# 朗阁雅思阅读考题预测

## Passage 1

### Rural transport plan of "Practical action"

*For more than 40 years, Practical Action have worked with poor communities to identify the types of transport that work best, taking into consideration culture, needs and skills. With our technical and practical support, isolated rural communities can design, build and maintain their own solutions.*

**A**

Whilst the focus of National Development Plans in the transport sector lies heavily in the areas of extending road networks and bridges, there are still major gaps identified in addressing the needs of poorer communities. There is a need to develop and promote the sustainable use of alternative transport systems and intermediate means of transportation (IMTs) that complement the linkages of poor people with road networks and other socio-economic infrastructures to improve their livelihoods.

**B**

On the other hand, the development of all weathered roads (only 30 percent of rural population have access to this so far) and motorable bridges are very costly for a country with a small and stagnant economy. In addition these interventions are not always favourable in all geographical contexts environmentally, socially and economically. More than 60 percent of the network is concentrated in the lowland areas of the country. Although there are a number of alternative ways by which transportation and mobility needs of rural communities in the hills can be addressed, a lack of clear government focus and policies, lack of fiscal and economic incentives, lack of adequate technical knowledge and manufacturing capacities have led to under-development of this alternative transport sub-sector including the provision of IMTs.

**C**

One of the major causes of poverty is isolation. Improving the access and mobility of the isolated poor paves the way for access to markets, services and opportunities. By improving transport poorer people are able to access markets where they can buy or sell goods for income, and make better use of essential services such as health and education. No proper roads or vehicles mean women and children are forced to spend many hours each day attending to their most basic needs, such as collecting water and firewood. This valuable time could be used to tend crops, care for the family, study or develop small business ideas to generate much needed income.

**Road building**

**D**

Without roads, rural communities are extremely restricted. Collecting water and firewood, and going to local markets is a huge task, therefore it is understandable that the construction of roads is a major priority for many rural communities. Practical Action are helping to improve rural access/transport infrastructures through the construction and rehabilitation of short rural roads, small bridges, culverts and other transport related functions. The aim is to use methods that encourage community driven development. This means villagers can improve their own lives through better access to markets, health care, education and other economic and social opportunities, as well as bringing improved services and supplies to the now-accessible villages.

**Driving forward new ideas**

**E**

Practical Action and the communities we work with are constantly crafting and honing new ideas to help poor people. Cycle trailers have a practical business use too, helping people carry their goods, such as vegetables and charcoal, to markets for sale. Not only that, but those on the poverty-line can earn a decent income by making, maintaining and operating bicycle taxis. With Practical Action's know-how, Sri Lankan communities have been able to start a bus service and maintain the roads along which it travels. The impact has been remarkable. This service has put an end to rural people's social isolation. Quick and affordable, it gives them a reliable way to travel to the nearest town; and now their children can get an education, making it far more likely they'll find a path out of poverty. Practical Action is also an active member of many national and regional networks through which exchange of knowledge and advocating based on action research are carried out and one conspicuous example is the Lanka Organic Agriculture Movement.

**Sky-scraping transport system**

**F**

For people who live in remote, mountainous areas, getting food to market in order to earn enough money to survive is a serious issue. The hills are so steep that travelling down them is dangerous. A porter can help but they are expensive, and it would still take hours or even a day. The journey can take so long that their goods start to perish and become worth less and less. Practical Action have developed an ingenious solution called an aerial ropeway. It can either operate by gravitation force or with the use of external power. The ropeway consists of two trolleys rolling over support tracks connected to a control cable in the middle which moves in a traditional flywheel system. The trolley at the top is loaded with goods and can take up to 120kg. This is pulled down to the station at the bottom, either by the force of gravity or by external power. The other trolley at the bottom is therefore pulled upwards automatically. The external power can be produced by a micro hydro system if access to an electricity grid is not an option.

**Bringing people on board**

**G**

Practical Action developed a two-wheeled iron trailer that can be attached (via a hitch behind the seat) to a bicycle and be used to carry heavy loads (up to around 200kgs) of food, water or even passengers. People can now carry three times as much as before and still pedal the bicycle. The cycle trailers are used for transporting goods by local producers, as ambulances, as mobile shops, and even as mobile libraries. They are made in small village workshops from iron tubing, which is cut, bent, welded and drilled to make the frame and wheels. Modifications are also carried out to the trailers in these workshops at the request of the buyers. The two-wheeled 'ambulance' is made from moulded metal, with standard rubber-tyred wheels. The "bed" section can be padded with cushions to make the patient comfortable, while the "seat" section allows a family member to attend to patient during transit. A dedicated bicycle is needed to pull the ambulance trailer, so that other community members do not need to go without the bicycles they depend on in their daily lives. A joining mechanism allows for easy removal and attachment. In response to user comments, a cover has been designed that can be added to give protection to the patient and attendant in poor weather. Made of treated

cotton, the cover is durable and waterproof.

