



# 雅思阅读 特式

## 真题破译



史俊 编著

TOP TIPS FOR IELTS READING  
*Academic*

大数据，新思维，全真题

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中国人民大学出版社







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史俊 编著

Yasi Yuedu Teshi Zhenti Poyi

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# 前言

## 不同的声音

### ● 官方的措辞

—— 雅思考试能够精准地测评考生真实的英语沟通能力，考生无须具备专业知识！

### ● 考生的考后感受

—— 来不及！不会做！很难！

### ● 教师的寄语

—— 下次会更好！

## 雅思阅读考试概述



## 拨乱反正

作者认为，雅思阅读是典型性 TASK (任务型) 的考试，其设计的初衷非常直白——考生需要根据文章中所提供的信息有效地解答各类题目。《韦式国际英语词典》对 TASK 一词的解释是 *a usually assigned piece of work often to be finished within a certain time*，这其实就从根本上诠释了雅思阅读考试的精髓。

但很不幸，雅思阅读一直以来备受世人的误解：其一，认为词汇量小没关系，只要会猜题即可，甚至达到了“无词亦可”之令人发指的地步；其二，应该按部就班，一题一题做；其三，雅思阅读属于快速阅读。然而，作者则不以为然。本书的第 1 章主要论述题目与文章之间微妙的关系，侧重于对同义替换现象的解读，有力地反驳第一种误解；第 2 章探讨各类题型的天壤之别，可用于回应第二种误解；第 3 章则强调雅思阅读是一个整体阅读的体系，包括略读、扫读以及精读，缺一不可，可用于回应第三种误解。

借由此书，作者力图还原雅思阅读最真实的一面，并希望通过较为系统的、完整的阐述及讲解来帮助广大考生斩获新高。由于作者认识水平有限，本书中难免有不妥之处甚至错误，敬请读者朋友批评指正。

史俊

## 作者寄语

### 历史真相

1989 年的年底，国际英语语言测试系统（简称 IELTS，即雅思）横空出世，历经 1995 年、2001 年、2005 年及 2007 年四次较为重大的改革修正。截至 2014 年，全球考生人数已突破 250 万大关；国内 35 座城市的 53 个考点更是深切感受到了 59 万“烤鸭”们的热情。

### 溯本求源

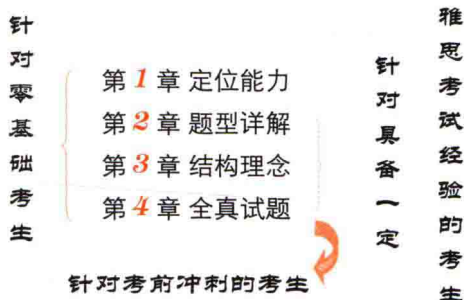
诚然，国内雅思考生的均分已从 2008 年的 5.5 分逐步提高到了 2013 年的 5.7 分，阅读单项分更是跃至 6.0 分的大关，但举目四望，德国考生凭借 7.2 分的均分傲视群雄，此情此景不禁令吾辈唏嘘不已！有鉴于此，作者认为考生必须认识到语言学习的系统性，忌功利化，要明白雅思的备考过程是长期的、阶段性的。

### 十年一剑

自 2003 年起，作者专攻雅思、托福等考试的阅读科目教研，积累了一定的教学经验，多年的雅思考（务）官经历则构筑了绝佳的“理论联系实际”的平台。厚积而薄发，《雅思阅读特式真题破译》一书旨在帮助广大考生解决阅读中的各类疑难杂症。承蒙吕蕾老师、奚挺老师、施正南老师、王勇老师于百忙中提出宝贵建议，在此深表感谢！

### 有的放矢

本书正文共分四个章节，在内容编排上采取了“循序渐进”的模式，但是考生可以根据自身的实际情况选读不同阶段的内容，如下所示：



史俊

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# 第1章

## 定位能力







## 特殊定位词(关键词)

**特殊定位词**(关键词)主要包括时间、数字、大写字母、特殊字体及标点符号(即传说中的“黑五类”)。题干中的这种关键词往往会**原封不动**地“屹立”在原文中相应的位置,因而十分有助于考生快速定位并顺利解题。这简直就是“和尚头上的虱子——明摆着”送分嘛!对于这种照搬的对应模式,作者将其简称为**AA**模式。

### AA 模式之时间、数字

- ① 原文: Catches have not always been so healthy. **Between 1940 and 1959**, overfishing led to crashes in salmon populations so severe that in 1956 a federal disaster region was declared. (C7T4P3)

题目: **Between 1940 and 1959**, there was a sharp decrease in salmon population.

