DETAILED IELTS

"低碳 雅思" 系列

阅读 冲刺 Reading

纳思英语 Nice English
IELTS/TOEFL/GRE/GMAT/SAT旗舰名校

浙江教育出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

阅读冲刺 / 陈斌主编. —杭州:浙江教育出版社,2011.5

("低碳雅思"系列)

ISBN 978-7-5338-8980-7

Ⅰ. ①阅… Ⅱ. ①陈… Ⅲ. ①IELTS-阅读教学-自学参考资料 Ⅳ. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 057240 号

"低碳雅思"系列

阅读冲刺

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◆ 出版发行　浙江教育出版社

(杭州市天目山路 40 号　邮编:310013)

◆ 制　　作　杭州富春电子印务有限公司

◆ 印　　刷　杭州余杭人民印刷有限公司

◆ 开　　本　787×1092　1/16

◆ 印　　张　13.5

◆ 字　　数　304 000

◆ 版　　次　2011 年 5 月第 1 版

◆ 印　　次　2011 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

◆ 标准书号　ISBN 978-7-5338-8980-7

◆ 定　　价　35.00 元

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前　言

当读者们拿起这本书的时候，“低碳雅思”的名字或许会让人产生些许疑惑。其实这个名字既在意料之外，也在情理之中。当初在给这批系列书籍确定名称的时候，是费了很大的脑筋的。因为关于雅思考试的参考书籍，市面上并不缺乏，也各有风格，然而在编撰书稿的时候，我们首先想到的并不是要让这批书体现出怎样的风格，而是要让它从根本上契合雅思考试的出发点、细节：雅思考试主办方最为重视的，就是考生对细节信息的理解和表达能力。所以我们首先想到的，是一个朴实无华的英文名字，“Detailed IELTS”，它实在是对这批书籍再实在不过的解读。而巧合的是，这个英文名的谐音恰恰就成了“低碳雅思”。“低碳”是一个全新的生活理念，它清新、干净，还与时俱进，于是我们就采用了这个名称，也算是对这批系列书籍的一个美好寄望。

雅思考试发展到今天，已经进入了一个相对稳定和成熟的时期；具体表现为考试内容范围逐渐固定，而考题形式进一步细化和多样化。比如口语和写作的话题范围已经几乎不再拓展，但问题的提问角度和文字表现形式却会推陈出新。再如听力和阅读的场景范围也已几乎囊括了国外日常生活与学习的主要方面，但其中所涉及的具体知识点却还有很多的资源可以利用。因此，就需要有这样的一种学术力量，它应该能够概括和把握雅思考试的总体特征，同时还要能够剖析考试中现有各种题型的具体特点，并且还要能够在此基础之上，提出行之有效的解决方案。

“低碳雅思”系列书籍，以历年雅思考试真题信息为基础，挑选和还原了一大批考试中曾经出现过的试题。这些试题反映了雅思考试的出题思路和能力考查重点，在题型设置上也囊括了所有雅思考试中所独有的特殊题型，对于正处于备考过程中的读者，或有计划参加雅思考试的读者，都有很强的指导作用。同时，

书中还配有若干的专项训练和背景知识补充，能够为读者提供一个全方位的考试导航。

雅思考试在中国的盛行是与中国教育行业的高速发展不可分的，它为众多的中国学生提供了接受国际先进教育的机会。然而，因为中西教育传统的巨大差别，雅思对于很多学生来说并不是一道很容易迈过的门槛。作为教育行业的新来者，对雅思考试进行不断的深入研究，我们责无旁贷。“低碳雅思”是一个起点，在不久的将来，我们会为广大的读者提供更多更优秀的专业备考书籍。

纳思英语教研中心

2011.4.19

目　录

Test 1
Reading passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1-14****, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

Questions 1-8

Reading Passage 1 has eleven marked paragraphs, **A-K.**

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

Write the correct number, i-xiii, in boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i	human differences on humor
ii	social functions of laughter
iii	the favorable influence on your brain
iv	importance of humor to human
v	laughter and human emotion
vi	laughter and humor
vii	new therapies to human psychological diseases
viii	improvement of your health
ix	research on physical health by looking at humor
x	connection between laughter and some brain area
xi	brain wave responses to outside change
xii	requirement of keeping fresh
xiii	diversity of brain functions

