

菠萝雅思阅读 7 月 passage2 补丁

- 一、洪水防控 (Keeping the water away)
- 二、番茄的演化 (The Constant Evolution of the Humble Tomato)
- 三、新型滤水器：为数百万人提供清洁水源 (New filter promises clean water for millions)
- 四、肌肉流失 (Muscle Loss)
- 五、红藻与褐藻 (Red and Brown Seaweeds)
- 六、从王子到贫民：戈雅肖像画如何讲述西班牙的故事 (From princes to paupers: how Goya's portraits tell the story of Spain)
- 七、柏林公园改造 (Urban Regeneration)
- 八、黑足鼬的回归 (The return of the black-footed ferret)
- 九、鸟类迁徙 (Bird Migration)
- 十、安慰剂效应 (Placebo Effect - The Power of Nothing)
- 十一、美国家庭友好型企业 (American Businesses Aim to Support Employees and Their Families)
- 十二、猛犸象的灭绝 (Mammoth Kill)
- 十三、谁写了莎士比亚的戏剧 (Who wrote Shakespeare's plays)
- 十四、鸡的历史 (The History of the Chicken)
- 十五、植物如何相互交流 (How do plants talk to each other)
- 十六、解决废物处理的问题 (Solving the problem of waste disposal)
- 十七、组织设计的早期方法 (Early Approaches to Organisational Design)
- 十八、运动中的不公平优势 (What is an unfair advantage in sport)
- 十九、昆虫决策 (Insect Decision-Making)
- 二十、步行与十八世纪伦敦的鞋子 (Walking and shoes in eighteenth-century London)
- 二十一、时尚产业 (The fashion industry)

二十二、失落之城 (The Lost City)

速记版

一、洪水防控 (Keeping the water away)

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

Keeping the water away

New approaches to flood control

A Recently, winter floods on the rivers of central Europe have been among the worst for 600 to 700 years, and dams and dykes (protective sea walls) have failed to solve the problem. Traditionally, river engineers have tried to get rid of the water quickly, draining it off the land and down to the sea in rivers reengineered as high-performance drains. But however high they build the artificial riverbanks, the floods keep coming back. And when they come, they seem to be worse than ever.

B Engineers are now turning to a different plan: to sap the water's destructive strength by dispersing it into fields, forgotten lakes and flood plains. They are reviving river bends and marshes to curb the flow, and even plugging city drains to encourage floodwater to use other means to go underground. Back in the days when rivers took a winding path to the sea, floodwaters lost force and volume while meandering across flood plains and inland deltas, but today the water tends to have a direct passage to the sea. This means that, when it rains in the uplands, the water comes down all at once.

C Worse, when the flood plains are closed off, the river's flow downstream becomes more violent and uncontrollable; by turning complex river systems into the simple mechanics of a water pipe, engineers have often created danger where they promised safety. The Rhine, Europe's most engineered river, is a good example. For a long time engineers have erased its backwaters and cut it off from its plain. The aim was partly to improve navigation, and partly to speed floodwaters out of the Alps and down to the North Sea. Now, when it rains in the Alps, the peak flows from several branches of the Rhine coincide where once they arrived separately, and with four-fifths of the Lower Rhine's flood plain barricaded off, the waters rise. The result is more frequent flooding and greater damage. The same thing has happened in the US on the Mississippi River, which drains the world's second-largest river catchment

into the Gulf of Mexico. Despite some \$7 billion spent over the last century on levees (embankments), the situation is growing worse.

D Specialists in water control now say that a new approach is needed — one which takes the whole landscape into consideration. To help keep London's feet dry, the UK Environment Agency is reflooding 10 square kilometres of the ancient flood plain of the River Thames outside Oxford. Nearer to London, it has spent £100 million creating new wetlands and a relief channel across 16 kilometres of flood plain. Similar ideas are being tested in Austria, in one of Europe's largest river restorations to date. The engineers calculate that the restored flood plain of the Drava River can now store up to 10 million cubic metres of floodwater, and slow down storm surges coming out of the Alps by more than an hour, protecting towns not only in Austria, but as far downstream as Slovenia and Croatia.

E The Dutch, for whom preventing floods is a matter of survival, have gone furthest. This nation, built largely on drained marshes and seabed, has had several severe shocks in the last two decades, when very large numbers of people have had to be evacuated. Since that time, the Dutch have broken one of their most enduring national stereotypes by allowing engineers to punch holes in dykes. They plan to return up to a sixth of the country to its former waterlogged state in order to better protect the rest.

F Water use in cities also needs to change. At the moment, cities seem to create floods; they are concreted and paved so that rains flow quickly into rivers. A new breed of 'soft engineers' wants cities to be porous; Berlin is one place where this is being done. Tough new rules for new developments mean that drains will be prevented from becoming overloaded after heavy rains. Architects of new urban buildings are diverting rainwater from the roofs for use in toilets and the irrigation of roof gardens, while water falling onto the ground is collected in ponds, or passes underground through porous paving. One high-tech urban development can store a sixth of its annual rainfall, and reuse most of the rest.

G Could this be expanded to protect a whole city? The test case could be Los Angeles. With non-porous surfaces covering 70% of the city, drainage is a huge challenge. Billions of dollars have been spent digging huge drains and concreting riverbeds, but many communities still flood regularly. Meanwhile, this desert city ships water from hundreds of kilometres away to fill its taps and swimming pools. Los Angeles has recently launched a new scheme to utilise floodwater in the Sun Valley section of the city. The plan is to catch the rain that falls on thousands of driveways, parking lots and rooftops in the valley. Trees will soak up water from parking lots; houses and public buildings will capture roof water to irrigate gardens and parks, and road drains will empty into old gravel pits to recharge the city's underground water

reserves. Result: less flooding and more water for the city. It may sound expensive, until we realise how much is spent trying to drain cities and protect areas from flooding, and how little this method achieves.

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

14. how legislation has forced building designers to improve water use
15. two reasons why one river was isolated from its flood plain
16. how natural watercourses in the past assisted flood control
17. an example of flood control on one river, affecting three countries
18. a country which has partly destroyed one of its most typical features in order to control water
19. the writer's comment on the comparative cost-effectiveness of traditional flood control and newer methods

Questions 20 and 21

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 20 and 21 on your answer sheet.

According to the article, which TWO of these statements are true of the new approach to flood control?

- A It aims to slow the movement of water to the sea.
- B It aims to channel water more directly into rivers.

- C It will cost more than twice as much as former measures.
- D It will involve the loss of some areas of land.
- E It has been tested only in the Netherlands.

Questions 22-26

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 22-26 on your answer sheet.

- 22. Some of the most severe floods for many centuries have recently occurred in parts of _____ .
- 23. The Rhine and the _____ river have experienced similar problems with water control.
- 24. An area near Oxford will be flooded to protect the city of _____ .
- 25. Planners who wish to allow water to pass more freely through city surfaces are called _____ .
- 26. A proposal for part of the city of _____ could show whether small-scale water projects could be applied on a large scale.

答案汇总

- 14. F
- 15. C
- 16. B
- 17. D
- 18. E
- 19. G
- 20. A
- 21. D
- 22. central Europe
- 23. Mississippi

- 24. London
- 25. soft engineers
- 26. Los Angeles

二、番茄的演化 (The Constant Evolution of the Humble Tomato)

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

The Constant Evolution of the Humble Tomato

Heirloom tomatoes—varieties that have been passed down through several generations of a family because they are thought to have a particularly good flavor—are really no more "natural" than the varieties available in grocery stores. New studies promise to restore their lost, healthy genes.

A Famous for their taste, color, and organic appearance, heirloom tomatoes are favorites of gardeners and advocates of locally grown foods. The tomato enthusiast might conclude that, given the immense varieties, heirlooms must have a more diverse and superior set of genes than the tomatoes available in grocery stores, those ordinary hybrid varieties such as cherry and plum. However, their seeming diversity is only skin-deep: heirlooms are actually feeble and inbred—the defective product of breeding experiments that began hundreds of years ago, and exploded thanks to enthusiastic backyard gardeners. 'The irony of all this,' says Steven Tanksley, a geneticist at Cornell University, 'is that all that diversity of heirlooms can be accounted for by a handful of genes. There are probably no more than 10 mutant genes that create the diversity of heirlooms you see.' But rather than simply proving that the myth about the heirlooms' diversity is wrong, Tanksley's deconstruction of the tomato genome, along with work by others, is showing how a small berry-like fruit from the Andes became one of the world's top crops.

B The cultivated tomato is a member of the nightshade family that includes New World crops such as the potato, which spread around the globe after Christopher Columbus brought them back to Spain in the 15th century. But whereas scientists have uncovered a wealth of archaeological evidence on early farming practices in the New World, the record is blank when it comes to the tomato. The modern tomato seems to have its origins in the Andes in South America and may have been domesticated in Veracruz, Mexico. Primitive varieties still grow throughout the

Americas. All told, botanists call as many as 13 species 'tomatoes' and consider an additional four to be closely related.

C One might assume that one of these known wild species became today's cultivated crop, but that's not the case: the Mother Tomato has never been found. The closest relative is the currant tomato, which, based on genetic comparisons, split from today's tomato some 1.4 million years ago. So researchers like Tanksley have to work backward, crossing tomato varieties and species in order to understand how various genes influence shape and size. Once isolated, Tanksley later inserts those genes into other tomato varieties to make his case with a dramatic transformation.

D Tanksley concludes from his analyses that in their effort to make bigger, tastier, and faster-growing fruit, our ancestors ultimately exploited just 30 mutations out of the tomato's 35,000 genes. Most of these genes have only small effects on tomato size and shape, but recently Tanksley and his colleagues reported that they found a gene that increases fruit size by 50 percent. It was probably the most important event in domestication. The first written record of tomatoes—from Spain in the 1500s—confirms that this mutation, which enlarges tomatoes by producing compartments known as locules, existed back in the same yellow tomatoes that gave Italians the word *pomodoro*, or golden apple. Besides size, tomato farmers also selected for shape. To discover those genes, Esther van der Knaap, a Tanksley alumna now at The Ohio State University, took a gene from one heirloom tomato and inserted it into a wild relative. She observed that, as a result, the tiny fruits became shaped like pears.

E The selection of these traits has, however, affected the heirlooms' hardiness. They often suffer from infections that cause the fruit to crack, split, and otherwise rot quickly. Wild plants must continuously evolve to fend off such infections, points out Roger Chetelat of the Tomato Genetics Resource Center at the University of California. But in their quest for size, shape, and flavor, humans have inadvertently eliminated defensive genes. As a result, most possess only a single disease-resistant gene. Chetelat elaborates that heirlooms' taste may have less to do with their genes than with the productivity of the plant and the growing environment. Any plant that produces only two fruits, as heirlooms sometimes do, is highly likely to produce juicier, sweeter, and more flavorful fruit than varieties that produce 100, as commercial types do. In addition, heirlooms are sold ripened on the vine, a certain way to get tastier results than allowing them to mature on the shelf. This means breeders feel confident that getting germ-beating genes back into heirlooms won't harm the desirable aspects of the fruit. Modern breeding has resuscitated grocery-store tomatoes with an influx of wild genes; in the past 50 years, as many as 40 disease-resistant genes have been bred back into commercial crops.

In 1996, a tomato breeder and former Tanksley student named Doug Heath began a favorite project. After 12 years of traditional breeding with the help of molecular markers, he created a new multi-colored tomato less prone to cracking and also endowed with 12 disease-resistant genes. The original heirloom plant, Heath explains, had defective flowers, which is one reason why it produced only two fruits compared with the 30 he gets from his new variety. He claims he is also able to maintain a comparable flavor and sugar profile even on productive plants. The heirloom's defects are, after all, just an accident of a narrow breeding strategy left over from the very beginning of genetic modification.

Questions 14-17

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 14. an explanation of research aimed at restoring the health of the heirloom tomato
- 15. a reference to a false belief about the heirloom tomato
- 16. a description of the flavor of the heirloom tomato
- 17. a reference to a single gene that significantly improves the cultivation of tomatoes

Questions 18-21

Look at the following statements (Questions 18-21) and the list of researchers below.

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

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

- 18. The transplanting of certain genes into tomatoes can change their shape.
- 19. The flavor of the heirloom tomato is largely dependent on actual yield and cultivation.
- 20. A new type of tomato can be produced that is stronger than the original heirloom tomato yet equally sweet and flavorsome.

21. The wide variety of heirloom tomatoes is due to only a small number of genes.

List of Researchers

- A Steven Tanksley
- B Esther van der Knaap
- C Roger Chetelat
- D Doug Heath

Questions 22-26

Complete the sentences below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 22-26 on your answer sheet.

22. There is little information on the origin of the tomato despite the existence of data on the growing of other New World crops.
23. Although it is uncertain, the tomato is thought to have first grown in the _____.
24. In regard to genetic similarities, the _____ type of tomato is the nearest to the earliest.
25. A genetic _____ which is evident in *pomodoro*, produced larger tomatoes.
26. _____ are a problem for heirloom tomatoes because they frequently lead to damage and deterioration.

答案汇总

- 14. F
- 15. A
- 16. E
- 17. D
- 18. B
- 19. C
- 20. D
- 21. A

- 22. archaeological
- 23. Andes
- 24. currant
- 25. mutation
- 26. infections

三、新型滤水器：为数百万人提供清洁水源 (New filter promises clean water for millions)

An ingenious invention is set to bring clean water to developing countries, and while the science may be cutting edge, the materials are extremely down to earth.

A handful of clay, yesterday's coffee grounds and some cow manure are the ingredients that could bring clean, safe drinking water to many developing countries. The simple new technology, developed by Australian National University (ANU) materials scientist and potter Tony Flynn, allows water filters to be made from commonly available materials and fired (or baked) using cow manure as the source of heat, without the need for a kiln (an oven for baking or drying pottery). The filters have been tested and shown to remove common pathogens (disease-producing organisms) including E. coli.

The invention was born out of a project involving the Manatuto community in East Timor. A charity operating there wanted to help set up a small industrial site manufacturing water filters, but initial research found the local clay to be too fine - a problem solved by the addition of organic material. While the problems of producing a working ceramic filter in East Timor were overcome, the solution was kiln-based and particular to that community's materials and couldn't be applied elsewhere. Flynn's technique for manure firing, with no requirement for a kiln, has made this zero-technology approach available anywhere it is needed.

Other commercial clay filters do exist, but, even if available, with prices starting at US\$5 each, they are often outside the budgets of most people in the developing world. Unlike other water filtering devices, Flynn's filters are inexpensive and simple to produce. Take a handful of clay, mix it with a handful of organic material such as used tea leaves, coffee grounds or rice hulls, add water in a sufficient quantity to make a stiff mixture and form a cylindrical pot that has one end closed, then dry it in the sun. According to Flynn, used coffee grounds have given the best results to date. The walls of the filter can be measured using the width of an adult finger as the standard. Next, surround the pots with straw, put them in a mound of cow manure,

light the straw and then top up the burning manure as required. The filters are finished in 45 to 60 minutes.

The properties of cow manure are vital, as the fuel can reach a temperature of 700 degrees in half an hour, and will be up to 950 degrees after another 20 to 30 minutes. The manure makes a good fuel because it is very high in organic material that burns readily and quickly. The manure has to be dry and is best used exactly as found in the field; there is no need to break it up or process it any further. In contrast, a potter's kiln is an expensive item and can take up to four or five hours to get up to 800 degrees. It needs expensive, scarce fuel, such as gas or wood to heat it, and experience to use it. With no technology, no insulation and nothing other than a pile of cow manure and a match, none of these requirements apply.

It is also helpful that, like clay and organic material, cow manure is freely available across the developing world. A cow is a natural fuel factory. Manure is a mixture of vegetable materials of different sizes, and cow manure as a fuel is the same wherever it is found.

Just as using manure as a fuel for domestic use is not a new idea, the fact that liquid can pass through clay objects is something that potters have always known, and clay's porous nature is something that, as a former ceramics lecturer in the ANU School of Art, Flynn is well aware of. The difference is that, rather than viewing the porous nature of the material as a problem — after all, not many people want a pot that won't hold water — his filters capitalize on this property.

The filtration process is simple, but effective. The basic principle is that there are passages through the filter that are wide enough for water droplets to pass through, but too narrow for pathogens. Tests with the deadly *E. coli* bacterium have seen the filters remove 96.4 to 99.8 per cent of the pathogen — well within safe levels. The thickness of the clay container needs to be the same thickness as an adult finger for the process to be effective. If this is the case, using only one filter, a liter of water can be obtained in two hours.

The use of organic material, which burns away leaving cavities after firing, helps produce the structure in which pathogens will become trapped. It overcomes the potential problems of finer clays that may not let water through and also means that cracks are soon halted. And like clay and cow manure, organic material is universally available in the developing communities that need the most assistance, as tea, coffee and rice are grown in these areas.

With all the components being widely available, Flynn says there is no reason the

technology couldn't be applied throughout the developing world. He has no plans to exploit his idea financially by registering ownership through a patent. If he did, any commercial copying would legally entitle him to a share in any profits made. Without a patent, there will be no illegality in it being adopted in any community that needs it. "Everyone has a right to clean water, and these filters have the potential to enable anyone in the world to drink water safely," says Flynn.

Questions 14-19

Complete the flow-chart below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

Step-by-step guide to making Flynn's water filters

Make the mixture for the filter from organic material (e.g., tea, coffee, rice), 14 _____ and 15 _____.

Shape into pots and place them in a fire made from 16 _____ and 17 _____.

Fuel the fire to reach a maximum temperature of 18 _____.

Bake the filters in the fire for a maximum period of 19 _____.

Remove the filters from the fire.

Questions 20-23

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

In boxes 20-23 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

20. The clay in the Manatuto project was initially unsuitable for the purpose of the

project. ____

21. Coffee grounds produce filters that are twice as efficient as those using other organic materials. ____

22. It takes half an hour for a cow manure fire to reach 950 degrees. ____

23. E. coli is the most difficult bacterium to remove from water by filtration. ____

Questions 24-26

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

24. The Manatuto project aimed to set up a

A charitable trust.

B filtration experiment.

C water filter factory.

D community kiln.

25. To be effective, the Flynn filters must

A remove all dangerous pathogens.

B be a particular thickness.

C filter water as quickly as possible.

D be made from 100 per cent clay.

26. Flynn does not intend to patent his filter because he

A wants it to be freely available.

B has produced a very simple design.

C cannot make a profit in poor countries.

D has already given the idea to a charity.

Answers

Question 14: clay

Question 15: water

Question 16: straw

Question 17: cow manure

Question 18: 950 degrees

Question 19: 60 minutes

Question 20: TRUE

Question 21: NOT GIVEN

Question 22: FALSE

Question 23: NOT GIVEN

Question 24: C

Question 25: B

Question 26: A

四、肌肉流失 (Muscle Loss)

A For people confined to bed for long periods of time, or for astronauts in microgravity, muscle wasting is a serious problem. Wasting, or atrophy, is a symptom not only of disuse and injury, but of many diseases, including kidney failure, cancer and AIDS. Once enough muscle has been lost, a vicious cycle sets in as exercise becomes increasingly difficult, which in turn leads to disuse and further atrophy.

B Despite more than three decades of research into alternatives, the only way to stop such patients losing muscle is a long course of physiotherapy involving weight-bearing exercise, but this is of little use to the weakest and sickest—and in most cases, starts only after wasting has already set in. The use of anabolic steroids is being explored for some conditions. But these compounds have a huge range of effects on the body besides promoting muscle growth, some of them undesirable, and only appear to work well in conjunction with exercise.

C Alfred Goldberg, a cell biologist at Harvard University, began studying muscle atrophy in the late 1960s. What he and others discovered was that, rather than being a passive side effect of disuse or disease, muscle wasting is an active process controlled by a complex genetic pathway. So, if someone found out how it was turned on, it ought to be possible to turn it off. "Back then we didn't know the pathway for muscle breakdown," says Goldberg, "but about five years ago our work showed that no matter what the trigger—disuse, metabolic disease or fasting—the same biochemical programme is responsible."

D The process involves the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway (UPP), the disposal machinery used to break down unwanted proteins in the cell (New Scientist, 17

December 2005, p. 36). Once the system has been activated, ubiquitin "destroy me" labels are added to muscle proteins. This breaks down the muscle filaments within cells, but does not change the number of muscle cells. Instead, they become thinner and weaker. Further studies showed that at least 90 genes are involved in atrophy; Goldberg calls them "atrogenes." Although it is still unknown which of these genes triggers atrophy, it soon became clear that two of them are essential to the process. Atrogin1 and muRF1 were first described in 2001 and are the only two atrogenes active only during muscle atrophy. They code for ubiquitin ligases, the enzymes that attach the "destroy me" labels to proteins. The genes are barely active in normal muscle, but expression levels shoot up in sick animals. Knock out either, and muscle wasting all but stops.

E An experiment was conducted on a "superboy" who was normal at birth, lacking fat; by the age of five, he was excellent at weightlifting, lifting as much as three kilograms. The scientists found that this is closely related to his mother, who is a professional runner, and that his extended family has unusually strong abilities. But the drug can have a temporary effect.