**Questions 1-4**

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?*
*In boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet, write*

**YES** *if the statement is true*
**NO** *if the statement is false*
**NOT GIVEN** *if the information is not given in the passage*

1 A slow developing economy often cannot afford some road networks especially for those used regardless weather conditions.

2 Rural communities' officials know how to improve alternative transport technically.

3 The primary aim for Practical Action to improve rural transport infrastructures is meant to increase the trade among villages.

4 Lanka Organic Agriculture Movement provided service that Practical Action highly involved in.

**Questions 5-8**

*Answer the questions below.*
*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.*

5 What is the first duty for many rural communities to reach unrestricted development?

6 What was one of the new ideas to help poor people carry their goods, such as vegetables and charcoal, to markets for sale?

7 What service has put an end to rural people's social isolation in Sri Lanka?

8 What solution had been applied for people who live in remote, mountainous areas getting food to market?

**Questions 9-13**

***Summary***

*Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **no more than two words** from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet.*

Besides normal transport task, changes are also implemented to the trailers in these workshops at the request of the buyers when it was used on medical emergency or a moveable 9.....; 'Ambulance' is made from metal, with rubber wheels and drive by another bicycle. When put with 10..... in the two-wheeled 'ambulance', the patient can stay comfortable and which another 11..... can sit on caring for patient in transport journey. In order to dismantle or attach other equipments, an assembling 12..... is designed. Later, as user's suggest, 13..... has also been added to give a protection to the patient.

**Answer keys:**

1 YES
2 NO
3 NOT GIVEN
4 YES
5 construction of roads
6 cycle trailers
7 a bus service
8 (an) aerial ropeway
9 shops
10 cushions
11 family member
12 mechanism
13 a cover

## Magnetic Therapy

**A**

Magnetic therapy, which is a $5 billion market worldwide, is a form of alternative medicine which claims that magnetic fields have healing powers. Magnetic devices that are claimed to be therapeutic include magnetic bracelets, insoles, wrist and knee bands, back and neck braces, and even pillows and mattresses. Their annual sales are estimated at $300 million in the United States and more than a billion dollars globally. They have been advertised to cure a vast array of ills, particularly pain.

**B**

The therapy works on the principle of balancing electrical energy in the body by pulsating magnetic waves through different parts of the body. The electrical currents generated by magnets increase the blood flow and oxygen which helps to heal many of the ailments. The natural effects of the Earth's magnetic field are considered to play an essential role in the health of humans and animals. It is generally accepted that our body draws some benefit from the Earth's magnetic field. To restore the balance within our body allows us to function at our optimum level. For example, when the first astronauts returned to earth sick, NASA concluded that their illness resulted from the lack of a planetary magnetic field in outer space. To resolve the problem, NASA placed magnets in the astronauts' space suits and space travel vehicles, and astronauts have returned to Earth healthy ever since.

**C**

Historically it is reported that magnets have been around for an extremely long time. The therapeutic power of magnets was known to physicians in ancient Greece, Egypt and China over 4000 years ago, who used naturally magnetic rock - lodestone - to treat a variety of physical and psychological ailments. Cleopatra the beautiful Egyptian queen was probably the first celebrity to use magnets. It is documented that in order to prevent from aging, she slept on a Lodestone to keep her skin youthful. Ancient Romans also used magnet therapy to treat eye disease.

**D**

The popularity of magnet therapy in the United States began to rise during the 1800s and soared in the post - Civil War era. Sears-Roebuck advertised magnetic jewelry in its catalog for the healing of virtually any ailment. An Austrian psychoanalyst by the name of Wilhelm Reich immigrated to the United States in 1939 and researched the effects of electromagnetism on humans. Today, Germany, Japan, Israel, Russia and at least 45 other countries considers magnetic therapy to be an official medical procedure for the treatment of numerous ailments, including various inflammatory and neurological problems.

**E**

For those who practice magnetic therapy, strongly believe that certain ailments can be treated if the patient is exposed to magnetic fields while at the same time there is a strong resentment from the medical establishment and critics claim that most magnets don't have the strength to effect the various organs and tissues within the body and it is a product of Pseudoscience and is not based on proper research and analysis. There are few reported complications of magnetic therapy and the World Health Organization says low level of magnetic energy is not harmful. Documented side effects are not life-

threatening and include pain, nausea and dizziness that disappeared when the magnets were removed. If considering magnet therapy, as with any medical treatment, it is always advisable to consult one's regular physician first. Magnet therapy is gaining popularity; however, the scientific evidence to support the success of this therapy is lacking. More scientifically sound studies are needed in order to fully understand the effects that magnets can have on the body and the possible benefits or dangers that could result from their use.