- ② 原文: All our subjects deemed the circle soft and the square hard. A full 98% ascribed happy to the circle, instead of sad. And only **52%** linked deep to circle and shallow to square. When we tested fourteen totally blind volunteers using the same list, the findings showed that their choices closely resembled those made by the sighted subjects. (C4T1P3)

题目: Only **52%** of the sighted volunteers assigned the circle to deep and the blind subjects made similar choices in the same test later.

- ③ 原文: Two researchers obtained three measurements in these particular bones of **71** species of living turtles. (C9T1P3)

题目: **71** species of living turtles were studied.

### AA 模式之名称

- ① 原文: Laughter has always struck people as deeply mysterious. The writer **Arthur Koestler** dubbed it unique in that it serves no apparent biological purpose. (C5T2P2)

题目: **Arthur Koestler** considered laughter biologically important in several ways.

- ② 原文: The explosion in demand for accommodation in the inner suburbs of **Melbourne** suggests a recent change in many people's preferences as to where they live. (C6T2P1)

题目: In **Melbourne**, people prefer to live in the outer suburb.

- ③ 原文: As in **Northern Ireland, Wales and South Africa**, the magma rose faster, and then flowed out horizontally onto the surface in vast thick sheets. (C4T1P2)

题目: When the magma moves more quickly it may flow out in thick horizontal sheets and examples of this type of eruption can be found in **Northern Ireland, Wales and South Africa**.

- ④ 原文: The **Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)**, which was founded in 1996, certifies fisheries that meet high environmental standards, enabling them to use a label that recognises their environmental responsibility. (C7T4P2)

题目: The **Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)** was established to recognise fisheries that care for the environment.

- ⑤ 原文: **Educating Psyche** by Bernie Neville is a book which looks at radical new approaches to learning, describing the effects of emotion, imagination and the unconscious on learning. (C7T1P3)

题目: The book **Educating Psyche** is mainly concerned with ways of learning which are not traditional.

- ⑥ 原文: Every bamboo of the species **Chusquea abietifolia** on the island of Jamaica flowered, set seed and died during 1884. The next generation of bamboo flowered and died between 1916 and 1918, which suggests a vegetative cycle of about 31 years. The climatic trigger for this flowering cycle is not yet known, but the adaptive significance is clear. (C5T4P3)

题目: Scientists have yet to determine the cue for **Chusquea abietifolia's** seasonal rhythm.

- ⑦ 原文: The space probe, Voyager 1, launched in 1977, had sent back spectacular images of **Jupiter and Saturn** and then soared out of **the Solar System**. (C9T3P3)

题目: The probe transmitted pictures of both **Jupiter and Saturn**, then left **the Solar System**.

- ⑧ 原文: With her husband, Marie Curie was awarded the 1903 **Nobel Prize for Physics** and was then the sole winner of the 1911 **Nobel Prize for Chemistry**. (C9T4P1)

题目: Marie Curie's husband was a joint winner of both Marie's **Nobel Prizes**.

- ⑨ 原文: Three other types of airspace, **Class D, C and B**, govern the vicinity of airports. These correspond roughly to small municipal, medium-sized metropolitan and major metropolitan airports respectively. (C8T1P2)

题目: A pilot entering **Class C** airspace is flying over an average-sized city.

## AA 模式之标点符号

- ① 原文: Once a location is established as a main tourist destination, the effects on the local community are profound. In some **hill-regions**, this has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet. (C5T4P1)

题目: The spread of tourism in certain **hill-regions** has resulted in a fall in the amount of food produced locally.

