衣服，是对人们生计的威胁。如果自动化扩散开来，人们不会被释放去做更加有趣的工作，而是会加入到领取失业金的队伍中。ECME 的财政支持最终失败，资金枯竭，而英国也失去了本该在接下来的几年后引领改变整个工业革命中的先锋地位。(iyuce.com copyright)

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水 獭

A 水獭是半水栖的哺乳动物（或者对海獭来说是完全水栖的）。它们是鼬科动物中的一员，其他的鼬科动物还包括獾、臭猫、貂鼠、黄鼠狼、白鼬和水貂。它们在地球上已经繁衍生息了三千万年，在这漫漫岁月里,它们那食肉性身体已悄然发生细微的变化来更好地适应和利用丰富的水域环境。水獭身躯细长，四肢短小，非常适合在茂密的灌木丛中穿梭或在地洞中捕猎。一只成年雄性水獭可以长到 4 英尺长，30 磅重，雌性水獭则小很多，通常只有 16 磅左右。欧亚水獭的鼻子大概是所有水獭物种中最小的,而且呈一个独特的浅“W”形。水獭尾巴（或者称为尾舵或尾部） 的基部粗壮，且往尾端逐渐变细变平。这形成了水獭在水下快速前行的部分推进系统。水獭的毛分为两种：粗壮的针毛形成外面的防水层，而下面浓密纤细的绒毛则等同于水獭的保暖内衣。水獭的皮毛必须通过梳理来保持最佳状态。一旦含盐的海水渗入水猶的皮毛中，其皮毛的防水性能和隔离作用就会降低。这也就是为什么淡水池对生活在海边的水獭如此重要的原因。游泳过后，它们会在水池里把盐分洗掉，然后在地上不停地扭动身体，把水在植被上蹭干。

B 水獭能利用气味在陆地上进行捕猎、交流以及发现危险。水獭的嗅觉感官极有可能和狗一样灵敏。水獭的眼睛很小，而且在陆地上极有可能近视，但是它们却有调整眼睛中晶状体的形状的能力，使其变得更圆，并借此来克服水中折射作用的影响。在清晰的水域和光线充足的情况下，水獭可以通过视力来捕鱼。水獭的眼睛和鼻孔都在头部的高处，这样它们就可以在身体甚至完全浸泡在水中的情况下观察和呼吸。它们生长在口鼻处的长长的胡须可以感知到用围鱼的存在。这些胡须能探测到鱼儿游泳时尾部拍打水所产生的振动。这使得水獭在浑浊的水中也可以捕获猎物。在水下，除了需要控制方向的时候，水獭都把腿紧紧地贴靠在身体两侧，它们的后尾部则像垂直的波浪一样上下接动。河獭还有蹼膜，一直延伸到每个指头的大部分，近乎指尖。巨型水獭和海獭甚至具有更大的蹼膜，而亚洲短爪水獭却没有蹼膜，它们在水渠和稻田里捕捉小虾，所以并不需要追求游泳的速度。水獭的耳朵还有阀门，可以保护它们免受水压的伤害。

C 许多制约因素和水獭的喜好限制了适合水獭生存的栖息地。水獭当然是必须的，河流 也必须足够大，能保证养活一定数量的健康鱼群。水獭是既害羞又谨慎的动物，所以它们更喜欢人类活动影响不大的地方：当然，那里还不能已经生活有其他水獭-这也只有在最近水獭数量开始回升时才显得重要。雄性河獭的活动范围通常可以达到 25 公里，而雌性河獭的活动范围连这个数值的一半都不到。但是，河流能否提供充足的食物也会对水獭的活动范围产生巨大的影响，一项研究发现，雄性水獭的活动范围在 12 到 80 公里之间。沿海水獭因为有充裕的食物供给，所以雄性水獭和雌性水獭的活动范围可能都只有海岸线附近的几公里。正因为雄性水獭的活动范围更大，所以一只雄性水獭可能会发现自己的活动区域与两到三个雌性水獭的活动区域重叠了。水獭会食用任何能捕捉到的食物——有记录显示麻雀、蛇和蛞蝓都可以成为水獭的食物。除了鱼之外，水獭最常捕捉的猎物有螯虾、螃蟹和水鸟。小型哺乳动物偶尔也会成为水獭的腹中美餐，最常见的是兔子，有时候甚至是鼹鼠。

