IELTS

雅思阅读真题及预测

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简　　介

管永川

无忧雅思网 www.51ielts.com 创始人，著名英语测试和教学专家，计算机及语言测试学硕士，澳洲 IDP 教育机构（雅思三大考试主办方之一）中国地区指定合作方，亚太地区雅思资讯网站排名连续 10 年第一。曾在美国、加拿大地区从事雅思、托福、SAT 等留学考试的中外交流合作，长期和雅思、托福领域顶级学校及著名教师进行合作交流、图书出版、机经编辑、预测解析等工作。到目前为止合作方包括英国使馆文化教育处、IDP、剑桥大学出版社、环球雅思学校、新航道、新东方、北外雅思等雅思官方机构和培训机构、为数百万雅思考生排忧解难，指引雅思考试的最新方向。 自 2003 年开始，每年连续推出《无忧雅思机经》《无忧托福机经》各种版本，销量及下载量累计超过 500 万册次以上。

曹书畅

毕业于北京外国语大学，随后赴澳洲取得 MBA 硕士学位，期间一并攻读教育语言学的经典著作和辅修测试学，不断探索语言学源流，深入钻研各种出国留学考试，参与雅思、托福等出国留学考试的内部测试测评。回国后在众家国内顶级学校任教，从事雅思、托福、SAT 等考试的研发和教学工作。从事教育工作长达十年之久，2011 年创造雅思阅读、听力 11 种考点串联，开拓阅读领域教学新篇章。2012 年任职北京外国语大学雅思学院，开办 8 小时雅思全日制 A+A 保分课程，学员保分成功率达到 98%，缔造业绩又一个奇迹。2013 年联合业界顶级雅思研发团队（无忧雅思网）一同推出《每周雅思预报》和《雅思机经超详细》系列资料，受到业界顶级名师的联合推荐，在广大烤鸭们中产生轰动效应。

Content 社会

雅思阅读高分策略

雅思阅读考试中取得高分并不难。

首先，要深入透彻的理解雅思阅读考试的表面形式与实质特点。

然后，有针对性地培养雅思阅读能力和解题技巧，做到阅读实力的提升和十大题型解题技巧的完美结合。

下文分述之。

一、表面形式

● 3 个部分

A 类阅读：三个部分分别为三篇长文章，每篇长度在 900 – 1000 个单词左右，学术类科普读物。

G 类阅读：第一部分通常有两篇较短的文章，阅读的是提供某种产品或服务的基本信息的广告类文章；第二部分稍复杂，阅读短信息，内容多为有关学习课程、学校介绍的信息；第三部分最难，阅读一篇篇幅较长的学术类文章。

● 40 道题

A 类和 G 类阅读考试均为 40 道题。答案要求用铅笔填在答题卡上。

● 60 分钟

A 类和 G 类阅读考试时间均为 60 分钟，紧接在雅思听力考试之后。阅读考试无额外的时间誊写答案。所以考试时答案应直接写在答题卡上。

● 10 种题型

雅思考试官方按题型形式分为 10 种题型，但针对中国考生的学习习惯特点，培训机构一般在雅思教学培训中按解题思路的不同分为下面 10 种题型分别进行讲解。

● **9 分**

雅思阅读评分标准 (A 类和 G 类)

学术类阅读		移民类阅读	
正确题数	分数	正确题数	分数
10—12	4	15—17	4
13—15	4. 5	18—19	4. 5
16—19	5	20—22	5
20—22	5. 5	23—24	5. 5
23—25	6	25—27	6
26—27	6. 5	28—29	6. 5
28—30	7	30—32	7
31—32	7. 5	33—34	7. 5
33—35	8	35—37	8
36—38	8. 5	38—39	8. 5
39—40	9	40	9

二、实质特点

● **考试目的**

A 类：Study，考查考生通过学术话题文章的阅读掌握所需信息，理解并获取知识的能力。

G 类：Survival，考查考生在英语国家中生活所必备的阅读能力。

● **文章题材**

A 类文章内容主要由选自世界各大重要媒体（相关网站如：www.nature.com; www.nationalgeographic.com; www.economist.com ）的文章改写而成。内容涉及经济、教育、科技、医学、环境、能源、地质、海洋、动植物等方面问题。

G 类文章内容与日常生活息息相关。文章来自于布告、广告、官方文件、小册子、报纸、说明书、时间表、杂志，以及学校的各种规章制度等。

文章体裁

A 类：说明文和议论文，三篇文章中必然有一篇包含详细的议论。

G 类：说明文。

● 考试特点

雅思阅读部分由剑桥大学考试委员会和澳大利亚考试中心负责试题的编写，所以阅读试题以前多以英国和澳大利亚的生活背景为主，但现在的选材以更趋于国际化。

考试文章以大众题材为主，不涉及专业性很强的文章，以免给某些专业的考生造成优势或劣势。除选材多样化以外，尽量设计多层次、多范畴信息题型，从不同角度考查考生理解把握文章的能力。

雅思阅读考试没有专门设计语法和词汇的专项题型，这是有别于其他外语考试形式的一个重要特征。相反，在一些较难的文章之后还附带有一些提示的生词表或注解（Glossary），以帮助考生理解某些关键词语和定义，从而更好点理解全文。这是因为雅思阅读考试既不是考查考生是否能理解每一个单词、每一句话的确切含义，也不是考查在某一学科的专业能力，而旨在评估考生的综合英语阅读能力。

● 重点考查技能

雅思 A 类阅读最大特点是阅读量大。三篇文章，最常见的文章长度为 900 个单词左右一篇，大部分考生在学习雅思之前很少接触此类长文章。因此，如何在 10 分钟内快速的浏览完一篇文章，把握文章结构大意，留出更多的时间做题是提高雅思阅读成绩的关键。雅思阅读还强调考生 reading with purpose 的能力，在大量的信息中找到自己想要的信息。这对考生今后对付国外大学教授布置的如山的课后阅读材料是大有裨益的。而且，我们“有幸”生活在信息时代，每个人都不缺乏信息，相反都是 information overloaded。那么雅思阅读其实培养了我们一种基本的生存能力：如何在信息的海洋中找到自己想要的部分，而不是被信息所包围，最终遭遇灭顶之灾。

所以，A 类阅读考试的考核重点是：阅读文章时能正确理解文章，把握文章主旨和结构；做题时能回原文迅速找到考点具体信息，理解文中的主要事实和某些特定的细节，根据上下文猜出某些词句大意，弄清句子间的逻辑关系，能进行

一定的判断推理。

雅思 G 类考到的题目涉及考生在英语国家必备的生存技能，即是否具备获取、理解并处理基本信息的能力。就考核技能而言，雅思 G 类阅读主要涉及抓主旨、定位细节和比较信息，较少考核推理、判断与得出结论等学术技能。

三、雅思阅读实力提升

雅思阅读实力提升阅读实力的提升绝非一朝一夕之功。单词量和对英语语法的熟练程度是各类英语阅读考试高分的基石。雅思亦是如此。通常来说，达到大学英语六级水平的考生，其单词量（5500 左右）和语法程度达到雅思阅读的基本要求，再通过对雅思阅读特点和方法的掌握，可望在短期内达到 6 分以上的水平。

● 单词

根据自己的英语基础制定出每天能够坚持的、切实可行的背单词计划。结合阅读文章记忆单词是颇为有效的方法。如脱离语言环境，孤立地背词汇，就很容易把单词的意义和正确用法遗忘或混淆。而且枯燥的单词书、字母表很容易让人疲倦和产生挫败感。在精读雅思文章的同时背单词，除了单词的收获，还能深入理解文章中的各类人文常识、趣味科普知识，从而产生每天坚持阅读、坚持背单词的兴趣和动力。另外，有效背记单词的另一个重要原则是：一定要反复多遍。背过的单词一定要定期的重复复习。

● 语法

雅思的语法掌握侧重对句子的理解，应学会从句子的主干成分主谓结构入手，对并列句、比较句、指代句、复合句和双重否定句有充分的把握，注意人称、语态在句子中的变化，并结合句子上下文，正确地掌握其要表达的意思。要逐渐培养将一个长句子读成一个相对短的句子，即长句短读的能力。读完一个长句后自己能总结归纳，提炼其陈述的要点。

● 加大阅读广度

以往在和雅思阅读 8 分以上的高分学员的交流中发现：学员们的单词量大小可能有所差异，但共同点却很明显：英语的累积阅读量大。有的是考前通读过多

种雅思阅读材料；有的是过去读过 TOEFL、GRE 和 GMAT 的各类文章，有的是因为工作的需要每天上网快速阅读英文参考文献……所以，积累和扩大自己的英语阅读量是迈向高分的必由之路。G 类考试的阅读中前两部分通常是实用性强的功能性短文，如菜单、产品说明、通知、住宿安排和广告等，非常贴近西方的实际生活，但对国内绝大多数考生而言很陌生。建议争取每天阅读一定量的原版英文报刊、书籍，如 Time、Reader's Digest 等，尤其注意其中的各类广告。而 A 类阅读则注意多阅读篇幅较长的科普文章或学术性议论文，建议每天坚持半小时以上浏览 www.nature.com、www.nationalgeographic.com、www.economist.com 、www.newscientist.com 等网站。它们的文风、常用词汇和句子结构都和雅思 A 类阅读相似。

● 提高阅读速度

雅思考试的阅读部分，无论是 A 类还是 G 类都是同时测试考生的阅读速度和理解的精确度。而如何快速的阅读完长文章，留出充足的时间回答各类题型，是考生必然面临的一个难题。要想提高阅读速度首先要改掉影响阅读速度的不良习惯。针对大多数考生的通病，提出下面四点注意事项：

1. 扩大眼睛扫描的宽度。要达到雅思阅读的速度，请注意训练自己一眼看过，至少阅读到 3 – 5 个单词

2. 阅读过程中只使用眼睛和大脑两大器官。不要用手指和笔引导阅读，不要小声读出来（使用了嘴和耳朵），不要在心中默读（能默读说明你一眼只看到一个单词）。

3. 遇到生词不用紧张，学会通过上下文猜测大意。

4. 有重点的阅读，把握文章结构和大意。

● 培养重要考核能力

有了以上基础，还要有针对性的训练和提高雅思阅读所要求的各种阅读能力。按照各种阅读能力对获得雅思高分的重要性排序，它们依次为：

把握长文章结构（Understanding framework of a passage）快速浏览长文章（Skimming）扫描特定信息（Scanning）理解复杂句子结构（Understanding complex structures）通过上下文猜测词义（Understanding meaning from context）形成概念（Forming a mental image）

雅思阅读真题词汇同意替换整理版

序号	题目单词	原文替换单词	衍生同意单词
1	scientist	expert	physicist, specialist, biologist, zoologist, chemist, researcher, professor, master, skeptics, advocate
2	revision	change, rather than, instead of, shift	correct, transformation, contrast, adjustment, turn, but, however, nevertheless, contrary
3	policy	way, philosophy organisation	rule, law, principle, guideline, decision government, department
4	explanation	explain	claim, conclusion, tell, instruct, demonstrate, declare, argue, believe, maintain, insist, emphasize, say, “”
5	reduce	decrease, drop, fall, slow	minus, decline, descend, down, cut, small, ressession, shrink, leak, downward, small
6	use	consume	apply, employ, utilize, adopt, make use of
7	irrigation	agriculture	food supply, water, canal, lake, ocean, sea, river, field, farmland, farmer, meadow
8	disuse	No	without, not, lack, impossible, improper, inappropriate, unnecessary, abandon, desert, give up, refuse, resist
9	environmental	eco-system	environment, surrounding, atmosphere, circumstance, situation, condition
10	effect	consequence	influence, impact, reflect, result, affect, conclusion, end, hence, thus, therefore, accordingly, outcome, finally, last, fruit, yield
11	financial	Finance	cost, economy, economic, bill, fee, fare, freight, money, consumption, expenditure, spend, tax, tariff, expense, duty, custom, currency, fund, invest, donation, scholarship, penny, pound, dollar, rent, deposit, value, worth。。。。$
12	technology	technology	science, skill, machine, equipment, facility, infrastructure, tool, vehicle, technician, engineer

13	relevance	Relate	connect, link, contact, associate, relationship, intimate, get touch with
14	health	Disease	fitness, well-being, well, illness, cancer, cold, sanitation
15	concern	Worry	care, matter
16	increase	superior, extend	rise, up, ascend, more, accelerate, speed up, accumulate, peak, summit, grow, climb, upward, raise, high, soar, leap
17	surprising	unexpected, predict	unbelievable, incredible, terrific, amazing, forecast, anticipate, think, plan
18	need	Demand	call for, require, request, want, desire, eager, willing…
19	standard	Criteria	example, model, size, weight, specification, line, regulation, limit, restrict, criterion…
20	research	Study	investigation, researcher
21	dental	tooth, teeth	dentist
22	development	develop, advancement	promotion, improvement, high, progress, boost
23	population movement	migration	immigrant, shift, change
24	method	technique	approach, measure, way, technology, technical, strategy, skill, tool
25	early	prehistoric	long long ago, before, previous, former, 过去式, 1890s, 1980s, ancestor, precede, date back, precursor, primitive, original, aboriginal, archaeology
26	further	Next	then, advance, additional…
27	question	?	problem, issue, doubt, difficulty, suspicious, suspect
28	cause	Reason	lead to, result in/from, attribute, abscirbe, due to, owing to, because, contribute, why, thanks to, hence, thus, therefore, accordingly, consequence
29	relationship	Relate	relavant, relative, friendship, fellowship

30	different	but, however	unlike, conversely, yet, nevertheless, nonetheless
31	between	Two	2, as well as, and, on the one hand…on the other hand, either…or…, both…and…, the former…the latter, couple with
32	measure	calibrate	test, scale, calculate, figure out
33	domestic water	drinking water	shower, WC, toilet, wash, irrigate
34	purify	clean, removal	clear, tidy, anti-bacteria, sanitation, remove, get rid of
35	farming industry	Farm	agriculture, peasant, farmer, farmland, field, pest, animal, herd, cultivate, plant
36	stage	first, second, third, then	finally, next, level, rank, grade, class…
37	term	be referred to as	definition, technical word, vocabulary, be defined as, be known as, be called, be termed as, expression
38	hidden	not appear	disappear, invisible, vanish, hide, underlie, escape, secret, buried, concealed, obscure, cover
39	chemical	pesticide，fertilizer	dirty, science, pollution, chemistry, DDT, poison
40	city	urban	downtown, metropolitan
41	positive	phenomenal	encouraging, promote, energetic, excellent, extraordinary, attractive, great, gorgeous, prominent, supportive, favorable
42	military	battle, battlefield	soldier, navy, army, air force, force, war, arm, gun, marine,
43	electronically	computer	electricity, current, battery, laptop, mobile phone, television, telephone, e-mail, internet
44	difficulty	barrier	not deal with, not handle, not tackle, shortcoming, disadvantage, mistake, drawback, ban, problem
45	first	coin	start, primary, elementary, primitive, original, initial, begin, find, discover, create, invention, build, construct, compose

46	product	produce	vegetable, fruit, thing, article, item, object, physical, ware, goods…
47	abroad		oversea, foreign
48	local		native, our, domestic, own, themselves, civil
49	deliver	send	transport, traffic, sea, freight, airmail, EMS, post, import, export, convey
50	biological	gene, instinct	creature, biology, biologist, animal, tiger, snake, evolution
51	explanation	tell	explain, say, argue, claim, state, believe, maintain, insist, persist, doubt
52	experiment	lab	laboratory, subject, microscope, researcher
53	pupil	pupil	primary school, elementary school, education
54	identity	actor	identify, identification, student, son
55	statistical	数字	data, number, figure, census, demography, numeration
56	expect	predict, want	guess, think, estimate, anticipate, forecast, foresee
57	aim	goal	target, purpose
58	again	前缀 re-	back, second
59	common	general	public, people, person, society, social, share
60	topic	subject	theme, thesis, issue
61	conversation	talk	dialogue, speech, lecture, seminar
62	identify	identity	understand, know, acquaintance, recognize, realize, consider, opinion
63	improvement	advancement	great, promotion, propel, progress, positive, excellent, advantageous, remarkable, prominent, boost
64	official	government	officer, public servant, nation, country, worker, authority
65	location	boulevard	situation, place, sit, locate, situate, position, address, lane, road, street, avenue
66	actor	superstar	actress, player, personate, impersonate

