

南极洲气候

主题：南极洲气候和农业的影响

参考答案：

Questions 14-18

14 D 原文对应的信息出现在 D 段,第 5 行到最后,注意题干对于农业的预测“prediction on Agriculture”的关键词。By receiving more accurate predictions, graziers (畜牧业者) in northern Queensland are able to 还有机构 CSIRO 正在研究新的预测原型,而且对将来的预测改进持有信心 (.....will enhance and extend our predictive ability)。

所以答案是第 D 段

15 F 注意题干的 vitality 是活力,生命力的意思; bring back 此处是“补充,恢复”的意思; 原文对应的信息出现在 F 段,第 8 行提到, Recent research has shown that as fresh sea ice forms (随着新鲜的海洋冰形成),而且只有新鲜的会结冰,造成大陆架沉降,由此也带来富含氧气

“ Cold water carries more oxygen than warm water, so when it rises, well into the northern hemisphere, it reoxygenates and revitalises the ocean. ” 给海洋补充新鲜的氧气从而激活了海洋的活力;

所以答案是第 F 段

16 E 考生应注意形成“food chain 食物链的概念”此题就非常容易解释; 原文对应的信息出现在 E 段,第 6 行提到 Antarctic krill (磷虾) 是 baleen whales (须鲸), penguins (企鹅), some seals, sea birds and many fish 他们的食物 - 而作为南极洲的海洋提供足够的海洋冰决定这个食物链底端磷虾的丰富程度。

所以答案是第 E 段

17 C 注意题干的 (extreme) 极端寒冷和特别的冷风 (cold wind) 指南极洲特有的自然现象; 原文对应的信息出现在 C 段,倒数第 4 行提到 Today the ice that overlies the bedrock is up to 4km thick, and surface temperatures as low as -89.2 (摄氏度) have been recorded. 而具有 creating fearsome wind-chill effects (令人恐惧的风冷效果也是下沉风 katabatic wind)

所以答案是第 C 段

18 A 注意 A 段最后一句话就不难理解 答案是第 A 段 The image was one of a place removed from everyday reality (= 题干中的 forgotten, 遗忘的), of a place with little to anyone (insignificant, 没有实际意义或价值的)。

Questions 19-21

这几题类似简化版的带有选项框的 summary, 都是事实考点, 难度不高

19 D 定位于题干中 massive size 和 应该是并列的两个因素影响全球气候; 原文对应的信息出现在 B 段倒数第 4 行, Scientific research during the past half century has revealed (揭示了) that Antarctica's great mass and low temperature exert a major influence (其实就是等于动词 influence) on climate and ocean circulation,

(答案备选中最合适的是 D (low) temperature)

20 A 定位题干中 western-forward wind; 找到原文中出现的“西风”, 推测答案就是西风下生成的一个流动循环的“物体”。推断应该是“洋流”原文对应的信息出现在 C 段第 3 行 eventually created enough space around Antarctica for the development of an Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC), that flowed from west to east under the influence of the prevailing westerly winds. (盛行的偏西方向的风力下流动) 那么非常清楚的就是 定语从句前的

Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC)

答案 备选 中是 A

21 C 定位 题干 中 “Australia” 澳大利亚 一个 “什么” 可以被 预测。而且 预测 是 依靠 测量 海洋 温度 和 气压 指数。原文 对应 的 信息 出现 在 D 段 第 6 行：
Recent work is showing that the temperature of the ocean (海洋 的 温度) may be a better predictor of rainfall in Australia (澳大利亚 的 降水) than is the pressure difference between Darwin and Tahiti - the Southern Oscillation Index (基于 气压 的 南方 震荡 指数)。答案 备选 中是 C rainfall (in Australia)

Questions 22-26

22 C 题干 明确 的 提出 是 B 段 (第 2 段) 的 大意 原文 在 第 2 段 提及 的 句子 …… Antarctica seen to an integral part (整体 不 可 分割 的 部分) of Planet Earth, and a key component in the Earth System. 还有 最后 一 句话 …… that Antarctica's great mass and low temperature exert a major influence on climate and ocean circulation, factors which influence the lives of millions of people all over the globe. (非常重要) 符合 选项 C 的 基本 意思。A 选项, B 段 并未 提及 媒体 对 全球 变暖 的 报道。C 选项 B 段 没有 提及 提供 全球 的 食物 D 选项 是 南极 洲 是 位于 地球 的 地理 中心 更 是 不 符合 事实。

