

古代航海家真题解析

题目详解

Questions 1-7

1. YES 原文对应信息出现在 A 段第六行，“Imagine Cook’s surprise, then, when the natives of Hawaii came ... and greeted him in a familiar tongue, one he had heard on virtually(几乎) every mote of inhabited(有人居住的) land he had visited”，想象一下，库克在听到夏威夷土著人用他熟悉的语言与他问候时，他该多么吃惊。从“surprise”这个词可以看出来，库克船长以为夏威夷岛上的人们会使用其他语言。因此答案是 YES。
2. NOT GIVEN 根据顺序性原则，定位原文段落 A 段倒数第三行，“marveling(惊讶于) at the ubiquity(普遍存在) of this Pacific language and culture, he later wondered in his journal: ‘How shall we account for this Nation spreading it self so far over this Vast ocean?’”，库克船长对这种普遍存在的太平洋语言和文化感到吃惊，后来在日记中写下“我们该如何解释这个民族将自己分散在遥远的海洋的原因呢？”原文并没有说是否写了波利尼西亚人的文化的几个方面，所以，正确答案是 NOT GIVEN
3. NO 原文对应信息出现在 C 段第四行，“It came to light only by luck. A backhoe(挖掘机) operator(操作者), digging up topsoil... scraped open a grave...”这个墓地能被发现全靠运气，挖掘机司机在挖表层土的时候，刮开了一座坟墓。因此斯普利格斯教授并没有带着它的队伍去埃法特寻找古人的墓地。所以答案是 NO。
4. NOT GIVEN 原文类似信息出现在 D 段第一句。这一题很容易被误认为答案是 NO。因为根据关键词“2000 miles”，容易把该题定位到 D 段第一句，由于第一行写的是“a few centuries”，题干的“less than a centenary(少于一百年)”与原文不符，于是误判为 NO。但其实题干中只说了“a journey of around 2000 miles”，并未特指是 D 段所说的那次航程。因此答案是 NOT GIVEN。
5. YES 原文对应信息出现在 D 段第三行，“along the way they explored millions of square miles of unknown sea, discovering and colonizing(殖民) scores of tropical islands never before seen by human eyes...”拉皮塔人发现并殖民了许多人类未曾见过的岛屿。题干意思与此处相符，因此答案是 YES。
6. NOT GIVEN 原文类似信息出现在 E 段倒数第五行，“Archaeologists were also thrilled to discover six complete Lapita pots ... when you have human bones enshrined inside what is unmistakably a Lapita urn.”整个段落没有提及这些壶子曾经被拉皮塔人用来烹饪。原文的其他段落也并未提及这些壶子。因此答案是 NOT GIVEN。
7. NO 原文对应信息出现在 E 段第五行“and their peculiar(独特的) style of pottery decoration, created by pressing a carved(雕刻的) stamp into the clay(粘土)...”可见拉皮塔人的陶器有独特的装饰而不是“without any decoration”。因此答案是 NO。

Questions 8-10

这段 Summary 中第一句的关键词“charcoal(木炭)”可将此 summary 定位到原文 F 段。

“charcoal”这个词出现在原文 F 段第三行。

8. rock 定位题干中的“did not come from that area”，找到原文中的 F 段第五行的同义替换

“ wasn ’ t local ” ， 根 据 原 文 “ the chemical makeup of the obsidian(黑 曜石) flakes littering the site indicates that the rock wasn ’ t local…” ， 根据黑曜石碎片的化学组成得知这种石头不属于本地，因此答案是 rock。

9. teeth 定位 于 原文 F 段 的 第 七 行 ， “ examinations ” 和 “ tests ” 属 于 同 义 替 换 ， 因 此 答 案 是 teeth。

10. descendants 定 位 题 干 中 的 关 键 词 “ DNA ” 找 到 原 文 F 段 第 八 行 “ DNA teased from these ancient bones … this represents the best opportunity we ’ ve had yet to find out who the Lapita actually were, where they came from, and who their closest(最 接 近 的) descendants(后 裔) are today ” ， 从 这 些 古 人 遗 骸 中 梳 理 出 的 DNA 数 据 …… 这 项 发 现 表 明 了 我 们 拥 有 了 迄 今 为 止 最 好 的 机 会 来 找 出 拉 皮 塔 人 究 竟 是 谁 ， 他 们 来 自 哪 里 ， 如 今 与 他 们 最 接 近 的 后 裔 又 是 谁 。 根 据 题 干 中 的 关 键 词 “ nearest ” 和 “ present-days ” 分 别 找 到 原 文 中 的 同 义 词 “ closest ” 和 “ today ” ， 由 此 可 知 答 案 是 descendants。

Questions 11-13

11. canoes 题 干 问 的 是 拉 皮 塔 人 在 海 上 使 用 的 航 海 工 具 ， 据 此 可 定 位 到 原 文 G 段 第 六 行 “ All we can say for certain is that the Lapita had canoes(独 木 舟) that were capable of ocean voyages…” ， 唯 一 能 确 定 的 是 ， 拉 皮 塔 人 有 能 够 在 海 洋 中 航 行 的 独 木 舟 ， 因 此 答 案 是 canoes。

