新航道 NEW CHANNEL

9分达人®

新航道雅思研发中心◎编著

雅思阅读真题还原及解析 7

2013—2021年6套雅思阅读真题

- ◎ 与官方题库原文高度相似
- ◎ 与雅思真题题目难度相当
- ◎ 与官方标准答案相差无几

2017.10.28
Video Games' Unexpected Benefits to Human Brain

2017.12.16
Rural Transport Plan of 'Practical Action'

2016.12.17
The Impact of Environment on Children

2020.1.18
Grimms' Fairy Tales

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Consecutive and Simultaneous Translation

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2021.4.3
The Dinosaurs Footprints and Extinction

2021.2.6
Renewable Energy

2018.5.12
Art in Iron and Steel

2018.10.13
Florida Bay's Ecological Problems

9分达人温馨提示：
如果你在考试中恰好遇到本书收录的某篇文章，请按捺住内心的激动，细心把题答完。

高频真题

长江出版传媒
湖北科学技术出版社

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为什么“烤鸭”需要“9分达人”？

首先，我们来了解一下雅思考试的机制。或许大家都知道，雅思考试十分频繁。这意味着剑桥雅思考试委员会的出题速度远远跟不上试题更新的步伐，因此“日理万机”的委员会专家们不可能每次考试都使用新题。事实上，雅思考试有一个庞大的题库，每场考试的题目都是计算机从题库中按一定公式抽取组合而成的。就好像一个养满了鱼的大池塘，每次都从里面捞出几条来让你认认这都是谁。若我们能先认识几条“熟鱼”，那肯定是“善莫大焉”。然而，考试委员会的“渔夫”们从来就没有打算将这个宽广的鱼池对外开放，只是选取了较有代表性的“老鱼”编纂成了《剑桥雅思官方真题集1》（以下简称《剑1》），如今已发展到《剑桥雅思官方真题集16》（以下简称《剑16》），以此勉强满足广大考生对真题的渴望。但我们要知道的是，这些官方真题集里所收录的“老鱼”在未来的考试中并不会再出现！

基于这一情况，“9分达人”系列（包括听力、阅读、写作和口语）才得以诞生。如今，这一系列已陪伴了“烤鸭”（雅思考生）们十年时光，陪伴诸多老“烤鸭”历经雅思考试的滚滚洪流，一步步劈波斩浪，在异国他乡实现了“留学梦”！对本系列图书来说，这一成绩是值得肯定的。同时，可能你也会思考——《剑1》至《剑16》以其官方的权威性成了整个雅思界的经典教材，“9分达人”系列又有什么优势呢？它凭什么敢于和这位“泰山北斗”叫板呢？

·高手过招之一：题目的时新性

《剑16》于2021年6月发行，这也许够新了。但其收录的题目却远不如其发行日期那么新。其实无论是早期的《剑1》，还是近期的《剑16》，书中所收录的真题均为剑桥雅思考试委员会基本弃之不用的老题、旧题。而“9分达人”系列则是作者根据多年雅思培训经验选择汇编的，每本书中所收录的真题均不重合，非剑桥雅思考试委员会弃之不用的老题或旧题。如此，“9分达人”系列与《剑1》至《剑16》，哪个更具青春活

力就显而易见了。

· 高手过招之二：再现的可能性

我们必须要明白的一个事实是，题目一旦被收录到《剑桥雅思官方真题集》系列中，剑桥雅思考试委员会便会立即将其从现行题库中剔除。换言之，《剑 1》至《剑 16》所收录的题目基本不可能在真实考试中再次出现。而“9 分达人”系列所收录的真题仍在现行题库之中，且自出版以来已多次出现在考试中。因此，二者在实际考试中再现的可能性孰高孰低就显而易见了。

总结来说，作为雅思考试的权威用书，《剑 1》至《剑 16》以官方的角度展示了雅思考试的面貌，而“9 分达人”系列则更像是蕴含致命绝招的武林秘籍。考生若想全面了解雅思考试的题型、难度和出题思路，认真学习官方真题集系列十分必要，但考生若想一窥雅思考生的现行题库，那么“9 分达人”系列无疑是更好的选择！

致“9分阅读”系列读者

读者疑问

1.《9分阅读1》之后又有《9分阅读2》《9分阅读3》《9分阅读4》《9分阅读5》《9分阅读6》，现在又有了《9分阅读7》，这到底是什么节奏？

2. 复习中应该什么时候使出“9分阅读”系列这个大招？怎样才能让花出去的钱物超所值，转化成得分？

3. 为什么每本书只有区区六七套题，是不是不值书价？

4. 每篇文章、题目、答案都跟真实考试一样吗？为什么感觉有些文章看起来比官方真题中要更长一些呢？难度与实际考试能一样吗？

5. 为什么如此重磅的备考图书，纸张却有点“不上档次”？

答疑解惑

1.《9分阅读1》之后又有《9分阅读2》《9分阅读3》《9分阅读4》《9分阅读5》《9分阅读6》，现在又有了《9分阅读7》，这到底是什么节奏？

以阅读系列为例，从《9分达人雅思阅读真题还原及解析》（简称《9分阅读1》，下同）到如今的《9分阅读7》，每本书中所收录的真题均不重复，均为近几年考过一次、甚至多次的雅思真题。它们之间互不冲突，且互不重合，都有再次出现在考试中的可能性，就像勇敢的葫芦娃兄弟们，各有所长，“合体”之后更是可以成为无敌小金刚，帮助各位“烤鸭”战无不胜，所向披靡。

综上所述，《9分阅读1》《9分阅读2》《9分阅读3》《9分阅读4》《9分阅读5》《9分阅读6》与《9分阅读7》的联系就在于它们所收录的题目都是真题，都有相同的概率再一次出现在真实的考试中。七者的区别则在于它们所收录的题目都是不一样的，不重复的。

2. 复习中应该什么时候使出“9分阅读”系列这个大招？怎样才能让花出去的钱物超所值，转化成得分？

对于这个问题，小编认为应该要具体情况具体分析了。有的“烤鸭”可能会认为在考前做这一系列书比较合适，因为可以把它们当作实战测试题来使用。对于这类时间紧迫的考生来说，这样做不失为一个好办法。但是，小编想说，如果时间还算充裕，“烤鸭”们可千万不要浪费了和“葫芦娃们”（7本《9分阅读》）在一起的幸福时光，等到考试的前一天才开始翻阅！小编建议这类“烤鸭”能够静下心来细细研读，从文章内容、出题规律、考查角度甚至长难句等诸多方面“吃透”这一系列书才是正确选择。毕竟，您多陪“葫芦娃们”玩耍，你们的感情才会更好，它们才会给您更多的帮助。书上的内容只有吃透了、消化了，才是“烤鸭”们自己的！不管考题如何千变万化，“烤鸭”们都能应变自如。

3. 为什么每本书只有区区六七套题，是不是不值书价？

“烤鸭”们或许知道网络上“机经（回忆真题）”的数量非常庞大，但可能并不清楚从这个庞大的“机经”库中选出今后雅思考试有可能出现的真题是一项多么费时费力的工作，更不用提将它们精心还原、编写成书了！小编个人认为题目“不在多、而在精”，把已有的几套题研究透彻了，那也是非常了不起的成就了。要知道许多人都卡在“囫囵吞枣”的阶段，没有细嚼慢咽，品不出其中真味，体会不到六七套真题精微的奥妙之处，更发现不了其背后庞大而丰富的信息。

4. 每篇文章、题目、答案都跟真实考试一样吗？为什么感觉有些文章看起来比官方真题中要更长一些呢？难度与实际考试能一样吗？

“9分阅读”系列所收录的题目是作者根据多年雅思培训经验选择汇编的。不过，鉴于剑桥雅思考试委员会可能会细微调整文章内容和题目顺序，甚至对题目及题型做出改动，所以作者在编写的过程中，可能会对文章及题目稍作调整。为使“烤鸭”们对考试更有把握，作者在还原一些文章时会适当保留或增加一些信息。为什么说保留呢？大家都知道，雅思考试中的许多文章都改编自国外著名的报刊或杂志。剑桥雅思考试委员会在编写考题的过程中会视情况删减一些内容或者替换一些生僻词汇等。而本书作者会视情况保留或增补一些相关内容。这些保留或增加的内容都跟真题有着密不可分的联系，既能帮助考生扩充知识面，又能帮助考生训练做题速度，还能在剑桥雅思考试委员会对文章内容进行调整时发挥意想不到的作用。所以，“烤鸭”们在实际使用这一系列书籍时会感觉有些文章偏长，但其总体难度与实际考试是基本相当的。

5. 为什么如此重磅的备考图书，纸张却有点“不上档次”？

轻型纸答：人家好伤心哦！心都痛了！

为了保护广大读者的眼睛，为了保护我们可爱的地球，更为了各位“烤鸭”能够“轻”松应考，“9分阅读”和“9分听力”系列都采用了轻型纸。这是一种更人性化的纸种，纸张比较厚，但是很轻，而且质感很好，做成书籍之后，拿在手里也不会感到重，所以非常便于携带。另外，这种纸不含荧光增白剂，采用原色调（轻型纸：人家不刺眼的哦！），具有天然特性，使用寿命也比一般的纸种要长。在欧美等地，书店里95%以上的图书都是采用这种纸印刷，既环保，又可以保护大家在使用的过程中视力不受伤害，关键是其超轻的重量，让读者可以毫不费力地捧在手心里！而“9分口语”和“9分写作”系列采用了双色排版，用轻型纸印刷呈现出的效果并不理想，所以我们均采用了胶版纸印刷。

最后，小编在此祝愿广大“烤鸭”、各位读者均能够有所突破，修为猛进！

前 言

“9 分阅读”系列的出版并非偶然。现今市面上不乏雅思阅读系列教材，其种类繁多，且均面临着同一个问题，即书中所收录的题目大多已过时，多数已被剑桥雅思考试委员会弃之不用，在今后的考试中也基本上不会再出现，因此这些图书远远无法满足广大考生对雅思考试前沿信息的需求。基于上述情况，我们在对雅思真题精心研究和反复推敲后，结合多年雅思培训经验，汇编了“9 分阅读”系列。“9 分阅读”系列出版至今已十年，从《9 分达人雅思阅读真题还原及解析》（即《9 分阅读 1》）到《9 分达人雅思阅读真题还原及解析 7》，我们一步步改进，不断完善，不仅为大家还原出了更多历年雅思考试阅读真题，总结了雅思阅读各类题型的解题技巧和方法，提供了全面的题目解读和分析，还为广大“烤鸭”们打造了一册又一册的刷题宝典！

在编写《9 分达人雅思阅读真题还原及解析 7》的过程中，作者投入了大量精力，从细心筛选雅思机经试题并加以还原，到精心编写真题解析、反复打磨，无不体现了作者的细心思量和良苦用心。在历经反复雕琢后，现终于成熟。我们相信，本书将继续为广大“烤鸭”们的“留学梦”奉献出自己的一份力量，帮助“烤鸭”们进行考前冲刺复习，扩充雅思阅读词汇储备，找到真实的考场体验！

作为《9 分阅读》系列的第七本，本书延续了前六本的一贯特色：

首先，本书收录了 2013—2021 年 6 套完整的雅思阅读真题。考生可通过本书进行限时的实战演练，在考前一周调整好考试的状态。考生也可根据自己的实际情况选做其中的题目，对照解析查漏补缺，巩固已有的知识和经验，加深对各种考点的印象和理解。如此，考生既不会有太大的压力，又能持续保持良好的状态和解题手感，让自己在第一时间把握主动权。其次，本书的真题解析是根据作者做题时的思路撰写而成的，因此变得更为实用。这一部分主要包含了“文章结构”“题目详解”“参考译文”和“词汇详解”几个板块，其中“题目详解”更是汇聚了直接有效的解题思路和技巧，有助于“烤鸭”们从技术层面把握好考试的节奏，更从容地应对现场考试。最后，也是本书的一个亮点，那就是题目再现的可能性！在实际考试中，幸运的考生或许会惊喜地发现：眼前的雅思

阅读题竟然与《9分达人雅思阅读真题还原及解析7》中的题目基本一样啊！若果真如此，那么我们可要道声：恭喜了！

当然，如果时间充裕，我们还是希望各位“烤鸭”能够吃透这本书，甚至这一系列书，将书本中的内容化为脑海中的知识，化为己用，这样即使遇不到原题，“烤鸭”们也能运用自如，笔锋所指，所向披靡！在此，我们衷心祝愿所有“烤鸭”都能取得优异的成绩，实现自己的“留学梦”！

编者

2021年8月

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TEST 1

READING PASSAGE 1

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1–13**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

Renewable Energy

An insight into the progress in renewable energy research

Renewable energy, also known as alternative energy, can be gained from such non-fossil sources as wind, sun and wave. The overwhelming majority of the world's energy supply is still derived from fossil fuels now, say coal and natural gas, which are scarce resources. But according to a new report from International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the costs of generating electricity from onshore wind have fallen by around 25% since 2010 while the costs of solar photovoltaic electricity by 70%. The report also indicates that all forms of alternative energy should be competitive in price with fossil fuels by 2020. In Australia, some modern technologies are aiming to be the first to push coal from its position as the country's main source of electricity.

Currently, the front-runner in renewable energy is wind technology, which started to expand in the early 21st century. Peter Bergin, from Australian Hydro, one of Australia's leading wind energy companies, points out there have been no remarkable changes in windmill design for many years. Still, the cumulative effects of numerous small improvements have made a difference to the costs. 'We're reaping the benefits of 30 years of research in Europe, without having to make the same mistakes that they did,' says Mr. Bergin.

Electricity generated from coal is at around 4 cents per kilowatt-hour, but the environmental costs are not incorporated in the price. 'Australia has the second cheapest electricity in the world, which makes it difficult for alternative energy to compete,' says Richard Hunter of the Australian Eco-generation Association (AEA). Nevertheless, the production costs of a kilowatt-hour of wind power have dramatically decreased during the last 20 years, according to the AEA's report.

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

In spite of the leading role of wind in Australia, other technologies capable of providing more reliable power have more potential in the future. In several cases, Australia is at the

forefront of global research in the area. One of such developments uses hot, dry rocks. In the deep layers beneath South Australia, radiation from elements contained in the granite heats the rocks. And the temperatures in some locations are raised by layers of insulating sedimentation to 250 degrees centigrade. An Australian firm, Geo Energy, is proposing to pump water 3.5 kilometres into the earth, where it will travel through tiny fissures in the granite, heating up as it goes, until it escapes as steam through another drilled hole.

No greenhouse gas is emitted, but the system needs some additional features if it is not going to have any detrimental effects on the environment. Dr. Prue Chopra, a geophysicist at the Australian National University and one of the founders of Geo Energy, notes that the steam will bring with it the radon gas, along through a heat exchanger and then sent back underground for another cycle. Hot, dry rocks are not a renewable source of energy in technique. However, the abundance of this resource in Australia could satisfy the entire country's needs for thousands of years at the current rate of consumption.

Two other proposals for very different ways to exploit sun and wave energy have also been put forward recently. Progress continues with Australian company Enviro Power's plan for Australia's first solar chimney near Mildura in Victoria. This scheme makes it possible for a tall tower to draw hot air from a greenhouse built to cover the surrounding 5 km^2. As the air rises, it will drive a turbine to produce electricity. Three very old technologies are applied to the tower – the chimney, the turbine and the greenhouse – to produce something quite new. The very reliance on proven engineering principles has led Enviro Power's CEO, Richard Davies, to state: 'There is no doubt this technology will work, none at all.'

This year, Enviro Power has recognised that the sunlight collection in the Mildura district requires a substantially larger collecting area than was previously thought. However, spokesperson Kay Firth says that a new place closer to Mildura will enable Enviro Power to balance the increased costs with extra revenue. In addition to saving the transmission costs, the new site will mean the increased revenue from tourism and the use of power for telecommunications. We'll also be able to use the outer 500 m^2 for agribusiness since the wind speed closer to the tower will be too high for farming.

Another Australian company, WaveTech, is achieving success by harvesting energy in waves, which has opened up a new prospect for alternative energy production. WaveTech's invention uses a curved surface to push waves into a chamber, where the flowing water column pushes air back and forth through a turbine. WaveTech was created when Dr. Tim Devine offered the idea to the world leader in wave generator manufacturers, who surprisingly rejected it. Dr. Devine responded by establishing WaveTech and making a series of other innovations to generator design. WaveTech claims that, at appropriate sites, the costs of electricity produced with their technology should be below 4 cents per kilowatt-hour.

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

Questions 1–7

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

In boxes 1–7 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 Variations in windmill design have had a big impact on the environment.

2 In Australia, alternative energy is less expensive than conventional energy.

3 Geo Energy needs to adapt its system to make it less harmful to the environment.

4 Hot, dry rocks could provide enough power for the whole of Australia.

5 Enviro Power's new facility will keep tourists away.

6 WaveTech was established when its founder was turned down by another company.

7 According to the AEA, Australia is leading the world in developing renewable energy.

Questions 8–13

Look at the following statements (Questions 8–13) and the list of companies below.

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

*Write the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, in boxes 8–13 on your answer sheet.*

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

8 During the process, harmful substances are prevented from escaping.

9 Water is used to force air through a special device.

10 Techniques used by other countries are being copied.

11 The system can provide services other than energy production.

12 It is planning to force water deep under the ground.

13 The original estimate for part of the project needs to be revised.

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

READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

The Impact of Environment on Children

As far as a child's growth is concerned, it would be out of the question to identify each and every influence that determines who a child becomes. Our concern is with some of the most critical factors such as genetic features, experiences, friends, family relationships and schools to help us decipher the influences that contribute to a child's development.

These influences have often been thought of as being analogous to building blocks. While most people tend to have the same basic building blocks, these components can be put together in an infinite number of ways. How much of who you are today is ascribed to your genetic inheritance, and how much is a result of your experiences of a lifetime? In philosophy, psychology and education, the issue of nature versus nurture has been debated for centuries. Generally, the given rate of influence to children is 40% to 50%, and it may refer to all of the siblings of a family. Then are we shaped by our genetic background or the environment? Today, the argument arrives at a reasonable conclusion that both genes and the environment play important roles in determining a child's growth. A child's personality may have natural inclinations, but external ingredients such as education can affect how he behaves.

From the earliest moments of life, the interaction of heredity and the outside world has started to define who children are and who they will become. While the environment has few influences on biological processes related to genes and proteins, it does affect whether children will express the genetic directions. The dynamic relationship of nature and nurture is persistent and lifelong instead of occurring occasionally. So how exactly do different types of environments, shared and non-shared, affect children's development?

Shared environments, also known as common environments, refer to environmental elements that are making siblings in a family more similar to one another. Specifically, shared parenting styles, shared peer groups, shared socio-economic status and so on are all environmental influences that would be shared by children within any specific family. Actually, strong evidence for shared environments' effects on individuals' behaviours has not yet been detected, particularly those measured in adults. One possible reason discussed

is that shared environmental effects play a significant role in children and adolescents, but these effects during that period would be decreased in the future life span. Advancement in modern behaviour genetic methods has made it possible to recognise the significance of shared environments and distinguish familial and non-familial sources of shared environmental features. It may be concerned with all siblings in a family, but the influence rate accounts for less than 10%.

It was not until a century ago, with the advent of quantitative genetic study, that the importance of non-shared environmental influences became apparent. Quantitative genetic methods, such as studies regarding twins and adoption, were to clarify nature and nurture in order to interpret family similarity. There are indications that, for almost all complex phenotypes, the key to the question of the origin of family resemblance is nature – things run in families mainly for genetic reasons. Nevertheless, the valuable evidence reflecting the importance of environmental influences comes from the same quantitative genetic research, because influences merely from genes cannot explain all of the variances for complex phenotypes, and other variances have to be attributed to the environmental influences. Non-shared environments may involve part of siblings of a family, and the rate of influence to children takes up 40% to 50%.

However, it took many decades for the full implication of these findings to be found. If genetics can explain the similarities between siblings reared in the same family, the importance of environment lies in the fact that salient environmental stimuli can make siblings different from each other. In other words, the environment is not shared by children growing up in the same family but is 'non-shared'. This meaning about non-shared environmental influences was underestimated because the field's attention was then firmly on the nature-nurture debate. In reality, children are not spared from environmental influences and are even more susceptible to such influences. The term 'non-shared environments' is the shorthand for a component of phenotypic variance, which refers to 'effects' rather than 'events'. Several recent studies have suggested that the impact from parents can be easily interrupted by that from children of the same age. They also show that the variation of knowledge that children gain from other cultures is increasing. A number of interests between, whatever, fathers and mothers or parents and their children are conflicting.

Because siblings living in the same home share some of the potential genetic and environmental factors that influence their behaviours, it is difficult to tease apart whether genetic or non-genetic elements are responsible for differentiating children's behaviours. Sometimes, it is obvious. Turkheimer and Waldron (2000) have noted that non-shared environmental influences may not be systematic but instead may be distinctive and in ways that cannot be ascertained. Thus, it is challenging to work out the effectiveness of quasi-experimental behavioural genetic designs to identify systematic non-shared environmental mechanisms sectionally and longitudinally, which could motive the current study.

Questions 14–18

Complete the table below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 14–18 on your answer sheet.

The Type of Impact on Children	The Range of People Involved	The Rate of Influence
14 _____ factors from parents and family	all of the siblings	40%–50%
shared environments	**15** _____	below **16** _____
17 _____	part of siblings	**18** _____ –50%

Questions 19–21

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 19–21 on your answer sheet.

Research in recent years has illuminated that the impact from parents will frequently be **19** _____ by the peer pressure. It indicates the **20** _____ of knowledge that children learn from other cultures goes on and on. Meanwhile, the study has also observed quantities of competing **21** _____ between parents and children or even parents themselves.

Questions 22–25

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 22–25 on your answer sheet, write

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

22 The more children there are in a family, the more likely they will be affected by the environment.

23 Methods based on twin studies still meet unexpected differences that cannot be ascribed to purely genetic explanation.

24 The non-shared environmental influences were paid great attention by researchers.

25 Children prefer to speak the language of their peers than their parents.

Question 26

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

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

26 According to the passage, which statement is true of the effects of non-shared environments on children?

A The influence of children of the same age is more important than that of parents.

B How non-shared environments will affect children has not been adequately demonstrated.

C Children are not easily influenced by non-shared environments.

D Differences in children's behaviours are more likely to be caused by non-shared environments.

READING PASSAGE 3

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

What Are Dreams?

A Many centuries ago, dreams were seen as what the gods conveyed to human beings, and in many cultures today, they are still regarded as prophecies. In ancient Greece, sick people slept at the temples of Asclepius, the god of medicine, in order to receive dreams that would heal them. Modern dream science really began at the end of the 19th century with Sigmund Freud, who theorised that dreams were the expression of unconscious desires often stemming from childhood. The Freudian model of psychoanalysis prevailed until the new research into the chemistry of the brain emerged in the 1970s, which illustrated that psychological problems could result from biological or chemical factors, as well as environmental ones. That is to say, we were ill not just because of what our mothers did (or didn't do), but because of some imbalance that could be medicated.

B Another dream theory, developing in the early 1950s and ranking the foremost study in dream science after Freud, discovered a phase of sleep with the characteristics of intense brain activity and rapid eye movement (REM). People who wake up during REM sleep can narrate a vivid dream story, leading the researchers to propose that most dreaming occurs during the REM stage. By the electroencephalograph (EEG), similarities between brain activity during REM and that during wakefulness were shown. So the researchers recognised that much more was underway at night than anyone had suspected. But what, exactly?

C Scientists still don't know for sure, although they have lots of theories. There are some scientists like Harvard's Allan Hobson believing that dreams are essentially random. In the 1970s, Hobson and his colleague Robert McCarley created a new term, 'activation-synthesis hypothesis', which explains how dreams are formed by nerve signals released during REM sleep from the pons, a small area at the base of the brain. These signals, the researchers stressed, will activate the images that we call dreams. Such a description has negatively influenced dream research: what was the meaning of studying dreams if they were merely pointless emission of nerve signals at night?

D It takes grown-ups about a quarter of sleep time to maintain REM, much of it dreaming. During that time, the body is almost paralysed, but the brain is buzzing. Utilising PET and fMRI technology to monitor the dreaming brain, scientists have discovered that the limbic system controlling our emotions is one of the most active parts during REM. There is much less activity in the prefrontal cortex associated with logical thinking, which explains why dreams in REM sleep usually lack a coherent storyline. (Some researchers have also found that people dream in non-REM sleep likewise, although those dreams generally are less lucid.) Another active part of the brain in REM sleep is the anterior cingulate cortex, which

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

E It may seem that these are very important mental functions, but there is no evidence that REM sleep or dreaming is critical to daily life or even saneness. An older class of antidepressants called monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) could greatly obstruct REM sleep without any detectable side effects, though people do get a 'REM rebound' – extra REM – on the condition that they cease the medication. That is also the case of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) like Prozac, which could lower dreaming by a third to a half. Even the permanent loss of the capacity of dreaming does not mean being disabled. Peretz Lavie, a researcher from Israel, has been observing a patient Yuval Chamtzani. He got an injury at 19 by a piece of shrapnel penetrating his brain, and consequently, Chamtzani lost REM sleep and could no longer recall any dreams. Nevertheless, Lavie believes that Chamtzani, who is now 55 years old, is possibly the most ordinary person he has known and one of the most outstanding ones. 'He's a lawyer, a painter and an editor of the puzzle column in a popular Israeli newspaper,' says Lavie.

F REM sleep is mysterious in that even if it may not be indispensable, it is almost omnipresent – at least in mammals and birds. However, not all mammals and birds dream (or if they do, they're certainly not discussing about it). Some researchers consider REM may have undergone evolvement due to physiological elements. 'One thing that's unique about mammals and birds is that they can regulate body temperature,' says neuroscientist Jerry Siegel, director of UCLA's Centre for Sleep Research. 'There's no reliable evidence that any cold-blooded animal has REM sleep.' Siegel says REM sleep heats up the brain and non-REM cools it off, suggesting that the changing sleep cycles allow the brain to repair itself. 'It is highly possible REM sleep is supplementing a fundamental physiological function and that dreams are a sort of epiphenomenon,' he adds, '– an extraneous by-product, like the foam on beer.'

G No matter what functions the nocturnal dreams have, they are undoubtedly beneficial for therapy during the day. The University of Maryland's Clara Hill, who has studied the use of dreams in therapy, notes that dreams are a 'back door' into a patient's thinking. 'Dreams reveal stuff about you that you didn't know was there,' she says. She is training the therapists to work with patients' dreams, specifically, using dream imagery to expose worries, anxieties and other hidden emotions. Dreams provide hints to the essence of some severe mental diseases. Schizophrenics, for example, suffer from poor-quality dreams, which are usually relevant to objects rather than people. 'If you intend to understand human behaviour,' says Rosalind Cartwright, chairman of psychology at Rush University Medical Centre in Chicago, 'here's a big piece of it. Dreaming is our own storytelling time to let us know who we are, where we're going and how we're going to arrive there.' Cartwright has been studying depression in divorced men and women, and she has pointed out that 'good dreamers', who have lively dreams with strong storylines, are less likely to remain depressed. She thinks that dreaming helps relieve toxic emotions. 'Dreaming is a mental-health activity,' she says.

Questions 27–31

Reading Passage 3 has seven paragraphs, **A–G**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 27–31 on your answer sheet.*

27 mention of the dreams of an artist with versatile talents
28 the fact that REM sleep occurs in a range of animals
29 the association between dreams and happiness
30 the practical scientific technology adopted in REM investigation
31 a query about the usefulness of investigation on dreams

Questions 32–34

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

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

32 What do people in ancient times think of dreams?

A an unreliable superstition

B opportunities to communicate with God and predict the future

C medical relief for children with undesirable desires

D rules to follow when sleeping in the temple

33 According to Paragraph D, which part of the brain is in charge of reasoning?

A anterior cingulate cortex

B internal milieu

C limbic system

D prefrontal cortex

34 What can we learn from the dreams of the animals mentioned by the writer?

A Brain temperature rises when the REM pattern happens.

B The explanation why mammals are warm-blooded is related to REM sleep.

C Mammals are bound to appear with more frequent REM.

D REM makes people want to drink beer with more foam.

Questions 35–40

Look at the following statements (Questions 35–40) and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, ***A–G****.*

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

35 Dreams sometimes come along with REM sleep as no more than a trivial attachment.

36 Probing patients' dreams would be beneficial for treatment as it uncovers unconscious thinking.

37 Dreams assist people in coping with difficulties they encounter in the daytime.

38 Decoding dreams would remind people of desires in their early days.

39 Dream research can give us a better understanding of ourselves.

40 Dreams occur randomly and are stimulated by the neural signals associated with REM sleep.

List of People	
A	Eric Nofzinger
B	Clara Hill
C	Robert McCarley
D	Sigmund Freud
E	Jerry Siegel
F	Rosalind Cartwright
G	Allan Hobson

TEST 2

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1–13****, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

Radio Automation

Forerunner of the Integrated Circuits

Nowadays, computers and robots are everywhere. Production lines can be almost entirely controlled by them, and the workshop is full of the sounds of machines without the chatter of workers. In the mid-1940s, labour-free production was still a fantasy because there were no computers and electronic devices were very primitive. However, in the British countryside, there was a highly automated production line, which could generate 1500 radio receivers a day with very little manpower.

John Sargrove, the visionary engineer who developed the technology, was on the cutting edge of his time. For more than a decade, Sargrove had been trying to figure out how to make radios cheaper. Automating the manufacturing process appeared to be helpful. But radios didn't lend themselves to such a method: too many parts and wires had to be linked. Even a simple receiver might have 30 separate components and 80 hand-soldered connections. At every stage, things had to be tested and inspected, so radios required a large amount of highly skilled labour to make.

In 1944, Sargrove came up with a solution. His idea 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. The chip he designed could be manufactured by machines. After World War II, at a small factory in Effingham, Surrey, Sargrove built an automated production line called electronic circuit-making equipment (ECME).

At one end of each ECME line, an operator was sitting there to feed in the plates. She didn't need to be equipped with much skill, only quick hands. From now onwards, everything was manipulated by electronic switches and relays. The first stop was the sandblaster, which roughened the surface of the plastic so that molten metal would stick to it. The plate was then cleaned to remove any traces of grit. The machine automatically checked that the surface was rough enough before delivering the plate to the spraying section. There, eight nozzles rotated into position and sprayed molten zinc over both sides of the plate. Similarly, the nozzles would not start spraying until the plate had been placed well, and the plate swished. The next stop was the milling machine, which ground away the surface layer of metal to leave the circuit and other units in the grooves and recesses. Now the plate was a composite of metal and plastic. It sped up to be painted and the circuit was tested. By the time it emerged from the other end of the line, robot hands had fitted it with sockets to attach components such as valves and loudspeakers. It took only 20 seconds for the whole process when ECME was running at full throttle.

ECME was astonishingly advanced. When the panel arrived, the electronic eyes and photocells would produce a small current to trigger each step in the operation, thereby avoiding undue wear and tear on the machinery. As the plates moved along the conveyor, they were automatically examined at each stage. And the machine would automatically adjust itself or even stopped when necessary, if there were more than two sub-quality products in a row. In an orthodox factory, workers' responsibility is to look over the faulty circuits and repair them. But Sargrove's assembly line fabricated circuits so fast and cheaply that they directly cast away the faulty ones. At the time, Sargrove's circuit board was even more surprising. It predated the printed circuits that are now widely used in electronic devices, from watches to military weapons, yet it was more sophisticated. Its built-in components made it more like a modem chip.

When Sargrove presented his invention at a meeting of the British Institution of Radio Engineers in February 1947, most professional engineers were impressed by it. So was a journalist from *The Times*. He reported the following day: 'ECME can produce almost without any help from a human, an entire radio receiving set. If this method could be applied to other forms of electronic apparatus such as the television, the effect would be equally excellent.'

The receivers had many advantages over their predecessors. With fewer components, they were much sturdier. The possibility of robots making the sorts of mistakes human assembly workers sometimes did was quite low. 'Wiring mistakes just cannot happen,' wrote Sargrove. No wires also meant the radios were lighter and cheaper to ship abroad. And the radios were more reliable because no wires would come off. Sargrove also pointed out that the circuit board could be bent, and this opened up the prospect of inserting electronics into the cabinets of Bakelite radios.

Sargrove had devoted himself to applying this type of automation to other products. He believed the innovation could be used to make more complex electronic devices than radios. And even if only part of a manufacturing procedure was automated, the savings would be substantial. But although his invention was extraordinary, he was not being favoured by chances. ECME was too progressive for its own good. It could only seem competitive on the condition of mass production because each new task meant retooling the machines. Besides, break-down was frequent. Complicated as it was, ECME still depended on old-fashioned electromechanical relays and valves, which failed with monotonous regularity. The downfall of Britain's economy made things worse. Most industries were dogged by power cuts and post-war shortages of materials. Sargrove's financial backers began to get cold feet.

There was another problem Sargrove hadn't foreseen. One of ECME's biggest merits – the savings on the cost of labour – also accelerated its downfall. There were two ECME production lines in Sargrove's factory to yield the two circuits required for each radio. The two lines did what a thousand assembly workers would have done before. Workers were only needed to put the raw materials in at one end, insert the plugs into the sockets, and install the speakers at the other. After that, the only work left was to place the pair of Bakelite panels into a radio cabinet and check whether it worked properly.

Sargrove, a bit of a utopian idealist, regarded automation as the resolution to post-war labour shortages. He thought his new technology would liberate people from drudgery on the production line and give them opportunities to do more meaningful work. 'Don't have the idea that we're depriving people of their jobs,' he told the *Daily Mirror*, 'our duty is to free men and women from being the slaves of machines.'

Sadly, 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 would stand little chance of being released to do more creative occupations. Instead, they'd join the dole queue. Financial backing for ECME fizzled out. The money ran out. And Britain lost its strong momentum in a technology that would revolutionise industry just a few years later.

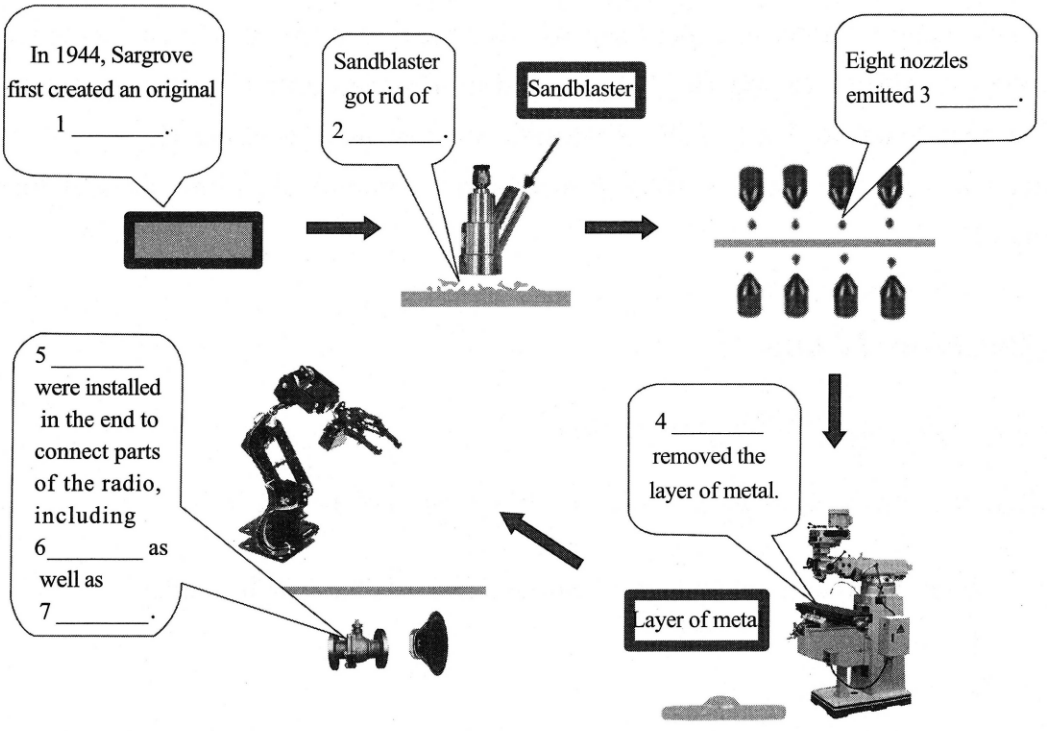
Questions 1–7

Label the diagram below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 1–7 on your answer sheet.

Diagram for ECME Line on Bakelite



Questions 8–11

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 8–11 on your answer sheet.

Sargrove had been dedicated to creating a(n) **8** _____ radio by automatic production, but there were a large number of independent **9** _____ in the old radio, which made it harder to experiment with his idea. After his invention was made, wireless radios became **10** _____ and more affordable to export overseas. The real benefit of his ECME, as he said, was that it reduced the **11** _____ of manual work and could be used to make more complex electronic devices than radios.

Questions 12 and 13

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 12 and 13 on your answer sheet.

12 What was the initial attitude of workers towards the ECME model?

A anxious

B welcoming

C indifferent

D inspired

13 What is the main idea of this passage?

A an approach to lower the price of radios

B a new generation of fully popular products and a successful business

C an application of automation in the early stage

D the application of ECME technology in many product fields

READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

How Do We Find Our Way?

A large amount of modern navigation, including the Global Positioning System (GPS), relies heavily on positions determined electronically by receivers gathering information from satellites. However, we tend to be lost if the satellite service's digital maps become even slightly outmoded. Then much reliance will be laid on the ancient human expertise of navigating in three-dimensional space. Fortunately, our biological detector has a significant advantage over GPS: we can ask the pedestrians on the pavement for assistance, or follow a street which seems familiar, or observe the navigational rubrics. The human positioning system is flexible and capable of learning. Anyone who knows the way from point A to point B – and from A to C – can possibly figure out how to leave B for C as well.

Yet how does this complex cognitive system actually function? Scientists are looking into several approaches people conduct to orient themselves in their life: guidance, path integration and route following. All three or combinations may be used by us thereof, and as experts learn more about these navigational skills, the case that our abilities may underlie our powers of logical thinking and memory is being made. For instance, you may visit New York City for the first time, and you get off the train at Grand Central Terminal in Midtown Manhattan. You have a few hours to look around several notable spots recommended: Rockefeller Centre, Central Park and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. You meander in and out of shops along the way. It suddenly is the time to return to the station. But how?

If you approach a passer-by for help, it is most likely for you to get access to information in many various forms. A person orienting himself or herself by a compelling landmark would gesture southward: 'Look down there. See the tall, broad MetLife Building? Head for that – the station is right below it.' Neurologists call this navigational means 'guidance', meaning that a landmark visible from a distance serves as the marker for one's destination.

Another dweller might say: 'Do you remember the places you have gone through? … Okay. Go toward the end of Central Park, and then walk down to St. Patrick's Cathedral. A few more blocks, and Grand Central will be off to your left.' Under this circumstance, you are pointed toward the most recent place you can recall, and you aim for it. Once there you head for the next popular spot and so forth, retracing your path. Your brain is putting together the individual leg of your trek into a cumulative progress report. This strategy is known as the 'path integration'. Many animals employ primarily path integration to get around, including insects, spiders, crabs and rodents. The desert ants of the genus Cataglyphis perform this method to get back from foraging as far as 100 yards away. They note the general direction they came from and retrace their steps, using the polarisation of sunlight

to direct themselves even under overcast skies. On their way back they are faithful to this inner homing vector. Even when a scientist picks up an ant and puts it at a totally different site, the insect stubbornly proceeds in the originally determined direction until it has gone 'back' all of the distance it wandered from its nest. Only then does the ant realise it has not fulfilled, and it starts to walk in successively larger loops to find the way home.

While trying to return to the anthill or the railway station, any animal adopting path integration has to keep track of its own movements so that it knows, while returning, which segments it has already completed. As you move, your brain collects data from your environment – sight, sounds, smells, lighting, muscle contractions, a sense of time passing – to confirm which way your body has gone. The church spire, the sizzling sausages on that vendor's grill, the open courtyard and the train station – all represent the snapshots of memorable junctures during your journey.

Apart from guidance and path integration, a third strategy for finding our way may be suggested. An officer you turn to for a hand on a Manhattan street might say: 'Walk straight down Fifth, turn left on 47th, turn right at the park, go through the walkway under the Helmsley Building, then go across the street to the MetLife Building into Grand Central.' This method, called 'route following', takes advantage of landmarks such as buildings and street names, plus directions – straight, turn, go through – for reaching the ultimate points. Route following is more accurate than guidance or path integration. However, if the details cannot be memorised and you take a wrong bending, the only recovering channel is to backtrack till you reach a familiar spot, since you have no idea of the general orientation or a reference landmark for your goal. The brain is truly challenged by the route-following navigation strategy: all the landmarks and related directions must be learned in our mind. It is the most precise and hence most dependable method, but it can be undone by routine memory lapses. With path integration, our cognitive memory is less burdened; it has to deal with only a few simple instructions and the homing vector. Path integration becomes effective because it relies most fundamentally on our knowledge of our body's general orientation of movement, and we always have access to these inputs. Nevertheless, people often opt to give route-following guidance, in part because saying 'Go straight that way!' just does not work in our complex, man-made surroundings.

During your second trip to Manhattan, your memory will assist you in walking around. It is a good chance for you to use guidance, path integration and route following in diverse combinations. But how exactly do these constructs deliver concrete directions? Do we humans have, as an image of the real world, a sort of road map in our heads? Neurobiologists and cognitive psychologists do call the portion of our memory that regulates navigation a 'cognitive map'. The metaphor as a map seems apparently seductive: map is the most practical tool to display geographic information for convenient visual inspection. Yet the notion of a literal map in our heads may be misleading; more and more extensive research implies that the cognitive map is mostly a metaphor. It may be more like a hierarchical structure of relationships.

Questions 14–18

Look at the following statements (Questions 14–18) and the list of navigation methods below.

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

Write the correct letter, ***A****,* ***B*** *or* ***C****, in boxes 14–18 on your answer sheet.*

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

14 Divide your route into some smaller sections.

15 Pay attention to a range of places and references directing you to your destination.

16 Find an iconic building that can be noticed from far away.

17 Retrace your steps when mistakes are made.

18 Regard a spot that you have passed by as a signpost.

List of Navigation Methods	
A	guidance
B	path integration
C	route following

Questions 19–21

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 19–21 on your answer sheet.

19 How does a Cataglyphis ant react when placed in a new location?

A It changes its orientation sensors to adapt.

B It releases biological scent for help from others.

C It continues to move according to the original orientation.

D It gets completely lost once disturbed.

20 According to the writer, the route following method

A depends on directions to move on.

B depends on memory and reasoning.

C depends on man-made settings.

D depends on the homing vector.

21 Which of the following is true of the 'cognitive map' in the passage?

A It is a real map that comes to mind when we're trying to find our way.

B It shows geographic information in the real world.

C It is managed by a portion of our memory.

D It visualises the real-world events and their relationships stored in our memory.

Questions 22–26

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

In boxes 22–26 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*

22 Biological navigation is characterised by flexibility.

23 There are many ways for insects to navigate that are in common with other animals.

24 When someone follows a route, he or she collects comprehensive perceptual information in mind on the way.

25 Path integration has a higher requirement of memory compared with route following.

26 The route following method is inapplicable to the complicated situation in real life.

READING PASSAGE 3

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

Art in Iron and Steel

A Art and engineering seem to have little opportunity to collaborate in their historical development, and even works of engineering and technology are sometimes viewed as the antitheses of art and humanity. Think of the connotations of assembly lines, robots and computers; such creations embody positive values in the human industry, which might be overwhelmed by the negative images of repetitive, stressful and threatened jobs. The images reinforce the arguments of critics of technology who, while enjoying the comfort and efficiency of industrialised and digitised society, might be driving powerful cars and using the Internet to protest the artless and dehumanising aspects of modern life. At the same time, landmark mega-structures such as the Brooklyn and Golden Gate bridges are almost universally hailed as majestic human feats as well as great architectural jewels that have come to represent the spirits of their respective cities. The relationship between art and engineering has seldom been easy or consistent.

B The human worker may have appeared to be but a cog in the wheel of industry, yet photographers could reveal the beauty of line and composition in a worker doing something as common as using a wrench to turn a bolt. When Henry Ford's enormous River Rouge Plant opened in 1927 to produce the Model A, the painter and photographer Charles Sheeler produced a series of extraordinary photographs of workers who were toiling on assembly lines. The material from the world's largest car factory was described by Sheeler as the most thrilling subject he ever had worked on. The artist also composed oil paintings of the plant, giving them the titles such as *American Landscape* and *Classic Landscape*.

C Long before Sheeler, other artists, too, had perceived the beauty and humanity in works of engineering and technology. This is remarkably evident in Coalbrookdale, England, where iron was worked for centuries. In 1779, the world's first iron bridge, erected by Abraham Darby Ⅲ, was constructed of cast iron pieces whose strength is exploited in compression. This monument presented a dramatic distinction from the classic stone and timber bridges that dotted the countryside and were captured in numerous serene landscape paintings. The metal structure, known as Iron Bridge, still spans the river there, and has not only seized engineers, artists and tourists to gaze upon and walk across it, as if on a pilgrimage to a revered place, but also freed up the imagination of designers.

D At Coalbrookdale, the reflection of the ironwork in the water completes the semicircular structure to form a wide-open eye into the future that is now the past. One artist's bucolic depiction shows pedestrians and horsemen on the bridge, as if on a woodland trail. On

one shore, a pair of well-dressed onlookers interrupts their stroll along the riverbank, perhaps to admire the bridge. On the other side of the gently flowing river, a lone man leads two mules beneath an arch that lets the towpath pass through the bridge's abutment. A single boatman paddles across the river in a tiny tub boat. He is in no rush because there is no towline to carry from one side of the bridge to the other. This is how Michael Rooker saw Iron Bridge in his 1792 painting. A colour engraving of the scene hangs in the nearby Coalbrookdale museum, along with countless other contemporary renderings of the bridge in its full glory and in its context, showing the iron structure not as a blight on the landscape but at the centre of it. The surrounding area at the same time radiates out from the bridge and pales behind it.

E In the 19th century, the railroads kindled the imagination of artists, and the steam engine in the distance of a landscape became as much a part of their works as the herd of cows in the foreground. Man-made structures like railway stations, cathedrals, and water lilies were represented in the paintings of the Impressionist Claude Monet. Engineers, inventors and their inventions, as well as the American founding fathers, had become the subjects of portrait painters such as Christian Schussele. By the 20th century, engineering, technology and industry were very well established as subjects for artists.

F American-born Joseph Pennell, one of the major etchers and book illustrators of his time, illustrated many European travel articles and books. Early in his career, he produced a great number of artistic works on architectural subjects. Pennell is best known among engineers for his depiction of the Panama Canal as it neared completion and his etchings of the partially completed Hell Gate and Delaware River bridges.

G Pennell has often been quoted as saying, 'Great engineering is great art', a sentiment that he expressed repeatedly. 'I understand nothing of engineering, but I know that engineers are the greatest architects since the Greeks,' he wrote in several published books on painting and printmaking. His works pursued not only utility but also beauty. He felt he was not only presenting a concrete subject but also conveying the impression that it made on him. Pennell called this sensation that he felt before a great construction project 'The Wonder of Work'. In his opinion, engineering is an artistic process, which is memorialised in every spectacular engineering achievement.

H If Pennell experienced the wonder of work in the aggregate, Lewis Hine focused on the individuals who engaged in the work. Hine was once a sociologist but later became a photographer. In 1905, He began to document some migrants who crossed Ellis Island, photographing the tenements where they were forced to live and the sweatshops where they worked. After returning to New York, he was hired to record the construction of the Empire State Building, which resulted in the striking photographs that later became such famous images of daring and insouciance. To achieve proper aerial views, he had himself swung out beyond the building to photograph the workers on cables hundreds of feet in the air and resting on a high girder. To today's engineers, one of the most impressive features of these photos, published in *Men at Work* in 1932, is the absence of safety lines and hard hats. However, perhaps more than anything, the photos evoked Pennell's *The Wonder of Work* and inspired admiration for the bravery and skill that bring a great engineering project to completion.

Questions 27–31

Reading Passage 3 has eight paragraphs, **A–H**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–H**, in boxes 27–31 on your answer sheet.*

27 the application of a kind of metal in certain architecture for the first time

28 natural creatures and constructions all being elements of artistic works

29 an artist who regarded the working conditions of workers as an exciting subject

30 artistic works on unfinished engineering projects

31 famous bridges being the iconic symbols of the cities

Questions 32–36

Look at the following statements (Questions 32–36) and the list of people below.

*Match each statement with the correct person, **A–F**.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–F**, in boxes 32–36 on your answer sheet.*

32 made a comment that artistic creation can be presented in engineering works

33 made a romantic depiction of an old bridge in one painting

34 produced art pieces demonstrating the courage of workers

35 produced portraits involving subjects like engineers, inventions and historical heroes

36 produced paintings of a factory and named them ambitiously

List of People

A Lewis Hine

B Charles Sheeler

C Claude Monet

D Joseph Pennell

E Michael Rooker

F Christian Schussele

Questions 37–40

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet.

The Iron Bridge at Coalbrookdale, England

As early as the late 18th century, artists had begun to capture the beauty of art and humanity hidden in architecture. A good example was that an engineer named **37** _____ designed the first iron bridge in the world, while in the countryside earlier bridges were built out of traditional materials such as **38** _____ and wood. The iron bridge stands over the **39** _____, its reflection in the water forming a semicircle structure that looks like an eye. Many spectacular paintings and sculptures of the bridge, collected at the local **40** _____, show that the iron structure was a central theme in landscape depictions.

TEST 3

READING PASSAGE 1

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1–13**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

Rural Transport Plan of 'Practical Action'

For more than 40 years, Practical Action has worked with poor communities to identify the types of transport that work best, taking into consideration culture, needs and skills. With our technical and practical support, isolated rural communities can design, build and maintain their own solutions.

Although the National Development Plan in the transport sector has focused mainly on expanding road networks and bridges, there are still significant constraints in satisfying the needs of poorer communities. Practical Action aims to radically accelerate the improvement in suburban public transport by focusing on the establishment of rural public transport systems, which will introduce alternative transport patterns and Intermediate Means of Transport (IMTs) that complement the connections between impoverished people with road networks and other socio-economic infrastructures to improve their livelihoods.

On the other hand, the improvement of all weathered roads in rural areas (only 30 percent of the rural population have access to this now) and bridges is prohibitive for a country with a small and stagnant economy. In addition, whether or not these interventions are favourable in different geographical contexts relies heavily on environmental, social and economic conditions. The majority of the network is found in the lowland areas of the country. Although a lot of alternative ways fit into addressing transport development of rural communities in the hills, lack of clear government focus and policies, lack of fiscal and economic incentives, lack of adequate technical knowledge and manufacturing capacities have resulted in the under-development of this alternative transport sub-sector including the provision of IMTs.

There is a strong link between isolation and poverty. The increasing mobility of low-income people in search of employment requires improved rural public transport. Improved transport system enables poorer people to access markets where they can buy or sell goods for income and make better use of essential services such as health and education. No proper roads or vehicles mean women and children are forced to spend many hours each day attending to their most basic needs, such as collecting water and firewood. This is precious time that could be used to grow crops, care for the family, study, or develop small business ventures to earn more income.

Road building

It isn't easy to conceive of the vigorous development of rural communities without an efficient road network. Therefore, the construction of roads is a major priority for many rural communities

where daily activities are regarded as huge tasks such as collecting water and going to local markets. Practical Action is aiming at improving rural transport infrastructures through the construction and rehabilitation of short rural roads, small bridges, culverts and other transport-related functions, which is to encourage community-driven development. This means villagers can improve their own lives through better access to markets, health care, education and other economic and social opportunities.

Driving forward new ideas

Practical Action and the communities we work with are constantly working out new ideas to help poor people. Cycle trailers, for example, have practical commercial uses, helping people carry their goods such as vegetables and charcoal to market for sale. Besides, those on the poverty line can earn a decent income by making, maintaining and operating bicycle taxis. Practical Action's know-how has enabled Sri Lankan communities to start a bus service and maintain the roads along which it travels. The impact has been remarkable. This quick and affordable service not only puts an end to rural people's social isolation, but also gives them a reliable way to travel to the nearest town. Practical Action is also an active member of many national and regional networks through which knowledge based on the initiative's research can also be exchanged and disseminated, and one conspicuous example is the Lanka Organic Agriculture Movement Council (LOAM), a professional organisation that promotes organic agriculture by developing local organic markets in different regions.

Sky-scraping transport system

For people living in remote mountainous areas, how to get food to market is a major problem. The hills are so steep that it is dangerous to walk down them. Movers can help, but the service is expensive and time-consuming. As a result of such a long journey, the food starts to spoil and becomes worthless. Practical Action has come up with an ingenious solution – an aerial ropeway, used as a safe and efficient way for material, even people. It can be fully or partly powered by either gravitation force or external power. The ropeway consists of two trolleys rolling over support tracks connected to a control cable in the middle, which moves in a traditional flywheel system. The trolley at the top is loaded with goods and can take up to 120 kg. This is pulled down to the station at the bottom, either by the force of gravity or by an external power. The other trolley at the bottom is, therefore, pulled upwards automatically. The external power can be produced by a micro-hydro system if access to an electricity grid is not an option.

Bringing people on board

Practical Action has developed a two-wheeled iron trailer that can be attached (via a hitch behind the seat) to a bicycle and be used to carry heavy cargo (up to around 200 kg) or even passengers. People can now carry three times as much as before and still pedal the bicycle. The trailers are used for transporting goods by local producers, as ambulances, as shops, and even as mobile libraries. They are made in small village workshops from iron tubing, which is cut, bent, welded and drilled to make the frame and wheels. Sometimes, modifications are also carried out to the trailers at the request of buyers. The two-wheeled 'ambulance' is made from moulded metal, with standard rubber-tyred wheels. The 'bed' section can be padded with cushions to make the patient comfortable, while the 'seat' section allows a family member to attend to the patient during transit. A dedicated bicycle is also needed to pull the ambulance trailer, so that other community members do not need to go without the bicycles they depend on in their daily lives. A joining mechanism allows for easy removal and attachment. In response to user comments, a cover has been designed that can be added to give protection to the patient and attendant in poor weather. Made of treated cotton cloth, the cover is durable and waterproof.

Questions 1–4

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1–4 on your answer sheet, write

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

1 A slow-growing economy often cannot afford some road networks, especially those that have weathered away.

2 Officials in rural communities know how to improve alternative transport technically.

3 The primary goal of Practical Action to improve rural transport infrastructures is to increase trade between villages.

4 The Lanka Organic Agriculture Movement Council has advanced its projects with deep involvement in Practical Action.

Questions 5–8

Answer the questions below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 5–8 on your answer sheet.

5 What is the first duty for the development of suburban communities?

6 What new method can be used to help the poor deliver their goods directly to market?

7 What service has ended the isolation of Sri Lanka's rural population?

8 What solution has been adopted to solve the problem of people living in remote mountain areas getting food to market?

Questions 9–13

Complete the summary below.

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

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

In addition to normal transport duties, the two-wheeled iron trailers can be used as medical emergency rooms or movable **9** _____, and are sometimes modified at the buyers' requests. The 'ambulance' is made of metal with rubber wheels and is driven by another bicycle. **10** _____ can be placed on the vehicle to make the patient comfortable, and **11** _____ can accompany the vehicle to care for the patient during transport. In order to facilitate the disassembly and traction of other equipment, a connecting **12** _____ is designed. Later, as suggested by the users, **13** _____ was added to protect patients.

READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Questions 14–18

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, **A–G**.

*Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **A**, **C–E** and **G** from the list of headings below.*

*Write the correct number, **i–ix**, in boxes 14–18 on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings	
i	Remembering the past more clearly
ii	Bringing back painful memories
iii	Originally an alarm signal
iv	The physical effects of scent versus image
v	Checking unreliable evidence
vi	Reinforcing one sense with another
vii	Escaping from reliving the past
viii	The overriding power of sight and sound
ix	Conflicting views

14 Paragraph **A**

Example	*Answer*
Paragraph **B**	**iv**

15 Paragraph **C**

16 Paragraph **D**

17 Paragraph **E**

Example	*Answer*
Paragraph **F**	**v**

18 Paragraph **G**

Follow Your Nose

A Aromatherapy is the most widely used complementary therapy in the National Health Service, and doctors use it most often for treating dementia. Some elderly patients have difficulty in verbal interaction, on which conventional medicine has little efficacy. For them, aromatherapy can help get better sleep, increase motivation and reduce disturbed behaviour. So the thinking goes. But last year, a systematic review of health care databases found almost no evidence that aromatherapy is effective in the treatment of dementia. Other findings suggest that aromatherapy works only if you believe it will. In reality, the only research that has precisely revealed it to have an effect was carried out on animals.

B Behavioural studies have consistently suggested that odours can elicit emotional memories far more easily than other sensory cues. And earlier this year, Rachel Herz, of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, and colleagues peered into people's heads using functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) to validate that. They scanned the brains of five women while they either watched a photo of a bottle of perfume that evoked a pleasant memory for them, or smelled that perfume. One woman, as an example, thought of how as a child living in Paris – she would look excitedly at her mother who dressed up to go out and sprayed herself with that perfume. The women themselves depicted the perfume as far more evocative than the photo, and Herz and co-workers found that the scent did indeed activate the amygdala and other brain regions associated with emotion processing far more strongly than the photograph. But what's interesting was that the memory itself was not much better recalled by the fragrance than by the picture. 'People don't remember any more details or with any more clarity when the memory is recalled with an odour,' she says. 'However, you have this intense emotional feeling viscerally with the odour.'

C That's hardly surprising, Herz thinks, given how the brain has evolved. 'The way I like to think about it is that emotion and olfaction are essentially the same things,' she says. 'The part of the brain controlling emotion literally comes out from the part of the brain controlling smell.' That, she says, probably explains why memories for odours that are associated with intense emotions are so strongly entrenched in us, because the smell was initially a survival skill: a signal to approach or to avoid.

D Eric Vermetten, a psychiatrist at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands, says that doctors have long known about the potential of smells to act as traumatic reminders, but the evidence has been largely anecdotal. Last year, Vermetten and others began to

study it through three cases of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in which patients said either that a certain smell triggered their flashbacks, or that a smell was a feature of the flashback itself. The researchers concluded that odours could be made use of in exposure therapy, or for reconditioning patients' fear responses.

E After Vermetten presented his findings at a conference, doctors in the audience told him how they had turned this association around and put it to good use. PTSD patients often undergo group therapy, but the traumatic reminders can be exposed by the therapy itself. 'Some clinicians put a strip of vanilla or a strong, pleasant, daily odorant such as coffee under their patients' noses, so that they have this continuous olfactory stimulation,' says Vermetten. So armed, the patients seem to be better protected against flashbacks. It's purely anecdotal, and nobody knows what's happening in the brain, says Vermetten, but it's possible that the neural pathways by which the odour elicits the pleasant, everyday memory override the fear-conditioned neural pathways that respond to verbal cues.

F According to Herz, the therapeutic potential of scent could lie in their very unreliability. She has presented with her perfume-bottle experiment that even though the memories the scent elicits feel more real, it doesn't guarantee any better recall. And there's plenty of research to show that our noses can be tricked, because being predominantly visual and verbal creatures, we put more faith in those other modalities. In 2001, for example, Gil Morrot, of the National Institute for Agronomic Research in Montpellier, tricked 54 oenology students by colouring a glass of white wine with a scentless red dye in secret just before they were asked to describe the scent of some red and white wines. The students used terms typically reserved for red wines to describe the coloured wine. What's more, just like experts, they thought of terms alluding to the wine's redness and darkness-visual rather than olfactory qualities. Smell, the researchers concluded, cannot be separated from the other senses.

G Last July, Jay Gottfried and Ray Dolan of the Wellcome Department of Imaging Neuroscience in London took that research a step further. They tested how much time people need to respond when naming an aroma, by presenting with an image that was associated with the odour or one that was not. Participants were asked to sniff vanilla and simultaneously showed either the picture of ice cream or of cheese. At the same time, their brains were being scanned in an fMRI machine. People named the smells faster when the picture presented something semantically related to them, and when that happened, a structure called the hippocampus was strongly activated. The researchers' interpretation was that the hippocampus plays a role in integrating information from the senses – information that the brain then uses to decide what it is perceiving.

Questions 19–24

Look at the following findings (Questions 19–24) and the list of researchers below.

*Match each finding with the correct researcher, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.*

*Write the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, in boxes 19–24 on your answer sheet.*

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

19 Smell can trigger images of horrible events.

20 Memory cannot get sharper by smell.

21 When both the smell and the picture are given, the stimulation to the brain is stronger.

22 Pleasant smells counteract unpleasant recollections.

23 It is impossible to isolate smell from visual cues.

24 The part of the brain that governs emotion is more stimulated by a smell than an image.

List of Researchers	
A	Rachel Herz
B	Eric Vermetten
C	Gil Morrot
D	Jay Gottfried and Ray Dolan

Questions 25 and 26

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 25 and 26 on your answer sheet.

25 What does the passage say about aromatherapy?

A Aromatherapy is the use of essential oils extracted from plants.

B Evidence has proved that aromatherapy is effective in treating dementia.

C People who feel aromatherapy is effective believe it is useful.

D Aromatherapy is especially helpful for elderly patients.

26 What is Rachel Herz's conclusion?

A The area of the brain that activates emotion has the same physiological structure as the one that controls olfaction.

B We cannot depend on smell, and people have more confidence in sight and spoken or written words.

C Odours can recall real memories even after the perfume-bottle experiment.

D Smell has proved its therapeutic effect over a long time span.

READING PASSAGE 3

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

Personality and Appearance

Charles Darwin once applied to be the 'energetic' partner that Robert Fitzroy, the Beagle's captain, sought, but was all but rejected for one of his woeful yet absolutely obvious flaws: his nose. Fitzroy was a great believer in physiognomy, which claims that you can tell a person's character by his or her appearance. As Darwin's daughter Henrietta later recalled, Fitzroy was convinced that 'a person with such a nose would not have the energy'. But this was not always the case. Fortunately, Darwin's other facial features made up for his flat nose – his eyebrows came to his rescue.

The idea that a person's character can be glimpsed in their face dates back to the ancient Greeks. In the late 18th century, the Swiss poet Johann Lavater popularised this idea, making it a hot intellectual topic. In Darwin's day, it was somewhat taken for granted by the public. Only after becoming associated with the infamous phrenology of the late 19th century was physiognomy written off as pseudoscience.

First impressions are highly influential, despite the well-worn admonition not to judge a book by its cover. Within a tenth of a second of seeing an unfamiliar face, we have already made a judgement about its owner's character – caring, trustworthy, aggressive, extrovert, competent and so on. Once that snap judgement has formed, it is surprisingly hard to budge. Such snap judgements can also have an impact on people's behaviour. Politicians with competent-looking faces have a greater chance of being elected, and CEOs who look dominant are more likely to run a profitable company. There is also a widely acknowledged 'attractiveness halo'. People seen as good-looking not only get the most valentines but are also judged to be more outgoing, socially competent, powerful, intelligent and healthy.

In 1966, psychologists at the University of Michigan carried out a study in which 84 undergraduates, total strangers to each other, rated one another on five personality traits based solely on their appearance, as they sat there for 15 minutes in sheer silence. Their judgements over such traits as extroversion, conscientiousness and openness matched real personality scores significantly more often than chance. Lately, researchers, notably Anthony Little of the University of Stirling and David Perret of the University of St Andrews, have looked into the link between appearance and personality again. They pointed out that the Michigan studies failed to exert tight control over the confounding factors. However, when Little and Perrett reran this experiment, this time using mugshots instead of real subjects, they also noticed a connection between facial appearance and personality – though only for extroversion and conscientiousness. Little and Perrett claimed that they only found a correlation at the extremes of personality.

Justin Carre and Cheryl McCormick of Brock University in Ontario, Canada, examined

90 ice hockey players. They found that a wider face in which the cheekbone-to-cheekbone distance was unusually large relative to the distance between eyebrows and upper lip was linked in a statistically significant way with the number of penalty minutes a player was given for violent acts including slashing, elbowing, checking from behind and fighting. The kernel of truth idea isn't the only explanation on offer for our readiness to make facial judgements. According to Leslie Zebrowitz, a psychologist at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, snap judgements in many cases are not accurate. The snap judgement, more often than not, is nothing but an 'overgeneralisation' of a more basic response, she says. A typical example of overgeneralisation can be seen in the predators' response to eyespots, the distinct circular markings on some moths, butterflies, and fish. These eyespots might end up terrorising the predators in that they resemble the eyes of other creatures considered threats by the would-be predators.

Another researcher who leans towards overgeneralisation is Alexander Todorov. With Princeton colleague Nikolaas Oosterhof, he recently put forward a theory which he says explains our snap judgements of faces in terms of how threatening they appear. Todorov and Oosterhof asked people about their instinctive responses to pictures of emotionally neutral faces, sorted out all the responses, and narrowed them down to two fundamental factors: how reliable or dominant the face looks. Todorov and Oosterhof thus came to their conclusion that by making personality judgements on the basis of people's facial appearance, we are actually overgeneralising our ability to tell emotions from expressions as well as our ability to detect malignity and dangers from others. Todorov, however, stresses that overgeneralisation does not rule out the idea that there is sometimes a kernel of truth in these assessments of personality.

So where does the kernel of truth, if it does have one, come from? Perret believes that the connection is established when our biases about faces evolve themselves into self-fulfilling expectations, just as was investigated by other researchers back in 1977. Our expectations can lead us to influence people to behave in ways that confirm those expectations: consistently treat someone as untrustworthy and they end up behaving that way. Yet, in some cases, this effect could also wind up working the opposite way, especially among those with a cute look. Konrad Lorenz, the Nobel prize-winning ethologist, once commented that baby-faced looks were likely to invite nurturing responses. This viewpoint has been substantiated by works of Zebrowitz, who found out that baby-faced boys and men provide similar stimuli to the amygdala, an emotional centre of the brain. But beware: the whole theory could be taking an unexpected twist here. As a matter of fact, the chance is pretty high that baby-faced men turn out better-educated, more assertive, and more apt to win military medals than other mature-looking men. They are also more likely to be criminals; think of Al Capone. Similarly, Zebrowitz found baby-faced boys to be quarrelsome and hostile, and more likely to be academic high-fliers. She calls this the 'self-defeating prophecy effect': a man with a baby face strives to confound expectations and ends up overcompensating.

Another theory reminds people of the old parental warning in which parents caution children against pulling their own faces in case faces freeze that way. According to this theory, our personality moulds the way our faces look. It is supported by a study two decades ago which found that angry older people tend to look cross even when asked to make a neutral facial expression. A lifetime of scowling, grumpiness and grimaces seemed to have left its mark.

Questions 27–31

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 27–31 on your answer sheet, write

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

27 Robert Fitzroy's first impression of Darwin was accurate.

28 The precise rules of 'physiognomy' have remained unchanged since the 18th century.

29 The first impression of a person can be modified later with little effort.

30 People who appear capable are more likely to be chosen to a position of power.

31 It is unfair for good-looking people to be better treated in society.

Questions 32–36

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 32–36 on your answer sheet.

32 Which one of the following is TRUE about Anthony Little and David Perrett's experiment?

A It is based on the belief that none of the conclusions in the Michigan experiment is accurate.

B It supports parts of the conclusions in the Michigan experiment.

C It replicates the study conditions in the Michigan experiment.

D It has a greater range of faces than in the Michigan experiment.

33 What can be concluded from Justin Carre and Cheryl McCormick's experiment?

A A wide-faced man may be more aggressive.

B Aggressive men have a wide range of facial features.

C There is no relation between facial features and an aggressive character.

D It's necessary for people to be aggressive in competitive games.

34 What is exemplified by referring to butterfly marks?

A Threats to safety are easy to notice.

B Instinct does not necessarily lead to accurate judgment.

C People should learn to distinguish between accountable and unaccountable judgments.

D Different species have various ways to notice danger.

35 What is the aim of Alexander Todorov's study?

A to determine the correlation between facial features and social development

B to undermine the belief that appearance is important

C to learn the influence of facial features on judgments of a person's personality

D to study the role of judgments in a person's relationship

36 What is the conclusion of Alexander Todorov's study?

A People should draw accurate judgments from overgeneralisation.

B Using appearance to determine a person's character is undependable.

C Overgeneralisation can be misleading as a way to determine a person's character.

D The judgment of a person's character based on appearance may be accurate.

Questions 37–40

*Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A–F**, below.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–F**, in boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet.*

37 Perret believed people behaving dishonestly

38 The writer supports the view that people with babyish features

39 According to Zebrowitz, baby-faced people who behave dominantly

40 The writer believes facial features

A	judge other people by overgeneralisation.
B	may influence the behaviour of other people.
C	tend to commit criminal acts.
D	may be influenced by the low expectations of other people.
E	may show the effect of long-term behaviours.
F	may be trying to repel the expectations of other people.

TEST 4

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1–13****, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

Video Games' Unexpected Benefits to Human Brain

James Paul Gee, professor of education at the University of York, played his first video game when his seven-year-old son Sam was playing *Garry's Mod*. He wanted to play the game in order to help Sam solve problems in the game. Though *Garry's Mod* does not feature educational elements, several issues concerned with thinking and learning have been identified by researchers. So when Gee saw how well the game held Sam's attention, he wondered what benefits a better-designed video game might bring.

Negative ideas predominate in the attitudes of parents toward video games. To be specific, video games are often viewed as time-wasters. Such kinds of games are also invariably criticised by the media as the reason why some youth become violent or commit extreme antisocial behaviour. A recent content analysis of video games shows that as many as 89% of games include some violent content, but the majority of popular video games have nothing to do with aggressive elements. Many scientists and psychologists, like James Paul Gee, point out that the individuals can actually benefit from video games – primarily being smarter. Some skills, say high-level thinking skills, acquired from video games may help mould children's future life.

'There is increasing evidence that playing video games produce physiological changes in your brain,' according to psychologist Shawn Green from the University of Wisconsin. 'Video games change the brain's physical structure the same way as learning to read, playing the piano or navigating using a map does. Just as exercise helps improve your muscles, the combination of concentration and beneficial increases of neurotransmitters like dopamine, which strengthens neural circuits, can build the player's brain.'

Video games give your child's brain a real boost. In many video games, the skills required to win are closely bound up with abstract and high-level thinking. Specifically, some of the mental skills, which are not even taught at school, can be trained by video games, including following instructions, solving problems, logic, hand-eye coordination and fine movement skills. Research also indicates that playing video games is an effective way to promote iconic, spatial and visual attention skills. There are even studies conducted on adults finding that better surgical skills tend to be associated with the experiences of playing video games.

Jacob Benjamin, a doctor from the Beth Israel Medical Centre NY, has discovered a correlation between the skills at video gaming and those at keyhole or laparoscopic surgery. Similarly, experts say that one of the reasons for which fighter pilots of today are more skilful is that this generation's pilots are being weaned on video games.

In addition, playing video games provides players with the opportunities to learn to manage limited resources and make the best use of those resources, the same way as in real life. In strategy games, for instance, gamers have to defeat opponents and win the game in the shortest time, which forces the players to be flexible and adjust their tactics quickly. Not only do strategy games involve a lot of skill practice, but action games do as well. Based on research at the University of Rochester, led by Daphne Bavelier, a cognitive scientist, battle or action games characterised by stressful events could be a training tool for real-world situations. The study also suggests that playing action video games would prime the brain to make split-second decisions. Steven Johnson, author of *Everything Bad Is Good for You: How Today's Popular Culture Is Actually Making Us Smarter*, states that gamers must deal with immediate problems while maintaining the attentiveness to their long-term goals on their horizon. So it is critical for players to understand the instructions, follow the storylines and obtain detailed information from the game texts.

James Paul Gee says that playing a video game could be compared to coping with a science problem. Like students in a laboratory, gamers must assume some possible scenarios before making any move to ensure the accomplishment of their objectives. For example, players in some games need to try out combinations of weapons and powers to use to defeat an unexpected enemy when developing a city. If one does not work, they would modify and try another. 'Video games are goal-driven experiences,' says Gee, 'which play an essential role in studying.' Besides, mathematical skills are of great importance for winning in many games that demand quantitative analysis, such as managing scarce resources. In higher-level games, players usually fail in the first round, but they keep trying until they succeed and move on to the next level.

Many online games enable gamers to simultaneously participate in a particular game, which helps children meet new friends, enhance friendships with old friends and gain self-confidence through teamwork. Moreover, many games are based on history, city building, governance and so on. Such games indirectly teach children about aspects of life on earth.

In an upcoming study in the journal *Current Biology*, it is predicted by authors Daphne Bavelier, Alexandra Pouget and Shawn Green that people who play video games could process stimulus from real-life situations much faster than others. Over the course of the study, dozens of 18- to 25-year-olds who were not ordinarily video game players were tested. They were divided into two groups. One group played 30 hours of the action video game *Call of Duty 2*, and the other group played 30 hours of the strategy game *The Sims 2*. All of the subjects were then asked to make quick decisions in several tasks relevant to real-life contexts. The action game players were up to 20 percent faster at coming to a conclusion and answered just as many questions correctly as their strategy game playing counterparts.

