




Passage 26



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William Gilbert and Magnetism

The accredited father of the science of electricity and magnetism was the English scientist, William Gilbert, who was a physician and man of learning at the court of Elizabeth. Prior to him, all that was known of electricity and magnetism was what the ancients knew, that the lodestone possessed magnetic properties and that amber and jet, when rubbed, would attract bits of paper or other substances of small specific gravity. William Gilbert's great treatise *On the Magnet*, printed in Latin in 1600, containing the fruits of his researches and experiments for many years, indeed provided the basis for a new science.

 解析

解析

答题

Question 1

1/10

It was Gilbert who first discovered some substances with magnetic properties.

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

解析

Keywords: first discovered, magnetic properties

原文： 对应正文第1段 Prior to him, all that was known of electricity and magnetism was what the ancients knew, that the lodestone

解析

答题

Question 1

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what the ancients knew, that the lodestone possessed magnetic properties...

翻译：在他之前，人们对磁和电的见解全来自于古人，只知道天然磁石拥有有磁力的特性.....

解析：题目中some substances=lodestone；注意prior to him已经驳斥了first； 答案： F2

Question 2

2/10

Arabs invented the magnetic compass in which an iron magnet always pointed south.

☐ A TRUE

☒ B FALSE

解析

答题

Question 2

2/10

☒ B FALSE☐ C NOT GIVEN

解析

Keywords: Arabs

原文： 对应正文第3段 The early Chinese also knew about lodestones and about iron magnetised by them. Around the year 1000 they discovered that when a lodestone or an iron magnet was placed on a float in a bowl of water, it always pointed south. From this developed the magnetic compass, which quickly spread to the Arabs and from them to Europe.

解析

答题

Question 2

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翻译：古代中国人也知道天然磁石和它能吸铁的作用。公元1000年左右，他们发现，把天然磁石或者磁铁石浮在一碗水中时，它永远是指向南方的。根据这个，指南针被发明出来了，然后迅速被带到阿拉伯，通过阿拉伯传到欧洲。

解析：题意：“阿拉伯人发明了磁性指南针，磁铁石永远指向南方。”这道题选T的都拉出去砍了。中国四大发明你不知道！你的历史是英语老师教的？记住了，它们是：指南针、火药、造纸术和麻将。这道题的考点是定语从句which，指代前面的compass，原文说spread to the Arabs，“传到了阿拉伯”，明显不是阿拉伯发明的呀。答案：F2

Question 3

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解析

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Question 2

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Question 3

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Odyssey noted that people believed the magnetic mountain would wreck the ship.

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

解析

Keywords: Odyssey, mountain

原文： 对应正文第4段 ...as described in Odyssey,

解析

答题

Question 3

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原文： 对应正文第4段 ...as described in Odyssey, which ships should never approach, because the sailors thought its pull would yank out all their iron nails and fittings.

翻译：像奥德赛形容的一样，有一座大磁山，所有船只都不能接近，因为水手们认为，它的拉力会把铁钉和配件猛拽出来。

解析： 题意：“《奥德赛》中写道，人们认为大磁山会毁坏船只。”注意： noted=described; people=sailors; believed=thought; wreck=pull, yank out。 答案： T1

Question 4

4/10

Gilbert explained the phenomenon of the magnetic compass in his book De



解析

答题

Question 4

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magnetic compass in his book De Magnete.

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

解析

原文：对应正文第6段 From his experiments, he concluded that the Earth was itself magnetic and that this was the reason compasses pointed north.

解析

答题

Question 4

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翻译：通过实验，他总结到：地球本身是一个大磁体，这就是指南针永远指向北方的原因。

解析：题意：“吉尔伯特在著作《论磁》中解释了指南针的现象成因。”该段首句出现书名，接下来讲书中内容。注意题干中explain=原文the reason; phenomenon=compasses pointed north。答案：T2

Question 5

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Gilbert's mistaken notion about the distinction between electricity and magnetism held back the development of science.



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Question 5

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

解析

Keywords: mistaken, electricity and magnetism

原文：对应正文第6段 By keeping clarity, Gilbert's strong distinction advanced science for nearly 250 years.

翻译：说明白些，他的卓越之作让科学发展至少前进了250年。

解析：题意：“吉尔伯特误将电磁间关系区分开这

解析

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解析： 题意：“吉尔伯特误将电磁间关系区分开这种错误的想法，阻碍了科学进步。”这道题理解的难度大了，首先要清楚题目中的 distinction 指“区别”；原文中 strong distinction 指“卓越成就”。然后，理解 advance 做动词指“提前”。那么问题来了，上文说他的错误（incorrectly）观点，这句话说他的巨大成就让科学进步了250年，下一句说麦克斯韦纠正了他的错误。到底他推动了还是阻碍了科学发展呢？首先我们确认一点，该段，乃至全文的调子，都是歌颂吉尔伯特。该段说：“1600年，一本重要作品发布；在这本书中，解释了指南针现象，研究了静电，当然也有一些错误。

（但大家不要误会，我们提到他的错误并不是想掩盖他无以伦比的科学贡献）By keeping clarity, （说明白点儿），他的杰出成就将科学推动了将近250年。（瑕不掩



