

意大利建筑学家

答案及解析

1. 根据顺序原则和关键词 “building” 和 “exhibition” 定位原文第 2 段首句，
“ The exhibition has the special advantage of being held in one of Palladio’s buildings, Palazzo Barbaran da Porto.” 这句指明该展会在这栋建筑举行，而之后的内容则是对这栋建筑的装潢、结构进行描述，并没有关于它是否翻新的内容。因此答案是 Not Given。

2. 根据顺序原则和建筑名 “Palazzo Barbaran da Porto” 定位原文第 2 段首句。上题指出，首句是指明该展会在这栋建筑举行，之后的句子是对这栋建筑的描述，
“ Its bold façade is a mixture of rustication..... a Palladian trademark. ” 原文中的 “a Palladian trademark(帕拉迪奥的标志)” 与题干的 “typically represent the Palladio’s design(帕拉迪奥设计的典型代表)” 属同义替换。因此答案是 True。

3 根据顺序原则和关键词 “Palladio’s father” 定位原文第 3 段首句，
“Palladio’s father was a miller who settled in Vicenza, where the young Andrea was apprenticed to a skilled stonemason.” 可知，帕拉迪奥的父亲是位碾磨工(miller)，而不是建筑师(architect)。因此答案是 False。

4 根据顺序原则及关键词 “pay for” 和 “studies” 定位原文第 3 段末句，
“He was plainly intelligent, and lucky enough to come across a rich patron, Gian Giorgio Trissino, a landowner and scholar, who organised his education, taking him to Rome in the 1540s.....” 这部分内容叙述了帕拉迪奥幸运的遇见一位富有的资助者(patron)，为他安排了学校，并带他前往罗马。但并未提到帕拉迪奥的家庭是否愿意支付他的建筑学习费用。因此答案是 Not Given。

5 根据顺序原则和建筑名 “Ducal Palace” 定位原文第 5 段，
“He tried his hand at bridges—his unbuilt version of the Rialto Bridge was decorated with the large pediment and columns of a temple — and, after a fire at the Ducal Palace, he offered an alternative design which bears an uncanny resemblance to the Banqueting House in Whitehall in London. Since it was designed by Inigo Jones, Palladio’s first foreign disciple, this is not as surprising as it sounds.” 可知 “English building” 是他的徒弟设计建造的。因此题目内容与原文不符，因此答案是 FALSE。

6 根据顺序原则和关键词 “wealthy” 和 “poor” 定位原文第 7 段首句，
“Palladio’s work for rich landowners alienates unreconstructed critics on the Italian left, but among the papers in the show are designs for cheap housing in Venice.” 原文中 “rich” 被 “wealthy” 替换，“cheap” 被 “poor” 替换。句中表明 “帕拉迪奥为富裕的地主设计的作品使得意大利左叶的封建思想评论家与其疏远了。但展会上的作品都是他为威尼斯的廉价房设计的。” 说明帕拉迪奥同时为富裕的人和贫穷的人设计房屋。因此答案是 True。

7. 根据顺序原则和关键词 “paintings” 定位原文第 8 段首句，
“Vicenza’s show contains detailed models of the major buildings and is leavened by portraits of Palladio’s teachers and clients by Titian, Veronese and Tintoretto; the paintings of his Venetian buildings are all by Canaletto, no less.” 句中的 “portraits” 意为 “肖像画”，题干中的

“paintings of people” 是该词的同义替换。因此答案是 True。

8. 根据顺序原则和关键词 “job”、“before he became an architect” 定位原文第 3 段首句，
“Palladio's father was a miller who settled in Vicenza, where the young Andrea was apprenticed to a skilled stonemason.” 年轻的安德里亚在一位技艺精湛的石匠那儿当学徒。因此答案是 Stonemason。

9. 根据顺序原则和关键词 “arranged” 和 “architectural studies” 定位原文第 3 段末句
“He was plainly intelligent, and lucky enough to come across a rich patron, Gian Giorgio Trissino, a landowner and scholar, who organised his education, taking him to Rome in the 1540s.....” 题干中 “arranged” 替换了原文中的 “organised”，“studies” 替换了 “education”，因此答案是 Gian Giorgio Trissino。

10. 根据顺序原则和关键词 “first” 和 “non-Italian” 定位原文第 5 段末句，
“Since it was designed by Inigo Jones, Palladio's first foreign disciple, this is not as surprising as it sounds.” 题干的 “non-Italian” 替换了文中的 “foreign”，因此答案是 Inigo Jones。

11. 根据顺序原则和关键词 “Ancient Roman buildings” 定位原文第 6 段最后两句，
“What they show is how Palladio drew on the buildings of ancient Rome as models. The major theme of both his rural and urban building was temple architecture, with a strong pediment supported by columns and approached by wide steps.” 句中说明无论乡村或城市建筑，帕拉迪奥设计的主题都是寺庙式建筑。所以对帕拉迪奥来说，影响最为深刻的古罗马建筑类型是寺庙。因此答案是 Temple。