67	pessimistic	worse	bad, negative, failure, fail, hopeless, harmful, inferior, tough
68	instantly	rapid	quickly, fast, speedy, immediately, promptly
69	well known	famous, notoriety	celebrated, noted, renowned, famed, illustrious
70	view	outlook	opinion, perspective, viewpoint, stand, sentiment, thought
71	bring	confer	supply, present, offer, give, apply
72	exchange	together	change, transform, communicate, associate, colleague, cooperation, collaborate
73	expertise	scientist	expert, master, researcher, engineer, physicist
74	different sports	a number of sports swimming, squash, golfer	a variety of sports, basketball, valleyball, football
75	visual imaging	camera, photo	see, view, picture, image, photograph, drawing, diagram
76	narrow	focus	specify, concentrate, shrink, decline, decrease
77	reproduce	copy, replicate	produce again, duplicate
78	optimum	best	greatest, first, leading
79	achievement	score	performance, accomplishment, skill, ability
80	event	championship	match, game, competition, olympic game, contest, sport activity, action
81	detailed	explicit	specific, elaborate, minute
82	potential	be liable to	may be, be able to, likely, possible, probable, be inclined to
83	difference	distinguish	distinction, different, differ, differentiate, unlike, contrast, contrary, adverse, discrimination, odds
84	the same as	like	equivalent, equal, parallel, similar, as, coincide…with, coincidence, resemble
85	entirely	totally	completely, utterly, undoubtedly, absolutely, whole

86	field	domain	kingdom, province, realm, scopes, sign, terrain
87	quickly	fast	swift, speedy, prompt, immediate, sudden
88	unpredictable	fluctuate	rebound, uncertain
89	big	massive	adequate, abundant, substantial, large quantity of, a great deal of, plenty of, accumulative, many, much, excessive
90	delieve	send	transmit, pass, hand over, submit, give
91	restrict	slow down	limit, confine, constrain, curb, minimal, few, smaller
92	pressing	urgent	clamant, emergent, exigent, hurry-up, imperative
93	such as	like	for example, for instance, as an illustration of, to illustrate, case
94	elderly people	old people	senior citizen, old folks, the elderly
95	sophisticated	developed	advanced, complicated, complex, intricate, perplexing, tangle some
96	fair	equal, equitable	disinterested, evenhanded, impartial, square, equality
97	target	goal	aim, cause, end, object, objective
98	vehicle	car, truck	automobile, motor vehicles, transportation means, bus, minibus, carriage, truck, van, traffic
99	unwanted material	waste	rubbish, trash, garbage, junk, litter, muck, sweeping
100	lifestyle	way	mode, method, manner, fashion

Decision making and Happiness

A Americans today choose among more options in more parts of life than has ever been possible before. To an extent, the opportunity to choose enhances our lives. It is only logical to think that if some choice is good, more is better; people who care about having infinite options will benefit from them, and those who do not can always just ignore the 273 versions of cereal they have never tried. Yet recent research strongly suggests that, psychologically, this assumption is wrong. Although some choice is undoubtedly better than none, more is not always better than less.

B Recent research offers insight into why many people end up unhappy rather than pleased when their options expand. We began by making a distinction between "maximizers" (those who always aim to make the best possible choice) and "satisficers" (those who aim for "good enough," whether or not better selections might be out there).

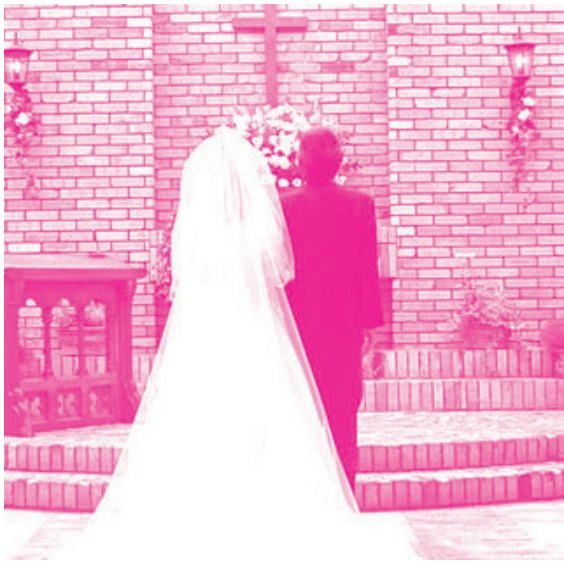
C In particular, we composed a set of statements-the Maximization Scale-to diagnose people's propensity to maximize. Then we had several thousand people rate themselves from I t0 7 (from "completely disagree" to "completely agree") on such statements as "I never settle for second best." We also evaluated their sense of satisfaction with their decisions. We did not define a sharp cutoff to separate maximizers from satisficers, but in general, we think of individuals whose average scores are higher than 4 (the scale's midpoint) as maximizers and those whose scores are lower than the midpoint as satisficers. People who score highest on the test-the greatest maximisers-engages in more product comparisons than the lowest scorers, both before and after they make purchasing decisions, and they take longer to decide what to buy. When satisficers find an item that meets their standards, they stop looking. But maximizers exert enormous effort to read labels, checking out consumer magazines and trying new products. They also spend more time comparing their purchasing decisions with those of others.

D We found that the greatest maximizers are the least happy with the fruits

of their efforts. When they compare themselves with others, they get little pleasure from finding out that they did better and substantial dissatisfaction from finding out that they did worse. They are more prone to experiencing regret after a purchase, and if their acquisition disappoints them, their sense of well-being takes longer to recover. They also tend to brood or ruminate more than satisficers do.

E Does it follow that maximizers are less happy in general than satisficers? We tested this by having people fill out a variety of questionnaires known to be reliable indicators of well-being. As might be expected, individuals with high maximization scores experienced less satisfaction with life and were less happy, less optimistic and more depressed than people with low maximization scores. Indeed, those with extreme maximization ratings had depression scores that placed them in the borderline clinical range.

F Several factors explain why more choice is not always better than less, especially for maximizers. High among these are "opportunity costs." The quality of any given option cannot be assessed in isolation from its alternatives. One of the "costs" of making a selection is losing the opportunities that a different option would have afforded. Thus an opportunity cost of vacationing on the beach in Cape Cod might be missing the fabulous restaurants in the Napa Valley. Early decision-making research by Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky showed that people respond much more strongly to losses than gains. If we assume that opportunity costs reduce the overall desirability of the most preferred choice, then the more alternatives there are, the deeper our sense of loss will be and the less satisfaction we will derive from our ultimate decision.



G The problem of opportunity costs will be worse for a maximizer than for a satisficer.

The latter's "good enough" philosophy can survive thoughts about opportunity costs. In addition, the "good enough" standard leads to much less searching and inspection of alternatives than 'the maximizer's "best" standard. With fewer choices under consideration, a person will have fewer opportunity costs to subtract.

H Just as people feel sorrow about the opportunities they have forgone, they may also suffer regret about the option they settle on. My colleagues and I devised a scale to measure proneness to feeling regret, and we found that people with high sensitivity to regret are less happy, less satisfied with life, less optimistic and more depressed than those with low sensitivity. Not surprisingly, we also found that people with high regret sensitivity tend to be maximizers. Indeed, we think that worry over future regret is a major reason that individuals become maximizers. The only way to be sure you will not regret a decision is by making the best possible one. Unfortunately, the more options you have and the more opportunity costs you incur, the more likely you are to experience regret.

I In a classic demonstration of the power of sunk costs, people were offered season subscriptions to a local theater company. Some were offered the tickets at full price and others at a discount. Then the researchers simply kept track of how often the ticket purchasers actually attended the plays over the course of the season. Full-price payers were more likely to show up at performances than discount payers. The reason for this, the investigators argued, was that the full-price payers would experience more regret if they did not use the tickets because not using the more costly tickets would constitute a bigger loss. To increase sense of happiness, we can decide to restrict our options when the decision is not crucial. For example, make a rule to visit no more than two stores when shopping for clothing.

Questions 28-31

Use the information in the passage to match the category (listed A-D) with descriptions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-D in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet.

A Maximiser
B Satisficer
C Both
D Neither of them

28 finish transaction when the items match their expectation

29 buy the most expensive things when shopping

30 consider repeatedly until they make final decision

31 participate in the questionnaire of the author

Questions 32-36

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?
In boxes 32-36 0n your answer sheet, write

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

32 With the society's advancement, more chances make our lives better and happier.

33 There is difference of findings by different gender classification.

34 The feeling of loss is greater than that of acquisition.

35 "Good enough" plays a more significant role in pursuing "best" standards of maximizer.

36 There are certain correlations between the "regret" people and the maximizers.

Questions 37-40

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

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 0n your answer sheet

37 What is the subject of this passage?

A regret makes people less happy

B choices and well-being

C an interesting phenomenon

D advices on shopping

38 According to the conclusion of questionnaires, which of the following statement is correct?

A maxinusers are less happy

B state of being optimistic is important

C uncertain results are found.

D maximizers tend to cross bottom line

39 The experimental on theater tickets suggested:

A sales are different according to each season

B people like to spend on the most expensive items

C people feel depressed if they spend their vouchers

D people would regret if they failed to spend on discount sales.

40 What is author's suggestion on how to increase happiness?

A focus the final decision

B be sensitive and smart

C reduce the choice or option

D read label carefully

Density and Crowding

A Of the great myriad of problems which man and the world face today, there are three significant trends which stand above all others in importance: the unprecedented (*adj.* 史无前例的）population growth throughout the world—a net increase of 1,400,000 people per week~and all of its associations and consequences; the increasing urbanization (*n.* 都市化）of these people, so that more and more of them are rushing into cities and urban areas of the world; and the tremendous explosion (*n.* 爆炸）of communication and social contact throughout the world, so that every part of the world is now aware (*adj.* 意识到）of every other part. All of these trends are producing increased crowding and the perception (*n.* 觉察）of crowding.

B It is important to emphasize at the outset that crowding and density are not necessarily the same. Density is the number of individuals per unit area or unit space. It is a simple physical measurement. Crowding is a product of density, communication, contact, and activity. It implies a pressure, a force, and a psychological (*adj.* 心理的）reaction. It may occur at widely different densities. The frontiersman may have felt crowded when someone built a homestead a mile away. The suburbanite may feel relatively uncrowded in a small house on a half-acre lot if it is surrounded by trees, bushes, and a hedgerow, even though he lives under much higher physical density than did the frontiersman. Hence, crowding is very much a psychological and ecological phenomenon (*n.* 现象),and not just a physical condition.

C A classic crowding study was done by Calhoun (1962), who put rats into a physical environment designed to accommodate 50 rats and provided enough food, water, and nesting materials for the number of rats in the environment. The rat population peaked at 80, providing a look at cramped (*adj.* 狭窄的 ）living conditions. Although the rats experienced no resource limitations other than space restriction, a number of negative conditions developed: the two most dominant males took harems of several female rats and occupied more than their share of space, leaving other rats even more crowded; many females

stopped building nests and abandoned their infant rats; the pregnancy rate declined; infant (*n.* 婴幼儿) and adult mortality (*n.* 死亡率) rates increased; more aggressive and physical attacks occurred; sexual variation increased, including hypersexuality, inhibited sexuality, homosexuality, and bisexuality.

D Calhoun's results have led to other research on crowding's effects on human beings, and these research findings have suggested that high density is not the single cause of negative effects on humans. When crowding is defined only in terms of spatial density (the amount of space per person), the effects of crowding are variable. However, if crowding is defined in terms of social density, or the number of people who must interact, then crowding better predicts negative psychological and physical effects.

E There are several reasons why crowding makes us feel uncomfortable. One reason is related to stimulus overload-there are just too many stimuli (*n.* 刺激物) competing for our attention. We cannot notice or respond to all of them. This feeling is typical of the harried mother, who has several children competing for her attention, while she is on the phone and the doorbell is ringing. This leaves her feeling confused, fatigued (*adj.* 疲劳的) and yearning to withdraw (*v.* 撤离) from the situation. There are strong feelings of a lack of privacy-being unable to pay attention to what you want without being repeatedly interrupted or observed by others.

F Field studies done in a variety of settings illustrate that social density is associated with negative effects on human beings. In prison studies, males generally became more aggressive with increases in density. In male prison, inmates (*n.* 同狱犯人) living in conditions of higher densities were more likely to suffer from fight. Males rated themselves as more aggressive in small rooms (a situation of high spatial density), whilst the females rated themselves as more aggressive in large rooms (Stokols et al., 1973). These differences

relate to the different personal space requirements of the genders (*n.* 性别). Besides, Baum and Greenberg found that high density leads to decreased attraction, both physical attraction and liking towards others and it appears to have gender differences in the impact that density has on attraction levels, with males experiencing a more extreme reaction. Also, the greater the density is, the less the helping behavior. One reason why the level of helping behavior may be reduced in crowded situations links to the concept of diffusion (*n.* 扩散) of responsibility. The more people that are present in a situation that requires help, the less often help is given. This may be due to the fact that people diffuse responsibility among themselves with no-one feeling that they ought to be the one to help.

G Facing all these problems, what are we going to do with them? The more control a person has over the crowded environment the less negatively they experience it, thus the perceived crowding is less (Schmidt and Keating). The ability to cope with crowding is also influenced by the relationship the individual has with the other people in the situation. The high density will be interpreted less negatively if the individual experiences it with people he likes. One of the main coping strategies employed to limit the impact of high density is social withdrawal. This includes behaviors such as averting the gaze (*n.* 注视) and using negative body language to attempt to block any potential intrusions (*n.* 入侵).

Questions 1-7

Reading passage 1 has seven paragraphs, A-G

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-x, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

List of headings

i. Other experiments on the base of Calboun's experiment
ii. The effects of crowding on people
iii. Psychological reaction to crowding
iv. Problems that result in crowding
v. Responsibility does not work
vi. What cause the upset feel of crowding
vii. Definitions of crowding and density
viii. Advice for crowded work environment
ix. Difference between male and female
x. Nature and results of Calboun's experiment

1 Paragraph A

2 Paragraph B

3 Paragraph C

4 Paragraph D

5 Paragraph E

6 Paragraph F

7 Paragraph G

Questions 8-13

Complete the sentences below.

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

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

8 Being disturbed repeatedly, the harried mother feels frustrated for the lack of _____

9 Inmates in high density settings were more aggressive in _____

10 The different result between male and female is associated with the varying need of _____

11 Especially for male, Baum and Greenberg found that _____ declined with high density.

12 The idea of responsibility diffusion may explain a person's reluctant to _____

13 Schmidt and Keating suggest that if more _____ were present there would be a reduction in crowding stress.

Finding Our Way

A "Drive 200 yards, and then turn right," says the car's computer voice. You relax in the driver's seat, follow the directions and reach your destination without error. It's certainly nice to have the Global Positioning System (GPS) to direct you to within a few yards of your goal. Yet if the satellite service's digital maps become even slightly outdated, you can become lost. Then you have to rely on the ancient human skill of navigating in three-dimensional space. Luckily, your biological finder has an important advantage over GPS: it does not go awry if only one part of the guidance system goes wrong, because it works in various ways. You can ask questions of people on the sidewalk. Or follow a street that looks familiar. Or rely on a navigational rubric: "If I keep the East River on my left, I will eventually cross 34th Street." 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 probably figure out how to get from B to C, too.

B But how does this complex cognitive system really work? Researchers are looking at several strategies people use to orient themselves in space: guidance, path integration and route following. We may use all three or combinations thereof. And as experts learn more about these navigational skills, they are making the case that our abilities may underlie our powers of memory and logical thinking. Grand Central, Please Imagine that you have arrived in a place you have never visited—New York City. You get off the train at Grand Central Terminal in midtown Manhattan. You have a few hours to explore before you must return for your ride home. You head uptown to see popular spots you have been told about: Rockefeller Center, Central Park, the Metropolitan Museum of Art. You meander in and out of shops along the way. Suddenly, it is time to get back to the station. But how?

C If you ask passersby for help, most likely you will receive information in many different forms. A person who orients herself by a prominent 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 approach "guidance," meaning that a landmark visible from a distance serves as the marker for one's destination.