Questions 1–4

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 1–4 on your answer sheet.

1 What is the main purpose of paragraph one?

A to introduce professor James Paul Gee

B to introduce the video game *Garry's Mod*

C to introduce different types of video games

D to introduce the background of this passage

2 What does the writer want to express in the second paragraph?

A Video games with violent content have negative influences on children's brains.

B Violent video games are the direct reason for juvenile delinquency.

C Video games can be beneficial to children's intellectual abilities.

D Many parents regard video games as time-wasters.

3 Which of the following is correct according to paragraph four?

A Some schools use video games to teach students abstract and high-level thinking.

B Video games can improve brain function in various aspects.

C Some surgeons have better skills because they are addicted to video games.

D Skilful fighter pilots in this generation love to play strategy games.

4 What is the expectation of the experiment done by the three researchers?

A Gamers have to make the best use of the limited resources.

B Gamers with better math skills will win in the end.

C Strategy game players have a better ability to make quick decisions.

D Video games help increase the speed of players' reaction effectively.

Questions 5–8

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

In boxes 5–8 on your answer sheet, write

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

5 Video games are popular due to their violent content.

6 Those people who are playing video games have lots of dopamine in their brains.

7 It would be a good idea for schools to apply video games into their teaching activities.

8 The action game players minimised the percentage of making mistakes in the experiment.

Questions 9–13

Look at the following statements (Questions 9–13) and the list of people below.

*Match each statement with the correct person, **A–F**.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–F**, in boxes 9–13 on your answer sheet.*

9 As with other daily life skills, video games alter the brain's physical structure.

10 Brain is ready to make decisions without hesitation when players are immersed in playing stressful games.

11 Purpose-motivated experiences given by video games are fundamental to our learning.

12 Players are good at addressing prompt issues with future intentions.

13 Playing video games enables children to broaden their horizons in many aspects and gain self-confidence.

List of People	
A	The writer
B	James Paul Gee
C	Shawn Green
D	Daphne Bavelier
E	Steven Johnson
F	Jacob Benjamin

READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Facial Expressions

A Facial expressions are a form of non-verbal communication, which make up a large part of our daily communication. By facial movements, we can suggest volumes of information without 'speaking any words'. They are a primary means of conveying social information among humans but are also found in most other mammals and a few other animal species. Facial expressions and their significance in the perceiver can, to some extent, vary between cultures with evidence from descriptions in the works of Charles Darwin. Understanding facial impressions is of great importance, and also, some essential elements should be taken into account when people interpret the impressions.

B Facial expressions are closely tied to emotions. Expressions are configurations of different small muscle movements in the face that show an individual's discrete emotional states and a vast amount of cognitive information. A number of studies have proved that facial expressions are viewed as one of the best measures of emotional response. Sometimes words do not necessarily coincide with emotions, but the face might betray a person's actual feelings. At the same time, the close link between emotions and expressions can also work in the other direction; it has been observed that voluntarily assuming an expression can actually cause the associated emotion.

C Some expressions like anger and extreme contentment can be accurately comprehended even between members of different species. Others, however, are hard to interpret even in familiar individuals. For instance, disgust and fear can be tough to distinguish. Because faces have only a limited range of movements, expressions rely upon fairly slight differences in the proportions and relative positions of facial features, and reading them requires considerable sensitivity to some. Meanwhile, one's life experiences, beliefs and conceptual knowledge will have an influence on how he deciphers the facial expressions.

D Also, a person's eyes reveal much about how they are feeling or what they are thinking. Research by Boston College professor Joe Tecce suggests that stress levels are reflected by blink rates. He supports his findings with statistics on the relation between the blink rates of presidential candidates and their success in their races. Tecce claims that the

faster blinker in the presidential debates has lost every election since 1980, which seems interesting. However, it is important to recognise that non-verbal communication is multi-channelled, and focusing on only one aspect is biased. Nervousness can also be measured by examining each candidate's perspiration, eye contact and stiffness.

E As Charles Darwin, the first person who pointed out that the facial expressions of particular emotions were universal, noted in his book *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*: 'The young and the old of widely different races, both with man and animals, express the same state of mind by the same muscle movement.' Still, up to the mid-20th century, most anthropologists believed that facial expressions were entirely learned and could therefore differ among cultures. Studies conducted in the 1960s by Paul Ekman eventually supported Darwin's belief to a large degree.

F Ekman's opinion, which was contrary to that of some anthropologists including Margaret Mead, showed that facial expressions of emotions are not culturally determined but universal across human cultures. During the period between 1967 and 1968, Dr. Ekman travelled to Papua New Guinea to investigate the non-verbal communication behaviours of the South Fore people. If the South Fore tribe, a remote and primitive one, could interpret the facial expressions as their western counterparts, we would gain significant evidence of the universality of facial expressions. Subjects, including 189 adults and 130 children from a very isolated population, as well as 23 members who lived in a less-isolated lifestyle, were shown three pictures (two for children) of facial expressions and then asked to match those pictures to three different scenarios that described particular emotions.

G It was discovered that the isolated South Fore people could identify emotions with the same accuracy as the less-isolated control group, but the study displayed some problems including the fact that both fear and surprise are constantly misidentified. He also drew a conclusion that certain facial expressions correspond to particular emotions and cannot be covered, no matter what the cultural background is, and regardless of whether or not the culture has been isolated or exposed to the mainstream.

H Expressions Ekman found to be generally recognised included those indicating anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness and surprise (note that none of these emotions has a definitive social component, such as shame, pride or schadenfreude). Findings on contempt (which is social), an expression which can occur with or without a hint of small muscle motions, are less clear, though there is at least some preliminary evidence that this emotion and its expression are universal. This may suggest that the facial expressions are largely related to the mind, with each part of the face expressing a particular emotion.

Questions 14–19

Reading Passage 2 has eight paragraphs, **A–H**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–H**, in boxes 14–19 on your answer sheet.*

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

14 mention of the data correlation between blink frequency and election results
15 early records of how culture influences the interpretation of facial expressions
16 the difficulty in identifying the actual meaning of facial expressions
17 reference to the sociality of several facial expressions
18 various indicators of how nervous a person is
19 mention of the relation between emotions and facial expressions

Questions 20–24

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 20–24 on your answer sheet.

Ekman's findings demonstrated that fear and surprise are persistently **20** _____, and Ekman concluded that some facial expressions coincide with certain **21** _____ and are impossible to be masked, regardless of **22** _____, or whether the culture is **23** _____ or **24** _____ the mainstream.

Questions 25 and 26

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Write the correct letters in boxes 25 and 26 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** of the following statements are true according to Ekman's theory?

A There is no evidence that animals have their own facial expressions.

B Facial expressions are associated with different cultures.

C There is an underlying relationship between facial expressions and mental states.

D Men's facial expressions are more controlled by psychology than women's.

E Facial expressions that express certain emotions are the same even across cultures.

READING PASSAGE 3

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

Grimms' Fairy Tales

In 1812, the Brothers Grimm, Jacob and Wilhelm, published in Germany the first of its seven editions of their collection of short stories called *Children's and Household Tales*, commonly known today as *Grimms' Fairy Tales*. It leaves a fairytale-like feeling to see the table of contents, as the names clearly resemble those of well-known personalities: Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty, Snow White, Little Red Riding Hood, Rapunzel, Rumpelstiltskin, Hansel and Gretel, and the Frog King. Converted mostly from spoken sources, the 210 stories in the Grimms' collection represent an anthology of fairy tales, animal fables, rustic farces and religious allegories that remain unrivalled to this day.

Such lasting fame would have shocked the humble Grimms. During their lifetimes the collection sold modestly in Germany, some hundred copies annually to begin with. The early editions were not even to serve children. At first, the brothers declined to consider illustrations, and academic footnotes occupied nearly as much space as the tales themselves. Jacob and Wilhelm deemed themselves as patriotic folklorists instead of entertainers of children. They began their work at a time when Germany had been overrun by the French under Napoleon, who was intent on suppressing local culture. Workaholic, unmarried and living in an overcrowded apartment, the brothers created this collection of fairy tales in an effort to preserve Germany's oral heritage, which is on the verge of extinction.

For much of the 19th century, teachers, parents and religious figures, especially in the United States, criticised the Grimms' collection for its unprocessed, savage descriptions. Irritated adults objected to the horrifying punishments imposed on the stories' villains. In the original *Snow White*, the evil stepmother is forced to dance in red-hot iron shoes until she drops dead. Even today some protective parents shy away from reading the Grimms' tales because of their reputation for violence.

Regardless of its sometimes negative criticism, *Grimms' Fairy Tales* gradually took root with the public. The brothers had not anticipated the advent of their work would coincide with a boom of children's literature in Europe. English publishers led the way, issuing high-quality picture books such as *Jack and the Beanstalk* and handsome folktale collections, all to satisfy a newly literate audience seeking virtuous material for the nursery. Noticing these new audiences, the brothers began to refine and polish their stories, which had their origins centuries earlier in unadorned peasant tales. In the Grimms' hands, cruel mothers became nasty stepmothers, unmarried lovers were made chaste, and the incestuous father was recast as the devil.

By the 20th century, *Grimms' Fairy Tales* had taken up bookshelves in children's bedrooms. The stories read like dreams come true: handsome lads and beautiful damsels, armed with

magic, triumph over giants and witches and wild beasts. They outsmart the malevolent, selfish adults. The hero and heroine naturally fall in love and live happily ever after. And parents keep reading because they approve of the finger-wagging lessons inserted into the stories: keep your promises, don't talk to strangers, work hard, and obey your parents. According to the Grimms, the collection served as 'a manual of manners'.

In total about two score of people verbalised tales to the Grimms. Many of the narrators visited the Grimms' house in Kassel. The brothers particularly welcomed the visits of Dorothea Viehmann, a widow who often came to town on foot to sell her products grown in her garden. As an innkeeper's daughter, Viehmann had grown up listening to stories from travellers on the road to Frankfurt. Among her treasures was 'Aschenputtel' – *Cinderella*. Marie Hassenpflug, a 20-year-old friend of their sister Charlotte, came from an educated French-speaking family. Marie's wonderful stories blended motifs from the oral tradition and from Perrault's influential 1697 book, *Tales of My Mother Goose*, which contained elaborate versions of *Little Red Riding Hood*, *Snow White*, and *Sleeping Beauty*, among others. Many of these had been adapted from earlier Italian fairy tales.

Given that many of the Grimms' tales originate throughout Europe, even in the Middle East and beyond, it is worth asking: How German are they? Very, says scholar Heinz Rolleke. Love of the underdog, rustic simplicity, creative energy – these are Teutonic traits. In medieval Germany, when many of the tales began to be told by word of mouth, the coarse texture of life also coloured the narratives. Throughout Europe children were often neglected and abandoned, like Hansel and Gretel. Convicted witches were burned at the stake, like the wicked mother-in-law in *The Six Swans*. 'The brutality in the stories was not the Grimms' illusion,' Rolleke points out. 'It mirrored the law-and-order institutions of the past.'

The editorial fingerprints left by the Grimms contradicted the particular values of conservative Christian middle-class Germans in the 19th century. Yet that did not preclude the tales from being accepted by almost every culture and nationality in the world. What has contributed to this widespread and enduring popularity? Bernhard Lauer points to the 'universal style' of the writing: 'You have no concrete descriptions of the land, or the clothes, or the forest, or the castles, so that these stories are not bound by time and place.' 'The tales make it possible for us to express "our utopian longings",' says Jack Zipes of the University of Minnesota, whose full translation of these fairy tales in 1987 has seized the basic spirit of the original work. 'They show a striving for happiness that none of us knows but that we sense is possible. We can identify with the heroes of the tales and become in our minds the masters and mistresses of our own destinies.'

Fairy tales act as an exercise for the unconscious, psychoanalysts contend. Bruno Bettelheim is famous for valuing the therapeutic effects of the Grimms' stories, calling fairy tales the 'great soothers'. By confronting fears and phobias, symbolised by witches, heartless stepmothers and hungry wolves, children find they can master their anxieties. There has been much debate about Bettelheim's theory, but most young readers show little interest in practising their unconsciousness. In fact, *Grimms' Fairy Tales* please in many ways, some of which seem to reflect our emotions and interests as we read. This flexibility in interpretation makes them applicable to almost any era and culture.

Questions 27–32

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

In boxes 27–32 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*

27 The first edition of *Grimms' Fairy Tales* sold more widely in England than in Germany.

28 The Grimm brothers believed they would achieve international fame.

29 The brothers were forced to work in secret.

30 Some parents today still think *Grimms' Fairy Tales* are not suitable for children.

31 Adults like reading the Grimms' tales for reasons different from those of children.

32 The Grimms based the story *Cinderella* on the life of Dorothea Viehmann.

Questions 33–35

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 33–35 on your answer sheet.

33 According to paragraph four, what changed in Europe at that time?

A Literacy levels of the population increased.

B The development of printing technology made it easier to publish books.

C Schools were open to children.

D People began to like to collect superb picture books.

34 What changes did the Grimms make in later editions?

A They made the stories shorter.

B They used more oral language.

C They changed the content of the stories to be less violent.

D They found other origins of the tales.

35 What did Marie Hassenpflug contribute to the Grimms' tales?

A She wrote stories.

B She discussed the stories with the brothers.

C She translated a popular book for the brothers using her talent for languages.

D She told oral stories that were based on traditional Italian stories.

Questions 36–40

*Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A–H**, below.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–H**, in boxes 36–40 on your answer sheet.*

36 Heinz Rolleke says the Grimms' tales are 'German' because they

37 Heinz Rolleke says the abandoned children in the tales

38 Bernhard Lauer says the writing style of the Grimms' tales is universal because they

39 Jack Zipes says the pursuits of happiness in the tales

40 Bruno Bettelheim says the therapeutic value of the tales means that they

A	reflect the living conditions of people under the old system.
B	help children deal with their mental problems.
C	reflect the specific values of part of the middle class.
D	tell of the simplicity of rural life in Germany.
E	encourage people to believe that they can do anything.
F	make people aware of the heroes in real life.
G	encourage people to believe in the power of nature.
H	avoid details about the characters' social settings.

TEST 5

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1–13****, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

Consecutive and Simultaneous Translation

When encountering a foreign language barrier, people often turn to professionals to translate or interpret for them. The term 'translation' is the neutral term used for activities to turn the meaning or expression in one language (the source language) into the corresponding meaning of another (the target language), whether the medium is spoken, written or signed. In certain professional contexts, however, a distinction is drawn between people who work with the spoken or signed language (interpreters) and those who work with the written language (translators). While both professions involve the presentation of information between source and target languages, they are still considered distinct, and it is hard to find a person who enjoys both. Some writers on translation, indeed, consider the interpreting task to be more suitable for extrovert personalities and the translating task for introverts.

Interpreting is today widely known for its use in international political life. When senior ministers from different cultures and language backgrounds meet, the television record invariably shows a pair of interpreters hovering in the background. At major conferences, such as the United Nations General Assembly, the presence of headphones is a clear indication that an important linguistic exercise is going on. In everyday circumstances, interpreters are frequently needed too, especially in cosmopolitan societies formed by new reiterations of immigrants and Gastarbeiter. Often, the business of law courts, hospitals, local health clinics, classrooms or industrial tribunals cannot be carried on without interpreters. Given the importance and frequency of this work, it is remarkable that so little study has been made of what actually happens when interpreting takes place, and of how successful an exercise it is.

There are two categories of interpretation: consecutive and simultaneous. In a consecutive mode of interpreting, the interpreter provides his interpretation after the original speech or some section of it has been finished. During the course of the speech, the interpreter has to focus attention on comprehending and analysing its content. Here the length of each segment to be translated makes a difference to the interpreter's strategies and outcomes. If the segment is just one sentence or two, the interpreter closely follows the original speech. Nevertheless, the interpreter is often expected to translate a long speech which may last for scores of minutes or even longer. Faced with this situation, he has to remember a great number of messages and keep them in mind until he begins his translation. For this to be possible, the interpreter must

record the original messages using a complex system of symbols to express what the speaker is saying. These symbols represent specific meanings, abbreviations, or verb tenses through the visualisation of information. Studying and practicing this set of symbols is an integral part of interpreter training and a special exercise to improve memory.

Consecutive interpreting, which is widely employed in informal situations, as well as in committee meetings and small conferences, presumably dates from the Tower of Babel. In this kind of interpretation, the interpreter translates after the speaker has finished speaking. It does break the rhythm of the original language, but that is the nature of it. In larger and more formal events, therefore, where the meaning needs to be delivered effectively and accurately, it has been generally replaced by simultaneous interpreting, whose development arose from the availability of modern audiological equipment and the advent of growing international interaction following the Second World War.

The simultaneous mode has attracted great interest because of the complexity of the task and the remarkable skills required. In no other context of human communication is anyone routinely required to listen and speak at the same time, preserving an exact semantic correspondence between the two procedures. Strictly speaking, the term 'simultaneous' does not truly present the interpreting procedure. Actually, the interpreter might not be able to utter even a single word until he gains the entire meaning, and he needs time to assimilate what is being said in the source language and to convert it into an acceptable form in the target language, so there is invariably a delay of a few words between the stimulus and the response. This 'ear-voice span' is usually about 2 or 3 seconds, but it may be as much as 10 seconds or so if the text is complex. The brain has to memorise what has just been said, attend to what is currently being said, and anticipate the construction of what is about to be said.

How it is all done is not at all clear. That it is done at all is a source of some wonder, given the often lengthy periods of interpreting required, the confined environment of the interpreting booth, the presence of background noise, and the awareness that defining decisions may depend upon the accuracy of the work. Other considerations such as cultural backgrounds also make it aim to pay full attention to the backgrounds of the authors and the recipients, and to take into account differences between source and target languages.

Recent researches have now begun to look at how far these factors and the speed at which the source language is spoken determine the interpreting results. It seems that an input speed of between 100 and 120 words per minute is a comfortable rate for interpreting with an upper limit of around 200 w.p.m. Even small changes in speed can dramatically affect the accuracy of output. In one controlled study, when speeds were gradually increased in a series of stages from 95 to 194 w.p.m., the ear-voice span also extended with each stage, and the amount correctly interpreted showed a clear decline. Moreover, as the translating load increased, not only were there more errors of commission, say mistranslations and vagueness, there were also more omissions. These are significant findings, considering the need for accuracy and precision in international communication. What is needed is a more detailed identification of the problem areas, and of the strategies speakers, listeners and interpreters adopt to solve them. There is an urgent need to confirm what has so far been one of the most neglected fields of communication research.

Questions 1–5

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 1–5 on your answer sheet.

1 What does the writer say about 'translation' at the beginning of the passage?

A several examples of its meaning

B its general and specific meaning

C its different meanings for various professions

D underlying causes and historical background of it

2 The application of headphones at a UN conference tells us that

A a TV show is being conducted.

B a radio program is on air.

C two sides are debating.

D a language practice is in process.

3 In consecutive interpretation, if the content to be translated is longer than expected, what would an interpreter most probably do?

A He or she has to write down parts of it in advance.

B He or she has to interrupt the speaker to prompt the translation before continuing.

C He or she has to respond as quickly as possible.

D He or she has to omit parts of it without translating.

4 The writer mentions the Tower of Babel to illustrate

A the mystery of consecutive interpretation.

B the precise time when consecutive interpretation appeared.

C the long history of consecutive interpretation.

D the antiquated nature of consecutive interpretation.

5 Which of the following is true about simultaneous interpreting?

A It is mainly used in informal situations and meetings.

B It has been around since before the Second World War.

C It has some time lag in converting information.

D It does not rely on any auxiliary equipment.

Questions 6–9

Complete the summary below.

*Choose **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.

The interval between ear and voice normally lasts around **6** _____. Depending on the complexity of the speech, this interval can sometimes reach about **7** _____ long. When experts began to look at it closely, they found that the appropriate rate for the source language was somewhere between **8** _____ w.p.m. In one particular experiment, when the speed of the source language increased from 95 w.p.m. to 194 w.p.m., the accuracy of the translations declined. The maximum speed of the source language is no more than **9** _____ w.p.m.

Questions 10–13

*Choose **FOUR** letters, **A–G**.*

Write the correct letters in boxes 10–13 on your answer sheet.

Which **FOUR** of the following factors will affect the accuracy of simultaneous interpretation?

A mastery of textual structure and grammar
B the speed of the speaker's speech
C the surrounding environment
D the psychological quality of interpreters
E understanding of different cultures
F understanding of the significance of being precise
G the ability of listeners to understand

READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Florida Bay's Ecological Problems

A Pouring water into the sea seems harmless enough. But in Florida Bay, a shallow inner-shelf lagoon at the southern end of the Florida watershed that lies between the Everglades and the Florida Keys, it is proving highly controversial, because researchers are still not sure about whether the action will help or hinder the plants and animals that live in the bay.

B What is at risk is the future of the bay's extensive beds of sea grasses. These plants grow on the bay's muddy floor and act as nurseries for the economically valuable pink shrimps, Caribbean spiny lobsters and fish. Also in danger is an impressive range of coral reefs that run the length of the Florida Keys and form the third-largest barrier reef in the world. Since the 1980s, coral cover has dropped by 40%, and a third of the coral species have gone. This has had a damaging effect on the animals that depend on the reefs, such as crabs, turtles and nearly 600 species of fish.

C The top priority now is to figure out the cause of this issue. This is because the American government is planning to devote $8 billion over the next 30 years to revitalising the Everglades. Seasonal freshwater flowing into the Everglades, the unique ecosystem home to 68 endangered or threatened plant and animal species, are to be restored in order to improve the region's ecological health. But they will then stream into the bay.

D Joseph Zieman, a marine ecologist at the University of Virginia, thinks this is a good idea. He advocates that the inadequacy of freshwater in the bay is the primary cause. Actually, Florida Bay has long obtained freshwater mainly from the Everglades. So the blame, he says, lies with the drainage system in the Everglades aimed at turning the marshes into farmland and areas for development. This has caused freshwater flow into Florida Bay to dwindle, making the water in the bay, overall, more saline. Such water of high salinity, he argues, kills the sea grasses and as these grasses rot, nutrients are released to support the planktonic plants and animals, which is also the reason why the bay's once crystal-clear waters often resemble pea soup now. And in a vicious circle, these turbid blooms block out the sunlight, causing more sea grasses to die and yet higher turbidity.

E Brian Lapointe, a marine scientist at the Harbour Branch Oceanographic Institution at Fort Pierce in Florida, disagrees. He thinks sea grasses can tolerate a much higher level of salinity than the bay actually displays. Furthermore, he notes that in an experiment carried out in the 1990s, freshwater running off from well-fertilised farmland caused

not only a fivefold rise in the nitrogen level in the bay but also the blooms of plankton. This was like pouring fuel on a fire. The consequence was mass mortality of sea grasses because of increased turbidity from the plankton. Dr. Lapointe adds that, because corals thrive only in waters where the nutrient levels are low, restoring freshwater rich in nitrogen will do more damage to the reefs.

F It is a plausible theory. The water flowing off crops that are grown on the heavily fertilised farmland on the north-eastern edge of the Everglades is rich in nitrogen, half of which ends up in the bay. But Bill Kruczynski, from America's Environmental Protection Agency, is convinced that nitrogen from farmland is not the chief problem. Some coral reefs well away from any nitrogen pollution are dying, and curiously a few are thriving. Dr. Kruczynski thinks that the escalated nutrients arriving from local sewage discharges from the thousands of cesspits along Florida Bay are part of the problem. He recommends the introduction of a new wastewater management system, such as centralised treatment facilities for wastewater, which is essential to maintain water quality in Florida Bay.

G Such claims and counterclaims make the impact of the restoration plan difficult to predict. If enhanced salinity is the main factor, the bay's condition will benefit from the Everglades restoration project. If, however, nitrogen is the key, expanding the flow of freshwater could make matters much worse.

H If this second hypothesis proves correct, the cure is to remove nitrogen from farmland or sewage discharges, or perhaps both. Neither will be easy. Artificial wetlands are being constructed to constrain the contaminants being emitted into the bay, thereby purifying the water and improving the wildlife habitat. That would be costly. So too would be the replacement of cesspits with proper sewerage – one estimate puts the cost at $650 million. Either way, it is clear that when, on December 1st, 3,000 square miles of sea around the reefs are designated as 'protective zone' by the deputy secretary of commerce, Sam Bodman, it will do nothing to protect the reefs from pollution.

I Some argue, though, that there is a more fundamental flaw in the plan for the bay: the very idea of returning it to a utopian ideal before man wrought his damage. Nobody knows what Florida Bay was like before the 1950s when engineers cut the largest canal in the Everglades and took most of the water away. Dr. Kruczynski suspects it was more like an estuary. The bay that many people wish to recreate could have been nothing more than a changing phase in the bay's history.

J These debates do not merely involve ecological sustainability but economic growth as well. The economy of the Florida Keys depends chiefly on tourism – the local tourist industry has an annual turnover of about $2.5 billion. People come for fishing-boat trips, for manatee watching or for scuba diving and snorkelling to view the exotically coloured corals. If the plan to restore the Everglades makes problems in the bay and the reefs worse, it could be a very expensive mistake.

Questions 14–17

Reading Passage 2 has ten paragraphs, **A–J**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–J**, in boxes 14–17 on your answer sheet.*

14 reference to sea grasses' stronger resistance to the salinity of the bay water

15 the importance of finding the real cause under the dispute

16 mention of the expensive solutions to the nitrogen dilemma

17 statistical data on ecological changes in coral area and species

Questions 18–21

Look at the following opinions (Questions 18–21) and the list of people below.

*Match each opinion with the correct person, **A**, **B** or **C**.*

*Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, in boxes 18–21 on your answer sheet.*

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

18 It is nutrients from sewage discharge, not from farmland, that cause the bay's ecological problems.

19 Restoring water with a high nitrogen content would have more ecological side effects.

20 The drainage system in the Everglades actually contributes to the high salinity of the water in the bay.

21 Nearby farmland may be responsible for the high nitrogen levels.

	List of People
A	Bill Kruczynski
B	Brian Lapointe
C	Joseph Zieman

Questions 22–26

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 22–26 on your answer sheet, write

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

22 Everyone agrees with 'pouring water into the sea seems harmless enough' even in the Florida Bay area.

23 The water is injected with nitrogen as it passes through different types of crops.

24 Whatever the cause of the pollution, the Everglades restoration project will have a positive role to play.

25 Humans have changed Florida Bay where old image before the 1950s cannot be recalled.

26 Tourism makes an important contribution to the economy of the Florida Bay area.

READING PASSAGE 3

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

Artists' Fingerprints

Any piece of art may bear the fingerprints of the artist who created it. Much of such crucial evidence is often ignored even by connoisseurs, art professionals and conservators. Even now, such evidence could also be precious in verifying some facts, including authorship and dating.

A For thousands of years, people have recognised the unusual characters of ridges on our hands. A study of ancient pottery, for example, reveals the utilisation of fingerprint impression on the clay as a maker's mark. Handprints have also been discovered in prehistoric cave paintings, although it was not until 1858 that Sir William Herschel established their use for identification. In 1888, Sir Francis Galton was in charge of refining and formulating Herschel's observations. Identification by fingerprints was first adopted in England in 1905 and received general acceptance worldwide in 1908.

B Every finger impression composed of a series of characteristics is specific to a particular print. The reason why we rely on fingerprint evidence is based on the assumption (now accepted as a fact) that no two fingers can have fully consistent ridge features. Galton made a mathematical prediction that there might be about 64 billion different fingerprint patterns. The functionality of this technique is that it suggests the possibility of the existence of identical fingerprints from two unrelated individuals is zero, and this possibility has not been found anywhere or anytime.

C The uniqueness of a fingerprint does not hinge on its overall shape or pattern but on the thorough research of its ridge characteristics. Since complete fingerprints are not very likely to be left at a crime scene, comparison of a relatively small number of features in legal practice is also accepted. During the judicial process, fingerprints often need to be compared point by point using expertise. This is also the principle that must be followed when it comes to fingerprints concerning art.

D Artists in the visual art field employ their hands to create. Their tools (such as brushes) usually make the surface of their work being isolated from themselves. Inaccurate deposits of paint are often corrected with fingertips. Some artists use their fingertips to soften the marks left by brushes by gently tapping or stroking the still-wet surface. Under some circumstances, the fingertips are actually used to 'stamp' the fine network of ridges onto the painting.

E The eventual authentication of a painting by Joseph Mallord William Turner entitled *Landscape with a Rainbow* in 1993 is a good illustration of the process. It was first noticed in the early 1980s when the Biros brought the painting to the Tate Gallery in London to display it to the leading Turner experts and collection custodians. The verdict was unanimous – the painting was a tattered imitation. Yet fingerprint evidence was observed on the painting by a veteran

specialist from the RCMP when he conducted proper recording and re-examination. The fingerprints on *Landscape with a Rainbow* were considered to match those on another Turner painting, *Chichester Canal*. When an independent fingerprint inspection by John Manners of the West Yorkshire Police confirmed the conclusion of the same fingerprints of the two paintings, the unbelievers changed their minds. In addition, it is known to all that Turner used to work alone without any assistant, which has significantly reduced the likelihood of unexpected contribution. The painting, originally bought for a few hundred dollars, was finally sold for close to $200,000 at auction at Phillips in London in 1995.

F In 1998, one man got three envelopes containing old correspondence in an antique shop, one of which was postmarked April 2, 1915, and contained a half-folded drawing. The drawing depicted a woman's head. It was executed in red chalk with an inscription written in reverse with brown ink. The design was faded and worn, and some spots on it show that it has been discoloured by mould. The paper was yellowed and contaminated.

G The newly discovered design was very similar to that of *The Head of St. Anne* by Leonardo da Vinci in the Windsor Collection since 1629. With the difference in medium, red chalk was used instead of black. The two paintings had different proportions, and at that point, offset printing (copying by contact transference) was not a satisfactory explanation for the new drawing. When the paper was initially checked, several fingerprints were noticed on the verso, one of which was clearly visible and had many ridges suitable for comparison. However, no analysis was performed at that time due to the lack of reference materials. Many of Leonardo's works were not easily available, and fingerprint data either did not exist or was not released.

H Occasionally, on March 30, 1999, several clear and useable fingerprints were detected on an exceptionally detailed photo in a publication on Leonardo. The photograph of *St. Jerome* of Leonardo in the Vatican Museum showed that there were no less than 16 partial traces of fingertips. The importance of this was that the fingerprints remained in the still-wet paint, and there was no doubt that the fingertips were used to modify the paint. Since the authorship of the painting of *St. Jerome* was unquestioned by scholarship and had always been ascribed to Leonardo, the conclusion that these fingerprints were his would be hard to argue against.

I After being scanned and enlarged, the fingerprints on the *St. Jerome* illustration were compared with those on the drawing from the old envelope. One of them proved to match. Later, the analysis result was submitted on March 31, 1999, to fingerprint examiner staff Sergeant André Turcotte for an independent assessment. He agreed with the survey result and confirmed the conclusion. The fingerprints on the *St. Jerome* painting and the newly discovered drawing were created by the same finger.

J Remember, the authentication approach should rest on strict considerations and rigorous methodology. Only patterns that are clearly from the actual creative process are admitted for consideration. The reference samples should ideally come from undoubted artworks with good provenance. Spurious contributors must be eliminated, such as assistants who may have touched the painting while still wet. Unless corroborated by at least one well-trained and experienced fingerprint verifier, a match will never take place.

Questions 27–32

Reading Passage 3 has ten paragraphs, **A–J**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–J**, in boxes 27–32 on your answer sheet.*

27 an estimate indicating that people's fingerprint patterns are inconsistent
28 a method used to identify the authorship of a newly found painting
29 mention of fingerprint identification in the legal process
30 some suggestions put forward by the writer on authenticating works of art
31 historical examples of the use of fingerprints
32 mention of the different materials used in two pieces of artwork

Questions 33–37

*Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A–I**, below.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–I**, in boxes 33–37 on your answer sheet.*

33 The fingerprints on ancient pottery

34 Fingerprint identification technology

35 When painting, artists

36 An unsigned painting

37 *Landscape with a Rainbow*

A	might use fingers to remove unwanted paint left by brushes.
B	uncovered the use of clay.
C	was first used in Galton's mathematical conjecture.
D	was left to ascertain the creator.
E	was repaired at a high cost.
F	eventually got a reasonable bid.
G	was widely recognised as a reliable method.
H	was preserved in the Windsor Collection.
I	could be identified by comparing fingerprints on it with those from other sources.

Questions 38–40

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 38–40 on your answer sheet.

38 The attribution of *Landscape with a Rainbow* to Turner

A was overwhelmingly accepted at the outset.

B has been determined by the fingerprints of his assistant.

C was first proposed by the West Yorkshire Police.

D has been confirmed after many years effort.

39 The drawing of a woman's head contained in the envelope

A was completed in 1915.

B was drawn in brown ink.

C was not in good condition.

D was folded for conservation.

40 The drawing of *The Head of St. Anne*

A is the masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci.

B is softer due to fading and pollution.

C bears some fingerprints on the reverse side.

D is in the Vatican Museum.

TEST 6

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1–13****, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

The Dinosaurs Footprints and Extinction

The dinosaurs, famously, went out with a bang. Geological record discovered in the 1980s suggests that an asteroid impact event may have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs. 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*.

The first dinosaurs, in the late Triassic period (nearly 230 million years ago), apparently were not major components of the fauna; they were mostly small, and they shared the Earth with a host of other reptiles. However, by the Early Jurassic (about 30 million years later), after many other Triassic vertebrates had gone extinct, dinosaurs were diversifying rapidly. By then, they had become dominant occupants of many major terrestrial adaptive zones and turned into the monsters depicted in the book and movie *Jurassic Park*. 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 eyeblink.

The earliest known dinosaur footprints in North America came from the Eastern Seaboard, which was then full of rift valleys, similar to East Africa today. Interestingly, thousands of footprints have been found in this large stretch of area, but bones and teeth are rare and fragmentary. And the sizes of prints tell as much about the sizes of the beasts as the skeletons themselves, so Dr Olsen and his colleagues focused on prints, not skeletons.

Those American rift valleys in the Triassic or Jurassic period contained lakes, which grew and shrank at regular intervals due to climate change caused by periodic shifts in the Earth's orbit. This regularity, coupled with reversals in the Earth's magnetic field (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. In addition, the muddy lakeshore sediments are perfect for recording the footprints of passing animals. By dividing the work, the ten authors of the paper were able to study such footprints in 80 locations.

The researchers looked at 18 so-called ichnotaxa. These are recognisable types of footprints

that cannot be matched precisely with the species of animals 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 or teeth 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; and three appear from nowhere, almost as soon as the Jurassic begins.

That boundary itself is instructive. The first geological sign of the impact that killed the dinosaurs was an unusually high level of iridium in rocks at the end of the Cretaceous period 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 in the impact theory, they started looking for other Cretaceous-end anomalies. One finding was that there were an alarming number of fern spores in the rocks above the boundary layer – a phenomenon known as 'fern spike'.

An iridium anomaly and a fern spike took place simultaneously at the end of the Triassic. That explains the disappearing ichnotaxa: the creatures that made them did not survive the holocaust. The surprise is how rapidly the new ichnotaxa appear. For instance, Eubrontes giganteus was there a mere 10,000 years after the iridium anomaly, and its footprints were made by theropods, but were already 20 percent larger than those of the Triassic theropods.

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.

That poses a puzzle of where the impact happened. No large hole in the Earth's crust seems to be 202 million 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 the continental crust is more or less permanent, the ocean floor is constantly recycled by the tectonic processes that cause continental drift. There is no ocean floor that is more than 200 million years old, so a crater that formed in the ocean would have been swallowed up by now.

However, the third intriguing possibility is that the crater is known, but may have been misdated. The 90 km diameter, late Triassic Manicouagan impact structure of Québec, Canada, is a well-preserved, undeformed complex crater and is thought to be 214 million years old. It is 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. Such an impact would certainly have had a noticeable impact on the world, but there were no records of the rocks from 214 million years ago. It is possible, therefore, that the date of Manicouagan is wrong. That's the next thing to check.

Questions 1–6

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

In boxes 1–6 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

1 Paul Olsen and his colleagues believe that asteroid strikes may also lead to a dinosaur species boom.

2 The books and movies like *Jurassic Park* often exaggerate the size of the dinosaurs.

3 Dinosaur footprints are more abundant than dinosaur skeletons.

4 Footprints were chosen by Dr Olsen to study because they are more detectable than the Earth's magnetic field to track the date with precision over thousands of years.

5 The Ichnotaxa indicated that dinosaur footprints provide accurate information about the tracks left by a particular species.

6 We can find more iridium on the Earth's surface than in meteorites.

Questions 7–13

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 7–13 on your answer sheet.

Dr Olsen and his team have tried to use the so-called **7** _____ to explain why the Eubrontes is so large, which is similar to what happens when small reptiles invade places in which there is no **8** _____. On an island in Indonesia, for example, lizards tend to be big than normal, so the inhabitants there will regard them as **9** _____.

But why have no traces of the old impact been found? The answer may be that we have **10** _____ the evidence because old craters are difficult to spot. Or, the crater left probably **11** _____. Even a crater formed in the ocean is likely to have been **12** _____ by crustal movements. In addition, a third hypothesis raises potential evidence that the crater might be **13** _____.

READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

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–ix**, in boxes 14–19 on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings	
i	The popularity and impact of Drucker's works
ii	Finding fault with Drucker
iii	The impact of economic globalisation
iv	Government regulation of businesses
v	Early publications of Drucker
vi	Drucker's concept of balanced management
vii	Drucker's rejection of big businesses
viii	An appreciation of the pros and cons of Drucker's works
ix	The changing role of the employee

14 Paragraph **A**

15 Paragraph **B**

16 Paragraph **C**

17 Paragraph **D**

18 Paragraph **E**

19 Paragraph **F**

Father of Modern Management

A Peter Drucker is one of the most important management thinkers of the past century. The publications of about 40 books and thousands of articles demonstrated his intellectual excellence in the field. He devoted himself to the mission to make the world understand how essential management is. 'Management is the organ of institutions – the organ that converts a mob into an organisation, and human efforts into performance.' Did he win? The scope of his influence was very large. Wherever people grapple with tricky management problems, from big organisations to small ones, from the public sector to the private, and increasingly in the voluntary sector, you can find Drucker's fingerprints.

B His first two books – *The End of Economic Man* (1939) and *The Future of Industrial Man* (1942) – received praise from readers, including Winston Churchill, but they annoyed academic critics for the wide range over so many different subjects. Nevertheless, the second of these books grabbed attention with its strong view that companies had a social dimension as well as an economic purpose. His third book, *Concept of the Corporation*, became an instant bestseller and has remained in print ever since.

C The two most interesting arguments in *Concept of the Corporation* practically were tangential to the decentralisation in his time. They ran through his work. The first argument placed emphasis on 'empowering' workers. Drucker suggested companies not treating workers as costs but rather as resources. He harshly criticised the assembly-line production system that dominated the manufacturing industry at that time – partly because the speed of assembly lines was incredibly low and partly because individual workers could not get involved in any creative tasks. The second one was related to the rise of knowledge workers. Drucker argued that the world was moving from an 'economy of goods' to an 'economy of knowledge' – and from a society dominated by an industrial proletariat to one dominated by brain workers. He insisted that this had profound implications for both managers and politicians. The conventional practice of treating workers like gears in a giant machine should be abandoned, and workers needed to be treated as brain workers. In return, politicians had to understand that knowledge, and hence education, was the only most important resource for all advanced societies. Drucker also believed that knowledge workers themselves got influenced by this economy. They had to come to terms with the fact that they were neither 'bosses' nor 'workers', but something in between: entrepreneurs who had responsibility for developing their most important resource, brainpower, and who also needed to take more control of their own careers, including their pension plans.

D However, there was also a hard side to his works. Drucker was in charge of developing one of the rational school of management's most successful products – 'management by objectives'. In one of his most substantial works, *The Practice of Management*

(1954), he stressed the importance of managers and corporations setting clear long-term objectives and translating those long-term objectives into more immediate goals. He insisted that companies nurture an elite team of general managers, who set these long-term objectives, and then a group of more professional managers. Critics said this was a retreat from his original belief in the soft side of management. For Drucker it was all perfectly consistent: if you rely too much on empowerment you are likely to run into anarchy, whereas if you rely too much on command-and-control you sacrifice creativity. The trick is to get managers to set long-term goals but allow their employees to work out ways of achieving those goals. If Drucker contributed hugely to making management a global industry, he also contributed to its application beyond the business base. He was not simply a business thinker, but definitely a management one. He believed that 'management is the defining organ of all modern institutions', not just companies.

E There are three persistent criticisms of Drucker's works. The first is that he focused on big organisations rather than small ones. *Concept of the Corporation* advertised big organisations in many ways. As Drucker said, 'As we know it today, in modern industrial production, particularly in modern mass production, the problem in the small unit is not just its inefficiency, but its lack of production capacity.' The book helped set off the 'big organisation boom' which dominated business thinking for the next 20 years. The second criticism is that Drucker's advocacy of management by objectives narrowed the development space for businesses. They prefer to allow ideas, including ideas for long-term strategies, to bubble up from the bottom and middle of the organisations rather than being imposed from on high. Thirdly, Drucker is criticised for being a maverick who has increasingly been left behind by the increasing rigour of his chosen field. We cannot find a single area of academic management theory that he made his own.

F There is some truth in the first two arguments. Drucker never wrote anything as good as *Concept of the Corporation* upon entrepreneurial start-ups. Drucker's work on management by objectives showed contradictory ideas to his earlier and later writings on the importance of knowledge workers and self-directed teams. But the third argument is short-sighted and unfair because it ignores Drucker's pioneering role in creating the modern profession of management. He was one of the leading scholars in carrying out systematic studies on big companies, and he pioneered the idea that ideas can help galvanise companies. When evaluating Drucker's influence, we cannot neglect the problem that so many of his ideas have gradually become conventional wisdom. By this, I mean he is trapped by his own achievements. His writings on the importance of knowledge workers and empowerment may sound a little trite these days. But they certainly weren't trite when he first came up with them in the 1940s, or when they were first applied in the Anglo-Saxon world in the 1980s. Furthermore, Drucker did not give up his endeavour to create new ideas until his 90s. His work on the management of voluntary organisations is still at the leading edge.

Questions 20–22

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 20–22 on your answer sheet, write

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

20 Drucker thought that in a period of social transition, managers and politicians would dominate the economy.

21 Drucker believed that workers should not just put themselves just in employment relationships, but also take the initiative to develop their own intellectual resources.

22 Drucker's works on management is out of date in modern days.

Questions 23 and 24

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Write the correct letters in boxes 23 and 24 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** of the following are true of Drucker's views?

A Employees should be given more authority and carry out creative tasks.
B Young executives should be given chances to start from low-level jobs.
C More emphasis should be laid on fostering the development of the union.
D Managers should facilitate workers with tools of self-appraisal instead of controlling them from the outside force.
E Leaders should go beyond the scope of management details and strategically establish feasible goals.

Questions 25 and 26

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Write the correct letters in boxes 25 and 26 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** of the following are mentioned in the passage as the criticisms of Drucker?

A His works focused too much on big organisations and ignored the small ones.
B His views were too broad and lacked precision and accuracy about the facts.
C He put the source of objectives more on corporate executives but not on average workers.
D He acted much like a maverick and did not set up his management group.
E He was overstating the case of knowledge workers when warning businesses to get prepared.

READING PASSAGE 3

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

Making Our Minds Last a Lifetime

Despite the fact that chances of completely age-proofing our brains are quite slim, the emergent anti-aging research communicates the message that our grey matter may be far more flexible than we thought. So not everyone, no matter how old he or she is, has to confront the decay of the mind. The brain, often referred to as the three-pound universe, is thickly laced with many billions of neurons just as the galaxy has stars, and is thus deemed as the most powerful and mysterious organ, the seat of the self. Hence, it is totally understandable why the mere notion of an aging, failing brain and the prospect of memory loss, confusion as well as the collapse of our personality could appear so terrifying to humankind. Author of *The American Geriatrics Society's Complete Guide to Aging and Health*, Mark Williams, M.D., comments: 'The fear of dementia is stronger than the fear of death itself.' However, it is utterly groundless speculation that human beings are bound to suffer from brain degeneration sooner or later. 'Its design features are such that it should continue to function for a lifetime,' says Zaven Khachaturian, Ph.D., director of the Alzheimer's Association's Ronald and Nancy Reagan Research Institute. 'There's no reason to suppose it to degenerate with age, even though many of us are living longer lives now.' In fact, scientists' view of the brain's potential is rapidly changing, according to Stanford University neuroscientist Robert Sapolsky, Ph.D., 'Thirty-five years ago we thought of Alzheimer's disease as a dramatic version of normal aging. Now we realise it's a disease with distinct pathology. But there is no sign of any mental decline seen in some people's lifetime, which leads us into the brand new research on what is happening to them.' Head of the Department of Neurology at the University of Iowa and author of *Descartes' Error*, Antonio Damasio, M.D., Ph.D., makes a similar discovery, 'it's still highly possible for older people to have extremely rich and healthy mental lives.'

After testing the seniors successively in 1988 and 1991, scientists have noted that four factors play vital roles in maintaining their mental fitness: degrees of education, physical or mental work, lung function and perceived self-efficacy. According to Marilyn Albert, Ph.D., from Harvard Medical School, and colleagues from Yale, Duke and Brandeis Universities and the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, all of the four factors contribute to the alterations in the way our brains work. Meanwhile, Albert also establishes a hypothesis that regular physical activities may stimulate blood flow to the brain and facilitate nerve growth, both of which create more densely branched neurons, rendering the neurons stronger and more capable of resisting diseases. Such a benefit is also achievable through doing moderate aerobic exercise, including long brisk walks and frequent stair-climbing.

It seems that the more education people receive, the better their brains function. Those who have been to a college and challenged themselves with relatively demanding academic study actually have secured themselves a chance to accelerate the growth of neurons in their brains. Furthermore, inherent intelligence may act as a special form of protection to our brains. It may be a reliable guess that smart people are born with a larger number of neurons, which in turn provides them with a greater reserve of neurons to fall back on if some begin to fail. 'If you have a lot of neurons and keep them busy, you may be able

to tolerate more damage to your brain before it shows,' says Peter Davies, M.D., of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in Bronx, New York. Another contributing factor that may help our brains later in life is early linguistic ability. *The New England Journal of Medicine* recently conducted an investigation over 93 elderly nuns, and their autobiographies, written 60 years earlier when they just entered the convent, were carefully examined. It turned out that the nuns whose essays were characterised by greater complexity and dense with ideas retained their quick thinking even in their eighties and nineties.

Lastly, personality seems to be given much prominence in protecting our mental prowess. A sense of self-efficacy may effectively guard our brain, buffering it from the negative impact of stress. Albert claims there's evidence that the elevated level of stress hormones may harm brain cells and cause the hippocampus – a small seahorse-shaped organ and a crucial moderator of memory – to atrophy. A sense that we can efficiently chart our own course in the world may retard the release of stress hormones and protect us as we age. 'It's not a matter of whether you experience stress or not,' Albert concludes, 'it's your attitude toward it.' Stress can be reduced by meditating on a regular basis, which may defend the brain as well. Meditations may activate the brain's pineal gland, responsible for producing the antioxidant hormone melatonin, to help regulate sleep patterns and possibly hinder the aging process. As revealed by the studies at the University of Massachusetts Medical Centre and the University of Western Ontario, a higher level of melatonin was obtainable to people who did regular meditations than those who took 5-milligram supplements. Another study by Maharishi International University, Harvard University and the University of Maryland noticed that three months of meditation had brought conspicuous improvements to the psychological well-being of seniors.

It has been confirmed by animal studies that both mental and physical activities serve as stimuli to brain fitness. At the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology in Urbana, Illinois, psychologist William Greenough, Ph.D., made some rats play with many toys. These rodents developed about 25 percent more connections between their neurons than did those without any mentally stimulating recreation. Besides, some rats, exercising a lot on a treadmill, developed more capillaries in specific parts of their brains than their sedentary counterparts were. This then enhanced the blood flow to their brains, which, Greenough remarked, suggested a clear message that taking many different movements could be quite helpful.

Scientists are not alone in demonstrating great interest in the anti-aging issue. Walk into any health food store, and you will find various nutritional formulas – with names like Brainstorm and Smart ALEC – that claim to sharpen the brainpower. The book *Smart Drugs & Nutrients*, co-authored by Ward Dean, M.D. and John Morgenthaler, was self-published in 1990 with a sales volume of 120,000 copies worldwide. This anti-aging fever also gave rise to an underground network in which people replenished their own brain chemistry with nutrients and drugs, some of which were traded from Europe and Mexico. Sales of Ginkgo Biloba Extract – an extract from the leaves of the 200-million-year-old ginkgo tree, which has been shown in published studies to be able to increase oxygen in the brain and ameliorate symptoms of Alzheimer's disease – are up by 22 percent in the last six months alone, according to Paddy Spence, president of SPINS, a San Francisco-based market research firm. 'Indeed, products that preserve and increase mental performance are a small but emerging segment of the health care industry,' says Linda Gilbert, president of HealthFocus, a company that researches consumer health trends. Although some neurology scientists such as Khachaturian compare using these products to the superstition of tossing salt over your shoulder to get rid of bad luck, the general public keeps wolfing down the supplements that promise to promote cognition.

Questions 27–30

*Choose **FOUR** letters, **A–G**.*

Write the correct letters in boxes 27–30 on your answer sheet.

Which **FOUR** of the following situations or conditions are contributors to brain function?

A preventive treatment against Alzheimer's disease
B doing active aerobic exercise and frequently climbing stairs
C high levels of education
D early verbal or language competence training
E having more supplements such as Ginkgo Biloba Extract
F engaging in more stimulating intellectual activities
G personality and feelings of self-fulfillment

Questions 31 and 32

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Write the correct letters in boxes 31 and 32 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** of the following statements are true about meditation?

A The longer people meditate, the more comfortable they are.
B Pineal activation is the unique mode to produce melatonin.
C Melatonin is positively correlated with sleep quality.
D An increase in melatonin level contributes to the mental health of older people.
E Meditation can slow down the rate of aging.

Questions 33–40

Look at the following opinions or deeds (Questions 33–40) and the list of people below.

Match each opinion or deed with the correct person, ***A–G****.*

Write the correct letter, ***A–G****, in boxes 33–40 on your answer sheet.*

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

33 Alzheimer's is probably a kind of physical problem instead of an aging process.

34 With more neurons to keep working, the brain might be able to withstand more damage.

35 Daily exercise encourages blood flow to the brain and strengthens its ability of anti-disease.

36 Significant retailing growth of Ginkgo products have been shown.

37 More correlations between neurons are found among stimulated animals.

38 There is little scientific evidence for the effectiveness of taking brain-boosting supplements.

39 Heightened levels of stress may damage brain cells and cause a certain part of the brain to deteriorate.

40 Products that remain and upgrade mental competence are still a newly developing sector.

List of People	
A	Zaven Khachaturian
B	William Greenough
C	Marilyn Albert
D	Robert Sapolsky
E	Linda Gilbert
F	Peter Davies
G	Paddy Spence

真题解析

Test 1

Reading Passage 1. Renewable Energy

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了澳大利亚在可再生能源技术方面的发展情况。
结构	第 1 段：由全球可再生能源发展的现状引出澳大利亚正尝试利用各种现代技术发电。 第 2 段：Australian Hydro 公司利用风能发电的技术在澳大利亚的发展情况。 第 3 段：燃煤发电和风力发电的成本比较。 第 4 段：风力发电技术目前存在的问题。 第 5 段：Geo Energy 公司提出用干热岩发电及其原理。 第 6 段：该计划对环境的好处及其在澳大利亚的优势。 第 7 段：Enviro Power 公司提出用太阳能烟囱发电及其原理。 第 8 段：该计划的可行性及其好处。 第 9 段：WaveTech 公司利用波浪能技术发电的原理及其优势。 第 10 段：总结——澳大利亚可再生能源技术潜力巨大，但发展仍然落后。

题目详解

Questions 1–7

思路

本部分为判断题。从理解角度来说，该题型所涉及的单词和语法属于中等难度，甚至有些题目的结构非常简单，很少会有超难的单词和复杂的语法结构出现，但从思维角度来说，该题型则属于偏难题型。判断题在雅思阅读中占比较高，全年平均出题比例在20%～25%，属于逢考必出的题型，需要考生给予足够的重视。该题型主要考查对事实类细节（TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN）和观点类细节（YES/NO/NOT GIVEN）中句义的识别、句内逻辑关系的准确判断等。解题时要注意以下几点：①明确判断的原则，比如弄清FALSE/NO与NOT GIVEN的界限和区别；②准确理解句义、句内逻辑关系、句子的考点，夯实语法和单词基础；③找准关键信息定位，准确识别不同类型的同义替换。

解答

1. 题干：风车设计的变化对环境产生了很大的影响。题干的关键信息为Variations、windmill designs、big impact、the environment。通过windmill designs可定位到第2段第2—3句："... there have been no remarkable changes in windmill design for many years. Still, the cumulative effects of numerous small improvements have made a difference to the costs."。这两句话是说风车的设计多年来没有明显的变化，但微小的设计调整对成本也产生了很大的影响。其中changes、improvements对应题干中的Variations，have made a difference to对应have had a big impact on，但原文说的是对"costs（成本）"产生了很大的影响，并未提及"对环境的影响"。因此，本题的答案为NOT GIVEN。
2. 题干：在澳大利亚，可替代能源比传统能源便宜。题干的关键信息为In Australia、alternative energy、less expensive、conventional energy。根据前文可知，conventional energy指的就是煤炭、天然气等这样的化石燃料，而澳大利亚主要的电力来源还是煤炭。文中只在第1段倒数第2句和第3段第2句提到了价格的比较，再结合In Australia这个信息，锁定后者："Australia has the second cheapest electricity in the world, which makes it difficult for alternative energy to compete ..."。这句话是说澳大利亚拥有世界上第二便宜的电力，也就是说燃煤发电很便宜，使得可替代能源在价格上很难与之竞争。换言之，可替代能源要比传统能源发电贵。题干与原文表述矛盾。因此，本题的答案为FALSE。
3. 题干：Geo Energy需要调整其系统，使其对环境的危害更小。题干的关键信息为Geo Energy、adapt its system、less harmful。通过Geo Energy可锁定第5—6段，第5段首先对该系统的原理进行了介绍，接着第6段第1句指出其存在的一个问题："No greenhouse gas is emitted, but the system needs some additional features if it is not going to have any detrimental effects on the environment."。其中the system needs some additional

features 对应题干中的 needs to adapt its system，not going to have any detrimental effects 对应 less harmful。显然，题干与原文表述一致。因此，本题的答案为 TRUE。

4. 题干：干热岩可以为整个澳大利亚提供足够的电力。题干的关键信息为 Hot, dry rocks、enough power、the whole of Australia。通过 Hot, dry rocks 可锁定第 5—6 段。扫读该短语出现附近的内容，发现第 6 段最后 1 句提到："However, the abundance of this resource in Australia could satisfy the entire country's needs for thousands of years at the current rate of consumption."。这句话是说干热岩这种资源在澳大利亚十分丰富，足以满足整个国家几千年的需求，其中 abundance 对应题干中的 enough，satisfy the entire country's needs 对应 provide … for the whole of Australia。显然，题干与原文表述一致。因此，本题的答案为 TRUE。

5. 题干：Enviro Power 的新设施会使游客远离这片区域。题干的关键信息为 Enviro Power、new facility、tourists。通过 Enviro Power 和 tourists 可定位到第 8 段倒数第 2 句："In addition to saving the transmission costs, the new site will mean the increased revenue from tourism and the use of power for telecommunications."。其中 the new site 指的就是即将新建的太阳能烟囱的地点，对应题干中的 new facility，这句话提到这个新地点将会带来旅游方面的收入。由此可知，这个新设施能够吸引游客，而非驱离游客。题干中的 keep tourists away 与原文表述矛盾。因此，本题的答案为 FALSE。

6. 题干：WaveTech 是在其创始人被另一家公司拒绝后成立的。题干的关键信息为 WaveTech、was turned down。通过 WaveTech 可锁定第 9 段，该段前半部分先介绍了 WaveTech 在波浪能源技术方面的创新原理，接着第 3 句提到了公司的创立："WaveTech was created when Dr. Tim Devine offered the idea to the world leader in wave generator manufacturers, who surprisingly rejected it."。其中 created 替换了题干中的 established，the world leader in wave generator manufacturers 指的就是 another company，rejected 对应 was turned down。另外，通过后面的 "Dr. Devine responded by establishing WaveTech …" 可知 WaveTech 的创始人就是 Dr. Tim Devine。题干与原文表述一致。因此，本题的答案为 TRUE。

7. 题干：根据澳大利亚生态发电协会所提供的信息，澳大利亚在可再生能源开发方面正处于世界领先地位。题干的关键信息为 AEA、leading the world、renewable energy。通过 AEA 和顺序原则可定位到最后 1 段最后两句："According to Richard Hunter of the AEA, 'Australia has huge potential for wind, sun and wave technology. We should really be on the front rank, but the reality is we are a long way behind.'"。其中 wind, sun and wave technology 对应题干中的 renewable energy，on the front rank 对应 leading the world，但注意这句话出现了转折，说明事实上并不处于世界领先地位。题干中的 leading the world 与原文中的 a long way behind 矛盾。因此，本题的答案为 FALSE。

Questions 8–13

思路

本部分为人名（或机构名称等）信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在匹配类题型中，该题型的全年平均出题比例属于中等。此外，该题型的难点在于：1. 文章题材比较生僻，作者观点比较抽象；2. 句式较为复杂、晦涩难懂；3. 同义替换较为复杂。所以，做题时可能会出现即便能找到人名（或机构名称等）也依然匹配不到合适的句子的情况。这时需要注意：①考虑题干与原文结构之间的联系；②随着题干等方面难度的不断提高，相应调整做题方法；③加强对学术文章篇章结构特点的把握，提高对同义替换识别的反应速度，强化对抽象词及英文句式特点的理解。

解答

8. 题干：在此过程中，会阻止有害物质的逸出。题干的关键信息为 harmful substances、are prevented from escaping。通过 harmful substances 定位到第 6 段第 1 句的“greenhouse gas”，但此处未体现出 are prevented 的含义。接着第 2 句话对这个改进做出了进一步的解释：“… the steam will bring with it the radon gas, along through a heat exchanger and then sent back underground for another cycle.”。这句话是说通过一个热交换器将有害气体 radon gas 送回地下，其中 radon gas 对应题干中的 harmful substances，sent back underground 对应 are prevented from escaping。这句是对 Geo Energy 公司成果的描述。因此，本题的答案为 B。

9. 题干：水被用于让空气通过一个特殊的装置。题干的关键信息为 Water、air、a special device。通过 Water 和 air 可定位到第 9 段第 2 句：“WaveTech’s invention uses a curved surface to push waves into a chamber, where the flowing water column pushes air back and forth through a turbine.”。这句话是说水柱会促使空气来回流动，来回流动的空气会推动涡轮机旋转，其中 push 对应题干中的 force，a turbine 指的就是题干所说的 a special device。这句是对 WaveTech 公司成果的描述。因此，本题的答案为 D。

10. 题干：其他国家使用的技术正在被复制。题干的关键信息为 Techniques、other countries、copied，据此可定位到第 4 段最后 1 句：“… wind power remains one of the few alternative energy sources where Australia is nowhere near the global cutting edge, mostly just replicating European designs.”。这句话是说澳大利亚的风力发电技术水平还远远未达到全球领先水平，多数时候都只是在复制欧洲的设计，其中 replicating 对应题干中的 copied，European 对应 other countries。这句是对 Australian Hydro 公司技术的描述。因此，本题的答案为 A。

11. 题干：该系统可提供能源生产以外的服务。题干的关键信息为 services、other than energy production，由此可知本题涉及能源生产以外的其他领域。扫读原文，发现只有第 8 段最后两句话提到了其他领域的服务：“… the new site will mean the increased

revenue from tourism and the use of power for telecommunications. We'll also be able to use the outer 500 m^2 for agribusiness …"。其中 tourism、telecommunications 和 agribusiness 均对应题干中的 services other than energy production。这句是对 Enviro Power 公司设计的描述。因此，本题的答案为 C。

12. 题干：正计划着让水深入地下。题干的关键信息为 water、deep under the ground。本题与第 9 题的题干有些相似，都提到了 water，但注意不要轻易就下结论这句也是针对 WaveTech 公司的。当题与题之间有重复信息出现时，应当关注每道题自身特有的信息，比如本题中的 deep under the ground，据此可定位到第 5 段最后 1 句："… is proposing to pump water 3.5 kilometres into the earth, …"。其中 pump 对应题干中的 force，3.5 kilometres into the earth 则对应 deep under the ground。这句是对 Geo Energy 公司计划的描述。因此，本题的答案为 B。

13. 题干：对该项目中某个方面原本的预估需要修改。题干的关键信息为 original estimate、revised。通过 original estimate 可定位到第 8 段第 1 句："This year, Enviro Power has recognised that the sunlight collection in the Mildura district requires a substantially larger collecting area than was previously thought."。这句话是说 Enviro Power 已经意识到他们收集太阳能所需要的收集面积比之前预期的要大，其中 previously thought 对应题干中的 original estimate，所以也才有了第 2 句中的 a new place 和第 3 句中的 the new site。这句是对 Enviro Power 公司情况的描述。因此，本题的答案为 C。

参考译文

Renewable Energy

An insight into the progress in renewable energy research

Renewable energy, also known as **alternative** energy, can be gained from such non-fossil sources as wind, sun and wave. The **overwhelming** majority of the world's energy supply is still derived from **fossil fuels** now, say coal and natural gas, which are **scarce resources**. But according to a new report from International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the costs of **generating** electricity from **onshore** wind have fallen by around 25% since 2010 while the costs of solar photovoltaic electricity by 70%. The report also indicates that

可再生能源

了解可再生能源的研究进展

可再生能源，亦被称为可替代能源，可以从非化石来源如风、太阳和波浪中获得。现在世界上绝大多数的能源供应仍来自化石燃料，例如煤炭和天然气，这些都是稀有资源。但是根据国际可再生能源机构（IRENA）的一份新的报告显示，自 2010 年以来，陆上风力发电的成本下降了约 25%，而太阳能光伏发电的成本下降了 70%。报告还指出，到 2020 年，所有形式的可替代能源相比化石燃料在价格上应

all forms of alternative energy should be **competitive** in price with fossil fuels by 2020. In Australia, some modern technologies are aiming to be the first to push coal from its position as the country's main source of electricity.

该会具有竞争力。在澳大利亚，一些现代技术正致力于率先将煤炭推离该国主要电力来源的位置。

Currently, the **front-runner** in renewable energy is wind technology, which started to **expand** in the early 21st century. Peter Bergin, from Australian Hydro, one of Australia's leading wind energy companies, points out there have been no **remarkable** changes in windmill design for many years. Still, the **cumulative** effects of **numerous** small improvements have made a difference to the costs. 'We're **reaping** the benefits of 30 years of research in Europe, without having to make the same mistakes that they did,' says Mr. Bergin.

目前，可再生能源领域的领先者是风能技术，它在21世纪初期开始发展起来。Australian Hydro是澳大利亚领先的风能公司之一。该公司的彼得·伯金（Peter Bergin）指出，多年来，风车的设计没有发生什么显著的变化。不过，许多微小的改进措施累积所产生的效果对成本产生了影响。伯金说："我们正在从欧洲30年的研究成果中获益，而不必犯他们犯过的错误。"

Electricity generated from coal is at around 4 cents per kilowatt-hour, but the environmental costs are not **incorporated** in the price. 'Australia has the second cheapest electricity in the world, which makes it difficult for alternative energy to **compete**,' says Richard Hunter of the Australian Eco-generation Association (AEA). Nevertheless, the production costs of a kilowatt-hour of wind power have **dramatically** decreased during the last 20 years, according to the AEA's report.

燃煤发电的价格约为4美分每千瓦时，但环境成本并不包含在这个价格中。来自澳大利亚生态发电协会（AEA）的理查德·亨特（Richard Hunter）说："澳大利亚拥有世界上第二便宜的电力，这使得可替代能源在价格上很难与之竞争。"但是，据澳大利亚生态发电协会的报告显示，在过去的20年里，每千瓦时的风力发电的生产成本急剧下降。

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

Australian Hydro公司在澳大利亚各地拥有数十个风力监测站，这是其成为澳大利亚卓越的可再生能源公司目标的一部分。尽管有了这些发展，风能仍然只是为数不多的几种可替代能源之一，澳大利亚在这些能源方面的发展还远未达到全球领先水平，大多数时候都只是在复制欧洲的设计。

In spite of the leading role of wind in Australia,

尽管风能目前在澳大利亚占有主导地

other technologies capable of providing more reliable power have more **potential** in the future. In several cases, Australia is at the **forefront** of global research in the area. One of such developments uses hot, dry rocks. In the deep layers beneath South Australia, **radiation** from elements contained in the **granite** heats the rocks. And the temperatures in some locations are raised by layers of **insulating sedimentation** to 250 degrees **centigrade**. An Australian firm, Geo Energy, is **proposing** to **pump** water 3.5 kilometres into the earth, where it will travel through tiny **fissures** in the granite, heating up as it goes, until it **escapes** as steam through another **drilled** hole.

No greenhouse gas is **emitted**, but the system needs some additional features if it is not going to have any **detrimental** effects on the environment. Dr. Prue Chopra, a **geophysicist** at the Australian National University and one of the founders of Geo Energy, notes that the steam will bring with it the **radon gas**, along through a heat exchanger and then sent back underground for another cycle. Hot, dry rocks are not a renewable source of energy in technique. However, the **abundance** of this resource in Australia could **satisfy** the entire country's needs for thousands of years at the current rate of **consumption**.

Two other **proposals** for very different ways to **exploit** sun and wave energy have also been put forward recently. Progress continues with Australian company Enviro Power's plan for Australia's first solar **chimney** near Mildura in Victoria. This **scheme** makes it possible for a tall tower to draw hot air from a greenhouse built to cover the surrounding 5 km^2. As the air rises, it

位，但其他能够提供更可靠电力的技术在未来会具有更大的潜力。在一些项目中，澳大利亚对该领域的研究处于全球领先地位。其中一个发展成果是利用高温、干燥的岩石。在南澳大利亚州地表下面的深层，花岗岩中所含元素的辐射会加热岩石。有些地方的温度被隔热的沉积层提升至250摄氏度。澳大利亚一家名为Geo Energy的公司提议用泵将水输送至地下3.5千米处，水就会穿过花岗岩中细小的裂缝，并在流动过程中不断升温，直到它以水蒸气的形式从另一个钻孔处逸出。

在这个过程中，不会有温室气体排出，但如果不想对环境造成任何有害的影响，这个系统中还需要加入一些其他的东西。澳大利亚国立大学的地球物理学家、Geo Energy公司的创始人之一普鲁·乔普拉（Prue Chopra）博士注意到，水蒸气将会携带着氡气，通过一个热交换器，然后被送回地下进行另一个循环。从技术层面上讲，干热岩并不是可再生能源。但是这种资源在澳大利亚十分丰富，以目前的消耗速度来说，它足以满足整个国家几千年的需求。

最近也有公司提出了另外两种截然不同的方法来开发太阳能和波浪能。澳大利亚公司Enviro Power在维多利亚州米尔迪拉附近建造澳大利亚第一个太阳能烟囱的计划也取得了进展。这一方案使得一座高塔能够从覆盖周围5平方千米的一个温室中将热空气抽出。当热空气上升时，它就会驱动涡

will **drive** a **turbine** to produce electricity. Three very old technologies are applied to the tower – the chimney, the turbine and the greenhouse – to produce something quite new. The very reliance on proven engineering principles has led Enviro Power's CEO, Richard Davies, to state: 'There is no doubt this technology will work, none at all.'

This year, Enviro Power has recognised that the sunlight collection in the Mildura district requires a **substantially** larger collecting area than was **previously** thought. However, spokesperson Kay Firth says that a new place closer to Mildura will enable Enviro Power to balance the increased costs with extra **revenue**. In addition to saving the **transmission** costs, the new site will mean the increased revenue from **tourism** and the use of power for **telecommunications**. We'll also be able to use the outer 500 m^2 for **agribusiness** since the wind speed closer to the tower will be too high for farming.

Another Australian company, WaveTech, is achieving success by **harvesting** energy in waves, which has opened up a new **prospect** for alternative energy production. WaveTech's invention uses a **curved** surface to push waves into a **chamber**, where the flowing water column pushes air back and forth through a turbine. WaveTech was created when Dr. Tim Devine offered the idea to the world leader in wave generator manufacturers, who surprisingly rejected it. Dr. Devine responded by establishing WaveTech and making a series of other **innovations** to generator design. WaveTech claims that, at **appropriate** sites, the costs of electricity produced with their technology should be below 4 cents per kilowatt-hour.

The **diversity** of forms of greenhouse-friendly

轮机发电。这座高塔中运用了三种非常古老的技术——烟囱、涡轮机和温室——以创造出一项新的设计。正是因为依赖于已经过验证的工程原理，Enviro Power公司的首席执行官理查德·戴维斯(Richard Davies)才会表示："毫无疑问，这项技术一定是可行的。"

今年，Enviro Power公司意识到在米尔迪拉地区收集太阳能所需要的收集面积要比之前预期的大得多。但是，发言人凯·弗思（Kay Firth）说，在这个离米尔迪拉更近的新地点，我们能够通过额外收入来抵消其增加的成本。除节省了传输成本之外，这个新地点还意味着旅游业和电信用电带来的收入增加。我们还可以利用其外围的500平方米区域进行农业综合经营，因为靠近塔楼的地方风速太大了，不适合农业耕种。

澳大利亚另一家公司WaveTech在利用波浪收集能源方面取得了成功，这为可替代能源的生产开辟了一个全新的前景。WaveTech公司的发明是利用一个曲面将波浪推进一个空箱，在那里流动的水柱会促使空气来回流进流出穿过涡轮机(推动其旋转)。当蒂姆·迪瓦恩（Tim Devine）博士向世界领先的波浪发电机制造商提出这个想法时，他们出人意料地拒绝了这一想法。而后，迪瓦恩博士就建立了WaveTech这家公司，并对发电机的设计进行了一系列其他的创新。WaveTech公司表示，在合适的地点，用其技术生产的电力成本应该会低于4美分每千瓦时。

澳大利亚正在开发的温室友好型能源

energy under development in Australia is **noteworthy**. However, support on a national level is **disappointing**. According to Richard Hunter of the AEA, 'Australia has huge potential for wind, sun and wave technology. We should really be on the front rank, but the reality is we are a long way behind.'