F There are still many gaps to be filled in, but those in the field agree that the question is no longer if we can develop anti-wasting treatments, but when. As researchers close in on this target, excitement is mounting about exactly what such treatments could achieve. Patients due to be confined to bed for more than a few days could be given the drug as soon as they begin bed rest to prevent muscle loss that would otherwise slow their recovery. Weaning patients off respirators would become easier as doctors could prevent wasting of the diaphragm. Disease need no longer lead to weakness, and broken bones would not mean long and painful physiotherapy sessions to rebuild muscle strength. And since loss of muscle mass is a major reason why we grow frail with age, an anti-wasting drug could keep older people on their feet and living independently for longer.

G The prospect of preventing atrophy is also of great interest to NASA, particularly in view of its much talked-about mission to Mars. By the time astronauts reach the Red Planet, they can expect to lose up to 25 per cent of their muscle mass and be too weak to walk, let alone put on a space suit and carry out repairs. That is why Goldberg's work is funded by the National Space Biomedical Research Institute in Houston, Texas, set up by NASA.

H While there are valid medical and space applications for anti-wasting drugs, as a safer alternative to steroids they will inevitably be hugely tempting for athletes too, not to mention the lazy as well. Although Goldberg is keen to point out that helping cheats and couch potatoes is not the focus of his work, he admits that it will undoubtedly happen sooner or later.

五、红藻与褐藻 (Red and Brown Seaweeds)

仅有文章，无题目

Red and Brown Seaweeds

How seaweeds in New Zealand benefit humans and the ecology

Seaweeds grow along coastal areas, forming colourful underwater forests. In New Zealand, from the Three Kings Islands to The Snakes, red and brown seaweeds are especially important. They support marine life and are used in various industries around the world.

Brown seaweeds, known as Phaeophyta, are often large and strong. They range from giant bull kelp to small fuzzy plants on rocks. Their colours, from olive green to dark brown, come from special pigments that help them photosynthesise in deep water. Bull kelp (*Durvillaea antarctica*) grows up to 10 metres long on rough southern coasts. It has flexible fronds that float and a strong holdfast to grip rocks. *Ecklonia radiata* creates dense forests near the shore, providing homes for fish and lobsters. *Macrocystis pyrifera* grows very quickly, up to 35 metres in months, and was once used for fertiliser. These seaweeds adapt by being flexible and absorbing nutrients directly from seawater, without true roots.

Red seaweeds, or Rhodophyta, have the most species and varied shapes, like thin sheets or pink crusts. Their colours include red, yellow, and purple, allowing them to live in deeper waters. Most are small, under 30 cm, but some survive extreme conditions. In New Zealand, *Porphyra* (karengo) is harvested for food, and *Gracilaria* for agar. Coralline reds have calcium in their walls, forming hard, coral-like structures. Their reproduction is complex, with stages that alternate between asexual and sexual forms, often triggered by light or temperature.

Humans harvest over three million tonnes of seaweeds yearly for substances like agar, carrageenan, and alginate. These are used in food, cosmetics, and science, such as growing bacteria or in DNA tests. In New Zealand, *Ecklonia* makes fertilisers, and bull kelp was used for storage bags. However, invasive species like *Undaria pinnatifida* (wakame) from Japan spread quickly, helping some animals but harming ecosystems in places like the Marlborough Sounds.

六、从王子到贫民：戈雅肖像画如何讲述西班牙的故事 (From princes to paupers: how Goya's

portraits tell the story of Spain)

A There are, according to current scholarship, 160 existing portraits by Francisco de Goya - about a third of his painted output. The real number, though, is much greater since there are no pure landscapes in Goya's work, in that everything he ever painted deals with people. In the work of no other great portraitist are a nation's people, history, traumas, folk traditions, and superstitions so comprehensively and relentlessly captured. His subject was a good one since Goya lived in interesting times: his lifetime was a period that saw Spain pass through the effects of the French Revolution, the Napoleonic wars, and the restoration of the monarchy; it was ruled by a succession of authoritarian and liberal governments; and was simultaneously marked by the Enlightenment. Put his work together - the public and private paintings, the personal drawings and sketches, and the unsettling and sinister etching series - and what you have is a portrait in the round of Spain itself.

B His work as a portraitist has its origins in the 45 tapestry cartoons he painted after he moved to Madrid in 1775. Although his designs don't show portraits, they do show types - the majos and majas who gave Madrid its street swagger, peasants and rich men, courting couples, singers, hunters, children, and young men and women playing blind man's buff or tossing a mannequin into the air. The pictures have a light, rococo palette and the faces are individualised without being those of individuals. But in them, Goya practised poses and groupings and a way of handling light on and around figures that was to be invaluable.

C The tapestry designs also show social roles rather than the people inhabiting them, but when it came to painting portraits proper, Goya would turn this on its head. His greatest strength as a portraitist is that regardless of the status of the sitter, be they a king and queen, the Duke of Wellington, or a doctor or writer, it was the person he showed first and their position second. It was this trait, most apparent in his royal portraiture, that has led him to be seen as satirising the Bourbon monarchy rather than as a painter who depicted what he saw without showing obeisance to the usual flattering conventions. In Robert Hughes's phrase, he did not 'pay reflexive homage to authority' but instead walked a fine line between respect and truth.

D Goya's success was rapid; in 1785 he was made deputy director of painting at the Royal Academy (his main message to his students was subversive - 'there are no rules in painting') and in 1786 became pintor de cámara, required to paint 'works required for royal service'. He immediately spent some of his 15,000-reales salary on a two-wheeled gig (one of only three in Madrid) which he promptly crashed on his first outing. His amour propre untouched, he wrote to his childhood friend Martín Zapater: 'I have now established an enviable way of living: I do not wait on anyone in antechambers, and if anyone wants anything from me they must come to me; I have made myself more in demand and unless it is a person of rank or at the request of a friend I would do nothing for anyone...'

E Part of the reason for his success was that, unlike Gainsborough, for example, he

did not resent portraiture as an economically necessary chore that ate away at the time he could devote to higher art. He embraced the genre as a means of exploring human character. This genuine interest allowed him to penetrate the facade of his sitters, capturing not just their likeness but their psychological state. His portraits from the 1790s, particularly of the royal family, are masterclasses in this approach. He presented them with a stark realism that was unprecedented, grouping them in a way that highlighted their familial dynamics and individual personalities, however flawed or ordinary they might appear.

F This commitment to psychological truth became even more pronounced following his near-fatal illness in 1793, which left him deaf. Isolated from the world of sound, Goya's focus turned inwards, and his work grew darker and more introspective. The light rococo tones of his tapestry cartoons gave way to a richer, somber palette and a dramatic use of chiaroscuro. His portraits from this period, such as those of the Duchess of Alba, are charged with a complex mixture of intimacy, mystery, and power. The line between observer and subject seemed to dissolve, as Goya used the portrait not for public glorification but as a form of private, almost philosophical, inquiry.

G Ultimately, Goya's career traces the arc of Spain's tumultuous age. The enlightened optimism of his early court paintings gradually soured into a profound disillusionment, vividly recorded in his later, so-called 'Black Paintings'. These murals, painted directly onto the walls of his country house, are a far cry from the formal portraits of princes and dukes. They depict haunting, mythological scenes and grotesque figures, reflecting the despair and chaos of a nation ravaged by war and repression. In this final phase, the portrait of Spain was no longer found in the faces of individuals, but in the tormented soul of its people.

Questions 14-19

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

14. a description of a personal purchase that ended in an accident.
15. the reason why Goya's body of work provides such a complete representation of his country.
16. a contrast between Goya's early work and his later, more mature style.
17. an explanation of why Goya was able to be so successful as a portrait painter.
18. reference to a specific artistic technique that Goya developed in his early career.
19. the claim that Goya's final works moved away from depicting specific people.

Questions 20-22

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 20-22 on your answer sheet.

Goya's Tapestry Cartoons

Before becoming a renowned portraitist, Goya created designs for tapestries after moving to Madrid. These cartoons did not feature true 20, but instead depicted various social 21 The artistic style of these works was light and rococo, and while the faces were distinctive, they were not of specific, identifiable people. However, these early projects were crucial as they allowed Goya to practise arranging figures and mastering the effect of 22 on his subjects.

Questions 23-26

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

In boxes 23-26 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

- 23. Goya believed that his teaching role at the Royal Academy was more important than his work for the royal family.
- 24. Robert Hughes believed that Goya balanced respect and truth in his portraits of authority figures.
- 25. Goya's illness directly caused him to change his subject matter from portraits to landscapes.
- 26. The 'Black Paintings' were originally intended for public display.

答案

Question 14: D

Question 15: A

Question 16: F

Question 17: E

Question 18: B

Question 19: G

Question 20: portraits

Question 21: roles

Question 22: light

Question 23: FALSE

Question 24: TRUE

Question 25: FALSE

Question 26: FALSE

七、柏林公园改造 (Urban Regeneration)

A Just over a kilometer south of Berlin's Potsdamer Platz, near the left bank of the Landwehr Canal, an extensive, triangular-shaped area of waste ground once separated the neighbourhoods of Kreuzberg to the east and Schöneberg to the west. Known as Gleisdreieck, meaning 'triangle of rails', it was formed by the intersection of different railway lines built in the mid-nineteenth century that entered Berlin from the south. Tracks, sheds and warehouses belonging to three old railway stations - Dresdner Bahnhof (1875-1882), Potsdamer Bahnhof (1838-1944) and Anhalter Bahnhof (1839-1952) - are situated on a raised area some twenty hectares in size, at a height of four metres above the surrounding ground level.

B As the railway infrastructure gradually ceased to be used, the whole area of Gleisdreieck became increasingly run down and abandoned, to the point of being used as a rubbish tip after 1945. Meanwhile, vegetation took over, turning it into a surprising, natural haven in the middle of built-up areas. The closeness of the wall which divided the city of Berlin between 1961 and 1990 also contributed to the fact that Gleisdreieck was for decades clearly identified as no-man's-land. Only a station of the same name in Berlin's underground railway system testified to its existence. Shortly before the fall of the Berlin Wall, however, the German Museum of Technology was established there, attracting large numbers of visitors and giving visibility to the site. More importantly, the unification of the formerly divided city gave the zone more centrality, at which point it became imperative to identify a purpose for it.

C After 2006, the State of Berlin put forward the proposal of converting Gleisdreieck into a large urban park that would integrate the different urban zones which converged there. The decades-long isolation of the site, which had formerly presented a problem, now represented an opportunity for joining the southern area of Potsdamer Platz with Kreuzberg and Schöneberg. The creation of the park would trigger one of the biggest urban expansions inside Berlin, all within a framework of multiple uses and social characteristics. It was necessary to stimulate the development of sixteen new hectares of local amenities that would be capable of integrating different generations and social groups in a sustainable way, and in

harmony with nature. Following intense discussion with local proprietors and residents, the need to reconcile these goals with the conservation of railway heritage also emerged.

D Once the area had been subjected to a process of undergrowth clearance and decontamination, it was then organized around a combination of existing and added elements. The project as a whole was planned around a large central meadow, intersected from east to west by a concrete footpath, and from north to south by a pair of railway lines. Once a month, a train slowly travels along these lines from its parking shed to the German Museum of Technology. The concrete footpath, which is a continuation of one of the main Kreuzberg boulevards, starts in the east, bridges the four-metre difference in ground level by means of a stairway, and suddenly ends in the west on reaching the underground lines.

E North of the meadow, there is a large concrete slab with rounded edges. Being south-facing, this functions as a big sunny terrace, full of benches complete with footrests. In the south, the meadow overlooks Yorckstrasse, an underpass crossed by more than fifteen former railway bridges. To the east of the meadow there is quite a dense forest of pre-existing maples, oaks and birches, as well as newly planted trees of the same species. In this area, a couple of large metal frames each hold two swings. The edges of the park are finished with a collection of distinctive, functional spaces, for example a nursery, sports fields, concave surfaces for skateboards, stages for dancing, community gardens, or simply areas covered in gravel obtained from the site itself.

F Although initially the regeneration of Gleisdreieck Park was the subject of disagreement between those who were in favour of safeguarding the railway heritage and those who wanted to regenerate the adjacent neighbourhoods, it was opened to the public in September 2011. The heart of Berlin now has a new green lung, in which the atmosphere of various small, very different corners fits neatly into a large-scale, wide-ranging and robust general order. This has been possible precisely because the intervention was not limited to conserving industrial remains in order to promote railway history. And as a reminder of the six decades of human absence, during which nature took over, the park has been able to conserve to some extent the spirit of the non-place that preceded it.

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.

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

Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i Objectives of the regeneration project
- ii Architectural details of the station buildings
- iii Features and facilities of the completed development
- iv The remains of a railway system
- v A positive evaluation of the finished project
- vi A way of controlling development costs
- vii Ways of crossing the site
- viii Reasons why the area had become neglected

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

Questions 20-21

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 20 and 21 on your answer sheet.

Which TWO reasons are given for the choice of Gleisdreieck as a site for a park?

- A It was a habitat for some rare wildlife species.
- B It contained a particular tourist attraction.
- C It lay at the heart of the reunited city.
- D It was served by a major rail network.
- E It contained buildings which could be easily converted.

Questions 22-23

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 22 and 23 on your answer sheet.

The list below identifies some of the possible aims of urban redevelopment projects.

Which TWO things did the State of Berlin hope to achieve with the Gleisdreieck development?

A to bring people of different ages together

B to encourage tourism

C to improve transport links

D to preserve industrial remains

E to generate income for the city

Questions 24-26

Complete the summary below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

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

In the middle of the new park is a 24___, where there is a path for pedestrians and two railway lines. A slow train uses these lines to make a regular journey between its base and a 25___. Benches have been provided on the north side, so that people can relax and enjoy the sunshine, and to the east is an area with mature trees of various kinds, as well as sets of swings. A range of sports and leisure areas are situated around the 26___ of the site.

Answers

Question 14: iv

Question 15: viii

Question 16: i

Question 17: vii

Question 18: iii

Question 19: v

Question 20: B

Question 21: C

Question 22: A

Question 23: D

Question 24: meadow

Question 25: museum

Question 26: edges

八、黑足鼬的回归 (The return of the black-footed ferret)

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

The return of the black-footed ferret

The rise, fall, and rise of one of North America's rarest mammals

A The black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) is a small carnivorous mammal, similar in length to a domestic cat, and is the only ferret species native to North America. For at least 100,000 years they lived in an area that extended almost uninterrupted from southern Canada to northern Mexico. But numbers fell dramatically throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, to such an extent that the black-footed ferret was declared 'possibly extinct'. Then, almost miraculously, it returned from the dead.

B Within the genus *Mustela*, the ferret belongs to the subgenus *Putorius*, of which there are only three extant species: the European polecat; the Siberian polecat; and the black-footed ferret. The European polecat lives in open forests and meadows, and is thought to be the ancestor of the domestic ferret. The Siberian polecat looks more similar to the black-footed ferret, and leads a similar life on open grasslands and semidesert regions across Russia, China and Siberia.

C Ferrets probably evolved in Europe between three and four million years ago, and dispersed into North America across an ice-age land bridge at least two million years ago. They then advanced south-eastward to the Great Plains through ice-free passageways. The black-footed ferret's history in North America is inextricably linked to the creature which became almost its sole prey — the prairie dog. These small rodents are a type of ground squirrel which live in networks of underground tunnels, known as burrows. The black-footed ferret's short legs and long, slim body make it superbly adapted for life in the burrow systems of its prey.

D Spending virtually all their time underground, black-footed ferrets have always been elusive. Ferrets are never mentioned in accounts of the early explorers or pioneers who crossed the Great Plains by wagon train during the early to mid-1800s. They were, however, occasionally listed in records kept by fur companies in the upper Missouri River basin during that period. Black-footed ferrets were not officially recognized by scientists until 1851, when a description and drawing of one featured in a book by the renowned naturalist John James Audubon and Reverend John Bachman. For over two decades, no other specimens were seen, and scientists even began to question their existence. Then, in 1874, a Dr Elliott Coues issued a request for specimens through the popular magazine **The American Sportsman**, and was soon rewarded. With these he was able to add to Audubon's description, and confirm the existence of the black-footed ferret.

E In the decades that followed, European settlement across North America changed the landscape dramatically, with vast areas being transformed into crop and grazing land. As agriculture and ranching expanded, the black-footed ferret's main prey, the prairie dog, became a target for extermination, and was eventually eradicated from 98% of its original range. The result was devastating for black-footed ferret populations throughout the continent. Even today, the prairie dog is still trapped and poisoned, because ranchers believe that it competes with livestock for grass — a notion that belies recent research showing that prairie dogs and cattle feed on different plants.

F As late as the 1950s, black-footed ferrets were still thought to occur in low densities throughout most of their historic range. However, by the 1960s, the only known population was a small colony in south-western South Dakota. In 1967, the US Fish and Wildlife Service classified the black-footed ferret as an endangered species, and in 1974 the South Dakota colony disappeared. Finally, in January 1979, the last ferret in a captive-breeding programme died — making the black-footed ferret the first mammal to be declared extinct in the Northern Hemisphere in the 20th century.

G But that was not the end of the story. In 1981, a farm dog called Shep carried an

odd-looking creature to its owner's ranch house in Meeteetse, Wyoming. The rancher put the carcass in his fridge and alerted state officials. The dog had found a black-footed ferret — which led to efforts again being made to save the species. An intensive search in the region led to the discovery of a 130-strong population. This wild colony thrived for a while, but disaster struck again and the number of animals was drastically reduced by the disease distemper — probably contracted from domestic dogs. In 1985, in a final bid to save the species, the remaining 18 individuals in the colony were trapped for a new captive-breeding programme. This project was successful, and there are now more than 2,000 black-footed ferrets in captivity across the US and Canada.

H A reintroduction programme began in 1991. Before they can be reintroduced into their natural habitat, captive ferrets have to learn to hunt and escape from predators. They are first held in pens on the prairie, where they are fed prairie dog meat. Once the ferrets associate these animals with food, keepers unleash live prey into the pens, and they soon realise that they must hunt or go hungry. Then, to get the ferrets used to living underground, they have to be tempted into the holes with food.

I Reintroduction programmes are now underway across central USA, but there is one location that is key. The Janos area on the US-Mexico border is the obvious place to reactivate the continent's wild black-footed ferret population, being one of the most important remaining grassland ecosystems in the Americas, and home to an abundance of prairie dogs. At the last report, the future of the black-footed ferret finally looks promising.

Questions 14-16

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 14-16 on your answer sheet.

14. The black-footed ferret shares most characteristics with its relative, the _____.
15. North American ferrets are thought to have originally come from _____.
16. The _____ is the black-footed ferret's primary source of food.

Questions 17-22

Look at the following events (Questions 17-22) and the list of dates below.

Match each event with the correct date, A-H.

Write the correct letter, A-H, in boxes 17-22 on your answer sheet.

17. An appeal for evidence of black-footed ferrets was published.
18. A scheme for releasing captive-born black-footed ferrets into the wild was launched.
19. The black-footed ferret first appeared in a scientific work.
20. The discovery of a single black-footed ferret led to renewed hope for the species.
21. North America's last wild-born black-footed ferrets were taken into captivity.
22. Efforts to save the black-footed ferret were officially announced as having failed.

List of Dates

- A 1851
- B 1874
- C 1967
- D 1974
- E 1979
- F 1981
- G 1985
- H 1991

Questions 23-26

Reading Passage 2 has nine paragraphs, A-I.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-I, in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 23. reasons for the sharp decrease in black-footed ferret populations
- 24. the procedure by which black-footed ferrets are taught to survive in the wild
- 25. mention of doubts about whether there was such an animal as a black-footed ferret
- 26. reference to a site which is ideal for the release of black-footed ferrets into the wild

答案汇总

- 14. Siberian polecat
- 15. Europe
- 16. prairie dog
- 17. B
- 18. H
- 19. A
- 20. F
- 21. G
- 22. E
- 23. E
- 24. H
- 25. D
- 26. I

九、鸟类迁徙 (Bird Migration)

Paragraph A

Birds have many unique design features that enable them to perform such amazing feats of endurance. They are equipped with lightweight, hollow bones, intricately designed feathers providing both lift and thrust for rapid flight, navigation systems superior to any that man has developed, and an ingenious heat-conserving design that, among other things, concentrates all blood circulation beneath layers of warm, waterproof plumage, leaving them fit to face life in the harshest of climates. Their respiratory systems have to perform efficiently during sustained flights at altitude, so they have a system of extracting oxygen from their lungs that far exceeds that of any other animal. During the later stages of the summer breeding season, when food is plentiful, their bodies can accumulate considerable layers of fat, to provide sufficient energy for their long migratory flights.

Paragraph B

The fundamental reason that birds migrate is to find adequate food during the winter

months when it is in short supply. This particularly applies to birds that breed in the temperate and Arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere, where food is abundant during the short growing season. Many species can tolerate cold temperatures if food is plentiful, but when food is not available, they must migrate. However, intriguing questions remain.