D Another city dweller might say: "What places do you remember passing? ... Okay. Go toward the end of Central Park, then walk down to St. Patrick's Cathedral. A few more blocks, and Grand Central will be off to your left." In this case, you are pointed toward the most recent place you recall, and you aim for it. Once there you head for the next notable place and so on, retracing your path. Your brain is adding together the individual legs of your trek into a cumulative progress report. Researchers call this strategy "path integration." Many animals rely primarily on path integration to get around, including insects, spiders, crabs and rodents. The desert ants of the genus Cataglyphis (沙蚁) employ this method to return from foraging as far as 100 yards away. They note the general direction they came from and retrace their steps, using the polarization of sunlight to orient 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 in a totally different spot, 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 realize it has not succeeded, and it begins to walk in successively larger loops to find its way home.

E Whether it is trying to get back to the anthill or the train station, any animal using path integration must keep track of its own movements so it knows, while returning, which segments it has already completed. As you move, your

brain gathers data from your environment—sights, sounds, smells, lighting, muscle contractions, a sense of time passing—to determine 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 snapshots of memorable junctures during your journey.

F In addition to guidance and path integration, we use a third method for finding our way. An office worker you approach for help on a Manhattan street corner might say: "Walk straight down Fifth, turn left on 47th, turn right on Park, go through the walkway under the Helmsley Building, then cross the street to the MetLife Building into Grand Central." This strategy, called route following, uses landmarks such as buildings and street names, plus directions-straight, turn, go through—for reaching intermediate points. Route following is more precise than guidance or path integration, but if you forget the details and take a wrong turn, the only way to recover is to backtrack until you reach a familiar spot, because you do not know the general direction or have a reference landmark for your goal. The route-following navigation strategy truly challenges the brain. We have to keep all the landmarks and intermediate directions in our head. It is the most detailed and therefore most reliable 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 general instructions and the homing vector. Path integration works because it relies most fundamentally on our knowledge of our body's general direction of movement, and we always have access to these inputs. Nevertheless, people often choose to give route-following directions, in part because saying "Go straight that way!" just does not work in our complex, man-made surroundings.

G Road Map or Metaphor? On your next visit to Manhattan you will rely on your memory to get around. Most likely you will use guidance, path integration and route following in various combinations. But how exactly do these constructs deliver concrete directions? Do we humans have, as an image of the real world, a kind of road map in our heads—with symbols for cities, train stations and churches; thick lines for highways; narrow lines for local streets?

Neurobiologists and cognitive psychologists do call the portion of our memory that controls navigation a "cognitive map." The map metaphor is obviously seductive: maps are the easiest way to present geographic information for convenient visual inspection. In many cultures, maps were developed before writing, and today they are used in almost every society. It is even possible that maps derive from a universal way in which our spatial-memory networks are wired.

H Yet the notion of a literal map in our heads may be misleading; a growing body of research implies that the cognitive map is mostly a metaphor. It may be more like a hierarchical structure of relationships. To get back to Grand Central, you first envision (想象) the large scale—that is, you visualize the general direction of the station. Within that system you then imagine the route to the last place you remember. After that, you observe your nearby surroundings to pick out a recognizable storefront or street corner that will send you toward that place. In this hierarchical, or nested, scheme, positions and distances are relative, in contrast with a road map, where the same information is shown in a geometrically precise scale.

Questions 14-18

Use the information in the passage to match the category of each navigation method (listed A-C) with correct statement. Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet,

NB you may use any letter more than once

A Guidance
B Path integration,
C Route following

14 Using basic direction from starting point and light intensity to move on.

15 Using combination of place and direction heading for destination.

16 Using an iconic building near your destination as orientation.

17 Using a retrace method from a known place if a mistake happens.

18 Using a passed spot as reference for a new integration.

Questions 19-21

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

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

19 What dose the ant of Cataglyphis respond if it has been taken to another location according to the passage?

A Changes the orientation sensors improvingly

B Releases biological scent for help from others

C Continues to move by the original orientation

D Totally gets lost once disturbed

20 Which of the followings is true about "cognitive map" in this passage?

A There is not obvious difference contrast by real map

B It exists in our head and is always correct

C It only exists under some cultures

D It was managed by brain memory

21 Which of following description of way findings correctly reflects the function of cognitive map?

A It visualises a virtual route in a large scope

B It reproduces an exact details of every landmark

C Observation plays a more important role

D Store or supermarket is a must in the map

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

22 Biological navigation has a state of flexibility.

23 You will always receive good reaction when you ask direction.

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

25 Path integration requires more thought from brain compared with route-following.

26 In a familiar surrounding, an exact map of where you are will automatically emerge in your head.

Foot Pedal Irrigation

A Until now, governments and development agencies have tried to tackle the problem through large-scale projects: gigantic dams, sprawling irrigation canals and vast new fields of high-yield crops introduced during the Green Revolution, the famous campaign to increase grain harvests in developing nations. Traditional irrigation, however, has degraded the soil in many areas, and the reservoirs behind dams can quickly fill up with silt, reducing their storage capacity and depriving downstream farmers of fertile sediments. Furthermore, although the Green Revolution has greatly expanded worldwide farm production since 1950, poverty stubbornly persists in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Continued improvements in the productivity of large farms may play the main role in boosting food supply, but local efforts to provide cheap, individual irrigation systems to small farms may offer a better way to lift people out of poverty.

B The Green Revolution was designed to increase the overall food supply, not to raise the incomes of the rural poor, so it should be no surprise that it did not eradicate poverty or hunger. India, for example, has been self-sufficient in food for 15 years, and its granaries are full, but more than 200 million Indians——one fifth of the country's populationare malnourished because they cannot afford the food they need and because the country's safety nets are deficient. In 2000 189 nationscommitted to the Millennium Development Goals, which called for cutting world poverty in half by 2015. With business as usual, however, we have little hope of achieving most of the Millennium goals, no matter how much money rich countries contribute to poor ones.

C The supply-driven strategies of the Green Revolution, however, may not help subsistence farmers, who must play to their strengths to compete in the global marketplace. The average size of a family farm is less than four acres in India, 1.8 acres in Bangladesh and about half an acre in China. Combines and other modern farming tools are too expensive to be used on such small areas. An Indian farmer selling surplus wheat grown on his one-acre plot could

not possibly compete with the highly efficient and subsidized Canadian wheat farms that typically stretch over thousands of acres. Instead subsistence farmers should exploit the fact that their labor costs are the lowest in the world, giving them a comparative advantage in growing and selling high-value, intensely farmed crops.

D Paul Polak saw firsthand the need for a small-scale strategy in 1981 when he met Abdul Rahman, a farmer in the Noakhali district of Bangladesh. From his three quarter-acre plots of rain-fed rice fields, Abdul could grow only 700 kilograms of rice each year—300 kilograms less than what he needed to feed his family. During the three months before the October rice harvest came in, Abdul and his wife had to watch silently while their three children survived on one meal a day or less. As Polak walked with him through the scattered fields he had 微信 IELTS9 inherited from his father, Polak asked what he needed to move out of poverty. “Control of water for my crops,” he said, “at a price I can afford.”

E Soon Polak learned about a simple device that could help Abdul achieve his goal: the treadle pump. Developed in the late 1970s by Norwegian engineer Gunnar Barnes, the pump is operated by a person walking in place on a pair of treadles and two handle arms made of bamboo . Properly adjusted and maintained, it can be operated several hours a day without tiring the users. Each treadle pump has two cylinders which are made of engineering plastic. The diameter of a cylinder is 100.5mm and the height is 280mm. The pump is capable of working up to a maximum depth of 7 meters. Operation beyond 7 meters is not recommended to preserve the integrity of the rubber components. The pump mechanism has piston and foot valve assemblies. The treadle action creates alternate strokes in the two pistons that lift the water in pulses.

F The human-powered pump can irrigate half an acre of vegetables and

costs only $25 (including the expense of drilling a tube well down to the groundwater). Abdul heard about the treadle pump from a cousin and was one of the first farmers in Bangladesh to buy one. He borrowed the $25 from an uncle and easily repaid the loan four months later. During the five-month dry season, when Bangladeshis typically farm very little, Abdul used the treadle pump to grow a quarter-acre of chili peppers, tomatoes, cabbage and eggplants. He also improved the yield of one of his rice plots by irrigating it. His family ate some of the vegetables and sold the rest at the village market, earning a net profit of $100. With his new income, Abdul was able to buy rice for his family to eat, keep his two sons in school until they were 16 and set aside a little money for his daughter's dowry.

When Polak visited him again in 1984, he had doubled the size of his vegetable plot and replaced the thatched roof on his house with corrugated tin. His family was raising a calf and some chickens. He told me that the treadle pump was a gift from God.

G Bangladesh is particularly well suited for the treadle pump because a huge reservoir of groundwater lies just a few meters below the farmers' feet. In the early 1980s IDE initiated a campaign to market the pump, encouraging 75 small private-sector companies to manufacture the devices and several thousand village dealers and tube-well drillers to sell and install them. Over the next 12 years one and a half million farm families purchased treadle pumps, which increased the farmers' net income by a total of $150 million a year. The cost of IDE's market-creation activities was only $12 million, leveraged by the investment of $37.5 million from the farmers themselves. In contrast, the expense of building a conventional dam and canal system to irrigate an equivalent area of farmland would be in the range of $2,000 per acre, or $1.5 billion.

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

1 It is easier to resolve food problem in large scale rather than in small scale.

2 Construction of gigantic dams costs more time in developing countries.

3 Green revolution failed to increase global crop production from the mid of 20th century.

4 Agricultural production in Bangladash declined in last decade.

5 Farmer Abdul Rahman knew how to increase production himself.

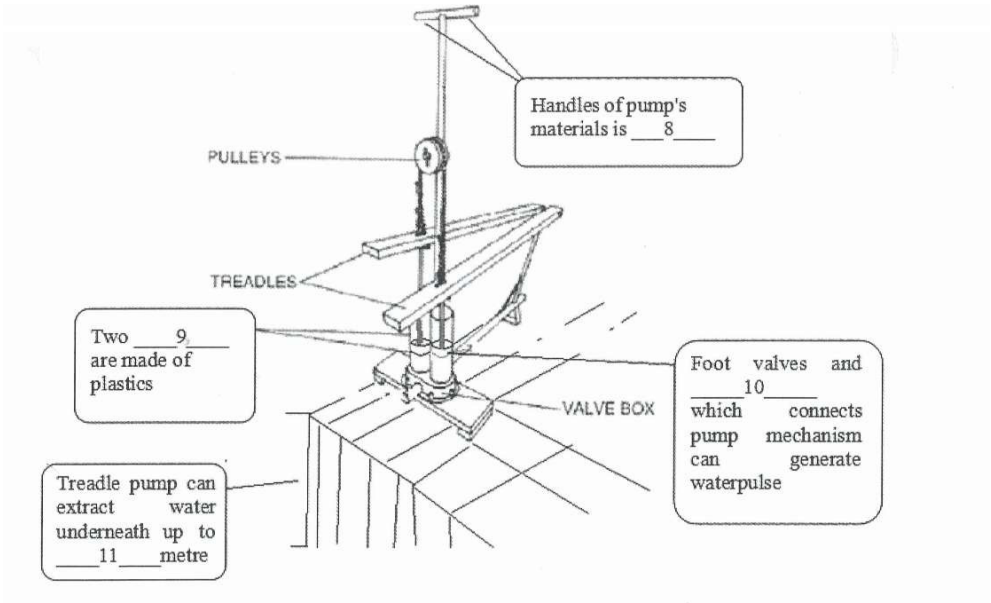
6 Small pump spread into big project in Bangladesh in the past decade.

Questions 7-11

Filling the blanks in diagram of treadle pump's each parts.

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

A fanner can use it for_____7_____without rest



Questions 12-14

Answer the questions below.

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

12 How large can a treadle pump irrigate the field according to the passage?

13 What is Abdul's new roof made of?

14 How much did Bangladesh farmers invest by IDE's stimulation?

Grey Workers

A Given the speed at which their workers are growing greyer, employers know surprisingly little about how productive they are. The general assumption is that the old are paid more in spite of, rather than because of, their extra productivity. That might partly explain why, when employers are under pressure to cut costs, they persuade the 5 5-year-olds to take early retirement. Earlier this year, Sun Life of Canada, an insurance company, announced that it was offering redundancy to all its British employees aged 50 or over "to bring in new blood".

B In Japan, says Mariko Fujiwara, an industrial anthropologist who runs a think-tank for Hakuhodo, Japan's second-largest advertising agency, most companies are bringing down the retirement age from the traditional 57 to 50 or thereabouts—and in some cases, such as Nissan, to 45. More than perhaps anywhere else, pay in Japan is linked to seniority. Given that the percentage of workers who have spent more than 32 years with the same employer rose from 11% in 1980 to 42% by 1994, it is hardly surprising that seniority-based wage costs have become the most intractable item on corporate profit-and-loss accounts.

C In Germany, Patrick Pohl, spokesman for Hoechst, expresses a widely held view: "The company is trying to lower the average age of the workforce. Perhaps the main reason for replacing older workers is that it makes it easier to 'defrost' the corporate culture. Older workers are less willing to try a new way of thinking. Younger workers are cheaper and more flexible." Some German firms are hampered from getting rid of older workers as quickly as they would like. At SGL Carbon, a graphite producer, the average age of workers has been going up not down. The reason, says the company's Ivo Lingnau, is not that SGLvalues older workers more. It is collective bargaining: the union agreement puts strict limits on the proportion of workers that may retire early.

D Clearly, when older people do heavy physical work, their age may affect

their productivity. But other skills may increase with age, including many that are crucial for good management, such as an ability to handle people diplomatically, to run a meeting or to spot a problem before it blows up. Peter Hicks, who co-ordinates OECD work on the policy implications of aging, says that plenty of research suggests older people are paid more because they are worth more.

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

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

G One innovation, described in Mr Walker's report on combating age barriers, was devised by IBM Belgium. Faced with the need to cut staff costs, and having decided to concentrate cuts on 55-60-year-olds, IBM set up a separate company called SkillTeam, which re-employed any of the early retired who wanted to go on working up to the age of 60. An employee who joined SkillTeam at the age of 55 on a five-year contract

would work for 58% of his time, over the full period, for 88% of his last IBM salary. The company offered services to IBM, thus allowing it to retain access to some of the intellectual capital it would otherwise have lost.

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

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

Questions 1-4

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

In boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet, write

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

1 Insurance company Sun Life of Canada made decision that it would hire more Canadian employees rather than British ones in order to get fresh staffs.

2 Unlike other places, employees in Japan get paid according to the years they are employed

3 Elder workers are laid off by some German companies which are refreshing corporate culture

4 according to Peter Hicks, companies pay older people more regardless of the contribution of they make.

Questions 5-6

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

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

According to the passage there are several advantages to hire elder people, please choose TWO from below:

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

Questions 7-8

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

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

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

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

Questions 9-13

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

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

9 According to paragraph F, the firms and workers still hold the opinion that:

A Older workers are more likely to attract other staff

B people are not happy if pay gets lower in retiring age.

C Older people have more retaining motivation than young people

D young people often earn less for their piece-rates salary.

10 SkillTeam that has been founded by IBM conducted which of following movement:

A Ask all the old worker to continue their job on former working hours basis

B Carry on the action of cutting off the elder's proportion of employment

C Ask employees to work more hours in order to get extra pay

D Re-hire old employees and kept the salary a bit lower

11 which of the followings is correct according to the research of Mr Quinn:

A About 50% of all employees in America switched into 'bridge' jobs.

B Only the worst-paid continue to work.

C More men than women fell into the category of 'bridge' work.

D Some old people keep working for their motive rather than economic incentive.

12 Which of the followings is correct according to David Storey:

A 70% business are successful if hire more older people.

B Average success of self-employed business is getting lower.

C Self-employed elder people are more likely to survive.

D Older people's working hours are more flexible.

13 What is the main purpose of the author in writing this passage?

A there must be a successful retiring program for the old

B older people should be correctly valued in employment

C old people should offer more helping young employees grow.