形式的多样性是值得关注的。然而，来自国家层面的支持并不尽如人意。据澳大利亚生态发电协会的理查德·亨特所述："澳大利亚在风能、太阳能和波浪能技术方面有着巨大的潜力。我们真的应该站在该领域的前沿，但事实是我们正处于远远落后的位置。"

词汇详解

· 标题 ·

renewable /rɪ'nju:əbl/ *adj.* 可再生的

· 第 1 段 ·

alternative /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv/ *adj.* 可供替代的
overwhelming /ˌəʊvə'welmɪŋ/ *adj.* 压倒性的
fossil fuel 化石燃料
scarce resource 稀有资源
generate /'dʒenəreɪt/ *v.* 产生（电等能量）
onshore /'ɒnʃɔ:(r)/ *adj.* 陆上的
competitive /kəm'petətɪv/ *adj.* 有竞争力的

· 第 2 段 ·

front-runner /ˌfrʌnt 'rʌnə(r)/ *n.* 领先者
expand /ɪk'spænd/ *v.* 发展
remarkable /rɪ'mɑ:kəbl/ *adj.* 显著的
cumulative /'kju:mjələtɪv/ *adj.* 累积的
numerous /'nju:mərəs/ *adj.* 许多的
reap /ri:p/ *v.* 收获，取得

· 第 3 段 ·

incorporate /ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/ *v.* 包含
compete /kəm'pi:t/ *v.* 竞争
dramatically /drə'mætɪkli/ *adv.* 急剧地

· 第 4 段 ·

possess /pə'zes/ *v.* 拥有
monitor /'mɒnɪtə(r)/ *v.* 监视
pre-eminent /ˌpri: 'emɪnənt/ *adj.* 卓越的
replicate /'replɪkeɪt/ *v.* 复制

· 第 5 段 ·

potential /pə'tenʃl/ *n.* 潜力
forefront /'fɔ:frʌnt/ *n.* 前沿
radiation /ˌreɪdi'eɪʃn/ *n.* 辐射的热（或能量等）
granite /'grænɪt/ *n.* 花岗岩
insulating /'ɪnsjuleɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 起隔热作用的
sedimentation /ˌsedɪmen'teɪʃn/ *n.* 沉积
centigrade /'sentɪgreɪd/ *adj.* 摄氏温度的
propose /prə'pəʊz/ *v.* 提议
pump /pʌmp/ *v.* 用泵输送
fissure /'fɪʃə(r)/ *n.* 裂缝
escape /ɪ'skeɪp/ *v.* 漏出，逸出
drill /drɪl/ *v.* 钻（孔）

· 第 6 段 ·

emit /i'mɪt/ *v.* 排出
detrimental /ˌdetrɪ'mentl/ *adj.* 有害的
geophysicist /ˌdʒi:əʊ'fɪzɪsɪst/ *n.* 地球物理学家
radon gas 氡气

abundance /ə'bʌndəns/ *n.* 丰富
satisfy /'sætɪsfaɪ/ *v.* 满足
consumption /kən'sʌmpʃn/ *n.* 消耗

·第7段·

proposal /prə'pəʊzl/ *n.* 提议
exploit /ɪk'splɔɪt/ *v.* 开发
chimney /'tʃɪmni/ *n.* 烟囱
scheme /ski:m/ *n.* 方案
drive /draɪv/ *v.* 驱动
turbine /'tɜ:baɪn/ *n.* 涡轮机

·第8段·

substantially /səb'stænʃəli/ *adv.* 非常
previously /'pri:viəsli/ *adv.* 之前
revenue /'revənju:/ *n.* 收入
transmission /trænz'mɪʃn/ *n.* 传输
tourism /'tʊərɪzəm/ *n.* 旅游业
telecommunication /ˌtelikəˌmju:nɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 电信
agribusiness /'ægrɪbɪznəs/ *n.* 农业综合经营

·第9段·

harvest /'hɑ:vɪst/ *v.* 收集
prospect /'prɒspekt/ *n.* 前景
curved /kɜ:vd/ *adj.* 呈弯曲状的
chamber /'tʃeɪmbə(r)/ *n.* 腔室
innovation /ˌɪnə'veɪʃn/ *n.* 创新
appropriate /ə'prəʊpriət/ *adj.* 合适的

·第10段·

diversity /daɪ'vɜ:səti/ *n.* 多样性
noteworthy /'nəʊtwɜ:ði/ *adj.* 值得注意的
disappointing /ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人失望的

Reading Passage 2. The Impact of Environment on Children

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了环境对儿童成长的影响。
结构	第 1 段：影响儿童成长的一些关键因素。 第 2 段：基因和环境都会影响儿童的成长。 第 3 段：环境影响基因的显现，环境分为共享环境和非共享环境。 第 4 段：共享环境对儿童成长的影响。 第 5 段：非共享环境对儿童成长的影响。 第 6 段：非共享环境影响的研究意义。 第 7 段：非共享环境研究面临的挑战。

题目详解

Questions 14–18

思路

本部分为表格填空题，属于填空类题型中一种比较有特色的题型。填空类题型在雅思阅读中占比很高，全年平均出题比例在 25% 左右，有时会达到 30%，而表格填空题相比其他填空类题型出现的频率偏低，难度适中，比较容易得分。解题时，要注意以下几点：①注意利用表格中可用于直接定位的特殊形式的名词进行快速定位；②提前防范偶尔会出现的小范围的乱序；③留意信息之间的前后逻辑关系。

解答

14. 题干：第一种影响类型是来自父母和家庭的什么因素？题干的关键信息为 from parents and family、40%–50%、all of the siblings。通过 40%–50%、all of the siblings 可以快速定位到第 2 段倒数第 4 句，扫读其前后的句子，发现这一段从第 3 句开始提到了影响成长的两种因素，一种是遗传基因（genetic inheritance），另一种是后天的经历（experiences of a lifetime）。而第 5 句也是以问句的形式再次提到了“遗传背景（genetic background）”和“环境（the environment）”影响的问题。结合空白处之后的 from parents and family 判断，此处应填跟遗传有关的形容词。其中第 3 句中的 genetic inheritance 以及第 5 句中的 genetic background 都对应题干中的 _____ factors。因此，本题的答案为 genetic。

15. 题干：共享环境影响所涉及的人群范围是什么？题干的关键信息为 shared environments、The Rate of Influence，据此定位到第 4 段最后 1 句：“It may be concerned with

all siblings in a family, but the influence rate accounts for less than 10%."。其中 it 指的就是 shared environments，be concerned with 对应题干中的 Involved。因此，本题的答案为 all siblings。

16. 题干：共享环境的影响率不到多少？本题答案紧接着上一题出现，其中空白处前面的 below 对应原文中的 less than。因此，本题的答案为 10%/10 percent。

17. 题干：第三种影响类型是什么？题干的关键信息为 part of siblings、50%，据此可定位到第 5 段最后 1 句："Non-shared environments may involve part of siblings of a family, and the rate of influence to children takes up 40% to 50%."。其中 part of siblings 原词重现，involve 基本没变，即非共享环境可能涉及家庭中的部分兄弟姐妹。因此，本题的答案为 non-shared environments。

18. 题干：非共享环境的影响率为多少至 50%？本题答案紧接着上一题出现，其中空白处后面的 50% 原词重现，to 之前的百分比即为答案。因此，本题的答案为 40%。

Questions 19–21

思路

本部分为摘要填空题，主要分为无选项摘要填空题和有选项摘要填空题。无选项摘要填空题的难度主要体现在定位上，即当定位范围小时，难度较低，反之则难度上升。填空类题型在雅思阅读中占比很高，全年平均出题比例在 25% 左右，有时会达到 30%，而无选项摘要填空题又属于填空类题型中的经典题型，需要考生重点练习。有选项摘要填空题相对来说，出现比例较低，但难度着实不低。该题型的难点主要体现在对语法的理解和同义替换的识别上。解题时，要注意以下几点：①了解基础的定位方法和解题技巧、熟练掌握常见的同义替换类型；②要对学术文章的篇章结构和写作逻辑有所把握；③增加自身的词汇量。

解答

19. 题干：近年来的一些研究表明，来自家长的影响经常会被同辈压力怎么样？空白处需要填写一个动词的被动形式。题干的关键信息为 impact from parents、peer pressure，据此可定位到第 6 段倒数第 3 句："Several recent studies have suggested that the impact from parents can be easily interrupted by that from children of the same age."，即父母（对孩子）的影响很容易受到同龄孩子影响的干扰，其中 easily 对应题干中的 frequently，influences from children of the same age 对应 peer pressure，可以判断出介词 by 前面被动形式的动词即为答案。因此，本题的答案为 interrupted。

20. 题干：它表明孩子从其他文化中学到的知识的什么在逐渐增加？空白处需要填写一个名词。题干的关键信息为 knowledge、other cultures，据此可定位到第 6 段倒数第 2 句："They also show that the variation of knowledge that children gain from other cultures

is increasing.”，即孩子从其他文化中获得的知识差异性也在不断扩大，其中 gain from 对应题干中的 learn from，is increasing 对应 goes on and on，原句句式基本与题干一致，of knowledge 前的单数名词即为答案。因此，本题的答案为 variation。

21. 题干：同时，该研究还发现父母和孩子之间，甚至父母之间存在着很多不一致的什么？空白处需要填写一个名词。题干的关键信息为 competing、between parents and children，据此可定位到第 6 段最后 1 句：“A number of interests between, whatever, fathers and mothers or parents and their children are conflicting.”，即不管是父母之间，还是父母和孩子之间，他们的很多兴趣爱好都是不一致的，其中 A number of 对应题干中的 quantities of，conflicting 对应 competing。因此，本题的答案为 interests。

Questions 22–25

思路

本部分为判断题。从理解角度来说，该题型所涉及的单词和语法属于中等难度，甚至有些题目的结构非常简单，很少会有超难的单词和复杂的语法结构出现，但从思维角度来说，该题型则属于偏难题型。判断题在雅思阅读中占比较高，全年平均出题比例在 20% ～ 25%，属于逢考必出的题型，需要考生给予足够的重视。该题型主要考查对事实类细节（TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN）和观点类细节（YES/NO/NOT GIVEN）中句义的识别、句内逻辑关系的准确判断等。解题时，要注意以下几点：①明确判断的原则，比如弄清 FALSE/NO 与 NOT GIVEN 的界限和区别；②准确理解句义、句内逻辑关系、句子的考点，夯实语法和单词基础；③找准关键信息定位，准确识别不同类型的同义替换。

解答

22. 题干：一个家庭中的孩子越多，他们就越有可能会受到环境的影响。题干的关键信息为 more children、in a family、more likely、affected by the environment。根据 more children 所表达的核心意思可以定位到原文第 4—5 段这个范围，因为这两段介绍了环境对一个家庭中的 siblings（兄弟姐妹）的影响。但扫读这两段信息，发现并没有出现题干中所表达的一个家庭中孩子的数量与影响程度之间的关系。因此，本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。

23. 题干：基于双胞胎的研究中依然会遇到意料之外的差异性，而这些差异性并不能归结于单纯的基因解释。题干的关键信息为 Methods、twins studies、unexpected differences、genetic explanation。首先通过 Methods 和 twins studies 定位到第 5 段第 2 句“Quantitative genetic methods, such as studies regarding twins and adoption …”，此处开始对双胞胎的研究进行描述。接着往下读，在倒数第 2 句中出现了 unexpected differences 和 genetic explanation 的信息：“… because influences merely from genes cannot explain all of the variances for complex phenotypes, and other variances have to be

attributed to the environmental influences."。这句话中提到单纯基因的影响不能够解释复杂的表现型的所有差异，其中 merely 对应题干中的 purely，variances 对应 differences，explain 则对应 be ascribed to，重现了因果逻辑关系。显然，题干与原文表述相符。因此，本题的答案为 YES。

24. 题干：非共享环境的影响受到了研究者们的高度关注。题干的关键信息为 non-shared environmental influences、were paid great attention，据此可定位到第 6 段第 4 句："This meaning about non-shared environmental influences was underestimated because the field's attention was then firmly on the nature-nurture debate."。其中 was underestimated 意为"被低估"，与题干中的表述 were paid great attention 矛盾。如果不认识 underestimated，也可以通过 the field's attention was then firmly on 等同于 were paid great attention by researchers 来判断，说明当时受到高度关注的是 nature-nurture debate。因此，本题的答案为 NO。

25. 题干：孩子更喜欢说同龄人所使用的语言，而非他们父母所使用的语言。题干的关键信息为 prefer to、language、their peers、rather than。通过 their peers 可定位到第 6 段倒数第 3 句："Several recent studies have suggested that the impact from parents can be easily interrupted by that from children of the same age."。其中 children of the same age 对应题干中的 their peers，但此处未出现 language 的相关信息。后一句中虽然提到了 knowledge that children gain from other cultures，但 language 属于 culture 的一部分，此处并没有明确表示孩子从同龄人的其他文化中学习的是语言，故无法进行判断。因此，本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。

Question 26

思路

本部分为单项选择题，属于选择类题型中比较传统的一种题型。该题型难度属于中上等，主要考查考生对细节的确认、逻辑关系的理解，甚至包括对段落大意的确认等。解题时，要注意题干的不同提问方式，因为不同的提问方式决定了不同的考点及对应的解题方法。熟悉考点，打好基础，才能以不变应万变。

解答

26. 题干：根据这篇文章，关于非共享环境对儿童的影响，以下哪一项表述是正确的？题干的关键信息为 non-shared environments，据此可锁定第 5—7 段，然后将各选项关键信息与原文所在句进行一一比对即可。选项 A "来自同龄孩子的影响要比父母带来的影响更重要"的关键信息为 children of the same age，据此可定位到第 6 段倒数第 3 句，这句话并未提到二者的影响谁更重要，可排除。选项 B "非共享环境会如何影响孩子还没得到充分的证明"的关键信息为 How、not been adequately demonstrated，

据此可定位到第 7 段倒数第 2 句："… non-shared environmental influences may not be systematic, but instead may be distinctive and in ways that cannot be ascertained."。其中 in ways 对应选项 B 中的 How，cannot be ascertained 对应 not been adequately demonstrated。选项 C "儿童不容易受到非共享环境的影响" 的关键信息为 not easily influenced，据此可定位到第 6 段第 5 句，其中 are not spared from（不能幸免于）、are even more susceptible to（更容易受到）与选项 C 中的 not easily influenced（不容易受到）表意刚好相反，可排除。选项 D "儿童行为上的差异更可能是由非共享环境所导致的" 的关键信息为 Differences in children's behaviours、more likely to be caused by，据此可定位到第 7 段第 1 句，其中 differentiating children's behaviours 对应选项 D 中的 Differences in children's behaviours，但 it is difficult to tease apart whether … or … are responsible for 显然与选项 D 中的 more likely to be caused by 不符，也可排除。因此，本题的答案为 B。

参考译文

The Impact of Environment on Children

环境对儿童的影响

As far as a child's growth is concerned, it would be **out of the question** to **identify** each and every influence that **determines** who a child becomes. Our concern is with some of the most **critical** factors such as **genetic features**, experiences, friends, family relationships and schools to help us **decipher** the influences that contribute to a child's development.

就儿童的成长而言，确定出决定儿童未来的每一种影响因素是不可能的。而我们关注的是一些最关键的因素，比如遗传特征、个人经历、朋友、家庭关系以及学校，以帮助我们理解影响儿童发展的一些因素。

These influences have often been thought of as being **analogous** to building **blocks**. While most people tend to have the same basic building blocks, these **components** can be put together in an **infinite** number of ways. How much of who you are today **is ascribed to** your genetic **inheritance**, and how much is a result of your experiences of a lifetime? In philosophy, psychology and education, the issue of nature versus **nurture** has been **debated** for centuries. **Generally**, the given rate of influence to children is 40% to 50%, and it may refer to all

我们常常认为这些因素就类似于积木。虽然大多数人往往都有相同的积木块，但这些组件可以以无数种方式组合在一起。今天的你在多大程度上源于你的遗传基因，又在多大程度上改变自你的人生经历？在哲学、心理学和教育学领域，先天遗传与后天培育这一问题已经争论了几个世纪。一般来说，先天遗传对儿童的影响率为 40% ～ 50%，会涉及家庭中的所有兄弟姐妹。那么，我们到底是遗传背景

of the **siblings** of a family. Then are we shaped by our genetic background or the environment? Today, the argument arrives at a **reasonable** conclusion that both genes and the environment play important roles in determining a child's growth. A child's personality may have natural **inclinations**, but **external** ingredients such as education can affect how he behaves.

还是后天环境所塑造的呢？今天，这场争论得出了一个合理的结论，即基因和环境在决定儿童的成长方面都起着重要的作用。一个孩子的性格可能会有天生的倾向，但外部因素，比如教育，会影响他的行为方式。

From the earliest moments of life, the **interaction** of **heredity** and the outside world has started to define who children are and who they will become. While the environment has few influences on **biological** processes related to genes and **proteins**, it does affect whether children will express the genetic directions. The **dynamic** relationship of nature and nurture is **persistent** and lifelong instead of occurring **occasionally**. So how exactly do different types of environments, shared and non-shared, affect children's development?

从生命最早的时刻起，遗传和外部世界间的相互作用就开始决定孩子是什么样的人，以及他们将会成为怎样的人。虽然环境对与基因和蛋白质相关的生物过程几乎没有影响，但它确实影响了孩子将来是否会将这些基因指令表现出来。先天遗传和后天培育之间的动态关系是持久且终身的，不是偶尔才会出现的。那么不同类型的环境，即共享环境和非共享环境，究竟是如何影响儿童发展的呢？

Shared environments, also known as common environments, refer to environmental elements that are making siblings in a family more similar to one another. **Specifically**, shared **parenting** styles, shared peer groups, shared socio-economic status and so on are all environmental influences that would be shared by children within any specific family. Actually, strong evidence for shared environments' effects on individuals' behaviours has not yet been **detected**, particularly those **measured** in adults. One possible reason discussed is that shared environmental effects play a **significant** role in children and **adolescents**, but these effects during that period would be decreased in the future life span. Advancement in modern behaviour genetic methods has made it possible to **recognise**

共享环境，也被称为共同环境，是指让一个家庭中的兄弟姐妹变得更加相似的环境因素。具体来说，共同的教养方式、同龄群体、社会经济地位等都是任何一个特定家庭中孩子共有的环境影响。事实上，我们尚未发现强有力的证据表明共享环境会对个人行为产生影响，特别是对成年人产生影响。造成这种结果的一个可能性原因是，共享环境在儿童和青少年的成长中有着重要的影响，但是这种影响会在他们以后的生命中逐渐减弱。现代行为遗传学研究方法的发展可能会使人们能够意识到共享环境的重要性，并区分共享环境特征中的家族和非家族来源。这类影响会涉及家庭中的所

the significance of shared environments and distinguish **familial** and non-familial sources of shared environmental features. It may be concerned with all siblings in a family, but the influence rate **accounts for** less than 10%.

有兄弟姐妹，但影响率不到 10%。

It was not until a century ago, **with the advent of quantitative** genetic study, that the importance of non-shared environmental influences became **apparent**. Quantitative genetic methods, such as studies regarding twins and adoption, were to **clarify** nature and nurture in order to **interpret** family similarity. There are **indications** that, for almost all complex **phenotypes**, the key to the question of the origin of family **resemblance** is nature – things run in families mainly for genetic reasons. Nevertheless, the valuable evidence reflecting the importance of environmental influences comes from the same quantitative genetic research, because influences merely from genes cannot explain all of the **variances** for complex phenotypes, and other variances have to **be attributed to** the environmental influences. Non-shared environments may involve part of siblings of a family, and the rate of influence to children takes up 40% to 50%.

直到一个世纪前，定量遗传学研究的出现，才让非共享环境影响的重要性凸显出来。定量遗传学研究方法，比如对双胞胎和领养子的研究，是为了弄清楚先天遗传和后天培育，以便解释家庭成员间的相似性。有迹象表明，对于几乎所有复杂的表现型（亦称“表型”，即特定的基因型在一定环境条件下的表现形式。——编者注）来说，家族相似性的起源问题的答案是先天遗传，即相似性主要是由遗传原因导致的。但是，能够反映出环境影响的重要性的宝贵证据恰恰也来自同一定量遗传学研究，因为单纯基因的影响不能够解释复杂的表现型的所有差异，其他差异存在的原因只有归结于后天环境的影响了。非共享环境会影响家庭中的部分兄弟姐妹，对儿童的影响占到 40% ~ 50%。

However, it took many decades for the full **implication** of these findings to be found. If genetics can explain the similarities between siblings **reared** in the same family, the importance of environment lies in the fact that **salient** environmental **stimuli** can make siblings different from each other. In other words, the environment is not shared by children growing up in the same family but is ‘non-shared’. This meaning about non-shared environmental influences was **underestimated**

但是，直到好几十年后，人们才逐渐明白这些研究发现的全部意义。如果遗传学可以解释在同一个家庭中长大的兄弟姐妹之间的相似性，那么环境的重要性则在于一个事实，即显著的环境刺激可以使兄弟姐妹彼此不同。换句话说，这种环境不是由在同一个家庭中长大的孩子们共享的，而是“非共享的”。这个关于非共享环境所带来的影响的意义被低估了，因为当时该

because the field's attention was then firmly on the nature-nurture **debate**. In reality, children are not spared from environmental influences and are even more susceptible to such influences. The term 'non-shared environments' is the shorthand for a component of phenotypic **variance**, which refers to 'effects' rather than 'events'. Several recent studies have suggested that the impact from parents can be easily interrupted by that from children of the same age. They also show that the **variation** of knowledge that children gain from other cultures is increasing. A number of interests between, whatever, fathers and mothers or parents and their children are **conflicting**.

领域（指定量遗传学研究领域。——编者注）一直固执地将注意力放在“先天遗传还是后天培育”的争论上。实际上，儿童并不能幸免于环境影响，甚至更容易受到环境的影响。“非共享环境”这个术语是表现型方差（即群体表现型方差＝基因型方差＋环境方差。——编者注）某个构成部分的简化表达，指的是“效应”而非“事件本身”。最近的几项研究表明父母（对孩子）的影响很容易受到同龄孩子影响的干扰。同时还表明孩子从其他文化中获得的知识差异性也在不断扩大。不管是父母之间，还是父母和孩子之间，他们的很多兴趣爱好都是不一致的。

Because siblings living in the same home share some of the potential genetic and environmental factors that influence their behaviours, it is difficult to **tease apart** whether genetic or non-genetic elements are responsible for **differentiating** children's behaviours. Sometimes, it is obvious. Turkheimer and Waldron (2000) have noted that non-shared environmental influences may not be **systematic** but instead may be distinctive and in ways that cannot be **ascertained**. Thus, it is challenging to work out the effectiveness of quasi-experimental behavioural genetic designs to identify systematic non-shared environmental mechanisms sectionally and **longitudinally**, which could motive the current study.

生活在同一家庭中的兄弟姐妹有一些相同的潜在遗传和环境因素影响着他们的行为，因此很难区分是遗传还是非遗传因素导致了儿童行为的差异。特克海默（Turkheimer）和沃尔德伦（Waldron）在2000年指出，非共享环境的影响可能不是系统性的，但它可能是独特的，其影响方式无法确定。因此，研究出关于行为基因的准实验设计的有效性是很有挑战性的，这种实验设计可以确定系统性非共享环境的横向和纵向机制，这种挑战性是推动目前这类研究的动力。

词汇详解

· 第 1 段 ·

out of the question 不可能
identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ *v.* 确定
determine /dɪ'tɜːmɪn/ *v.* 决定
critical /'krɪtɪkl/ *adj.* 关键的
genetic /dʒə'netɪk/ *adj.* 遗传的，基因的
feature /'fiːtʃə(r)/ *n.* 特征
decipher /dɪ'saɪfə(r)/ *v.* 理解

· 第 2 段 ·

analogous /ə'næləgəs/ *adj.* 类似的
block /blɒk/ *n.* 积木
component /kəm'pəʊnənt/ *n.* 组件
infinite /'ɪnfɪnət/ *adj.* 无数的
be ascribed to 归结于
inheritance /ɪn'herɪtəns/ *n.* 遗传特征
nurture /'nɜːtʃə(r)/ *n.* 后天培育
debate /dɪ'beɪt/ *v.* 争论
generally /'dʒenrəli/ *adv.* 一般地
sibling /'sɪblɪŋ/ *n.* 兄弟姐妹
reasonable /'riːznəbl/ *adj.* 合理的
inclination /ˌɪnklɪ'neɪʃn/ *n.* 倾向
external /ɪk'stɜːnl/ *adj.* 外部的

· 第 3 段 ·

interaction /ˌɪntər'ækʃn/ *n.* 相互作用
heredity /hə'redəti/ *n.* 遗传
biological /ˌbaɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/ *adj.* 生物的
protein /'prəʊtiːn/ *n.* 蛋白质
dynamic /daɪ'næmɪk/ *adj.* 动态的
persistent /pə'sɪstənt/ *adj.* 持久的
occasionally /ə'keɪʒnəli/ *adv.* 偶尔地

· 第 4 段 ·

specifically /spə'sɪfɪkli/ *adv.* 具体地
parenting /'peərəntɪŋ/ *n.* 养育，教养
detect /dɪ'tekt/ *v.* 发现
measure /'meʒə(r)/ *v.* 检测
significant /sɪg'nɪfɪkənt/ *adj.* 重要的
adolescent /ˌædə'lesnt/ *n.* 青少年
recognise /'rekəgnaɪz/ *v.* 意识到
familial /fə'mɪliəl/ *adj.* 家族的
account for（比例）占

· 第 5 段 ·

with the advent of … 随着……的出现
quantitative /'kwɒntɪtətɪv/ *adj.* 定量的
apparent /ə'pærənt/ *adj.* 明显的
clarify /'klærəfaɪ/ *v.* 弄清
interpret /ɪn'tɜːprət/ *v.* 解释
indication /ˌɪndɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 迹象
phenotype /'fiːnətaɪp/ *n.* 表现型
resemblance /rɪ'zembləns/ *n.* 相似性
variance /'veəriəns/ *n.* 差异
be attributed to 归因于

· 第 6 段 ·

implication /ˌɪmplɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 意义
rear /rɪə(r)/ *v.* 养育
salient /'seɪliənt/ *adj.* 显著的
stimulus /'stɪmjələs/ *n.* 刺激（*pl.* stimuli）
underestimate /ˌʌndər'estɪmeɪt/ *v.* 低估
debate /dɪ'beɪt/ *n.* 争论
variance /'veəriəns/ *n.* 方差
variation /ˌveəri'eɪʃn/ *n.* 差异性
conflicting /kən'flɪktɪŋ/ *adj.* 不一致的

·第7段·

tease apart 区分
differentiate /ˌdɪfə'renʃieɪt/ *v.* 区分
systematic /ˌsɪstə'mætɪk/ *adj.* 系统的
ascertain /ˌæsə'teɪn/ *v.* 确定
longitudinally /ˌlɒŋgɪ'tju:dənəli/ *adv.* 纵向地

Reading Passage 3. What Are Dreams?

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了“梦”是什么及其研究意义。
结构	A 段：古人对“梦”的看法及现代梦境学的起源。 B 段：发现快速眼动睡眠阶段及其与做梦的关系。 C 段：梦境是大脑某区域在快速眼动睡眠阶段释放的神经信号形成的。 D 段：对做梦时大脑各区域活跃情况的监测结果。 E 段：没有证据表明做梦对心智健全有影响。 F 段：做梦可能是快速眼动睡眠在补充身体生理功能时的附带现象。 G 段：无论“梦”是什么，研究梦境都对心理治疗有益。

题目详解

Questions 27–31

思路

本部分为段落信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在近三年的考试中，该题型的出题比例较大，仅次于填空类题型和判断题，且难度较高，考查的内容比较综合，同义替换的难度较高，做题较费时间。平时要注意以下几点：①备考阶段，多训练 Scanning（搜寻具体信息）和 Skimming（快速掌握文章 / 段落大意）能力，同时对该题型题干中常见的各类词的同义替换形式有所预测和积累，提高做题时的反应速度；②增加自身的词汇量，加强对单词在语境中的理解。

解答

27. 题干：提及一位多才多艺的艺术家的梦。题干的关键信息为 dreams、an artist with versatile talents。通过 an artist with versatile talents 可定位到 E 段最后 1 句：“‘He’s a lawyer, a painter and an editor of the puzzle column in a popular Israeli newspaper,’ says Lavie.”。其中 a lawyer, a painter and an editor 对应题干中的 an artist with versatile talents。另外，本段倒数第 3 句也确实提到过这位艺术家的梦。因此，本题的答案为 E。

28. 题干：很多动物都拥有快速眼动睡眠的事实。题干的关键信息为 REM sleep、a range of animals，据此可定位到 F 段第 1 句：“REM sleep is mysterious in that even if it may not be indispensable, it is almost omnipresent – at least in mammals and birds.”。其中 mammals and birds 对应题干中的 animals，almost omnipresent 对应 occurs in a range of。因此，本题的答案为 F。

29. 题干：梦与快乐之间的联系。题干的关键信息为 association、dreams、happiness。通过 happiness 可推断这里说的是梦境和情绪（emotions）之间的关系，扫读发现 G 段第 4 句、倒数第 1—3 句，其中 worries, anxieties and other hidden emotions、depression、depressed 都体现出了 emotions 这个信息，而 relieve toxic emotions、mental-health activity 则是 happiness 的同义表达，原文是说做梦可以帮助揭示并缓解这些不良情绪，以此保持心理健康。因此，本题的答案为 G。

30. 题干：快速眼动睡眠研究中所采用的实用科技。题干的关键信息为 scientific technology、REM investigation，据此可定位到 D 段第 3 句："Utilising PET and fMRI technology to monitor the dreaming brain, scientists have discovered that the limbic system controlling our emotions is one of the most active parts during REM."。其中 PET and fMRI technology 对应题干中的 scientific technology，Utilising 对应 adopted，scientists have discovered that 则体现出了这是一项研究。因此，本题的答案为 D。

31. 题干：对梦境研究是否有用的质疑。题干的关键信息为 query、usefulness of investigation on dreams，据此可定位到 D 段最后 1 句："Such a description has negatively influenced dream research: what was the meaning of studying dreams if they were merely pointless emission of nerve signals at night?"。其中 what was the meaning of、if they were merely pointless 体现出了题干的含义。因此，本题的答案为 C。

Questions 32–34

思路

本部分为单项选择题，属于选择类题型中比较传统的一种题型。该题型难度属于中上等，主要考查考生对细节的确认、逻辑关系的理解，甚至包括对段落大意的确认等。解题时，要注意题干的不同提问方式，不同的提问方式决定了不同的考点及对应的解题方法。熟悉考点，打好基础，才能以不变应万变。

解答

32. 题干：古人是如何看待梦境的？题干的关键信息为 people in ancient times，据此可定位到 A 段第 1 句："Many centuries ago, dreams were seen as what the gods conveyed to human beings, and in many cultures today, they are still regarded as prophecies."。这句话是说许多世纪以前，梦被视作神传达给人类的东西，直到如今仍被视为预言，其中 what the gods conveyed to human beings、prophecies 对应选项 B 的 opportunities to communicate with God and predict the future，故选项 B 正确。选项 A "不可靠的迷信"可通过本段接下来的内容来排除，古人赋予了梦境很重要的意义与选项 A 所说不符。选项 C "对有不良欲望的儿童的医疗救济"的关键信息为 medical relief、undesirable desires，文中虽然出现了 desires，但和选项 C 说的不是一回事，且这是 Freud 所提

出的理论，与古人无关。选项 D“在神庙睡觉时要遵守的规矩”的关键信息为 rules、temple，而 temple 出现附近并未提及 rules。因此，本题的答案为 B。

33. 题干：根据 D 段，大脑的哪一部分负责推理？题干的关键信息为 Paragraph D、part of the brain、reasoning，据此可定位到 D 段第 4 句：“There is much less activity in the prefrontal cortex associated with logical thinking, which explains why dreams in REM sleep usually lack a coherent storyline.”。其中 logical thinking 对应题干中的 reasoning，associated with 对应 in charge of。选项 A“前扣带皮层”出现在 D 段倒数第 3 句，它是负责检测差异的；选项 B“内部环境”出现在 D 段最后 1 句，但它并非大脑结构中的一部分；选项 C“大脑边缘系统”出现在 D 段第 3 句，这一部分控制的是情绪。因此，本题的答案为 D。

34. 题干：通过作者提及的动物的梦境，我们从中可以知道什么？题干的关键信息为 dreams of the animals，据此可锁定 F 段，然后将各选项关键信息与原文所在句进行一一比对即可。选项 A“快速眼动睡眠发生时，大脑的温度会上升”的关键信息为 Brain temperature rises、REM，其中 temperature 出现在 F 段第 4 句，这句话是说哺乳动物和鸟类的独特之处在于它们能调节体温，接着又对这句话进行了解释：“REM sleep heats up the brain and non-REM cools it off, …”，其中 heats up the brain 对应选项 A 中的 Brain temperature rises，选项与原文信息相符，故正确。选项 B“哺乳动物是温血动物的原因与快速眼动睡眠有关”的关键信息为 why mammals are warm-blooded，文中并未提及。选项 C“哺乳动物必然会出现更频繁的快速眼动”的关键信息为 Mammals、more frequent REM，其中 Mammals 出现在 F 段前半部分，提到它们存在快速眼动睡眠，但是否 more frequent 并未提及。选项 D“快速眼动会让人想喝带有更多泡沫的啤酒”的关键信息为 drink beer with more foam，其中 beer、foam 出现在 F 段最后 1 句，但和选项 D 的意思无关。因此，本题的答案为 A。

Questions 35–40

思路

本部分为人名（或机构名称等）信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在匹配类题型中，该题型的全年平均出题比例属于中等。此外，该题型的难点在于：1. 文章题材比较生僻，作者观点比较抽象；2. 句式较为复杂、晦涩难懂；3. 同义替换较为复杂。所以，做题时可能会出现即便能找到人名（或机构名称等）也依然匹配不到合适的句子的情况。这时需要注意：①考虑题干与原文结构之间的联系；②随着题干等方面难度的不断提高，相应调整做题方法；③加强对学术文章篇章结构特点的把握，提高对同义替换识别的反应速度，强化对抽象词及英文句式特点的理解。

解答

35. 题干：梦有时只是作为一种无关紧要的附属产品伴随着快速眼动睡眠而来。题干的关键信息为 come along with REM、trivial attachment。通过 trivial attachment 可定位到 F 段最后 1 句："'It is highly possible REM sleep is supplementing a fundamental physiological function and that dreams are a sort of epiphenomenon,' he adds, '– an extraneous by-product, like the foam on beer.'"。后半句是说梦只是一种附带现象，也就是一种无关的副产品，其中 epiphenomenon 和 by-product 均为题干中 attachment 的同义表达，extraneous 对应 trivial。这句话为 Siegel 的观点。因此，本题的答案为 E。

36. 题干：探究病人的梦境有助于治疗，因为它会揭示出病人潜意识中的想法。题干的关键信息为 Probing patients' dreams、beneficial for treatment、unconscious thinking。通过 beneficial for treatment 可首先定位到 G 段第 1 句的 beneficial for therapy，接着第 2—3 句展开了具体的描述："... notes that dreams are a 'back door' into a patient's thinking. 'Dreams reveal stuff about you that you didn't know was there,' she says."。这句话是说梦是了解患者思想状况的"后门"以及梦境会揭示一些你自己之前一直没有意识到的东西，其中 a 'back door' into 和 reveal 均对应题干中的 uncovers，stuff about you that you didn't know was there 则对应 the unconscious thinking。这两句话均为 Clara Hill 的观点。因此，本题的答案为 B。

37. 题干：梦会帮助人们应对白天遇到的困难。题干的关键信息为 coping with difficulties，据此可定位到 D 段倒数第 2 句："Eric Nofzinger ... thinks that could be why people often try to solve thorny problems in their dreams."。其中 solve 对应题干中的 cope with，thorny problems 对应 difficulties。这句话为 Eric Nofzinger 的观点。因此，本题的答案为 A。

38. 题干：解读梦境可以使人们想起他们早期的欲望。题干的关键信息为 Decoding dreams、desires in their early days。通过 desires in their early days 可定位到 A 段第 3 句："... who theorised that dreams were the expression of unconscious desires often stemming from childhood."。其中 childhood 对应题干中的 early days，这里是说梦是源自童年时期欲望的一种表达，与题干表述相符。这句话为 Sigmund Freud 的观点。因此，本题的答案为 D。

39. 题干：梦境研究可以让我们更好地了解自己。题干的关键信息为 Dream research、better understanding of ourselves。通过 better understanding of ourselves 可定位到 G 段的中间："'If you intend to understand human behaviour,' says Rosalind Cartwright, chairman of psychology at Rush University Medical Centre in Chicago, 'here's a big piece of it. Dreaming is our own storytelling time to let us know who we are, where we're going and how we're going to arrive there.'"。其中 let us know who we are, where we're going and how we're going to arrive there 对应题干中的 better understanding of ourselves。显然，

这是 Rosalind Cartwright 的观点。因此，本题的答案为 F。

40. 题干：梦是随机发生的，而且是由快速眼动睡眠的神经信号刺激产生的。题干的关键信息为 occur randomly、neural signals，据此可定位到 C 段第 2—3 句："... dreams are essentially random ... dreams are formed by nerve signals released during REM sleep ..."。其中 essentially random 对应题干中的 occur randomly，nerve signals 对应 neural signals。结合判断，这是 Allan Hobson 的观点，注意不能选择 Robert McCarley，因为文中并未提到 Robert McCarley 认为梦是随机发生的。因此，本题的答案为 G。

参考译文

What Are Dreams?

梦是什么？

A Many centuries ago, dreams were seen as what the gods **conveyed** to human beings, and in many cultures today, they are still regarded as **prophecies**. In ancient Greece, sick people slept at the temples of Asclepius, the god of medicine, in order to receive dreams that would **heal** them. Modern dream science really began at the end of the 19th century with Sigmund Freud, who **theorised** that dreams were the expression of **unconscious** desires often **stemming from** childhood. The Freudian model of psychoanalysis **prevailed** until the new research into the chemistry of the brain emerged in the 1970s, which illustrated that psychological problems could result from **biological** or chemical factors, as well as environmental ones. That is to say, we were ill not just because of what our mothers did (or didn't do), but because of some imbalance that could be **medicated**.

许多世纪以前，梦被视作神传达给人类的东西，并且在如今许多文化中，它仍然被视为预言。在古希腊，生病的人会睡在医药之神阿斯克勒庇俄斯（Asclepius）的神庙中，以便接受梦境的治愈。现代的梦境学实际上开始于 19 世纪末，随着西格蒙德·弗洛伊德（Sigmund Freud）提出梦是潜意识欲望的一种表达，而这些欲望通常源自童年时期。弗洛伊德式的心理分析模型一直十分盛行，直到 20 世纪 70 年代对大脑化学组成的新研究出现，该研究表明，心理问题可能是由生物因素或化学因素引起的，也可能是环境因素引起的。也就是说，我们生病不只是因为我们的母亲以前做了什么（或没有做什么），也有可能是因为某些可以用药物进行治疗的（身体机能上的）失衡。

B Another dream theory, developing in the early 1950s and ranking the **foremost** study in dream science after Freud, discovered a phase of sleep with the characteristics of **intense** brain activity

还有一种梦境理论形成于 20 世纪 50 年代早期，是继弗洛伊德之后，梦境学中最重要的一项研究；它发现了睡眠中的一个阶段，其特征是剧烈的大

and rapid eye movement (REM). People who wake up during REM sleep can **narrate** a **vivid** dream story, leading the researchers to propose that most dreaming occurs during the REM stage. By the electroencephalograph (EEG), similarities between brain activity during REM and that during wakefulness were shown. So the researchers recognised that much more was **underway** at night than anyone had **suspected**. But what, exactly?

脑活动和快速的眼球运动（REM）。在快速眼动睡眠中醒来的人可以讲述一个生动的梦境，因此研究人员提出大多数的做梦行为都发生在快速眼动阶段。据脑电图仪（EEG）显示，快速眼动期间的大脑活动与清醒状态下的大脑活动之间存在着相似之处。于是研究人员意识到，大脑在夜间进行的活动比任何人所猜想的都要多。但到底是什么样的活动呢？

C Scientists still don't know for sure, although they have lots of theories. There are some scientists like Harvard's Allan Hobson believing that dreams are essentially **random**. In the 1970s, Hobson and his colleague Robert McCarley created a new **term**, 'activation-synthesis **hypothesis**', which explains how dreams are formed by nerve signals released during REM sleep from the **pons**, a small area at the base of the brain. These signals, the researchers stressed, will **activate** the images that we call dreams. Such a description has negatively influenced dream research: what was the meaning of studying dreams if they were merely **pointless emission** of nerve signals at night?

尽管科学家们提出了很多理论，但到现在仍无法确定。一些科学家，比如哈佛大学的阿伦·霍布森（Allan Hobson），认为梦境在本质上是随机的。在20世纪70年代，霍布森和他的同事罗伯特·麦卡利（Robert McCarley）创造了一个新的术语，即"活化—合成假说"；该假说解释了脑桥这个大脑底部的一个小区域在快速眼动睡眠期间释放出的神经信号是如何形成梦境的。研究人员强调，这些信号会激活我们称之为"梦"的画面。这样的描述对梦境研究产生了负面影响：如果梦境只是在晚上发出的毫无意义的神经信号，那么研究梦境还有什么意义呢？

D It takes grown-ups about a quarter of sleep time to maintain REM, much of it dreaming. During that time, the body is almost **paralysed**, but the brain is **buzzing**. Utilising PET and fMRI technology to **monitor** the dreaming brain, scientists have discovered that the **limbic system** controlling our emotions is one of the most active parts during REM. There is much less activity in the **prefrontal cortex** associated

成年人四分之一的睡眠时间都用在了快速眼动上，其中很多时间都是在做梦。在这个时间段里，身体几乎是无法动弹的，但大脑仍在运转。科学家们利用正电子发射扫描（PET）和功能性磁共振成像（fMRI）技术监测做梦时的大脑，发现控制我们情绪的大脑边缘系统是快速眼动期间最活跃的部分之一。与逻辑思维相关的前额叶

with logical thinking, which explains why dreams in REM sleep usually lack a **coherent** storyline. (Some researchers have also found that people dream in non-REM sleep likewise, although those dreams generally are less **lucid**.) Another active part of the brain in REM sleep is the anterior cingulate cortex, which **detects discrepancies**. Eric Nofzinger, director of the Sleep Neuroimaging Program at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Centre, thinks that could be why people often try to solve **thorny** problems in their dreams. 'As if the brain surveys the internal **milieu** and tries to figure out what it should be doing, and whether our actions **conflict with** who we are,' he says.

皮层的活跃性要差得多，这也就解释了为什么在快速眼动睡眠中的梦境通常缺乏连贯的故事情节。（一些研究人员还发现，人们在非快速眼动睡眠期间也会做梦，虽然这些梦通常没有那么清晰。）大脑在快速眼动睡眠期间另一个活跃的部分是前扣带皮层，它是负责检测差异的。匹兹堡大学医学中心睡眠神经成像项目的负责人埃里克·诺夫辛格（Eric Nofzinger）认为，这可能就是人们经常试图在梦境中解决棘手问题的原因。他说："就好像大脑会检测内部环境并试图弄清楚应该做什么，以及我们的行为是否与我们的身份相冲突。"

E It may seem that these are very important mental functions, but there is no evidence that REM sleep or dreaming is critical to daily life or even **saneness**. An older class of **antidepressants** called monoamine oxidase **inhibitors** (MAOIs) could greatly obstruct REM sleep without any **detectable** side effects, though people do get a 'REM **rebound**' – extra REM – on the condition that they **cease** the **medication**. That is also the case of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) like Prozac, which could lower dreaming by a third to a half. Even the **permanent** loss of the capacity of dreaming does not mean being disabled. Peretz Lavie, a researcher from Israel, has been observing a patient Yuval Chamtzani. He got an injury at 19 by a piece of **shrapnel penetrating** his brain, and consequently, Chamtzani lost REM sleep and could no longer recall any dreams. Nevertheless, Lavie believes

尽管这些看起来都是非常重要的心智功能，但并没有证据表明快速眼动睡眠或做梦对于日常生活乃至心智健全来说很重要。有一种较早的抗抑郁药物，叫作单胺氧化酶抑制剂（MAOIs）；它能够极大地阻碍快速眼动睡眠，且没有任何明显的副作用；不过在停药的情况下，人们确实会出现"快速眼动睡眠反弹"，即额外的快速眼动睡眠。像百忧解（Prozac）这样的选择性血清再吸收抑制剂（SSRIs）也是如此，它会使做梦频率降低三分之一至一半。但即使永久失去做梦的能力也并不意味着残疾。以色列研究人员佩雷茨·拉维（Peretz Lavie）一直在观察病人尤瓦尔·查姆扎尼（Yuval Chamtzani）。尤瓦尔·查姆扎尼在 19 岁时被一块弹片刺伤大脑而因此失去了快速眼动睡眠，无法再回忆起任何梦境。尽管如此，拉维认为现年 55 岁的查姆扎尼可能是

that Chamtzani, who is now 55 years old, is possibly the most ordinary person he has known and one of the most outstanding ones. 'He's a lawyer, a painter and an editor of the **puzzle** column in a popular Israeli newspaper,' says Lavie.

他所认识的人里最正常的一个，也是最优秀的一个。拉维说："他是一名律师、一位画家，同时也是以色列一家知名报纸字谜专栏的编辑。"

F REM sleep is mysterious in that even if it may not be **indispensable**, it is almost **omnipresent** – at least in mammals and birds. However, not all mammals and birds dream (or if they do, they're certainly not discussing about it). Some researchers consider REM may have undergone **evolvement** due to **physiological** elements. 'One thing that's unique about mammals and birds is that they can regulate body temperature,' says **neuroscientist** Jerry Siegel, director of UCLA's Centre for Sleep Research. 'There's no reliable evidence that any cold-blooded animal has REM sleep.' Siegel says REM sleep heats up the brain and non-REM cools it off, suggesting that the changing sleep cycles allow the brain to repair itself. 'It is highly possible REM sleep is **supplementing** a fundamental physiological function and that dreams are a sort of **epiphenomenon**,' he adds, '– an **extraneous** by-product, like the foam on beer.'

快速眼动睡眠的神秘之处就在于，即使它不是必不可少的，但却几乎无处不在——至少对哺乳动物和鸟类而言是这样的。但是，并非所有的哺乳动物和鸟类都会做梦（或者说就算它们会做梦，它们肯定也不会对此进行讨论）。一些研究人员认为，可能由于一些生理因素，快速眼动睡眠已经有所演化。加州大学洛杉矶分校睡眠研究中心负责人兼神经科学家杰里·西格尔（Jerry Siegel）说："哺乳动物和鸟类的独特之处在于它们能调节体温。并没有可靠的证据表明冷血动物也有快速眼动睡眠。"西格尔表示快速眼动睡眠会使大脑温度上升，而非快速眼动睡眠使之下降；这可能意味着睡眠周期的变化可以促进大脑进行自我修复。他还补充道："快速眼动睡眠很可能是在为身体补充一种基本的生理功能，而'梦'是一种附带现象。——也就是一种无关的副产品，就像啤酒上的泡沫。"

G No matter what functions the **nocturnal** dreams have, they are undoubtedly beneficial for therapy during the day. The University of Maryland's Clara Hill, who has studied the use of dreams in therapy, notes that dreams are a 'back door' into a patient's thinking. 'Dreams reveal stuff about you that you didn't know was

无论夜间的梦有什么功能，它们对于白天的治疗无疑是有益的。马里兰大学的克拉拉·希尔（Clara Hill）研究了梦境在治疗中的运用；她指出，梦境是了解患者思想状况的"后门"。她说："梦境会揭示一些跟你有关，但你之前却一直没有意识到的东西。"她

there,' she says. She is training the **therapists** to work with patients' dreams, specifically, using dream **imagery** to expose worries, anxieties and other **hidden** emotions. Dreams provide **hints** to the **essence** of some severe mental diseases. Schizophrenics, for example, suffer from poor-quality dreams, which are usually relevant to objects rather than people. 'If you intend to understand human behaviour,' says Rosalind Cartwright, chairman of psychology at Rush University Medical Centre in Chicago, 'here's a big piece of it. Dreaming is our own storytelling time to let us know who we are, where we're going and how we're going to arrive there.' Cartwright has been studying depression in divorced men and women, and she has pointed out that 'good dreamers', who have lively dreams with strong storylines, are less likely to remain depressed. She thinks that dreaming helps **relieve** toxic emotions. 'Dreaming is a mental-health activity,' she says.

正在培训一些心理治疗师，让他们试着去利用患者的梦境。具体来说，就是利用梦的意象来发现患者的担忧、焦虑，以及其他隐藏的情绪。梦境为发现一些严重的精神疾病的本质提供了线索。例如，精神分裂症患者的梦境质量差，这通常与物体有关，而非与人有关。芝加哥拉什大学医学中心的心理学科主席罗莎琳德·卡特赖特（Rosalind Cartwright）表示："如果你想了解人类的行为，那么研究梦境就很重要。做梦是讲述我们自己的故事的时间，以便让我们知道我们是谁、我们想要去哪里以及如何到达那里。"卡特赖特一直在研究离婚男女的抑郁状况，她指出，"好梦者"也就是那些梦境生动且有较强故事情节的人通常不会抑郁。她认为做梦有助于缓解一些不良情绪。她说："做梦是一种心理健康活动。"

词汇详解

· A 段 ·

convey /kən'veɪ/ *v.* 传达
prophecy /'prɒfəsi/ *n.* 预言
heal /hi:l/ *v.* 治愈
theorise /'θɪəraɪz/ *v.* 提出理论
unconscious /ʌn'kɒnʃəs/ *adj.* 潜意识的
stem from 源自
prevail /prɪ'veɪl/ *v.* 盛行，流行
biological /ˌbaɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/ *adj.* 生物的
medicate /'medɪkeɪt/ *v.* 用药物治疗

· B 段 ·

foremost /'fɔ:məʊst/ *adj.* 最重要的
intense /ɪn'tens/ *adj.* 剧烈的
narrate /nə'reɪt/ *v.* 讲述
vivid /'vɪvɪd/ *adj.* 生动的
underway /ˌʌndə'weɪ/ *adj.* 进行中的
suspect /sə'spekt/ *v.* 猜想

· C 段 ·

random /'rændəm/ *adj.* 随机的
term /tɜ:m/ *n.* 术语

hypothesis /haɪ'pɒθəsɪs/ *n.* 假说
pons /pɒnz/ *n.* 脑桥
activate /'æktɪveɪt/ *v.* 激活
pointless /'pɔɪntləs/ *adj.* 无意义的
emission /ɪ'mɪʃn/ *n.* 发出

·D段·

paralysed /'pærəlaɪzd/ *adj.* 不能正常运转的
buzz /bʌz/ *v.* 运转
monitor /'mɒnɪtə(r)/ *v.* 监测
limbic system（大脑）边缘系统
prefrontal cortex 前额叶皮质（位于脑的最前方）
coherent /kəʊ'hɪərənt/ *adj.* 连贯的
lucid /'luːsɪd/ *adj.* 清晰的
detect /dɪ'tekt/ *v.* 检测
discrepancy /dɪ'skrepənsi/ *n.* 差异
thorny /'θɔːni/ *adj.* 棘手的
milieu /mɪl'jɜː/ *n.* 环境
conflict with … 与……冲突

·E段·

saneness /'seɪnəs/ *n.* 心智健全
antidepressant /ˌæntidɪ'presnt/ *n.* 抗抑郁药
inhibitor /ɪn'hɪbɪtə(r)/ *n.* 抑制剂
detectable /dɪ'tektəbl/ *adj.* 明显的，可发觉的
rebound /'riːbaʊnd/ *n.* 反弹
cease /siːs/ *v.* 停止，终止
medication /ˌmedɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 药物
permanent /'pɜːmənənt/ *adj.* 永久的
shrapnel /'ʃræpnəl/ *n.* 弹片
penetrate /'penətreɪt/ *v.* 刺入
puzzle /'pʌzl/ *n.* 智力游戏（如字谜）

·F段·

indispensable /ˌɪndɪ'spensəbl/ *adj.* 必不可少的
omnipresent /ˌɒmnɪ'preznt/ *adj.* 无处不在的
evolvement /ɪ'vɒlvmənt/ *n.* 演化
physiological /ˌfɪziə'lɒdʒɪkl/ *adj.* 生理的
neuroscientist /'njʊərəʊsaɪəntɪst/ *n.* 神经科学家
supplement /'sʌplɪment/ *v.* 补充
epiphenomenon /ˌepɪfə'nɒmɪnən/ *n.* 附带现象
extraneous /ɪk'streɪniəs/ *adj.* 无关的

·G段·

nocturnal /nɒk'tɜːnl/ *adj.* 夜间发生的
therapist /'θerəpɪst/ *n.*（尤指心理疗法的）治疗师
imagery /'ɪmɪdʒəri/ *n.* 意象
hidden /'hɪdn/ *adj.* 隐藏的
hint /hɪnt/ *n.* 线索
essence /'esns/ *n.* 本质
relieve /rɪ'liːv/ *v.* 缓解

Test 2

Reading Passage 1. Radio Automation

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了收音机自动化生产线 ECME 的兴衰。
结构	第 1 段：背景介绍——20 世纪 40 年代，自动化生产线的出现。 第 2 段：使收音机实现自动化生产的难点。 第 3 段：约翰·萨格罗夫为实现收音机自动化想出的办法——ECME 生产线。 第 4 段：ECME 生产线的各道工序介绍。 第 5 段：ECME 生产线的先进之处。 第 6 段：ECME 生产线在行业中受到的好评。 第 7 段：ECME 生产出的收音机的优势。 第 8 段：限制 ECME 生产线用于其他产品的因素。 第 9 段：ECME 生产线节省劳动力成本这个优点是导致其失败的一个原因。 第 10 段：约翰·萨格罗夫对自动化生产的看法。 第 11 段：工人们对自动化的看法。

题目详解

Questions 1–7

思路

本部分为示意图填空题，属于填空类题型中一种比较有特色的题型。填空类题型在雅思阅读中占比很高，全年平均出题比例在 25% 左右，有时会达到 30%，而示意图填空题相比其他填空类题型出现的频率偏低，难度适中，比较容易得分，但偶尔也会出现一些较难的同义替换拉高整个题型的难度。解题时，要注意以下几点：①增加自身的词汇量；②提高对常见、常考同义替换的反应速度。

解答

1. 题干：1944 年，萨格罗夫首先创造了一种原始的什么？空白处需要填写一个名词或

名词短语。题干的关键信息为1944、first created、original。通过1944可以定位到第3段第1句，紧接着第2句便提到了相关信息："His idea was to dispense with most of the fiddly bits by inventing a primitive chip ..."。其中inventing对应题干中的first created，primitive对应original，其后的名词即为答案。因此，本题的答案为chip。

2. 题干：喷砂机去除什么？空白处需要填写一个名词或名词短语。题干的关键信息为Sandblaster、got rid of，据此可定位到第4段第4—5句："The first stop was the sandblaster, which roughened the surface of the plastic so that molten metal would stick to it. The plate was then cleaned to remove any traces of grit."。这两句话是说喷砂机会将塑料表面变粗糙并对板材进行清理，以去除上面的沙砾，其中remove对应题干中的got rid of。因此，本题的答案为grit。

3. 题干：八个喷嘴喷出什么？空白处需要填写一个名词或名词短语。题干的关键信息为Eight nozzles、emitted，据此可定位到第4段第7句："There, eight nozzles rotated into position and sprayed molten zinc over both sides of the plate."。这句话是说八个喷嘴旋转到位后，在板材两侧喷射熔锌，其中sprayed对应题干中的emitted。因此，本题的答案为molten zinc。

4. 题干：什么去除金属表层？空白处需要填写一个名词或名词短语。题干的关键信息为removed、layer of metal，据此可定位到第4段倒数第5句："The next stop was the milling machine, which ground away the surface layer of metal to leave the circuit and other units in the grooves and recesses."。这句话中提到铣床会磨掉金属表层，其中ground away对应题干中的removed。因此，本题的答案为Milling machine。

5—7. 题干：什么被安装在一端以连接收音机的各部分，包括什么和什么？三个空白处均需要填写一个名词或名词短语。题干的关键信息为installed in the end、connect parts of the radio、including、as well as，据此可定位到第4段倒数第2句："By the time it emerged from the other end of the line, robot hands had fitted it with sockets to attach components such as valves and loudspeakers."。后半句话提到机械手给它安装上插座，用来连接阀门和扬声器等部件。其中主动形式fitted ... with对应题干中的被动形式were installed，attach components对应connect parts of the radio，而attach components是由with之后的名词发出的。因此，第5题的答案为sockets。此外，such as对应题干中的including，and对应as well as。因此，第6—7题的答案为valves、loudspeakers。

Questions 8–11

思路

本部分为摘要填空题，主要分为无选项摘要填空题和有选项摘要填空题。无选项摘要填空题的难度主要体现在定位上，即当定位范围小时，难度较低，反之则难度上升。填空

类题型在雅思阅读中占比很高，全年平均出题比例在 25% 左右，有时会达到 30%，而无选项摘要填空题又属于填空类题型中的经典题型，需要考生重点练习。有选项摘要填空题相对来说，出现比例较低，但难度着实不低。该题型的难点主要体现在对语法的理解和同义替换的识别上。解题时，要注意以下几点：①了解基础的定位方法和解题技巧、熟练掌握常见的同义替换类型；②要对学术文章的篇章结构和写作逻辑有所把握；③增加自身的词汇量。

解答

8. 题干：萨格罗夫一直致力于通过自动化生产制造一种什么样的收音机？空白处需要填写一个形容词。题干的关键信息为 Sargrove、been dedicated to create、automatic production，据此可定位到第 2 段第 1—2 句："John Sargrove, the visionary engineer who developed the technology … For more than a decade, Sargrove had been trying to figure out how to make radios cheaper."。这两句话是说萨格罗夫为了使收音机更便宜而开发了这项技术，其中 the technology 指的就是前文提到的 highly automated production line，对应题干中的 automatic production，had been trying to figure out how to make 对应 had been dedicated to create。因此，本题的答案为 cheaper。

9. 题干：但是老式收音机里有很多独立的什么，这让他的想法实践起来变得更为困难？空白处需要填写一个名词。题干的关键信息为 a large number of、independent、old radio，据此可定位到第 2 段第 5 句："Even a simple receiver might have 30 separate components and 80 hand-soldered connections."。这句话是说即使一个很简单的接收器也可能会有 30 个独立组件和 80 个需要手工焊接的接头，其中 a simple receiver 对应题干中的 old radio（与萨格罗夫用自动化生产线生产的 radio 相对），30 对应 a large number of，separate 对应 independent。因此，本题的答案为 components。

10. 题干：在他的发明创造出来之后，无线收音机变得怎么样且出口价格变得更实惠？空白处需要填写一个形容词。题干的关键信息为 wireless radios、more affordable、export overseas，据此可定位到第 7 段第 5 句："No wires also meant the radios were lighter and cheaper to ship abroad."。这句话是说没有电线也意味着这类收音机更轻，运往国外的成本更低，其中 No wires 对应题干中的 wireless，cheaper 对应 more affordable，ship abroad 对应 export overseas。因此，本题的答案为 lighter。

11. 题干：如他所说，ECME 的真正好处是减少体力劳动的什么，并且可以被用来制造比收音机更复杂的电子设备？空白处需要填写一个名词。题干的关键信息为 real benefit、reduced、manual work，据此可定位到第 9 段第 2 句："One of ECME's biggest merits – the savings on the cost of labour – also accelerated its downfall."。这句话中提到 ECME 最大的优点之一是节省劳动力，其中 One of ECME's biggest merits 对应题干中的 The real benefit of his ECME，savings on the … of labour 对应 reduced the … of manual work。因此，本题的答案为 cost。

Questions 12 and 13

思路

本部分为单项选择题，属于选择类题型中比较传统的一种题型。该题型难度属于中上等，主要考查考生对细节的确认、逻辑关系的理解，甚至包括对段落大意的确认等。解题时，要注意题干的不同提问方式，因为不同的提问方式决定了不同的考点及对应的解题方法。熟悉考点，打好基础，才能以不变应万变。

解答

12. 题干：工人们对 ECME 模式最初的态度是什么？题干的关键信息为 initial attitude of workers、ECME model。通过 initial attitude of workers 可定位到最后 1 段的“… workers saw things differently”。往后扫读，本段第 2—4 句表明了工人们的态度：“They viewed automation … as a threat to people's livelihoods. If automation spread … they'd join the dole queue.”。其中 automation 指的就是 ECME 模式，threat 和 join the dole queue 暗示出工人们的态度是消极的、担忧的，故选项 A 正确。注意选项 C“漠不关心（indifferent）”形似最后 1 段开头的 differently，但意思完全不同。因此，本题的答案为 A。

13. 题干：本文的主旨是什么？这篇文章的标题为 Radio Automation，即收音机自动化，因此整篇文章一定会围绕这个核心展开，且通过副标题中的 Forerunner（先驱者）可知文章描写的应该是集成电路的早期形态。选项 A“一种降低收音机价格的方法”中的 lower the price of radios 只在第 2 段中有所提及，不足以概括主旨。选项 B“新一代备受欢迎的产品和一项成功的事业”中的 fully popular 和 successful 与最后 1 段中工人们的消极态度以及一些描述如 fizzled out（最终告吹）、lost its strong momentum（失去强劲的势头）相矛盾。选项 C“早期对自动化的一次应用”符合标题和副标题的意思，且与通过前面各题所了解到的文章内容一致，这篇文章主要讲述的是自动化在收音机生产线上的应用。选项 D“ECME 技术在许多产品上的应用”，只在第 6 段（该技术应用于电视等设备）和第 8 段（萨格罗夫致力于将该技术应用到其他产品中）有所提及，但并未展开。因此，本题的答案为 C。

参考译文

Radio Automation

Forerunner of the Integrated Circuits

Nowadays, computers and robots are everywhere. Production lines can be almost entirely controlled by them, and the workshop is full of the sounds

收音机自动化

集成电路的先驱者

如今，计算机和机器人无处不在。生产线几乎完全可以由它们操控，车间里充满了机器的声音，没有了工人们

of machines without the **chatter** of workers. In the mid-1940s, labour-free production was still a **fantasy** because there were no computers and electronic devices were very **primitive**. However, in the British countryside, there was a highly **automated** production line, which could **generate** 1500 radio receivers a day with very little **manpower**.

John Sargrove, the **visionary** engineer who developed the technology, was on the **cutting edge** of his time. For more than a decade, Sargrove had been trying to **figure out** how to make radios cheaper. **Automating** the manufacturing process appeared to be helpful. But radios didn't lend themselves to such a method: too many parts and wires had to be linked. Even a simple receiver might have 30 separate **components** and 80 hand-soldered connections. At every stage, things had to be tested and **inspected**, so radios required a large amount of highly skilled labour to make.

In 1944, Sargrove came up with a solution. His idea 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. The chip he designed could be manufactured by machines. After World War Ⅱ, at a small factory in Effingham, Surrey, Sargrove built an automated production line called electronic circuit-making equipment (ECME).

At one end of each ECME line, an operator was sitting there to **feed in** the plates. She didn't need to be equipped with much skill, only quick hands. From now onwards, everything was **manipulated** by electronic **switches** and **relays**. The first stop was the sandblaster, which **roughened** the surface

的叽叽喳喳。在20世纪40年代中期，由于没有计算机且当时的电子设备也非常原始，无劳动力生产仍然是一种幻想。然而，在英国农村，有一条高度自动化的生产线，每天只需很少的人力就能生产1500个无线电接收器。

约翰·萨格罗夫（John Sargrove）是一位富有远见的工程师，他站在了他那个时代的最前沿，也是他开发了这项技术。十多年来，萨格罗夫一直在努力研究如何让收音机变得更便宜。生产过程的自动化似乎很有帮助，但是收音机并不适合这种方法：因为有太多的零件和电线需要被连接起来。即使一个很简单的接收器也可能会有30个独立组件和80个需要手工焊接的接头。在每一个操作步骤中，东西都要经过测试和检查，所以收音机的制造需要大量的高技能劳动力。

1944年，萨格罗夫想出了一个解决办法。他的想法是发明一种原始芯片，即一块胶木板，里面嵌入接收器的所有电子元件和接头，从而省去大部分烦琐的工作。他设计的这个芯片可以由机器生产制造。第二次世界大战后，萨格罗夫在萨里郡埃芬汉的一家小工厂里建造了一条自动化生产线，名为电子电路制造设备（ECME）。

在每条ECME生产线的一端，都有一个操作员，坐在那里负责插入板材。她不需要太多的技巧，只需要敏捷的双手就行了。从这时起，一切都交由电子开关和继电器控制了。第一站是喷砂机，它将塑料表面变粗糙，这样

of the plastic so that molten metal would stick to it. The plate was then cleaned to remove any traces of **grit**. The machine automatically checked that the surface was rough enough before **delivering** the plate to the **spraying** section. There, eight **nozzles** **rotated** into position and sprayed molten zinc over both sides of the plate. Similarly, the nozzles would not start spraying until the plate had been placed well, and the plate **swished**. The next stop was the milling machine, which **ground away** the surface layer of metal to leave the circuit and other units in the **grooves** and **recesses**. Now the plate was a **composite** of metal and plastic. It sped up to be painted and the circuit was tested. By the time it emerged from the other end of the line, robot hands had fitted it with **sockets** to attach components such as valves and loudspeakers. It took only 20 seconds for the whole process when ECME was running **at full throttle**.

熔化的金属就可以粘在上面。然后，喷砂机对板材进行清理，以去除上面沙砾的痕迹。机器会自动检查板材表面，在确认其足够粗糙之后，才会将其送至喷涂段。在那里，八个喷嘴旋转到位后，在板材两侧喷射熔锌。同样，直到板材放好，喷嘴才会开始喷射，此时板材会发出嗖嗖声。下一站是铣床，它磨掉金属表层，使电路和其他部件留在凹槽和凹座处。现在的板材是金属和塑料的复合材质。接着，板材加速完成喷漆工作，电路也会得到测试。当它在生产线的另一端出现时，机械手已经给它安装上了插座，用来连接阀门和扬声器等部件。当ECME全速运转时，这整个过程只需20秒。

ECME was **astonishingly** advanced. When the **panel** arrived, the electronic eyes and photocells would produce a small **current** to **trigger** each step in the operation, thereby avoiding **undue** wear and tear on the machinery. As the plates moved along the **conveyor**, they were automatically examined at each stage. And the machine would automatically adjust itself or even stopped when necessary, if there were more than two sub-quality products in a row. In an **orthodox** factory, workers' responsibility is to look over the **faulty** circuits and repair them. But Sargrove's **assembly** line **fabricated** circuits so fast and cheaply that they directly **cast away** the faulty ones. At the time, Sargrove's circuit board was even more surprising. It **predated** the printed circuits that are now widely

ECME在当时的先进是惊人的。当板材到达时，电子眼和光电管会产生一股小电流来触发运作中的每一步，从而避免机器过度磨损。当板材随着传送带移动时，它们在每个阶段都会被自动检测。如果连续出现两个以上的次品，机器会自动调整，甚至在必要时会停止工作。在传统的工厂里，工人们的职责是检查故障电路并进行修理。但是萨格罗夫的装配线制造电路的速度非常快，成本也很低，以至于他们直接就丢弃了有缺陷的电路。萨格罗夫的电路板在当时更令人惊讶。它早于现在广泛应用于从手表到军用武器等电子设备的印刷电路板，但它更为复杂。它的内置组件使它更像是

used in electronic devices, from watches to military weapons, yet it was more **sophisticated**. Its built-in components made it more like a modem chip.

一个调制解调器芯片。

When Sargrove presented his invention at a meeting of the British Institution of Radio Engineers in February 1947, most professional engineers were impressed by it. So was a journalist from *The Times*. He reported the following day: 'ECME can produce almost without any help from a human, an entire radio receiving set. If this method could be applied to other forms of electronic **apparatus** such as the television, the effect would be equally excellent.'

1947 年 2 月，当萨格罗夫在英国无线电工程师协会的一次会议上介绍他的发明时，大多数专业工程师都对此印象深刻。《泰晤士报》的一位记者也是如此。他在第二天报道说："ECME 可以在几乎没有人帮助的情况下生产出一整套无线电接收设备。如果这个方法可以应用于电视等其他形式的电子设备，效果也同样会非常好。"

The receivers had many advantages over their **predecessors**. With fewer components, they were much **sturdier**. The possibility of robots making the sorts of mistakes human assembly workers sometimes did was quite low. 'Wiring mistakes just cannot happen,' wrote Sargrove. No wires also meant the radios were lighter and cheaper to ship abroad. And the radios were more reliable because no wires would come off. Sargrove also pointed out that the circuit board could be bent, and this opened up the prospect of **inserting** electronics into the **cabinets** of Bakelite radios.

这种接收器相较于之前的有许多优势。由于组件较少，它们更为结实。机械设备犯装配工人有时会犯的那类错误的可能性很低。萨格罗夫写道："接线错误是不可能发生的。"没有电线也意味着这类收音机更轻、运往国外的成本更低。另外，这类收音机使用起来更为可靠，因为不会出现电线脱落问题。萨格罗夫还指出，电路板可以弯曲，这开辟了在胶木收音机的机柜中插入电子器件的前景。

Sargrove had devoted himself to applying this type of automation to other products. He believed the innovation could be used to make more complex electronic devices than radios. And even if only part of a manufacturing **procedure** was automated, the savings would be **substantial**. But although his invention was **extraordinary**, he was not being favoured by chances. ECME was too **progressive** for its own good. It could only seem competitive on the condition of mass production because each new

萨格罗夫一直致力于将这种自动化应用到其他产品中。他相信这项创新可以用来制造比收音机更复杂的电子设备。即使只有一部分生产过程是自动化的，节省下来的成本也是很可观的。尽管他的发明非同寻常，但他并没有受到机会的青睐。ECME 太先进了，反而不利于其自身的发展。只有在大规模生产的情况下，它才显得有竞争力，因为每一项新任务都意味着要对

task meant **retooling** the machines. Besides, breakdown was frequent. Complicated as it was, ECME still depended on old-fashioned electromechanical relays and valves, which failed with **monotonous regularity**. The **downfall** of Britain's economy made things worse. Most industries were **dogged** by power cuts and post-war shortages of materials. Sargrove's **financial backers** began to **get cold feet**.

机器进行重组。此外，ECME生产线中，故障频发。ECME结构复杂，却仍然依赖于老式的机电式继电器和阀门，这些继电器和阀门经常失效。英国经济的衰退使情况变得更糟了。大多数工业都受到了断电和战后物资短缺的困扰，萨格罗夫的财政支持者也开始临阵退缩。

There was another problem Sargrove hadn't foreseen. One of ECME's biggest **merits** – the savings on the cost of labour – also **accelerated** its downfall. There were two ECME production lines in Sargrove's factory to **yield** the two circuits required for each radio. The two lines did what a thousand assembly workers would have done before. Workers were only needed to put the raw materials in at one end, insert the **plugs** into the sockets, and **install** the speakers at the other. After that, the only work left was to place the pair of Bakelite panels into a radio cabinet and check whether it worked properly.

还有一个问题是萨格罗夫没有想到的。ECME最大的优点之一——节省劳动力——也加速了它的衰落。萨格罗夫的工厂里有两条ECME生产线，用于生产每台收音机所需的两条电路。这两条生产线做了以前需要一千个装配工人才能完成的事。（现在）工人只需要在生产线的一端放入原材料，把插头插入插座，再在另一端安装扬声器即可。然后，剩下的唯一工作就是把这对胶木板放进收音机机柜里，并检查收音机是否能够正常工作。

Sargrove, a bit of a **utopian** idealist, regarded automation as the **resolution** to post-war labour shortages. He thought his new technology would **liberate** people from **drudgery** on the production line and give them opportunities to do more meaningful work. 'Don't have the idea that we're **depriving** people of their jobs,' he told the *Daily Mirror*, 'our duty is to free men and women from being the **slaves** of machines.'

萨格罗夫有点像是乌托邦理想主义者，他将自动化视为解决战后劳动力短缺的方法。他认为这项新技术将使人们从生产线上单调乏味的苦差事中解放出来，并让他们有机会做更有意义的工作。他对《每日镜报》说："不要以为我们是在剥夺人们的工作，我们是为了让人们免于沦为机器的奴隶。"

Sadly, 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,

可惜，工人们的看法有所不同。在他们看来，自动化就像是永远不会坏的灯泡或永远不会穿破的衣服一样，是对人们生计的威胁。如果自动化得到

they would **stand little chance** of being released to do more creative occupations. Instead, they'd join the **dole queue**. Financial backing for ECME **fizzled out**. The money ran out. And Britain lost its strong **momentum** in a technology that would **revolutionise** industry just a few years later.