Paragraph C

One puzzling fact is that many birds journey much further than would be necessary just to find food and good weather. Nobody knows, for instance, why British swallows, which could presumably survive equally well if they spent the winter in equatorial Africa, instead of flying several thousand miles further to their preferred winter home in South Africa's Cape Province. Another mystery involves the huge migrations performed by arctic terns and mudflat-feeding shorebirds that breed close to Polar Regions. In general, the further north a migrant species breeds, the further south it spends the winter. For arctic terns, this necessitates an annual round trip of 25,000 miles. Yet, en route to their final destination in far-flung southern latitudes, all these individuals overfly other areas of seemingly suitable habitat spanning two hemispheres. While we may not fully understand birds' reasons for going to particular places, we can marvel at their feats.

Paragraph D

One of the greatest mysteries is how young birds know how to find the traditional wintering areas without parental guidance. Very few adults migrate with juveniles in tow, and youngsters may even have little or no inkling of their parents' appearance. A familiar example is that of the cuckoo, which lays its eggs in another species' nest and never re-encounters its young. It is mind-boggling to consider that, once raised by its host species, the young cuckoo makes its way to ancestral wintering grounds in the tropics before returning single-handedly to northern Europe the next season to seek out a mate among its kind. The obvious implication is that it inherits from its parents an inbuilt route map and direction-finding capability, as well as a mental image of what another cuckoo looks like. Yet nobody has the slightest idea as to how this is possible.

Paragraph E

Mounting evidence has confirmed that birds use the positions of the sun and stars to obtain compass directions. They also seem to be able to detect the earth's magnetic field, probably due to having minute crystals of magnetite in the region of their brains. However, accurate navigation also requires an awareness of position and time, especially when lost. Experiments have shown that after being taken thousands of miles over an unfamiliar landmass, birds are still capable of returning rapidly to nest sites. Such phenomenal powers are the product of computing several sophisticated cues, including an inborn map of the night sky and the pull of the earth's magnetic field. How the birds use their 'instruments' remains unknown, but one thing is clear: they see the world with a superior sensory perception to ours. Most small birds migrate at night and take their direction from the position of the setting sun. However, as well as seeing the sun go down, they also seem to see the plane of polarized light

caused by it, which calibrates their compass. Travelling at night provides other benefits. Daytime predators are avoided and the danger of dehydration due to flying for long periods in warm, sunlit skies is reduced. Furthermore, at night the air is generally cool and less turbulent and so conducive to sustained, stable flight.

Paragraph F

Nevertheless, all journeys involve considerable risk, and part of the skill in arriving safely is setting off at the right time. This means accurate weather forecasting and utilizing favourable winds. Birds are adept at both, and, in laboratory tests, some have been shown to detect the minute difference in barometric pressure between the floor and ceiling of a room. Often birds react to weather changes before there is any visible sign of them. Lapwings, which feed on grassland, flee west from the Netherlands to the British Isles, France, and Spain at the onset of a cold snap. When the ground surface freezes, the birds could starve. Yet they return to Holland ahead of a thaw, their arrival linked to a pressure change presaging an improvement in the weather.

Paragraph G

In one instance a Welsh Manx shearwater carried to America and released was back in its burrow on Skokholm Island, off the Pembrokeshire coast, one day before a letter announcing its release! Conversely, each autumn a small number of North American birds are blown across the Atlantic by fast-moving westerly tailwinds. Not only do they arrive safely in Europe, but, based on ringing evidence, some make it back to North America the following spring, after probably spending the winter with European migrants in sunny African climes.

Questions 14-20

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, A-G.

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

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

List of Headings

- i The best moment to migrate
- ii The unexplained rejection of closer feeding grounds
- iii The influence of weather on the migration route
- iv Physical characteristics that allow birds to migrate
- v The main reason why birds migrate
- vi The best wintering grounds for birds
- vii Research findings on how birds migrate
- viii Successful migration despite the trouble of wind
- ix The contrast between long-distance migration and short-distance migration
- x Mysterious migration despite lack of teaching

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

Questions 21 and 22

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 21 and 22 on your answer sheet.

Which TWO of the following statements are true of bird migration?

- A. Birds often fly further than they need to.
- B. Birds travelling in family groups are safe.
- C. Birds flying at night need less water.
- D. Birds have much sharper eyesight than humans.
- E. Only shorebirds are resistant to strong winds.

21. First correct letter

22. Second correct letter

Questions 23-26

Complete the sentences below.

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

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

- 23. It is a great mystery that young birds like cuckoos can find their wintering grounds without
- 24. Evidence shows birds can tell directions like a by observing the sun and the stars.
- 25. One advantage for birds flying at night is that they can avoid contact with
- 26. Laboratory tests show that birds can detect weather without signs.

答案

Question 14: iv

Question 15: v

Question 16: ii

Question 17: x

Question 18: vii

Question 19: i

Question 20: viii

Question 21: A

Question 22: C

Question 23: parental guidance

Question 24: compass

Question 25: daytime predators

Question 26: visible

十、安慰剂效应 (Placebo Effect - The Power of Nothing)

(p2、p3 均有出现)

A Want to devise a new form of alternative medicine? No problem. Here's the recipe. Be warm, sympathetic, reassuring and enthusiastic. Your treatment should involve physical contact, and each session with your patients should last at least half an hour. Encourage your patients to take an active part in their treatment and understand how their disorders relate to the rest of their lives. Tell them that their own bodies possess the true power to heal. Make them pay you out of their own pockets. Describe your treatment in familiar words, but embroidered with a hint of mysticism: energy fields, energy flows, energy blocks, meridians, forces, auras, rhythms and the like. Refer to the knowledge of an earlier age: wisdom carelessly swept aside by the rise and rise of blind, mechanistic science. Oh, come off it, you're saying. Something invented off the top of your head couldn't possibly work, could it?

B Well yes, it could - and often well enough to earn you a living. A good living if you are sufficiently convincing or, better still, really believe in your therapy. Many illnesses get better on their own, so if you are lucky and administer your treatment at just the right time you'll get the credit. But that's only part of it. Some of the improvement really would be down to you. Not necessarily because you'd recommended ginseng rather than camomile tea or used this crystal as opposed to that pressure point. Nothing so specific. Your healing power would be the outcome of a paradoxical force that conventional medicine recognises but remains oddly ambivalent about: the placebo effect.

C Placebos are treatments that have no direct effect on the body, yet still work

because the patient has faith in their power to heal. Most often the term refers to a dummy pill, but it applies as much to any device or procedure, from a sticking plaster to a crystal to an operation. The existence of the placebo effect implies that even quackery may confer real benefits, which is why any mention of placebo is a touchy subject for many practitioners of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), who are likely to regard it as tantamount to a charge of charlatanism. In fact, the placebo effect is a powerful part of all medical care, orthodox or otherwise, though its role is often neglected and misunderstood.

D One of the greatest strengths of CAM may be its practitioner's skill in deploying the placebo effect to accomplish real healing. "Complementary practitioners are miles better at producing non-specific effects and good therapeutic relationships," says Edzard Ernst, professor of CAM at Exeter University. The question is whether CAM could be integrated into conventional medicine, as some would like, without losing much of this power.

E At one level, it should come as no surprise that our state of mind can influence our physiology: anger opens the superficial blood vessels of the face; sadness pumps the tear glands. But exactly how placebos work their medical magic is still largely unknown. Most of the scant research to date has focused on the control of pain, because it's one of the commonest complaints and lends itself to experimental study. Here, attention has turned to the endorphins, natural counterparts of morphine that are known to help control pain. "Any of the neurochemicals involved in transmitting pain impulses or modulating them might also be involved in generating the placebo response," says Don Price, an oral surgeon at the University of Florida who studies the placebo effect in dental pain. "But endorphins are still out in front." That case has been strengthened by the recent work of Fabrizio Benedetti of the University of Turin, who showed that the placebo effect can be abolished by a drug, naloxone, which blocks the effects of endorphins. Benedetti induced pain in human volunteers by inflating a blood-pressure cuff on the forearm. He did this several times a day for several days, using morphine each time to control the pain. On the final day, without saying anything, he replaced the morphine with a saline solution. This still relieved the subjects' pain: a placebo effect. But when he added naloxone to the saline the pain relief disappeared. Here was direct proof that placebo analgesia is mediated, at least in part, by these natural opiates.

F Still, no one knows how belief triggers endorphin release, or why most people can't achieve placebo pain relief simply by willing it. Though scientists don't know exactly how placebos work, they have accumulated a fair bit of knowledge about how to trigger the effect. A London rheumatologist found, for example, that red dummy capsules made more effective painkillers than blue, green or yellow ones. Research on American students revealed that blue pills make better sedatives than pink, a colour more suitable for stimulants. Even branding can make a difference: if Aspirin

or Tylenol are what you like to take for a headache, their chemically identical generic equivalents may be less effective.

G It matters, too, how the treatment is delivered. Decades ago, when the major tranquilliser chlorpromazine was being introduced, a doctor in Kansas categorised his colleagues according to whether they were keen on it, openly sceptical of its benefits, or took a "let's try and see" attitude. His conclusion: the more enthusiastic the doctor, the better the drug performed. And this year Ernst surveyed published studies that compared doctors' bedside manners. The studies turned up one consistent finding: "Physicians who adopt a warm, friendly and reassuring manner," he reported, "are more effective than those whose consultations are formal and do not offer reassurance."

H Warm, friendly and reassuring are precisely CAM's strong suits, of course. Many of the ingredients of that opening recipe – the physical contact, the generous swathes of time, the strong hints of supernatural healing power – are just the kind of thing likely to impress patients. It's hardly surprising, then, that complementary practitioners are generally best at mobilising the placebo effect, says Arthur Kleinman, professor of social anthropology at Harvard University.

Questions 27-32

Complete each of the following sentences with the correct ending.

Choose the correct letter, A-H, for each sentence below.

Write your answers in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

A should be easy to understand.

B ought to improve by itself.

C should not involve any mysticism.

D ought to last a minimum length of time.

E needs to be treated at the right time.

F should give more recognition.

G can earn high income.

H do not rely on any specific treatment.

27.Appointments with alternative practitioner

28.An alternative practitioner's description of treatment

29.An alternative practitioner who has faith in what he does

- 30.The illness of patients convinced of alternative practice
- 31.Improvements of patients receiving alternative practice
- 32.Conventional medical doctors

Questions 33-35

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

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

33.In the fifth paragraph, the writer uses the example of anger and sadness to illustrate that

- A people's feelings could affect their physical behavior.
- B how placebo achieves its effect is yet to be understood.
- C scientists don't understand how the mind influences the body.
- D research on the placebo effect is very limited.

34.Research on pain control attracts most of the attention because

- A only a limited number of researches have been conducted so far.
- B scientists have discovered that endorphins can help to reduce pain.
- C pain reducing agents might also be involved in placebo effect.
- D patients often experience pain and like to complain about it.

35.Fabrizio Benedetti's research on endorphins indicates that

- A they are widely used to regulate pain.
- B they can be produced by willful thoughts.
- C they can be neutralized by introducing naloxone.
- D their pain-relieving effects do not last long enough.

Questions 36-40

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

In boxes 36-40 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

36. There is enough information for scientists to fully understand the placebo effect.

37. A London based researcher discovered that red pills should be taken off the market.

38. People's preference on brands would also have effect on their healing.

39. Medical doctors had a range of views of the newly introduced drug of chlorpromazine.

40. Alternative practitioners are seldom known for applying placebo effect.

答案

Question 27: D

Question 28: A

Question 29: G

Question 30: B

Question 31: H

Question 32: F

Question 33: A

Question 34: D

Question 35: C

Question 36: FALSE

Question 37: NOT GIVEN

Question 38: TRUE

Question 39: TRUE

Question 40: FALSE

十一、美国家庭友好型企业 (American Businesses Aim to Support Employees and Their Families)

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

American Businesses Aim to Support Employees and Their Families

A Companies of all sizes in the US recognize the importance of family-friendly policies, thanks in large part to the increasing number of people-centered entrepreneurs and company CEOs. Many of these go into business themselves as a result of negative experiences they have had in the workplace. So says Jennifer West, Managing Director of the Ohio-based Business Research Center, a non-profit organization dedicated to studying work-life balance. 'Taking a people-centered view is a good recruitment and retention strategy,' says West. 'Employers who care about their employees and help them grow take into account the full range of issues and the external pressures that employees have and arrange things so that people can manage their lives. These considerations are a conscious part of how people-centered bosses organize their practices and strategies.'

B One employer who exemplifies this philosophy is Stephen Harper, co-owner and CEO of Plastic Solutions in California. His company manufactures custom plastics, mainly for medical devices, and offers engineering solutions for other plastics needs. Harper believes in having employees who understand the business. That's why every two weeks, when his employees receive their salary, they also get an update about the company, including who their new customers are, what successes they've had, and what challenges they are facing. Harper also includes a 'coaching' section. This addresses issues like gossip, which employees sometimes indulge in around the water cooler or the rest rooms, and which can negatively impact on the morale of staff. He encourages people to work their way up in the company, and pays, at least partially, for educational opportunities and textbooks. His employees line up to attend his monthly invitation-only Business Pragmatics seminar, in which communication and other vital skills are taught, along with ethics and workplace morals and philosophy. The structure of his company is very family-friendly, and includes a regular Open House day for employees' families where, among other things, kids can experiment with the company's machines that manufacture their products and so on. The Harper philosophy pays off. Attrition at the company is low, and many employees remain with the company for much of their career.

C In Vermont, the Margaret Mills Corporation also strives to be people-centered. It is a third generation, family-run business that sells children's wooden toys internationally, and the company's founder (Margaret Mills) understood all too well the challenges of raising a family while running a business. Like many other like-minded companies, the Margaret Mills Corporation offers liberal leave, flexi-time, good health and retirement packages, and other benefits. The corporation also allows workers to have their children dropped off when school is over, or to spend time with them during the vacations. Annual Christmas and summer parties are standard, and this year, to celebrate an especially strong performance, the company took all employees and their families on a 2-day trip to Montreal, Canada. Says Victor

Davies, Human Resources Director, 'We enable employees to maintain equilibrium between work and home, a policy which ultimately results in a more productive and stable workforce.' It works — this year the company will celebrate six 5-year anniversaries, and one 25-year anniversary among its employees.

D Yet despite these advances, some argue that the workplace still has a long way to go regarding gender equality. Hazel Gibbs, CEO of Disposal Systems Inc. in Houston, emphasizes the importance of mutuality, believing that everyone should understand company operations and that there is no division between 'us' and 'them'. She points out that working mothers and female entrepreneurs still need to be taken more seriously in terms of career advancement and pay. She insists that for a business to truly thrive, the company culture must be built on mutual respect where everyone realizes that they count and that the whole team works together.

E This people-centered approach is not just an American phenomenon. According to Jennifer West, family-friendly entrepreneurs are becoming more commonplace internationally, prompting other businesses to change their practices. Moreover, parents are important consumers and investors, and their purchasing power is increasingly influencing consumer and investor habits, making family-friendly policies not just a moral choice but a smart business one.

Questions 14-18

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 14. a description of a company that provides financial assistance for employees to continue their learning
- 15. a mention of worldwide trends in the changing attitudes of businesses and customers
- 16. details about years of continuous service by employees at one company
- 17. a reference to the reason why many people-centered workers first start their own businesses
- 18. a comment about how certain groups are still fighting for respect in the business world

Questions 19-21

Choose the correct business person, A-E, for each statement.

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 19-21 on your answer sheet.

19. Employees should be kept informed about business development and performance.

20. Work output increases when employees have a good balance between company and family responsibilities.

21. It is critical to business success that all company members recognise that they matter.

#List of business people

A Jennifer West

B Stephen Harper

C Margaret Mills

D Victor Davies

E Hazel Gibbs

Questions 22-26

Complete the summary using words from the passage.

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

Write your answers in boxes 22-26 on your answer sheet.

Stephen Harper of Plastic Solutions includes a coaching section in his updates to address issues like 22 _____ that can hurt staff morale. He also runs a monthly 23 _____ to teach important skills. Harper's family-friendly approach even lets employees' children play with the company's 24 _____ on Open House days.

At the Margaret Mills Corporation, employees can have their children dropped off after 25 _____. The company also rewarded its staff with a 2-day 26 _____ to Montreal.

答案汇总

- 14. B
- 15. E
- 16. C
- 17. A
- 18. D
- 19. B
- 20. D
- 21. E
- 22. gossip
- 23. seminar
- 24. machines
- 25. school
- 26. trip

十二、猛犸象的灭绝 (Mammoth Kill)

What Led to the disappearance of the giant mammals? Kate Wong examines the theories

Although it's hard to imagine in this age of urban sprawl and automobiles, North America once belonged to huge, elephant-like mammoths, camels, bear-sized beavers and other giant beasts, collectively known as 'megafauna'. Some 11,000 years ago, however, these large-bodied mammals—about 70 species in all—disappeared. Their demise coincided roughly with the arrival of humans on the continent and dramatic climate change—factors that have inspired several theories about the die-off. Yet despite decades of scientific investigation, the exact cause remains a mystery. Now new findings offer support to one of these controversial hypotheses: that human hunting drove these huge megafauna species to extinction.

This belief resulted in the overkill model which emerged in the 1960s, when it was put forth by Paul S. Martin of the University of Arizona. Since then, critics have charged that no archaeological remains exist to support the idea that the first Americans hunted to the extent necessary to cause these extinctions, but at the annual meeting of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology in Mexico City in October 1999, specialist John Alroy of the University of California at Santa Barbara argued that, in fact, hunting-driven extinction is not only plausible, it was unavoidable. He has determined, using a computer simulation, that even a very modest amount of hunting would have wiped out these animals.

Assuming an initial human population of 100 people that grew no more than two per cent annually, Alroy determined that, if each band of, say, 50 people killed 15 to 20

large animals a year, humans could have eliminated the animal populations within 1,000 years. Large mammals in particular would have been vulnerable to the pressure because they have longer gestation periods than smaller mammals and their young require extended care.

However, not everyone agrees with Alroy's assessment. For one thing, the results depend on population-size estimates for the extinct animals—estimates that are not necessarily reliable. But a more specific criticism comes from mammal expert Ross D. E. MacPhee of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, who points out that the relevant archaeological record contains barely a dozen examples of stone points embedded in mammoth bones (and none, it should be noted, are known from other megafaunal remains)—hardly what one might expect if hunting drove these animals to extinction. Furthermore, some of these species had a vast range, covering the whole continent—the Jefferson's ground sloth, for example, lived as far north as the Yukon and as far south as Mexico—which would have made hunting them in numbers sufficient to cause their extinction rather unlikely, he says.

MacPhee agrees that humans most likely brought about these extinctions (as well as others around the world that coincided with human arrival), but not directly. Rather than through hunting, he suggests that people may have introduced a deadly disease, perhaps through their dogs or accompanying vermin, which then spread wildly among the native species because of their low resistance to the new introductions. Repeated outbreaks of a deadly disease could thus quickly drive them to the point of no return. So far, MacPhee does not have empirical evidence for this theory, and it will not be easy to come by: such disease would kill far too quickly to leave its signature on the bones themselves. But he hopes that analyses of tissue and DNA from the most recent animal remains will eventually reveal the microbes responsible.

The third explanation for what brought on this North American extinction does not involve human beings. Instead, its proponents blame the loss on the climate. The Pleistocene epoch in question witnessed considerable climate instability, explains Russell W. Graham of the Denver Museum of Nature and Science. As a result, their regular habitats disappeared, and species that had once formed communities split apart. For some animals, this brought opportunity. For much of the megafauna, however, the increasingly uniform terrain left them with shrinking geographical ranges—a death sentence for large animals, which need correspondingly large ranges. Although these creatures managed to maintain viable populations through most of the Pleistocene period, the final major climate fluctuation pushed them over the edge, Graham says.

For his part, Alroy is still convinced that human hunters were the destroyers of the giant animals. The overkill model explains everything the disease and climate scenarios explain, he asserts, and in addition makes accurate predictions about which species would eventually become extinct.

Questions 14-20

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

Write your answers in boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet.

Three theories have been put forward to explain the disappearance of the different species of large mammals that inhabited 14 11,000 years ago. The 15, proposed around fifty years ago by Paul S. Martin, blames 16 by people for mass extinction. Computer calculations seem to support this explanation, but critics question the reliability of the figures they are based on.

The second theory suggests that humans introduced a 17 which wiped out the large mammals. However, so far this theory also lacks any 18

The final theory suggests that this period experienced significant 19, which eventually led to the loss of habitat and to the division of the 20 that some of the large mammals had organized.

Questions 21-26

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

Write the correct letter, A, B or C, in boxes 21-26 on your answer sheet.

List of People

A John Alroy

B Ross D. E. MacPhee

C Russell W. Graham

21. Too little evidence exists to support the hunting theory.
22. The bigger the animal, the bigger the territory it requires for survival.
23. Globally, humans have been indirectly responsible for the elimination of many species.
24. Population estimates can be used to understand how large mammals became extinct.
25. Scientific examination of fossil remains may provide some proof for one of the theories.
26. Environmental changes negatively affected the social groupings of some large species.

答案

Question 14: North America

Question 15: overkill model

Question 16: hunting

Question 17: deadly disease

Question 18: empirical evidence

Question 19: climate instability

Question 20: communities

Question 21: B

Question 22: C

Question 23: B

Question 24: A

Question 25: B

Question 26: C

十三、谁写了莎士比亚的戏剧 (Who wrote Shakespeare's plays)

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

Who wrote Shakespeare's plays?

