

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。



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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, abscribe, 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

American Black Bear

Not all black bears are black—their fur can range in color from pure white to a cinnamon color to very dark brown or black. Most populations have a mixture of these colors, including the pure white form which is found in some individuals in the island archipelago in southern British Columbia (Kermodi Island). This white black bear, which is called spirit bears, revered by Native Americans, is caused by inheriting a recessive gene for coat color from both the mother and the father who could, themselves, both be black.

- A** Genetic reason results in the light grey coat color called the “blue” or glacier bear in southeastern Alaska. Regardless of these genetic variants, most of the bears in any region are black in color. Some bears have a white patch on their chests. They have a short, inconspicuous tail, longish ears, a relatively straight profile from nose to forehead, and small, dark eyes.
- B** Black bears have relatively short claws which enable them to climb trees. Unlike cats, the claws are non-retractable. Other than color, how do black bears differ from grizzly bears? Black bears have longer and less rounded ears and a more straight profile from forehead to nose compared to grizzly bears. Grizzlies have larger shoulder humps and a more dished-in facial profile and much longer front claws that are evident in the tracks. Black bears and grizzly bears can both have a wide variety of colors and sizes, but most commonly in areas where both species occur, black bears are smaller and darker than grizzly bears. Size: Black bears in some areas where food is scarce are much smaller than in other areas where food is abundant. Typically, adults are approximately 3 feet tall at the shoulder, and their length from nose to tail is about 75 inches. All bears, including black bears, are sexually dimorphic—meaning adult males are much larger than adult females. A large male black bear can exceed 600 lbs in weight while females seldom exceed 200 lbs.
- C** American black bears are omnivorous, meaning they will eat a variety of things, including both plants and meat. Their diet includes roots, berries,

meat, fish, insects, larvae, grass and other succulent plants. They are able to kill adult deer and other hoofed wildlife but most commonly are only able to kill deer, elk, moose and other hoofed animals when these are very young. They are able to kill livestock especially sheep. Bears are very attracted to human garbage, livestock food or pet



food, or other human associated foods including fruit trees. Bears using these human associated foods can quickly become habituated to them and this commonly results in the bears being killed as nuisances. This is true for bee hives as well as bears are very attracted to honey.

- D** Black bears can live up to 30 years in the wild but most die before they are in their early 20s. Because of their versatile diet, black bears can live in a variety of habitat types. They inhabit both coniferous and deciduous forests as well as open alpine habitats. They typically do not occur on the Great Plains or other wide open areas except along river courses where there is riparian vegetation and trees. They can live just about anywhere they can find food, but largely occur where there are trees. The American black bear's range covers most of the North American continent. They are found in Alaska, much of Canada and the United States, and extend as far south as northern Mexico.
- E** Black bears are typically solitary creatures except for family (a female with cubs) groups and during mating season, which peaks in May and June. Following fertilization, the embryo doesn't implant in the uterus until fall at the time of den entrance. This process of delayed implantation occurs in all bear species and allows the female bear's body to physiologically "assess" her condition before implantation occurs and the period of gestation leading to the birth of cubs really begins. Delayed implantation allows the female to not

waste fat reserves and energy in sustaining a pregnancy that would have little chance of success because her condition is too poor. Females give birth to cubs every other year if food sources are sufficiently plentiful. In years when food supplies are scarce a female may skip an additional year or two between litters. The cubs are born in the mother's winter den, and will den with her again the following winter. The following spring when the cubs are 1.5 years old, the cubs and female will separate and the female will breed again. A black bear litter can be 1-5 cubs but most commonly litters are 2 cubs.

F Conservation efforts for black bears have been effective and in most areas black bears are increasing and can sustain managed sport hunting. In areas with human populations, this can cause conflicts because bears are very attracted to human foods and refuse as well as to livestock and livestock foods. Since bears are large and strong animals, many people fear them and resent the damage they can cause. The key to successful co-existence between humans and bears is to recognize that it is no longer possible for either species to occupy all habitats but that where co-occupancy is possible and desirable, humans must be responsible for the welfare of the bear population. Wild areas with little human footprint will remain the most important habitat for bears but peaceful co-existence can occur in the urban-wildland interface as long as humans take the necessary steps to assure that the relationship remains a positive one.

G The American black bear is not currently a species of conservation concern and even the formerly listed black bear of Florida and Louisiana is now increasing. Habitats in western Texas from which black bears were extirpated are now being re-colonized.

Questions 1-7

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

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

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 1 Variety of eating habit
- 2 Confliction between bear and human
- 3 Size of black bears
- 4 Different territorial range
- 5 Compare two kinds of bear
- 6 Explanation of fur color variation
- 7 Typical reproduction and breed habit

Questions 8-13

Filling the blanks below.

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

- 8 American indigenous people name white fur bear as_____.
- 9 Male bears are larger than females, which is called_____.
- 10 Bear often died from_____because they relied on human.
- 11 Black bear's maximum age in the wild is_____.
- 12 allows female bears to judge whether everything is ready for_____breeding.
- 13 A significant way for human to co-exist with bear is that we need_____ instead of occupying all habitats.

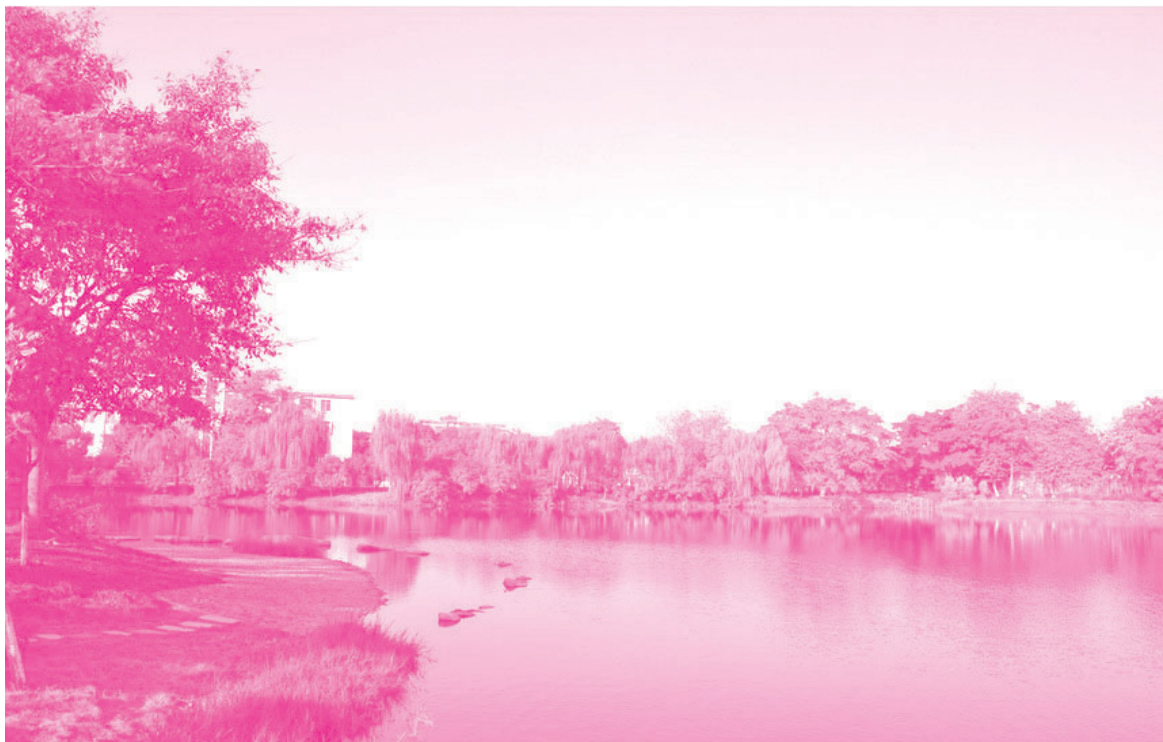
Aquaculture in New Zealand

- A** The world's first wild algae biodiesel (生物柴油), produced in New Zealand by Aquaflow Bionomic Corporation, was successfully test driven in Wellington by the Minister for Energy and Climate Change Issues, David Parker. In front of a crowd of invited guests, media and members of the public, the Minister filled up a diesel-powered Land Rover with Aquaflow B5 blend bio-diesel and then drove the car around the forecourt of Parliament Buildings in Central Wellington. Green Party co-leader, Jeanette Fitzsimons was also on board. Marlborough-based Aquaflow announced in May 2006 that it had produced the world's first bio-diesel derived from wild microalgae sourced from local sewage ponds.
- B** "We believe we are the first company in the world to test drive a car powered by wild algae-based biodiesel. This will come as a surprise to some international bio-diesel industry people who believe that this break-through is still years away," explained by Aquaflow spokesperson Barrie Leay. "A bunch of inventive Kiwis, and an Aussie, have developed this fuel in just over a year", he comments." This is a huge opportunity for New Zealand and a great credit to the team of people who saw the potential in this technology from day one."
- C** Bio-diesel based on algae could eventually become a sustainable, low cost, cleaner burning fuel alternative for New Zealand, powering family cars, trucks, buses and boats. It can also be used for other purposes such as heating or distributed electricity generation. There is now a global demand for billions of litres of biodiesel per year. Algae are also readily available and produced in huge volumes in nutrient rich waste streams such as at the settling ponds of Effluent Management Systems (EMS). It is a renewable indigenous resource ideally suited to the production of fuel and other useful by-products. The breakthrough comes after technology start-up, Aquaflow, agreed to undertake a pilot with Marlborough District Council late last year to extract algae from the settling ponds of its EMS based in Blenheim. By removing the main contaminant to use as a fuel feedstock, Aquaflow is also helping clean up the

council's water discharge - a process known as bio-remediation. Dairy farmers and many food processors too, can benefit in similar ways by applying the harvesting technology to their nutrient- rich waste streams.

D Blended with conventional mineral diesel, bio-diesel can run vehicles without the need for vehicle modifications. Fuel derived from algae can also help meet the Government B5 (5% blended) target, with the prospect of this increasing over time as bio-fuel production increases. "Our next step is to increase capacity to produce one million litres of bio-diesel from the Marlborough sewerage ponds over the next year," says Leay. Aquaflow will launch a prospectus pre-Christmas as the company has already attracted considerable interest from potential investors. The test drive bio-diesel was used successfully in a static engine test at Massey University's Wellington campus on Monday, December 11.

E Today Algae are used by humans in many ways; for example, as fertilizers, soil conditioners and livestock feed. Aquatic and microscopic species are cultured in



clear tanks or ponds and are either harvested or used to treat effluents pumped through the ponds. Algaculture (藻产业) on a large scale is an important type of aquaculture in some places. Naturally growing seaweeds are an important source of food, especially in Asia. They provide many vitamins including: A, B, B2, B6, niacin(烟酸) and C, and are rich in iodine, potassium, iron, magnesium and calcium (钙). In addition commercially cultivated microalgae, including both Algae and Cyan-bacteria, are marketed as nutritional supplements, such as Spirulina (螺旋藻), Chlorella (绿藻) and the Vitamin-C supplement. Dunaliella, high in beta-carotene. Algae are national foods of many nations: China consumes more than 70 species, including fat choy, a cyano-bacterium (杆菌) considered as a vegetable; Japan, over 20 species. The natural pigments produced by algae can be used as an alternative to chemical dyes and coloring agents.

F Algae are the simplest plant organisms that convert sunlight and carbon dioxide in the air around us into stored energy through the well understood process of photosynthesis. Algae are rich in lipids and other combustible elements and Aquaflow is developing technology that will allow these elements to be extracted in a cost effective way. The proposed process is the subject of a provisional patent. Although algae are good at taking most of the nutrients out of sewage, too much algae can taint the water and make it smell. So, councils have to find a way of cleaning up the excess algae in their sewerage outflows and then either dispose of it or find alternative uses for it. And that's where Aquaflow comes in.

G Unlike some bio-fuels which require crops to be specially grown and thereby compete for land use with food production, and use other scarce resources of fuel, chemicals and fertiliser, the source for algae-based biodiesel already exists extensively and the process produces a sustainable net energy gain by capturing free solar energy from the sun.

Questions 15-19

Reading Passage 2 contains 7 paragraphs A -G

Which paragraphs contain the following information?

Write the correct letters A - G in boxes 15-19 On your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

- 15 It is unnecessary to modify vehicles driven by bio-diesel.
- 16 Some algae are considered edible plants.
- 17 Algae could be part of a sustainable and recycled source.
- 18 Algae bio-diesel is superior to other bio-fuels in lots of ways.
- 19 Overgrown algae also can be a potential threat to environment.

Questions 20-24

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 20-24 On your answer sheet.

Bio-diesel based on algae could become a substitute for 20 _____ in New Zealand. It could be used to 21 _____ vehicles such as cars and boats. As a result, billions of litres of bio-diesel are required worldwide each year. Algae can be obtained from 22 _____ with nutrient materials. With the technology breakthrough, algae are extracted and the 23 _____ is removed from the settling ponds. Dairy farmers, and many food processors can adopt such 24 _____ technology.

Question 25-27.....

Choose words from the passage to answer the questions 25-27. **Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

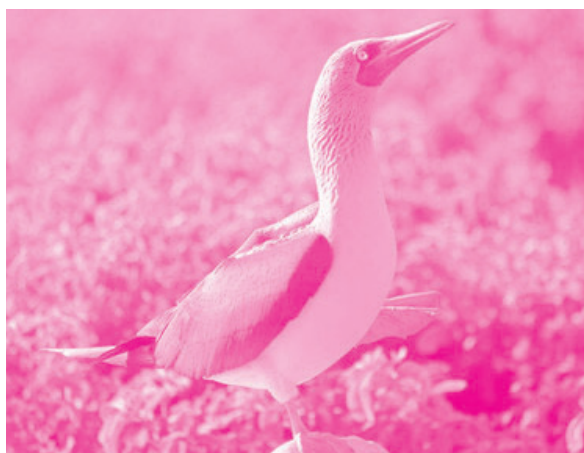
- 25 What environmental standard would bio-diesel vehicles are to meet?
- 26 What is to do as the immediate plan for coming years for Aquaflow?
- 27 Through what kind of process do algae obtain and store energy?

Blue-footed Boobies 2

- A** Boobies are a small group of seabirds native to tropical and subtropical oceans throughout the world. Their diet consists mainly of fish. They are specialised fish eaters feeding on small school fish like sardines, anchovies, mackerel, and flying fish. When their prey is in sight, they fold their long wings back around their streamlined bodies and plunge into the water from as high as 80 feet, so streamlined they barely make a splash. They travel in parties of about 12 to areas of water with large schools of small fish. When the lead bird sees a fish shoal in the water, it will signal the rest of the group and they will all dive together. Surprisingly, individuals do not eat with the hunting group, preferring to eat on their own, usually in the early morning or late afternoon.
- B** There are three varieties on the Galapagos: the blue-footed, red-footed, and masked boobies. They are all members of the same family, and are not only different in appearance but also in behaviours. The blue-footed and red-footed boobies mate throughout the year, while the masked boobies have an annual mating cycle that differs from island to island. All catch fish in a similar manner, but in different areas: the blue-footed booby does its fishing close to shore, while the masked booby goes slightly farther out, and the red-footed booby fishes at the farthest distances from shore.
- C** Although it is unknown where the name “Booby” emanates from (v. 发源), some conjecture (v. 推测) it may come from the Spanish word for clown, “bobo”, meaning ‘stupid’. Its name was probably inspired by the bird’s clumsiness on land and apparently unwarranted bravery. The blue footed booby is extremely vulnerable to human visitors because it does not appear to fear them. Therefore these birds received such name for their clumsiness on land in which they were easily, captured, killed, and eaten by humans.