12. trade winds 定 位 题 干 中 的 “ in Irwin ’ s view ” ， 原 文 中 出 现 Irwin 的 只 有 G、H 两 段 。 G 段 主 要 说 的 是 拉 皮 塔 人 的 航 行 工 具 ， 且 G 段 最 后 一 句 也 暗 示 了 拉 皮 塔 人 的 航 行 方 式 会 在 下 一 段 即 H 段 做 详 解 。 于 是 根 据 题 干 中 的 关 键 词 “ bring them fast back to the base(快 速 带 他 们 回 到 原 处) ” ， 可 定 位 到 原 文 中 H 段 第 五 行 “ catch a swift ride home(迅 速 回 家) on the trade winds(信 风) ” 可 知 ， 他 们 是 利 用 信 风 迅 速 回 家 ， 所 以 答 案 是 trade winds。

13. seabirds and turtles 定 位 题 干 关 键 词 “ find land ” 找 到 原 文 H 段 第 六 行 “ skilled seafarers would detect abundant leads to follow to land: seabirds and turtles, coconuts and…” 。 由 于 题 干 问 的 是 sea creature(海 洋 动 物) ， 因 此 答 案 是 seabirds and turtles。

青春期

参考答案和解析，

1. A

原文请参考第 A 段，中间部分的内容，尽管考古学家，有很多的发现电视都需要，更多的证据来证明，人类青春期，发育来的如此之晚目的何在，原因何在？

2. C

第二题定位在第 D 段的倒数第五行，

3. B

第三题定位在第 E 段的中间部分，

4. D

第四题均为在第 G 段的后面部分，

5. YES

第五题定位在 C 段前面，

6. NO

第六题定位在 C 倒数第四行，

7. NO

第七题定位于第 D 段的后你，第

8. YES

第八题在第 E 段第 5-6 行 “a step too far” 意思是观点走得太超前而得不到(实际)证据的支持，

9. NOT GIVEN

第九题因为在最后一段 H 的前面，，

10. NOT GIVEN

第十题定位在最后一段 H，

11. G

定位在第 B 段的中间，

12. A

十二题定位在第 D 段的第 3-4 行，

13. B

第十三题第 F 段的前面

14. E

十四题定位最后一段倒数第五行

主题: Water Filter 发展中国家的水过滤

答案部分:

Summary 见原文 C 段

14. clay 定位原文 C 段, 结合题目“混合____和有机材料”。题目中的“organic material”与题目相对应, 考生读原文词句, 便可知, 此空填写 clay。

15. water 定位原文 C 段, 结合题目“with sufficient (足够的) ————来创建一个厚混合物。对应原文原句“add enough water to make a stiff biscuit” enough 与题目中的“sufficient”同义替换。因此, 此题填写“water”

16. straw 定位原文 C 段, 结合题目“晒干——用____包住壶, 对应原文“Next, surround the pots with straw”。“surround”与题目中的“pack ...around”同意替换, 因此, 此空填写“straw”。

17. cow manure 定位原文 C 段, 结合题目“把它们放在作为燃料的____中, 结合原文“put them in mound of cow manure, light the straw and then top up the burning manure as required”。因此答案为 cow manure。

18. 950 degrees 定位原文 C 段, 题目“maximum temperature”最高温度“, 对应原文内容“The properties of cow manure are vital as the fuel can reach a temperature of 700 degrees in half an hour and will be up to 950 degrees after another 20 to 30 minutes.”其中“will up to”与题目中的“maximum temperature”同意替换, 因此正确答案为 950 degrees。

19. 60 minutes 定位原文 C 段。题目“过滤器被烘烤____一下”, 对应原文“In less than 60 minutes the filters are finished”, 因此, 答案为 60 minutes。

20. FALSE

21. TRUE

「将题目中的“filter making”改成“pot making”」

定 位 在 E 段, just as using manure.....is not a new idea; the porosity of clay is something that potters have known about for years, and something that as ais aware of. the difference is that rather than viewing the porous nature of the material as a “problem” 因为粘土的多孔性在很多年前就已被陶工所意识到, 这个特性是装不了水的, 是个 problem, 但 Flynn 却认为相反, 正是这种特性使得它的特制漏斗可以借鉴。所以在起初粘土被看做是不好的材料, 毕竟没人想要用会漏的壶

22. NOT GIVEN

23. NOT GIVEN

最早出现 E-coli 是在 B 段, 说这种 filters 可以移除常见 pathogens (注意复数形式)

24. C, 定位于 C 段

25. D

定位于 G 段, B 不选, 因为文中表达的解决方案--kiln-based 和 material 都只局限于 East Timor, 不能应用于所有地方。

26. A

定位 G 段倒二句话 26 题, 定位 G 段倒四行, 原文的意思是, 为了在发展中国家顺利的推行和应用他打算申请专利, 没有专利那么其他人使用这项技术就不存在 (任何侵犯权利的) 法律障碍