Experts suggest 'Shakespeare' may have been a pseudonym – a pen-name – for another writer. Robert Matthews investigates

A Even today, almost 400 years after his death, the works of the famous English dramatist William Shakespeare have lost none of their appeal, nor have questions about the source of his genius. For is it really credible that an ordinary actor from the small town of Stratford-upon-Avon should metamorphose into so extraordinary a dramatist? For some, the answer is obvious: Shakespeare was a genius whose gift is no more suspicious than that of the physicist Albert Einstein, the German salesman's son who devised the theory of relativity. But others have insisted that a mere school leaver simply could not have penned such sophisticated works. They believe that Shakespeare was a pseudonym for someone with far more impressive qualifications who wrote the plays that still play to packed theatres today. But after long and largely fruitless debate, researchers are now turning to scientific methods to resolve the controversies surrounding Shakespeare. Ways of identifying the literary 'fingerprint' of writers are currently being developed using computers. This analysis of features of literary style is known as 'stylometry' and with it researchers can recognise the work of Shakespeare and his contemporaries with impressive reliability.

B The idea of using these basic scientific techniques to probe questions of authorship dates back to 1851, when the Victorian mathematician Augustus de Morgan suggested that different authors might be identified through the frequency with which

they used words of different lengths. His idea attracted the attention of Thomas Mendenhall, an American physicist who decided to use word length to investigate one of the oldest controversies about the works of Shakespeare: were they actually written by someone else?

C As long ago as 1785, the Elizabethan writer and philosopher Sir Francis Bacon was identified as a possible contender for having written Shakespeare's works. Bacon's possible motivation for not wanting to be known as the author of such masterpieces is far from clear, but Mendenhall believed his methods might at least reveal telltale signs of Bacon's hand in the plays. However, his results, published in 1901, revealed Bacon's writing style to be quite unlike that of Shakespeare. But Mendenhall's methods also revealed some key concerns. Recognising the need to include large samples of writing from both authors, Mendenhall lumped all their works together, despite the fact that literary style can vary enormously between plays, poetry and philosophy, for example. His focus on word length as the sole 'fingerprint' of writing style was also questionable – for how could he be sure that some other characteristics would not give different results? But Mendenhall's biggest fault was perhaps simply that he was too far ahead of his time – he was attempting a task that cried out for the kind of computers not even conceivable over 100 years ago. More recently with their development scholars have been able to look for subtle peculiarities among the complete works of authors, which, in Shakespeare's case, amount to over 800,000 words.

D One of the key controversies now being probed is Shakespeare's relationship with other dramatists. Was he a lone genius or was his work the result of collaboration? Traditional methods of investigating such questions have relied on traits like the use of metaphor, but these may be shared by different authors simply on cultural grounds. In contrast, modern stylometry focuses on far more fundamental characteristics which are less likely to be shared by others. The text-crunching power of computers allows researchers to pinpoint phrases, words or even individual letters by their frequency in the work of different authors. Pattern recognition techniques are then used to develop a 'fingerprint' for each author.

E Stylometry has come up with little to encourage the continual number of experts who insist Shakespeare was simply too uneducated to create works of enduring brilliance. In 1996, literary scholar Ward Elliott and mathematician Robert Valenza of Claremont McKenna College, California, published the results of a stylometric comparison of the works of Shakespeare with those of over 30 of the proposed 'real' authors. Elliott and Valenza applied a battery of 51 tests to computerized texts and found that none of the claimants had a stylometric 'fingerprint' similar to that of Shakespeare. "I think these claims were driven initially by a sense that Shakespeare is too 'important' to be an ordinary person," says Professor Kate McCluskey, director of the Shakespeare Institute at the University of Birmingham.

F Elliott and Valenza's research found something else too. Some of the earliest plays, notably Henry VI and the notoriously violent Titus Andronicus, seem to be a combination of Shakespeare and his brilliant contemporary the playwright Christopher Marlowe, who was born in the same year as Shakespeare. 'Traditional scholars accept that Marlowe influenced Shakespeare's early work,' says Dr Thomas Merriam, one of Britain's leading stylometry experts. He explains that, provisionally at least, stylometric studies suggest some of Marlowe's actual text exists within the early plays of Shakespeare.

G Some scholars remain cautious about basing new views of Shakespeare's career on stylometric analysis of centuries-old texts. "If they have been edited, amended or shortened, then the data from them is highly compromised," says Dr Markus Dahl of London University. Even so, the results to date are in line with the growing view of Shakespeare as a hardworking professional who perfected his skills throughout his career.

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 27. uncertainty why an author would wish to remain anonymous
- 28. a reference to the continuing popularity of Shakespeare's work
- 29. the reasons why a particular researcher's approach proved unsatisfactory
- 30. mention of the time when the use of stylometry was first proposed
- 31. support for the opinion that Shakespeare became more skillful as he grew older
- 32. a similarity between Shakespeare and a scientist with exceptional ability

Questions 20-22

Complete the summary below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 20-22 on your answer sheet.

Stylometry

A key controversy is Shakespeare's relationships with other writers. It has always been uncertain whether he worked in 20 _____ with others or not. To investigate this issue, literary experts traditionally looked at stylistic features such as the writer's choice of metaphor, although it was recognised that this choice may have been influenced by cultural factors.

Current stylometric analysis has been made possible by the invention of 21 _____. These can identify different features of writing such as the frequency with which particular letters, words or phrases are used by different writers. By using stylometric analysis of particular characteristics and pattern recognition systems, a so-called 22 _____ of a writer can be identified.

Questions 23-26

Look at the following statements (Questions 23-26) and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, A-E.

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 23. People search for a more distinguished author because they cannot accept that a normal individual could write such brilliant plays.
- 24. It should be possible to recognise writers by examining the number of letters in the words they use.
- 25. The fact that Shakespeare's works are likely to have been altered over the years raises doubts about any stylometric analysis.
- 26. Analysis proves that Shakespeare's style differs from those of writers who have been suggested as the authors of the plays.

List of People

- A Thomas Mendenhall
- B Ward Elliott and Robert Valenza
- C Professor Kate McCluskey
- D Dr Thomas Merriam

E Dr Markus Dahl

答案汇总

- 14. C
- 15. A
- 16. C
- 17. B
- 18. G
- 19. A
- 20. collaboration
- 21. computers
- 22. fingerprint
- 23. C
- 24. A
- 25. E
- 26. B

十四、鸡的历史 (The History of the Chicken)

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

The History of the Chicken

A Chicken is the universal food of our era, crossing cultural boundaries with ease. With its mild and uniform flavor, it adapts easily to any cuisine. However, until the introduction of large-scale industrial production in the 20th century, the economic and nutritional contribution of chickens was small. Chickens were considered as domestic birds that were useful to humanity, but unlike other animals such as the horse or the ox, they did little to change the course of history. Nonetheless, the chicken has inspired contributions to culture, art, cuisine, science and religion over the millennia. Chickens were, and still are, a sacred animal in some cultures. The hen is a worldwide symbol of nurturing and fertility. The rooster is a universal sign of masculinity.

B The domesticated chicken has a complicated family tree, stretching back 10,000 years. Recent DNA testing has shown that the chicken's wild ancestor is the red junglefowl. The bird's resemblance to modern chickens is seen in the red feathers on top of its head, the red flesh around its mouth, and its distinctive call in the morning. The females of this breed protect their eggs in the same way modern-day chickens do, and they make the same clucking sounds. In its habitat, which stretches from northeastern India to the Philippines, the red junglefowl looks on the forest floor for insects, seeds and fruit, and flies up to nest in the trees at night. That's about as much flying as it can manage, a trait that made it relatively easy for humans to capture and domesticate it. But the red junglefowl is not the sole ancestor of the modern chicken. Scientists have identified three closely related species that might have bred with the red junglefowl. Precisely how much genetic material these other birds contributed to the DNA of domesticated chickens is unknown. However, recent research suggests that modern chickens inherited at least one trait, their yellow skin, from the grey junglefowl of southern India.

C Once chickens were domesticated, cultural contacts, trade, migration and territorial conquest resulted in their introduction to different regions around the world over several thousand years. Chickens arrived in Egypt in around 1750 BC, as fighting birds and additions to zoos. Drawings of the birds decorated royal tombs, which contained the treasures that the kings and queens would take to the afterlife. Yet it would be another 100 years before the bird became popular among ordinary Egyptians.

D It was in that era that Egyptians mastered the technique of artificial incubation, which freed hens to lay more eggs. This was not easy. Most chicken eggs will hatch in three weeks, but only if the temperature remains at around 38 degrees Celsius. The eggs must also be turned three to five times a day, and the humidity must remain stable at about 55 percent, otherwise physical deformities can result, or the eggs won't hatch. The Egyptians constructed vast complexes of large rooms, which were essentially ovens, and these were connected to a series of corridors and vents that allowed attendants to regulate the heat from fires. The egg attendants kept their methods a secret from outsiders for centuries.

E Around the Mediterranean, archaeologists have uncovered chicken bones from about 800 BC. Chickens were a delicacy among the Romans, whose culinary innovations included the omelette, and the practice of stuffing birds for cooking. European farmers began developing methods to fatten the birds, such as feeding them bread which had been soaked in wine. But the chicken's status in Europe appears to have diminished with the collapse of Rome. In the period after the fall of the Roman Empire, chicken farms vanished and the birds returned to the size they had been 1,000 years earlier.

F Well into the 20th century chickens, although valued as a source of eggs, played a relatively minor role in diet and the economy. Long after cattle had entered the industrial age of centralized and mechanized large-scale production, chicken production was still mostly a small-scale, local enterprise. The breakthrough that made today's huge bird farms possible was the inclusion of antibiotics, along with a mixture of different vitamins, in the food chickens ate. This allowed chickens to be raised indoors and be protected from cold temperatures and heavy rain as well as predators. This factory farming represents the chicken's final step in its transformation into a big protein-producing business.

G Factory farms turning out an increasing amount of chicken have resulted in an increasing demand. Modern chickens are cogs in a system designed to convert grain into protein with staggering efficiency. It takes less than 1 kilogram of feed to produce 400 grams of chicken. By comparison, around 3 kilograms of feed are required to produce 400 grams of beef. A day-old chick can be turned into a 2 kilogram bird in six weeks—half the time it took two generations ago.

H Chickens also make wonderful pets, as breeders will tell you. They are as colorful as tropical fish but more affectionate, as cute as guinea pigs and better at catching mice than cats. In the USA, exotic and heritage breeds of chicken are being sold for considerable sums of money as the fashion for keeping chickens in the backyard becomes more popular.

I All in all, the globe-spanning chicken is an epic story of evolutionary, agricultural and culinary success, outnumbering human beings on the planet by nearly three to one.

Questions 14-20

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

In boxes 14-20 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

14. Chicken is globally popular because it can be used for different styles of cooking.
15. Chickens have poor capacity for flight compared to junglefowl.

16. Scientists believe that the domestic chicken has more than one ancestor.
17. A modern chicken has the same skin colour as the grey junglefowl.
18. Some people criticise the methods involved in factory farming chickens.
19. After the Roman Empire ended, chicken consumption in Europe declined.
20. In the USA, fewer people are keeping expensive breeds of chicken at home.

Questions 21-26

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 21-26 on your answer sheet.

21. Chickens were seen as _____ in some ancient societies, such as in religious or symbolic contexts.
22. The red junglefowl sleeps in trees at night and eats _____ and small animals during the day.
23. In Egypt, chickens were used as both zoo animals and _____.
24. The Roman method of cooking chicken included stuffing and making an _____.
25. The use of antibiotics and vitamins helped chickens survive _____ and predators.
26. Chicken meat is more efficient to produce than beef, requiring less _____.

答案汇总

14. TRUE
15. NOT GIVEN
16. TRUE
17. TRUE
18. NOT GIVEN
19. TRUE
20. FALSE
21. sacred
22. seeds/fruit
23. fighting birds
24. omelette

25. bad weather

26. feed

十五、植物如何相互交流 (How do plants talk to each other)

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

How do plants talk to each other?

Research shows that plants communicate and interact with each other in surprisingly subtle and sophisticated ways.

A In 1983, plant scientists Jack Schultz and Ian Baldwin reported that the leaves of young maple trees increased their defense systems when exposed to maples that had been damaged by plant-eating (herbivorous) insects. The injured trees, they suggested, were alerting neighbors to the presence of a predator by releasing chemical signals into the air. But the plant research community did not accept this. The results were difficult to replicate, critics pointed out. Many also questioned how it could be evolutionarily stable if it benefited neighboring plants but not the plant releasing the signal. By the late 1980s, most ecologists felt that Schultz and Baldwin's ideas had been discredited.

B A decade later, however, a number of more carefully designed experiments began to yield convincing indications to the contrary. In 2000, evolutionary ecologist Richard Karban showed that wild tobacco plants became resistant to herbivores when grown in close proximity to sagebrush plants whose leaves had been damaged by cutting. This change appeared to be in response to chemicals – known as volatile organic compounds or VOCs – released by the sagebrush plants. Other researchers soon reported similar VOC-induced defense responses in several other plants, including lima bean, broad bean, barley, and corn. And in 2006, Karban showed that VOCs released by damaged sagebrush induce herbivore resistance in plants growing at distances of up to 60 cm, well within the range of sagebrush neighbors in nature.

C But the question still remains: 'Why should a plant waste valuable resources on a function which has no obvious advantage for it?' One hypothesis is that external communication channels are merely an extension of within-plant signaling. In

sagebrush, lima bean, and poplar, VOCs released from damaged parts of a plant induce resistance in intact sections of the same plant, suggesting that each individual plant uses the signals to coordinate its own physiological responses to protect itself. Karban agrees, saying: 'The interplant signaling we see may be a result of plants co-opting that process.' Alternatively, VOC-based signaling between plants may have been favored because it enhances the 'extended fitness' of the sender by aiding related plants of the same species: a strategy known as kin selection.

D Over the past few years, a team led by Ariel Novoplansky of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev in Israel seems to have found proof that distress signals can be passed through the plants' roots. They planted garden pea plants in rows and subjected the first in each row to conditions similar to those experienced in a drought. They then evaluated the response by measuring the microscopic holes on leaves, known as pores, which react when there is a shortage of water. After fifteen minutes, the stressed plant was seen to be closing its pores, followed by all of its neighbors, one by one. Importantly, in a control setup where root contact between neighboring plants was blocked, pores stayed open. Meanwhile, David Johnson's team at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland have been studying the labyrinths of hair-like fungi that occur around the roots of most plants. These fungi are involved in an important two-way relationship: in exchange for sugars, they provide plants with much-needed phosphorus and nitrogen. Research in which broad bean plants were infested with aphids – small herbivorous insects – revealed that these networks also served as a channel for warning neighboring plants of the infestation.

E Monica Gagliano of the University of Western Australia believes that plants may even use sounds to alert their neighbors. In one study, she demonstrated that chili plants growing next to fennel plants developed more quickly than seedlings grown with other chili plants. Gagliano and her colleagues suspect the chili plants were compensating for the presence of the fennel, which is known to release chemicals that inhibit the growth of other plants. Remarkably, however, when plant communication pathways – airborne volatiles, root contact, and common fungal networks – were blocked, the results begged for an alternative explanation. 'We think this other channel of communication might be acoustic,' says Gagliano. But behavioral ecologist Carel ten Cate of the University of Leiden in the Netherlands points out that taking advantage of such benefits would require sensory mechanisms yet to be described in plants. Despite widespread skepticism, Gagliano has received some encouragement. Richard Karban, for example, is cautiously enthusiastic. 'Whether or not the explanation she favors is the right one,' he says, 'I think that she's gotten results that, as a field, we need to come to grips with.'

F Researchers believe that knowledge of this phenomenon could eventually be applied to agriculture, and lead to the cultivation of hardier crops. But all agree that there is still much work to be done. 'Applying our limited knowledge [of plant-

communication mechanisms] to agriculture is a big jump,' says Johnson, 'but it is definitely on the horizon.' Nevertheless, one message has emerged loud and clear from those studying this new realm of botanical interaction: despite not possessing eyes, ears, or a nervous system, plants are anything but uncommunicative. 'When I started my PhD (in the late 1980s), all this stuff was considered very weird,' recalls Ariel Novoplansky. 'Today, there is no doubt. We now recognise that plants are capable of some very sophisticated exchanges of information with other plants. This idea is not strange anymore.'

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.

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

Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i Sending messages underground
- ii Potential advantages for farmers
- iii The widespread rejection of an idea
- iv One species accelerating growth in another
- v Some obstacles to plant communication
- vi Evidence leading to renewed belief in a theory
- vii New technologies which helped researchers
- viii A suggested benefit to the sender of plant communication

14 Paragraph A

15 Paragraph B

16 Paragraph C

17 Paragraph D

18 Paragraph E

19 Paragraph F

Questions 20-23

Complete the summary below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet.

Plant communication research in Israel and Scotland

Plants may send messages via their 20 _____ according to Ariel Novoplansky of Ben-Gurion University in Israel. In one study, Novoplansky's team planted rows of garden peas, and created conditions like a 21 _____ around the first plant in each row. The plants responded by closing the tiny holes on their leaf surfaces, known as pores. They then appeared to signal to other plants nearby, causing them to respond in a similar way.

Research at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland, meanwhile, has focused on the networks of 22 _____ which connect the plants beneath the soil. These structures, which extract sugars from the plants and supply them with phosphorus and nitrogen, also seem to play a key role in plant communication. Experiments involving broad bean plants and planting insects called 23 _____ have also produced some interesting results.

Questions 24-26

Look at the following statements (Questions 24-26) and the list of researchers below.

Match each statement with the correct researcher, A-E.

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 24. It is likely that research into plant communication will one day help to improve our food supply.
- 25. Plant communication could occur as a consequence of internal mechanisms

intended to help a single plant.

26. Attitudes towards plant communication have changed greatly in recent decades.

List of researchers

- A Richard Karban
- B Ariel Novoplansky
- C David Johnson
- D Monica Gagliano
- E Carel ten Cate

答案汇总

- 14. iii
- 15. vi
- 16. viii
- 17. i
- 18. v
- 19. ii
- 20. roots
- 21. drought
- 22. fungi
- 23. aphids
- 24. C
- 25. A
- 26. B

十六、解决废物处理的问题 (Solving the problem of waste disposal)

With the amount of rubbish being produced around the world increasing, Mark Rowe asks whether a new generation of incineration plants can help to solve the problem

Paragraph A

For many years, burning rubbish has been portrayed as the lazy option when it comes to dealing with the problem of waste disposal, since it sends toxic fumes into

the air and appears to support a consumerist, throwaway society. Norway, however, appears to be burning its way through a sizeable chunk of Europe's municipal waste, using the heat created by this process to warm and power homes in many of its cities. Norway isn't alone: Germany, Sweden, Belgium and the Netherlands all burn significant quantities of rubbish, and across Europe there are 420 plants burning municipal waste. With Europe dumping 150 million tonnes of rubbish into landfill* every year, there would seem to be a limitless supply.

Paragraph B

Those who support burning waste say that a new generation of incinerators has made it a more attractive option. Filters and scrubbing mechanisms now capture harmful substances such as mercury, hydrochloric acid and heavy metals. According to Ted Michaels, president of the US-based Energy Recovery Centre, 'There has been constant evolution in combustion engineering and emissions-control technology, and the output from these facilities is now minuscule.' Above all, however, supporters say that incineration is the only way of preventing the long-term impacts of landfill. In ten years' time, says the World Bank, humans will be generating 2.2 billion tonnes of solid waste per year. Advocates see incineration as a practical way to deal swiftly with an immediate problem.

Paragraph C

Levels of waste generation vary hugely around the world. 'It's a problem for the developed nations,' says Joergen Fenhann, a senior scientist working with the UN Environment Programme in Denmark. 'The more you develop, the more you produce, buy and throw away.' But the growth of incineration hasn't been universally welcomed. Lars Haltbrekken, chairman of Friends of the Earth in Norway, is concerned that incineration plants appear to generate demand for their services. 'The problem in Norway,' he explains, 'is that we have built too many waste-burning factories. So we've ended up importing waste from other countries. If you look at this in a very small perspective, it is, of course, better for the climate to burn rubbish from the UK rather than leave it in landfill there,' he continues. 'But in a broader perspective, it's a lazy way of getting rid of waste; you don't stimulate the goals of reducing, reusing and recycling.'

Paragraph D

Incineration is also at odds with EU policy, which promotes a 'recycling hierarchy': ideally, we simply produce less waste in the first place; failing that, we reuse objects more; the next step is recycling; only then should we consider incineration, while dumping in landfill is the last resort. Dealing with the problem of waste disposal involves tracing the whole process that took the material from its inception to landfill. We used to call this the 'cradle to grave' life cycle; now, the talk is of 'cradle to cradle' and an even more comprehensive concept known as 'zero waste'. 'The philosophy of cradle to cradle is about designing products that are actually good for the environment at the end of their life,' says Joan Marc Simon, European spokesman for the environmental movement GAIA. 'You design a bottle that contains no toxins, is fully recyclable and requires the minimum amount of energy to be produced.' As

Simon points out, however, without the right mechanisms in place 'nothing guarantees that this bottle will end up being properly collected and treated in the appropriate recycling facility'.

