

# 斯里兰卡蓄水工程

## 1-6 问答题

### 1. crop production.

【原文参考依据 --B 段 第三行】

Because crop production, which relies entirely on rainfall, is insufficient to support most families, the village economy relies on men and women working as day-labourers in nearby sugar-cane plantations. 种植作物对于多数家庭来说，不足以支持生活，于是他们才去附近的甘蔗种植园做日工的。题干中的“barely”有否定意思“几乎不，勉强”，因此“barely a support”替代了文中的“insufficient to support”。因此答案是 crop production。

### 2. sugar-cane plantations.

【原文参考依据 --B 段 第五行】 .....the village economy relies on men and women working as day-labourers in nearby sugar-cane plantations.

### 3. three wells

【原文参考依据 --B 段 倒四行】

Three wells have been dug to provide domestic water, but these run dry for much of the year. 在字数允许的情况下，建议完整写下“Three wells”作为答案。

### 4. 1998.

【原文参考依据 --C 段 首句】

In 1998, communities in the district discussed water problems with Practical Action South Asia. What followed was a drought mitigation initiative based on a low-cost “rainwater harvesting” technology already used in Sri Lanka and elsewhere in the region.

### 5. roofs of houses.

【原文参考依据 --C 段 末句】

It uses tanks to collect and store rain channelled by gutters and pipes as it runs off the roofs of houses.

### 6. rainwater storage tanks.

【原文参考依据 --E 段 倒五行】

Evaluations show clearly that households with rainwater storage tanks have considerably more water for domestic needs than households relying entirely on wells and ponds.

## 7-14 判断题

### 7. Not Given

【原文参考依据 --D 段 第五行】

Government and other programmes have, however, been top-down in their conception and application, installing tanks free of charge without providing training in the skills needed to build and maintain them properly. 题干中的“most of the government’s actions”指“大多数政府行动”，包含有其他行为，而非特指文中所提的工程。不够严谨，因此为 Not Given。

### 8. Yes

【原文参考依据 --E 段 第四行】

Two local masons received several days’ on-the-job training in building the 5,000 litre household storage tanks: surface tanks out of ferro-cement and underground tanks out of brick.

9. No

【原文参考依据 --E 段 第十二行】

Just over half the cost was provided by the community, in the form of materials and unskilled labour. Practical Action South Asia contributed the rest, including cement, transport and payment for the skilled labour.

10. Yes

【原文参考依据 --E 段 倒九行】

Households learned how to use and maintain the tanks, and the whole community was trained to keep domestic water supplies clean. .... Evaluations show clearly that households with rainwater storage tanks have considerably more water for domestic needs than households relying entirely on wells and ponds.

11. No

【原文参考依据--F 段】首先，这名寡妇并没有在 rainwater harvesting scheme 工作，而是自己种了蔬菜，并用卖蔬菜的钱开了一个小店；其次，她这么做并不是为了送她女儿去上学，因为她女儿已经在上学了。有了 rainwater harvesting 之后，她女儿有更多的时间上学了。因此题干与原文内容不符。

12. Yes

【原文参考依据 --H 段 第二三句】

A revolving fund was set up, with households that had already benefited agreeing to contribute a small monthly amount to pay for maintenance, repairs and new tanks. However, it appears that the revolving fund concept was not fully understood and it has proved difficult to get households to contribute. 那些已受益的家庭同意每月支付一小部分用于维护、维修以及建造新的水槽。但那些家庭并未完全理解这个这个概念，且从他们那里获得捐款已被证实十分困难。文中“has proved”说明受益家庭捐款给该基金会的行为已经启动，他们已经开始捐款了，只不过从他们那里获得捐款十分不易。并不是说他们丝毫没有捐赠。题干虽未表达“获得捐款不容易”，但“开始捐款”与原文意思相符。

13. Not Given

【原文参考依据--无】原文未提及相应内容。

14. No

【原文参考依据--I 段末句】The feasibility of introducing larger tanks is being investigated. 目前正在研究引进更大型水箱的可行性。Feasibility: 可行性，可能性。

# 主题：大象交流

答案部分：

题目改为 no more than three words

28. hammer 【原文参考依据 -B 段第二句】

The hammer bone of the elephant's inner ear is proportionally very large for a mammal, but typical for animals that use vibrational signals.

29. body

【原文参考依据 -C 段第二句】

First, their enormous bodies, which allow them to generate low-frequency (低音频的) sounds almost as powerful as those of a jet take off (飞机起飞), provide ideal frames for receiving ground vibrations and conducting them to the inner ear.

30. pad

【原文参考依据 -C 段第 5-6 行】

Second, the elephant's toe bones rest on a fatty pad that might help focus vibrations from the ground into the bone.

31. cavities/sinus cavities

【原文参考依据 -C 段末句】

The front of the skull is riddled with sinus cavities that may function as resonating chambers for vibrations from the ground.

32 trunks and feet

【原文参考依据 -D 段第 4 行】

How the elephants sense these vibrations is still unknown, but O'Connell-Rodwell who just earned a graduate degree in entomology (昆虫学) at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, suspects the pachyderms (迟迟的大家伙) are "listening" with their trunks and feet.

33 infrasonic

【原文参考依据 -D 段 7-9 行】

Its uses include drinking, bathing, smelling, feeding and scratching. Both trunk and feet contain two kinds of pressure-sensitive nerve endings—one that detects infrasonic vibrations and another that responds to vibrations with slightly higher frequencies.