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D 欧亚水獭会在食物充足的任何时机繁殖后代。在条件恶劣的地方，例如在冬天大多数时间湖水结冰的瑞典，幼崽会在春天出生。这样可以确保在恶劣气候再次到来之前，它们已经发育完全。在设得兰群岛，幼崽会出生在鱼群丰盛的夏天。尽管水獭每年都可以产生新的后代，但是有些却选择不这么做。这也取决于食物充足与否。 其他因素，例如食物的范围和雌性水獭的体质也会有影响。欧亚水獭的妊娠期为 63 天，其中北美河獭的情况例外，它们的胚胎着床时间会更长。

E 水獭通常会在更安全隐秘的巢穴中生产，以确保不受打扰。它们的巢穴会铺满苇草、水岸植物和其他杂草来保证当水獭妈妈外出觅食时，幼崽能保持温暖。幼崽的数量通常在一到五只之间（两只或三只最为常见）。由于某些不为人知的原因，海獭的幼崽数量要少一些。在第五周的时候，小水獭们会睁开眼睛　每只重量不过 700 克。七周的时候，它们断奶并且开始进食固体食物。十周的时候，它们离开巢穴，第一次看到阳光。三个月过后，它们终于接触到水并且开始学习游泳。八个月大的时候，它们开始狩猎，尽管水獭妈妈仍然提供大量食物。最终，九个月之后，水獭妈妈安心地把小水獭们赶出家门，自己则松口气--直到下一只雄性水獭的出现。

F 英国水獭的境况早在 60 年代早期就被人们发现了，但是直到 70 年代人们才发现导致水獭数量下降的主要原因。类似于地特灵和阿特灵这样的杀虫剂在 1955 年首次被应用于农业和其他工业领域--这些化学品非常持久，并已经被认定为是导致雀鹰和其他捕食鸟类数量急剧下降的原因。这些杀虫剂进入到河系以及食物链中——从微生物、鱼类最终进入水獭的身体，这些化学品也就一步步地逐渐积聚。 从 1962 年开始，这些化学杀虫剂被逐步淘汰，尽管有些物种的数量快速恢复过来，但是水獭的数量却没有——反而持续下降，一直到 80 年代。这很有可能主要是因为栖息地的破坏和它们常常死于车轮之下。由于 50 年代和 60 年代水獭的突然大量死亡导致的群体分散，一个区域中仅仅几只水獭的丧生就可以导致整个种群无以为继且最终灭绝。

G 目前，全英国的水獭数量都在回升——在仅有的几个水獭存活下来的区域，它们的种群数量再次增长并且扩散到全国其他地方。这几乎完全是由于法律的作用和保护工作的努力，减缓甚至扭转了适合水獭生活的栖息地的破坏，同时从人工圈养繁殖计划中重新引入水獭。把圈养的水獭放归自然被许多人认为是最后手段。他们争论说在没有合适栖息地的地方，放归自然后它们也无法存活，而在有合适栖息地的地方，它们的数量会自然地扩张并覆盖该区域。不过，把圈养的水獭放归到四分五裂的、脆弱的水獭种群中也有可能推动整个种群数量的稳定和增长，而不再灭绝。这就是水獭基金项目在诺福克所完成的工作。在 20 世纪 80 年代初，诺福克的水獭数量曾经一度低至 20 只左右。如今，水獭基金项目已经完全结束了人工圈养繁殖计划。 这是一个好消息，因为这意味着圈养繁殖已经没有必要了。