龙涎香

参考答案和详细解析。

1 C

原文定位到第三段的第三句话。题目中的 **expensive** 和原文中的 **as valuable as gold** 对应

2 A

原文定位于，a 段的最后一句话。**ambergris** 龙涎香是可以为食物增加味道的，但是 **amber** 是否有此功能并未提及。

3 D

他们是否作为货币使用原文并没有提及。

4 B

还定位到第三段的最后一句话。没有提到龙涎香是否透明？

5 A

原文定位到第二段的第二句话。

6 A

原文定位到，第二段第二句话。龙涎香可以创造芳香的味道，但没提及，琥珀也有同样的功能。

7 beaks

原文定位到第五段的第二和第三句话，这里明显提及乌贼的~ 坚硬并且锋利因而导致，抹香鲸无法消化。

8 vomiting

利用细节 **irritants** 信息和顺序原则定位原文第五段第四句话。这里的 **expelled**，对应题目信息 **drive out**

9 hardens

原文定位于第五段倒数第二句话。

10 TRUE

原文定位与第二段的最后一句话。**CARCASSES** 有意思的是，死去的鲸尸体。题干和原文同义表达。

11 NOT GIVEN

利用细节 **expensive** 定位原文第三段第三句话。但是并没有提到现在比过去价格更加昂贵。

12 FALSE

定位于原文的最后一段的第二句话。前文提到了现在香水制造商都开始使用了龙涎香的替代品，不是龙涎香。

13 NOT GIVEN

定量研究

14-17 难度极大，请认真思考，做到理解式做题：

14. B 【原文参考依据-B】 B 段末句的实验末尾 Mehan 实验的证明。
Mehan points out how test questions may be interpreted in ways different from those intended by the researcher.....the score sheet showing a wrong answer does not document a child's lack of reasoning ability, it only documents that child indicated an answer different from the one the tester expected.

15. A

【原文参考依据-A】 A 段前半推理，关键词“cognitive development”这个 piaget 的标志用词定位 A 段第四句。原文表达 because their cognitive development had not reached the necessary stage

16. C

【原文参考依据-A】

unwilling to 对应题目 reluctance to

17. B

【原文参考依据-C 末句】

“Mehan

believe them to be not simply problems with particular experiments or the test, but serious threats to validity that potentially affect all research of this kind.”不仅仅是特点的实验可以解决的，正确性有严重问题

18. valid

【原文参考依据-首段】

The first area of criticism concerns the extent to which the results of 'scientific' educational research are valid.

19. liquid

【原文参考依据-A】

A famous experiment of his required children to compare the amount of liquid held by different shaped containers.

20. picture

【原文参考依据-B 第 17 句】

....children are presented with a picture of a medieval fortress.

21. schools

【原文参考依据-G 第 39-40 句】

towards qualitative research in the sociology of education began in the UK in the 1960s with studies of a boys' grammar school.

22. B

【原文参考依据-F 第 18-19 句】

video-record what happens or write detailed open-ended field-notes

23. C

【原文参考依据-F 末句】

In fact, qualitative interview are often designed to be close in character to casual conversations.

24.E

【原文参考依据-F 第 16-17 句】

that is ,data that have not been coded at the point of collection in terms of a closed set analytical categories.

25. C

【原文参考依据 A-G】 本文主要意旨：定性研究与定量比较完美的方法

勘误： question 22-24 题目中 将 quantitative 改为 qualitative

跨国公司的语言战略

27 B

【原文参考依据-B 第 30-31 句】

As recently as 1991 a survey of british exporting companies found that over a third used English exclusively in dealings with foreign customers. foreign customers= clients

28 F

【原文参考依据-B 末句】

Contracts, rules and legislation are invariably written in the local language, and a company unable to operate in that language is vulnerable.

29 A

【原文参考依据-C 第 11-12】

mix of languages,pidgis and gestures to communicate by whatever means the parties have at their disposal.

30 C

【原文参考依据-C 第 16-18】

Hagen's recent study suggests that 16% of international business transaction;

31 L

【原文参考依据-D 第 27 句】

these services can be very expensive with a top Simultaneous Interpreter,.....expensive = costly
替换词

32 D

【原文参考依据-D 第 35-37 句】

They will of course endeavour to provide a high-fidelity translation but in this circumstance the interpreter has to use initiative and guesswork.guess=assumption 替换词

33 personnel development

【原文参考依据-E 第 6 句】

.....consider personnel development and certainly the

34 (the first) luxury

【原文参考依据-E 第 10 行】

When belts get tightened training is one of the first "luxuries" to be pared down.