12. 根据顺序原则和关键词 “write” 和 “reputation” 定位原文第 7 段第二句，
“In the wider world, Palladio's reputation has been nurtured by a text he wrote and illustrated, ‘Quattro Libri dell' Architettura’.” 题干的 “strengthen(加强)” 替换了文中的 “nurture(培养、促进)”，因此帕拉迪奥写的文章是 Quattro Libri dell' Architettura。

13. 根据顺序原则和关键词 “feeling” 和 “visitor” 定位原文第 8 段末句，
“..... but the impact of harmonious lines and satisfying proportions is to impart in a viewer a feeling of benevolent calm.” 题干的 “visitor” 替换了原文中的 “viewer”，因此答案是 benevolent calm。

题干要求改为 no more than 3 words

巧克力历史

题干添加: NB you may use any letter more than once

1. D

【原文参考依据 -Chapter 4 4-6 行】

After about five years, cacao trees start producing large fruits called pods, which grow near the trunk of the tree. The seeds inside the pods are harvested to make chocolate.

2. E

【原文参考依据 -Chapter 5 第二部分 4-5 行】

Each year, Americans eat an average of more than five kilograms of chocolate per person.

3. D

【原文参考依据 -Chapter 4 第三行】

But these trees can be difficult to grow. They require an exact amount of water, warmth, soil and protection.

4. C

【原文参考依据 -Chapter 3 11-12 行】

The wealthy people of Spain first enjoyed a sweeten version of chocolate drink.

5. B

【原文参考依据 -Chapter 2 第一部分】

The Maya took cacao trees from the rainforests and grew them in their gardens.

6. FALSE

【原文参考依据 -Chapter 2 第二部分 2-4 行】

Ruling families drank chocolate at special ceremonies. And, even poorer members of the society could enjoy the drink once in a while.

7. NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据 -Chapter 3 第 5 行】

In 1519, Cortes arrived in current-day Mexico. He believed the chocolate drink would become popular with Spaniards....本段文字提及 Cortes, 并未提及他是否投资巧克力和巧克力饮料。

8. NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据 -Chapter 4 第 7 行】

Most of the world's chocolate is made from the seed of the forastero tree. 原文并没有说明 forastero tree 是否能产生最好的巧克力。

9. TRUE

【原文参考依据 --Chapter 5 第 2-3 行】

Then they break off the covering of the seeds so that only the inside fruit, or nibs, remain.

10. TRUE

【原文参考依据 --Chapter 5 第二部分 第 2-3 行】

Chocolate is especially popular in Europe and the United States. 从原文信息可以得知在欧洲和美洲, 巧克力特别受欢迎, 题干信息 "Chocolate is welcomed more in some countries or continents than other parts around the world." 虽然原文中没有明确的比较级的形式来说明题干的信息, 但原文中 "especially" (You use especially to emphasize that what you are saying applies more to one person

, thing, or area than to any others.) 从词汇的本身意思来看，就暗含比较的意思，因此原文和题干信息相符。

Summary flow chart 主要位于段落 E chapter 5

11. Covering

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --Chapter 5 第 一 部 分 第 2-3 行 】

Then they break off the covering of the seed so that only the inside fruit, or nibs, remain. (break off 使摆脱)

12. Chocolate liquor

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --Chapter 5 第 一 部 分 第 4 行 】

Workers crush the nibs into a soft substance called chocolate liquor.

13. Cocoa fat

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --Chapter 5 第 一 部 分 第 6 行 】

Chocolate makers have their own special recipes in which they combine chocolate liquor with exact amounts of sugar, milk and cocoa fat.

14. Mold (form)

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --Chapter 5 第 一 部 分 末 句 】

The mixture then goes through two more processes before it is shaped into a mold form.

古阿卡罗利陶器的生产

		PARAGRAPH 2
2 7	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>The pottery found includes a wide variety of functional types like storage jars, smaller containers, pouring vessels, cooking pots, drinking vessels and so on, which all relate, to specific activities</p>
2 8	D	<p>PARAGRAPH 2</p> <p>Given the large number of shapes produced ...it has generally been assumed that most... Akrotiri pottery was produced by specialised craftsmen ...'</p>
2 9	A	<p>PARAGRAPH 4</p> <p>Standard measures may already have been in operation, such as those evidenced by a graduated series of lead weights-made in disc form—found at the site.,</p>
3 0	E	<p>PARAGRAPH 4</p> <p>The existence of units of capacity in Late Bronze Age times is also evidenced, by the notation of units of a liquid measure for wine on excavated containers'</p>
3 1	D	<p>PARAGRAPH 5</p> <p>the length of a man's arm limits the size of a smaller pot to a capacity of about twenty litres: that is also the maximum a man can comfortably carry •</p>
3 2	C	<p>PARAGRAPH 8</p> <p>• ...</p> <p>it would be ... difficult for them to achieve the exact size required every time, without any mechanical means of regulating symmetry and wall thickness Even where there is noticeable external difference between pots meant to contain the same quantity of a commodity, differences in their capacity can actually reach one or two litres. •</p>
3 3	N G	<p>There is nothing in the passage to indicate whether there are plans for further excavation.</p>
3 4	N	<p>PARAGRAPH 3</p> <p>• ... there is no real documentary evidence. Our entire knowledge comes from the ceramic material itself</p>
3 5	Y	<p>PARAGRAPH 5</p> <p>...the length of a man's arm limits the size of a smaller pot to a capacity of about twenty litres</p>