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恐龙脚印与其灭绝

A 每个人都知道恐龙是由于小行星碰撞地球灭绝的。6500 万年前，一个巨大的星体撞击地球，伴随尘土飞扬的还有恐龙——这种大型的爬行动物的灭绝。因此就有一个听起来让人感到讽刺的与该观点对称的一个想法，那就是同样是由于小行星的碰撞导致了恐龙这个物种的出现。(这个理论是由哥伦比亚大学的 Paul Olsen 和《This Week's Science》的同事共同提出的。

(第 1 题 *iyuce.com copyright*)

B 关于恐龙的记载最早是在 2.3 亿年前，在三叠纪时期，但是那时的恐龙体型都很小，并且和其它众多爬行动物一起生活在地球上。但是到了接下来距今 2 亿 200 万年的侏罗纪，它们就侵占了地球，并且也变成了书中和电影《侏罗纪公园》中常常描述的庞然大物。(实际上，出现在屏幕上的恐龙是距离现在不远的白垩纪) Dr Olsen 和他的同事并不是第一个提出恐龙是因为小行星碰撞地球而出现的学者，但是他们却是第一个提出上述过程是在一眨眼的功夫中发生的科学家。

C 恐龙的骨架是很罕见的，恐龙的脚印化石却是大量存在的，而恐龙的脚印大小是估算其本身骨架大小的一个很好的指标，所以 Dr Olsen 和他的同事们将研究的重心集中在恐龙的脚印上而不是骨架上。(第 3,4 题)

D 待研究的恐龙脚印是在北美东部发现的，该地区后来遍布裂缝的峡谷，和现在的东非大峡谷很像。和现在的东非的大峡谷一样，三叠纪和侏罗纪时期的美国的地貌有湖泊，并且由于气候变化，这些湖的大小会以固定的频率扩张或是收缩，而这种气候变化是由于地球轨道周期性的变动产生的。这种规律性伴随着在小型的特定地球磁场可探测到的地球磁场的反转，意味着这个地方的岩石和时期可以被追溯到几千年前。此外，湖边黏糊糊的沉淀物记录着曾经存在的生物的痕迹。做此研究的 10 位论文作者内部分配工作，研究着 80 处这样的遗迹。

E 研究者关注着 18 处所谓的恐龙群落，这些是可以准确和该物种匹配的脚印，但是它们却不可以和某一大类的动物匹配，因此只能作为在甚至有时根本没有任何骨架可以参考的情况下知悉该组恐龙情况的的唯一途径。(第 5 题)

F 18 个恐龙群落中的 5 个在三叠纪快要结束的时候消失了，有 4 个成功地过渡到了侏罗纪，还有 6 个不是在两纪交接期消失了，就是在艰难渡过三叠纪刚

刚进入侏罗纪时就消失了。

G 两纪的分界线本身就是有启发性的，第一个表明小行星撞击使恐龙灭绝的发现是在白垩纪末期岩石中奇高的铱含量，而这也正是恐龙从化石记录中消失的时候。铱在地球表面是很罕见的，但是在流星中是大量存在的。(第 6 题)当人们开始相信这个理论时，也开始寻找其它在白垩纪末期异常的物种。其中之一是在分界层上面的岩层中发现的大量的蕨类孢子，也就是蕨类植物穗。

H 这一发现和上述理论吻合，许多现代的蕨类都是机会主义者，它们竞争不过有叶的植物，但是当一片地区被比如说火山喷发清空，那么它们往往是第一个出现的生物。小行星撞击地球会使大部分的带叶植物消失，但却为蕨类植物的生长提供了一个天堂。所以岩石中发现的蕨类很好地说明了当时有很毁灭性的事情发生过。

I 铱元素的异常和在岩石中发现的蕨类植物的大量繁殖都是发生在三叠纪末期。而这也能说明当时的生物没能幸免这场屠杀，但让人惊讶的是新的恐龙群落是怎么消失的，比如说 Eubrontes giganteus 是在铱元素异常的 10，000 年后消失的。这些大型的脚印是兽脚亚目食肉恐龙留下的，它们是跃龙和霸王龙的祖先，而这些大型的脚印已经比三叠纪的兽脚亚目食肉恐龙的大 20%。