所以 答案 是 选择 C

23 A 还是 定位 到 “Australia” 和 农民 原文 对应 的 信息 出现 在 D 段 倒数 第 7 行 By receiving more accurate predictions, graziers in northern Queensland (澳洲 北 昆士 兰州 的 畜牧业 主 = Australian Farmers) are able to avoid overstocking in years when rainfall will be poor (他们 不 会 再 在 雨水 不 足 的 年份 过度 放牧)。Not only does this limit their losses but it prevents serious pasture degradation that may take decades to repair. (不仅 挽回 了 他们 的 经济 损失, 而且 可以 避免 草场 的 退化, 需要 花钱 和 时间 恢复) 所以 答案 是 选择 A 减少 他们 的 经济 损失

24 C 定位 理解 “katabatic wind” 原文 对应 的 信息 出现 在 F 段 中部, 第 6 行 During winter, the howling katabatic winds sometimes …… Recent research has shown that as fresh sea ice forms (当 新鲜 冰 层 形成), it is continuously stripped away (就 会 被 下 沉 风 剥离) by the wind and may be blown up to 90 km in a single day. …… Since only fresh water freezes into ice …… 非常 强力 的 风 主要 是 促成 了 新鲜 冰 层 进入 海洋; 所以 答案 是 选择 C; 没有 直接 说明 促进 洋流 速度 (A 选项) 和 加大 近海 的 盐分 水平 (B 选项)

25 A 定位 “大陆架 continental shelf” 原文 对应 的 信息 出现 在 F 段 倒数 第 6 行 “Since only freshwater freezes into ice, the water that remains becomes increasingly salty and dense, sinking until it spills over the continental shelf”. (随着 新鲜 海水 结成 冰, 那些 剩余 的 海水 盐分 浓度 越来越 高, 密度 越高, 才 导致 近海 大陆 架 被 剥落), 直接 原因 是 A 海水 盐分 浓度 越来越 高, 密度 越高; D 选项 意义 弄反 了, 是 整个 过程 由于 “新鲜 海水 结成 冰” 而 不是 “新鲜 冰块 融化 为 海水”。

26 C 定位 动物 “Whales and seabirds” 原文 对应 的 信息 出现 在 E 段 的 第 6 行 Antarctic krill breed well in years when sea ice is extensive and poorly when it is not. 南极 洲 的 磷虾 是 在 海洋 冰 丰富 的 时候 成长, 冰 层 少 的 时候 就 生长。而 磷虾 是 Whales and seabirds 的 主要 食物, 因此 符合 冰 少 就 磷虾 少 (这里 food source = Antarctic krill), 磷虾 少 就是 等同 食物 变少; 后面 还 特别 提到 候鸟 因为 磷虾 少 就 迁徙 走了 = 数量 下降 事实。答案 正确 的 是 选 C

主题：滑石粉 Talc Powder

27 C 【 原文 参考 依据 -E 段 倒数 3-4 行 】
“In addition, talc's flat, 'platey' structure helps increase the size of the oil droplets liberated during stirring, which again improves the yield.

28 C 【 原文 参考 依据 -D 段 倒数 6-7 行 】
These olives are easy to recognize because they produce a lot of extra foam during the stirring process, a consequence of an excess of a fine solid that acts as a natural emulsifier.

29 B 【 原文 参考 依据 -C 段 9 行 】
(But how is talc actually used in the manufacture of chewing gum?)Our talc is used as a filler in the gum base.

30 A 【 原文 参考 依据 -G 段 第 5 行 】
"So our idea was to coat the fruit with talc to protect it from the sun." says Greg Hunter, a marketing specialist who has been with Luzenac for ten years.

31 B 【 原文 参考 依据 -C 段 末尾 】
In the factory, talc is also used to dust the gum base pellets and to stop the chewing gum sticking during the lamination and packing process." Delord adds.

32 C 【 原文 参考 依据 -E 段 倒数 3-4 行 】
“In addition, talc's flat, 'platey' structure helps increase the size of the oil droplets liberated during stirring, which again improves the yield.(yield 产量=production)

Summary

33 20 【 原文 参考 依据 -D 段 2-4 行 】
For the past 20 years or so, olive oil processors in Spain have been taking advantage of talc's unique characteristics to help them boost the amount of oil they extract from crushed olives.

