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郑仁强 主编



READING FIVE

阅读 5



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

7⁺ 雅思预测机经·阅读.5 / 郑仁强编著. — 北京:
世界知识出版社, 2015.7
ISBN 978-7-5012-4992-3

I. ① 7… II. ① 郑… III. ① IELTS — 阅读教学 —
自学参考资料 IV. ① H310.41

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 173763 号

出品策划
出品人
责任编辑
责任出版
执行编辑
设计制作
特别鸣谢

读书客
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湛露萍 蒙 攀

书 名
主 编

7⁺ 雅思预测机经·阅读 5
7⁺ Yasi Yuce Jijing · Yuedu 5

郑仁强

出版发行
地址邮编
电 话
网 址
印 刷
经 销
开本印张
字 数
版次印次
标准书号
定 价

世界知识出版社
北京市东城区干面胡同 51 号 (100010)
010-65265923 (发行) 010-85119023 (邮购) 010-65233525 (编辑)
www.wap1934.com
北京盛彩捷印刷有限公司
新华书店
787×1092 毫米 1/16 9¼ 印张
228 千字
2015 年 8 月第一版 2015 年 8 月第一次印刷
ISBN 978-7-5012-4992-3
32.80 元

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序言

有个雅思老师，叫做 Brother Qiang。在掌声震动的大班里，我听见那声呼喊——我是 Brother Qiang，还有那醍醐灌顶的气力，凝结在空气中的微凉。专业，触目惊心的专业，一个个“烤鸭”在他的点拨下茅塞顿开，然而他只留下了那个名字——Brother Qiang。不要问他为什么这么猖狂，他绝尘而去的身影说明了一切的原由——他是 Brother Qiang。

我是 Brother Qiang，不走寻常路。不是每一杯牛奶都是特仑苏，不是每个雅思老师都叫 Brother Qiang。为什么我的眼里常含泪水，因为我是 Brother Qiang。为伊消得人憔悴，何恨我是 Brother Qiang。一树梨花压海棠，谁知我是 Brother Qiang。问君能有几多愁，恰似我是 Brother Qiang。Brother Qiang，一旦拥有，别无所求。桃花潭水深千尺，不及我是 Brother Qiang。人生得意须尽欢，谁让我是 Brother Qiang。假如生活欺骗了你，不要悲伤，因为我是 Brother Qiang。试问卷帘人，却道我是 Brother Qiang。日日思君不见君，我是 Brother Qiang。前世五百年的回眸，才换来今生我是 Brother Qiang。我在遥望，月亮之上，我是 Brother Qiang。世界上最远的距离，不是生与死的距离，而是我站在你面前，你不知道我是 Brother Qiang。俱往矣，数风流人物，还看 Brother Qiang。借问酒家何处有，牧童遥指 Brother Qiang。莫道不销魂，帘卷西风，我是 Brother Qiang。如果上天能够给我一个重新来过的机会，我会对那个女孩子说四个字：“我是 Brother Qiang。”众里寻他千百度，蓦然回首，那人便是 Brother Qiang。

小编的话

请大家相信，上面那个序，不是我们心甘情愿加进来的，我们是被迫的。本来我们只想客气一下，请他写个序，没想到……所以如果你们现在去吐，我们绝不怪你们，我们也早就受够了某位自恋自负加自 high 的逗比。