J Dr Olsen 和他的同事们认为能解释这种恐龙体型上的快速增加的是一种被称为“生态释放”的现象。这种现象在当今也存在，(只是在现今多见于小型的生物)，比如爬行动物到了没有竞争者的陆地。最著名的例子就是在印度尼西亚的 Komodo，当地的蜥蜴体型非常巨大以至于被人称作龙。换句话说，恐龙在没有竞争者的情况下也会迅速繁殖。(第 7,8,9 题)

K 这就引发了一个问题，这种影响是在哪里发生的？地壳上似乎没有 2 亿 200 万之久的巨型的洞，这点可能被忽略了。(第 10 题)旧的火山口被腐蚀和埋起来，不是很容易被找到，或者它们只是消失了。(第 11 题)尽管大陆型地壳或多或少不会发生改变，海底是一直有能引起大陆漂移的构造过程支撑的循环的，没有哪个海底超过 2 亿年的年龄，所以一个在海底生成的火山坑可能已经被大洋吞噬了。(第 12 题 *iyuce.com copyright*)

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L 还有第三种可能性，就是火山口是存在的，只是形成时间弄错了，(第 13 题)在魁北克发现的火山口，根陨石坑形成于 2 亿 1400 万年前，火山口非常的大，直径有 100 公里，是在几个小时内同时形成的周围 3 或 5 个火山口之间最大的一个，就像是解体的彗星在地球上一个一个砸出来的。这样的影响肯定会对地球有很大的影响，但是 2 亿 1400 万年前的岩石却没有任何记录。因此有可能是因为根陨石坑被弄错形成时间，而这也是科学家下一个要探索的对象。

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管理者究竟该做什么

毕业生初入职场时，通常会选择一个初级岗位。这个职位可能是无薪实习生、助理、秘书或初级合伙人等工作。按照惯例，我们从比较简单的工作开始，之后慢慢升职。职场新人在步入职场时常立志成为高级合伙人、合伙人，甚至是一名组织管理者。然而，能获得此类晋升的人少之又少，也因此使得许多年轻人缺乏管理经验。要想成为一名合格的管理者，重要的一点是了解其身份和职责。管理者是也是企业成员之一并且对其他成员的工作表现负责。管理者有使用组织内部资源以及制定决策的正式职权。组织内不同层次的管理者会花费不同的时间进行计划、组织、领导和控制这四项管理职能。

然而，正如许多专业人士已经知道的那样，工作的地方不同，其管理风格可能大相径庭。一些企业的管理等级森严，另外一些企业可能更为轻松随意，在这种管理风格下，管理者可能更像一个团队成员，而不是一个苛刻的老板。在研究这些管理方法的过程中，研究人员提出了一种更科学的研究方法。20 世纪 60 年代，研究者亨利•明茨伯格（Henry Mintzberg)创造了一个由三类范畴组成的组织模型，对后来影响深远。这三类范畴分别代表着三类作用模式，分别称为人际、信息和决策角色。

范畴 1:人际角色。人际角色要求管理者指导、监管员工和整个组织。中层管理人员的晋升权限成为一个桂名首领:这种管理人员可能会在公司会议上向员工们传达未来的组织目标或道德准则。他们还参加剪彩仪式、举办招待会、发布会和其他与挂名身份相符的活动。这类领导者需身体力行，起模范带头作用，能给下属下达命令和指示，做出决策并争取员工们的支持。他们还负责招聘和培训员工。管理者必须是各级组织的领导，往往较低级别的管理者把高层管理者作为学习的榜样。作为联络人，管理者必须协调好同其他部门的进度，与他们合作并共享资源。这种角色对中层管理人员来说至关重要，他们必须经常与其他管理人员争夺重要资源，但同时还必须在长时间内与其他管理人员保持良好的工作关系。

范畴 2:信息角色。信息角色是指管理者获取和传递信息的角色。随着技术的进步，这些角色已经发生了巨大的变化。监控人员对其他人的表现做出评估，并采取纠正措施对其进行改善。监控人员还要密切留意周围和公司内部那些可能影响个人和组织表现的变化。各级管理过程中都有监督。作为传播者，管理人员有责任告知员工那些能影响他们和组织发展的变化。他们还要传达公司的愿景和目的。