35 language strategy 【答案更新】

【原文参考依据-F 第 2 句话】

They have developed a language strategy over many years and in manya language strategy

36 strategic solution

【原文参考依据-F 第 6 行】

However,the Volkswagen approach underlines that language training has to be considered a strategic rather than a tactical solution.strategic solution 是一个并列关系，而且答案 必须是完整的组合，名词,原文实际的表达 a strategic solution， rather than tactical solution 被否定

37 6 stages

【原文参考依据-F 第 8 行】

in a language requires the completion of 6 language stages each one

38 90 hours (for one single stage)

【原文参考依据-F 第 9 行】approximately 90 hours of refresher course.....
39 three years

【原文参考依据-F 倒数第 7 行】
this professionally managed program expects a minimum of three years of fairly
40 C

火星的探索

27. D

【原文参考依据-D】

The Martian meteorite found in Earth aroused doubts to the above analysis. 陨石是来自火星的证据。

28. H

【原文参考依据 -H 倒数第 5 句】

must be a common origin for Martian and Earthly life. Life based on DnA first appeared on Mars and then spread to Earth.

30. G

【原文参考依据 - 第 3 句句末】

a detector for signs of life which could be used in environments similar to subsoil on Mars.....if there are similar microbes on Mars or remains in similar conditions to the ones we have found in Atacama...

31. E

【原文参考依据 - 末句】

According to the valuation of the scientists, the climate of Mars gradually transits from warm and wet to cold and dry after magnetic field vanished.

32 F

【原文参考依据 -F】 第二

行 ...scientists have found hematite, a mineral that forms in the presence of water. thus the mission ofancient past.

33C 【原文参考依据 -A】 第 4 句话

Lowell as convinced a great network of canals had been dug to irrigate crops for the Martian race! He suggested that each canal had fertile vegetation on either side, making them noticeable from Earth. Drawings and globes he made show a network of canals and oases all over the planet. 确信火星有一个巨大的水渠网络为火星族群灌溉作物！他提到每个运河两边都有肥沃的植被，使它们从地球上观测显得非常明显。他制作的图纸和球星模型显示了火星是个充满水渠网络和绿洲的行星。

34B 【原文参考依据 -C】 第 3 句话 They showed a cratered and barren landscape, more like the surface of our moon than Earth.

35B 【原文参考依据 -C】 第二句话 The first images sent back from Mars came from Mariner 4 in July 1965. They showed a cratered and barren landscape, more like the surface of our moon than Earth.

36B 【原文参考依据 -D】 第三句话 The sample was ejected from Mars about 17 million years ago and spent 11,000 years in or on the Antarctic ice sheets.

37 NOT GIVEN 文章没有具体提到

38 FALSE

【原文参考依据-C】

第 8 行 In 1975, The USA sent two Viking probes to planet, each with a lander and an orbiter.

39. TRUE

【 原 文 参 考 依 据 -D 】 中 部 第 三 行 开
始 meteorite was discovered in december 1984 in Antarctica, by members of the ANSMET project
40. NOT GIVEN 没有提到“will”这么肯定的说法。

北极冰川融化

14 E 【原文参考依据-E】

the major counter-arguments to geoengineering schemes are,first,that they are a 'cop-out' that allow us to continue living the way we do....

15 B

【原文参考依据-B】

Geoengineering has been shown to work ,at least on a small,localised scale,for decades.

16 E

【原文参考依据 -E】 The major counter-arguments to geoengineering schemes are...

17 F

【原文参考依据-F 第 2 句】

scientific community is that most researchers have little faith in the ability of .. 题目中 due to a lack of confidence (因为缺乏信心) 和原文中的 have little faith in the ability of 的意思也是没有自信 想对象 所以选择 F。

18 A 【原文参考依据-A 第 7 行】

but while a few countries are making major strides in this regard,the majority are having great difficulty even stemming.

这句话的意思是大部分的国家已经取得了很大的进步，仍然有许多国家存在困难甚至阻挠。

题目中 more success in fighting climate change in some parts of the world than others.

19 birch trees

【原文参考依据-D】 These include planting millions of birch trees:.....

题中的 introducing 替换原文的 planting， 题目中的 color 对应桦树的 white bark--白色树皮

20 Russian rivers

【原文参考依据-D 倒数第二行】

respective autumns ,and diverting Russian rivers to increase cold-water flow to ice-forming areas , could also be used to slow down warming,kallio says.

20 题 通过题中 “weather condition” 定位到 D 段倒数第二行，changing the direction 替换原文的 diverting

21 pumps

【原文参考依据-C 第三行】

Using pumps to carry water from below the sea ice.

题目中 the amount of ice involves using 定位到 C 段第三行原句。

22 cables

【原文参考依据-C 倒数第 6 行】

because the force of the ice would ultimately snap the cables and rapidly release a large...