- ② 原文: Pilkington built a pilot plant in 1953 and by 1955 he had convinced his company to build a **full-scale** plant. However, it took 14 months of non-stop production, costing the company

\$100,000 a month, before the plant produced any usable glass. (C9T2P1)

题目: Pilkington's first **full-scale** plant was an instant commercial success.

- ③ 原文: Assertiveness training for pupils who are liable to be victims is worthwhile, and certain approaches to group bullying such as **"no blame"**, can be useful in changing the behaviour of bullying pupils without confronting them directly. (C6T4P3)

题目: In dealing with group bullying, a **"no blame"** approach, which avoids confronting the offender too directly, is often effective.

- ④ 原文: The American zoologist Donald Griffin, who was largely responsible for the discovery of sonar in bats, coined the term **"echolocation"** to cover both sonar and radar, whether used by animals or by human instruments. (C7T1P1)

题目: The word **"echolocation"** was first used by someone working as a zoologist.

## 特殊定位词的变异版本

特殊定位词有时候也会跟考生玩“躲猫猫”，这主要是因为英文本身就是集外来语之大成者，例如：英语中的数字表达既包括阿拉伯数字也包括罗马数字。

- ① 原文: Japanese scholars have been mystified for ages about why these tall, slender buildings are so stable. It was only **thirty years** ago that the building industry felt confident enough to erect office blocks of steel and reinforced concrete that had more than a dozen floors. (C7T2P1)

题目: Many high buildings had been built in the last **30 years**.

- ② 原文: **Since the early years of the twentieth century**, when the federation began keeping records, there has been a steady improvement in how fast athletes run and how high they jump. (C4T4P1)

题目: Modern official athletic records date from about **1900**.

- ③ 原文: When Britain's Royal Automobile Association monitored the exhausts of 50,000 vehicles, it found that **12 per cent** of them produced **more than half** the total pollution. (C3T4P1)

题目: According to the British research, a mere **twelve per cent** of vehicles tested produced **over fifty per cent** of total pollution produced by the sample group.

- ④ 原文: After an intervention campaign was introduced nationwide, an evaluation of forty schools suggested that, over a two-year period, bullying was **halved**. (C6T4P3)

题目: Bullying declined by **50%** after an anti-bullying campaign.

- ⑤ 原文: ATC centres could and did take advantage of the newly developed radar and improved radio communication brought about by the **Second World War**. (C8T1P2)

题目: Some improvements were made in radio communication during **World War II**.

- ⑥ 原文: **Between 1969 and 1985**, the CSIRO imported insects from about **60** different species



of dung beetle, aiming to match them to different climatic zones in Australia. (C4T2P1)

题目: Sixty species of dung beetles were brought to Australia by the CSIRO over a sixteen-year period.

- ⑦ 原文: And other ancient civilisations knew about kites; as early as 1250 BC, the Chinese were using them to deliver messages and dump flaming debris on their enemies. (C7T4P1)

题目: In addition, over two thousand years ago, kites were used in China as weapons, as well as for sending information.

- ⑧ 原文: Elderly people are growing healthier, happier and more independent, says American scientists. The results of a 14-year study to be announced later this month reveal that the diseases associated with old age are afflicting fewer and fewer people. (C6T2P2)

题目: Research carried out by scientists in the United States has shown that the proportion of the elderly people suffering from the most common age-related medical problems is falling.

- ⑨ 原文: England was one of the first countries where scientists adopted and publicised Copernican ideas with enthusiasm. Some of these scholars helped found the Royal Society in 1660 in order to promote empirical scientific research. (C5T2P3)

题目: In 17th-century Britain, leading thinkers combined their interest in science with an interest in how to express ideas.

## 特殊定位词的极端版本

特殊定位词没有在原文中出现属于极端个例现象, 纵观剑桥雅思真题, 这种现象只出现过三次。

- ① 原文: In a 1983 national health survey, 1.9% of people said they had contacted a chiropractor, osteopath, acupuncturist or herbalist in the two weeks prior to the survey. By 1990, this figure had risen to 2.6% of the population. (C4T2P2)

题目: Between 1983 and 1990 the numbers of patients visiting alternative therapists rose to include a further 8% of the population.