34 foam 【 原文 参考 依据 -D 段 倒数 6-7 行 】
These olives are easy to recognize because they produce a lot of extra foam during the stirring process, a consequence of an excess of a fine solid that acts as a natural emulsifier.

35 waste water

【 原文 参考 依据 -D 段 末尾 】
The oil in this emulsion is lost when the water is disposed of . Not only that, if the waste water is disposed of directly into local fields-often the case in many smaller processing operations- the emulsified oil may take some time to biodegrade and so be harmful to the environment.

36 harmful

【 原文 参考 依据 -D 段 末尾 】
The oil in this emulsion is lost when the water is disposed of . Not only that, if the waste water is disposed of directly into local fields-often the case in many smaller processing operations- the emulsified oil may take some time to biodegrade and so be harmful to the environment.

37 biodegrade

【 原文 参考 依据 -D 段 末尾 】
The oil in this emulsion is lost when the water is disposed of . Not only that, if the waste water is disposed of directly into local fields-often the case in many smaller processing operations- the emulsified oil may take some time to biodegrade and so be harmful to the environment.

38 droplets

【 原文 参考 依据 -E 段 倒数 3-4 行 】

"In addition, talc's flat, 'platey' structure helps increase the size of the oil droplets liberated during stirring, which again improves the yield.

39 Lamination and packing

【 原文 参考 依据 -C 段 末尾 】

In the factory, talc is also used to dust the gum base pellets and to stop the chewing gum sticking during the lamination and packing process." Delord adds.

40 Grape growers

【 原文 参考 依据 -H 段 倒数 第二 句 】

Apple growers are the primary target although Hunter believes grape growers represent another sector with long term potential.

从过去吸取教训

27 D Paragraph2 emphasises the fascination monumental ruins hold for us and our wonder at the mysteries they hold. This might be termed a 'romantic' appeal.

28 C Paragraph3

This suspicion of unintended ecological suicide (ecocide) has been confirmed...by archaeologists, climatologists, historians, paleontologists, and palynologists (pollen scientists)

29 A Paragraph4

notes that many civilizations 'declined rapidly after reaching peak numbers and power.....'

30 YES

Paragraph5

'Today many people feel that environmental problems overshadow all the other threats to global civilisation.'

31 YES

Paragraph5

regards the build-up of toxic substances as one of four new environmental threats.

32 NO

Paragraph5

shows that there is much debate about the seriousness of the current environmental problems.

33 NOT GIVEN The passage states in Paragraph6 that 'We differ from past societies in some respects that put us at lower risk than them...We also differ from past societies in some respects that put us at greater risk than them', but it does not compare individual societies past and present.

34 YES

The final sentence of Paragraph6 warns us that we can learn lessons from the past but we must be careful about the comparisons.

35 C

Paragraph2

'The monumental ruins left behind by those past societies hold a fascination for all of us.'

36 A

Paragraph4

'it [is] tempting to draw analogies between the course of human societies and the course of human societies and the course of individual human lives ...But that metaphor proves erroneous for many past societies...'

37 F

Paragraph5

'These environmental problems include the same eight that undermined past societies, plus four new ones...'

38 D

Paragraph6

'...some of those [differences] often mentioned include our powerful technology

(ie its beneficial effects) ...We also differ from past societies in some respects that put us at greater risk than them: again, our potent technology (ie its unintended destructive effects) ...'

39 E

Paragraph6

'We shouldn't be so naive as to think that study of the past will yield simple solutions ,
directly transferable to our societies today.'

40 A Only A sums up the argument. The issue mentioned in B ,

C and D are either not referred to in the passage or from only a small part of the argument.

非洲传统农耕

1. need 定位 A 段
2. (the) ashes 文中意思: crops 生长在树枝 (tree branches) 的 ashes 里, 所以答案是 ashes
定位 B 段首句
3. (vegetable) cassava 定位 C 段末尾
4. houses 定位 E 段
5. C 定位 I 段
6. B 定位 I 段第 1 句定位 B 段第二行。
7. A 定位 G 或 H 段, H 段前两句有体现。
8. A 定位 G 段
- 8 题, 题目说的是 beyond local area。就是 G 段第三行的 areas away from the main waterways。
9. TRUE
定位 I 段第 3 句 9 题, 文中 absence 表否定逻辑, 题目 rarely 也是否定逻辑, 逻辑一致。T。
10. NOT GIVEN
11. FALSE 定位 I 段
12. TRUE 定位 J 段第 1-2 句
13. B 定位在 J 段大意

茶叶和工业革命

1-7 List of Headings

1. vi

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --A 段 倒 三 行 】

Why did this particular important event - the world-changing birth of industry - happen in Britain ? And why did it happen at the end of the 18th century?