D There are more jobs in the world that only employ older people

Malaria Combat in Italy

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

B Everybody now knows that malaria is carried by mosquitoes. Malaria has always been the subject of research for medical practitioners (执业医生) from time immemorial. However, many ancient texts, especially medical literature, mention of various aspects of malaria and even of its possible link with mosquitoes and insects. Early man, confronting the manifestations (临床表征) of malaria, attributed the fevers to supernatural influences: evil spirits, angered deities (神明), or the black magic of sorcerers (巫师).But in the 19th century, most experts believed that the disease was not produced by unclean air ("miasma" or "poisoning of the air"). Two Americans, Josiah Clark Nott and Lewis Daniel Beauperthy, echoed Crawford's ideas. Nott in his essay "Yellow Fever Contrasted with Bilious Fever," published in 1850, dismissed the miasma theory as worthless, arguing that microscopic insects somehow transmitted by mosquitoes caused both malaria and yellow fever. Others made a link between swamps (沼泽), water and malaria, but did not make the further leap towards insects. The consequences of these theories were that little was done to combat the disease before the end of the century. Things became so bad that 11m Italians (from a total population of 25m) were "permanently at risk". In malarial zones the life expectancy of land workers was a terrifying 22.5 years. Those who escaped death were weakened or suffered from splenomegaly-a "painful enlargment of the spleen" and "a lifeless stare". The economic impact of the disease was immense. Epidemics

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

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

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

E It was originally decided to give quinine to all those in certain regions- even healthy people; peasants were often suspicious of medicine being forced upon them. Doctors were sometimes met with hostility and refusal, and many

were dubbed “poisoners”. Despite these problems, the strategy was hugely successful. Deaths from malaria fell by some 80% in the first decade of the 20th century and some areas escaped altogether from the scourge of the disease.

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

G With the war over, the US government and the Rockefeller Foundation were free

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

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

Questions 14-17

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage Using no more than two words from the Reading Passage for each answer.

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

Theories for malaria origin have always been the issue of research for medical practitioners from the ancient time. Although the link between malaria and mosquito was established lately, it has long been thought that 14_____may play the major culprits. In the 19th century, most experts rejected the idea of the miasma theory which related malaria to 15_____ Even another widespread theory arose that southern Italians were blamed, to whom malaria was 16_____ In southern Italy, situation became so severe that near half the Italians population was thought to be "permanently at risk". In malarial areas the 17_____of rural workers was surprisingly shorter. In the 1880s, such theories began to withdraw as the mosquito was identified as the true cause.

Questions 18-21

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

in boxes 18-21 on your answer sheet write

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

18 The volunteers in Grassi experiments were from all parts over the Italy.

19 Healthy people could remain safe in the malaria-infectious zone if they did not have mosquito bites.

20 Quinine is an effective drug which had long been used to combat malaria.

21 Eradicating malaria was a goal combined both medical and political significance.

Questions 22-27

Reading Passage 2 has 8 paragraphs, A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

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

NB you may use any letter of each paragraph A-H more than once

22 A breakthrough was found that mosquito was the carrier of malaria

23 A scientist intentionally failed to restrict the epidemic area.

24 This successful story still holds true for today's readers

25 One of the final cases reported to die of malaria in Italy

26 the negative symptoms of the a highly effective drug

27 A list of speculative hypothesis were cited.

Multitasking Debate
Can you do them at the same time?

A Talking on the phone while driving isn' t the only situation where we're worse at multitasking than we might like to think we are. New studies have identified a bottleneck in our brains that some say means we are fundamentally incapable of true multitasking If experimental findings reflect real-world performance, people who think they are multitasking are probably just underperforming in all-or at best, all but one-of their parallel pursuits. Practice might improve your performance, but you will never be as good as when focusing on one task at a time.

B The problem, according to Rene Marois, a psychologist at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, is that there's a sticking point in the brain. To demonstrate this, Marois devised an experiment to locate it. Volunteers watch a screen and when a particular image appears, a red circle, say, they have to press a key with their index finger. Different coloured circles require presses from different fingers. Typical response time is about half a second, and the volunteers quickly reach their peak performance. Then they learn to listen to different recordings and respond by making a specific sound. For instance, when they hear a bird chirp, they have to say "ba"; an electronic sound should elicit a "ko", and so on. Again, no problem. A normal person can do that in about half a second, with almost no effort.

C The trouble comes when Marois shows the volunteers an image, then almost immediately plays them a sound. Now they' re flummoxed. "If you show an image and play a sound at the same time, one task is postponed," he says. In fact, if the second task is introduced within the half-second or so it takes to process and react to the first, it will

simply be delayed until the first one is done. The largest dual-task delays occur when the two tasks are presented simultaneously; delays progressively shorten as the interval between presenting the tasks lengthens.

D There are at least three points where we seem to get stuck, says Marois. The first is in simply identifying what we' re looking at. This can take a few tenths of a second, during which time we are not able to see and recognise a second item. This limitation is known as the "attentional blink": experiments have shown that if you're watching out for a particular event and a second one shows up unexpectedly any time within this crucial window of concentration, it may register in your visual cortex but you will be unable to act upon it. Interestingly, if you don ' t expect the first event, you have no trouble responding to the second. What exactly causes the attentional blink is still a matter for debate.

E A second limitation is in our short-term visual memory. It 's estimated that we can keep track of about four items at a time, fewer if they are complex. This capacity shortage is thought to explain, in part, our astonishing inability to detect even huge changes in scenes that are otherwise identical, so-called "change blindness". Show people pairs of near-identical photos—say, aircraft engines in one picture have disappeared in the other—and they will fail to spot the differences. Here again, though, there is disagreement about what the essential limiting factor really is. Does it come down to a dearth of storage capacity, or is it about how much attention a viewer is paying?

F A third limitation is that choosing a response to a stimulus—braking when you see a child in the road, for instance, or replying when your mother tells you

over the phone that she's thinking of leaving your dad-also takes brainpower. Selecting a response to one of these things will delay by some tenths of a second your ability to respond to the other. This is called the "response selection bottleneck" theory, first proposed in 1952.

G But David Meyer, a psychologist at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, doesn't buy the bottleneck idea. He thinks dual-task interference is just evidence of a strategy used by the brain to prioritise multiple activities. Meyer is known as something of an optimist by his peers. He has written papers with titles like "Virtually perfect time-sharing in dualtask performance: Uncorking the central cognitive bottleneck ". His experiments have shown that with enough practice—at least 2000 tries—some people can execute two tasks simultaneously as competently as if they were doing them one after the other. He suggests that there is a central cognitive processor that coordinates all this and, what's more, he thinks it uses discretion: sometimes it chooses to delay one task while completing another.

H Marois agrees that practice can sometimes erase interference effects. He has found that with just 1 hour of practice each day for two weeks, volunteers show a huge improvement at managing both his tasks at once. Where he disagrees with Meyer is in what the brain is doing to achieve this. Marois speculates that practice might give us the chance to find less congested circuits to execute a task-rather like finding trusty back streets to avoid heavy traffic on main roads—effectively making our response to the task subconscious. After all, there are plenty of examples of subconscious multitasking that most of

us routinely manage: walking and talking, eating and reading, watching TV and folding the laundry.

I It probably comes as no surprise that, generally speaking, we get worse at multitasking as we age. According to Art Kramer at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, who studies how aging affects our cognitive abilities, we peak in our 20s. Though the decline is slow through our 30s and on into our 50s, it is there; and after 55, it becomes more precipitous. In one study, he and his colleagues had both young and old participants do a simulated driving task while carrying on a conversation. He found that while young drivers tended to miss background changes, older drivers failed to notice things that were highly relevant. Likewise, older subjects had more trouble paying attention to the more important parts of a scene than young drivers.

J It's not all bad news for over-55s, though. Kramer also found that older people can benefit from practice. Not only did they learn to perform better, brain scans showed that underlying that improvement was a change in the way their brains become active. While it' s clear that practice can often make a difference, especially as we age, the basic facts remain sobering. "We have this impression of an almighty complex brain," says Marois, "and yet we have very humbling and crippling limits." For most of our history, we probably never needed to do more than one thing at a time, he says, and so we haven't evolved to be able to. Perhaps we will in future, though. We might yet look back one day on people like Debbie and Alun as ancestors of a new breed of true multitaskers.

Questions 28-32

The reading Passage has ten paragraphs A-J.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

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

28 A theory explained delay happens when selecting one reaction

29 Different age group responds to important things differently

30 Conflicts happened when visual and audio element emerge simultaneously

31 An experiment designed to demonstrates blocks for multitasking

32 An viewpoint favors optimistic side of multitask performance

Questions 33-35

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

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

33 Which one is correct about experiment conducted by Rene Marois?

A participants performed poorly on listening task solely

B volunteers press different key on different color

C participants need use different fingers on different colored object

D they did a better job on Mixed image and sound information

34 Which statement is correct about the first limitation of Marois's experiment?

A "attentional blink" takes about ten seconds

B lag occurs if we concentrate on one object while second one appears

C we always have trouble in reacting the second one

D first limitation can be avoid by certain measures

35 Which one is NOT correct about Meyer's experiments and statements?

A people can execute dual-task just after several attempts

B Practice can overcome dual-task interference

C Meyer holds a different opinion on Marois's theory

D an existing processor decides whether delay another task or not

Questions 36-40

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

In boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet, write

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

36 Longer gap between two presenting tasks means shorter delay toward the second one.

37 People tend to ignore the differences when presented two similar images.

38 Marois has different opinion on the claim that training removes bottleneck effect.

39 Multitasking performance has correlation with gender according to Art Kramer.

40 The author doesn't believe that effect of practice could bring any variation.

Optimism and Health 2

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

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

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

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

D Optimists have something else to be cheerful about-in general, they are more robust. For example, a study of 660 volunteers by the Yale University

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

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

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

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

coffee table, they resiliently (有弹性地) pick themselves up, learn from their pratfalls and march boldly towards the next opportunity.

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

I Optimism is one of the central traits required in building resilience, say Yale University investigators in the Annual Review of Clinical Psychology. They add that resilient people learn to hold on to their sense of humour and this can help them to keep a flexible attitude when big changes of plan are warranted. The ability to accept your lot with equanimity also plays an important role, the study adds.

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

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

Questions 14-18

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage,using no more than TWO words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

Optimists generally are more robust. Yale University psychologist Dr Becca Levy found that an extension of around 14 _____ to your life will be achieved by positive attitude toward life. A Harvard Medical School conduct a research which study of 15 _____ male volunteers found that the optimists have remarkably better 16 _____ And Dr Rosalind Wright believes optimistic life may enhance the 17 _____" some initiative studies on18 _____ indicate that people can improve their mortality risk by changing into a positive outlook.

Questions 19-23

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

NB you may use any latter more than once

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

19 Different optimism result found according to gender.

20 There is no necessary relationship between happiness and money.

21 Excessive optimism may be incorrect in everyday life.

22 Optimists is advantageous for human evolution.

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

Questions 24-27

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

In boxes 24-27 on your answer sheet, write

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

24 The link between longevity and optimism has been long known.

25 Optimists have better personal relationship than those pessimists.

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

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

Personality and Communicating Conflict

A As far back as Hippocrates' time (460-370B.C.), people have tried to understand other people by characterizing them according to personality type or temperament. Hippocrates believed there were four different body fluids that influenced four basic types of temperament. His work was further developed 500 years later by Galen. These days there are any number of self-assessment tools that relate to the basic descriptions developed by Galen, although we no longer believe the source to be the types of body fluid that dominate our systems.

B The values in self-assessments that help determine personality style. Learning styles, communication styles, conflict-handling styles, or other aspects of individuals is that they help depersonalize conflict in interpersonal relationships. The depersonalization occurs when you realize that others aren't trying to be difficult, but they need different or more information than you do. They're not intending to be rude: they are so focused on the task they forget about greeting people. They would like to work faster but not at the risk of damaging the relationships needed to get the job done. They understand there is a job to do. But it can only be done right with the appropriate information, which takes time to collect. When used appropriately, understanding communication styles can help resolve conflict on teams. Very rarely are conflicts true personality issues. Usually they are issues of style, information needs, or focus.

C Hippocrates and later Galen determined there were four basic temperaments: sanguine, phlegmatic, melancholic (忧郁症) and choleric. These descriptions were developed centuries ago and are still somewhat apt, although you could update the wording. In today's world, they translate into the four fairly common communication styles described below:

D The sanguine (乐观的) person would be the expressive or spirited style of communication. These people speak in pictures. They invest a lot of emotion and energy in their communication and often speak quickly. Putting their whole

body into it. They are easily sidetracked onto a story that may or may not illustrate the point they are trying to make. Because of their enthusiasm, they are great team motivators. They are concerned about people and relationships. Their high levels of energy can come on strong at times and their focus is usually on the bigger picture, which means they sometimes miss the details or the proper order of things. These people find conflict or differences of opinion invigorating and love to engage in a spirited discussion. They love change and are constantly looking for new and exciting adventures.

E Tile phlegmatic person - cool and persevering - translates into the technical or systematic communication style. This style of communication is focused on facts and technical details. Phlegmatic people have an orderly methodical way of approaching tasks, and their focus is very much on the task, not on the people, emotions, or concerns that the task may evoke. The focus is also more on the details necessary to accomplish a task.

Sometimes the details overwhelm the big picture and focus needs to be brought back to the context of the task. People with this style think the facts should speak for themselves, and they are not as comfortable with conflict. They need time to adapt to change and need to understand both the logic of it and the steps involved.

F Tile melancholic person who is softhearted and oriented toward doing things for others translates into the considerate or sympathetic communication style. A person with this communication style is focused on people and relationships. They are good listeners and do things for other people-sometimes to the detriment of getting things done for themselves. They want to solicit everyone's opinion and make sure everyone is comfortable with whatever is required to get the job done. At times this focus on others can distract from the task at hand. Because they are so concerned with the needs of others and smoothing over issues, they do not like conflict. They believe that change threatens the status quo（现状）and tends to make people feel uneasy, so people with this communication style, like phlegmatic(冷淡的，迟钝的）people need time to consider the changes in order to adapt to them.

G The choleric (暴躁的) temperament translates into the bold or direct style of communication. People with this style are brief in their communication - the fewer words the better. They are big picture thinkers and love to be involved in many things at once. They are focused on tasks and outcomes and often forget that the people involved in carrying out the tasks have needs. They don't do detail work easily and as a result can often underestimate how much time it takes to achieve the task. Because they are so direct, they often seem forceful and can be very intimidating to others. They usually would welcome someone challenging them. But most other styles are afraid to do so. They also thrive on change, the more the better.

H A well-functioning team should have all of these communication styles for true effectiveness. All teams need to focus on the task, and they need to take care of relationships in order to achieve those tasks. They need the big picture perspective or the context of their work, and they need the details to be identified and taken care of for success. We all have aspects of each style within us. Some of us can easily move from one style to another and adapt our style to the needs of the situation at hand-whether the focus is on tasks or relationships. For others, a dominant style is very evident, and it is more challenging to see the situation from the perspective of another style.

The work environment can influence communication styles either by the type of work that is required or by the predominance of one style reflected in that environment. Some people use one style at work and another at home. The good news about communication styles is that we have the ability to develop flexibility in our styles. The greater the flexibility we have, the more skilled we usually are at handling possible and actual conflicts. Usually it has to be relevant to us to do so, either because we think it is important or because there are incentives in our environment to encourage it. The key is that we have to want to become flexible with our communication style. As Henry Ford said, "Whether you think you can or you can't, you're right!"

Questions 27-34

Reading Passage 3 has eight sections A-H.

Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number i-x in boxes 27-34 0n your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i	Different personality types mentioned
ii	Recommendation of combined styles for group
iii	Historical explanation of understanding personality
iv	A lively and positive attitude person depicted
v	A personality likes challenge and direct communication
vi	Different characters illustrated
vii	Functions of understanding communication styles
viii	Cautious and considerable person cited
ix	Calm and Factual personality illustrated
x	Self-assessment determines one's temperament

27 Section A

28 Section B

29 Section C

30 SectionD

31 Section E

32 Section F

33 Section G

34 Section H

Questions 35-39

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

In boxes 35-39 0n your answer sheet, write

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

35 All believed that sanguine people like constant things and peace

36 Melancholic and phlegmatic people both require time to fit it

37 It is the sanguine personality that needed most in the workplace

38 It is feasible for someone to change type of personality

39 Work category of a surrounding can communication styles

Question 40

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

Write your answers in box 40 0n your answer sheet.

40 The author thinks self-assessment tools can be able to

A develop one's personality in a certain scenario.