解析

答题

Question 5

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出成就将科学推动了将近250年。（瑕不掩瑜啊，有点错怕什么，没有他，就没有人研究电磁理论）。没有他，我们只有等到250年之后，由麦克斯韦（1831-1879）提出完善正确的电磁理论。现在，大家知道文中250年的含义了，就能确认该题不能选T。（在科学上，提出一个错误的观点不一定会阻碍发展。你提出一个错的，至少给大家一个思想和启迪，总比没有人关心这个领域强。）那么能选F么？注意题目中主语名词是mistaken notion。其实原文中只是指出了吉尔伯特的错误，并没有具体地对该错误是否影响科学发展进行任何评价。只说他整个人对科学发展的贡献巨大。答案：NG1

Question 6

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解析

答题

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Question 5

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Question 6

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James Clerk Maxwell demonstrated that there was close relationship between electricity and magnetism.

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

解析

Keywords: James Clerk Maxwell

解析

答题

Question 6

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原文： 对应正文第6段 It took James Clerk Maxwell to show electromagnetism is, in fact, two sides of the same coin.

翻译： 直到麦克斯韦尔证明，电磁理论事实上就像硬币的两面。

解析： 注意： show=demonstrated; close relationship=two sides of the same coin。

答案： T1

Question 7

7/10

Gilbert speculated that the moon orbited the Earth by magnetic force.



TRUE

解析

答题

Question 7

7/10

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

解析

Keywords: moon

原文： 对应正文第7段 He speculated that the moon might also be a magnet caused to orbit by its magnetic attraction to the Earth.

翻译： 他还推测到： 受到地球的吸引而绕着地球旋转的月亮也许也是个大磁石。

解析： 对应： magnetic force, magnetic



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Question 7

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解析： 对应： magnetic force, magnetic attraction。注意he的指代。答案： T2

Question 8

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Copernicans such as Galileo favoured traditional cosmology which held that the Earth was the centre of the universe.

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

解析

答题

Question 8

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解析

Keywords: Copernicans, Galileo

原文： 对应正文第8段 Since the Copernican cosmology needed a new physics to undergird it, Copernicans such as Johannes Kepler and Galileo were very interested in Gilbert's magnetic researches.

翻译： 因为哥白尼的日心说需要有一个新的物理学来支撑，所以像JK和伽利略这样的哥白尼日心说支持者对吉尔伯特的磁力实验都非常感兴趣。

解析： 题意：“哥白尼学说支持者，比如伽利略，支持传统宇宙学的地心说。”有小鸭居然说我出题有问题，在考查你们的百科知识，说：“我不认识Copernican怎么办？不知道伽利略又怎么办？”看到本段中traditional

解析

答题

Question 8

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伽利略又怎么办？”看到本段中traditional cosmology和Copernican cosmology没？是不是两种学说？在Copernican cosmology中，有没有看到一个单词叫new？认不认识它？new是不是traditional的反义词？题目中说：支持new的小伙伴们去支持了traditional的，难道不选F？我是在考你百科知识吗？我在考你什么？答案：F2

Question 9

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Gilbert's magnetic theories contradicted the traditional cosmology.

☐ A TRUE

☐ B FALSE

解析

答题

Question 9

9/10

☐ B FALSE☒ C NOT GIVEN

解析

Keywords: Gilbert, traditional cosmology

原文： 对应正文第8段 Gilbert did not, however, express an opinion as to whether this rotating Earth was at the centre of the universe or in orbit around the Sun.

翻译： 然而，对于自转的地球到底是不是宇宙的中心，又或是地球是否绕日旋转这件事情上，吉尔伯特并未发表自己的观点。

解析： 注意原文说：“吉尔伯特个人没有对地球是

解析

答题

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解析： 注意原文说：“吉尔伯特个人没有对地球是不是宇宙中心发表意见。”题目问他的磁理论是否驳斥。读完该段发现，吉尔伯特的磁研究磁理论对伽利略有影响有帮助，但没有提及磁理论是否直接驳斥地心说。 答案： NG2

Question 10

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As a scientist, Gilbert set himself apart by favouring an intuitive approach and experiments rather than the deductive reason.



TRUE

解析

答题

Question 10

10/10

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

解析

Keywords: intuitive, deductive

原文：对应正文第9段 Unlike most medieval thinkers, Gilbert was willing to rely on sense experience and his own observations and experiments rather than the authoritative opinion or deductive philosophy of others.

翻译：与这些中世纪的思想家们不同的是，吉尔伯特非常愿意依靠自己的感觉经验和观察

解析

答题

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解析

Keywords: intuitive, deductive

原文： 对应正文第9段 Unlike most medieval thinkers, Gilbert was willing to rely on sense experience and his own observations and experiments rather than the authoritative opinion or deductive philosophy of others.

翻译： 与这些中世纪的思想家们不同的是，吉尔伯特非常愿意依靠自己的感觉经验和观察以及试验本身，而不是权威的意见或者别人的理论推断。

解析： 对应： set himself apart=Unlike most; favoring=be willing to; intuitive=sense experience and his own observation。 答案： T1