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WITH DETAILED ANALYSIS

Both ACADEMIC READING *and* GENERAL
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IELTS

丛书主编 / 江涛　　本书主编 / 江涛 刘苗
审订 / Eve Bower　Mathew G. Gower　Niall McDonagh

剑10版

雅思机经题源大全

阅读分册

AUTHENTIC EXAMINATION MATERIALS
FROM IELTSERS' MEMORIES

石油工业出版社

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使用说明
Directions

《雅思机经题源大全》系列丛书自2009年6月问世以来，一直备受广大“烤鸭”和英语爱好者们的热捧和推崇。随着近几年雅思考题不断推陈出新，“烤鸭”们的复习材料也在不断更新，但市场上大而全的雅思备考书实属凤毛麟角。应广大考生对新的“雅思机经题源大全”的强烈需求，我们经过精心整理和编撰，现隆重推出《雅思机经题源大全　剑10版》系列丛书（后简称《剑10版》）。

《剑10版》保留了原版中近两三年仍然在考的话题，为了方便考生复习，我们给这些话题加上了新的考试时间、版本号和考试地点。除此之外，《剑10版》的最大特色就是加入了《剑桥雅思考试全真试题集10》以及近几年新出现的高频话题，使整本书更契合当今雅思考试考查趋势，更符合广大读者的需求。

《雅思机经题源大全阅读分册　剑10版》，集合了原《雅思机经题源大全阅读　科学分册》和《雅思机经题源大全阅读　人文分册》之精华，全书共收录了100篇文章，以2010年为分界线，涵盖了2010年之后仍然在考的话题和2010年之后出现的新话题。这些话题下的文章均是以真题机经回顾为依据，从国外权威期刊、杂志及学术论文集锦中精选的与对应雅思阅读真题文章最为相符、甚至相同的原汁原味的原版材料，以求最大限度地重现雅思阅读考试的真实内容。

根据雅思阅读常考话题，我们又对这些文章进行了分类整理，共分为生物科学类、建筑科学类、医疗健康类、自然环境类、语言文化类、历史文明类、城市交通类、教育教学类、管理经济类及其他10个章节。

由于《剑10版》注重的是内容更新，同时也为了方便习惯了原版题源大全编排方式的读者阅读，我们在排版上仍保持原风格，各篇章板块设置不变。下面以图例形式一一加以阐明：

Crocodiles

5. 鳄鱼

机经选粹：汇总雅思阅读“机经”中对阅读考试真题文章的回顾，力求最大可能地为考生再现雅思阅读真题文章的原貌。

机经选粹

第二篇详细讲述了crocodiles的生活习惯，它们如何控制自己的身体温度以及喜欢的生存环境等。还提到了鳄鱼的特点、历史以及对两组处在不同水供给环境下的生存情况对比。

阅读题源：标明入选文章的来源，便于考生平日复习时有侧重地选择辅助阅读资料。

阅读题源

文章来源：学术论文改写
字数统计：957 words

雅思档案：依照入选文章与雅思阅读真题文章的匹配度和文章自身内容的精彩度注明推荐程度，并按照由近及远的原则罗列对应雅思真题阅读文章的版本号和考核时间，帮考生做到知己知彼，百战不殆。

雅思档案

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题源全文：从国外权威期刊、杂志及学术论文集锦中精选与对应雅思阅读真题回顾匹配度极高、甚至完全匹配的文章。对于过长的文章，用正体字表示与雅思阅读真题文章关联最密切的主体部分，其余部分用斜体字表示。

题源全文

Crocodiles

Flooding of waterways and low-lying areas can temporarily increase the mobility and distribution of potentially dangerous wildlife—particularly snakes and crocodiles—and as such these animals may be present in areas they do not usually inhabit.

Crocodiles have reigned as key predators in wetland and marine environments for millions of years. Differing little from their prehistoric

Australia is fortunate to be home to two species of crocodile, the freshwater crocodile (Crocodylus johnstoni), which is found nowhere else in the world, and the vulnerable estuarine crocodile (Crocodylus porosus). In spite of their common names, both species can live in fresh or salt water.