34 ecology

【原文参考依据 -D 段末句】

For O'Connell-Rodwell, the future of the research is boundless and unpredictable: "Our work is really at the interface of geophysics, neurophysiology (神经心理学) and ecology," she says. "We're asking questions that no one has really dealt with before."

35 seismic messages

【原文参考依据 -E 段 6-7 行】

They also have found evidence of seismic sensitivity in elephant seals—2-ton marine mammals that are not related to elephants. But O'Connell-Rodwell was the first to suggest that a large land animal also is sending and receiving seismic messages.

36 acoustic communication/communications

【 原文 参考 依据 -E 段 末尾 】

It was just so fascinating to me, and it's what got me to think, maybe there's something else going on other than acoustic communication."

37 mate

【 原文 参考 依据 -F 段 4-5 行 】

The difficulty of finding a mate in this vast wilderness is compounded by ( 由 ... 组成 ) elephant reproductive ( 繁殖的 ) biology. Females breed only when in estrus ( 发情期 ) — a period of sexual arousal that occurs every two years and lasts just a few days.

38 ground

【 原文 参考 依据 -G 段 5-7 行 】

The results of our 2002 study showed us that elephants do indeed detect warning calls played through the ground," O'Connell-Rodwell observes.

39 A

39 题通过 long distance 和 survival 定位到 F 段首句，但定位的首句和前后都无法出答案，所以这题我们可以用排除法。

A 选项根据 predator 定位在 78 页第二行，also use low-frequency vocalizations to warn of predators. 所以可以判断 A 选项正确。

B 选项根据 young elephants 定位到 78 页第三行末尾，可以看到 young elephants 应该是被 lions and hyenas 攻击，而不是人类，所以选项本身就表达错误。

C 选项根据 older members 定位 78 页第五行，说的是它们会发出警告信号，而不是它们自己想要逃跑，所以 C 本身错误。

D 选项根据 in estrus 定位 F 段第六行，但原文的主语是 females 而题目是 male，所以 D 也错误。

所以本题选 A。

40 C

【 原文 参考 依据 -H 段 末 句 】

An experiment last year was designed to solve that problem by using three different recordings— ..., O'Connell-Rodwell is able to make a few preliminary observations: ".....But what's really interesting is that the unfamiliar anti-predator call from Kenya also caused them to clump up, get nervous and aggressively rumble— but they didn't necessarily leave. I didn't think it was going to be that clear cut( 清晰的 )."



# 霸王蝶迁徙

PARTI: 鸟类迁徙

1 C

【原文参考依据 -B 段 3-4 行】

Wiltshko and Wiltshko, who suggest instead that navigation techniques are an intergal part of parenting.

2 B

【原文参考依据 -C 段 4-6 行】

Moreover, birds may use sight to orientate themselves in relation to the sun, perhaps using its relative height in the sky to determine latitude.

3 B

【原文参考依据 -E 段首句】

At night stars and moon provide an alternative source of observable data for birds. There is evidence that some birds memorise constellations (for example, Emlen work with indigo buntings in 1967 and Wallrafts 1969 experiment with caged ducks)

4 G

【原文参考依据 -B 段首句】

Rabol suggested that a bird is born with its migratory track imprinted as part of its DNA, .....

5 A

【原文参考依据 -G 段末尾】 Baker and Mather regarded them as flawed (优缺点的, 错误的, regard ...as flawed =dismissed), and suggested that the confusion may have been induced by the trauma of the experiments, or through loss of magnetic awareness.

6 H

【原文参考依据 -C 段末尾】

However, an experiment by Schlicte and Schmidet-Koenig, whereby pigeons were fitted with frosted lenses, may indicate that sight is less important in birds than in humans, for these birds could still use the sun for orientation.

7 D

【原文参考依据 -A 段 5-8 行】

Keeton concluded that bird navigation is characterised by 'considerable redundancy of information' whereby birds appear to draw on more than one method.

8 J

【原文参考依据 -F 段 3-5 行】

Yodlowski et al discovered that homing pigeons were sensitive to sounds below 10 Hz, known as 'infra-sound', and could employ this for orientation purposes and in the crucial early detection of severe thunderstorms, with a consequent adjustment of flight path.

PARTII: 霸王蝶迁徙

9 TRUE

【原文参考依据 -A 段 6-8 行】

..., the situation is much more serious for the Monarchs, Temperatures below 55°F make it i

impossible for them to take to the air, temperatures below 40° paralyse(使失去活动能力; 使无法正常运转) them.

10 TRUE

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -A 段 末 尾 】

To survive, they begin migrating in late summer, flying with the wind to reach their winter homes. 为了生存, 他们在夏季末期迁徙, 沿着风向飞到他们冬天的家.

11 FALSE

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -D 段 末 尾 】

In both regions, butterflies depend upon trees for their survival. They cluster in pine and eucalyptus trees along the California coast and in ocamel trees in Mexico.

12 TRUE

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -C 段 4-5 行 】

The weight of the cluster also prevents the butterflies from being blown away.

13 NOT GIVEN

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -D 段 8-9 行 】

The butterflies don't have it easy in Mexico, either. The ocamel trees that they winter in also serve as lumber source for local communities and big logging companies.

14 NOT GIVEN 【 原文 参 考 依 据 -D 段 末 尾 】

Recent findings report that 44% of the ocamel forest has already been damaged or destroyed by logging .