范畴 3:决策角色。决策角色要求管理者制定战略计划和利用资源。决策有四个具体的方面。企业家角色要求管理者分配资源以开发新产品和服务，或者扩大业务。问题解决者解决组织内外出现的不在预料内的问题。第三个决策角色即资源

配置者要决定哪个部门得到哪种资源。高层管理者可能会做整体预算决策，而中层管理者可能会制定更详细的分配计划。最后，谈判者与供应商、经销商或工会等其他人就产品和服务进行协商。

尽管明茨伯格在 20 世纪 60 年代的初步研究中对管理者的作用进行了分类，他仍然关注职场其他角色的研究。他想将他的研究范围扩大到其他角色，例如传播者、挂名首领和联络人和发言人。每个角色都有其独特之处，并会为每个角色设计一个新的分类系统、以便对其进行正确的理解。

虽然明茨伯格最初的研究有助于开启这个领域，但其他研究者对其研究方法也提出 评。一些研究者批评说，尽管有多个类别，但管理者的角色其实更加复杂。还存在 非传统的管理者角色，明茨伯格在他最初的研究中没有发现：：此外，有时明茨伯格 究并不总是有效的这项研究应用于实践时并不总是有助于实际管理流程。

这两种批评对明茨伯格的研究方法提出了一些质疑：这项研究是否对我们理解现今世界的“管理者”这一概念有所帮助？然而，即使对明茨伯格的批评是正确的，也并不意味着这项从 20 世纪 60 年代开始的开创性研究是完全无用的。那些研究者也并没有说明茨伯格的研究结果是无效的：他的研究反而对进一步的研究有两个积极的作用。

第一个积极的作用是明茨伯格提供了一个对分析管理方法有用的功能理论。而且他使用这种方法为“管理者角色”提出了一个明确的概念以供研究者们参考。在研究人类行为时，对研究主体进行简明扼要的界定是很重要的，明茨伯格的研究帮助了其他研究人员清楚地定义了 “管理者”的角色，因为在实践中，“管理者”的头衔不尽相同。明茨伯格的定义为这一课题未来的研究增加了清晰度和精确性。

第二个积极的作用是明茨伯格的研究可以被视为是这一领域未来研究的良好开端。科学研究始终是一个渐进的过程。明茨伯格最初的研究有一定的缺陷，但这并不意味着它对其他研究人员是毫无意义的。有兴趣系统研究职场的研究人员可以回顾前人的研究：一个研究人员不必一切从零开始——因为像明茨伯格这样的前述研究已经表明了什么方法好用，什么方法不适合职场动态研究。随着越来越多的职场新人踏入就业市场，这项研究将继续进行并将改变我们对现代职场的认识。

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东西方思维差异

A 一个多世纪以来，西方哲学家和心理学家们的讨论基于精神生活一个基本假设：所有人类的思想具有相同的基本流程，无论是在西藏的山区的还是在塞伦盖蒂大草原。文化差异可能会决定别人怎么思考。例如，在博茨瓦纳的十几岁的男孩，可能会和纽约青少年谈论跑车一样赋予相同的激情来讨论牛。但如西方学者所假设的，（人们的）习惯性思维，处理信息和了解他们周围的世界所采用的策略——对每个人是都相同；除此之外，还有对逻辑推理，对分类和事件的线性的因果关系的迫切希望了解，对每个人也都是相同的。

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B 然而，由密歇根大学的社会心理学家最近的研究颠覆了这种长期的心理功能。他们在一系列的比较欧洲美国东亚人研究中，理查德·尼斯贝特博士和他的同事们发现，那些成长在不同的文化中不仅关心不同的事情：他们思维也不同。

