

34101 营销的新概念

1 D 【定 位 于 D 段 中 部】 The company is known for pioneering the natural-ingredient cosmetic market and establishing social responsibility as an integral part of company operations.

2 E

3 C

4 B 【原文参考依据-B】末句 assure that future prosperity is widely shared by all employees

5 -7)CDE,C 选项 定位 于 A 段 第三 行
'workers is entitled to three free pints of ice cream,sorbet or frozen yogurt per day worked.D 选项
项定位于 B 段 1998 后面，题目讲的是‘员工被鼓励为公司服务或者回馈，文章最后一句话说
这些都是为了公司和员工共同繁荣与努力，并且 B 段还讲到给员工一些股份都是鼓励和激励
员工的一种方式。E 选项 定位 于 A 段，括号里的
(some workers use allotments of their free treats to barter.....)给员工一些特权享受福利，
'allotments of their free'理解为特权，因此，正确答案为 CDE。

8-10) AEF

11-13) BCD

34102 太阳能屋顶

题目详解

Questions14-19

14 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 在 B 段 ， 第 4 行
“ During the day,when the home may not be using much electricity, ...

At night,power flows the opposite way.” 与题目相对应，因此正确答案为 B

15 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 在 D 段 ， 第 三 行
This installation consists of 18 "dummy" homes. Each equipped with its own 2-5 kilowatt photovoltaic system (about 20 - 50 square meters for each system).因此，正确答案为 D。

16 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 在 H 段 ， 第 二 行
‘ For example, the use of photovoltaics or the equivalent maybe stipulated to lessen demands on the grid network and hence reduce fossil fuel emissions’。因此，正确答案为 H.

17 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 在 B 段 ， 中 间 部 分
‘ Figure 1 illustrates the system. During the day, when the home may not be using much electricity, excess power from the solar array is fed back to the grid, to factories and offices that need daytime power. At night, power flows the opposite way’。因此，正确答案为 B.

18 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 在 H 段 ，
‘ Approvals for building renovations may also be conditional upon taking such energy-saving measures. If this were to happen, everyone would benefit.’ 因此，正确答案为 H.

19 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 在 E 段 ， 第 二 行
‘ Large federal and regional government subsidies were involved, accounting in most cases for 70% of the total system costs.’ 因此，正确答案为 E.

Questions20-26

20 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 A 段 末 句
‘ Solar energy, the conversion of sunlight into energy, is made possible through the use of photovoltaics, which are simple appliances that fit onto the roof of a house.’ 太阳能电池板不是储存电量，而是装换电量的。因此正确答案为 false。

21 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 c 段 ， 首 句 和 末 句
‘ The first systematic exploration of the use of photovoltaics on homes began in the US during the 1970s. ’ A change in US government priorities in the early 1980s halted this program.原文说1970年，在美国首先开始，但是在1980年终止了这个项目。因此正确答案为 false。

22 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 D 段 ，
A large residential test station was installed on Rokko Island beginning in 1986. This installation consists of 18 "dummy" homes. Each equipped with its own 2-5 kilowatt photovoltaic system (about 20 - 50 square meters for each system). Some of these simulated homes have their own electrical appliances inside, such as TV sets, refrigerators and air conditioning units, which switch on and off under computer control providing a lavish lifestyle for the non-existent occupants. For the other systems, electronics simulate these household loads.正确答案为 TRUE.

23 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 f 段 ， 倒 数 第 三 行
‘ The program made a modest start in 1994, when 539 systems were installed with a government subsidy of 50 percent’。因此，正确答案为 TRUE.

24 该题目信息在原文没有对应，因此，正确答案为 NOT GIVEN.

25 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 G 段 第 三 行

‘ Gases produced by the burning of fossil fuels in the production of electricity are a major contributor to the green house effect.’ 根据原文不能判断题目中的 ‘gas emission’ 是否是住宅用电的主要来源，因此，正确答案为 NOT GIVEN.

26 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 H 段 ，

‘ It is likely that in the future, governments will develop building codes that attempt to constrain the energy demands of new housing’ 。原文说的是计划将来实施，题目说现必须要，因此，因此正确答案为 FALSE。

34103 塑料的发展

题目答案解析

14. 题目线索为年代“1860s”，定位于原文第3段倒数第2句中提到的“这一新的材料迅速在一系列产品中得到应用”。考生的疑问一般是“多个并列的应用中，我应该选哪一个填上去？”。这就需要考生注意看后一句话：“如果没有 Celluloid, 电影行业就不可能在19世纪末顺利兴起。”可以看出，该句着重强调了 Celluloid 在电影方面的 common use “常见应用”，因此答案应该填 photographic film, 考生按原文照抄即可。

15. 题目线索为年代“1907”，定位于原文第4段第2、3句“
“ In 1907 Leo Baekeland... invented a different kind of plastic ...
Baekeland called the material Bakelite”。虽然前一句中有 Celluloid 一词，但它明显是上一段的主题，而本段里提到的新发明的塑料在第3句中“Baekeland called the material Bakelite”，故而填 Bakelite。

16 题目线索同上一题，故在同一段，考生主要寻找有关 Bakelite 的普遍用途的信息。因此，定位在第4段的末句“...it was soon being used in the manufacture of switches, household items...and electrical components for cars”本段没有特殊强调的用途，实际为三种用途并列：switches, household items, electrical components for cars。另外，考生要注意排除干扰项“knife handles”，因为刀柄是属于 household items 这一类的。看完题目后，可以发现 household items 和 electrical components for cars 已有对应，缺少的内容就是 switches, 故填入 switches。

17 题目线索为年代“1930s”，定位在第5段第2句“In the 1930s, British chemists discovered... to form a thermoplastic they called polythene.” 提问对象为原产地，所以考生需要在附近找国家或地区名称，如此很容易就能发现1930s后面的 British 一词，但根据表格上下 US, Germany 的名词格式，答案应改写为 Britain 或 UK。

18 题目线索为塑料名称“Rigid PVC”，定位到第5段第5句“...produced PVC (polyvinyl chloride), a hard, fireproof plastic suitable for drains and gutters. 其中题目的 Rigid 对应原文的 hard, 表示“硬的，坚固的”。本题提问对象为其特性，考生可在第5句找到 hard 和 fireproof 两个特性。但因 hard 已经被题目中的 Rigid 替换，故没有必要再次提及，因此答案为 fireproof。

19 题目线索为年代“1930s”、地点“Germany”以及塑料名称“Polystyrene”，定位于第5段第9句

“Polystyrene, developed during the 1930s in Germany, was a clear, glass-like material, used in food containers, domestic appliances and toys.”。提问对象为其特性，因此考生需要寻找相应的形容词。在本句中，考生可以发现 clear 和 glass-like 两个特性，而根据题目“字数三词以内”的要求，可以填入 clear and glass-like。

20 题目线索为塑料名称“Polyurethanes”，定位于第5段第11句，题目问的是其特性，原文用特殊形式进行说明，在双破折号之间以插入语的形式提到“in the form of rigid foams (以硬化泡沫的形式)”，因此答案为 rigid，填入即可。

Questions 21-26

21 题目关键概念包括“chemical structure, plastic, different from, rubber”。定位到第2段首句，这里谈到 rubber 是一种聚合物，之后又谈到其化学合成的方式为“聚合 (polymerisation)”，之后还谈到“The same bonding principle (of rubber) underlies the creation of...Plastics...(同样的合成方式构成了塑料制造的基础)”，从原文可以得出二者为相同的化学组成方式，然而题目却为

“different (不同的)”，题目中的“different”的概念被原文中的“same”推翻，故选 FALSE。

22 题目关键概念包括 ‘john Wesley, famous, chemist’先通过人名定位在第 3 段第 3 句，结果发现本句话既未谈到此人是“化学家”（虽然通过前文语境我们可以推断出他极有可能是搞化学的，但这并不能掩盖文中没有提及这一信息的事实），也未谈到他“有名”，题目在原文的基础上无法判断，所以选 NOT GIVEN。