- D** The blue-footed booby's characteristic feet play a significant part in their famous courtship (*n.* 求爱) ceremony, the 'booby dance'. The male walks around the female, raising his bright blue feet straight up in the air, while bringing his 'shoulders' towards the ground and crossing the bottom tips of his wings high above the ground. Plus he'll raise his bill up towards the sky ('skypointing') to try to win his mate over. The female may also partake in these activities—lifting her feet, skypointing, and of course squawking at her mate. After mating, another ritual occurs—the nest-building which ironically is never used because they nest on the bare ground. When the female is ready to lay her eggs, they scrape the existing nest away so she can nest on exposed ground. Sun-baked islands form the booby's breeding grounds. When ready the female Blue Footed Booby lays one to three eggs.
- E** After mating, two or three eggs are laid in a shallow depression on flat or gently sloping ground. Both male and female take turns incubating(*v.* 孵卵) the eggs. Unlike most birds, booby doesn't develop brood patches (areas of bare skin on the breast) to warm the eggs during incubation. Instead, it uses its broad webbed feet, which have large numbers of prominent blood vessels (*n.* 血管), to transmit heat essential for incubation. The eggs are thick-shelled so they can withstand the full weight of an incubating bird.
- F** After hatching, the male plays a major role in bringing fish home. He can bring back a constant supply of small fish for the chicks, which must be fed continuously. The reason is that the male has a longer tail than the female in relation to his body size, which makes him able to execute shallower dives and to feed closer to shore. Then the female takes a greater part as time proceeds. Sooner or later, the need to feed the young becomes greater than the need to protect them and both adults must fish to provide enough.



G When times are good, the parents may successfully fledge all three chicks, but, in harder times, they may still lay as many eggs yet only obtain enough food to raise one. The problem is usually solved by the somewhat callous-sounding system of 'opportunistic sibling (*n.* 兄弟姐妹) murder.' The first-born chick is larger and stronger than its nest mate(s) as a result of hatching a few days earlier and also because the parents feed the larger chick first. If food is scarce, the first born will get more food than its nest mate(s) and will outcompete them, causing them to starve. The above system optimizes the reproductive capacity of the blue-foot in an unpredictable environment. The system ensures that, if possible, at least one chick will survive a period of shortage rather than all three dying of starvation under a more 'humane' system.

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Section 4: V0911354 (原题命中)

Communication Conference

原文摘录:

- The department is chosen to hold the conference because (2011 年 12 月)
- 21. The good facilities in the Forbes Center
- 22. The range of interests being done in the department and the area
- The conference will benefit both the department and the university
- (2012 年 12 月) University and the department (好处)
- 34. Identifying food from the government
- 34-37 一些人物和机构
- 34. Redwood Cattle: politics and the media
- 35. Tim Carle: The part played by the humor in speech
- 36. Robert Smith: Translation
- 37. Janice Brown: crime and the internet
- 38.40. work to be done: 志愿者服务的意义
- 38. To transcribe the recording of Janice Brown
- 39. To help technical support service with the technical, with
- 40. To help with a paper discussion on the studies of internal illegal
- 41. To collect feedback from people who participate in the conference

每周雅思预报第一时间分析本周雅思考试真题并预测下周雅思考试内容



第一类: 24篇动植物类

• 1 狼獾	2 鸭鱼	3 绿松马原里老虎
• 4 鹿鹿	5 马的保护	6 Seabird
• 7 蚂蚁	8 动物智力	9 Bird Migration
• 10 鱼与红光	11 鸟鸭蛋	12 海底生物
• 13 wasp	14 Otter	16 蝴蝶
• 15 青蛙动物的学习能力	16 蜘蛛丝量衣服	19 鸟类保护
• 17 霸王龙	18 蜘蛛丝量衣服	19 鸟类保护
• 1 bamboo	2 Sugarcane	3 Banana
• 4 long leaf pine forest		
• 5 breed of the pea and bean		

业界多位顶级名师携手无忧推出权威预测, 全程第一时间视频解析雅思考试, 分析考试趋势, 预测考试内容。

Questions 1-6

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-G

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

Write the correct number, i-ix, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i Unusual way of hatching the chicks
- ii Feeding habit of the red-footed booby
- iii Folding wings for purpose
- iv Rearing the young
- v Classification of boobies
- vi Diving for seafood
- vii Surviving mechanism during the food shortage period
- viii Mating and breeding
- ix Origin of the booby's name

- 1 Paragraph A
- 2 Paragraph B
- 3 Paragraph D
- 4 Paragraph E
- 5 Paragraph F
- 6 Paragraph G

Questions 7-9

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

In boxes 7-9 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 7 Boobies are afraid of human approaching.
- 8 Female boobies eat more than the male ones.
- 9 When there is not sufficient food, the larger chicks will be fed at the expense of the survival of its smaller mates.

Questions 10-13

Complete the summary below, using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet.

The courtship of the Blue-footed Booby consists of the male flaunting his blue feet and dancing to impress the female. During the dance, the male will spread his wings and stamp his feet on the ground with his bills 10_____. After mating, the booby's unusual demeanor continues with ritual 11_____ that really serves no purpose. When the female Booby lays eggs, the parental boobies incubate the eggs beneath their 12_____ which contain 13_____ to transmit the heat, because of the lack of brood patches.

Breeding Bittern

- A** Breeding bitterns became extinct in the UK by 1886, but following re-colonisation early last century, numbers rose to a peak of about 70 booming (singing) males in the 1950s, falling to fewer than 20 by the 1990s. In the late 1980s, it was clear that the bittern was in trouble, but there was little information on which to base recovery actions.
- B** Bitterns have cryptic plumage(神秘的翅膀) and a shy nature, usually remaining hidden within the cover of reed bed(苇地) vegetation. Our first challenge was to develop standard methods to monitor their numbers. The boom of the male bittern is its most distinctive feature during the breeding season, and we developed a method to count them using the sound patterns unique to each individual. This not only allows us to be much more certain of the number of booming males in the UK, but also enables us to estimate local survival of males from one year to the next.
- C** Our first direct understanding of the habitat needs of breeding bitterns came from comparisons of reed bed sites that had lost their booming birds with those that retained them. This research showed that bitterns had been retained in reed beds where the natural process of succession, or drying out, had been slowed through management. Based on this work, broad recommendations on how to manage and rehabilitate (复兴) reed beds for bitterns were made, and funding was provided through the EU Life Fund to manage 13 sites within the core breeding range. This project though led by the RSPB, involved many other organisations.
- D** To refine these recommendations and provide fine-scale, quantitative habitat prescriptions on the bitterns' preferred feeding habitat, we radio-tracked male bitterns on the RSPB's Minsmere and Leighton Moss reserves. This showed clear preferences for feeding in the wetter reed bed margins, particularly within the reed bed next to larger open pools. The average home range sizes of the male bitterns we followed (about 20 hectares) provided a good indication of the area of reed bed needed when managing or creating habitat for this species.

Female bitterns undertake all the incubation and care of the young, so it was important to understand their needs as well. Over the course of our research, we located 87 bittern nests and found that female bitterns preferred to nest in areas of continuous vegetation, well, into the reed bed, but where water was still present during the driest part of the breeding season.

E The success of the habitat prescriptions developed from this research has been spectacular. For instance, at Minsmere, booming bittern numbers gradually increased from one to 10 following reedbed lowering, a management technique designed to halt the drying out process. After a low point of 11 booming males in 1997, bittern numbers in Britain responded to all the habitat management work and started to increase for the first time since the 1950s.

F The final phase of research involved understanding the diet, survival and ‘dispersal of bittern chicks. To do this we fitted small radio tags to young bittern chicks in the nest, to determine their fate through to fledging and beyond. Many chicks did not survive to fledging and starvation was found to be the most likely reason for their demise. The fish prey fed to chicks was dominated by those species penetrating into the reed edge. So, an important element of recent studies (including a PhD with the University of Hull) has been the development of recommendations on habitat and water conditions to promote healthy native fish populations.

G Once independent, radio-tagged young bitterns were found to seek out new sites during their first winter; a proportion of these would remain on new sites to breed if the conditions were suitable. A second EU LIFE funded project aims to provide these suitable sites in new areas. A network of 19 sites developed through this partnership project will secure a more sustainable UK bittern population with successful breeding outside of the core area, less vulnerable to



chance events and sea level rise.

H By 2004, the number of booming male bitterns in the UK had increased to 55, with almost all of the increase being on those sites undertaking management based on advice derived from our research. Although science has been at the core of the bittern story, success has only been achieved through the trust, hard work and dedication of all the managers, owners and wardens of sites that have implemented, in some cases very drastic, management to secure the future of this wetland species in the UK. The constructed bunds and five major sluices (水闸) now control the water level over 82 ha, with a further 50 ha coming under control in the winter of 2005/06. Reed establishment has principally used natural regeneration or planted seedlings to provide small core areas that will in time expand to create a bigger reed area. To date nearly 275,000 seedlings have been planted and reed cover is extensive. Over 3 km of new ditches have been formed, 3.7 km of existing ditch have been re-profiled and 2.2 km of old meander(former estuarine features) have been cleaned out.

I Bitterns now regularly winter on the site with some indication that they are staying longer into the spring. No breeding has yet occurred but a booming male was present in the spring of 2004. A range of wildfowl (野鸟) breed, as well as a good number of reed bed passerines including reed bunting, reed, sedge and grasshopper warblers. Numbers of wintering shoveler have increased so that the site now holds a UK important wintering population. Malltraeth Reserve now forms part of the UK network of key sites for water vole (a UK priority species) and 12 monitoring transects (试验地带) have been established. Otter and brown-hare occur on the site as does the rare plant, pillwort.

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Questions 14-20

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A –H.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-H from the list below.

Write the correct number, i-ix, in boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i. research findings into habitats and decisions made
- ii. fluctuation in bittern number
- iii. protect the young bittern
- iv. international cooperation works
- v. began in calculation of the number.
- vi. importance of food
- vii. Research has been successful.
- viii. research into the reed bed
- ix. reserve established holding bittern in winter

- 14 Paragraph A
- 15 Paragraph B
- 16 Paragraph C
- 17 Paragraph D
- 18 Paragraph F
- 19 Paragraph G
- 20 Paragraph H

Questions 21-26

Answer the questions below.

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

- 21 When did the bird of bidden reach its peak of number?
- 22 What does the author describe the bittern's character?
- 23 What is the main cause for the chick bittern's death?
- 24 What is the main food for chick bittern?
- 25 What system does it secure the stability for bittern's population?
- 26 Besides bittern and rare vegetation, what mammal does the protection plan benefit?

Question 27

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

Write your answers in boxes 27 On your answer sheet.

- 27 What is the main purpose of this passage?
 - A Main characteristic of a bird called bittern.
 - B Cooperation can protect an endangered species.
 - C The difficulty of access information of bittern's habitat and diet.
 - D To save wetland and reed bed in UK

Canada Lynx

- A** The Canada lynx is like a gray ghost of the north—elusive, evading human contact. It stands about 20 inches tall at the shoulder but weighs about 20 pounds—scarcely more than a large house cat. It is readily recognized by its long, black ear tufts; short, black-tipped tail; and large, rounded feet with furry pads, which permit it to walk on the snow's surface. Historically, the Canada lynx ranged from Alaska across Canada and into many of the northern U.S. states. In eastern states, it lived in a transition zone in which boreal coniferous forests yielded to deciduous forests. In the West, it preferred subalpine coniferous forests of mixed age. It would den and seek protection from severe weather in mature forests with downed logs but hunt for its primary prey, the snowshoe hare, in young forests with more open space.
- B** In the northern part of its range, the lynx serves as one half of a classic predator-prey relationship, feeding almost exclusively on the snowshoe hare, a large northern rabbit that wears a brown coat in summer and a white one in winter. The two species evolved together; the cat becoming a specialist in killing the hare, the hare becoming adept at eluding the lynx. The lynx kills an average of one hare every two or three days. It will turn to killing grouse, rodents, and other animals if hares become scarce. The link between lynx and hare is so tight in the north that the two species' populations fluctuate in almost perfect synchrony. Hare populations follow a natural cyclical pattern, changing approximately every ten years from abundance to scarcity and back to abundance. Adult lynx usually survive periods of hare scarcity, but their kittens often do not. As a result, the lynx population follows a similar pattern, with its peaks and valleys lagging one to two years behind those of the hare. Lynx populations south of the Canadian border were probably never as abundant or dense as the more northern populations.
- C** The diet of lynx in these southern areas is more varied—including squirrels, small rodents, grouse, and hares—and the populations are less dense and less productive than their northern counterparts. This low density and productivity



makes southern lynx populations especially vulnerable to the ever increasing human activities that affect the abundance of the lynx's prey base in these regions, or that may cause lynx to avoid areas of otherwise acceptable habitat. Although lynx were never abundant in the United States, they probably did occur in most northern states

and western mountainous areas as far south as Colorado. Today, while tens of thousands of lynx remain in Canada and Alaska, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) can confirm the presence of lynx populations below the border only in Maine, Montana, Washington, and Colorado.

D The lynx's gradual disappearance from the contiguous U.S. resulted from human activities that have compromised both the lynx and its habitat. In the nineteenth century, trapping put heavy pressure on the species. Now, the cat's survival in the U.S. is primarily jeopardized by habitat destruction and fragmentation. Some timber practices can remove the mature forest that the lynx needs for denning and rearing young. These activities can also disrupt lynx travel patterns, as the cats prefer tree cover. Roads threaten the lynx by fragmenting its habitat, isolating lynx populations, exposing them to predators, and providing competitor species new access to habitat formerly dominated by the lynx. For example, snowmobile traffic creates trails that may allow competitors like coyotes, wolves, and cougars access to lynx winter habitat. Motor vehicles also cause lynx mortality: Recent attempts to reintroduce lynx from Canada into New York's Adirondack Mountains failed, primarily because the cats were hit by cars and trucks.

E In the 1970s and 1980s, the threat to lynx from trapping reached a new height when the price for hides rose to as much as \$600 each. By the early 1990s, the Canada lynx was a clear candidate for Endangered Species Act (ESA) protection. In response to the lynx's plight, more than a dozen environmental groups petitioned FWS in 1991 to list lynx in the lower 48 states. FWS regional offices and field biologists supported the petition, but FWS officials in

the Washington, D.C. headquarters turned it down.

- F** Today, most suitable lynx habitat in the West is on public land. This includes national and state forests, where logging and recreational development often occur. With memories of the northern spotted owl controversy still fresh, FWS was reluctant to list the lynx in the lower 48 states, particularly as the species was still considered abundant in Canada and Alaska. Furthermore, the exact factors driving the lynx's decline were unclear, as some methods of timber extraction, which destroy lynx habitat, seem to promote hare populations.
- G** In 1995, the stakes rose yet higher. Portions of the lynx's habitat were slated for logging when Congress enacted a law that demanded 330 "salvage sales" on national forests. Not only did Congress set logging at an unsustainable level for many forests, but it also protected the sales from court appeal by exempting them from the safeguards of environmental laws. The logging industry maintained that this cut was necessary because large numbers of trees had died from disease, fire, and insects, thereby making the forests unhealthy. Forest Service statistics show little change in tree deaths during the past half century, however, and the law was written so loosely that living trees were scheduled for cutting.
- H** Trapped between industry pressure and inconclusive science, FWS declined to list the lynx, despite the fact that three out of four FWS regional offices favored its listing. Environmental groups took the case to court, where, in March 1997, the judge overruled the FWS decision not to list the animal as "arbitrary and capricious." The ESA requires listing decisions to be made within a year after a petition is filed, but the agency did not formally propose to list the lynx as threatened in the contiguous United States until July 1998. In March 2000, FWS finally listed the lynx as threatened in the lower 48. Its listing will provide a critical step in conserving the lynx throughout the southern part of its natural range, since federal protection will spur much-needed research on the species, aid in generating funds for lynx efforts, and form the basis for managing forest uses for lynx survival.