这些心理研究人员中不是第一个提出思维可能是嵌入在文化中假设的：1930 年，苏联心理学家就提出乌兹别克族农民的逻辑的问题，认为智力被实际的环境影响。

但是密歇根大学工作已经在学术界引发了兴趣，因为它试图通过一系列的严格控制实证实验定义和阐述文化差异。从最广泛的意义上说，密歇根州的研究在美国，日本，中国和韩国——都记录了东西方之间基本的差异，在这样做，他们对认知心理学在过去的半个世纪的所做的假设也提出质疑。

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C 例如 在一份尼斯贝·特博士和增田贵彦博士的研究中，例如，密歇根州 来自日本和美国的研究生显示水下的动画场景：一个更大的“焦点”的鱼 游在较小的鱼类和其他水生生物中间。被要求描述他们所看到的，日本的受试者更有可能开始通过设置场景，例如说，“有一个湖泊或池塘”或“是岩石底部，”或“水是绿的。相比之下，“美国人倾向于最大的鱼类开始描述，它们的描述语句如“有看起来像一个鲑鱼的什么鱼在游。”，研究中的日本的被测试者在背景环境的表述方面比美国人的多 70%的，描述生命的和无生命的物体之间的关系的语句更是多一倍。日本人可能会注意到，例如，“大鱼从灰色的海藻游过去。

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研究人员发现，东方人的更加地关注不仅仅是表面而是背景和关系。如果在新的背景下展示更大的鱼在游泳时，日本参与者比美国参与者更困难的认

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识到（这一细节变化）。这表明，日本人的感知是密切依赖于他们所看到的背景的。

D 在另外一项尼斯贝特和韩国首尔国立大学的崔银初博士的研究中发现：东方人比西方人更容易欣赏双方辩证性的观点，韩国和美国的受试者被要求阅读一篇赞成或反对法国在太平洋地区进行原子测试的文章。韩国和美国的受试者展示了非常具有说服力的论证来支持一个特定的立场。但来自两种文化的受试者开始做出趋同的判断：论文写手相信支持文章的位置观点。但当韩国受试者首先阅读一个和观点相背离的论点文章后（再做判断），那么他们迅速改变了当初原论文写手强烈相信他文章论点的判断。但美国人坚持认为论文写手还是表达真诚的信仰。

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E 然而，在另一个研究中再次聚焦研究美国人和韩国人，尼斯贝特博士和洛伦萨扬博士发现：种种迹象表明，当逻辑和经验知识冲突的，西方人比东方人更有可能坚持形式逻辑的规则。例如，面对这样一个逻辑顺序，“所有有皮毛的动物都会冬眠。兔子有皮毛。因此，兔子会冬眠。“美国人更容易接受的一系列声明的有效性。他们认为结论必须是真实的，因为逻辑结构的严谨。韩国人相比之下，更频繁地根据自己的理解评判论点是无效的，这不是真的，（因为）事实上，不是所有毛皮动物都冬眠。

F 尽管文化差异跟踪人员的工作是实质性的，它们的起源不太清楚。历史证据表明，东方和西方之间的分裂思想自古以来就存在。多少东西差异是由于不同的社会和宗教实践，不同的语言，甚至有人猜测是源于不同的地理。但是尼斯贝特博士说：“这两个风格都有优势，都有局限性”。但两种思维方式都不是写入基因的：许多出生在美国的亚裔美国人，在他们的思维模式的欧裔美国人也无法区分。

费斯克博士说 “人类学家描述这些文化，这可以告诉你很多关于日常生活和人们交谈和互动的方式，”。“但是一直是很难知道如何理解这些定性的判断，他们并不像控制一个实验以同样的方式可以控制 ”

然而，并不是每个人都同意所有的尼斯贝特博士和他的同事所描述的心理过程的反映基本差异异同。例如，洛杉矶加州大学的心理学教授 帕特里夏•程博士说，她许多研究的发现和自己的亲身经历交织。“生长在一个传统的中国家庭，自己也在西方文化中，”她说，“我确实看到了一些根深蒂固的习惯来解释世界各地和他们（自己的行为）不同的文化，会导致普遍差异。程博士说“但她认为的一些差异，例如一亚洲对矛盾的态度纯粹是社会（原因造成）。“逻辑公差没有区别，”她说。不过，在某种程度上，研究反映出思考和感知上某种程度上存在真正的差异，心理学家可能会从根本上改变他们的什么是普遍的，什么不是（普遍的）的想法，来开发出考虑文化影响的心理过程的新模型。