普及，他们被（从传统生产线中）释放出来去从事更有创造性的职业的可能性很小。相反，他们很有可能会加入到领取失业救济金的行列中。对ECME的财政支持最终失败了，钱也用完了。仅仅几年后，英国在这项将彻底改革工业生产的技术上失去了原本强劲的势头。

词汇详解

· 标题 ·

automation /ˌɔːtə'meɪʃn/ *n.* 自动化
forerunner /'fɔːrʌnə(r)/ *n.* 先驱者
integrated circuit 集成电路

· 第 1 段 ·

chatter /'tʃætə(r)/ *n.* 喋喋不休
fantasy /'fæntəsi/ *n.* 幻想
primitive /'prɪmətɪv/ *adj.* 原始的
automated /'ɔːtəmeɪtɪd/ *adj.* 自动化的
generate /'dʒenəreɪt/ *v.* 生产
manpower /'mænpaʊə(r)/ *n.* 劳动力，人力

· 第 2 段 ·

visionary /'vɪʒənri/ *adj.* 有远见的
cutting edge 最前沿
figure out 想出，解决
automate /'ɔːtəmeɪt/ *v.* 使自动化
component /kəm'pəunənt/ *n.* 组件
inspect /ɪn'spekt/ *v.* 检查

· 第 3 段 ·

dispense with 省掉
fiddly /'fɪdli/ *adj.* 烦琐的
a slab of 一块
embed /ɪm'bed/ *v.* 使嵌入

· 第 4 段 ·

feed in 插入
manipulate /mə'nɪpjuleɪt/ *v.* 控制
switch /swɪtʃ/ *n.* 开关
relay /'riːleɪ/ *n.* 继电器
roughen /'rʌfn/ *v.* 使粗糙
grit /grɪt/ *n.* 砂砾
deliver /dɪ'lɪvə(r)/ *v.* 传送
spray /spreɪ/ *v.* 喷涂
nozzle /'nɒzl/ *n.* 喷嘴
rotate /rəʊ'teɪt/ *v.* 旋转
swish /swɪʃ/ *v.* 发嗖嗖声
grind away 磨掉
groove /gruːv/ *n.* 凹槽
recess /'riːses/ *n.* 凹座
composite /'kɒmpəzɪt/ *n.* 复合材料
socket /'sɒkɪt/ *n.* 插座，插孔
at full throttle 全速地

· 第 5 段 ·

astonishingly /ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋli/ *adv.* 令人惊讶地

panel /'pænl/ *n.* 嵌板
current /'kʌrənt/ *n.* 电流
trigger /'trɪgə(r)/ *v.* 触发
undue /ˌʌn'dju:/ *adj.* 过度的
conveyor /kən'veɪə(r)/ *n.* 传送带
orthodox /'ɔ:θədɒks/ *adj.* 传统的
faulty /'fɔ:lti/ *adj.* 有缺陷的
assembly /ə'sembli/ *n.* 装配
fabricate /'fæbrɪkeɪt/ *v.* 制造
cast away 丢弃
predate /ˌpri:'deɪt/ *v.*（日期上）早于，先于
sophisticated /sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd/ *adj.* 复杂的

·第6段·

apparatus /ˌæpə'reɪtəs/ *n.* 设备

·第7段·

predecessor /'pri:dəsesə(r)/ *n.* 原先的东西
sturdy /'stɜ:di/ *adj.* 结实的
insert /ɪn'sɜ:t/ *v.* 插入
cabinet /'kæbɪnət/ *n.* 机柜

·第8段·

procedure /prə'si:dʒə(r)/ *n.* 过程
substantial /səb'stænʃl/ *adj.* 可观的
extraordinary /ɪk'strɔ:dnri/ *adj.* 非同寻常的
progressive /prə'gresɪv/ *adj.* 先进的
retool /ˌri:'tu:l/ *v.* 重组
monotonous /mə'nɒtənəs/ *adj.* 单调的
regularity /ˌregju'lærəti/ *n.* 经常性
downfall /'daʊnfɔ:l/ *n.* 衰败
dog /dɒg/ *v.* 困扰
financial backer 财政支持者
get cold feet 临阵退缩

·第9段·

merit /'merɪt/ *n.* 优点
accelerate /ək'seləreɪt/ *v.* 加速
yield /ji:ld/ *v.* 生产
plug /plʌg/ *n.* 插头
install /ɪn'stɔ:l/ *v.* 安装

·第10段·

utopian /ju:'təʊpiən/ *adj.* 乌托邦的
resolution /ˌrezə'lu:ʃn/ *n.* 解决
liberate /'lɪbəreɪt/ *v.* 解放
drudgery /'drʌdʒəri/ *n.* 单调乏味的苦差事
deprive /dɪ'praɪv/ *v.* 剥夺
slave /sleɪv/ *n.* 奴隶

·第11段·

everlasting /ˌevə'lɑ:stɪŋ/ *adj.* 永久的
stand little chance 不大可能
dole /dəʊl/ *n.* 失业救济金
queue /kju:/ *n.* 行列
fizzle out 终于失败
momentum /mə'mentəm/ *n.* 势头
revolutionise /ˌrevə'lu:ʃənaɪz/ *v.* 彻底改革

Reading Passage 2. How Do We Find Our Way?

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了人类确定方位时采用的三种不同的策略。
结构	第 1 段：人体自身定位系统相比现代 GPS 定位系统具有明显的优势。 第 2 段：提出人们在生活中确定方位的三种策略。 第 3 段：“引导”策略，利用可视范围内的路标来找路。 第 4 段：“路径整合”策略，通过整合记忆中每一段途径路程沿原路返回。 第 5 段：举例说明大脑在使用“路径整合”策略中的具体作用。 第 6 段：“路线追踪”策略，利用各类地标和方向描述来找路。 第 7 段：通过以上三种策略引出人类确定方位的导航系统——大脑的“认知地图”。

题目详解

Questions 14–18

思路

本部分为分类信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在匹配类题型中，该题型的出题比例少于段落信息匹配题和人名信息匹配题。此外，由于该题型分为题干和选项两部分，定位的负担较重。平时要注意以下几点：①解题时，可将题干和选项两部分分别设置为变量和不变量，以不变量为目标进行匹配；②备考阶段，多训练 Scanning（搜寻具体信息）和 Skimming（快速掌握文章 / 段落大意）能力，多积累同义替换，强化基本功。

解答

14. 题干：把你的路线分成几小段。题干的关键信息为 Divide、some smaller sections。通过 some smaller sections 可定位到第 4 段第 4 句：“Your brain is putting together the individual leg of your trek into a cumulative progress report.”。其中 the individual leg of your trek（路线中的每一段路程）对应题干中的 some smaller sections，putting together … into（将……整合成）反向替换了 Divide … into（将……分成）。这是对 path integration 的描述。因此，本题的答案为 B。

15. 题干：留意指引你到目的地的一系列地点和参照物。题干的关键信息为 Pay attention to、places and references directing you to your destination，据此可定位到第 6 段倒数第 5 句：“… all the landmarks and related directions must be learned in our mind.”。其

中 all the landmarks and related directions 对应题干中的 a range of places and references directing you to your destination，be learned in our mind 对应 Pay attention to。这是对 route following 的描述。因此，本题的答案为 C。

16. 题干：找到一个从远处就能看见的标志性建筑物。题干的关键信息为 an iconic building、noticed from far away，据此可定位到第 3 段最后 1 句："... meaning that a landmark visible from a distance serves as the marker for one's destination."。其中 a landmark 对应题干中的 an iconic building，visible from a distance 对应 can be noticed from far away。这是对 guidance 的描述。因此，本题的答案为 A。

17. 题干：在出现错误时，沿原路返回。题干的关键信息为 Retrace your steps、mistakes are made。通过 mistakes are made 可定位到第 6 段中间的 "if the details cannot be memorised and you take a wrong bending"。接着原文说："the only recovering channel is to backtrack till you reach a familiar spot ..."。其中 backtrack till you reach a familiar spot 对应题干中的 Retrace your steps。这是对 route following 的描述。因此，本题的答案为 C。

18. 题干：把你经过的地点当作路标。题干的关键信息为 Regard、a spot that you have passed by、signpost，据此可定位到第 4 段第 1 句："Another dweller might say: 'Do you remember the places you have gone through? ... '"。随后原文说："... you are pointed toward the most recent place you can recall, and you aim for it."。其中 the places you have gone through 和 the most recent place you can recall 都对应题干中的 a spot that you have passed by，aim for 则对应 Regard ... as a signpost。这是对 path integration 的描述。因此，本题的答案为 B。

Questions 19–21

思路

本部分为单项选择题，属于选择类题型中比较传统的一种题型。该题型难度属于中上等，主要考查考生对细节的确认、逻辑关系的理解，甚至包括对段落大意的确认等。解题时，要注意题干的不同提问方式，不同的提问方式决定了不同的考点及对应的解题方法。熟悉考点，打好基础，才能以不变应万变。

解答

19. 题干：当沙蚁被放到一个新的地方，它会作何反应？题干的关键信息为 Cataglyphis ant、a new location，据此可定位到第 4 段倒数第 2 句："Even when a scientist picks up an ant and puts it at a totally different site, the insect stubbornly proceeds in the originally determined direction ..."。这句话是说就算在科学家捡出一只蚂蚁并将其放在完全不同的地方时，这只蚂蚁也会固执地朝原先确定的方向前进，其中 originally determined direction 对应选项 C 中的 original orientation，stubbornly proceeds 对应 continues to

move，故选项 C 正确，同时可排除选项 D“它一旦受到干扰，便会完全迷路”。选项 A“它会改变方向传感器来适应”的关键信息为 orientation sensors、选项 B“它会释放生物气味来寻求他人的帮助”的关键信息为 biological scent，在原文中均未提及。因此，本题的答案为 C。

20. 题干：根据作者所述，路线追踪策略怎么了？题干的关键信息为 route following method，据此可定位到第 6 段。通过浏览四个选项，发现本题考查的是路线追踪策略主要依靠什么来找路，据此可进一步定位到本段第 3 句：“This method, called 'route following', takes advantage of landmarks such as buildings and street names, plus directions – straight, turn, go through – for reaching the ultimate points.”。这句话是说路线追踪主要依靠地标以及方向描述到达目的地，其中 landmarks such as buildings and street names 对应选项 B 中的 memory，directions – straight, turn, go through 对应 reasoning（逻辑推理），故选项 B 正确。选项 A 中的 directions to move on 对应第 6 段倒数第 2 句中的 orientation of movement，这说的是路径整合策略主要依靠的方式，而路线追踪根据 B 选项可知，它不止依靠 directions，还依靠 landmarks。选项 C 中的 man-made settings 对应第 6 段最后 1 句中的 man-made surroundings，但跟路线追踪依靠的方式无关。选项 D 中的 homing vector 也是路径整合方法所涉及的内容。因此，本题的答案为 B。

21. 题干：关于文中提到的“认知地图”，以下哪一项表述是正确的？题干的关键信息为 'cognitive map'，据此可定位到最后 1 段。然后将各选项关键信息与原文所在句进行一一比对即可。选项 A“这是一幅在找路时会出现在我们脑海中的真实地图”的关键信息为 real map，可通过倒数第 2 句排除，这句话提到认知地图这个说法存在误导性，这只是一个隐喻（metaphor）。选项 B“它展现了现实世界中的地理信息”的关键信息为 geographic information、real world，据此可定位到倒数第 3 句，这里描述的对象是现实生活中真实存在的地图，而非大脑中的认知地图。选项 C“它由记忆中的一部分控制”，据此可定位到第 5 句，这句话提到专家们将记忆中控制导航的这部分称之为“认知地图”，其中 regulates（控制）对应选项 B 中的 is managed by，portion of our memory 原词重现，但原文控制的对象是 navigation，而非选项中的 It，即题干中的 cognitive map。选项 D“它形象化地展现了储存在我们记忆中的现实世界的事件及其相互之间的关系”的关键信息为 visualises、real-world events、relationships。首先可通过 real-world events 定位到第 4 句中的 an image of the real world，此处以问句形式出现，无法判断；继续往下读，第 5 句出现了 do（的确）似乎是对前一问句的肯定回答；而选项 D 中的 relationships 则出现在最后 1 句，说“认知地图”更像是各类关系的一种层次结构，由此可判断选项 D 符合原文表述。因此，本题的答案为 D。

Questions 22–26

思路

本部分为判断题。从理解角度来说，该题型所涉及的单词和语法属于中等难度，甚至有些题目的结构非常简单，很少会有超难的单词和复杂的语法结构出现，但从思维角度来说，该题型则属于偏难题型。判断题在雅思阅读中占比较高，全年平均出题比例在20%～25%，属于逢考必出的题型，需要考生给予足够的重视。该题型主要考查对事实类细节(TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN)和观点类细节(YES/NO/NOT GIVEN)中句义的识别、句内逻辑关系的准确判断等。解题时，要注意以下几点：①明确判断的原则，比如弄清FALSE/NO 与 NOT GIVEN 的界限和区别；②准确理解句义、句内逻辑关系、句子的考点，夯实语法和单词基础；③找准关键信息定位，准确识别不同类型的同义替换。

解答

22. 题干：生物导航的特点是具有灵活性。题干的关键信息为 Biological navigation、flexibility，据此可定位到第 1 段倒数第 2 句："The human positioning system is flexible and capable of learning."。这句话是说人类拥有灵活且善于学习的定位系统，其中 The human positioning system 对应题干中的 Biological navigation，形容词 flexible 对应名词形式的 flexibility。题干与原文表述一致。因此，本题的答案为 TRUE。

23. 题干：昆虫有许多和其他动物相同的导航方式。题干的关键信息为 many ways、insects、navigate、common、other animals。通过 insects 和 other animals 可定位到第 4 段第 6 句："Many animals employ primarily path integration to get around, including insects, spiders, crabs and rodents."。这句话是说许多动物都主要是使用路径整合的方法来认路的，包括昆虫、蜘蛛、螃蟹和啮齿动物，并未提及昆虫与其他动物还有除此之外的相同的导航方式。因此，本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。

24. 题干：当一个人沿着一条路线走时，他或她会在大脑中收集途中的综合感知信息。题干的关键信息为 follows a route、collects comprehensive perceptual information。依据顺序原则，接上一题继续往下扫读，发现第 5 段第 2 句："As you move, your brain collects data from your environment – sight, sounds, smells, lighting, muscle contractions, a sense of time passing – to confirm which way your body has gone."。这句话是说在走动时，大脑会收集来自环境中的数据，从而确定走了哪条路，其中 move 对应题干中的 follows a route，brain 对应 mind，而 sight, sounds, smells, lighting, muscle contractions, a sense of time passing 为题干中 comprehensive perceptual information 的具体展现。显然，题干与原文相符。因此，本题的答案为 TRUE。

25. 题干：相比路线追踪，路径整合对记忆力的要求更高。题干的关键信息为 path integration、higher requirement of memory、route following。该题的考点在于两种导航方法的比较，通过寻找比较关系可首先定位到第 6 段第 4 句："Route following is more

accurate than guidance or path integration."。此处对三种导航方法的准确度进行了比较。接着往下读，看到："It is the most precise and hence most dependable method, but it can be undone by routine memory lapses. With path integration, our cognitive memory is less burdened; it has to deal with only a few simple instructions and the homing vector."。前一句提到路线追踪是最精确、最可靠的方法，但记忆上出现错误便会失效；后一句说，如果跟路径整合结合，便可减轻认知记忆上的负担。结合来看，路线追踪对记忆力的负担更大、要求更高。题干与原文表述矛盾。因此，本题的答案为 FALSE。

26. 题干：路线追踪方法不适用于现实生活中复杂的环境。题干的关键信息为 route following、inapplicable、complicated situation。依据顺序原则，接上一题继续往下扫读，发现第 6 段最后 1 句："Nevertheless, people often opt to give route-following guidance, in part because saying 'Go straight that way!' just does not work in our complex, man-made surroundings."。这句话是说人们常常会选择路线追踪的方法，部分原因是"顺着那条路直走"这种简单说法不适用于我们复杂的人造环境，也就是说路线追踪法更适用于复杂的人造环境。显然，题干与原文表述矛盾。因此，本题的答案为 FALSE。

参考译文

How Do We Find Our Way?

A large amount of modern **navigation**, including the Global Positioning System (GPS), relies heavily on positions determined **electronically** by receivers gathering information from **satellites**. However, we tend to be lost if the satellite service's digital maps become even slightly **outmoded**. Then much reliance will be laid on the ancient human **expertise** of navigating in **three-dimensional** space. Fortunately, our biological **detector** has a significant advantage over GPS: we can ask the **pedestrians** on the pavement for assistance, or follow a street which seems familiar, or observe the **navigational rubrics**. The human positioning system is **flexible** and capable of learning. Anyone who knows the way from point A to point B – and from A to C – can possibly figure out how to leave B for C as well.

我们是怎么找到路的？

包括全球定位系统（GPS）在内的许多现代导航技术，都主要依靠信号接收器从卫星收集信息以获取数字定位。然而，一旦卫星服务所提供的数字地图稍微过时，我们就会迷路。接着，我们就不得不更多地依赖古人在三维空间中寻找方向的专业知识了。幸运的是，与 GPS 相比，人类自身的生物探测器有着明显的优势：我们可以向人行道上的行人求助，或者顺着一条眼熟的街道走，也可以观察路标。人类拥有灵活且善于学习的定位系统。任何一个人，如果知道了从 A 点到 B 点，以及从 A 点到 C 点的路，他就很可能会推断出如何从 B 点去 C 点。

Yet how does this complex **cognitive** system actually **function**? Scientists are looking into several **approaches** people conduct to **orient** themselves in their life: guidance, path **integration** and route following. All three or **combinations** may be used by us **thereof**, and as experts learn more about these navigational skills, the case that our abilities may **underlie** our powers of logical thinking and memory is being made. For instance, you may visit New York City for the first time, and you get off the train at Grand Central Terminal in Midtown Manhattan. You have a few hours to look around several **notable spots** recommended: Rockefeller Centre, Central Park and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. You **meander** in and out of shops along the way. It suddenly is the time to return to the station. But how?

那么，这个复杂的认知系统究竟是如何运作的呢？科学家目前正在研究人们在生活中用来确定方向的几种方法：引导、路径整合和路线追踪。我们可能会使用这三种方法或它们的任意组合。随着专家对这些导航技能了解得越来越多，他们提出这种能力可能就是我们记忆力和逻辑思维能力的基础。例如，你第一次来纽约时，在曼哈顿中城的中央车站下了车。你有几个小时的时间去参观人们推荐的几个有名的景点：洛克菲勒中心、中央公园和纽约大都会艺术博物馆，并沿途逛逛商店。你突然意识到该回车站了，但该怎么回去呢？

If you **approach** a passer-by for help, it is most likely for you to **get access to** information in many various forms. A person orienting himself or herself by a **compelling landmark** would **gesture** southward: 'Look down there. See the tall, broad MetLife Building? Head for that – the station is right below it.' Neurologists call this navigational means 'guidance', meaning that a landmark **visible** from a distance serves as the marker for one's **destination**.

如果你找路人求助，很可能会获取各种形式的信息。一个习惯用引人注目的地标来确定方向的人会指向南边："你看那儿，看到那个又高又宽的大都会人寿大厦了吗？朝那儿走，车站就在它下面。"神经学家将这种导航方法称为"引导"，意思是将从远处可以看到的一个地标作为目的地的标记。

Another **dweller** might say: 'Do you remember the places you have gone through? … Okay. Go toward the end of Central Park, and then walk down to St. Patrick's Cathedral. A few more **blocks**, and Grand Central will be off to your left.' Under this circumstance, you are pointed toward the most recent place you can recall, and you aim for it. Once there you head for the next popular spot and so forth,

另一位居民可能会说："你记得你路过了哪些地方吗？……好，现在往中央公园的尽头走，然后再走到圣帕特里克大教堂。再过几个街区，你就会看到中央火车站在你的左手边了。"这种情况下，该市民是在指引你去你能回忆起的最近的地方，并以此作为路标。到达一个路标后，就可以前往下一个

retracing your path. Your brain is putting together the **individual leg** of your **trek** into a **cumulative** progress report. This **strategy** is known as the 'path integration'. Many animals **employ primarily** path integration to get around, including insects, spiders, crabs and **rodents**. The desert ants of the **genus** Cataglyphis perform this method to get back from **foraging** as far as 100 yards away. They note the general direction they came from and retrace their steps, using the **polarisation** of sunlight to direct themselves even under **overcast** skies. On their way back they are **faithful** to this inner homing **vector**. Even when a scientist picks up an ant and puts it at a totally different site, the insect **stubbornly proceeds** in the **originally** determined direction until it has gone 'back' all of the distance it wandered from its nest. Only then does the ant realise it has not fulfilled, and it starts to walk in **successively** larger loops to find the way home.

受欢迎的地点，依此类推，你就能沿原路返回。你的大脑会将你的每一段路程整合在一起，构成完整的路线方案。这种策略就叫作“路径整合”。许多动物都是主要使用路径整合的方法来认路的，包括昆虫、蜘蛛、螃蟹和啮齿动物。沙蚁属的沙漠蚂蚁能用这种方法从100码远的地方觅食回来。它们会记住来时的大致方向并沿着原路返回，即使是在阴天，它们也能利用阳光的偏振作用来定位。在归巢的途中，它们很信任体内设置的归巢距离。就算在科学家捡出一只蚂蚁并将其放在完全不同的地方时，这只蚂蚁也会固执地朝原先确定的方向前进，直到它“走完”了自己估计的所有回巢距离。此时，蚂蚁才意识到它还没有成功归巢，然后它开始沿着范围不断扩大的循环路线行走以找到回家的路。

While trying to return to the **anthill** or the railway station, any animal **adopting** path integration has to **keep track of** its own movements so that it knows, while returning, which **segments** it has already completed. As you move, your brain collects data from your environment – sight, sounds, smells, lighting, muscle **contractions**, a sense of time passing – to confirm which way your body has gone. The church **spire**, the **sizzling sausages** on that **vendor**'s **grill**, the open courtyard and the train station – all **represent** the **snapshots** of **memorable junctures** during your journey.

在试图返回蚁丘或火车站时，任何运用路径整合的动物都必须记录自己的行动路径，以便在返回时知道自己已经走完了哪些路程。在你走动时，大脑会收集包括视觉、声音、气味、光线、肌肉收缩、时间流逝等来自环境中的数据，从而确定你走了哪条路。教堂的尖顶、街边小贩烤架上吱吱作响的香肠、露天庭院和火车站，都代表了旅途中令人难忘的时刻。

Apart from guidance and path integration, a third strategy for finding our way may be suggested. An officer you turn to for a hand on a Manhattan

除了引导和路径整合之外，我们还会使用第三种方法来找路。你在曼哈顿街头求助的一位警官可能会说：“沿着

street might say: 'Walk straight down Fifth, turn left on 47th, turn right at the park, go through the walkway under the Helmsley Building, then go across the street to the MetLife Building into Grand Central.' This method, called 'route following', **takes advantage of** landmarks such as buildings and street names, plus directions – straight, turn, go through – for reaching the **ultimate** points. Route following is more accurate than guidance or path integration. However, if the details cannot be memorised and you take a wrong bending, the only recovering channel is to **backtrack** till you reach a familiar spot, since you have no idea of the general orientation or a **reference** landmark for your goal. The brain is truly challenged by the route-following navigation strategy: all the landmarks and related directions must be learned in our mind. It is the most **precise** and hence most **dependable** method, but it can be undone by **routine** memory **lapses**. With path integration, our cognitive memory is less burdened; it has to deal with only a few simple **instructions** and the homing vector. Path integration becomes effective because it relies most **fundamentally** on our knowledge of our body's general orientation of movement, and we always have access to these inputs. Nevertheless, people often opt to give route-following guidance, in part because saying 'Go straight that way!' just does not work in our complex, man-made surroundings.

第五大道直走，在第47大街左转，然后在公园处右转，穿过赫姆斯利大厦下的人行道，再过马路到大都会人寿大厦，你就可以到中央车站了。”这种方式名为“路线追踪”，即利用建筑物和街道名等地标，再加上直行、转弯、穿过等方向描述到达终点。路线追踪要比引导和路径整合更为精确。但是如果你忘记了某些细节而转错了弯，重新找到路的唯一方法就是折回去，直到你到达一个熟悉的地点，因为你不知道目的地的大致方向，也不知道可以参照的目的地地标。路线追踪这个策略确实对大脑构成了挑战：我们要牢记路线中的所有地标和相关方向。这是最精确的方法，因此也是最可靠的方法，但是会因为日常记忆上的错误而失效。如果辅以路径整合的方法，我们就可以减轻认知记忆上的负担；只需要记忆一些简单的方向指令和归程距离。路径整合之所以起作用，是因为它从根本上依赖大脑对身体大致运动方向的判断，而我们总是能够获取这些相关信息的输入。尽管如此，人们还是常常会选择路线追踪的方法，部分原因是“顺着那条路直走”这种简单说法不适用于我们复杂的人造环境。

During your second trip to Manhattan, your memory will **assist** you in walking around. It is a good chance for you to use guidance, path integration and route following in diverse combinations. But how exactly do these constructs **deliver concrete** directions? Do we humans have, as an

在下次去曼哈顿时，你就会凭借自己的记忆四处走动了。这是一个以不同的组合方式运用引导、路径整合和路线追踪三种方法的好机会。但是这些构成方法究竟如何传递具体的方向呢？我们人类的大脑中是否有某种路

image of the real world, a sort of road map in our heads? Neurobiologists and cognitive psychologists do call the **portion** of our memory that regulates navigation a 'cognitive map'. The **metaphor** as a map seems apparently **seductive**: map is the most practical tool to display geographic information for **convenient** visual **inspection**. Yet the notion of a **literal** map in our heads may be misleading; more and more extensive research implies that the cognitive map is mostly a metaphor. It may be more like a **hierarchical** structure of relationships.

线图可以反映出现实世界呢？神经生物学家和认知心理学家的确将我们记忆中控制导航的这部分称之为“认知地图”。这种地图的隐喻似乎很吸引人，因为地图是展现地理信息以便查看的最实用的工具。然而，这种脑海中存在一副真实地图的说法可能会让人产生误解；越来越多的研究表明，“认知地图”主要是一种隐喻。它可能更像是各类关系的一种层次结构。

词汇详解

· 第 1 段 ·

navigation /ˌnævɪ'geɪʃn/ *n.* 导航
electronically /ɪˌlek'trɒnɪkli/ *adv.* 电子地，数字地
satellite /'sætəlaɪt/ *n.* 卫星
outmoded /ˌaʊt'məʊdɪd/ *adj.* 过时的
expertise /ˌekspɜː'tiːz/ *n.* 专门知识，专长
three-dimensional /ˌθriː daɪ'menʃənl/ *adj.* 三维的
detector /dɪ'tektə(r)/ *n.* 探测器
pedestrian /pə'destriən/ *n.* 行人
navigational /ˌnævi'geɪʃənl/ *adj.* 导航的
rubric /'ruːbrɪk/ *n.* 标题
flexible /'fleksəbl/ *adj.* 灵活的

· 第 2 段 ·

cognitive /'kɒgnətɪv/ *adj.* 认知的
function /'fʌŋkʃn/ *v.* 运转
approach /ə'prəutʃ/ *n.* 方法
orient /'ɔːriənt/ *v.* 确定方向
integration /ˌɪntɪ'greɪʃn/ *n.* 整合
combination /ˌkɒmbɪ'neɪʃn/ *n.* 组合
thereof /ˌðeər'ɒv/ *adv.* 由此
underlie /ˌʌndə'lai/ *v.* 是……的基础
notable /'nəutəbl/ *adj.* 著名的
spot /spɒt/ *n.* 地点
meander /mi'ændə(r)/ *v.* 闲逛

· 第 3 段 ·

approach /ə'prəutʃ/ *v.* 走近
get access to 获得
compelling /kəm'pelɪŋ/ *adj.* 引人注目的
landmark /'lændmɑːk/ *n.* 地标
gesture /'dʒestʃə(r)/ *v.* 打手势，用动作示意
visible /'vɪzəbl/ *adj.* 看得见的
destination /ˌdesti'neɪʃn/ *n.* 目的地

· 第 4 段 ·

dweller /'dwelə(r)/ *n.* 居民
block /blɒk/ *n.* 街区
retrace /rɪ'treɪs/ *v.* 沿原路返回
individual /ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/ *adj.* 单个的

leg /leg/ *n.* 一段旅程
trek /trek/ *n.* 徒步旅行
cumulative /'kju:mjələtɪv/ *adj.* 完整的
strategy /'strætədʒi/ *n.* 策略
employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ *v.* 使用
primarily /praɪ'merəli/ *adv.* 主要地
rodent /rodents/ *n.* 啮齿动物
genus /'dʒi:nəs/ *n.*（尤指动植物的）属
foraging /'fɒrɪdʒɪŋ/ *n.* 觅食
polarisation /ˌpəʊləraɪ'zeɪʃn/ *n.* 偏振
overcast /ˌəʊvə'kɑ:st/ *adj.* 阴天的
faithful /'feɪθfl/ *adj.* 忠实的
vector /'vektə(r)/ *n.* 航线
stubbornly /'stʌbənli/ *adv.* 顽固地
proceed /prə'si:d/ *v.* 前进
originally /ə'rɪdʒənəli/ *adv.* 原来
successively /sək'sesɪvli/ *adv.* 不断地

·第5段·

anthill /'ænthɪl/ *n.* 蚁冢
adopt /ə'dɒpt/ *v.* 采用
keep track of 记录
segment /'segmənt/ *n.* 部分
contraction /kən'trækʃn/ *n.* 收缩
spire /'spaɪə(r)/ *n.*（教堂等建筑物的）尖顶
sizzling /'sɪzlɪŋ/ *adj.* 极热的
sausage /'sɒsɪdʒ/ *n.* 香肠
vendor /'vendə(r)/ *n.* 小贩
grill /grɪl/ *n.* 烤架
represent /ˌreprɪ'zent/ *v.* 代表
snapshot /'snæpʃɒt/ *n.* 简况，大致印象
memorable /'memərəbl/ *adj.* 难忘的
juncture /'dʒʌŋktʃə(r)/ *n.* 特定时刻

·第6段·

take advantage of 利用
ultimate /'ʌltɪmət,/ *adj.* 最终的
backtrack /'bæktræk/ *v.* 原路返回，折回
reference /'refrəns/ *n.* 参照
precise /prɪ'saɪs/ *adj.* 精确的
dependable /dɪ'pendəbl/ *adj.* 可靠的
routine /ru:'ti:n/ *adj.* 日常的
lapse /læps/ *n.* 判断错误
instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃn/ *n.* 指令
fundamentally /ˌfʌndə'mentəli/ *adv.* 从根本上

·第7段·

assist /ə'sɪst/ *v.* 协助
deliver /di'livə/ *v.* 传递
concrete /'kɒŋkri:t/ *adj.* 具体的
portion /'pɔ:ʃn/ *n.* 部分
metaphor /'metəfə(r)/ *n.* 隐喻
seductive /sɪ'dʌktɪv/ *adj.* 吸引人的
convenient /kən'vi:niənt/ *adj.* 方便的
inspection /ɪn'spekʃn/ *n.* 查看
literal /'lɪtərəl/ *adj.* 字面意义的
hierarchical /ˌhaɪə'rɑ:kɪkl/ *adj.* 层次的

Reading Passage 3. Art in Iron and Steel

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了建筑工程和艺术的关系。
结构	A 段：通过描述艺术和工程的对立关系引出它们之间的联系。 B 段：Charles Sheeler 为工厂拍摄照片或创作油画，通过艺术展现工程之美。 C 段：世界上第一座铁桥的建造及其与艺术的结合。 D 段：Michael Rooker 画作中所描绘的铁桥，并表明铁桥是画作的焦点。 E 段：工程、技术和工业出现在更多艺术家的作品中，成为其创作的题材。 F 段：Joseph Pennell 创作了许多跟建筑主题相关的作品。 G 段：Joseph Pennell 对建筑工程的整体感受。 H 段：Lewis Hine 及其作品主要关注工人个体。

题目详解

Questions 27–31

思路

本部分为段落信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在近三年的考试中，该题型的出题比例较大，仅次于填空类题型和判断题，且难度较高，考查的内容比较综合，同义替换的难度较高，做题较费时间。平时要注意以下几点：①备考阶段，多训练 Scanning（搜寻具体信息）和 Skimming（快速掌握文章 / 段落大意）能力，同时对该题型题干中常见的各类词的同义替换形式有所预测和积累，提高做题时的反应速度；②增加自身的词汇量，加强对单词在语境中的理解。

解答

27. 题干：一种金属在某种建筑物中的首次应用。题干的关键信息为 a kind of metal、certain architecture、for the first time。通过 a kind of metal 和 for the first time 可锁定 C 段第 3 句："In 1779, the world's first iron bridge, erected by Abraham Darby Ⅲ, was constructed of cast iron pieces whose strength is exploited in compression."。其中 iron 对应题干中的 a kind of metal，first 对应 for the first time，certain architecture 则对应 bridge，即铁这种金属第一次用于建造桥梁。因此，本题的答案为 C。

28. 题干：自然生物和建筑物均成为艺术作品中的元素。题干的关键信息为 natural creatures、constructions、artistic works，据此可定位到 E 段第 2 句："Man-made structures like railway stations, cathedrals, and water lilies were represented in the paintings

of the Impressionist Claude Monet."。其中 Man-made structures like railway stations, cathedrals 对应题干中的 constructions，water lilies 则是题干中 natural creatures 的具体展现，the paintings of the Impressionist Claude Monet 对应 artistic works。因此，本题的答案为 E。

29. 题干：一位艺术家将工人的工作状态视作一种令人兴奋的题材。题干的关键信息为 working conditions of workers、exciting subject，据此可定位到 B 段第 2—3 句："... the painter and photographer Charles Sheeler produced a series of extraordinary photographs of workers who were toiling on assembly lines. The material from the world's largest car factory was described by Sheeler as the most thrilling subject he ever had worked on."。其中 Charles Sheeler 就是题干所说的艺术家，workers who were toiling on assembly lines 是题干中 working conditions of workers 的具体展现，the most thrilling subject 对应 exciting subject。因此，本题的答案为 B。

30. 题干：关于未完成的工程项目的艺术作品。题干的关键信息为 artistic works、unfinished engineering projects，据此可定位到 F 段最后 1 句："Pennell is best known among engineers for his depiction of the Panama Canal as it neared completion and his etchings of the partially completed Hell Gate and Delaware River bridges."。其中 depiction（画作）、etchings（蚀刻画）对应题干中的 artistic works，neared completion、partially completed 对应 unfinished，the Panama Canal、Hell Gate and Delaware River bridges 则是 engineering projects 的具体展现。因此，本题的答案为 F。

31. 题干：成为所在城市标志性象征的著名桥梁。题干的关键信息为 famous bridges、iconic symbols of the cities，据此可定位到 A 段倒数第 2 句："... landmark megastructures such as the Brooklyn and Golden Gate bridges are almost universally hailed as majestic human feats as well as great architectural jewels that have come to represent the spirits of their respective cities."。其中 the Brooklyn and Golden Gate bridges 是题干中 famous bridges 的具体展现，represent the spirits of their respective cities 对应 iconic symbols of the cities。因此，本题的答案为 A。

Questions 32–36

思路

本部分为人名（或机构名称等）信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在匹配类题型中，该题型的全年平均出题比例属于中等。此外，该题型的难点在于：1. 文章题材比较生僻，作者观点比较抽象；2. 句式较为复杂、晦涩难懂；3. 同义替换较为复杂。所以，做题时可能会出现即便能找到人名（或机构名称等）也依然匹配不到合适的句子的情况。这时需要注意：①考虑题干与原文结构之间的联系；②随着题干等方面难度的

不断提高，相应调整做题方法；③加强对学术文章篇章结构特点的把握，提高对同义替换识别的反应速度，强化对抽象词及英文句式特点的理解。

解答

32. 题干：评论说，艺术创作可以在工程作品中有所体现。题干的关键信息为 artistic creation、presented in engineering works，据此可定位到 G 段最后 1 句："In his opinion, engineering is an artistic process, which is memorialised in every spectacular engineering achievement."。其中 artistic process 对应题干中的 artistic creation，memorialised 对应 presented，every spectacular engineering achievement 则对应 engineering works。这里的 his 指的是 Pennell。因此，本题的答案为 D。

33. 题干：在一幅画作中对一座旧桥进行了美妙的描绘。题干的关键信息为 romantic depiction、old bridge。通过 romantic depiction 可定位到 D 段第 2 句 "One artist's bucolic depiction shows ..."，其中 bucolic depiction 对应 romantic depiction。随后的 4 句都是对这座桥的具体描绘；倒数第 3 句 "This is how Michael Rooker saw Iron Bridge in his 1792 painting." 表明描绘这座桥的画作的作者是 Michael Rooker。因此，本题的答案为 E。

34. 题干：创作了展现工人勇气的艺术品。题干的关键信息为 art pieces、courage of workers，据此可定位到 H 段第 3 句："After returning to New York, he was hired to record the construction of the Empire State Building, which resulted in the striking photographs that later became such famous images of daring and insouciance."。其中 striking photographs、famous images 对应题干中的 art pieces，daring 对应 courage。这里的 he 指的是 Lewis Hine。因此，本题的答案为 A。

35. 题干：绘制了肖像画，题材包括工程师、发明家和历史上英雄。题干的关键信息为 portraits、engineers、inventions、historical heroes，据此可定位到 E 段倒数第 2 句："Engineers, inventors and their inventions, as well as the American founding fathers, had become the subjects of portrait painters such as Christian Schussele."。其中 Engineers, inventors and their inventions, as well as the American founding fathers 对应题干中的 engineers, inventions and historical heroes。显然，这里讲述的人名为 Christian Schussele。因此，本题的答案为 F。

36. 题干：为工厂作画，并大胆自信地给这些画作命名。题干的关键信息为 paintings of a factory、named。通过 factory 可快速锁定 B 段，扫读发现了该段最后 1 句："The artist also composed oil paintings of the plant, giving them the titles such as American Landscape and Classic Landscape."。其中 oil paintings of the plant 对应题干中的 paintings of a factory，giving ... the titles 则对应 named。这一描述对应的人名为 Charles Sheeler。因此，本题答案为 B。

Questions 37–40

思路

本部分为摘要填空题，主要分为无选项摘要填空题和有选项摘要填空题。无选项摘要填空题的难度主要体现在定位上，即当定位范围小时，难度较低，反之则难度上升。填空类题型在雅思阅读中占比很高，全年平均出题比例在25%左右，有时会达到30%，而无选项摘要填空题又属于填空类题型中的经典题型，需要考生重点练习。有选项摘要填空题相对来说，出现比例较低，但难度着实不低。该题型的难点主要体现在对语法的理解和同义替换的识别上。解题时，要注意以下几点：①了解基础的定位方法和解题技巧、熟练掌握常见的同义替换类型；②要对学术文章的篇章结构和写作逻辑有所把握；③增加自身的词汇量。

解答

37. 题干：一个很好的例子就是，名叫什么的工程师设计了世界上第一座铁桥？空白处需要填写一个人名。题干的关键信息为Coalbrookdale、the first iron bridge，据此可定位到C段2—3句，这里只出现了一个人名。需要注意的是，designed在原文中被替换为erected。因此，本题答案为Abraham Darby Ⅲ。

38. 题干：而在乡村，早期的桥是由什么和木材等传统材料建造的？空白处需要填写一种表示材料的名词，且跟wood并列。题干的关键信息为countryside、materials、wood，据此可定位到C段第4句："This monument presented a dramatic distinction from the classic stone and timber bridges that dotted the countryside and were captured in numerous serene landscape paintings."。其中timber对应题干中的wood，与timber并列的名词即为答案。注意答案不能带classic，因为classic已经在题干中被替换为traditional出现过了。因此，本题的答案为stone。

39. 题干：这座铁桥矗立在什么之上，在水中的倒影形成了一个半圆形的结构，看起来像一只眼睛？空白处需要填写一个地点类名词。题干的关键信息为stands over、semicircle structure、eye。通过semicircle structure和eye可定位到D段第1句，但这句并未提到桥坐落的位置，前后扫读，发现了C段的最后1句："The metal structure, known as Iron Bridge, still spans the river there, …"，其中spans（横跨）对应题干中的stands over（矗立在……上）。因此，本题的答案为river。

40. 题干：有关这座铁桥的众多壮观的绘画和雕塑被收集在当地的什么，显示出了铁结构曾作为景观描绘时的一个中心主题？空白处需要填写一个地点类名词。题干的关键信息为central theme in landscape depictions，据此可定位到D段倒数第2句："A colour engraving of the scene hangs in the nearby Coalbrookdale museum, along with countless other contemporary renderings of the bridge in its full glory and in its context, showing the iron structure not as a blight on the landscape but at the centre of it."。其

中 not as a blight on the landscape but at the centre of it 对应题干中的 central theme in landscape depictions，A colour engraving、countless other contemporary renderings 对应 Many spectacular paintings and sculptures，hangs 对应 collected。因此，本题的答案为 Coalbrookdale museum。

参考译文

Art in Iron and Steel

钢铁艺术

A Art and engineering seem to have little opportunity to **collaborate** in their historical development, and even works of engineering and technology are sometimes viewed as the antitheses of art and humanity. Think of the **connotations** of **assembly lines**, robots and computers; such creations **embody** positive values in the human industry, which might be **overwhelmed** by the negative images of **repetitive**, stressful and threatened jobs. The images **reinforce** the arguments of critics of technology who, while enjoying the comfort and efficiency of industrialised and **digitised** society, might be driving powerful cars and using the Internet to protest the **artless** and **dehumanising** aspects of modern life. At the same time, **landmark** mega-structures such as the Brooklyn and Golden Gate bridges **are** almost universally **hailed as majestic** human **feats** as well as great **architectural jewels** that have come to **represent** the spirits of their **respective** cities. The relationship between art and engineering has seldom been easy or **consistent**.

艺术和工程在两者的历史发展进程中似乎没有什么机会进行合作，甚至工程技术作品有时会被视为艺术与人性的对立面。想一想装配线、机器人和计算机的内涵；这样的创造体现了人类工业的积极价值，但这些价值可能会被重复的、充满压力和威胁的工作的负面形象所淹没。这些（负面）形象强化了技术批评家们的论点，尽管他们可能一边享受着工业化和数字化社会带来的舒适和效率，一边开着功能强大的汽车、利用互联网来抗议现代生活中毫无艺术和人性的方面。与此同时，布鲁克林大桥和金门大桥等地标性的巨型建筑几乎被普遍誉为雄伟的人类壮举，以及代表各自城市精神的伟大建筑瑰宝。艺术与工程之间的关系从来就不是简单的或始终如一的。

B The human worker may have appeared to be but a **cog** in the wheel of industry, yet photographers could reveal the beauty of line and **composition** in a worker doing something

工人似乎只是像工业齿轮上的一枚轮齿，但摄影师却可以揭示出工人在做像用扳手转动螺栓这样的普通工作时的线条和构图之美。1927 年，当亨

as common as using a **wrench** to turn a **bolt**. When Henry Ford's **enormous** River Rouge Plant opened in 1927 to produce the Model A, the painter and photographer Charles Sheeler produced a series of **extraordinary** photographs of workers who were toiling on assembly lines. The material from the world's largest car factory was described by Sheeler as the most **thrilling subject** he ever had worked on. The artist also composed oil paintings of the plant, giving them the titles such as *American Landscape* and *Classic Landscape*.

利·福特（Henry Ford）开设庞大的胭脂河工厂生产A型车时，画家兼摄影师查尔斯·希勒（Charles Sheeler）为正在装配线上辛苦工作的工人拍摄了一系列非同寻常的照片。希勒将这一从世界上最大的汽车制造厂获得的素材描述为他所接触过的最令人兴奋的题材。这位艺术家还为工厂创作了油画，并给它们起了《美国风景》《经典风景》等名字。

C Long before Sheeler, other artists, too, had **perceived** the beauty and humanity in works of engineering and technology. This is **remarkably evident** in Coalbrookdale, England, where iron was worked for centuries. In 1779, the world's first iron bridge, **erected** by Abraham Darby Ⅲ, was constructed of **cast iron** pieces whose strength is **exploited** in **compression**. This monument presented a dramatic **distinction** from the classic stone and **timber** bridges that **dotted** the countryside and were **captured** in numerous **serene** landscape paintings. The metal structure, known as Iron Bridge, still **spans** the river there, and has not only seized engineers, artists and tourists to gaze upon and walk across it, as if on a **pilgrimage** to a **revered** place, but also **freed up** the imagination of designers.

早在希勒之前，其他艺术家也已经在工程技术作品中发现了美和人性化。这一点在英格兰的科尔布鲁克代尔体现得尤为明显。在那里，铁已经被应用了数百年。1779年，亚伯拉罕·达比三世（Abraham Darby Ⅲ）建造了世界上第一座铁桥。它是由铸铁件制成的，其强度在压缩中得到利用。这座丰碑式的建筑与古典石桥和木桥形成了鲜明的对比，后者点缀了乡村并常出现于众多宁静的风景画之中。这座名为“铁桥”的金属建筑，至今仍横跨着那里的河流，不仅吸引了工程师、艺术家和游客对它凝视并在上面行走，仿佛进行朝圣之行，还充分释放了设计者的想象力。

D At Coalbrookdale, the **reflection** of the ironwork in the water completes the **semicircular** structure to form a wide-open eye into the future that is now the past. One artist's **bucolic depiction** shows **pedestrians** and horsemen on the bridge, as if on a woodland trail. On one

在科尔布鲁克代尔，这座铁制品在水中的倒影形成了一个半圆形结构，像一只睁得大大的眼睛注视着未来，这个未来对现在来说已是过去。在一位艺术家的田园风情描绘中，桥上的行人和骑手仿佛在林间小径上行走。在

shore, a pair of well-dressed onlookers interrupts their stroll along the riverbank, perhaps to admire the bridge. On the other side of the gently flowing river, a lone man leads two mules **beneath** an **arch** that lets the **towpath** pass through the bridge's **abutment**. A single boatman paddles across the river in a tiny **tub** boat. He is in no rush because there is no **towline** to carry from one side of the bridge to the other. This is how Michael Rooker saw Iron Bridge in his 1792 painting. A colour **engraving** of the scene hangs in the nearby Coalbrookdale museum, along with countless other **contemporary renderings** of the bridge in its full glory and in its context, showing the iron structure not as a **blight** on the landscape but at the centre of it. The surrounding area at the same time **radiates** out from the bridge and pales behind it.

河的一岸，一对穿着考究的旁观者停下了沿着河岸闲逛的脚步，也许是为了欣赏这座桥。在缓缓流淌的河水的另一岸，一个独行者领着两头骡子在拱门之下，曳船路穿过了桥台。一个船夫自己划着一条小船过河，他一点也不着急，因为没有拖索从桥的一侧拖到另一侧。这就是迈克尔·鲁克（Michael Rooker）在他 1792 年的画作中所描绘的铁桥。一幅绘有该场景的彩色版画悬挂于附近的科尔布鲁克代尔博物馆；在这幅画的光辉和情景映衬下，还悬挂着无数个同时期描绘这座铁桥的效果图。这一切表明这座铁建筑不是风景中的污点，而是风景的中心焦点。与此同时，周围的区域从铁桥向外延伸，在铁桥的背后逐渐暗淡。

E In the 19th century, the railroads **kindled** the imagination of artists, and the **steam engine** in the distance of a landscape became as much a part of their works as the herd of cows in the foreground. Man-made structures like railway stations, **cathedrals**, and water lilies were represented in the paintings of the **Impressionist** Claude Monet. Engineers, inventors and their inventions, as well as the American founding fathers, had become the subjects of **portrait** painters such as Christian Schussele. By the 20th century, engineering, technology and industry were very well established as subjects for artists.

在 19 世纪，铁路激发了艺术家们的想象力，而远处风景中的蒸汽机就像前景中的牛群一样成了他们作品中的一部分。火车站和大教堂等人造建筑和睡莲都出现在印象派画家克劳德·莫奈（Claude Monet）的画作中。工程师、发明家和他们的发明，以及美国的开国元勋，已经成为像克里斯蒂安·舒塞尔（Christian Schussele）这样的肖像画家的绘画主题。到了 20 世纪，工程、技术和工业已完全被确立成为艺术家们作品的题材。

F American-born Joseph Pennell, one of the major **etchers** and book **illustrators** of his

出生于美国的约瑟夫·彭内尔（Joseph Pennell）是他那个时代主要的蚀刻师

time, illustrated many European travel articles and books. Early in his career, he produced a great number of artistic works on architectural subjects. Pennell is best known among engineers for his depiction of the Panama Canal as it neared completion and his **etchings** of the **partially** completed Hell Gate and Delaware River bridges.

和图书插画家之一，他为许多欧洲旅游文章和图书做了插图。在职业生涯早期，他创作了大量关于建筑主题的艺术作品。彭内尔因他关于即将完工的巴拿马运河的画作和已经部分完工的狱门桥和特拉华河大桥的蚀刻而在工程师中闻名。

G Pennell has often been quoted as saying, 'Great engineering is great art,' a **sentiment** that he expressed repeatedly. 'I understand nothing of engineering, but I know that engineers are the greatest architects since the Greeks,' he wrote in several published books on painting and printmaking. His works pursued not only utility but also beauty. He felt he was not only presenting a **concrete** subject but also conveying the impression that it made on him. Pennell called this **sensation** that he felt before a great construction project 'The Wonder of Work'. In his opinion, engineering is an artistic process, which is **memorialised** in every **spectacular** engineering achievement.

经常有人引用彭内尔的话说，“伟大的工程就是伟大的艺术”，这是他反复表达的观点。他在几本出版过的有关绘画和版画的书中写道，“我对工程一无所知，但我知道工程师是继希腊人之后最伟大的建筑师。”他的作品不仅追求效用，也追求美。他认为自己不仅在呈现一个具体的对象，而且也在传达这个对象给他留下的印象。彭内尔把自己在一项伟大的建筑工程面前的这种感受称为“工作的奇迹”。在他看来，工程（建造）是一种艺术（创作）的过程，每一个壮观的工程成就都是对它的纪念。

H If Pennell experienced the wonder of work **in the aggregate**, Lewis Hine focused on the individuals who engaged in the work. Hine was once a sociologist but later became a photographer. In 1905, He began to **document** some migrants who crossed Ellis Island, photographing the **tenements** where they were forced to live and the **sweatshops** where they worked. After returning to New York, he was hired to record the construction of the Empire State Building, which resulted in the striking photographs that later became such famous images of daring and **insouciance**.

如果说彭内尔是从整体上体会了工作的奇迹，那刘易斯·海因（Lewis Hine）则是将重点放在从事这项工作的个人身上。海因曾是一名社会学家，不过后来却成了一名摄影师。1905年，他开始记录一些穿越埃利斯岛的移民，拍摄他们被迫居住的房屋和他们工作的血汗工厂。回到纽约后，他受雇去记录帝国大厦的建造过程，拍下了许多有震撼力的照片，而这些照片后来成为大胆和漫不经心的著名形象。为了获得适当的空中拍摄角度，他将自

To achieve proper aerial views, he had himself swung out beyond the building to photograph the workers on cables hundreds of feet in the air and resting on a high **girder**. To today's engineers, one of the most impressive features of these photos, published in *Men at Work* in 1932, is the absence of safety lines and hard hats. However, perhaps more than anything, the photos **evoked** Pennell's *The Wonder of Work* and inspired **admiration** for the **bravery** and skill that bring a great engineering project to completion.

己悬吊在大楼的外侧，拍摄工人在空中数百英尺高的缆绳上作业、在高梁上休息的照片。对今天的工程师来说，1932 年在《工作中的男人》上发表的这些照片最令人印象深刻的特征之一是没有安全索和安全帽。然而，也许最重要的是，这些照片唤起了彭内尔创作《工作的奇迹》这本书的想法，并激发了人们对勇气和技能的钦佩，而这些勇气和技能让伟大的工程项目得以顺利完工。

词汇详解

·A 段·

collaborate /kə'læbəreɪt/ *v.* 合作
connotation /ˌkɒnə'teɪʃn/ *n.* 内涵
assembly line 装配线
embody /ɪm'bɒdi/ *v.* 体现
overwhelm /ˌəʊvə'welm/ *v.* 淹没
repetitive /rɪ'petətɪv/ *adj.* 重复的
reinforce /ˌriːɪn'fɔːs/ *v.* 强化
digitised /'dɪdʒɪtaɪzd/ *adj.* 数字化的
artless /'ɑːtləs/ *adj.* 缺乏艺术性的
dehumanise /ˌdiː'hjuːmənaɪz/ *v.* 使失去人性
landmark /'lændmɑːk/ *n.* 地标
be hailed as 被誉为
majestic /mə'dʒestɪk/ *adj.* 宏伟的
feat /fiːt/ *n.* 壮举
architectural jewel 建筑瑰宝
represent /ˌreprɪ'zent/ *v.* 体现
respective /rɪ'spektɪv/ *adj.* 各自的
consistent /kən'sɪstənt/ *adj.* 始终如一的

·B 段·

cog /kɒg/ *n.* 齿轮
composition /ˌkɒmpə'zɪʃn/ *n.* 构图
wrench /rentʃ/ *n.* 扳手
bolt /bəʊlt/ *n.* 螺栓
enormous /ɪ'nɔːməs/ *adj.* 庞大的
extraordinary /ɪk'strɔːdnri/ *adj.* 非凡的
thrilling /'θrɪlɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人兴奋的
subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt;'sʌbdʒekt/ *n.*（绘画、摄影等的）题材

·C 段·

perceive /pə'siːv/ *v.* 注意到
remarkably /rɪ'mɑːkəbli/ *adv.* 非常地
evident /'evɪdənt/ *adj.* 明显的
erect /ɪ'rekt/ *v.* 建造
cast iron 铸铁
exploit /ɪk'splɔɪt/ *v.* 利用
compression /kəm'preʃn/ *n.* 压缩
distinction /dɪ'stɪŋkʃn/ *n.* 区别

timber /'tɪmbə(r)/ *n.* 木材
dot /dɒt/ *v.* 点缀
capture /'kæptʃə(r)/ *v.* 描绘
serene /sə'ri:n/ *adj.* 平静的
span /spæn/ *v.* 横跨
pilgrimage /'pɪlgrɪmɪdʒ/ *n.* 朝圣之行
revered /rɪ'vɪəd/ *adj.* 受崇敬的
free up 释放

·D段·

reflection /rɪ'flekʃn/ *n.* 映像，映照出的影像
semicircular /ˌsemi'sɜ:kjələ(r)/ *adj.* 半圆的
bucolic /bju:'kɒlɪk/ *adj.* 田园的
depiction /dɪ'pɪkʃn/ *n.* 描画
pedestrian /pə'destriən/ *n.* 行人
beneath /bɪ'ni:θ/ *prep.* 在……下方
arch /ɑ:tʃ/ *n.* 拱形结构
towpath /'təʊpɑ:θ/ *n.* 曳船路（旧时河流沿岸马拉驳船所走的路）
abutment /ə'bʌtmənt/ *n.* 桥台
tub /tʌb/ *n.* 木盆一样的小船
towline /'təʊlaɪn/ *n.* 拖索
engraving /ɪn'greɪvɪŋ/ *n.* 版画
contemporary /kən'temprəri/ *adj.* 同时代的
rendering /'rendərɪŋ/ *n.* 效果图
blight /blaɪt/ *n.*（对局势、生活或环境）有害的事物
radiate /'reɪdieɪt/ *v.* 自中心辐射出；向周围伸展

·E段·

kindle /'kɪndl/ *v.* 激起
steam engine 蒸汽机
cathedral /kə'θi:drəl/ *n.* 大教堂
impressionist /ɪm'preʃənɪst/ *n.* 印象派画家
portrait /'pɔ:treɪt/ *n.* 肖像

·F段·

etcher /'etʃə/ *n.* 蚀刻师
illustrator /'ɪləstreɪtə(r)/ *n.*（书等的）插图画家
etching /'etʃɪŋ/ *n.* 蚀刻画
partially /'pɑ:ʃəli/ *adv.* 部分地

·G段·

sentiment /'sentɪmənt/ *n.* 观点
concrete /'kɒŋkri:t/ *adj.* 具体的
sensation /sen'seɪʃn/ *n.* 感觉
memorialise /mə'mɔ:riəlaɪz/ *v.* 纪念
spectacular /spek'tækjələ(r)/ *adj.* 壮观的，令人惊叹的

·H段·

in the aggregate 整体上
document /'dɒkjumənt/ *v.* 记录
tenement /'tenəmənt/ *n.*（尤指城市贫困区的）经济公寓，廉租公寓
sweatshop /'swetʃɒp/ *n.* 血汗工厂
insouciance /ɪn'su:siəns/ *n.* 无忧无虑
girder /'gɜ:də(r)/ *n.*（桥梁或建筑物的）大梁
evoke /ɪ'vəʊk/ *v.* 唤起
admiration /ˌædmə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 钦佩
bravery /'breɪvəri/ *n.* 勇气

Test 3

Reading Passage 1. Rural Transport Plan of 'Practical Action'

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了“实践行动”机构的农村交通运输改善计划。
结构	第 1 段：“实践行动”计划出现的背景和目标。 第 2 段：农村交通运输发展的不利现状。 第 3 段：“实践行动”计划出现的必要性和好处。 第 4 段：“实践行动”计划之一——修路。 第 5 段：“实践行动”计划之二——推动新想法及其案例。 第 6 段：“实践行动”计划之三——偏远山区的高空交通体系。 第 7 段：“实践行动”计划之四——研发可载人的运输工具。

题目详解

Questions 1–4

思路

本部分为判断题。从理解角度来说，该题型所涉及的单词和语法属于中等难度，甚至有些题目的结构非常简单，很少会有超难的单词和复杂的语法结构出现，但从思维角度来说，该题型则属于偏难题型。判断题在雅思阅读中占比较高，全年平均出题比例在 20% ～ 25%，属于逢考必出的题型，需要考生给予足够的重视。该题型主要考查对事实类细节(TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN)和观点类细节(YES/NO/NOT GIVEN)中句义的识别、句内逻辑关系的准确判断等。解题时，要注意以下几点：①明确判断的原则，比如弄清 FALSE/NO 与 NOT GIVEN 的界限和区别；②准确理解句义、句内逻辑关系、句子的考点，夯实语法和单词基础；③找准关键信息定位，准确识别不同类型的同义替换。

解答

1. 题干：一个发展缓慢的经济体往往负担不起一些公路网，尤其是那些已经风化了的

（公路网）。题干的关键信息为 slow-growing economy、cannot afford、road networks、have weathered away，据此可定位到第 1 句："On the other hand, the improvement of all weathered roads in rural areas … is prohibitive for a country with a small and stagnant economy."。这句话是说改善风化道路对于经济规模小且停滞不前的国家来说是很昂贵的。其中 country with a small and stagnant economy 对应题干中的 slow-growing economy，weathered 对应 have weathered away，prohibitive 对应 cannot afford。显然，题干与原文表述相符。因此，本题的答案为 YES。

2. 题干：农村社区的官员知道如何从技术上改善替代性交通运输方式。题干的关键信息为 Officials in rural communities、how、alternative transport、technically，据此可定位到第 2 段最后 1 句："Although a lot of alternative ways fit into addressing transport development of rural communities in the hills, lack of clear government focus and policies, lack of fiscal and economic incentives, lack of adequate technical knowledge and manufacturing capacities …"。这句话是说尽管有许多替代性的方式，但缺乏政府的关注和政策、缺乏一些激励措施、缺乏足够的技术知识和制造能力。其中 rural communities 原词重现，government 对应 Officials，但 lack of adequate technical knowledge 与题干中的 know how to improve … technically 矛盾。因此，本题的答案为 NO。

3. 题干：改善农村交通基础设施的"实践行动"的首要目标是增加村庄间的贸易。题干的关键信息为 primary goal、rural transport infrastructures、trade between villages。通过 rural transport infrastructures 可定位到第 4 段倒数第 2 句："Practical Action is aiming at improving rural transport infrastructures … which is to encourage community-driven development."。这句话是说"实践行动"旨在通过一些举措，来改善农村交通基础设施建设，以推进社区主导型发展。其中 rural transport infrastructures 原词重现，也提到了改善农村交通基础设施建设及其目的，但并未提及"首要目标（primary goal）"，更未提及首要目标是什么。primary goal 和 trade between villages 在原文中缺失。因此，本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。

4. 题干：兰卡有机农业运动委员会推进了其有"实践行动"深度参与的项目。题目的关键信息为 Lanka Organic Agriculture Movement Council、deep involvement、Practical Action。通过 Lanka Organic Agriculture Movement Council 可定位到第 5 段最后 1 句："Practical Action is also an active member of many national and regional networks … and one conspicuous example is the Lanka Organic Agriculture Movement Council (LOAM) …"。这句话中 Lanka Organic Agriculture Movement Council 是用作例子来证明"实践行动"积极参与了许多国家和区域公路网的建设，其中 an active member of 对应题干中的 deep involvement，promotes organic agriculture by developing local organic markets in different regions 为 advanced its projects 的具体展现。显然，题干与原文表述相符。因此，本题的答案为 YES。

Questions 5–8

思路

本部分为问答题，也称简答题。该题型在实际考试中的占比要比在剑桥系列真题中的占比稍高一些，但也算不上特别主流的题型。从解题思路上看，该题型与填空类题型有相通之处，但由于题干是问句，需要考生有较强的句义理解能力。解题时，要注意以下几点：①准确识别疑问词在句中真正的语法功能，以及该词与其他词之间的语法关系；②偶尔会出现定位较难的情况，注意积累同义替换以及把握文章的篇章结构和写作逻辑。

解答

5. 题干：农村社区发展的首要任务是什么？答案为名词性词汇或短语。题干的关键信息为 the first duty、suburban communities，据此可定位到第 4 段第 2 句："Therefore, the construction of roads is a major priority for many rural communities …"。这句话是说道路建设是许多农村地区的首要任务，其中 a major priority 对应题干中的 the first duty，rural communities 对应 suburban communities。因此，本题的答案为 construction of roads。

6. 题干：有什么新方法可以用来帮助穷人把他们的商品直接送到市场上？答案为名词性词汇或短语。题干的关键信息为 new method、the poor、goods、market，据此可定位到第 5 段第 2 句："Cycle trailers, for example, have practical commercial uses, helping people carry their goods such as vegetables and charcoal to market for sale."。这句话是说自行车拖车可以帮助人们将蔬菜和木炭等商品运送到市场上出售。通过 for example 可判断这句话中的 Cycle trailers 属于本段第 1 句 new ideas 的一种，对应题干中的 new method，carry their goods … to market 对应 deliver their goods … to market。因此，本题的答案为 cycle trailers。

7. 题干：什么服务结束了斯里兰卡农村人口（与社会）的隔绝？答案为名词性词汇或短语。题干的关键信息为 service、ended、isolation of Sri Lanka's rural population，据此可定位到第 5 段第 6 句："This quick and affordable service not only puts an end to rural people's social isolation, but also gives them a reliable way to travel to the nearest town."。这句话是说这种快捷且实惠的服务结束了村民与社会的隔绝，其中 puts an end to rural people's social isolation 对应题干中的 ended the isolation of Sri Lanka's rural population，具体 This 指代的什么，需要往前读，发现了第 4 句中的 a bus service 符合逻辑。因此，本题的答案为 (a) bus service。

8. 题干：通过什么办法解决了那些住在偏远山区的人运送食物到市场的问题？答案为名词性词汇或短语。题干的关键信息为 solution、living in remote mountain areas、getting food to market。通过 living in remote mountain areas 和 getting food to market 可定位到第 6 段第 1 句，此处提到这是一个重大问题（a major problem）。接着通过 solution 可定位到第 5 句："Practical Action has come up with an ingenious solution – an

aerial ropeway, used as a safe and efficient way for material, even people."。结合前面提到的问题，"实践行动"想出了一个方案（an ingenious solution），即高加索道。注意，如果通过某个明显的关键信息找到了相应的定位句，但定位句并无答案，则需要继续找到与其同属一个意群的信息，这一步骤成了解题的关键。同时，注意排除干扰答案 movers，其被 but 转折否定了。因此，本题的答案为 (an) aerial ropeway。

Questions 9–13

思路

本部分为摘要填空题，主要分为无选项摘要填空题和有选项摘要填空题。无选项摘要填空题的难度主要体现在定位上，即当定位范围小时，难度较低，反之则难度上升。填空类题型在雅思阅读中占比很高，全年平均出题比例在 25% 左右，有时会达到 30%，而无选项摘要填空题又属于填空类题型中的经典题型，需要考生重点练习。有选项摘要填空题相对来说，出现比例较低，但难度着实不低。该题型的难点主要体现在对语法的理解和同义替换的识别上。解题时，要注意以下几点：①了解基础的定位方法和解题技巧、熟练掌握常见的同义替换类型；②要对学术文章的篇章结构和写作逻辑有所把握；③增加自身的词汇量。

解答

9. 题干：除了正常的运输任务以外，双轮铁制拖车还可以被用作医疗急救室或移动的什么，有时还会应买方的要求进行改装？空白处需要填写一个名词或名词短语的复数形式。题干的关键信息为 two-wheeled iron trailers、medical emergency rooms、movable。通过 two-wheeled iron trailers 可定位到最后 1 段第 1 句，扫读发现该句提到了题干中所说的 normal transport duties，即 carry heavy cargo (up to around 200 kg) or even passengers，继续往下读，在第 3 句发现了本题的答案句："The trailers are used for transporting goods by local producers, as ambulances, as shops, and even as mobile libraries."。其中 ambulances 对应题干中的 medical emergency rooms，注意与其并列的信息有 shops、mobile libraries，通过 mobile 对应题干中的 movable，可确定本题的答案。因此，本题的答案为 libraries。

10. 题干：这辆"救护车"是用金属制成的，轮子是橡胶的，由另一辆自行车驱动。可以在这辆车上放置什么，让患者感到舒适？空白处需要填写一个名词或名词短语。题干的关键信息为 metal、rubber wheels、patient、comfortable，据此可定位到最后 1 段第 5 句前半句："The 'bed' section can be padded with cushions to make the patient comfortable, …"。其中 The 'bed' section 是前一句所说 The 'ambulance' 的一部分，be padded with 对应题干中的 be placed on，题干中的 the vehicle 指的就是"救护车'床'的部分"，patient、comfortable 原词重现。因此，本题的答案为 cushions。

11. 题干：还可以容纳什么，在运输途中照顾患者？空白处需要填写一个名词或名词短语。题干的关键信息为 accompany、care for the patient，据此可定位到最后 1 段第 5 句后半句："… while the 'seat' section allows a family member to attend to the patient during transit."。其中 attend to 对应题干中的 care for，during transit 对应 during transport，the 'seat' section 即题干中的 the vehicle。因此，本题的答案为 family member。

12. 题干：为了方便拆卸和牵引其他设备，还设计了一种连接的什么？空白处需要填写一个单数名词。题干的关键信息为 disassembly and traction、connecting，据此可定位到最后 1 段倒数第 3 句："A joining mechanism allows for easy removal and attachment."。其中 removal and attachment 对应题干中的 disassembly and traction，joining 对应 connecting。因此，本题的答案为 mechanism。

13. 题干：后来，遵照用户建议，还增加了一个什么来保护患者？空白处需要填写一个名词或名词短语。题干的关键信息为 suggested by the users、protect patients，据此可定位到最后 1 段倒数第 2 句："In response to user comments, a cover has been designed that can be added to give protection to the patient and attendant in poor weather."。其中 user comments 对应 suggested by the users，give protection to the patient 对应 protect patients。因此，本题的答案为 a cover。

参考译文

Rural Transport Plan of 'Practical Action'

For more than 40 years, Practical Action has worked with poor communities to identify the types of transport that work best, taking into consideration culture, needs and skills. With our technical and practical support, isolated rural communities can design, build and maintain their own solutions. Although the National Development Plan in the transport sector has focused mainly on expanding road networks and bridges, there are still significant **constraints** in satisfying the needs of poorer communities. Practical Action aims to **radically accelerate** the improvement in **suburban** public transport by focusing on the establishment of rural public transport systems, which will introduce

"实践行动"机构的农村交通运输改善计划

40 多年来，"实践行动"与贫困社区建立合作，在考虑到文化、需求和技术的情况下，确定出最合适的交通运输方式。在我们的技术帮助和实践支持下，偏远的农村社区可以设计、构建和维护自己的交通运输解决方案。

虽然交通运输部门的国家发展计划主要侧重于扩建公路网和桥梁，但在满足较贫困社区的需求方面仍然存在很大的限制。"实践行动"旨在以农村公共交通运输系统建设为重点，从根本上加快郊区公共交通运输的改善；该项目将引入可替代性交通运输方式和中间交通运输方式，以增加贫困人口

alternative transport patterns and **Intermediate** Means of Transport (IMTs) that **complement** the connections between **impoverished** people with road networks and other socio-economic **infrastructures** to improve their **livelihoods**.

与公路网和其他社会经济基础设施之间的联系，从而改善他们的生计。

On the other hand, the improvement of all **weathered** roads in rural areas (only 30 percent of the rural population have access to this now) and bridges is **prohibitive** for a country with a small and **stagnant** economy. In addition, whether or not these **interventions** are **favourable** in different **geographical contexts** relies heavily on environmental, social and economic conditions. The majority of the network is found in the lowland areas of the country. Although a lot of alternative ways fit into **addressing** transport development of rural communities in the hills, lack of clear government focus and policies, lack of **fiscal** and economic **incentives**, lack of adequate technical knowledge and manufacturing **capacities** have resulted in the under-development of this alternative transport sub-sector including the **provision** of IMTs.

另一方面，对于一个经济规模小且停滞不前的国家来说，改善农村地区所有风化道路（目前只有30%的农村人口能够使用这些道路）和桥梁的费用非常高。此外，这些干预措施在不同的地理环境中是否有利，在很大程度上取决于环境、社会和经济条件。交通运输网大部分集中在国家的低地地区。虽然有许多的替代方式可以解决山区农村社区的交通运输发展问题，但由于缺乏明确的政府关注和政策、缺乏财政和经济激励措施、缺乏足够的技术知识和制造能力，这类替代性交通运输（包括中间交通运输方式）的发展有些落后。

There is a strong link between isolation and **poverty**. The increasing **mobility** of low-income people in search of employment requires improved rural public transport. Improved transport system enables poorer people to access markets where they can buy or sell goods for income and make better use of **essential services** such as health and education. No proper roads or **vehicles** mean women and children are forced to spend many hours each day **attending to** their most basic needs, such as collecting water and firewood. This is precious time that could be used to grow crops, care for the family, study, or develop small business

隔绝与贫困之间有着密切的联系。低收入者为获得就业而流动得越来越频繁，这就要求农村公共交通运输必须得到改善。交通运输系统的改善使得较为贫困的人口能够到达市场；在那里他们可以买卖商品以赚取收入，也能更好地利用诸如卫生和教育等基本服务。没有合适的道路或交通运输工具就意味着妇女和儿童每天都不得不花费很多时间来满足自己最基本的需求，例如取水和搬柴火。这些宝贵的时间本可以用于耕种庄稼、照顾家庭、学习或发展一些小型创业项目来获取

ventures to earn more income.

Road building

It isn't easy to conceive of the **vigorous development** of rural communities without an efficient road network. Therefore, the **construction** of roads is a major **priority** for many rural communities where daily activities are regarded as huge tasks such as collecting water and going to local markets. Practical Action is aiming at improving rural transport infrastructures through the construction and **rehabilitation** of short rural roads, small bridges, **culverts** and other transport-related functions, which is to encourage community-driven development. This means villagers can improve their own lives through better access to markets, health care, education and other economic and social opportunities.

Driving forward new ideas

Practical Action and the communities we work with are constantly **working out** new ideas to help poor people. Cycle **trailers**, for example, have practical commercial uses, helping people carry their goods such as vegetables and **charcoal** to market for sale. Besides, those on the **poverty line** can earn a **decent** income by making, maintaining and operating bicycle taxis. Practical Action's know-how has enabled Sri Lankan communities to start a bus service and maintain the roads along which it travels. The impact has been **remarkable**. This quick and **affordable** service not only **puts an end to** rural people's social isolation, but also gives them a reliable way to travel to the nearest town. Practical Action is also an active member of many national and regional networks through which knowledge based on the initiative's research can

更多的收入。

修路

如果没有高效的公路网，很难想象农村社区如何才能蓬勃发展。因此，在那些连取水和去市场这类日常活动都被视为艰巨任务的地方，修建道路是首要任务。“实践行动”旨在通过修建和修复一些比较短的村路、小桥、排水管和其他与交通有关的设施，来改善农村交通基础设施建设，以推进社区主导型发展。这也意味着村民可以更好地接触到市场、医疗保健、教育以及其他经济和社会机会来改善自己的生活。

推动新想法

“实践行动”以及与我们合作的社区不断地涌现出新的想法来帮助贫困人口。例如，自行车拖车就有着实际的商业用途：它可以帮助人们将蔬菜和木炭等商品运送到市场上去出售。不仅如此，贫困人口也可以通过开发、维护和运营“自行车的士”来获得一份可观的收入。“实践行动”凭借其专业知识帮助斯里兰卡社区启动公共汽车服务，并维护该公共汽车途经的道路。这个举措的效果是很显著的。这种快捷且实惠的服务不仅结束了村民与社会的隔绝，也为他们提供了一个前往最近城镇的可靠途径。“实践行动”也是许多国家和区域公路网建设的积极成员；通过这些网络，基于该行动相关研究所得的知识也可以交流并得到

also be **exchanged** and **disseminated**, and one **conspicuous** example is the Lanka Organic Agriculture Movement Council (LOAM), a professional organisation that promotes organic agriculture by developing local organic markets in different regions.

宣传。其中典型的便是兰卡有机农业运动委员会，一个通过在不同地域开发当地有机市场从而促进有机农业发展的专业组织。

Sky-scraping transport system

For people living in remote **mountainous** areas, how to get food to market is a major problem. The hills are so **steep** that it is dangerous to walk down them. Movers can help, but the service is expensive and time-consuming. As a result of such a long journey, the food starts to **spoil** and becomes worthless. Practical Action has come up with an **ingenious** solution – an **aerial ropeway**, used as a safe and efficient way for material, even people. It can be fully or partly powered by either **gravitation** force or external power. The ropeway consists of two **trolleys** rolling over support **tracks** connected to a **control cable** in the middle, which moves in a traditional flywheel system. The trolley at the top is loaded with goods and can take up to 120 kg. This is pulled down to the station at the bottom, either by the force of gravity or by an external power. The other trolley at the bottom is, therefore, pulled upwards **automatically**. The external power can be produced by a micro-hydro system if access to an **electricity grid** is not an option.