Questions 1-5

The reading Passage has eight paragraphs A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

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

- 1 Reasons why lynx declined in US
- 2 Physical character of lynx
- 3 Eventually listed as endangered animal
- 4 Appeal for protection was refused
- 5 Subtle balance between two species

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LIVING JOURNAL

二、二变一

2. Animal

- ◆ What's your favorite wild animal?
- ◆ Do you like to keep pets?
- ◆ Do you often go to the zoo?
- ◆ What are the benefits for children



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Questions 6-8

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

Write your answers in boxes 6-8 on your answer sheet.

- 6 Why southern lynx is more vulnerable than the northern ones?
- A Less diversity of diet
 - B Prefer to live without human trace
 - C Smaller size
 - D Live in warmer area
- 7 Why more risks were put on lynx's habitat in 1995?
- A Lynx was allowed to be hunted by court
 - B Lynx's habitat was affected by diseased trees
 - C Logging was encouraged by law
 - D Volunteers contributed less effort in conservation
- 8 Which is NOT correct about benefit of listing lynx as endangered animal?
- A More research will be conducted on lynx
 - B Reserve the number of lynx
 - C gender analysis of lynx was carried out
 - D Attract financial support

Questions 9-10

Choose TWO correct letters from A-E

Write your answers in boxes 9-10 on your answer sheet.

Please select TWO facts that correctly depict the relationship between lynx and hare?

- A Lynx size develops faster than hare's
- B Lynx evolved along with hare
- C Lynx population peak matches hare's valley
- B Lynx only feed hare in both north and south area
- E Population changed nearly simultaneously in north

Questions 11-13

Choose TWO correct letters from A-E

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

Please select **THREE** reasons in following options that caused the number of lynx decline **NOWADAYS**?

- A Climate change
- B Trapping
- C Habitat loss
- D Sudden burst of disease
- E Competitive predators
- F Harmed by vehicles

Chinese Yellow Citrus Ant for Biological Control

- A** In 1476, the farmers of Berne in Switzerland decided, according to this story, there was only one way to rid their fields of the cutworms(糖 蛾) attacking their crops. They took the pests to court. The worms were tried, found guilty and excommunicated by the archbishop (大主教). In China, farmers had a more practical approach to pest control. Rather than rely on divine intervention (神学的调停), they put their faith in frogs, ducks and ants. Frogs and ducks were encouraged to snap up (吃下) the pests in the paddies (稻田) and the occasional plague of locusts (蝗虫). But the notion of biological control began with an ant. More specifically, the story says, it started with the predatory yellow citrus (柑橘) ant *Oecophylla smaragdina*, which has been polishing off (打败) pests in the orange groves of southern China for at least 1700 years. The yellow citrus ant (黄蚁) is a type of weaver ant, which binds leaves and twigs with silk to form a neat, tent-like nest. In the beginning, farmers made do with the odd ants' nest here and there. But it wasn't long before growing demand led to the development of a thriving trade in nests and a new type of agriculture—ant farming.
- B** For an insect that bites, the yellow citrus ant is remarkably popular. Even by ant standards, *Oecophylla smaragdina* is a fearsome predator. It's big, runs fast and has a powerful nip—painful to humans but lethal to many of the insects that plague the orange groves of Guangdong and Guangxi in southern China. And for at least 17 centuries, Chinese orange growers have harnessed these six-legged killing machines to keep their fruit groves healthy and productive. The story explains that citrus fruits evolved in the Far East and the Chinese discovered the delights of their flesh early on. As the ancestral home of oranges, lemons and pomelos, China also has the greatest diversity of citrus pests. And the trees that produce the sweetest fruits, the mandarins—or kan— attract a host of plant-eating insects, from black ants and sap-sucking mealy

bugs to leaf-devouring caterpillars (毛毛虫). With so many enemies, fruit growers clearly had to have some way of protecting their orchards.

- C** The West did not discover the Chinese orange growers' secret weapon until the early 20th century. At the time, Florida was suffering an epidemic of citrus canker (柑橘溃疡) and in 1915 Walter Swingle, a plant physiologist working for the US Department of Agriculture, was, the story says, sent to China in search of varieties of orange that were resistant to the disease. Swingle spent some time studying the citrus orchards around Guangzhou, and there he came across the story of the cultivated ant. These ants, he was told, were "grown" by the people of a small village nearby who sold them to the orange growers by the nestful (一整窝的) .
- D** The earliest report of citrus ants at work among the orange trees appears in a book on tropical and subtropical botany written by His Han in AD 304. "The people of Chiao-Chih sell in their markets ants in bags of rush matting. The nests are like silk. The bags are all attached to twigs and leaves which, with the ants inside the nests, are for sale. The ants are reddish-yellow in colour, bigger than ordinary ants. In the south if the kan trees do not have this kind of ant, the fruits will all be damaged by many harmful insects, and not a single fruit will be perfect."
- E** Initially, farmers relied on nests which they collected from the wild or bought in the market——where trade in nests was brisk. 'It is said that in the south orange trees which are free of ants will have wormy fruits. Therefore the people race to buy nests for their orange trees,' wrote Liu Hsun in Strange Things Noted in the South, written about AD 890. The business quickly became more sophisticate. From the 10th century, country people began to trap ants in artificial nests baited with fat. "Fruit growing families buy these ants from vendors who make a business of collecting and selling such creatures," wrote Chuang Chi-Yu in 1130. "They trap them by filling hogs' or sheep's bladders with fat and placing them with the cavities open next to the ants' nests. They wait until the ants have migrated into the bladders and take them away.

This is known as ‘rearing orange ants’.” Farmers attached the bladders to their trees, and in time the ants spread to other trees and built new nests. By the 17th century, growers were building bamboo walkways between their trees to speed the colonization of their orchards. The ants ran along these narrow bridges from one tree to another and established nests “by the hundreds of thousands”.

F Did it work? The orange growers clearly thought so. One authority, Chi TaChun, writing in 1700, stressed how important it was to keep the fruit trees free of insect pests, especially caterpillars. “It is essential to eliminate them so that the trees are not injured. But hand labour is not nearly as efficient as ant power...” Swingle was just as impressed. Yet despite this reports, many Western biologists were skeptical. In the West, the idea of using one insect to destroy another was new and highly controversial. The first breakthrough had come in 1888, when the infant orange industry in California had been saved from extinction by the Australian vedalia beetle. This beetle was the only thing that had made any inroad into the explosion of cottony cushion scale that was threatening to destroy the state’s citrus crops. But, as Swingle now knew, California’s “first” was nothing of the sort. The Chinese had been expert in biocontrol for many centuries.

G The story goes on to say that the long tradition of ants in the Chinese orchards only began to waver in the 1950s and 1960s with the introduction of powerful organic (I guess the author means chemical insecticides). Although most fruit growers switched to chemicals, a few hung onto their ants. Those who abandoned ants in favour of chemicals quickly became disillusioned (幻想破灭). As costs soared and pests began to develop resistance to the chemicals, growers began to



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revive the old ant patrols. They had good reason to have faith in their insect workforce. Research in the early 1960s showed that as long as there were enough ants in the trees, they did an excellent job

of dispatching some pests—mainly the larger insects--and had modest success against others. Trees with yellow ants produced almost 20 per cent more healthy leaves than those without. More recent trials have shown that these trees yield just as big a crop as those protected by expensive chemical sprays.

H One apparent drawback of using ants—and one of the main reasons for the early skepticism by Western scientists—was that citrus ants do nothing to control mealy bugs, waxy-coated scale insects which can do considerable damage to fruit trees. In fact, the ants protect mealy bugs in exchange for the sweet honeydew they secrete. The orange growers always denied this was a problem but Western scientists thought they knew better. Research in the 1980s suggests that the growers were right all along. Where mealy bugs proliferate under the ants' protection they are usually heavily parasitized and this limits the harm they can do. Orange growers who rely on carnivorous ants rather than poisonous chemicals maintain a better balance of species in their orchards. While the ants deal with the bigger insect pests, other predatory species keep down the numbers of smaller pests such as scale insects and aphids (蚜虫). In the long run, ants do a lot less damage than chemicals—and they're certainly more effective than excommunication.

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Questions 14-18

Use the information in the passage to match the year (listed A-G) with correct description below. Write the appropriate letters A-G in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

- A 1888
B 1476
C 1915
D 1700
E 1130 F 304 AD G 1950

- 14 First record of ant against pests written.
15 WS studied ant intervention method in China.
16 First case of orange crops rescued by insect in western world.
17 Chinese farmers start to choose chemical method.
18 A book wrote mentioned ways to trap ants.



每周雅思预报第一时间分析本周雅思考试真题并预测下周雅思考试内容



第一类：24篇动植物类

- 1 猩猩 2 鳄鱼 3 珍稀马尼拉老虎
- 4 蜜蜂 5 鸟的保护 6 Seabird
- 7 蚂蚁 8 动物智力 9 Red Migration
- 10 角与红光 11 鸡卵石 12 海底生物
- 13 wasp 14 Otter
- 15 青蛙动物的学习能力 16 蝴蝶
- 17 霸王龙 18 蜘蛛丝做衣服 19 濒危保护
- 1 bamboo 2 Sugarcane 3 Banana
- 4 long leaf pine forest
- 5 breed of the pea and bean

业界多位顶级名师携手无忧推出权威预测，全程第一时间视频解析雅思考试，分析考试趋势，预测考试内容。

Questions 19-26

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

In boxes 19-26 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 19 China has the most orange pests in the world.
- 20 Swingle came to China in order to search an insect for the US government.
- 21 Western people were impressed by Swingle's theory of pest prevention.
- 22 Chinese farmers realised that price of pesticides became expensive.
- 24 Trees without ants had more unhealthy fallen leaves than those with.
- 25 Yield of fields using ants is larger a crop than that using chemical pesticides.
- 26 Chinese orange farmers proposed that ant protection doesn't work out of China.



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2. Animal
◆ What's your favorite wild animal?
◆ Do you like to keep pets?
◆ Do you often go to the zoo?
◆ What are the benefits for children

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- 1/ Re-state the question.
- 2/ Present some facts.
- 3/ Express your opinion.
- 4/ Close your response with "So" or "Therefore".

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Elephant communication

- A** A postdoctoral fellow at Stanford University, O'Connell-Rodwell has come to Namibia's premiere wildlife sanctuary (保护地) to explore the mysterious and complex world of elephant communication. She and her colleagues are part of a scientific revolution that began nearly two decades ago with the stunning revelation that elephants communicate over long distances using low-frequency sounds, also called infrasounds (次级声波), that are too deep to be heard by most humans.
- B** As might be expected, the African elephant's ability to sense seismic (地震的) sound may begin in the ears. The hammer bone (锤骨) of the elephant's inner ear is proportionally very large for a mammal, but typical for animals that use vibrational signals. It may therefore be a sign that elephants can communicate with seismic sounds. Also, the elephant and its relative the manatee are unique among mammals (哺乳动物) in having reverted to a reptilian-like cochlear (耳蜗的) structure in the inner ear. The cochlea of reptiles (爬行动物) facilitates a keen sensitivity to vibrations (震动) and may do the same in elephants.
- C** But other aspects of elephant anatomy (解剖) also support that ability. First, their enormous bodies, which allow them to generate low-frequency (低音频的) sounds almost as powerful as those of a jet takeoff (飞机起飞), provide ideal frames for receiving ground vibrations and conducting them to the inner ear. Second, the elephant's toe bones rest on a fatty pad that might help focus vibrations from the ground into the bone. Finally, the elephant's enormous brain lies in the cranial cavity (颅腔) behind the eyes in line with the auditory canal (耳道). The front of the skull is riddled with sinus



cavities that may function as resonating chambers for vibrations from the ground.

- D** How the elephants sense these vibrations is still unknown, but O’Connell-Rodwell who just earned a graduate degree in entomology (昆虫学) at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, suspects the pachyderms (迟迟的大家伙) are “listening” with their trunks and feet. The trunk may be the most versatile (多才艺的) appendage (附属物) in nature. Its uses include drinking, bathing, smelling, feeding and scratching. Both trunk and feet contain two kinds of pressure-sensitive nerve endings—one that detects infrasonic vibrations and another that responds to vibrations with slightly higher frequencies. For O’Connell-Rodwell, the future of the research is boundless and unpredictable: “Our work is really at the interface of geophysics, neurophysiology (神经心理学) and ecology,” she says. “We’re asking questions that no one has really dealt with before.”
- E** Scientists have long known that seismic communication is common in small animals, including spiders, scorpions (蝎子), insects and a number of vertebrate species (脊椎动物) such as white-lipped frogs, blind mole rats (鼯鼠), kangaroo rats and golden moles. They also have found evidence of seismic sensitivity in elephant seals—2-ton marine mammals that are not related to elephants. But O’Connell-Rodwell was the first to suggest that a large land animal also is sending and receiving seismic messages. O’Connell-Rodwell noticed something about the freezing behavior of Etosha’s six-ton bulls that reminded her of the tiny insects back in her lab. “I did my masters thesis on seismic communication in planthoppers,” she says. “I’d put a male planthopper (蜡蝉) on a stem and play back a female call, and the male would do the same thing the elephants were doing: He would freeze, then press down on his legs, go forward a little bit, then freeze again. It was just so fascinating to me, and it’s what got me to think, maybe there’s something else going on other than acoustic communication.”
- F** Scientists have determined that an elephant’s ability to communicate over long distances is essential for its survival, particularly in a place like Etosha,

where more than 2,400 savanna elephants range over an area larger than New Jersey. The difficulty of finding a mate in this vast wilderness is compounded by (由...组成) elephant reproductive (繁殖的) biology. Females breed only when in estrus (发情期) — a period of sexual arousal that occurs every two years and lasts just a few days. “Females in estrus make these very low, long calls that bulls home in on, because it’s such a rare event,” O’Connell-Rodwell says. These powerful estrus calls carry more than two miles in the air and may be accompanied by long-distance seismic signals, she adds. Breeding herds also use low-frequency vocalizations (发出的声音) to warn of predators (捕食者). Adult bulls and cows have no enemies, except for humans, but young elephants are susceptible to attacks by lions and hyenas. When a predator appears, older members of the herd emit intense warning calls that prompt the rest of the herd to clump together (聚集成团) for protection, then flee (逃跑). In 1994, O’Connell-Rodwell recorded the dramatic cries of a breeding herd threatened by lions at Mushara. “The elephants got really scared, and the matriarch (象群首领) made these very powerful warning calls, and then the herd took off screaming and trumpeting (发喇叭声),” she recalls. “Since then, every time we’ve played that particular call at the water hole, we get the same response — the elephants take off.”

G Reacting to a warning call played in the air is one thing, but could the elephants detect calls transmitted only through the ground? To find out, the research team in 2002 devised an experiment using electronic equipment that allowed them to send signals through the ground at Mushara. The results of our 2002 study showed us that elephants do indeed detect warning calls played



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through the ground,” O’Connell-Rodwell observes.

“We expected them to clump up into tight groups and leave the area, and that’s in fact what they did.

But since we only played back one type of call, we

couldn’t really say whether they were interpreting it correctly. Maybe they thought it was a vehicle or something strange instead of a predator warning.

H An experiment last year was designed to solve that problem by using three different recordings—the 1994 warning call from Mushara, an anti-predator call recorded by scientist Joyce Poole in Kenya and an artificial warble tone (人造颤音). Although still analyzing data from this experiment, O’Connell-Rodwell is able to make a few preliminary observations: “The data I’ve seen so far suggest that the elephants were responding like I had expected. When the ‘94 warning call was played back, they tended to clump together and leave the water hole sooner. But what’s really interesting is that the unfamiliar anti-predator call from Kenya also caused them to clump up, get nervous and aggressively rumble—but they didn’t necessarily leave. I didn’t think it was going to be that clear cut(清晰的).”