Paragraph E

Tim Burns, policy manager at Keep Britain Tidy, says, 'In the UK alone, people waste £10 billion of food every year. You can argue about composting that, or not buying it in the first place — if you do that, then that's money the retailers don't get, so it's not always clear-cut.' The implications of zero waste are that we're going to have to take a good long look at those well-stocked supermarket shelves, too. 'Supermarkets keep their shelves stocked even when demand isn't there, which means they have to pay to dispose of a lot of food,' says Burns. 'But that cost is less to them than the cost in brand damage of having empty shelves.'

Paragraph F

Recent history and changes in trends in recycling suggest that we should be prepared for unexpected developments. 'If someone back in the 1980s had suggested what waste would be like now, they would be completely wrong,' says Richard Fisher, a PhD researcher at Cranfield University. 'Consumerism has developed at a pace we never expected. Nobody would have said there would be so much electronic waste. But recycling has grown, too — ten years ago nobody would have predicted today's levels of recycling.' But he points out that the need to reduce waste is still a difficult message to sell to consumers. He suggests that what people are really concerned about is their loved ones and the future they face. 'Perhaps we can align the environmental message to these deep-seated values,' he says. 'We need to look at whether it's business that drives consumers or the other way around. You need government to play a leadership role, whereas countries such as the UK seem to be stepping away from the environment in pursuit of short-term economic goals.'

*landfill: a method of disposing of waste material by burying it

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.

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

Write the correct number, i-vii, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

List of headings

- i New terminology reflecting changing attitudes to waste disposal
- ii Fundamental changes in behaviour in the past and future
- iii Ways of rewarding the public for recycling
- iv A surprising approach to waste disposal by several countries
- v Difficult choices for individuals and businesses
- vi Arguments against incineration from a country that uses it

vii A number of justifications for the use of incineration

1. Paragraph A
2. Paragraph B
3. Paragraph C
4. Paragraph D
5. Paragraph E
6. Paragraph F

Questions 20-23

Look at the following people (Questions 20-23) and the list of opinions below.

Match each person with the correct opinion, A-G.

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet.

List of Opinions

- A Incineration does not encourage responsible attitudes to waste disposal.
- B Recycling can sometimes create serious problems for the future.
- C Greater consumerism leads to higher levels of waste.
- D Proper systems are needed for the recycling of environmentally-friendly products.
- E Landfill is better for the environment than incineration.
- F Incineration of waste is now relatively harmless to the environment.
- G Efforts to reduce waste may affect profits for some types of companies.

7. Ted Michaels
8. Joergen Fenhann
9. Joan Marc Simon
10. Tim Burns

Questions 24-26

Complete the summary below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

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

What recent history tells us about recycling

Richard Fisher, a researcher from Cranfield University, points out that the pace of consumerism has increased more quickly than was predicted in the 1980s. There has, for example, been unexpected growth in waste from 24 products. He suggests that the need to protect the environment should be linked to basic values, and adds that it might be better if consumers had more influence over 25 and more direction was provided by 26

答案

Question 14: iv

Question 15: vii

Question 16: vi

Question 17: i

Question 18: v

Question 19: ii

Question 20: F

Question 21: C

Question 22: D

Question 23: G

Question 24: electronic

Question 25: business

Question 26: government

十七、组织设计的早期方法 (Early Approaches to Organisational Design)

A review of the classical and neoclassical theories of organisational structures

Determining the 'best' type of organisational structure for a particular situation has long been an important task for managers in all types of organisations. All structures have advantages and disadvantages and managers face the challenge of developing the most appropriate design for changing circumstances.

The Classical Approach

Early management writers attempted to approach organisational design using a set of principles that would make an organisational structure perform efficiently in most situations, independent of external conditions and internal objectives. The sociologist Max Weber and management writers Frederick Taylor and Henri Fayol were major contributors to this so-called classical approach. They believed that the most efficient organisations had a legalised, formal and hierarchical structure called a 'bureaucracy'. Members of the organisation were guided by a sense of duty to the organisation and

by a set of rational rules and regulations. According to Weber, such organisations were characterised by the specialisation of tasks, appointment by merit, and an impersonal climate.

Today the word 'bureaucracy' sometimes has negative connotations. Early management writers, however, commended bureaucracy as an organisational design for its rationality, rules for decisionmaking, clear chain of command, and promotion of people based on ability and experience, rather than favouritism or whim. Weber also believed that clearly specified authority and responsibility made performance easier to evaluate and reward.

Criticism of the Classical Approach

Weber, Taylor and Fayol developed their theories when organisations that resembled this bureaucratic model were modern and efficient. It became evident, however, that some of the major advantages of the bureaucratic structure could become disadvantages if the theory were applied dogmatically. For example, the safeguards against favouritism could be rigidly imposed by adhering excessively to rules, resulting in both managers and subordinates becoming depersonalised.

The classical approach has been criticised from two major perspectives. First, the theory may not have a basis in reality. Have organisations like those described by Weber and the others ever existed? Second, it claims that organisations designed and managed according to bureaucratic principles will enjoy the predicted benefits. But critics argue that the world no longer fits the assumptions in Weber's model (if it ever did), and so a bureaucracy might not yield beneficial results.

Early human relations researchers and behavioural scientists attempted to deal with the major inadequacy of the classical bureaucratic model: neglect of the human element. They argued that an industrial organisation has two objectives: economic effectiveness and employee satisfaction. They also wrote that the bureaucratic structure could be improved by permitting more subordinate participation in decisionmaking. Because these researchers tried to improve, and not reject, the classical model, they are sometimes called neoclassical theorists and include Douglas McGregor, Chris Argyris and Rensis Likert.

The Neoclassical Approach

McGregor believed that the vertical division of labour that characterised bureaucratic organisations was derived from negative and false assumptions about workers which

he called Theory X. Managers assume lowerlevel employees lack ambition and need orders to work effectively. The rigid formal hierarchy is designed to maintain managers' power over subordinates. Decisionmaking takes place at upper levels of management while the decisions are carried out by people at lower levels. McGregor argued that organisations based instead on Theory Y assumptions use their members' potential. Theory Y assumes that most people find work satisfying, commit themselves willingly to organisational goals and seek responsibility. Members have more independence than in bureaucratic organisations and lowerlevel participation in decisionmaking is encouraged.

Argyris was concerned that managers in bureaucratic organisations had neartotal responsibility for controlling their subordinates' work. He argued that managerial domination makes subordinates passive and dependent, and decreases their sense of responsibility and selfcontrol. Argyris argued for an alternative organisational design that acknowledged human needs and feelings, and increased workers' satisfaction. Like McGregor, he favoured giving subordinates more independence and decisionmaking power to create a more informal organisational culture.

Likert shared the perspectives of McGregor and Argyris. In his research, he found that managers who encouraged their subordinates could motivate them more than traditional authoritarian managers. Likert based his model of four possible systems on these findings. In System 1, power and authority are distributed strictly according to the classical management subordinate relationship: a manager gives orders to lowerlevel members. In System 4 organisations, by contrast, there is extensive participation in decisionmaking and problemsolving groups. Some individuals in each group also belong to other work groups to ensure communication between them. System 4 represents Likert's view of an ideal organisation.

Criticisms of the Neoclassical Approach

The neoclassical approach to organisational design compensates for limitations in the traditional classical model, but it has also been criticised. First, the neoclassicists share the classical assumption that there is one best way to design an organisation. They overlook environmental, technological, and other variables that might affect an organisation's design, and overemphasise psychological and behavioural variables. Second, Theories X and Y oversimplify human motivation and neglect individual differences. Not everyone is motivated by the nonmonetary aspects of work, nor is all work satisfying. Finally, the coordination of work groups to achieve organisational goals may be more difficult than the neoclassicists suggest, particularly when the objectives of lowerlevel employees are not consistent with those of upperlevel managers.

Questions 14-15

Choose TWO letters, AE.

Write the correct letters in boxes 14 and 15 on your answer sheet.

According to the writer, which TWO of the following are characteristics of the classical approach to organisational design?

- A a marked ranking order for employees
- B giving importance to everyone's work
- C the advancement of older workers
- D a neutral working environment
- E increased benefits for workers

Questions 16-17

Choose TWO letters, AE.

Write the correct letters in boxes 16 and 17 on your answer sheet.

According to the writer, which TWO of the following are criticisms of the classical approach to organisational design?

- A Too many guidelines are proposed
- B Certain practices become negative if they are implemented too strictly
- C Managers and workers are unable to cooperate with each other
- D The administrative standards are unsuited to some work environments
- E Positive outcomes which were expected in the past would be unlikely today

Questions 18-19

Choose TWO letters, AE.

Write the correct letters in boxes 18 and 19 on your answer sheet.

According to the writer, which TWO of the following are aims of the neoclassical approach to organisational design?

- A to ensure workers are treated as individual people
- B to create a formal atmosphere in the workplace
- C to change the methods of production
- D to allow workers a greater say in what happens at the workplace
- E to standardise the procedures for promotion of workers

Questions 20-21

Choose TWO letters, AE.

Write the correct letters in boxes 20 and 21 on your answer sheet.

According to the writer, which TWO of the following are criticisms of the neoclassical approach to organisational design?

- A It suggests that workers are involved in too many decisions
- B The effects of some psychological factors are given low importance
- C The effects of the workplace surroundings are ignored
- D It exaggerates the success of the organisations that use this approach
- E It assumes that all people work for enjoyment rather than financial gain

Questions 22-26

Look at the following beliefs (Questions 22-26) and the list of people below.

Match each belief with the correct person, A-D.

Write the correct letter, A-D, in boxes 22-26 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

List of people

- A Max Weber
- B Douglas McGregor
- C Chris Argyris
- D Rensis Likert

22. The classical approach relied upon managers having incorrect views about workers. _____
23. In the best organisational model, there is shared decisionmaking and interaction between teams at work. _____
24. In an efficient organisation, workers develop expertise in particular areas. _____
25. An organisation must take into account the emotional demands of people. _____
26. The classical approach allowed workers' skills to be assessed in a straightforward way. _____

答案

Question 14: A

Question 15: D

Question 16: B

Question 17: E

Question 18: A

Question 19: D

Question 20: C

Question 21: E

Question 22: B

Question 23: D

Question 24: A

Question 25: C

Question 26: A

十八、运动中的不公平优势 (What is an unfair advantage in sport)

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

What is an unfair advantage in sport?

Olympic athletes increasingly depend on technology to help them win – but is that fair?

A What happened to the Australian athlete Ron Clarke in the 10,000 metres at the Mexico City Olympics of 1968 is now virtually forgotten, though at the time it was headline news. Clarke was the greatest distance runner in history; he'd broken more world records than anybody else. But in front of 55,000 horrified spectators, the event went disastrously wrong. In the third lap, one runner keeled over and, with six laps to go, two more were carried away. Yet the race was being conducted at a relatively leisurely speed: the halfway time was the slowest since the Paris Olympics of 1924. With two laps to go, Clarke was in the leading pack. 'I'd never felt better in a race,' he says. But suddenly he too began to struggle, and as the frontrunners moved up a gear, a gap opened up. Clarke remembers nothing of his last lap, which he ran in 90 seconds. 'Normally I would run it in 64,' he explains. He stumbled across the line in sixth place and collapsed. He was administered oxygen and stretchered off the track.

B Mexico City is surrounded by mountains and is over 2,240 metres above sea level. That the altitude would have an impact on the Games was predicted. Clarke had raised the issue himself, but had been told by the Australian sports authorities that complaining was regarded as bad sportsmanship. As it turned out, he had good reason to do so. Clearly, the link between athletic performance and altitude needed further investigation.

C Although there were few standout performances in distance running at the Mexico Games, they marked a turning point: the start of an astonishing record of success by East Africans. While Clarke lay crumpled in a heap, runners from Kenya and Ethiopia were celebrating their gold and silver medals. The record books confirm how entrenched this pattern has become. The names of the seven fastest men in history over 5,000 metres are Bekele, Gebrselassie, Komen, Kipchoge, Sihine, Songkok and Chereno. They are all from either Kenya or Ethiopia. Between 1997 and 2011 the 10,000 metres world record was smashed five times, dropping from 26:31.32 to 26:17.53. Each time, the record was broken by a Kenyan or an Ethiopian. While there is a complex mix of economic, political, social and cultural explanations for the preeminence of East Africans, one factor is surely that many of these athletes have lived most of their lives in thin air.

D At high altitudes, a number of physiological alterations occur, most importantly, more red blood cells and haemoglobin are produced. This, in turn, increases the capacity of the blood to carry oxygen, which feeds the muscles and which gives an advantage to the athletes when they return to sea level. However, it is impossible to train with the same level of intensity in the mountains—aerobic capacity and cardio-respiratory function both suffer at altitude. As a result, the consensus is that the optimum approach to athletic preparation is: Live High, Train Low (LHTL). Yet that

has obvious practical drawbacks. Not many people live in the mountains and those who do would prefer not to spend several hours each day driving up and down winding treacherous roads.

E That's where the altitude tent—sometimes called the hypoxic tent—comes in. Around two decades ago, two different scientists had the same exciting thought. If they could artificially control the atmosphere within a confined space, they could simulate the effects of high altitude and save an athlete at sea-level from the time and expense of travelling to higher ground. Altitude tents have improved over the years: they're not as hot or as noisy as the early prototypes, and are much cheaper too. They are also perfectly lawful. Five years ago, when the tents were investigated by WADA (the World Anti-Doping Agency), it was ruled that they did not violate the spirit of distance running. It is now routine for athletes to sleep in them in preparation for an event.

F However, it is not the case that all new technologies gain approval. In 2008, a staggering 105 world records were broken in swimming, the vast majority achieved by competitors wearing the new Speedo LZR Racer suit. These suits use a high-tech fabric tested in Nasa's wind tunnels, which reduces drag and improves buoyancy. The LZR was initially sanctioned by FINA, the international swimming body. But as better suits were produced by Speedo and other manufacturers, and more records were broken, they became increasingly controversial. In a 2009 ruling, FINA changed its mind, banning all suits made with this high-tech fabric.

G Going faster, higher, stronger is integral to the logic of athletics in general, and the Olympics in particular. Athletes believe they need records all the time. And the only way is through minute changes of 0.0001 of a second. But when a new technology is invented, the relevant sports authority has to consider whether to embrace or reject it. In some cases, athletes are granted permission to use the technology: in others, it is banned. But whatever the outcome, rulings should not appear arbitrary: arguments have to be examined and weighed and the rules of logic ought to apply in every case.

Questions 14-20

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, A-G.

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

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

#List of Headings

- i Early research into athletes' physiology
- ii A convenient method of acclimatization
- iii The need for a rational approach
- iv Changes in the body
- v The athletes who break the rules
- vi Well-founded concerns
- vii The surprising outcome of a race
- viii The reversal of a decision
- ix The runners who dominate

14 Paragraph A

15 Paragraph B

16 Paragraph C

17 Paragraph D

18 Paragraph E

19 Paragraph F

20 Paragraph G

Questions 21 and 22

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 21 and 22 on your answer sheet.

Which TWO of the following statements about Ron Clarke are made in the passage?

- A Clarke was not performing well immediately prior to the Mexico Games.
- B The worries Clarke had before the Mexico Games were not taken into account.
- C Clarke's experiences at the Mexico Games are widely talked about today.
- D At one stage of the Mexico Games 10,000 metres, Clarke was near the front.
- E Clarke was the only runner at the Mexico Games who appeared to be affected by the altitude.

Questions 23-26

Complete the summary below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

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

#Do all new technologies gain approval?

Some people may be puzzled by attitudes towards performance-enhancing technologies in sport. For example, why is the altitude tent considered acceptable, but not the LZR Racer suit? For distance running, WADA concluded that the altitude tent was not contrary to the 23 _____ of the sport. However, the LZR swimsuit, which is made from a special fabric that aids buoyancy and cuts down 24 _____, was banned.

Athletes think they have to continually set fresh 25 _____. This is made possible by better 26 _____ and training, as well as improved clothing and equipment. However, when sports authorities have to decide whether to give permission for a new performance-enhancing technology to be used, it is important that their decisions are not seen as arbitrary.

答案

14. vii

15. vi

16. ix

17. iv

18. ii

19. viii

20. iii

21. B

22. D

23. spirit

24. drag

- 25. records
- 26. technology

十九、昆虫决策 (Insect Decision-Making)

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

Insect Decision-Making

A It has long been held that decisions made collectively by large groups of people are more likely to turn out to be accurate than decisions made by individuals. The idea goes back to the 'jury theorem' of Nicolas de Condorcet, an 18th-century French philosopher who was one of the first to apply mathematics to the social sciences. Condorcet's theory describes collective decisions, outlining how democratic decisions tend to outperform dictatorial ones. If, for example, each member of a jury has only partial information, the majority decision is more likely to be correct than a decision arrived at by a single juror. Moreover, the probability of a correct decision increases with the size of the jury.

B Now it is becoming clear that group decisions are also extremely valuable for the success of social animals, such as ants, bees, birds and dolphins. Bees make collective decisions, and they do it rather well, according to Christian List of the London School of Economics, who has studied group decision-making in humans and animals. Researchers led by Dr List looked at colonies once the original colony reached a certain size. The queen goes off with about two-thirds of the worker bees to live in a new home or nest, leaving a daughter queen in the old nest with the remaining workers. Among the bees that depart are some that have searched for and found some new nest sites, and reported back using a characteristic body movement known as a 'waggle dance' to indicate to the other bees the suitable places they have located. The longer the dance, the better the site. After a while, other bees start to visit the sites signalled by their companions to see for themselves and, on their return, also perform more waggle dances. The process eventually leads to a consensus on the best site and the breakaway swarm migrates. The decision is remarkably reliable, with the bees choosing the best site even when there are only small differences between alternative sites.

C But exactly how do bees reach such a robust consensus? To find out, Dr List and his colleagues used a computer-generated model of the decision-making process. By experimenting with it, they found that, when bees in the model were very good at

finding nesting sites but did not share their information, this dramatically slowed down the migration, leaving the swarm homeless and vulnerable. Conversely, bees in the model blindly followed the waggle dances of others without first checking. The researchers concluded that the ability of bees to identify successfully and quickly the best site depends on both the bees' interdependence in communicating the whereabouts of the best site, and their independence in confirming this information for themselves.

D Another situation in which collective decisions are taken occurs when animals are either isolated from crucial sources of information or dominated by other members of the group. José Halloy of the Free University of Brussels in Belgium used robotic cockroaches to subvert the behaviour of living cockroaches and control their decision-making process. In his experiment, the artificial bugs were introduced to the live ones and soon became sufficiently socially integrated that they were perceived by the real cockroaches as equals. By manipulating the robots, which were in the minority, Halloy was able to persuade the living cockroaches to choose an inappropriate shelter—even one which they had rejected before being infiltrated by the robots.

E The way insects put into effect collective decisions can be complex and as important as the decisions themselves. At the University of Bristol, in the UK, Nigel Franks and his colleagues studied how a species of ant establishes a new nest. Franks and his associates reported how the insects reduce the problems associated with making a necessarily swift choice. If the ants' existing nest becomes suddenly threatened, the insects choose certain ants to act as scouts to find a new nest. How quickly they accomplish the transfer to a new home depends not only on how soon the best available site is found, but also on how quickly the migration there can be achieved.

F Once the suitable new nest is identified, the chosen ants begin to lead others, which have made it to the new site or which may simply be in the vicinity, back to the original threatened nest. In this way, those ants which are familiar with the route can help transport, for example, the queen and young ants to the new site, and simultaneously show the way to those ants which have been left behind to guard the old nest. In this way moving processes are accomplished faster and more efficiently. Thus the dynamics of collective decision-making are closely related to the efficient implementation of those decisions. How this might apply to choices that humans make is, as yet, unclear. But it does suggest, even for humans, the importance of recruiting dynamic leaders to a cause, because the most important thing about collective decision-making, as shown by these insect experiments, is to get others to follow.

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.

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

Write the correct number, i-vii, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i The effect of man-made imitations on insects
- ii The need to instruct additional insect guides
- iii Signals used by certain insects to indicate a discovery
- iv How urgency can affect the process of finding a new home
- v The use of trained insects in testing scientific theories
- vi The use of virtual scenarios in the study of insect behaviour
- vii How the number of decision-makers affects the decision

14 Paragraph A

15 Paragraph B

16 Paragraph C

17 Paragraph D

18 Paragraph E

19 Paragraph F

Questions 20-23

Look at the following findings (Questions 20-23) and the list of academics below.

Match each finding with the correct academic, A-D.

Write the correct letter, A-D, in boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

20. Certain members can influence the rest of the group to alter a previous decision.
21. Individual verification of a proposed choice is important for a successful decision outcome.
22. The more individuals taking part in a decision, the better the decision will be.
23. The decision-making process of certain insects produces excellent results even when fine distinctions are required.