2. v

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --B 段 第 二 句 】

He claims that there were about 20 different factors and all of them needed to be present before the revolution could happen.

3. ix

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --C 段 第 一 、 三 句 】

Most historians, however, are convinced that one or two missing factors are needed to solve the puzzle. Tea and beer, two of the nation's favorite drinks, drove the revolution.

4. iv

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --D 段 末 句 】

Efforts to explain this sudden reduction in child deaths appeared to draw a blank. 此处 “draw a blank”=“failed to find”，表示“未找到”。

5. viii

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --E 段 首 末 句 】

This population burst seemed to happen at just the right time to provide labor for the Industrial Revolution. The poor turned to water and gin, and in the 1720s the mortality rate began to rise again. 该段首句点出 population，中间部分详细解释，最后末句指出喝水和杜松子酒(gin)后，死亡率又开始上升。

6. iii

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --F 段 第 二 行 】

Waterborne diseases in the Japanese population were far fewer than those in Britain. Could it be the prevalence of tea in their culture? That was when Macfarlane thought about the role of tea in Britain.

7. vii

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --G 段 末 句 】

While Britain was undergoing the Industrial Revolution, Macfarlane notes wryly, Japan was undergoing an industrious one. 该段均在阐述英国与日本的对比，末句得出结论。

8-13 判断题

8. Not Given

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --B 段 末 句 】

Holland had everything except coal, while China also had many of these factors. 中国也有这些因素，但并未指出是因为交通 inefficient。

9. True

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --C 段 第 四 行 】

Tannin, the active ingredient in tea, and hops, used in making beer, both contain antiseptic properties. This - plus the fact that both are made with boiled water - helped prevent epidemics of waterborne disease.....

10. False

【原文参考依据 --C 段末句】

The theory initially sounds eccentric but his explanation of the detective work that went into his deduction and the fact his case has been strengthened by a favorable appraisal of his research by Roy Porter..... 由此可看出 Roy Porter 是同意的，而题干却指出 Roy disagree，与原文意思相反。

11. False

【原文参考依据 --D 段倒三行】

The only option left was food. But the height and weight statistics show a decline. So the food got worse. Efforts to explain this sudden reduction in child deaths appeared to draw a blank. 虽然提到了 food，但最后仍然指出“为解释孩子死亡率突然降低的努力白费了。”以此表示并未找到原因。

12. Not Given

【原文参考依据 --E 段倒五行】the English were protected by the strongantibacterial agent in hops, which were added to make beer last. 此处只说啤酒花(hops)中有抗菌药剂，在制作啤酒时作为最后一个步骤加入其中。但并未说是否是英国人自己制造的。

13. True

【原文参考依据 --E 段倒三行】

But in the late 17th century a tax was introduced on malt. The poor turned to water and gin, and in the 1720s the mortality rate began to rise again. 由于 17 世纪末期对麦芽酒进行收税，于是穷人只好喝水和杜松子酒，结果人口死亡率又开始上身。题干说对麦芽酒的税收间接影响了 17 世纪末期的人口增长，与原文意思相符。

同声传译

1 B 原文见 A 段 neutral term 和 specific contexts 两个意义上来解释

2 D 原文见 B 段第 5 行, un 为定位词

3 C 原文见 D 段第 2,3 行, 只是个古老的比喻。

4 C 原文见 D 段倒数第 3 行

5 A c 段 中 间 部 分 “however, the interpreter is expected to translate a long speech which has lasted for scores of minutes or even longer. In this case he has to remember a great number of messages.”

(a great number: 大量的) 记住大量的信息, 因此对应题目选项 A。

6 2-3 seconds E 段

7 10 seconds E 段

8 100 to 120

9 200

以上两题原文见 G 段第 5-10 行

10-13) 多选

10 B

原文见 G 段第 3-4 行

11 C

原文见 F 段第 3 行

12 E

原文 见 G 段 第 二 行
other consideration such as cultural background..., and to take into account differences between source and target language

13 F

原文 见 F 段 第 4 行, and the awareness that major decisions may depend upon the accuracy of the work

说服的秘密

参考答案

28D 【原文参考依据 -C 首句】

He found that laboratory experiments on the psychology of persuasion were telling only part of the story,so he began to research influence in the real world.