他说，7+ 雅思预测机经不做假题；他说，7+ 雅思预测机经必须范围更小，预测更准；他说，7+ 雅思预测机经还原度必须达到 99% 以上（直接说 100% 不就得了）；他说，7+ 雅思预测机经的每一篇阅读真题必须和剑桥系列一样真；他说，他鄙视所谓的模拟题，7+ 雅思预测机经必须成为除剑桥系列以外的唯一真题存在，他不能忍受有“烤鸭”抱怨剑桥已经做尽再无真题可做；他说，7+ 雅思预测机经必须在内容和错误校对方面下大工夫，别人是一审一校，而我们必须做到三十审三十校；他说，7+ 雅思预测机经的排版和设计必须让挑剔到没有男盆友的处女座女生都爱不释手；他说，7+ 雅思预测机经必须要在各个方面超越所有同行和前辈。就因为这些“他说”，我们做了又改，改了又做，当我们心血凝成的稿子给他看时，他居然能圈出一堆一堆的“不完美”、一片一片的“不准确”，然后就是没日没夜地加班，继续完善，各种大改，各种重做。半年来，不记得上次晚十点前回家是什么时候，也不记得上次过周末是什么时候。当我们千辛万苦跋山涉水做出极为完美的东东之后，他又请来几位雅思听力、阅读 9 分的学霸，把他们关进小黑屋，花十天时间做完我们所有的真题，就是为了检验那些真题是不是够真够准够雅思。然后就是接着改，接着返工，接着重做……我们整个 7+ 雅思预测机经编写团队都恨透了这位疑似处女座 + 偏执狂的老板，虽然他 1 米 88，貌美如花。虽然他做机经前貌美如花，而如今只剩如花。我们一直都讨厌他，直到我们看到他在 2013 年 12 月 31 日写的一篇日记：

2013 年 12 月 31 日，13 年的最后一天，咳嗽，高烧 38.5 度，还在准备今晚 80128 公益讲座的课件。看看表，北京时间 18:00，又想起些亮点，赶紧打开 PPT 加进去。2013 年，保守估计我一共做了 80 场公益讲座，如果哪个同行敢说 he 比我勤奋，我挺想叫板的。很多人和我说，现在业界有些同行都嫉妒我，其实不用嫉妒，我长得像裴勇俊、都敏俊这件事儿，你嫉妒也没有用；另外，

我所获得的，是我用无数个日日夜夜换来的，是我用承受重压换来的，是我用不断强大的内心换来的，是我艰难做出每一个冒险决定换来的，是我曾官司缠身换来的，是我曾负债累累换来的，是我牺牲了很多你永远不肯牺牲的安逸和虚荣换来的，是我亏欠老婆亏欠家人亏欠朋友亏欠我所挚爱的所有人换来的。毫不夸张地说，是我抱着一颗死磕的心，用命换来的。2013 对你来说也许只是 365 天，而对于我来说明显要长一些。

我们一直都讨厌他，直到我们看到他在 2014 年 2 月 14 日情人节写在微信朋友圈的一条状态：

1998 年的情人节，高一。我对她说，我喜欢她。她说其实她喜欢的不是我，她说她经常去找我，只是为了多见他。

2001 年的情人节，高三。她问我，真的不打算和她报考同一所大学吗？追求梦想比她更重要吗？我说，是的。她没说话，没哭。

2003 年的情人节，用兼职家教赚的钱给老爸老妈买了礼物。然后我告诉他们，儿子长大了，可以养活自己了，他们不必再那样辛苦。虽然没女生喜欢我，但那个情人节被幸福与满足充满。

2004 年的情人节，郁闷，挫败。好不容易应聘成功的一个职位，在第一天就被学生赶下讲台。他们说我口齿不清，说我发音不准，说我逻辑混乱，说我明显缺乏经验，说我穿的白衬衫好土。

2006 年的情人节，和女朋友的家人一起过。那天也是元宵节，热闹非凡。在漂了五年的北京，终于感受到被关心，被温暖。

2008 年的情人节，和女朋友领证。从此我也是有媳妇的人啦，屌丝脱单，幸福。

2009 年的情人节，创业失败，负债累累。你们师娘为了贴补家用，经常主动申请加班。情人节那天也是，真恨自己没用。不过我还是告诉她，我应聘

“新梦想”成功了。等有钱了，情人节送她一辆奥迪，她使劲儿地点点头。

2010年的情人节，在自己买的房子里和她一起过节。她说，自从买了这个房子，我还没在白天见过它的样子。我说，没关系，我不想让我们的孩子在出租屋里出生，她哭了。

2011年的情人节，一位感觉我盖过他风头的小主管给我发短信威胁我。他说，如果我不夹着尾巴做人就让我好看。他觉得我有房贷，还要养家，肯定会认怂装孙子的。但他错了，我只回复了五个字：去你大爷的。后来你懂的。