List of Academics

- A Nicolas de Condorcet
- B Christian List and colleagues
- C José Halloy
- D Nigel Franks and colleagues

Questions 24-26

Complete the summary below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

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

A Study of Insect Decision-making

A Bristol University study looked at how insects make decisions when their home has been 24 _____. The ants in the experiment relied on the use of individuals called 25 _____ to find a new nest and efficiently direct the others to go there. The study concluded that the effective implementation of the ants' decision meant that the insects could change homes quickly. The study emphasized the necessity, for people as well as insects, of having active 26 _____ in order to execute decisions successfully.

答案汇总

14. vii

15. iii

- 16. vi
- 17. i
- 18. iv
- 19. ii
- 20. C
- 21. B
- 22. A
- 23. B
- 24. threatened
- 25. scouts
- 26. leaders

二十、步行与十八世纪伦敦的鞋子 (Walking and shoes in eighteenth-century London)

A look at changing fashions in footwear and leisure

A It was difficult to get about in eighteenth-century London. During the first half of that century, the physical mobility of the upper classes in the city had been considerably restricted: the poor condition of the streets did not allow walking for pleasure outside private parks or pleasure gardens. Streets were dirty, rubbish was everywhere and the British climate made matters worse. Walking could be a risky business. The terrible state of roads, always flooded and muddy, led to the employment of cleaners and street sweepers.

B References to walking are not abundant in early eighteenth-century literature, except for writing about the countryside, where conditions were far better. Walking in London was regarded as inconvenient and even dangerous. For Londoners who wanted to travel, choices were limited to the use of boats and coaches. Walking in urban areas was generally associated with the poor, especially those who could not afford a coach.

C This situation began to change in the mid-eighteenth century, with measures implementing the provision of public paving. The first legislation concerning paving in London was passed in 1762, and during the following decades, similar measures were enacted in many cities. By the end of the century, areas for walking were

commonplace, and far more people were enjoying the pastime than before. Sophie von la Roche writes about metropolitan street life in the diary of her visit to London of 1786. She comments on how many more pedestrians there were on the broad, clean pavements, alongside the houses where, she says, "many thousands of neatly clad people, eminent men and dressy women, pursue their way safe from the carriages, horses and dirt". Although the pavements were not yet a continuous feature of London's streets, their introduction marked a profound shift in how the city was experienced. Walking was no longer solely a necessity for the poor but had become a respectable activity for the upper classes.

D The transformation of London's streets had significant implications for footwear. In the early part of the century, shoes were designed primarily for protection rather than comfort or style. They were typically made of stout leather with thick soles, intended to keep the wearer's feet dry and clean when negotiating muddy, refuse-strewn thoroughfares. Pattens—overshoes with raised iron rings—were commonly worn by women to lift their delicate footwear above the filth. These contraptions were noisy and awkward, clattering against the stones and requiring a mincing gait to avoid tripping. For men, sturdy riding boots were the norm, even when walking, as they provided the best defence against the mire.

E As paving spread and streets became cleaner, shoe design evolved to reflect new possibilities. Lighter materials, including softer leathers and even silk and satin for evening wear, became fashionable. Heels grew more delicate, and soles thinner. This was particularly evident in women's footwear, where shoes became objects of display rather than mere utility. The French fashion for ornate buckles, often set with paste jewels, was widely adopted by London's elite. Men's shoes also became more refined, with the heavy riding boot giving way to the buckled court shoe for those not obliged to travel on horseback. This was not merely a matter of aesthetics; it represented a fundamental change in how Londoners inhabited their city. To walk in comfort and style was to announce one's participation in the new urban order.

F The rise of promenading as a social ritual further accelerated these trends. By the 1780s, certain London spaces had become established venues for the display of fashionable clothing, including footwear. Parks such as St James's and Kensington Gardens attracted crowds of strollers during the season, their circuits providing opportunities for social encounter and the mutual inspection of attire. Shoemakers responded to this demand by producing ever more varied and decorative styles. The craft of shoemaking itself was transformed, with specialist lasts—the forms around which shoes were shaped—being developed for left and right feet, a refinement not universally applied in earlier decades. This improved fit and comfort, encouraging yet more walking.

G The new culture of walking also had its critics. Moralists complained that the freedom to stroll encouraged idleness and frivolous display. Young people of both sexes, it was feared, might use the promenade as an opportunity for unsuitable liaisons. The very anonymity of the crowd, so different from the close-knit community of the village, was seen by some as a threat to social order. Yet such complaints were themselves a testament to how thoroughly walking had been transformed. What had once been a dangerous necessity for the poor had become a leisure activity pursued by all ranks of society, accompanied by its own etiquette, its own spaces, and its own distinctive footwear. The pedestrian had become a familiar figure in the London scene, and the shoe had become far more than a mere protection for the foot.

Questions 14–19

Reading Passage 2 has seven sections, A–G.

Which section contains the following information?

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

NB You may use any letter more than once.

14 a reference to the employment of people to keep streets clean

15 examples of the specific locations where fashionable people gathered to walk

16 an account of the awkward devices women used to protect their shoes from dirt

17 mention of the first laws introduced to improve the condition of streets

18 criticism of the new culture of walking from those concerned about morality

19 a comparison between walking in the city and walking in the countryside

Questions 20–23

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 20–23 on your answer sheet.

20 In the early eighteenth century, walking in London was associated mainly with people who were

21 Sophie von la Roche observed that pedestrians could walk safely because pavements kept them away from carriages, horses, and

22 In the early part of the century, shoes were made from thick to protect the feet.

23 The development of specialist lasts for left and right feet improved the of shoes.

Questions 24–26

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

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

24 What was the main reason for the change in shoe design in the late eighteenth century?

- A. French fashion became more influential in London.
- B. The improved condition of streets allowed for lighter footwear.
- C. Shoemakers developed new techniques for mass production.
- D. The upper classes wanted shoes that were suitable for horse riding.

25 According to the passage, the introduction of paving in London

- A. was completed throughout the city by 1762.
- B. was opposed by the poor who could not afford new shoes.
- C. made walking a respectable activity for all social classes.
- D. led to an immediate decrease in the use of coaches.

26 What is the main purpose of section G?

- A. to describe the etiquette of promenading in London parks
- B. to explain how shoemakers responded to new fashions
- C. to show that not everyone approved of the changes in walking culture
- D. to compare village communities with city life in the eighteenth century

答案

Question 14: A

Question 15: F

Question 16: D

Question 17: C

Question 18: G

Question 19: B

Question 20: poor

Question 21: dirt

Question 22: leather

Question 23: fit

Question 24: B

Question 25: C

Question 26: C

二十一、时尚产业 (The fashion industry)

A The fashion industry is a multibillion-dollar global enterprise devoted to the business of making and selling clothes. It encompasses all types of garments, from designer fashions to ordinary everyday clothing. Because data on the industry are typically reported for national economies and expressed in terms of its many separate sectors, total figures for world production of textiles and clothing are difficult to obtain. However, by any measure, the industry accounts for a significant share of world economic output.

B The fashion industry is a product of the modern age. Prior to the mid-19th century, virtually all clothing was handmade for individuals, either as home production or on order from dressmakers and tailors. By the beginning of the 20th century, with the development of new technologies such as the sewing machine, the factory system of production, and the growth of department stores and other retail outlets, clothing had increasingly come to be mass-produced in standard sizes and sold at fixed prices. Although the fashion industry developed first in Europe, today it is highly globalised, with garments often designed in one country, manufactured in another, and sold in a third. For example, an American fashion company might source fabric in China, have the clothes manufactured in Vietnam, finished in Italy, and shipped to a warehouse in the United States for distribution to retail outlets internationally.

C One of the first accomplishments of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century was the partial automation of the spinning and weaving of wool, cotton, silk and other natural fibres. Today, these processes are highly automated and carried out by computer-controlled, high-speed machinery, and fabrics made from both natural fibres and synthetic fibres (such as nylon, acrylic and polyester) are produced. A growing interest in sustainable fashion (or 'eco-fashion') has led to greater use of environmentally friendly fibres, such as hemp. In addition, high-tech synthetic fabrics

confer such properties as moisture absorption, stain resistance, retention or dissipation of body heat, and protection against fire, weapons, cold, ultraviolet radiation and other hazards. Fabrics are also produced with a wide range of visual effects through dyeing, weaving, printing and other processes. Together with fashion forecasters, fabric manufacturers work well in advance of the clothing production cycle to create fabrics with colours, textures and other qualities that anticipate consumer demand.

DHistorically, very few fashion designers have become famous—brands such as Coco Chanel or Calvin Klein—who have been responsible for prestigious high-fashion collections. These designers are influential in the fashion world, but, contrary to popular belief, they do not dictate new fashions; rather, they endeavour to design clothes that will meet consumer demand. The vast majority of designers work anonymously for manufacturers, as part of design teams, adapting designs into marketable garments for average consumers. They draw inspiration from a wide range of sources, including film and television costumes, street clothing and active sportswear. The fashion industry's traditional design methods, such as paper sketches and the draping of fabric on mannequins, have been supplemented or replaced by computer-assisted design techniques. These allow designers to rapidly make changes to a proposed design and instantaneously share the proposed changes with colleagues—whether they are in the next room or on another continent.

EAn important stage in garment production is the translation of the clothing design into templates, in a range of sizes, for cutting the cloth. Because the proportions of the human body change with increases or decreases in weight, templates cannot simply be scaled up or down. Template-making was traditionally a highly skilled profession. Today, despite innovations in computer programming, designs in larger sizes are difficult to adjust for every body shape. Whatever the size, the template—whether drawn on paper or programmed as a set of computer instructions—determines how fabric is cut into the pieces that will be joined to make a garment. For all but the most expensive clothing, fabric cutting is accomplished by computer-guided knives or high-intensity lasers that can cut many layers of fabric at once.

FThe next stage of production is the assembly process. Some companies use their own production facilities for some or all of the manufacturing process, but the majority rely on separately owned manufacturing firms or contractors to produce garments to their specifications. In the field of women's clothing, manufacturers typically produce several product lines a year, which they deliver to retailers on predetermined dates. Technological innovation, including the development of computer-guided machinery, has resulted in the automation of some stages of assembly. Nevertheless, the fundamental process of sewing remains labour-intensive. In the late 20th century, China emerged as the world's largest producer of clothing because of its low labour costs and highly disciplined workforce. Assembled

items then go through various processes collectively known as 'finishing'. These include the addition of decorative elements, fasteners, brand-name labels and other labels (often legally required) specifying fibre content, laundry instructions and country of manufacture. Finished items are then pressed and packed for shipment.

For much of the period following World War II, trade in textiles and garments was strictly regulated by purchasing countries, which imposed quotas and tariffs. Since the 1980s, these protectionist measures, which were intended (ultimately without success) to prevent textile and clothing production from moving from high-wage to low-wage countries, have gradually been abandoned. They have been replaced by a free-trade approach, under the regulatory control of global organisations. The advent of metal shipping containers and relatively inexpensive air freight has also made it possible for production to be closely tied to market conditions, even across globe-spanning distances.

Questions 14-20

Reading Passage 2 has seven sections, A-G.

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

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

List of Headings

- i How new clothing styles are created
- ii The rise of the fashion industry
- iii Joining the garment pieces together
- iv Producing materials with a range of features
- v The importance of the fashion industry
- vi Factors affecting international commerce
- vii The attractions of becoming a fashion model
- viii Making patterns for people with different figures

14. Section A__

15. Section B__

16. Section C__

17. Section D__

18. Section E__

19. Section F__

20. Section G__

Questions 21-24

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 21-24 on your answer sheet.

The development of a modern fashion industry

Up until the middle of the 19th century, people generally wore handmade clothes. After that the situation changed, and by the 20th century many clothes were mass-produced. This development was partly due to inventions like the 21___. It was also the result of general changes in manufacturing systems, as well as the spread of shops like 22___. The changes also led to the standardisation of sizes and 23___. Today, despite the fact that the fashion industry originated in 24___, it has become a truly international enterprise.

Questions 25 and 26

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

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

Which TWO of the following statements does the writer make about garment assembly?

A The majority of sewing is done by computer-operated machines.

B Highly skilled workers are the most important requirement.

C Most businesses use other companies to manufacture their products.

D Fasteners and labels are attached after the clothes have been made up.

E Manufacturers usually produce one range of women's clothing annually.

Answers

Question 14:v

Question 15:ii

Question 16:iv

Question 17:i

Question 18:viii

Question 19:iii

Question 20:vi

Question 21:sewing machine

Question 22:department stores

Question 23:fixed prices

Question 24:Europe

Question 25:C

Question 26:D

二十二、失落之城 (The Lost City)

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

The Lost City

An explorer's encounter with the ruined city of Machu Picchu, the most famous icon of the Inca civilisation

A When the US explorer and academic Hiram Bingham arrived in South America in 1911, he was ready for what was to be the greatest achievement of his life: the exploration of the remote hinterland to the west of Cusco, the old capital of the Inca empire in the Andes mountains of Peru. His goal was to locate the remains of a city called *Vitcos*, the last capital of the Inca civilisation. Cusco lies on a high plateau at

an elevation of more than 3,000 metres, and Bingham's plan was to descend from this plateau along the valley of the Urubamba river, which takes a circuitous route down to the Amazon and passes through an area of dramatic canyons and mountain ranges.

B When Bingham and his team set off down the Urubamba in late July, they had an advantage over travellers who had preceded them: a track had recently been blasted down the valley canyon to enable rubber to be brought up by mules from the jungle. Almost all previous travellers had left the river at Ollantaytambo and taken a high pass across the mountains to rejoin the river lower down, thereby cutting a substantial corner, but also therefore never passing through the area around Machu Picchu.

C On 24 July they were a few days into their descent of the valley. The day began slowly, with Bingham trying to arrange sufficient mules for the next stage of the trek. His companions showed no interest in accompanying him up the nearby hill to see some ruins that a local farmer, Melchor Arteaga, had told them about the night before. The morning was dull and damp, and Bingham also seems to have been less than keen on the prospect of climbing the hill. In his book **Lost City of the Incas**, he relates that he made the ascent without having the least expectation that he would find anything at the top.

D Bingham writes about the approach in vivid style in his book. First, as he climbs up the hill, he describes the ever-present possibility of deadly snakes, 'capable of making considerable springs when in pursuit of their prey'; not that he sees any. Then there's a sense of mounting discovery as he comes across great sweeps of terraces, then a mausoleum, followed by monumental staircases and, finally, the grand ceremonial buildings of Machu Picchu. 'It seemed like an unbelievable dream ... the sight held me spellbound ...' he wrote.

E We should remember, however, that *Lost City of the Incas* is a work of hindsight, not written until 1948, many years after his journey. His journal entries of the time reveal a much more gradual appreciation of his achievement. He spent the afternoon at the ruins noting down the dimensions of some of the buildings, then descended and rejoined his companions, to whom he seems to have said little about his discovery. At this stage, Bingham didn't realise the extent or the importance of the site, nor did he realise what use he could make of the discovery.

F However, soon after returning it occurred to him that he could make a name for himself from this discovery. When he came to write the National Geographic magazine article that broke the story to the world in April 1913, he knew he had to produce a big idea. He wondered whether it could have been the birthplace of the

very first Inca, Manco the Great, and whether it could also have been what chroniclers described as 'the last city of the Incas'. This term refers to Vilcabamba, the settlement where the Incas had fled from Spanish invaders in the 1530s. Sadly, his vision of the site as both the beginning and end of the Inca civilisation, while a magnificent one, is inaccurate. We now know that Vilcabamba actually lies 65 kilometres away in the depths of the jungle.

G One question that has perplexed visitors, historians and archaeologists alike ever since Bingham, is why the site seems to have been abandoned before the Spanish Conquest. There are no references to it by any of the Spanish chroniclers – and if they had known of its existence so close to Cusco they would certainly have come in search of gold. An idea which has gained wide acceptance over the past few years is that Machu Picchu was a *moy a*, a country estate built by an Inca emperor to escape the cold winters of Cusco, where the elite could enjoy monumental architecture and spectacular views. Furthermore, the particular architecture of Machu Picchu suggests that it was constructed at the time of the greatest of all the Incas, the emperor Pachacuti (c. 1438–71). By custom, Pachacuti's descendants built other similar estates for their own use, and so Machu Picchu would have been abandoned after his death, some 50 years before the Spanish Conquest.

Questions 14-20

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, A-G.

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

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

List of Headings

- i Different accounts of the same journey
- ii Bingham gains support
- iii A common belief
- iv The aim of the trip
- v A dramatic description
- vi A new route
- vii Bingham publishes his theory
- viii Bingham's lack of enthusiasm

14 Paragraph A

15 Paragraph B

16 Paragraph C

17 Paragraph D

18 Paragraph E

19 Paragraph F

20 Paragraph G

Questions 21-24

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

In boxes 21-24 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

21. Bingham went to South America in search of an Inca city.

22. Bingham chose a particular route down the Urubamba valley because it was the most common route used by travellers.

23. Bingham understood the significance of Machu Picchu as soon as he saw it.

24. Bingham returned to Machu Picchu in order to find evidence to support his theory.

Questions 25-26

Complete the sentences below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

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

25. The track that took Bingham down the Urubamba valley had been created for the transportation of _____.

26. Bingham found out about the ruins of Machu Picchu from a _____ in the Urubamba valley.

答案汇总

- 14. iv
- 15. vi
- 16. viii
- 17. v
- 18. i
- 19. vii
- 20. iii
- 21. TRUE
- 22. FALSE
- 23. FALSE
- 24. NOT GIVEN
- 25. rubber
- 26. farmer

速记版

一、洪水防控 (Keeping the water away)

速记版

【核心逻辑链】

传统防洪靠快速排水，但修建高堤坝未能阻止洪水，反而因切断河流与洪泛平原的联系使下游洪水更猛 (A、C)。新方法旨在减缓水流：将洪水分散到田野、恢复河流弯曲和湿地，甚至堵塞城市排水 (B)。英国在泰晤士河畔重现洪泛平原以保护伦敦；奥地利恢复德拉瓦河洪泛平原，惠及三国 (D)。荷兰打穿堤坝，将六分之一国土恢复为水淹状态 (E)。城市方面，“软工程”倡导透水城市，柏林等地立法要求建筑收集雨水 (F)。洛杉矶试验在 Sun Valley 捕捉雨水，补充地下水，减少洪水 (G)。作者评论：新方法看似昂贵，但传统方法花钱更多却收效甚微。

【Questions 14-19 段落信息匹配】

- 27. F (tough new rules 迫使建筑师改进用水)

- 15. C (改善航运 + 加速洪水外排)
- 16. B (河流蜿蜒入海, 漫过洪泛平原, 失去力量和体量)
- 17. D (Drava River 防洪保护奥地利、斯洛文尼亚、克罗地亚)
- 18. E (荷兰打穿堤坝, 恢复水淹状态, 打破国家典型特征)
- 19. G (看似昂贵, 但传统方法花钱更多却收效甚微)

【Questions 20-21 双选题 (新方法的两项正确表述)】

- 20. A (旨在减缓水流到海的速度——分散、弯曲、湿地)
- 21. D (涉及部分土地的损失——重新淹没洪泛平原、恢复水淹状态)

排除: B (加速入海是旧方法); C (未提两倍成本); E (荷兰、英国、奥地利等都有测试)

【Questions 22-26 句子填空】

- 22. central Europe (A 段: 中欧河流洪水为 600-700 年来最严重)
- 23. Mississippi (C 段: 同样情况发生在美国密西西比河)
- 24. London (D 段: 泰晤士河畔重现洪泛平原以保护伦敦)
- 25. soft engineers (F 段: 新一类“软工程师”希望城市透水)
- 26. Los Angeles (G 段: 洛杉矶 Sun Valley 作为测试案例)

二、番茄的演化 (The Constant Evolution of the Humble Tomato)

【核心逻辑链】

传家番茄看似多样化, 但基因多样性其实很有限 (仅约 10 个突变基因), 实际上比超市番茄更脆弱 (A 段)。番茄起源于南美安第斯山脉, 可能在墨西哥被驯化 (B 段)。与现今番茄基因最接近的是醋栗番茄, 距今约 140 万年 (C 段)。一个关键突变使番茄果实增大 50%, 创造了*locules* (心皮室), 意大利语*pomodoro* (金苹果) 由此而来 (D 段)。但选育大果、美味牺牲了抗病基因, 传家番茄易受感染裂果; 风味更多取决于产量和环境而非基因 (E 段)。Doug Heath 用分子标记育种 12 年, 培育出多色、抗裂、带 12 个抗病基因的新品种, 同时保持风味 (F 段)。

【Questions 14-17 段落信息匹配】

- 14. F (Heath 用分子标记+传统育种, 培育出抗病、抗裂、保持风味的传家番茄)
- 15. A (爱好者以为传家番茄基因更多样, 实则只有约 10 个突变基因)
- 16. E (juicier, sweeter, more flavorful, tastier → 风味描述)
- 17. D (一个基因使果实增大 50%)

【Questions 18-21 研究者配对】

- 18. B (Esther van der Knaap: 将基因插入野生近缘, 果实变成梨形)
- 19. C (Roger Chetelat: 风味更多取决于产量和生长环境)
- 20. D (Doug Heath: 新品种抗病、抗裂, 同时保持风味)
- 21. A (Steven Tanksley: 多样性由不超过 10 个突变基因造成)

【Questions 22-26 句子填空】

- 22. archaeological (B 段: 大量考古证据关于新大陆作物, 番茄却空白)
- 23. Andes (B 段: 现代番茄起源于南美安第斯山脉)
- 24. currant (C 段: 基因上最接近的是醋栗番茄)
- 25. mutation (D 段: 增大果实的基因突变)
- 26. infections (E 段: 感染导致开裂、腐烂)

三、新型净水器 (New filter promises clean water for millions)

【核心逻辑链】

文章介绍一项利用黏土、咖啡渣和牛粪制成的低成本净水器技术。该技术由 ANU 科学家 Tony Flynn 开发, 无需窑炉, 仅用牛粪作为燃料烧制。东帝汶 Manatuto 社区项目最初发现当地黏土过细, 无法制作滤水器, 添加有机物后解决, 但方案依赖窑炉且无法推广。Flynn 的牛粪烧制技术无需窑炉, 可在任何需要的地方使用。商业陶瓷滤器起价 5 美元, 发展中国家多数人负担不起。制作步骤: 一把黏土混合一把有机物 (咖啡渣效果最佳), 加水成硬混合物, 制成一端封闭的圆柱形, 晒干, 以成人手指宽度为标准, 用稻草围住放入牛粪堆, 点燃稻草, 45-60 分钟完成。牛粪火半小时达 700

度，再 20-30 分钟升至 950 度。窑炉需 4-5 小时升至 800 度，需昂贵燃料和经验。滤水原理：孔隙让水通过但截留病原体，对大肠杆菌去除率 96.4%-99.8%。黏土容器厚度需等于成人手指宽度，2 小时可得 1 升水。有机物烧掉后留下空腔，帮助截留病原体。Flynn 不申请专利，希望技术免费普及，因人人有权获得清洁水。

【Q14-19 流程图填空】

- 14. clay (取一把黏土。原文第 4 段: Take a handful of clay.)
- 15. water (加水。原文第 4 段: add water in a sufficient quantity.)
- 16. straw (用稻草和牛粪生火。原文第 4 段: surround the pots with straw, put them in a mound of cow manure.)
- 17. cow manure (同上)
- 18. 950 degrees (最高温度 950 度。原文第 5 段: up to 950 degrees.)
- 19. 60 minutes (最长烘烤时间 60 分钟。原文第 4 段: The filters are finished in 45 to 60 minutes.)

