

**Passage 1 : Voyage of going**

1 Yes	Imagine <b>Cook's surprise</b> , then, when <b>the natives of Hawaii</b> came paddling out in their canoes and greeted him in a <b>familiar tongue</b> , one...
2 Not given	This latest voyage had taken him thousands of miles north from the Society Islands to an archipelago so remote that even the old <b>Polynesians</b> back on Tahiti knew nothing about it. Imagine Cook's surprise, then, when the natives of Hawaii came paddling out in their canoes and greeted him in a familiar tongue, one he had heard on virtually every mote of inhabited land he had visited. Marveling at the ubiquity of this Pacific language and culture, he later wondered <b>in his journal</b> :
3 No	What we have is a <b>first-or second-generation site containing the graves</b> of some of the Pacific's first explorers," says <b>Spriggs, professor of archaeology at the Australian National University and co-leader of an international team</b> excavating the site. It came to light <b>only by luck</b> ...
4 Not given	<b>Within the span of a few centuries the Lapita</b> stretched the boundaries of their world from the jungle-clad volcanoes of Papua New Guinea to the loneliest coral outliers of Tonga, <b>at least 2,000 miles</b> eastward in the Pacific
5 yes	... , at least 2,000 miles eastward in the <b>Pacific</b> . Along the way <b>they</b> explored millions of square miles of unknown sea, <b>discovering and colonizing</b> scores of <b>tropical islands never before seen by human eyes: Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa</b> .
6 Not given	With the discovery of the Lapita cemetery on <b>Efate</b> , the volume of data available to researchers has expanded dramatically. The bones of at least 62 individuals have been uncovered so far including old men, young women, even babies - and more skeletons are known to be in the ground. Archaeologists were also thrilled to discover six complete <b>Lapita pots</b> .
7 No	Other discoveries included a <b>burial urn</b> with <b>modeled birds arranged on the rim</b> as though peering down at the human bones sealed inside.
8 rock	For one thing, the radiocarbon dating of bones and charcoal places them early in the Lapita expansion. For another, the

	chemical makeup of the obsidian flakes <b>littering the site</b> indicates that <b>the rock wasn't local</b> ; instead
9 teeth	A particularly intriguing clue comes from <b>chemical tests on the teeth</b> of several skeletons. DNA teased from these ancient bones may also help answer one of the most puzzling questions in Pacific anthropology: Did <b>all Pacific islanders</b> spring
10 descendants	? "This represents the best opportunity we've had yet," says Spriggs, "to find out who the Lapita actually were, where they came from, and who their <b>closest descendants</b> are today.
11 canoes	." All we can say for certain is that the Lapita had <b>canoes</b> that were <b>capable of ocean voyages</b> , and <b>they had the ability to sail them</b> ," says Geoff Irwin,
12 trade winds	<b>The Lapita's</b> thrust into the Pacific was eastward, against the prevailing <b>trade winds</b> , <b>Irwin notes</b> . Those nagging headwinds, he argues, may have been <b>the key to their success</b> . They could
13 seabirds and turtles	... Once out there, skilled seafarers would <b>detect abundant leads to follow to land: seabirds and turtles</b> , coconuts and twigs...

### Passage 2 : Multitasks

14 B	... liven inventions such as the cordless phone has increased multitasking. In the old days, <b>a traditional wall phone would ring</b> , and then <b>the housewife would have to stop her activities to answer it</b> . When it rang, the housewife will sit down with her legs up and chat, <b>with no laundry or sweeping or answering the door</b> . In the modern era, our technology is convenient enough to not interrupt our daily tasks.
15 E	He found that <b>doing different jobs at the same time may actually save time</b> .
16 F	No one is suggesting we ban e-mail or make employees focus on only one task. However, certain common <b>workplace</b> tasks, such as group meetings, would be more efficient if we <b>banned cell-phones</b> , a common distraction. A person can also apply these tips to prevent self-distraction. Instead of arriving to your office and checking all of your e-mails for new tasks, a common <b>workplace</b> ritual, a person could <b>dedicate an hour to a single task first thing in the morning</b> . <b>Self-timing is a great way</b> to reduce distraction and efficiently finish tasks