		es
3 6	N	PARAGRAPH 6 ..merchants handling a commodity such as wine would have been able to determine easily the amount of wine they were transporting
3 7	Y	PARAGRAPH 8 In one case, the deviation from the required size appears to be as much as 10 to 20 percent •
3 8	Y	PARAGRAPH 9 • • .. regular trade routes within the Aegean led to increased movement of goods... The increased demand for standardised exchanges. Inextricably
		linked to commercial transactions, might have been one of the main factors which led to the standardization of pottery production. •
3 9	A	PARAGRAPH 8 • Even where there is no noticeable external difference between pots meant to contain the same quantity of a commodity, differences in their capacity can actually reach one or two litres.,
4 0	B	Only B summarises the overall purpose of the passage, showing the place of pottery production in Akrotiri within the overall socio-economic context.

公司企业道德

14-20

i How CSR may help one business to expand

反向思维词: CSR may help one business, expand

反向思维: 如果某段选此为标题, 则该段落一般会出现 CSR, 并且讲到有没有帮助企业发展。

ii CSR in many aspects of a company's business

反向思维词: CSR aspects business

反向思维: 如果某段选此标题, 该段落会出现 CSR 对公司业务的各个方面怎样怎样。

iii A CSR initiative without a financial gain

反向思维词: financial gain

反向思维: 如果某段选此标题, 该段落会出现与 financial 有关的信息;

iv Lack of action by the state of social issues

反向思维: 这个标题的反向思维词并不明显, 但该段落应该会讲述一些社会问题, 是因为 lack of action 导致的, 应该具体举一例子来证明, 所以通读全文时, 有举例子的地方, 考生需要留意下。

v Drives or pressures motivate companies to address CSR

反向思维词: drives pressures motivate companies

反向思维: 如果某段选此标题, 该段落会出现带动或者促进公司的形象或者精神之类的词汇。

vi the past illustrates business are responsible for future outcomes

反向思维词: past illustrates business responsible future outcomes

反向思维: 如果某段选此标题, 该段落会出现 responsible future outcomes, 推测应该会有过去的如何, 然后现在或者展望将来之间的联系句子。

vii Companies applying CSR should be selective

反向思维: 这个标题的反向思维词并不明显, 但是如果考生通读全文, 就知道整篇文章贯穿一种 CSR 的公司理念, 所以如果某段选此为标题, 应该会有比对的出现, 如社会问题和商业价值进行比较或者阐述说明等。

viii Reasons that business and society benefit each other

反向思维词: business and society benefit each other

反向思维: 如果某段选此标题, 该段落会讲一些有关于 business 和 society 之间的关系。

Paragraph A: 作为开头段落, 该段落前部分先介绍了关于 CSR 的理念。如:

“Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” 后部分说了 CSR 对企业的影响和作用, 例如: to justify CSR initiatives on the grounds that they will improve a company's image, strengthen its brand, enliven morale and even raise the value of its stock. 按照之前的反向思维词, enliven morale 可以与 drives pressures motivate companies 意思相符, 所以, 正确答案: V

Paragraph B: 根据顺序原则, B 段的一句话 “To advance CSR we must root it in a broad understanding of the interrelationship between a corporation and society”.提到了 “between a corporation and society”.那么根据反向思维词,很明显可以看出 viii,但是没提到 reason,所以我们还不能确定,接着往下看 “Successful corporations need a healthy society.” “At the same time,a healthy society needs successful companies.” 这些总结性的句子可以概括出 reasons.所以, 正确答案: viii

Paragraph C: 该段介绍了一个关于石棉的例子,由于开始国家检测石棉是安全的,经过漫长的时间石棉又被证实是有危害的,所以公司完全没有料到。产生这种原因,是因为公司本身没有意识 “failed to anticipate” 或者缺少行动力去解决。阅读段落末句 “without a careful process for identifying evolving social effects to tomorrow”,如果企业没有制定一个流程来仔细确定明日将会遇到的社会问题。可以看出该段落通过一个例子折射出一个影响,所以根据反向思维, iv 与之相匹配。

Paragraph D: D 段考生很容易发现一个 select, 这个反向思维词,可以先确定 Vii,本段第一句话: No business can solve all of societys problems or bear the cost of doing so.Instead,each company must select issues that intersect with its particular business.这两句话的体现的是: 没有企业可以解决所有的社会问题及承担解决它的费用。所以 公司必须有所选择性解决相关的社会问题, 原文中 “The essential test that should guideCSR not whether a cause is worthy but whether it presents an opportunity to create shared value-that is,” 所以对公司来讲,采用 CSR 既要考虑社会问题,也要考虑企业本身的利益,因此, 与反向思维中的 vii 相匹配, 正确答案: vii。

Paragraph E: 通读此段落, GE 公司做的捐赠活动及活动产生的影响, 末句 “No matter how beneficial the program is,it remains incidental to the company’s business,and the direct effect on GE’s recruiting and retention is modest. 可以理解为: GE 做这些活动并没有增加 financial, 根据反向思维, 匹配 iii。