2012年的情人节，对新东家刚刚适应。从此以后把自己绑在了横冲直撞的战车上，忙，痛，并快乐着。

2013年的情人节，在即将单飞的前夜。纠结，彷徨，心灵的磨难。

2014年的情人节，和封闭班30个孩纸一起过。然后10分钟后，师娘开着我五年前答应她的情人节礼物来接我。

没有人能随随便便成功，幸福也需要奋斗！记得在 Brother Qiang 预测班的招生简章里他这样介绍自己：

无故感时伤怀，有时似傻如狂，纵然露得笑面膛，难掩心中倔强。孤傲不通世故，发奋紧攻文章，行为偏僻难猜量，哪管世人诽谤。失意能耐凄凉，得志能做栋梁，可喜了不负好韶光，于国于家有望。雅思奇人第一，预测名才无双，寄言天下“烤鸭”，争做此人榜样。

我们已经开始觉得，这些溢美之词，包括他那个自恋到死的序，或许他当之无愧！

Brother Qiang, Forever 21! Brother Qiang, 要不是你长得那么丑，我们一定喜欢你！

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READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1–13**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

What Are You Laughing at?

We may know what makes us giggle, but understanding why is a more ticklish problem, says Kate Douglas. The happy combination of tickle, the original stimulus for laughter, laugh, and play extends way back beyond the origins of the human species. The idea that laughter works as a kind of glue fits with some other observations by noted scientists.

A We like to think that laughing is the height of human sophistication. Our big brains let us see the humour in a strategically positioned pun, an unexpected plot twist or a clever piece of word play. But while joking and wit are uniquely human inventions, laughter certainly is not. Other creatures, including chimpanzees, gorillas and even rats, chuckle. Obviously, they don't crack up at Homer Simpson or titter at the boss's dreadful jokes, but the fact that they laugh in the first place suggests that sniggers and chortles have been around for a lot longer than we have. It points the way to the origins of laughter, suggesting a much more practical purpose than you might think.

B There is no doubt that laughing typical involves groups of people. "Laughter evolved as a signal to others — it almost disappears when we are alone," says Robert Provine, a neuroscientist at the University of Maryland. Provine found that most laughter comes as a polite reaction to everyday remarks such as "see you later", rather than anything particularly funny. And the way we laugh depends on the company we're keeping. Men tend to laugh longer and harder when they are with other men, perhaps as a way of bonding. Women tend to laugh more and at a higher pitch when men are present, possibly indicating flirtation or even submission.

C To find the origins of laughter, Provine believes we need to look at play. He points out that the masters of laughing are children, and nowhere is their talent more obvious than in the boisterous antics, and the original context is play, he say. Well-known primate watchers, including Dian Fossey and Jane Goodall, have long argued that chimps laugh while at play. The sound they produce is known as a pant laugh. It seems obvious when you watch their behavior — they even have the same ticklish spots as we do. But remove the context, and the parallel between human laughter and a chimp's characteristic pant laugh is not so clear. When Provine played a tape of the pant laughs to 119 of his students, for example, only two guessed correctly what it was.

D These findings underline how chimp and human laughter vary. When we laugh the sound is usually produced by chopping up a single exhalation into a series of shorter with one sound produced on each inward and outward breath. The question is: does this pant laughter have the same source as our own laughter? New research lends weight to the idea that it does. The findings come from Elke Zimmerman, head of the Institute for Zoology in Germany, who compared the sounds made by babies and chimpanzees in response to tickling during the first year of their life. Using sound spectrographs to reveal the pitch and intensity of vocalizations, she discovered that chimp and human baby laughter follow broadly the same pattern. Zimmerman believes the closeness of baby laughter to chimp laughter supports the idea that laughter was around long before humans arrived on the scene. What started simply as a modification of breathing associated with enjoyable and playful interactions has acquired a symbolic meaning as an indicator of pleasure.

E Pinpointing when laughter-developed is another matter. Humans and chimps share a common ancestor that lived perhaps 8 million years ago, but animals might have been laughing long before that. More distantly related primates, including gorillas, laugh, and anecdotal evidence suggests that other social mammals may do too. Scientists are currently testing such stories with a comparative analysis of how common laughter is among animals. So far, though, the most compelling evidence for laughter beyond primates comes from the research done by Jaak Panksepp from Bowling Green State University, Ohio, into the ultrasonic chirps produced by rats during play and in response to tickling.



