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**TS027020**

# 阅读L7

## 人名理论匹配 十分类匹配

1. 乱序

2. 可能存在复选

(NB you may use any letter more than once

nota bene 注意, 留心 )



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# 01 人名理论匹配

Questions 7–13

Look at the following statements (Questions 7–13) and the list of theories below.

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

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**, in boxes 7–13 on your answer sheet.

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

- 7 It is desirable for the same possibilities to be open to everyone.
- 8 No section of society should have preferential treatment at the expense of another.
- 9 People should only gain benefits on the basis of what they actually achieve.
- 10 Variation in intelligence begins at birth.
- 11 The more intelligent people should be in positions of power.
- 12 Everyone can develop the same abilities.
- 13 People of low intelligence are likely to lead uncontrolled lives.

**List of Theories**

- A** Hamiltonian
- B** Jeffersonian
- C** Jacksonian

看清有无 **NB** 要求

# 解题步骤



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step1. 审题确定是否有选项复选，看选项数量  
(一一对应/人多题少/人少题多)

step2. 利用人名定位，找出文章中该人名出现的所有地方并理解**观点大意** (关注人名的前面一句话和后面一句话)

step3: 理解题干中观点的含义

step4. 查找原文与题干的改写对应，定答案



## 注意：

- 1.人名第一次出现一般为全名（缩写记人名 Roger Angel---RA）
- 2.找姓氏更不容易漏，注意人称代词的替换
- 3.文中观点并不一定在引号中出现，还需注意表示观点类的词（statement, opinion, words, theory等）



# 可关注的符号/动词/短语：

符号：冒号；引号；括号.....(XXX, 年份).....

动词：say/believe/argue/claim/discover/notice/suggest/  
present/point out/show/propose/conclude...

短语：According to XXX...

## Questions 19–22

Look at the following statements (Questions 19–22) and the list of people below.

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

Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 19–22 on your answer sheet.

- 19 People must accept that they do not know much when first trying something new.
- 20 It is important for people to actively notice when good things happen
- 21 Courage can be learned once its origins in a sense of responsibility are understood.
- 22 It is possible to overcome shyness when faced with the need to speak in public.

### List of People

- A** Christopher Peterson
- B** David Fajgenbaum
- C** Suzanne Segerstrom
- D** Tanya Streeter
- E** Todd Kashdan
- F** Kenneth Pedeleose
- G** Cynthia Pury

C10T4R2P95





**B** 'The evidence is good that most personality traits can be altered,' says Christopher Peterson, professor of psychology at the University of Michigan, who cites himself as an example. Inherently introverted, he realised early on that as an academic, his reticence would prove disastrous in the lecture hall. So he learned to be more outgoing and to entertain his classes. 'Now my extroverted behaviour is spontaneous,' he says.

**A**

22 It is possible to overcome shyness when faced with the need to speak in public.

Introverted 内向的  
Extroverted 外向的



**D** Suzanne Segerstrom, professor of psychology at the University of Kentucky, believes that the key to increasing optimism is through cultivating optimistic behaviour, rather than positive thinking. She recommends you train yourself to pay attention to good fortune by writing down three positive things that come about each day. This will help you convince yourself that favourable outcomes actually happen all the time, making it easier to begin taking action.

**C** 20 It is important for people to actively notice when good things happen.



**F** Finding a pursuit that excites you can improve anyone's life. The secret about consuming passions, though, according to psychologist Paul Silvia of the University of North Carolina, is that 'they require discipline, hard work and ability, which is why they are so rewarding.' Psychologist Todd Kashdan has this advice for those people taking up a new passion: 'As a newcomer, you also have to tolerate and laugh at your own ignorance.' You must be willing to accept the negative feelings that come your way,' he says.

**E 19** People must accept that they do not know much when first trying something new.

H Usually, we think of courage in physical terms but ordinary life demands something else. For marketing executive Kenneth Pedeleose, it meant speaking out against something he thought was ethically wrong. The new manager was intimidating staff so Pedeleose carefully recorded each instance of bullying and eventually took the evidence to a senior director, knowing his own job security would be threatened. Eventually the manager was the one to go. According to Cynthia Pury, a psychologist at Clemson University, Pedeleose's story proves the point that courage is not motivated by fearlessness, but by moral obligation. Pury also believes that people can acquire courage. Many of her students said that faced with a risky situation, they first tried to calm themselves down, then looked for a way to mitigate the danger, just as Pedeleose did by documenting his allegations.