# 马拉维粮食项目

主题：马拉维饥饿

参考答案：

1. iii. odd 对应 surprising, school premise 对应 school's purpose-built classrooms, 首段讲到教室不被用来上课, 而用来囤粮。
2. x. 该段讲到这个地区缺粮不是因为战争, 不是因为土地贫瘠等常规原因。所以选 none of the usual reasons.
3. viii. 该段落讲到一个 food program, 而且也讲述了食物的来源, 谁来做, 以及如何分配, 所以对应 how food program is operated.
4. ix. school attendance 对应 enrolment at Msekeni doubled.
5. vi. 该段一开始先说原本人们都以为随着很多穷孩子入学, 学校的成绩会下降。但实际情况是没有降反而上升了很多。所以叫 surprising academic outcome.
6. i. 首句最能体现。让学生变聪明就是帮助他们更好地学习。
7. iv. 开头很明显出答案。
8. 用 girls 定位, 定位到 D 段, 缺少一个名词 extra snacks 作答案。
9. 用 field 定位, collect 替换 gather, 所以答案是firewood.
10. 先判断出要填数字, 从而定位在 E 段, 上升到 85%。
11. 先判断出填数字, modern human 对应 homo sapiens, 答案填 50%。
- 12 — 13 AC. A 对应原文段落 A 第一句话 half the lessons take place in the shade of yellow-blossomed acacia trees. C 对应 E 段这句话 When the influx of new pupils is not accompanied by any increase in the number of teachers, 说明老师数量没有增加。

## 主题： overdosing on nothing 顺势疗法·

参考答案：

Questions 1-7

1 ix

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -A 段 首 句 】

An international protest this week aims to demonstrate the truth about homeopathy-that there's literally nothing in it, says Martin Robbins AT 10.23 am on 30 January, more than 300 activities in the UK, Canada, Australia and the US will take part in a mass homeopathic "overdose".

2 v

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -B 段 首 句 】

That such a protest is even necessary in 2010 is remarkable, but somehow the homeopathic industry has not only survived into the 21st century, but prospered(繁荣) (=booming) .

3 i

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -C 段 首 句 】

The discipline is based on three "laws"; the law of similars, the law of infinitesimals and the law of succession.

4 vii

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -D 段 末 尾 】 ...,homeopathic remedies have consistently been shown to be no better than a placebo. Of course, the placebo effect is quite powerful, but it's a bit like justifying building a car without any wheels on the basis that you can still enjoy the comfy leather seats and play with the gear shift.

D

段

line8-10“homeopathic remedies have consistently been shown to be no better than a placebo. Of course, the placebo effect is quite powerful”

5 iv 题干改为： iv The purpose of selling homeopathic remedies.

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -E 段 倒 数 3-4 行 】

He defended Boots's decision to sell homeopathic remedies on the grounds of (根据, 以...为理由) consumer choice.

6 viii

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -F 段 】

You might also argue that homeopathy is harmless: if people want to part with their money for sugar pills and nobody is breaking the law, why not let them? To some extent that's true-there's only so much damage you can do with sugar pills short of feeding them to a diabetic or dropping a large crate of them on some's head.

7 iii

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -G 段 第 二 句 】 Homeopathy has many ways to sidestep( 回避) awkward questions, such as rejecting the validity of randomized controlled trials, or claiming that homeopathic remedies only work if you have symptoms of the maladay they purport to cure.

Questions 8-14

8 TRUE

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -A 段 】

The aim of the "10:23" campaign, led by Merseyside Skeptics Society, based in Liverpool, UK, is to



raise public awareness of just exactly what homeopathy is, and to put pressure on the UK's leading pharmacist, Boots, to remove the remedies from sale. The campaign is called 10:23 in honor of the Avogadro constant, of which more later.

9 FALSE

【原文参考依据 -B 段第二句】

In the UK alone more than £40 million is spent annually on homeopathic treatments with £4million of this being sucked from (从...中吸取) the National Health Service budget. “每年有四千多万英镑花在顺势治疗上，其中四百万英镑来源于英国国民医疗保健预算。”题干说“英国国民医疗保健预算从顺势治疗上获得利润”。两者矛盾。所以 False。

10 TRUE

【原文参考依据 -C 段第二句】

The law of similars states that something which causes your symptoms will cure your symptoms, so that, for example, ascaffeinne keeps you awake, it can also be a cure for insomnia.

非常经典的出题，C 段前几句；按照顺势疗法倡导的“以毒攻毒 similar”理论，=》咖啡因应该是可以治疗失眠的；然而原文 C 段第 4 句，...of course... that makes little sense (这根本站不住脚)，因为和咖啡只会让你保持清醒（不会治疗失眠）

11 TRUE

【原文参考依据 -F 段倒数第 2 句】

However, we believe there is a risk in perpetuating the notion that homeopathy is equivalent to modern medicine.

12 FALSE

【原文参考依据-E 段第五行】“I have no evidence before me to suggest that they are efficacious (有效的),” Bennet replied.

原文见 E 段第 5 行还是，“有没有效”，PB 回答“我没有证据，我只是尊重消费者的意愿提供者种药物”，原文说明 PB 也没有证据证明这个疗法有效，题干说 PB 说这个疗法有效，这就是矛盾。

13 FALSE

【原文参考依据 -F 段末句】

People may delay seeking appropriate treatment for themselves or their children.