23 题目关键概念包括 “Celluloid, Bakelite, react to heat, the same way”。根据两个专有名词定位在第 4 段的第 1、3 句，通过比较两句中的信息，可以看出其中 Celluloid 加热后的反应是 “can be repeatedly softened and reshaped”，而 Bakelite (尤其要注意第三句 but 后的强调) 则是 “cannot be softened by heat and reshaped once they have set”。即前者可反复加热软化并变换造型，后者只能在第一次加热时变换造型，后面再加热就没用了。所以两者的 “react to heat” 是不同的，与题目关键概念 “the same way” 相反，故选 FALSE。

24 题目关键概念包括 “mix of different varieties, make recycling more difficult”，由此定位到末段（考生要注意这个跳跃的区间很大）第 3 句

“Nor is it very easy to recycle plastics, as different types of plastic are often used in the same items and call for different treatments”。其中题目的 “mix of different varieties” 对应原文中的 “different types” 题目的 “make recycling more difficult” 对应原文中的 “Nor is it very easy to recycle plastics...call for different treatments”。从前文中，我们可以看出塑料有一个特性，那就是不易摧毁、不易降解，这既是它的优点也是它的劣势。由于塑料的“坚不可摧~”的特点，那么在回收时，由各种不同的塑料材质（different types of plastic）制成的同一个物品就需要更繁琐的处理（call for different treatments）。因此答案选 TRUE。

25 TRUE。

26 题目关键概念包括 “Some plastic containers, preserved, in special conditions”，由此定位到末段末句 “... bottles made of such materials have to be stored in the dark” 其中题目的 “containers” 对应原文的 “bottles”，题目的 “preserved” 对应原文的 “stored”，题目的 “in special conditions” 对应原文的 “in the dark”，关键概念全部对应，故答案为 TRUE。

34106 管理学之父 2

题目答案详解

Questions 14-19

14 该题目信息出现于原文 A 段后部
“Wherever people grapple with tricky management problems, from big organizations to small ones, from the public sector to the private, and increasingly in the voluntary sector, you can find Drucker's fingerprints.” “fingerprints”很形象的对应了题目中的 i 选项 “popularity and impact”, 因此, 正确答案为 i。

15 该题目信息出现于原文 B 段, 整段都在介绍德鲁克的著作, 1939 年早期的两本书, 所以本段与之 v 选项相对应, 因此, 正确答案为 v。

16 该题目信息出现于原文 C 段, 中间部分
“Drucker argued that the world is moving from an “economy of goods” to an economy of “knowledge”
and from a society dominated by an industrial proletariat to one dominated by brain workers ... They had to come to terms with the fact that they were neither “bosses” nor “workers”, but something in between: entrepreneurs who had responsibility for developing their most important resource, brainpower, and who also needed to take more control of their own careers, including their pension plans’ 本段德鲁克说不能把工人只当作工具或者小人物, 而是要开发工人人们的脑力资源, 这样进行转型, 与题目中的 ‘changing role of the employee.’ 相对应, 因此, 正确答案为 ix。

17 该题目信息出现于原文 D 段, 首句说 ‘however, there was also a hard side to his work. 这句话说的 ‘hard side’ ... 在本段中间部分又写到 ‘For his critics, this was a retreat from his earlier emphasis on the soft side of management.’ 提到 ‘soft side’ 可以看出原文中隐含了 ‘balance’ 的概念, 因此, 与题目中的 vi 选项相对应。因此, 正确答案为 vi。

18 该题目信息出现在 E 段, 首句 E ‘There are three persistent criticisms of Drucker's work’, 本段对德鲁克著作的三点批评, 可以说明德鲁克的著作, 还是有一些不足之处的, 因此, 正确答案为 ii。

19 该题目信息出现于 F 段, But the third argument is short-sighted and unfair because it ignores’ 这句话承上启下的说明了, 德鲁克的著作有不足但也有很多可取之处, 因此本段是对德鲁克著作正反两方面的欣赏和评价。因此, 正确答案为 viii。

Questions 20-23

20 该题目信息在原文中没有出现, 因此, 正确答案为 NOT GIVEN.

21 利用题目细节信息 ‘managers and politicians dominate’ 定位于 C 段 Drucker argued that the world is moving from an “economy of goods” to an economy of “knowledge”
and from a society dominated by an industrial proletariat to one dominated by brain workers ... He insisted that this had profound implications for both managers and politicians. Managers had to stop treating workers like cogs in a huge inhuman machine and start treating them as brain workers. In turn, politicians had to realise that knowledge, and hence education, was the single most important resource for any advanced society.’ 题目中说在社会转型期政客和管理者将会主导

经济，但原文并未说及此内容，只是说在转型期会给政治家和管理者们带来深远的影响。

22 利 用 题 目 细 节 信 息
‘not simply put themselves just in the employment relationship ...resources of intelligence’ 定位 于 C 段

‘They had to come to terms with the fact that they were neither “bosses” nor “workers”, but something in between: entrepreneurs who had responsibility for developing their most important resource, brainpower, and who also needed to take more control of their own careers, including their pension plans.’ 原文与题目意义相对应，因此，正确答案为 TRUE,

23 利 用 顺 序 原 则 ， 定 位 于 F 段 末 句
‘ Moreover, Drucker continued to produce new ideas up until his 90s. His work on the management of voluntary organisations remained at the cutting edge’ 原文说德鲁克 90 岁的时候，在志愿管理学理论的思想仍然是首屈一指的。可见他的著作并没有过时，因此，正确答案为 NO.

Questions24-25

该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 D 段 ， 中 间 部 分
‘Practice of Management (1954), he emphasised the importance of managers and corporations setting clear long-term objectives and then translating those long-term objectives into more immediate goals. He argued that firms should have an elite corps of general managers, who set these long-term objectives, and then a group of more specialised managers.’ 和 倒 数 第 5 行
‘The trick is for managers to set long-term goals, but then allow their employees to work out ways of achieving those goals.’。因此，正确答案为 AE。

Questions26-27

该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 E 段 ，
‘ The first is that he focused on big organisations rather than small ones. ’ 和 后 半 部 分
‘The second criticism is that Drucker's enthusiasm for management by objectives helped to lead business down a dead end. They prefer to allow ideas, including ideas for long-term strategies, to bubble up from the bottom and middle of the organisations rather than being imposed from on high.’ 因此，正确答案为 AC.

34113 新型药物

题目详解

Questions 27-32

27 利用顺序性原则和细节信息 “the title of the debate” 定位于原文第一段第一句话 “As a title for a supposedly unprejudiced debate on scientific progress, ‘Panic attack: interrogating our obsession with risk’ did not bode well”, 这里明显说到这个本来应该不带任何偏见的议论 (unprejudiced debate) 名不副实 (did not bode well)。题目说这个辩论的标题带有偏见性 (not unbiased)。题目信息与原文信息是同意表达, 所以正确答案为 TRUE。

28 利用题目细节信息 “scientists invited” 和 “medicine” 定位于原文第一段第二句话 “the event brought together scientists from across the world...”。原文只提及受邀的科学家来自于全世界各地, 但是至于是否都来自于医学领域, 原文并未提及。题目信息在原文信息的基础上无法判断, 所以正确答案为 Not Given。

29 利用顺序原则定位于原文第二段最后一句话 “In short, their message was: no risk, no 1 就是说“没有风险就没有收获”, 而题目信息 “people shouldn’t take risks” 信息正好相反, 所以正确答案为 False。

30 利用细节信息 ‘listed technologies’ 定位于原文第四段第一句话 “clearly, all the technologies listed by the 40 ell-chosen savants were innately risky at their inception, as all technologies are’。原文明显是同级比较, 说各种技术一样有风险, 而题目却说一种比另一种更加有风险。题目在原文信息基础上无法判断, 所以, 正确答案为 NOT GIVEN。

31 利用细节词 ‘antibiotics’ 定位于原文第六段最后一句话 ‘of course the risks, such as they could be perceived, were worth taking.’ 原文其实从第五段就开始出现 ‘antibiotics’, 但是真正提及它的风险实际是在这里。题目和原文是同意表达。所以, 正确答案为 TRUE。