1. **Paragraph C**
2. **Paragraph D**
3. **Paragraph E**
4. **Paragraph F**
5. **Paragraph G**
6. **Paragraph H**
7. **Paragraph I**
8. **Paragraph J**

Human And Humor

Rebecca Roth

A Everybody smiles and laughs at some time or another. The first laughter appears at about 3.5 to 4 months of age before we are able to speak. The average adult laughs 17 times a day. Even monkeys and apes have some facial expressions that are similar to human smiles. But really, why do we laugh?

B Although there is considerable information on the neuronal representation of speech, little is known about brain mechanisms of laughter. While many researchers have tracked the brain mechanisms of depression, fear and anger, they have ignored positive emotions and have just begun to study humor. Their investigations are shedding some light on how the brain processes humor and prompts laughter.

C Take this joke for instance: How many Bryn Mawr college students does it take to change a light bulb? Answer: None, they were all so busy studying that they didn't even notice the light was out. If you found this old joke funny, you will get some activity going on in the brain. Investigations into how humor and laughter influence the brain are leading to a clearer understanding of how positive emotions affect brain mechanisms. This in turn may lead to creative ideas for new therapies for emotion disorders and pain.

D The physiological study of laughter has its own name, "gelotology". Research has shown that laughing is more than just a person's voice and movement. Laughter requires the coordination of many muscles throughout the body. Laughter increases blood pressure sometimes while provides a boost to the immune system. It may be a good way for people to relax because muscle tension is reduced after laughing. Human tests have found some evidence that humorous videos and tapes can reduce feelings of pain, prevent negative stress reactions and boost the brain's biological battle against infection. More studies are needed in this field to uncover whether humor or some other component such as distraction, is the predominant factor in these results.

E Researchers believe we process humor and laughter through a complex pathway of brain activity. In one new study, researchers used imaging equipment to photograph the brain activity of healthy volunteers while they underwent a sidesplitting assignment of reading written jokes, viewing cartoons from *The New Yorker* magazine as well as *The Far Side* and listening to digital recordings of laughter. Preliminary results

indicate that the humor-processing pathway includes parts of the frontal lobe brain area, important for cognitive processing; the supplementary motor area, important for movement; and the nucleus accumbens, associated with pleasure. Investigations support the notion that parts of the frontal lobe are involved in humor. Subjects' brains were imaged while they listened to jokes. The frontal lobe was activated only when they thought a joke was funny. A study that compared healthy individuals with people who had damage to their frontal lobes, the subjects with the damaged ones were more likely to choose a wrong punch line to written jokes and didn't laugh or smile as much at funny cartoons or jokes.

F Despite that, it is still hard to explain why we don't giggle when we tickle ourselves. Some scientists believe that laughing caused by tickling is a built-in reflex because even babies do it. If we tickle ourselves in the same spot our friend tickled us, we hardly laugh as we did previously. The information sent to your spinal cord and brain should be exactly the same. Apparently for tickling to work, the brain needs tension and surprise. When you tickle yourself, you know exactly what will happen... there is no tension or surprise. How the brain uses this information about tension and surprise is still a mystery, but there is some evidence that the cerebellum may be involved. Because one part of the brain tells another: "It's just you. Don't get excited."

G Damage to any one part of the brain may affect one's overall ability to process humor. Peter Derks, a professor of psychology, conducted his research with a group of scientists at NASA-Langley in Hampton. Using a sophisticated electroencephalogram (EEG), they measured the brain activity of 10 people following exposure to humorous stimuli and test how quickly our brain recognizes the incongruity that deals with most humor and attaches an abstract meaning to it determines whether we laugh. However, different people find different jokes funny. That can be due to a number of factors, including differences in personality, intelligence, mental state and probably mood.