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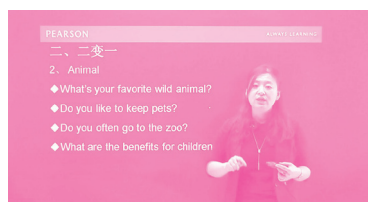
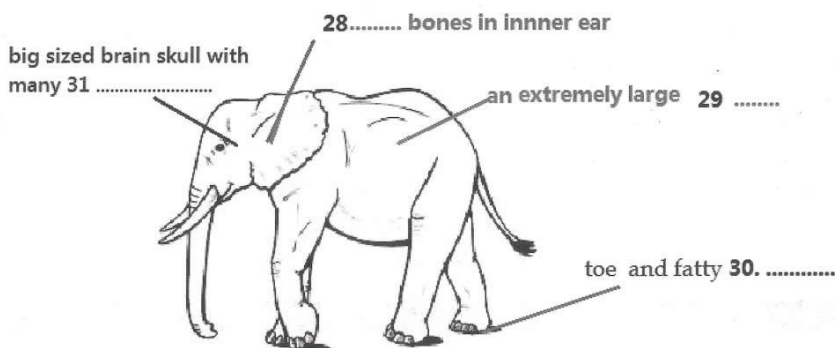
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Questions 28-31

Diagram filling

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 28-31 on your answer sheet.



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Question 32-38

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using no more three words or a number from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 32-38 on your answer sheet.

How the elephants sense these sound vibrations is still unknown, but O'Connell-Rodwell, a fresh graduate in entomology at the University of Hawaii, proposes that the elephants are "listening" with their 32 _____ by two kinds of nerve endings that responds to vibrations with both 33 _____ frequency and slightly higher frequencies. O'Connell-Rodwell work is at the combination of geophysics, neurophysiology and 34 _____," and it also was the first to indicate that a large land animal also is sending and receiving 35 _____, O'Connell-Rodwell noticed the freezing behavior by putting a male planthopper on a stem and play back a female call, which may prove the existence of communicative approach other than 36 _____" Scientists have determined that an elephant's ability to communicate over long distances is essential, especially, when elephant herds are finding a 37 _____, or are warning of predators. Finally, the results of our 2002 study showed us that elephants can detect warning calls played through the 38 _____

Questions 39-40

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

Write your answers in boxes 39-40 on your answer sheet.

- 39 According the passage, it is determined that an elephant need to communicate over long distances for its survival
- A When a threatening predator appears.
B When young elephants meet humans.
C When older members of the herd want to flee from the group.
D when a male elephant is in estrus.
- 40 what is the author's attitude toward the experiment by using three different recordings in the paragraph :
- A the outcome is definitely out of the original expectation
B the data can not be very clearly obtained
C the result can be somewhat undecided or inaccurate
D the result can be unfamiliar to the public

Section 4: V0911354 (真题命中)

Communication Conference

听力原文

- 1. The department is chosen to hold the conference because (为什么选)
- 2. The range of (issues) being done in the department and the university
- 3. The conference will benefit both the department and the university (对这个会议和大学以及这个部门的好处)
- 4. Attracting fund from the government
- 5. 25-27 一席话 3 分钟 15 秒
- 38. Professor Cavell: politics and the media
- 39. Tim Carver: The part played by the humor in speech
- 40. Robert Smith: Translation
- 41. James Brown: crime and the internet
- 42-43 work to be done 主题最重要的事情
- 44 To enhance the recording of animal bones
- 45 To help technical support service with the technical, with
- 46 To help with a panel discussion on the studies of informal language
- 47 To collect feedback from people who participate in the conference

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第一类：24篇动植物类

1 犀牛	2 鳄鱼	3 珍稀马尼拉老虎
4 蜜蜂	5 鸟的保护	6 Seabird
7 蚂蚁	8 动物智力	9 Red Migration
10 鸟与红光	11 鸟邮票	12 海底生物
13 wasp	14 Otter	
15 青蛙动物的学习能力	16 蝴蝶	
17 霸王龙	18 蜘蛛丝做衣服	19 濒危保护
1 bamboo	2 Sugarcane	3 Banana
4 long leaf pine forest		
5 breed of the pea and bean		

业界多位顶级名师携手无忧推出权威预测，全程第一时间视频解析雅思考试，分析考试趋势，预测考试内容。

Elnino and Seabirds

- A** Rhythm of the seasons cannot always be relied upon. At times the tropical Pacific Ocean and large expanses of the global atmosphere seem to be marching to the beat of a different drummer, disrupting the normal patterns of countless species of plants and animals along with hundreds of millions of human beings. So they want anticipate these occasional lapses in the march of the seasons and help societies plan accordingly, scientists are seeking to understand these competing rhythms: the strongest of which is the alternation between the “normal climate” and a different but still recurrent set of climatic conditions in the Pacific region called El Nino.
- B** Seabirds are prominent and highly visible components of marine ecosystems that will be affected by global climate change. The Bering Sea region is particularly important to seabirds; populations there are larger and more diverse than in any similar region in North America—over 90% of seabirds breeding in the continental United States are found in this region. Seabirds, so named because they spend at least 80% of their lives at sea, are dependent upon marine resources for food. As prey availability changes in response to climatically driven factors such as surface sea temperature and extent of sea ice, so will populations of seabirds be affected.
- C** Seabirds are valued as indicators of healthy marine ecosystems and provide a “vicarious (*adj.* 交替的) use value” or existence value—people appreciate and value seabirds simply because they are there and enjoy them through venues such as pictures, nature programs, and written accounts without ever directly observing seabirds in their native environment. A direct measure of this value is demonstrated by Federal legislation that established specific national wildlife refuges to protect seabirds and international treaty obligations that provide additional protection for seabirds. Seabirds are also an important subsistence (*n.* 生存生活) resource for many who live within the Bering Sea Region. Furthermore, the rich knowledge base about seabirds makes them a valuable resource as indicator species for measurement of change in the marine

environment.

- D** The most abundant breeding species in Alaska are northern fulmars, storm-petrels, kittiwakes, murres, auklets and puffins. These species also form the largest colonies. Fulmars, storm-petrels and kittiwakes are surface feeders, picking their prey from the surface or just below the surface; murres, auklets, and puffins dive for their



food. Fulmars nest primarily on island groups in and around the Bering Sea. They take a wide variety of prey (e.g., fish, squid, zooplankton, jellyfish) from the surface or just below the surface. Storm-petrels are strictly nocturnal and nest below ground in either burrows or crevices between rocks. They forage on zooplankton and squid; in some areas they are dependent upon small fish such as capelin and sand lance caught at the surface. Black-legged kittiwakes are widespread throughout Alaska, Canada and Eurasia while red-legged kittiwakes are found only in the Bering Sea region. Both are surface feeders although black-legged kittiwakes feed primarily on small fish and forage over the continental shelf and shelf break; red-legged kittiwakes feed primarily on myctophids and will forage beyond the shelf break.

- E** Marine mammals have exhibited similar signs of food stress in recent years. Harbor seals at Tugidak Island in the Gulf of Alaska declined by about 85% between 1976 and 1988. Steller sea lion populations declined by 36% in the Gulf of Alaska between 1977 and 1985, and by another 59% between 1985 and . Northern fur seals declined about 35% by 1986 from their average numbers in the 1970s, although numbers had rebounded (vi. 反弹) somewhat (20%) by 1990. Associated with the declines in Steller sea lions are declines in birth rate, fewer breeding females, fewer pups, decreased adult body condition, decreased juvenile survival, and a change in population age structure.

F Walker noticed that monsoon seasons with low-index conditions are often marked by drought in Australia, Indonesia, India, and parts of Africa. He also claimed that low-index winters tend to be unusually mild in western Canada. One of his British colleagues chided him in print for suggesting that climatic conditions over such widely separated regions of the globe could be linked. In his reply Walker predicted, correctly, that an explanation would be forthcoming, but that it would require a knowledge of wind patterns above ground level, which were not routinely being observed at that time.

G The need for long-term time series It seems obvious that without good baseline data ornithologists are doomed to be surprised by the arrival of El Nino every few years. Even when ornithologists (*n.* 鸟类学家) and ecologists are at hand to take advantage of an incoming El Nino, lack of preexisting data, and of monitoring afterwards, makes it difficult 134 F.M. Jaksic & J.M. Farina to understand responses of birds to the successive El Nino, La Nina, and “normal” years. Indeed, according to Jaksic, during the last century there were 12 El Nino years and 12 La Nina years, thus leaving about 76 ‘normal’ years in between. Thus, by heavily concentrating attention on only 12% of the time span El Nino, and of neglecting possibly another 12% , ornithologists are essentially ignoring what happens during 76% of the time. This situation may be remedied only as long as data are logged on a regular or continuous basis, that is, as long-term time series. The recipe prescribed by Schreiber & Schreiber to understand El Nino, effects on birds still stands: ‘...carry out long-term studies that will shed further light on the interactions between global atmospheric cycles, oceanographic phenomena, and avian populations.’

H Populations of seabirds in Alaska are larger and more



diverse than any similar region in the Northern Hemisphere. The extensive coastal estuaries and offshore waters of Alaska provide breeding, feeding and migrating habitats for 66 species of seabirds. At least 38 species of seabirds, over 50 million individuals, breed in Alaska. Eight Alaskan species breed only here and in adjacent Siberia. Five additional species range through the North Pacific, but their populations are concentrated in Alaska. In addition to breeding grounds, Alaskan waters also provide important wintering habitat for birds that breed in Canada and Eurasia. Shearwaters, which breed in the southern hemisphere, are the most numerous species in Alaskan waters during the summer.

- I As another indication that food has been limiting in recent years, several large-scale die-offs of seabirds, mostly surface-feeding species, have been observed in the Gulf of Alaska during the last decade, most notably in 1983, 1989, and 1993. But Hatch thinks that it is too early to decide the these die-offs reports are somehow connected with effect of El nino. Byrd and Tobish believe that high rainfall can affect survival of chicks in earthen burrows, and incidence of big storms with high winds during the chick-rearing period can cause mortality for chicks of species nesting on cliff-ledges, but this view has not been considered as convincing evidence.

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Questions 14-17

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

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

- 14 Why do scientists want to investigate El Nino phenomenon at beginning of the paragraph ?
 - A To learn patterns of creatures that live in marine environment.
 - B Assist us to map out because it disturbs normal cycle of for wildlife and human.
 - C It has profound theory for both the academic side and practical side.
 - D Tropical Pacific Ocean is where El Nino affects most.
- 15 Why do scientists use seabirds as important subjects when observe climate change World-widely?
 - A Seabirds affected by prey changes according to the temperature and ice.
 - B Its size is large enough to be observed.
 - C El Nino affects seabirds more than other sea creatures.
 - D North America is situated in the area where El Nino affects most.
- 16 What happened for Marine mammals that live in Tugidak Island in Gulf of Alaska?
 - A Number of seals declined about 85% from the mid of 20th century.
 - B Number of Steller sea lion declined while Number seals grew.
 - C Birth rate and breeding females declined on the Tugidak Island.
 - D The situation of mammals on the island is not that worse than we expected.
- 17 According to J. Walker, what happens in the monsoon seasons notably?
 - A Flood and drought seriously damage almost everywhere of the planet.
 - B Walker's prediction would soon come true.
 - C Drought only affects some parts of Africa.
 - D Drought will affect somewhere of the earth such as Australia and Indonesia.

Questions 18-26

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

In boxes 18-26 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 18 Seabirds are regarded as precious indicators of changes in oceanic environment.
- 19 Seabirds such as Fulmars and Murres feed by the characteristic of prey in different ways.
- 20 Steller sea lions only decline in birth rate and fewer pups, but the whole population wouldn't be affected by the changes.
- 21 With reply of Walker's colleague, knowledge of wind patterns will be very helpful.
- 22 It is difficult to investigate El Nino for ornithologists and ecologist because lack of available statistics and inspections.
- 23 Habit of seabirds in Alaska is similar to those in the Northern Hemisphere.
- 24 Number of Shearwaters in the southern hemisphere feed most during the summer.
- 25 Hatch thinks that it is too early to determine all the problems that are caused by El Nino.
- 26 Byrd and Tobish think that heavy rainfall and storms cause mortality for chicks, which has already been a convincing proof.

Finches on Islands

- A** Today, the quest continues. On Daphne Major—one of the most desolate of the Galapagos Islands, an uninhabited volcanic cone where cacti (仙人掌) and shrubs seldom grow higher than a researcher's knee—Peter and Rosemary Grant have spent more than three decades watching Darwin's finches (*n.* 雀) respond to the challenges of storms, drought and competition for food. Biologists at Princeton University, the Grants know and recognize many of the individual birds on the island and can trace the birds' lineages back through time. They have witnessed Darwin's principle in action again and again, over many generations of finches.
- B** The Grants' most dramatic insights have come from watching the evolving (*adj.* 进化的) bill (*n.* 鸟嘴; 喙) of the medium ground finch. The plumage of this sparrow-sized bird ranges from dull brown to jet black. At first glance, it may not seem particularly striking, but among scientists who study evolutionary biology, the medium ground finch is a superstar. Its bill is a middling example in the array of shapes and sizes found among Galapagos finches: heftier than that of the small ground finch, which specializes in eating small, soft seeds, but petite compared to that of the large ground finch, an expert at cracking and devouring big, hard seeds.
- C** When the Grants began their study in the 1970s, only two species of finch lived on Daphne Major, the medium ground finch and the cactus finch. The island is so small that the researchers were able to count and catalogue every bird. When a severe drought hit in 1977, the birds soon devoured (*v.* 吞食, 毁灭) the last of the small, easily eaten seeds. Smaller members of the medium ground finch population, lacking the bill strength to crack large seeds, died out.
- D** Bill and body size are inherited traits, and the next generation had a high proportion of big-billed individuals. The Grants had documented natural selection at work—the same process that, over many millennia, directed the evolution of the Galapagos' 14 unique finch species, all descended from a common ancestor that reached the islands a few million years ago.

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- E** Eight years later, heavy rains brought by an El Nino transformed the normally meager vegetation on Daphne Major. Vines and other plants that in most years struggle for survival suddenly flourished (v. 茂盛 繁荣), choking out the plants that provide large seeds to the finches. Small seeds came to dominate the food supply, and big birds with big bills died out at a higher rate than smaller ones. 'Natural selection is observable,' Rosemary Grant says. 'It happens when the environment changes. When local conditions reverse themselves, so does the direction of adaptation.'
- F** Recently, the Grants witnessed (*n.* 目击, 见证) another form of natural selection acting on the medium ground finch: competition from bigger, stronger cousins. In 1982, a third finch, the large ground finch, came to live on Daphne Major. The stout bills of these birds resemble the business end of a crescent wrench. Their arrival was the first such colonization recorded on the Galapagos in nearly a century of scientific observation. 'We realized,' Peter Grant says, 'we had a very unusual and potentially important event to follow.' For 20 years, the large ground finch coexisted with the medium ground finch, which shared the supply of large seeds with its bigger-billed relative. Then, in 2002 and 2003, another drought struck. None of the birds nested that year, and many died out. Medium ground finches with large bills, crowded out of feeding areas by the more powerful large ground finches, were hit particularly hard.
- G** When wetter weather returned in 2004, and the finches nested again, the new generation of the medium ground finch was dominated by smaller birds with smaller bills, able to survive on smaller seeds. This situation, says Peter Grant, marked the first time that biologists have been able to follow the complete process of an evolutionary change due to competition between species and the strongest response to natural selection that he had seen in 33 years of tracking Galapagos finches.
- H** On the inhabited island of Santa Cruz, just south of Daphne Major, Andrew Hendry of McGill University and Jeffrey Podos of the University of

Massachusetts at Amherst have discovered a new, man-made twist in finch evolution. Their study focused on birds living near the Academy Bay research station, on the fringe of the town of Puerto Ayora. The human population of the area has been growing fast—from 900 people in 1974 to 9,582 in 2001. ‘Today Puerto Ayora is full of hotels and mai tai bars,’ Hendry says. ‘People have taken this extremely arid place and tried to turn it into a Caribbean resort (度假胜地).’