32 利用顺序原则和细节信息 “other inventions” 定位于原文第七段。原文这里提及, 按照一些科学家的说法, 其他的发明创造的诞生会因 ‘precautionary principle’ 而受到阻碍, 但是作者认为如果 “the precautionary principle had been applied properly”, 这些发明创造是可以通过检验的, 但这是作者的一猜想和假设, 题目中说所有的发明已经被检测判断, 这显然是无法进行判断的。因此, 正确答案为 NOT GIVEN。

Questions 33-39

33 利用细节信息 “whether to invent a new technology” 定位于原文倒数第四段第五句话和第四句 “A crucial issue is consumer’s choice. In deciding whether development of a new technology...”。也就是说是否发展新科技需要消费者的选择 (consumer’s choice 或 consumer’s right to choose), 但是因为题目要求不超过三个单词, 所以正确答案为 consumer’s choice。

34 利用顺序性原则很容易定位于倒数第三段第五句话 “...the consumer’s right to choose should be considered alongside considerations of risk and benefit”。所以正确答案为 risk and benefit。

35. 利用顺序原则和细节信息 “dangerous” 定位于同段落后面的信息 “Clearly, skiing is more dangerous than genetically modified tomatoes...skiing, I am told, is exhilarating”。原文中明显提及 skiing (滑雪) 是极其危险的行为, 但是人们仍然热爱, 因为它使人们感到 exhilarating (极其兴奋), 对应题目信息中的 “excitement”。所以, 正确答案为 skiing。

36 利用细节词 “future population” 定位于原文倒数第二段第四句话 “Promoters of GM crops believe that the future population of the world cannot be fed without them”, 而且题目中 “undefined risks” 对应原文前面的 “benefits are far from clear” 和 might accrue from them seem dubious”。所以正确答案为 GM crops.

37. 利用顺序原则和细节信息 “increasing the yield” 定位于原文倒数第二段第四句话 “The crops that really matter are wheat and rice, and there is no GM research in the pipeline that will seriously affect the yield of either.” 也就是说转基因作物的研究并没有用来影响小麦和水稻的产量。所以正确答案为 wheat and rice.

38 利用顺序原则很自然可以定位到同段落最后一句话 “GM is used to make production cheaper and hence more profitable, which is an extremely questionable ambition.” 这里明显提及转基因的研究并非是为了提高作物产量, 而是为了降低 ‘production’ 的成本 (对应题目中 ‘reduce the cost’ 和提高收益 (对应题目中 ‘bring more profit’)). 所以正确答案为 production.

39 利用细节信息 “selfish use of precautionary principle for business and political gain” 以及题目中明显的方位词 “in the end” 定位于原文最后一段中间部分 “...misrepresent principle for the purposes of commercial and political propaganda. People at large X) mistrust science and the high technologies it produces partly because they doubt opinion of scientists”. 原文中说本应中立的学者们却故意歪解 precautionary principle 来实现商业和政治宣传的目的 (for the purpose of commercial and political propaganda), 因此所导致的结果 (对应题目 “led people to”) 就是人们不再信任 (mistrust) 科学技术了: 所以正确答案为 mistrust.

Questions 40

40 选项 A 文主要是讲由一个辩论所引起的对风险的讨论, 并借此引出了 “precautionary principle”: 在 section 1 里作者主要讨论了人们对 “precautionary principle” 的误解, 其真正含义和重要性: 在 section 2 里作者提及利用 “precautionary principle” 对一些事物进行评判, 例如, skiing 和 GM crops, 同时发现了科学技术发展中的一些 “黑幕”, 最终得出结论, 人们应该利用 “precautionary principle” 来保护自己, “专家” 及有些所谓的 “科学技术” 是值得信任的。本文的结构就是提出一个重要原则, 解释这个原则, 以及利用这个原则并获得结论的结构。本选项 “人们有权利去质疑各种科学或技术” 作为文章最后提出的结论, 可以算是全文的主旨, 为正确选项, 而且最终得出的结论作为文章的 穹言见的现象, 因为前面的所有论述都是在为最后的结论做铺垫。因此, 正确答案为 A。

34300 新西兰变暖

题目答案解析:

27. 根据题目中的 “the first paragraph” 和选项 A 中的 “temperature”、“less than” 和 “next century” 定位至第 1 段第 3 句。选项 A 的意思是 “极地地区温度上升的比新西兰少”，这和原文意思相反，所以选项 A 不正确。选项 B 的意思是 “新西兰的天气与气候对新西兰人很重要是因为它的位置离极地很近”，此选项的原因部分属于无中生有，所以选项 B 不正确。根据选项 C 的 “air condition” 定位至第 1 段第 4 句，该句说 “海洋像空调一样可以调节新西兰的温度”，但没说新西兰的空气质量，因此选项 C 不正确。结合原文第 1 段第 3、4 句，可知 “在下一个世纪中，新西兰的气温上升相对极地要少，因为海洋可以帮助调节温度”，这与选项 D 的意思一致，因此本题选 D。

28. 根据题目中的 “wind belt” 和选项 A 中的 “moisture” 定位至第 2 段第 2 句。选项 A 说的是 “夏天的风里有更多湿气”，这和文章中 “weakening of moisture” 正好相反，此项不正确。选项 C 中 “Soil water” 对应第 2 段末句，文中说 “土壤水分会下降而不是上升，原因也不是因为风中的湿气下降，此项不正确。选项 D 说 “由于其他季节雨水增加，农业产量会减少”，而文中说的是 “农业活动受夏季干旱的影响，即便其他季节降雨量增加也无济于事”，选项 D 与原文信息不符，故此选项不正确。选项 B 说 “新西兰在一年较热的季节里会面临干旱问题”，原文第 2 段最后两句也说 “夏季降雨量减少，土壤中水分进一步减少，干旱加剧”，选项 B 与原文信息一致。本题答案为 B。

29. 根据顺序原则和 “moisture deficit” 定位至第 3 段，本段最后部分说到 “土壤水分缺失会导致大约 22% 的产量减少”，侧面反映出水分缺失会使农作物的生长条件变艰苦。选项 A 为正确答案。选项 B 错误，因为文章中并没有说植物的生长季节会因为 “moisture deficit” 而变得 “hardly be determined”。选项 C 错误，虽然文中有提到此内容，但是和 grain 以及 crops 没直接因果关系，且缺少 “a huge gap” 这个信息点。选项 D 和题目没有逻辑关系，尽管此段中第 3 句话说到 “自 1970 年后，新西兰土壤水分缺失达到最高”，但是这并不意味着 grain 和 crops 的产量在 1970 年之后达到最低，所以 D 选项错误。本题选 A。

30. 根据题目中的 “skiing industry” 和选项 A 中的 “altitude” 定位至第 4 段，选项 A 说的是 “滑雪站可能会降低滑雪的海拔高度”，这与文章内容相反，文章说因为随着新西兰目前的温度不断上升，“the snow line may move up” 雪线可能会上升，正常情况下 “skiing station” 应该提高 “altitude”，所以 A 选项错误。选项 B “部分滑雪站需要向北面移动”，文章中根本没有提到，属于无中生有的信息。选项 C 与文中 “the quantities of snowfall in some areas are more likely to increase” 的意思一致，为正确答案。选项 D 错误，文中虽然有提到积雪量在某些 station 上升，但是没有说上升就会有盈利，这是过度推断的选项。本题选 C。

31. 根据顺序原则和 “Cumulative changes” 定位到第 5 段第 4 句，其中题目中的 “Alterations” 与原文中的 “changes” 为同义替换，改变的内容在文章中为原词出现，即: thickness 和 volume。因此，选项 A 正确。选项 B 说 “internal deformation and basal sliding” 这个改变会很迅速，但文章并未提到 “faster changes”，该选项错误。选项 C 指 glaciers 的 length 变长，原文中只提到会改变长度，但没有提是变长还是变短，该选项错误。选项 D 中 “retreat of glacier tongues” 和后面的 “annual atmospheric conditions” 没有对应的因果关系，该选项多出! 这个无中生有的因果关系，选项 D 错误。本题选 A。

32. 本题答案的得出需要依靠对整段的理解，文中举 NIWA 的例子就是为了证明全球变暖后冰川融化带来的影响，所以选项 A 正确。选项 B 提到的 “Mt. Cook 地区消融的雪” 在文中

