



Test 1

Stepwells

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| 题目: 1. Examples of ancient stepwells can be found all over the world. |
| 定位: found, world |
| 原文: 第2段: Unique to this region, stepwells are often architecturally complex and vary widely in size and shape. |
| 解析: unique to this region 指“为这个地区独有”, 是描述 stepwells 的特点。驳斥了题目中 all over the world 的表达。 |
| 答案: False |

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| 题目: 2. Stepwells had a range of functions, in addition to those related to water collection. |
| 定位: functions, water collection |
| 原文: 第2段: During their heyday, they were places of gathering, of leisure and relaxation and of worship for villagers of all but the lowest classes. |
| 解析: 原文中 their 指代 stepwells; gathering=题目中 collection; 原文中 leisure, relaxation, worship 对应题目中 a range of functions. |
| 答案: TRUE |

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| 题目: 3. The few existing stepwells in Delhi are more attractive than those found elsewhere. |
| 定位: Delhi, more attractive |
| 原文: 第2段: Most stepwells are found dotted round the desert areas of Gujarat (where they are called <i>vav</i>) and Rajasthan (where they are called <i>baori</i>), while a few also survive in Delhi. Some were located in or near villages as public spaces for the community; others were positioned beside roads as resting places for travellers. |
| 解析: 原文中提到了 Delhi 和其它地方的 stepwells, 但没有提及比较关系 more attractive. |
| 答案: NOT GIVEN |



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| 题目: 4.It took workers many years to build the stone steps characteristic of stepwells. |
| 定位: workers, build, stone steps |
| 原文: 第3段: As their name suggests, stepwells comprise a series of stone steps descending from ground level to the water source (normally an underground aquifer) as it recedes following the rains. |
| 解析: 原文中提到了 stone steps, 但没有提及 workers 以及之间建造 build 的关系。 |
| 答案: NOT GIVEN |

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| 题目: 5.The number of steps above the water level in a stepwell altered during the course of a year. |
| 定位: water level, alter |
| 原文: 第3段: As their name suggests, stepwells comprise a series of stone steps descending from ground level to the water source (normally an underground aquifer) as it recedes following the rains. When the water level was high, the user needed only to descend a few steps to reach it; when it was low, several levels would have to be negotiated. |
| 解析: 原文中有 water level 原词; when the water was high...和 when it was low=题目中 alter。 |
| 答案: TRUE |

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| 题目: 6. Which part of some stepwells provided shade for people? |
| 定位: part of, shade |
| 原文: 第4段: Built from stone and supported by pillars, they also included pavilions that sheltered visitors from the relentless heat. |
| 解析: 原文中 include=题目中 part of; 原文中 sheltered visitors=题目中 shade for people。 |
| 答案: pavilions |

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| 题目: 7. What type of serious climatic event, which took place in southern Rajasthan, is mentioned in the article? |
| 定位: serious climate event, southern Rajasthan |
| 原文: 第5段: Their condition hasn't been helped by recent dry spells: southern Rajasthan suffered an eight-year drought between 1996 and 2004. |
| 解析: 根据 southern Rajasthan 定位, 原文中 drought=题目中所问 serious climate event。 |
| 答案: drought |

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| 题目: 8. Who are frequent visitors to stepwells nowadays? |
| 定位: frequent visitors, nowadays |



原文：第 12 段：Today, following years of neglect, many of these monuments to medieval engineering have been saved by the Archaeological Survey of India, which has recognised the importance of preserving them as part of the country's rich history. Tourists flock to wells in far-flung corners of north-western India to gaze in wonder at these architectural marvels from hundreds of years ago, which serve as a reminder of both the ingenuity and artistry of ancient civilisations and of the value of water to human existence.

解析：根据定位词 nowadays=原文中 today，定位到最后一段（第 12 段）根据题目中 visitor 的提示，答案为一类人，因此为 tourists。（也只有这个词具备答案的可能性）。

答案：tourists

题目：9.