高空运输体系

对于生活在偏远山区的人们来说，如何将食品运送到市场是一个重大问题。这些山太过陡峭了，以至于从山上走下来都十分危险。搬运工虽然可以提供帮助，但搬运服务的价格昂贵且费时。如此长的路程致使那些食品开始变质，变得不值钱。“实践行动”想出了一个独创性的解决方案——高架索道，这对于运输货物甚至人来说都是一个安全且有效的方法。它可以完全或部分地由重力或外部动力来驱动。索道由两个小推车组成，它们由中间的控制电缆连接着在支撑轨道上滚动，控制电缆则以传统的飞轮系统驱动。顶部的小推车装有货物，最大载重量为120千克，通过重力或外部动力将其运送至底部的站点。底部的另一个小推车会自动向上牵引。如果无法接入电网，则可以通过微型水力发电系统来产生外力。

Bringing people on board

Practical Action has developed a two-wheeled iron trailer that can be attached (via a **hitch** behind the seat) to a bicycle and be used to carry heavy cargo (up to around 200 kg) or even passengers. People can now carry three times as much as before and still **pedal** the bicycle. The trailers are used for transporting goods by local producers,

载人

“实践行动”开发了一种双轮铁制拖车，该拖车可以（通过座椅后部的挂钩）固定在自行车上，用于搬运重物（最重约200千克），甚至搭载乘客。人们现在在携带以前三倍货物的情况下，仍然可以骑自行车。这种拖车被当地生产者用来运输货物，还被用作

as **ambulances**, as shops, and even as mobile libraries. They are made in small village workshops from iron tubing, which is cut, bent, **welded** and **drilled** to make the frame and wheels. Sometimes, **modifications** are also carried out to the trailers at the request of buyers. The two-wheeled 'ambulance' is made from **moulded metal**, with standard **rubber**-tyred wheels. The 'bed' section can be padded with **cushions** to make the patient comfortable, while the 'seat' section allows a family member to attend to the patient during transit. A **dedicated** bicycle is also needed to pull the ambulance trailer, so that other community members do not need to go without the bicycles they depend on in their daily lives. A joining **mechanism** allows for easy removal and attachment. In response to user comments, a cover has been designed that can be added to give protection to the patient and **attendant** in poor weather. Made of treated cotton cloth, the cover is **durable** and **waterproof**.

救护车、商店甚至移动图书馆。它们是在村里的小型作坊里用铁管制成的；铁管经过切割、弯曲、焊接和钻孔被制成车架和车轮。有时，还会应买方要求，对拖车进行改装。双轮“救护车”是由浇铸式金属制成的，轮子是标准的橡胶轮胎。“床”的部分可以垫上垫子，让病人感到舒适些，而“座位”部分可供一名家属在运送途中照顾病人使用。还需要有一辆专用的自行车来牵引救护车拖车，这样社区的其他成员在需要用他们日常生活所依赖的自行车时就不会没有了。其连接装置便于拆卸和连接。为了回应用户的意见，我们还设计了一个可以在恶劣天气下为病人和看护人员提供保护的保护罩。该保护罩由处理过的棉布制成，耐用且防水。

词汇详解

· 第 1 段 ·

constraint /kən'streɪnt/ *n.* 限制
radically /'rædɪkli/ *adv.* 根本上
accelerate /ək'seləreɪt/ *v.* 加快
suburban /sə'bɜːbən/ *adj.* 郊区的
alternative /ɔːl'tɜːnətɪv/ *adj.* 可供替代的
intermediate /ˌɪntə'miːdiət/ *adj.* 中间的
complement /'kɒmplɪment/ *v.* 增加
impoverished /ɪm'pɒvərɪʃt/ *adj.* 贫困的
infrastructure /'ɪnfrəstrʌktʃə(r)/ *n.* 基础设施
livelihood /'laɪvlihʊd/ *n.* 生计

· 第 2 段 ·

weathered /'weðəd/ *adj.* 风化的
prohibitive /prə'hɪbətɪv/ *adj.* 高昂得令人难以承受的
stagnant /'stægnənt/ *adj.* 停滞的
intervention /ˌɪntə'venʃn/ *n.* 干预
favourable /'feɪvərəbl/ *adj.* 有利的
geographical context 地理环境
address /ə'dres/ *v.* 解决
fiscal /'fɪskl/ *adj.* 财政的
incentive /ɪn'sentɪv/ *n.* 激励

capacity /kə'pæsəti/ *n.* 能力
provision /prə'vɪʒn/ *n.* 供应

· 第3段 ·

poverty /'pɒvəti/ *n.* 贫困
mobility /məʊ'bɪləti/ *n.* 流动性
essential service 基本服务
vehicle /'viːəkl/ *n.* 交通工具
attend to 处理；照顾

· 第4段 ·

vigorous development 蓬勃发展
construction /kən'strʌkʃn/ *n.* 修建
priority /praɪ'ɒrəti/ *n.* 优先事项
rehabilitation /ˌriːəˌbɪlɪ'teɪʃn/ *n.* 修复
culvert /'kʌlvət/ *n.*（道路下面的）排水管

· 第5段 ·

work out 想出
trailer /'treɪlə(r)/ *n.* 拖车
charcoal /'tʃɑːkəʊl/ *n.* 木炭
poverty line 贫困线
decent /'diːsnt/ *adj.* 相当不错的
remarkable /rɪ'mɑːkəbl/ *adj.* 显著的
affordable /ə'fɔːdəbl/ *adj.* 价格合理的
put an end to 结束，终止
exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ *v.* 交流
disseminate /dɪ'semɪneɪt/ *v.* 传播
conspicuous /kən'spɪkjuəs/ *adj.* 明显的

· 第6段 ·

mountainous /'maʊntənəs/ *adj.* 多山的
steep /stiːp/ *adj.* 陡峭的
spoil /spɔɪl/ *v.* 变质
ingenious /ɪn'dʒiːniəs/ *adj.* 独创性的
aerial ropeway 高架索道
gravitation /ˌgrævɪ'teɪʃn/ *n.* 重力
trolley /'trɒli/ *n.* 小推车
track /træk/ *n.* 轨道
control cable 控制电缆
automatically /ˌɔːtə'mætɪkli/ *adv.* 自动地
electricity grid 电网

· 第7段 ·

hitch /hɪtʃ/ *n.* 挂钩
pedal /'pedl/ *v.* 骑（自行车）
ambulance /'æmbjələns/ *n.* 救护车
weld /weld/ *v.* 焊接
drill /drɪl/ *v.* 钻孔
modification /ˌmɒdɪfɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 改装
moulded metal 浇铸式金属
rubber /'rʌbə(r)/ *n.* 橡胶
cushion /'kʊʃn/ *n.* 垫子
dedicated /'dedɪkeɪtɪd/ *adj.* 专用的
mechanism /'mekənɪzəm/ *n.* 装置
attendant /ə'tendənt/ *n.*（病人的）护理者
durable /'djʊərəbl/ *adj.* 耐用的
waterproof /'wɔːtəpruːf/ *adj.* 防水的

Reading Passage 2. Follow Your Nose

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了嗅觉的作用及其相关的研究。
结构	A 段：芳香疗法治疗痴呆症的有效性存在争议。 B 段：雷切尔·赫茨关于“气味比其他感官信号更容易引起情绪记忆”的研究。 C 段：赫茨认为，嗅觉和情感本质上是一回事。 D 段：埃里克·弗梅滕关于“气味会引起创伤性回忆”的研究。 E 段：弗梅滕对临床医生所采取的治疗创伤后应激障碍的方法提出疑问。 F 段：吉尔·莫罗特关于“嗅觉与其他感官不可分离”的研究。 G 段：其他研究者进一步证实嗅觉会与其他感官结合作用。

题目详解

Questions 14–18

思路

本部分为段落信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在近三年的考试中，该题型的出题比例较大，仅次于填空类题型和判断题，且难度较高，考查的内容比较综合，同义替换的难度较高，做题较费时间。平时要注意以下几点：①备考阶段，多训练 Scanning（搜寻具体信息）和 Skimming（快速掌握文章 / 段落大意）能力，同时对该题型题干中常见的各类词的同义替换形式有所预测和积累，提高做题时的反应速度；②增加自身的词汇量，加强对单词在语境中的理解。

解答

i	更清晰地记起往事
ii	唤起痛苦的记忆
iii	起初是一种警示信号
iv	气味和图像物理效应的对比
v	检验嗅觉不可靠的证据
vi	用另一种感觉强化一种感觉
vii	免受重温过去的伤害
viii	影像与声音的强大力量
ix	相冲突的观点

14. A段第1句首先介绍了芳香疗法的广泛运用，接下来第2—3句具体描述了芳香疗法的主要功效和好处，第4句提到长久以来人们一直这么认为（So the thinking goes）。但第5句出现了转折信号词But，预示着接下来的观点发生了变化，出现了对芳香疗法的负面评价，比如no evidence等词，所以这一段主要是关于芳香疗法对治疗老年痴呆症到底是否有效的不同观点。因此，本题的答案为**ix**。

15. C段第1句中的That指代B段提到的整件事，且句型结构为主系表，可判定是对上文的评价与总结，故是一个承上启下的过渡句。第2—3句是具体的话语，论证方式上属于引用论证，引用的对象通常是例子，不是主旨句。直到最后1句中出现关键信息explains和because，于是要重点分析最后1句。这句话是说嗅觉最初是一项生存技能，是告诉人们应该靠近还是躲开的信号，其中a signal to approach or to avoid对应选项**iii**中的an alarm signal，initially对应Originally。因此，本题的答案为**iii**。

16. D段第1句提到研究人员称医生们很早就知道气味有勾起创伤性回忆的可能，但证据并不确凿，所以该研究人员便对此进行了研究，第2—3句是具体的实验内容。直到最后1句出现了总结性的结论The researchers concluded,判断这一句为本段的中心句，说明研究人员证实了之前不确凿的猜测。这一段主要是围绕气味引发创伤性回忆展开叙述，其中traumatic reminders、their flashbacks对应选项**ii**中的painful memories。因此，本题的答案为**ii**。

17. E段第1句紧接D段，具体指出了医生是如何从反面角度利用D段的结论，使有创伤性回忆的患者免受闪回记忆的伤害。最后1句中，埃里克·弗梅滕进行总结并提出了自己的看法，即气味唤起的美好回忆可能超越了对恐惧的反应。该段围绕医生利用气味使患者免受闪回记忆的伤害展开，其中protected against flashbacks对应选项**vii**的Escaping from reliving the past。因此，本题的答案为**vii**。

18. G段第1句出现了叙事性信息的典型表述Last July，接下来是对这个时间段具体研究的细致描述，主要是向受试者展示一幅与气味有关或无关的图像，以测试人们对气味的反应时间。直到最后1句出现了结论性的描述The researchers' interpretation，判断这一句为本段的中心句，说明大脑利用多种感官的整合信息来判断所感知的东西，也就是说在嗅觉和其他感官的相互作用下去感知具体的东西。其中闻气味对应一种sense，而看图像对应另一种sense，与选项**vi**所说相符。因此，本题的答案为**vi**。

Questions 19–24

思路

本部分为人名（或机构名称等）信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在匹配类题型中，该题型的全年平均出题比例属于中等。此外，该题型的难点在于：1. 文章题材比较生僻，作者观点比较抽象；2. 句式较为复杂、晦涩难懂；3. 同义替换较为复杂。

所以，做题时可能会出现即便能找到人名（或机构名称等）也依然匹配不到合适的句子的情况。这时需要注意：①考虑题干与原文结构之间的联系；②随着题干等方面难度的不断提高，相应调整做题方法；③加强对学术文章篇章结构特点的把握，提高对同义替换识别的反应速度，强化对抽象词及英文句式特点的理解。

解答

19. 题干：气味会触发恐怖事件的影像。题干的关键信息为 Smell、trigger、horrible events，据此可定位到 D 段第 1 句："Eric Vermetten ... says that doctors have long known about the potential of smells to act as traumatic reminders ..."。这句话是说埃里克·弗梅滕认为医生们很早便知道气味有勾起创伤性回忆的可能，其中 traumatic 对应题干中的 horrible events，reminders 对应 trigger。这句话为 Eric Vermetten 所说。因此，本题的答案为 B。

20. 题干：气味无法让记忆更清晰。题干的关键信息为 Memory、cannot get sharper、smell，据此可定位到 B 段倒数第 2 句："'People don't remember any more details or with any more clarity when the memory is recalled with an odour,' she says."。这句话是说当被某种气味勾起回忆时，人们记不起更多或更清晰的细节，其中 odour 对应题干中的 smell，don't remember ... with any more clarity 对应 cannot get sharper。这句话中的 she 指的是 Rachel Herz。因此，本题的答案为 A。

21. 题干：当同时给予气味和与气味相关的图片时，对大脑的刺激会更强。题干的关键信息为 both the smell and the picture are given、stimulation to the brain、stronger，据此可锁定 G 段。其中第 2 句中的 an image that was associated with the odour、第 3 句中的 sniff vanilla 和 showed either the picture of ice cream or of cheese、第 5 句中的 the picture presented something semantically related to them 都对应题干中的 both the smell and the picture are given，而第 5 句中的 the hippocampus was strongly activated 对应题干中的 the stimulation to the brain is stronger。此处为 Jay Gottfried 和 Ray Dolan 所做的研究。因此，本题的答案为 D。

22. 题干：令人愉悦的气味可以抵制不愉快的回忆。题干的关键信息为 Pleasant smells、counteract、unpleasant recollections，据此可定位到 E 段最后 1 句："... says Vermetten, but it's possible that the neural pathways by which the odour elicits the pleasant, everyday memory override the fear-conditioned neural pathways that respond to verbal cues."。这句话中提到气味产生令人愉悦的日常记忆的神经通路有可能覆盖了由言语信号引起的恐惧情境的神经通路，其中 the neural pathways by which the odour elicits the pleasant, everyday memory 对应题干中的 Pleasant smells，override 对应 counteract，the fear-conditioned neural pathways 对应 unpleasant recollections。此处为 Vermetten 的观点。因此，本题的答案为 B。

23. 题干：把嗅觉和视觉信号分开是不可能的。题干的关键信息为 impossible、isolate

smell from visual cues，据此可定位到F段最后1句："Smell, the researchers concluded, cannot be separated from the other senses."。其中cannot对应题干中的impossible，be separated对应isolate，the other senses指代前一句中提到的the wine's redness and darkness-visual … qualities，对应题干中的visual cues。这一观点是通过Gil Morrot的研究得出的。因此，本题的答案为C。

24. 题干：气味比图片更能刺激大脑中控制情感的区域。题干的关键信息为part of the brain、governs emotion、more stimulated、smell、image，据此可定位到B段第5句："… and Herz and co-workers found that the scent did indeed activate the amygdala and other brain regions associated with emotion processing far more strongly than the photograph."。后半句话提到气味会激活与情绪处理有关的大脑区域，其作用远比照片强烈，其中scent对应题干中的smell，activate … far more strongly对应more stimulated，the amygdala and other brain regions associated with emotion processing对应part of the brain that governs emotion，photograph对应image。此处为Herz和她的同事所做的研究。因此，本题的答案为A。

Questions 25 and 26

思路

本部分为单项选择题，属于选择类题型中比较传统的一种题型。该题型难度属于中上等，主要考查考生对细节的确认、逻辑关系的理解，甚至包括对段落大意的确认等。解题时，要注意题干的不同提问方式，不同的提问方式决定了不同的考点及对应的解题方法。熟悉考点，打好基础，才能以不变应万变。

解答

25. 题干：文中对于芳香疗法的看法是什么？题干的关键信息为aromatherapy，据此可锁定A段。扫读发现倒数第2句与选项C相符："Other findings suggest that aromatherapy works only if you believe it will."。这句话中提到芳香疗法仅在患者相信它会起作用的情况下才会有效，其中works对应选项C中的is effective，故选项C正确。选项A中的essential oils extracted from plants在文中并未提及，可排除。选项B中的Evidence出现在本段倒数第3句，但选项B中的has proved与原文中的almost no evidence说法矛盾，可排除。选项D中的elderly patients出现在本段第2句，提到传统药物对治疗老年人言语交流作用不大，第3—4句说人们认为芳香疗法有一定的治疗作用，但紧接着下一句说没有证据表明有效，与选项D中的especially helpful for elderly patients不符。因此，本题的答案为C。

26. 题干：雷切尔·赫茨的结论是什么？题干的关键信息为Rachel Herz，据此可锁定B段、C段和F段，涉及范围较大，建议将选项的内容与这三段中的细节信息一一进行比对。选项A"大脑中激活情绪的区域与控制嗅觉的区域有着相同的生理结构"的关

键信息为 activates emotion、the same physiological structure、controls olfaction。通过 activates emotion 和 controls olfaction 可定位到 C 段引号中的话，这句话是说情感和嗅觉本质上是一回事，大脑中控制情绪的那部分是从控制嗅觉那部分进化而来的，但并未提及生理结构是否相同，可排除。选项 B“我们不能依赖嗅觉，人们在视觉、口头或书面语言方面更有信心”的关键信息为 cannot depend on smell、more confidence in sight and spoken or written words，据此可定位到 F 段第 3 句：“And there's plenty of research to show that our noses can be tricked, because being predominantly visual and verbal creatures, we put more faith in those other modalities.”。这句话中提到我们的鼻子是会被欺骗的，我们通常更相信（嗅觉以外的）其他的感觉方式，其中 our noses can be tricked 对应选项 B 中的 cannot depend on smell，visual and verbal 和 other modalities 对应 sight and spoken or written words，put more faith in 对应 have more confidence in，故选项 B 正确。选项 C“即使在香水瓶实验之后，气味也能让人回忆起真实的记忆”的关键信息为 recall real memories、after the perfume-bottle experiment，香水瓶实验之后的情况原文并未提及，可排除。选项 D“气味在很长一段时间内被证明有治疗作用”的关键信息为 proved its therapeutic effect、over a long time span，此处的 proved 和 over a long time span 在原文中均未提及，可排除。因此，本题的答案为 B。

参考译文

Follow Your Nose

嗅觉的作用

A **Aromatherapy** is the most widely used **complementary therapy** in the National Health Service, and doctors use it most often for treating **dementia**. Some elderly patients have difficulty in **verbal** interaction, on which **conventional** medicine has little **efficacy**. For them, aromatherapy can help get better sleep, increase motivation and reduce **disturbed** behaviour. So the thinking goes. But last year, a **systematic** review of health care databases found almost no evidence that aromatherapy is effective in the treatment of dementia. Other findings suggest that aromatherapy works only if you believe it will. In reality, the only research that has precisely revealed it to have an effect was

芳香疗法是英国国民医疗服务体系中使用最广泛的辅助疗法，医生最常将它用于治疗痴呆症。传统药物对治疗言语交流有困难的老年患者效果不大。对他们来说，芳香疗法可以帮助改善睡眠、提高积极性并减少不正常的行为。人们一直都是这么认为的。但是去年，对卫生保健数据库的系统评价发现，几乎没有证据能够表明芳香疗法在治疗痴呆症方面有效果。其他一些发现表明芳香疗法仅在患者相信它会起作用的情况下才会有效。实际上，唯一明确表明该疗法有作用的研究是在动物身上进行的。

carried out on animals.

B Behavioural studies have **consistently** suggested that **odours** can **elicit** emotional memories far more easily than other **sensory cues**. And earlier this year, Rachel Herz, of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, and colleagues **peered into** people's heads using functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) to **validate** that. They **scanned** the brains of five women while they either watched a photo of a bottle of **perfume** that **evoked** a pleasant memory for them, or smelled that perfume. One woman, as an example, thought of how as a child living in Paris – she would look excitedly at her mother who dressed up to go out and **sprayed** herself with that perfume. The women themselves **depicted** the perfume as far more **evocative** than the photo, and Herz and co-workers found that the **scent** did indeed **activate** the **amygdala** and other brain regions associated with emotion processing far more strongly than the photograph. But what's interesting was that the memory itself was not much better **recalled** by the **fragrance** than by the picture. "People don't remember any more details or with any more **clarity** when the memory is recalled with an odour,' she says. 'However, you have this **intense** emotional feeling **viscerally** with the odour."

行为研究一致表明，气味比其他感官信号更容易引起情绪记忆。今年早些时候，来自罗得岛州普罗维登斯市布朗大学的雷切尔·赫茨（Rachel Herz）及其同事通过使用功能性磁共振成像（fMRI）观察人类大脑来证实这一点。他们让五位女性看着一瓶能唤起她们愉快回忆的香水的照片或者去闻那瓶香水，同时对她们的大脑进行扫描。举例来说，其中一位女性回忆起了小时候住在巴黎时，常常兴奋地看着妈妈打扮好准备外出并喷上香水的情景。这些女性表示香水味比照片更能勾起回忆，赫茨和同事也同样发现，气味确实激活了杏仁核和其他与情绪处理有关的大脑区域，其作用远比照片更为强烈。但有趣的是，通过气味唤起的记忆并没有比图片唤起的好多少。她说："当被某种气味勾起回忆时，人们记不起更多或更清晰的细节。但是，气味会让人产生一种发自内心的强烈情感。"

C That's hardly surprising, Herz thinks, given how the brain has **evolved**. "The way I like to think about it is that emotion and **olfaction** are **essentially** the same things," she says. "The part of the brain controlling emotion **literally** comes out from the part of the brain controlling

赫茨认为，鉴于大脑的进化方式，这不足为奇。她说："在我看来，情感和嗅觉本质上是一回事。大脑中控制情绪的那部分实际上是从控制嗅觉的那部分中进化而来的。"赫茨说这或许可以解释为什么与强烈的情感有关的气

smell." That, she says, probably explains why memories for odours that are associated with intense emotions are so strongly **entrenched** in us, because the smell was initially a survival skill: a signal to **approach** or to avoid.

味记忆能深深根植于我们的内心，因为嗅觉最初是一项生存技能：是一种告诉人们应该靠近还是躲开的信号。

D Eric Vermetten, a **psychiatrist** at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands, says that doctors have long known about the potential of smells to act as **traumatic reminders**, but the evidence has been largely **anecdotal**. Last year, Vermetten and others began to study it through three cases of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in which patients said either that a certain smell **triggered** their **flashbacks**, or that a smell was a feature of the flashback itself. The researchers concluded that odours could be made use of in **exposure** therapy, or for **reconditioning** patients' fear responses.

荷兰乌特勒支大学的精神病学家埃里克·弗梅滕（Eric Vermetten）表示，医生们很早就知道气味有勾起创伤性回忆的可能，但证据并不确凿。去年，弗梅滕和其他人一起，通过三个创伤后应激障碍（PTSD）的案例开始研究这种情况。在这些案例中，患者说某种气味会触发闪回记忆，或者这种气味就是这段记忆本身的一个特征。研究人员从而得出结论：气味可能可以用于暴露疗法，或者用于调节患者对恐惧的反应。

E After Vermetten presented his findings at a conference, doctors in the audience told him how they had turned this association around and put it to good use. PTSD patients often **undergo** group therapy, but the traumatic reminders can be exposed by the therapy itself. 'Some clinicians put **a strip of vanilla** or a strong, pleasant, daily **odorant** such as coffee under their patients' noses, so that they have this continuous **olfactory** stimulation,' says Vermetten. So armed, the patients seem to be better protected against flashbacks. It's purely anecdotal, and nobody knows what's happening in the brain, says Vermetten, but it's possible that the **neural pathways** by which the odour elicits the pleasant, everyday memory **override** the fear-conditioned neural pathways that respond to verbal cues.

弗梅滕在一次会议上介绍了他的研究成果之后，在场医生告诉他他们是如何从反面角度出发并充分利用好这种联系的。创伤后应激障碍患者通常会接受集体治疗，但是这种治疗本身会让他们触发自己的创伤性回忆。弗梅滕说："有些临床医生会在患者的鼻子下面放一条香草或一种像咖啡豆之类的日常有着浓烈且令人愉悦气味的东西，让患者感受到持续的嗅觉刺激。"这样的手段似乎可以更好地保护患者，使他们免受闪回记忆的伤害。弗梅滕认为，这纯粹是奇谈怪论，没人知道大脑中发生了什么，但是气味产生令人愉悦的日常记忆的神经通路有可能覆盖了由言语信号引起的恐惧情境的神经通路。

F According to Herz, the **therapeutic** potential of scent could lie in their very **unreliability**. She has presented with her perfume-bottle experiment that even though the memories the scent elicits feel more real, it doesn't guarantee any better recall. And there's plenty of research to show that our noses can be **tricked**, because being **predominantly** visual and verbal creatures, we put more faith in those other **modalities**. In 2001, for example, Gil Morrot, of the National Institute for Agronomic Research in Montpellier, tricked 54 **oenology** students by colouring a glass of white wine with a scentless red dye in secret just before they were asked to describe the scent of some red and white wines. The students used terms typically reserved for red wines to describe the coloured wine. What's more, just like experts, they thought of terms **alluding to** the wine's redness and darkness-visual rather than olfactory qualities. Smell, the researchers concluded, cannot be separated from the other senses.

赫茨认为，气味的治疗潜力可能就在于它的不可靠性。她的香水瓶实验表明，即使气味带来的回忆感觉更加真实，它们也无法保证会带来更好的回忆。而且大量研究表明，我们的鼻子是会被欺骗的，因为作为以视觉和听觉为主的生物，我们通常更相信（嗅觉以外的）其他感觉形式。例如，在2001年，蒙彼利埃国家农业研究所的吉尔·莫罗特（Gil Morrot）就骗过了54名酿酒学专业的学生。他要求这些学生描述一系列红葡萄酒和白葡萄酒的气味，而在此之前，他偷偷地用一种无气味的红色染料给其中一杯白葡萄酒上了色。学生们使用了通常用于描述红葡萄酒的术语来描述这杯上了色的白葡萄酒。此外，他们就像专家一样，用到了描述葡萄酒红黑色视觉特征的术语，而没有用到与嗅觉特征有关的术语。研究人员由此得出结论：嗅觉与其他感觉不可分离。

G Last July, Jay Gottfried and Ray Dolan of the Wellcome Department of Imaging Neuroscience in London took that research a step further. They tested how much time people need to respond when naming an **aroma**, by presenting with an image that was associated with the odour or one that was not. Participants were asked to **sniff** vanilla and **simultaneously** showed either the picture of ice cream or of cheese. At the same time, their brains were being scanned in an fMRI machine. People named the smells faster when the picture presented something

去年7月，伦敦惠康影像神经科学系的杰伊·戈特弗里德（Jay Gottfried）和雷·多兰（Ray Dolan）进行了更进一步的研究，他们向受试者展示一幅与某种气味有关或者无关的图像，以测试人们对气味的反应时间。他们让受试者闻着香草味的同时向他们展示冰淇淋或奶酪的图片，并用功能性磁共振成像仪扫描他们的大脑。当图片上是某种与该气味语义相关的东西时，受试者能更快地说出这种气味，而且当这种情况发生时，（大脑中）一种叫

semantically related to them, and when that happened, a structure called the **hippocampus** was strongly activated. The researchers' **interpretation** was that the hippocampus plays a role in **integrating** information from the senses – information that the brain then uses to decide what it is **perceiving**.

作海马体的结构会被强烈激活。研究人员解释说，海马体在整合多种感官信息中发挥着作用，大脑随后利用这些信息来判断它正在感知的是什么。

词汇详解

· A 段 ·

aromatherapy /əˌrəʊmə'θerəpi/ *n.* 芳香疗法
complementary /ˌkɒmplɪ'mentri/ *adj.* 辅助性的
therapy /'θerəpi/ *n.* 治疗
dementia /dɪ'menʃə/ *n.* 痴呆
verbal /'vɜːbl/ *adj.* 言语的
conventional /kən'venʃənl/ *adj.* 传统的
efficacy /'efɪkəsi/ *n.* 功效
disturbed /dɪ'stɜːbd/ *adj.* 心理不正常的，精神紊乱的
systematic /ˌsɪstə'mætɪk/ *adj.* 系统的

· B 段 ·

consistently /kən'sɪstəntli/ *adv.* 一致地
odour /'əʊdə(r)/ *n.* 气味
elicit /ɪ'lɪsɪt/ *v.* 引起
sensory /'sensəri/ *adj.* 感官的
cue /kjuː/ *n.* 信号
peer into 检查
validate /'vælɪdeɪt/ *v.* 证实
scan /skæn/ *v.* 扫描
perfume /'pɜːfjuːm/ *n.* 香水
evoke /ɪ'vəʊk/ *v.* 唤起
spray /spreɪ/ *v.* 喷
depict /dɪ'pɪkt/ *v.* 描述
evocative /ɪ'vɒkətɪv/ *adj.* 引起记忆的
scent /sent/ *n.* 香味
activate /'æktɪveɪt/ *v.* 激活
amygdala /ə'mɪgdələ/ *n.* 杏仁核
recall /rɪ'kɔːl/ *v.* 回忆起
fragrance /'freɪgrəns/ *n.* 香气
clarity /'klærəti/ *n.* 清晰
intense /ɪn'tens/ *adj.* 十分强烈的
viscerally /'vɪsərəli/ *adv.* 发自内心地

· C 段 ·

evolve /ɪ'vɒlv/ *v.* 进化
olfaction /ɒl'fækʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 嗅觉
essentially /ɪ'senʃəli/ *adv.* 本质上
literally /'lɪtərəli/ *adv.* 确实地
entrench /ɪn'trentʃ/ *v.* 使处于牢固地位
approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/ *v.* 接近

· D 段 ·

psychiatrist /saɪ'kaɪətrɪst/ *n.* 精神病学家
traumatic /trɔː'mætɪk/ *adj.* 创伤的
reminder /rɪ'maɪndə(r)/ *n.* 引起回忆的事物
anecdotal /ˌænɪk'dəʊtl/ *adj.* 传闻的
trigger /'trɪgə(r)/ *v.* 触发

flashback /'flæʃbæk/ *n.*（往事的）闪回
exposure /ɪk'spəʊʒə(r)/ *n.* 暴露
recondition /ˌriːkən'dɪʃn/ *v.* 调整

·E段·

undergo /ˌʌndə'gəʊ/ *v.* 经历
a strip of 一条
vanilla /və'nɪlə/ *n.* 香草
odorant /'əʊdərənt/ *n.* 有气味的东西
olfactory /ɒl'fæktəri/ *adj.* 嗅觉的
neural pathway 神经通路
override /ˌəʊvə'raɪd/ *v.* 推翻

·F段·

therapeutic /ˌθerə'pjuːtɪk/ *adj.* 治疗的
unreliability /ˌʌnrɪˌlaɪə'bɪləti/ *n.* 不可靠
trick /trɪk/ *v.* 欺骗
predominantly /prɪ'dɒmɪnəntli/ *adv.* 主要地
modality /məʊ'dæləti/ *n.* 感觉形式
oenology /iː'nɒlədʒi/ *n.* 葡萄酒酿造学
allude to 暗指

·G段·

aroma /ə'rəʊmə/ *n.* 香味
sniff /snɪf/ *v.* 闻
simultaneously /ˌsɪml'teɪniəsli/ *adv.* 同时
semantically /sɪ'mæntɪkli/ *adv.* 语义地
hippocampus /ˌhɪpə'kæmpəs/ *n.* 海马体（大脑中被认为是感情和记忆中心的部分）
interpretation /ɪnˌtɜːprə'teɪʃn/ *n.* 解释
integrate /'ɪntɪgreɪt/ *v.*（使）合并
perceive /pə'siːv/ *v.* 感知到

Reading Passage 3. Personality and Appearance

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要从实验与理论的角度说明了外貌与性格的关系。
结构	第 1 段：由达尔文因鼻子差点被拒绝引出相术——从外貌看性格。 第 2 段：相术的起源与发展。 第 3 段：第一印象的影响力。 第 4 段：关于第一印象与真实性格匹配性的实验。 第 5 段：瞬间判断在许多情况下不准确。 第 6 段：瞬间判断有时准确。 第 7 段：瞬间判断对人行为的影响。 第 8 段：性格塑造了面貌。

题目详解

Questions 27–31

思路

本部分为判断题。从理解角度来说，该题型所涉及的单词和语法属于中等难度，甚至有些题目的结构非常简单，很少会有超难的单词和复杂的语法结构出现，但从思维角度来说，该题型则属于偏难题型。判断题在雅思阅读中占比较高，全年平均出题比例在 20% ～ 25%，属于逢考必出的题型，需要考生给予足够的重视。该题型主要考查对事实类细节(TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN)和观点类细节(YES/NO/NOT GIVEN)中句义的识别、句内逻辑关系的准确判断等。解题时，要注意以下几点：①明确判断的原则，比如弄清 FALSE/NO 与 NOT GIVEN 的界限和区别；②准确理解句义、句内逻辑关系、句子的考点，夯实语法和单词基础；③找准关键信息定位，准确识别不同类型的同义替换。

解答

27. 题干：罗伯特·菲茨罗伊对达尔文的第一印象是准确的。题干的关键信息为 Robert Fitzroy、first impression of Darwin、accurate，据此可锁定第 1 段。其中第 1 句提到达尔文因为他的鼻子差点被罗伯特·菲茨罗伊拒绝，随后两句提到了原因，即罗伯特·菲茨罗伊相信面相，他认为长着这样鼻子的人不可能有精力，但倒数第 2 句给出了反驳："But this was not always the case."。也就是说罗伯特·菲茨罗伊对达尔文的第一印象是不准确的。显然，题干与原文表述矛盾。因此，本题的答案为 NO。

28. 题干：自 18 世纪以来，"面相"的精确规则一直没有改变。题干的关键信息为

precise rules、'physiognomy'、unchanged、the 18th century，据此可锁定第2段。其中第1句提到了关于面相的观念就是通过一个人的脸可以看出他的性格，第2句提到在18世纪末约翰·拉瓦特推广了这一观念，其中this idea指的就是physiognomy，第3句提到在达尔文那个年代，这一观念被大众广泛接受，最后1句提到直到19世纪末面相才被认为是伪科学。这一段提及了physiognomy、出现了the 18th century，但并未提及关于它的precise rules有没有变的问题。因此，本题的答案为NOT GIVEN。

29. 题干：对一个人的第一印象可以在以后轻易改变。题干的关键信息为first impression、modified、little effort。通过first impression可定位到第3段第1句，这句话提到第一印象是非常有影响力的，第2句提到第一印象的形成，而关键在于第3句："Once that snap judgement has formed, it is surprisingly hard to budge."。这句话是说这种瞬间判断一旦形成，就很难改变，其中snap judgement即题干中的first impression，budge对应题干中的被动形式be modified，但surprisingly hard与题干中的with little effort矛盾。因此，本题的答案为NO。

30. 题干：看起来有能力的人更有可能被选上掌控权力的位置。题干的关键信息为appear capable、more likely、position of power，据此定位到第3段倒数第3句："Politicians with competent-looking faces have a greater chance of being elected, and CEOs who look dominant are more likely to run a profitable company."。这句话是说外表看着精明强干的政治家当选的概率更大，而看起来很有统治力的CEO更有可能经营一家盈利的公司，其中with competent-looking faces、look dominant对应题干中的appear capable，have a greater chance、more likely对应more likely，being elected、run a profitable company对应position of power。显然，题干与原文表述一致。因此，本题的答案为YES。

31. 题干：面容姣好的人在社会上享有更好的待遇是不公平的。题干的关键信息为unfair、good-looking people、better treated。通过good-looking people和better treated可定位到第3段最后1句："People seen as good-looking not only get the most valentines but are also judged to be more outgoing, socially competent, powerful, intelligent and healthy."。这句话是说面容姣好的人不仅能得到最多的情人节礼物，而且被认为更外向、社交能力更强、权力更大、更聪明和更健康，其中People seen as good-looking对应题干中的good-looking people，get the most valentines和judged to be more outgoing, socially competent, powerful, intelligent and healthy为题干中better treated的具体展现，但并未提及是否unfair。因此，本题的答案为NOT GIVEN。

Questions 32–36

思路

本部分为单项选择题，属于选择类题型中比较传统的一种题型。该题型难度属于中上等，

主要考查考生对细节的确认、逻辑关系的理解，甚至包括对段落大意的确认等。解题时，要注意题干的不同提问方式，因为不同的提问方式决定了不同的考点及对应的解题方法。熟悉考点，打好基础，才能以不变应万变。

解答

32. 题干：关于安东尼·利特尔和戴维·佩雷特的实验，以下哪一项表述是正确的？题干的关键信息为 Anthony Little and David Perrett's experiment，据此可定位到第 4 段最后两句："However, when Little and Perrett reran this experiment, this time using mugshots instead of real subjects, they also noticed a connection between facial appearance and personality – though only for extroversion and conscientiousness. Little and Perrett claimed that they only found a correlation at the extremes of personality."。这两句提到了两个人所做实验的研究对象是面部照片，结论是也发现了面貌和性格之间的联系，但只是在极端性格上。观察四个选项，均提到了 Michigan experiment，也就是第 4 段前两句所描述的内容：第 1 句提到密歇根研究的对象是真实的人，第 2 句提到结论是面貌和性格之间存在联系。由此可判断选项 B 正确，即这两项研究的结论部分上是一致的，也可同时排除选项 A "它是基于这样一种信念，即密歇根实验中没有一个结论是准确的"和选项 C "它复制了密歇根实验的研究条件"，而选项 D 中的比较在文中并未涉及。因此，本题的答案为 B。

33. 题干：从贾斯廷·卡雷和谢里尔·麦考密克的实验中，可以得出什么结论？题干的关键信息为 concluded、Justin Carre and Cheryl McCormick's experiment，据此可定位到第 5 段前两句，其中第 2 句即为这两个人的实验结论："They found that a wider face in which the cheekbone-to-cheekbone distance was unusually large relative to the distance between eyebrows and upper lip was linked in a statistically significant way with the number of penalty minutes a player was given for violent acts including slashing, elbowing, checking from behind and fighting."，也就是说面部较宽的运动员容易采取暴力行为，其中 violent acts 对应四个选项中的 aggressive，排除选项 C 的同时，可判断选项 A 与原文表述相符。选项 B 中的 a wide range of facial features（各种各样的面部特征）与原文所说 a wider face 不符，而选项 D 在文中并未提及。因此，本题的答案为 A。

34. 题干：提到蝴蝶纹是为了例证什么？题干的关键信息为 exemplified、butterfly marks。通过 butterfly marks 可定位到第 5 段倒数第 2 句，而这句话是作为 A typical example of overgeneralisation 出现，其前面的内容才是重点："According to Leslie Zebrowitz, a psychologist at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, snap judgements in many cases are not accurate. The snap judgement, more often than not, is nothing but an 'overgeneralisation' of a more basic response, she says."。这两句话是说瞬间判断是对基本反应的"过度概括"，在许多情况下并不准确，其中 snap judgements 对应选项 B 中的 Instinct，not accurate 对应 not necessarily lead to accurate，故选项 B 正确。其他三个

选项均与题干表述无关。因此，本题的答案为B。

35. 题干：亚历山大·托多洛夫研究的目的是什么？题干的关键信息为aim、Alexander Todorov's study。本题属于非常典型的考查与实验相关内容的题目，而实验的目的通常会出现在整个实验描述的前半部分。通过人名可锁定第6段，重点扫读本段前面的内容，其中第2句便提到了研究的目的："With Princeton colleague Nikolaas Oosterhof, he recently put forward a theory which he says explains our snap judgements of faces in terms of how threatening they appear."。这句话是说托多洛夫提出了一个理论，用于解释我们对面孔的瞬间判断依据的是外貌的威胁程度，其中our snap judgements of faces in terms of how threatening they appear对应选项C中的the influence of facial features on judgments of a person's personality。因此，本题的答案为C。

36. 题干：亚历山大·托多洛夫研究的结论是什么？题干的关键信息为conclusion、Alexander Todorov's study。本题类似于上一题，不同的是，本题考查研究结论，而结论通常会出现在整个实验描述的后半部分。继上一题之后扫读，发现第6段最后1句提到了结论："Todorov, however, stresses that overgeneralisation does not rule out the idea that there is sometimes a kernel of truth in these assessments of personality."。这句话是说托多洛夫认为根据人的面貌来做性格判断属于一种过度概括，但他又强调，过度概括并不排除这种观念，即通过面貌来判断一个人的性格有时也是正确的，与选项D表述相符。因此，本题的答案为D。

Questions 37–40

思路

本部分为句子结尾匹配题。该题型在实际考试中出现的比例属于中等，个别月份会有上下浮动。整体难度较大，难点在于选项众多，排除工作烦琐，并且偶尔当题干的内容过于抽象或概括时，定位的难度加大。该题型重点考查考生对细节的识别和理解、对信息的概括和总结能力。解题时，要注意以下几点：①将重点放在题干的精准定位上，而不是过分关注选项之间的区别；②重点复习抽象或概括性词汇的同义替换；③熟练运用基础语法知识。

解答

A 通过过度概括来判断他人。
B 可能会影响他人的行为。
C 倾向于犯罪。
D 可能会被他人的低期望值所影响。
E 可能会显示长期行为的影响。
F 可能会排斥他人的期望。

37. 题干：佩雷特认为行为不诚实的人怎么了？题干的关键信息为 Perret、people behaving dishonestly，据此可定位到第 7 段第 3 句："Our expectations can lead us to influence people to behave in ways that confirm those expectations: consistently treat someone as untrustworthy and they end up behaving that way."。这句话是说我们对他人的期望会影响他们的行为，即一直认为某个人不值得信任，而这个人最终真的会这样，其中 untrustworthy 对应题干中的 dishonestly，influence people to behave in ways that confirm those expectations 和 end up behaving that way 对应选项 D 中的 be influenced by the low expectations。因此，本题的答案为 D。

38. 题干：作者认可这个观点，即长着娃娃脸的人怎么了？题干的关键信息为 writer supports、babyish features，据此可定位到第 7 段倒数第 3—4 句："As a matter of fact, the chance is pretty high that baby-faced men turn out better-educated, more assertive, and more apt to win military medals than other mature-looking men. They are also more likely to be criminals; think of Al Capone."。这两句为作者的观点，作者认为长着娃娃脸的男性可能比其他长相成熟的男性受教育程度更高、更自信、更容易获得军事奖章，也更可能成为罪犯，其中 baby-faced men 对应题干中的 people with babyish features，more likely to be criminals 则对应选项 C 的 tend to commit criminal acts。因此，本题的答案为 C。

39. 题干：泽布维兹认为长着娃娃脸、行为霸道的人怎么了？题干的关键信息为 Zebrowitz、baby-faced people、behave dominantly，据此可定位到第 7 段倒数第 1—2 句："… Zebrowitz found baby-faced boys to be quarrelsome and hostile … She calls this the 'self-defeating prophecy effect': a man with a baby face strives to confound expectations and ends up overcompensating."。前面这句提到泽布维兹发现长着娃娃脸的男孩爱吵架、充满敌意，对应题干中的 behave dominantly，后一句则提到这样的人总是试图打乱人们的期望，最终却矫枉过正，其中 strives to confound expectations and ends up overcompensating 对应选项 F 中的 trying to repel the expectations of other people。因此，本题的答案为 F。

40. 题干：作者认为面部特征怎么了？题干的关键信息为 writer、facial features。本题的定位信息不明显，依据顺序继续往下读。原文最后 1 段提到是我们的性格塑造了我们的面貌，研究证实愤怒的老人即使被要求做出中性的表情，往往也会看起来很生气。重点在最后 1 句："A lifetime of scowling, grumpiness and grimaces seemed to have left its mark."，即一生的面部紧绷、脾气暴躁和愁眉苦脸似乎已经留下了痕迹，其中 its mark 对应题干中的 facial features，A lifetime of scowling, grumpiness and grimaces 则对应选项 E 中的 the effect of long-term behaviours。因此，本题的答案为 E。

参考译文

Personality and Appearance

Charles Darwin once applied to be the 'energetic' partner that Robert Fitzroy, the Beagle's captain, sought, but was all but rejected for one of his **woeful** yet absolutely obvious **flaws**: his nose. Fitzroy was a great believer in **physiognomy**, which claims that you can tell a person's character by his or her appearance. As Darwin's daughter Henrietta later recalled, Fitzroy was **convinced** that 'a person with such a nose would not have the energy'. But this was **not always the case**. Fortunately, Darwin's other facial features **made up for** his flat nose – his eyebrows came to his rescue.

The idea that a person's character can be **glimpsed** in their face **dates back to** the ancient Greeks. In the late 18th century, the Swiss poet Johann Lavater **popularised** this idea, making it a hot intellectual topic. In Darwin's day, it was somewhat taken for granted by the public. Only after becoming associated with the **infamous phrenology** of the late 19th century was physiognomy written off as **pseudoscience**.

First impressions are highly **influential**, despite the **well-worn admonition** not to judge a book by its cover. Within a tenth of a second of seeing an unfamiliar face, we have already made a judgement about its owner's character – caring, **trustworthy**, **aggressive**, **extrovert**, competent and so on. Once that **snap judgement** has formed, it is surprisingly hard to **budge**. Such snap judgements can also have an impact on people's behaviour. Politicians with competent-looking faces have a greater chance of

性格与外貌

查尔斯·达尔文（Charles Darwin）曾申请成为贝格尔号船长罗伯特·菲茨罗伊（Robert Fitzroy）所寻找的“精力充沛”的伙伴，但差点因为一个糟糕却十分明显的缺点——鼻子——而被拒绝。菲茨罗伊相信面相，即从外貌可以看出一个人的性格。正如达尔文的女儿亨里埃塔（Henrietta）后来回忆的那样，菲茨罗伊深信“长着这样鼻子的人不可能有精力”。但情况并非总是如此。幸运的是，达尔文其余的面部特征弥补了他扁平的鼻子——他的眉毛救了他。

一个人的性格可以从他的脸上看出这一观念可以追溯到古希腊。18世纪末，瑞士诗人约翰·拉瓦特（Johann Lavater）推广了这一观念，使其成为知识界的一个热门话题。在达尔文的时代，人们或多或少地认为这是理所当然的。直到与19世纪末期声名狼藉的颅相学联系起来之后，面相才被认为是伪科学。

尽管有一条老生常谈的告诫“不要以貌取人”，但第一印象是非常有影响力的。在看到陌生面孔的十分之一秒内，我们就已经对这个人的性格做出了判断——乐于助人的、值得信赖的、争强好斗的、外向活泼的、精明强干的等。这种瞬间判断一旦形成，就很难改变。人们的行为也会受到瞬间判断的影响。外表看着精明强干的政治家当选的概率更大，而看起来很有统治力的CEO

being elected, and CEOs who look **dominant** are more likely to run a **profitable** company. There is also a widely acknowledged 'attractiveness halo'. People seen as good-looking not only get the most **valentines** but are also judged to be more outgoing, socially competent, powerful, intelligent and healthy.

更有可能经营一家盈利的公司。还有一种公认的“引力光环”。面容姣好的人不仅能得到最多的情人节卡片，而且被认为更外向、社交能力更强、权力更大、更聪明和更健康。

In 1966, psychologists at the University of Michigan carried out a study in which 84 undergraduates, total strangers to each other, rated one another on five personality **traits** based solely on their appearance, as they sat there for 15 minutes in **sheer** silence. Their judgements over such traits as extroversion, **conscientiousness** and openness matched real personality scores significantly more often than chance. Lately, researchers, notably Anthony Little of the University of Stirling and David Perret of the University of St Andrews, have looked into the link between appearance and personality again. They pointed out that the Michigan studies failed to **exert** tight control over the **confounding factors**. However, when Little and Perrett reran this experiment, this time using **mugshots** instead of real subjects, they also noticed a connection between facial appearance and personality – though only for extroversion and conscientiousness. Little and Perrett claimed that they only found a correlation at the extremes of personality.

1966年，密歇根大学的心理学家进行了一项研究，让84名素不相识的本科生静坐15分钟，并仅根据外貌对彼此的五种性格特征进行打分。他们对外向、责任心和开放性等性格特征的判断与真实性格的匹配程度明显高于偶然性。最近，研究人员重新审视了外貌和性格之间的联系，特别是斯特灵大学的安东尼·利特尔（Anthony Little）和圣安德鲁斯大学的戴维·佩雷特（David Perrett）。他们指出，密歇根的研究并没有严格控制混杂因素。但是，当利特尔和佩雷特重新进行实验时，他们使用的是面部照片而不是真实对象，也发现了面貌和性格之间的联系——尽管只是对外向和责任心来说。利特尔和佩雷特声称，他们只在极端的性格上发现了关联。

Justin Carre and Cheryl McCormick of Brock University in Ontario, Canada, examined 90 ice hockey players. They found that a wider face in which the **cheekbone**-to-cheekbone distance was unusually large relative to the distance between eyebrows and upper lip was linked in a **statistically** significant way with the number of penalty minutes

加拿大安大略省布鲁克大学的贾斯廷·卡雷（Justin Carre）和谢里尔·麦考密克（Cheryl McCormick）研究了90名冰球运动员。他们发现，颧骨之间的距离相对于眉毛和上唇间的距离来说异常大的宽脸，与球员因暴力行为（包括挥击、肘击、背后阻止和

a player was given for violent acts including **slashing**, **elbowing**, **checking** from behind and fighting. The **kernel** of truth idea isn't the only explanation on offer for our readiness to make facial judgements. According to Leslie Zebrowitz, a psychologist at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, snap judgements in many cases are not accurate. The snap judgement, more often than not, is nothing but an '**overgeneralisation**' of a more basic response, she says. A typical example of overgeneralisation can be seen in the **predators**' response to eyespots, the distinct circular markings on some **moths**, butterflies, and fish. These eyespots might end up **terrorising** the predators in that they **resemble** the eyes of other creatures considered threats by the would-be predators.

Another researcher who **leans towards** overgeneralisation is Alexander Todorov. With Princeton colleague Nikolaas Oosterhof, he recently put forward a theory which he says explains our snap judgements of faces in terms of how threatening they appear. Todorov and Oosterhof asked people about their **instinctive responses** to pictures of emotionally neutral faces, sorted out all the responses, and narrowed them down to two **fundamental** factors: how reliable or dominant the face looks. Todorov and Oosterhof thus came to their conclusion that by making personality judgements on the basis of people's facial appearance, we are actually overgeneralising our ability to tell emotions from expressions as well as our ability to detect **malignity** and dangers from others. Todorov, however, stresses that overgeneralisation does not **rule out** the idea that there is sometimes a kernel of truth in these **assessments** of personality.

打斗）而被罚的时间在统计上有着显著的联系。真理观念的核心并不是我们准备做出面部判断的唯一解释。马萨诸塞州沃尔瑟姆市布兰迪斯大学的心理学家莱斯利·泽布维兹（Leslie Zebrowitz）认为，在许多情况下，瞬间判断并不准确。她说，这种瞬间判断往往是对更基本的反应的“过度概括”。在捕食性动物对眼点（一些飞蛾、蝴蝶和鱼身上明显的圆形斑纹）的反应中可以看到一个典型的过度概括的例子。这些眼点可能会对捕食者起到威慑作用，因为它们类似于被潜在的捕食者视为威胁的其他生物的眼睛。

另一个倾向于过度概括的研究者是亚历山大·托多洛夫（Alexander Todorov）。他最近与普林斯顿大学的同事尼古拉斯·奥斯特霍夫（Nikolaas Oosterhof）一起提出了一个理论，他说这个理论解释了我们对面孔的瞬间判断依据的是外貌的威胁程度。托多洛夫和奥斯特霍夫询问了人们对情绪中立的面部图片的本能反应，整理了所有的反应，并将它们归结为两个基本因素：面部的可信赖程度和控制力度。托多洛夫和奥斯特霍夫得出结论，我们根据人的面貌来做性格判断，实际上是过度概括了我们通过表情推断情绪的能力以及发现来自他人的恶意和危险的能力。然而，托多洛夫强调，过度概括并不排除这种观念，即有时在这些对性格的评估中存在一个真理的核心。

So where does the kernel of truth, if it does have one, come from? Perret believes that the connection is established when our **biases** about faces evolve themselves into self-fulfilling expectations, just as was **investigated** by other researchers back in 1977. Our expectations can lead us to influence people to behave in ways that **confirm** those expectations: consistently treat someone as untrustworthy and they end up behaving that way. Yet, in some cases, this effect could also wind up working the opposite way, especially among those with a cute look. Konrad Lorenz, the Nobel prize-winning ethologist, once commented that baby-faced looks were likely to invite nurturing responses. This viewpoint has been **substantiated** by works of Zebrowitz, who found out that baby-faced boys and men provide similar **stimuli** to the amygdala, an emotional centre of the brain. But beware: the whole theory could be taking an unexpected **twist** here. As a matter of fact, the chance is pretty high that baby-faced men turn out better-educated, more **assertive**, and more apt to win military **medals** than other mature-looking men. They are also more likely to be criminals; think of Al Capone. Similarly, Zebrowitz found baby-faced boys to be **quarrelsome** and **hostile**, and more likely to be academic high-fliers. She calls this the 'self-defeating **prophecy** effect': a man with a baby face strives to confound expectations and ends up **overcompensating**.

所以，如果真的有真理的核心，它从何而来？佩雷特认为，当我们对面孔的偏见变成自我实现的期望时，这种联系就会建立，就像研究人员在 1977 年所做的调查一样。我们的期望可以引导我们去影响人们的行为，让他们以证实那些期望的方式来行事：始终如一地认为某人不值得信任，而他最终就会这样。然而，在某些情况下，这种效果会反过来，尤其是那些看起来很可爱的人。诺贝尔奖获得者、动物行为学家康拉德·洛伦茨（Konrad Lorenz）曾说，娃娃脸的外貌可能会引起一种抚育反应。泽布维兹的研究证实了这一观点；他发现长着娃娃脸的男孩和男人以类似的方式刺激大脑的情感中心杏仁核。但要注意：整个理论可能会出现意想不到的转折。事实上，长着娃娃脸的男性可能比其他长相成熟的男性受教育程度更高、更自信、更容易获得军事奖章。他们也更可能是罪犯；想想阿尔·卡彭（Al Capone）。同样，泽布维兹发现，长着娃娃脸的男孩爱吵架、充满敌意，更有可能成为学术上的高材生。她称之为“自我挫败的预言效应”：长着娃娃脸的男人总是试图打乱人们的期望，最终却矫枉过正。

Another theory reminds people of the old parental warning in which parents **caution** children against pulling their own faces in case faces freeze that way. According to this theory, our personality **moulds** the way our faces look. It is supported by

还有另一种理论让人想起了旧时父母的警告：父母告诫孩子不要拉自己的脸，以防面部僵硬。根据这一理论，我们的性格塑造了我们的面貌。20 年前的一项研究证实了这一点，该研究

a study two decades ago which found that angry older people tend to look **cross** even when asked to make a neutral facial expression. A lifetime of **scowling**, **grumpiness** and **grimaces** seemed to have left its mark.

发现，愤怒的老人即使被要求做出中性的表情，也往往看起来很生气。一生的面部紧绷、脾气暴躁和愁眉苦脸似乎已经留下了痕迹。

词汇详解

·标题·

personality /ˌpɜːsə'nælətɪ/ *n.* 性格

·第1段·

woeful /'wəʊfl/ *adj.* 糟糕的
flaw /flɔː/ *n.* 缺点
physiognomy /ˌfɪzɪ'ɒnəmɪ/ *n.* 面相
convince /kən'vɪns/ *v.* 使相信
not always the case 并非总是如此
make up for 弥补

·第2段·

glimpse /glɪmps/ *v.* 瞥见
date back to 追溯到
popularise /'pɒpjələraɪz/ *v.* 推广
infamous /'ɪnfəməs/ *adj.* 声名狼藉的
phrenology /frə'nɒlədʒi/ *n.* 颅相学
pseudoscience /'suːdəʊsaɪəns/ *n.* 伪科学

·第3段·

influential /ˌɪnflu'enʃl/ *adj.* 有很大影响的
well-worn /ˌwel 'wɔːn/ *adj.* 听腻了的
admonition /ˌædmə'nɪʃn/ *n.* 告诫
trustworthy /'trʌstwɜːðɪ/ *adj.* 值得信任的
aggressive /ə'gresɪv/ *adj.* 好斗的
extrovert /'ekstrəvɜːt/ *adj.* 外向的
snap judgement 瞬间判断
budge /bʌdʒ/ *v.* 改变观点
dominant /'dɒmɪnənt/ *adj.* 占支配地位的
profitable /'prɒfɪtəbl/ *adj.* 有利润的
valentine /'væləntaɪn/ *n.* 情人节卡片

·第4段·

trait /treɪt/ *n.*（人的个性的）特征
sheer /ʃɪə(r)/ *adj.* 完全的
conscientiousness /ˌkɒnʃɪ'enʃəsnəs/ *n.* 责任心
exert /ɪg'zɜːt/ *v.* 施加
confounding factor 混杂因素
mugshot /'mʌgʃɒt/ *n.* 面部照片

·第5段·

cheekbone /'tʃiːkbəʊn/ *n.* 颧骨
statistically /stə'tɪstɪkli/ *adv.* 统计上地
slash /slæʃ/ *v.* 挥击
elbow /'elbəʊ/ *v.* 用肘推
check /tʃek/ *v.* 阻止，控制
kernel /'kɜːnl/ *n.* 核心
overgeneralisation /ˌəʊvədʒenrəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/ *n.* 过度概括
predator /'predətə(r)/ *n.* 捕食性动物
moth /mɒθ/ *n.* 飞蛾
terrorise /'terəraɪz/ *v.* 威胁
resemble /rɪ'zembl/ *v.* 像

· 第 6 段 ·

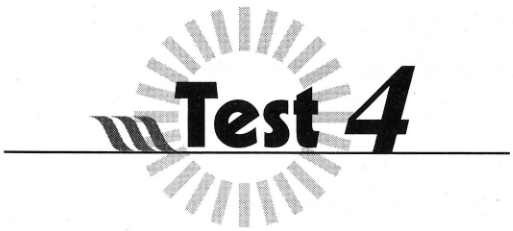
lean towards 倾向于
instinctive response 本能反应
fundamental /ˌfʌndə'mentl/ *adj.* 基本的
malignity /mə'lɪgnɪtɪ/ *n.* 恶意
rule out 排除
assessment /ə'sesmənt/ *n.* 评估

· 第 7 段 ·

bias /'baɪəs/ *n.* 偏见
investigate /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/ *v.* 调查
confirm /kən'fɜːm/ *v.* 证实
substantiate /səb'stænʃieɪt/ *v.* 证实
stimulus /'stɪmjələs/ *n.* 刺激
twist /twɪst/ *n.* 转折
assertive /ə'sɜːtɪv/ *adj.* 坚定自信的
medal /'medl/ *n.* 奖章
quarrelsome /'kwɒrəlsəm/ *adj.* 爱争吵的
hostile /'hɒstaɪl/ *adj.* 敌意的
prophecy /'prɒfəsi/ *n.* 预言
overcompensate /ˌəʊvə'kɒmpenseɪt/ *v.* 矫枉过正

· 第 8 段 ·

caution /'kɔːʃn/ *v.* 告诫
mould /məʊld/ *v.* 塑造
cross /krɒs/ *adj.* 生气的
scowling /'skaʊlɪŋ/ *n.* 绷着的脸
grumpiness /'grʌmpinəs/ *n.* 坏脾气
grimace /'grɪməs/ *n.* 愁眉苦脸



Reading Passage 1. Video Games' Unexpected Benefits to Human Brain

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了电子游戏给人脑带来的好处。
结构	第 1 段：通过介绍背景，引出本篇主题——电子游戏有哪些好处。 第 2 段：通过家长和媒体对电子游戏的传统负面评价，引出作者自己的观点——电子游戏对智力发展大有好处。 第 3 段：电子游戏可以改变大脑的生理结构。 第 4 段：电子游戏可以真正促进大脑的发育。 第 5 段：不同类型的电子游戏可以锻炼不同方面的能力。 第 6 段：将玩电子游戏比作解决科学难题，进一步说明玩电子游戏可以锻炼学习能力。 第 7 段：电子游戏有助于人际交往、获得自信心以及拓展方方面面的知识。 第 8 段：电子游戏可以提高玩家在生活中的反应速度。

题目详解

Questions 1–4

思路

本部分为单项选择题，属于选择类题型中比较传统的一种题型。该题型难度属于中上等，主要考查考生对细节的确认、逻辑关系的理解，甚至包括对段落大意的确认等。解题时，要注意题干的不同提问方式，而不同的提问方式决定了不同的考点及对应的解题方法。熟悉考点，打好基础，才能以不变应万变。

解答

1. 题干：第 1 段的主要写作目的是什么？扫读第 1 段，可知该段通过 James Paul Gee 教授帮儿子解决一款游戏中的问题，引发了他对玩电子游戏好处的思考，该段最后 1 句与文章的标题呼应，因此作者是想通过这样一个事件来介绍文章的背景。注意这种写作手法经常在雅思阅读中出现，也会作为选择题的考点出现，考查段落的写作目的。因此，本题的答案为 D。
2. 题干：在第 2 段中，作者想表达什么？本题考查段落的主旨。扫读第 2 段，发现本段前 3 句通过 Negative ideas、time-wasters 和 invariably criticised 这些表示消极态度的词描述了父母和媒体对电子游戏的负面评价。第 4 句前半句提到 89% 的游戏包含暴力内容，但随后用 but 进行了转折：但大多数受欢迎的游戏不含攻击性元素。第 5—6 句则是对 but 之后内容的进一步论证：科学家和心理学家发现电子游戏对智力有好处，其中 being smarter、high-level thinking skills 对应选项 C 中的 intellectual abilities。选项 A“含暴力内容的电子游戏对儿童大脑有负面影响”，原文未提及；选项 B“暴力电子游戏是青少年犯罪的直接原因”，文中虽提及是犯罪的一个原因，是否为直接原因无法判断；选项 D“很多父母认为玩电子游戏是浪费时间”是原文中的一个客观陈述，但不足以概括主旨。因此，本题的答案为 C。
3. 题干：根据第 4 段，以下哪一项表述是正确的？本题定位不难，将各选项关键信息与原文所在句进行一一比对即可。选项 A“一些学校使用电子游戏来教授学生抽象和高阶思维”的关键信息为 schools、abstract and high-level thinking，据此可定位到第 4 段第 2—3 句，这两句提到这些抽象和高阶思维能力确实可以通过玩电子游戏得到训练，但这些技能学校不会教授，更无法知道学校是否利用电子游戏教学。选项 B“电子游戏能从各个方面提升大脑机能”的关键信息为 brain function、in various aspects。通过 brain function 可定位到第 4 段第 3—4 句，对应 mental skills … including … skills 以及 iconic, spatial and visual attention skills，这两句罗列了若干可以通过玩电子游戏而得到训练的脑力技能，in various aspects 与原文各种 skills 形成了抽象概念与具体信息的替换关系，因此该选项与原文表述相符。选项 C“一些外科医生技术良好是因为他们沉迷于玩电子游戏”的关键信息为 surgeons、better skills、are addicted to。通过 surgeons 可定位到第 4 段第 5 句，提到了外科手术技能良好与玩电子游戏有关，但“外科医生沉迷于电子游戏”无从得知。选项 D“这一代技术高超的战斗机飞行员喜欢玩战略游戏”的关键信息为 fighter pilots、strategy games。通过 fighter pilots 可定位到第 4 段最后 1 句，其中提到这一代飞行员从小就开始玩电子游戏，但他们是否喜欢玩 strategy games 无法得知。因此，本题的答案为 B。
4. 题干：三位研究者所做实验的预期是什么？题干的关键信息为 expectation、experiment、three researchers。通过 experiment 和 three researchers 可定位到第 8 段的开头，第 1 句便提到了实验的预期：“In an upcoming study in the journal *Current Biology*, it is

predicted by authors Daphne Bavelier, Alexandra Pouget and Shawn Green that people who play video games could process stimulus from real-life situations much faster than others."。其中 it is predicted 对应题干中的 expectation，process stimulus from real-life situations much faster 对应选项 D 中的 increase the speed of players' reaction。选项 A "玩家必须更好地利用有限的资源"的关键信息为 limited resources，据此可定位到第 5 段第 1 句，跟三位研究者的实验无关，可排除。选项 B "数学技能良好的玩家最后会赢"的关键信息为 math skills，据此可定位到第 6 段倒数第 2 句，同样与三位研究者的实验无关，可排除。选项 C "策略类游戏玩家拥有更好的快速决策能力"的关键信息为 Strategy game players、better ability to make quick decisions，原文在第 5 段第 5 句和第 8 段最后 1 句都提到了能快速做出决定的是动作类游戏玩家，该选项属于张冠李戴。因此，本题的答案为 D。

Questions 5–8

思路

本部分为判断题。从理解角度来说，该题型所涉及的单词和语法属于中等难度，甚至有些题目的结构非常简单，很少会有超难的单词和复杂的语法结构出现，但从思维角度来说，该题型则属于偏难题型。判断题在雅思阅读中占比较高，全年平均出题比例在 20% ～ 25%，属于逢考必出的题型，需要考生给予足够的重视。该题型主要考查对事实类细节(TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN)和观点类细节(YES/NO/NOT GIVEN)中句义的识别、句内逻辑关系的准确判断等。解题时，要注意以下几点：①明确判断的原则，比如弄清 FALSE/NO 与 NOT GIVEN 的界限和区别；②准确理解句义、句内逻辑关系、句子的考点，夯实语法和单词基础；③找准关键信息定位，准确识别不同类型的同义替换。

解答

5. 题干：电子游戏因其暴力内容而受欢迎。题干的关键信息为 popular、violent content，据此可定位到第 2 段第 4 句："A recent content analysis of video games shows that as many as 89% of games include some violent content, but the majority of popular video games have nothing to do with aggressive elements."。这句话是说 89% 的游戏含暴力内容，而多数受欢迎的电子游戏与暴力内容无关。至于电子游戏为何会受欢迎我们无从得知，原文并未明确体现题干中的因果关系。因此，本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。

6. 题干：那些玩电子游戏的人的大脑中有大量多巴胺。题干的关键信息为 playing video games、lots of dopamine、brains。通过 dopamine 可定位到第 3 段最后 1 句："Just as exercise helps improve your muscles, the combination of concentration and beneficial increases of neurotransmitters like dopamine, which strengthens neural circuits, can build the player's brain."。这句话使用了类比的写作手法，表述了玩电子游戏对大脑的作

用类似锻炼对肌肉的作用，后半句则说明玩电子游戏时多巴胺这种神经递质会增加，其中 increases of … dopamine 对应题干中的 lots of dopamine。题干与原文表述一致。因此，本题的答案为 TRUE。

7. 题干：对学校来说，将电子游戏应用到教学活动中是个不错的想法。题干的关键信息为 schools、apply video games、teaching activities。通过 schools 可定位到第 4 段第 3 句："Specifically, some of the mental skills, which are not even taught at school, can be trained by video games …"。这句话提到一些学校里甚至不会教的技能可以通过玩游戏得到训练，但并未提到学校及其教学活动对电子游戏的应用。扫读本段剩余部分，也没有找到相关描述。因此，本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。

8. 题干：在实验中，动作类游戏玩家将犯错比例降到了最低。题干的关键信息为 action game players、minimised、making mistakes in the experiment。通过 making mistakes in the experiment 可定位到第 8 段最后 1 句："The action game players were up to 20 percent faster at coming to a conclusion and answered just as many questions correctly as their strategy game playing counterparts."。后半句是说动作类游戏玩家答对问题的数量与策略类游戏玩家一样多，说明正确率相同。显然，题干中的 minimised 与原文 as many … as 矛盾。因此，本题的答案为 FALSE。

Questions 9–13

思路

本部分为人名（或机构名称等）信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在匹配类题型中，该题型的全年平均出题比例属于中等。此外，该题型的难点在于：1. 文章题材比较生僻，作者观点比较抽象；2. 句式较为复杂、晦涩难懂；3. 同义替换较为复杂。所以，做题时可能会出现即便能找到人名（或机构名称等）也依然匹配不到合适的句子的情况。这时需要注意：①考虑题干与原文结构之间的联系；②随着题干等方面难度的不断提高，相应调整做题方法；③加强对学术文章篇章结构特点的把握，提高对同义替换识别的反应速度，强化对抽象词及英文句式特点的理解。

解答

9. 题干：和其他日常生活技能一样，电子游戏也能改变大脑的生理结构。题干的关键信息为 alter the brain's physical structure，据此可定位到第 3 段第 2 句："Video games change the brain's physical structure the same way as learning to read, playing the piano or navigating using a map does."。其中 the brain's physical structure 原词重现，change 对应题干中的 alter，而 the same way as learning to read, playing the piano or navigating using a map does 为题干中 as other daily life skills 的具体展现。这句话为 Shawn Green 所说。因此，本题的答案为 C。

10. 题干：当玩家沉浸在考验应激能力的游戏中时，大脑会准备好毫不犹豫地做出决策。题干的关键信息为 make decisions without hesitation、stressful games，据此可定位到第 5 段第 4—5 句："… battle or action games characterised by stressful events could be a training tool for real-world situations. The study also suggests that playing action video games would prime the brain to make split-second decisions."。其中 battle or action games characterised by stressful events 对应题干中的 stressful games，prime（使做好准备）对应 be ready to，make split-second decisions 对应 make decisions without hesitation。这项研究为 Daphne Bavelier 所领导。因此，本题的答案为 D。

11. 题干：电子游戏给予的目的驱动性体验是学习的基础。题干的关键信息为 purpose-motivated experiences、learning，据此可定位到第 6 段倒数第 3 句："Video games are goal-driven experiences … which play an essential role in studying."。其中 goal-driven experiences 对应题干中的 purpose-motivated experiences，play an essential role in studying 对应 are fundamental to learning。这句话为 Gee 所说。因此，本题的答案为 B。

12. 题干：玩家善于带着对未来的计划去解决眼前的问题。题干的关键信息为 address prompt issues、future intentions。通过 address prompt issues 可定位到第 5 段倒数第 2 句："… gamers must deal with immediate problems while maintaining the attentiveness to their long-term goals on their horizon."。其中 deal with immediate problems 对应题干中的 address prompt issues，long-term goals 对应 future intentions。这句话为 Steven Johnson 所说。因此，本题的答案为 E。

13. 题干：玩电子游戏可以使孩子在许多方面拓宽视野并获得自信。题干的关键信息为 broaden their horizon、gain self-confidence。通过 gain self-confidence 可定位到第 7 段第 1 句，本段内容较少，可迅速扫读一遍。第 2 句中的 are based on history, city building, governance and so on 和第 3 句中的 teach children about aspects of life on earth 对应题干中的 broaden their horizons in many aspects。本段内容中未出现人名，即为作者本人的观点。因此，本题的答案为 A。

参考译文

Video Games' Unexpected Benefits to Human Brain

James Paul Gee, professor of education at the University of York, played his first video game when his seven-year-old son Sam was playing *Garry's Mod*. He wanted to play the game in order to help Sam solve problems in the game.

电子游戏给人脑带来意想不到的好处

约克大学的教育学教授詹姆斯·保罗·吉（James Paul Gee）第一次玩电子游戏是在他七岁的儿子萨姆在玩"盖瑞模组"时。他当时想玩这个游戏是为了帮助萨姆解决游戏中的问题。虽

Though *Garry's Mod* does not **feature** educational elements, several **issues** concerned with thinking and learning have been **identified** by researchers. So when Gee saw how well the game held Sam's attention, he wondered what benefits a better-designed video game might bring.

虽然“盖瑞模组”这款游戏并不以教育元素为特色，但研究者发现其中包含了一些与思维能力和学习能力相关的问题。所以，当吉看到这款游戏如此吸引萨姆的注意力时，他想知道一款设计更为优秀的电子游戏可能会带来什么好处。

Negative ideas **predominate** in the attitudes of parents toward video games. **To be specific**, video games are often viewed as time-wasters. Such kinds of games are also **invariably criticised** by the media as the reason why some youth become violent or **commit** extreme **antisocial** behaviour. A recent content analysis of video games shows that as many as 89% of games include some violent content, but the majority of popular video games have nothing to do with **aggressive** elements. Many scientists and **psychologists**, like James Paul Gee, point out that the individuals can actually benefit from video games – primarily being smarter. Some skills, say **high-level** thinking skills, acquired from video games may help **mould** children's future life. 'There is increasing evidence that playing video games produce **physiological** changes in your brain,' according to psychologist Shawn Green from the University of Wisconsin. 'Video games change the brain's **physical** structure the same way as learning to read, playing the piano or **navigating** using a map does. Just as exercise helps improve your muscles, the **combination** of **concentration** and beneficial increases of **neurotransmitters** like **dopamine**, which **strengthens neural circuits**, can build the player's brain.'

家长对电子游戏持有的态度主要是负面的。具体来说，他们认为玩电子游戏就是在浪费时间。此外，这类游戏总是被媒体指责为一些年轻人变得暴力或做出极端反社会行为的原因。最近一项对电子游戏内容的分析显示，多达89%的游戏包含一些暴力内容，但大多数受欢迎的电子游戏与攻击性元素无关。许多科学家和心理学家，例如詹姆斯·保罗·吉，都指出电子游戏实际上可以带来很多好处——其中主要的一个就是使人变得更聪明。从游戏中获取的一些能力，例如高阶思维能力，或许有助于塑造孩子的未来。

威斯康星大学的心理学家肖恩·格林（Shawn Green）说：“越来越多的证据表明玩电子游戏会使你的大脑产生生理结构上的变化。电子游戏改变大脑生理结构的方式与学习、弹钢琴或使用地图导航是一样的。就像锻炼可以改善肌肉一样，注意力的集中和神经递质例如多巴胺的有益增长（有助于增强神经回路）相结合可以塑造玩家的大脑。”

Video games give your child's brain a real **boost**. In many video games, the skills required to win **are**

电子游戏可以真正地促进孩子的大脑发育。在许多电子游戏中，获胜所需

closely **bound up with abstract** and high-level thinking. **Specifically**, some of the mental skills, which are not even taught at school, can be trained by video games, including following instructions, solving problems, logic, hand-eye **coordination** and fine movement skills. Research also indicates that playing video games is an effective way to promote **iconic**, **spatial** and visual attention skills. There are even studies conducted on adults finding that better **surgical** skills tend to be associated with the experiences of playing video games. Jacob Benjamin, a doctor from the Beth Israel Medical Centre NY, has discovered a **correlation** between the skills at video gaming and those at **keyhole** or **laparoscopic surgery**. Similarly, experts say that one of the reasons for which **fighter pilots** of today are more skilful is that this generation's pilots are **being weaned on** video games.