有所提及,但是这个细节不是 NIWA 所直接指代的内容。而选项 C 中所说的“alarm the reader”在文中没有提及,与 MWA 所指代的内容并没有直接的逻辑关系,所以 B 和 C 这两个选项都不正确。选项 D 说“湖泊会消失”,这与文中“the lake will continue to grow until it reaches the glacier bed”的内容相反,因此选项 D 错误。所以本题选 A。

Questions 33-35

33. 根据顺序原则和“sea level”定位至第 7 段。预览题目判断该空填的应该是名词。空格之前的“is connected with”需要注意,因为它引出了该空格所填词的词性 3 同时,文中的“main factor”同义替换了题目中的“major reason”,因此句子附近的“high tides”就是“sea level”上升的主要原因,正确答案是 high tides。

34. 根据顺序原则和“water system”定位至第 7 段第 2 句。文中提到“The trend of sea level rise will bring a threat to the groundwater system”,这对应了题目中的“have a threat to the underground water system.”。空格之前的“reduction”与原文中的“decrease”为同义替换,本题的答案是 agricultural production。

35. 题目末句的开始“In the long run”对应文中的“a longer-term”,文中说海岸线需要被“upgraded”和“redefined”,对应题目中的“improve”,因此需要被提升的东西就是正确答案,即 coastal boundaries。

Questions 36-40

36. 根据顺序原则和细节信息“Farmers”和“agriculturists”定位至第 8 段。该段提到农民和农业专家对气候变化作出及时反应,但是并没有将两者进行比较,所以正确答案为 NOT GIVEN

37 第 8 段提到“Agriculturists also find ways to tackle the problems that may bring to the soil.”意为“农学家也在找寻解决土壤可能面临的问题的方法”。但并没有说他们这个领域应对气候变化很保守,所以正确答案为 NOT GIVEN。

38. 根据顺序原则和细节信息“Turtle”定位到第 9 段。第 9 段第 2 句就说“animals have unconventional adaptation to global warming”,后面举的例子就能证明这一点 3 而且,后面说到海龟的性别会根据温度不同来决定,说明海龟是适应气候环境变化的典型:题目中“vulnerable to”(易受……伤害的)和原文意思不符,所以正确答案为 NO。

39 第 10 段中提到了“records show the slow process of global warming may have a different impact on various regions”,这与题目意思是完全吻合的,所以正确答案为 YES。

40. 根据细节信息“carbon dioxide emission”定位到第 10 段第 2、3 句,可综合理解为:新西兰的二氧化碳排放量只占全世界排放量的很少一部分,即便达到了排放要求,也是杯水车薪,并不会影响全局。这与题目的意思相反,所以正确答案为 NO。

34301 植物的芳香

题目答案解析

Questions 1-4

1. B 【原文参考依据 --B 段 倒 八 行】

Many other plants emit volatiles when injured, and in some cases the emitted signal helps defend the plant.

2. A 【原文参考依据 --A 段 首 句】

Everyone is familiar with scented flowers, and many people have heard that floral odors help the plant attract pollinators. 题干的意思是“气味帮助植物授粉”，“scent(气味)”替代了原文的“floral odors(植物的气味)”。

3. F 【原文参考依据 --F 段 第 六 行】

The loss of scent among ornamentals.....makes them important targets for the genetic manipulation of flower fragrance. Some work has already begun in this area..... 定位词是“genetic”和“fragrance”。

4. C 【原文参考依据 --C 段 第 五 行】

These signals attract a variety of predatory insects that prey on the plant-eaters.

Questions 5-8 判断题

5. True 【原文参考依据 --A 段 第 二 行】

This common notion is mostly correct, but it is surprising how little scientific proof of it exists.

6. Not Given

【原文参考依据--B 段倒五行】此处仅提及 *Heliothis virescens* 会在烟草叶上产蛋，并未提及是否会吃那些叶子。

7. True 【原文参考依据 --C 段 倒 八 行】

In the rainforest understory tree *Leonardoxa africana*, ants of the species *Petalomyrmex phylax* patrol young leaves and attack any herbivorous insects that they encounter. The young leaves emit high levels of the volatile compound methyl salicylate, a compound that the ants use either as a pheromone or as an antiseptic in their nests. 定位词是“ant”和“rainforest”。题干的意思是“在热带雨林中，有一种蚂蚁，会被某种气味吸引，而后去保护释放这种气味的植物”。原文中指出一种叫做 *Petalomyrmex phylax* 的蚂蚁会在新叶附近巡逻，攻击一些食草昆虫。这些新叶会大量释放某种物质，这种蚂蚁将该物质做为巢穴中的费洛蒙或防腐剂使用。

8. False 【原文参考依据 --D 段 第 一 二 句】

Floral scent has a strong impact on the economic success of many agricultural crops that rely on insect pollinators, including fruit trees such as.....Pollination not only affects crop yield, but also the quality and efficiency of crop production.

Questions 9-13

9. B 【原文参考依据--C 段第七行】

.....some parasitic wasps can detect the volatile signature of a damaged plant and will lay their eggs inside the offending caterpillar.

10. B 【原文参考依据 --D 段 末 句】

This problem has been exacerbated by recent disease epidemics that have killed many honeybees, the major insect pollinators in the United States.

11. C

【原文参考依据 --E 段第七行、第十二行】this approach was costly, had to be repeated, had potentially toxic effects on the soil or local biota.....which clearly fail to convey the appropriate message to the bees. 这种方式很贵(costly)、对土壤及生物区有毒(toxic)且无法给蜜蜂传达正确的信息。而 C 选项“需要大量人力劳动”则并未提及。

12. D 【原文参考依据 --F 段第六行】 The loss of scent among ornamentals, which have a worldwide value of more than \$30 billion, makes them important targets for the genetic manipulation of flower fragrance. 原文的意思是：那些观赏植物失去了香味，在世界范围价值超过 300 亿美金，这使得这些植物成为通过操作基因萃取花香的一个重要目标。这道题的选项看起来似乎都是正确的，但是选项必须要与题干所提问题一致。这题问的是：原文中引用了 300 亿美金这一数字是为了要阐述一个什么事实？在这个问题下，选项 A“讨人喜欢的香水是从植物里萃取的”与题干所列数字无关；选项 B“传统的花卉栽培产业需要改革”也与所列数字无关；选项 C“基因操作花香能取得巨额利润”文中并未提及。因此，通过排除法即可得知答案是 D“花香在观赏植物产业占据重要位置”，观赏植物由于失去香味而身价倍增，因此香味对观赏植物产业非常重要。

13. A 【原文参考依据 --F 段倒四行】although the transgenic plants did create small amounts of linalool, the level was below the threshold of detection for the human nose.

34302 药物界知识

题目答案详解

27-33 填空题

27. bad cough

【原文参考依据——C 段第二行】题干中的空格前是冠词 a，空格后是连接词 and，根据语法可知空格中应填入名词。首先注意题干中 symptoms 是症状的意思，接着定位题干中的关键词“tiredness”，找到原文中相应的词“tired”，定位 B 段第 4 行和 C 段第 1 行。然而 B 段中与 tired 并列的词是“over-worked”和“hangover”，它们一个是形容词，一个是宿醉的意思，均不符合题干要求。因此，正确答案在 C 段，与 tired 并列的词是“bad cough”，既是名词也是一个病症，符合题干要求。所以正确答案是 bad cough。

28. blood pressure【原文参考依据——C 段末句】首先注意题干中的“doctor’s measurement”说明此处是医生所采取的行为，接着定位关键词“temperature”，原文对应内容出现在 C 段末句
“the doctor who listens to your chest and heart, takes your temperature and blood pressure”。所以正确答案是 blood pressure。

29. families and friends 【原文参考依据——G 段第二句】定位题干中的关键词“common judgment”，说明此处并不是医生给出的诊断。从“around you”可看出答案应该是在身边的人或事物。原文对应内容在 G 段第 2 句
“comments from friends and family such as……”。所以正确答案是 friends and family/families。

30. Practitioner【原文参考依据——H 段第二行】定位题干中关键词“medical knowledge”，找到原文 H 段第 2 行“……is the medical knowledge provided by the general practitioner(从业者)”。所以正确答案是 practitioner。