题干中的“mainly”和原文中的“may”矛盾。

14 NOT GIVEN

## The Accidental Scientist

# 科学偶然性

28. Two basic knowledge in the paradox of scientific discovery 【原文参考依据-A 段】

A paradox lies close to the heart of scientific discovery.....In the philosophy of science, these extremes map onto the purist forms of deductivism and inductivism:.....

28 首句提出 scientific discovery, 末句具体表明是 deductivism 和 inductivism, 所以 iv。

29. The optimum balance between the two extremes

【原文参考依据-B 段首句】

As in so many things the ideal position is widely supposed to reside somewhere in between these two impossible-to-realize extremes.

30. The origin of serendipity

【原文参考依据-C 段】

The first noted use of 'serendipity' in the English languages was by Horace Walpole. In a letter to Horace Mann he said he formed it from the persian fairy tale The Three Princes of Serendip,.....

30 首句对 serendipity 这个词下定义, 接着解释其起源, 所以 i

31. The accidental evidences in and beyond science

【原文参考依据-D 段】

Besides antiquarians, the other community that came to dwell on serendipity to say something important about their practice was that of scientists..... The serendipity were not all inhabitants of academic ivory towers.....

此段前半部分讲的是 serendipity 在 science 中的例子, 后两句开始讲的是非 academic 的例子。体现了 in and beyond science

32. Arguments against serendipity

【原文参考依据-E 段】

Yet what Cannon and Medawar took as a benign method, other scientists found incendiary. To say that science had a significant serendipitous aspect was taken by some as dangerous denigration (诋毁).

E 段是一些科学家反对 serendipity, 原因是这些科学家认为, 如果科学发现是偶然的, 那么 expert authority (专家权威) 又有何用? 所以 E 段并不是 opponent of authorities (对权威的反对)

33. Accident and mental preparation

【原文参考依据-F 段】

"Chance favors the prepared mind." Accidents may happen, and things may turn up unplanned and unforeseen, as one is looking for something else, but the ability to notice such events, to see their potential bearing and meaning, to exploit their occurrence and make constructive use of them-these are the results of systematic mental preparation.

34. Horace Walpole 定位在 C 段

【原文参考依据-C 段】

The first noted use of 'serendipity' in the English language was by Horace Walpole. In a letter to Horace Mann, he said he formed it from the Persian fairy tale The Three Princes of Serendip, whose heroes 'were always making discoveries, by accidents and sagacity, of things they were not in quest of'.

题目中的 writing 就与 letter 替换了；34 题，答案是 Horace Walpole，题目中的 writing 与原文中的 letter 替换。

35. fairy tale

【原文参考依据-C 段】

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36. Sri Lanka

【原文参考依据-C 段】

The first noted use of 'serendipity' in the English language was by Horace Walpole. In a letter to Horace Mann, he said he formed it from the Persian fairy tale The Three Princes of Serendip, whose heroes 'were always making discoveries, by accidents and sagacity, of things they were not in quest of'. The name stems from serendip, an old name for Sri Lanka.

37. A

【原文参考依据-A 段末尾】

In the philosophy of science, these extremes map onto the purist forms of deductivism and inductivism: In the former, ...; in the latter, you are recommended to start with no expectations whatsoever and see what turns up.

A 首段末句 37 题，题目问 inductivism 的意思，原文 A 段最后

'in the latter, you are recommended to start with no expectations whatsoever and see what turns up' 。。。。。能理解出为什么选 A 了不？

38. C

【原文参考依据-B 段首句】

As in so many things the ideal position is widely supposed to reside somewhere in between these two impossible-to-realize extremes.

B 段首句即体现了 between these two impossible-to-realize extremes.

39. B

【原文参考依据-D 段第二句】

Many scientists, including the Harvard physiologist Walter Cannon and, later, the British immunologist Peter Medawar, liked to emphasize how much of scientific discovery was unplanned and even accidental. One of Cannon's favorite example of such serendipity is Luigi Galvani's observation of .....

39 定位词 Luigi Galvani 前一句既是。

40. B

整个 G 段，反复强调 uncertainty，计划如何，现实无法预计。

G 段第 2 句说了个理论，接下来举了 Yosemite Valley 的例子。所以答案应是那个理论：

social action 的本质是 what one intends is rarely what one gets （原本打算的通常与事后得到的结果是不一样的）。因此 B

40 题 G 段第 2 句说了个理论，接下来举了 Yosemite Valley 的例子。所以答案应是那个理论：

social action 的本质是 what one intends is rarely what one gets （原本打算的通常与事后得到的结果是不一样的）。因此 B

你先定位到 D 段第五行的 luigi galvani's，然后前面有一句话事。。。

scientific discovery was unplanned and even accidental.one of cannon's favorite example of...其实就是说后面是前面那句话的一个例子~所以选 B

因为 D 的 social action 只是一个例子，不是它举这个例子想要说明的主要目的。举这个例子，是为了 We just don't know enough。。。。。这一句 个人见解，不晓得对不对，我是用排除法，觉得 ACD,都错了 所以选到 B 了。



## 劝导营销

27 B B 段第二句, 第三句

28 A H 段首句, 用 best 定位 H 段。原文 Suitable customers 同义替换题干的 right person

29 D I 段首句, 第二句

30 C C 段首句

31 J J 段首句

32 F F 段倒数第三句至 F 段末句

33 K K 段首句, get the order 同义替换原文的 closing the deal。原文中的 I 段及 J 段均可总结为 how to be a good salespeople。与题干内容不符。

34 K K 段倒数第二句至末句

35 D D 段首句

36 aisles B 段倒数第二句

37 experiments C 段第六句

38 loyalty card C 段倒数第三句

39 cosmetics C 段末句

40 group F 段首句

# 郁金香的泡沫

答案部分

14 I

题目改为 14 Difference in bubble burst impact between by tulipand and by high-tech shares  
在最后 I 段第 1 句开始 讲到 强调郁金香泡沫和高科技股票（high tech share）的差异就是对  
主流经济的冲击不大，比如 荷兰证券交易所就从来没有把郁金香作为投机品种，