定位：Rani Ki Vav, 11th, 500, 1960s, 2001

原文：第 7 段：In Patan, the state's ancient capital, the stepwell of *Rani Ki Vav* (Queen's Stepwell) is perhaps the finest current example. It was built by Queen Udayamati during the late 11th century, but became silted up following a flood during the 13th century. But the Archaeological Survey of India began restoring it in the 1960s, and today it is in pristine condition. At 65 metres long, 20metres wide and 27metres deep, *Rani Ki Vav* features 500 sculptures carved into niches throughout the monument. Incredibly, in January 2001, this ancient structure survived an earthquake that measured 7.6 on the Richter scale.

解析：根据定位词回到原文第 7 段，根据题目空格所在位置知道答案为 2001 年的事情，词性为名词（填空题答案多为名词），因此答案为 Incredibly, in January 2001, this ancient structure survived an earthquake that measured 7.6 on the Richter scale. 中的名词，根据词性和词义，为 earthquake。

答案：earthquake

题目：10&11

定位：Surya Kund, 1026, geometrical pattern, Carved shrines, looks like

原文：第 8 段：Another example is the *Surya Kund* in Modhera, northern Gujarat, next to the Sun Temple, built by King Bhima I in 1026 to honour the sun god Surya. It actually resembles a tank (*kund* means reservoir or pond) rather than a well, but displays the hallmarks of stepwell architecture, including four sides of steps that descend to the bottom in a stunning geometrical formation. The terraces house 108 small, intricately carved shrines between the sets of steps.

解析：根据定位词回到原文第 8 段，原文中 geometrical formation=题目中 geometrical pattern; 原文中 resemble=题目中 looks like, rather than a well=than a well。

答案：4 sides&tank



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| 题目：12 |
| 定位：Chand Baori, 850AD, 11storeys, old, deep and very dramatic, view |
| 原文：第 10 段：In the old ruined town of Abhaneri, about 95 kilometres east of Jaipur, is <i>Chand Baori</i> , one of India's oldest and deepest wells; aesthetically it's perhaps one of the most dramatic. Built in around 850 AD next to the temple of Harshat Mata, the <i>baori</i> comprises hundreds of zigzagging steps that run along three of its sides, steeply descending 11 storeys, resulting in a striking pattern when seen from afar. On the fourth side, verandas which are supported by ornate pillars overlook the steps. |
| 解析：根据定位词回到文章第 10 段，根据定位词逐渐缩小范围，最后可知答案为 On the fourth side, verandas which are supported by ornate pillars overlook the steps. 中的词，由题目中 provide=原文中 supported；题目中 a view of the steps=题目中 overlook the steps（看景）。 |
| 答案：verandas |

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| 题目：13 |
| 定位：Neemrana Ki Baori, 1700, two, public today |
| 原文：第 11 段：Still in public use is <i>Neemrana Ki Baori</i> , located just off the Jaipur-Delhi highway. Constructed in around 1700, it is nine storeys deep, with the last two being underwater. At ground level, there are 86 colonnaded openings from where the visitor descends 170 steps to the deepest water source. |
| 解析：根据定位词回到原文第 11 段，根据词性知为名词，根据词义为 two 附近的词，因此答案为 underwater。 |
| 答案：underwater |

EUROPEAN TRANSPORT SYSTEMS 1990-2010

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| 题目：14 |
| 定位：paragraph A |
| 原文： <u>It is difficult to conceive of vigorous economic growth without an efficient transport system. Although modern information technologies can reduce the demand for physical transport by facilitating teleworking and teleservices, the requirement for transport continues to increase.</u> There are two key factors... |
| 解析：根据段落结构可知，重点看 there are two factors 之前内容，注意在 viii 中，rapid growth 对应原文 increase，但 viii 中 private 一词没有体现，但在本段中部：For passenger transport, the determining factor is the spectacular growth in car use. 可知 spectacular 对应选项 viii 中 rapid，而 passenger transport 对应 viii 中 private transport。 |



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答案: viii

题目: 15

定位: paragraph B

原文: As far as goods transport is concerned, growth is due to a large extent to change in the European economy and its system of production. In the last 20years, ...