Paragraph F: 此段落讲述了一个微软工作关系与美国(AACC)合作的例子,最后一句总结 “Microsoft has achieved results that have benefited many communities while having a direct-and potentially significant-impact on the company” 对于公司本身的发展有着直接或者间接的影响。根据反向思维, 很容易匹配, 正确答案: i。

Paragraph G: 作为结尾段,总结了一下 CSR 对于公司和社会的影响。举了一个 Foods Market 的例子,末句 “In short,nearly every aspect of company’s value…几乎每一个方面的公司价值链都强化了社会层面的价值主张,反向思维词 aspect 也有出现,所以, 正确答案: ii。

Questions 21-26

填词题属于送分题,只要找准定位词和关键词,就很容易找到答案。答案一般是原文中的原词。

21 根据顺序原则和题目中 “understanding of interdependence between business and society.Education” 定位到 B 段”

Education, healthy care, and equal opportunity are essential to a productive workforce. 因此, 正确答案: equal opportunity。

22 根据顺序原则, 定位到 B 段
“safe products and working conditions not only attract customers but lower the internal costs of accidents”. 题目中 “reduce” 与文章中 “lower” 同义替换, 修饰 “internal costs”. 因此, 正确答案: internal costs.

23-26 题 主要考察考生对文章提到对公司的理解并且进行匹配。

23 根据顺序原则及细节 “disposable waste” 定位 G 段
“Spoiled produce and biodegradable waste are trucked to regional centers for composting.” G 段讲述的公司是 “Whole Foods Market” 因此, 答案: C。

24 根据顺序原则及细节 “purchases as goods” 定位 G 段
“The company's sourcing emphasizes purchases from local farmers through each store's procurement process.” G 段讲述的公司是 “Whole Foods Market” 因此, 答案: C。

25 根据顺序原则及细节 “helping undeveloped” 定位 E 段
“In an independent study of ten schools in the program between 1989-1999, nearly all showed significant improvement.” E 段讲述的公司是 “General Electronics”. 因此, 答案: A

26 根据顺序原则及细节 “ensuring latest information” 定位 F 段, 通读全文只有微软公司提供 information. 因此, 答案: B

现代管理之父

标题配对

14 v

【原文参考依据-A】

15 iii

【原文参考依据-B】

In 1937, he published his first book..... In 1940, before the United States entered World War..... in 1943..... Early publication....

16 ix

【原文参考依据-C】第二句话

Titled The Practice of Management, it introduced the concept of "management by objectives." Iconic (标志性的) view of "management by objectives"

C段主要在介绍目标管理这个概念，详细地说明了目标管理下的要求及员工所需要面临的相应挑战。

17 vii

【原文参考依据-D】The changing role of employees in management

D段德鲁克是通过采访，从而得出闻所未闻的观点 "unknown concepts such as cooperation between labor and management, decentralization of management, and viewing workers as resources rather than costs."

18 viii

【原文参考依据-E】

19 ii

【原文参考依据-F】

判断题：

20 NOT GIVEN

21 TRUE

【原文参考依据-C】

倒数第五行， "middle management " is becoming meaningless [as some] will have to learn how to work with people over whom have no direct line control. to work transnationally, and to create...." "to work transnationally "与题目中的 "run business global" 相对应。因此，正确答案为 TRUE。

22 FALSE

【原文参考依据-F段】

Drucker held a profound skepticism of macroeconomic theory and contended that economists of all schools fail to explain significant aspects of modern economies.

从原文中可以看出 Drucker 对宏观经济理论持怀疑态度，他认为，所有学校里的经济学家都无法解释现代经济的重要方面。

题干中的 support 与原文中的 skepticism 相矛盾。

23 FALSE

【原文参考依据-F段倒数第六段】

Business "gurus" have come and gone during the last 50 years, but Drucker's message continues to inspire managers

24-25 AE

选项 D 【原文参考依据 -C 段 8-9 行】

He went on to explain that every worker must be given the tools 'to appraise himself', rather than be appraised and controlled from the outside. (选项 D 表述不完整, instead of being appraise from the outside 没有体现)

选项 B 【原文参考依据-D 段倒数第 3 行】

The young executives are given the freedom to make decisions --and mistakes--and learn from the experience. (选项 B 是 to start from low level jobs, 而原文是 to make decisions --and mistakes--and learn from the experience.)

选项 C 【原文参考依据-E 段末尾】

...companies often wind up (结束, 停止)

overemphasizing control, as opposed to fostering creativity, to meet their goals. (原文的目的是 force creativity, to meet their goals.)

E 选项

【原文参考依据 -F 段 1-3 行】

Throughout his career, Drucker expanded his position that management was "a liberal art" and he infused his management advice with interdisciplinary lessons including history, sociology, psychology, philosophy, culture and religion.

A 选项

【原文参考依据-F 段 6-7 行】

He also strongly believed that all institutions, including those in the private sector, had a responsibility for the whole society. "The fact is," Drucker wrote in 1973, "that in modern society there is no other leadership group but managers. If the managers of our major institutions, especially in business, do not take responsibility for the common good, no one else can or will."