G 21 Courage can be learned once its origins in a sense of responsibility are understood.

## Questions 19–22

Look at the following statements (Questions 19–22) and the list of people below.

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

Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 19–22 on your answer sheet.

- E** 19 People must accept that they do not know much when first trying something new.
- C** 20 It is important for people to actively notice when good things happen
- G** 21 Courage can be learned once its origins in a sense of responsibility are understood.
- A** 22 It is possible to overcome shyness when faced with the need to speak in public.

### List of People

- A** Christopher Peterson
- B** David Fajgenbaum
- C** Suzanne Segerstrom
- D** Tanya Streeter
- E** Todd Kashdan
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C10T4R2P95



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# 习题演练



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

Match each statement with the correct researcher(s), A–E.

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

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

- 35 Subjects exposed to noise find it difficult at first to concentrate on problem-solving tasks.
- 36 Long-term exposure to noise can produce changes in behaviour which can still be observed a year later.
- 37 The problems associated with exposure to noise do not arise if the subject knows they can make it stop.
- 38 Exposure to high-pitched noise results in more errors than exposure to low-pitched noise.
- 39 Subjects find it difficult to perform three tasks at the same time when exposed to noise.
- 40 Noise affects a subject's capacity to repeat numbers while carrying out another task.

**List of Researchers**

- A** Glass and Singer  
**B** Broadbent  
**C** Finkelman and Glass  
**D** Cohen et al.  
**E** None of the above



In general, it is plausible to suppose that we should prefer peace and quiet to noise. And yet most of us have had the experience of having to adjust to sleeping in the mountains or the countryside because it was initially 'too quiet', an experience that suggests that humans are capable of adapting to a wide range of noise levels. Research supports this view. For example, Glass and Singer (1972) exposed people to short bursts of very loud noise and then measured their ability to work out problems and their physiological reactions to the noise. The noise was quite disruptive at first, but after about four minutes the subjects were doing just as well on their tasks as control subjects who were not exposed to noise. Their physiological arousal also declined quickly to the same levels as those of the control subjects.

A

35 Subjects exposed to noise find it difficult at first to concentrate on problem-solving tasks.





But there are limits to adaptation and loud noise becomes more troublesome if the person is required to concentrate on more than one task. For example, high noise levels interfered with the performance of subjects who were required to monitor three dials at a time, a task not unlike that of an aeroplane pilot or an air-traffic controller (Broadbent, 1957). Similarly, noise did not affect a subject's ability to track a moving line with a steering wheel, but it did interfere with the subject's ability to repeat numbers while tracking (Finkelman and Glass, 1970).

**B** 39 Subjects find it difficult to perform three tasks at the same time when exposed to noise.

**C** 40 Noise affects a subject's capacity to repeat numbers while carrying out another task.



Predictability is not the only variable that reduces or eliminates the negative effects of noise. Another is control. If the individual knows that he or she can control the noise, this seems to eliminate both its negative effects at the time and its after-effects. This is true even if the individual never actually exercises his or her option to turn the noise off (Glass and Singer, 1972). Just the knowledge that one has control is sufficient.

A

- 37 The problems associated with exposure to noise do not arise if the subject knows they can make it stop.



The studies discussed so far exposed people to noise for only short periods and only transient effects were studied. But the major worry about noisy environments is that living day after day with chronic noise may produce serious, lasting effects. One study, suggesting that this worry is a realistic one, compared elementary school pupils who attended schools near Los Angeles's busiest airport with students who attended schools in quiet neighbourhoods (Cohen et al., 1980). It was found that children from the noisy schools had higher blood pressure and were more easily distracted than those who attended the quiet schools. Moreover, there was no evidence of adaptability to the noise. In fact, the longer the children had attended the noisy schools, the more distractible they became. The effects also seem to be long lasting. A follow-up study showed that children who were moved to less noisy classrooms still showed greater distractibility one year later than students who had always been in the quiet schools (Cohen et al, 1981). It should be noted that the two groups of children had been carefully matched by the investigators so that they were comparable in age, ethnicity, race, and social class.

D

- 36 Long-term exposure to noise can produce changes in behaviour which can still be observed a year later.

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

Match each statement with the correct researcher(s), A–E.

