

12月6日雅思阅读原文抄写 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/8/2021_2022_12_E6_9C_886_E6_97_A5_E9_c6_8934.htm 作者：无敌雅思 ; ; 历史上最完整的雅思阅读真题回忆（12月6日）以下为12月6日阅读passage 2的内容(03014)相当于v85,v27和v48unit 1intelligence and giftednessa. in 1904 the french minister of education, facing limited resources for schooling, sought a way to separate the unable from the merely lazy. alfred binet got the job of devising a set of principles and his brilliant solution put a stamp on the study of intelligence and was the forerunner of intelligence tests still used today. he developed a thirty-problem test in 1905, which tapped several abilities related to intellect, such as judgment and reasoning. the test determined a given child's mental age. the test previously established a norm for children of a given physical age. (for example, five-year-olds on average get ten items correct). therefore, a child with a mental age of five should score 10, which would mean that he or she was functioning pretty much as others of that age. the child's mental age was then compared to his physical age.b. a large disparity in the wrong direction (e.g., a child of nine with a mental age of four) might suggest inability rather than laziness and mean he or she was earmarked for special schooling. binet, however, denied that the test was measuring intelligence. its purpose was simply diagnostic, for a set of principles only. this message was however lost, and caused many problems and misunderstanding later.c. although binet's test was popular, it was a bit inconvenient to deal with a variety of physical

and mental ages. so in 1912 wilhelm stern suggested simplifying this by reducing the two to a single number. he divided the mental age by the physical age, and multiplied the result by 100. an average child, irrespective of age, would score 100. a number much lower than 100 would suggest the need for help, and one much higher would suggest a child well ahead of his peer. d. this measurement is what is now termed the iq (for intelligence quotient) score and it has evolved to be used to show how a person, adult or child, performed in relation to others. (the term iq was coined by lewis m. terman, professor of psychology and education of stanford university, in 1916. he had constructed an enormously influential revision of binets test, called the stanford-binet test, versions of which are still given extensively.) e. the field studying intelligence and developing tests eventually coalesced into a sub-field of psychology called psychometrics (psycho for mind and metrics for measurements). the practical side of psychometrics (the development and use of tests) became widespread quite early. by 1917, when einstein published his grand theory of relativity, mass-scale testing was already in use. f. germany's unrestricted submarine warfare (which led to the sinking of the lusitania in 1915) provoked the united states to finally enter the first world war in the same year. the military had to build up an army very quickly. it had two million inductees to sort out. who would become officers and who enlisted men? psychometricians developed two intelligence tests that helped sort all these people out, at least to some extent. this was the first major use of testing to decide who lived and who died, as officers were a lot safer on the battlefield. the tests

themselves were given under horrendously bad conditions, and the examiners seemed to lack commonsense. a lot of recruits simply had no idea what to do and in several sessions most inductees scored zero! the examiners also came up with the quite astounding conclusion from the testing that the average american adults intelligence was equal to that of a thirteen-year-old!g. nevertheless, the ability for various authorities to classify people on scientifically justifiable premises was too convenient and significant to be dismissed lightly. so with all good astounding intentions and often over enthusiasm, societys affinity for psychological testing proliferated.h. back in europe, sir cyril burt, professor of psychology at university college london from 1931 to 1950, was a prominent figure for his contribution to the field. he was a firm advocate of intelligence testing and his ideas fitted in well with english cultural ideas of elitism. a government committee in 1943 used some of burts ideas in devising a rather primitive typology on childrens intellectual behavior. all were tested at age eleven. the top 15 or 20 per cent went to grammar schools with good teachers and a fast pace of work to prepare for the few university places available. a lot of very bright working-class children, who otherwise would never have, made it to grammar schools and universities.i. the system for the rest was however disastrous. these children attended lesser secondary or technical schools and faced the prospect of eventual education oblivion. they felt like dumb failures, having been officially branded as such by science, and their motivation to study naturally plummeted. it was not until 1974 that the public education system

was finally reformed. (nowadays it is believed that burt has fabricated a lot of his data ; having an obsession that intelligence is largely genetic, he apparently made up twin studies, which supported this idea, at the same time inventing two co-workers who were supposed to have gathered the results.)j. intelligence testing enforced political and social prejudice. their results were used to argue that jews ought to be kept out of the united states because they were so intelligently inferior that they would pollute the racial mix ; and blacks ought not to be allowed to breed at all. and so abuse and test bias controversies continued to plague psychometrics.k. measurement is fundamental to science and technology. science often advances in leaps and bounds when measurement devices improve.

psychometrics has long tried to develop ways to gauge psychological qualities such as intelligence and more specific abilities, anxiety, extroversion, emotional stability, compatibility, with marriage partner, and so on. their scores are often given enormous weight. a single iq measurement can take on a life of its own if teachers and parents see it as definitive. it became a major issue in the 70s, when court cases were launched to stop anyone from making important decisions based on iq test scores. the main criticism was and still is that current tests dont really measure intelligence. whether intelligence can be measured at all is still controversial. some say it cannot. others say that iq tests are psychologys greatest accomplishmentsquestions 1-3 the passage has eleven paragraphs a-kwhich paragraph contains the following information?1. iq is just a single factor of human being just as other characteristics.2. discussion

of methodology behind the professor ' s test3. inadequacy of iq
testquestions 4-74. the purpose of the text is to _____a. discuss the
validity of iq testb. n/ac. tonbsp ; nbsp ; nbsp ; nbsp ; nbsp ; nbsp
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