31. Diagnosis【原文参考依据——H 段第六行】该题与第 30 题相连接，并且是第 30 题的一个例子。因此原文对应内容应在 H 段附近。根据题干“doctor’s medical”定位原文 H 段第 6 行
“we need an expert medical diagnosis(诊断) in order to obtain the necessary certificate……”。所以正确答案是 diagnosis。

32. background【原文参考依据——I 段第三行】根据题干中的关键词“hypothesis”定位原文 I 段第 3 行“Given the doctor’s medical training and background, she may hypothesize……”题干中的 drill 与 training 是同义词替换，因此答案应填与 training 并列的词。所以正确答案是 background。

33-40 matching 提示: you may use any letter more than once

33. C【原文参考依据——C 段】题干修改: 试卷原来意思是, 诊断病情所采取的不同方法和措施。

the contrast between the action taken based on a personal judgment of the action taken by a doctor 定位题干中的关键词“contrast(对比)、action(行为)”，因此要找到原文中对自身采取的措施和医生采取的措施相比较的地方。原文对应内容出现在 C 段。C 段第 3 行
“Perhaps it could be stress at work, or maybe you should give up smoking”是自身采取的措施，如戒烟。而后半段
“you visit the doctor who listens to your chest and heart, takes your temperature and blood pressure……”是医生所采取的措施。所以正确答案是 C 段。

34. F【原文参考依据——F 段后半部分】定位题干中关键词“culture about pressure”，原文对应内容出现在 F 段倒数第 6 行，“……Western culture has seen a significant(重要

的) emphasis(强调) on stress-related illness in the media.”，西方文化见证了媒体对压力相关疾病的高度重视。这一句后面的几个句子都是关于“压力过大”这一社会现象的描述。所以正确答案是 F 段。

35. H 【原文参考依据——H 段第四行】题干的内容是关于请病假(sick leave)，定位关键词“employee(雇员，员工)”，找到原文对应的关键词“employer(雇主)”，在 H 段第 4 行“it would not be acceptable to notify(通知，告诉) our employer that we simply felt too unwell to turn up for work……”，告诉雇主我们生病了不能上班，是行不通的。题干内容与原文此处内容相符，所以正确答案是 H 段。

36. H 【原文参考依据——H 段第二句】题干的内容是关于在社会上，医生是如何被看待的，定位关键词“society”，找到原文中的 H 段第 2 聚话，“we expect the doctor to have access to expert knowledge. This is socially sanctioned(认可)”，我们希望医生能了解专业知识，全社会都抱着这样的希望。题干与原文此处内容相符，所以正确答案是 H 段。

37. I 【原文参考依据——I 段末句】定位题干中的关键词“be added”找到原文 I 段末句“this will then be added to the doctor’s medical knowledge……”，此处的 this 指代的是前一句的“the results in new knowledge and new experience”根据新的知识和经验所得的结果将会被加入到医生的医学知识中。题干意思与原文此处内容相符，所以正确答案是 I 段。

38. G 【原文参考依据——G 段首句】题干修改：what the situation will be if we come across knowledge from non-specialised outer sources

定位题干中的关键词“non-specialised(非专业的)”，根据题干内容“来自外界的非专业的知识”可知，这部分既不是自己的判断也不是医生的专业诊断。原文中关于判断或诊断，除了提及自己和医生，还提到了朋友及家人。因此定位到原文 G 段首句“comments from friends and family such as ‘you do look ill’ or ‘that’s a bad cough’……”，来自朋友和家人的评论。题干内容与原文此处相符，所以正确答案是 G 段。

39. D 【原文参考依据——D 段倒数第二句】定位题干中的关键词“an example”，原文中 C 段第 1 句便是“think about this example”，C、D 两段都在描述这个例子。题干中的“collective judgment”意思是结合了个人经验和专业医生的判断，由此定位原文 D 段倒数第 2 句“this is the result of the combination of your own subjective(主观的) experience and the diagnosis(诊断) of someone who has the status of a medical expert.”题干内容与原文此处相符，所以正确答案是 D 段。

40. B 【原文参考依据——B 段倒数第二句】定位题干中关键处“do not realize their illness”，对自己的病毫无察觉。原文相应内容出现在 B 段倒数第 2 句“…… people may be suffering from a disease and fail to be aware of the illness until it has reached a late stage in its development.”题干意思与原文此处相符，所以正确答案是 B 段

34303 铅笔的历史

题目详解

Questions 14-19

14 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 A 段 第 二 行
‘material for producing pencil, was discovered in 1564 in Borrowdale in England when a lightning struck a local tree during a thunder’ 因此，正确答案为 tree。

15 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 A 段 最 后 一 句
‘It was soon put to use by locals in marking their sheep for signs of ownership and calculation’
因此，正确答案为 sheep。

16 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 B 段 第 三 行
‘soft, it requires some form of encasement. In Italy, graphite sticks were initially wrapped in string or sheepskin for stability’ 因此，正确答案为 string。

17 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 D 段 ， 后 半 部 分
‘When the value of graphite was realised, the mines were taken over by the government and guarded.’ 因此，正确答案为 government。

18 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 D 段 ， 末 句
‘In 1751 an Act of Parliament was passed making it an offence to steal or receive “wad”. This crime was punishable by hard labour or transportation.’ 因此，正确答案为 steal。

19 该 题 目 信 息 出 现 于 E 段 ， 第 三 行
‘It is widely known that astronauts in Russia used grease pencils’，因此，正确答案为 grease。

Questions 20-26

20 利 用 题 目 细 节 信 息 ‘Italy’，定 位 于 B 段 第 三 行
‘In Italy, graphite sticks were initially wrapped in string or sheepskin for stability, becoming perhaps the very first pencil in the world’ 因此，正确答案为 TRUE。

21 利 用 题 目 细 节 信 息 ‘Germany’，定 位 于 B 段
‘Shortly thereafter in 1662, a superior technique was discovered by German people: two wooden halves were carved, a graphite stick inserted’ 因此，正确答案为 NOT GIVEN。

22 利 用 顺 序 原 则 ， 定 位 于 C 段 第 三 行
‘This mixture is important because the amount of clay content added to the graphite depends on intended pencil hardness,’ 原文说的是加入黏土，因此，正确答案为 FALSE。

23 利 用 题 目 细 节 信 息 ‘Elizabeth I’，定 位 于 D 段 末 句
‘One of its chief uses during the reign of Elizabeth I in the second half of the 16th century was as moulds for the manufacture of cannon balls. Graphite was transported from Keswick to London in armed stagecoaches.’ 原文说石墨被用作军事，而且被看守，因此，正确答案为 TRUE。

24 原文中没有提及相关信息，因此，正确答案为 NOT GIVEN。

25 利 用 顺 序 原 则 ， 定 位 于 E 段 末 句
‘But despite the fact that the Americans did invent zero gravity pencils later, they stuck to mechanical pencils for many years’。因此，正确答案为 NOT GIVEN。

26 利 用 顺 序 原 则 ， 定 位 于 F 段 中 间 部 分 ，
‘A spectrum of users are likely to continue to use it into the future’，因此，正确答案为 FALSE。

34308 寒冷气候的财富！

题目答案详解：

14-20 matching

14. iii 【原文参考依据——A 段首句】

Dr. William Masters was reading a book about mosquitoes when inspiration struck.