**F**

Researchers at Baylor University Medical Center recently conducted a double-blind study on the use of concentric-circle magnets to relieve chronic pain in 50 post-polio patients. A static magnetic device or a placebo device was applied to the patient's skin for 45 minutes. The patients were asked to rate how much pain they experienced when a "trigger point was touched." The researchers reported that the 29 patients exposed to the magnetic device achieved lower pain scores than did the 21 who were exposed to the placebo device. However, this study had significant flaws in their design. Although the groups were said to be selected randomly, the ratio of women to men in the experimental group was twice that of the control group; the age of the placebo group was four years higher than that of the control group; there was just one brief exposure and no systematic follow-up of patients.

**Questions 1-6**

*Reading passage 1 has six paragraphs. A-F*

*Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A - F from the list of headings below.*

*Write the correct number, i-ix, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.*

| List of headings | |
|---|---|
| **i** | Earth itself as the biggest magnet |
| **ii** | The commercial magnetic products |
| **iii** | Utilize the power from natural magnetic field |
| **iv** | Early application of magnet |
| **v** | Brief introduction of how the magnetic therapy works |
| **vi** | Pain-reducing effect |
| **vii** | Arguments for and against the therapy |
| **viii** | An experiment on post-polio patients |
| **ix** | Conditions of magnet use today |

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

**Questions 7-8**

*Choose TWO letters, A-E.*

*Write the correct letters in boxes 7-8 on your answer sheet.*

Which two of the lodestone benefits in ancient times are mentioned by the writer in the text?

A make facial mask
B diminish the energy
C improve eyesight
D keep younger appearance
E remove dizziness

**Questions 9-10**

*Choose TWO letters, A-E.*

*Write the correct letters in boxes 9-10 on your answer sheet.*

Which two weakness of the Baylor research does the writer present?

A The number of the subjects involved were not enough.
B There was no further evidence to support.
C The patients were at the same age.
D The device used in the experiment did not work properly.
E The gender ratio was not in proportion

**Questions 11-13**

*Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-F, below.*

*Write the correct letters, A-F, in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet.*

11 The first NASA astronauts' sickness

12 According to the WHO, under the physician's instruction, a small amount of magnetic energy

13 The author holds that in order to fully understand the magnetic effects, we

| | |
|---|---|
| A | has no negative side effect. |
| B | resulted from the physical ailment. |
| C | should have more sophisticated studies. |
| D | is exposed to the placebo device. |
| E | must select the subjects randomly. |
| F | came from the absence of magnetic field. |

**Answer keys:**

1 ii
2 v
3 iv
4 ix
5 vii
6 viii
7-8
C
D
9-10
B
E
11 F
12 A
13 C

**Passage 2**

## Twin Study: Two of a kind

**A**

The scientific study of twins goes back to the late 19th century, when Francis Galton, an early geneticist, realised that they came in two varieties: identical twins born from one egg and non-identical twins that had come from two. That insight turned out to be key, although it was not until 1924 that it was used to formulate what is known as the twin rule of pathology, and twin studies really got going.

**B**

The twin rule of pathology states that any heritable disease will be more concordant (that is, more likely to be jointly present or absent) in identical twins than in non-identical twins - and, in turn, will be more concordant in non-identical twins than in non-siblings. Early work, for example, showed that the statistical correlation of skin-mole counts between identical twins was 0.4, while non-identical twins had a correlation of only 0.2. (A score of 1.0 implies perfect correlation, while a score of zero implies no correlation.) This result suggests that moles are heritable, but it also implies that there is an environmental component to the development of moles, otherwise the correlation in identical twins would be close to 1.0.

**C**

Twin research has shown that whether or not someone takes up smoking is determined mainly by environmental factors, but once he does so, how much he smokes is largely down to his genes. And while a person's religion is clearly a cultural attribute, there is a strong genetic component to religious fundamentalism. Twin studies are also unraveling the heritability of various aspects of human personality. Traits from neuroticism and anxiety to thrill - and novelty-seeking all have large genetic components. Parenting matters, but it does not determine personality in the way that some had thought.

**D**

More importantly, perhaps, twin studies are helping the understanding of diseases such as cancer, asthma, osteoporosis, arthritis and immune disorders. And twins can be used, within ethical limits, for medical experiments. A study that administered vitamin C to one twin and a placebo to the other found that it had no effect on the common cold. The lesson from all today's twin studies is that most human traits are at least partially influenced by genes. However, for the most part, the age-old dichotomy between nature and nurture is not very useful. Many genetic programs are open to input from the environment, and genes are frequently switched on or off by environmental signals. It is also possible that genes themselves influence their environment. Some humans have an innate preference for participation in sports. Others are drawn to novelty. Might people also be drawn to certain kinds of friends and types of experience? In this way, a person's genes might shape the environment they act in as much as the environment shapes the actions of the genes.