15 D 17 世纪之前的时间定为 D 段

16 B

B 段 rare bulb 定位还有钱 16 题一个 money 一个 17th 世纪就定位到 B 段

17 G

当做钱的事迹，就是小孩子领遗产竟然是花的例子 17 题 钱数被当做遗产来赠与，=金钱。

18 F F 段有提到跟其他花的比较

19 TRUE B 段开始第一句

20 FALSE D 段第二句

21 TRUE

应该定位在 D 段第 3 行，尽管在其他国家也出现过，但在荷兰找到了生存的沃土，原文：  
passion for tulips found its most fertile ground.

22 NOT GIVEN

23 FALSE I 段第二句

24 Fighting E 段第二行

25 commerce

E 段第三行

26 estates

题目修改 by building great \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ and gardens in surroundings.

E 段倒数第二行

27 flower lovers F 段倒数 5 行

## 古松树

1-4

1. I

【原文参考依据 --I 段 第五行】

Almost 30,000 acres of National Forest now preserves the ancient bristlecone, but paved roads, campsites, and self-guided trails have led only to more human impact.

2. C

【原文参考依据 --C 段 第四行】

So while, growing seasons may expand or shrink, the trees carry on, their growth rings faithfully recording the bad years alongside the goods.

3. D

【原文参考依据 --D 段 第三行】

Since, the rings of wood formed each year reveal the trees' response to climatic conditions during a particular growing seasons, in their persistence they have left us natural recordings of the past, markers of the present, and clues to the future. 树的年轮就是过去的记录、现在的记号以及将来的线索。题干的“一份提供过去至现在的可靠记录”与此相符。

4. A

【原文参考依据 --A 段 第六行】

Conditions here are brutal: scant precipitation and low average temperatures mean a short growing season, only intensified by ferocious wind and mal-nutritious rocky. Nevertheless, bristlecone pines have claimed these barren slopes as their permanent home. 题干的“hostile(敌对的、不利的)”替代了文中的“brutal(残忍的、野蛮的)”，都是形容环境恶劣；而题干的“survived”则体现在第二句“Nevertheless, bristlecone.....permanent home”。G 段仅将古松所处的环境形容了一番，既没有 A 段表达的明显（brutal），也没有表达出 survive。

5-8 选择题

5. B

【原文参考依据--A 段倒七行】四个选项的内容在 A 段都有出现，但 A、C、D 内容只是一笔带过，未做过多描述。而 A 段倒七行至末端都在形容古松的长寿，且最后一句“This intriguing phenomenon will be discussed further on.”更是说明了作者对其长寿的印象深刻。

6. A

【原文参考依据 --G 段 第三行】

Within this natural range, the oldest and most widely researched stands of bristlecones occur in California's white Mountains.

7. D

【原文参考依据 --D 段 第三行】

Since, the rings of wood formed each year reveal the trees' response to climatic conditions during a particular growing seasons, in their persistence they have left us natural recordings of the past, markers of the present, and clues to the future.

## 8-13 Summary

### 8. Energy

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --E 段 第 五 行 】

This adaptation helps the bristlecone photosynthesize during particularly brutal months, saving the energy of constant needle replacement and providing a stable supply of chlorophyll.

### 9. Stratification

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --E 段 倒 七 行 】

Germination rates are generally high, in part because seeds require little to no initial stratification.

### 10. (bands of) bark

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --E 段 末 句 】

This condition occurs as a result of cambium dieback, which erodes and thereby exposes certain areas of the bole, leaving only narrow bands of bark intact.

### 11. dry (mountain air)

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --F 段 第 五 行 】

Combined with the dry, windy, and often freezing mountain air, slow growth guarantees the bristlecones tight, fibrous rings with a high resin content and structural strength. 题干中的 windy 不变, “cold climate”替代了“freezing mountain air”, 并列关系中只剩下 dry 一词, 而原文中的 “dry, windy, freezing”都是并列形容“mountain air”的, 因此答案中“mountain air”可选填。当然条件允许的情况下还是建议完整填写。“slow growth”不在“combined with”后的并列关系中, 因此不能作为答案。

### 12. Ground cover

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --F 段 倒 四 行 】

Due to a lack of ground cover vegetation and an evenly spaced layout, bristlecone stands on the White Mountain peaks have been practically unaffected by fire.

### 13. Distance

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --G 段 倒 五 行 】

The peaks south of the Owens Valley, are higher up than they might appear from a distance. 此处的“appear(呈现、显现)”即有“可被观察”之意, 因此题干的“observe”替代了“appear”。



# 防洪

1-6

1. D

【原文参考依据--D 段第四行至末尾】D 段从第四行起就在描述英国使用的新方法。

2. B

【原文参考依据 --B 段第四行及末句】

Back in the days when rivers took a more tortuous path to the sea, flood waters lost impetus and volume while meandering across flood plains and idling through wetlands and inland deltas. ....