The freshwater crocodile lives in the inland waterways of northern Australia. In Queensland, they are

参考译文：针对“题源全文”的主体部分（即正体字部分），给出精准的中文译文，便于考生更好地理解选文。对于长度在900词以内的选文，全文翻译；对于较长的文章，节选出900词左右的重点部分（正体字部分），进行翻译。

参考译文

鳄鱼

河道和低洼地区涨水会暂时让危险的野生动物——尤其是蛇和鳄鱼——的活动频率提高，活动范围扩大，于是这些动物会出现在它们日常栖息地之外的地区。

上百万年以来，鳄鱼一直都是湿地和沿海地区的统治者，是这些地区的主要食肉动物。鳄鱼的史前祖先早在恐龙出现之前就在陆地上耀武扬威了。鳄鱼与它们的

说，这两种鳄鱼是在淡水和咸水都能生存的。

鳄鱼用水、阳光和树荫来将自己的体温保持在30到33摄氏度，对它们来说这是最适宜的体温。晒太阳的时候，它们会挪动身体的位置以保证身体表面尽可能多地晒到太阳。鳄鱼不会出汗，为了避暑，它们会回水里呆着或者张着大嘴躺着——

核心词汇：对选文中难点单词或重点单词进行标注，给出音标、文中词性及词义。

核心词汇

crocodile ['krɒkədaɪl] *n.* 鳄鱼
reign [reɪn] *vi.* 统治
predator ['predətə(r)] *n.* 食肉动物
stalk [stɔːk] *vi.* 蹑着方步走
upheaval [ʌp'hiːvl] *n.* 剧变
aquatic [ə'kwætɪk] *adj.* 水生的
estuarine ['estjuə'raɪn] *adj.* 河口的，江口的
bask [bɑːsk] *vi.* 坐着或躺着取暖
agape [ə'geɪp] *adj.* （指嘴）大张着
circulate ['sɜːkjəleɪt] *vi.* 循环
locomotion [ˌləʊkə'məʊʃn] *n.* 运动，移动
reptile ['reptaɪl] *n.* 爬行动物
strenuous ['strenjuəs] *adj.* 精力充沛的
lactic [ˌlæktɪk] *adj.* 乳的，来自乳汁的
snout [snaʊt] *n.* 动物突出的口鼻
stealth [stelθ] *n.* 悄悄的或秘密的行动
thrust [θrʌst] *vt.* 猛然用力推
murky ['mɜːki] *adj.* 黑暗的，曝胱的
secretion [sɪ'kriːʃn] *n.* 分泌物

希望我们的《雅思机经题源大全　剑10版》系列丛书能给各位考生带来新的希望，成为您雅思复习的枕边书。最后，祝愿所有雅思考生都能在雅思考试中取得理想的成绩！

2016年2月

目录
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Chapter 1

第一章

Chimpanzee

1. 黑猩猩

机经选粹

本文讲述了有关黑猩猩的行为研究。文章开头指出，人们发现黑猩猩与人类的行为存在很多相似之处，接下来讲述了就此展开的一系列研究。

阅读题源

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题源全文

Chimpanzee

Chimpanzees show behaviors thought to be much like those of our early human ancestors.

The more humans study chimpanzees, the more similarities they find between the behaviors of apes and people.

The seven longest, largest studies of chimpanzees in the wild reveal far more variations in their behavior than expected. Researchers believe these variations are transmitted not through genes, but culturally, the way human infants learn from watching adults. In fact, such behaviors may be similar to those of our distant human ancestors.

"The cultural differences from one chimpanzee group to another presumably show us the platform of behavioral skill from which human culture evolved," says Richard Wrangham, a professor of anthropology at Harvard University. "The behavior of our distant ancestors probably varied in much the same way as chimpanzee behavior does today."

Wrangham studied chimpanzees for many years in East Africa. He

combined his observations with researchers from various countries who have participated in the longest studies of chimpanzees all across Africa, including Jane Goodall who pioneered chimp-watching in Gombe, Tanzania. Together, these researchers accumulated 151 years of observations involving courtship, grooming, obtaining food, and even tickling each other (the chimpanzees, that is).