**E**

In the past, such research has been controversial. Josef Mengele, a Nazi doctor working at the Auschwitz extermination camp during the second world war, was fascinated by twins. He sought them out among arrivals at the camp and preserved them from the gas-chambers for a series of brutal experiments. After the war, Cyril Burt, a British

psychologist who worked on the heredity of intelligence, tainted twin research with results that appear, in retrospect, to have been rather too good. Some of his data on identical twins who had been reared apart were probably faked. In any case, the prevailing ideology in the social sciences after the war was Marxist, and disliked suggestions that differences in human potential might have underlying genetic causes. Twin studies were thus viewed with suspicion.

**F**

The ideological pendulum has swung back; however, as the human genome project and its aftermath have turned genes from abstract concepts to real pieces of DNA. The role of genes in sensitive areas such as intelligence is acknowledged by all but a few die-hards. The interesting questions now concern how nature and nurture interact to produce particular bits of biology, rather than which of the two is more important. Twin studies, which are a good way to ask these questions, are back in fashion, and many twins are enthusiastic participants in this research.

**G**

Research at the Twinsburg festival began in a small way, with a single stand in 1979. Gradually, news spread, and more scientists began turning up. This year, half a dozen groups of researchers were lodged in a specially pitched research tent. In one corner of this tent, Paul Breslin, who works at the Monell Institute in Philadelphia, watched over several tables where twins sat sipping clear liquids from cups and making notes. It was the team's third year at Twinsburg. Dr Breslin and his colleagues want to find out how genes influence human perception, particularly the senses of smell and taste and those (warmth, cold, pain, tingle, itch and so on) that result from stimulation of the skin. Perception is an example of something that is probably influenced by both genes and experience. Even before birth, people are exposed to flavours such as chocolate, garlic, mint and vanilla that pass intact into the bloodstream, and thus to the fetus. Though it is not yet clear whether such pre-natal exposure shapes taste-perception, there is evidence that it shapes preferences for foods encountered later in life.

**H**

However, there are clearly genetic influences at work, as well - for example in the ability to taste quinine. Some people experience this as intensely bitter, even when it is present at very low levels. Others, whose genetic endowment is different, are less bothered by it. Twin studies make this extremely clear. Within a pair of identical twins, either both, or neither, will find quinine hard to swallow. Non-identical twins will agree less frequently.

**I**

On the other side of the tent Dennis Drayna, from the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, in Maryland, was studying hearing. He wants to know what happens to sounds after they reach the ear. It is not clear, he says, whether sound is processed into sensation mostly in the ear or in the brain. Dr Drayna has already been involved in a twin study which revealed that the perception of musical pitch is highly heritable. At Twinsburg, he is playing different words, or parts of words, into the left and right ears of his twinned volunteers. The composite of the two sounds that an individual reports hearing depends on how he processes this diverse information and that, Dr Drayna believes, may well be influenced by genetics.

**J**

Elsewhere in the marquee, Peter Miraldi, of Kent State University in Ohio, was trying to find out whether genes affect an individual's motivation to communicate with others. A number of twin studies have shown that personality and sociability are heritable, so he thinks this is fertile ground. And next to Mr. Miraldi was a team of dermatologists from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. They are looking at the development of skin diseases and male-pattern baldness. The goal of the latter piece of research is to find the genes responsible for making men's hair fall out.

**K**

The busiest part of the tent, however, was the queue for forensic-science research into fingerprints. The origins of this study are shrouded in mystery. For many months, the festival's organisers have been convinced that the Secret Service - the American government agency responsible for, among other things, the safety of the president - is behind it. When The Economist contacted the Secret Service for more information, we were referred to Steve Nash, who is chairman of the International Association for Identification (IAI), and is also a detective in the scientific investigations section of the Marin County Sheriff's Office in California. The IAI, based in Minnesota, is an organisation of forensic scientists from around the world. Among other things, it publishes the *Journal of Forensic Identification*.

**Questions 14-18**

*The reading Passage has eleven paragraphs A-K.*
*Which paragraph contains the following information?*
*Write the correct letter A-K, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.*

***NB*** *You may use any letter more than once.*

14 Mentioned research conducted in Ohio
15 Medical contribution to the researches for twins.
16 Research situation under life threatening conditions
17 Data of similarities of identical twins
18 Reasons that make one study unconvincing

**Questions 19-20**

*Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using no more than two words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 19-20 on your answer sheet.*

The first one that conducted research on twins is called 19..... He separated twins into two categories: non identical and identical twins. The twin research was used in medical application in as early as the year of 20.....

**Questions 21-23**

*Choose the correct letters in following options:*
*Write your answers in boxes 21 -23 on your answer sheet.*

Please choose three research fields that had been carried out in Ohio, Maryland and Twinsburg?

A Sense
B Cancer
C Be allergic to Vitamin D
D Mole heredity
E Sound
F Boldness of men

**Questions 24-26**

*Choose the correct letters in following options:*
*Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.*

Please choose three results that had been verified in this passage.