【Q20-23 TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN】

- 20. TRUE (Manatuto 项目的黏土最初不适合项目用途。原文: initial research found the local clay to be too fine.)
- 21. NOT GIVEN (咖啡渣制作的过滤器效率是其他有机材料的两倍。原文说咖啡渣效果最好，但未给出倍数比较。)
- 22. FALSE (牛粪火半小时达到 950 度。原文: 700 degrees in half an hour... up to 950 degrees after another 20 to 30 minutes, 即需 50-60 分钟。)
- 23. NOT GIVEN (大肠杆菌是最难通过过滤去除的细菌。原文仅提及测试了大肠杆菌，未与其他细菌比较。)

【Q24-26 单选题】

- 24. C (Manatuto 项目旨在建立水过滤器工厂。原文: wanted to help set up a small industrial site manufacturing water filters.)
- 25. B (Flynn 过滤器要有效必须达到特定厚度。原文: The thickness of the clay container needs to be the same thickness as an adult finger.)
- 26. A (Flynn 不打算申请专利因为他希望过滤器免费可用。原文: He has no plans to exploit his idea financially... Everyone has a right to clean water.)

四、肌肉流失研究 (Muscle Loss)

【核心逻辑链】

文章探讨了肌肉萎缩 (atrophy) 的成因、机制及潜在疗法。肌肉萎缩不仅是长期卧床、微重力的后果，也是多种疾病 (肾衰竭、癌症、艾滋病) 的症状，且会形成恶性循环 [A 段]。目前唯一有效方法是负重理疗，但对重症患者效果有限；合成类固醇虽有潜力，但副作用多且需配合运动 [B 段]。哈佛大学细胞生物学家 Alfred Goldberg 研究发现，肌肉萎缩并非被动过程，而是由复杂基因通路控制的主动过程，无论诱因如何，生化程序相同 [C 段]。该过程涉及泛素-蛋白酶体通路 (UPP)：泛素给肌肉蛋白贴上“销毁”标签，分解肌丝但不减少细胞数量，仅使细胞变薄变弱。至少 90 个基因参与萎缩，Goldberg 称其为“萎缩基因”；其中 Atrogin1 和 muRF1 (2001 年发现) 仅在萎缩时活跃，编码连接酶负责贴标签，敲除任一基因可阻止肌肉流失 [D 段]。文中提及“超级男孩”案例，5 岁能举 3 公斤，与运动员母亲及家族超常能力有关，但药物效果暂时 [E 段]。研究者确信抗萎缩药物终将问世，应用前景广阔：预防卧床患者肌肉流失、助患者脱离呼吸机、避免疾病致虚弱、减少骨折后理疗痛苦、延缓老年人衰弱 [F 段]。NASA 对此极感兴趣，因宇航员飞往火星途中预计丧失 25% 肌肉，无力行走；Goldberg 研究由 NASA 资助 [G 段]。抗萎缩药物作为类固醇的安全替代品，虽初衷非助运动员作弊，但难免被滥用 [H 段]。

【核心词汇】

atrophy / muscle wasting: 肌肉萎缩

ubiquitin-proteasome pathway (UPP): 泛素-蛋白酶体通路

atrogenes: 萎缩基因

Atrogin1 / muRF1: 两种关键萎缩基因

anabolic steroids: 合成类固醇

diaphragm: 膈肌

microgravity: 微重力

【段落主旨速览】

- A 肌肉萎缩的定义、诱因及恶性循环
- B 现有疗法 (理疗、类固醇) 的局限性
- C Goldberg 研究发现萎缩是受基因控制的主动过程
- D 萎缩的分子机制：UPP 通路及关键基因 Atrogin1/muRF1
- E “超级男孩”案例 (可能原文缺漏，内容不完整)

F 抗萎缩药物的潜在应用场景（临床、老年护理）

G NASA 对防萎缩研究的兴趣及资助背景

H 药物被滥用的可能性（运动员、懒人）

五、红藻与褐藻（Red and Brown Seaweeds）

【核心逻辑链】

新西兰沿海的红藻和褐藻对海洋生态和人类工业都很重要。褐藻体型大而坚韧，含特殊色素适应深水光合作用，代表物种有巨藻（长达 10 米）、**Ecklonia radiata**（形成海底森林）和**Macrocystis**（生长极快，曾作肥料）。红藻种类最多、形态多样，能在更深水域生存，**Porphyra**可食用，**Gracilaria**提取琼脂，珊瑚藻含钙质。全球年收获超 300 万吨海藻，用于提取琼脂、卡拉胶、藻酸盐，应用于食品、化妆品和科研。入侵物种如日本裙带菜在马尔堡峡湾等地扩散，对生态系统造成危害。

六、从王子到贫民：戈雅肖像画如何讲述西班牙的故事（From princes to paupers: how Goya's portraits tell the story of Spain）

【核心逻辑链】

文章讲述戈雅肖像画如何反映西班牙社会变迁。戈雅不同于传统宫廷画家，他不美化权贵，而是真实描绘人物心理状态，因此其作品成为西班牙历史与人民的缩影。早期挂毯草图练习了光线和构图；成为宫廷画家后，他坚持个人风格；1793 年大病后失聪，风格转向暗黑；晚年“黑色绘画”进一步脱离具体人物，表现民族灵魂。戈雅的创作生涯与西班牙动荡时代紧密交织。

【Q14-19 段落信息匹配】

Q14 D 段（描述个人购买导致事故，两轮马车撞毁）

Q15 A 段（戈雅作品提供完整国家形象的原因，他生活在动荡时代）

Q16 F 段（对比戈雅早期作品与后期成熟风格，从明亮到暗黑）

Q17 E 段（解释戈雅成功的原因，他拥抱肖像画，探索人物心理）

Q18 B 段（提及戈雅早期职业生涯发展的艺术技巧，如光线运用）

Q19 G 段（声称戈雅晚期作品不再描绘具体人物，而是民族灵魂）

【Q20-22 摘要填空】

Q20 portraits (挂毯草图不画真正的肖像)

Q21 roles (画的是社会角色)

Q22 light (练习掌握光线的效果)

【Q23-26 判断题】

Q23 FALSE (戈雅认为教学比画皇室更重要? 未提)

Q24 TRUE (Robert Hughes 认为戈雅平衡了尊重与真实)

Q25 FALSE (疾病让他改画风景? 是风格变暗黑, 不是改题材)

Q26 FALSE (“黑色绘画”原本是公开展示的? 是画在自己墙上的)

七、柏林公园改造 (Urban Regeneration)

【核心逻辑链】

文章介绍柏林 **Gleisdreieck** 地区从废弃铁路三角区改造为城市公园的 **regeneration** 项目。该地 19 世纪中叶形成铁路交汇点, 遗留三座老火车站轨道、棚库等设施。随着铁路停用, 区域逐渐荒废, 成为垃圾场和无人区, 植被自然生长形成城市中的绿洲。柏林墙倒塌前德国技术博物馆在此建立, 吸引游客; 两德统一后该地获得中心区位, 亟需确定用途。2006 年后柏林州提议将其改造为大型城市公园, 目标: 连接周边城区、促进城市扩张、建设可持续公共设施以融合不同年龄和社会群体、同时保护铁路遗产。改造过程包括清理植被和去污染, 围绕中央草地布局, 东西向混凝土步道横穿, 南北向保留两条铁轨供火车每月一次往返博物馆。步道通过楼梯跨越 4 米高差。北侧设阳光露台和长椅, 东侧保留原有树木并增设秋千, 公园边缘分布托儿所、运动场、滑板场、舞台、社区花园等功能空间。2011 年开放, 获积极评价: 成为柏林新“绿肺”, 保留工业遗产与自然占据时期的精神, 实现多方融合。

【Q14-19 段落标题配对】

1. Paragraph A: iv The remains of a railway system (铁路系统的遗存。描述轨道三角的形成和三座老火车站的轨道、棚库等设施。)
2. Paragraph B: viii Reasons why the area had become neglected (区域被荒废的原因。铁路停用、成垃圾场、柏林墙导致无人区。)
3. Paragraph C: i Objectives of the regeneration project (改造项目的目标。连接城区、促进扩张、建设公共设施、融合群体、保护遗产。)
4. Paragraph D: vii Ways of crossing the site (穿越场地的方式。东西向步道、南

北向铁轨、楼梯跨高差。)

5. Paragraph E: iii Features and facilities of the completed development (建成项目的功能和设施。露台、长椅、树林、秋千、运动场等。)

6. Paragraph F: v A positive evaluation of the finished project (对完成项目的积极评价。柏林新绿肺、保留精神、多方融合。)

【Q20-21 选址原因 (双选)】

7. B (它包含一个特定的旅游景点。原文 B 段: German Museum of Technology was established there, attracting large numbers of visitors and giving visibility to the site.)

8. C (它位于统一后城市的中心。原文 B 段: the unification of the formerly divided city gave the zone more centrality, at which point it became imperative to identify a purpose for it.)

A (稀有野生动物栖息地) ✕ 未提及

D (有主要铁路网络服务) ✕ 是废弃铁路, 非服务中网络

E (有易于改造的建筑) ✕ 未提及

【Q22-23 柏林州希望实现的目标 (双选)】

9. A (让不同年龄的人们走到一起。原文 C 段: integrating different generations and social groups in a sustainable way.)

10. D (保护工业遗存。原文 C 段: the need to reconcile these goals with the conservation of railway heritage also emerged.)

B (促进旅游业) ✕ 未作为官方目标提出

C (改善交通连接) ✕ 未提及

E (为城市创收) ✕ 未提及

【Q24-26 摘要填空】

11. meadow (公园中央是一片草地。原文 D 段: planned around a large central meadow.)

12. museum (火车定期往返于基地和博物馆之间。原文 D 段: from its parking shed to the German Museum of Technology.)

13. edges (各类运动休闲区分布于场地边缘。原文 E 段: The edges of the park are

finished with... sports fields...)

八、黑足鼬的回归 (The return of the black-footed ferret)

【核心逻辑链】

黑足鼬是北美濒危哺乳动物，主要捕食草原犬鼠 (C 段)。19-20 世纪因农业扩张、草原犬鼠被大量消灭，黑足鼬数量锐减 (E 段)。1967 年被列为濒危，1979 年圈养繁殖最后一只死亡，被宣布灭绝 (F 段)。1981 年在怀俄明州意外发现野生种群，后因犬瘟热再次减少，1985 年剩余 18 只被捕捉开始新的圈养计划 (G 段)。1991 年启动野化放归计划，训练它们捕猎和适应地下生活 (H 段)。美墨边境的 Janos 地区因草原犬鼠丰富，是理想的放归地 (I 段)。

【Questions 14-16 句子填空】

- 14. Siberian polecat (B 段: The Siberian polecat looks more similar to the black-footed ferret)
- 15. Europe (C 段: Ferrets probably evolved in Europe)
- 16. prairie dog (C 段: almost its sole prey — the prairie dog)

【Questions 17-22 事件与日期匹配】

- 17. B (1874 年: Dr Elliott Coues issued a request for specimens)
- 18. H (1991 年: reintroduction programme began)
- 19. A (1851 年: first appeared in a book by Audubon and Bachman)
- 20. F (1981 年: Shep the dog found a black-footed ferret → renewed hope)
- 21. G (1985 年: remaining 18 individuals trapped for captive-breeding)
- 22. E (1979 年: last ferret in captive-breeding died → declared extinct)

【Questions 23-26 段落信息匹配】

- 23. E (农业扩张、草原犬鼠被消灭 → 黑足鼬下降的原因)
- 24. H (圈养黑足鼬被训练捕猎、躲避捕食者、适应地下的过程)
- 25. D (科学家怀疑黑足鼬是否真实存在)
- 26. I (美墨边境 Janos 地区是理想的放归地点)

九、鸟类迁徙 (Bird Migration)

【核心逻辑链】

探讨鸟类迁徙的原因、谜团与导航机制。根本原因是冬季寻找食物，但许多鸟飞得比所需更远（如英国燕子飞至南非），令人费解。小布谷鸟无父母教导仍能找到越冬地，暗示天生导航能力。导航方式包括太阳、星星、地球磁场。夜间飞行可避白天捕食者、减少脱水、气流平稳。迁徙时机依赖天气感知（气压变化）。部分鸟被风吹离路线仍能返回。

【Q14-20 段落标题匹配】

Q14 iv (A 段: 鸟类迁徙的生理特征)

Q15 v (B 段: 迁徙的主要原因)

Q16 ii (C 段: 放弃更近觅食地之谜)

Q17 x (D 段: 无教导仍迁徙之谜, 布谷鸟)

Q18 vii (E 段: 迁徙方式研究, 太阳、星星、磁场)

Q19 i (F 段: 最佳迁徙时机, 天气感知)

Q20 viii (G 段: 风中成功迁徙, 被吹过大西洋)

【Q21-22 双选题】

Q21 A (鸟飞得比需要远)

Q22 C (晚上飞需水少)

【Q23-26 句子填空】

Q23 parental guidance (没有父母指导找到越冬地)

Q24 compass (像指南针一样辨别方向)

Q25 daytime predators (避免白天捕食者)

Q26 visible (无可见迹象察觉天气)

十、安慰剂效应 (Placebo Effect - The Power of Nothing)

【核心逻辑链】

文章介绍安慰剂效应及其在替代医学中的作用。安慰剂是无直接生理作用的治疗，但因患者信念而生效。替代医学从业者善于利用安慰剂效应，如热情、长时间接触、暗示神秘力量。安慰剂效应通过内啡肽等神经化学物质实现，可被纳洛酮阻断。安慰剂效果受颜色、品牌、医生态度影响。尽管科学尚不完全理解，但安慰剂效应是真实且强大的。

【Q27-32 句子配对】

- 27.D (与替代医学从业者的约会应持续最短时间)
- 28.A (替代医学从业者的治疗描述应易于理解)
- 29.G (相信自己所做事业的替代医学从业者可获高收入)
- 30.B (相信替代疗法的患者的疾病应该会自行好转)
- 31.H (接受替代疗法的患者的改善不依赖特定治疗)
- 32.F (传统医学医生应给予更多认可)

【Q33-35 单选题】

- 33.A (愤怒和悲伤的例子说明情绪能影响生理行为)
- 34.D (疼痛控制研究吸引最多关注因为患者常经历疼痛且爱抱怨)
- 35.C (Benedetti 的研究表明纳洛酮可中和内啡肽)

【Q36-40 TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN】

- 36.FALSE (有足够信息让科学家完全理解安慰剂效应? 原文说大部分未知)
- 37.NOT GIVEN (伦敦研究者发现红药丸应下架? 未提及)
- 38.TRUE (品牌偏好会影响治愈效果)

39.TRUE (医生对氯丙嗪有不同看法)

40.FALSE (替代医学从业者很少因应用安慰剂效应而知名? 原文说他们最擅长)

十一、美国家庭友好型企业 (American Businesses Aim to Support Employees and Their Families)

【核心逻辑链】

美国企业日益重视家庭友好政策，源于以人为本的企业家理念，许多人因职场负面经历而创业 (A 段)。Plastic Solutions 的 Stephen Harper 每周更新公司信息，提供教育资助，举办月度研讨会，设家庭开放日 (B 段)。Margaret Mills 公司提供弹性休假、儿童托管，带员工家庭去蒙特利尔旅行，员工长期服务 (C 段)。Hazel Gibbs 指出性别平等仍需改善，强调相互尊重 (D 段)。该趋势已全球化，家庭友好政策既是道德选择也是商业智慧 (E 段)。

【Questions 14-18 段落信息匹配】

- 14. B (B 段: pays for educational opportunities and textbooks → financial assistance for learning)
- 15. E (E 段: family-friendly entrepreneurs becoming more common internationally → worldwide trends)
- 16. C (C 段: six 5-year anniversaries, one 25-year anniversary → years of continuous service)
- 17. A (A 段: many go into business due to negative experiences in workplace)
- 18. D (D 段: working mothers and female entrepreneurs still need to be taken more seriously → fighting for respect)

【Questions 19-21 人名配对】

- 19. B (Stephen Harper: employees get update about company, including customers, successes, challenges)
- 20. D (Victor Davies: equilibrium between work and home → more productive workforce)
- 21. E (Hazel Gibbs: company culture built on mutual respect, everyone realizes they count)

【Questions 22-26 摘要填空】

- 22. gossip (B 段: gossip negatively impacts morale)
- 23. seminar (B 段: monthly invitation-only Business Pragmatics seminar)
- 24. machines (B 段: kids can experiment with company's machines)
- 25. school (C 段: children dropped off when school is over)
- 26. trip (C 段: 2-day trip to Montreal)

十二、猛犸象的灭绝 (Mammoth Kill)

【核心逻辑链】

介绍北美大型哺乳动物灭绝的三大理论: 1. 过度捕杀 (Alroy 计算机模拟显示少量捕猎即可在千年内杀光); 2. 致命疾病 (MacPhee 认为人类带来的疾病是元凶, 但缺乏证据); 3. 气候变化 (Graham 认为气候不稳定导致栖息地丧失、群落分裂)。至今无定论, 但过度捕杀模型能准确预测哪些物种灭绝。

【Q14-20 摘要填空】

- Q14 North America (大型哺乳动物栖息在北美)
- Q15 overkill model (过度捕杀模型 50 年前提出)
- Q16 hunting (归咎于人类捕猎)
- Q17 deadly disease (人类引入致命疾病)
- Q18 empirical evidence (缺乏经验证据)
- Q19 climate instability (经历显著气候不稳定)
- Q20 communities (大型动物组织的群落分裂)

【Q21-26 人名观点配对】

- Q21 B (Ross MacPhee: 支持捕猎论的证据太少)
- Q22 C (Russell Graham: 动物越大, 所需领地越大)
- Q23 B (Ross MacPhee: 人类间接导致物种灭绝)
- Q24 A (John Alroy: 人口估计可助理解灭绝)
- Q25 B (Ross MacPhee: 化石检验可能提供证据)
- Q26 C (Russell Graham: 环境变化影响大型物种社会分组)

十三、谁写了莎士比亚的戏剧 (Who wrote Shakespeare's plays)

【核心逻辑链】

莎士比亚作品真伪争议持续数百年。有人认为普通人无法写出如此杰作，提出培根等人可能是真正作者。现代“文体计量学”用计算机分析词频、短语等文体指纹。最早 1851 年德·摩根提出用词长识别作者，门登霍尔尝试但方法有缺陷（样本混杂、单一指标、缺计算机）。1996 年埃利奥特和瓦伦萨用 51 项测试证明：候选人中无人与莎翁指纹相符。怀疑论者麦克拉斯基指出，人们因不愿接受普通人能如此杰出而寻找“更显赫”作者。研究还发现早期剧作有马洛的痕迹。达赫尔提醒文本若被删改则数据不可靠，但现有结果支持莎翁职业生涯中不断精进的观点。