15. vi 【原文参考依据——B 段最后两句】B 段最后两句提到，寒冷的天气冻死了害虫和蚊子，带来农业的丰收和丰富的劳动力。即给人和农作物均带来了好处。

16. i 【原文参考依据——C 段第三句】

Countries having five or more frosty days a month are uniformly rich; those with fewer than five are impoverished. 即霜冻天气越多，国家越富裕，霜冻天气越少，国家越穷。positive correlation 正相关。

17. ii 【原文参考依据——D 段前两句】D 段前两句提到，Masters 强调一个国家的经济不知受一个因素影响，从某种程度上说，气候和其他因素比如机构包括政府，贸易类型一起，影响一个国家的经济。

18. viii 【原文参考依据——E 段末尾】E 段末尾提到了利用援助所得到的好的结果——印度一些地区接受了有关灌溉方面的帮助，农业的生产效率得到了很大的提高，当地人的健康水平也得到了提高。提供预防热带疾病的疫苗和提高作物多样性使得作物在热带可以生长的措施，都可以打破贫穷的禁锢。

19. ix 【原文参考依据——F 段】F 段主要描述 crop 在各个大陆传播情况。

20. iv 【原文参考依据——G 段最后两句】

"Human health and agriculture can be made better through scientific and technological research," he says, "so we shouldn't be writing off these countries. Take Singapore: without air conditioning, it wouldn't be rich." 纯地理气候说观点认为位于南北纬 23.5° 之间的热带都是穷国，新加坡（富裕的）就是在这里。所以二十题选 iv，G 段后面对热带国家没有希望的看法提出不同意见，就拿新加坡来说，新加坡就是一个 exceptional case，write off 对应 rule out。新加坡是热带国家但是却很富裕。

21-26 填空题

21. (yellow-fever) epidemic 【原文参考依据——A 段第二句】

"There was this anecdote about the great yellow fever epidemic that hit Philadelphia in 1793,"...

...

22. Finland 【原文参考依据——C 段第七行】C 段主要是讲 positive correlation 在 climate 和 country 之间，第七段，for example，后面就是答案：

"For example, Finland is a small country that is

23. Governing institutions/ administrative system/government

【原文参考依据——D 段倒数第二行】

And the accumulation of wealth and improvement in governing institutions are both helped by a favourable environment, including climate.

24. Eurasia (= 亚欧大陆) 【原文参考依据——F 段第六行】.....Eurasia is broadly aligned east-west.....原印刷题目有歧义，题目题干勘误为：

Thanks to resembling weather condition across latitude in the continent of the whole continent of Eurasia enjoys faster spread of its uniformity in many economic factors.

25. Einkorn Wheat 【原文参考依据——F 段倒数第八行】

One of the first domesticated crops, einkorn wheat, spread quickly from the Middle East into Euro

pe

26. Singapore 【 原 文 参 考 依 据 ——G 段 末 句 】

Take Singapore: without air conditioning, it wouldn't be rich."

4409 学前儿童电脑游戏

题目答案解析:

1. 利用细节信息 “Main Objectives” 定位到文中第 2 段，文中明确提到 “we finally agreed on three key goals for our project”，其中 “goals” 和 “objectives” 为同义替换词。其中题前的定语 “relevant” 是对文中 “physical and cognitive” 的概括，所以答案就是 abilities。
2. 本题定位方法与上题相同，属于三个目标中的第三个目标。即 “understand the expectations of preschoolers’ parents concerning the handheld systems as well as...”，根据题中关键词 “attitudes” 和 “towards games” 寻找 “态度” 的发出者即可。不难得到第 2 题的答案为 parents。
3. 此题题干中的 “26” 是个极好的定位词，在第 2 段中，我们找到 “so we start by conducting 26 in-home ethnographies in three markets across the United States: an East coast urban/suburban area, ...”。题干中的 US 和文章中 “the United States” 也非常容易对应上，那么 markets 即为此题答案。
4. 此题相对较难定位，但是根据 “顺序原则”，我们比较容易发现，在上一题的后面，即第 3 段中谈论到了实验对象的年龄问题。并且，第 4 题空格之前的 older 是很好的判断依据，在这段中 “Also, because previous research had shown the effects of older siblings on game play...” 我们可以发现，siblings 是此题的答案。
5. 读题可预先判断出空格中应该填一个描述 players 的形容词，根据顺序原则继续看后面的文字。“new” 也可以帮助我们定位，文章第 3 段提到 “In order to understand both ‘experienced’ and ‘new’ preschool users of the platform, we divided the sample so that 13 families owned at least one...”，可以看见与 “new” 并列的相同词性的 “experienced”，它的确是描述 players 的形容词，所以正确答案为 experienced。
6. 第四段中虽然提到 “levels of parental moderation with regard to computer gaming”，但并没有给出明确的时间范围，题目中 “after school” 在原文的基础上无法判断，所以此题答案为 NOT GIVEN。
7. 此题为第 2 到第 6 段的推论。虽没有明确对应原句，但是第 2 到 6 段的整个实验都是在实验对象家里进行，如果无法进入，则不可能很好地展开后续实验内容。此外，in-home interviews 一词也说明是家访。所以，“free access to the subjects’ houses” 是可以推得的，所以此题答案为 TRUE。
8. 根据题目信息中的游戏名称可以定位到原文第 6 段，对应原句为 “The little Mermaid Ariel’s Undersea Adventure ... first, it was one of the few games on the market with characters that appeal to this young age group”。文中的 “this young age group” 指代的即是题中的 “preschoolers”，所以此题答案是 TRUE。
9. 根据顺序原则和细节信息 “operated” 在第 6 段结尾找到与该游戏操作相对应的内容。文章提到 “Second, it incorporated a large variety of mechanics that highlighted the uniqueness of the DS platform, including using the microphone for blowing or singing”，由此可以判断，此游戏除了用手操作外，也需要 “sing”（唱）和 “blow”（吹）来完成。题干却说完全用手操作，这与原文不符，所以此题答案是 FALSE。

Questions 10-13

10. 根据顺序原则和细节信息 “Using the Results” 定位到文章第 7 段及后面的部分。空格前的 “design requirements” 和 “specialist” 可以帮助进一步定位，在原文第 7 段，发现题目与 原文 中的 “we then outlined the designing needs and presented the findings to a firm specialising in game design” 有 同 义 替 换。例如 • “design requirements” 和 “designing needs”；“specialist” 和 “specialising”；“presentation” 和 “present”，由此可轻松判断此题答案为 firm。

11. 根据顺序原则和细节信息 “new games” 和 “lab” 定位到文章第 8 段。空格前的 assess (评估) 和后面的并列词 interest (兴趣，爱好) 可帮助判断出该题答案应为名词，而空格前的 mechanics 也给了我们提示。在第 8 段中，我们找到题 B 的对应句 “we brought preschoolers into our in-house utility lab to test the mechanics and to evaluate both their simplicity, and whether they were engaging”。其中 “evaluate” 对应空格前的 “assess”，而 “engaging” 对应 “interest”，因此本题答案为 simplicity。

12 根据顺序原则和细节信息 “twelve” 定位到第 8 段倒数第 2 句 “Once a full version of the DS game was ready, we went back into the field test with a dozen preschoolers and...”，其中 “dozen” 对应 “twelve”，那么修饰 game 的 “full version” 就是空格需填写的内容，所以本题答案为 full version。

13. 根据顺序原则和细节信息 “Collection” 定位到第 8 段末句。可预先判断此题空格要填的是名词，即 “来自父母的”。从原文 “We also collected parents’ feedback on whether they thought the game is appropriate, engaging, and worth the purchase” 可以发现，题干把文中的 collected 变成了 collection，需要收集的东西就是 “feedback”，所以本题答案为 feedback。

34410 明星员工

题目答案详解

14 F non-commercial=football club

【原文参考依据-F 段首句】Football is another illustration of the stars vs systems strategic choice.

14 在第一句话,关键理解 non commercial 就是足球俱乐部的替换。

15 B 【原文参考依据 -B 段 14-18 行】

Enron believed in stars, noted author Malcom Gladwell, because they didn't believe in system. But companies don't just create: they organisations that are most successful at that task are the ones where the system is the star.' The truth is that you can't win the talent wars by hiring stars-only lose it.

那个 failed company 就是 enron 安然公司 B 段中间 Enron believed in stars,后面就是题干部分 D 段那两家公司的失败是因为大量雇佣了明星员工 B 段更符合要求

16 G

【原文参考依据 -G 段】

So if not by hiring star, how do you compete in the war for talent? You grow your own. This worked for investment analysts, where some companies were not only better at creating stars but also at retaining them.

最后作者说了个建议,就是“自己培养自己的明星”

17 C 器官移植的举例 【原文参考依据 -C 段倒数 6-9 行】

One respondent likened hiring a star to an organ transplant. The new organ can damage others by hogging the blood supply, other organs can start aching or threaten to stop working or the body can reject the transplant altogether, he said. 17 题答案为 C 段, 在 C 段中间, second, 后面的例子。将 hiring a star 比作器官移植, liken... to...是把...比作..., 与...相比的意思, 后面讲移植的新器官带来的危害来暗喻 hiring stars 的问题。

18 NG 【原文参考依据 -A 段 8-9 行】

The 'talent mindset' was given definitive form in two reports by the consultancy McKinsey famously entitled The War for Talent.