A Non identical twins come from different eggs.
B Genetic relation between identical twins is closer than non-identical ones.
C Vitamin C has evident effect on a cold.
D Genetic influence to smoking is superior to environment's
E If a pregnant woman eats too much sweet would lead to skin disease.
F Hair loss has been found to be connected with skin problem.

**Answer keys:**

14 J
15 D
16 E
17 B
18 E
19 Francis Galton
20 1924
21 A
22 E
23 F
24 A
25 B
26 D

**The Farmers! Parade of history**

**A**

History of Farmer trading company: In 1909 Robert Laidlaw establishes mail-order company Laidlaw Leeds in Fort Street, Auckland. Then, Branch expansion: purchase of Green and Colebrook chain store; further provincial stores in Auckland and Waikato to follow. Opening of First furniture and boot factory. In 1920, Company now has 29 branches; Whangarei store purchased. Doors open at Hobson Street for direct selling to public. Firm establishes London and New York buying offices. With permission from the Harbour Board, the large FARMERS' electric sign on the Wyndham Street frontage is erected.

**B**

In 1935, if the merchandise has changed, the language of the catalogues hasn't. Robert Laidlaw, the Scottish immigrant who established the century-old business, might have been scripting a modern-day television commercial when he told his earliest customers: Satisfaction, or your money back. "It was the first money back guarantee ever offered in New Zealand by any firm," says Ian Hunter, business historian. "And his mission statement was, potentially, only the second one ever found in the world." Laidlaw's stated aims were simple to build the greatest business in New Zealand, to simplify every transaction, to eliminate all delays, to only sell goods it would pay the customer to buy.

**C**

This year, the company that began as a mail-order business and now employs 3500 staff across 58 stores turns 100. Its centenary will be celebrated with the release of a book and major community fundraising projects, to be announced next week. Hunter, who is writing the centenary history, says "coming to a Farmers store once a week was a part of the New Zealand way of life". By 1960, one in every 10 people had an account with the company. It was the place where teenage girls shopped for their first bra, where newlyweds purchased their first dinner sets, where first pay cheques were used to pay off hire purchase furniture, where Santa paraded every Christmas.

**D**

Gary Blumenthal's mother shopped there, and so does he. The fondest memory for the Rotorua resident? "We were on holiday in Auckland... I decided that up on the lookout tower on top of the Farmers building would be a unique place to fit the ring on my new fiancée's finger." The lovebirds, who had to wait for "an annoying youth" to leave the tower before they could enjoy their engagement kiss, celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary in June.

**E**

Fanners, says Hunter, has always had a heart. This, from a 1993 North & South interview with a former board chairman, Rawdon Busfield: "One day I was in the Hobson Street shop and I saw a woman with two small children. They were clean and tidily dressed, but poor, you could tell. That week we had a special on a big bar of chocolate for one shilling. I heard the woman say to her boy, 'no, your penny won't buy that.' He wasn't wearing shoes. So I went up to the boy and said, 'Son, have you got your penny?' He handed it to me. It was hot he'd had it in his hand for hours. I took the penny and gave him the chocolate."

**F**

Farmers was once the home of genteel tearooms, children's playgrounds and an annual sale of celebration for birthday of Hector the Parrot (the store mascot died, aged 131, in the 1970s his stuffed remains still occupy pride of place at the company's head office). You could buy houses from Fanners. Its saddle factory supplied the armed forces, and its upright grand overstrung pianos offered "the acme of value" according to those early catalogues hand-drawn by Robert Laidlaw himself. Walk through a Farmers store today and get hit by bright lights and big brands. Its Albany branch houses 16 international cosmetics companies. It buys from approximately 500 suppliers, and about 30% of those are locally owned.

**G**

" Eight, 10 years ago," says current chief executive Rod McDermott, "lots of brands wouldn't partner with us. The stores were quite distressed. We were first price point focused, we weren't fashion focused." Remove the rose-tinted nostalgia, and Farmers is, quite simply, a business, doing business in hard times. Dancing with the Stars presenter Candy Lane launches a clothing line? "We put a trial on, and we thought it was really lovely, but the uptake wasn't what we thought it would be. It's got to be what the customer wants," says McDermott.

**H**

He acknowledges retailers suffer in a recession: "We're celebrating 100 years because we can and because we should." Farmers almost didn't pull through one economic crisis. By the mid 1980s, it had stores across the country. It had acquired the South Island's Calder Mackay chain of stores and bought out Haywrights. Then, with sales topping $375 million, it was taken over by Chase Corporation.