【Questions 14-19 段落信息匹配】

- 14. C (培根不愿被认作作者的动机不明)
- 15. A (莎翁作品魅力未减，持续受欢迎)
- 16. C (门登霍尔方法问题：样本混杂、指标单一、时代过早)
- 17. B (1851 年德·摩根首次提出用词长识别作者)
- 18. G (现有结果支持莎翁在整个生涯中不断精进技能)
- 19. A (莎翁天才与爱因斯坦相提并论)

【Questions 20-22 摘要填空】

- 20. collaboration (是否与他人合作——原文 D 段“result of collaboration”)
- 21. computers (现代文体计量因计算机发明成为可能)
- 22. fingerprint (通过模式识别发展出作者的“指纹”)

【Questions 23-26 人名配对】

- 23. C (麦克拉斯基：人们因不愿接受普通人能如此杰出而寻找更显赫作者)
- 24. A (门登霍尔：通过词长识别作者)
- 25. E (达赫尔：文本被删改会使数据不可靠，质疑文体计量分析)
- 26. B (埃利奥特和瓦伦萨：测试证明候选人指纹均与莎翁不同)

十四、鸡的历史 (The History of the Chicken)

【核心逻辑链】

鸡是全球性食物，口味温和适应各种菜系，但在 20 世纪前经济和营养贡献很小，却有丰富的文化象征意义（A 段）。家鸡源于红原鸡，但灰原鸡等近亲也有基因贡献（B 段）。鸡通过贸易和迁徙传入各地，约公元前 1750 年到埃及，最初作为斗鸡和动物园展品（C 段）。埃及人发明人工孵化技术，需精确控温控湿（D 段）。罗马人视鸡为美味，发明煎蛋卷和填馅烹饪；罗马衰落后鸡的地位下降（E 段）。20 世纪抗生素和维生素的加入使工厂化养殖成为可能（F 段）。工厂化养殖效率极高，饲料转化率远优于牛肉（G 段）。鸡也可作宠物，美国后院养鸡时尚兴起（H 段）。鸡的数量是人类的三倍（I 段）。

【Questions 14-20 判断题】

- 14. TRUE (A 段: adapts easily to any cuisine → 可用于不同菜系)
- 15. NOT GIVEN (B 段说 red junglefowl 飞行能力有限，但未与现代鸡比较)
- 16. TRUE (B 段: not the sole ancestor; three closely related species 可能杂交)
- 17. TRUE (B 段: inherited yellow skin from grey junglefowl → 现代鸡皮肤颜色相同)
- 18. NOT GIVEN (未提及批评工厂化养殖方法)
- 19. TRUE (E 段: status diminished; chicken farms vanished)
- 20. FALSE (H 段: fashion for keeping chickens becoming more popular → 不是更少人养)

【Questions 21-26 句子填空】

- 21. sacred (A 段: sacred animal in some cultures)
- 22. seeds/fruit (B 段: looks for insects, seeds and fruit → 需填两个词，但题目要求不超过两词，可填 seeds and fruit 但原文以逗号分隔，实际答案可填 seeds/fruit 或参考原答案填写 seeds, fruit; 按原答案填 seeds 和 fruit 之间用"/"表示)
- 23. fighting birds (C 段: as fighting birds and additions to zoos)
- 24. omelette (E 段: culinary innovations included the omelette)
- 25. bad weather (F 段: protected from cold temperatures and heavy rain → bad weather)
- 26. feed (或 grain, G 段: less than 1 kg of feed to produce 400g chicken vs 3 kg

for beef → 需要更少的 feed)

十五、植物如何相互交流 (How do plants talk to each other)

【核心逻辑链】

1983 年 Schultz 和 Baldwin 提出植物通过空气化学信号传递危险信息，但遭学界否定 (A)。十年后 Karban 等人用更严谨实验证明 VOCs 可诱导邻近植物产生抗性，理论重新被认可 (B)。植物为何浪费资源？两种假说：信号是体内信号的外延（协调自身防御），或通过亲缘选择帮助同种亲属 (C)。以色列 Novoplansky 发现根系传递干旱信号；苏格兰 Johnson 发现真菌网络传递蚜虫警报 (D)。Gagliano 提出植物可能用声音交流，但机制未知；Karbon 谨慎支持 (E)。该研究未来可应用于农业，学界态度已从怀疑转为接受 (F)。

【Questions 14-19 段落标题匹配】

- 14. iii (A 段：植物释放化学信号的想法被拒绝 → the widespread rejection of an idea)
- 15. vi (B 段：更严谨的实验得出相反结论 → evidence leading to renewed belief)
- 16. viii (C 段：两种假说解释信号对发送者的好处 → a suggested benefit to the sender)
- 17. i (D 段：根系传递信号 → sending messages underground)
- 18. v (E 段：声音交流面临质疑和机制未知 → some obstacles to plant communication)
- 19. ii (F 段：知识可能应用于农业 → potential advantages for farmers)

【Questions 20-23 摘要填空】

- 20. roots (D 段：distress signals can be passed through the plants' roots)
- 21. drought (D 段：subjected the first in each row to conditions similar to a drought)
- 22. fungi (D 段：studying the labyrinths of hair-like fungi that occur around the roots)
- 23. aphids (D 段：broad bean plants were infested with aphids)

【Questions 24-26 人名匹配】

- 24. C (David Johnson: F 段：knowledge could be applied to agriculture, lead to

hardier crops → improve food supply)

25. A (Richard Karban: C 段: interplant signaling may be a result of plants co-opting within-plant signaling → internal mechanisms)

26. B (Ariel Novoplansky: F 段: When I started my PhD, this was weird; today there is no doubt → attitudes changed)

十六、解决废物处理的问题 (Solving the problem of waste disposal)

【核心逻辑链】

探讨焚烧垃圾作为废物处理方式的现状与争议。挪威等北欧国家通过焚烧垃圾供暖发电, 现代焚烧技术污染已很小(支持者观点)。但环保组织(如 Zero Waste Europe)反对, 认为焚烧助长浪费, 提倡“零浪费”。现实矛盾在于超市为保持货架满盈而丢弃大量食物(商业模式导致浪费)。过去消费主义和回收趋势变化迅速, 未来需政府引导、改变消费者价值观。

【Q14-19 段落标题匹配】

Q14 iv (A 段: 废物处理的惊人方式, 挪威烧垃圾)

Q15 vii (B 段: 支持焚烧的多个理由)

Q16 vi (C 段: 使用国反对焚烧的论点)

Q17 i (D 段: 反映态度变化的新术语, 零浪费)

Q18 v (E 段: 个人和企业的困难选择)

Q19 ii (F 段: 过去未来的行为变化)

【Q20-23 人名观点配对】

Q20 F (Ted Michaels: 焚烧现在相对无害)

Q21 C (Joergen Fenhann: 消费主义导致更多废物)

Q22 D (Joan Marc Simon: 环保产品需回收系统)

Q23 G (Tim Burns: 减废影响某些公司利润)

【Q24-26 摘要填空】

Q24 electronic (电子产品废料增长)

Q25 business (消费者应影响商业)

Q26 government (政府提供方向)

十七、组织设计的早期方法 (Early Approaches to Organisational Design)

【核心逻辑链】

文章回顾了组织设计的古典理论与新古典理论。古典理论 (Weber, Taylor, Fayol) 主张官僚结构：层级分明、任务专门化、按功绩任命、非个人化环境，优点为理性、权责清晰、便于评估。批评：僵化执行会导致非人性化，且理论可能脱离现实，未必适应当今世界。新古典理论 (McGregor, Argyris, Likert) 弥补古典忽视人性之缺陷，主张员工参与决策、关注情感需求、鼓励独立性。McGregor 提出 X 理论 (员工懒惰需控制) 与 Y 理论 (员工自驱愿负责)；Argyris 主张减少管控，满足人性需求；Likert 提出四系统模型，系统 4 为理想：广泛参与决策、跨组沟通。对新古典的批评：仍假设唯一最佳模式，忽视环境技术变量，过度简化人性 (X/Y 理论)，且团队协作未必顺利。

【Q14-15 古典理论特征】

A 明显的等级序列 (第 2 段: hierarchical structure, clear chain of command)

D 中性工作环境 (第 2 段: an impersonal climate)

【Q16-17 对古典理论的批评】

B 某些做法若过度严格执行会变负面 (第 4 段: advantages could become disadvantages if applied dogmatically)

E 过去预期的积极成果今天不太可能 (第 5 段: world no longer fits assumptions... might not yield beneficial results)

【Q18-19 新古典理论目标】

A 确保员工被当作个体人对待 (第 6 段: neglect of human element; 第 8 段: acknowledged human needs and feelings)

D 让员工对工作有更大发言权 (第 6 段: permitting more subordinate participation; 第 7 段: lowerlevel participation encouraged)

【Q20-21 对新古典理论的批评】

C 忽视工作环境影响 (第 11 段: overlook environmental... variables)

E 假设所有人工作为享受而非经济收益 (第 11 段: Not everyone is motivated by nonmonetary aspects... nor is all work satisfying)

【Q22-26 人物观点匹配】

22. B Douglas McGregor (第 7 段: 古典基于对员工的错误假设 Theory X)

- 23. D Rensis Likert (第 10 段: System 4 广泛参与决策、跨组沟通)
- 24. A Max Weber (第 2 段: specialisation of tasks)
- 25. C Chris Argyris (第 8 段: acknowledged human needs and feelings)
- 26. A Max Weber (第 3 段: clearly specified authority and responsibility made performance easier to evaluate)

十八、运动中的不公平优势 (What is an unfair advantage in sport)

【核心逻辑链】

1968 年墨西哥城奥运会 (高海拔) 导致多名长跑选手崩溃, 包括名将 Ron Clarke (A)。Clarke 赛前曾担忧高海拔影响, 但被官方忽视, 事实证明担忧合理 (B)。此后东非选手 (长期生活在高原) 开始统治中长跑 (C)。高原训练可增加红细胞携氧能力, 但无法高强度训练, 最佳方案是“高住低练” (D)。高原帐篷可模拟高海拔, 合法且便捷 (E)。而游泳界的 LZR 泳衣因减少阻力、增加浮力导致大量破纪录, 后被 FINA 禁止 (F)。体育机构应理性、非武断地决定新技术去留 (G)。

【Questions 14-20 段落标题匹配】

- 14. vii (A 段: 比赛出人意料的结果——Clarke 崩溃)
- 15. vi (B 段: Clarke 的担忧有充分依据)
- 16. ix (C 段: 统治比赛的东非跑者)
- 17. iv (D 段: 身体在高原的变化——红细胞、血红蛋白)
- 18. ii (E 段: 高原帐篷是一种便捷的适应方法)
- 19. viii (F 段: FINA 先批准后禁用 LZR 泳衣——决定逆转)
- 20. iii (G 段: 需要理性、合乎逻辑的决策方式)

【Questions 21-22 双选题 (关于 Ron Clarke)】

- 21. B (Clarke 的担忧未被认真对待——被告知抱怨是“不良体育精神”)
- 22. D (比赛中他曾处于领先集团——with two laps to go, Clarke was in the leading pack)

排除: A (他赛前状态很好, 说“从未感觉这么好”); C (文章开头说“如今几乎被遗忘”); E (还有其他选手也受到影响)

【Questions 23-26 摘要填空】

- 23. spirit (不违背运动的精神——did not violate the spirit)
- 24. drag (减少阻力——reduces drag)
- 25. records (不断创造新纪录——need records all the time)
- 26. technology (更好的技术和训练——better technology and training)

十九、昆虫决策 (Insect Decision-Making)

【核心逻辑链】

Condorcet 的“陪审团定理”指出群体决策优于个人决策，参与者越多正确率越高 (A 段)。蜜蜂通过“摆尾舞”共享信息，经个体验证后达成共识，即使选项差异微小也能做出可靠选择 (B 段)。计算机模型显示，信息共享与独立验证对快速准确决策缺一不可 (C 段)。机器人蟑螂可操控真实蟑螂改变旧选择 (D 段)。蚂蚁受威胁时派侦察兵，转移速度取决于发现与迁移效率 (E 段)。熟悉路线的蚂蚁引导同伴，强调领导者对执行决策的重要性 (F 段)。

【Questions 14-19 段落标题匹配】

- 14. vii (A 段：决策者数量影响决策正确率)
- 15. iii (B 段：蜜蜂用摆尾舞指示发现)
- 16. vi (C 段：计算机生成模型模拟决策 → 虚拟场景)
- 17. i (D 段：机器人蟑螂影响真实蟑螂 → 人造模仿物)
- 18. iv (E 段：巢受威胁时的紧迫性影响找新家过程)
- 19. ii (F 段：熟悉路线的蚂蚁引导其他蚂蚁 → 需要额外向导)

【Questions 20-23 人名配对】

- 20. C (José Halloy: 机器人操控蟑螂改变之前拒绝的选择)
- 21. B (Christian List: 独立确认信息对成功决策重要)
- 22. A (Nicolas de Condorcet: 陪审团越大正确率越高)
- 23. B (Christian List: 蜜蜂在微小差异中仍能选最佳)

【Questions 24-26 摘要填空】

- 24. threatened (E 段: existing nest becomes suddenly threatened)

- 25. scouts (E 段: choose certain ants to act as scouts)
- 26. leaders (F 段: importance of recruiting dynamic leaders)

二十、步行与十八世纪伦敦的鞋子 (Walking and shoes in eighteenth-century London)

【核心逻辑链】

十八世纪上半叶伦敦街道肮脏泥泞，上层阶级行走受限，步行被视为穷人的行为。1762 年首部铺路立法通过，街道改善后步行成为各阶层可参与的体面活动。早期鞋子设计以防护为主，用厚皮革制作，女性穿铁环套鞋 (pattens) 保护鞋子。铺路普及后，鞋履设计趋向轻便、美观，女性鞋履出现丝绸、缎面及华丽扣环，男性从厚重马靴转向搭扣鞋。散步成为社交仪式，圣詹姆斯公园等成为时尚展示场所，制鞋业发展出左右脚专用鞋楦，提升合脚度与舒适度。但也招致道德家批评，认为散步助长懒惰和轻浮。

Questions 14–19 段落信息匹配

- 27. A (依据: A 段提到糟糕的路况导致雇佣清洁工和街道清扫工)
- 15. F (依据: F 段提到圣詹姆斯公园和肯辛顿花园成为时尚人群聚集散步的场所)
- 16. D (依据: D 段描述女性穿着带铁环的套鞋来保护鞋子免受污物沾染)
- 17. C (依据: C 段提到 1762 年伦敦通过了首部关于铺路的立法)
- 18. G (依据: G 段提到道德家抱怨散步助长懒惰和轻浮，认为可能引发不当交往)
- 19. B (依据: B 段将伦敦步行与乡村步行进行对比，乡村条件好得多)

Questions 20–23 句子填空

- 20. poor (依据: B 段“Walking in urban areas was generally associated with the poor”)
- 21. dirt (依据: C 段“pursue their way safe from the carriages, horses and dirt”)
- 22. leather (依据: D 段“made of stout leather with thick soles”)
- 23. fit (依据: F 段“This improved fit and comfort, encouraging yet more walking”)

Questions 24–26 选择题

- 24. B (依据: E 段“As paving spread and streets became cleaner, shoe design

evolved” 街道改善使得更轻便的鞋成为可能)

25. C (依据: C 段“Walking was no longer solely a necessity for the poor but had become a respectable activity for the upper classes”)

26. C (依据: G 段开篇“The new culture of walking also had its critics” 全段围绕批评意见展开)

二十一、时尚产业 (The fashion industry)

【核心逻辑链】

文章介绍现代时尚产业的全球运作体系与生产流程。时尚产业是全球性巨擘, 占世界经济产出重要份额。该产业是近代产物: 19 世纪中叶前衣服多为手工定制; 20 世纪初, 缝纫机发明、工厂生产体系、百货商店兴起推动服装大规模标准化生产, 以固定价格销售。时尚产业虽源于欧洲, 现已高度全球化, 设计、制造、销售分散于不同国家。面料生产高度自动化, 涵盖天然纤维与合成纤维, 环保纤维日益流行, 高科技合成面料具备吸湿、抗污、调温、防护等功能, 通过染色、织造、印刷等工艺呈现丰富视觉效果, 面料制造商与时尚预测机构合作预先开发符合消费者需求的面料。设计师创作新款式: 少数知名设计师引领高级时装, 但多数设计师匿名在团队中工作, 从电影、街头服饰、运动装等汲取灵感, 计算机辅助设计技术提升效率。模板制作解决不同体型问题: 模板决定布料裁剪方式, 大码设计难以适配所有体型, 除最昂贵服装外, 布料切割由计算机引导刀具或激光完成。组装阶段: 多数企业将生产外包给独立制造商, 缝纫仍为劳动密集型, 中国因低劳动力成本和高纪律劳动力成为最大生产国。组装完成后进行“整理”: 添加装饰、扣件、品牌标签及法定标签(成分、洗涤说明、产地), 然后熨烫包装。国际贸易因素: 二战后纺织品贸易受配额和关税严格管制, 20 世纪 80 年代以来保护主义逐渐放弃, 代之以自由贸易, 金属集装箱和空运使生产能紧密响应市场条件。

【Q14-20 段落标题配对】

14. Section A: v The importance of the fashion industry (时尚产业的重要性。强调行业占世界经济产出的重要份额。)

15. Section B: ii The rise of the fashion industry (时尚产业的兴起。从手工定制到大规模生产的发展历程。)

16. Section C: iv Producing materials with a range of features (生产具有多种特性的材料。面料种类、功能、视觉效果及生产预测。)

17. Section D: i How new clothing styles are created (新服装风格如何创造。设计师创作过程、灵感来源、计算机辅助设计。)

18. Section E: viii Making patterns for people with different figures (为不同体型制作模板。模板制作、尺寸调整、布料切割。)

19. Section F: iii Joining the garment pieces together (将服装部件缝合在一起。组

装过程、外包生产、整理工序。)

20. Section G: vi Factors affecting international commerce (影响国际贸易的因素。配额、关税、自由贸易、运输方式。)

【Q21-24 摘要填空】

21. sewing machine (缝纫机。原文 B 段: with the development of new technologies such as the sewing machine.)

22. department stores (百货商店。原文 B 段: the growth of department stores and other retail outlets.)

23. fixed prices (固定价格。原文 B 段: mass-produced in standard sizes and sold at fixed prices.)

24. Europe (欧洲。原文 B 段: Although the fashion industry developed first in Europe.)

【Q25-26 多选题】

25. C (大多数企业使用其他公司制造产品。原文 F 段: the majority rely on separately owned manufacturing firms or contractors to produce garments to their specifications.)

26. D (扣件和标签在衣服制作完成后添加。原文 F 段: Assembled items then go through various processes... These include the addition of decorative elements, fasteners, brand-name labels and other labels.)

A (大多数缝纫由电脑操作机器完成) ✕ 原文 F 段: the fundamental process of sewing remains labour-intensive.

B (高技能工人是最重要的要求) ✕ 未提及

E (制造商通常每年生产一个系列的女士服装) ✕ 原文 F 段: manufacturers typically produce several product lines a year.

二十二、失落之城 (The Lost City)

【核心逻辑链】

Hiram Bingham 于 1911 年前往秘鲁寻找印加最后首都 Vitcos (A 段)。他们沿 Urubamba 河谷前行, 因新开凿的橡胶运输路占优势 (B 段)。当地农民 Melchor Arteaga 告知废墟, Bingham 勉强攀登, 本无期待 (C 段)。他在书中生动描绘蛇、梯田、陵墓、阶梯和宏伟建筑 (D 段)。但 1948 年所写书是事后反思, 当时日记显示他并未立刻意识到发现的重要性 (E 段)。回国后他提出马丘比丘可能是印加起源和终点的理论并发表 (F 段), 但理论不准确。如今普遍认为马丘比丘是印加皇帝 Pachacuti 的乡间庄园, 在其死后 50 年被废弃 (G 段)。

【Questions 14-20 段落标题匹配】

- 14. iv (A 段: Bingham 的目标是找到 Vitcos → 旅程的目的)
- 15. vi (B 段: 新开凿的轨道 → 新路线)
- 16. viii (C 段: Bingham 对攀登兴趣不大, 无期待 → 缺乏热情)
- 17. v (D 段: 生动描述蛇、梯田、建筑 → 戏剧性描述)
- 18. i (E 段: 1948 年书中的叙述与当时日记不同 → 同一旅程的不同描述)
- 19. vii (F 段: 1913 年 National Geographic 发表文章 → Bingham 发布理论)
- 20. iii (G 段: 马丘比丘是乡间庄园的观点被广泛接受 → 被普遍接受的理念)

【Questions 21-24 判断题】

- 21. TRUE (A 段: goal was to locate remains of a city called Vitcos)
- 22. FALSE (B 段: had an advantage... a track had recently been blasted → 不是最常用路线)
- 23. FALSE (E 段: didn't realise the extent or importance of the site at this stage)
- 24. NOT GIVEN (文章未提及他返回马丘比丘寻找证据)

【Questions 25-26 句子填空】

- 25. rubber (B 段: to enable rubber to be brought up by mules)
- 26. farmer (C 段: a local farmer, Melchor Arteaga, had told them about)