B help to understand colleagues and resolve problems

C improve relationship with boss of company

D change others behaviour and personality

Scent of success

成功芬芳

阅读原文

A. Innovation and entrepreneurship, in the right mix, can bring spectacular results and propel a business ahead of the pack. Across a diverse range of commercial successes, from the Hills Hoist clothes line to the Cochlear ear implant, it is hard to generalize beyond saying the creators tapped into something consumers could not wait to get their hands on. However, most ideas never make it to the market. Some ideas that innovators are spruiking to potential investors include new water-saving shower heads, a keyless locking system, ping-pong balls that keep pollution out of rainwater tanks, making teeth grow from stem cells inserted in the gum, and technology to stop LPG tanks from exploding. Grant Kearney, chief executive of the Innovation Xchange, which connects businesses to innovation networks, says he hears of great business ideas that he knows will never get on the market. “Ideas by themselves are absolutely useless,” he says. “An idea only becomes innovation when it is connected to the right resources and capabilities.”

B. One of Australia’s latest innovation successes stems from a lemon-scented bath-room cleaner called Shower Power, the formula for which was concocted in a factory in Yatala, Queensland. In 1995, Tom Quinn and John Heron bought a struggling cleaning products business, OzKleen, for 250,000. It was selling 100 different kinds of cleaning products, mainly in bulk. The business was in bad shape, the cleaning formulas were ineffective and environmentally harsh, and there were few regular clients. Now Shower Power is claimed to be the top-selling bathroom cleaning product in the country. In the past 12 months ,almost four million bottles of OzKleen’s Power products have been sold and the company forecasts 2004 sales of 10 million bottles. The company’s, sales in2003 reached $11 million, with 700k of business being exports. In particular, Shower Power is making big inroads on the British market.

C. OzKleen’s turnaround began when Quinn and Heron hired an industrial chemist to revitalize the product line. Market research showed that people were looking for a better cleaner for the bathroom, universally regarded as the hardest room in the home to clean. The company also wanted to make the product formulas more environmentally friendly One of Tom Quinn’s sons, Peter, aged 24 at the time, began working with the chemist on the formulas, looking at the potential for citrus-based cleaning products. He detested all the chlorine-based cleaning products that dominated the market. “We didn’t want to use chlorine, simple as that,” he says. “It offers bad working conditions and there’s no money in it.” Peter looked at citrus ingredients, such as orange peel, to replace the petroleum by-products in cleaners. He is credited with finding the Shower Power formula. “The head,” he says. The company is the recipe is in a vault somewhere and in my sole owner of the intellectual property.

D. To begin with, Shower Power was sold only in commercial quantities but Tom Quinn decided to sell it in 750ml bottles after the constant “raves” from customers at their retail store at Beenleigh, near Brisbane. Customers were travel- ling long distances to buy supplies. Others began writing to OzKleen to say how good Shower Power was. “We did a dummy label and went to see Woolworths.” Tom Quinn says. The Woolworths buyer took a bottle home and was able to remove a stain from her basin that had been impossible to shift. From that point on, she championed the product and OzKleen had its first super-market order, for a palette of Shower Power worth $3000. “We were over the moon,” says OzKleen’s financial controller, Belinda McDonnell.

E. Shower Power was released in Australian supermarkets in 1997 and became the top-selling product in its category within six months. It was all hands on deck cat the factory, labeling and bottling Shower Power to keep up with demand. OzKleen ditched all other products and rebuilt the business around Shower Power. This stage, recalls McDonnell, was very tough. “It was hand-to-mouth, cashflow was very difficult,” she says. OzKleen had to pay new-line fees to supermarket chains, which also squeezed margins.

F. OzKleen’s next big break came when the daughter of a Coles Myer executive used the product while on holidays in Queensland and convinced her father that Shower Power should be in Coles supermarkets. Despite the product success, Peter Quinn says the company was wary of how long the sales would last and hesitate to spend money on upgrading the manufacturing process, As a result, he remembers long periods of working around the clock to keep up with orders. Small tanks were still being used so batches were small and bottles were labeled and filled manually. The privately owned Ozkleen relied on cash flow to expand. "The equipment could not keep up with demand, "Peter Quinn says. Eventually a new bottling machine was bought for $50,000 in the hope of streamlining production, but he says: "We got ripped off." Since then he has been developing a new automated bottling machine that can control the amount of foam produced in the liquid, so that bottles can be filled more effectively-“I love coming up, with new ideas.” The machine is being patented.

G. Peter Quinn says Ozkleen's approach to research and development is open slather. “If I need it. I get it. It is about doing something simple that no one else is doing. Most of these things are just sitting in front of people. It's just seeing the opportunities.” With a tried and tested product, Ozkleen is expanding overseas and developing more Power-brand household products. Tom Quinn, who previously ran a real estate agency, says: "We are competing with the same market all over the world, the (cleaning) products are sold everywhere.” Shower Power, known as Bath Power in Britain, was launched four years ago with the help of an export development grand from the Federal Government. “We wanted to do it straight away because we realized we had the same opportunities worldwide.” Ozkleen is already number three in the British market, and the next stop is France. The Power range includes cleaning products for carpets, kitchens and pre-wash stain removal. The Quinn and Heron families are still involved. Ozkleen has been approached with offers to buy the company, but Tom Quinn says he is happy with things as they are. “We’re having too much fun.”

Questions 1-7

Reading Passage 1 has six paragraphs, A—G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-G, in boxes 1-7on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

1 Description of one family member persuading another of selling cleaning products

2 An account of the cooperation of all factory staff to cope with sales increase

3 An account of the creation of the formula of Shower Power

4 An account of buying the original OzKleen company

5 Description of Shower Power's international expansion

6 The reason of changing the packaging size of Shower Power

7 An example of some innovative ideas

Questions 8-11

Look at the following people and list of statements below.

Match each person with the correct statement

Write the correct letter A-E in boxes 8-11 on your answer sheet.

List of Statement

A Described his story of selling his product to a chain store

B Explained there was a shortage of money when sales suddenly increased

C Believe innovations need support to succeed

D Believes new products like Shower Power may incur risks

E Says business won't succeed with innovations

8 Grant Kearney

9 Tom Quinn

10 PeterQuinn

11 BelindaMcDonnell

Questions 12-13

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

Write your answers in boxes 12-13 on your answer sheet.

12 Tom Quinn changed the bottle size to 750ml to make Shower Power

A Easier to package.

B Appealing to individual customers.

C Popular in foreign markets.

D Attractive to supermarkets.

13 Why did Tom Quinn decide not to sell OzKleen?

A No one wanted to buy OzKleen.

B New products were being developed in OzKleen.

C He couldn't make an agreement on the price with the buyer.

D He wanted to keep things unchanged.

Stress of Workplace

A How busy is too busy? For some it means having to miss the occasional long lunch; for others it means missing lunch altogether. For a few, it is not being able to take a "sickie" (病假) once a month. Then there is a group of people for whom working every evening and weekend is normal, and frantic (疯狂的) is the tempo of their lives. For most senior executives, workloads swing between extremely busy and frenzied (狂乱的). The vice-president of the management consultancy AT Kearney and its head of telecommunications for the Asia-Pacific region, Neil Plumridge, says his work weeks vary from a "manageable" 45 hours to 80 hours, but average 60 hours.

B Three warning signs alert Plumridge about his workload: sleep, scheduling and family. He knows he has too much on when he gets less than six hours of sleep for three consecutive nights; when he is constantly having to reschedule appointments; "and the third one is on the family side", says Plumridge, the father of a three-year-old daughter, and expecting a second child in October. "If I happen to miss a birthday or anniversary, I know things are out of control." Being "too busy" is highly subjective. But for any individual, the perception of being too busy over a prolonged period can start showing up as stress: disturbed sleep, and declining mental and physical health. National workers' compensation figures show stress causes the most lost time of any workplace injury. Employees suffering stress are off work an average of 16.6 weeks. The effects of stress are also expensive. Comcare, the Federal Government insurer, reports that in 2003-04，claims for psychological injury accounted for 7% of claims but almost 27% of claim costs. Experts say the key to dealing with stress is not to focus on relief-agame of golf or a massage - but to reassess workloads. Neil Plumridge says he makes it a priority to work out what has to change; that might mean allocating extra resources to a job, allowing more time or changing expectations. The decision may take several days. He also relies on the advice of colleagues, saying his peers coach each other with business problems. "Just a fresh pair of eyes over an issue can help," he says.

C Executive stress is not confined to big organisations. Vanessa Stoykov has been running her own advertising and public relations business for seven years, specialising in work for financial and professional services firms. Evolution Media has grown so fast that it debuted on the BRW Fast 100 list of fastest-growing small enterprises last year - just after Stoykov had her first child. Stoykov thrives on the mental stimulation of running her own business. "Like everyone, I have the occasional day when I think my head's going to blow off," she says. Because of the growth phase the business is in, Stoykov has to concentrate on short-term stress relief-weekends in the mountains, the occasional "mental health" day-rather than delegating more work. She says: "We're hiring more people, but you need to train them, teach them about the culture and the clients, so it's actually more work rather than less."

D Identify the causes: Jan Elsnera, Melbourne psychologist who specialises in executive coaching, says thriving on a demanding workload is typical of senior executives and other high-potential business people. She says there is no one-size-fits-all approach to stress: some people work best with high-adrenalin periods followed by quieter patches, while others thrive under sustained pressure. "We could take urine and blood hormonal measures and pass a judgement of whether someone's physiologically stressed or not," she says. "But that's not going to give us an indicator of what their experience of stress is, and what the emotional and cognitive impacts of stress are going to be."

E Eisner's practice is informed by a movement known as positive psychology, a school of thought that argues "positive" experiences-feeling engaged, challenged, and that one is making a contribution to something meaningful-do not balance out negative ones such as stress; instead, they help people increase their resilience over time. Good stress, or positive experiences of being challenged and rewarded, is thus cumulative in the same way as bad stress. Eisner says many of the senior business people she coaches are relying more

on regulating bad stress through methods such as meditation and yoga. She points to research showing that meditation can alter the biochemistry of the brain and actually help people "retrain" the way their brains and bodies react to stress. "Meditation and yoga enable you to shift the way that your brain reacts, so if you get proficient at it you're in control."

F Recent research, such as last year's study of public servants by the British epidemiologist Sir Michael Marmot, show the most important predictor of stress is the level of job control a person has. This debunks the theory that stress is the prerogative (特权的) of high-achieving executives with type-A personalities and crazy working hours. Instead, Marmot's and other research reveals they have the best kind of job: one that combines high demands (challenging work) with high control (autonomy). The worst jobs are those that combine high demands and low control. People with demanding jobs but little autonomy have up to four times the probability of depression and more than double the risk of heart disease, LaMontagne says. "Those two alone count for an enormous part of chronic diseases, and they represent a potentially preventable part." Overseas, particularly in Europe, such research is leading companies to redesign organisational practices to increase employees' autonomy, cutting absenteeism and lifting productivity.

G The Australian vice-president of AT Kearney, Neil Plumridge, says: "Often stress is caused by our setting unrealistic expectations of ourselves. I'll promise a client I'll do something tomorrow, and then [promise] another client the same thing, when I really know it's not going to happen. I've put stress on myself when I could have said to the clients: 'Why don't I give that to you in 48 hours?' The client doesn't care." Overcommitting is something

people experience as an individual problem. We explain it as the result of procrastination or Parkinson's law: that work expands to fill the time available. New research indicates that people may be hard-wired to do it.

H A study in the February issue of the Journal of Experimental Psychology shows that people always believe they will be less busy in the future than now. This is a misapprehension (误会, according to the authors of the report, Professor Gal Zauberman, of the University of North Carolina, and Professor John Lynch, of Duke University. "On average, an individual will be just as busy two weeks or a month from now as he or she is today. But that is not how it appears to be in everyday life," they wrote. "People often make commitments long in advance that they would never make if the same commitments required immediate action. That is, they discount future time investments relatively steeply." Why do we perceive a greater "surplus" of time in the future than in the present? The researchers suggest that people underestimate completion times for tasks stretching into the future, and that they are bad at imagining future competition for their time.

Questions 14-18

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-D) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-D in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

A Jan Elsnera
B Vanessa Stoykov
C Gal Zauberman
D Neil Plumridge

14 Work stress usually happens in the high level of a business.

15 More people involved would be beneficial for stress relief

16 Temporary holiday sometimes doesn't mean less work.

17 Stress leads to a wrong direction when trying to satisfy customers.

18 It is commonly accepted that stress at present is more severe

Questions 19-21

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

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

19 Which of the following workplace stress is NOT mentioned according to Plumridge in the following options?

A Not enough time spend on family

B Unable to concentrate on work

C Inadequate time of sleep

D Alteration of appointment

20 Which of the following solution is NOT mentioned in helping reduce the work pressure according to Plumridge?

A Allocate more personnels

B Increase more time

C Lower expectation

D Do sports and massage

21 What is point of view of Jan Elsnera towards work stress?

A Work pressure might affect physical endocrine

B Index of body samples plays determined role

C Emotional affection is superior to physical one

D One well designed solution can release all stress

Questions 22-27

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using no more than two words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 22-27 on your answer sheet.

Statistics from National worker's compensation indicate stress plays the most important role in 22 _____ . Staffs take About 23 _____ for absence from work caused by stress. Not just time is our main concern but great expenses generated consequently. An official insurer wrote sometime that about 24 _____ of all claims were mental issues whereas nearly 27% costs in all claims. Sports such as 25 _____ , as well as 26 _____ could be a treatment to release stress; However, specialists recommended another practical way out, analyse 27 _____ once again.

The future never dies?

The prospects for humanity and for the world as a whole are somewhere between glorious and dire. It is hard to be much more precise.

A By 'glorious, I mean that our descendants-all who are born on to this Earth-could live very comfortably and securely, and could continue to do so for as long as the Earth can support life, which should be for a very long time indeed. We should at least be thinking in terms of the next million years. Furthermore, our descendants could continue to enjoy the company of other species-establishing a much better relationship with them than we have now. Other animals need not live in constant fear of us. Many of those fellow species now seem bound to become extinct, but a significant proportion could and should continue to live alongside us. Such a future may seem ideal, and so it is. Yet I do not believe it is fanciful. There is nothing in the physical fabric of the Earth or in our own biology to suggest that this is not possible.

B 'Dire'(可怕的) means that we human beings could be in deep trouble within the next few centuries, living but also dying in large numbers in political terror and from starvation, while huge numbers of our fellow creatures would simply disappear, leaving only the ones that we find convenient-chickens, cattle or that we can't shake off, like flies and mice. I'm taking it to be self-evident that glory is preferable.

C Our future is not entirely in our own hands because the Earth has its own rules, is part of the solar system and is neither stable nor innately safe. Other planets in the solar system are quite beyond habitation, because their temperature is far too high or too low to be endured, and ours, too, in principle could tip either way. Even relatively unspectacular changes in the atmosphere could do the trick. The core of the Earth is hot, which in many ways is good for living creatures, but every now and again, the molten rock bursts through volcanoes on the surface. Among the biggest volcanic eruptions in recent memory was Mount St Helens, in the USA, which threw out a cubic kilometre of ash—

fortunately in an area where very few people live. In 1815, Tambora (in present-day Indonesia) expelled so much ash into the upper atmosphere that climatic effects seriously harmed food production around the world for season after season. Entire civilisations have been destroyed by volcanoes.

D Yet nothing we have so far experienced shows what volcanoes can really do. Yellowstone National Park in the USA occupies the caldera (the crater formed when a volcano collapses) of an exceedingly ancient volcano of extraordinary magnitude. Modem surveys show that its centre is now rising. Sometime in the next 200 million years, Yellowstone could erupt again, and when it does, the whole world will be transformed. Yellowstone could erupt tomorrow. But there's a very good chance that it will give us another million years, and that surely is enough to be going on with. It seems sensible to assume that this will be the case.

E The universe at large is dangerous, too: in particular, we share the sky with vast numbers of asteroids, and every now and ragain, they come into our

planet's atmosphere. An asteroid the size of a small island, hitting the Earth at 15,000 kilometres an hour (a relatively modest speed by the standards of heavenly bodies), would strike the ocean bed like a rock in a puddle, send a tidal wave around the world as high as a small mountain and as fast as a jumbo jet, and propel us into an ice age that could last for centuries. There are plans to head off such disasters (including rockets to push approaching asteroids into new trajectories), but in truth it's down to luck.