Dykes are only as good as their weakest link -- and the water will unerringly find it. 题干的“twisty(弯弯曲曲的)”替代了原文的“tortuous(扭曲的、弯曲的)”。

3. G

【原文参考依据--G 段】整个 G 段都在详细阐述那个方案。

4. A

【原文参考依据--A 段第六行】Traditionally, river engineers have gone for Plan A:.....

5. F

【原文参考依据 --F 段第四行】

And the Dutch, for whom preventing floods is a matter of survival, have gone furthest. .... But a new breed of “soft engineers” wants our cities to become porous, and Berlin is their shining example.

6. E

【原文参考依据 --E 段首末句】

The same is taking place on a much grander scale in Austria, in one of Europe’s largest river restorations to date. ....protecting towns as far downstream as Slovenia and Croatia. 三个收益的国家分别是 Austria（奥地利）、Slovenia（斯洛文尼亚）和 Croatia（克罗地亚）。这个三国的例子是试卷原题。

7-11 summary

7. Mississippi

【原文参考依据 --C 段末句】

Much the same has happened in the US on the mighty Mississippi, which drains the world’s second largest river catchment into the Gulf of Mexico.

8. London

【原文参考依据 --D 段倒七行】

The focus is now on working with the forces of nature. Towering concrete walls are out, and new wetlands are in. To help keep London’s feet dry, the agency is breaking the Thames’s banks upstream and reflooding 10 square kilometres of ancient flood plain at Otmoor outside Oxford.

9. The Netherlands

【原文参考依据 --F 段倒八行】

A nation built largely on drained marshes and seabed had the fright of its life in 1993 when the Rhine almost overwhelmed it. The same happened again in 1995, when a quarter of a million people were evacuated from the Netherlands.

10. Berlin

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --F 段 倒 六 行 】

But a new breed of “soft engineers” wants our cities to become porous, and Berlin is their shining example.

11. Los Angeles/LA

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --G 段 首 句 】

Los Angeles has spent billions of dollars digging huge drains and concreting river beds to carry away the water from occasional intense storms.

12、13. B D

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --D 段 倒 五 行 、 E 段 末 句 】

To help keep London's feet dry, the agency is breaking the Thames's banks upstream and reflooding 10 square kilometres of ancient flood plain at Otmoor outside Oxford. .... The engineers calculate that the restored flood plain can now store up to 10 million cubic metres of flood waters and slow storm surges coming out of the Alps by more than an hour, protecting towns as far downstream as Slovenia and Croatia. D 段部分说为使伦敦基部保持干燥，环保机构将泰晤士河上流沿岸拆除等等，这些行为都是为了保证伦敦基部不要被水淹没，即答案 B 的“不让洪水淹没整个区域”。E 段部分“reserve”替代了“store”，意思与答案 D 表达的完全一致。文中 D 段前半部分说“欧盟尝试提高预测洪水的准确度，以使城市能够在洪水到来前做好准备。为此，需要一个新方法”。但文中并未提及这个新方法实行之后，准确度是否提升了以使得城市能够做好准备，因此答案 A 是错误的。答案 A 本身包含有“预测洪水并在其到来之前做好准备”，如果无法预测，如何知道何时到来，又如何能在到来前做好准备？C 答案与题干所提的新方法无关；E 答案与原文表述不符。

# 葡萄柚的苦味

1-8

1. B

【原文参考依据--B 段第二句起】B 段第二句说作者参加了一个实验，之后就具体描述了实验。

2. I

【原文参考依据 --I 段末句】

In a few years, perhaps, after food companies have taken the bitterness from canned soup and TV dinners, they can set their sights on something more useful: a bitter blocker in a bottle that any of us can sprinkle on our brussels sprouts or stir into our grapefruit juice. 该句具体表述了 bitter block 在未来可能的应用。题干的“look”本身有“期待”之意，与原文内容相符。而 H 段末尾仅叙述 bitter blocker 的用途。且在之后的解题过程中可知 H 段与第六题更为匹配，因此本题选择 I。

3. C

【原文参考依据 --C 段第四行】

They defend plants by warning animals away and protect animals by letting them know when a plant may be poisonous. .... Grapefruit and cruciferous vegetables like brussels sprouts and kale are nutritious despite -- and sometimes because of -- their bitter-tasting components. Over time, many people have learned to love them, at least in small doses.

4. E

【原文参考依据--E 段第六至十二行】E 段六至十二行具体描述了苦味在身体中的处理过程。

5. G

【原文参考依据 --G 段第三行】

AMP has no bitterness of its own, but when put in foods, Margolskee and his colleagues discovered, it attaches to bitter-taste receptors.

6. H

【原文参考依据 --H 段首句】

In time, some taste researchers believe, compounds like AMP will help make processed foods less unhealthy.

7. A

【原文参考依据 --A 段第一二句】

There is a reason why grapefruit juice is served in little glasses: Most people don't want to drink more than a few ounces at a time. Naringin, a natural chemical compound found in grapefruit, tastes bitter.

8. D

【原文参考依据 --D 段首句】

People have varying capacities for tasting bitterness, and the differences appear to be genetic.

9-12 summary

9. Naringin

【原文参考依据 --A 段第三行】

Naringin, a natural chemical compound found in grapefruit, tastes bitter.

10. Poisonous

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --C 段 第 三 行 】

There are thousands of bitter-tasting compounds in nature. They defend plants by warning animals away and protect animals by letting them know when a plant may be poisonous.