原文见 E 段

26 B

27 D

俄勒冈州农业

1. E

【原文参考依据--G 末句】

讲了新技术的两个好处（那么多替换词 benefit/success）

2. D

【原文参考依据--C 第三句话】

we must continue to develop effective alternative practices...

continue 就是对应 not finish -- D paul jepson

B 选项，patrick leahy 说的是仍在过度使用有毒农药而不是使用有效的替代品

3. C

【原文参考依据--B 末句】

"There is no way that habitual consumption of foodstuffs grown using toxic chemicals of the nature found on today's farms can be healthy for consumers." noted Bill Bowler。习惯性消费使用有毒化学物质种植的食物对消费者来说是不可能健康的。

4. A

【原文参考依据--B】

第 4 句 话

"Wholesale changes in the way that farmers control the pests on their farms is an expensive business." Tony Brown 大规模的改变农民控制害虫的做法成本很高的。

5. F

【原文参考依据--H 末句】

commented Steven Black, a commercial onion farmer in Oregon, "but instead we have actually surpassed expectations." 对应题干中的 anticipated goal.

6. D

【原文参考依据--E 末句】

The work coming from OSU researchers must be adopted in the field and not simply languish in scientific journals.

（not simply languish in scientific journals“不仅仅是在科学杂志上”就是 be translated into practical projects 应用于实践嘛.....）

7. B

【原文参考依据--B 第八句话】

"Our food supply remains the safest and highest quality on Earth but we continue to overdose our farmland with powerful and toxic pesticides and to under-use the safe and effective alternatives." charged Patrick Leahy. 我们的食物是世界上最安全的 最健康的食物。

8. G

【原文参考依据--I 第三句话】

"Consumers are rightly putting more and more pressure on the industry to change its reliance on chemical pesticides, but they will want a picture-perfect product".

9. NO

【原文参考依据--B 第 1 句话】

Nationwide, however IPM has not delivered results comparable to those in Oregon." 全国范围内，

IPM 的结果没有和俄勒冈州一样好的效果。因此，原文内容与题目相反，正确答案为 NO。

10. YES

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -C 第 一 句 话 】

The GAO report singles out Oregon's apple and pear producers who have used the new IPM techniques with growing success.

11. NO

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -D 末 句 】

OSU's Intergrated Plant Projection Centre (IPPC).The IPPC brings together scientists from OSU's Agricultural Experiment Station,OSU's Agricultural Experiment Station,OSU Extension Service,the U.S.Department of Agriculture and Oregon本段提及专家们都是来自美国的，因此，正确答案为 NO。

12. YES

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -H 】 第 二 行 In addition ,

and unexpectedly,the scientists found that the mulched soil thrips-a notorious pest in commercial onion fields..."科学家意外地发现用稻草覆盖过的土壤为捕食洋葱虫等益虫创造了好的环境。与题目中的“unplanned benefits"是相对应的。因此，正确答案为 YES。

13. NOT GIVEN

恐龙灭绝

1. A 【原文参考依据 -I】 第三句话
"Small animals always do better in catastrophic situations, Dr. Olsen said, because they can survive on smaller amounts of food." Olsen 博士说道："在灾难发生的时候，小型动物往往更容易幸存，因为它们不需要太多的食物。
2. C 【原文参考依据 -F】 第四句话
Last year researchers led by Dr. Ward reported that the types of carbon in rock changed abruptly at this time, indicating a sudden dying of carbon in rock.....less than 50000 years. 去年，由 Ward 博士领导的研究人员发现在岩石中碳的含量发生了急剧的变化，这表明在不到 50000 年的时间里，大量植物突然灭绝。
3. A 【原文参考依据 -E】 定位在 E 段 "...massive fauna change"
4. A 【原文参考依据 -B】 末句
"There is a geochemical signature of something important happening, probably an asteroid impact, just before....." said Dr. Paul E. Olsen....
5. C 【原文参考依据 -F】 定位到 F 段第二句：
"I think the footprint methodology is very novel and very exciting," said Dr. Peter D. Ward。 footprint methodology
6. B 【原文参考依据 -D】 末句
Dr. Michael J. Benton, a professor of vertebrate paleontology at the University of Bristol in England.. "the first reasonably convincing evidence of an iridium spike. 第一个有说服力的铱辐射的证据。
7. TRUE
8. TRUE
9. FALSE 【原文参考依据 -E】 第二句话 说尽管每个具体的物种并不能仅仅通过它们的脚印就能做出判断 然后举例 但是脚印要比化石骨架丰富得多，可以提供更加完整的动物类型的证据。题目中说的 little value 是错的。
10. TRUE 【原文参考依据 -H】
phytosaurus 是长的像 large crocodile 而不是 crocodile
11. FALSE
灭绝的是 phytosaurs 和 15-foot-long rauisuchians. 和 large crocodiles 没有任何关系，提出 large crocodiles 只是说 Phytosaurs 很像 large crocodiles 而已。
应该是与原文描述不符：原文是说 15-Foot-long rauisuchians with great knife-like teeth and phytosaurs that resembled large crocodiles. 我理解是说 “resemble” 是相类似，像，所以大多数灭绝的是 phytosaurs，而不单单是 large crocodiles。[有可能理解的不对，可以讨论哦！]
12. NOT GIVEN
13. NOT GIVEN
“大型恐龙死亡，而小恐龙进化”是对的，但是并没有提到需要与鸟类，哺乳动物竞争，所以是 NG；雅思不能超越字面意思，过分推理，鸟类和哺乳动物是不是从小恐龙进化来的参与竞争，没有任何书面证据。
十三句 and 后的没有提到

麋鹿的灭绝

参考答案:

Questions 1-13

28 400, 000 years ago

【原文参考依据-B】

The Irish elk, so-called because its well-preserved remains are often found in lake sediments under peat bogs in Ireland, first appeared about 400,000 years ago in Europe and central Asia.