23 volcanic explosions 【 原 文 参 考 依 据 -B 第 8 行 】

One scheme focuses on achieving a general cooling of the Earth and involves the concept of releasing aerosol sprays into the stratosphere above the Arctic to create clouds of releasing aerosol sprays into the stratosphere (大气同温层) above the Arctic to create clouds of sulphur dioxide (二氧化硫) ,which would,in turn,lead to global dimming .The idea is modelled on historical volcanic expl

osions (火山喷发), such as这句话的大意是: 方案着重于实现一个通用地球冷却降温 and 释放的概念, 在北极上空喷射气溶胶喷雾喷射到平流层创建二氧化碳 导致全球变暗, 这主要是模仿古代火山喷发的理念.....题中 is based on 对应原文 modelled on 基于效仿.... 火山喷发 volcanic explosions 这个原理。

in the past 对应原文 historical (本题理解的部分比较多 所以有些难度 替换词要理解)

24 C

【原文参考依据-E 第 1 句 第 6 句】

The major counter-arguments to geoengineering schemes are, first that they are a '....I think all of us agree that if we were to end geoengineering on a given day, then the planet would return to its pre-engineered condition very rapidly, and probably within 10 to 20 years' says Phil Rasch, chief scientist for climate change.....

25 D

【原文参考依据-E 倒数第 5 行】

The risk with geoengineering projects is that you can "overshoot", says Dr Dan Lunt from the University of Bristol. 题目说地质工程有一个积极的结果也可能出现一个消极的影响 就是说这个项目会存在一些不确定性 那么就是有一定的风险 (risk)。

26 A

【原文参考依据-F 第 6 行】

As Dr Martin Sommerkorn, a climate change advisor, says,

but human-induced climate change has brought humanity to a position where it is important not to exclude thinking thoroughly about this topic and its possibilities despite the potential drawbacks.

但是人类引起的气候变化带来的问题不排除彻底思考这个话题和它的可能性, 和它潜在的缺点。

14.E (E 段第三行)

15.B (B 段第一行 has been shown to work)

16.E (E 段第一行)

17.F (F 段第二行 have little faith in...)

18.A (A 段第八行 but while...)

19.birch trees (D 段第二行)

20.Russian rivers (D 段倒数第四行)

21.pumps (C 段第四行)

22.cables (C 段第十行)

23.volcanic explosion (86 页最后一行)

24.C (E 段第六行开始)

25.D (E 段倒数三行 cooler than before)

26.A (F 段)

公司革新

28-33

28. F

【原文参考依据--F 段末句】

Elsewhere, the search for innovation has led to a craze for “intrapreneurship” -- devolving power and setting up internal ideas-factories and tracking stocks so that talented staff will not leave.

29. C

【原文参考依据--C 段第四行】

So is the fortune now spent on licensing and buying others' intellectual property.

30. G

【原文参考依据--G 段第四行】

Hence the fashion for cannibalisation - setting up businesses that will actually fight your existing ones. 题干的意思是“将外部公司整合起来也许会带来反效果”，原文的意思是“由于‘同类相食’，新成立的企业很可能会与现有的企业产生冲突”。

31. B

【原文参考依据--B 段第三行】

The stars of American business tend today to be innovators such as Dell, Amazon and Wal-Mart, which have produced ideas or products that have changed their industries.

32. F

【原文参考依据--F 段第六行】

Procter & Gamble is now shifting its entire business focus from countries to products.

33. E

【原文参考依据--E 段第四行】

Even in capital-intensive businesses such as pharmaceuticals, entrepreneurs can conduct early-stage research, selling out to the big firms when they reach expensive, risky clinical trials. Around a third of drug firms' total revenue now comes from licensed-in technology. 一些资本密集的商业，如制药公司，在遇到昂贵、危险的临床试验时，可以将早期的实验成果卖给大公司来度过危机。

34-37 判断题

34. Not Given

【原文参考依据--A 段第五行】

Umagic Systems is a young firm, setting up websites that will allow clients to consult the virtual versions of these personalities. 原文只说 Umagic 是一个新兴成立的年轻公司，并未表示是最成功的典范。

35. Not Given

【原文参考依据--无】

原文未出现相应内容。

36. False

【原文参考依据--E 段第一行】

In the past, if a clever scientist had an idea he wanted to commercialise, he would take it first to a big company. 原文是说大公司，而题干则表达是小公司，意思相反。

37. True

【原文参考依据--J 段第四行】

.....he tried to hawk his "virtual experts" idea three years ago to the idea labs of firms such as IBM--though, as he cheerfully adds, "of course, they could have been right." Innovation -- unlike, apparently, sex, parenting and fitness -- is one area where a computer cannot tell you what to do.

这里题干的“fail to understand”替代了原文的“cannot tell”。

38-40 选择题

38. C

【原文参考依据--C 段首句】

A new book by two consultants from Arthur D. Little records that, over the past 15 years, the top 20% of firms in an annual innovation poll by Fortune magazine have achieved double the shareholder returns of their peers. 过去 15 年中,《财富》杂志的年度革新民意投票中,前 20%的公司与同行相比,获得了双倍的投资回报。由此可以看出,公司革新显得愈加重要。而 A、B、D 答案文中未提及。

39. A

【原文参考依据--D 段倒五行】

"In the management of creativity, size is your enemy," argues Peter Chernin..... 此 处 "creativity(创造力)"="innovation(革新, 创新)"。而 B 答案,原文并未指出电影产业更加需要革新; C、D 答案则并未提及。

40. D

【原文参考依据--J 段末句】

Innovation -- unlike, apparently, sex, parenting and fitness -- is one area where a computer cannot tell you what to do.