无提到书的影响力

19 YES 【原文参考依据 -A 段末句】

Although the intensity of the warfare subsequently subsided along with the air in the internet bubble, it has been warming up again as the economy tightens: labour shortages, for example, are the reason the government has laid out the welcome mat for immigrants from the new Europe.

19 题答案为 Y, 在 A 段的最后一句, economy tighten 对应 economic condition, reason 对应 factor, immigrant 对应 foreign employee; 不是 laid out immigrants, 是 laid out welcome mats, 向。。。摊开欢迎的地毯。

20 NO 【原文参考依据 -B 段 8-13 行】

The point was illuminated in brilliant relief by Enron, whose leaders, as a New Yorker article called 'The Talent Myth' entertainingly related, were so convinced of their own cleverness that they never twigged that collective intelligence is not the sum of a lot of individual intelligences.

B 段, 安然公司的失败绝不是 totally 偶然事件, 是从上到下都崇拜明星的罪恶体制

21 YES 【原文参考依据 -F 段 7-15 行】

While Chelsea and Realhave put much more emphasis on developing a setting within which

tars-in-the-making can flourish. Significantly, Thierry Herry, Patrick Veira and Robert Prices are much bigger stars than when Arsenal bought them, their value enhanced by the Arsenal system.

E 段中部提到 切尔西和皇马比阿森纳和曼联要“没那么成功”，因为后者注重 setting（制度，团队），而前者是 star collector, 此题难理解，好好体会。

22 analysts /star-stock analysts 【原文参考依据 -B 段末尾】

In a study of the careers of 1000 star-stock analysts in the 1990s, the researchers found that when a company recruited a star performer, three things happened.

23 performance star / star / star performer 【原文参考依据 -B 段末尾】

In a study of the careers of 1000 star-stock analysts in the 1990s, the researchers found that when a company recruited a star performer, three things happened.

24 working environment/settings 【原文参考依据 -C 段第 4 行】

More of success than commonly supposed is due to the working environment that are 更多的成功的原因并非普通的猜想，而是因为工作环境。。。。。

25 salary 【原文参考依据 -C 段 9-10 行】

So they moved, upping their salary as they did-36 per cent moved on within three years, fast even for Wall Street.

26 rivals 【原文参考依据 -C 段 11-12 行】

Second, group performance suffered as a result of tensions and resentment by rivals within the team.

34502 猩猩文化

题目答案解析:

1-5 请根据段落自己查找, 段落配对是最难题型。

1. H 【原文参考依据 -H 段倒数第二句】

Most attempts to document cultural diversity among chimpanzees have relied solely on officially published accounts of the behaviors recorded at each research site.

2. J 【原文参考依据 -J 段首句】 To remedy (纠正) these problems, the two of us decided to take a new approach.

3. I 【原文参考依据 -I 段】

First, scientists typically don't publish an extensive list of all the activities they don't see at a particular location. Yet this is exactly what we need to know-which behaviors were and were not observed at each site. Second, many reports describe chimpanzee behaviors without saying how common they are; without this information, we can't determine whether a particular action was a one-in-a-lifetime aberration or a routine event that should be considered part of the animals' culture. Finally, researchers' descriptions of potentially significant chimpanzee behaviors frequently lack sufficient details, making it difficult for scientists to work at other spots to record the presence or absence of the activities.

first.... second..... finally 都是在列举原因

4. K 【原文参考依据 -K 段首句】

Then we distributed our list to the team leaders at each site. In consultation with their colleagues, they classified each behavior in terms of its occurrence or absence in the chimpanzee community studied.

5. G 【原文参考依据 G 段 1-2 句】

Some conservation efforts have already altered the attitudes of some local people. A few organizations have begun to show videotapes illustrating the cognitive prowess of chimpanzees. One Zairian viewer was heard to exclaim, "Ah, this ape is so like me, I can no longer eat him." 举例, 村民看完 videotape, 发现猩猩和他们一样, 就不打算吃猩猩了....

6. NOT GIVEN 【原文参考依据 -A 段末尾】

Scientists frequently use the term "culture" to describe elementary animal behaviors such as the regional dialects of different populations of songbirds-but as it turns out, the rich and varied cultural traditions found among chimpanzees are second in complexity only to human traditions.

第 6 题 A 段末尾, 题干是: "科学家可以使"。。。一样复杂, 没有科学家使动的意思, 看似跟 A 段最后一句定位, 其实不是一个事

7. TRUE 【原文参考依据 -C 段首句】

Homo sapiens and Pan troglodytes have coexisted for hundreds of millennia and share more than 98 percent of their genetic material, yet only 40 years ago we still knew next to nothing about chimpanzee behavior in the wild.

homo sapiens 就是人类祖先, pan troglodyte 就是猩猩祖先。

8. TRUE 【原文参考依据 -C 段 4-6 行】

That began to change in the 1960s, when Toshisada Nishida of Kyoto University in Japan and Jane Goodall began their studies of wild chimpanzees at two field sites in Tanzania.

9. FALSE 【原文参考依据 -E 段 7-8】

行】 The diversity of human cultures extends from technological variations to marriage rituals, from culinary habits to myths and legends.

10. FALSE 【原文参考依据 -H 段倒数第二句】

Most attempts to document cultural diversity among chimpanzees have relied solely on officially published accounts of the behaviors recorded at each research site. 定位为 H 段后面的 have relied solely (完全) onbehaviors recorded (=observed).. 没有提到 unobserved, 题干与原文直接冲突。

summary 答案洒在 CDE 段, 比较好找。

11. in the 1960s 【原文参考依据 -C 段 4-7 行】

That began to change in the 1960s, when Toshisada Nishida of Kyoto University in Japan and Jane Goodall began their studies of wild chimpanzees at two field sites in Tanzania.

12. Tanzania (此题题目请将 where 修改为 which country)

【原文参考依据 -C 段 4-7 行】

That began to change in the 1960s, when Toshisada Nishida of Kyoto University in Japan and Jane Goodall began their studies of wild chimpanzees at two field sites in Tanzania.

13. (close) observation/observers 【原文参考依据 -D 段首句】

In these initial studies, as the chimpanzees became accustomed to close observation, the remarkable discoveries began.

14. (a) culture origin 【原文参考依据 -E 段 3-4 行】

She ventured that some variations had what she termed a cultural origin.

34505 儿童的服从和不服从

题目答案详解:

27 D 【原文参考依据 -B 段第 2 句】

"Despite good education ,these children did not follow the words from their parents on several occasion,especially boys in certain ages". 原文中的

"did not follow the words from their parents on several occasion" 与题目中的 "disobey their order sometimes" 同义替换。因此正确答案为: D。

28 C 【原文参考依据 -B 段首句】

A number of parents were not easy to be aware of the compliance, some even overlooked(ignore 忽略) their children's noncompliance.

29 B 【原文参考依据 -C 段前三句】

Noncompliant Children sometimes prefer to say no directly as they were younger, they are easy to deal with the relationship with contemporaries when they growing up. During the period that children is getting elder, who many learn to use more advanced approaches for their noncompliance. They are more skillful to negotiate or give reasons for refusal rather than show their opposite idea to parents directly." said Henry Porter.

30 B 【原文参考依据 -C 段前三句】

Noncompliant Children sometimes prefer to say no directly as they were younger, they are easy to deal with the relationship with contemporaries when they growing up. During the period that children is getting elder, who many learn to use more advanced approaches for their noncompliance. They are more skillful to negotiate or give reasons for refusal rather than show their opposite idea to parents directly." said Henry Porter.

31 C 【原文参考依据-C 段前三句】题目翻译: 文章中提及幼儿和儿童面对自己不想服从的事情时, 可能会有怎样的反应? Noncompliant Children sometimes prefer to say no directly as they were younger, they are easy to deal with the relationship with contemporaries when they growing up. During the period that children is getting elder, who many learn to use more advanced approaches for their noncompliance. They are more skillful to negotiate or give reasons for refusal rather than show their opposite idea to parents directly." said Henry Porter.

