



## Passage 15



## A Brief History of Chocolate

**A**

When most of us hear the word chocolate, we picture a bar, a box of bonbons, or a bunny. The verb that comes to mind is probably “eat,” not “drink,” and the most apt adjective would seem to be “sweet.” But for about 90 percent of chocolate’s long history, it was strictly a beverage, and sugar didn’t have anything to do with it. “I often call chocolate the best-known food that nobody knows anything about,” said Alexandra Leaf, a selfdescribed “chocolate educator” who runs a business called Chocolate Tours of New York City.

The  
解析

解析

答题

Question 1

1/10

Chocolate used to be a bitter drink in the past.

- ☒ A TRUE
- ☐ B FALSE
- ☐ C NOT GIVEN

解析

Keywords: bitter drink, past

原文： 对应正文A段 But for about 90 percent of chocolate's long history, it was strictly a beverage, and sugar didn't have anything

解析

答题

## Question 1

1/10

beverage, and sugar didn't have anything to do with it.

翻译：但是，在巧克力发展的这漫长历史中的90%的时间里，它都是一种饮料，而且跟糖没有一点关系。

解析：首先注意：beverage=drink; used to=was; in the past=long history。然后考查题目中bitter一词，该词的出处来自B段倒数第2行。其实在文章后面的阅读中，F段也出现了bitter drink一词。该题的命题是根据原文中不相邻的信息归纳出题，是T题中概率最小的命题方式。答案：T3

## Question 2

2/10

Chocolate has been consumed by human beings for more than 3,000 years.

解析

答题

Question 2

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beings for more than 3,000 years.

- ☒ A TRUE
- ☐ B FALSE
- ☐ C NOT GIVEN

解析

Keywords: 3,000 years

原文： 对应正文C段+ Many modern historians have estimated that chocolate has been around for about 2000 years, but recent research suggests that it may be even older.+ Last November, anthropologists



解析

答题

## Question 2

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older.+ Last November, anthropologists from the University of Pennsylvania announced the discovery of cacao residue on pottery excavated in Honduras that could date back as far as 1400 B.C.

翻译：很多现代史学家认为巧克力的历史有大约两千年，但是，最近的调查研究显示，它的历史可能还更长一些。+去年11月，来自宾夕法尼亚大学的人类学家声明，在洪都拉斯发掘的陶罐上发现了残存的可可渣，此陶罐可追溯远到公元前1400年。

解析：有些考生看到C段第一句话就做出了No的选择，请注意留心阅读中的转折词，but之后一定是事实重点，会将之前的信息否定。原文说但是最近的调查研究显示有可能它的历史还更长一些。具体长多少呢？继续往后看，看到could date back as far

解析

答题

## Question 2

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继续往后看，看到could date back as far as 1400 B.C（公元前）就可以做出判断了。现在是公元后2016年+公元前1400年，怎么也超过3000年了。因此题干是正确的。该题考查上下文联合理解。 答案：T2

## Question 3

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Before chocolate was made, cacao beans had been worthless.

A

TRUE

B

FALSE

解析

答题

## Question 2

2/10

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## Question 3

3/10

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- ☐ A TRUE
- ☒ B FALSE



解析

答题

Question 3

3/10

☐ C NOT GIVEN

解析

Keywords: cacao beans, worthless

原文： 对应正文第D段 For several centuries in pre-modern Latin America, cacao beans were considered valuable enough to use as currency.

翻译： 几个世纪以来，在现代以前的拉丁美洲，可可豆珍贵到可以用来做流通的货币。

解析： 题意：“在巧克力被制造出来之前，可可豆不名一钱。”worthless与valuable反义词对应。 答案： F1

解析

答题

Question 3

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Question 4

4/10

Chocolate had been considered as a medicine and used in hospitals.

- ☐ A TRUE
- ☐ B FALSE
- ☒ C NOT GIVEN

解析

Keywords: medicine, hospitals

原文： 对应正文G段 By the 17th century,

解析

答题

## Question 4

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原文： 对应正文G段 By the 17th century, chocolate was a fashionable drink throughout Europe, believed to have nutritious, medicinal and even aphrodisiac properties.

翻译： 到了17世纪，巧克力在欧洲已经成为了非常流行的饮品，人们认为巧克力有营养、药用甚至是催情的作用。

解析： 能轻松找到medicinal和medicine的对应。但used in hospitals原文没有提及。有考生说：“被认为有药效，就意味着医院会用。”那可不一定啊，我们民间认为口水能消毒，萝卜治百病，但医院也不会开这两种药。 本题属于hospital具体名词没有提及。 答案： NG1



解析

答题

Question 4

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Question 5

5/10

Chocolate was confined to the rich because people believed it was nutritious.

- ☐ A TRUE
- ☒ B FALSE
- ☐ C NOT GIVEN

解析

Keywords: the rich, because

原文： 对应正文G段 But it remained largely a

解析

答题

## Question 5

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原文： 对应正文G段 But it remained largely a privilege of the rich until the invention of the steam engine made mass production possible in the late 1700s.

翻译： 但是巧克力一直是富人阶级的特权，直到十八世纪晚期，蒸汽机发明以后，大规模生产巧克力才成为可能。

解析： 注意： confined=privilege。原文说巧克力一直是富人阶级的特权，没有工业革命，就没有大规模生产巧克力的可能，由此，可以推出巧克力是富人特权的真正原因是无法量产。G段第一句所说的有营养、有药用价值等等，都是巧克力风靡欧洲的原因，并非是巧克力专属于富人的原因。而题干说是因为有营养，与原文相反，因此选择False。（张冠李戴） 答案： F2

解析

答题

Question 5

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Question 6

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The first modern chocolate bar was made by a Dutchman.

- ☐ A TRUE
- ☐ B FALSE
- ☒ C NOT GIVEN

解析

Keywords: first modern chocolate bar, Dutchman

原文： 对应正文H段 The creation of the first