H As follow-up to his latest research, Derks has been trying to identify the connection between mood and responsiveness to humor. Derks had thought that mood played a vital role in whether a person responded to humor. Someone feeling happy would be more inclined to laugh at a joke than someone feeling sad. However, early findings suggest that there is no apparent consistent pattern among people. Individuals seem to respond to humor in different ways that can't be predicted from their mood. Derks traced the pattern of brainwave activity in subjects responding to humorous material. Subjects were attached to an EEG and their brain activity was measured when they laughed. If the wave took a negative charge, laughter resulted. If it maintained a

positive charge, no response was given. Derks's work only provides a basic picture of how the brain responds to humor.

I Dr. Shibata of the University of Rochester School of Medicine said our neurons get tickled when we hear a joke. The brain's "funny bone" is located at the right frontal lobe just above the right eye and appears critical to our ability to recognize a joke. Dr. Shibata gave his patients Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scans to measure brain activity. Dr. Shibata tried to find out what part of the brain is particularly active while telling the punch line of a joke as opposed to the rest of the joke and funny cartoons in comparison to parts of the cartoon that's not funny. The jokes "tickled" the frontal lobes. While his research was about humor, the results could help lead to answers and solutions about depression. Parts of the brain that are active during humor are actually abnormal in patients with depression. Eventually brain scans might be used to assess patients with depression and other mood disorders.

J Laughter is a complex human behavior that occurs unconsciously. While we can consciously inhibit it, we don't consciously produce laughter. That is why it is very hard to laugh on command or to fake laughter. We know that many sensations and thoughts trigger laughter, and that it activates many parts of the body. While we know that certain parts of the brain are responsible for certain functions and tasks, it seems that laughter cannot be traced to one specific area of the brain. Furthermore the relation between laughter and humor is not understood, despite their evident connection.

K Derks's early findings suggest that mood has no correlation to responsiveness to humor more studies are needed. Although the purpose of humor and laughter is still largely unknown, having a sense of humor is a key part of our personalities and it can play a powerful role in balancing negative emotions, such as fear and anxiety. If we can increase the humor processing abilities of depressed people then we may be able to combat some forms of depression. Even though there have been few studies of humor's place in the brain, understanding the basis of positive emotions will likely be as helpful as understanding the negative ones.

Questions 9-11

Complete the sentences below.
Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

9. Researchers have started to pay more attention to _____ rather than just focus on brain mechanisms of some negative mental behaviors.
10. Although _____ may be ascended to some degree, the immunity could be strengthened by laughter.
11. When people heard a funny joke, he may substantially awake the field of _____.

Questions 12-14

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 12-14 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**

12. It is natural for people to laugh by self-tickling.
13. Depression is a byproduct of addiction to humor.
14. Speaking humorously could relieve of sense of being scared.

词汇句子解析：

1. mechanism [ˈmekənɪzəm] *n.* 机制；原理，途径；进程
   EG: Think of the mechanism as a lock. 把这个机理想像为一把锁。
2. prompt [prɒmpt] *adj.* 敏捷的，迅速的 *vt.* 提示；促进；激起 *n.* 提示
3. bulb [bʌlb] *n.* 电灯泡；鳞茎；球状物
4. coordination [kəʊˌɔːdɪˈneɪʃən] *n.* 协调，调和；对等，同等
5. boost [buːst] *vt.* 促进；增加；支援 *n.* 推动；帮助；宣扬
6. immune system 免疫系统
7. tension [ˈtenʃən] *n.* 张力，拉力；紧张 *vt.* 使紧张；使拉紧
8. sidesplitting [ˈsaɪdˌsplɪtɪŋ] *adj.* 令人捧腹大笑的
9. preliminary [prɪˈlɪmɪnərɪ] 初步的；开始的；预备的
10. supplementary [ˌsʌplɪˈmentərɪ] *adj.* 补充的；追加的
11. spinal [ˈspaɪnəl] *adj.* 脊髓的；脊柱的；针的；脊骨的；尖刺的
12. cerebellum [ˌserɪˈbeləm] *n.* [解剖] 小脑
13. incongruity [ˌɪnkɒŋˈgruːətɪ] *n.* 不协调；不一致；不适宜
14. incline [ɪnˈklaɪn] *vi.* 倾斜；倾向；易于 *vt.* 使倾斜；使倾向于 *n.* 倾斜；斜面；斜坡