这里讲“不听话的孩子(幼儿)在他们还小的时候有时喜欢直接说“不”, 在成长过程中, 他们容易处理和同龄人的关系问题, 而当他们在大一点的时候, 他们学会用更高级的方式来表现他们的不听从。选项 A 大一点的孩子更喜欢直接拒绝。选项 B 更大一点的孩子拒绝回答, 选项 C 幼儿可能直接拒绝, 选项 D 小孩可能回答单一。只有选项 C 跟原文内容相符, 因此正确答案为 C。

32 B 【原文参考依据 -C 段前三句】

Noncompliant Children sometimes prefer to say no directly as they were younger, they are easy to deal with the relationship with contemporaries when they growing up. During the period that children is getting elder, who many learn to use more advanced approaches for their noncompliance. They are more skillful to negotiate or give reasons for refusal rather than show their opposite idea to parents directly." said Henry Porter.

33 E 【原文参考依据 -C 段 11-12 行】

Wallace Freisen believed that Organizing child's daily activities so that they occur in the same order

er each day as much as possible.

34 D 【原文参考依据 -D 段首句】

Doctor Steven Walson addressed that organizing fun activities to occur after frequently refused activities.

35 F 【原文参考依据 -E 段首句】

Psychologist Paul Edith insisted praise is the best way to make children to comply with.

36 NOT GIVEN 【原文参考依据 -A 段首句】

Many Scientists believe that socialization takes a long process, while compliance is the outset(开始, 开端) of it.

(定位: A 段首句, outset=beginning 原文 many scientists believe that... 但是不能证明那是事实)

37 YES 【原文参考依据 -B 段首句】

A number of parents were not easy to be aware of the compliance, some even overlooked(ignore 忽略) their children's noncompliance.

38 YES 新版题干修改为: Younger children choose to be noncompliant because it may be simple to get along with the peers in the same age.

【原文参考依据 -C 段首句】

Noncompliant Children sometimes prefer to say no directly as they were younger, they are easy to deal with the relationship with contemporaries when they growing up.

(定位: C 段首句, when they are growing up.那句话属于前面,原文印刷去掉那个句号就没有问题了。)

39 NO【原文参考依据-C 段 9-10 行】Many Experts ..., they tried drilling compliance into children.

40 NO 【原文参考依据 -E 段末尾】

However, it is important to know how to praise children in a way that encourages future automatic reinforcement for your child when doing a similar behavior.

34601 蚂蚁的教学

题目答案解析

1 题目关键信息为 ‘use object to locate food’, 对应原文第 6 段末句中, ‘...birds watching other birds using a stick to locate food...’. 题目中的 ‘objects’ 与原文的 ‘stick’ 替换, ‘local food’ 为原词重现, 对应本段的研究者名字为 Tim Caro, 所以选 C.

2 题目关键信息为 ‘two-way, interactive teaching,’ 对应原文第 2 段第 1 句话中 ‘involves bidirectional feedback’ 以及 ‘an example of teaching’. 其中 ‘two-way, interactive’ 均对应 ‘bidirectional’ 这一概念, 对应本段的研究者名字为 • Nigel • franks, 所以选 A.

3 该信息出现在原文 9 段中第 2 句 ‘he warned that scientists may be barking up the wrong tree when they look not only for examples of humanlike behavior among other animals but humanlike thinking that underlies such behavior’. 因此, 正确答案为 D.

4 该题目信息出现于第 4 段中第 2 句 ‘with the guidance of leaders, ants could food faster...’. 其中题目中的 ‘Ant leadership’ 对应原文中的 ‘guidance of leaders’. 因此, 正确答案为 A.

5 该题目信息出现于原文第 5 段末句 ‘... This happens throughout the animal kingdom, but we don’t call it teaching, even though it is clearly transfer of information.’ 因此, 正确答案为 B.

Questions 6-9

选项 A 本项关键信息包括 ‘touch each other’ 和 ‘antenna’. 从题意上看, 原文应该要提到蚂蚁用触角互相接触并传递信息, 对应第 1 段第 4 句 ‘once a follower got its bearing, it tapped the leader with its antennae,’ 因此, 选项 A 符合题意。

选项 B 本项关键信息为 “alert others” 和 “danger”. 对应第 5 段 Hauser 给出的例子 “Consider a species, for example, that uses alarm calls to warn fellow members about the presence of a predator.” 其中题目中的 “alert others” 对应原文中的 “ware fellow members”, 题目中的 “danger” 对应原文中的 “the presence of a predator(猎食者, 天敌)”, 因此选项 B 符合题意。

选项 C 意为 “从猎食者处逃跑”, 虽然原文第 5 段也有提及, 但重点在于 “警告同类. 好让同类可以逃跑”, 却没有详细说明同类逃跑的这一行为, 故实际上未提及. 应排除该选项。

选项 D 意为 “保护幼崽”. 虽然原文第 6 段提及带领幼崽打猎的行为, 但实际上并未谈到有什么天敌来侵扰, 也没有提及成年动物保护幼崽的行为之类的信息, 故应排除该选项。

选项 E 意为 “替幼崽捕食” 或 “为幼崽猎食”, 对应第 6 段第 2 句 “...cheetah mothers that take their cubs along on hunts gradually allow their cubs to do more of the hunting...killing a gazelle and allowing young cubs to eat...”, 意为 “猎豹母亲带幼崽打猎时, 会逐渐让幼崽承担更多的打猎职责”. 这意味着在这段时期的早期, 猎豹母亲还是以自己打猎为主, 以哺育幼崽, 故符合选项的意思, 选项 E 符合题意。

选项 F 意为 “互相争斗”, 全文无提及, 应排除该选项。

选项 G 意为 “使用诸如树枝一类的工具”, 对应第 6 段末句中 “...birds watching other birds using a stick to locate food...”. 其中原文中的 “stick(棍子)” 对应题目中的 “tools like twigs(诸如树枝的工具)”, 因此选项 G 符合题意。

选项 H 意为 “吃各种食物”, 全文无提及, 应排除该选项。

综上所述, 6-9 题的正确答案为 A, B, E, G.

Questions 10-13

10 题目关键概念包括 “only” 和 “one-way communication”。原文对应处为第 2 段首句 ‘Tandem running is an example of teaching, to our knowledge the first in a non-human animal, that involves bidirectional feedback between teacher and pupil. ’ 其中题目中的 “only one-way communication” 的概念在原文中被 “bidirectional feedback’ 推翻，故选 NO。

11 题目关键概念包括 “got many supporters” 和 “immediately after publicity” 原文对应处为第 2、3、4、5 段，虽然第 4 段末句 “His ideas were advocated by the students…” 中提到 “他的观点获得了……学生的拥护和支持”，但此处提到的学生仅仅是指那些 “参与了 video project” 的学生，与题目中 “many supporters” 这一概念不符。另外，原文也没有提及是否是 “immediately after publicity”。此路不通，有同学则认为，如果找到 “反对者”（如第 3 段 “another educator questioned it” 和第 5 段 “Opposing views still arose”）就足以推翻 “supporters”。但是，仔细思考，任何事物都可以既有 supporters，也同时有 opponents 这二者并不是非此即彼的关系。故 “many supporters” 的概念未被打破，题目在原文的基础上无法判断，所以选 NOT GIVEN。

12. 本题较为特殊，考查的是宏观重点信息，而非具体的细节信息。其题干意为 “蚂蚁的教学行为与人类相同”。全文中，有的人认为蚂蚁能 teach，有的人则认为蚂蚁不能 teach，它们仅仅能够 transfer information，而不能像人类一样 teach。但是，这个争论到最后也没有一个明确的结论。故而题目在原文的基础上无法判断，所以选 NOT GIVEN。

13 题目关键概念包括 “share hunting gains” 和 “to younger ones”。对应第 6 段第 2 句猎豹妈妈带幼崽一起打猎的信息。其中原文中的 “cheetah mothers...Killing a gazelle and allowing young cubs to eat” 对应题目中的 ‘share hunting gains to younger ones’，因此，正确答案为 yes。