F On the other hand, the archaeological and the fossil evidence shows that no truly devastating asteroid has struck since the one that seems to have accounted for the extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. So again, there seems no immediate reason for despair. The Earth is indeed an uncertain place, in an uncertain universe, but with average luck, it should do us well enough. If the world does become inhospitable in the next few thousand or million years, then it will probably be our own fault. In short, despite the underlying uncertainty, our own future and that of our fellow creatures is very much in our own hands.

G Given average luck on the geological and the cosmic scale, the difference between glory and disaster will be made, and is being made, by politics. Certain kinds of political systems and strategies would predispose (预先安排) us to long-term survival (and indeed to comfort and security and the pleasure of being alive), while others would take us more and more frenetically (疯狂地) towards collapse. The broad point is, though, that we need to look at ourselves—humanity—and at the world in general in a quite new light. Our material problems are fundamentally those of biology. We need to think, and we need our politicians to think, biologically. Do that, and take the ideas seriously, and we are in with a chance. Ignore biology and we and our fellow creatures haven't a hope.

Questions 14-19

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

In boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet write

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

14 It seems predictable that some species will disappear.

15 The nature of the Earth and human biology make it impossible for human beings to survive another million years.

16 An eruption by Yellowstone is likely to be more destructive than previous volcanic eruptions.

17 There is a greater chance of the Earth being hit by small asteroids than by large ones.

18 If the world becomes uninhabitable, it is most likely to be as a result of a natural disaster.

19 Politicians currently in power seem unlikely to change their way of thinking.

Questions 20-25

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 20-25 on your answer sheet.

The Earth could become uninhabitable,like other planets, through a major change in the 20 _____ Volcanic eruptions of 21 _____ can lead to shortages of 22 _____ in a wide area. An asteroid hitting the Earth could create a 23 _____ that would result in a new 24 _____ Plans are being made to use 25 _____ to deflect asteroids heading for the Earth.

Question 26

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

Write your answer in box 26 on your answer sheet.

What is the writer's purpose in Reading Passage 2?

A to propose a new theory about the causes of natural disasters

B to prove that generally held beliefs about the future are mistaken

C to present a range of opinions currently held by scientists

D to argue the need for a general change in behaviour

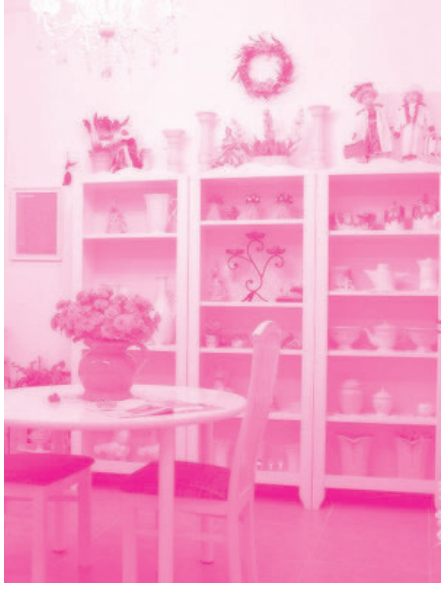
The Innovation of Grocery Stores

A At the beginning of the 20th century, grocery stores in the United States were full-service. A customer would ask a clerk behind the counter for specific items and the clerk would package the items, which were limited to dry goods. If they want to save some time, they have to ask a delivery boy or by themselves to send the note of what they want to buy to the grocery story first and then go to pay for the goods later. These grocery stores usually carried only one brand of each good. There were early chain stores, such as the A&P Stores, but these were all entirely full-service and very time-consuming.

B In 1885, a Virginia boy named Clarence Saunders began working part-time as a clerk in a grocery store when he was 14 years old, and quit school when the shopkeeper offered him Ml time work with room and board. Later he worked in an Alabama coke plant and in a Tennessee sawmill before he returned to the grocery business. By 1900, when he was nineteen years old, he was earning $30 a month as a salesman for a wholesale grocer. During his years working in the grocery stores, he found that it was very inconvenient and inefficient for people to buy things because more than a century ago, long before there were computers, shopping was done quite differently than it is today. Entering a store, the customer would approach the counter (or wait for a clerk to become available) and place an order, either verbally or, as was often the case for boys running errands, in the form of a note or list. While the customer waited, the clerk would move behind the counter and throughout the store, select the items on the list—some form shelves so high that long-handled grasping device had to be used—and bring them back to the counter to be tallied and bagged or boxed. The process might be expedited by the customer calling or sending in the order beforehand, or by the order being handled by a delivery boy on a bike, but otherwise it did not vary greatly. Saunders, a flamboyant and innovative man, noticed that this method resulted in wasted time and expense, so he came up with an unheard-of solution that would revolutionize the entire grocery industry: he developed a way for shoppers to serve themselves.

C So in 1902 he moved to Memphis where he developed his concept to form a grocery wholesale cooperative and a full-service grocery store. For his new "cafeteria grocery", Saunders divided his grocery into three distinct areas: 1) A front "lobby" forming an entrance and exit and checkouts at the front. 2) A sales department, which was specially designed to allow customers to roam the aisles and select their own groceries. Removing unnecessary clerks, creating elaborate aisle displays, and rearranging the store to force customers to view all of the merchandise and over the shelving and cabinets units of sales department were "galleries" where supervisors were allowed to keep an eye on the customers while not disturbing them. 3) And another section of his store is the room only allowed for the clerks which was called the "stockroom" or "storage room" where large refrigerators were situated to keep fresh products from being perishable. The new format allowed multiple customers to shop at the same time, and led to the previously unknown phenomenon of impulse shopping. Though this format of grocery market was drastically different from its competitors, the style became the standard for the modern grocery store and later supermarket.

D On September 6, 1916,Saunders launched the self-service revolution in the USA by opening the first self-service Piggly Wiggly store, at 79 Jefferson Street in Memphis, Tennessee, with its characteristic turnstile at the entrance. Customers paid cash and selected their own goods from the shelves. It was unlike any other grocery store of that time. Inside a Piggly Wiggly, shoppers were not at the mercy of shop clerks. They were free to roam the store, check out the merchandise and get what they needed with their own two hands and feet. Prices



on items at Piggly Wiggly were clearly marked. No one pressured customers to buy milk or pickles. And the biggest benefit at the Piggly Wiggly was that shoppers saved money. Self-service was a positive all around. "It's good for both the consumer and retailer because it cuts costs," noted George T. Haley, a professor at the University of New Haven and director of the Center for International Industry Competitiveness. "If you looked at the way grocery stores were run previous to Piggly Wiggly and Alpha Beta, what you find is that there was a tremendous amount of labor involved, and labor is a major expense." Piggly Wiggly cut the fat.

E Piggly Wiggly and the self-service concept took off. Saunders opened nine stores in the Memphis area within the first year of business. Consumers embraced the efficiency, the simplicity and most of all the lower food prices. Saunders soon patented his self-service concept, and began franchising Piggly Wiggly stores. Thanks to the benefits of self-service and franchising, Piggly Wiggly ballooned to nearly 1,300 stores by 1923. Piggly Wiggly sold $100 million—worth $1.3 billion today—in groceries, making it the third-biggest grocery retailer in the nation. The company's stock was even listed on the New York Stock Exchange, doubling from late 1922 to March 1923. Saunders had his hands all over Piggly Wiggly. He was instrumental in the design and layout of his stores. He even invented the turnstile.

F However Saunders was forced into bankruptcy in 1923 after a dramatic spat with the New York Stock Exchange and he went on to create the "Clarence Saunders sole-owner-of-my-name" chain, which went into bankruptcy.

G Until the time of his death in October 1953, Saunders was developing plans for another automatic store system called the Foodelectric. But the store, which was to be located two blocks from the first Piggly Wiggly store, never opened. But his name was well-remembered along with the name Piggly Wiggly.

Questions 1-5

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-G, in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

1 How Clarence Saunders' new idea had been carried out.

2 Introducing the modes and patterns of groceries before his age.

3 Clarence Saunders declared bankruptcy a few years later .

4 Descriptions of Clarence Saunders' new conception.

5 The booming development of his business.

Questions 6-10

Answer the questions below.

Write ***ONLY ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER*** from the passage for each answer.

6 When Clarence Saunders was an adolescent, he took a job as a_____in a grocery store.

7 In the new innovation of grocery store, most of the clerks' work before was done by_____

8 In Saunders' new grocery store, the section where customers finish the payment was called_____

9 Another area in his store which behind the public area was called the_____, where only internal staff could access.

10 At_____where customers were under surveillance.

Questions 11-13

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

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

11 Why did Clarence Saunders want to propel the innovation of grocery stores at his age?

A Because he was an enthusiastic and creative man.

B Because his boss wanted to reform the grocery industry.

C Because he wanted to develop its efficiency and make great profit as well.

D Because he worried about the future competition from the industry.

12 What happened to Clarence Saunders' first store of Piggly Wiggly?

A Customers complained about its impracticality and inconvenience.

B It enjoyed a great business and was updated in the first twelve months.

C It expanded to more than a thousand franchised stores during the first year.

D Saunders were required to have his new idea patented and open more stores.

13 What left to Clarence Saunders after his death in 1953?

A A fully automatic store system opened soon near his first store.

B The name of his store the Piggly Wiggly was very popular at that time.

C His name was usually connected with his famous shop the Piggly Wiggly in the following several years.

D His name was painted together with the name of his famous store.

TV Addiction 2

A Excessive cravings do not necessarily involve physical substances. Gambling can become compulsive; sex can become obsessive. One activity, however, stands out for its prominence and ubiquity—the world's most popular pastime, television. Most people admit to having a love-hate relationship with it. They complain about the "boob tube" and "couch potatoes," then they settle into their sofas and grab the remote control. Parents commonly fret about their children's viewing (if not their own). Even researchers who study TV for a living marvel at the medium's hold on them personally. Percy Tannenbaum of the University of California at Berkeley has written: "Among life's more embarrassing moments have been countless occasions when I am engaged in conversation in a room while a TV set is on, and I cannot for the life of me stop from periodically glancing over to the screen. This occurs not only during dull conversations but during reasonably interesting ones just as well."

B Scientists have been studying the effects of television for decades, generally focusing on whether watching violence on TV correlates with (*v.* 有关联) being violent in real life. Less attention has been paid to the basic allure of the small screen—the medium, as opposed to the message.

C The term "TV addiction" is imprecise and laden with value judgments, but it captures the essence of a very real phenomenon. Psychologists and psychiatrists formally define substance dependence as a disorder characterized by criteria (标准) that include spending a great deal of time using the substance; using it more often than one intends; thinking about reducing use or making repeated unsuccessful efforts to reduce use; giving up important social, family or occupational activities to use it; and reporting withdrawal symptoms when one stops using it.

D All these criteria can apply to people who watch a lot of television. That does not mean that watching television, per se, is problematic. Television can teach and amuse; it can reach aesthetic heights; it can provide much needed distraction and escape. The difficulty arises when people strongly sense that

they ought not to watch as much as they do and yet find themselves strangely unable to reduce their viewing. Some knowledge of how the medium exerts its pull may help heavy viewers gain better control over their lives.

E The amount of time people spend watching television is astonishing. On average, individuals in the industrialized world devote three hours a day to the pursuit—folly half of their leisure time, and more than on any single activity save work and sleep. At this rate, someone who lives to 75 would spend nine years in front of the tube. To some commentators, this devotion means simply that people enjoy TV and make a conscious (*adj.* 有意识的) decision to watch it. But if that is the whole story, why do so many people experience misgivings about how much they view? In Gallup polls in 1992 and 1999, two out of five adult respondents and seven out of 10 teenagers said they spent too much time watching TV. Other surveys have consistently shown that roughly 10 percent of adults call themselves TV addicts.

F What is it about TV that has such a hold on us? In part, the attraction seems to spring from our biological 'orienting response.' First described by Ivan Pavlov in 1927, the orienting response is our instinctive visual or auditory reaction to any sudden or novel stimulus. It is part of our evolutionary heritage, a built-in sensitivity to movement and potential predatory threats.

G In 1986 Byron Reeves of Stanford University, Esther Thorson of the University of Missouri and their colleagues began to study whether the simple formal features of television-cuts, edits, zooms (缩放), pans, sudden noises—activate the orienting response, thereby keeping attention on the screen. By watching how brain waves were affected by formal features, the researchers concluded that these stylistic tricks can indeed trigger involuntary responses and 'derive their attention-al value through the evolutionary significance of detecting movement.... It is the form, not the content, of television that is unique.'

H The orienting response may partly explain common viewer remarks such as: "If a television is on, I just can't keep my eyes off it," "I don't want to watch as much as I do, but I can't help it," and "I feel hypnotized when I watch

television." In the years since Reeves and Thorson published their pioneering work, researchers have delved deeper. Annie Lang's research team at Indiana University has shown that heart rate decreases for four to six seconds after an orienting stimulus. In ads, action sequences and music videos, formal features frequently come at a rate of one per second, thus activating the orienting response continuously.

I Lang and her colleagues have also investigated whether formal features affect people's memory of what they have seen. In one of their studies, participants watched a program and then filled out a score sheet. Increasing the frequency of edits (defined here as a change from one camera angle to another in the same visual scene) improved memory recognition, presumably because it focused attention on the screen. Increasing the frequency of cuts—changes to a new visual scene-had a similar effect but only up to a point. If the number of cuts exceeded 10 in two minutes, recognition dropped off sharply.

J Producers of educational television for children have found that formal features can help learning. But increasing the rate of cuts and edits eventually overloads the brain. Music videos and commercials that use rapid intercutting of unrelated scenes are designed to hold attention more than they are to convey information. People may remember the name of the product or band, but the details of the ad itself float in one ear and out the other. The orienting response is overworked. Viewers still attend to the screen, but they feel tired and worn out, with little compensating psychological reward. Our ESM findings show much the same thing. Sometimes the memory of the product is very subtle. Many ads today are deliberately oblique: they have an engaging story line, but it is hard to tell what they are trying to sell. Afterward you may not remember the product consciously. Yet advertisers believe that if they have gotten your attention, when you later go to the store you will feel better or more comfortable with a given product because you have a vague recollection of having heard of it.

Questions 27-30

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

In boxes 27-30 on your answer sheet, write

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

27 Even researchers find sometimes it is more interesting in watching TV than talking with others.

28 Information conveyed via TV has not always been the priority of scientific research.

29 It is partially unscientific to use the term 'TV addiction'.

30 Children do not know why they exercise to little.

Questions 31-33

Choose THREE letters, A-F.

Write the correct letters in boxes 31-33 on your answer sheet.

Which THREE of the following are benefits of watching TV?

A artistic inspiration

B family reunion

C relieve stress

D learn knowledge and education

E work efficiency

F ease communicative conflict

Questions 34-37

Look at the following researchers (Questions 34-37) and the list of statements below.

Match each researcher with the correct statements.

Write the correct letter A-G in boxes 34-37 on your answer sheets.

List of Statements

A It is the specific media formal characteristic that counts.

B TV distraction shows human physical reaction to a new and prompted stimulus

C Conveying information is the most important thing.

D It is hard to ignore the effects of TV.

E Whether people can remember deeper of the content relates with the format.

F The heart rate remains stable when watching.

G Clinically reliance on TV does not meet the criteria of an addiction.

34 Percy Tannenbaum

35 Ivan Pavlov

36 Byron Reeves and Esther Thorson

37 Annie Lang

Questions 38-40

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage 1, using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the Reading Passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet.

TV is becoming a worldwide 38 _____ Some people love it and spend a great deal of time watching it. According to some surveys, a small group even claim themselves as 39 _____ One researcher believes that this attraction comes from our human instinct, described as 40 _____ which is built in part of our physiological evolution.

Video Games' Unexpected Benefits to Human Brain

A James Paul Gee, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, played his first video game years ago when his six-year-old son Sam was playing Pajama Sam: No Need to Hide When It's Dark Outside. He wanted to play the game so he could support Sam's problem solving. Though Pajama Sam is not an "educational game", it is replete with the types of problems psychologists study when they study thinking and learning. When he saw how well the game held Sam's attention, he wondered what sort of beast a more mature video game might be.