法国人建造城堡

参考答案:

Questions 1-4

1 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据-A】

题目翻译: 法国人并没有放弃理念选择(迎合)一个更为实际的想法。

2 TRUE

【原文参考依据-B 第 1-3 行】

to demonstrate and explain the skill of our forefathers. 这是 let the history to be known 然后还有 to a wide audience 也就是 by public 祖宗们的(历史)技能

3 FALSE

【原文参考依据-F 第 8 行】

.....Age obviously were unaware of it and some died earlier by inhaling toxic gas.题目中说早死的原因是因为确实热量导致的,但文中没有提到只是说早死的原因是因为有毒气体 inhaling toxic gas 的吸入导致的,所以这题是错的。

4 TRUE

【原文参考依据-G 第一行】

we also learned that even if there is a straight lintel across a doorway,you will usually find an arch of stones built into the wall differently.

砖块也可以是石砖,砖形物都是 brick; warfare impact 就是战争攻击

Questions 5-10

全部在 E 段,有局部替换,请仔细阅读此段

5 mason

【原文参考-第 6-8 行】

Having studied the block in order to determine and anticipate the block in order to determine and anticipate the natural fault lines of the stone ,thequarrymen first carve a series.....

Masons 是泥瓦匠的意思,相当于文中的 quarryman

6 holes

【原文参考-E 第 9 行】

Iron wedges are then hammered into this line of holes.

7 metal/iron wedges

【原文参考-E 第 9 行】

Iron wedges are then hammered into this line of holes.

8 split

【原文参考-E 第 10 行】

The shockwaves produced by the quarrymen's sledgehammers cause the stone to split.

9 bricks

【原文参考-E 倒数第 3 句】

...It is then shaped in wooden moulds to form bricks.

10 heating

【原文参考-E 末句】

After the bricks have been left to air-dry, they are fired in a woodfired kiln for about 12 hours ,at r

oughly 1000°C. 这个砖被风干后 在窑子里要被烧 12 个小时，大约有 1000 度，那么就是说这整个过程就是一个加热的过程。heating (n.) 加热 所以选择这个。

Questions 11-13

3 个原因分别在 C 段和 D 段

11 C

【原文参考-C 句末】

That's because they're using only medieval tools and techniques. The World's Gerry Hadden takes us to the site of what will be the Guedelon Castle. Another reason said by Jean Francois, a member of Guedelon stone cutter's guild, for eight hours a day he bangs on 13th century chisel with a 13th century iron mallet.

大意是虽然故意使用中世纪的工具与技术在现代时期建造“中世纪城堡”，但是现代的工人遵循的是 8 小时工作制，所以导致了工程进度超级慢，慢到死...所以说 C 选项就是说的这个意思。

12 E

【原文参考-D】

The progress of construction has to give way to tourists side for their side for their visits.

原文 D 段 D 段前两句 D 段的第一句，说是游客的访问要优先与建筑的进度，所以说会因为接待游客而使建筑的时间增长

13 F

【原文参考-C】

....for eight hours a day he bangs on a 13th century chisel with a 13th century iron mallet.

F 定位 C 段倒数第四行; 此外，A 选项就一直没出现过。。

主题：物种起源和大陆漂移

参考答案：

Questions 1-5

1 E 【原文参考依据-D 第 3 行句末】

In July 1858, Charles Lyell and J.D Hooker, close friends of Darwin,.....

前面说道是 wallace 要发表文章，需要 Darwin 帮助，

但后来（D 段第 3 行）darwin 的两个好友建议 Darwin 抢先（not lose priority）发表。有写到 pressed Darwin to present his conclusions..

2 A 【原文参考依据-H 第 3 行】

Eduard Suess, theorized that as the rigid Earth cools, its upper crust shrinks and wrinkles like the withering skin of an aging apple.

3 D 【原文参考依据-G 倒数第 10 句】

According to Wegener's reading, Wallace had identified three clear divisions of Australian animals, which supported his own theory of continental displacement.

看 G 段的最后一句；在 G 段第二、三行开始是 WALLACE 的动物分布数据的根据，Wegener's 提出大陆漂移的理论是唯一可以解释的

4 B

【原文参考依据-E 倒数第 4 行】

In contrast, Wallace applied himself to the science of biogeography, the study of the pattern and distribution of species..... Geographical Distribution of Animals in 1876.

5 C

【原文参考依据-A 倒数第 4 行】

Quite independently of each other, Charles Darwin and his young contemporary Alfred Russel Wallace reached the conclusion that life had evolved by natural selection.

Questions 6-8

6 B 【原文参考依据-B 第 1 行】 The answer was clearly that on the whole the best fitted lived.

7 F

【原文参考依据-F 第 7 行】

between an Asian realm of animals in Java, Borneo and the Philippines and an Australian realm in New Guinea and Australia. [Asian-Asia]

8 G

【原文参考依据-G 第 5 行】

Wallace had shown that animals long established in southwestern Australia had an affinity with animals in South Africa. affinity with = relevance

Questions 9-13

9 migrated

【原文参考依据-H 第 2 行】

...and animals had once migrated across now-submerged intercontinental land bridges.