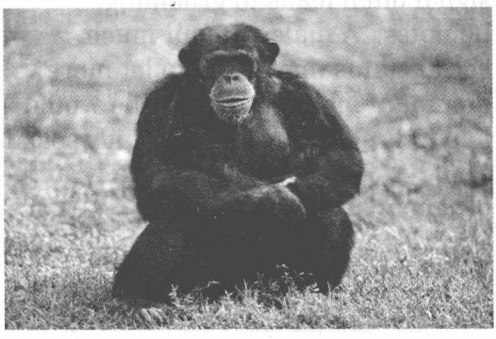
"This comprehensive analysis reveals patterns of (behavioral) variation far more extensive than have previously been documented for any animal species except humans," nine of the researchers report in the June 17 issue of *Nature*. "Moreover," the report continues, "the combined repertoire of these behavior patterns is itself highly distinctive, a phenomenon characteristic of human cultures, but hitherto unrecognized among nonhuman species." Andrew Whiten of the University of St. Andrews in Scotland is the lead author of the report.

A Show Of Inventiveness

Birds in different geographical areas sing songs in different dialects. Macaque monkeys in Japan wash sweet potatoes before eating them. Bottlenose dolphins in Australia protect their noses with natural sponges when searching for food in the crevices of coral reefs. These are variations in only a single behavior, but the scientific chimp-watchers counted 65 different categories of behavior. "These represent a unique record of the inventiveness of wild chimpanzees," they comment.

Some of the activities are common to all communities, such as inviting others to play by holding a stem in the mouth. Other behaviors depend strictly on local conditions, including fishing with a stick for edible algae that's only present in specific locations. Eliminating these two types of activities brings the count to 38 different behaviors the researchers catalog as cultural variants.

Chimpanzees in certain parts of West Africa crack open nuts with a piece of wood. Others use a stone, or place the nuts on a wood or stone anvil first. Chimps in other areas don't use any such tools, although there's no lack of wood, stones, or the same kinds of nuts.



On the west side of the Sassandra River in the Ivory Coast, nut-cracking is popular. No chimpanzees do it on the east side of the river, although the two groups are closely related genetically. Researchers use such criteria to rule out the possibility that nut-cracking behavior is inheritable.

The apes also show wide variations in the way they fish ants or termites out of holes with sticks or leaf ribs. Different groups employ leaves differently, too as napkins or wash cloths, dabbing them on wounds, or

squashing ticks and other parasites with them.

These arbitrary variations compare to differences in human behavior, such as the way people prepare barbecue sauce, or eat hard-boiled eggs from a cup instead of a bowl. Most New Englanders love fried clams; many people in Texas wouldn't think of using clams for anything but bait.

To attract attention, humans shout or wave; chimpanzees may slap a branch, bend a sapling then release it, or pull leaves along a stem with their fingers.

In Uganda, Wrangham watched chimps run their fingers over leaves and touch them to their lips. "That signal often leads to grooming," he notes. "A male without much social status may use it to let more dominant males know that he would like to groom. The signal avoids social blunders that might draw the wrath of others in their group."

Teaching, Learning, Or Imitating

How do chimpanzees learn these behaviors? Some scientists suggest that they are taught by adults. Wrangham and others doubt it. "At present, there's vanishingly little evidence of teaching," he says.

Other observers believe that young apes have their attention drawn to a behavior, then they learn it for themselves. The youngster sees an adult extract termites from a mound with a thin stick. That gives it the idea that there's food inside the mound, but the young ape has to work out the details for itself. For example, it might choose a leaf stem rather than a stick to take out termites.

Supporting evidence for such behavior comes from captive apes. In one example, young chimpanzees watch an adult who has been taught to drag out-of-reach food up to his cage with a rake. The trained chimp immediately positions the rake with the flat side down. The watchers get the idea quickly, but have to learn for themselves that the flat side does a better job than dragging the rake tines-down.

Wrangham and others favor the simplest explanation that chimpanzees learn by imitation. He cites strong evidence from other experiments and observations. An old zoo chimp with a limp lurched from side to side as she walked. Three juveniles who followed her around all adopted the same swaying gait.

"We're getting increasingly comfortable with the idea that behavioral variations come from copying others in the group," Wrangham says. Other authors of the report agree that imitation is the simplest explanation. However, they write, "this is not to suggest that imitation is the only mechanism at work."

Wrangham believes that chimpanzee behaviors, like human traditions, are constantly being invented and going extinct.

"Over a millions years or more, you can't have new behaviors being invented and acquired without some processes for losing them," he comments. Extinctions would