I Academy Bay records dating back to the early 1960s show that medium ground finches captured there had either small or large bills. Very few of the birdshad mid-size bills. The finches appeared to be in the early stages of a new adaptive radiation: If the trend continued, the medium ground finch on Santa Cruz could split into two distinct subspecies, specializing in different types of seeds. But in the late 1960s and early 70s, medium ground finches with medium-sized bills began to thrive at Academy Bay along with small and large-billed birds. The booming human population had introduced new food sources, including exotic plants and bird feeding stations stocked with rice. Billsizes, once critical to the finches’ survival, no longer made any difference. ‘Now an intermediate bill can do fine,’Hendry says.

J At a control site distant from Puerto Ayora, and relatively untouched by humans, the medium ground finch population remains split between large- and small-billed birds. On undisturbed parts of Santa Cruz, there is no ecological niche for a middling medium ground finch, and the birds continue to diversify. In town, though there are still many finches, once-distinct populations are merging.

K The finches of Santa Cruz demonstrate a subtle process in which human meddling can stop evolution in its tracks, ending the formation of new species. In a time when global biodiversity continues its downhill slide, Darwin’s finches have yet another unexpected lesson to teach. ‘If we hope to regain some of the diversity that’s already been lost,’ Hendry says, ‘we need to protect not just existing creatures, but also the processes that drive the origin of new species.’

Questions 1-4

Complete the table below:

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 1 for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

Year	Climate	Finch's condition
1977	1 _____	small-beak birds failing to survive, without the power to open 2 _____
1985	3 _____ brought by El Nino	big-beak birds dying out, with 4 _____ as the main food resource

Questions 5-8

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 5-8 on your answer sheet.

On the remote island of Santa Cruz, Andrew Hendry and Jeffrey Podos conducted a study on reversal 5 _____ due to human activity. In the early 1960s medium ground finches were found to have a larger or smaller beak. But in the late 1960s and early 70s, finches with 6 _____ flourished. The study speculates that it is due to the growing 7 _____ who brought in alien plants with intermediate-size seeds into the area and the birds ate 8 _____. Sometimes.

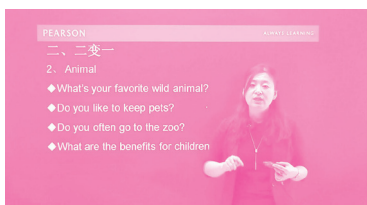
Questions 9-13

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

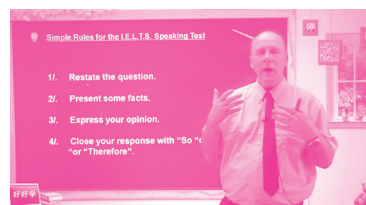
In boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 9 Grants' discovery has questioned Darwin's theory.
- 10 The cactus finches are less affected by food than the medium ground finch.
- 11 In 2002 and 2003, all the birds were affected by the drought.
- 12 The discovery of Andrew Hendry and Jeffrey Podos was the same as that of the previous studies.
- 13 It is shown that the revolution in finches on Santa Cruz is likely a response to human intervention.



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Koalas

- A** Koalas are just too nice for their own good baby taken by birds of prey (捕食), koalas have no natural enemies. In an ideal world, the life of an arboreal couch potato would be perfectly safe and acceptable.
- B** Just two hundred years ago, koalas flourished (v. 茂盛、繁荣) across Australia. Now they seem to be in decline, but exact numbers are not available as the species would not seem to be ‘under threat’. Their problem, however, has been man, more specifically, the white man. Koala and aborigine had co-existed peacefully for centuries.
- C** Today koalas are found only in scattered pockets of southeast Australia, where they seem to be at risk on several fronts. The koala’s only food source, the eucalyptus tree (*n.* 桉树), has declined. In the past 200 years, a third of Australia’s eucalyptus forests have disappeared. Koalas have been killed by parasites, chlamydia epidemics (衣原体感染) and a tumour-causing retrovirus. And every year 11000 are killed by cars, ironically most of them in wildlife sanctuaries, and thousands are killed by poachers. Some are also taken illegally as pets. The animals usually soon die, but they are easily replaced.
- D** Bush fires pose another threat. The horrific ones that raged in New South Wales recently killed between 100 and 1000 koalas. Many that were taken into sanctuaries and shelters were found to have burnt their paws on the glowing embers (灰烬). But zoologists say that the species should recover. The koalas will be aided by the eucalyptus, which grows quickly and is already burgeoning forth after the fires. So the main problem to their survival is their slow reproductive rate-they produce



only one baby a year over a reproductive lifespan of about nine years.

E The latest problem for the species is perhaps more insidious. With plush, grey fur (*n.* 毛皮), dark amber eyes and button nose, koalas are cuddliness incarnate. Australian zoos and wildlife parks have taken advantage of their uncomplaining attitudes, and charge visitors to be photographed hugging the furry bundles. But people may not realise how cruel this is, but because of the koala's delicate disposition, constant handling can push an already precariously balanced physiology (生理) over the edge.

F Koalas only eat the foliage of certain species of eucalyptus trees, between 600 and 1250 grams a day. The tough leaves are packed with cellulose (*n.* 纤维素), tannins, aromatic oils and precursors of toxic cyanides. To handle this cocktail, koalas have a specialised digestive system. Cellulose-digesting bacteria in the caecum (盲肠) break down fibre, while a specially adapted gut and liver process the toxins. To digest their food properly, koalas must sit still for 21 hours every day.

G Koalas are the epitome of innocence and inoffensiveness. Although they are capable of ripping open a man's arm with their needle-sharp claws, or giving a nasty nip, they simply wouldn't. If you upset a koala, it may blink or swallow, or hiccup (打嗝).



But attack? No way! Koalas are just not aggressive. They use their claws to grip the hard smooth bark of eucalyptus trees.

H They are also very sensitive (*v.* 敏感的), and the slightest upset can prevent them from breeding, cause them to go off their food, and succumb to gut infections. Koalas are stoic creatures and put on a brave face until they are at death's door. One day they may appear healthy, the next they could be dead. Captive koalas have to be weighed daily to check that they are feeding properly. A sudden loss of weight is usually the only warning keepers have that their charge is ill. Only two keepers plus a vet were allowed to handle London

Zoo's koalas, as these creatures are only comfortable with people they know. A request for the koala to be taken to meet the Queen was refused because of the distress this would have caused the marsupial. Sadly, London's Zoo no longer has a koala. Two years ago the female koala died of a cancer caused by a retrovirus. When they come into heat, female koalas become more active, and start losing weight, but after about sixteen days, heat ends and the weight piles back on. London's koala did not. Surgery revealed hundreds of pea-sized tumours.

I Almost every zoo in Australia has koalas-
the marsupial (有袋动物) has become
the Animal Ambassador of the nation, but
nowhere outside Australia would handling

by the public be allowed. Koala cuddling screams in the face of every rule of good care. First, some zoos allow koalas to be passed from stranger to stranger, many children who love to squeeze. Secondly, most people have no idea of how to handle the animals; they like to cling on to their handler, all in their own good time and use his or her arm as a tree. For such reasons, the Association of Fauna and Marine parks, an Australian conservation society is campaigning to ban koala cuddling. Policy on koala handling is determined by state government authorities. "And the largest of the numbers in the Australian Nature Conservation Agency, with the aim of instituting national guidelines. Following a wave of publicity, some zoos and wildlife parks have stopped turning their koalas into photo.

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Questions 1-5

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

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

- 1 The main reason why koala declined is that they are killed EXCEPT FOR
 - A by poachers
 - B by diseases they got
 - C giving too many birth yet survived little
 - D accidents on the road
- 2 What can help koalas fully digest their food?
 - A toxic substance in the leaves
 - B organs that dissolve the fibres
 - C remaining inactive for a period to digest
 - D eating eucalyptus trees
- 3 What would koalas do when facing the dangerous situation?
 - A show signs of being offended
 - B counter attack furiously
 - C use sharp claws to rip the man
 - D use claws to grip the bark of trees.
- 4 In what ways Australian zoos exploit koalas?
 - A encourage people to breed koalas as pets
 - B allow tourists to hug the koalas
 - C put them on the trees as a symbol
 - D establish a koala campaign
- 5 What would the government do to protect koalas from being endangered?
 - A introduce koala protection guidelines
 - B close some of the zoos
 - C encourage people to resist visiting the zoos
 - D persuade the public to learn more knowledge

Questions 6-12

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

In boxes 6-12 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

- 6 new coming human settlers caused danger to koalas.
- 7 Koalas can still be seen in most of the places in Australia.
- 8 it takes decade for the eucalyptus trees to recover after the fire.
- 9 Koalas will fight each other when food becomes scarce.
- 10 It is not easy to notice that koalas are ill.
- 11 Koalas are easily infected with human contagious disease via cuddling
- 12 Koalas like to hold a person's arm when they are embraced.

Questions 13

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

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

From your opinion this article written by

- A a journalist who write for magazine
- B a zoo keeper in London Zoo.
- C a tourist who traveling back from Australia
- D a government official who studies koalas to establish a law

Leaf-Cutting Ants and Fungus

- A** The ants and their agriculture have been extensively studied over the years, but the recent research has uncovered intriguing new findings about the fungus they cultivate, how they domesticated it and how they cultivate it and preserve it from pathogens (病原体).For example, the fungus farms, which the ants were thought to keep free of pathogens, turn out to be vulnerable to a devastating mold, found nowhere else but in ants' nests. To keep the mold in check, the ants long ago made a discovery that would do credit to any pharmaceutical laboratory.
- B** Leaf-cutting ants and their fungus farms are a marvel of nature and perhaps the best known example of symbiosis, the mutual dependence of two species. The ants' achievement is remarkable --the biologist Edward O. Wilson has called it "one of the major breakthroughs in animal evolution" --because it allows them to eat, courtesy of their mushroom's digestive powers, the otherwise poisoned harvest of tropical forests whose leaves are laden with terpenoids, alkaloids and other chemicals designed to sicken browsers.
- C** Fungus growing seems to have originated only once in evolution, because all gardening ants belong to a single tribe, the descendants of the first fungus farmer. There are more than 200 known species of the attine ant tribe, divided into 12 groups, or genera. The leaf-cutters use fresh vegetation; the other groups, known as the lower attines because their nests are smaller and their techniques more primitive, feed their gardens with detritus like dead leaves, insects and feces.
- D** The leaf-cutters' fungus was indeed descended from a single strain, propagated clonally, or just by budding, for at least 23 million years. But the lower attine ants used different varieties of the fungus, and in one case a quite separate species, the four biologists discovered. The pure strain of fungus grown by the leaf-cutters, it seemed to Mr. Currie, resembled the monocultures of various human crops, that are very productive for a while and then succumb to some disastrous pathogen, such as the Irish potato blight. Monocultures, which

lack the genetic diversity to respond to changing environmental threats, are sitting ducks for parasites. Mr. Currie felt there had to be a parasite in the ant-fungus system. But a century of ant research offered no support for the idea. Textbooks describe how leaf-cutter ants scrupulously weed their gardens of all foreign organisms. “People kept telling me, ‘You know the ants keep their gardens free of parasites, don’t you?’ “ Mr. Currie said of his efforts to find a hidden interloper.

E But after three years of sifting through attine ant gardens, Mr. Currie discovered they are far from free of infections. In last month’s issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, he and two colleagues, Dr. Mueller and David Mairoch, isolated several alien organisms, particularly a family of parasitic molds called Escovopsis.

F Escovopsis turns out to be a highly virulent pathogen that can devastate a fungus garden in a couple of days. It blooms like a white cloud, with the garden dimly visible underneath. In a day or two the whole garden is enveloped. “Other ants won’t go near it and the ants associated with the garden just starve to death,” Dr. Rehner said. “They just seem to give up, except for those that have rescued their larvae.” The deadly mold then turns greenish-brown as it enters its spore-forming stage.

G Evidently the ants usually manage to keep Escovopsis and other parasites under control. But with any lapse in control, or if the ants are removed, Escovopsis will quickly burst forth. Although new leaf-cutter gardens start off free of Escovopsis, within two years some 60 percent become infected. The discovery of Escovopsis’s role brings a new level of understanding to the evolution of the attine ants. “In the last decade, evolutionary biologists have been increasingly aware of the role of parasites as driving forces in evolution,” Dr. Schultz said. There is now a possible reason to explain why the lower attine species keep changing the variety of fungus in their mushroom gardens, and occasionally domesticating new ones—to stay one step ahead of the relentless Escovopsis.

H Interestingly, Mr. Currie found that the leaf-cutters had in general fewer alien

molds in their gardens than the lower attines, yet they had more Escovopsis infections. It seems that the price they pay for cultivating a pure variety of fungus is a higher risk from Escovopsis. But the leaf-cutters may have little alternative: they cultivate a special variety of fungus which, unlike those grown by the lower attines, produces nutritious swollen tips for the ants to eat.

I Discovery of a third partner in the ant-fungus symbiosis raises the question of how the attine ants, especially the leaf-cutters, keep this dangerous interloper under control. Amazingly enough, Mr. Currie has again provided the answer. “People have known for a hundred years that ants have a whitish growth on the cuticle,” said Dr. Mueller, referring to the insects’ body surface. “People would say this is like a cuticular wax. But Cameron was the first one in a hundred years to put these things under a microscope. He saw it was not inert wax. It is alive.” Mr. Currie discovered a specialized patch on the ants’ cuticle that harbors a particular kind of bacterium, one well known to the pharmaceutical industry, because it is the source of half the antibiotics used in medicine. From each of 22 species of attine ant studied, Mr. Cameron and colleagues isolated a species of Streptomyces bacterium, they reported in Nature in April. The Streptomyces does not have much effect on ordinary laboratory fungi. But it is a potent poisoner of Escovopsis, inhibiting its growth and suppressing spore formation. It also stimulates growth of the ants’ mushroom fungus. The bacterium is carried by virgin queens when they leave to establish new nests, but is not found on male ants, playboys who take no responsibility in nest-making or gardening.

J Because both the leaf-cutters and the lower attines use Streptomyces, the bacterium may have been part of their symbiosis for almost as long as the Escovopsis mold. If so, some Alexander Fleming of an ant discovered antibiotics millions of years before people did. Even now, the ants are accomplishing two feats beyond the powers of human technology. The leaf-cutters are growing a monocultural crop year after year without disaster, and they are using an antibiotic apparently so wisely and prudently that, unlike people, they are not provoking antibiotic resistance in the target pathogen.

Questions 14-19

Use the information in the passage to match the options (listed A-C) with activities or features of ants below. Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

- A Leaf-cutting ants

B Lower attines

C Both

- 14 Build small nests and live with different foreign fungus.
- 15 Use toxic leaves to feed fungus.
- 16 Raise fungus which don't live with other foreingers.
- 17 Use substance to fight against escovopsis.
- 18 Use dead vegetable to feed fungus.
- 19 Are free of parasites explained previously.

Questions 20-24

The reading Passage has ten paragraphs A-J.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-J, in boxes 20-24 on your answer sheet.

- 20 Dangerous outcome of Escovopsis.
- 21 Disadvantage of growing single fungus.
- 22 Comparison of features of two different nests.
- 23 Two achievements made by ants earlier than human.
- 24 Advantage of growing new breed of fungus.

Questions 25-26

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

Write your answers in boxes 25-26 on your answer sheet.

- 25 How does author think of Currie's opinion?
- A his viewpoint was verified later.
 - B earlier study has sufficient evidence.
 - C no details mentioned in article .
 - D his opinion was proved to be wrong.
- 26 What did scientists find on the skin of ants under microscope?
- A some white cloud mold embed in their skin
 - B that Wax is all over their skin.
 - C a substance which is useful to humans.
 - D a substance which suppresses growth of fungus.