29 C

30 C 【原文参考依据 -E 末句】

In America it would translate into an instant tip.In New Zealand it translated into a huge smile and thank you."And no doubt,return visits.

31 A

32 YES 【原文参考依据 -C 首句】

He found that laboratory experiments on the psychology of persuasion were telling only part of the story,so he began to research influence in the real world.

此人确实在生活中“real world”中经历了影响的原则

33 NOT GIVEN

没提到不同国家有不同的原则这回事

34 NO

F 段最后一句，在新西兰，人们是不会给小费的，只会朝你笑一下。此题在 F 段最后一句，在新西兰，人们是不会给小费的，只会朝你笑一下或说谢谢。所以是错的。

35 NOT GIVEN

没有提到老人这回事

36 B

37 E

38 A

39 D 【原文参考依据 -C 倒数第二句话】

Guests given this message were 26%more likely to reuse their towels than those given the old message.

40 C 【原文参考依据 -D 第三句话】

The secret,its seems,is in how you give the chocolate.when the chocolates arrived in a heap with the bill,tips went up a miserly3% compared to when no chocolate was given.but when the chocolates were dropped individually in front of each diner,tips went up 14%.

化石数据库

14 iii

15 i 【原文参考依据 -C 首句】

Fansi of the Paleobiology Database acknowledge that the fossil record will always be incomplete.

16 ii

17 vi 【原文参考依据 -D 第 2 句话】

Every day between 10and 15 scientists around the world add informantion about fossil finds to th e database.Since it got up and running in 1998,scientists have entered almost 340000 sepciments ,ranging from plants to whales to insects to dinosaurs to sea urchins.

18 v 【原文参考依据 -E 第 2 句话】

His findings suggest that irregularities in classification inflate the overall number of species in the fossil record by between 32and 44 per cent.

19 iv

20 B 【原文参考依据 -C 末尾】

having a background extinction...give us a benchmark for understanding the mass extinction....

database 当然是提供了 background, 给了科学家 a benchmark 来了解大量的 extinction, 就帮助了 Identify connection。

21 D【原文参考依据-H】H 段中部 21 的题目不是 I 段最后一句 Edward O Wilson 说的话的意思

22 C【原文参考依据-G 末尾】这个人研究是增长的结果,可是前面说的是大灭绝。行成矛盾。

23 B 【原文参考依据 -A 第 5 句话】

A New project aims to fill some of the gaps.the Paleobiology Database aspires to be an onlin e repository Database apsires to be an online respository of information about every fossil ever d ug up.A 段中部是从第一句开始, 一些人认为, , 另一些人认为。。。

24 D 【原文参考依据 -B 首句】

But already the project is attracting harsh criticism.Some experts believe it to be seriously fl awed.

25 B【原文参考依据 -F】jellyfish 定位

26 C【原文参考依据-H】H 段第一句表明: 掌握完整的活着的生物信息, 生态学家可以开始从历史的角度审视现今存在的生态多样性的危机。因此作者旨在强调生态多样性的危机关键在于建立完整的活着的生物数据库, 古生物学数据库的统计数据不充分, 可以作为对生物多样性的认识, 但不能从根本上解决危机。

大脑体操训练

答案:

1 NO B 段 第 三 句 :

At one point the bankers are instructed to shut their eyes and visualise themselves filling the room and then the building. 题 干 中 “ imagine that they are the building ” 与 原 文 “visualisethemselves filling the room and then the building” 相矛盾。

2 YES C 段 第 二 句 :

Yet similar mental workouts are happening in corporate seminar rooms around the globe.

3 NO E 段 第 三 句 :

And on its website, Mind Gym trades on quote from Susan Greenfield, one of Britain's best known neuroscientists.从这句话中的得知, Susan Greenfield 是 “知名的神经科学家” 而非题干中表述的 “the founder of Mind Gym”,信息相矛盾。

4 NO F 段 第 一 句 :

Indeed, the Mind Gym originally planned to hold its sessions in a local health club, until its founders realised where the real money was to be made. 确实, Mind Gym 原本计划在当地的一家医疗中心开课, 直到他的创办者意识到哪里才是真正能够赚到钱的地方。题干表述: 全球所有的公司和工厂正在上 Mind Gym 的课程。原文信息与题干相矛盾。

5 NOT GIVEN 文章中并没有谈及广泛的科学背景有助于大脑训练课程。

6 D G 段 第 二 句 :

Katz,.....,argues that just as many of us fail to get enough physical exercise, so we also lack sufficient mental stimulation to keep our brain in trim.