29 8000 years ago

【原文参考依据-C】

The eastern foothills of the Urals became very densely forested about 8000 years ago, which could have pushed them on to the plain.

30 7000 years ago

【原文参考依据-D】

Lister said, "We haven't got just hunting 7000 years ago---this was also about the time the first Neolithic people settled in the region.

31 wooded interglacials

【原文参考依据-E】

But, Lister said, "That's a hard argument to make, because the deer previously survived perfectly well through wooded interglacials warmer periods between ice ages

32 10500 years ago

【原文参考依据-引言】

Toothed cats, mastodons, giant sloths, woolly rhinos, and many other big, shaggy mammals are widely thought to have died out around the end of the last ice age, some 10500 years ago.

33 Male's huge antlers

【原文参考依据-E】

Meanwhile, Lister cast doubt on another possible explanation for the deer's demise---the male's huge antlers.

34 minerals

【原文参考依据-E 末句】

High amounts of calcium and phosphate compounds are required to form antlers, and therefore large quantities of these minerals are required for the massive structures of the Irish Elk.

35 habitat destruction

【原文参考依据-A 末句】

The research team says this suggests additional factors, besides climate change, probably hastened the giant deer's eventual extinction. The factors could include hunting or habitat destruction by humans.

D 段 第 二 句 :

The team, though, said their new date for the Irish elk's extinction hints at an additional human-made problem-habitat destruction.

36 B 定 位 于 F 段 末 句 ”

If people have been in Australia for up to 60000 years, then megafauna must have co-existed with humans for at least 30000 years. Regularly hunted modern kangaroos survived not only 10000 years of Aboriginal, but also an onslaught of commercial shooters."这里面讲到说 如果人们在很早

就存在，那么他们与动物至少要生活 30000 年，但是举例袋鼠，在各种捕杀，存活仅 10000 年。原文中的 “megafauna” 巨型动物与原文中的 “large mammals” 相对应，因此，正确答案为 B。

37 D 定位于 F 段中间部分 “Tropical and subtropical areas have experienced less radical climatic change. “对应题目中的” mild “，气候没有什么改变。

38 A 定位于 G 段中部 “There's a climatic change here,so there's a double effect here.”这里的 “here”指的是 Eurasia，” double “指的”humans and climate “,因此正确答案为 A。

39 C 定位于 F 段中间部分 “Africa escaped major faunal extinction as did tropical and sub-tropical Asia. “这里讲到非洲的主要动物逃脱了灭绝，但（大灭绝）的确发生在热带和非洲的亚热带。因此正确答案为 C。

40 C

【原文参考依据-C】

1) So, you've actually got two phases of extinction. Now, neither of these coincide ----these are Neanderthals here being replaced by modern humans. There is no obvious coincidence between the arrival of humans or climatic change alone and these extinctions.原文中可以知道，有出现了两个阶段的灭绝。排除 A

(3).....the combination of the climatic change and the presence of humans--of advanced Paleolithic humans--cause this wave of extinction.是人类（先进的石器时代的人类）的出现存在结合气候变化导致这一波灭绝。

(4)There's a profound difference between the North America data and that of Europe, which summarize that the extinctions in northern Eurasia, in Europe, are moderate and staggered, and in North America severe and sudden. And these things relate to the differences in the timing of human arrival. The extinctions follow from human predation, but only at times of fundamental changes in the environment.从原文可以得知，人类捕食和基本环境同时发生变化才导致灭绝。排除 B/D

TV Addiction 2 电视成瘾 2

27 TRUE

【原文参考依据-A】定位 A 段最后 2 句 and I (某位科学家) cannot for the life of me (in personal experience) stop from periodically glancing over to the screen. This occurs not only during dull conversations but during reasonably interesting ones just as well.