Section 4: V0911354 (命题命中)

Communication Conference

听力原文:

- 1. The department is chosen to hold the conference because (为什么选)
- 2. The range of subjects being done in the department and the university
- 3. The conference will benefit both the department and the university (在这个会议上大学和这个部门都能获益)
- 4. 11. Attracting funds from the government
- 12. 12. 吸引政府的资金
- 13. Professor Cavell - politics and the media
- 14. Tim Carter - The part played by the humor in speech
- 15. Robert Smith - Translation
- 16. James Brown - crime and the internet
- 17. 17-40 work to be done - 需要做的重要事情
- 18. To establish the recording of animal bones
- 19. To help technical support service with the technical, with
- 20. To help with a panel discussion on the studies of informal language
- 21. To collect feedback from people who participate in the conference

每周雅思预报第一时间分析本周雅思考试真题并预测下周雅思考试内容



第一类: 24篇动植物类

1 蜜蜂	2 蜂鸟	3 珍稀马尼拉老虎
4 蜜蜂	5 鸟的保护	6 Seabird
7 蚂蚁	8 动物智力	9 Red Migration
10 鸟与红光	11 鸟群集	12 海城生物
13 wasp	14 Otter	
15 青蛙动物的学习能力	16 蜘蛛	
17 霸王龙	18 蜘蛛丝做衣服	19 濒危保护
1 bamboo	2 Sugarcane	3 Banana
4 long leaf pine forest		
5 breed of the pea and bean		

业界多位顶级名师携手无忧推出权威预测, 全程第一时间视频解析雅思考试, 分析考试趋势, 预测考试内容。

Otter

- A** Otters have long, thin bodies and short legs - ideal for pushing through dense undergrowth or hunting in tunnels. An adult male may be up to 4 feet long and 30lbs. Females are smaller, around 16lbs typically. The Eurasian otter's nose is about the smallest among the otter species and has a characteristic shape described as a shallow 'W'. An otter's tail (or rudder, or stern) is stout at the base and tapers towards the tip where it flattens. This forms part of the propulsion unit when swimming fast under water. Otter fur consists of two types of hair: stout guard hairs (up to 20mm long) which form a waterproof outer covering, and under-fur which is dense and fine, equivalent to an otter's thermal underwear. The fur must be kept in good condition by grooming. Sea water reduces the waterproofing and insulating qualities of otter fur when salt water in the fur. This is why freshwater pools are important to otters living on the coast. After swimming, they wash the salts off in the pools and then squirm on the ground to rub dry against vegetation.
- B** Scent is used for hunting on land, for communication and for detecting danger. Otterine (水獭的) sense of smell is likely to be similar in sensitivity to dogs. Otters have small eyes and are probably short-sighted on land. But they do have the ability to modify the shape of the lens in the eye to make it more spherical, and hence overcome the refraction of water. In clear water and good light, otters can hunt fish by sight. The otter's eyes and nostrils are placed high on its head so that it can see and breathe even when the rest of the body is submerged. Underwater, the otter holds its legs against the body, except for steering, and the hind end of the body is flexed in a series of vertical undulations. River otters have webbing which extends for much of the length of each digit, though not to the very end. Giant otters and sea otters have even more prominent webs, while the Asian short-clawed otter has no webbing-they hunt for shrimps in ditches and paddy fields so they don't need the swimming speed, otter ears are tiny for streamlining, but they still have very sensitive hearing and are protected by valves which close them against water pressure.

- C** A number of constraints and preferences limit suitable habitats for otters. Water is a must and the rivers must be large enough to support a healthy population of fish. Being such shy and wary creatures, they will prefer territories where man's activities do not impinge greatly. Of course, there must also be no other otter already in residence - this has only become significant again recently as populations start to recover. A typical range for a male river otter might be 25km of river, a female's range less than half this. However, the productivity of the river affects this hugely and one study found male ranges between 12 and 80km. Coastal otters have a much more abundant food supply and ranges for males and females may be just a few kilometres of coastline. Because male ranges are usually larger a male otter may find his range overlaps with two or three females-not bad! Otters will eat anything that they can get hold of - there are records of sparrows and snakes and slugs being gobbled. Apart from fish the most common prey are crayfish, crabs and water birds. Small mammals are occasionally taken, most commonly rabbits but sometimes even moles.
- D** Eurasian otters will breed any time where food is readily available. In places where condition is more severe, Sweden for example where the lakes are frozen for much of winter, cubs are born in spring. This ensures that they are well grown before severe weather returns. In the Shetlands, cubs are born in summer when fish is more abundant. Though otters can breed every year, some do not. Again, this depends on food availability. Other factors such as food range and quality of the female may have an effect. Gestation for Eurasian otter is 63 days, with the exception of *Lutra canadensis* (北美水獭) whose embryos may undergo delayed implantation.
- E** Otters normally give birth in more secure dens to avoid disturbances. Nests are lined with bedding to keep the cubs warm while mummy is away feeding. Litter Size varies between 1 and 5. For some unknown reason, coastal otters tend to produce smaller litters. At five weeks they open their eyes-a tiny cub of 700g. At seven weeks they're weaned onto solid food. At ten weeks they leave the nest, blinking into daylight for the first time. After three months they finally meet the water and learn to swim. After eight months they are hunting,

though the mother still provides a lot of food herself. Finally, after nine months she can chase them all away with a clear conscience, and relax - until the next fella (伙伴, 哥们) shows up.

F The plight of the British otter was recognised in the early 60s, but it wasn't until the late 70s that the chief cause was discovered. Pesticides (杀虫剂), such as dieldrin and aldrin, were first used in 1955 in agriculture and other industries - these chemicals are very persistent and had already been recognised as the cause of huge declines in the population of peregrine falcons, sparrow hawks and other predators. The pesticides entered the river systems and the food chain - micro-organisms, fish and finally otters, with every step increasing the concentration of the chemicals. From 1962 the chemicals were phased out, but while some species recovered quickly, otter numbers did not - and continued to fall into the 80s. This was probably due mainly to habitat destruction and road deaths. Acting on populations fragmented by the sudden decimation in the 50s and 60s, the loss of just a handful of otters in one area can make an entire population unviable and spell the end.

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

Questions 1-8

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-Q in boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 1 Restraint on the territory of otter
- 2 The fitness-purpose of otter's body
- 3 Proper measures such as law to protect otters
- 4 The maturation stages of baby otters' development
- 5 The description of a degenerated body function on land
- 6 Breed depends on food availability
- 7 A failed project via agriculture approach
- 8 The social characteristic of otters

Questions 9-13

Answer the questions below.

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

- 9 Waterproof designed fur is to protect otter from corrosion of what?
- 10 Which sense is the weakest of otters?
- 11 What sense does Asian short-clawed otter not need much during prey?
- 12 Which otters occupy the small areas to take activities?
- 13 What kind of mammals does otter sometimes eat?

PART I: MIGRATION: the birds

Birds are forced to migrate for a number of reasons, including seasonal climate cycles, a scarcity of food or of appropriate nesting sites. Established routes are followed, many involving punishing distances over land and sea. The longest migration of any known animal is that of the Arctic tern (北极燕鸥), which travels more than 15,000 miles from north to south and back again.

- A** What are some of the main ‘cues’ that research has indicated birds use in order to navigate successfully during migration? As the question suggests, there is no single answer: Keeton concluded that bird navigation is characterised by ‘considerable redundancy of information, whereby birds appear to draw on more than one method. This would seem to be essential, given changeable weather conditions, the need to overfly a variable landscape and/or seascape, and the fact that some birds manage to navigate at night.
- B** Rabol suggested that a bird is born with its migratory track imprinted as part of its DNA, but his ideas have been rejected by a number of experts, including Wiltschko and Wiltschko, who suggest instead that navigation techniques are an integral part of parenting. Of course, this does not account for the cuckoo, which does not remain with its parents (cuckoos lay their eggs in the nest of another bird).
- C** There is no doubt that major topographical features, such as hills and rivers, can provide birds with important landmarks. The fact that some birds, such as the swallow, return to the same nest year after year after a journey of thousands of miles suggests the ability to recognise key sites. Moreover, birds may use sight to orientate themselves in relation to the sun, perhaps using its relative height in the sky to determine latitude. However, an experiment by Schlichte and Schmidt—Koenig, whereby pigeons were fitted with frosted lenses, may indicate that sight is less important in birds than in humans, for these birds could still use the sun for orientation.
- D** It is thought that, unlike human eyes, birds’ eyes can detect ultra-violet light

in adverse weather conditions. Matthews suggested that birds use the sun's arc to establish longitude. The sun appears to be used by a number of birds as a compass and they seem able to adjust their biological clock to compensate for shifting through time zones from east to west.

E At night, the stars and moon provide an alternative source of observable data for birds. There is evidence that some birds memorise constellations (for example, Emlen's work with indigo buntings in 1967 and Wallraff's 1969 experiment with caged ducks). If these constellations provide a reliable and little-changing map in a clear night sky, the moon on the other hand is too random to be helpful, changing its position in the sky night after night.

F Just as birds' vision is more sensitive than our own, there is evidence to suggest that many birds can detect sounds outside our own range of hearing. Yodlowski et al. discovered that homing pigeons were sensitive to sounds below 10 Hz, known as 'infra-sound', and could employ this for orientation purposes and in the crucial early detection of severe thunderstorms, with a consequent adjustment of flight path.

G Most birds don't have a good sense of smell, but fish-eaters such as petrels and shearwaters are significant exceptions. These birds probably act on olfactory cues given that they only reach their nesting sites during the hours of darkness. However, this area of research is inconclusive: two experiments conducted by Papi, where the olfactory nerve of pigeons was cut, leading to a loss of navigation skills, gave inconsistent results: Baker and Mather regarded them as flawed, and suggested that the confusion may have been induced by the trauma of the experiments, or through loss of magnetic awareness.

H Geomagnetism was suggested as a possible cue for bird navigation as early as 1859 and much research has been done in this area. The Earth's magnetic field is not of uniform intensity, being at its weakest at



the equator; homing pigeons are thought to exploit magnetic anomalies for orientation (Gould 1980). In earlier research, Walcott and Green (1974) fitted pigeons with electric caps to produce a magnetic field. Under overcast skies, reversing the magnetic field by reversing the electric current caused the birds to fly in the opposite direction to their original course. This and other work suggests that magnetism does indeed play an important part in navigation for many birds.

PART II : The migration of the Monarch butterfly

- A** It's fall in North America, and millions of Monarch butterflies are migrating to warmer climates for the winter, heading either to the Californian coast or to certain mountains in Mexico. These butterflies recognise the arrival of fall in the same way that we do: they feel the chill in the air. While we adapt by putting on a sweater, the situation is much more serious for the Monarchs. Temperatures below 55 °F make it impossible for them to take to the air; temperatures below 40 °F paralyse them. The Monarchs originated in the tropics and can't live for long at temperatures below freezing. At the same time that the air is cooling, the nectar supply in flowers that feeds the butterflies is dwindling. To survive, they begin migrating in late summer, flying with the wind to reach their winter homes.
- B** Up to 100 million Monarch butterflies migrate either to California or to Mexico each year. This isn't the entire population because some never make the migration. There are more than 25 winter roosting sites along the Californian coast and about a dozen known sites in the Sierra Madre Oriental mountains of Mexico. In both regions, butterflies depend upon trees for their survival. They cluster in pine and eucalyptus trees along the California coast and in ovamel trees in Mexico.
- C** Wintering Monarchs stay together. The end result looks like massive clumps

of feathery orange-and-black grapes. Each butterfly hangs with its wings over the butterfly beneath it, creating a shingle effect that buffers them from the rain and creates

warmth. The weight of the cluster also prevents the butterflies from being blown away. Butterflies stay in their winter homes until about March, when they begin the return journey to their summer homes, travelling as fast as 30mph at times.

- D** Monarch butterflies are in danger of losing both their summer and winter habitats. Summer habitats are being destroyed as more roads and new housing developments and business complexes encroach upon open space in North America (a phenomenon known as urban sprawl). As land is developed, the milkweed plant is killed. This is disastrous for the Monarch species, because once the butterfly larvae hatch from their eggs, they feed on this plant alone. Milkweed plants are also vulnerable to herbicides used by farmers, homeowners, landscapers, and gardeners. The butterflies don't have it easy in Mexico, either. The ovamel trees that they winter in also serve as a lumber source for local communities and big logging companies. Logging not only removes the trees, it opens up the forest canopy as well, and in creating these overhead holes, the butterflies are potentially exposed to the life-threatening elements. Each wintering site in Mexico contains millions of butterflies, and so damage to even one site could be a catastrophe for the Monarch butterfly population. Recent findings report that 44% of the ovamel forest has already been damaged or destroyed by logging.

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Read the passage PART I again and answer questions 1-8.

Questions 1 and 2.....

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

- 1 According to Wiltschko and Wiltschko,
 - A cuckoo behaviour supports a genetic explanation for navigation.
 - B Rabol's ideas on imprinting are worthy of further investigation.
 - C adult birds train their young to react to navigational cues.
 - D more studies are needed on the role of parenting in navigation.
- 2 What does the text suggest about the role of sight in bird navigation?
 - A Birds are unlikely to take notice of many physical landmarks.
 - B It provides essential information for revisiting breeding locations.
 - C Birds find it impossible to look directly at the sun when it is high.
 - D It is without doubt the most important sense that a bird has.



每周期思预报第一时间分析本周雅思考试真题并预测下周雅思考试内容



业界多位顶级名师携手无忧推出权威预测, 全程第一时间视频解析雅思考试, 分析考试趋势, 预测考试内容。

Questions 3-8.....

Look at the following statements about research and the list of people below.

Match each statement to the correct person or people.

Write the correct letter, A-J.

List of people

A Baker and Mather	F Papi
B Emlen	G Rabol
C Gould	H Schlicte and Schmidt-Koenig
D Keeton	I Walcott and Green
E Matthews	J Yodlowski et al

- 3 proved that some birds navigate by the stars
- 4 raised the possibility of genetic programming
- 5 dismissed someone's ideas about disorientation
- 6 demonstrated that birds do not need perfect vision
- 7 argued that birds rely on a combination of cues
- 8 suggested that birds may use their sense of hearing to forecast bad weather

Read the passage PART II again and answer questions 9-14.

Questions 9-14.....

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

In boxes 9-14 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 9 The Monarch butterfly's ability to fly is affected by cool atmospheric conditions.
- 10 The Monarch's migratory track changes according to wind direction.
- 11 Monarchs that spend the winter in California favour one type of tree.
- 12 One reason why Monarchs collect in groups is to protect themselves from the wind.
- 13 Because of climate change, Monarch butterflies now spend less time at winter locations than they used to.
- 14 Man-made adjustments to the Mexican habitat have led to higher mortality rates.

The Culture of Chimpanzee

- A** The similarities between chimpanzees and humans have been studied for years, but in the past decade researchers have determined that these resemblances run much deeper than anyone first thought. For instance, the nut cracking observed in the Tai Forest is far from a simple chimpanzee behavior; rather it is a singular adaptation found only in that particular part of Africa and a trait that biologists consider to be an expression of chimpanzee culture. Scientists frequently use the term “culture” to describe elementary animal behaviors—such as the regional dialects of different populations of songbirds—but as it turns out, the rich and varied cultural traditions found among chimpanzees are second in complexity only to human traditions.
- B** During the past two years, an unprecedented scientific collaboration, involving every major research group studying chimpanzees, has documented a multitude of distinct cultural patterns extending across Africa, in actions ranging from the animals’ use of tools to their forms of communication and social customs. This emerging picture of chimpanzees not only affects how we think of these amazing creatures but also alters human beings’ conception of our own uniqueness and hints at ancient foundations for extraordinary capacity for culture.
- C** Homo sapiens and Pan troglodytes have coexisted for hundreds of millennia and share more than 98 percent of their genetic material, yet only 40 years ago we still knew next to nothing about chimpanzee behavior in the wild. That began to change in the 1960s, when Toshisada Nishida of Kyoto University in Japan and Jane Goodall began their studies of wild chimpanzees at two field sites in Tanzania. (Goodall’s research station at Gombe - the first of its kind - is more famous, but Nishida’s site at Mahale is the second oldest chimpanzee research site in the world.)
- D** In these initial studies, as the chimpanzees became accustomed to close observation, the remarkable discoveries began. Researchers witnessed a range of unexpected behaviors, including fashioning and using tools, hunting,

meat eating, food sharing and lethal fights between members of neighboring communities. In the years that followed, other primatologists set up camp elsewhere, and, despite all the financial, political and logistical problems that can beset African fieldwork, several of these out- posts became truly long-term projects. As a result, we live in an unprecedented time, when an intimate and comprehensive scientific record of chimpanzees' lives at last exists not just for one but for several communities spread across Africa.