的技能都与抽象思维和高阶思维能力紧密相关。具体来说，一些学校里甚至不会教的脑力技能，都可以通过玩电子游戏得到训练，包括遵循指令、解决问题、逻辑思维、手眼协调和精细运动技能等。研究还表明，玩电子游戏是一种提升图像记忆、空间方位感和视觉专注力的有效方式。甚至有一些针对成年人的研究发现，更好的外科手术技能往往与玩电子游戏的经历有关。来自纽约贝斯以色列医疗中心的医生雅各布·本杰明（Jacob Benjamin）发现，电子游戏技能与微创或腹腔镜手术技能之间存在着相关性。同样，专家们说，如今的战斗机飞行员飞行技术更高的一个原因就是，这一代飞行员从小就开始玩电子游戏。

In addition, playing video games provides players with the opportunities to learn to **manage** limited resources and make the best use of those resources, the same way as in real life. In **strategy** games, for instance, gamers have to **defeat opponents** and win the game in the shortest time, which **forces** the players to be **flexible** and adjust their **tactics** quickly. Not only do strategy games involve a lot of skill practice, but action games do as well. Based on research at the University of Rochester, led by Daphne Bavelier, a **cognitive** scientist, battle or action games characterised by **stressful events** could be a training tool for real-world situations. The study also suggests that playing action video games would **prime** the brain to make **split-second** decisions. Steven Johnson, author of *Everything Bad Is Good for You: How Today's Popular Culture*

此外，玩电子游戏给玩家提供了学习管理并充分利用有限资源的机会，就像在现实生活中（处理类似问题时）一样。例如，在策略游戏中，玩家必须在最短的时间内打败对手并赢得游戏，这就要求玩家处事灵活，并懂得迅速调整战术。不仅策略游戏中会涉及许多技能练习，动作游戏也会涉及。在罗切斯特大学，由认知科学家达夫妮·巴莉菲娅（Daphne Bavelier）领导的一项研究表明，以应激性事件为特色的战斗或动作游戏对于处理现实世界的一些情况来说会是一种很好的训练工具。该研究还表明，玩动作类电子游戏可以帮助大脑做好快速决策的准备。史蒂文·约翰逊（Steven Johnson）是《坏事变好事：大众文化让我们变得更聪

Is Actually Making Us Smarter, states that gamers must deal with **immediate** problems while maintaining the **attentiveness** to their long-term goals on their horizon. So it is critical for players to understand the instructions, follow the storylines and obtain detailed information from the game texts.

明》一书的作者，他说游戏玩家必须在处理眼前问题的同时，保持对心中长远目标的关注。所以对玩家来说，理解游戏指令、跟随故事情节以及从游戏文本中获取确切信息，都是很关键的。

James Paul Gee says that playing a video game could **be compared to coping with** a science problem. Like students in a laboratory, gamers must assume some possible **scenarios** before making any move to ensure the **accomplishment** of their objectives. For example, players in some games need to try out combinations of weapons and powers to use to defeat an unexpected enemy when developing a city. If one does not work, they would **modify** and try another. 'Video games are **goal-driven** experiences,' says Gee, 'which play an essential role in studying.' Besides, mathematical skills are of great importance for winning in many games that demand **quantitative** analysis, such as managing **scarce** resources. In higher-level games, players usually fail in the first round, but they keep trying until they succeed and move on to the next level.

詹姆斯·保罗·吉说，我们可以将玩电子游戏比作解决一个科学难题。像实验室中的学生一样，为了确保完成目标，游戏玩家必须在采取任何行动前都要先设想一些可能会出现的情况。例如，在一些游戏中，在开发一个新城市时，游戏玩家需要尝试使用武器和力量的组合来击败一个意料之外的敌人。如果这种组合没有用，他们就会进行调整，尝试另一种组合方式。吉说："电子游戏是一种目标驱动的体验，这种体验是学习能力的基础。"此外，在许多需要进行定量分析（例如管理稀缺资源）的游戏中，数学技能的运用对获胜也很重要。在更高级别的游戏中，玩家通常会在第一轮失败，但他们会不断尝试，直至成功进入下一个关卡。

Many online games enable gamers to **simultaneously** participate in a particular game, which helps children meet new friends, **enhance** friendships with old friends and gain self-confidence through teamwork. Moreover, many games are based on history, city building, **governance** and so on. Such games indirectly teach children about aspects of life on earth.

许多在线游戏让玩家同时参与某项游戏，这有助于孩子通过团队合作结识新朋友、增进和老朋友间的友谊，同时获得自信心。而且，许多游戏都是基于历史、城市建设和管理等方面开发出来的，这类游戏间接地教授了孩子们关于现实生活中方方面面的知识。

In an **upcoming** study in the journal *Current Biology*, it is **predicted** by authors Daphne

在《当代生物学》杂志即将发表的一项研究中，作者达夫妮·巴莉菲娅、亚

Bavelier, Alexandra Pouget and Shawn Green that people who play video games could process stimulus from real-life situations much faster than others. **Over the course of** the study, dozens of 18- to 25-year-olds who were not **ordinarily** video game players were tested. They were divided into two groups. One group played 30 hours of the action video game *Call of Duty 2*, and the other group played 30 hours of the strategy game *The Sims 2*. All of the **subjects** were then asked to make quick decisions in several tasks relevant to real-life **contexts**. The action game players were up to 20 percent faster at coming to a conclusion and answered just as many questions correctly as their strategy game playing **counterparts**.

历山德拉·普热（Alexandra Pouget）和肖恩·格林预测，玩电子游戏的人处理现实生活中刺激的速度要比其他人快得多。在该研究过程中，数十名不经常玩电子游戏的18至25岁年轻人接受了实验测试。他们被分成了两组，一组玩了30个小时的动作游戏《使命召唤2》，另一组玩了30个小时的策略游戏《模拟人生2》。随后研究人员要求所有实验对象在一些与真实生活情境相关的任务中做出快速决策。动作游戏玩家得出结论的速度要比策略游戏玩家的速度快20%，而答对问题的数量和策略游戏玩家一样多。

词汇详解

·标题·

unexpected /ˌʌnɪk'spektɪd/ *adj.* 意想不到的

·第1段·

feature /'fiːtʃə(r)/ *v.* 以……为特色
issue /'ɪʃuː/ *n.* 问题
identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ *v.* 发现

·第2段·

negative /'negətɪv/ *adj.* 负面的
predominate /prɪ'dɒmɪneɪt/ *v.* 占主导地位
to be specific 具体来说
invariably /ɪn'veəriəbli/ *adv.* 总是
criticise /'krɪtɪsaɪz/ *v.* 指责
commit /kə'mɪt/ *v.* 做出（错或非法的事）
antisocial /ˌænti'səʊʃl/ *adj.* 反社会的
aggressive /ə'gresɪv/ *adj.* 富于攻击性的
psychologist /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* 心理学家
high-level /ˌhaɪ 'levl/ *adj.* 高阶的
mould /məʊld/ *v.* 塑造

·第3段·

physiological /ˌfɪziə'lɒdʒɪkl/ *adj.* 生理的
physical /'fɪzɪkl/ *adj.* 生理的
navigate /'nævɪgeɪt/ *v.* 导航
combination /ˌkɒmbɪ'neɪʃn/ *n.* 结合
concentration /ˌkɒnsn'treɪʃn/ *n.* 集中注意力
neurotransmitter /'njʊərəʊtrænzmɪtə(r)/ *n.* 神经递质
dopamine /'dəʊpəmiːn/ *n.* 多巴胺
strengthen /'streŋkθn/ *v.* 增强
neural circuit 神经回路

· 第 4 段 ·

boost /buːst/ *n.* 促进
be bound up with … 与……密切相关
abstract /'æbstrækt/ *adj.* 抽象的
specifically /spə'sɪfɪkli/ *adv.* 具体地
coordination /kəʊˌɔːdɪ'neɪʃn/ *n.* 协调
iconic /aɪ'kɒnɪk/ *adj.* 图像的
spatial /'speɪʃl/ *adj.* 空间的
surgical /'sɜːdʒɪkl/ *adj.* 外科手术的
correlation /ˌkɒrə'leɪʃn/ *n.* 相关性
keyhole surgery 微创手术
laparoscopic surgery 腹腔镜手术
fighter pilot 战斗机飞行员
be weaned on sth. 从小就习惯于某事物

· 第 5 段 ·

manage /'mænɪdʒ/ *v.* 管理
strategy /'strætədʒi/ *n.* 策略
defeat /dɪ'fiːt/ *v.* 打败
opponent /ə'pəʊnənt/ *n.* 对手
force /fɔːs/ *v.* 要求
flexible /'fleksəbl/ *adj.* 灵活的
tactic /'tæktɪk/ *n.* 战术
cognitive /'kɒgnətɪv/ *adj.* 认知的
stressful event 应激性事件
prime /praɪm/ *v.* 使做好准备
split-second /ˌsplɪt 'sekənd/ *adj.* 一瞬间做出的
immediate /ɪ'miːdiət/ *adj.* 眼前的
attentiveness /ə'tentɪvnəs/ *n.* 专注

· 第 6 段 ·

be compared to … 被比作……
cope with … 解决……
scenario /sə'nɑːriəʊ/ *n.* 情况
accomplishment /ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt/ *n.* 完成
modify /'mɒdɪfaɪ/ *v.* 调整
goal-driven /gəʊl 'drɪvn/ *adj.* 受目标驱动的
quantitative /'kwɒntɪtətɪv/ *adj.* 定量的
scarce /skeəs/ *adj.* 稀缺的

· 第 7 段 ·

simultaneously /ˌsɪml'teɪniəsli/ *adv.* 同时地
enhance /ɪn'hɑːns/ *v.* 增进
governance /'gʌvənəns/ *n.* 管理

· 第 8 段 ·

upcoming /'ʌpkʌmɪŋ/ *adj.* 即将发生的
predict /prɪ'dɪkt/ *v.* 预期，预测
over the course of … 在……过程中
ordinarily /'ɔːdnrəli/ *adv.* 通常地
subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 实验对象
context /'kɒntekst/ *n.* 情境
counterpart /'kaʊntəpɑːt/ *n.* 对应的人

Reading Passage 2. Facial Expressions

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了面部表情及其与情绪之间的关系，以及保罗·埃克曼关于面部表情具有普遍性的研究。
结构	A段：面部表情的基本概念及其解读需要考虑一些必要的因素。 B段：面部表情与情绪的关系。 C段：面部表情在解读上的困难及其影响因素。 D段：面部表情可以透露内心感觉和想法。 E段：引出两种对立观点，即面部表情的普遍性 vs. 面部表情是后天形成的。 F段：埃克曼关于面部表情普遍性的实验目的及过程介绍。 G段：埃克曼实验的研究结果及显示出的问题。 H段：埃克曼实验的其他发现。

题目详解

Questions 14–19

思路

本部分为段落信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在近三年的考试中，该题型的出题比例较大，仅次于填空类题型和判断题，且难度较高，考查的内容比较综合，同义替换的难度较高，做题较费时间。平时要注意以下几点：①备考阶段，多训练Scanning（搜寻具体信息）和Skimming（快速掌握文章/段落大意）能力，同时对该题型题干中常见的各类词的同义替换形式有所预测和积累，提高做题时的反应速度；②增加自身的词汇量，加强对单词在语境中的理解。

解答

14. 题干：提及眨眼频率与竞选结果之间的数据相关性。题干的关键信息为data correlation、blink frequency、election results。通过blink和election可定位到D段第3—4句："He supports his findings with statistics on the relation between the blink rates of presidential candidates and their success in their races. Tecce claims that the faster blinker in the presidential debates has lost every election since 1980, which seems interesting."。这句话是说乔·泰克用数据作为支撑，证明了总统候选人眨眼速率快慢和选举成功与否之间存在联系。其中statistics on the relation对应题干中的data correlation，blink rates和their success in their races分别对应blink frequency和election results，而the faster blinker in

the presidential debates has lost every election 则是题干说法的具体展现。因此，本题的答案为 D。

15. 题干：关于“文化会影响面部表情解读”的早期记载。题干的关键信息为 early records、culture、interpretation of facial expressions。通过 early records 和 culture 可定位到 A 段倒数第 2 句：“Facial expressions and their significance in the perceiver can, to some extent, vary between cultures with evidence from descriptions in the works of Charles Darwin.”。这句话是说在不同的文化之间，面部表情及其意义可能有所不同，说明文化对面部表情的解读有着重要影响，这一点可在达尔文的著作描述中得到证实。其中 their significance in the perceiver … vary 对应题干中的 how … influences interpretation of facial expressions，descriptions in the works of Charles Darwin 则对应 early records。因此，本题的答案为 A。

16. 题干：在识别面部表情的实际含义上的困难。题干的关键信息为 difficulty、actual meaning，据此可锁定 C 段，这一段谈到了面部表情在解读上的困难，扫读发现第 2—3 句提到了相关内容：“Others, however, are hard to interpret even in familiar individuals. For instance, disgust and fear can be tough to distinguish.”。转折词 however 引出了这一段的重点，说明有些表情难以解读，并举例说明了两种难以区分的表情。其中 hard to interpret、tough to distinguish 对应 difficulty in identifying the actual meaning。接下来的两句则具体解释了一些表情难以解读的原因。因此，本题的答案为 C。

17. 题干：提及几种面部表情具有社会性。题干的关键信息为 sociality、several facial expressions。此处注意 several facial expressions 在原文中很可能会以几种表情并列或列举的形式出现，这类对应关系在段落信息匹配题中考查较多。通过 sociality 可定位到 H 段第 1 句：“Expressions Ekman found to be generally recognised included those indicating anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness and surprise (note that none of these emotions has a definitive social component, such as shame, pride or schadenfreude).”。其中 shame, pride or schadenfreude 是题干中 several facial expressions 的具体展现，而 has a definitive social component 则对应 sociality。因此，本题的答案为 H。

18. 题干：提及反映一个人有多紧张的各种指标。题干的关键信息为 various indicators、nervous。本题同上一题，various indicators 在原文很可能会出现影响人的紧张程度的多种因素。通过 nervous 可定位到 D 段第 2 句和最后 1 句：“Research by Boston College professor Joe Tecce suggests that stress levels are reflected by blink rates. … Nervousness can also be measured by examining each candidate's perspiration, eye contact and stiffness.”。其中 blink rates、each candidate's perspiration, eye contact and stiffness 是题干中 various indicators 的具体展现，stress levels 和 Nervousness 则对应 how … nervous。因此，本题的答案为 D。

19. 题干：提及情绪与面部表情之间的关系。题干的关键信息为 relation、emotions、

facial expressions，据此可定位到B段第1句："Facial expressions are closely tied to emotions."。这一句为本段的中心句，说明整个这一段都在描述情绪和面部表情之间的关系，随后先是描述了一个人的情绪反应可以通过不同的面部表情呈现，然后又描述了表情也可以引起相关的情绪。其中 are closely tied to、viewed as one of the best measures of、the close link … can also work in the other direction 都能体现出题干说的 relation。因此，本题的答案为B。

Questions 20–24

思路

本部分为摘要填空题，主要分为无选项摘要填空题和有选项摘要填空题。无选项摘要填空题的难度主要体现在定位上，即当定位范围小时，难度较低，反之则难度上升。填空类题型在雅思阅读中占比很高，全年平均出题比例在25%左右，有时会达到30%，而无选项摘要填空题又属于填空类题型中的经典题型，需要考生重点练习。有选项摘要填空题相对来说，出现比例较低，但难度着实不低。该题型的难点主要体现在对语法的理解和同义替换的识别上。解题时，要注意以下几点：①了解基础的定位方法和解题技巧、熟练掌握常见的同义替换类型；②要对学术文章的篇章结构和写作逻辑有所把握；③增加自身的词汇量。

解答

20. 题干：埃克曼的研究结果表明，恐惧和惊讶总是怎么样？空白处需要填写一个形容词或动词的被动形式。题干的关键信息为 Ekman's findings、fear and surprise。通过 Ekman 可锁定E段的后半部分以及F—H段，再通过 findings 和 fear and surprise 进一步定位到G段第1句后半部分："… but the study displayed some problems including the fact that both fear and surprise are constantly misidentified."。其中 the study displayed 对应题干中的 findings demonstrated，fear and surprise 原词重现，constantly 对应 persistently。因此，本题的答案为 misidentified。

21. 题干：埃克曼总结说，有些面部表情与某些什么相对应，且不可能被掩饰？空白处需要填写一个名词性词汇或短语。题干的关键信息为 concluded、coincide with、impossible to be masked，据此可定位到G段第2句前半部分："He also drew a conclusion that certain facial expressions correspond to particular emotions and cannot be covered …"。其中 drew a conclusion 对应题干中的 concluded，some 对应 certain，coincide with 对应 correspond to，particular 对应 certain，cannot be covered 则对应 impossible to be masked，那么 particular 之后的即为答案。因此，本题的答案为 emotions。

22—24. 题干：不管基于什么，或者，不管这种文化是否怎么或是否怎么主流？第22题空白处需要填写一个名词性词汇或短语；第23、24题需要填写并列的动词被动式。

题干的关键信息为 regardless of、culture、mainstream，据此可定位到 G 段第 2 句后半部分："… no matter what the cultural background is, and regardless of whether or not the culture has been isolated or exposed to the mainstream."。其中 no matter what … is 对应题干中的 regardless of，and 对应 or，culture、mainstream 都原词重现，答案一目了然。因此，第 22—24 题的答案依次为 cultural background、isolated、exposed。

Questions 25 and 26

思路

本部分为多项选择题，属于雅思考试的特有题型。该题型相比单项选择题难度较低，因为通常来说，该题型的各个选项回到原文的定位不会相隔太远或者说答案在原文中往往是集中出现的。解题时，注意仔细观察选项之间的逻辑关系：①当选项之间互为并列关系时，正确答案就会出现得比较集中；②当选项之间不存在特殊的逻辑关系时，需要考生准确识别各个选项的关键信息、句内的逻辑关系，甚至句义与文章结构之间的联系。

解答

25&26. 题干：根据埃克曼的理论，以下哪两项表述是正确的？题干的关键信息为 Ekman's theory，通过做完上一部分的摘要填空题，可将扫读的范围锁定到 E—H 段，这几段提到了埃克曼所做的相关研究，需要将选项的内容与这几段中的细节信息一一进行比对。选项 A "没有证据表明动物有自己的面部表情"的关键信息为 no evidence、animals、own facial expressions。通过 animals 可定位到 E 段第 1 句，这里提到人类和动物都可以通过相同的肌肉运动来表达同样的心理状态，并未提及动物是否有自己的表情，也未提及 evidence 相关信息，可排除。选项 B "面部表情与不同的文化有关"的关键信息为 Facial expressions、are associated with、different cultures。关于 cultures 的信息在 F 段第 1 句和 G 段最后 1 句均有提及，但原文都是在说面部表情在不同文化中的普遍性，也就是说面部表情与是什么样的文化没关，选项 B 所述与原文矛盾，可排除。选项 C "面部表情和精神状态之间存在着潜在的关系"的关键信息为 underlying relationship、facial expressions、mental states，据此可定位到 H 段最后 1 句："This may suggest that the facial expressions are largely related to the mind, with each part of the face expressing a particular emotion."。这句话提到面部表情在很大程度上与心理状态有关，其中 are largely related to 对应选项中的 underlying relationship，the mind 对应 mental states，故选项 C 正确。选项 D "男性的面部表情比女性更容易受到心理因素的支配"的关键信息为 Men、more controlled by psychology、women，文中并未提及男女性面部表情相关的信息和对比关系，可排除。选项 E "表达特定情感的面部表情即使在不同的文化中也是一样的"的关键信息为 Facial expressions、the same、across cultures，据此可定位到 F 段第 1 句："Ekman's opinion …

showed that facial expressions of emotions are not culturally determined but universal across human cultures."。其中 not culturally determined、universal across human cultures 对应选项中的 the same even across cultures。另外，通过 E 段最后 1 句也可以判断埃克曼是赞同达尔文关于"面部表情普遍性"的观点的。因此，本部分的答案为 C、E。

参考译文

Facial Expressions

面部表情

A Facial expressions are a form of non-verbal communication, which **make up** a large part of our daily communication. By facial movements, we can suggest **volumes of** information without 'speaking any words'. They are a **primary** means of **conveying** social information among humans but are also found in most other **mammals** and a few other animal species. Facial expressions and their significance in the **perceiver** can, to some extent, **vary** between cultures with evidence from descriptions in the works of Charles Darwin. Understanding facial impressions is of great importance, and also, some **essential** elements should be **taken into account** when people **interpret** the impressions.

面部表情是非语言交流的一种形式，占我们日常交流的很大一部分。通过面部动作，我们可以在"不说话"的情况下暗示出大量信息。这些面部动作是人与人之间传递社会信息的主要方式，但也存在于大多数其他哺乳动物和一些别的动物物种中。查尔斯·达尔文（Charles Darwin）作品中的相关描述可以证实，在不同的文化之间，面部表情及其在感知者眼中的意义可能在某种程度上会有所不同。理解面部表情是很重要的，同时，在解读面部表情时需要考虑到一些必要的因素。

B Facial expressions are closely tied to emotions. Expressions are **configurations** of different small muscle movements in the face that show an individual's **discrete** emotional **states** and **a vast amount of cognitive** information. A number of studies have proved that facial expressions are viewed as one of the best measures of emotional response. Sometimes words do not **necessarily coincide with** emotions, but the face might **betray** a person's actual feelings. At the same time, the close link

面部表情与情绪紧密相关。表情是面部小肌肉群不同的运动方式的组合，它们可以显示一个人不同的情绪状态以及大量的认知信息。大量研究证明，面部表情被看作是衡量情绪反应的最佳方法之一。有时，一个人所说的话不一定与情绪一致，但面部（表情）可能会泄露他的真实想法。同时，情绪和表情之间的紧密联系从反向上看也是成立的。据观察，主动呈现出一种表情实际上可以引起相关的情绪。

between emotions and expressions can also work in the other direction; it has been **observed** that **voluntarily assuming** an expression can actually cause the **associated** emotion.

C Some expressions like anger and extreme **contentment** can be accurately **comprehended** even between members of different species. Others, however, are hard to interpret even in familiar individuals. For instance, **disgust** and fear can be **tough** to **distinguish**. Because faces have only a limited range of movements, expressions rely upon fairly slight differences in the **proportions** and relative positions of facial features, and reading them requires **considerable sensitivity** to some. Meanwhile, one's life experiences, beliefs and **conceptual** knowledge will have an influence on how he **deciphers** the facial expressions.

有些表情，如愤怒和极度满足，在不同物种的成员之间，人们也能够准确地理解。而其他表情，即使是在很熟悉的个体之间也难以解读。例如，厌恶和恐惧就很难区分。由于脸部肌肉的运动范围十分有限，表情的变化只能依赖于五官之间的比例关系和相对位置的微妙差异，而解读这些表情需要对某些表情相当敏感。同时，一个人的人生经历、信仰，以及思想观念也会影响他解读面部表情的方式。

D Also, a person's eyes **reveal** much about how they are feeling or what they are thinking. Research by Boston College professor Joe Tecce suggests that stress levels are reflected by blink rates. He supports his findings with statistics on the relation between the blink rates of **presidential** candidates and their success in their races. Tecce claims that the faster blinker in the presidential **debates** has lost every **election** since 1980, which seems interesting. However, it is important to recognise that non-verbal communication is multi-channelled, and focusing on only one aspect is **biased**. Nervousness can also be measured by examining each candidate's **perspiration**, eye contact and **stiffness**.

此外，一个人的眼睛会透露出很多与他们情绪或想法有关的信息。波士顿大学教授乔·泰克（Joe Tecce）的研究表明，眨眼速率可以反映出紧张程度。他用相关的统计数据来支持他的研究成果，而这些数据跟总统候选人的眨眼速率与其竞选成功之间的关系有关。泰克声称，自 1980 年以来，在总统竞选辩论中眨眼速率快的候选人在每一次选举中都失败了，这听起来很有趣。然而，重要的是，我们要认识到非语言交流是多渠道的，只关注一个方面是很片面的。紧张程度也可以通过观察每个候选人的汗水、眼神交流和（身体）僵硬程度来判断。

E As Charles Darwin, the first person who

查尔斯·达尔文第一个指出某些特定

pointed out that the facial expressions of **particular** emotions were universal, noted in his book *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*: 'The young and the old of widely different races, both with man and animals, express the same **state of mind** by the same muscle movement.' Still, up to the mid-20th century, most **anthropologists** believed that facial expressions were entirely learned and could therefore differ among cultures. Studies **conducted** in the 1960s by Paul Ekman eventually supported Darwin's belief to a large **degree**.

情绪的表情具有普遍性，他在《人类与动物的情感表达》一书中提到："不同种族的年轻人和老人，不管是人类还是动物，都通过相同的肌肉运动来表达同样的心理状态。"尽管如此，直到20世纪中叶，大多数人类学家仍认为面部表情完全是后天形成的，因此在不同文化之间可能有所不同。最终，保罗·埃克曼（Paul Ekman）在20世纪60年代进行的研究在很大程度上支持了达尔文的观点。

F Ekman's opinion, which was **contrary** to that of some anthropologists including Margaret Mead, showed that facial expressions of emotions are not culturally determined but universal across human cultures. During the period between 1967 and 1968, Dr. Ekman travelled to Papua New Guinea to **investigate** the non-verbal communication behaviours of the South Fore people. If the South Fore **tribe**, a remote and **primitive** one, could interpret the facial expressions as their western **counterparts**, we would gain significant evidence of the **universality** of facial expressions. **Subjects**, including 189 adults and 130 children from a very **isolated** population, as well as 23 members who lived in a less-isolated lifestyle, were shown three pictures (two for children) of facial expressions and then asked to match those pictures to three different **scenarios** that described particular emotions.

埃克曼的观点与包括玛格丽特·米德（Margaret Mead）在内的一些人类学家的观点相反，前者表明，情绪所体现的面部表情并不取决于文化，而是在人类的不同文化中普遍存在的。在1967—1968年，埃克曼博士前往巴布亚新几内亚研究南弗尔族人的非语言交流行为。南弗尔族是一个偏远且原始的部落，如果这个部落的人能像西方人那样解读面部表情，我们就会获得关于面部表情普遍性的重要证据。研究对象包括来自与世隔绝程度较高的族群的189名成年人和130名儿童，以及23名生活在与世隔绝程度不那么高的族群中的成员。埃克曼向他们展示了三张面部表情图片（两张用于儿童），然后让他们将这些图片与描述特定情绪的三种不同场景匹配起来。

G It was discovered that the isolated South Fore people could **identify** emotions with the same

研究发现，与世隔绝的南弗尔族人和较为隔绝的对照组成员在情绪识别上

accuracy as the less-isolated control group, but the study displayed some problems including the fact that both fear and surprise are **constantly** misidentified. He also drew a conclusion that certain facial expressions **correspond to** particular emotions and cannot be covered, no matter what the cultural background is, and **regardless of** whether or not the culture has **been** isolated or **exposed to** the **mainstream**.

有着同样的准确度，但是这个研究也显示出了一些问题，比如在恐惧和惊讶这两种情绪上总是识别错误。埃克曼也得出了这样一个结论：无论文化背景如何，无论该文化是否与世隔绝或者是否能接触到主流（文化），某些面部表情都对应着特定的情绪，且无法被掩饰。

H Expressions Ekman found to be generally recognised included those indicating anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness and surprise (note that none of these emotions has a **definitive** social **component**, such as shame, pride or **schadenfreude**). Findings on **contempt** (which is social), an expression which can occur with or without a hint of small muscle motions, are less clear, though there is at least some **preliminary** evidence that this emotion and its expression are universal. This may suggest that the facial expressions are largely related to the mind, with each part of the face expressing a particular emotion.

埃克曼发现，能够普遍被大众识别的表情包括愤怒、厌恶、恐惧、欣喜、悲伤和惊奇（请注意，这些情绪中没有一个像羞耻、自豪或幸灾乐祸一样具有明确的社会性成分）。其中关于轻视（具有社会性）的研究结果还不太明确，这个表情在出现时或有或没有小肌肉群运动迹象，不过至少已经有一些初步证据表明这种情绪及其表情是具有普遍性的。这可能表明面部表情在很大程度上与心理（状态）有关，面部的每个部分都可以表达特定的情绪。

词汇详解

· 标题 ·

facial /'feɪʃl/ *adj.* 面部的

· A 段 ·

make up 组成
volumes of 大量的
primary /'praɪməri/ *adj.* 主要的
convey /kən'veɪ/ *v.* 传递（思想、感情等）
mammal /'mæml/ *n.* 哺乳动物
perceiver /pə'si:və(r)/ *n.* 感知者
vary /'veəri/ *v.* 相异，不同
essential /ɪ'senʃl/ *adj.* 必要的
take into account 考虑到
interpret /ɪn'tɜ:prət/ *v.* 解读

· B 段 ·

configuration /kən,fɪgə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 组合
discrete /dɪ'skri:t/ *adj.* 不同的

state /steɪt/ *n.* 状态
a vast amount of 大量的
cognitive /'kɒgnətɪv/ *adj.* 认知的
necessarily /ˌnesə'serəli/ *adv.* 必定地
coincide with … 与……相一致
betray /bɪ'treɪ/ *v.* 泄露
observe /əb'zɜːv/ *v.* 观察
voluntarily /'vɒləntrəli/ *adv.* 主动地
assume /ə'sjuːm/ *v.* 呈现出
associated /ə'səʊsieɪtɪd/ *adj.* 相关联的

· C 段 ·

contentment /kən'tentmənt/ *n.* 满足
comprehend /ˌkɒmprɪ'hend/ *v.* 理解
disgust /dɪs'gʌst/ *n.* 厌恶
tough /tʌf/ *adj.* 困难的
distinguish /dɪ'stɪŋgwɪʃ/ *v.* 区分
proportion /prə'pɔːʃn/ *n.* 比例
considerable /kən'sɪdərəbl/ *adj.* 相当多的
sensitivity /ˌsensə'tɪvəti/ *n.* 敏感性
conceptual /kən'septʃuəl/ *adj.* 观念（上）的
decipher /dɪ'saɪfə(r)/ *v.* 解读

· D 段 ·

reveal /rɪ'viːl/ *v.* 透露
presidential /ˌprezɪ'denʃl/ *adj.* 总统的
debate /dɪ'beɪt/ *n.* 辩论
election /ɪ'lekʃn/ *n.* 选举
biased /'baɪəst/ *adj.* 片面的
perspiration /ˌpɜːspə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 汗水
stiffness /'stɪfnəs/ *n.* 僵硬

· E 段 ·

particular /pə'tɪkjələ(r)/ *adj.* 特定的
state of mind 心理状态
anthropologist /ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* 人类学家
conduct /kən'dʌkt/ *v.* 进行（研究）
degree /dɪ'griː/ *n.* 程度

· F 段 ·

contrary /'kɒntrəri/ *adj.* 相反的
investigate /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/ *v.* 调查研究
tribe /traɪb/ *n.* 部落
primitive /'prɪmətɪv/ *adj.* 原始的
counterpart /'kaʊntəpɑːt/ *n.* 对应的人
universality /ˌjuːnɪvɜː'sæləti/ *n.* 普遍性
subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *adj.* 研究对象
isolated /'aɪsəleɪtɪd/ *adj.* 隔绝的
scenario /sə'nɑːriəʊ/ *n.* 场景

· G 段 ·

identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ *v.* 识别
accuracy /'ækjərəsi/ *n.* 准确度
constantly /'kɒnstəntli/ *adv.* 总是
correspond to … 与……相对应
regardless of 不管
be exposed to 接触到
mainstream /'meɪnstriːm/ *n.* 主流（思想、文化等）

· H 段 ·

definitive /dɪ'fɪnətɪv/ *adj.* 明确的
component /kəm'pəʊnənt/ *n.* 成分
schadenfreude /'ʃɑːdnfrɔɪdə/ *n.* 幸灾乐祸
contempt /kən'tempt/ *n.* 轻视
preliminary /prɪ'lɪmɪnəri/ *adj.* 初步的

Reading Passage 3. Grimms' Fairy Tales

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了《格林童话》故事集的发展及影响。
结构	第 1 段：《格林童话》故事集的基本介绍。 第 2 段：该故事集早期的定位与时代背景。 第 3 段：19 世纪，该故事集的内容受到了人们的批判。 第 4 段：欧洲儿童文学的鼎盛时期，格林兄弟对该故事集进行修改和润色。 第 5 段：20 世纪，该故事集受到了父母的认可及其原因。 第 6 段：该故事集中故事的来源。 第 7 段：该故事集中的德国元素。 第 8 段：该故事集广受欢迎的原因。 第 9 段：该故事集的治疗价值。

题目详解

Questions 27–32

思路

本部分为判断题。从理解角度来说，该题型所涉及的单词和语法属于中等难度，甚至有些题目的结构非常简单，很少会有超难的单词和复杂的语法结构出现，但从思维角度来说，该题型则属于偏难题型。判断题在雅思阅读中占比较高，全年平均出题比例在 20% ～ 25%，属于逢考必出的题型，需要考生给予足够的重视。该题型主要考查对事实类细节(TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN)和观点类细节(YES/NO/NOT GIVEN)中句义的识别、句内逻辑关系的准确判断等。解题时，要注意以下几点：①明确判断的原则，比如弄清 FALSE/NO 与 NOT GIVEN 的界限和区别；②准确理解句义、句内逻辑关系、句子的考点，夯实语法和单词基础；③找准关键信息定位，准确识别不同类型的同义替换。

解答

27. 题干：《格林童话》的第一版在英国比在德国卖得好。题干的关键信息为 The first edition、sold more widely、in England、in Germany。通过 The first edition 和 in Germany 可定位到第 1 段第 1 句："... published in Germany the first of its seven editions of their collection of short stories called *Children's and Household Tales*, commonly known today as *Grimms' Fairy Tales*."。但这里并未提及这本故事集的销量如何。此外，通过 in Germany 还可以定位到第 2 段第 2 句："During their lifetimes the collection sold

modestly in Germany, some hundred copies annually to begin with."。这里提到了这本故事集最开始在德国的销量平平，但并未提及在英国的销售如何，更没有出现销量的对比。因此，本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。

28. 题干：格林兄弟相信他们会闻名于世。题干的关键信息为 believed、achieve international fame。通过 fame 可定位到第 2 段第 1 句："Such lasting fame would have shocked the humble Grimms."。这句话是说如此持久的名气一定会让谦逊的格林兄弟感到很震惊，也就是说格林兄弟并未预料到他们会获得这样的名气，其中 shocked 与题干中的 believed 相悖。因此，本题的答案为 FALSE。

29. 题干：格林兄弟被迫秘密工作。题干的关键信息为 were forced、work in secret。通过 work 可定位到第 2 段倒数第 2 句的 "began their work"。这里首先提到格林兄弟在开始创作这本故事集时，德国已被法国占领，当地文化受到了打压。接着本段最后 1 句说格林兄弟挤在一间狭小的公寓里进行创作。这两句话中均未提及 in secret 相关的信息。因此，本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。

30. 题干：现在一些家长仍认为《格林童话》不适合给孩子们看。题干的关键信息为 parents、today、not suitable for children。通过 parent 可定位到第 3 段最后 1 句："Even today some protective parents shy away from reading the Grimms' tales because of their reputation for violence."。这句话是说即使到现在，一些有保护欲的父母也会因故事中存在的暴力元素让孩子对《格林童话》敬而远之，其中 shy away from 对应题干中的 think … are not suitable for。显然，题干与原文表述一致。因此，本题的答案为 TRUE。

31. 题干：成年人喜欢读格林童话故事的原因与儿童的不同。题干的关键信息为 Adults、reasons、different from、children。本题定位不明显，可依据顺序原则，继续往下读，发现第 5 段第 1 句首先提到《格林童话》在 20 世纪受到了儿童的青睐，接着第 2 句解释了原因："The stories read like dreams come true …" 这句话是说孩子们喜欢读是因为这些故事读起来就像是自己的梦想成真了。然后本段后两句则解释了父母们喜欢读的原因："… because they approve of the finger-wagging lessons inserted into the stories …" 这句话是说父母们喜欢读是因为这些故事具有教育意义，其中 parents 对应题干中的 Adults。可见，二者喜欢读这本故事集的原因确实是不同的。因此，本题的答案为 TRUE。

32. 题干：格林兄弟根据多萝西娅·菲曼的生平创作出了《灰姑娘》。题干的关键信息为 *Cinderella*、life、Dorothea Viehmann。通过 *Cinderella* 和 Dorothea Viehmann 可锁定第 6 段第 3—5 句。其中第 4 句是说多萝西娅·菲曼是听着旅行者的故事长大的，也就是说她提供的故事素材都来源于那些旅行者，第 5 句又提到："Among her treasures was 'Aschenputtel' – *Cinderella*."，这句话是说 *Cinderella* 就是这些故事之一，所以《灰姑娘》的故事是从旅行者那里听到的，与题干中的 the life of Dorothea Viehmann 不符。

因此，本题的答案为 FALSE。

Questions 33–35

思路

本部分为单项选择题，属于选择类题型中比较传统的一种题型。该题型难度属于中上等，主要考查考生对细节的确认、逻辑关系的理解，甚至包括对段落大意的确认等。解题时，要注意题干的不同提问方式，因不同的提问方式决定了不同的考点及对应的解题方法。熟悉考点，打好基础，才能以不变应万变。

解答

33. 题干：根据第 4 段，当时欧洲发生了什么变化？题干的关键信息为 paragraph four、changes、in Europe。扫读第 4 段，首先第 2 句提到了欧洲发生的一个变化 a boom of children's literature，但没有对应的选项。接着读到第 3 句："English publishers led the way, issuing high-quality picture books such as Jack and the Beanstalk and handsome folktale collections, all to satisfy a newly literate audience seeking virtuous material for the nursery."。前半句提到英国出版商带头发行了一批高质量的图画书。选项 D 中的 superb picture books 虽为 high-quality picture books 的同义替换，但文中并未提到"人们开始喜欢收集"这个信息，可排除。后半句提到这些图画书是为了满足新一代有文化的受众群体的需求，也就是说当时的受众群体的文化水平提高了，与选项 A 的意思相符。选项 B 中的 printing technology 和选项 C 中的 Schools 在原文中均未出现。因此，本题的答案为 A。

34. 题干：格林兄弟在后期的版本中做了什么修改？题干的关键信息为 changes、in later editions。通过 changes 可定位到第 4 段倒数第 2 句中的"refine and polish"，但这句话并未提及具体修改了什么，接着往下读，最后 1 句提到了这些修改："In the Grimms' hands, cruel mothers became nasty stepmothers, unmarried lovers were made chaste, and the incestuous father was recast as the devil."。这句话是说修改之后，残忍的母亲成了可恶的继母、未婚的恋人变得忠贞、乱伦的父亲被改写成了魔鬼，也就是说故事中的内容变得没那么暴力了，对应选项 C 中的 less violent。选项 A 中的"故事变短"和选项 B"更口语化"在文中并未提及；选项 D 中的 origins 在第 4 段第 2 句的后半句有所提及，说的是这些故事的来源，但未提及"其他来源"。因此，本题的答案为 C。

35. 题干：玛丽·哈森普鲁格对格林童话故事做了什么贡献？题干的关键信息为 Marie Hassenpflug、contribute。通过人名可定位到第 6 段后半部分，扫读发现了该段倒数第 2 句提到玛丽的精彩故事中结合了人们的口头传说（oral tradition）和佩罗于 1697 年出版的一本极具影响力的书中的故事主题，最后 1 句则进一步解释说明其中的许多

故事改编自早期的意大利童话，其中 had been adapted from 对应选项 D 中的 were based on，earlier Italian fairy tales 对应 traditional Italian stories。根据前文可判断，玛丽·哈森普鲁格为众多的讲述者（narrators）之一，与选项 A 中的 wrote、选项 B 中的 discussed 不一致。至于选项 C，文中提到了玛丽会法语，也提到了她运用了 a popular book 中的故事主题，但却没有提到她翻译了这本书，可排除。因此，本题的答案为 D。

Questions 36–40

思路

本部分为句子结尾匹配题。该题型在实际考试中出现的比例属于中等，个别月份会有上下浮动。整体难度较大，难点在于选项众多，排除工作烦琐，并且偶尔当题干的内容过于抽象或概括时，定位的难度加大。该题型重点考查考生对细节的识别和理解、对信息的概括和总结能力。解题时，要注意以下几点：①将重点放在题干的精准定位上，而不是过分关注选项之间的区别；②重点复习抽象或概括性词汇的同义替换；③熟练运用基础语法知识。

解答

A 反映出旧体制下人们的生活状况。
B 帮助孩子们解决心理问题。
C 反映出部分中产阶级的特定价值观。
D 讲述了德国乡村生活的淳朴。
E 鼓励人们相信自己可以做任何事。
F 让人们意识到现实生活中的英雄。
G 促使人们相信自然的力量。
H 避开有关人物所处社会环境的细节。

36. 题干：海因茨·罗勒克认为格林童话故事是“有德国特色的”，因为这些故事怎么了？题干的关键信息为 Heinz Rolleke、‘German’，据此可定位到第 7 段第 1—2 句；紧接着第 3—4 句解释了原因：“Love of the underdog, rustic simplicity, creative energy – these are Teutonic traits. In medieval Germany, when many of the tales began to be told by word of mouth, the coarse texture of life also coloured the narratives.”这两句话提到对弱势群体的关爱、乡村生活的淳朴和创造力等都是德意志民族的特质，粗犷的生活方式也给这些故事增添了很多色彩，其中 rustic simplicity 和 coarse texture of life 均为选项 D 中 simplicity of rural life 的具体展现。因此，本题的答案为 D。

37. 题干：海因茨·罗勒克认为故事中被遗弃的孩子们怎么了？题干的关键信息为 Heinz Rolleke、abandoned children，据此可定位到第 7 段倒数第 4 句，这句话提到欧洲当

时的孩子经常被忽视和遗弃，就像故事中的汉赛尔和格莱特；下一句提到了被控告的女巫被绑在火刑柱上烧死，就像《六只天鹅》中邪恶的婆婆一样。这两个都是例子，为了证明本段最后的结论："'The brutality in the stories was not the Grimms' illusion,' Rolleke points out. 'It mirrored the law-and-order institutions of the past.'"。其中 brutality 指的便是前文提到过的 children were often neglected and abandoned 和 witches were burned at the stake，not … illusion 说明这是现实中真实存在的情况，对应选项 A 中的 living conditions of people，而这些反映出的正是过去的法律和秩序，law-and-order institutions of the past 对应选项 A 中的 the old system。因此，本题的答案为 A。

38. 题干：伯恩哈德·劳尔认为格林童话故事的写作风格是通用的，因为这些故事怎么了？题干的关键信息为 Bernhard Lauer、writing style、universal，据此可定位到第 8 段第 4 句："Bernhard Lauer points to the 'universal style' of the writing: 'You have no concrete descriptions of the land, or the clothes, or the forest, or the castles, so that these stories are not bound by time and place.'"。后半句解释说这些故事中对地区、服饰、森林、城堡等都没有具体的描述，所以这些故事不受时间和地点的限制，是一种"通用风格"，其中 the land, or the clothes, or the forest, or the castles 均为选项 H 中 details about the characters' social settings 的具体展现。因此，本题的答案为 H。

39. 题干：杰克·宰普斯认为故事中对幸福的追求怎么了？题干的关键信息为 Jack Zipes、pursuits of happiness。通过 pursuits of happiness 可定位到第 8 段倒数第 2 句的"a striving for happiness"。杰克·宰普斯接着说："'… We can identify with the heroes of the tales and become in our minds the masters and mistresses of our own destinies.'"。这句话是说我们可以与故事中的主人公产生共鸣，并在心中成为自己命运的主宰者，其中 become in our minds the masters and mistresses of our own destinies 对应选项 E 中的 believe that they can do anything。注意排除干扰选项 F，原文意思是与故事中的主人公（heroes）产生共鸣，并不是认识到现实生活中的英雄。因此，本题的答案为 E。

40. 题干：布鲁诺·贝特尔海姆认为童话具有治疗价值，意味着这些故事怎么了？题干的关键信息为 Bruno Bettelheim、therapeutic value，据此可定位到第 9 段第 2 句，接着第 3 句进行了解释："By confronting fears and phobias, symbolised by witches, heartless stepmothers and hungry wolves, children find they can master their anxieties."。这句话是说孩子们通过直面恐惧能够学会控制自己的焦虑情绪，其中 master their anxieties 对应选项 B 中的 deal with their mental problems。因此，本题的答案为 B。

参考译文

Grimms' Fairy Tales

In 1812, the Brothers Grimm, Jacob and Wilhelm, published in Germany the first of its seven **editions** of their collection of short stories called *Children's and Household Tales*, commonly known today as *Grimms' Fairy Tales*. It leaves a fairytale-like feeling to see the table of contents, as the names clearly **resemble** those of well-known **personalities**: Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty, Snow White, Little Red Riding Hood, Rapunzel, Rumpelstiltskin, Hansel and Gretel, and the Frog King. **Converted** mostly from spoken sources, the 210 stories in the Grimms' collection represent an **anthology** of fairy tales, animal **fables**, **rustic farces** and religious **allegories** that remain **unrivalled** to this day.

Such lasting fame would have shocked the **humble** Grimms. During their lifetimes the collection sold modestly in Germany, some hundred copies annually to begin with. The early editions were not even to serve children. At first, the brothers **declined** to consider **illustrations**, and academic footnotes occupied nearly as much space as the tales themselves. Jacob and Wilhelm deemed themselves as **patriotic folklorists** instead of entertainers of children. They began their work at a time when Germany had been overrun by the French under Napoleon, who was intent on suppressing local culture. Workaholic, unmarried and living in an overcrowded apartment, the brothers created this collection of fairy tales in an effort to **preserve** Germany's oral **heritage**, which is **on the verge of extinction**.

For much of the 19th century, teachers, parents

《格林童话》

格林兄弟——雅各布（Jacob）和威廉（Wilhelm）——于1812年在德国首次出版了他们的短篇故事集《儿童与家庭童话集》（即我们今天所熟知的《格林童话》），之后又再版了六次。这本故事集的目录给人一种童话般的感觉，因为上面的名字明显像是童话故事中名人的名字：灰姑娘、睡美人、白雪公主、小红帽、长发公主、侏儒怪、汉赛尔和格莱特，还有青蛙王子。故事集中所收录的210个故事主要由口头素材改编而成，集童话、动物寓言、乡村闹剧和宗教寓言于一体，至今仍无与伦比。

如此持久的名气一定会让谦逊的格林兄弟感到很震惊。他们在世时，这本故事集在德国销量平平，起初每年只能卖出几百本。早期的几个版本甚至都不是面向儿童的。兄弟俩最初拒绝考虑使用插图，学术性的脚注几乎占了和故事本身一样多的篇幅。雅各布和威廉认为自己是爱国民俗学者，而不是取悦孩子们的娱乐者。他们开始创作这本故事集时，德国已被拿破仑（Napoleon）统治下的法国占领，而拿破仑意图打压当地文化。作为工作狂，单身的格林兄弟挤在一间狭小的公寓里，为了保护濒临失传的德国口头文化遗产，创作了这本童话故事集。

在19世纪的很长一段时间里，尤其在

and religious figures, especially in the United States, criticised the Grimms' collection for its unprocessed, **savage** descriptions. **Irritated** adults **objected to** the horrifying punishments imposed on the stories' **villains**. In the original *Snow White*, the evil stepmother is forced to dance in red-hot iron shoes until she drops dead. Even today some protective parents **shy away from** reading the Grimms' tales because of their reputation for violence.

美国，教师、家长和宗教人士都谴责这本故事集中含有未经润色、残暴的描述。恼怒的成年人反对故事中的坏人所遭受的恐怖惩罚。在原版《白雪公主》中，邪恶的继母被逼着穿上烧红的铁鞋跳舞，直到摔倒死去。即使在现在，一些有保护欲的父母也会因格林童话故事中闻名的暴力元素而对其敬而远之。

Regardless of its sometimes negative criticism, *Grimms' Fairy Tales* gradually took root with the public. The brothers had not **anticipated** the **advent** of their work would **coincide with** a boom of children's literature in Europe. English publishers led the way, issuing high-quality picture books such as *Jack and the Beanstalk* and handsome folktale collections, all to satisfy a newly **literate** audience seeking **virtuous** material for the **nursery**. Noticing these new audiences, the brothers began to **refine** and **polish** their stories, which had their origins centuries earlier in **unadorned** peasant tales. In the Grimms' hands, **cruel** mothers became **nasty** stepmothers, unmarried lovers were made **chaste**, and the **incestuous** father was **recast** as the devil.

尽管有时会有负面批评，但《格林童话》还是逐渐在群众心目中扎根了。兄弟俩没有预料到他们作品的问世恰逢欧洲儿童文学的鼎盛时期。英国出版商率先发行了一批高质量的图画书，比如《杰克与魔豆》，还有一些精美的民间故事集。这些书都是为了满足新一代有文化的受众群体的需求，而他们正在寻找育儿阶段的品德教育材料。格林兄弟意识到这个新的受众群体之后，便开始改善和润色他们的故事，而这些故事源于几个世纪前朴实的农民故事。在格林兄弟的笔下，残忍的母亲成了可恶的继母、未婚的恋人变得忠贞、乱伦的父亲被改写成了魔鬼。

By the 20th century, *Grimms' Fairy Tales* had taken up bookshelves in children's bedrooms. The stories read like dreams come true: handsome **lads** and beautiful **damsels**, armed with magic, **triumph** over giants and **witches** and wild beasts. They **outsmart** the **malevolent**, selfish adults. The hero and heroine naturally fall in love and live happily ever after. And parents keep reading because they **approve of** the finger-wagging lessons inserted

到了 20 世纪，《格林童话》已经占据了儿童房的书架。这些故事读起来就像是自己的梦想成真了：拥有魔法的英俊男孩和美丽少女击败了巨人、女巫和野兽。他们战胜了一些恶毒、自私的成年人。男女主人公自然而然地坠入了爱河，从此幸福地生活在一起。父母读格林童话故事是因为他们认可故事中暗含的训诫：信守诺言、不与

into the stories: keep your promises, don't talk to strangers, work hard, and obey your parents. According to the Grimms, the collection served as 'a manual of manners'.

In total about two **score** of people **verbalised** tales to the Grimms. Many of the narrators visited the Grimms' house in Kassel. The brothers particularly welcomed the visits of Dorothea Viehmann, a widow who often came to town on foot to sell her products grown in her garden. As an innkeeper's daughter, Viehmann had grown up listening to stories from travellers on the road to Frankfurt. Among her treasures was 'Aschenputtel' – *Cinderella*. Marie Hassenpflug, a 20-year-old friend of their sister Charlotte, came from an educated French-speaking family. Marie's wonderful stories **blended motifs** from the oral tradition and from Perrault's influential 1697 book, *Tales of My Mother Goose*, which contained **elaborate** versions of *Little Red Riding Hood*, *Snow White*, and *Sleeping Beauty*, among others. Many of these had been adapted from earlier Italian fairy tales.

Given that many of the Grimms' tales **originate** throughout Europe, even in the Middle East and beyond, it is worth asking: How German are they? Very, says scholar Heinz Rolleke. Love of the **underdog**, rustic simplicity, creative energy – these are Teutonic **traits**. In medieval Germany, when many of the tales began to be told by word of mouth, the **coarse** texture of life also coloured the narratives. Throughout Europe children were often neglected and abandoned, like Hansel and Gretel. **Convicted** witches were burned at the **stake**,

陌生人交谈、努力学习、听父母的话等。按照格林兄弟的话说，这本故事集就像是一本“礼仪手册”。

总共约有40个人给格林兄弟讲述过故事。许多讲述者都会来格林兄弟位于卡塞尔的家里。兄弟俩特别欢迎多萝西娅·菲曼（Dorothea Viehmann）的到访。菲曼是一位寡妇，她常常步行到镇上出售自家菜园里所种的东西。作为旅店老板的女儿，她是听着前往法兰克福的旅行者的故事长大的。“Aschenputtel”就是她所珍藏的故事之一，也就是《灰姑娘》。20岁的玛丽·哈森普鲁格（Marie Hassenpflug）是格林兄弟的姐姐夏洛特（Charlotte）的朋友，她出生于一个很有教养的法语家庭。玛丽的精彩故事中结合了人们的口头传说和佩罗（Perrault）于1697年出版的一本极具影响力的书《鹅妈妈的故事》中的故事主题，其中包含了《小红帽》《白雪公主》《睡美人》等故事的精美版本。故事中的许多都改编自早期的意大利童话。

鉴于格林童话故事中的许多都来源于欧洲各地，甚至有些来自中东和其他地区，我们有必要提出一个问题：这些故事中究竟有多少德国特色？学者海因茨·罗勒克（Heinz Rolleke）认为非常多。对弱势群体的关爱、乡村的淳朴和创造活力等都是德意志民族的特质。在中世纪的德国，当许多故事开始被口口相传时，粗犷的生活方式也给这些故事增添了很多色彩。那时，欧洲的孩子们经常像汉赛尔和格莱特

like the wicked mother-in-law in *The Six Swans*. 'The **brutality** in the stories was not the Grimms' **illusion**,' Rolleke points out. 'It **mirrored** the law-and-order institutions of the past.'

一样被忽视和遗弃。被控告的女巫被绑在火刑柱上烧死，就像《六只天鹅》中邪恶的婆婆一样。罗勒克指出："故事中的残酷并非格林兄弟想象出来的，它反映了过去的法律和秩序。"

The editorial fingerprints left by the Grimms **contradicted** the particular values of **conservative** Christian middle-class Germans in the 19th century. Yet that did not **preclude** the tales from being accepted by almost every culture and nationality in the world. What has contributed to this widespread and enduring popularity? Bernhard Lauer points to the 'universal style' of the writing: 'You have no concrete descriptions of the **land**, or the clothes, or the forest, or the castles, so that these stories are not bound by time and place.' 'The tales make it possible for us to express "our **utopian** longings",' says Jack Zipes of the University of Minnesota, whose full translation of these fairy tales in 1987 has seized the basic spirit of the original work. 'They show a **striving** for happiness that none of us knows but that we sense is possible. We can identify with the heroes of the tales and become in our minds the masters and mistresses of our own **destinies**.'

格林兄弟的编纂违背了19世纪德国保守的基督教中产阶级的特定价值观。但这并没有阻止这些故事被世界上几乎所有的文化和民族所接受。是什么促成了这种广泛而持久的流行呢？伯恩哈德·劳尔（Bernhard Lauer）认为这要归功于作品的"通用风格"，他说："这些故事中对地区、服饰、森林、城堡等都没有具体的描述，所以这些故事不受时间和地点的限制。"明尼苏达大学的杰克·宰普斯（Jack Zipes）在1987年出版的这些故事的完整译本中，抓住了原著的基本精神，他认为："这些故事让我们能够表达'我们乌托邦式的渴望'。"他还说："它们展现了对幸福的一种追求，这种幸福我们或许无从体会，但让我们觉得它是有可能存在的。我们可以与故事中的主人公产生共鸣，并在心中成为自己命运的主宰者。"

Fairy tales act as an exercise for the **unconscious**, psychoanalysts **contend**. Bruno Bettelheim is famous for valuing the therapeutic effects of the Grimms' stories, calling fairy tales the 'great **soothers**'. By confronting fears and **phobias**, symbolised by witches, heartless stepmothers and hungry wolves, children find they can master their anxieties. There has been much debate about Bettelheim's theory, but most young readers show little interest in practising their unconsciousness. In fact, *Grimms'*

心理分析学家认为，童话会锻炼人们的潜意识。布鲁诺·贝特尔海姆（Bruno Bettelheim）以重视格林童话故事的治疗价值而闻名，他将童话称为"伟大的安慰者"。通过直面女巫、无情的继母和饿狼所象征的恐惧和憎恶，孩子们发现他们可以控制自己的焦虑情绪。对于贝特尔海姆的这个理论，有很多争议，但大多数的年轻读者对锻炼自己的潜意识并不感兴趣。

Fairy Tales please in many ways, some of which seem to reflect our emotions and interests as we read. This **flexibility** in interpretation makes them applicable to almost any era and culture.

事实上，《格林童话》在很多方面都能让读者感到快乐，其中某些东西似乎能够反映出我们在阅读时的情绪和兴趣。这种在解读方面的灵活性使它们适用于几乎任何时代和文化。

词汇详解

·第1段·

edition /ɪ'dɪʃn/ *n.* 版本
resemble /rɪ'zembl/ *v.* 像
personality /ˌpɜːsə'nælətɪ/ *n.* 名人
convert /kən'vɜːt/ *v.* 转化
anthology /æn'θɒlədʒɪ/ *n.*（不同作家作品的）选集
fable /'feɪbl/ *n.* 寓言
rustic /'rʌstɪk/ *adj.* 乡村（人）的
farce /fɑːs/ *n.* 闹剧
allegory /'ælәgәri/ *n.* 寓言
unrivalled /ʌn'raɪvld/ *adj.* 无与伦比的

·第2段·

humble /'hʌmbl/ *adj.* 谦逊的
decline /dɪ'klaɪn/ *v.* 婉言拒绝
illustration /ˌɪlə'streɪʃn/ *n.* 插图
patriotic /ˌpætri'ɒtɪk/ *adj.* 爱国的
folklorist /'fəʊklɔːrɪst/ *n.* 民俗学家
preserve /prɪ'zɜːv/ *v.* 保护
heritage /'herɪtɪdʒ/ *n.* 遗产
on the verge of 将要
extinction /ɪk'stɪŋkʃn/ *n.* 灭绝

·第3段·

savage /'sævɪdʒ/ *adj.* 凶残的
irritated /'ɪrɪteɪtɪd/ *adj.* 愤怒的
object to 反对
villain /'vɪlən/ *n.* 坏人
shy away from 回避

·第4段·

anticipate /æn'tɪsɪpeɪt/ *v.* 预料
advent /'ædvent/ *n.* 出现
coincide with 与……一致
literate /'lɪtərət/ *adj.* 有文化的
virtuous /'vɜːtʃuəs/ *adj.* 品德高的
nursery /'nɜːsəri/ *adj.* 幼儿教育的
refine /rɪ'faɪn/ *v.* 改善
polish /'pɒlɪʃ/ *v.* 润色
unadorned /ˌʌnə'dɔːnd/ *adj.* 简朴的
cruel /'kruːəl/ *adj.* 残忍的
nasty /'nɑːsti/ *adj.* 令人厌恶的
chaste /tʃeɪst/ *adj.* 忠贞的
incestuous /ɪn'sestʃuəs/ *adj.* 乱伦的
recast /ˌriː'kɑːst/ *v.* 改写

·第5段·

lad /læd/ *n.* 男孩儿
damsel /'dæmzl/ *n.* 少女
triumph /'traɪʌmf/ *v.* 打败
witch /wɪtʃ/ *n.* 女巫
outsmart /ˌaʊt'smɑːt/ *v.* 智胜
malevolent /mə'levələnt/ *adj.* 有恶意的

approve of 认可

·第 6 段·

score /skɔː(r)/ *n.* 20 个
verbalise /'vɜːbəlaɪz/ *v.* 用言语（或文字）表达
blend /blend/ *v.* 使混合
motif /məʊ'tiːf/ *n.*（文学作品或音乐的）主题
elaborate /ɪ'læbərət/ *adj.* 精心制作的

·第 7 段·

originate /ə'rɪdʒɪneɪt/ *v.* 起源
underdog /'ʌndədɒg/ *n.* 弱者
trait /treɪt/ *n.* 特点
coarse /kɔːs/ *adj.* 粗糙的
convict /kən'vɪkt/ *v.* 定罪
stake /steɪk/ *n.* 火刑柱
brutality /bruː'tæləti/ *n.* 残酷
illusion /ɪ'luːʒn/ *n.* 幻想
mirror /'mɪrə(r)/ *v.* 反映

·第 8 段·

contradict /ˌkɒntrə'dɪkt/ *v.* 相矛盾
conservative /kən'sɜːvətɪv/ *adj.* 保守的
preclude /prɪ'kluːd/ *v.* 阻止
land /lænd/ *n.* 国家，地区
utopian /juː'təʊpiən/ *adj.* 乌托邦的
striving /'straɪvɪŋ/ *n.* 力求
destiny /'destəni/ *n.* 命运

·第 9 段·

unconscious /ʌn'kɒnʃəs/ *n.* 无意识
contend /kən'tend/ *v.* 认为
soother /'suːðə(r)/ *n.* 抚慰者
phobia /'fəʊbiə/ *n.* 恐惧症，憎恶
flexibility /ˌfleksə'bɪləti/ *n.* 灵活性

Test 5

Reading Passage 1. Consecutive and Simultaneous Translation

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了口译的两种形式交替传译和同声传译，以及影响同声传译结果的因素和相关研究。
结构	第 1 段：翻译的定义与分类。 第 2 段：口译在不同场合中的应用。 第 3 段：口译的分类及交替传译的介绍。 第 4 段：交替传译的缺点以及同声传译的出现。 第 5 段：同声传译的介绍。 第 6 段：影响同声传译结果的因素。 第 7 段：对同声传译结果影响因素的研究及研究意义。

题目详解

Questions 1–5

思路

本部分为单项选择题，属于选择类题型中比较传统的一种题型。该题型难度属于中上等，主要考查考生对细节的确认、逻辑关系的理解，甚至包括对段落大意的确认等。解题时，要注意题干的不同提问方式，不同的提问方式决定了不同的考点及对应的解题方法。熟悉考点，打好基础，才能以不变应万变。

解答

1. 题干：关于翻译，作者在文章的开头部分主要介绍了什么？题干的关键信息为 'translation'、at the beginning of the passage，据此可定位到第 1 段第 2 句："The term 'translation' is the neutral term used for activities to …"。这句话介绍了翻译工作的一般含义，对应选项 B 中的 general meaning。紧接着第 3 句提到了在一些特定的专业环境下口译和

笔译是有区别的，以及具体的不同之处有哪些，对应选项 B 中的 specific meaning，故选项 B 正确。选项 A“其含义的几个例子”、选项 C“不同职业的不同含义”在原文开头段并未提及，而选项 D“其出现的潜在原因和历史背景”只在第 1 句提到了原因或者说背景，但并不是作者在这一段主要想讲述的内容。因此，本题的答案为 B。

2. 题干：头戴式耳机在联合国会议上的应用告诉我们什么？题干的关键信息为 headphones、UN conference，据此可定位到第 2 段第 3 句：“At major conferences, such as the United Nations General Assembly, the presence of headphones is a clear indication that an important linguistic exercise is going on.”。这句话是说诸如联合国大会之类的重大会议上，头戴式耳机的出现表明了一项重要的语言实践活动正在进行，其中 linguistic exercise 对应选项 D 中的 language practice，is going on 对应 is in process。选项 A 中的 TV show 虽在第 2 段第 2 句以 television record 形式出现，但与题干中的 headphones 无关。选项 B 中的 radio program 和选项 C 中的 debating 在原文中均未提及。因此，本题的答案为 D。

3. 题干：在交替传译中，如果要翻译的内容比预期的长，口译员最有可能做什么？题干的关键信息为 consecutive interpretation、longer than expected，据此可定位到第 3 段第 6—7 句：“Nevertheless, the interpreter is often expected to translate a long speech which may last for scores of minutes or even longer. Faced with this situation, he has to remember a great number of messages and keep them in mind until he begins his translation.”。这两句话表明口译员需要翻译长篇讲话时，他们要在开始翻译之前牢记大量的信息，其中 a long speech which may last for scores of minutes or even longer 对应题干中的 the content to be translated is longer than expected，remember a great number of messages and keep them in mind 对应选项 A 中的 write down parts of it，until he begins his translation 对应 in advance，确定选项 A“他或她不得不提前记录下一部分内容”为正确答案的同时，可排除选项 C“他或她不得不尽快做出反应”。选项 B“他或她不得不打断讲话者，提示翻译后再继续”中的 interrupt the speaker 和选项 D“他或她不得不省略一部分内容不翻译”中的 omit … without translating 在原文中均未提及。因此，本题的答案为 A。

4. 题干：作者提及巴别塔是为了表明什么？题干的关键信息为 Tower of Babel，据此可定位到第 4 段第 1 句：“Consecutive interpreting … presumably dates from the Tower of Babel.”。这句话是说交替传译大概可以追溯到巴别塔时期。需要注意的是，这一段最后 1 句也提到了同声传译的发展主要源于现代听力设备的出现和第二次世界大战后国际互动的增加。相比之下，显然交替传译出现得更早。所以提及巴别塔时期也正是为了表明这一种翻译方式的历史悠久，对应选项 C 中的 long history。选项 A 中的 mystery 在文中并未体现；选项 B 中的 precise time 与第 4 段第 1 句中的 presumably 矛盾；选项 D 中的 antiquated nature（陈旧性、过时性）也并不是原文想要表述的意思。因此，本题的答案为 C。

5. 题干：关于同声传译，以下哪一项表述是正确的？题干的关键信息为 simultaneous interpreting，据此可首先定位到第 4 段最后 1 句，从这里开始作者将介绍的重心转移到了同声传译上。接着，将各选项的关键信息与原文信息进行一一比对即可。选项 A“它主要应用于非正式的场合和会议中”的关键信息为 informal situations and meetings，与第 4 段最后 1 句说的 larger and more formal events 矛盾，主要应用于非正式场合和会议的翻译方式是交替传译。选项 B“它在第二次世界大战之前就已经出现了”的关键信息为 before the Second World War，据此也可定位到第 4 段最后 1 句，文中说的是二战之后才出现，following 与 before 矛盾。选项 C“它在转换信息时会有一些时间上的延迟”的关键信息为 some time lag in converting information，对应第 5 段倒数第 3 句：“... so there is invariably a delay of a few words between the stimulus and the response.”，其中 invariably a delay 对应选项 C 中的 some time lag，a few words between the stimulus and the response 则对应 converting information。选项 D“它不依赖任何辅助性的设备”的关键信息为 auxiliary equipment，据此可定位到第 4 段最后 1 句中的 modern audiological equipment，但 does not rely on 与原文中的 arose from 矛盾。因此，本题的答案为 C。

Questions 6–9

思路

本部分为摘要填空题，主要分为无选项摘要填空题和有选项摘要填空题。无选项摘要填空题的难度主要体现在定位上，即当定位范围小时，难度较低，反之则难度上升。填空类题型在雅思阅读中占比很高，全年平均出题比例在 25% 左右，有时会达到 30%，而无选项摘要填空题又属于填空类题型中的经典题型，需要考生重点练习。有选项摘要填空题相对来说，出现比例较低，但难度着实不低。该题型的难点主要体现在对语法的理解和同义替换的识别上。解题时，要注意以下几点：①了解基础的定位方法和解题技巧、熟练掌握常见的同义替换类型；②要对学术文章的篇章结构和写作逻辑有所把握；③增加自身的词汇量。

解答

6. 题干：听和说之间的间隔在正常情况下大约持续多久？题干的关键信息为 interval between ear and voice，据此可定位到第 5 段倒数第 2 句前半句：“This ‘ear-voice span’ is usually about 2 or 3 seconds ...”，其中 ear-voice span 对应题干中的 interval between ear and voice，usually 对应 normally，about 对应 around。因此，本题的答案为 2 or 3 seconds。

7. 题干：这个间隔时间取决于讲话内容的复杂性，它有时会达到多久左右？题干的关键信息为 complexity of the speech、sometimes reach，据此可定位到第 5 段倒数第 2 句

后半句："… but it may be as much as 10 seconds or so if the text is complex."，其中 the text is complex 对应题干中的 complexity of the speech，or so 对应 about。因此，本题的答案为 10/ten seconds。

8. 题干：当专家开始仔细对其进行研究时，他们发现源语言比较合适的语速大约是在每分钟多少个词之间？题干的关键信息为 appropriate rate for the source language，据此可定位到最后 1 段第 2 句："It seems that an input speed of between 100 and 120 words per minute is a comfortable rate for interpreting …"，其中 an input speed of … is a comfortable rate 对应题干中的 appropriate rate for the source language，words per minute 对应 w.p.m.。因此，本题的答案为 100 and 120。

9. 题干：在一个特定的实验中，当源语言的语速从每分钟 95 个词增至每分钟 194 个词时，翻译的准确性明显下降了。源语言的语速最高限制每分钟不能超过多少个词？题干的关键信息为 from 95 w.p.m. to 194 w.p.m.、maximum speed of the source language。本题的题干与题干的前一句对应的信息在原文中出现了乱序，不过通过 maximum speed 依然可定位到正确的答案句，即最后 1 段第 2 句后半句："… with an upper limit of around 200 w.p.m."，其中 upper limit 对应 maximum speed。因此，本题的答案为 200。

Questions 10–13

思路

本部分为多项选择题，属于雅思考试的特有题型。该题型相比单项选择题难度较低，因为通常来说，该题型的各个选项回到原文的定位不会相隔太远或者说答案在原文中往往是集中出现的。解题时，注意仔细观察选项之间的逻辑关系：①当选项之间互为并列关系时，正确答案就会出现得比较集中；②当选项之间不存在特殊的逻辑关系时，需要考生准确识别各个选项的关键信息、句内的逻辑关系，甚至句义与文章结构之间的联系。

解答

10—13. 题干：以下哪四个因素会影响同声传译的准确性？题干的关键信息为 factors、accuracy of simultaneous interpretation，据此可锁定最后两段，而这两段都提到了影响口译结果的因素，涉及范围较大，可将选项内容与这两段的细节进行一一比对。选项 A "对文本结构和语法的掌握" 的关键信息为 textual structure and grammar，在最后两段中均未提及，可排除。选项 B "讲话者的语速" 的关键信息为 speed、speaker's speech，据此可定位到最后 1 段第 1 句中的 the speed at which the source language is spoken，最终是否会影响则出现于这一段的第 3 句："Even small changes in speed can dramatically affect the accuracy of output."。这句话是说即便是轻微的语速变化也会极大地影响信息输出时的准确性，其中 output 指的就是题干中的 simultaneous

interpretation，故选项B正确。选项C“所处的环境”的关键信息为surrounding environment，对应倒数第2段第2句中的the confined environment of the interpreting booth, the presence of background noise，这句话是说口译室的封闭性环境、背景噪音的存在都会影响同声传译的准确性，故选项C正确。选项D“口译者的心理素质”的关键信息为psychological quality，在最后两段中均未提及，可排除。选项E“对不同文化的理解程度”的关键信息为different cultures，据此可定位到倒数第2段第1句，这句话是说文化背景的差异也是考虑的因素之一，故选项E正确。选项F“意识到翻译准确的重要性”的关键信息为significance of being precise，对应倒数第2段第2句中的the awareness that defining decisions may depend upon the accuracy of the work，这句话是说意识到关键性决策可能取决于翻译的准确性，换句话就是，意识到翻译准确性对关键性决策的重要性，故选项F正确。选项G“听众的理解能力”的关键信息为ability、listeners to understand，最后两段中也未提及。因此，本部分的答案为B、C、E、F。

参考译文

Consecutive and Simultaneous Translation

When **encountering** a foreign language **barrier**, people often **turn to** professionals to translate or **interpret** for them. The term 'translation' is the neutral term used for activities to turn the meaning or expression in one language (the source language) into the corresponding meaning of another (the target language), whether the medium is spoken, written or signed. In certain professional **contexts**, however, a distinction is drawn between people who work with the spoken or signed language (interpreters) and those who work with the written language (translators). While both professions involve the presentation of information between source and target languages, they are still considered distinct, and it is hard to find a person who enjoys both. Some writers on translation, indeed, consider the interpreting task to be more suitable for **extrovert** personalities and the translating task for **introverts**.