28 FALSE

【原文参考依据-B】

题目：信息媒介如（电视）一直是科学研究的重点

B 段最后一句，说科学研究很少关注媒体本身，但非常关注其所传达的信息。题目与其形成相反关系。F。B 段最后一句意思是说科学研究很少关注媒体本身，但非常关注其所传达的信息。而 28 题题面是说 TV 传达的信息不是科学研究的首选对象，显然与文章是违背的。

29 TRUE 【原文参考依据-C】定位 C 段

30 NOT GIVEN

31-33 ACD 定位 D 段

34 D 【原文参考依据-A】第六句
Even researchers who study TV for living marvel at the medium's hold on them personally.

35 B 【原文参考依据-F】第三句话
First described by Ivan Pavlov in 1927, the orienting response is our instinctive.....

36 A 【原文参考依据-G】G 段最后一句话。不选 E 的原因是，E 选项中“记忆内容”这方面在定位段中未提及。

37 E 【原文参考依据-I】

I 段第一句即表明主题，研究电视的形式特点是否影响人们对于所看内容的记忆

38 popular pastime 【原文参考依据-A】

39 TV addicts 【原文参考依据-E】

40 orienting response 【原文参考依据-F】

水獭

1. C restraint 限制的意思，在 C 段中部快看到一些数字，otter 只会在这些范围活动
2. A A 段第一句话就是说身体的构造目的是。。。
3. G G 段第 4 行到 6 行
4. E E 段第三行 litter 是幼兽的意思，整段说小 otter 的成长阶段
5. B B 段第三行 short sighted on land....退化的说明
6. D D 段第一句选择出生时间是春天，最后一句沿着 bedding 建设巢穴等，都是抗击冬天严寒。
7. G
G 段的后面，说明 “releasing captive-bred otter” 就是这个方案，大家认为不看好 (last resort)，但是 Nortfolk 的案例表明方案还是很有效果的
8. F 原文见 F 段最后一行
9. Salt water/ A 段倒数第三行
10. (Sense of) sight/sight sense B 段第三行
11. swimming speed/36 页倒数第一行
12. Coastal otters/ C 段中部
C 段 那 里 ， 后 面 有 一 句 ，
coastal otters have a much more abundant food supply and ranges for males and females may be just a few kilometres of coastline...
13. Moles C 段倒数第一个单词

恐龙的脚印和灭绝

1. YES

【原文参考依据--A】

人明定位加 asteroid 专有名词定位，lead to= bring, boom =rise

2. NOT GIVEN 无提到恐龙的大小

3. YES

【原文参考依据--C】adequate=abundant

4. NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据--D 第 6-8 行】但是没有相关的比较

5. NO ichnotaxa

【原文参考依据--E】exact information =can't precise..E 段

6. NO iridium

【原文参考依据-- F】另外 meteorite

（7-13 题都在文章后部三段）容易填写

7. ecological release 【原文参考依据--I】

I 段第 2 行

8. competitors

9. dragons

10. overlooked

11. (have) vanished

12. swallowed up

13. misdated

K 段第 2 行

航海时钟

1. F【原文参考依据-F】F 段第一句开始引入 harrison; millman 是木匠, 和 F 段第二行的 carpenter 同义替换。
2. B 【原文参考依据-B】第一句 The longitude is a measure of how far around the world one has come from home and has no naturally occurring base line like the equator.
3. H【原文参考依据-H】第一句很明显
4. C【原文参考依据-C】
5. F【原文参考依据-F】有个叫 Geroge Graham 的人给钱资助。。。
6. YES【原文参考依据-B】B 段第三行 题目句子最后增加一个 theoretically, 答案维持原判即可
7. NO
第 7 题确实应该定位在 C 段那里, 但是原文中的“lunar distance”的定义不是月亮和给定星体的距离, 而是角度 (angle), 所以题干叙述中的“distance from moon to a given star is a must”与原文不符, 所以是 NOlunar distance 根本不是长度单位, 是指的月角距, 他的意思就是破折号前所说的, 月亮和另外一个星球的角度
B 段末尾部分, 需要的是 local time (通过确定太阳) 和 home time 来确定自己走了多远了 how far from home
8. NOT GIVEN
9. home D 段 5 行
10. 2.8s【原文参考依据-E】倒数第 3 行
11. oil/lubrication【原文参考依据-F】倒数 4 行或 2 行
12. sextant【原文参考依据-H】第 2 行
13. marine chronometer【原文参考依据-I】倒数 2 行

智力测验

14-17 matching

14. G

【原文参考依据——G 段第八行】

a single IQ measurement can take on a life of its own…….single factor =single IQ measurement

15. C

【原文参考依据——C 段第三行】第三行解释方法，与题干“methodology（方法论）”对应

16. B

【原文参考依据——B 段第四行至第六行】

Binet, however, denied that the test was measuring intelligence, its purpose was simply diagnostic, for selection only.说明了 IQ test 的 inadequacy。

17. D

【原文参考依据——D 段第三行】

the term IQ was coined by Lewis m. Terman, professor of ……。definition=termed。。

18-21 选择题

18. B

【原文参考依据——B 段倒数第三行】for selection=choose the best one。

19. B

【原文参考依据——C 段第三行】"he divided the mental age by the physical age……"，所以答案是 age。

20. A

【原文参考依据——E 段倒数七行】根据“U.S. Army”定位到 E 段，在倒数七行的位置提到用 intelligence tests 去决定 "who lived and who died, as officers were a lot safer on the battlefield"

21. C

【原文参考依据——全文】整篇文章讨论的都是智力测试的有效性和局限性。

22-26 判断题

22. TRUE

【原文参考依据——B 段第一行】"a large disparity in the wrong direction"与题干的“misunderstood”是同义表达。

23. FALSE

【原文参考依据——C 段倒数两句】

An average child, irrespective of age, would score 100. a number ……这两句话表明 Wilhelm Stern 的测试并没有忽视年龄。

24. NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】用"Einstein"定位到 E 段，但是并没有提及 "Einstein was a counter-example of IQ test conclusion".