7 C E 段 最 后 一 句 :

...Susan Greenfield, one of Britain's best known neuroscientists:"It's a bit like going to the gym, if you exercise your brain it will grow."

8 D I 段 第 二 句 :

"What I'm really talking about is brain maintenance rather than bulking up your IQ," Katz adds.

9 A N 段 最 后 一 句 :

Claxton for one believes there is no reason why schools and universities shouldn't spend more time teaching basic thinking skills, rather than trying to stuff heads with facts and hoping that effective thought habits are somehow absorbed by osmosis.

10 D I 段 最 后 一 句 :

Katz, and neurologists have proved time and again that people who lose brain cells suddenly during a stroke often sprout new connections to compensate for the loss — especially if they undergo extensive therapy to overcome any paralysis.

11 B M 段 第 二

句: Bailey agrees that....."They tend to just label themselves as uncreative, not realising that there are techniques that every creative person employs."

12 B A 段 第 二 句 :

Seventeen staff are helping themselves to buffet breakfast as young psychologist Sebastian Bailey enters the room to begin the morning's training session.....He is not here to.....He is here to exercise their brains.

13 A J 段 第 五 句 :

The problem, says Claxton, is that most of us never get proper training in these skills.

如何找我们的道路？

- 14 B D 段中部有 general direction 和 sunlight 定位题目中的词
- 15 C F 段第 6 行有 landmark 和 direction 的综合
- 16 A C 段第二行开始，landmark 定位 iconic
- 17 C 37 页倒数第一行
- 18 B D 段第一行开始 passed 定位
- 19 C D 段倒数 6 行，insect stubbornly proceeds...仍固执的前行。。
- 20 D G 段第 1, 2 行和中间 portion of our memory 都说明 D 正确
- 21 A H 段第三行
- 22 TRUE A 段倒数第 4 行，与题目表述一致
- 23 NOT GIVEN
- 24 TRUE E 段第 5 行，与题目表述一致
- 25 FALSE 第 55 页 第三行至第七行
- 26 FALSE H 段倒数第三行，此题较难理解，人脑中的“map”不是真正的 map 只是 "cognitive map" 是一种关系形式（这段之前都在讲）。题目中却是 exact map，这是错的原因。

交流方式与冲突

27-34 matching

27. iii

【原文参考依据——A 段第三行】

Hippocrates believed there were four different body fluids that influenced four basic types of temperament (性情). “Hippocrates believed ……” 与 “Historical explanation” 对应, temperament=personality.

28. vii

【原文参考依据——B 段第三行】

Learning styles, communication styles, …… is that they help depersonalize conflict in interpersonal relationships.说的就是 functions of understanding communication styles.

29. i

【原文参考依据——C 段第一句】 …… there were four basic temperaments: sanguine, phlegmatic, melancholic and choleric. 提到了 different personality types.

30. iv

【原文参考依据——D 段第一句】

首句 “The sanguine (乐观的) person would be ……”, “sanguine” 对应 “a lively and positive attitude”, 之后的整段都在描述这一 attitude.

31. ix

【原文参考依据——E 段第一句】

首句提到 “The phlegmatic person – cool and persevering ……”, 破折号后的 “cool and persevering” 解释了前面的 phlegmatic, 意思是冷静的、镇定的, 对应 ix 选项中的 “Calm and Factual”, 之后的整段都在描述这样的一种 personality.

32. viii

【原文参考依据——F 段第一句】

F 段的首句提到 “…… the considerate or sympathetic communication style”, “considerate or sympathetic” 对应 viii 中的 “cautious 安兜 considerable”, 之后的整段都在描述这样的一类 person.

33. v

【原文参考依据——G 段第一句和第三句】

G 段首句提到 “…… bold or direct style of communication”, 第三句 “They are big picture thinkers and love to be involved in many things at once”. 对应 v 项的 “challenge and direction communication”. 之后的整段都在描述这样的 personality.

34. ii

【原文参考依据——H 段第一句】

A well-functioning team should have all of these communication styles for true effectiveness. “all of these communication styles” 对应 ii 项的 “combined styles”.