Interpreting is today widely known for its use in

交替传译和同声传译

当遇到外语障碍时，人们往往会寻求专业人士的帮助，让其为自己进行笔译或者口译。“翻译”是一个中性词，用于指代将一种语言（源语言）的含义或表达转换成另一种语言（目标语言）对应含义的活动，转换的媒介可以是口头上的，也可以是书面形式或手语形式的。但是，在一些特定的专业环境下，从事口语或手语翻译的人（口译员）和从事书面语翻译的人（笔译员）之间是有区别的。虽然这两种职业都涉及信息在源语言和目标语言之间的呈现，但二者仍被认为是截然不同的，并且很难找到一个对这两种职业都乐在其中的人。实际上，一些翻译作家认为口语更适合性格外向的人，而笔译则更适合性格内向的人。

如今，口译因其在国际政治生活中的

international political life. When senior ministers from different cultures and language backgrounds meet, the television record **invariably** shows a pair of interpreters **hovering** in the background. At major conferences, such as the United Nations General **Assembly**, the **presence** of headphones is a clear **indication** that an important **linguistic** exercise is going on. In everyday **circumstances**, interpreters are **frequently** needed too, especially in **cosmopolitan** societies formed by new **reiterations** of immigrants and Gastarbeiter. Often, the business of law courts, hospitals, local health clinics, classrooms or **industrial tribunals** cannot be carried on without interpreters. **Given** the importance and frequency of this work, it is **remarkable** that so little study has been made of what actually happens when interpreting takes place, and of how successful an exercise it is.

使用而广为人知。当来自不同文化或不同语言背景的领导人会面时，总是能在电视画面中看到他们身后的两个口译员。在诸如联合国大会之类的重大会议上，头戴式耳机的出现清楚地表明了一项重要的语言实践活动正在进行。在日常生活中，对口译员的需求也很频繁，尤其是在新移民和客籍工人越来越多的国际化社会中。通常，如果没有口译员在场的话，法庭、医院、当地卫生所、教室或劳资仲裁庭的业务都无法开展。鉴于这项工作的重要性和频繁性，我们应该注意到，目前关于口译过程中实际发生了什么以及这项语言活动有多成功的研究实在是太少了。

There are two **categories** of interpretation: consecutive and simultaneous. In a consecutive mode of interpreting, the interpreter provides his interpretation after the original speech or some section of it has been finished. During the course of the speech, the interpreter has to focus attention on comprehending and analysing its content. Here the length of each **segment** to be translated makes a difference to the interpreter's strategies and **outcomes**. If the segment is just one sentence or two, the interpreter closely follows the original speech. Nevertheless, the interpreter is often expected to translate a long speech which may last for **scores of** minutes or even longer. Faced with this situation, he has to remember a great number of messages and keep them in mind until he begins his translation. For this to be possible, the interpreter must record

口译主要分为两种：交替传译和同声传译。在交替传译中，口译员在原始讲话全部或部分结束后开始翻译。在讲话过程中，口译员必须集中注意力去理解和分析其中的内容。在这里，需要翻译的片段长度会影响口译员所采取的策略和（翻译）结果。如果片段仅是一两句话，口译员将紧跟着原始讲话（进行翻译）。然而，口译员经常需要翻译长达数十分钟甚至更久的长篇讲话。面对这种情况时，口译员在开始翻译之前需要牢记大量的信息。为了使之成为可能，口译员必须用一套复杂的符号系统来记录原始信息——这套符号系统可以表达讲话者所说的内容。这些符号通过信息的形象化来表达具体的意思、缩写或动词

the original messages using a complex system of symbols to express what the speaker is saying. These symbols represent specific meanings, abbreviations, or verb tenses through the visualisation of information. Studying and practicing this set of symbols is an **integral** part of interpreter training and a special exercise to improve memory.

时态。研究和练习这套符号是口译员培训中不可或缺的一部分，也是提高其记忆力专门的练习。

Consecutive interpreting, which is widely **employed** in informal situations, as well as in committee meetings and small conferences, **presumably** dates from the Tower of Babel. In this kind of interpretation, the interpreter translates after the speaker has finished speaking. It does break the **rhythm** of the original language, but that is the **nature** of it. In larger and more formal events, therefore, where the meaning needs to be **delivered** effectively and accurately, it has been generally replaced by simultaneous interpreting, whose development arose from the availability of modern **audiological** equipment and the **advent** of growing international interaction following the Second World War.

交替传译大概可以追溯到巴别塔时期。这种翻译方式广泛应用于非正式场合，以及委员会会议和一些小型会议中。在这种翻译方式下，口译员通常在讲话者讲完话后再进行翻译。这确实会打破源语言的节奏，但这就是交替传译的性质。因此，在较大和较为正式的场合，它逐渐被同声传译所取代，因为在这些场合中各项信息需要被有效且准确地进行传达。同声传译的发展主要源于现代听力设备的出现和第二次世界大战后国际互动的增加。

The simultaneous mode has attracted great interest because of the **complexity** of the task and the **remarkable** skills required. In no other context of human communication is anyone **routinely** required to listen and speak at the same time, **preserving** an exact **semantic correspondence** between the two procedures. Strictly speaking, the term 'simultaneous' does not truly present the interpreting procedure. Actually, the interpreter might not be able to utter even a single word until he gains the entire meaning, and he needs time to **assimilate** what is being said in the source language and to **convert** it into an acceptable form in the target language, so

同声传译因其翻译过程的复杂性及所需技巧之高引起了人们的极大兴趣。在人类交流的其他场合中，通常没有人需要在同一时间既听又说，且同时要保持两种语言模式之间准确的语义对应。严格来说，“同时的”这一词并不能真正体现出这种翻译的过程。事实上，口译员只有在了解了（源语言的）完整意思之后才能进行翻译，他需要时间来准确理解源语言中所说的内容，并将其转化为目标语言中可接受的表达方式，因此在（接收到源语言的）刺激和（用目标语言）回应之间总是

there is invariably a delay of a few words between the **stimulus** and the response. This 'ear-voice span' is usually about 2 or 3 seconds, but it may be as much as 10 seconds or so if the text is complex. The brain has to **memorise** what has just been said, attend to what is currently being said, and **anticipate** the construction of what is about to be said.

会有几个字的延迟。这种"听—说间隔"通常约为2或3秒，但如果文本很复杂，也可能长达10秒左右。大脑必须记住刚才所说的内容，注意听当前所说的内容，并预测即将要说的内容。

How it is all done is not at all clear. That it is done at all is a source of some wonder, given the often lengthy periods of interpreting required, the **confined** environment of the **interpreting booth**, the presence of background noise, and the awareness that defining decisions may depend upon the accuracy of the work. Other considerations such as cultural backgrounds also make it aim to pay full attention to the backgrounds of the authors and the **recipients**, and to **take into account** differences between source and target languages.

这一切是如何做到的还不清楚。考虑到口译的时间通常很长、口译室的封闭性环境、背景噪音的存在以及意识到关键性决策可能取决于翻译的准确性等因素，完成一项口译工作确实令人惊叹。文化背景等方面的其他因素也使其力求充分考虑到讲话者和接收者的背景，并考虑到源语言和目标语言之间的差异。

Recent researches have now begun to look at how far these factors and the speed at which the source language is spoken determine the interpreting results. It seems that an input speed of between 100 and 120 words per minute is a comfortable **rate** for interpreting with an upper limit of around 200 w.p.m. Even small changes in speed can dramatically affect the accuracy of output. In one **controlled study**, when speeds were gradually increased in a series of stages from 95 to 194 w.p.m., the ear-voice span also extended with each stage, and the amount correctly interpreted showed a clear decline. Moreover, as the translating **load** increased, not only were there more errors of commission, say mistranslations and **vagueness**, there were also more omissions. These are significant findings, considering the need for accuracy and **precision** in international

最近的研究项目已开始着眼于上述这些因素以及源语言的语速对口译结果的影响程度。目前看来，每分钟100～120个词的输入速度对口译来说是比较合适的，其上限是每分钟200个词。即使是轻微的语速变化也会极大地影响输出信息的准确性。在一项对照研究中，当语速从每分钟95个词逐步提高到每分钟194个词时，各阶段的"听—说间隔"也都延长了，准确翻译的信息数量也明显下降。而且，随着翻译工作量的增加，不仅出现了更多翻译内容上的错误（如误译、表达不清晰），还出现了更多的漏译。鉴于国际交流对翻译准确性和精确度的要求，以上这些研究发现都是非常重要的。现在需要的是更为详细

communication. What is needed is a more detailed identification of the problem areas, and of the strategies speakers, listeners and interpreters adopt to solve them. There is an urgent need to confirm what has so far been one of the most neglected fields of communication research.

地确定问题所在，明确讲话者、接收者和口译员用来解决这些问题的策略。另一个迫切的需求是确定迄今为止在沟通领域的研究中被忽略最多的一个方面。

词汇详解

·标题·

consecutive /kən'sekjətɪv/ *adj.* 连续的
simultaneous /ˌsɪml'teɪniəs/ *adj.* 同时的

·第1段·

encounter /ɪn'kaʊntə(r)/ *v.* 遇到
barrier /'bæriə(r)/ *n.* 障碍
turn to 求助于
interpret /ɪn'tɜːprət/ *v.* 口译
context /'kɒntekst/ *n.*（事情发生的）背景，环境
extrovert /'ekstrəvɜːt/ *adj.* 外向的
introvert /'ɪntrəvɜːt/ *n.* 内向的人

·第2段·

invariably /ɪn'veəriəbli/ *adv.* 总是
hover /'hɒvə(r)/ *v.* 踌躇，彷徨（尤指在某人身边）
assembly /ə'sembli/ *n.* 会议
presence /'prezns/ *n.* 出现
indication /ˌɪndɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 表明
linguistic /lɪŋ'gwɪstɪk/ *adj.* 语言的
circumstance /'sɜːkəmstəns/ *n.* 情况
frequently /'friːkwəntli/ *adv.* 频繁地
cosmopolitan /ˌkɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/ *adj.* 国际性的
reiteration /riˌɪtə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 反复
industrial tribunal 劳资法庭
given /'gɪvn/ *prep.* 考虑到，鉴于
remarkable /rɪ'mɑːkəbl/ *adj.* 值得注意的

·第3段·

category /'kætəgəri/ *n.* 种类
segment /'segmənt/ *n.* 片段
outcome /'aʊtkʌm/ *n.* 结果
scores of 几十
integral /'ɪntɪgrəl/ *adj.* 不可或缺的

·第4段·

employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ *v.* 应用
presumably /prɪ'zjuːməbli/ *adv.* 大概
rhythm /'rɪðəm/ *n.* 节奏
nature /'neɪtʃə(r)/ *n.* 性质
deliver /dɪ'lɪvə(r)/ *v.* 传达
audiological /ˌɔːdɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ *adj.* 听力的
advent /'ædvent/ *n.*（重要事件、人物、发明等的）出现，到来

·第5段·

complexity /kəm'pleksəti/ *n.* 复杂性
remarkable /rɪ'mɑːkəbl/ *adj.* 非凡的

routinely /ruːˈtiːnli/ *adv.* 通常地
preserve /prɪˈzɜːv/ *v.* 保持
semantic correspondence 语义对应
assimilate /əˈsɪməleɪt/ *v.* 透彻理解
convert /kənˈvɜːt/ *v.* 转换
stimulus /ˈstɪmjələs/ *n.*（使生物产生反应的）刺激
memorise /ˈmeməraɪz/ *v.* 记住
anticipate /ænˈtɪsɪpeɪt/ *v.* 预测

· 第 6 段 ·

confined /kənˈfaɪnd/ *adj.* 封闭的
interpreting booth 口译室
recipient /rɪˈsɪpiənt/ *n.* 接收者
take into account 考虑到

· 第 7 段 ·

rate /reɪt/ *n.* 速度
controlled study 对照研究
load /ləʊd/ *n.* 工作量
vagueness /ˈveɪgnəs/ *n.* 模糊
precision /prɪˈsɪʒn/ *n.* 精确

Reading Passage 2. Florida Bay's Ecological Problems

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了佛罗里达湾的生态问题及造成这些问题的原因和相应的应对措施。
结构	A段：往佛罗里达湾注入淡水是否有益存在争议。 B段：佛罗里达湾目前所面临的生态问题。 C段：弄清楚佛罗里达湾生态问题的成因对大沼泽地的恢复计划很重要。 D段：A认为成因在于大沼泽地的排水系统致使流入佛罗里达湾的淡水减少、含盐量增加。 E段：B认为成因在于从大沼泽地肥沃农田中流出的淡水氮含量过高、浮游生物大量繁殖。 F段：C对B的观点表示认同，但相比农田中的氮，污水坑排放的污水中的氮是主要成因。 G段：对佛罗里达湾生态问题成因的不同观点使得大沼泽地恢复项目陷入困境。 H段：假设B观点正确，应采取的措施——去除氮，但成本过高。 I段：将佛罗里达湾恢复成最初的模样不太现实。 J段：大沼泽地恢复项目将对佛罗里达湾的生态和经济影响深远。

题目详解

Questions 14–17

思路

本部分为段落信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在近三年的考试中，该题型的出题比例较大，仅次于填空类题型和判断题，且难度较高，考查的内容比较综合，同义替换的难度较高，做题较费时间。平时要注意以下几点：①备考阶段，多训练Scanning（搜寻具体信息）和Skimming（快速掌握文章/段落大意）能力，同时对该题型题干中常见的各类词的同义替换形式有所预测和积累，提高做题时的反应速度；②增加自身的词汇量，加强对单词在语境中的理解。

解答

14. 题干：提及海草对海湾海水盐度更强的耐受性。题干的关键信息为sea grasses、stronger resistance、salinity。其中sea grasses在B段、D段和E段均出现过，再结合stronger resistance和salinity，可定位到E段第2句："He thinks sea grasses can tolerate

a much higher level of salinity than the bay actually displays."。这句话是说海草可以承受的盐度要比海湾海水实际表现出的盐度更高一些，其中 tolerate a much higher level of 对应题干中的 stronger resistance to。因此，本题的答案为 E。

15. 题干：在争议之下找出真正原因的重要性。题干的关键信息为 importance、real cause、under the dispute。这道题题干的关键信息词都比较抽象，通常这种情况下，很难发现题干与原文信息之间的同义替换。题干中的抽象名词 dispute 意为"争议"，体现了对某个问题存在的对立的态度，据此可定位到 G 段第 1 句的一对反义词 claims and counterclaims，而这句话是说这两种相反的观点使恢复计划的影响难以预测。接着往下读，第 2—3 句用了两个条件句说明两个不同原因之下分别产生的结果，即一个对改善海湾情况有益，另一个则无益，暗示了找到真正原因对结果的重要性，以及下一段中又针对如果是第二个原因及结果，应采取什么应对办法，由此也可以看出找到海湾生态问题背后真正的成因极为重要，而题干中的抽象名词 importance 正是对重要性和影响的抽象概括。因此，本题的答案为 G。

16. 题干：提及解决氮难题的一些昂贵方案。题干的关键信息为 expensive solutions、nitrogen dilemma。通过 expensive 可定位到 H 段第 4 句："That would be costly."。扫读其前后的内容发现，H 段第 1 句提到了改善的办法就是从农田或排放的污水中去除氮，或者从两者中都去除，但是不管哪一种方式都不容易。其中 Neither will be easy 对应题干中的 dilemma。紧接着提到了两种方案，一个是建造人工湿地，另外一个是用合适的污水处理系统取代污水坑。其中 Artificial wetlands、proper sewerage 为题干中 solutions 的具体展现，costly、too 对应题干中的 expensive。因此，本题的答案为 H。

17. 题干：关于珊瑚面积和种类生态变化的统计数据。题干的关键信息为 statistical data、ecological changes、coral area and species。其中 statistical data 意为"统计数据"，预示着答案段落中可能会出现具体的数字，同时还会涉及 coral area and species 的相关描述，据此可定位到 B 段倒数第 2 句："Since the 1980s, coral cover has dropped by 40%, and a third of the coral species have gone."。其中 coral cover 和 coral species 对应题干中的 coral area and species，has dropped by 和 have gone 对应 changes，40% 和 a third of 则对应 statistical data。因此，本题的答案为 B。

Questions 18–21

思路

本部分为人名（或机构名称等）信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在匹配类题型中，该题型的全年平均出题比例属于中等。此外，该题型的难点在于：1. 文章题材比较生僻，作者观点比较抽象；2. 句式较为复杂、晦涩难懂；3. 同义替换较为复杂。所以，做题时可能会出现即便能找到人名（或机构名称等）也依然匹配不到合适的句子

的情况。这时需要注意：①考虑题干与原文结构之间的联系；②随着题干等方面难度的不断提高，相应调整做题方法；③加强对学术文章篇章结构特点的把握，提高对同义替换识别的反应速度，强化对抽象词及英文句式特点的理解。

解答

18. 题干：是排放的污水中的营养物质而不是农田中的营养物质导致了海湾的生态问题。题干的关键信息为 nutrients、sewage discharge、farmland，据此可定位到 F 段第 3 句和倒数第 2 句："But Bill Kruczynski … nitrogen from farmland is not the chief problem … Dr. Kruczynski thinks that the escalated nutrients arriving from local sewage discharges from the thousands of cesspits along Florida Bay are part of the problem."。这句话提到来自农田的氮元素并不是问题的主要成因，数千个污水坑排放的污水中的氮元素才是问题的一部分成因。显然，这句话为 Bill Kruczynski 的观点。因此，本题的答案为 A。

19. 题干：恢复高氮含量的水会带来更多的生态副作用。题干的关键信息为 Restoring、high nitrogen、more ecological side effects，据此可定位到 E 段最后 1 句："Dr. Lapointe adds that … restoring freshwater rich in nitrogen will do more damage to the reefs."。其中 Restoring 原词重现，freshwater rich in nitrogen 对应题干中的 water with a high nitrogen content，do more damage to the reefs 则是题干中 more ecological side effects 的具体展现。这句话为 Lapointe 的观点。因此，本题的答案为 B。

20. 题干：大沼泽地的排水系统实际上导致了海湾中的水盐度高。题干的关键信息为 drainage system、the Everglades、high salinity。通过 drainage system 和 the Everglades 可定位到 D 段第 4—5 句："So the blame, he says, lies with the drainage system in the Everglades … This has caused freshwater flow into Florida Bay to dwindle, making the water in the bay, overall, more saline."。这两句话是说大沼泽地的排水系统导致流入佛罗里达湾的淡水减少，从而使海湾中水的含盐量更高，其中 making the water in the bay … more saline 对应题干中的 contributes to the high salinity of the water in the bay。这里的 he 指代前文出现过的 Joseph Zieman。因此，本题的答案为 C。

21. 题干：附近的农田可能是导致高氮含量的原因。题干的关键信息为 farmland、be responsible for、high nitrogen levels，据此可定位到 E 段第 3 句："… he notes that … freshwater running off from well-fertilised farmland caused not only a fivefold rise in the nitrogen level in the bay …"。其中 caused 对应题干中的 be responsible for，a fivefold rise in the nitrogen level 对应 high nitrogen levels。这里的 he 指代前文出现过的 Brian Lapointe。因此，本题的答案为 B。

Questions 22–26

思路

本部分为判断题。从理解角度来说，该题型所涉及的单词和语法属于中等难度，甚至有些题目的结构非常简单，很少会有超难的单词和复杂的语法结构出现，但从思维角度来说，该题型则属于偏难题型。判断题在雅思阅读中占比较高，全年平均出题比例在20% ～ 25%，属于逢考必出的题型，需要考生给予足够的重视。该题型主要考查对事实类细节(TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN)和观点类细节(YES/NO/NOT GIVEN)中句义的识别、句内逻辑关系的准确判断等。解题时，要注意以下几点：①明确判断的原则，比如弄清FALSE/NO 与 NOT GIVEN 的界限和区别；②准确理解句义、句内逻辑关系、句子的考点，夯实语法和单词基础；③找准关键信息定位，准确识别不同类型的同义替换。

解答

22. 题干：即使在佛罗里达湾地区，每个人也都同意“往海里注入水似乎不会有什么危害”这个观点。题干的关键信息为 Everyone agrees、'pouring water into the sea seems harmless enough'、Florida Bay。注意可通过引号中的信息定位，但引号不一定会出现在原文中，而这种情况常会出现在雅思考试中。根据引号中的信息可定位到A段第1句，接着第 2 句出现了 But 转折：“But in Florida Bay … it is proving highly controversial, because researchers are still not sure about whether the action will help or hinder the plants and animals that live in the bay.”。其中 in Florida Bay 对应题干中的 in the Florida Bay area，而 proving highly controversial、still not sure 与题干中的 Everyone agrees 矛盾。因此，本题的答案为 NO。

23. 题干：水在流经不同类型的农作物时被注入了氮元素。题干的关键信息为 water、injected with nitrogen、different types of crops，据此可定位到 F 段第 2 句：“The water flowing off crops that are grown on the heavily fertilised farmland on the north-eastern edge of the Everglades is rich in nitrogen …”。这句话是说大沼泽地东北边缘肥沃的农田里种植着很多农作物，从那里流过的水中富含氮元素，但这些氮元素是否是在水流经农作物时被注入的，无从得知。扫读本段剩余内容，未再出现相关信息。因此，本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。

24. 题干：无论造成污染的原因是什么，大沼泽地恢复项目都将发挥积极的作用。题干的关键信息为 Whatever the cause of the pollution、Everglades restoration project、have a positive role to play。依据顺序原则，从第 23 题答案句继续往下读，首先看到作者在 G 段用 If 引导了两个条件状语从句，阐述了不同原因下会产生的结果，其中 If enhanced salinity is the main factor、If … nitrogen is the key 对应题干中的 the cause of the pollution。Everglades restoration project 原词重现于第一个 If 条件句，其中 benefit from 对应题干中的 have a positive role to play，但第二个 If 条件句中的 make matters

much worse 则与题干中的 have a positive role to play 矛盾，说明第二种原因之下，这一项目可能会适得其反。换句话说，并不是无论原因是什么，它都会发挥积极的作用。因此，本题的答案为 NO。

25. 题干：人类极大地改变了佛罗里达湾，这里在 20 世纪 50 年代以前的样子已经无法再回忆起来了。题干的关键信息为 changed、old image before the 1950s、cannot be recalled。通过 the 1950s 可定位到 I 段第 2 句："Nobody knows what Florida Bay was like before the 1950s when engineers cut the largest canal in the Everglades and took most of the water away."。其中 Nobody knows 对应题干中的 cannot be recalled，what … was like 对应 old image，engineers cut the largest canal in the Everglades and took most of the water away 则是 Humans have changed Florida Bay 的具体展现。显然，题干与原文表述一致。因此，本题的答案为 YES。

26. 题干：旅游业为佛罗里达湾地区的经济做出了重要贡献。题干的关键信息为 Tourism、important contribution、economy。通过 Tourism 和 economy 可定位到 J 段第 2 句："The economy of the Florida Keys depends chiefly on tourism – the local tourist industry has an annual turnover of about $2.5 billion."。其中 depends chiefly on 反向替换了题干中的 makes an important contribution to。显然，题干与原文表述一致。因此，本题的答案为 YES。

参考译文

Florida Bay's Ecological Problems

佛罗里达湾的生态问题

A Pouring water into the sea seems **harmless** enough. But in Florida Bay, a **shallow** inner-shelf **lagoon** at the southern end of the Florida **watershed** that lies between **the Everglades** and the Florida Keys, it is proving highly **controversial**, because researchers are still not sure about whether the action will help or **hinder** the plants and animals that live in the bay.

往海里注入水似乎不会有什么危害，但是在佛罗里达湾（一个佛罗里达分水岭南端较浅的内陆架潟湖，位于大沼泽地和佛罗里达群岛之间），这引起了极大的争议，因为研究人员还无法确定这一行为对生活在海湾的动植物来说是否有利。

B What is at risk is the future of the bay's **extensive** beds of sea grasses. These plants grow on the bay's **muddy** floor and act as **nurseries** for the economically valuable pink **shrimps**, Caribbean **spiny lobsters** and fish. Also in danger is an **impressive** range of **coral reefs**

佛罗里达湾中广阔的海草床正面临着危险。这些植物生长在海湾泥泞的底部，是具有经济价值的粉红虾、加勒比棘龙虾和鱼类的温床。同样处于危险之中的还有大面积的珊瑚礁（这些珊瑚礁横跨佛罗里达群岛，形成了世

that run the length of the Florida Keys and form the third-largest **barrier reef** in the world. Since the 1980s, coral cover has dropped by 40%, and a third of the coral species have gone. This has had a damaging effect on the animals that depend on the reefs, such as crabs, turtles and nearly 600 species of fish.

界第三大堡礁）。自 20 世纪 80 年代以来，珊瑚的覆盖率下降了 40%，三分之一的珊瑚种类已经消失了。这对依赖珊瑚礁生存的动物产生了严重的影响，比如螃蟹、海龟和近 600 种鱼类。

C The top priority now is to figure out the cause of this issue. This is because the American government is planning to devote $8 billion over the next 30 years to **revitalising** the Everglades. Seasonal freshwater flowing into the Everglades, the unique ecosystem home to 68 endangered or **threatened** plant and animal species, are to be restored in order to improve the region's ecological health. But they will then **stream** into the bay.

当务之急是要弄清楚造成这一问题的原因。这是因为美国政府计划在未来 30 年内投资 80 亿美元来恢复大沼泽地。因大沼泽地这个特殊的生态系统里有 68 种濒危或是生存受到威胁的动植物物种，为了改善该地区的生态健康，流入此地的季节性淡水将被恢复，但这些水之后会流入海湾。

D Joseph Zieman, a **marine** ecologist at the University of Virginia, thinks this is a good idea. He **advocates** that the **inadequacy** of freshwater in the bay is the primary cause. Actually, Florida Bay has long obtained freshwater mainly from the Everglades. So the blame, he says, lies with the **drainage system** in the Everglades aimed at turning the **marshes** into farmland and areas for development. This has caused freshwater flow into Florida Bay to **dwindle**, making the water in the bay, overall, more **saline**. Such water of high salinity, he argues, kills the sea grasses and as these grasses **rot**, **nutrients** are released to support the **planktonic** plants and animals, which is also the reason why the bay's once crystal-clear waters often **resemble** pea soup now. And in a **vicious** circle, these **turbid** blooms **block out**

弗吉尼亚大学的海洋生态学家约瑟夫·齐曼（Joseph Zieman）认为这是个好主意。他认为海湾中淡水的缺乏是主要原因。事实上，佛罗里达湾长期以来主要从大沼泽地获取淡水。因此，他说这些问题的罪魁祸首就在于大沼泽地的排水系统，因为该系统存在的主要目的是将沼泽地变成农田和开发区。这就导致流入佛罗里达湾的淡水减少，从而使海湾中的水总体上含盐量更高。他认为，正是这种高盐度的水杀死了海草，而当这些海草腐烂时，养分会被释放出来喂养浮游动植物（这也是为什么海湾曾经清澈见底的水域现在看起来总是像豌豆汤一样）。而且在这个恶性循环中，这些浑浊的浮游生物遮挡了阳光，导致更多的海草死亡，然后使水变得更浑浊。

the sunlight, causing more sea grasses to die and yet higher turbidity.

E Brian Lapointe, a marine scientist at the Harbour Branch **Oceanographic** Institution at Fort Pierce in Florida, disagrees. He thinks sea grasses can **tolerate** a much higher level of salinity than the bay actually displays. Furthermore, he notes that in an experiment carried out in the 1990s, freshwater running off from well-**fertilised** farmland caused not only a **fivefold** rise in the **nitrogen** level in the bay but also the blooms of **plankton**. This was like pouring **fuel** on a fire. The consequence was mass **mortality** of sea grasses because of increased turbidity from the plankton. Dr. Lapointe adds that, because corals **thrive** only in waters where the nutrient levels are low, restoring freshwater rich in nitrogen will do more damage to the reefs.

来自佛罗里达州皮尔斯堡的海港分院海洋研究所的海洋科学家布雷恩·拉普安特（Brian Lapointe）却不同意。他认为海草能够承受的盐度要比海湾实际表现出的更高。此外，他还指出，在20世纪90年代进行的一项实验中，从肥沃农田中流出的淡水不仅使海湾中的氮含量上升了5倍，还导致了浮游生物的大量繁殖。这简直是在火上浇油，其结果就是，由于浮游生物增加了水域的浑浊度，海草大量死亡。拉普安特博士补充说，由于珊瑚只有在营养水平较低的水域才能茁壮生长，恢复富含氮元素的淡水会对珊瑚礁造成更大的损害。

F It is a **plausible** theory. The water flowing off crops that are grown on the heavily fertilised farmland on the north-eastern **edge** of the Everglades is rich in nitrogen, half of which ends up in the bay. But Bill Kruczynski, from America's Environmental Protection Agency, is convinced that nitrogen from farmland is not the chief problem. Some coral reefs well away from any nitrogen pollution are dying, and curiously a few are thriving. Dr. Kruczynski thinks that the **escalated** nutrients arriving from local **sewage discharges** from the thousands of **cesspits** along Florida Bay are part of the problem. He recommends the **introduction** of a new wastewater management system, such as **centralised** treatment facilities for wastewater,

这个理论似乎合理。大沼泽地东北边缘肥沃的农田里种植着很多农作物，从那里流过的水富含氮元素，而其中一半的水最终都会流入海湾。但是美国环境保护署的比尔·克鲁奇恩斯基（Bill Kruczynski）确信，农田中的氮并非主要问题。一些远离（农田）氮污染的珊瑚礁正濒临死亡，但奇怪的是，还有一些珊瑚礁正茁壮成长。克鲁奇恩斯基博士认为，佛罗里达湾当地数千个污水坑排放的污水所带来的养分增加是一部分原因。他建议引入一个新的污水管理系统，例如污水集中处理设施，这对维持佛罗里达湾的水质来说至关重要。

which is essential to maintain water quality in Florida Bay.

G Such claims and **counterclaims** make the impact of the **restoration** plan difficult to **predict**. If **enhanced** salinity is the main factor, the bay's condition will benefit from the Everglades restoration project. If, however, nitrogen is the key, **expanding** the flow of freshwater could make matters much worse.

这两种相反的观点使得这个恢复计划的影响难以预测。如果盐度的升高是主要因素，那么大沼泽地的恢复项目将使海湾的情况得到改善。但是，如果氮含量是关键因素，那么扩大淡水流量可能会使情况变得更糟。

H If this second **hypothesis** proves correct, the cure is to remove nitrogen from farmland or sewage discharges, or perhaps both. Neither will be easy. **Artificial** wetlands are being **constructed** to **constrain** the **contaminants** being **emitted** into the bay, **thereby purifying** the water and improving the wildlife habitat. That would be costly. So too would be the **replacement** of cesspits with proper sewerage – one estimate puts the cost at $650 million. Either way, it is clear that when, on December 1st, 3,000 square miles of sea around the reefs **are designated as 'protective** zone' by the **deputy secretary** of commerce, Sam Bodman, it will do nothing to protect the reefs from pollution.

如果上述第二个假设被证明是正确的，那么改善方法就是从农田或排放的污水中去除氮，或者两者都去除。这两种方式都不容易。人工湿地正在建造中，用以限制向海湾排放的污染物，从而净化水源并改善野生动物的栖息地。这么做的成本很高。同样，用合适的污水处理系统取代污水坑的成本也很高，估计需要6.5亿美元。但很显然，在12月1日商务部副部长萨姆·博德曼（Sam Bodman）将珊瑚礁周围3000平方英里的海域划为“保护区”时，无论是用哪种方式都对保护珊瑚礁免受污染毫无帮助。

I Some argue, though, that there is a more **fundamental flaw** in the plan for the bay: the very idea of returning it to a **utopian** ideal before man **wrought** his damage. Nobody knows what Florida Bay was like before the 1950s when engineers cut the largest **canal** in the Everglades and took most of the water away. Dr. Kruczynski **suspects** it was more like an **estuary**. The bay that many people wish to recreate could have been nothing more than a changing **phase** in the bay's history.

不过，一些人认为，海湾计划中存在着一个更为根本的缺陷：将其恢复到被人类破坏之前的理想状态这种不切实际的想法。没有人知道20世纪50年代之前的佛罗里达湾是什么样的，当时工程师切断了大沼泽地最大的运河，带走了大部分水源。克鲁奇恩斯基博士怀疑，它可能更像是一个河口湾。许多人希望重建的海湾无非就是它的演变史中一个变化阶段。

J These debates do not **merely** involve ecological **sustainability** but economic growth as well. The economy of the Florida Keys depends chiefly on tourism – the local tourist industry has an annual **turnover** of about $2.5 billion. People come for fishing-boat trips, for **manatee** watching or for **scuba diving** and **snorkelling** to view the **exotically** coloured corals. If the plan to restore the Everglades makes problems in the bay and the reefs worse, it could be a very expensive mistake.

这些争论不仅涉及生态的可持续性，也涉及经济的增长。佛罗里达群岛的经济主要依赖于旅游业——当地旅游业的年营业额约为25亿美元。人们来这里钓鱼、观赏海牛、进行水肺潜水或徒手潜水以观赏色彩奇异的珊瑚。如果恢复大沼泽地的计划使海湾和珊瑚礁的问题变得更糟，那么这可能会是个代价极高的错误。

词汇详解

·标题·

bay /beɪ/ *n.* 海湾
ecological /ˌiːkəˈlɒdʒɪkl/ *adj.* 生态的

·A段·

harmless /ˈhɑːmləs/ *adj.* 无害的
shallow /ˈʃæləʊ/ *adj.* 浅的
lagoon /ləˈguːn/ *n.* 潟湖
watershed /ˈwɔːtəʃed/ *n.* 分水岭
the Everglades 大沼泽地
controversial /ˌkɒntrəˈvɜːʃl/ *adj.* 引起争议的
hinder /ˈhɪndə(r)/ *v.* 阻碍

·B段·

extensive /ɪkˈstensɪv/ *adj.* 广阔的
muddy /ˈmʌdi/ *adj.* 泥泞的
nursery /ˈnɜːsəri/ *n.* 温床
shrimp /ʃrɪmp/ *n.* 虾
spiny /ˈspaɪni/ *adj.* 带刺的
lobster /ˈlɒbstə(r)/ *n.* 龙虾
impressive /ɪmˈpresɪv/ *adj.* 令人赞叹的
coral reef 珊瑚礁
barrier reef 堡礁

·C段·

revitalise /ˌriːˈvaɪtəlaɪz/ *v.* 使恢复生机
threatened /ˈθretnd/ *adj.* 受到威胁的
stream /striːm/ *v.* 流

·D段·

marine /məˈriːn/ *adj.* 海洋的
advocate /ˈædvəkeɪt/ *v.* 认为，主张
inadequacy /ɪnˈædɪkwəsi/ *n.* 缺乏
drainage system 排水系统
marsh /mɑːʃ/ *n.* 沼泽
dwindle /ˈdwɪndl/ *v.* 减少
saline /ˈseɪlaɪn/ *adj.* 含盐的
rot /rɒt/ *v.* 腐烂
nutrient /ˈnjuːtriənt/ *n.* 养分
planktonic /plæŋkˈtɒnɪk/ *adj.* 浮游的
resemble /rɪˈzembl/ *v.* 看起来像
vicious /ˈvɪʃəs/ *adj.* 恶性的

turbid /'tɜ:bɪd/ *adj.* 浑浊的
block out 遮挡

· E 段 ·

oceanographic /ˌəʊʃənə'græfɪk/ *adj.* 有关海洋学的
tolerate /'tɒləreɪt/ *v.* 能经受
fertilise /'fɜ:təlaɪz/ *v.* 施肥
fivefold /'faɪvfəʊld/ *adj.* 五倍的
nitrogen /'naɪtrədʒən/ *n.* 氮
plankton /'plæŋktən/ *n.* 浮游生物
fuel /'fju:əl/ *n.* 燃料
mortality /mɔ:'tæləti/ *n.* 死亡
thrive /θraɪv/ *v.* 茁壮成长

· F 段 ·

plausible /'plɔ:zəbl/ *adj.* 看似合理的
edge /edʒ/ *n.* 边缘
escalate /'eskəleɪt/ *v.* 使增加
sewage /'su:ɪdʒ/ *n.* 污水
discharge /'dɪstʃɑ:dʒ/ *n.* 排放
cesspit /'sespɪt/ *n.* 污水坑
introduction /ˌɪntrə'dʌkʃn/ *n.* 引入，引进
centralise /'sentrəlaɪz/ *v.* 使集中

· G 段 ·

counterclaim /'kaʊntəkleɪm/ *n.* 反方观点
restoration /ˌrestə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 恢复
predict /prɪ'dɪkt/ *v.* 预测
enhanced /ɪn'hɑ:nst/ *adj.* 升高的
expand /ɪk'spænd/ *v.* 扩大

· H 段 ·

hypothesis /haɪ'pɒθəsɪs/ *n.* 假设
artificial /ˌɑ:tɪ'fɪʃl/ *adj.* 人工的
construct /kən'strʌkt/ *v.* 建造
constrain /kən'streɪn/ *v.* 限制
contaminant /kən'tæmɪnənt/ *n.* 污染物
emit /i'mɪt/ *v.* 排放
thereby /ˌðeə'baɪ/ *adv.* 从而
purify /'pjʊərɪfaɪ/ *v.* 净化
replacement /rɪ'pleɪsmənt/ *n.* 替代
be designated as 被划为，被列为
protective /prə'tektɪv/ *adj.* 保护的
deputy secretary 副部长

· I 段 ·

fundamental /ˌfʌndə'mentl/ *adj.* 根本的
flaw /flɔ:/ *n.* 缺陷
utopian /ju:'təʊpiən/ *adj.* 理想化的，不切实际的
wrought /rɔ:t/ *v.* 使发生了，造成了
canal /kə'næl/ *n.* 运河
suspect /sə'spekt/ *v.* 怀疑
estuary /'estʃuəri/ *n.* 河口湾
phase /feɪz/ *n.* 阶段

· J 段 ·

merely /'mɪəli/ *adv.* 仅仅
sustainability /səˌsteɪnə'bɪləti/ *n.* 可持续性
turnover /'tɜ:nəʊvə(r)/ *n.*（一定时期内的）营业额
manatee /'mænəti:/ *n.* 海牛
scuba diving 水肺潜水
snorkelling /'snɔ:kəlɪŋ/ *n.* 徒手潜水
exotically /ɪg'zɒtɪkli/ *adv.* 奇异地

Reading Passage 3. Artists' Fingerprints

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了艺术作品上留下的指纹对鉴定其作者身份等信息的重要性。
结构	A段：指纹鉴定的发展历史。 B段：指纹可以用作鉴定依据的原因。 C段：指纹需要用专业知识来比较。 D段：艺术作品中通常留有指纹的原因。 E段：对《彩虹风景》进行指纹鉴定的过程和结果。 F段：在信封里发现的一个描绘女人头部的画作。 G段：信封里的画作与列奥纳多·达·芬奇的《圣安妮头像》相似，但因缺乏指纹数据未进行鉴定。 H段：在列奥纳多·达·芬奇的《圣杰罗姆》中发现清晰可用的指纹。 I段：经比较，信封里的画作的作者身份得到确认。 J段：作者对于指纹鉴定提出的几点建议。

题目详解

Questions 27–32

思路

本部分为段落信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在近三年的考试中，该题型的出题比例较大，仅次于填空类题型和判断题，且难度较高，考查的内容比较综合，同义替换的难度较高，做题较费时间。平时要注意以下几点：①备考阶段，多训练Scanning（搜寻具体信息）和Skimming（快速掌握文章/段落大意）能力，同时对该题型题干中常见的各类词的同义替换形式有所预测和积累，提高做题时的反应速度；②增加自身的词汇量，加强对单词在语境中的理解。

解答

27. 题干：一种表明人们指纹图案不一样的估算。题干的关键信息为estimate、fingerprint patterns、inconsistent，据此可定位到B段倒数第1—2句："Galton made a mathematical prediction that there might be about 64 billion different fingerprint patterns. The functionality of this technique is that it suggests the possibility of the existence of identical fingerprints from two unrelated individuals is zero …"。这里是说高尔顿做了一个数学推算，其作用在于，表明两个无关个体拥有相同指纹的可能性为零，也就是说人们的

指纹图案都不一样，其中 prediction、this technique 对应题干中的 estimate，the possibility of the existence of identical fingerprints from two unrelated individuals is zero 对应 people's fingerprint patterns are inconsistent。因此，本题的答案为 B。

28. 题干：一种用于确定一幅新发现画作的作者身份的方法。题干的关键信息为 method、identify the authorship、newly found painting。通过 newly found painting 可首先定位到 G 段第 1 句 "The newly discovered design"，继续扫读，发现 G 段、H 段、I 段都在描述这幅画作作者身份的鉴定过程，I 段最后 1 句给出了鉴定结论，而 I 段前半部分提到了具体的鉴定方法，其中第 1 句中的 being scanned and enlarged、compared，以及第 3 句中的 an independent assessment 对应题干中的 method。因此，本题的答案为 I。

29. 题干：提及司法程序中的指纹鉴定。题干的关键信息为 fingerprint identification、legal process，据此可定位到 C 段第 2—3 句："... comparison of a relatively small number of features in legal practice is also accepted. During the judicial process, fingerprints often need to be compared point by point using expertise."。其中 comparison of a relatively small number of features 和 be compared point by point using expertise 为题干中 fingerprints identification 的具体展现，legal practice 和 judicial process 对应 legal process。因此，本题的答案为 C。

30. 题干：作者对艺术品的指纹鉴定提出的几点建议。题干的关键信息为 suggestions、authenticating works of art。通过 suggestions 可锁定 J 段，其中 Remember、should rest on、should ideally come from、must be eliminated 等均可以看出作者在对鉴定提出自己的建议，而通过 artworks、the painting、fingerprint verifier 可以看出此处讲的是对艺术品的指纹鉴定。因此，本题的答案为 J。

31. 题干：历史上几个使用指纹的例子。题干的关键信息为 historical examples、use of fingerprints，据此可定位到 A 段第 2—3 句："A study of ancient pottery, for example, reveals the utilisation of fingerprint impression on the clay as a maker's mark. Handprints have also been discovered in prehistoric cave paintings ..."。这两句话是说古代陶器和史前洞穴绘画上都发现了指纹的存在，其中 ancient pottery、prehistoric cave paintings 对应题干中的 historical examples，fingerprint impression、Handprints 对应 fingerprints。因此，本题的答案为 A。

32. 题干：提及两件艺术品中使用的不同材料。题干的关键信息为 different materials、two pieces of artwork，据此可定位到 G 段前两句："The newly discovered design was very similar to that of *The Head of St. Anne* ... With the difference in medium ..."。其中 The newly discovered design 和 *The Head of St. Anne* 指的就是题干 two pieces of artwork，而 the difference in medium、red chalk、black 对应 the different materials。因此，本题的答案为 G。

Questions 33–37

思路

本部分为句子结尾匹配题。该题型在实际考试中出现的比例属于中等，个别月份会有上下浮动。整体难度较大，难点在于选项众多，排除工作烦琐，并且偶尔当题干的内容过于抽象或概括时，定位的难度加大。该题型重点考查考生对细节的识别和理解、对信息的概括和总结能力。解题时，要注意以下几点：①将重点放在题干的精准定位上，而不是过分关注选项之间的区别；②重点复习抽象或概括性词汇的同义替换；③熟练运用基础语法知识。

解答

A 可能会用手指来擦掉画笔留下的不想要的颜料。
B 揭示了黏土的用途。
C 在高尔顿的数学猜想中首次被使用。
D 被用来鉴定创作者。
E 以高价进行了修复。
F 最终得到了一个合理的报价。
G 作为一种可靠的方法被广泛认可。
H 收藏在温莎藏品中。
I 可以通过将上面的指纹与其他来源的指纹进行比对来鉴定。

33. 题干：古代陶器上的指纹怎么了？题干的关键信息为 fingerprints、ancient pottery，据此可定位到 A 段第 2 句："A study of ancient pottery, for example, reveals the utilisation of fingerprint impression on the clay as a maker's mark."。这句话是说古代陶器的制作者会利用黏土上的指纹印作为自己的标记，也就是说古代陶器上的指纹印可以被用来鉴定创作者，其中 fingerprint impression 对应题干中的 fingerprints，utilisation … on the clay 对应 was left to，a maker's mark 则对应 ascertain the creator。因此，本题的答案为 D。

34. 题干：指纹鉴定技术怎么了？题干的关键信息为 Fingerprint identification，据此可定位到 A 段倒数第 3 句，扫读发现该段最后 1 句提到了答案信息："Identification by fingerprints was first adopted in England in 1905 and received general acceptance worldwide in 1908."。这句话是说指纹鉴定 1905 年在英国首次被采用，1908 年在世界范围内得到了认可，其中 received general acceptance worldwide 对应选项 G 中的 was widely recognised。因此，本题的答案为 G。

35. 题干：绘画时，艺术家怎么了？题干的关键信息为 When painting、artists，据此可定位到 D 段第 4 句："Some artists use their fingertips to soften the marks left by brushes by gently tapping or stroking the still-wet surface."。其中 soften、gently tapping or stroking

对应选项 A 中的 remove，marks 对应 unwanted paint。因此，本题的答案为 A。

36. 题干：未署名的画作怎么了？题干的关键信息为 unsigned painting。扫读原文，在 F 段提到了一幅未署名的画作，也就是一张描绘了女人头部的画，随后的 G 段、H 段和 I 段对这幅画的作者身份的鉴定过程进行了描述，最终通过将其上的指纹和《圣杰罗姆》上的指纹进行比对，确定了该画作的作者为 Leonardo，这一过程与选项 I 的表述一致。因此，本题的答案为 I。

37. 题干：《彩虹风景》怎么了？题干的关键信息为 *Landscape with a Rainbow*，据此可锁定 E 段。该段第 1 句便提到对画作《彩虹风景》的最终鉴定是一个很好的例子，随后对其鉴定过程进行了描述，最后 1 句说："The painting, originally bought for a few hundred dollars, was finally sold for close to $200,000 at auction at Phillips in London in 1995."。由此可知，通过这幅画作的作者身份的最终确定，这幅画作真正的价值得到了认可，其中 was finally sold for close to $200,000 at auction 对应选项 F 的 eventually got a reasonable bid。因此，本题的答案为 F。

Questions 38–40

思路

本部分为单项选择题，属于选择类题型中比较传统的一种题型。该题型难度属于中上等，主要考查考生对细节的确认、逻辑关系的理解，甚至包括对段落大意的确认等。解题时，要注意题干的不同提问方式，因不同的提问方式决定了不同的考点及对应的解题方法。熟悉考点，打好基础，才能以不变应万变。

解答

38. 题干：《彩虹风景》被归属为特纳的作品怎么了？题干的关键信息为 *Landscape with a Rainbow*，据此可锁定 E 段。本段第 1 句提到《彩虹风景》的作者身份于 1993 年最终得以鉴定（eventual authentication），第 2 句提到这幅画作的归属问题在 20 世纪 80 年代初首次引起注意，当时的结论认为这是一幅仿制品（The verdict was unanimous – the painting was a tattered imitation.），说明《彩虹风景》归属于特纳并非一开始就得到了认可，而是经历了一个漫长的鉴定过程才最终得到认可，故确定答案为选项 D "经过多年努力得以确认"的同时，可排除选项 A "一开始就得到了广泛认可"。选项 B "通过他助手的指纹得以确认"的关键信息为 fingerprints of his assistant，但可通过 E 段倒数第 2 句排除。选项 C "是西约克郡警局最先提出的"的关键信息为 West Yorkshire Police，但可通过 E 段倒数第 3—4 句排除。因此，本题的答案为 D。

39. 题干：信封里那幅描绘女人头部的画作怎么了？题干的关键信息为 drawing of a woman's head、envelope，据此可定位到 F 段前两句，这两句提到一名男子在信封里发现了一张描绘女人头部的画作，随后介绍了该画作的特点。选项 A"完成于 1915 年"

可通过第1句中的postmarked April 2, 1915排除，信封上的邮戳盖的是1915年，而非画作完成的时间。选项B“用黑色粉笔画的”可通过第3句排除，这幅画作是用红色粉笔画的。选项C“保存状况不佳”对应倒数第1—2句，其中faded and worn、discoloured by mould、yellowed and contaminated都表明画作的保存状况不佳，对应not in good condition。选项D“对折是为了保存”也可通过第1句排除，文中只描述了这幅画作是对折的，但并提及目的或原因。因此，本题的答案为C。

40. 题干：画作《圣安妮头像》怎么了？题干的关键信息为*The Head of St. Anne*，据此可定位到G段第1句：“The newly discovered design was very similar to that of *The Head of St. Anne* by Leonardo da Vinci in the Windsor Collection since 1629.”。这句话是说新发现的画作与收藏在温莎藏品中的列奥纳多·达·芬奇的《圣安妮头像》非常相似，其中by Leonardo da Vinci为选项A中the masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci的同义替换，故选项A正确。选项B“由于褪色和污染变得更加柔软”的关键信息为softer、fading and pollution，相关描述出现在F段的最后，但描述的并非《圣安妮头像》，而是信封里的画作。选项C“背面有指纹”的关键信息为fingerprints、on the reverse side，相关描述出现在G段倒数第3句，但这里描述的同样是信封里的画作。选项D“位于在梵蒂冈博物馆”的关键信息为Vatican Museum，相关信息出现在H段第2句，但这里描述的是《圣杰罗姆》。因此，本题的答案为A。

参考译文

Artists' Fingerprints

*Any piece of art may **bear** the fingerprints of the artist who created it. Much of such **crucial** evidence is often ignored even by **connoisseurs**, art professionals and **conservators**. Even now, such evidence could also be **precious** in **verifying** some facts, including **authorship** and dating.*

A For thousands of years, people have recognised the unusual characters of **ridges** on our hands. A study of ancient **pottery**, for example, **reveals** the **utilisation** of fingerprint **impression** on the clay as a maker's mark. Handprints have also been discovered in **prehistoric** cave paintings, although it was not until 1858 that Sir William Herschel established their use for **identification**.

艺术家的指纹

任何一件艺术品都可能留有创作者的指纹。即便是鉴赏家、艺术专业人士和文物保护者也常常会忽视这些重要的证据。即使到了现在，这些证据对于核实一些包括作者身份和创作年代在内的信息来说，也可能是很宝贵的。

千百年来，人们已经意识到我们手掌眷纹的独特特征。例如，对古代陶器的研究显示，制作者会利用黏土上的指纹印作为自己的标记。在史前洞穴绘画中也发现了手印，尽管直到1858年，威廉·赫谢尔（William Herschel）爵士才确定它们的鉴定用途。到了1888年，弗朗西斯·高尔顿（Francis

In 1888, Sir Francis Galton **was in charge of refining** and **formulating** Herschel's observations. Identification by fingerprints was first adopted in England in 1905 and received general acceptance worldwide in 1908.

Galton）爵士负责完善并明确赫谢尔的观察结果。指纹鉴定于1905年在英国首次被采用，并在1908年在世界范围内得到普遍认可。

B Every finger impression **composed of** a series of characteristics is specific to a particular print. The reason why we rely on fingerprint evidence is based on the **assumption** (now accepted as a fact) that no two fingers can have fully **consistent** ridge features. Galton made a mathematical **prediction** that there might be about 64 billion different fingerprint patterns. The functionality of this technique is that it suggests the possibility of the existence of **identical** fingerprints from two unrelated individuals is zero, and this possibility has not been found anywhere or anytime.

每个手指印都是由一系列特征组成的，代表某一特定印记。我们依赖指纹作为证据的理由是基于这样的假设（现已被接受为一个事实），即没有两根手指会有完全一致的脊纹特征。高尔顿做了一个数学推算，他认为可能有大约640亿种不同的指纹图案。这一推算的作用在于，它表明两个无关个体拥有相同指纹的可能性为零，而且这种可能性在任何地方或任何时间都尚未被发现。

C The **uniqueness** of a fingerprint does not **hinge on** its overall shape or pattern but on the thorough research of its ridge characteristics. Since complete fingerprints are not very likely to be left at a **crime scene**, comparison of a relatively small number of features in **legal practice** is also accepted. During the **judicial process**, fingerprints often need to be compared point by point using expertise. This is also the principle that must be followed when it comes to fingerprints concerning art.

指纹的唯一性并不取决于指纹的整体形状或图案，而是取决于对其脊纹特征的深入研究。由于在犯罪现场不太可能会留下完整的指纹，因此在司法实践中，比对其中较少数的特征也是可以的。在司法程序中，指纹往往需要用专业知识来逐点进行比较。当涉及与艺术有关的指纹时，这也是必须遵循的原则。

D Artists in the **visual art** field **employ** their hands to create. Their tools (such as brushes) usually make the surface of their work **being isolated from** themselves. Inaccurate **deposits** of **paint** are often corrected with fingertips. Some artists use their fingertips to soften the

视觉艺术领域的艺术家们通常用手来进行创作。他们的工具（如画笔）通常使他们的作品表面与他们自己隔开。颜料失误堆积的地方，他们通常用指尖来进行修正。一些艺术家用指尖轻拍或轻拭未干的表面，以柔化画笔留

marks left by brushes by gently tapping or stroking the still-wet surface. Under some circumstances, the fingertips are actually used to '**stamp**' the fine network of ridges onto the painting.

下的痕迹。在某些情况下，指尖实际上是用来在画作上“印”出细密的网状纹路的。

E The eventual **authentication** of a painting by Joseph Mallord William Turner **entitled** *Landscape with a Rainbow* in 1993 is a good illustration of the process. It was first noticed in the early 1980s when the Biros brought the painting to the Tate Gallery in London to display it to the leading Turner experts and collection **custodians**. The **verdict** was **unanimous** – the painting was a **tattered imitation**. Yet fingerprint evidence was observed on the painting by a **veteran** specialist from the RCMP when he conducted proper recording and re-examination. The fingerprints on *Landscape with a Rainbow* were considered to match those on another Turner painting, *Chichester Canal*. When an independent fingerprint **inspection** by John Manners of the West Yorkshire Police confirmed the conclusion of the same fingerprints of the two paintings, the unbelievers changed their minds. In addition, it is known to all that Turner used to work alone without any assistant, which has significantly reduced the likelihood of unexpected contribution. The painting, originally bought for a few hundred dollars, was finally sold for close to $200,000 at **auction** at Phillips in London in 1995.

1993年，对约瑟夫·马洛德·威廉·特纳（Joseph Mallord William Turner）的画作《彩虹风景》的最终鉴定很好地说明了这一（鉴定）过程。它在20世纪80年代初首次引起注意，当时比罗夫妇将这幅画带到伦敦的泰特美术馆，向特纳画作的顶尖专家和收藏管理者进行展示。当时的结论是一致的——这幅画是一件破旧的仿制品。然而，皇家骑警的一位资深专家在对该画作进行适当记录和复查时，在上面发现了指纹证据。《彩虹风景》上的指纹被认为与特纳另一幅画作《奇切斯特运河》上的指纹吻合。当西约克郡警局的约翰·曼纳斯（John Manners）进行的独立指纹检验证实了这两幅画上的指纹相同时，那些质疑者改变了他们的想法。此外，众所周知，特纳过去常独自工作，没有任何助手，这就大大降低了意外贡献（即他人意外留下指纹。——编者注）的可能性。这幅画最初以几百美元的价格购得，最终在1995年伦敦菲利普斯拍卖会上以近20万美元的价格售出。

F In 1998, one man got three envelopes **containing** old **correspondence** in an **antique shop**, one of which was postmarked April 2, 1915, and contained a half-folded drawing.

1998年，一名男子在一家古董店得到了三个装有旧信件的信封，其中一个信封上的邮戳是1915年4月2日，信封里还夹有一张对折的画。这幅画描

The drawing **depicted** a woman's head. It was **executed** in red chalk with an **inscription** written in reverse with brown ink. The design was faded and worn, and some spots on it show that it has been discoloured by **mould**. The paper was yellowed and **contaminated**.

绘了一个女人的头部。它是用红色的粉笔画的，背面用棕色的墨水写着题词。这幅图案已经有些褪色和磨损了，从上面的一些斑点可以看出它已经因发霉而变色了。纸泛黄了，也被弄脏了。

G The newly discovered design was very similar to that of *The Head of St. Anne* by Leonardo da Vinci in the Windsor Collection since 1629. With the difference in **medium**, red chalk was used instead of black. The two paintings had different **proportions**, and at that point, offset printing (copying by contact transference) was not a satisfactory explanation for the new drawing. When the paper was **initially** checked, several fingerprints were noticed on the verso, one of which was clearly visible and had many ridges suitable for comparison. However, no analysis was performed at that time due to the lack of reference materials. Many of Leonardo's works were not easily **available**, and fingerprint data either did not exist or was not **released**.

这一新发现的图案与自 1629 年以来收藏在温莎藏品中的列奥纳多·达·芬奇（Leonardo da Vinci）的《圣安妮头像》非常相似。（二者）在材料上有所不同，（前者）用红粉笔取代了黑粉笔。这两幅画的比例不同，在这一点上，胶印（通过接触转移进行复制）并不能令人满意地解释这幅新画。最初检查纸张时，在背面发现了几枚指纹，其中有一枚清晰可见，有许多脊纹很适合进行比对。但是，由于缺乏参考资料，当时没有进行（指纹）分析。列奥纳多的许多作品并不容易获得，而且他的指纹数据要么不存在，要么就没有公开。

H Occasionally, on March 30, 1999, several clear and useable fingerprints were detected on an **exceptionally** detailed photo in a publication on Leonardo. The photograph of *St. Jerome* of Leonardo in the Vatican Museum showed that there were no less than 16 partial **traces** of fingertips. The importance of this was that the fingerprints remained in the still-wet paint, and there was no doubt that the fingertips were used to **modify** the paint. Since the authorship of the painting of *St. Jerome* was unquestioned by scholarship and had always **been ascribed**

1999 年 3 月 30 日，在一份关于列奥纳多的出版物中的一张特别清晰的照片上偶然发现了一些清晰可用的指纹。据这张照片显示，收藏于梵蒂冈博物馆的列奥纳多画作《圣杰罗姆》上面至少有 16 处指尖的部分痕迹。这一点的重要性在于，指纹被留存在了未干的颜料中，毫无疑问，创作者用指尖涂改了颜料。由于《圣杰罗姆》这幅画的作者身份在学术界是无可置疑的，一直被认为是列奥纳多的作品，因此这些指纹是他的这一结论很难反驳。

to Leonardo, the conclusion that these fingerprints were his would be hard to argue against.

I After being scanned and **enlarged**, the fingerprints on the *St. Jerome* illustration were compared with those on the drawing from the old envelope. One of them proved to match. Later, the analysis result was **submitted** on March 31, 1999, to fingerprint examiner staff Sergeant André Turcotte for an independent **assessment**. He agreed with the survey result and confirmed the conclusion. The fingerprints on the *St. Jerome* painting and the newly discovered drawing were created by the same finger.

经过放大和扫描之后，《圣杰罗姆》这张图上的指纹被拿来与旧信封中那幅画上的指纹进行了对比。其中一枚指纹被证明是吻合的。随后，该分析结果于1999年3月31日被提交给指纹鉴定人员安德烈·特科特中士（André Turcotte）进行独立评估。他认可了该调查结果并确认了结论。《圣杰罗姆》画作和新发现的画作上的指纹是由同一根手指留下的。

J Remember, the authentication approach should rest on strict considerations and **rigorous methodology**. Only patterns that are clearly from the actual creative process are admitted for consideration. The reference samples should ideally come from undoubted artworks with good **provenance**. **Spurious** contributors must be **eliminated**, such as assistants who may have touched the painting while still wet. Unless **corroborated** by at least one well-trained and experienced fingerprint verifier, a match will never take place.

记住，身份鉴定方法应该基于严格的考虑因素和严谨的方法论。只有那些明显来自真实创作过程的图案才能被用作考虑因素。理想情况下，参考样本应来自出处可靠且没有争议的艺术品。必须排除虚假的贡献者，比如助手，因为他们可能在颜料未干时触摸了画作。除非经过至少一位训练有素且经验丰富的指纹鉴定者的证实，否则匹配结果将永远无法成立。

词汇详解

·标题·

fingerprint /'fɪŋgəprɪnt/ *n.* 指纹
bear /beə(r)/ *v.* 带有
crucial /'kru:ʃl/ *adj.* 重要的
connoisseur /ˌkɒnə'sɜ:(r)/ *n.* 鉴赏家
conservator /kən'sɜ:vətə(r)/ *n.* 保护者
precious /'preʃəs/ *adj.* 宝贵的
verify /'verɪfaɪ/ *v.* 核实
authorship /'ɔ:θəʃɪp/ *n.* 作者身份

·A段·

ridge /rɪdʒ/ *n.* 脊纹
pottery /'pɒtəri/ *n.* 陶器
reveal /rɪ'vi:l/ *v.* 显示

utilisation /ˌjuːtəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/ *n.* 利用
impression /ɪmˈpreʃn/ *n.* 压痕
prehistoric /ˌpriːhɪˈstɒrɪk/ *adj.* 史前的
identification /aɪˌdentɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ *n.* 鉴定
be in charge of 负责
refine /rɪˈfaɪn/ *v.* 完善
formulate /ˈfɔːmjuleɪt/ *v.* 明确表达

· B 段 ·

composed of … 由……组成的
assumption /əˈsʌmpʃn/ *n.* 假设
consistent /kənˈsɪstənt/ *adj.* 一致的
prediction /prɪˈdɪkʃn/ *n.* 推算
identical /aɪˈdentɪkl/ *adj.* 相同的

· C 段 ·

uniqueness /juˈniːknəs/ *n.* 唯一性
hinge on 取决于
crime scene 犯罪现场
legal practice 司法实践
judicial process 司法程序

· D 段 ·

visual art 视觉艺术
employ /ɪmˈplɔɪ/ *v.* 使用
be isolated from … 与……隔开
deposit /dɪˈpɒzɪt/ *n.* 堆积
paint /peɪnt/ *n.* 颜料
stamp /stæmp/ *v.* 印上（某标记）

· E 段 ·

authentication /ɔːˌθentɪˈkeɪʃn/ *n.* 鉴定
entitle /ɪnˈtaɪtl/ *v.* 给……命名
custodian /kʌˈstəʊdiən/ *n.* 管理者
verdict /ˈvɜːdɪkt/ *n.* 结论
unanimous /juˈnænɪməs/ *adj.* 一致的
tattered /ˈtætəd/ *adj.* 破旧的
imitation /ˌɪmɪˈteɪʃn/ *n.* 仿制品
veteran /ˈvetərən/ *adj.* 经验丰富的
inspection /ɪnˈspekʃn/ *n.* 检验
auction /ˈɔːkʃn/ *n.* 拍卖

· F 段 ·

contain /kənˈteɪn/ *v.* 含有
correspondence /ˌkɒrəˈspɒndəns/ *n.* 来往信件
antique shop 古董店
depict /dɪˈpɪkt/ *v.* 描画
execute /ˈeksɪkjuːt/ *v.* 制作（艺术品）
inscription /ɪnˈskrɪpʃn/ *n.* 题词
mould /məʊld/ *n.* 霉菌
contaminate /kənˈtæmɪneɪt/ *v.* 弄脏

· G 段 ·

medium /ˈmiːdiəm/ *n.* 材料
proportion /prəˈpɔːʃn/ *n.* 比例
initially /ɪˈnɪʃəli/ *adv.* 最初
available /əˈveɪləbl/ *adj.* 可获得的
release /rɪˈliːs/ *v.* 公开

· H 段 ·

exceptionally /ɪkˈsepʃənəli/ *adv.* 特别
trace /treɪs/ *n.* 痕迹
modify /ˈmɒdɪfaɪ/ *v.* 修改
be ascribed to … 被认为是……的

· I 段 ·

enlarge /ɪnˈlɑːdʒ/ *v.* 放大
submit /səbˈmɪt/ *v.* 提交
assessment /əˈsesmənt/ *n.* 评估

·J段·

rigorous /'rɪgərəs/ *adj.* 严谨的
methodology /ˌmeθə'dɒlədʒi/ *n.* 方法
provenance /'prɒvənəns/ *n.* 出处，来源
spurious /'spjʊəriəs/ *adj.* 虚假的
eliminate /ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt/ *v.* 排除
corroborate /kə'rɒbəreɪt/ *v.* 证实

Test 6

Reading Passage 1. The Dinosaurs Footprints and Extinction

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了小行星撞击地球对恐龙灭绝和崛起的影响。
结构	第 1 段：小行星撞击地球导致恐龙灭绝也促使其崛起。 第 2 段：三叠纪晚期和侏罗纪早期恐龙的发展。 第 3 段：选择恐龙足迹进行研究的原因。 第 4 段：恐龙足迹的形成条件。 第 5 段：通过恐龙足迹得知恐龙种属的变化。 第 6 段：白垩纪末期的反常现象导致恐龙从化石记录中消失。 第 7 段：三叠纪末期也出现了上述反常，导致新的恐龙种属出现及其特点。 第 8 段：新恐龙种属特点产生的原因——“生态释放”现象。 第 9 段：撞击地点未找到的前两个原因——被忽略，或已消失。 第 10 段：撞击地点未找到的第三个原因——已发现但算错日期。

题目详解

Questions 1–6

思路

本部分为判断题。从理解角度来说，该题型所涉及的单词和语法属于中等难度，甚至有些题目的结构非常简单，很少会有超难的单词和复杂的语法结构出现，但从思维角度来说，该题型则属于偏难题型。判断题在雅思阅读中占比较高，全年平均出题比例在 20% ～ 25%，属于逢考必出的题型，需要考生给予足够的重视。该题型主要考查对事实类细节(TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN)和观点类细节(YES/NO/NOT GIVEN)中句义的识别、句内逻辑关系的准确判断等。解题时，要注意以下几点：①明确判断的原则，比如弄清 FALSE/NO 与 NOT GIVEN 的界限和区别；②准确理解句义、句内逻辑关系、句子的考点，

夯实语法和单词基础；③找准关键信息定位，准确识别不同类型的同义替换。

解答

1. 题干：保罗·奥尔森及其同事认为小行星撞击也可能导致恐龙物种的激增。题干的关键信息为 Paul Olsen and his colleagues、asteroid strikes、a dinosaur species boom，据此可定位到第 1 段第 4—5 句："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 … and his colleagues …"。其中 a similar impact 指的是前文提到过的小行星撞击地球，对应题干中的 asteroid strikes，the dinosaurs' rise 对应 a dinosaur species boom，lead to 对应 brought about。这是保罗·奥尔森和他的同事在杂志上提出的论点。题干与原文表述一致。因此，本题的答案为 TRUE。
2. 题干：像《侏罗纪公园》这样的书和电影经常夸大恐龙的体型大小。题干的关键信息为 books and movies、*Jurassic Park*、exaggerate the size。通过 books and movies 和 *Jurassic Park* 可定位到第 2 段第 3 句："By then, they had become dominant occupants of many major terrestrial adaptive zones and turned into the monsters depicted in the book and movie *Jurassic Park*."。这句话只是说恐龙变成了书和电影《侏罗纪公园》中描绘的怪物，并未提及恐龙的大小，更没有提及是否夸大了其大小。因此，本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。
3. 题干：恐龙的足迹（数量）比它的骨骼（数量）更为丰富。题干的关键信息为 footprints、more abundant、skeletons。通过 footprints 和 skeletons 可定位到第 3 段第 2 句："Interestingly, thousands of footprints have been found in this large stretch of area, but bones and teeth are rare and fragmentary."。其中 bones and teeth 对应题干中的 skeletons。原文描述 footprints 的数量用了修饰语 thousands of，而描述 bones and teeth 的数量则用了 rare，二者形成了对比，对应题干中的 more abundant than。题干与原文的表述一致。因此，本题的答案为 TRUE。
4. 题干：奥尔森博士之所以选择足迹作为研究对象，因为它们比地球磁场更容易被探测到，也可以精确地追踪几千年来的日期。题干的关键信息为 Footprints、more detectable、the Earth's magnetic field。通过 the Earth's magnetic field 可以定位到第 4 段第 2 句："This regularity, coupled with reversals in the Earth's magnetic field (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."。这句话中确实提到了地球磁场的相关信息，也提到了可以在何处被检测到，但并未提及足迹和地球磁场谁更容易被检测到；另外，原文并未体现出题干中的因果联系。因此，本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。
5. 题干：恐龙种属表明恐龙的足迹提供了某一物种留下的足迹的确切信息。题干的关键信息为 Ichnotaxa、footprints、exact information、particular species，据此可定位到第 5 段第 2 句话："These are recognisable types of footprints that cannot be matched

precisely with the species of animals that left them."。其中 cannot be matched precisely with 表明足迹无法提供确切的信息，与题干所说的 provide accurate information about 矛盾。因此，本题的答案为 FALSE。

6. 题干：我们在地球表面可以找到比陨石中更多的铱元素。题干的关键信息为 more iridium、the Earth's surface、meteorites，据此可定位到第 6 段第 3 句："Iridium is normally rare at the Earth's surface, but it is more abundant in meteorites."。这句话是说铱通常在地球表面很稀有，但在陨石中含量较高，说明铱在地球表面不如在陨石中含量高，与题干所说的刚好相反。因此，本题的答案为 FALSE。

Questions 7–13

思路

本部分为摘要填空题，主要分为无选项摘要填空题和有选项摘要填空题。无选项摘要填空题的难度主要体现在定位上，即当定位范围小时，难度较低，反之则难度上升。填空类题型在雅思阅读中占比很高，全年平均出题比例在 25% 左右，有时会达到 30%，而无选项摘要填空题又属于填空类题型中的经典题型，需要考生重点练习。有选项摘要填空题相对来说，出现比例较低，但难度着实不低。该题型的难点主要体现在对语法的理解和同义替换的识别上。解题时，要注意以下几点：①了解基础的定位方法和解题技巧、熟练掌握常见的同义替换类型；②要对学术文章的篇章结构和写作逻辑有所把握；③增加自身的词汇量。

解答

7. 题干：奥尔森博士和他的团队试图利用所谓的什么来解释为何实雷龙体型如此庞大？空白处需要填写一种术语的名称。题干的关键信息为 so-called、why the Eubrontes is so large，据此可定位到第 8 段第 1 句："Dr Olsen and his colleagues suggest that the explanation for this rapid increase in size may be a phenomenon called ecological release."。其中 rapid increase in size 指的是上一段最后提到的 Eubrontes giganteus 足迹的大小，对应题干中的 why the Eubrontes is so large，a phenomenon called 对应 so-called。因此，本题的答案为 ecological release。

8. 题干：这与小型爬行动物侵占没有什么的地方这种情况类似？空白处需要填写一个名词或名词短语。题干的关键信息为 small reptiles、invade places、no，据此可定位到第 8 段第 2 句："This is seen today when reptiles (which, in modern times, tend to be small creatures) reach islands where they face no competitors."。其中 reach 对应题干中的 invade，islands where 对应 places in which，no 之后的名词即为答案。因此，本题的答案为 competitors。

9. 题干：例如，在印度尼西亚的一个岛屿上，蜥蜴往往比正常的要大，所以那里的居

民会把它们看作是什么？空白处需要填写一个名词或名词短语。题干的关键信息为 Indonesia、lizards、regard them as，据此可定位到第 8 段倒数第 2 句："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."。其中 The most spectacular example 对应题干中的 for example，Indonesian island 对应 island in Indonesia，被动形式 are referred to as 对应题干中的主动形式 regard them as，其后的名词即为答案。因此，本题的答案为 dragons。

10. 题干：但是为什么没有发现旧撞击的痕迹呢？答案可能是我们怎么了这个证据，因为旧的陨石坑很难发现？空白处需要填写一个过去分词形式的动词。题干的关键信息为 no traces of the old impact、old craters、difficult to spot，据此可定位到第 9 段第 1—3 句："That poses a puzzle of where the impact happened. No large hole in the Earth's crust seems to be 202 million years old. It may, of course, have been overlooked."。其中 No large hole in the earth's crust … 202 million years old 对应题干中的 no traces of the old impact，not always easy to find 对应 difficult to spot，题干中的 evidence 就是指 traces of the old impact，原文和题干是主被动的转换。因此，本题的答案为 overlooked。

11. 题干：或者，留下来的陨石坑可能怎么了？空白处需要填写一个动词。题干的关键信息为 Or、the crater，据此可定位到第 9 段第 4 句："Alternatively, it may have vanished."。其中 Alternatively 对应题干中的 Or，it 指的就是 the crater。因此，本题的答案为 (have) vanished。

12. 题干：即便是在海洋中形成的陨石坑也很可能因为地壳运动的影响而被怎么了？空白处需要填写一个过去分词形式的动词。题干的关键信息为 a crater formed in the ocean、crustal movements，据此可定位到第 9 段最后两句："… the ocean floor is constantly recycled by the tectonic processes that cause continental drift … so a crater that formed in the ocean would have been swallowed up by now."。其中 tectonic processes that cause continental drift 对应题干中的 crustal movements，a crater that formed in ocean 原词重现。因此，本题的答案为 swallowed up。

13. 题干：此外，第三种假设也提出了一种潜在的证据，即一些陨石坑可能是什么（怎么了或被怎么了）？空白处可填的形式较多，比如形容词、名词或动词的被动式。题干的关键信息为 a third hypothesis、the crater，据此可定位到最后 1 段第 1 句："However, the third intriguing possibility is that the crater is known, but may have been misdated."。其中 the third intriguing possibility 对应题干中的 a third hypothesis，may have been 对应 might be。因此，本题的答案为 misdated。

参考译文

The Dinosaurs Footprints and Extinction

The dinosaurs, famously, went out with a bang. **Geological** record discovered in the 1980s suggests that an **asteroid impact** event may have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs. 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*.