**I**

Lincoln Laidlaw, now aged 88, and the son of the company's founder, remembers the dark days following the stockmarket crash and the collapse of Chase. "I think, once, Farmers was like a big family and all of the people who worked for it felt they were building something which would ultimately be to their benefit and to the benefit of New Zealand... then the business was being divided up and so that kind of family situation was dispelled and it hasn't been recovered." For a turbulent few years, the stores were controlled, first by a consortium of Australian banks and later Deka, the Maori Development Corporation and Foodland Associated Ltd. In 2003, it went back to "family" ownership, with the purchase by the James Pascoe Group, owned by David and Anne Norman the latter being the great-granddaughter of James Pascoe, whose first business interest was jewellery.

**J**

" Sheer power of the brand," says McDermott, "pulled Farmers through and now we're becoming the brand it used to be again." Farmers was the company that, during World War II, topped up the wages of any staff member disadvantaged by overseas service. Robert Laidlaw a committed Christian who came to his faith at a 1902 evangelistic service in Dunedin concluded his original mission statement with the words, "all at it, always at it, wins success". Next week. 58 Farmers stores across the country will announce the local charities they will raise funds for in their centenary celebration everything from guide dog services to hospices to volunteer fire brigades will benefit. Every dollar raised by the community will be matched by the company. "It's like the rebirth

of an icon," says McDermott.

**Questions 14-18**

*The reading Passage has sewn paragraphs A-J.*
*Which paragraph contains the following information?*
*Write the correct letter A-J, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.*

14 Generosity offered in an occasion for helping the poor
15 Innovation of offer made ahead of modern-time business by the head of company.
16 Fashion was not chosen as its strong point.
17 A romantic event on a memorial venue dedicating to Farmers.
18 Farmers was sold to a private owned company.

**Questions 19-23**

*Complete the sentence below.*
*Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **no more than two words** from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 19-24 on your answer sheet.*

Farmers was first founded as a 19_____ in Auckland by Mr. Laidlaw.
Farmers developed fast and bought one 20_____ then.
During oversea expansion, Farmers set up 21_____ in major cities outside New Zealand.
Farmers held a 22_____ in a sale once a year for the company's mascot animal
Some senior employee considered Farmers as a 23_____ both for themselves and for the whole country.

**Questions 24-26**

*Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-C) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.*

***NB*** *you may use any letter more than once*

*A Lincoln Laidlaw*
*B Rod McDermott*
*C Ian Hunter*

24 Product became worse as wrong aspect focused.
25 An unprecedented statement made by Farmers in New Zealand.
26 Character of the company was changed.

**Answer keys:**

14 E
15 B
16 G
17 D
18 I
19 mail-order company
20 chain store
21 buying offices
22 celebration
23 big family
24 B
25 C
26 A

**Passage 3**

## Knowledge in Medicine

**A**

What counts as knowledge? What do we mean when we say that we know something? What is the status of different kinds of knowledge? In order to explore these questions we are going to focus on one particular area of knowledge—medicine.

**B**

How do you know when you are ill? This may seem to be an absurd question. You know you are ill because you feel ill; your body tells you that you are ill. You may know that you feel pain or discomfort but knowing you are ill is a bit more complex. At times, people experience the symptoms of illness, but in fact they are simply tired or over-worked or they may just have a hangover. At other times, people may be suffering from a disease and fail to be aware of the illness until it has reached a late stage in its development. So how do we know we are ill, and what counts as knowledge?

**C**

Think about this example. You feel unwell. You have a bad cough and always seem to be tired. Perhaps it could be stress at work, or maybe you should give up smoking. You feel worse. You visit the doctor who listens to your chest and heart, takes your temperature and blood pressure, and then finally prescribes antibiotics for your cough.

**D**

Things do not improve but you struggle on thinking you should pull yourself together, perhaps things will ease off at work soon. A return visit to your doctor shocks you. This time the doctor, drawing on years of training and experience, diagnoses pneumonia. This means that you will need bed rest and a considerable time off work. The scenario is transformed. Although you still have the same symptoms, you no longer think that these are caused by pressure at work. You now have proof that you are ill. This is the result of the combination of your own subjective experience and the diagnosis of someone who has the status of a medical expert. You have a medically authenticated diagnosis and it appears that you are seriously ill; you know you are ill and have evidence upon which to base this knowledge.

**E**

This scenario shows many different sources of knowledge. For example, you decide to consult the doctor in the first place because you feel unwell—this is personal knowledge about your own body. However, the doctor's expert diagnosis is based on experience and training, with sources of knowledge as diverse as other experts, laboratory reports, medical textbooks and years of experience.

**F**

One source of knowledge is the experience of our own bodies: the personal knowledge we have of changes that might be significant, as well as the subjective experience of pain and physical distress. These experiences are mediated by other forms of knowledge such as the words we have available to describe our experience and the common sense of our families and friends as well as that drawn from popular culture. Over the past decade, for example, Western culture has seen a significant emphasis on stress-related illness in the media. Reference to being 'stressed out' has become a common response in daily exchanges in the workplace and has become part of popular common-sense

knowledge. It is thus not surprising that we might seek such an explanation of physical symptoms of discomfort.