B Video and computer games, like many other popular, entertaining and addicting kid's activities, are looked down upon by many parents as time-wasters, and worse, parents think that these games rot the brain. Violent video games are readily blamed by the media and some experts as the reason why some youth become violent or commit extreme anti-social behavior. Recent content analyses of video games show that as many as 89% of games contain some violent content, but there is no form of aggressive content for 70% of popular games. Many scientists and psychologists, like James Paul Gee, find that video games actually have many benefits - the main one being making kids smart. Video games may actually teach kids high-level thinking skills that they will need in the future.

C "Video games change your brain," according to University of Wisconsin psychologist Shawn Green. Video games change the brain's physical structure the same way as do learning to read, playing the piano, or navigating using a map. Much like exercise can build muscle, the powerful combination of concentration and rewarding surges of neurotransmitters like dopamine, which strengthens neural circuits, can build the player's brain.

D Video games give your child's brain a real workout. In many video games, the skills required to win involve abstract and high level thinking. These skills are

not even taught at school. Some of the mental skills trained by video games include: following instructions, problem solving, logic, hand-eye coordination, fine motor and spatial skills. Research also suggests that people can learn iconic, spatial, and visual attention skills from video games. There have been even studies with adults showing that experience with video games is related to better surgical skills. Jacob Benjamin, doctor from Beth Israel Medical Center NY, found a direct link between skill at video gaming and skill at keyhole or laparoscopic surgery. Also, a reason given by experts as to why fighter pilots of today are more skillful is that this generation's pilots are being weaned on video games.

E The players learn to manage resources that are limited, and decide the best use of resources, the same way as in real life. In strategy games, for instance, while developing a city, an unexpected surprise like an enemy might emerge. This forces the player to be flexible and quickly change tactics. Sometimes the player does this almost every second of the game giving the brain a real workout. According to researchers at the University of Rochester, led by Daphne Bavelier, a cognitive scientist, games simulating stressful events such as those found in battle or action games could be a training tool for real-world situations. The study suggests that playing action video games primes the brain to make quick decisions. Video games can be used to train soldiers and surgeons, according to the study. Steven Johnson, author of Everything Bad is Good For You: How Today's Popular Culture, says gamers must deal with immediate problems while keeping their long-term goals on their horizon. Young gamers force themselves to read to get instructions, follow storylines of games, and get information from the game texts.

F James Paul Gee, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, says that playing a video game is similar to working through a science problem. Like students in a laboratory, gamers must come up

with a hypothesis. For example, players in some games constantly try out combinations of weapons and powers to use to defeat an enemy. If one does not work, they change hypothesis and try the next one. Video games are goal-driven experiences, says Gee, which are fundamental to learning. Also, using math skills is important to win in many games that involve quantitative analysis like managing resources. In higher levels of a game, players usually fail the first time around, but they keep on trying until they succeed and move on to the next level.

G Many games are played online and involve cooperation with other online players in order to win. Video and computer games also help children gain self-confidence and many games are based on history, city building, and governance and so on. Such games indirectly teach children about aspects of life on earth.

H In an upcoming study in the journal Current Biology, authors Daphne Bavelier, Alexandre Pouget, and C. Shawn Green report that video games could provide a potent training regimen for speeding up reactions in many types of real-life situations. The researchers tested dozens of 18- to 25-year-olds who were not ordinarily video game players. They split the subjects group played 50 hours of the fast-paced action video games "Unreal Tournament," and the other group played 50 hours of the slow-moving strategy game "The Sims 2." After this training period, all of the subjects were asked to make quick decisions in several tasks designed by the researchers. The action game players were up to 25 percent faster at coming to a conclusion and answered just as many questions correctly as their strategy game playing peers.

Questions 28-31

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

Write your answers in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet.

28 What is the main purpose of paragraph ONE?

A Introduction of professor James Paul Gee.

B Introduction of the video game: Pajamas Sam.

C Introduction of types of video games.

D Introduction of the background of this passage.

29 What does the author want to express in the second paragraph?

A Video games are widely considered harmful for children's brain.

B Most violent video games are the direct reason of juvenile delinquency.

C Even there is a certain proportion of violence in most video games; scientists and psychologists see its benefits of children's intellectual abilities.

D Many parents regard video games as time-wasters, which rot children's brain.

30 What is correctly mentioned in paragraph four?

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

B Video games improves the brain ability in various aspects.

C Some surgeons have better skills because they play more video games.

D Skillful fighter pilots in this generation love to paly video games.

31 What is the expectation of the experiment the three researchers did?

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

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

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

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

Questions 32-35

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

In boxes 32-35on your answer sheet, write

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

32 Most video games are popular because of their violent content.

33 The action game players minimized the percentage of making mistakes in the experiment.

34 It would be a good idea for schools to apply video games in their classrooms.

35 Those people who are addicted to video games have lots of dopamine in their brains.

Questions 36-40

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

A	The writer's opinion
B	James Paul Gee
C	Shawn Green
D	Daphne Bavelier
E	Steven Johnson
F	Jacob Benjamin

36 Video games as other daily life skills alter the brain's physical structure.

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

38 The purpose-motivated experience that video games offer plays an essential role in studying.

39 Players are good at tackling prompt issues with future intensions.

40 It helps children broaden their horizon in many aspects and gain self-confidence.

雅思阅读分类词汇

常见花卉

azalea 杜鹃花
begonia 秋海棠
Brazil 巴西木
cactus 仙人掌
camellia 山茶花
carnation 麝香石竹（康乃馨）
Chinese enkianthus 灯笼花
Chinese flowering crab-apple 海棠花
chrysanthemum 菊花
dahlia 大丽花
daisy 雏菊
datura 曼陀罗
epiphyllum 昙花
fringed iris 蝴蝶花
fuchsia 倒挂金钟
gardenia 栀子
India canna 美人蕉
jasmine 茉莉
lilac 丁香
lily 百合
mangnolia 木兰花
mangnolia 玉兰花
morning glory 牵牛 (喇叭花)
narcissus 水仙花
oleander 夹竹桃
orchid 兰花
pansy 三色堇
peony 牡丹
peony 芍药
phalaenopsis 蝶兰
rose 玫瑰
rose 月季
setose asparagus 文竹
touch-me-not (balsam) 凤仙花
tulip 郁金香
violet, stock violet 紫罗兰
water hyacinth 凤眼

环境问题

conservation 保护，保存
environmentalist = conservationist
acid 酸； 酸的
alkali 碱；
carbon 碳 （C）vs. charcoal （ 炭 ）
carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide
fume exhaust fumes vs. smoke, fog, smog
petroleum 石 油 petrol (BE) = gasoline/ gas (AE)
ozone 臭氧 (o + zone)ozone layer
ooze 渗出 渗出物
radiation 辐射 ultraviolet (UV) radiation~ radioactive
greenhouse 温室 greenhouse effect/gases

solar 太阳的
phenomenon 现象
catastrophe = disaster, cataclysm
deterioration 恶化
extinction 灭绝
species endangered species
drought 干旱
recurrent 反复发生的 re + (oc)cur + rent vs. concurrent
inundate 淹没
embankment 筑堤 (em + bank + ment)
sediment 沉积（物）= deposit
delta 三角洲 the Pearl River Delta
alluvial 冲积的
desertification 沙漠化 desert vs. dessert
dust-storm 沙尘暴
barren 贫瘠的，不育的，无效的
attributable 归因于 be attributable to…
deforestation 滥砍滥伐（森林）
log 原木，日志 伐木 vs. logo
vegetation 植物，植被 vs. vegetable, vegetarian
habitat 栖息地
ecosystem 生态系统
viability
demographic 人口统计的
interdependence
counterbalance 使平衡，弥补
mechanism 机理，机制
precipitation 陡降，降水
circulation 流通，循环
typhoon, tornado, hurricane
meteorology 气象（学）
volcano 火山
eruption 喷发 volcanic eruption
granite 花岗岩
imminent = impending vs. eminent
Celsius 摄氏的
Fahrenheit 华氏的
latitude 纬度 longitude, altitude
tropical (the) tropics tropical/torrid zone, temperate zone, frigid zone
glacier 冰川
dump 倾倒，倾销
contaminate 弄脏
recycle 回收再利用
irreversible 不可逆的 (= irrevocable)
reclaim 开垦，改造 à reclamation
contentious 有争议的
opt 选择 n
prioritize 优先考虑

生物、生理

molecule 分子
amino acids（氨基酸）
protein 蛋白质
enzyme 酶 (proteins that are produced by cells and act as catalysts in specific biochemical reactions)
catalyst 催化剂
chlorophyll 叶绿素“chloro-”：

photosynthesis 光合作用 (photo + synthesis)photosynthetic
botany 植物学 botanist, botanical
flora 植物群
fauna 动物群
bacterium bacteria (pl.) 细菌
fungus fungi (pl.) 真菌
algae alga (pl.) 海藻
herb
carnation 康乃馨
fade 凋谢，褪色
organism 机体，组织
arthropod 节肢动物 vs. anthropoid
reptile 爬行动物
amphibian 两栖动物
mammal 哺乳动物
primate 灵长目动物
evolution 进化
anthropoid 类人猿（“anthrop”: human-kind) anthropology, philanthropy v.s. ape, gorilla, chimpanzee
gene 基因 DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)
genetics 遗传学 genetical
helix 螺旋，螺旋壮物… analyze every single gene within the double helix of humanity’s DNA
identical 同一的
mutation 突变 mutable, immutable, mutant
predator 捕食者
embryo 胚胎
roe 鱼子 caviar 鱼子酱
tadpole 蝌蚪 frog, toad
caterpillar 毛毛虫 (cater + pillar)
grasshopper 蚱蜢，蝗虫 (= locust)
cricket 蟋蟀；板球
butterfly vs. moth
pollen 花粉 传粉 pollination
hive 蜂房
larva larvae (pl.) 幼虫 vs. lava
pupa 蛹
penguin 企鹅 vs. dolphin (海豚)
raccoon 浣熊 vs. kangaroo (袋鼠)
hibernate 冬眠 (=hole up)
torpid 麻木的，蛰伏的 vs. torpedo (鱼雷)
cerebral （大）脑的
hemisphere 半球 (hemi + sphere)
cortex 脑皮层
migraine 偏头疼
somatic 躯体的
limb 四肢 upper/lower limb
anatomy 解剖，剖析
paralyze 使瘫痪 (=incapacitate, immobilize)
artery 动脉 vein 静脉
gland 腺体
pancreas 胰
hormone 荷尔蒙，激素
cholesterol 胆固醇
efficacy 功效 vs. efficiency, effectiveness

心理

theorem 原理，定理 v.s. theory
methodology 方法论；
physiology 生理学；
psychiatry 精神病学
correlation 相互关系
sensation 感觉，知觉；sensational
perception 感知，认知
intuition 直觉；intuitive
ESP 第六感 Extrasensory Perception
motivate 激励 motivation
incentive 激励因素
ESP 第六感 Extrasensory Perception
motivate 激励
incentive 激励因素
stimulus 刺激
disorder 紊乱，失调
dysfunction 机能障碍
dissonance 不和谐，不一致
trauma 创伤
anxiety 焦虑 = anxiousness
depression 沮丧
insomnia 失眠
phobia 恐惧 (症) à suffix: -phobia
acrophobia 恐高症
xenophobia 仇外者，惧外者
claustrophobia 幽闭恐怖症
allergy 过敏 (症)，反感 He is allergic to card playing.
propensity 倾向 *Most boys have a propensity of playing with machinery.= tendency, inclination
paranoid 偏执的 paranoia 偏执狂
workaholic 工作狂 (alcoholic)
symptom 症状
diagnosis 诊断 (n.)
electroencephalogram 脑电图
electrocardiogram (心电图)
assertive 武断的
therapy 治疗法
hypnotism 催眠术 (~ hypnotize)
prescribe 开药方 vs. subscribe, describe,
antidepressant 抗抑郁药
tranquilizer 镇静药
side-effect (+s) 副作用
immune 免疫的，免除的
rehabilitation 复原，康复
relapse 旧病复发，故态复萌 vs. elapse 流逝（子在川上曰：逝者如斯夫，不舍昼夜！）
chronic 慢性的
adulthood 成人期
puberty 青春发动期
adolescence 青春期 (the time of life between puberty and adulthood)
emotional 情绪的
affective 情感的
sane 神智健全的 insane
superstition 迷信
telepathy 传心术，通灵术
apathy 无感情，无兴趣，冷漠 (=

indifference)
pathology 病理学，病理，病变
delusion 迷惑，欺瞒 vs. illusion
disorientation 迷失 (dis + orientation)~ disoriented
pervert 使反常 / 变态 反常 / 变态者
introspection 内省 vs. retrospection 回顾，反省
sublimation 纯化，升华
personality = personal characteristics
multiple personality 多重人格
innate 天赋的 in + nate (nature)= inborn, congenital
attribute 属性
trait 特征，品质 national traits 国民性 vs. traitor 叛逆者

文化

homogeneous 同质的 vs. homosexual, heterosexual
mainstream 主流，主流的
dialect 方言 (vs. accent)
discrepancy 差异
misconception 误解 (mis + concept + ion)= misunderstanding
barrier 障碍 (物) = barricade
discrimination 区别，歧视 racial/sexual discrimination
hierarchy 等级制度
heir +arch (govern) + y
insularity 岛国性质
*British industry has often been criticized for its linguistic insularity.
microcosm 小天地
nostalgia = homesickness
patriot 爱国者
compatriot 同胞，同胞的 com + patriot
vernacular 本地的，本国的 本地话，本国话 *the vernacular languages of India
immigration 移入~ immigrant, immigrate v.s. emigration (~ emigrant, emigrate)
Antipodes 澳大利亚和新西兰（非正式用法）
permeate 渗透，弥漫 *Smoke permeated the house.
entrepreneur 企业家 entrepreneurship
practitioner 开业者，从业者
celebrity 名人 luminary, VIP
proxy 代理人
anecdote 轶事
notoriety 恶名 notorious
counterpart 对应人，对等物 *Who's George Bush's counterpart in China? (Hu Jintao ^ ^)
peer 同等的人 凝视，窥视
subordinate 下级，下级的
tactics 战术，技巧 vs. strategy (战略，策略) marketing strategy v.s. selling tactics
nuance 细微差别
benchmarking 类比分析
punctual 准时的，守时的

absenteeism 旷工
flextime 弹性工作时间
harass 骚扰 harassment *Mary said that Gary had sexually harassed her.
redundancy 冗余，冗员
network redundancy
downsize 裁员 (~ lay off)
ballot 投票 (= vote)
impartial 不偏不倚的
lobby 大堂 (n.) 游说 (v.)
shortlist (BE) （供最后挑选或考虑的）候选人名单
equilibrium 平衡，均衡
questionnaire 调查表，问卷
quantitative 定量的 vs. qualitative
contingency 偶然性，偶然事件
incur 招致 incur debts/hatred/danger vs. occur, concur, recur
ethical 伦理的，符合伦理的
dubious 疑惑的，可疑的 *People were dubious about the result.
manifestation 显示，证明 manifest
subtitle 字幕，副标题 subsidiary, submarine, subway (BE: underground, tube), suburb(~ downtown, uptown, outskirts)
dubbing 配音录制
vogue 时尚 = chic
bizarre 奇异的 vs. weird (怪异的)
mediocre 平庸的
dietitian 饮食学家
connoisseur 行家，鉴赏家