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

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

- A** 35 Subjects exposed to noise find it difficult at first to concentrate on problem-solving tasks.
- D** 36 Long-term exposure to noise can produce changes in behaviour which can still be observed a year later.
- A** 37 The problems associated with exposure to noise do not arise if the subject knows they can make it stop.
- E** 38 Exposure to high-pitched noise results in more errors than exposure to low-pitched noise.
- B** 39 Subjects find it difficult to perform three tasks at the same time when exposed to noise.
- C** 40 Noise affects a subject's capacity to repeat numbers while carrying out another task.

**List of Researchers**

- A** Glass and Singer  
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**E** None of the above



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# 02 事物属性匹配题

*Questions 11–13*

*Look at the following cities (Questions 11–13) and the list of descriptions below.*

*Match each city with the correct description, A–F.*

无NB

*Write the correct letter, A–F, in boxes 11–13 on your answer sheet.*

- 11 Perth
- 12 Auckland
- 13 Portland

**List of Descriptions**

- A** successfully uses a light rail transport system in hilly environment
- B** successful public transport system despite cold winters
- C** profitably moved from road to light rail transport system
- D** hilly and inappropriate for rail transport system
- E** heavily dependent on cars despite widespread poverty
- F** inefficient due to a limited public transport system



The study found that the Western Australian city of **Perth** is a good example of a city with **minimal public transport**. As a result, 17% of its wealth went into transport costs. Some European and Asian cities, on the other hand, spent as little as 5%. Professor Peter Newman, ISTP Director, pointed out that these more efficient cities were able to put the difference into attracting industry and jobs or creating a better place to live.

*Write the correct letter, A–F, in boxes 11–13 on your answer sheet.*

- 11 Perth **F**  
12 Auckland  
13 Portland

替换对应:

原文minimal public transport---  
题干limited public transport

**List of Descriptions**

- A** successfully uses a light rail transport system in hilly environment
- B** successful public transport system despite cold winters
- C** profitably moved from road to light rail transport system
- D** hilly and inappropriate for rail transport system
- E** heavily dependent on cars despite widespread poverty
- F** inefficient due to a **limited public transport** system

When it comes to other physical features, road lobbies are on stronger ground. For example, Newman accepts it would be hard for a city as hilly as Auckland to develop a really good rail network. However, he points out that both Hong Kong and Zürich have managed to make a success of their rail systems, heavy and light respectively, though there are few cities in the world as hilly.

替换对应:

11 Perth

12 Auckland

**D**

13 Portland

原文physical features+hilly---题干hilly

原文hard good---题干inappropriate

原文rail---题干rail

#### List of Descriptions

- A successfully uses a light rail transport system in hilly environment
- B successful public transport system despite cold winters
- C profitably moved from road to light rail transport system
- D hilly and inappropriate for rail transport system
- E heavily dependent on cars despite widespread poverty
- F inefficient due to a limited public transport system

Lobby 大厅, 游说者



A In fact, Newman believes the main reason for adopting one sort of transport over another is politics: 'The more democratic the process, the more public transport is favored.' He considers Portland, Oregon, a perfect example of this. Some years ago, federal money was granted to build a new road. However local pressure groups forced a referendum over whether to spend the money on light rail instead. The rail proposal won and the railway worked spectacularly well. In the years that have followed, more and more rail systems have been put in, dramatically changing the nature of the city. Newman notes that Portland has about the same population as Perth and had a similar population density at the time.

11 Perth

替换对应:

12 Auckland

13 Portland

C

原文new road+however+light rail instead+rail proposal won---题干moved from road to light

### List of Descriptions

- A successfully uses a light rail transport system in hilly environment
- B successful public transport system despite cold winters
- C profitably moved from road to light rail transport system
- D hilly and inappropriate for rail transport system
- E heavily dependent on cars despite widespread poverty
- F inefficient due to a limited public transport system

Grant 授予, 拨款, 允许  
referendum 全民投票



# 事物属性匹配题类型解题思路：

step1. 审题确定是否有选项复选

step2. 通过题干定位，找出文章中该事物出现的对应地方并理解大意（较分散）

step3. 理解题干大意

step4. 原文与题干比对，查找改写对应，定答案

## Questions 5–10

*Classify the following as typical of*

- A** both Chinese and Japanese pagodas
- B** only Chinese pagodas
- C** only Japanese pagodas