25. TRUE

【原文参考依据——F 段第一行】定位 social prejudice=discrimination

26. NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】G 段尾句只说明了智商可否测量仍旧存在争议，尽管有人认为智商测试是心理学的最大成就，但并没有提到题干中的内容。

企业内部管理策略

28-34 matching

28. D

【原文参考依据——A 段中部】A 段的中间第七行开始定位到 "one health insurance company"，然后后面写了给外部客户传递的信息和给内部员工传递的信息不同，第九行的 "while" 就是对比。

29. C

【原文参考依据——G 段末尾】"British Rail" 定位到 G 段倒数第五行。然后提到 British Rail 发起的 campaign "prematurely", "demoralized staff"，说的都是该 campaign 带来的 negative effect。

30. B

【原文参考依据——B 段例子】B 段前面说了 another reason is to help push the company to achieve goals....后面的 IBM 就是对这个的一个具体阐述，最后也说到了 IBM 的成功。

31. F

【原文参考依据——D 段中部】通过 "United Airline" 定位到 D 段第三行，然后后面说到它的 slogan 只关注 customers's distates for flying, 这对公司员工来说是很 discouraging 的，结果导致公司无法兑现改进服务的承诺，对应 F 项中的 "failed both to win support internally and raise standard to its poor service"。

32. C

【原文参考依据——A 段第十一行】"A financial service company" 定位到 A 段第 11 行，然后说到该公司不恰当的广告锁带来的负面影响。

33. A

【原文参考依据——F 段】通过 Nike 定位到 F 段，然后提到向员工讲述 "how legendary coach and Nike cofounder Bill Bowerman, in an effort to build a better shoe for his team" 的 legendary anecdotes (趣闻)，希望通过这一方式 "keep the spirit of innovation that characterizes its and campaigns alive and well within the company", 说的就是 legendary anecdotes inspire employee successfully。

34. E

【原文参考依据——G 段第四行】通过 Ford 定位到 G 段第四行，福特公司将内部的宣传 "quality is job" 变为对外宣传的广告以对抗日本车，说的就是 "campaign brings positive and realistic expectation internally"。

35-38 判断题

35. FALSE

【原文参考依据——A 段第 2 行】
At most companies, however, internal and external communications are often mismatched.

36. TRUE

【原文参考依据——B 段末句】B 段末句提到，人们更容易将 E-business 与 IBM 联系起来就证明它现在的市场占有率更大，在市场上更显出更突出，所以才会一提到这个 e-business 就会联系到 IBM。

37. TRUE

【原文参考依据——D 段第三行】shelve 意为将某事放在一边不予考虑，和题目的 give up 对应。

38. NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】尽管在 F 段提到 "telling employees legendary corporation stories", 但并未提到业绩增长。

39-40 选择题

39. B

40. E

纸张办公和电脑

27 iv

依据 A 段首句: Computer technology was supposed to replaced paper. But that hasn't happened.

28 iii

依 据 B 段 第 三 - 四 句 :
Nonetheless, the I.M.F is awash in paper, and Sellen and Harper wanted to find out why, Their answer is that the business of writing report-.....The economists bring drafts of reports to conference rooms, spread out the relevant pages, and negotiate changes with one other.

29 viii

依 据 C 段 :
Without paper, this kind of collaborative and iterative work process would be much more difficultPaper is tangible:.....Paper is spatially flexible,.....And it's tailorable:....

30 ii

依 据 D 段 :
The piles look like a mess, but they aren't.....They found that even the most disorderly piles usually make perfect sense to the piler, and that history and meaning of their piles.

31 ix

依 据 E 段 :
But why do we pile documents instead of filing them? Because piles represent the process of active, ongoing thinking.

32 i

依 据 F 段 :
Perper was important not to facilitate creative collaboration and thought but as an instrument of control.

33 collaborativeand iterative

34 tangible

35 tailorable

36 group of people

C 段 :
Without paper, this kind of collaborative and iterative work process would be much more difficultPaper istangible:.....Paper is spatially flexible,.....And it's tailorable:....But they lack the affordances tht really matter to a group of peopleworking together on a report.

37 C B 段 :
The economists bring drafts of reports to conference rooms, spread out the relevant pages, and negotiate changes with one other.They go back to their offices and jot down comments in the margin, taking advantage of the freedom offered by the informality of the handwritten not. Then they deliver the annotated draft to the author in person, taking him, page by page, through the suggested changes. At the end of the process, the author spreads out all the pages with comments on his desk andstarts to enter them on the computer---moving the pages around as he works, organizing and reorganizing and discarding.

38 A

依据 D 段和 E 段的内容

39 A

F 段 第 三 句 :

To cope with the complexity of the industrial economy, managers were instituting company--wide policies and demanding monthly, weekly, or even daily updates from their subordinates.

40 D

F 段 末 尾

arper was important not to facilate creative collaborationand thought but as an instrument of control.