35-39 判断题

35. FALSE D 段最后一句

【原文参考依据——D 段最后一句】

They love change and are constantly looking for new and exciting adventures. “change” 和题干的 “variety” 是同义表达。

36 TRUE F 段最后

【原文参考依据——F 段最后一句】 melancholic people)
like phlegmatic people need time to consider the changes in order to adapt to them.

37 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】

谈及 “sanguine personality” 的相关信息在 D 段，但并没有提及是否是
“edged most in the workplace”。

38. TRUE

【原文参考依据——Section H 第一段第五至六行】

Some of us can easily move from one style to another and adapt our style to the needs of the situation at hand. “move from one style to another” 与题干 “change type of personality” 是同义表达。

39 TRUE

【原文参考依据——Section H 第二段第一句】

The work environment can influence communication styles either by the type of work that is required or by the predominance of one style reflected in that environment. 题干中
“work surrounding can affect which communication style is the most effective.” 工作环境能够影响那种交流方式最为有效。对比题干和原文的信息，原文中明确表示
The work environment can influence communication styles, 但这种影响是
“either by the type of work that is required or by predominance of one style reflected in that environment”，也就是说不同的工作环境或该环境所体现的主流交流方式对交流方式是有选择的，通过这些方式选择出的交流方式便是适应该工作环境最为有效的交流方式。

40. B

【原文参考依据——B 段第三行】

B 段的第三行提到 self-assessments 的价值在于
“help depersonalize conflict in interpersonal relationships” 与 B 选项的
“help to understand colleagues and resolve problems” 是同义表达。

莫扎特效应

1-5

1. D

【原文参考依据 --D 段第三行】

Neuroscientists suspect that music can actually help build and strengthen connections between neurons in the cerebral cortex in a process similar to what occurs in brain development despite its type. When a baby is born, certain connections have already been made.....

2. G

【原文参考依据 --G 段第二行】

After Mozart Effect was published to the public, the sales of Mozart CDs stayed on the top of the hit list for three weeks. 莫扎特效应的 CD 蝉联畅销榜冠军长达三周之久，可见受欢迎程度非同一般。

3. B

【原文参考依据 --B 段首句】

Frances H. Rauscher, PhD, first demonstrated the correlation between music and learning in an experiment in 1993. 首句即指出这个人首先进行了实验，之后的内容则是对这个实验的具体描述。

4. A

【原文参考依据--A 段首句】 Music has been used for centuries to heal the body. 之后便是举例说明具体哪些地方使用过。

5. F

【原文参考依据 --F 段第二行】

Many people accredit the advanced learning of some children who take music lessons to other personality traits, such as motivation and persistence, which is required in all types of learning.

6-8 summary

6. short

【原文参考依据 --B 段第四行】

Groups of students were given intelligence tests after listening to silence, relaxation tapes, or Mozart's Sonata for Two Pianos in D major for a short time. 原文说在听一段短暂的音乐后开始智力测试。题干“a short period of time”只不过是把原文的“a short time”换了更详细的表达，意思不变。

7. complex, non-repetitive

【原文参考依据 --B 段末句】

Rauscher hypothesized that “listening to complex, non-repetitive music, like Mozart, may stimulate neural pathways that are important in thinking”. 在字数允许的情况下，尽量完整填写。

8. rats

【原文参考依据 --C 段首句】

The same experiment was repeated on rats by Rauscher and Hong Hua Li from Stanford.

9-13 判断题

9. True

【原文参考依据 --D 段第三行】

Neuroscientists suspect that music can actually help build and strengthen connections between n

eurons in the cerebral cortex in a process similar to what occurs in brain development despite its type.

10. False

【原文参考依据 --D 段 第六 行】

When a baby is born, certain connections have already been made - like connections for heartbeat and breathing. 原文说在宝宝出生时，这些连结已经完成。而题干说神经连接要出身之后才建立，与原文不符。

11. False

【原文参考依据 --F 段 首 句】

If you're a little skeptical about the claims made by supporters of the Mozart Effect, you're not alone. 如果你对莫扎特效应的拥护者的叙述有些许的怀疑，那么，你不是一个人。表明还是有许多人对此持有疑问，题干叙述与原文不符。

12. Not Given

【原文参考依据--G 段】Michael Linton 出现在 G 段，但只写了他的文章以及其中的一些内容，并没有写他是否有进一步实验。

13. True

【原文参考依据 --H 段 第二 行】

Since that initial experiment, there has not been a surge of supporting evidence. 题干的“the very first experiment”替代了原文的“initial(最初的) experiment”。

12. F H 段 第 二 句 :
According to agricultural historian Joan Thirsk, sainfoin and its friends made their first modest appearance in Britain in the early 1600s.