The first dinosaurs, in the late Triassic period (nearly 230 million years ago), apparently were not major **components** of the **fauna**; they were mostly small, and they shared the Earth with **a host of** other reptiles. However, by the Early Jurassic (about 30 million years later), after many other Triassic **vertebrates** had gone extinct, dinosaurs were **diversifying** rapidly. By then, they had become **dominant occupants** of many major **terrestrial adaptive zones** and turned into the monsters **depicted** in the book and movie *Jurassic Park*. 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 eyeblink.

The earliest known dinosaur footprints in North America came from the Eastern Seaboard, which was then full of **rift valleys**, similar to East Africa today. Interestingly, thousands of footprints have been found in this large **stretch** of area, but bones

恐龙的足迹和灭绝

众所周知，恐龙随着一声巨响就灭绝了。20 世纪 80 年代发现的地质记录表明，恐龙灭绝可能由一次小行星撞击事件导致。6500 万年前，一个巨大的东西撞击了地球，当尘埃落下时，大型爬行动物也倒下了。于是也有了一个虽然好笑却还不错的对应想法，即类似的撞击也导致了恐龙的崛起。这是哥伦比亚大学的保罗·奥尔森（Paul Olsen）和他的同事在本周的《科学》杂志上提出的论点。

三叠纪晚期（约 2.3 亿年前）出现的第一批恐龙，显然不是该动物群的主要组成部分；它们大都很小，与大量其他种类的爬行动物共同生活在地球上。但是，（约 3 千万年后）到了侏罗纪早期，在许多其他三叠纪脊椎动物灭绝之后，恐龙的品种迅速增多。那时，它们已经成为许多重要的陆地适应域的主要居住者，变成了《侏罗纪公园》这本书及其同名电影中描绘的怪物。奥尔森博士和他的同事并不是第一个提出“小行星的撞击导致了恐龙占领地球”的。但是，他们最先表明（恐龙对地球的）占领这一事件确实发生在地质史上的一瞬间内。

北美洲最早的已知恐龙足迹来自东海岸，当时那里到处都是裂谷，与今天的东非大裂谷相似。有趣的是，在这一大片区域内，已经发现了数千个足迹，但骨头和牙齿却罕见且残缺。与

and teeth are rare and **fragmentary**. And the sizes of prints tell as much about the sizes of the beasts as the **skeletons** themselves, so Dr Olsen and his colleagues focused on prints, not skeletons.

骨骼一样，足迹的大小也能反映动物的大小。因此，奥尔森博士和他的同事专注于研究足迹，而不是骨骼。

Those American rift valleys in the Triassic or Jurassic period contained lakes, which grew and **shrank at regular intervals** due to climate change caused by **periodic** shifts in the Earth's **orbit**. This **regularity**, **coupled with reversals** in the Earth's **magnetic** field (**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. In addition, the **muddy** lakeshore **sediments are perfect for** recording the footprints of passing animals. By dividing the work, the ten authors of the paper were able to study such footprints in 80 locations.

在三叠纪或侏罗纪时期，美洲的裂谷中有湖泊存在。地球轨道的周期性变化导致了气候变化，所以湖泊的面积也会规律性地增减。这种规律性，再加上地球磁场的逆转（在某些磁性矿物的微小磁场中可以检测到），意味着这个时期此地的岩石可以追溯到几千年之内。此外，泥泞的湖岸沉积物非常适合记录过往动物的足迹。通过分工，这篇论文的十位作者能够在80个地点研究这些足迹。

The researchers looked at 18 so-called ichnotaxa. These are **recognisable** types of footprints that cannot be matched precisely with the species of animals 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 or teeth 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; and three appear from nowhere, almost as soon as the Jurassic begins.

研究人员研究了18个恐龙种属。这些是可识别的足迹类型，无法与留下足迹的某一动物物种精准匹配。但是它们可以与一般的动物相匹配，因此即使在没有骨头或牙齿讲故事的情况下也可以表明该动物群体的命运。在三叠纪结束之前，其中5种恐龙消失，4种成功进入侏罗纪时代。但是，有6种在时代更迭的时候消失。大约在侏罗纪开始时，还有3种不知道是从哪里出来的。

That boundary itself is **instructive**. The first geological sign of the impact that killed the dinosaurs was an unusually high level of **iridium** in rocks at the end of the Cretaceous period when the beasts disappear from the **fossil** record. Iridium is normally rare at the Earth's surface, but it is more

这一界限本身就具有启发性。撞击致恐龙死亡的第一个地质迹象是白垩纪末期岩石中铱含量异常高，当时恐龙从化石记录中消失。铱通常在地球表面很稀有，但在陨石中含量较高。当人们开始相信撞击说时，便开始寻找

abundant in **meteorites**. When people began to believe in the impact theory, they started looking for other Cretaceous-end **anomalies**. One finding was that there were an **alarming** number of **fern spores** in the rocks above the boundary layer – a phenomenon known as 'fern **spike**'.

白垩纪末期的其他异常现象。其中一个发现是，在边界层上方的岩石中有数量惊人的蕨类孢子——这一现象被称为“蕨类高峰”。

An iridium anomaly and a fern spike took place **simultaneously** at the end of the Triassic. That explains the disappearing ichnotaxa: the creatures that made them did not survive the **holocaust**. The surprise is how rapidly the new ichnotaxa appear. For instance, Eubrontes giganteus was there a mere 10,000 years after the iridium anomaly, and its footprints were made by **theropods**, but were already 20 percent larger than those of the Triassic theropods.

三叠纪末期，铱含量异常与蕨类植物高峰同时发生。这就解释了恐龙种属的消失：制造它们（指铱含量异常与蕨类植物高峰。——编者注）的生物没有在大灭绝中幸存下来。令人惊讶的是，新的种属出现得如此之快。例如，在铱异常发生仅仅 1 万年后，巨型实雷龙就出现了，而它的足迹是兽脚类动物留下的，但已经比三叠纪兽脚类的足迹大 20%。

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**.

奥尔森博士和他的同事认为，这种动物体积快速增大的原因可能是一种被称为“生态释放”的现象。如今，在爬行动物（在现代通常是小型动物）到达没有竞争者的岛屿时，依然可以看到这种现象。最惊人的例子是在印度尼西亚的科莫多岛上，当地的蜥蜴长得很大，以至于通常被称为龙。换句话说，恐龙只有在竞争对手被淘汰的情况下，才能迅速壮大。

That **poses** a **puzzle** of where the impact happened. No large hole in the Earth's crust seems to be 202 million 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 the **continental** crust is more or less **permanent**, the ocean floor is **constantly** recycled by the **tectonic processes**

这就产生了一个撞击地点的问题。地壳上没有大约 2.02 亿年之久的大型坑洞。当然，这样的坑洞可能被忽略了。旧的陨石坑被侵蚀和掩埋，并不总是容易找到。或者，它可能已经消失了。尽管大陆地壳或多或少是永久性的，但海底不断被导致大陆漂移的构造运动循环利用。没有超过 2 亿年之久的

that cause **continental drift**. There is no ocean floor that is more than 200 million years old, so a crater that formed in the ocean would have been **swallowed up** by now.

海底，所以在海洋中形成的陨石坑现在应该已经被吞没了。

However, the third **intriguing** possibility is that the crater is known, but may have been misdated. The 90 km diameter, late Triassic Manicouagan impact structure of Québec, Canada, is a **well-preserved**, **undeformed** complex crater and is thought to be 214 million years old. It is 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. Such an impact would certainly have had a **noticeable** impact on the world, but there were no records of the rocks from 214 million years ago. It is possible, therefore, that the date of Manicouagan is wrong. That's the next thing to check.

但是，还有第三种有趣的可能性：这个陨石坑已经被发现了，但算错了日期。加拿大魁北克三叠纪晚期的曼尼古根撞击构造直径90千米，是一个保存完好、未变形的复杂陨石坑，已有2.14亿年的历史。一颗彗星瓦解后的碎块在几小时之内逐一撞击地球，形成三五个陨石坑，而曼尼古根陨石坑是其中最大的一个。这样的撞击肯定会对整个世界产生明显的影响，但是2.14亿年前的陨石并没有记录下来。因此，曼尼古根陨石坑的日期可能算错了。这是下一个需要确认的事情。

词汇详解

·标题·

dinosaur /'daɪnəsɔ:(r)/ *n.* 恐龙
extinction /ɪk'stɪŋkʃn/ *n.* 灭绝

·第1段·

geological /ˌdʒi:ə'lɒdʒɪkl/ *adj.* 地质的
asteroid /'æstərɔɪd/ *n.* 小行星
impact /'ɪmpækt/ *n.* 撞击
reptile /'reptaɪl/ *n.* 爬行动物
ironic /aɪ'rɒnɪk/ *adj.* 好笑的
symmetry /'sɪmətri/ *n.* 对称
bring about 造成，导致
thesis /'θi:sɪs/ *n.* 论点

·第2段·

component /kəm'pəʊnənt/ *n.* 组成部分
fauna /'fɔ:nə/ *n.*（某地区或某时期的）动物群
a host of 大量
vertebrate /'vɜ:tɪbrət/ *n.* 脊椎动物
diversify /daɪ'vɜ:sɪfaɪ/ *v.* 增加……的品种
dominant /'dɒmɪnənt/ *adj.* 占支配地位的
occupant /'ɒkjəpənt/ *n.* 居住者
terrestrial /tə'restriəl/ *adj.* 地球上的
adaptive zone 适应域
depict /dɪ'pɪkt/ *v.* 描绘
inherit /ɪn'herɪt/ *v.* 继承
takeover /'teɪkəʊvə(r)/ *n.* 控制

· 第 3 段 ·

rift valley 裂谷
stretch /stretʃ/ *n.* 一片
fragmentary /'frægməntri/ *adj.* 残缺不全的
skeleton /'skelɪtn/ *n.* 骨骼

· 第 4 段 ·

shrink /ʃrɪŋk/ *v.* 减少
at regular intervals 定期
periodic /ˌpɪəri'ɒdɪk/ *adj.* 周期的，定期的
orbit /'ɔ:bɪt/ *n.*（天体等运行的）轨道
regularity /ˌregju'lærəti/ *n.* 规律性
couple with 与……结合
reversal /rɪ'vɜ:sl/ *n.* 逆转
magnetic /mæg'netɪk/ *adj.* 有磁性的
detectable /dɪ'tektəbl/ *adj.* 可检出的
muddy /'mʌdi/ *adj.* 泥泞的
sediment /'sedɪmənt/ *n.* 沉淀物，沉积物
be perfect for 对……是适合的

· 第 5 段 ·

recognisable /'rekəgnaɪzəbl/ *adj.* 易于识别的
indicator /'ɪndɪkeɪtə(r)/ *n.* 标志
march /mɑ:tʃ/ *v.* 行进
vanish /'vænɪʃ/ *v.* 消亡

· 第 6 段 ·

instructive /ɪn'strʌktɪv/ *adj.* 富有教益的
iridium /ɪ'rɪdiəm/ *n.* 铱
fossil /'fɒsl/ *n.* 化石
meteorite /'mi:tiəraɪt/ *n.* 陨石
anomaly /ə'nɒməli/ *n.* 异常事物，反常现象
alarming /ə'lɑ:mɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊恐的
fern /fɜ:n/ *n.* 蕨类
spore /spɔ:(r)/ *n.* 孢子
spike /spaɪk/ *n.* 猛增

· 第 7 段 ·

simultaneously /ˌsɪml'teɪniəsli/ *adv.* 同时地
holocaust /'hɒləkɔ:st/ *n.* 大灾难，大毁灭
theropod /'θɪərəˌpɒd/ *n.* 兽脚亚目动物（如恐龙）

· 第 8 段 ·

spectacular /spek'tækjələ(r)/ *adj.* 令人惊叹的
lizard /'lɪzəd/ *n.* 蜥蜴
flourish /'flʌrɪʃ/ *v.* 茁壮成长
knock out 淘汰

· 第 9 段 ·

pose /pəʊz/ *v.* 产生
puzzle /'pʌzl/ *n.* 疑问
overlook /ˌəʊvə'lʊk/ *v.* 忽略
crater /'kreɪtə(r)/ *n.*（由炸弹爆炸或巨物撞击形成的）坑
erode /ɪ'rəʊd/ *v.* 侵蚀
vanish /'vænɪʃ/ *v.* 消亡
continental /ˌkɒntɪ'nentl/ *adj.* 大陆的
permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ *adj.* 永久的
constantly /'kɒnstəntli/ *adv.* 重复不断地
tectonic process 构造作用
continental drift 大陆漂移
swallow up 吞没

· 第 10 段 ·

intriguing /ɪn'tri:gɪŋ/ *adj.* 非常有趣的
well-preserved /ˌwel prɪ'zɜ:vd/ *adj.* 保存完好的
undeformed /ˌʌndɪ'fɔ:md/ *adj.* 没有变形的
lump /lʌmp/ *n.*（通常为无定形的）块

disintegrate /dɪs'ɪntɪgreɪt/ *v.* 瓦解，解体
comet /'kɒmɪt/ *n.* 彗星
noticeable /'nəʊtɪsəbl/ *adj.* 显著的

Reading Passage 2. Father of Modern Management

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了管理学之父彼得·德鲁克的成就及对其作品的批判。
结构	A 段：德鲁克的主要成就及影响。 B 段：德鲁克早期作品及其中观点的介绍。 C 段：德鲁克作品软性的一面——给工人“赋予权力”及知识型工人的崛起。 D 段：德鲁克作品强硬的一面——目标管理理论。 E 段：对德鲁克作品的三种批判。 F 段：作者对这三种批判的评价。

题目详解

Questions 14–19

思路

本部分为段落主旨匹配题。该题型在实际考试中出现的比例并不是很高，并非每次必考的题型，但完成该题型较费时间，且难度较大，是考试中比较容易失分的题型。纵观该题型中所考查的段落结构类型，并不刁钻古怪，绝大部分都是学术文章中经常会出现的段落结构类型。但由于考生对学术文章的写作逻辑不甚了解，以及对句间逻辑关系甚至段间逻辑关系把握不准，这一题型成了考生的失分重灾区，因此上述这两点理应成为考生平时复习的重点。另外，还需要注意的是，该题型各个选项中包含了段落小标题特有的抽象词汇或概括性词汇，所以要格外注意记忆和识别这一类词汇在原文中对应的同义替换。

解答

i	德鲁克作品的受欢迎程度和影响
ii	对德鲁克的批判
iii	经济全球化的影响
iv	政府对企业的监管
v	德鲁克早期的出版物
vi	德鲁克的平衡管理观
vii	德鲁克对大企业的排斥
viii	对德鲁克作品优缺点的评价
ix	员工角色的转变

14. A段第1句引出了本文要讨论的人物彼得·德鲁克，接着第2—4句分别使用数据列举和引用论证来说明德鲁克的目标和主要成就，最后以问句形式引出了本段的中心：德鲁克的影响范围很广，无论机构或部门处理多么棘手的管理问题，都可以参考德鲁克在这一方面的观点。其中 influence、Wherever … fingerprints 对应选项 **i** 中的 popularity and impact。因此，本题的答案为 **i** 。

15. B段的结构很典型，属于并列性信息段落。第1句介绍了德鲁克最早的两本书，第2句描述了第二本书的情况。直到最后1句，又介绍了德鲁克的第三本书。由此可知，本段主要介绍了德鲁克早期的三本著作。其中 His first two books、His third book 对应选项 **v** 中的 Early publications。因此，本题的答案为 **v** 。

16. C段第1句提到德鲁克在《公司的概念》一书中有两个有趣的观点，之后分别解释并研讨了这两个观点：一是要给工人“赋予权力”，二是管理者和政治家都应该意识到知识型工人的崛起，可见这两点都与员工有关。直到本段最后1句，作者对整段的内容做了一个总结，所以这句话为C段的中心句，该句阐明了员工在现代企业中的角色转变。其中 neither ‘bosses’ nor ‘workers’, but something in between: entrepreneurs who … and who … 对应选项**ix**中的 changing role。因此，本题的答案为**ix**。

17. D段从选取中心句的角度来说为本文中难度较大的段落。本段第1句先说明本段围绕的主题还是德鲁克的作品，但主要介绍的是其作品中强硬的一面。接着第2句具体表述了本段的中心内容，就是德鲁克的“目标管理”理论，但仅根据第2句无法找到相匹配的选项。本段需要根据段落中间部分的具体描述来概括中心思想，德鲁克最终想要说明的是：企业不能过于依赖给员工授权，也不能过于依赖对员工采用命令与控制的管理模式，而是要注意管理上的平衡，也就是让管理者设定长期目标，然后让他们的员工想出实现这些目标的方法。其中 if you rely too much on … whereas if you rely too much on …、The trick is to … 对应选项**vi**中的balanced management。因此，本题的答案为**vi**。

18. E段从选取中心句的角度来说为本文中较为简单的段落。本段第1句开门见山，直接表明了本段的核心内容，即介绍三种对于德鲁克作品的批判，接着对这三种批判依次展开了描述。其中 There are three persistent criticisms 对应选项 **ii** 中的 Finding fault with。因此，本题的答案为 **ii** 。

19. F段第1句出现了总结性信息的典型表述 There is some truth，即作者认为对德鲁克作品的前两种批判是有一定道理的，接着第2—3句则说明了原因。之后，第4句出现转折信号词 But，以此表述作者对第三种批判的不认可，接下来作者具体说明了不认可的原因，同时肯定了德鲁克在管理学领域的成就。由此可知，本段主要是作者个人对德鲁克作品优缺点的态度与倾向。其中 There is some truth、But the third argument is short-sighted and unfair 对应选项**viii**中的 the pros and cons。因此，本题的答案为**viii**。

Questions 20–22

思路

本部分为判断题。从理解角度来说，该题型所涉及的单词和语法属于中等难度，甚至有些题目的结构非常简单，很少会有超难的单词和复杂的语法结构出现，但从思维角度来说，该题型则属于偏难题型。判断题在雅思阅读中占比较高，全年平均出题比例在20% ～ 25%，属于逢考必出的题型，需要考生给予足够的重视。该题型主要考查对事实类细节(TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN)和观点类细节(YES/NO/NOT GIVEN)中句义的识别、句内逻辑关系的准确判断等。解题时，要注意以下几点：①明确判断的原则，比如弄清FALSE/NO 与 NOT GIVEN 的界限和区别；②准确理解句义、句内逻辑关系、句子的考点，夯实语法和单词基础；③找准关键信息定位，准确识别不同类型的同义替换。

解答

20. 题干：德鲁克认为在社会转型时期，管理者和政治家将主导经济。题干的关键信息为 social transition、managers and politicians、dominate the economy。通过 social transition 和 managers and politicians 可定位到 C 段第 7—8 句："Drucker argued that the world was moving from an 'economy of goods' to an 'economy of knowledge' – and from a society dominated by an industrial proletariat to one dominated by brain workers. He insisted that this had profound implications for both managers and politicians."。这两句话提到了经济和社会的转型，以及这两种转型对管理者和政治家都有很大的影响，随后出现的两句话则具体地描述了管理者和政治家应如何应对这样的转型，但并未提及管理者和政治家会主导经济。因此，本题的答案为 NOT GIVEN。

21. 题干：德鲁克认为工人不应该仅仅把自己置于雇佣关系中，还应该主动开发自己的智力资源。题干的关键信息为 workers、employment relationships、develop their own intellectual resources。通过 workers 和 develop their own intellectual resources 可定位到 C 段最后 1 句："… neither 'bosses' nor 'workers' … developing their most important resource, brainpower …"，这句话提到工人们必须意识到他们既不是"老板"，也不是"工人"，而是企业家，他们有责任开发自己最重要的资源——智力，其中 neither 'bosses' nor 'workers' 对应题干中的 not just put themselves just in employment relationships，brainpower 对应 intellectual resources。显然，题干与原文表述一致。因此，本题的答案为 YES。

22. 题干：德鲁克关于管理方面的著作在现代已经过时。题干的关键信息为 Drucker's works、out of date、in modern days，据此可定位到 F 段倒数第 4 句："His writings on the importance of knowledge workers and empowerment may sound a little trite these days."。这句话是说德鲁克的著作在今天听起来可能有点老套了，其中 trite 对应题干中的 out of date，但注意原文中的 may sound 和下一句中出现的转折信号词 But 提示

真实的情况并非如此。F段最后两句提到德鲁克直到90多岁还在不断地提出新的想法，且他在有关志愿组织管理方面的著作成果仍处于领先地位。显然，题干与原文表述矛盾。因此，本题的答案为NO。

Questions 23 and 24

思路

本部分为多项选择题，属于雅思考试的特有题型。该题型相比单项选择题难度较低，因为通常来说，该题型的各个选项回到原文的定位不会相隔太远或者说答案在原文中往往是集中出现的。解题时，注意仔细观察选项之间的逻辑关系：①当选项之间互为并列关系时，正确答案就会出现得比较集中；②当选项之间不存在特殊的逻辑关系时，需要考生准确识别各个选项的关键信息、句内的逻辑关系，甚至句义与文章结构之间的联系。

解答

23&24. 题干：关于德鲁克的观点，以下哪两项表述是正确的？题干的关键信息为Drucker's views，据此可锁定C—D段。这两段从德鲁克的两本著作出发介绍了他的观点，将各选项的关键信息与原文所在句进行一一对比即可。选项A“员工应该被赋予更多的权力并实施创造性的任务”的关键信息为Employees、more authority、creative tasks，据此可定位到C段第3—5句：“... 'empowering' workers ... He harshly criticised the assembly-line production system ... and partly because individual workers could not get involved in any creative tasks.”。其中empowering对应选项A中的more authority，creative tasks原词重现，而德鲁克对工人无法参与任何创造性工作这一情况进行了严厉批评，说明他认为员工应该参与创造性的任务，故选项A正确。选项B“应该给年轻的管理者从基层做起的机会”的关键信息为Young executives、start from low level jobs，文中并未提及相关信息，可排除。选项C“应该更加注重促进工会的发展”的关键信息为More emphasis、fostering、union，文中并未提及union的相关信息，可排除。选项D“管理者应该用自我评价的工具来帮助员工，而非用外部力量来控制他们”的关键信息为self-appraisal、controlling ... from the outside force。通过controlling可定位到D段倒数第5句中的“command-and-control”，这里确实提到企业不能对员工过于管控，但原文并未提及self-appraisal的相关信息，可排除。选项E“领导者应该走出管理细节的范围，战略性地设立可行的目标”的关键信息为Leaders、go beyond the scope of management details、establish feasible goals。通过Leaders和establish feasible goals可定位到D段第3句：“... he stressed the importance of managers and corporations setting clear long-term objectives and translating those long-term objectives into more immediate goals.”。其中setting clear long-term objectives and translating those long-term objectives into more immediate goals对应选项E中的

establish feasible goals，而 go beyond the scope of management details 则体现在 D 段倒数第 4 句："… to get managers to set long-term goals but allow their employees to work out ways of achieving those goals."。其中 allow their employees to work out ways of achieving those goals 对应 Leaders … go beyond the scope of management details，故选项 E 正确。因此，本部分的答案为 A、E。

Questions 25 and 26

思路

本部分为多项选择题，属于雅思考试的特有题型。该题型相比单项选择题难度较低，因为通常来说，该题型的各个选项回到原文的定位不会相隔太远或者说答案在原文中往往是集中出现的。解题时，注意仔细观察选项之间的逻辑关系：①当选项之间互为并列关系时，正确答案就会出现得比较集中；②当选项之间不存在特殊的逻辑关系时，需要考生准确识别各个选项的关键信息、句内的逻辑关系，甚至句义与文章结构之间的联系。

解答

25&26. 题干：对于德鲁克的批判，以下哪两项表述在文中有所提及？题干的关键信息为 criticisms of Drucker，据此可锁定 E 段。该段主要介绍了对于德鲁克作品存在的三种批判：第一，德鲁克关注的是大企业，而非小企业；第二，德鲁克对目标管理的主张缩小了企业的发展空间；第三，德鲁克被批判为一个独行其是的人。接下来将各选项的关键信息与原文所在句进行一一对比即可。选项 A "他的作品过于关注大组织机构，忽略了小组织机构" 的关键信息为 focused too much on big organisations、ignored the small ones，对应第一种批判，故选项 A 正确。选项 B "他的观点过于宽泛，缺乏事实的精确性和准确性" 的关键信息为 too broad、lacked precision and accuracy，但 E 段并未涉及与选项相关的信息，原文也仅在 B 段第 1 句提到 wide range over so many different subjects，并未提及 precision and accuracy about the facts，可排除。选项 C "他把目标的来源更多地放在企业管理者身上，而非普通员工身上" 的关键信息为 source of objectives、executives、not on average workers，此处涉及的是第二种批判。本段倒数第 3 句在解释第二种批判时提到："They prefer to allow ideas … to bubble up from the bottom and middle of the organisations rather than being imposed from on high."。这句话是说企业更愿意让想法从企业的底层和中层冒出来，而不是从高层强加出来，而德鲁克的观点则与之相反，故选项 C 正确。选项 D "他表现得太像一个独行其是的人，没有建立自己的管理团队" 的关键信息为 maverick、management group。通过 maverick 可定位到第三种批判，但原文中并未提及 management group，可排除。选项 E "在提醒企业做好准备时，他夸大了知识型工人的情况" 的关键信息为 overstating、knowledge workers、warning businesses to get prepared，而 E 段并未提及与选项相

关的信息，且原文在C段虽然提到了knowledge workers，也提醒了管理者做好准备，但并未表达出overstating的意思。因此，本部分的答案为A、C。

参考译文

Father of Modern Management

现代管理学之父

A Peter Drucker is one of the most important management thinkers of the past century. The publications of about 40 books and thousands of articles **demonstrated** his intellectual excellence in the field. He devoted himself to the **mission** to make the world understand how essential management is. 'Management is the **organ** of institutions – the organ that **converts** a **mob** into an organisation, and human efforts into performance.' Did he win? The **scope** of his influence was very large. Wherever people **grapple** with **tricky** management problems, from big organisations to small ones, from the public sector to the private, and increasingly in the **voluntary** sector, you can find Drucker's fingerprints.

彼得·德鲁克（Peter Drucker）是近百年来最重要的管理学思想家之一。他出版的大约40本书，发表的数千篇文章，证明了他在该领域的卓越才智。他致力于让全世界相信管理重要性的使命。他说："管理是机构的器官——它能把一群乌合之众变成一个组织，也能把人们的努力转化为绩效。"那么他成功了吗？他的影响范围非常广。从大组织机构到小组织机构、从公共部门到私营部门，以及在越来越多的志愿部门中，无论人们处理多么棘手的管理问题时，你都可以找到德鲁克的踪迹。

B His first two books – *The End of Economic Man* (1939) and *The Future of Industrial Man* (1942) – received praise from readers, including Winston Churchill, but they annoyed academic critics for the wide range over so many different subjects. Nevertheless, the second of these books **grabbed attention** with its strong view that companies had a social **dimension** as well as an economic purpose. His third book, *Concept of the Corporation*, became an **instant** bestseller and has remained in print ever since.

他的前两本书——《经济人的末日》（1939）和《工业人的未来》（1942）——获得了包括温斯顿·丘吉尔（Winston Churchill）在内的读者的好评，但它们却因涉及的学科太过广泛而惹恼了学术评论家。尽管如此，其中第二本书还是以其强有力的观点吸引了人们的关注，书中认为公司既有社会层面的目的，也有经济目的。他的第三本书《公司的概念》，在出版后立即成为畅销书，此后也一直在销售中。

C The two most interesting arguments in *Concept*

《公司的概念》一书中最有趣的两个观

of the Corporation practically were **tangential** to the **decentralisation** in his time. They ran through his work. The first argument **placed emphasis on 'empowering'** workers. Drucker suggested companies not treating workers as costs but rather as resources. He harshly criticised the assembly-line production system that **dominated** the manufacturing industry at that time – partly because the speed of **assembly lines** was **incredibly** low and partly because individual workers could not get involved in any creative tasks. The second one was related to the rise of knowledge workers. Drucker argued that the world was moving from an 'economy of goods' to an 'economy of knowledge' – and from a society dominated by an industrial **proletariat** to one dominated by brain workers. He insisted that this had **profound implications** for both managers and politicians. The conventional practice of treating workers like **gears** in a giant machine should be abandoned, and workers needed to be treated as brain workers. In return, politicians had to understand that knowledge, and hence education, was the only most important resource for all advanced societies. Drucker also believed that knowledge workers themselves got influenced by this economy. They had to **come to terms with** the fact that they were neither 'bosses' nor 'workers', but something in between: entrepreneurs who had responsibility for developing their most important resource, brainpower, and who also needed to take more control of their own careers, including their **pension** plans.

点实际上与他那个时代的分权没有什么关系。这两个观点贯穿他的这一作品。其中第一个观点强调给工人“赋予权力”。德鲁克建议公司要将工人视为资源，而非成本。他严厉批评当时主导制造业的流水线生产体系——部分原因是当时流水线的速度极慢，还有部分原因是工人个人无法融入任何有创造性的任务中。第二个观点与知识型工人的崛起有关。德鲁克认为，世界正在从“商品经济”转向“知识经济”，正在从一个由工业无产阶级主导的社会转向为一个由脑力劳动者主导的社会。他坚称，这对管理者和政治家而言都有着重大的影响。把工人当作巨型机器上的齿轮的传统做法应该被抛弃，而需要把他们当作脑力劳动者来对待。反过来，政治家们也必须要明白，知识，也就是教育，是所有先进社会中唯一最重要的资源。德鲁克还认为，知识型工人本身也会受到这种经济的影响。他们必须接受这样一个事实，即他们既不是“老板”，也不是“工人”，而是介于两者之间的某种身份：他们是一种企业家，既有责任开发自己最重要的资源——智力，也需要更多地掌控自己的职业生涯，包括他们的养老金计划。

D However, there was also a hard side to his works. Drucker was in charge of developing one of the **rational** school of management's most successful products – 'management by objectives'. In one of his most **substantial** works, *The Practice of Management* (1954), he stressed the importance of managers and corporations setting clear long-term objectives and translating those long-term objectives into more **immediate goals**. He insisted that companies **nurture** an **elite** team of general managers, who set these long-term objectives, and then a group of more professional managers. Critics said this was a **retreat** from his original belief in the soft side of management. For Drucker it was all perfectly **consistent**: if you rely too much on empowerment you are likely to run into **anarchy**, whereas if you rely too much on command-and-control you **sacrifice** creativity. The trick is to get managers to set long-term goals but allow their employees to work out ways of achieving those goals. If Drucker contributed hugely to making management a global industry, he also contributed to its application beyond the business base. He was not simply a business thinker, but definitely a management one. He believed that 'management is the defining organ of all modern institutions', not just companies.

不过，他的作品中也有强硬的一面。德鲁克发明了理性管理学派中最成功的产品之一——“目标管理”。在他最重要的著作之一《管理的实践》(1954)中，他强调了管理者和公司制定明确的长期目标，然后将这些长期目标转化为近期目标的重要性。他坚称，公司应该培养一支由总经理组成的精英团队，由他们来设定这些长期目标，然后还要有一群更为专业的管理人员。评论家们表示，这是对他最初所认为的管理软性一面的退让。但对于德鲁克来说，这是完全一致的：如果你过于依赖授权，你可能会陷入混乱，而如果你过于依赖命令与控制的管理模式，你会牺牲掉员工的创造力。他的诀窍是让管理者设定长期目标，然后让员工自己想出实现这些目标的方法。如果说德鲁克为使管理成为一个全球性的行业做出了巨大贡献，那么他也为管理在商业基础之外的应用做出了巨大贡献。他不仅是一位商业思想家，而且绝对是一位管理思想家。他认为“管理是所有现代机构的决定性器官”，而不仅仅是公司的。

E There are three **persistent** criticisms of Drucker's works. The first is that he focused on big organisations rather than small ones. *Concept of the Corporation* advertised big organisations in many ways. As Drucker said, 'As we know it today, in modern industrial

对于德鲁克的作品，一直存在着三种批判。第一种是，他关注的是大企业，而非小企业。《公司的概念》一书在许多方面都宣传了大型企业。正如德鲁克所说：“正如我们现在所知道的，在现代工业生产中，特别是在现代大规

production, particularly in modern mass production, the problem in the small unit is not just its inefficiency, but its lack of **production capacity**.' The book helped **set off** the 'big organisation boom' which dominated business thinking for the next 20 years. The second criticism is that Drucker's **advocacy** of management by objectives **narrowed** the development space for businesses. They prefer to allow ideas, including ideas for long-term strategies, to bubble up from the bottom and middle of the organisations rather than being imposed from on high. Thirdly, Drucker is criticised for being a **maverick** who has increasingly been left behind by the increasing **rigour** of his chosen field. We cannot find a single area of academic management theory that he made his own.

模生产中，小企业的问题不仅是效率低下，还有缺乏产能。”这本书帮助引发了在接下来的20年里主导商业思维的“大企业热潮”。第二种批判是，德鲁克目标管理的主张缩小了企业的发展空间。这些企业更愿意让想法，包括关于长期战略的想法，从企业的底层和中层冒出来，而不是从高层强加出来。第三，德鲁克被批判为一个独行其是的人，他越来越被他所选择领域的日益严苛所抛弃。我们找不到一个他自己创造的学术管理理论领域。

F There is some truth in the first two arguments. Drucker never wrote anything as good as *Concept of the Corporation* upon **entrepreneurial** start-ups. Drucker's work on management by objectives showed **contradictory** ideas to his earlier and later writings on the importance of knowledge workers and self-directed teams. But the third argument is short-sighted and unfair because it ignores Drucker's pioneering role in creating the modern profession of management. He was one of the leading scholars in carrying out **systematic** studies on big companies, and he pioneered the idea that ideas can help **galvanise** companies. When evaluating Drucker's influence, we cannot neglect the problem that so many of his ideas have gradually become **conventional wisdom**. By this, I mean he is trapped by his

前两点争议是有一定道理的。德鲁克从来没有为初创企业写过像《公司的概念》这样好的著作。德鲁克在目标管理方面的著作与他在早期和晚期写的关于知识型员工和自主管理型团队重要性的著作是相矛盾的。但第三种争议缺乏远见，是不公平的，因为它忽视了德鲁克在创建现代管理专业方面的先驱作用。他是对大公司进行系统性研究的领先学者之一。他率先提出了创意有助于激励企业的观点。在评估德鲁克的影响力时，我们不能忽视这一问题，即他的许多思想都已逐渐变成了传统智慧。换句话说，他被他自己的成就所套牢了。他关于知识型员工和授权的重要性的著作在现在听起来可能有点老套了。但是，当德鲁克在20世纪40年代首次提出这些

own achievements. His writings on the importance of knowledge workers and empowerment may sound a little trite these days. But they certainly weren't **trite** when he first came up with them in the 1940s, or when they were first applied in the Anglo-Saxon world in the 1980s. Furthermore, Drucker did not give up his **endeavour** to create new ideas until his 90s. His work on the management of voluntary organisations is still at the leading edge.

想法时，或者说20世纪80年代首次在盎格鲁-撒克逊国家应用这些想法时，它们肯定不是老套的。此外，德鲁克直到90多岁还在不断地提出新的想法。他在志愿组织管理方面的著作仍然处于领先地位。

词汇详解

·A段·

demonstrate /'demənstreɪt/ *v.* 证明
mission /'mɪʃn/ *n.* 使命
organ /'ɔ:gən/ *n.* 器官
convert /kən'vɜ:t/ *v.* 转变
mob /mɒb/ *n.*（尤指）暴民
scope /skəʊp/ *n.* 范围
grapple /'græpl/ *v.* 努力设法解决
tricky /'trɪki/ *adj.* 棘手的
voluntary /'vɒləntri/ *adj.* 志愿的

·B段·

grab attention 赢得关注
dimension /daɪ'menʃn/ *n.* 方面
instant /'ɪnstənt/ *adj.* 立即的

·C段·

tangential /tæn'dʒenʃl/ *adj.* 不相干的
decentralisation /ˌdi:ˌsentrəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/ *n.* 分权
place emphasis on 强调
empower /ɪm'paʊə(r)/ *v.* 授权
dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/ *v.* 控制，支配
assembly line 装配线
incredibly /ɪn'kredəbli/ *adv.* 极其
proletariat /ˌprəʊlə'teəriət/ *n.* 无产阶级
profound /prə'faʊnd/ *adj.* 深远的
implication /ˌɪmplɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 可能的影响
gear /gɪə(r)/ *n.* 齿轮
come to terms with 与……妥协
pension /'penʃn/ *n.* 养老金

·D段·

rational /'ræʃnəl/ *adj.* 理性的
substantial /səb'stænʃl/ *adj.* 价值巨大的
immediate goal 近期目标
nurture /'nɜ:tʃə(r)/ *v.* 培养
elite /eɪ'li:t/ *n.* 精英
retreat /rɪ'tri:t/ *n.* 放弃
consistent /kən'sɪstənt/ *adj.* 一致的
anarchy /'ænəki/ *n.* 混乱
sacrifice /'sækrɪfaɪs/ *v.* 牺牲

·E段·

persistent /pə'sɪstənt/ *adj.* 持续的

production capacity 生产能力
set off 引起
advocacy /'ædvəkəsi/ *n.*（对某思想、行动方针、信念的）拥护
narrow /'nærəʊ/ *v.* 缩小
maverick /'mævərɪk/ *n.* 独行其是者
rigour /'rɪgə(r)/ *n.* 严谨

·F段·

entrepreneurial /ˌɒntrəprə'nɜːriəl/ *adj.* 创业的
contradictory /ˌkɒntrə'dɪktəri/ *adj.* 相互矛盾的
systematic /ˌsɪstə'mætɪk/ *adj.* 系统的
galvanise /'gælvənaɪz/ *v.* 激励
conventional wisdom 传统智慧
trite /traɪt/ *adj.* 陈腐的，老一套的
endeavour /ɪn'devə(r)/ *n.* 努力

Reading Passage 3. Making Our Minds Last a Lifetime

文章结构

主要内容	本文主要介绍了影响大脑功能的因素及由此衍生的补脑保健品热潮。
结构	第1段：不同学者对于大脑是否会随年龄增长而退化的看法。 第2段：维持老年人智力健康的四个因素。 第3段：教育程度、先天智力及早期语言能力对大脑功能的作用。 第4段：自我效能感和冥想对大脑功能的作用。 第5段：智力活动和体育运动对大脑功能的作用。 第6段：由抗衰老问题衍生的补脑保健品行业及其效用。

题目详解

Questions 27–30

思路

本部分为多项选择题，属于雅思考试的特有题型。该题型相比单项选择题难度较低，因为通常来说，该题型的各个选项回到原文的定位不会相隔太远或者说答案在原文中往往是集中出现的。解题时，注意仔细观察选项之间的逻辑关系：①当选项之间互为并列关系时，正确答案就会出现得比较集中；②当选项之间不存在特殊的逻辑关系时，需要考生准确识别各个选项的关键信息、句内的逻辑关系，甚至句义与文章结构之间的联系。

解答

27—30. 题干：以下哪四个情况或条件对大脑的功能有影响？题干的关键信息为 contributors、brain unction，据此可锁定第2—5段。第2段中提到了维持智力健康的四个主要因素，接下来的第3—5段则具体解释了不同因素对大脑的影响，涉及范围较大，需要将选项的内容与这4段的细节进行比对。选项A“阿尔茨海默病的预防疗法”的关键信息为 preventive treatment、Alzheimer's disease，这两个关键信息在这4段中均未提及，可排除。选项B“积极进行有氧运动，并经常爬楼梯”的关键信息为 aerobic exercise、climbing stairs，据此可定位到第2段最后1句：“Such a benefit is also achievable through doing moderate aerobic exercise, including long brisk walks and frequent stair-climbing.”。其中 moderate 与选项B中的 active 相悖，可排除。选项C“高等教育水平”的关键信息为 high levels、education。通过 education 可首先定位到第2段第1句中的“degrees of education”，这里提到教育水平是维持智力健康的因素之一，但未具体展开描述，接着可定位到第3段第1句：“It seems that the more

education people receive, the better their brains function."。这句话是说人们接受的教育越多，他们的大脑功能表现得就越好，其中 the more education people receive 对应选项 C 中的 high levels of education，故选项 C 正确。选项 D "早期口头或语言能力训练"的关键信息为 early verbal or language competence，据此可定位到第 3 段倒数第 3 句："Another contributing factor that may help our brains later in life is early linguistic ability."。这句话是说早期的语言能力也有助于大脑健康，其中 linguistic ability 对应选项 D 中的 verbal or language competence，故选项 D 正确。选项 E"吃更多的营养补品，比如银杏叶制剂"的关键信息为 supplements、Ginkgo Biloba Extract。通过 Ginkgo Biloba Extract 可定位到第 6 段，这并非影响大脑功能的因素，且这一段最后 1 句提到一些科学家表示服用这类产品是一种迷信说法，说明 supplements 对大脑功能并没有太大作用，可排除。选项 F "从事更多刺激性的智力活动"的关键信息为 stimulating intellectual activities。通过 intellectual activities 可首先定位到第 2 段第 1 句中的 "mental work"，但未具体展开描述，接着可定位到第 5 段第 1 句中的 mental ... activities，这里是说智力活动可以促进大脑健康，stimuli 对应选项 F 中的 stimulating，且第 5 段第 2—3 句也提到了参与智力刺激活动（mentally stimulating recreation）的老鼠的神经元要更多一些，说明智力刺激活动对大脑是有作用的，故选项 F 正确。选项 G "性格和自我实现的感觉"的关键信息为 personality、feelings of self-fulfillment，据此可定位到第 4 段第 1—2 句："Lastly, personality seems to be given much prominence in protecting our mental prowess. A sense of self-efficacy may effectively guard our brain, ..."。这两句话是说性格和自我效能感对大脑健康的重要性，其中 sense of self-efficacy 对应选项 G 中的 feelings of self-fulfillment，故选项 G 正确。因此，本部分的答案为 C、D、F、G。

Questions 31 and 32

思路

本部分为多项选择题，属于雅思考试的特有题型。该题型相比单项选择题难度较低，因为通常来说，该题型的各个选项回到原文的定位不会相隔太远或者说答案在原文中往往是集中出现的。解题时，注意仔细观察选项之间的逻辑关系：①当选项之间互为并列关系时，正确答案就会出现得比较集中；②当选项之间不存在特殊的逻辑关系时，需要考生准确识别各个选项的关键信息、句内的逻辑关系，甚至句义与文章结构之间的联系。

解答

31&32. 题干：关于冥想，以下哪两项表述是正确的？题干的关键信息为 meditation，据此可锁定第 4 段的后半部分，这里具体解释了冥想的好处，将各选项的关键信息与原文所在句进行一一对比即可。选项 A "人们冥想的时间越长，就会感觉越舒服"的关键信息为 longer、more comfortable，本段只有最后 1 句提到了冥想的时间："...

three months of meditation had brought conspicuous improvements to the psychological well-being of seniors."。这句话是说三个月的冥想给老年人的精神健康带来了显著的改善，并未明确表达出冥想时间越长，人越舒服的意思，选项中的 comfortable 未提及，可排除。选项 B "激活松果体是产生褪黑素的唯一的方式" 的关键信息为 Pineal activation、unique mode、produce melatonin，本段倒数第 3 句中虽提到冥想可以激活能够产生褪黑素的松果体，但选项中的 unique mode 在原文中并未提及，可排除。选项 C "褪黑素与睡眠质量呈正相关" 的关键信息为 Melatonin、positively correlated、sleep quality，据此可定位到本段倒数第 3 句："... producing the antioxidant hormone melatonin, to help regulate sleep patterns and possibly hinder the aging process."。这句话是说冥想可以激活松果体以调节睡眠，而松果体主要是负责产生褪黑素的，也就是说褪黑素有助于睡眠，故选项 C 正确。选项 D "褪黑素水平的提高有助于老年人的精神健康" 的关键信息为 increase in melatonin level、mental health of older people，本段倒数第 2 句提到了褪黑素水平的上升，最后 1 句提到了冥想有助于改善老年人的精神健康，但并未明确表示褪黑素水平与老年人精神健康的关系，可排除。选项 E "冥想可能会减缓衰老速度" 的关键信息为 Meditation、slow down、the rate of aging，据此可定位到本段倒数第 3 句："Meditations may activate the brain's pineal gland ... to help regulate sleep patterns and possibly hinder the aging process."。其中 hinder 对应选项 E 中的 slow down，the aging process 对应 the rate of aging，故选项 E 正确。因此，本部分的答案为 C、E。

Questions 33–40

思路

本部分为人名（或机构名称等）信息匹配题，属于为数不多的几个乱序题型之一。在匹配类题型中，该题型的全年平均出题比例属于中等。此外，该题型的难点在于：1. 文章题材比较生僻，作者观点比较抽象；2. 句式较为复杂、晦涩难懂；3. 同义替换较为复杂。所以，做题时可能会出现即便能找到人名（或机构名称等）也依然匹配不到合适的句子的情况。这时需要注意：①考虑题干与原文结构之间的联系；②随着题干等方面难度的不断提高，相应调整做题方法；③加强对学术文章篇章结构特点的把握，提高对同义替换识别的反应速度，强化对抽象词及英文句式特点的理解。

解答

33. 题干：阿尔茨海默病可能是一种生理问题，而不是一种衰老过程。题干的关键信息为 Alzheimer's、physical problem、aging process，据此可定位到第 1 段后半部分："... according to Stanford University neuroscientist Robert Sapolsky, Ph.D., 'Thirty-five years ago we thought of Alzheimer's disease as a dramatic version of normal aging. Now

we realise it's a disease with distinct pathology.'"。这几句话是说阿尔茨海默病原来被视为一种衰老现象，但现在人们已经意识到它是一种疾病，其中 dramatic version of normal aging 对应题干中的 aging process，a disease with distinct pathology 对应 a kind of physical problem。这句话为 Robert Sapolsky 所说。因此，本题的答案为 D。

34. 题干：拥有更多保持运作的神经元，大脑或许能够经受得住更多伤害。题干的关键信息为 more neurons、withstand more damage，据此可定位到第 3 段第 5 句："'If you have a lot of neurons and keep them busy, you may be able to tolerate more damage to your brain before it shows,' says Peter Davies …"。这句话是说如果你的神经元比较多，并使它们保持忙碌状态，你的大脑可能就能够承受更多的损伤，其中 have a lot of neurons and keep them busy 对应题干中的 more neurons to keep working，tolerate 对应 withstand。这句话为 Peter Davies 所说。因此，本题的答案为 F。

35. 题干：日常锻炼可以促进血液流向大脑，并增强其对疾病的抵抗力。题干的关键信息为 Daily exercise、blood flow、anti-disease，据此可定位到第 2 段第 3 句："… regular physical activities may stimulate blood flow to the brain and facilitate nerve growth … rendering the neurons stronger and more capable of resisting diseases."。这句话是说经常进行体育活动可以刺激血液流向大脑，并促进神经生长，从而使神经元变得更能抵抗疾病，其中 regular physical activities 对应题干中的 Daily exercise，stimulate 对应 encourages，more capable of resisting diseases 对应 strengthens its ability of anti-disease。此处描述的假说为 Marilyn Albert 所提出。因此，本题的答案为 C。

36. 题干：展现了银杏产品的零售增长显著。题干的关键信息为 Significant retailing growth、Ginkgo products，据此可定位到第 6 段第 5 句："Sales of Ginkgo Biloba Extract … are up by 22 percent in the last six months alone, according to Paddy Spence …"。这句话是说仅在过去的六个月内，银杏叶制剂的销量就增长了 22%，其中 Sales 对应题干中的 retailing，Ginkgo Biloba Extract 对应 Ginkgo products，are up by 22 percent in the last six months alone 则是 Significant … growth 的具体展现。这句话为 Paddy Spence 所说。因此，本题的答案为 G。

37. 题干：在受到刺激作用的动物中发现了更多的神经元之间的连接结构。题干的关键信息为 correlations between neurons、stimulated animals。通过 correlations between neurons 可定位到第 5 段第 3 句："These rodents developed about 25 percent more connections between their neurons than did those without any mentally stimulating recreation."。这句话是说这些啮齿动物的神经元之间的连接结构比那些没有任何智力刺激活动的啮齿动物多了 25%，其中 These rodents 即经历过智力刺激活动的老鼠，对应题干中的 stimulated animals，connections 对应 correlations。此处描述的是 William Greenough 所做的实验。因此，本题的答案为 B。

38. 题干：服用补脑产品的有效性几乎是没有科学依据的。题干的关键信息为 little

scientific evidence、brain-boosting supplements。关于 supplements 的描述首先出现在第 4 段倒数第 2 句，此处提到经常冥想的人会比服用 5 毫克营养品的人获得更高水平的褪黑素，由此可以看出营养品的有效性比冥想的有效性要低，但并未提及 scientific evidence 的相关信息。接着往下扫读，再次提到 supplements 位于第 6 段，这一段最后 1 句提到 scientific evidence 的相关信息："Although some neurology scientists such as Khachaturian compare using these products to the superstition of tossing salt over your shoulder to get rid of bad luck, the general public keeps wolfing down the supplements that promise to promote cognition."。前半句是说一些科学家将服用这些产品比作是"把盐撒在肩膀上以摆脱厄运"这种迷信说法，其中 superstition 对应题干中的 little scientific evidence。此处为包括 Khachaturian 在内的一些神经学科学家的观点。因此，本题的答案为 A。

39. 题干：高水平的压力可能会损害脑细胞，并导致部分大脑的退化。题干的关键信息为 Heightened levels of stress、brain cells、a certain part of the brain、deteriorate。通过 Heightened levels of stress 和 brain cells 可定位到第 4 段第 3 句："Albert claims there's evidence that the elevated level of stress hormones may harm brain cells and cause the hippocampus – a small seahorse-shaped organ and a crucial moderator of memory – to atrophy."。这句话是说压力激素水平的升高可能会损害脑细胞，并导致海马体萎缩，其中 the elevated level of stress hormones 对应题干中的 Heightened levels of stress，harm 对应 damage，通过 hippocampus 破折号之后的解释可以看出它指的就是 a certain part of the brain，atrophy 对应 deteriorate。此处为 Albert 的观点。因此，本题的答案为 C。

40. 题干：保持和提升心智能力的产品仍然是一个新兴的发展领域。题干的关键信息为 Products、remain and upgrade mental competence、a newly developing sector，据此可定位到第 6 段倒数第 2 句："'Indeed, products that preserve and increase mental performance are a small but emerging segment of the health care industry,' says Linda Gilbert …"。这句话是说保护和提高智力的产品虽然不多，但却是比较新兴的一个部分，其中 preserve and increase 对应题干中的 remain and upgrade，performance 对应 competence，emerging segment 则对应 newly developing sector。这句话为 Linda Gilbert 所说。因此，本题的答案为 E。

参考译文

Making Our Minds Last a Lifetime

Despite the fact that chances of completely **age-proofing** our brains are quite **slim**, the **emergent** anti-aging research **communicates** the message that our grey matter may be far more flexible than we thought. So not everyone, no matter how old he or she is, has to confront the **decay** of the mind. The brain, often referred to as the three-pound universe, is **thickly laced** with many billions of **neurons** just as the **galaxy** has stars, and is thus **deemed** as the most powerful and **mysterious organ**, the seat of the self. Hence, it is totally understandable why the mere notion of an aging, failing brain and the **prospect** of memory loss, confusion as well as the **collapse** of our personality could appear so terrifying to humankind. Author of *The American Geriatrics Society's Complete Guide to Aging and Health*, Mark Williams, M.D., comments: 'The fear of **dementia** is stronger than the fear of death itself.' However, it is **utterly groundless speculation** that human beings **are bound to** suffer from brain **degeneration** sooner or later. 'Its design features are such that it should continue to function for a lifetime,' says Zaven Khachaturian, Ph.D., director of the Alzheimer's Association's Ronald and Nancy Reagan Research Institute. 'There's no reason to suppose it to degenerate with age, even though many of us are living longer lives now.' In fact, scientists' view of the brain's **potential** is rapidly changing, according to Stanford University neuroscientist Robert Sapolsky, Ph.D., 'Thirty-five years ago we thought of Alzheimer's disease as a **dramatic** version of normal aging. Now we

让我们的智力维持一生

尽管使我们的大脑完全不受年龄影响的可能性很小，但这类新兴的抗衰老研究确实传达出了这样一个信息：我们的大脑可能比我们所认为的要灵活得多。所以，并不是每个人都必须要面对智力的衰退，不管他或她的年纪有多大。大脑，通常被称为“三磅宇宙”，由数十亿个神经元密密地交织而成，就像布满了恒星的银河系一样，因此它被认为是最强大、最神秘的器官，也是自我的中心。因此，我们完全可以理解，为什么人们仅仅是想到大脑老化、衰退，以及记忆丧失、紊乱和人格崩溃的可能性，就会觉得那么可怕。《美国老年医学会衰老与健康指南》一书的作者、医学博士马克·威廉斯（Mark Williams）表示：“人们对痴呆症的恐惧比对死亡本身的恐惧更为强烈。”但是，人类迟早都会经历大脑退化的这个说法是一项毫无根据的猜测。阿尔茨海默病协会罗纳德与南希·里根研究所的所长扎文·哈查图里安（Zaven Khachaturian）博士说：“从大脑的结构特点来看，它的功能应该是可以维持一辈子的。我们没有理由认为大脑会随着年龄的增长而退化，尽管现在许多人的寿命都变长了。”据斯坦福大学的神经学家罗伯特·萨波尔斯基（Robert Sapolsky）博士说，事实上，科学家们对大脑潜能的看法正在迅速改变，他说：“35 年前，我们认为阿尔茨海默病是正常衰老的一种

realise it's a disease with distinct **pathology**. But there is no sign of any mental decline seen in some people's lifetime, which leads us into the brand new research on what is happening to them.' Head of the Department of Neurology at the University of Iowa and author of *Descartes' Error*, Antonio Damasio, M.D., Ph.D., makes a similar discovery, 'it's still highly possible for older people to have extremely rich and healthy mental lives.'

急剧化表现。现在我们意识到，它是一种具有独特病理学特征的疾病。但有些人终生都没有出现过任何智力衰退的迹象，这就使我们有了一个全新的研究方向，即这类人身上发生了什么。”爱荷华大学神经病学系的主任，同时也是《笛卡尔的错误》一书的作者，医学博士安东尼奥·达马西奥（Antonio Damasio）也有类似的发现，他表示：“老年人仍然极有可能拥有极其丰富和健康的精神生活。”

After testing the seniors **successively** in 1988 and 1991, scientists have noted that four factors play vital roles in maintaining their mental fitness: degrees of education, physical or mental work, lung function and perceived **self-efficacy**. According to Marilyn Albert, Ph.D., from Harvard Medical School, and colleagues from Yale, Duke and Brandeis Universities and the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, all of the four factors contribute to the **alterations** in the way our brains work. Meanwhile, Albert also establishes a **hypothesis** that regular physical activities may stimulate blood flow to the brain and **facilitate** nerve growth, both of which create more **densely branched** neurons, **rendering** the neurons stronger and more capable of **resisting** diseases. Such a benefit is also **achievable** through doing **moderate aerobic exercise**, including long **brisk** walks and frequent stair-climbing.

科学家们在1988年和1991年先后对老年人进行测试后，注意到有四个因素在维持智力健康方面起着至关重要的作用：教育程度、体育或智力活动、肺功能和自我效能感。哈佛医学院的玛里琳·艾伯特（Marilyn Albert）博士和来自耶鲁大学、杜克大学、布兰代斯大学以及西奈山医学院的同事认为，这四个因素都会导致我们大脑工作方式的改变。同时，艾伯特还做了一个假设，即经常进行体育活动可以刺激血液流向大脑，并促进神经生长，两者都会产生更为密集的神经元分支，从而使神经元变得更强壮、更能抵抗疾病。这样的好处也可以通过做适度的有氧运动来实现，包括长时间的快步走和经常性的爬楼梯。

It seems that the more education people receive, the better their brains function. Those who have been to a college and challenged themselves with relatively **demanding** academic study actually have **secured** themselves a chance to **accelerate** the growth of neurons in their brains. Furthermore,

似乎人们接受的教育越多，他们的大脑功能表现得就越好。那些上过大学或用要求较高的学术研究挑战自己的人，实际上为自己争取了一个加速大脑神经元生长的机会。此外，先天的智力可能会对我们的大脑起到一

inherent intelligence may act as a special form of protection to our brains. It may be a reliable guess that smart people are born with a larger number of neurons, which in turn provides them with a greater **reserve** of neurons to **fall back on** if some begin to fail. 'If you have a lot of neurons and keep them busy, you may be able to **tolerate** more damage to your brain before it shows,' says Peter Davies, M.D., of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in Bronx, New York. Another contributing factor that may help our brains later in life is early **linguistic** ability. *The New England Journal of Medicine* recently conducted an investigation over 93 elderly **nuns**, and their autobiographies, written 60 years earlier when they just entered the **convent**, were carefully examined. It turned out that the nuns whose essays were characterised by greater complexity and dense with ideas **retained** their quick thinking even in their eighties and nineties.

Lastly, personality seems to be given much **prominence** in protecting our mental **prowess**. A sense of self-efficacy may effectively guard our brain, buffering it from the negative impact of stress. Albert claims there's evidence that the **elevated** level of stress **hormones** may harm brain cells and cause the **hippocampus** – a small seahorse-shaped organ and a crucial **moderator** of memory – to **atrophy**. A sense that we can efficiently chart our own course in the world may **retard** the release of stress hormones and protect us as we age. 'It's not a matter of whether you experience stress or not,' Albert concludes, 'it's your attitude toward it.' Stress can be reduced by **meditating** on a regular basis, which may defend the brain as well. Meditations may activate the brain's **pineal**

种特殊的保护作用。一个可靠的猜测也许是：聪明的人生来就拥有更多的神经元，而这些神经元反过来又为他们提供了较大的神经元储备量，以便在一些神经元开始衰退时，还有其他神经元可以依靠。纽约布朗克斯的艾伯特·爱因斯坦医学院的医学博士彼得·戴维斯（Peter Davies）说："如果你有很多神经元，并使它们保持忙碌状态，你的大脑可能就能够在出现衰退迹象之前承受更多的损伤。"另一个有助于我们晚年时期大脑健康的因素是早期的语言能力。《新英格兰医学期刊》最近对93名年迈的修女进行了研究，同时也仔细研究了她们在60年前刚进修道院时写的自传。事实证明，所写文章较为复杂、思想较为丰富的修女们，到了八九十岁，也仍然保持着她们敏捷的思维。

最后，在保护智力水平方面，性格似乎更重要。自我效能感可以有效保护我们的大脑，减轻压力对大脑的负面影响。艾伯特表示，有证据表明压力激素水平的升高可能会损害脑细胞，并导致海马体（大脑中一个海马状的小器官，也是重要的记忆调节器）萎缩。我们可以有效规划自己在这个世界上的发展道路的这种感觉可能会延缓压力激素的释放，并在我们衰老时保护我们（的大脑）。艾伯特总结说："这不是你是否经受压力的问题，而是你对待压力的态度。"经常冥想可以减少压力，这也能保护我们的大脑免受压力影响。冥想可以激活大脑中负责产生抗氧化激素（如褪黑素）的松果

gland, responsible for producing the **antioxidant** hormone **melatonin**, to help **regulate** sleep patterns and possibly **hinder** the aging process. As revealed by the studies at the University of Massachusetts Medical Centre and the University of Western Ontario, a higher level of melatonin was **obtainable** to people who did regular meditations than those who took 5-milligram **supplements**. Another study by Maharishi International University, Harvard University and the University of Maryland noticed that three months of meditation had brought **conspicuous** improvements to the psychological well-being of seniors.

体，以帮助调节睡眠模式，而且可能会防止衰老。马萨诸塞大学医学中心和西安大略大学的研究表明，经常冥想的人会比服用5毫克营养品的人获得的褪黑素水平更高。玛赫西国际大学、哈佛大学和马里兰大学共同进行的另一项研究发现，三个月的冥想给老年人的精神健康带来了显著的改善。

It has been confirmed by animal studies that both mental and physical activities serve as **stimuli** to brain fitness. At the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology in Urbana, Illinois, psychologist William Greenough, Ph.D., made some rats play with many toys. These **rodents** developed about 25 percent more connections between their neurons than did those without any mentally stimulating **recreation**. Besides, some rats, exercising a lot on a **treadmill**, developed more **capillaries** in specific parts of their brains than their **sedentary** counterparts were. This then enhanced the blood flow to their brains, which, Greenough remarked, suggested a clear message that taking many different movements could be quite helpful.

经动物研究证实，智力活动和体育活动都可以促进大脑的健康。在伊利诺伊州乌尔班纳的贝克曼高级科学技术研究所，心理学家威廉·格里诺（William Greenough）博士让一些老鼠玩许多玩具。这些啮齿动物的神经元之间的连接（结构）比那些没有任何智力刺激活动的老鼠多了25%。此外，与那些不怎么动的老鼠相比，在跑步机上做了很多运动的老鼠能够在大脑的某些部位产生更多的毛细血管。格里诺说，这就增加了流向它们大脑的血液，也就明确地表明，进行许多不同的运动会非常有帮助。

Scientists are not alone in **demonstrating** great interest in the anti-aging issue. Walk into any health food store, and you will find various **nutritional formulas** – with names like Brainstorm and Smart ALEC – that claim to **sharpen** the brainpower. The book *Smart Drugs & Nutrients*, co-authored by Ward Dean, M.D. and John Morgenthaler, was

在抗衰老问题上，并非只有科学家们表现出了极大的兴趣。走进任何一家健康食品店，你都会发现各种各样的营养配方，比如Brainstorm和Smart ALEC，这类产品声称能提高智力。由医学博士沃德·迪安（Ward Dean）和约翰·摩根泰勒（John Morgenthaler）

self-published in 1990 with a sales volume of 120,000 copies worldwide. This anti-aging fever also gave rise to an underground network in which people **replenished** their own brain chemistry with nutrients and drugs, some of which were traded from Europe and Mexico. Sales of **Ginkgo** Biloba **Extract** – an extract from the leaves of the 200-million-year-old ginkgo tree, which has been shown in published studies to be able to increase oxygen in the brain and **ameliorate symptoms** of Alzheimer's disease – are up by 22 percent in the last six months alone, according to Paddy Spence, president of SPINS, a San Francisco-based market research firm. 'Indeed, products that preserve and increase mental performance are a small but emerging segment of the health care industry,' says Linda Gilbert, president of HealthFocus, a company that researches consumer health trends. Although some neurology scientists such as Khachaturian compare using these products to the **superstition** of **tossing** salt over your shoulder to get rid of bad luck, the general public keeps **wolfing down** the supplements that promise to promote **cognition**.

合著的《补脑药物和营养品》一书，于1990年由作者自行出版，全球销量达12万册。这种抗衰老热潮还催生出了一个地下网络，人们在那里用营养物质和药物补充自己的大脑化学成分，其中一些是从欧洲和墨西哥买来的。据SPINS（一家总部位于旧金山的市场研究公司）的总裁帕迪·斯彭斯（Paddy Spence）说，银杏叶制剂——一种从存活了2亿年的银杏树的树叶中提取的物质，在公开发表过的研究中显示能够增加大脑中的氧气，改善阿尔茨海默病的症状——仅在过去的六个月内销量就增长了22%。专门研究消费者健康趋势的HealthFocus的总裁琳达·吉尔伯特（Linda Gilbert）说："事实上，在医疗保健行业中，保护和提高脑力的产品虽然不多，但却是比较新兴的一个部分。"尽管一些神经学的科学家，如哈查图里安，将使用这些产品比作是"把盐撒在肩膀上以摆脱厄运"的这类迷信说法，但是普通大众还是会狼吞虎咽地吃下那些承诺能够提高认知能力的营养品。

词汇详解

· 第1段 ·

age-proof /'eɪdʒ pru:f/ *v.* 使不受年龄影响
slim /slɪm/ *adj.* 小的
emergent /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənt/ *adj.* 新兴的
communicate /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/ *v.* 传达
decay /dɪ'keɪ/ *n.* 衰退
thickly /'θɪkli/ *adv.* 密密地
lace /leɪs/ *v.* 使交织在一起
neuron /'njʊərɒn/ *n.* 神经元
galaxy /'gæləksi/ *n.* 银河系
deem /di:m/ *v.* 认为
mysterious /mɪ'stɪəriəs/ *adj.* 神秘的
organ /'ɔ:gən/ *n.* 器官
prospect /'prɒspekt/ *n.* 可能性
collapse /kə'læps/ *n.* 崩溃
dementia /dɪ'menʃə/ *n.* 痴呆

utterly /'ʌtəli/ *adv.* 完全地
groundless /'graʊndləs/ *adj.* 无根据的
speculation /ˌspekju'leɪʃn/ *n.* 猜测
be bound to 一定会
degeneration /dɪˌdʒenə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 退化
potential /pə'tenʃl/ *n.* 潜能
dramatic /drə'mætɪk/ *adj.* 急剧的
pathology /pə'θɒlədʒi/ *n.* 病理学

· 第2段 ·

successively /sək'sesɪvli/ *adv.* 先后地，相继地
self-efficacy /ˌself 'efɪkəsi/ *n.* 自我效能感，自我胜任感
alteration /ˌɔːltə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 改变
hypothesis /haɪ'pɒθəsɪs/ *n.* 假设
facilitate /fə'sɪlɪteɪt/ *v.* 促进
densely /'densli/ *adv.* 密集地
branched /brɑːntʃt/ *adj.* 分支的
render /'rendə(r)/ *v.* 使变得
resist /rɪ'zɪst/ *v.* 抵抗
achievable /ə'tʃiːvəbl/ *adj.* 可实现的
moderate /'mɒdərət/ *adj.* 适度的
aerobic exercise 有氧运动
brisk /brɪsk/ *adj.* 快的

· 第3段 ·

demanding /dɪ'mɑːndɪŋ/ *adj.* 要求高的
secure /sɪ'kjʊə(r)/ *v.*（尤指经过努力）获得
accelerate /ək'seləreɪt/ *v.* 使加速
inherent /ɪn'herənt/ *adj.* 先天的
reserve /rɪ'zɜːv/ *n.* 储备量
fall back on 依靠
tolerate /'tɒləreɪt/ *v.* 忍受
linguistic /lɪŋ'gwɪstɪk/ *adj.* 语言的
nun /nʌn/ *n.* 修女
convent /'kɒnvənt/ *n.* 女修道院
retain /rɪ'teɪn/ *v.* 保持

· 第4段 ·

prominence /'prɒmɪnəns/ *n.* 重要
prowess /'praʊəs/ *n.* 非凡的技能
elevated /'elɪveɪtɪd/ *adj.* 升高的
hormone /'hɔːməʊn/ *n.* 激素
hippocampus /ˌhɪpə'kæmpəs/ *n.* 海马体
moderator /'mɒdəreɪtə(r)/ *n.* 调节器
atrophy /'ætrəfi/ *v.* 萎缩
retard /rɪ'tɑːd/ *v.* 延缓
meditate /'medɪteɪt/ *v.* 冥想
pineal gland 松果体
antioxidant /ˌænti'ɒksɪdənt/ *n.* 抗氧化物质
melatonin /ˌmelə'təʊnɪn/ *n.* 褪黑激素
regulate /'regjuleɪt/ *v.* 调节
hinder /'hɪndə(r)/ *v.* 阻碍
obtainable /əb'teɪnəbl/ *adj.* 可获得的
supplement /'sʌplɪmənt/ *n.* 营养补充品
conspicuous /kən'spɪkjuəs/ *adj.* 显著的

· 第5段 ·

stimulus /'stɪmjələs/ *n.* 促进因素（*pl.* stimuli）
rodent /'rəʊdnt/ *n.* 啮齿动物
recreation /ˌriːkri'eɪʃn/ *n.* 娱乐活动
treadmill /'tredmɪl/ *n.* 跑步机
capillary /kə'pɪləri/ *n.* 毛细血管
sedentary /'sedntri/ *adj.* 久坐不动的

· 第6段 ·

demonstrate /'demənstreɪt/ *v.* 表现
nutritional formula 营养配方
sharpen /'ʃɑːpən/ *v.* 使提高

self-publish /ˌself 'pʌblɪʃ/ *v.* 由作者自行出版
replenish /rɪ'plenɪʃ/ *v.* 补充
ginkgo /'gɪŋkəʊ/ *n.* 银杏
extract /'ekstrækt/ *n.* 提取物
ameliorate /ə'miːliəreɪt/ *v.* 改善
symptom /'sɪmptəm/ *n.* 症状
superstition /ˌsuːpə'stɪʃn/ *n.* 迷信
toss /tɒs/ *v.* 扔，撒
wolf down 狼吞虎咽地吃
cognition /kɒg'nɪʃn/ *n.* 认知能力

附录1 Answer Keys

Test 1

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. **CORRECT SPELLING IS NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.**

Reading Passage 1

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

Reading Passage 2

14 genetic
15 all siblings
16 10%/10 percent
17 non-shared environments
18 40%
19 interrupted
20 variation
21 interests
22 NOT GIVEN
23 YES
24 NO
25 NOT GIVEN
26 B

Reading Passage 3

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

If you score ...

0–12	13–26	27–40
you are highly unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

Test 2

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. **CORRECT SPELLING IS NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.**

Reading Passage 1

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

Reading Passage 2

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

Reading Passage 3

28 C
28 E
29 B
30 F
31 A
32 D
33 E
34 A
35 F
36 B
37 Abraham Darby Ⅲ
38 stone
39 river
40 Coalbrookdale museum

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Test 3

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. **CORRECT SPELLING IS NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.**

Reading Passage 1

1 YES
2 NO
3 NOT GIVEN
4 YES
5 construction of roads
6 cycle trailers
7 (a) bus service
8 (an) aerial ropeway
9 libraries
10 cushions
11 family member
12 mechanism
13 a cover

Reading Passage 2

14 **ix**
15 **iii**
16 **ii**
17 **vii**
18 **vi**
19 B
20 A
21 D
22 B
23 C
24 A
25 C
26 B

Reading Passage 3

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

If you score ...

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Test 4

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. **CORRECT SPELLING IS NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.**

Reading Passage 1

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

Reading Passage 2

14 D
15 A
16 C
17 H
18 D
19 B
20 misidentified
21 emotions
22 cultural background
23 isolated
24 exposed
25&26 *IN EITHER ORDER*
C
E

Reading Passage 3

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

If you score ...

0–12	13–26	27–40
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Test 5

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. **CORRECT SPELLING IS NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.**

Reading Passage 1

1 B
2 D
3 A
4 C
5 C
6 2 or 3 seconds
7 10/ten seconds
8 100 and 120
9 200
10–13 *IN ANY ORDER*
B
C
E
F

Reading Passage 2

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

Reading Passage 3

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

If you score …

0–12	13–26	27–40
you are highly unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

Test 6

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. **CORRECT SPELLING IS NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.**

Reading Passage 1

1 TRUE
2 NOT GIVEN
3 TRUE
4 NOT GIVEN
5 FALSE
6 FALSE
7 ecological release
8 competitors
9 dragons
10 overlooked
11 (have) vanished
12 swallowed up
13 misdated

Reading Passage 2

14 **i**
15 **v**
16 **ix**
17 **vi**
18 **ii**
19 **viii**
20 NOT GIVEN
21 YES
22 NO
23&24 *IN EITHER ORDER*
A
E
25&26 *IN EITHER ORDER*
A
C

Reading Passage 3

27–30 *IN ANY ORDER*
C
D
F
G
31&32 *IN EITHER ORDER*
C
E
33 D
34 F
35 C
36 G
37 B
38 A
39 C
40 E

If you score …

0–12	13–26	27–40
you are highly unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

附录2 本书所收集文章及对应考试日期一览

Test 1

Renewable Energy	2021年2月6日	
The Impact of Environment on Children	2016年12月17日	
What Are Dreams?	2018年11月3日	

Test 2

Radio Automation	2014年11月22日	
How Do We Find Our Way?	2015年7月23日	
Art in Iron and Steel	2018年5月12日	2016年3月12日

Test 3

Rural Transport Plan of 'Practical Action'	2017年12月16日	2015年5月30日
Follow Your Nose	2017年2月18日	2015年8月1日
Personality and Appearance	2015年6月18日	

Test 4

Video Games' Unexpected Benefits to Human Brain	2017年10月28日	
Facial Expressions	2021年5月22日	2019年8月1日
Grimms' Fairy Tales	2020年1月18日	2015年7月4日

Test 5

Consecutive and Simultaneous Translation	2016年12月10日	
Florida Bay's Ecological Problems	2018年10月13日	2016年5月19日
Artists' Fingerprints	2017年3月25日	

Test 6

The Dinosaurs Footprints and Extinction	2021年4月3日	2018年12月15日
	2016年10月13日	
Father of Modern Management	2013年6月6日	
Making Our Minds Last a Lifetime	2014年6月21日	