*Write the correct letter, A, B or C, in boxes 5–10 on your answer sheet.*

- 5** easy interior access to top
- 6** tiles on eaves
- 7** use as observation post
- 8** size of eaves up to half the width of the building
- 9** original religious purpose
- 10** floors fitting loosely over each other



The multi-storey pagoda came to Japan from China in the sixth century. As in China, they were first introduced with Buddhism and were attached to important temples. The Chinese built their pagodas in brick or stone, with inner staircases, and used them in later centuries mainly as watchtowers. When the pagoda reached Japan, however, its architecture was freely adapted to local conditions – they were built less high, typically five rather than nine storeys, made mainly of wood and the staircase was dispensed with because the Japanese pagoda did not have any practical use but became more of an art object. Because of the typhoons that batter Japan in the summer, Japanese builders learned to extend the eaves of buildings further beyond the walls. This prevents rainwater gushing down the walls. Pagodas in China and Korea have nothing like the overhang that is found on pagodas in Japan.

B

5 easy interior access to top

Be dispensed with 弃用



The roof of a Japanese temple building can be made to overhang the sides of the structure by fifty per cent or more of the building's overall width. For the same reason, the builders of Japanese pagodas seem to have further increased their weight by choosing to cover these extended eaves not with the porcelain tiles of many Chinese pagodas but with much heavier earthenware tiles.

A

6 tiles on eaves



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B

7

use as observation post

Watchtower/observation post

More of 更大程度上, 与其说...不如说





The roof of a Japanese temple building can be made to overhang the sides of the structure by fifty per cent or more of the building's overall width. For the same reason, the builders of Japanese pagodas seem to have further increased their weight by choosing to cover these extended eaves not with the porcelain tiles of many Chinese pagodas but with much heavier earthenware tiles.

**C**      **8**      size of eaves up to half the width of the building



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**A**      **9**      **original religious purpose**





Another strange feature of the Japanese pagoda is that, because the building tapers, with each successive floor plan being smaller than the one below, none of the vertical pillars that carry the weight of the building is connected to its corresponding pillar above. In other words, a five-storey pagoda contains not even one pillar that travels right up through the building to carry the structural loads from the top to the bottom. More surprising is the fact that the individual storeys of a Japanese pagoda, unlike their counterparts elsewhere, are not actually connected to each other. They are simply stacked one on top of another like a pile of hats. Interestingly, such a design would not be permitted under current Japanese building regulations.

**C 10 floors fitting loosely over each other**

# 限时练习

Questions 27–30

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

In boxes 27–30 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 Taxonomic research involves comparing members of one group of ants.  
28 New species of ant are frequently identified by taxonomists.  
29 Range is the key criterion for ecological collections.  
30 A single collection of ants can generally be used for both taxonomic and ecological purposes.

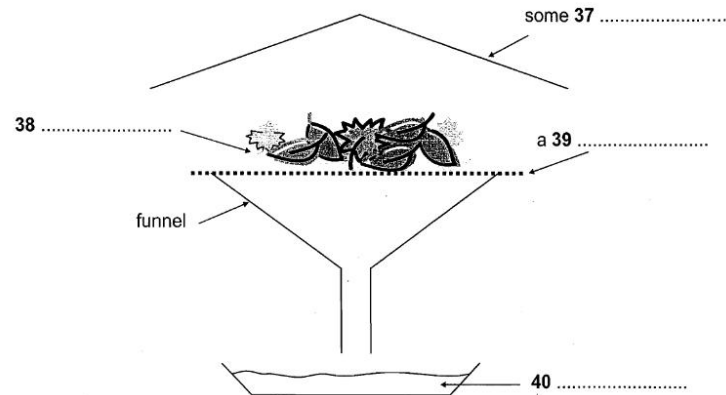
Questions 37–40

Label the diagram below.

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

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

One method of collecting ants



## Questions 31–36

Classify the following statements as referring to

- A** hand collecting  
**B** using bait  
**C** sampling ground litter  
**D** using a pitfall trap

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, in boxes 31–36 on your answer sheet.

- 31 It is preferable to take specimens from groups of ants.  
32 It is particularly effective for wet habitats.  
33 It is a good method for species which are hard to find.  
34 Little time and effort is required.  
35 Separate containers are used for individual specimens.  
36 Non-alcoholic preservative should be used.