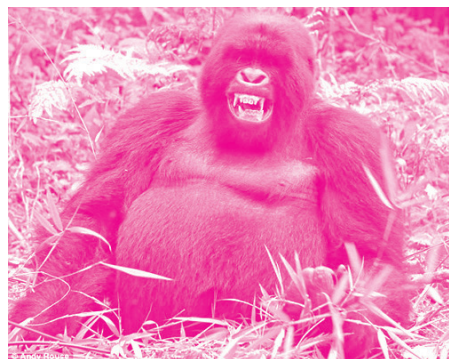
E As early as 1973, Goodall recorded 13 forms of tool use as well as eight social activities that appeared to differ between the Gombe chimpanzees and chimpanzee populations elsewhere. She ventured that some variations had what she termed a cultural origin. But what exactly did Goodall mean by "culture"? According to the Oxford Encyclopedic English Dictionary, culture is defined as "the customs ... and achievements of a particular time or people." The diversity of human cultures extends from technological variations to marriage rituals, from culinary habits to myths and legends. Animals do not have myths and legends, of course. But they do have the capacity to pass on behavioral traits from generation to generation, not through their genes but by learning. For biologists, this is the fundamental criterion for a cultural trait: it must be something that can be learned by observing the established skills of others and thus passed on to future generations.

F What of the implications for chimpanzees themselves? We must highlight the tragic loss of chimpanzees, whose populations are being decimated just when we are at last coming to appreciate these astonishing animals more completely. Populations have plummeted in the past century and continue to fall as a result of illegal trapping, logging and, most recently, the bushmeat trade. The latter is particularly alarming: logging has driven roadways into the forests that



are now used to ship wild animal meat, including chimpanzee meat, to consumers as far afield as Europe. Such destruction threatens not only the animals themselves but also a host of fascinatingly different ape cultures.

- G** Perhaps the cultural richness of the ape may yet help in its salvation, however. Some conservation efforts have already altered the attitudes of some local people. A few organizations have begun to show videotapes illustrating the cognitive prowess of chimpanzees. One Zairian viewer was heard to exclaim, “Ah, this ape is so like me, I can no longer eat him.”
- H** How an international team of chimpanzee experts conducted the most comprehensive survey of the animals ever attempted. Scientists have been investigating chimpanzee culture for several decades, but too often their studies contained a crucial flaw. Most attempts to document cultural diversity among chimpanzees have relied solely on officially published accounts of the behaviors recorded at each research site. But this approach probably overlooks a good deal of cultural variation for three reasons.
- I** First, scientists typically don’t publish an extensive list of all the activities they don’t see at a particular location. Yet this is exactly what we need to know—which behaviors were and were not observed at each site. Second, many reports describe chimpanzee behaviors without saying how common they are; without this information, we can’t determine whether a particular action was a once-in-a-lifetime aberration or a routine event that should be considered part of the animals’ culture. Finally, researchers’ descriptions of potentially significant chimpanzee behaviors frequently lack sufficient details, making it difficult for scientists to work at other spots to record the presence or absence of the activities.
- J** To remedy these problems, the two of us decided to take a new approach. We asked field researchers at each site for a list of all the behaviors they suspected were local traditions. With this information in hand, we pulled together a



comprehensive list of 65 candidates for cultural behaviors.

- K** Then we distributed our list to the team leaders at each site. In consultation with their colleagues, they classified each behavior in terms of its occurrence or absence in the chimpanzee community studied. The key categories were customary behavior (occurs in most or all of the able-bodied members of at least one age or sex class, such as all adult males), habitual (less common than customary but occurs repeatedly in several individuals), present (seen at the site but not habitual), absent (never seen), and unknown.
- L** The extensive survey turned up no fewer than 39 chimpanzee patterns of behavior that should be labeled as cultural variations, including numerous forms of tool use, grooming techniques and courtship gambits, several of which are illustrated throughout this article. This cultural richness is far in excess of anything known for any other species of animal. Today's lesson includes a demonstration of how to crack open a coula nut. A mother chimpanzee in the Tai Forest of Ivory Coast uses a stone hammer to cleave a nut while a youngster watches. Not all chimpanzees in this area have developed this behavior. On the eastern bank of the Sassandra-N'Zo River, chimpanzees do not crack nuts even though members of the same species on the other side of the river, just a few miles away, do. All the required raw materials are available on both sides, and the nuts could be cracked using the technique habitual at Tai. The river serves as a literal cultural barrier.

Questions 1-5

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs 1-5.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter G-K, in boxes 1-5 On your answer sheet.

- 1 A problem of researchers on chimpanzee culture which are only based on official sources.
- 2 Design a new system by two scientists aims to solve the problem.
- 3 Reasons why previous research on ape culture is problematic.
- 4 Classification of data observed or collected.
- 5 An example that showing tragic outcome of animals leading to indication of change in local people's attitude in preservation

PEARSON

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2. Animal

- ◆ What's your favorite wild animal?
- ◆ Do you like to keep pets?
- ◆ Do you often go to the zoo?
- ◆ What are the benefits for children

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Simple Rules for the I.E.L.T.S. Speaking Test

- 1/ Restate the question.
- 2/ Present some facts.
- 3/ Express your opinion.
- 4/ Close your response with "So" or "Therefore".

雅思考官 GREG 原汁原味解答雅思口语难题，81 张雅思 7 分必备口语话题卡片囊括所有口语精华，不间断分析雅思口语考试最新话题和趋势，提供雅思口语最新素材。

Questions 6-10

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

In boxes 6-10 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

- 6 Research found that scientist can make chimpanzees possess the same complex culture as human.
- 7 Human and apes lived together long ago and share most of their genetic substance.
- 8 Even Toshisada Nishida and Jane Goodall's beginning studies observed many surprising features of civilized behaviors among chimpanzees.
- 9 Chimpanzees, like human, have the ability to deliver cultural behaviors mostly from genetic inheritance.
- 10 For decades, researchers have investigated chimpanzees by data obtained from both unobserved and observed approaches.

Question 11-14

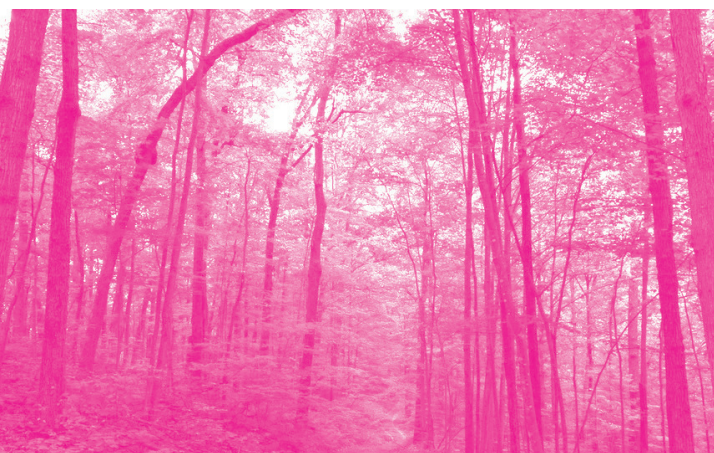
Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

- 11 When the unexpected discoveries of chimpanzee behavior start?
- 12 Which country is the researching site of Toshisada Nishida and Jane Goodall?
- 13 What did the chimpanzee have to get used to in the initial study?
- 14 What term can depict it that Jane Goodall found the chimpanzee used tool in 1973?

The dugong: sea cow

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

- A** The dugong, which is a large marine mammal which, together with the manatees, looks rather like a cross between a rotund dolphin and a walrus. Its body, flippers and fluke resemble those of a dolphin but it has no dorsal fin. Its head looks somewhat like that of a walrus without the long tusks.
- B** Dugongs, along with other Sirenians whose diet consists mainly of sea-grass; and the distribution of dugongs very closely follows that of these marine flowering plants. As seagrasses grow rooted in the sediment, they are limited by the availability of light. Consequently they are found predominantly in shallow coastal waters, and so too are dugongs. But, this is not the whole story. Dugongs do not eat all species of seagrass, preferring seagrass of higher nitrogen and lower fibre content.
- C** Due to their poor eyesight, dugongs often use smell to locate edible plants. They also have a strong tactile sense, and feel their surroundings with their long Sensitive bristles. They will dig up an entire plant and then shake it to remove the sand before eating it. They have been known to collect a pile of plants in one area before eating them. The flexible and muscular upper lip is used to dig out the plants. When eating they ingest the whole plant, including the roots, although when this is impossible they will feed on just the leaves. A wide variety of seagrass has been found in dugong stomach contents, and evidence exists they will eat algae when seagrass is scarce. Although almost completely herbivorous, they will occasionally eat invertebrates such as jellyfish, sea squirts, and shellfish.
- D** A heavily grazed seagrass bed looks like a lawn mown by a drunk. Dugongs



graze apparently at random within a seagrass bed, their trails meandering in all directions across the bottom. This is rather an inefficient means of removing seagrass that results in numerous small tufts remaining. And this is where the dugongs derive some advantage from their inefficiency. The species that recover most quickly from this disturbance,

spreading out vegetatively from the remaining tufts, are those that dugongs like to eat. In addition, the new growth found in these areas tends to be exactly what hungry dugongs like.

- E** Dugongs are semi-nomadic, often travelling long distances in search of food, but staying within a certain range their entire life. Large numbers often move together from one area to another. It is thought that these movements are caused by changes in seagrass availability. Their memory allows them to return to specific points after long travels. Dugong movements mostly occur within a localised area of seagrass beds, and animals in the same region show individualistic patterns of movement.
- F** Recorded numbers of dugongs are generally believed to be lower than actual numbers, due to a lack of accurate surveys. Despite this, the dugong population is thought to be shrinking, with a worldwide decline of 20 per cent in the last 90 years. They have disappeared from the waters of Hong Kong, Mauritius, and Taiwan, as well as parts of Cambodia, Japan, the Philippines and Vietnam. Further disappearances are likely. (In the late 1960s, herds of up to 500 dugongs were observed off the coast of East Africa and nearby islands. However, current populations in this area are extremely small, numbering 50 and below, and it is thought likely they will become extinct. The eastern side of the Red Sea is the home of large populations numbering in the hundreds, and similar populations are thought to exist on the western side. In the 1980s,

it was estimated there could be as many as 4,000 dugongs in the Red Sea. The Persian Gulf has the second-largest dugong population in the world, inhabiting most of the southern coast, and the current population is believed to be around 7,500. Australia is home to the largest population, stretching from Shark Bay in Western Australia to Moreton Bay in Queensland. The population of Shark Bay is thought to be stable with over 10,000 dugongs.)

G Experience from various parts of northern Australia suggests that Extreme weather such as cyclones and floods can destroy hundreds of square kilometres of seagrass meadows, as well as washing dugongs ashore. The recovery of seagrass meadows and the spread of seagrass into new areas, or areas where it has been destroyed, can take over a decade. For example, about 900 km² of seagrass was lost in Hervey Bay in 1992, probably because of murky water from flooding of local rivers, and run-off turbulence from a cyclone three weeks later. Such events can cause extensive damage to seagrass communities through severe wave action, shifting sand and reduction in saltness and light levels. Prior to the 1992 floods, the extensive seagrasses in Hervey Bay supported an estimated 1750 dugongs. Eight months after the floods the affected area was estimated to support only about 70 dugongs. Most animals presumably survived by moving to neighbouring areas. However, many died attempting to move to greener pastures, with emaciated carcasses washing up on beaches up to 900km away.

H If dugongs do not get enough to eat they may calve later and produce fewer young. Food shortages can be caused by many factors, such as a loss of habitat, death and decline in quality of seagrass, and a disturbance of feeding caused by human activity. Sewage, detergents, heavy metal, hypersaline water, herbicides, and other waste products all negatively affect seagrass meadows. Human activity such as mining, trawling,



dredging, land-reclamation, and boat propeller scarring also cause an increase in sedimentation which smothers seagrass and prevents light from reaching it. This is the most significant negative factor affecting seagrass. One of the dugong's preferred species of seagrass, *Halophila ovalis*, declines rapidly due to lack of light, dying completely after 30 days.

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

Questions 1-4

Summary

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

Dugongs are herbivorous mammals that spend their entire lives in the sea. Yet Dugongs are picky on their feeding Seagrass, and only chose seagrass with higher 1 _____ and lower fibre. To compensate for their poor eyesight, they use their 2 _____ to feel their surroundings. It is like Dugongs are “farming” seagrass. They often leave 3 _____ randomly in all directions across the sea bed. Dugongs prefer eating the newly grew seagrass recovering from the tiny 4 _____ left behind by the grazing dugongs



每周雅思预报第一时间分析本周雅思考试真题并预测下周雅思考试内容




业界多位顶级名师携手无忧推出权威预测，全程第一时间视频解析雅思考试，分析考试趋势，预测考试内容。

Questions 5-9

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

In boxes 5-9 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 5 The dugong will keep eating up the plant completely when they begin to feed.
- 6 It takes more than ten years for the re-growth of seagrass where it has been grazed by Dugongs.
- 7 Even in facing food shortages, the strong individuals will not compete with weak small ones for food.
- 8 It is thought that the dugong rarely return to the old habitats when they finished plant.
- 9 Coastal industrial fishing poses the greatest danger to dugongs which are prone to be killed due to entanglement.

Questions 10-14

Answer the questions below.

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

- 10 What is Dugong in resemblance to yet as people can easily tell them apart from the manatees by its tail?
- 11 What is the major reason as Dugongs travelled long distances in herds from one place to another?
- 12 What number, has estimated to be, of dugong7 population before the 1992 floods in Hervey Bay took place?
- 13 What is thought to be the lethal danger when dugongs were often trapped in?

PEAKSON

二、二变一

2. Animal

- ◆ What's your favorite wild animal?
- ◆ Do you like to keep pets?
- ◆ Do you often go to the zoo?
- ◆ What are the benefits for children

雅思阅读机经提供 150 篇必考真题文章，北京外国语大学名师全程视频讲解，分析文章，解析考点，考前点睛，最短时间内提高阅读分数。



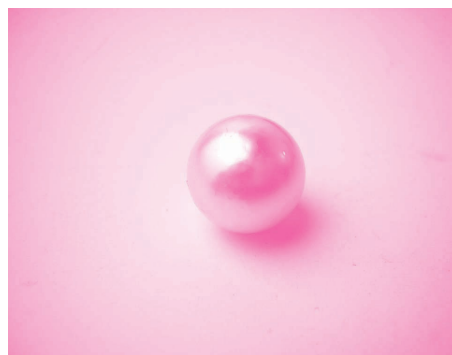
Simple Rules for the IELTS Speaking Test

- 1/ Restate the question.
- 2/ Present some facts.
- 3/ Express your opinion.
- 4/ Close your response with "So" or "Therefore".