	one by one, instead of slowing ourselves down with <b>multi-tasking</b> .
17C	Earl Miller, an expert at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studied the <b>prefrontal cortex</b> , which controls the brain while a person is multitasking. According to his studies, <b>the size</b> of this cortex varies between species. He found that for humans, the size of this part constitutes one third of the brain, while it is only 4 to 5 percent in dogs, and about 15% in monkeys. Given that this <b>cortex is larger</b> on a human, it allows a human to be <b>more flexible and accurate in his or her multitasking...</b>
18 D	you are actually switching between jobs. Even though the people tried to <b>do the tasks at the same time</b> , and both tasks were eventually accomplished, overall, the task <b>took more time</b> than if the person focused on <b>a single task one at a time</b> .
19 B	However, <b>Miller</b> wanted to look further into whether the cortex was truly processing information about two different tasks simultaneously. He designed an experiment where he presents <b>visual stimulants</b> to his subjects in a way that mimics multi-tasking. Miller then attached sensors to the patients' heads to pick up the electric patterns of the brain. This sensor would show if the brain particles, called neurons, were truly processing two different tasks. What he found is that the brain neurons <b>only lit up</b> in singular areas <b>one at a time, and never simultaneously</b> .
20 D	People sacrifice efficiency when multitasking, <b>Gloria Mark</b> set office workers as his subjects. He found that they were constantly multitasking. He observed that nearly every 11 minutes people at work were disrupted. He found that <b>doing different jobs at the same time may actually save time</b> . However, despite the fact that they are <b>faster</b> , it does <b>not mean they are more efficient</b> . And we are equally likely to self-interrupt as be interrupted by outside sources...
21 A	However, <b>Thomas Lehman</b> , a researcher in Psychology, believes people never really do multiple things simultaneously. Maybe a person is reading while listening to music, but in reality, <b>the brain can only focus on one task</b> . Reading the words in a book will cause you to ignore some of the words of the music. When <b>people think they are</b>

	<b>accomplishing two different tasks efficiently</b> , what they are really doing is dividing their focus. While listening to music, people become less able to focus on their surroundings...
22 E	According to human nature, people feel more comfortable and efficient in <b>environments with a variety of tasks</b> , <b>Edward Hallowell</b> said that people are losing a lot of efficiency in the workplace due to <b>multitasking</b> , outside distractions and self-distractions. As a matter of fact, the changes made to the workplace do not have to be dramatic...
23 E	According to human nature, people feel more comfortable and efficient in <b>environments with a variety of tasks</b> , Edward Hallowell said that people are losing a lot of efficiency in the workplace due to <b>multitasking</b> ,
24 email voice	For example, we all have experience of times when we talk with friends and they are not responding properly. Maybe they are listening to someone else talk, or maybe they are <b>reading a text</b> on their smart phone and <b>don't hear what you are saying</b> . Lehman called this phenomenon " <b>email voice</b> ".
25 prefrontal cortex	Earl Miller, an expert at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studied the <b>prefrontal cortex</b> , which <b>controls the brain while a person is multitasking</b> .
26 group meetings	No one is suggesting we ban e-mail or make employees focus on only one task. However, <b>certain common workplace tasks</b> , such as <b>group meetings</b> , would be <b>more efficient</b> if we <b>banned cell-phones</b> ,

### Passage 3: Grimm's Fairy Tales

27 No	<b>Such lasting fame would have shocked the humble Grimms</b> . During their lifetimes the collection sold modestly in Germany, at first only a few hundred copies a year. The early editions were not even aimed at children
28 Not given	... . <b>They began their work at a time when Germany had been overrun by the French under Napoleon, who were intent on suppressing local culture</b> . As young, workaholic scholars, single and sharing a cramped flat, <b>the Brothers Grimm</b> undertook the fairy-tale collection with the goal of serving the endangered oral tradition of Germany.
29 Yes	"Snow White the evil stepmother is forced to dance in red-hot iron shoes until she falls down dead. Even <b>today some</b>