13. E D 段 第 一 句 :
It turned out that Smith had collected seeds from the brome's last refuge at Pampisford in 1963, shortly before the species disappeared from the wild altogether.

打哈欠

28. 68 seconds

【原文参考依据——E 段第八行】根据细节信息“psychology professor”和“six seconds”定位到 E 段第六行的“He (psychology professor) found the basic yawn lasts about six seconds and they come in bouts with an interval of about 68 seconds.”所以答案是 68 seconds。

29. (complex) distinction

【原文参考依据——E 段第十行】根据“male and female”和“gender”定位到 E 段第 10 行的“Men and women yawn or half-yawn equally often ... which may indicate complex distinction in genders”，所以答案是 (complex) distinction。

30. breathing

【原文参考依据——E 段最后一行】“... the area also controls breathing”，control=have something to do with。

31. stretch/stretching

【原文参考依据——F 段最后两行】根据“link”和“before baby was born”定位到 F 段最后 2 行“observed not just yawning but a link between yawning and stretching as early as the end of the first prenatal trimester (预产期)”，“as early as the end of the first prenatal trimester”与“before baby was born”是同义表达，所以答案是 stretching。

32. brain

【原文参考依据——G 段第二行】“... occurs in many people ... because of brain damage caused by a stroke”。

33. E

【原文参考依据——E 段第六至八行】E 段六至八行的这句话“He found the basic yawn lasts about six seconds and they come in bouts with an interval of about 68 seconds”，打哈欠持续约 6 秒，两次之间间隔约 68 秒，说的就是打哈欠频率的一个 regular pattern，与题目是同义表达，所以答案是 E。

34. B

【原文参考依据——B 段第一至二行】B 段首句“Yawning is an ancient, primitive act”与题目中“an inherent ability”是同义表达，后又举了 human, snakes, penguins 打哈欠的例子，说明“appears in both animals and humans”，所以答案选 B。

35. F

【原文参考依据——F 段第三行】“But they do not always co-occur”，co-occur 意为同时发生，所以答案选 F。

36. D

【原文参考依据——D 段最后两行】“It's also a good indicator if you're empathizing with me and paying attention”，a good indicator 对应 positive notice or response，empathizing with me and paying attention 对应 communicating，所以答案选 D。

37. H

【原文参考依据——H 段最后一句】“The multiplicity of stimuli of contagious yawning, by contrast, implicates many higher brain region

s” .Contagious=infectious, higher brain regions 对应 superior areas in brains。

38. NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】尽管 D 段有提到 “several students in Platek’s experiment”，但并没有提及学生 “did not comprehend why their tutor ask them to yawn back” 的内容，所以答案是 NOT GIVEN。

39. YES

【原文参考依据——C 段第二行】
“He found that participants who did not score high on compassion did not yawn back ” 说明
“there is a link between yawning and compassion”，所以答案是 YES。

40. NO

【原文参考依据——G 段倒数第三行】 “it is not known whether……”，所以答案是 NO。

美国电影导演

14 iii 定位于 A 段首句与中间部分，“many films of the early silent era dealt with gender relations.”这里面讲到从无声电影开始就有处理两性之间的关系。“while D.W.Griffith's films presented an idealized picture of the frail Victorian child-woman,and showed an almost obsessive preoccupation with female honor and chastity,other silent movies presented quite different images of femininity.”这里面讲到“虽然 D.W.Griffith 的电影提供了一个理想化的虚弱维多利亚小妇女,和几乎是十分投入的展示了关注女性的荣誉和贞洁,呈现出与其他无声电影完全不同的女性的形象”。这两部分分别讲到从无声电影到 D.W.Griffith 的电影”，对应题目中的“development of American film”,因此，正确答案为 iii.

15 i B 段整段都在讲 D.W. Griffith 与他的团队，一直在通过对镜头的处理，然后怎样获利，进行讲解，因此正确答案为 i。

16 iv

17 V

18 ii

19 vi 定位于原文 F 段首句,"big five"... "little Three"这些对应了题目中的“increasing market”，因此，正确答案为 vi。

20 D B 段倒数第二句

21 C G 段首头两句

22 A F 段第三句

23 B G 段第五句

24 B B 段倒数第四句

25 A B 段末句

26 D F 段第四句至第六句