雅思考官 GREG 原汁原味解答雅思口语难题，81 张雅思 7 分必备口语话题卡片囊括所有口语精华，不间断分析雅思口语考试最新话题和趋势，提供雅思口语最新素材。

The Pearl

- A** Throughout history, pearls have held a unique presence within the wealthy and powerful. For instance, the pearl was the favored gem of the wealthy during the Roman Empire. This gift from the sea had been brought back from the orient by the Roman conquests. Roman women wore pearls to bed so they could be reminded of their wealth immediately upon waking up. Before jewelers learned to cut gems, the pearl was of greater value than the diamond. In the Orient and Persia Empire, pearls were ground into powders to cure anything from heart disease to epilepsy, with possible aphrodisiac uses as well. Pearls were once considered an exclusive privilege for royalty. A law in 1612 drawn up by the Duke of Saxony prohibited the wearing of pearls by nobility, professors, doctors or their wives in an effort to further distinguish royal appearance. American Indians also used freshwater pearls from the Mississippi River as decorations and jewelry.
- B** There are essentially three types of pearls: natural, cultured and imitation. A natural pearl (often called an Oriental pearl) forms when an irritant, such as a piece of sand, works its way into a particular species of oyster, mussel, or clam. As a defense mechanism, the mollusk secretes a fluid to coat the irritant. Layer upon layer of this coating is deposited on the irritant until a lustrous pearl is formed.
- C** The only difference natural pearls and cultured pearls is that the irritant is a surgically implanted bead or piece of shell called Mother of Pearl. Often, these shells are ground oyster shells that are worth significant amounts of money in their own right as irritant-catalysts for quality pearls. The resulting core is, much larger than in a natural pearl. Yet, as long as there are enough layers of nacre (the secreted fluid covering the irritant) to result in a beautiful, gem-quality pearl, the size of the nucleus is of no consequence to beauty or



durability.

- D** Pearls can come from either salt or freshwater sources. Typically, saltwater pearls tend to be higher quality, although there are several types of freshwater pearls that are considered high in quality as well. Freshwater pearls tend to be very irregular in shape, with a puffed rice appearance the most prevalent. Nevertheless, it is each individual pearls merits that determines value more than the source of the pearl. Saltwater pearl oysters are usually cultivated in protected lagoons or volcanic atolls. However, most freshwater cultured pearls sold today come from China. Cultured pearls are the response of the shell to a tissue implant. A tiny piece of mantle tissue from a donor shell is transplanted into a recipient shell. This graft will form a pearl sac and the tissue will precipitate calcium carbonate into this pocket. There are a number of options for producing cultured pearls: use freshwater or seawater shells, transplant the graft into the mantle or into the gonad, add a spherical bead or do it non-beaded. The majority of saltwater cultured pearls are grown with beads.
- E** Regardless of the method used to acquire a pearl, the process usually takes several years. Mussels must reach a mature age, which can take up to 3 years, and then be implanted or naturally receive an irritant. Once the irritant is in place, it can take up to another 3 years for the pearl to reach its full size. Often, the irritant may be rejected, the pearl will be terrifically misshapen, or the oyster may simply die from disease or countless other complications. By the end of a 5 to 10 year cycle, only 50% of the oysters will have survived. And of the pearls produced, only approximately 5% are of substantial quality for top jewelry makers. From the outset, a pearl fanner can figure on spending over \$100 for every oyster that is farmed, of which many will produce nothing or die.
- F** Imitation pearls are a different story





altogether. In most cases, a glass bead is dipped into a solution made from fish scales. This coating is thin and may eventually wear off. One can usually tell an imitation by biting on it. Fake pearls glide across your teeth, while the layers of nacre on real pearls feel gritty. The Island of

Mallorca (in Spain) is known for its imitation pearl industry. Quality natural pearls are very rare jewels. The actual value of a natural pearl is determined in the same way as it would be for other “precious” gems. The valuation factors include size, shape, color, quality of surface, orient and luster. In general, cultured pearls are less valuable than natural pearls, whereas imitation pearls almost have no value. One way that jewelers can determine whether a pearl is cultured or natural is to have a gem lab perform an x-ray of the pearl. If the x-ray reveals a nucleus, the pearl is likely a bead-nucleated saltwater pearl. If no nucleus is present, but irregular and small dark inner spots indicating a cavity are visible, combined with concentric rings of organic substance, the pearl is likely a cultured freshwater. Cultured freshwater pearls can often be confused for natural pearls which present as homogeneous pictures which continuously darken toward the surface of the pearl. Natural pearls will often show larger cavities where organic matter has dried out and decomposed. Although imitation pearls look the part, they do not have the same weight or smoothness as real pearls, and their luster will also dim greatly. Among cultured pearls, Akoya pearls from Japan are some of the most lustrous. A good quality necklace of 40 Akoya pearls measuring 7mm in diameter sells for about \$1,500, while a super- high quality strand sells for about \$4,500. Size on the other hand, has to do with the age of the oyster that created the pearl (the more mature oysters produce larger pearls) and the location in which the pearl was cultured. The South Sea waters of Australia tend to produce the larger pearls; probably because the water along the coast line is supplied with rich nutrients from the ocean floor. Also, the type of mussel common to the area seems to possess a predilection for producing comparatively large pearls.

G Historically, the world's best pearls came from the Persian Gulf, especially around what is now Bahrain. The pearls of the Persian Gulf were natural created and collected by breath-hold divers. The secret to the special luster of Gulf pearls probably derived from the unique mixture of sweet and salt water around the island. Unfortunately, the natural pearl industry of the Persian Gulf ended abruptly in the early 1930's with the discovery of large deposits of oil. Those who once dove for pearls sought prosperity in the economic boom ushered in by the oil industry. The water pollution resulting from spilled oil and indiscriminate over-fishing of oysters essentially ruined the once pristine pearl producing waters of the Gulf. Today, pearl diving is practiced only as a hobby. Still, Bahrain remains one of the foremost trading centers for high quality pearls. In fact, cultured pearls are banned from the Bahrain pearl market, in an effort to preserve the location's heritage. Nowadays, the largest stock of natural pearls probably resides in India. Ironically, much of India's stock of natural pearls came originally from Bahrain. Unlike Bahrain, which has essentially lost its pearl resource, traditional pearl fishing is still practiced on a small scale in India.

Questions 1-4

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

- 1 Ancient stories around the pearl and customers
- 2 Difficulties in cultivating process
- 3 Factors can decide the value of natural pearls.
- 4 Different growth mechanisms that distinguish the cultured pearls from natural ones.

Question 5-10

Complete the summary below. Choose letter from A-K for each answer. Write them in boxes 5-10 on your answer sheet.

A America	B Ancient Rome	C Australia
D Bahrain	E China	F Japan
G India	H Korea	I Mexico
J Persia	K Spain	

In ancient history, pearls have great importance within the rich and rulers, which was treated as gem for women in 5 _____. And pearls were even used as medicine and sex drug for people in 6 _____. There are essentially three types of pearls: natural, cultured and imitation. Most freshwater cultured pearls sold today come from China while the 7 _____ is famous for its imitation pearl industry. The country 8 _____ usually manufactures some of the glitteriest cultured ones while the nation, such as 9 _____, produces the larger sized pearl due to the favorable environment along the coast line. In the past, one country of 10 _____ in Gulf produced the world's best pearls. Nowadays, the major remaining suppliers of the natural pearls belong to India.

Question 11-14

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

In boxes 11-14 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

- 11 Often cultured pearl's centre is significantly larger than in a natural pearl.
- 12 Cultivated cultured pearls are generally valued the same much as natural ones
- 13 The size of pearls produced in Japan is usually of smaller size than those came from Australia.
- 14 Akoya pearls from Japan Glows more deeply than the South Sea pearls of Australia

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	roe 鱼子 caviar 鱼子酱
botany 植物学 botanist, botanical	tadpole 蝌蚪 frog, toad
flora 植物群	caterpillar 毛毛虫 (cater + pillar)
fauna 动物群	grasshopper 蚱蜢, 蝗虫 (= locust)
bacterium bacteria (pl.) 细菌	cricket 蟋蟀; 板球
fungus fungi (pl.) 真菌	butterfly vs. moth
algae alga (pl.) 海藻	pollen 花粉 传粉 pollination
herb	hive 蜂房
carnation 康乃馨	larva larvae (pl.) 幼虫 vs. lava
fade 凋谢, 褪色	pupa 蛹
organism 机体, 组织	penguin 企鹅 vs. dolphin (海豚)
arthropod 节肢动物 vs. anthropoid	raccoon 浣熊 vs. kangaroo (袋鼠)
reptile 爬行动物	hibernate 冬眠 (=hole up)
amphibian 两栖动物	torpid 麻木的, 蛰伏的 vs. torpedo (鱼雷)
mammal 哺乳动物	cerebral (大) 脑的
primate 灵长目动物	hemisphere 半球 (hemi + sphere)
evolution 进化	cortex 脑皮层
anthropoid 类人猿 (“anthrop” : human-kind) anthropology, philanthropy v.s. ape, gorilla, chimpanzee	migraine 偏头疼
gene 基因 DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)	somatic 躯体的
genetics 遗传学 genetical	limb 四肢 upper/lower limb
helix 螺旋, 螺旋状物... analyze every single gene within the double helix of humanity's DNA	anatomy 解剖, 剖析
identical 同一的	paralyze 使 瘫 痪 (=incapacitate, immobilize)
mutation 突变 mutable, immutable, mutant	artery 动脉 vein 静脉
predator 捕食者	gland 腺体
embryo 胚胎	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, patent 专利
uranium, radium, copper, brass, bronze	chronological 按时间顺序的
electrode 电极	robot 机器人
distill 蒸馏 distilled water	artificial 人造的, 做作的 artificial
quartz 石英	satellite
phosphorus 磷, 磷光物质	cone 圆锥体, 锥形物
inflammable 易燃的	Jupiter 木星 Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn
combustion 燃烧	exorbitant 过度的, 过分的, 过高的
spontaneous combustion	centripetal 向心(力)的 centrifugal
ceramic 陶瓷的 瓷器	high-rise 高楼 skyscraper
insulate 隔离, 绝缘	cathedral 大教堂
insulator vs. conductor	dome 圆顶
fiber 纤维 (BE: fibre) fiber optics 纤维光学	infrastructure 基础设施 superstructure
optics 光学	sewage 污水, 下水道
retina 视网膜	hydraulic 水力的, 水压的
iris 虹膜	landfill 垃圾掩埋(地)
opaque 不透明的 v.s. transparent, translucent	ventilation 通风
microprocessor 微处理器	thermostat 温控器 thermos, thermometer, thermonuclear
binary 二进制的	prefabricate 预先制造
buffer 缓冲区 buffer storage	polytechnic 各种工艺的 理工学校 Hong Kong Polytechnic
browser 浏览器	geometric 几何(学)的 geometry
hypertext 超文本	asymmetry 不对称 symmetry
envisage 想象, 看作	concave 凹的 convex
momentous (极为) 重要的	bilateral 双边的, 两方面的 unilateral
reticular 网状的	paradoxical “似非而是”的 paradox 悖论
Ethernet 以太网	empirical 经验的 empirical law/formula
domain 域 domain names	clockwise 顺时针的 anticlockwise
cyberlaw 网络法律 “cyber-”: Internet related cyberlove, cybercafe, ...	

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

fanning 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

American Black Bear 美国黑熊

1-7

C F B D B A E

8-13

Spirit bears

sexually dimorphic

nuisances

30 years

delayed implantation

co-occupancy

Aquaculture in New Zealand 新西兰水产

15. D

16. E

17. C

18. G

19. F

20. fuel

21. power

22. water streams

23. contaminate

24. harvesting

25. photosynthesis

26. Government B5

27. (producing/production)capacity

Blue-footed Boobies 2 蓝脚鸟

解析：A 段介绍如何捕鱼；B 段介绍不同种类；C 段介绍名字的来源 D 段介绍求偶筑巢；E 段介绍不一样的孵蛋方式；F 段介绍哺育幼鸟；G 段介绍食物短

缺时弱小的鸟会被杀掉。

1. Vi
2. v
3. viii
4. i
5. ii
6. vii
7. F
8. NG
9. T
10. skypointing
11. nest-building
12. webbed feet
13. blood vessels

Breeding Bittern 麻鸦

14. ii
15. v
16. viii
17. i
18. vi
19. iii
20. iv
21. 1950s
22. (being) shy/shyness
23. starvation
24. (native) fish
25. partnership project /network (of sites)/ partnership project network
26. Otter and brown-hare
27. B

Canada Lynx 加拿大猞猁

1-5

1. D

2. A

3. H

4. E

5. B

6-8

6. A

7. C

8. C

9-10

9. B

10. E

11-13

11. C

12. E

13. F

Chinese Yellow Citrus Ant for Biological Control 中国黄蚂蚁

14. F D 段第一行

15. C C 段倒数第 5 行

16. A 53 页 6 行

17. G G 段第 2 行

18. E E 段中部

19. TRUE 52 页顶部

20. FALSE C 段第 3 行

21. FALSE 53 也第 2 行

22. TRUE G 段第 5 行 cost soared。。

23. TRUE G 段第 6 行

24. NOT GIVEN

25. TRUE G 段倒数第 3 行

26. NOT GIVEN

Elephant communication 大象交流

- 28. hammer
- 29. body
- 30. pad
- 31. cavities
- 32. trunks and feet
- 33. infrasonic
- 34. ecology
- 35. seismic messages 36 acoustic communication.
- 37. mate
- 38. ground
- 39. A
- 40. C

Elnino and Seabirds 厄尔尼诺 / 海鸟

- 14-17. B A C D
- 18. TRUE
- 19. TRUE
- 20. FALSE
- 21. FALSE
- 22. TRUE
- 23. NOT GIVEN
- 24. NOT GIVEN
- 25. TRUE
- 26. FALSE

Finches on Islands 岛上的雀鸟

- 1. drought
- 2. large seeds
- 3. heavy rains

4. small seeds
5. finch evolution 定位第 8 段
6. medium(-sized) bills 定位第 9 段
7. human population
8. rice
9. FALSE 第一段
10. NOT GIVEN 第三段
11. TRUE 第六段
12. FALSE 第八段
13. TRUE 最后一段首句

Koalas 澳洲考拉

1. C 定位 C 段
2. C 定位 F 段
3. A 定位 G 段
4. B 定位 I 段
5. A 定位 I 段
6. YES 定位 B 段
7. NO 定位 C 段
8. NO 定位 D 段
9. NOT GIVEN
10. YES 定位 H 段
11. NOT GIVEN
12. YES 定位 I 段
13. A

Leaf-Cutting Ants and Fungus 蚂蚁和真菌

- 14-19
14. B
 15. A
 16. A
 17. C

- 18. B
- 19. A
- 20-24
- 20. F
- 21. H
- 22. C
- 23. J
- 24. G
- 25-26
- 25. A
- 26. C

Otter 水獭

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. G
- 4. E
- 5. B
- 6. D
- 7. F
- 8. C
- 9. Salt water
- 10. Sense of sight
- 11. swimming speed
- 12. Coastal otters
- 13. Moles

MIGRATION: the birds 霸王蝶迁徙

PART I: 霸王蝶迁徙

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. B

4. G

5. A

6. H

7. D

8. J

PART II: 霸王蝶迁徙

9. TRUE

10. TRUE

11. FALSE

12. TRUE

13. NOT GIVEN

14. NOT GIVEN

The Culture of Chimpanzee 黑猩猩文化

1-5

1. H

2. J

3. I

4. K

5. G

6-10

6. NOT GIVEN

7. TRUE

8. TRUE

9. FALSE

10. FALSE

11-14

11. in the 1960s

12. Tanzania

13. observation/observers

14. culture

The dugong: sea cow 海牛

1. nitrogen
2. smell
3. trails
4. tufts
5. TRUE
6. FALSE
7. NOT GIVEN
8. FALSE
9. TRUE
10. Dolphin
11. Food shortage
12. 1750
13. Fishing net

The Pearl 珍珠

1. A
2. E
3. F
4. C
5. B
6. J
7. K
8. F
9. C
10. D
11. TRUE
12. FALSE
13. TRUE
14. NOT GIVEN