EG: I had to incline towards the lady to hear what she was whispering. 我得向这位女士探过身子去听清她在低声说什么。

15. trigger ['trɪgə] *vt.* 引发,引起;触发 *vi.* 松开扳柄 *n.* 扳机;触发器;制滑机
16. combat ['kɔmbæt] *vt.* 反对;与……战斗 *vi.* 战斗;搏斗 *n.* 战斗;争论

长句翻译:

1. A study that compared healthy individuals with people who had damage to their frontal lobes, the subjects with the damaged ones were more likely to choose a wrong punch line to written jokes and didn't laugh or smile as much at funny cartoons or jokes.
   一项比较健康个体和前脑叶受损伤个体的研究发现,受损伤的个体更容易选择错误的笑话,并且不像健康个体一样对笑话或者有趣的卡通发出同样多的笑声。
2. Using a sophisticated electroencephalogram (EEG), they measured the brain activity of 10 people following exposure to humorous stimuli and test how quickly our brain recognizes the incongruity that deals with most humor and attaches an abstract meaning to it determines whether we laugh.
   应用一种精密的脑电图(EEG),他们测量了 10 个受到幽默刺激后的人的大脑活动,并测试了我们的大脑快速识别普通幽默和抽象幽默之间的不一致的能力,以及这些幽默是否会引起我们发笑。
3. Dr. Shibata tried to find out what part of the brain is particularly active while telling the punch line of a joke as opposed to the rest of the joke and funny cartoons in comparison to parts of the cartoon that's not funny.
   Dr. Shibata 尝试去发现当我们区分某个笑话中的妙语及笑话的其余部分,以及区分有趣的卡通和无趣的卡通时我们大脑中哪个特定的区域是活跃的。

Test 1
Reading passage 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 15-27****, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Daniel Koshland

Biochemist, institution-builder and editor of Science.

60 years from 1945 until his death on 23 July, Dan Koshland used his skills as a chemist and highly creative thinker to advance our understanding of proteins and cells. An energetic and caring man, passionate about all aspects of science, his persuasive and insightful leadership greatly strengthened every institution of which he was part.

Koshland decided to pursue science after reading, as a young teenager, Paul de Kruif's collection of biographical essays, *Microbe Hunters*, and *Arrowsmith*, Sinclair Lewis's novel of an idealistic scientist and doctor. After receiving a bachelor's degree in chemistry from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1941, Koshland was recruited to the Manhattan Project, and became a group leader under Glenn Seaborg in the team at the University of Chicago that successfully purified plutonium. When the war ended, he entered graduate school in Chicago under another giant of chemistry, Frank Westheimer, then a young assistant professor. Koshland attributed much of his success to the mentoring and inspiration of these two men.

After a brief stint at Harvard, Koshland moved in 1951 to Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, New York, where he focused on understanding through physical organic chemistry how enzymes catalyze biological reactions. He became fascinated by the puzzle of enzyme specificity: how does an enzyme select only one of many closely related molecules as its substrate?

At the time, the experts believed that Emil Fischer's "key-lock" or "template" theory, proposed in the late nineteenth century, had solved the problem. But Koshland realized that this model of a rigid enzyme could not explain why an enzyme catalyst is much less effective when a distant part of the substrate molecule is removed. The correct answer, published by Koshland in 1958 only after numerous rejections, is that enzymes are

activated by changing their shape when they bind their substrates, and that process is influenced by the distant part of the substrate. This principle, called "induced fit", was eventually confirmed fully through detailed structures of enzyme-substrate complexes produced by X-ray crystallography. Induced shape change has proved to be a ubiquitous phenomenon, applying not only to substrate recognition, but also to much of the regulation of enzyme activity in biological systems.