F All this still couldn't answer the question of why we laugh at all. One point is that laughter and tickling originated as a way of strengthening the relationship between mother and child. Another point is that the reflex response to tickling is protective, alerting us to the presence of crawling creatures that might harm us or compelling us to defend the parts of our bodies that are most vulnerable in hand-to-hand combat. But the point that has gained most popularity in recent years is that laughter in response to tickling is a point for two individuals to signal and test their trust in one another. This hypothesis starts from the observation that although a little tickle can be enjoyable, if it goes on too long it can be torturous. By engaging in a bout of tickling, our put ourselves at the mercy of another individual, and laughing is a signal of trust that our laughter is what makes it a reliable signal of trust according to Tom Flamson, a laughter researcher at the University of California, Los Angeles. "Even in rats, laughter, tickle, play and trust are linked. Rats chirp a lot when they play," says Flamson. "These chirps can be aroused by tickling. And they get bonded to us as a result, which certainly seems like a signal of trust."

G We'll never know which animal laughed the first laugh, or why. But we can be sure it wasn't in response to a prehistoric joke. The funny thing is that while the origins of laughter are probably quite serious, we owe human laughter and our language-based humor to the same unique skill. While other animals pant, we alone can control our breath well enough to produce the sound of laughter. Without controlling there would also be no speech — and no jokes to endure.

**Questions 1–6**

Look at the following research findings and the list of people below.

Match each finding with the correct person, **A, B, C** or **D**.

Write the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**, in boxes **1–6** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

◆◆◆◆◆ List of People ◆◆◆◆◆

- A** Robert Provine
- B** Elke Zimmerman
- C** Jaak Panksepp
- D** Tom Flamson

- 1** Laughter can be used to show that we feel safe and secure with others.
- 2** Human baby's laughter is close to that of some primates in some ways.
- 3** Laughter is a social activity.
- 4** Apart from primates, there are some other animals with the ability of laughing.
- 5** Animal laughter boasts longer history than human laughter.
- 6** Not all of human laughter is related to humor.



Questions 7–10

Complete the summary using the list of words, A–K, below.

Write the correct letter, A–K, in boxes 7–10 on your answer sheet.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| A tickling | B pitch | C rats | D confidence | E combat | F origins |
| G chirps | H play | I primates | J fear | K babies | |

Robert Provine, a well-known neuroscientist, believes that laughter comes from **7** _____. Research has revealed that the same **8** _____ may be shared by human and chimp. Scientists have long been aware of that **9** _____ can laugh. However, some certain mammals may also have obtained the ability. The answer for the reason of laughter remains still a mystery. Some suggest that that laughter may result from the **10** _____ we feel with another person.



Questions 11–13

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

In boxes 11–13 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 11** Both genders laugh more when they are accompanying people of the same sex.
- 12** The laughter of chimpanzees contains more sophisticated emotions than that of rats.
- 13** Primates cannot laugh the way in which humans do due to lack of proper breath control.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14–26, which are based on Reading Passage 2 on the following pages.

Ancient Computer in Aegean Sea

A The island of Antikythera lies 18 miles north of Crete, where the Aegean Sea meets the Mediterranean. Currents there can make shipping treacherous — and one ship bound for ancient Rome never made it. The ship that sank there was a giant cargo vessel measuring nearly 500 feet long. It came to rest about 200 feet below the surface, where it stayed for more than 2,000 years until divers looking for sponges discovered the wreck a little more than a century ago.

B Inside the hull were a number of bronze and marble statues. From the look of things, the ship seemed to be carrying luxury items, probably made in various Greek islands and bound for wealthy patrons in the growing Roman Empire. The statues were retrieved, along with a lot of other unimportant stuff, and stored. Nine months later, an enterprising archaeologist cleared off a layer of organic material from one of the pieces of junk and found that it looked like a gearwheel. It had inscriptions in Greek characters and seemed to have something to do with astronomy.

C That piece of “junk” went on to become the most celebrated find from the shipwreck; it is displayed at the National Archaeological Museum of Athens. Research has shown that the wheel was part of a device which is so sophisticated that its complexity would not be matched for a thousand years — it was also the world’s first known analog computer. The device is so famous that an international conference organized in Athens a couple of weeks ago had only one subject: the Antikythera Mechanism.