10 withering skin

【原文参考依据-H 第 4 行】

its upper crust shrinks and wrinkles like the withering skin of an aging apple

11 (tectonic) plates

【原文参考依据-I 第 1 句】

Today ,we know that we live on a dynamic Earth with shifting,colliding and separating tectonic plates,not a "withering skin,"

12 dispersalism

【原文参考依据-I 第 3 句】

The discussion now concerns "dispersalism".....

13 vicarianism

【原文参考依据-I 第 4 句】

versus"vicarianism"

嗅觉和记忆

14 A

B 第 3,4 行: Rachel Herz...shared across...different brain region....sights,smells.....

15 B

F 段 6 行, small pot of spice...remember story ...detail

16 A

B 段倒数两行有考点

17 C

C 段最后三行: 人类见到狮子没有必要闻到粪便再跑, 看到或听到迹象就可以逃离危险。

18 C

C 段 13 行: olfactory cortex active..... in the absence of odour
ur

olfactory cortex 就是 zone of brain,大脑皮层中感受嗅觉的地带,

in the absence of 不就体现出 No necessary。。

19 D

B 的问题在于 Herz 的调查都是情感 emotion 和记忆 memory 有关, 不能笼统说就是这个嗅觉与大脑联系就是最紧密, 要看哪些方面。B 并没有提及其他的 sense, 不存在 superior 的对比。。memory formation

20 B

E 段最后一句话, 凸显了第一个实验是同一个结论。

21 C

F 段最后一句。

22 C

G 段 第 8 行就是 C 的同义转换。A 不正确, unscientific 文中并无提到科学与否的争论, 也不能自己间接臆想。

23 create a story

C 段

24 brain scans

C 段

25 olfactory cortex

C 段

26 spice

F 段

中国黄蚁 生物防治

14-18 matching

14. F

【原文参考依据 --D 段首句】

The earliest report of citrus ants at work among the orange trees appears in a book on tropical and subtropical botany written by His Han in AD 304.

15. C

【原文参考依据 --C 段第三行】in 1915 Walter Swingle, a plant physiologist working for the US Department of Agriculture, was, the story says, sent to China in search of varieties of orange that were resistant to the disease.

16. A

【原文参考依据 --F 段倒六行】

The first breakthrough had come in 1888, when the infant orange industry in California had been saved from extinction by the Australian vedalia beetle.

17. G

【原文参考依据 --G 段第一二句】

The story goes on to say that the long tradition of ants in the Chinese orchards only began to waver in the 1950s and 1960s with the introduction of powerful organic. Although most fruit growers switched to chemicals, a few hung onto their ants. 一些果农在二十世纪五六十年代开始使用有机物(organic), 此处有机物可理解为化学物质。第二句“switched to chemicals”更加明确的表示他们转向了化学方式。

18. E

【原文参考依据 --E 段第

行】wrote Chuang Chi-Yu in 1130. “They trap them by filling hogs’ or sheep’s bladders with fat and placing them with the cavities open next to the ants’ nests.”

19-26 判断题

19. True

【原文参考依据 --B 段倒六行】

As the ancestral home of oranges, lemons and pomelos, China also has the greatest diversity of citrus pests.

20. False

【原文参考依据 --C 段第三

行】in 1915 Walter Swingle, a plant physiologist working for the US Department of Agriculture, was, the story says, sent to China in search of varieties of orange that were resistant to the disease. 原文说 WS 是来中国研究各种柑橘的，而非昆虫。

21. False

【原文参考依据 --F 段第一至七行】

One authority, Chi Ta--Chun, writing in 1700, stressed how important it was to keep the fruit trees free of insect pests, especially caterpillars. Swingle was just as impressed. Yet despite this reports, many Western biologists were skeptical. 首先，文中指出，该理论是 Chi Ta--Chun 在 1700 年写下的，不是 Swingle 的理论；其次，西方生物学家对此持有疑问，并没有“impressed”。题干与原文相矛盾。

22. True

【原文参考依据 --G 段 第五 行】

As costs soared and pests began to develop resistance to the chemicals, growers began to revive the old ant patrols. 题干的“became expensive”替代了文中的“costs soared(价格升高)”。

23. True

【原文参考依据--G 段第六行】.....growers began to revive the old ant patrols. 果农重新开始使用旧式的蚂蚁防治法。该句隐含了他们放弃杀虫剂的方式，因为太贵了。并且 G 段的后半部分也详细描述了果农用黄蚁防治使得树叶更加健康等。

24. True

【原文参考依据 --G 段 倒 三 行】

Trees with yellow ants produced almost 20 per cent more healthy leaves than those without. 题干用与原文相反的方式来表达，但意思是一致的。

25. False

【原文参考依据 --G 段 倒 二 行】

More recent trials have shown that these trees yield just as big a crop as those protected by expensive chemical sprays. 题干说使用黄蚁的产量比使用化学药剂的大，而原文则说一样大。

26. Not Given

伦敦桥梁

14-17 A D E G 定位第二段“to raise concern for public safety”表示的是“表达对公众安全的关心”。排除 C 选项“the design of the bridge astonished the people”意思是“这座桥的设计震惊了人们”这两个的意思差很多啊。。。

18 winds 定位第三段

19 (the) pedestrians

定位第三段第三句，also = and 并列关系匹配 19 题，第三段的第二句和第三句的并列结构可看出 19 和 20 分别各出一答案，19 题所以 winds

20 horizontal forces

21 (excessive dynamic) vibration

22 motion

22 题目意思：摆动促使人们调整走路的方式，而这反过来又加强了_____.