In 1965, Koshland moved back to Berkeley, to the Department of Biochemistry. A year later, he published a classic paper, "Comparison of experimental binding data and theoretical models in proteins containing subunits", now recognized to provide the most general model for cooperative (and anti-cooperative) responses in proteins. In the 1970s, he and his lab shifted to focus on understanding how cells receive and interpret signals, wisely selecting bacterial chemotaxis — the movement of bacteria in response to changes in the concentrations of certain chemicals — as a system that could be explored in exquisite detail. By rapidly changing the concentrations of the molecules that bacteria detect, Koshland demonstrated that bacterial cells have a "memory" of their environment. In later years, members of his lab worked out much of the biochemistry of the receptor-protein methylation that underlies this process.

In 1976, Koshland showed that differences between bacterial daughter cells can be caused by stochastic fluctuations inherent in systems driven by small numbers of molecules. How biology deals with such fluctuations is now a focus of research in many laboratories. In 1984, together with Albert Goldbeter, Koshland introduced the concept of "ultrasensitivity", revealing how large differences can originate from a cascade of enzymatic reactions downstream from an initial signalling event. All this work has changed the way we think about biology; Koshland's mentorship has spawned many leaders in these fields.

In 1985, Koshland became editor-in-chief of *Science*, a pivotal position for world science that he occupied, as a half-time post, for ten years. He transformed the journal, not only vastly improving the scientific research it published by appointing a cadre of talented full-time editors with PhD degrees, but also greatly increasing the quality and quantity of the sections dealing with science news and science policy. He wrote more than 200 editorials, many in the form of dialogues with "Dr Noitall" that were testaments to both his originality and his remarkable wit. These duties did not dent his formidable scientific productivity; during his editorship, he authored more than 100 scientific articles stemming from work at his beloved Berkeley laboratory.

Dan Koshland was both a model scientist and a model human being. He exemplified all the values that the idealists among us associate with science. He was completely open and honest, with a generous, happy spirit that made him a pleasure to be around. He derived great pleasure from being helpful to everyone, and he went out of his way to support young scientists. I was amazed to discover late in his life that he, a modest man who always flew in economy class and drove a dented car, was very wealthy, heir to part of the Levi Strauss fortune. In fact, Dan was a great philanthropist for science, helping to finance new buildings at Berkeley and at Haverford College in Pennsylvania, and both designing and endowing a new science museum at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington DC. I had the privilege of working closely with him in designing that museum. It is named after his first wife, Marian (Bunny) Koshland, an outstanding scientist in her own right, to whom he was married for 52 years until her death in 1997.

Dan is survived by five children from that first marriage, and by his second wife, Yvonne, a former college friend whom he married in 2000. Family, friends and colleagues will come together to celebrate the breadth of his contributions to science in a memorial service and symposium at Berkeley on 16 September.

Questions 15-20

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?
In boxes 15-20 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**

15. It is the books that have far-reaching influences on Koshland's scientific orientation.
16. It is Koshland who first discovered plutonium.
17. Frank Westheimer was a professor who once guided Koshland's chemistry study.
18. In 1976, Koshland successfully explained to us the way to control stochastic fluctuations.
19. Koshland has cultivated a large number of biologists.
20. Majority of Koshland's articles published in *Science* since 1985 has been a collaborated work.

Questions 21-25

Complete the summary below.
Choose ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *from the passage for each answer.*
Write your answer in boxes 21-25 on your answer sheet.

Koshland jeopardized the traditional theory called "template" which was, although being respected for many years, somewhat of deficiencies because of incapability to reply to the reason for useless of __21__ without a portion of __22__. Actually, Koshland's new theory is a common truth. It is universal to find __23__ in biological science. In 1970s, he and his co-workers converted their direction to the interaction of __24__ which could remember their surroundings. After that, in 1984, a famous notion associated with __25__ presented by him has altered biological science profoundly.

Questions 26-27

Choose ***TWO*** *letters* ***A-E.***
Write your answers in boxes 26-27 on your answer sheet.
The list below gives some descriptions from the passage.
Which ***TWO*** *of these descriptions belong to Koshland?*

A A business man of Levi
B A man with thrift
C A professor of physics
D A man with warm heart
E A holder of Nobel Prize