	<b>protective parents shy from the Grimms' tales because of their reputation for violence.</b>
30 Not given	<p>A. The Brothers Grimm, Jacob and Wilhelm, named their story collection Children's and Household Tales and published <b>the first of its seven editions in Germany</b> in 1812...</p> <p><b>B.</b> Such lasting fame would have shocked the humble Grimms. During their lifetimes <b>the collection sold modestly</b> in Germany, at first only a few hundred copies a year. The early editions were not even aimed at children...</p>
31 Yes	English publishers led the way, issuing high-quality picture books such as Jack and the Beanstalk and handsome folktale collections, all to satisfy <b>a newly literate audience seeking virtuous material for the nursery</b> . Once the Brothers Grimm sighted this new public, they set about <b>refining and softening their tales</b> , which had originated centuries earlier as earthy peasant fare. In the Grimms' hands, cruel mothers became nasty stepmothers, unmarried lovers were made chaste, and the incestuous father was recast as the devil.
32 No	<p>Altogether some 40 persons delivered tales to the Grimms. Many of the storytellers came to the Grimms' house in Kassel. The brothers particularly welcomed the visits of <b>Dorothea Viehmann</b>, a widow who walked to town to sell produce from her garden. An innkeeper daughter, Viehmann had grown up <b>listening to stories from travellers</b> on the road to Frankfurt.</p> <p>Among <b>her treasure</b> was "Aschenputtel-Cinderella". Marie Hassenpflug ...</p>
33 A	The brothers had not foreseen that the appearance of their work would coincide with <b>a great flowering of children's literature in Europe</b> . English publishers led the way, issuing high-quality picture books such as Jack and the Beanstalk and handsome folktale collections, all to satisfy <b>a newly literate audience</b> seeking virtuous material for the nursery...
34 C	Once <b>the Brothers Grimm</b> sighted this new public, they set about <b>refining and softening their tales</b> , which had originated centuries earlier as earthy peasant fare. In the Grimms' hands, <b>cruel mothers became nasty stepmothers, unmarried lovers were made chaste, and the incestuous</b>

	<b>father was recast as the devil.</b>
35 D	<b>Marie Hassenpflug</b> was a 20 year-old friend of their sister, Charlotte, from a well-bred, French-speaking family Marie's <b>wonderful stories blended motifs from the oral tradition</b> and from Perrault's influential 1697 book, Tales of My Mother Goose, which contained elaborate versions of "Little Red Riding Hood", "Snow White", and "Sleeping Beauty", among others. Many of these had been <b>adapted from earlier Italian tales.</b>
36 D	... Given that the origins of many of the Grimm fairy tales reach throughout Europe and into the Middle East and Orient, the question must be asked: <b>How German are the Grimm tales? Very</b> , says scholar <b>Heinz Rolleke</b> . Love of the underdog, <b>rustic simplicity</b> , creative energy-these are Teutonic traits...
37 A	The coarse texture of life during medieval times in Germany, when many of the tales entered the oral tradition, also coloured the narratives. Throughout Europe <b>children were often neglected and abandoned</b> , like Hansel and Gretel. Accused witches were burned at the stake, like the evil mother-in-law in "The Six Swans". "The cruelty in the stories was not the Grimm's fantasy", <b>Rolleke</b> points out "It <b>reflected the law-and-order system of the old times</b> ".
38 H	<b>The editorial fingerprints left by the Grimms</b> betray the specific values of 19 <sup>th</sup> century Christian, bourgeois German society. But that has not stopped the tales from <b>being embraced by almost every culture and nationality in the world</b> . What accounts for <b>this widespread, enduring popularity</b> ? Bernhard Lauer points to the " <b>universal style</b> " of the writing, you have <b>no concrete descriptions of the land, or the clothes, or the forest, or the castles. It makes the stories timeless and placeless,</b> "...
39 E	... The tales allow us to express our utopian longings'," says <b>Jack Zipes</b> of the University of Minnesota, whose 1987 translation of the complete fairy tales captures the rustic vigour of the original text. They show <b>a striving for happiness</b> that none of us knows but <b>that we sense is possible</b> . We can identify with the heroes of the tales and <b>become in our mind the masters and mistresses of our own destinies.</b> "

40 B	Fairy tales provide a workout for the unconscious, psychoanalysts maintain. <b>Bruno Bettelheim</b> famously promoted <b>the therapeutic of the Grimms' stories</b> , calling fairy tales the great comforters. By confronting fears and phobias, symbolized by witches, heartless stepmothers, and hungry wolves, <b>children</b> find they can <b>master their anxieties</b> . Bettelheim's theory continues to be hotly debated...