原文定位第三段，倒二句，调整的步伐 magnified (=reinforced) the motion. 所以答案 motion ☐

23 Imperial College 定位第 E 段（定位倒三段）

第五段讲的是在 southampton 和 imperial college 两个地方的实验和局限性，第六段讲的是 arup engineer 做的另一个实验 crowdtest

24 normal forward walking

25 (the) Arup engineers 定位第六段第三句

26 (the) design assumptions 定位第六段倒二句

主题：儿童文学

参考答案：

14-18 填表题

14. stories

【原文参考依据——B 段第六行】利用细节信息 “by the middle of 18th century” 和 “games” 定位于 B 段第六行 “its contents——rhymes, stories, children’s games……”，所以答案为 stories。

15. America

【原文参考依据——B 段末句】利用细节信息 “A little Pretty Pocket Book” 定位于 B 段最后 “(A Little Pretty Pocket Book’s winning formula) to be pirated almost immediately in America”，所以答案为 America。

16. folklore

【原文参考依据——D 段第四行】利用细节信息 “Early 19th century” 和 “interest” 定位于 D 段的第四行 “early 19th-century interest in folklore”，所以答案为 folklore。

17. fairy-stories

【原文参考依据——D 段第四行】利用细节信息 “Nursery rhymes” 定位于 D 段第四行，“Both nursery rhymes, …… , and collection of fairly-stories by the ……”，所以答案是 fairy-stories。

18. adventures

【原文参考依据——F 段第二行】利用细节信息 “late 1930s” 定位于 F 段第二行 “…… always free to have the most unlikely adventures, secure in the knowledge that nothing bad could ever happen to them in the end”，原文信息 “nothing bad could ever happen” 对应题目 “stories of harm-free”，所以答案为 adventures。

19-21 选择题

19. C

【原文参考依据——B 段第四行】根据人名 Thomas Boreham 定位于 B 段第四行，“In Britain, a London merchant named Thomas Boreham produced *Cajanus, The Swedish Giant* in 1742”，原文 “a London merchant” 对应选项 C “was not a writer originally”，所以答案为 C。

20. A

【原文参考依据——C 段第三行】定位于 C 段第 3 行 “contemporary critics saw to it that children’s literature should be instructive and uplifting. Prominent among such voices was Mrs. Sarah Trimmer…”，原文 “contemporary critics” 对应选项 A “wrote criticisms of children’s literature”，所以答案为 A。

21. E

【原文参考依据——D 段第六行】定位于 D 段第 6 行 “collection of fairy-stories by the scholarly Grimm brothers, swiftly translated into English in 1823…”，“翻译成英语”的意思就是格林兄弟在写童话时不是用英语写，后来才翻译成英语的。所以答案为 E。

22-26 判断题

22. False

【原文参考依据——A 段第四行】根据 “1700” 定位于 A 段第四行

“there were stories in print before 1700 that children often seized on when they had the chance, such as……”，可见 children 在 1700 年前是有故事书读的，而题目 1700 年后 children 才 start to read 与原文不符，所以答案为 False。

23. True

【原文参考依据——C 段第三行】利用细节信息 “Sarah Trimmer” 定位于 C 段第 3 行 “contemporary critics saw to it that children’s literature should be instructive and uplifting. Prominent among such voices was Mrs. Sarah Trimmer……”，题目信息 “set good examples” 对应原文 “instructive and uplifting”。题目与原文是同义表达，所以答案为 True。

24. Not Given

【原文参考依据——无】尽管在 C 段有提到 violence in children’s book，没有具体说明家长们是否关心这个问题，所以答案是 Not Given。

25. True

【原文参考依据——D 段第二行】利用细节词 “folklore” 定位于 D 段第二行 “but the greatest blow to the improving children’s book was to come from an unlikely source indeed: early 19th-century interest in folklore”，以及该段落最后一句话提及的 “from now on younger children could expect stories written for their particular interest……” 这些信息都对应题目 “changed the direction of the development of children’s books”。题目与原文是同义表达，所以 True。

26. True

【原文参考依据——G 段第四行】利用细节信息 “writers”、“children and adults” 定位到 G 段第四行 “That writers of these works are now often recommended to the attentions of adult as well as child readers……”，题目的 “appeal to” 与原文的 “recommended to the attention” 是同义表达，所以答案是 True。