教育

accommodation (膳宿) 供应 = room and board
lodging 寄宿 (处)
lease 出租 “for lease”，“to let” v.s. rent
tenant 房客，佃户
landlord 房东 landlady 房东太太 tenant 租客
housemate，roommate，dormmate，schoolmate, classmate
dormitory 寝室 dorm
au pair 为换取房间、住处、及学习某家语言的机会而为该家做家务的年轻外国人
reciprocal 相互的，互惠的
hostel 宿舍，客栈
youth hostel 青年旅馆
real estate 房地产
vicinity = neighborhood
flat 平的，瘪的 flat tire 公寓 = apartment vs. condo, studio
bond = deposit
linen 亚麻的 亚麻织品，床单 = bed linen
utensil 器皿
stationery 文具 vs. stationary 固定的
laundry 洗衣，洗衣店

cafeteria 自助餐厅 = canteen
cater 满足 (需要)
aerobics 有氧健身操 “aero”: air
badminton 羽毛球 (运动)
baseball 棒球 baseball bat
squash 壁球 (运动)
amateur vs. professional
gathering 聚会 v.s. meeting, reunion
excursion 远足 = outing, expedition
commonwealth 共和国，联邦
Commonwealth 英联邦
tertiary 第三的
post-secondary postgraduate, postdoctoral, post-sale, postwar
illiterate 文盲 不识字的 literacy
discipline 学科，纪律 v.s. subject
terminology 术语
faculty （大学的）系、科，全部教员
dean (大学) 教务长
curriculum 课程 extracurricular 课外的
syllabus 课程提纲
calendar 日历，日程 schedule, agenda, timetable
compulsory 强制的，必修的 elective 选修的
examiner vs. examinee
recruit 招生，招募 recruitment= enroll
prestige 声望，威信 prestigious
esteem 尊敬 n. & v.
aptitude 智力 SAT: School Aptitude Test
matriculation 录取入学
vocation 职 业 = calling, occupation, career
abbreviation 缩略 (词) abridge 缩短，删节
transferable (学分等) 可转换的
scholarship 奖学金 = fellowship
tutorial 辅 导 (课) tutor = lecturer, instructor
pedagogue 教员，学究 pedagogy 教育学，教学法
lexicography 词典编撰
assignment 任务，(课外) 作业
dissertation 论文 (= thesis)
credential 证明，文凭 credentials
alumni 校友 (男) vs. alumnae
overestimate 高估 vs. underestimate
decipher 解码，解释 = decode
caliber 才干

科技

ubiquitous 普遍存在的 = omnipresent omniscient, omnipotent
versatile (人) 多才多艺的，(物) 通用的
alchemy 炼金术
transmute 变形，变质
arduous 艰巨的 =strenuous
pitfall 陷阱，未预见之困难
metallurgy 冶金
alloy 合金

aluminum = aluminium (BE) calcium, uranium, radium, copper, brass, bronze
electrode 电极
distill 蒸馏 distilled water
quartz 石英
phosphorus 磷，磷光物质
inflammable 易燃的
combustion 燃烧
spontaneous combustion
ceramic 陶瓷的 瓷器
insulate 隔离，绝缘
insulator vs. conductor
fiber 纤维 (BE: fibre)fiber optics 纤维光学
optics 光学
retina 视网膜
iris 虹膜
opaque 不透明的 v.s. transparent, translucent
microprocessor 微处理器
binary 二进制的
buffer 缓冲区 buffer storage
browser 浏览器
hypertext 超文本
envisage 想象，看作
momentous (极为) 重要的
reticular 网状的
Ethernet 以太网
domain 域 domain names
cyberlaw 网络法律 “cyber-”: Internet related cyberlove, cybercafe, …
patent 专利
chronological 按时间顺序的
robot 机器人
artificial 人造的，做作的 artificial satellite
cone 圆锥体，锥形物
Jupiter 木星 Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn
exorbitant 过度的，过分的，过高的
centripetal 向心 (力) 的 centrifugal
high-rise 高楼 skyscraper
cathedral 大教堂
dome 圆顶
infrastructure 基础设施 superstructure
sewage 污水，下水道
hydraulic 水力的，水压的
landfill 垃圾掩埋 (地)
ventilation 通风
thermostat 温控器 thermos, thermometer, thermonuclear
prefabricate 预先制造
polytechnic 各种工艺的 理工学校 Hong Kong Polytechnic
geometric 几何 (学) 的 geometry
asymmetry 不对称 symmetry
concave 凹的 convex
bilateral 双边的，两方面的 unilateral
paradoxical “似非而是”的 paradox 悖论
empirical 经验的 empirical law/formula
clockwise 顺时针的 anticlockwise

火山爆发

abundant adj. 丰富的，富余的
accretion n. 增长
accumulation n. 积聚，堆积物
active volcano 活火山
Alaska Volcano Observatory 阿拉斯加州火山观察站
Aleutian Islands 阿留申群岛（环布于阿拉斯加半岛尖端的弧形岛屿）
alternating layers of lava flows 熔岩流的交互叠层
aluminum n. [化] 铝
Archean adj. [地质] 太古代的
Archeology n. 考古学
ascending adj. 上升的，向上的
ash particle 灰烬微粒
avalanche n.&v. 雪崩
awesome adj. 引起敬畏的，可怕的
basaltic lava 玄武岩火山石
basin-shaped adj. 盆状的
beat out 敲平
belated adj. 误期的，迟来的
blacksmith n. 铁匠
blanket n. 毯子，覆盖
blast n. 一股（气流），爆炸，冲击波
blob n. 一滴，水滴
blocky adj. 短而结实的，斑驳的
bombs n. 火山口喷出的大堆球状熔岩
bowl-shaped crater 碗型的火山口
bubble n. 泡沫
bulbous adj. 球根的
buoyancy n. 浮性，浮力
calcium n. [化] 钙（元素符号 ca）
caldera n. [地质] 喷火山口，凹陷处
carbon dioxide [化] 二氧化碳
carbonated soft drink 碳酸饮料
Caribbean n. 加勒比海
catastrophic adj. 悲惨的，灾难的
chimney n. 烟囱，灯罩
cinder cone 火山渣形成的圆锥体
circular depression 圆形的凹陷
circular adj. 圆形的，循环的
composite volcano 复式火山
conduit n. 导管，沟渠
conduit system 沟渠系统
cone n. 锥形物，圆锥体
congeal v.（使）冻结，（使）凝结
conical hill 圆锥型的小山
Cotopaxi n. 科多帕希火山（在厄瓜多尔北部）
coulee n. 深谷，[地质] 熔岩流
craggy adj. 陡峭的
crater n. 坑
crumple v. 弄皱，压皱
crystal adj. 结晶状的；n. 晶体
crystalline adj. 水晶的
crystallization n. 结晶化
cubic kilometer 立方公里
debris n. 碎片，残骸
demolish vt. 毁坏，破坏
dense clouds of lava fragments 浓密的火

山岩碎片
descend on 袭击
destructive power 破坏力
devastate vt. 毁坏
diameter n. 直径
dike n. 堤防
dissolved gases 稀释的气体
dome n. 圆屋顶
domical shape 圆顶型
dormancy n. 睡眠，冬眠
dormant adj. 睡眠状态的，静止的
downslope adj. 下坡的； adv. 向着坡下
Earth's crust 地壳
ejected material 喷射出来的物质
elongate v. 拉长，（使）伸长
embedded adj. 植入的，内含的
emission n.（光、热等的）散发，发射，喷射
Enceladus n. 土卫 [希神] 恩克拉多斯（反叛众神的巨人）
eon n. 永世，无数的年代
erosion n. 腐蚀，侵蚀
formation of cone 火山口的形成
lava flow 熔岩流
eruption n. 爆发，火山灰
evacuate v. 撤退
evolve v.（使）发展，（使）进展
exhume vt. 掘出，发射
fannning n. 铺开，展开
fertile adj. 肥沃的，富饶的
fissure n. 裂缝，裂沟
flank n. 侧面
flooding n. 泛滥，水灾
fluid lava flow 流动的熔岩流
folding adj. 可折叠的
force of gravity 重力，地心引力
forge v. 铸造
fracture n. 破裂
fragment n. 碎片，断片
froth n. 泡沫，废物
Fuji n. 富士山（在日本本州岛上的死火山）
funnel-shaped crater 漏斗型的火山口
gas pressure 气压
gaseous adj. 气体的，气态的
geologic adj. 地质（学）的，地质（学）上的
geologist n. 地质学者
geophysicist n. 地球物理学者
glassy adj. 像玻璃的
granitic adj. 花岗石的，由花岗岩形成的
hemisphere n. 半球
high-velocity adj. 高速的
igneous adj. 火的，似火的 [地] 火成的
imaging n.[计] 成像
imperceptible adj. 觉察不到的，感觉不到的，极细微的
incandescent adj. 遇热发光的，白炽的
inferno n. 阴间，地狱
ingredient n. 成分，因素
interfere with 妨碍

intermittently adv. 间歇地
island chain 列岛
Jupiter n. 木星
Kamchatka n. 勘察加半岛（苏联东北部）
landscape n. 风景，地形
landslide n.[山崩]，崩塌的泥石
lava dome 圆顶火山
lava plateau 火山岩高地
lava n. 熔岩，火山岩
linear chain 线形链
live in harmony with 与 ..... 和睦相处
magma n. 岩浆
magnesium n.[化] 镁
magnitude n. 量级
majestic adj. 宏伟的，庄严的
manganese n. 锰（元素符号为 Mn）
mantle composition 覆盖物的成分
Mercury n. 水星
molten v. 溶化；adj. 熔铸的
monitor n. 监视器，监控
mudflow n.[地] 泥流
Neptune n. [天] 海王星
non-explosive lava flows 非爆炸性的火山岩流
oval adj. 卵形的，椭圆的
oxygen n.[化] 氧
particle n. 粒子，微粒
pasty adj. 浆状的
Pele, Goddess of Volcanoes 火山女神
pent adj. 被关闭的，郁积的
periodic violent unleashing 周期性的猛烈释放
plain n. 平原，草原
planetary probe 行星探测器
planetary scientist 行星科学家
Pompeii n. 庞培（意大利古都，公元 79 年火山爆发，全城淹没）
population density 人口密度
potassium n. [化] 钾
precipitate n. 沉淀物；v. 使沉淀
precursory adj. 预示的，先驱的
probe n. 探测器
profile n. 剖面，侧面，外形
project v. 凸出
prominent adj. 显著的，突出的
property damage 财务损坏
pumice n. 轻石，浮石
pyroclastic flow [地质] 火成碎屑流，火山灰流
quench v. 熄灭，平息
reawaken v. 再度觉醒
reemergence n. 再度出现
reminder n. 提醒的人，暗示
reservoir n. 水库，蓄水池
resurgent adj. 复活的
rift zone 断裂区
Saturn n. [天] 土星
sculpt v. 雕刻，造型
seismograph n. 地震仪，测震仪
shatter n. 粉碎，碎片；vt. 粉碎，破坏
shield volcano 盾状火山
Sierra Nevada 内华达山脉

silicate n.[化] 硅酸盐
silicon n. [化] 硅
sloping cone 有坡度的圆锥体
sodium n.[化] 钠
solar system [天] 太阳系
solidification n. 凝固
solidify v.(使) 凝固，巩固
spine n. 脊骨，地面隆起地带
spiteful adj. 怀恨的，恶意的
steep-sided, symmetrical cone 陡峭和对称的圆锥体
steep-walled adj. 峭壁的
stratospheric winds 同温层风
stratovolcanoes n. 层云火山
succession n. 连续，连续性
sulfur dioxide n. [化] 二氧化碳
summit n. 顶点
supernatural adj. 超自然的，神奇的
sustain vt. 支撑，撑住，维持
swarm n. 一大群
swelling n. 河水猛涨，涨水
telltale remnant 证据性的残余物
terrane n. 岩石
Titan n.[希腊] 提坦，太阳神
titanium n.[化] 钛
trace n. 微量
Triton n. 海卫，[希神] 人身鱼尾的海神
tsunami n. 海啸
uplift v.& n. 升起
vegetation n. [植] 植被，（总称）植物
ventilated adj. 通风的
vent n. 通风孔，出烟孔，出口
Venus n. [罗神] 维纳斯，[天] 金星
Vesuvius n. 维苏威火山（位于意大利西南部，欧洲大陆惟一的活火山）
viscous adj. 粘性的，粘滞的
volcanic activity 火山活动
volcanic ash and dust 火山灰尘
volcanic ash 火山灰
volcanic cinders 火山灰
volcanic dust 火山尘土
volcanic eruption 火山爆发
volcanic feature 火山特征
volcanic landform 火山地形
volcanic lava dome 火山岩圆顶
volcanic terrain 火山地形
volcanic vent 火山口
volcanism n. 火山作用
volcano n. 火山
volcanologist n. 火山学家
weathering n. 侵蚀，风化
whopping adj. 巨大的，庞大的
wrathful adj. 愤怒的，激怒的
Yosemite National Park（美国加利福尼亚州中部）约塞米蒂国家公园
zircon n. 锆石

答 案

Decision making and happiness 决策论和幸福

28. B
29. D
30. A
31. C
32. F
33. NG
34. T
35. F
36. T
37. B
38. A
39. D
40. C

Density and Crowding 人口拥挤

1. iv　Problems that result in crowding
2. vii　definitions of crowding and density
3. x　Nature and results of Calboun’s experiment
4. i　定位 D 段
5. vi　What cause the upset feel of crowding
6. ii　定位 F 段
7. viii　定位 G 段
8. privacy　定位 E 段
9. male prison　定位 F 段
10. personal space　定位 F 段
11. attraction　定位 F 段
12. help　定位 F 段

13. control　　定位 G 段

Grey Workers 雇佣老年人

1. NG

2. True　B 段第 4 行

3. True　C 段第 1 行

4. False

5-6 多项选择

D E 都在 D 段

7-8 多项选择

C D 都在 E 段

9. B　　在 F 段

10.D　　在 G 段

11.A　　在 H 段

12.C　　在 I 段

13.B　　在 I 段最后

Malaria Combat in Italy 疟疾

14. insects

15. unclean air

16. hereditary

17. life expectancy

18. NG

19. YES

20. NO

21. YES　参见 D 段倒数第 3 行

22. C　　文中提到 key discoveries **were** made。注意本题陷阱，B 段的第一句 everybody now knows(**现在**大家都知道)，但是在 C 段发现之前，大家是不知道的。

23. F　...allowed the epidemic to spread in order to...

24. H　倒数第三行

25. G

26. D ...despite its terrible side-effect...

27. B

Multitasking Debate: Can you do them at the same time? 多重任务

28-32

F L C B G

33-35

CB 段第 3 行

BD 段第 1 行

A G 段整段

36-40

YES C 段最后一句

YES E 段第 4 行

NO H 段第 1 行

NG I 段第 1 行

NO J 第 4 行

Optimism and health 2 乐观与健康

14. 7 years

15. 670

16. lung function

17. immune system

18. heart patients

19. G

20. D

21. B

22. A

23. E

24. YES

25. NOT GIVEN

26. NO

27. YES

Personality and Communicating Conflict 性格与交流冲突

27-34

27. ii

28. vii

29. i

30. iv

31. ix

32. viii

33. v

34. ii

35-39

35. FALSE

36. TRUE

37. NOT GIVEN

38. TRUE

39. TRUE

40.B

Scent of success 成功芬芳

1. F　定位于 F 段

2. E　定位于 E 段

3. C　定位于 C 段

4. B　定位于 B 段

5. G　定位于 G 段

6. D　定位于 D 段

7. A　定位于 A 段

8. C　定位于 A 段

9. A　定位于 D 段

10. D　定位于 F 段

11. B　定位于 E 段
12. B　定位于 E 段
13. D　定位于 G 段

Stress of workplace 工作的压力

14. A
15. D
16. B
17. D
18. C
19. B
20 .D
21. A
22. workplace injury
23. 16.6 weeks
24. 7%
25. golf
26. massage
27. workloads

The future never dies? 未来风险

14. YES
15. NO
16. YES
17. NG
18. NO
19. NG
20. temperature
21. (molten) rock / ash
22. food
23. tidal wave

24. ice age

25. rocket

26. D

The Innovation of Grocery Stores 新型超市

1. D

2. A

3. F

4. C

5. E

6. clerk 原文 B 段首句

7. customers/shoppers 原文 D 段第 5 行开始 (之前由店员 clerk 满商场跑，取货物的活 B 段有讲，现在顾客自己干了。shopper were not at the mercy of clerks 顾客完全不依赖店员)

8. lobby 原文 C 段第 4 行

9. stockroom 原文 C 段第 12 行 (题目要求 ONLY ONE WORD，所以不选 storge room)

10. galleries 原文 C 段第 9 行

11. C 原文 B 段倒数三行开始

12. B 原文 E 段第一行开始

13. C 原文 G 段最后一行

TV Addiction 2 电视上瘾

27. TRUE 定位 A 段

28. FALSE 定位 B 段

29. TRUE 定位 C 段

30. NOT GIVEN

31-33. ACD 定位 D 段

34. D 定位 A 段

35. B 定位 F 段

36. A 定位 G 段

37. E 定位 I 段

38. popular pastime 定位 A 段

39. TV addicts 定位 E 段

40. orienting response 定位 F 段

Video games' unexpected benefits to human brains 游戏的好处

28-31

D C B D

32-35

F F N T

36-40

C D B E A