11. Supertasters 12. Taste buds

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --D 段 第 六 行 】

Some people, known as supertasters, are especially sensitive to 6-n-propylthiouracil because they have an unusually high number of taste buds.

13-14 选择题

13. A

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --B 段 末 句 】

AMP, a compound that blocks the bitterness in foods without making them less nutritious. 题干问的是“main feature（主要特征）”，C、D 是它的特点但不是主要特点。B 答案 304 号杯子是作者参加试验时所使用的实验杯，并非只存在于那个杯子里。

14. D

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --E 段 倒 五 行 】

Known as gustducin, the protein triggers a cascade of chemical reactions that lead to changes in ion concentrations within the cell. Ultimately, this delivers a signal to the brain that registers as bitter. 该句明确表示 G 蛋白将信号传输给大脑，因此这是它的主要功能。而有争议的 B 答案对应内容出现在 E 段第七行，“The G protein involved in the perception of bitterness, sweetness, and umami was identified in the early 1990s by Linguagen’s founder, Robert Margolskee.....”，该句的意思是，“G 蛋白作为可获取苦味、甜味和鲜味的蛋白，在二十世纪九十年代早期被 Robert Margolskee 发现”，句子中的“was identified”是被动语态，表明 G 蛋白被发现、被识别，而不是 G 蛋白能够识别不同的味道。因此 B 答案是错的。



# 加拿大的移民西迁

答案部分

14-20 list of headings

14. ii

【原文参考依据 --B 段首句】

To bolster Canada's population and agricultural output, the federal government took steps to secure western land. 题干的“safeguard”替代了原文的“secure”。

15. iv

【原文参考依据 --C 段倒五行】

Settling the West also made imperative the building of a transcontinental railway. 题干的“infrastructure(公共建设、基础设施)”替代了原文的“transcontinental(横贯大陆的) railway”。

16. x

【原文参考依据 --D 段首句及第五行】

Winnipeg became the metropolis of the West during this period. .... This decision culminated in a land boom between 1881 and 1883 which resulted in the transformation of hamlets like Portage la Prairie and Brandon into towns.....

17. vi

【原文参考依据 --E 段首句】

The majority of settlers to Winnipeg, and the surrounding countryside, during this early period were primarily Protestant English-speaking settlers from Ontario and the British Isles. 由于原文第五行 “This British-Ontarian ethnic homogeneity, however, did not last very long” 明确指出 British-Ontarian 并未存在很久，因此 v 答案不正确。

18. i

【原文参考依据 --F 段首句】

Not all of the settlers who came to western Canada in the 1880s, however, desired to remain there.

19. vii

【原文参考依据 --G 段倒七行】

These same social reformers believed that rural living, in stark contrast to urban, would lead to a healthy, moral, and charitable way of life.

20. xii

【原文参考依据--H 段】整个 H 段都在描写政府为吸引移民而做的各种广告。

21-26 summary

21. Homesteads

【原文参考依据 --A 段第三行】

Western rural settlement was desired, as it would provide homesteads for the sons and daughters of eastern farmers, as eastern agricultural land filled to capacity. 题干的“supply”替代了原文的“provide”。

22. Agricultural output 23. wheat

【原文参考依据 --A 段倒六行】

As well, eastern farmers and politicians viewed western Canada, with its broad expanses of unpopulated land, as a prime location for expanding Canada's agricultural output, especially in terms of

f wheat production to serve the markets of eastern Canada. 题干的“increase”替代了原文的“expanding”; “according to”替代了“in terms of”。

24. Company

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --B 段 第 三 行 】

The Dominion of Canada purchased Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870. 题干的“government”替代了原文的“Dominion(统治者、自治领)”; “bought”替代了“purchased”。

25. Police Force

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --B 段 第 八 行 】

The Canadian government also created a Mounted Police Force in 1873.

26. Transcontinental railway

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --C 段 第 一 二 句 】

The surest way to protect Canadian territory, and to achieve the secondary goal of joining British Columbia to the rest of the country, was to import large numbers of Eastern Canadian and British settlers. Settling the West also made imperative the building of a transcontinental railway. 题干的“the best way”替代了原文的“the surest way”。

# 记忆力与年龄

参考答案:

Questions 14-17

14 C

C 段倒数第 5 行

原文是说老人会比年轻人提前看

但题目中的 superior 是指老人的阅读能力比年轻人强，这偷换概念了

15 D

D 段最后 1 行

16 B

I 段末尾 1 句

17 C

J 段第 2 行

Questions 18-23

18 Memory,

E 段第 2 行 18 题 可以定位到 a 段倒 3 行 in humans, ..... memory and other mental functions deteriorate over time 我做题的时候是先看到这句话的。

19 psychological,

E 段第 7 行

20 semantic memory,

E 段第 10 行

21 episodic memory/event memory,

E 段第 11 行

22 algebra,

G 段第 2 行

23 vocabulary

H 段第 3 行

Questions 24-27

24 E

B 段 1-3 行

25 B

A 段第 2-3 行 “in a sense, aging.....”

26 A

26 题定位到 f 段第 4 行 through repetition, ..... or semantic memory

27 C

D 段倒数第 4 行

# 人体铸造与艺术

答案部分

14 D D 段第 7 行可以看到 boring

15 C C 段第 5 行可以看到 lawsuit=trail, 有名的人就是拿破仑

16 G G 段通篇再说作者的 intention, 在 38 页第 3 行也可看到

17 H H 段如果评估 assess, 整段都是

18 F F 段细节, 整片从第一句就开始细节描写。

19 YES

题目改为: 19 The intention of using artistic objects will change as time pass.