**G**

We might also rely on the observations of others who know us. Comments from friends and family such as 'you do look ill' or 'that's a bad cough' might be another source of knowledge. Complementary health practices, such as holistic medicine, produce their own sets of knowledge upon which we might also draw in deciding the nature and degree of our ill health and about possible treatments.

**H**

Perhaps the most influential and authoritative source of knowledge is the medical knowledge provided by the general practitioner. We expect the doctor to have access to expert knowledge. This is socially sanctioned. It would not be acceptable to notify our employer that we simply felt too unwell to turn up for work or that our faith healer, astrologer, therapist or even our priest thought it was not a good idea. We need an expert medical diagnosis in order to obtain the necessary certificate if we need to be off work for more than the statutory self-certification period. The knowledge of the medical sciences is privileged in this respect in contemporary Western culture. Medical practitioners are also seen as having the required expert knowledge that permits them legally to prescribe drugs and treatment to which patients would not otherwise have access. However there is a range of different knowledge upon which we draw when making decisions about our own state of health.

**I**

However, there is more than existing knowledge in this little story; new knowledge is constructed within it. Given the doctor's medical training and background, she may hypothesize 'Is this now pneumonia?' and then proceed to look for evidence about it. She will use observations and instruments to assess the evidence and—critically—interpret it in the light of her training and experience. This results in new knowledge and new experience both for you and for the doctor. This will then be added to the doctor's medical knowledge and may help in future diagnosis of pneumonia.

**Questions 27-33**

*Complete the table.*

*Choose **no more than three words** from the passage for each answer.*

*Write your answers in boxes 27-33 on your answer sheet*

| Source of knowledge | Examples |
|---|---|
| Personal experience | Symptoms of a (27)..... and tiredness<br>Doctor's measurement of (28)..... and temperature<br>Common judgment from (29)..... around you |
| Scientific Evidence | Medical knowledge from<br>the general (30).....<br>e.g. doctor's medical(31).....<br>Examine the medical hypothesis<br>with the previous drill and(32)..... |

**Question 33-40**

*The reading Passage has nine paragraphs A-I*

*Which paragraph contains the following information?*

*Write the correct letter A-I, in boxes 33-40 on your answer sheet.*

***You may use any letter more than once***

33 the contrast between the nature of personal judgment and the nature of doctor

34 the reference of culture about pressure

35 sick leave will be not permitted if employees are without the professional diagnosis

36 how doctors are regarded in the society

37 the symptom of the patients can be added as new information

38 what the situation will be if we come across knowledge from non-specialised outer sources

39 an example of collective judgment from personal experience and professional doctor

40 a reference about those people who do not realize their illness

**Answer keys:**

27 bad cough
28 blood pressure
29 Families and friends
30 Practitioner
31 Diagnosis
32 background
33 C
34 F
35 H
36 H
37 I
38 G
39 D
40 B

## The gap of ingenuity

**A**

Ingenuity, as I define it here, consists not only of ideas for new technologies like computers or drought-resistant crops but, more fundamentally, of ideas for better institutions and social arrangements, like efficient markets and competent governments.

**B**

How much and what kinds of ingenuity a society requires depends on a range of factors, including the society's goals and the circumstances within which it must achieve those goals - whether it has a young population or an aging one, an abundance of natural resources or a scarcity of them, an easy climate or a punishing one, whatever the case may be.

**C**

How much and what kinds of ingenuity a society supplies also depends on many factors, such as the nature of human inventiveness and understanding, the rewards an economy gives to the producers of useful knowledge, and the strength of political opposition to social and institutional reforms.

**D**

A good supply of the right kind of ingenuity is essential, but it isn't, of course, enough by itself. We know that the creation of wealth, for example, depends not only on an adequate supply of useful ideas but also on the availability of other, more conventional factors of production, like capital and labor. Similarly, prosperity, stability and justice usually depend on the resolution, or at least the containment, of major political struggles over wealth and power. Yet within our economies ingenuity often supplants labor, and growth in the stock of physical plant is usually accompanied by growth in the stock of ingenuity. And in our political systems, we need great ingenuity to set up institutions that successfully manage struggles over wealth and power. Clearly, our economic and political processes are intimately entangled with the production and use of ingenuity.

**E**

The past century's countless incremental changes in our societies around the planet, in our technologies and our interactions with our surrounding natural environments have accumulated to create a qualitatively new world. Because these changes have accumulated slowly, it's often hard for us to recognize how profound and sweeping they've. They include far larger and denser populations; much higher per capita consumption of natural resources; and far better and more widely available technologies for the movement of people, materials, and especially information.

**F**

In combination, these changes have sharply increased the density, intensity, and pace of our inter actions with each other; they have greatly increased the burden we place on our natural environment; and they have helped shift power from national and international institutions to individuals and subgroups, such as political special interests and ethnic factions.