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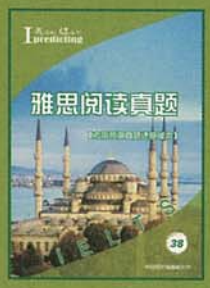

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Version 38101　主题　苏格兰作家

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

2

Version 38102　主题　艺术家是骗子吗

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14	vi	15	ii	16	iv
17	viii	18	i	19	v
20	B	21	E	22	A
23	E	24	National newspaper	25	Arms dealers
26	victory				

3

Version 38103　主题　世界语言的未来

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

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Version 38106　　主题　放射性碳年代测定法

1	FALSE	2	NOTGIVEN	3	NOTGIVEN
4	FALSE	5	FALSE	6	NOTGIVEN
7	TRUE	8	university	9	rat
10	diet	11	archaeologist	12	funding
13	database				

5

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Version 38113　　主题　集中注意力的程度

14	B	15	E	16	F
17	C	18	D	19	B
20	D	21	A	22	E
23	E	24	Email voice	25	prefrontal cortex
26	Group meetings				

6

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Version 38300　　主题　短信电视节目 2

28	ii	29	vi	30	vii
31	i	32	v	33	A
34	D	35	C	36	D
37	E	38	A	39	C
40	F				

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Version 38301　主题　海牛

1	Nitrogen	2	sensitive bristles	3	trails
4	tufts	5	TRUE	6	FALSE
7	NOTGIVEN	8	FALSE	9	NOTGIVEN
10	Dolphin	11	Seagrass availability	12	1750
13	Fishing net				

8

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Version 38302　主题　理论还是实践

27	C	28	A	29	A
30	B	31	D	32	FALSE
33	FALSE	34	TRUE	35	NOTGIVEN
36	FALSE	37	C	38	D
39	A	40	B		

9

教师互动解析
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Version 38303　主题　班迪海滩

1	FALSE	2	NOTGIVEN	3	NOTGIVEN
4	TRUE	5	FALSE	6	tram
7	1954	8	Beach volleyball	9	enviroment
10	Wealthy people	11	Manly	12	Bondi
13	tiled roofs				

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Version 38308 **主题** 农业旅游

1	B	2	A	3	E
4	D	5	B	6	A
7	A	8	C	9	A
10	Animal rights	11	workshops	12	picnic (lunch)
13	Dominican Sisters	14	incomes		

11

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Version 38409 **主题** 收音机制作

1	chip	2	grit	3	molten zinc
4	milling machine	5	sockets	6	loudspeakers
7	valves	8	cheaper	9	components
10	lighter	11	cost	12	A
13	C				

12

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Version 38410 **主题** 水獭

1	B	2	A	3	B
4	F	5	C	6	E
7	G	8	G	9	A
10	Sea water/salt water /salt	11	Swimming speed	12	coastal otters
13	Small mammals				

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13

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Version 38502 **主题** 恐龙脚印与消失

1	YES	2	NOTGIVEN	3	YES
4	NOTGIVEN	5	NO	6	NO
7	ecological release	8	competitors	9	dragons
10	overlooked	11	(have) vanished	12	Swallowed up
13	misdated				

14

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Version 38505 **主题** 管理者究竟该做什么

1	C	2	A	3	C
4	B	5	B	6	A
7	B	8	E	9	FALSE
10	TRUE	11	NOTGIVEN	12	FALSE
13	FALSE				

15

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Version 38601 **主题** 东西方思维差异

14	D	15	A	16	C
17	A	18	D	19	B
20	A	21	C	22	A
23	genes	24	qualitative	25	experience
26	Social				

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请参考**上文2 方式**进行注册；

Step2 进入系统

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通过选择界面中的模块
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