- ② 原文: Destruction of old material and formation of new material are thus in permanent dynamic equilibrium. The material of which the organism is formed changes continuously. Thus our bodies continuously exchange old substance for new, just like a spring which more or less maintains its form and movement. (C8T3P3)

题目: Within seven years, about 90 per cent of a human body is replaced as new.

- ③ 原文: Since the lifetime of a planet like ours is several billion years, we can expect that, if other civilisations do survive in our galaxy, their ages will range from zero to several billions years. (C9T1P2)

题目: What is the life expectancy of Earth?

## ➡ READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 4 minutes on **Questions 1—3**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

### The Eruption of Mount St. Helens

Until Mount St. Helens began to stir, only Mount Baker and Lassen Peak had shown signs of life during the 20th century. According to geological evidence found by the United States Geological Survey, there had been two major eruptions of Mount St. Helens in the recent past: around 1900 B.C., and about A.D. 1500. Since the arrival of Europeans in the region, it had experienced a single period of spasmodic activity, between 1831 and 1857. Then, for more than a century, Mount St. Helens lay dormant.

By 1979, the Geological Survey, alerted by signs of renewed activity, had been monitoring the volcano for 18 months. It warned the local population against being deceived by the mountain's outward calm, and forecast that an eruption would take place in the near future. The inhabitants of the area did not have to wait that long. On March 27th, 1980, a few clouds of smoke formed above the summit, and slight tremors were felt. On the 28th, larger and darker clouds, consisting of gas and ashes, emerged and climbed as high as 20,000 feet. In April a slight lull ensued, but the volcanologists remained pessimistic. Then, in early May, the northern flank of the mountain bulged, and the summit rose by 500 feet.

Steps were taken. Most campers, hikers and timber cutters were evacuated from the slopes of the mountain. On May 18th, at 8.32 in the morning, Mount St. Helens blew its top. Suddenly, it was 1300 feet shorter than it had been before its growth had begun. Over half a cubic mile of rock had disintegrated. At the same moment, an earthquake with an intensity of 5 on the Richter scale was recorded. It triggered an avalanche of snow and ice mixed with hot rock. A wave of scorching volcanic gas and rock fragments shot horizontally from the volcano's riven flank, at an inescapable 200 miles per hour.

#### Questions 1—3

Complete the summary below.

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

In 1979 the Geological Survey warned the 1 ..... to expect a violent eruption in the future. The forecast was soon proved accurate. At the end of March there were tremors and clouds formed above the mountain. This was followed by a lull, but in early May the top of the mountain rose by 2 ..... People were 3 ..... from around the mountain. Finally, on May 18th Mount St. Helens exploded.

## ➔ READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 10 minutes on **Questions 4—11**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

### Rising Sea Levels

During the night of 1st February 1953, a deadly combination of winds and tide raised the level of the North Sea, broke through the dykes that protected the Netherlands and inundated farmland and villages as far as 64 km from the coast, killing thousands. For people around the world who inhabit low-lying areas, variations in sea levels are of crucial importance and the scientific study of oceans has attracted increasing attention. Towards the end of the 1970s, some scientists began suggesting that global warming could cause the world's oceans to rise by several meters.

The challenge of predicting how global warming will change sea levels led scientists of several disciplines to adopt a variety of approaches. In 1978 J. H. Mercer published a largely theoretical statement that a thick slab of ice covering much of West Antarctica is inherently unstable. He suggested that this instability meant that, given just 5 degrees Celsius of greenhouse warming in the South Polar region, the floating ice shelves surrounding the West Antarctic ice sheet would begin to disappear. Without these buttresses the grounded ice sheet would quickly disintegrate and coastlines around the world would be disastrously flooded. In evidence Mercer pointed out that between 130,000 and 110,000 years ago there had been just such a global warming as we have had in the past 20,000 years since the last ice age. In the geological remains of that earlier period there are indications that the sea level was five metres above the current sea level—just the level that would be reached if the West Antarctic ice sheet melted. The possibility of such a disastrous rise led a group of American investigators to form SeaRISE in 1990. SeaRISE reported the presence of five active “ice streams” drawing ice from the interior of West Antarctica into the Ross Sea. They stated that these channels in the West Antarctic ice sheet “may be manifestations of collapse already under way.”