**G**

As a result people in all walks of life - from our political and business leaders to all of us in our day-to-day - must cope with much more complex, urgent, and often unpredictable circumstances. The management of our relationship with this new world requires

immense and ever-increasing amounts of social and technical ingenuity. As we strive to maintain or increase our prosperity and improve the quality of our lives, we must make far more sophisticated decisions, and in less time, than ever before.

**H**

When we enhance the performance of any system, from our cars to the planet's network of financial institutions, we tend to make it more complex. Many of the natural systems critical to our well-being, like the global climate and the oceans, are extraordinarily complex to begin with. We often can't predict or manage the behavior of complex systems with much precision, because they are often very sensitive to the smallest of changes and perturbations, and their behavior can flip from one mode to another suddenly and dramatically. In general, as the human-made and natural systems we depend upon become more complex, and as our demands on them increase, the institutions and technologies we use to manage them must become more complex too, which further boosts our need for ingenuity.

**I**

The good news, though, is that the last century's stunning changes in our societies and technologies have not just increased our need for ingenuity; they have also produced a huge increase in its supply. The growth and urbanization of human populations have combined with astonishing new communication and transportation technologies to expand interactions among people and produce larger, more integrated, and more efficient markets. These changes have, in turn, vastly accelerated the generation and delivery of useful ideas.

**J**

But - and this is the critical "but" - we should not jump to the conclusion that the supply of ingenuity always increases in lockstep with our ingenuity requirement: while it's true that necessity is often the mother of invention, we can't always rely on the right kind of ingenuity appearing when and where we need it. In many cases, the complexity and speed of operation of today's vital economic, social, arid ecological systems exceed the human brain s grasp. Very few of us have more than a rudimentary understanding of how these systems work. They remain fraught with countless "unknown unknowns," which makes it hard to supply the ingenuity we need to solve problems associated with these systems.

**K**

In this book, explore a wide range of other factors that will limit our ability to supply the ingenuity required in the coming century. For example, many people believe that new communication technologies strengthen democracy and will make it easier to find solutions to our societies' collective problems, but the story is less clear than it seems. The crush of information in our everyday lives is shortening our attention span, limiting the time we have to reflect on critical matters of public policy, and making policy arguments more superficial.

**L**

Modern markets and science are an important part of the story of how we supply ingenuity. Markets are critically important, because they give entrepreneurs an incentive to produce knowledge. As for science, although it seems to face no theoretical limits, at least in the foreseeable future, practical constraints often slow its progress. The cost of

scientific research tends to increase as it delves deeper into nature. And science's rate of advance depends on the characteristic of the natural phenomena it investigates, simply because some phenomena are intrinsically harder to understand than others, so the production of useful new knowledge in these areas can be very slow. Consequently, there is often a critical time lag between the recognition between a problem and the delivery of sufficient ingenuity, in the form of technologies, to solve that problem. Progress in the social sciences is especially slow, for reasons we don't yet understand; but we desperately need better social scientific knowledge to build the sophisticated institutions today's world demands.

**Questions 27-30**

*Write the correct answer in boxes 27-30 on your answer sheet.*

27 The definition of ingenuity

28 The requirement for ingenuity

29 The creation of social wealth

30 The stability of society

| | |
|---|---|
| A | depends on many factors including climate. |
| B | depends on the management and solution of disputes. |
| C | is not only of technological advance, but more of institutional renovation. |
| D | also depends on the availability of some traditional resources. |

**Questions 31-33**

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

*Write your answers in boxes 31-33 on your answer sheet.*

31 What does the author say about the incremental change of the last 100 years?

A It has become a hot scholastic discussion among environmentalists.

B Its significance is often not noticed.

C It has reshaped the natural environments we live in.

D It benefited a much larger population than ever.

32 The combination of changes has made life:

A easier

B faster

C slower

D less sophisticated

33 What does the author say about the natural systems?

A New technologies are being developed to predict change with precision.

B Natural systems are often more sophisticated than other systems.

C Minor alterations may cause natural systems to change dramatically.

D Technological developments have rendered human being more independent of natural systems.

**Questions 34-40**

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?*

*In boxes 34-40 on your answer sheet, write*

***YES*** *if the statement is true*

***NO*** *if the statement is false*

***NOT GIVEN*** *if the information is not given in the passage*

34 The demand for ingenuity has been growing during the past 100 years.

35 The ingenuity we have may be inappropriate for solving problems at hand.

36 There are very few who can understand the complex systems of the present world.

37 More information will help us to make better decisions.

38 The next generation will blame the current government for their conduct.

39 Science tends to develop faster in certain areas than others.

40 Social science develops especially slowly because it is not as important as natural science.

**Answer keys:**

27 C
28 A
29 D
30 B
31 B
32 B
33 C
34 YES
35 YES
36 YES
37 NO
38 NOT GIVEN
39 YES
40 NO