B 段第一句, 所有都在变, 包括物品的目的 (宗教的, 仪式性的, 娱乐的都要随时变化)

20 NO

Q20 在 C 段第 1-4 行, 当时 19 世纪的人不欣赏铸造认为是 insult, 是走捷径 short-cuts, 为 senior art 所不齿

21 NOT GIVEN

C 段倒数 3 行, 没有相关直接信息。问的是提高 casting 技能要求啊, Rodin 只是认为这压根就不算什么艺术, 后面都没有提到相关的信息。

22 NO

D 段第二句话开始题目是 painting casting 和 life casting 的关系不是 painting 和 casting 从 But painting has proved robust。。。可以看出

23 NOT GIVEN 没有比较的相关信息

24 YES

E 段第一行题目意思是新艺术的形成使人们重新认识艺术的意义, 对应 E 段第一行 "Each new art movement implies

25 B

F 段的第二行 unexpected size and extreme verisimilitude

26 D

Q26 对应的应该是 H 段的第一句, "what counts is the surviving object and our livi



## British Architecture 英国建筑 2

大家对于该篇文章有什么问题，请直接回复提问；作者或原创教师将第一时间解答。

28 wood

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -A 段 末 句 】

And although the Anglo-Saxons had a sophisticated building style of their own, little survives to bear witness to their achievements as the vast majority of Anglo-Saxon buildings were made of wood.

29 status and wealth

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -B 段 末 句 】 In a sense, the buildings of the 16th century were also governed by fitness for purpose-only now, the purpose was very different. In domestic architecture, in particular, buildings were used to display status and wealth.

注意空格前成分 represents 与文中 B 段最后一句中 display 替换，所以答案是 status and wealth。

30 expensive commodity

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -C 段 倒 数 第 2 句 】

The rooms themselves tended to be bigger and lighter-as an expensive commodity, the use of great expanses of glass was in itself a statement of wealth.

答案说的是 glass 是一种贵的东西，不是房间。

31 classical

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -D 段 首 句 】

With the exception of Inigo Jones(1573-1652), whose confident handling of classical detail and proportion set him apart from all other architects of the period, most early 17th century buildings tended to take the innocent exuberance of late Tudor work one step further.

31 题，认真断下原文的句子，你会发现 detail and proportion 是一起的。

32 furniture and textiles

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -E 段 末 句 】

...,reformers like John Ruskin and William Morris..., pre-industrial manufacturing techniques. Morris's influence grew from the production of furniture and textiles, until by the 1880s a generation of principled young architects was following his call for good, honest construction.

32，此题要填名词，hand-crafted 不符词性。

33 Edwin Lutyens

【 原文 参 考 依 据 - 第 二 句 】

Whilst Gropius was working on cold, hard expanses of glass, and Le Corbusier was experimenting with the use of reinforced concrete frames, we had staid establishment architects like Edwin Lutyens producing Neo-Georgian and Renaissance country houses for an outmoded landed class.

33 题，F 段第四行。，并不是“更多的房间”，题目中的 conservative 与文中 staid 替换

34 local authorities

【 原文 参 考 有 -G 倒 数 两 句 】

Local authorities, charged with the task of rebuilding city centers, became important patrons of architecture. This represented a shift away from the private individuals who had dominated the architecture.

ectural scene for centuries.

34 题，题目问的是 architect commission 转变成了什么？G 段末句 this 指代关系，所以指的是前面的 local authorities。

35 B

【原文参考依据 -C 段第二句】

And it is all the more remarkable because the underlying ethos of medieval architecture was 'fitness for purpose'.

35 题，C 段第二句。useful=fitness for purpose

36 A

【原文参考依据 -C 段第二句】

A greater sense of security led to more outward-looking buildings, as opposed to the medieval arrangement where the need for defense created houses that faced inward onto a courtyard or series of courtyards.

security=safety

题目定位 outward-looking 在第五段第二句。

37 D restoration=come back

【原文参考依据 -D 段倒数三句】

..., with Charles's restoration in 1660, there was a flurry of building activity as royalists reclaimed their property and built themselves houses reflecting the latest European trends.

D 段倒 3 句 37 题 D，君主从 continent 回归；37 题 C 选项与题目不构成因果关系，张冠李戴。

37 题 C 选项与题目不构成因果关系，张冠李戴。

38 A tough=authority

【原文参考依据 -D 段倒数第四行】

The British Baroque was a reassertion of authority, and expression of absolutist ideology by men who remembered a world turned upside down during the Civil War. The style is heavy and rich, sometimes overblown and melodramatic. The politics which underpin it are questionable, but its products are breathtaking.

38 题，D 段倒四行，authority, absolutist ideology 选项 tough（强硬的、严厉的）

39 C

【原文参考依据 -E 段第三句】

Mass production resulted in buildings and furnishings that were too perfect, as the individual craftsman no longer had a major role in their creation.

39 题，E 段第三句。题目意思~题目问的是 " individual craftsman 不再是 creation 的关键，是因为什么的出现 "，定位于 E 段：> E 段定位句中的 mass production 体现了此段首句中的 industrial process

40 C

【原文参考依据 -G 段 4-5 行】

..., there was a desperate need for cheap housing which could be produced quickly.

desperate need=shortage

在 G 段第四行 there was a desperate need for cheap housing .....