But doubt was cast on those dire warnings by the use of complex computer models of climate. Models of atmospheric and ocean behaviour predicted that greenhouse heating would cause warmer, wetter air to reach Antarctica, where it would deposit its moisture as snow. Thus, the sea ice surrounding the continent might even expand causing sea levels to drop. Other observations have caused scientists working on Antarctica to doubt that sea levels will be pushed upward several meters by sudden melting. For example, glaciologists have discovered that one of the largest ice streams stopped moving about 130 years ago. Ellen Mosley-Thompson, questioning the SeaRISE theory, notes that ice streams “seem to start and stop, and nobody really knows why.” Her own measurements of the rate of snow accumulation near the South Pole show that snowfalls have increased substantially in recent decades as global temperature has increased.

Most researchers are now willing to accept that human activities have contributed to global warming, but no one can say with any assurance whether the Antarctic ice cap is growing or shrinking in response. A satellite being planned by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will use laser range finders to map changes in the elevation of the polar ice caps, perhaps to within 10 millimetres, and should end the speculation.

Whatever the fate of the polar ice caps may be, most researchers agree that the sea level is



currently rising. That, however, is difficult to prove. Tide gauges in ports around the world have been measuring sea levels for decades but the data are flawed because the land to which the gauges are attached can itself be moving up and down. In Stockholm the data from the sea level gauge show the sea level to be falling at four millimetres a year, but that is because all Scandinavia is still rebounding after being crushed by massive glaciers during the last ice age. By contrast, the gauge at Honolulu, which is more stable, shows the sea level to be rising at a rate of one and a half millimetres a year. Unstable regions cannot be omitted from the data because that would eliminate large areas of the world. Most of the eastern seaboard of North America is still settling after a great ice sheet which covered Eastern Canada 20,000 years ago tilted it up. And then there is buckling occurring at the edge of the great tectonic plates as they are pressed against each other. There is also land subsidence as oil and underground water is tapped. In Bangkok, for example, where the residents have been using groundwater, land subsidence makes it appear as if the sea has risen by almost a metre in the past 30 years.

### Questions 4—11

Complete each sentence with the correct ending A—L below.

- 4 The Dutch dykes were broken
- 5 Without ice shelves, West Antarctic ice covers would contract
- 6 Mercer predicted a 5-metre sea-level rise
- 7 SeaRISE believed the collapse of Antarctic ice had begun
- 8 Mosley-Thompson doubted the SeaRISE theory
- 9 Doubts over Antarctica's trends will soon be settled
- 10 Stockholm's tide gauge shows a fall in sea level
- 11 At Bangkok the sea appears to have risen one metre in 30 years

- A because the land mass is rising.
- B because ice stream flows are variable and unpredictable.
- C because Europe's alpine valley glaciers were shrinking.
- D because of a combination of wind and high tide.
- E because of geological evidence of an earlier rise.
- F because satellites will take laser measurements.
- G because the temperature had risen five degrees in 1978.
- H because there were five active streams of ice.
- I because they are inherently unstable.
- J because use of groundwater has caused the land to sink.
- K because warmer, wetter air would increase snowfall.
- L because we cannot predict the rate of change.

## 四 普通定位词(关键词)

与特殊定位词相比, **普通定位词** (关键词) 的难度明显加大了, 如果考生利用题干中所画的这种定位词去原文中找答案, 那么在文章的相对应段落或句子中 **往往** 只会出现该词的 **同义词或近义词**。简而言之, 题目中出现的定位词 **A** 对应的是原文中的同义词 **B**。

对于这种情形, 雅思官方称之为“**同义替换**”(PARAPHRASE)。2014 年出版的厚达 400 页的《剑桥雅思官方指南》一书中就隐藏着这么一小段文字:

*In order to **assess** how much of the passages you understand,  
the questions will **usually paraphrase** the words that are in the text.*

短短两行虽不起眼, 却可谓字字珠玑, 明确地传达了两个基本信息: 第一, 停止幻想, 雅思阅读不是“无字天书”, 它是“有字天书”, 考生需要看懂一部分或大部分文章; 第二, 放弃奢望, “同义替换”不存在偶发性, 它是常态化的, 会大规模地游离于题目与文章之间。

这其实也回答了一部分考生的疑问: “既然特殊定位词这么简单, 那为什么还要费力地通过画普通定位词去找答案呢? 那不是自找麻烦吗?” 好吧, 作者无语了, 因此就只能拿出数据给小伙伴们看看了。通过对《剑桥雅思全真试题集 2~9》(《剑 1》是模拟试题册, 非考试真题) 进行分析, 得出 **937 : 1 280** 的比例, 即 8 本书总计出了 1 280 道阅读的题目, 其中涉及典型性“同义替换”的题目为 937 题。令人“义愤填膺”的是, 剩余的 343 道题目还包括大量无用的特殊定位词, 比如《剑 5》里有一篇名为 *The Return of Artificial Intelligence* 的文章, 其中 8 道题目赫然出现了 AI 一词, 这能用吗? 还有, 《剑 9》的 *William Henry Perkin* 一篇共 13 题, 其中 11 题都出现了主人公 Perkin 的名字……

### 四 普通定位词的 AA 模式

- ① 原文: Most goods were transported along the paths that provide short-cuts up and down the **hillsides**, but the paths were a real safety risk and made the journey on foot even more arduous. It made sense to improve the paths by building **steps**, **handrails** and **footbridges**. (C7T2P3)

题目: Construction of **footbridges**, **steps** and **handrails** improved paths used for transport up and down **hillsides**.

- ② 原文: However, there is another type of laughter, the laughter of social appeasement and it is important to understand this too. Play is a crucial part of development in most young mammals. Rats produce ultrasonic squeaks to prevent their scuffles turning nasty. **Chimpanzees** have a “play-face”, a gaping expression accompanied by a panting “ah, ah” noise. (C5T2P2)

题目: **Chimpanzees** make particular noises when they are playing.

- ③ 原文: The breeding season of some plants can be delayed to extraordinary lengths. **Bamboos**

are perennial grasses that remain in a vegetative state for many years and then suddenly flower, fruit and die. (C5T4P3)

题目: Bamboos flower several times during their life cycle.

- ④ 原文: At least as long as a biological system has the ability to renew itself it could actually become older without ageing; an organism is an open, dynamic system through which new material continuously flows. (C8T3P3)

题目: In principle, it is possible for a biological system to become older without ageing.

- ⑤ 原文: Life for the descendants of the Thule people is still harsh, whose territory is 1.9 million square kilometres of rock and ice, and a handful of islands around the North Pole. (C6T1P3)

题目: The territory consists of little more than ice, rock and a few islands.

- ⑥ 原文: The seesaw brought cycles of intensely cold winters and easterly winds, then switched abruptly to years of heavy spring and early summer rains, mild winters, and frequent Atlantic storms, or to periods of droughts, light northeasterly winds, and summer heat waves. (C8T2P2)

题目: Within it there were some periods of very cold winters, others of storms and heavy rain, and yet others that saw heat waves with no rain at all.

- ⑦ 原文: The caloric-restricted monkeys also look better on indicators of risk for age-related diseases. For example, they have lower blood pressure and triglyceride levels (signifying a decreased likelihood of heart disease), and they have more normal blood glucose levels (pointing to a reduced risk for diabetes, which is marked by unusually high blood glucose levels). (C6T3P3)

题目: The caloric-restricted monkeys enjoyed a reduced chance of heart disease.

- ⑧ 原文: These discoveries have led to the field known as neuroeconomics, which studies the brain's secrets to success in an economic environment that demands innovation and being able to do things differently from competitors. (C9T2P3)

题目: Neuroeconomics is a field of study which seeks to understand how the brain is linked to achievement in competitive fields.

## 普通定位词的 AB 模式之简易版

- ① 原文: Over the past 40 years, most have abandoned their nomadic ways and settled in the territory's 28 isolated communities, but they still rely heavily on nature to provide food and clothing. (C6T1P3)

题目: In recent years, many of them have been obliged to give up their lifestyle, but they continue to depend mainly on nature for their food and clothes.