解析: 根据段落结构可知, 重点看解释说明 (in the last 20 years) 前面的内容。注意 iii 中 changes=原文 change; goods=原文 goods; growth is due to...中蕴含 affecting 的意味, 而 iii 中 distances 一词在本段末尾 hundreds or even thousands of kilometers away from... 中体现。

答案: iii

题目: 16

定位: paragraph C

原文: The strong economic growth expected in countries which are candidates for entry to the EU will also increase transport flows, in particular road haulage traffic. In 1998, ...And although many candidate countries...Between 1990 and 1998, ...

解析: 根据段落结构可知为总分, 那么看下划线的句子应为本段的中心句。在 xi 中, awaiting EU admission=原文中 candidate for entry to the EU; Countries 原词对应。

答案: xi

题目: 17

定位: paragraph D

原文: However, a new imperative - sustainable development - offers an opportunity for adapting the EU's common transport policy. This objective, agreed by the Gothenburg European Council, ...

解析: 根据段落结构可知为总分, 看下划线的句子为中心句, 可知 i 中 fresh and important 对应原文中 new imperative; 同时 i 中 long-term 对应原文中 sustainable development。

答案: i

题目: 18

定位: paragraph E



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原文: In 1998, energy consumption in the transport sector was to blame for 28% of emissions of CO₂ the leading greenhouse gas. According to the latest estimates, if nothing is done to reverse the traffic growth trend, CO₂ emissions from transport can be expected to increase by around 50% to 1,113 billion tonnes by 2020, compared with the 739 billion tonnes recorded in 1990. Once again, road transport is the main culprit since it alone account for 84%of the CO₂emissions attributable to transport. Using alternative fuels and improving energy efficiency is thus both an ecological necessity and a technological challenge.

解析: 根据本段下划线的词语, 可知本段大量出现了 CO₂ emissions, 为 v 中 environmental 的替换 (为抽象到具体的替换方式), 因此本段为 v, 此题简单。

答案: v

题目: 19

定位: paragraph G

原文: The first approach would consist of focusing on road transport solely through pricing. This option would not be accompanied by complementary measures in the other modes of transport. In the short term it might curb the growth in road transport through the better loading ratio of goods vehicles and occupancy rates of passenger vehicles expected as a result of the increase in the price of transport.

解析: 根据段落结构可知本段为总分结构, 所以在本段第一句中 pricing 对应 x 中 charging; 原文 solely=选项中 alone; approach=选项中 policies; 但 x 中的 restricting 一词没有在第一句体现, 在第 3 句中, 注意下划线单词 curb the growth in road transport 对应 restricting 限制含义。

答案: x

题目: 20

定位: paragraph H

原文: The second approach also concentrates on road transport pricing but is accompanied by measures to increase the efficiency of the other modes (better quality of services, logistics, technology).

解析: 根据段落结构可知为总分结构, 所以在本段第一句中 road transport pricing 对应 ii 中 charging for roads; increase 对应 ii 中 improving; the other modes 对应 ii 中 other transport methods。

答案: ii

题目: 21

定位: paragraph I

原文:



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The third approach, which is not new, comprises a series of measures ranging from pricing to revitalising alternative modes of transport and targeting investment in the trans-European network. This integrated approach would allow...

解析：根据段落结构可知本段为总分结构，所以在下划线句子中 a series of measures 对应 iv 选项中 all the step necessary； alternative 对应 iv 中 change 一词； modes of transport 对应 iv 中 transport patterns。

答案：iv

题目：22.The need for transport is growing, despite technological developments.

定位：transport, grow, technological developments

原文：段：Although modern information technologies can reduce the demand for physical transport by facilitating teleworking and teleservices, the requirement for transport continues to increase.

解析：根据定位词回到原文，可知原文中 requirement=题目中 need；原文中 increase=题目中 growing；原文中 although=题目中 despite；原文中 modern information technologies =题目中 technological developments。

答案：TRUE

题目：23.To reduce production costs, some industries have been moved closer to their relevant consumers.

定位：reduce, cost, industries, closer to, relevant consumers

原文：段：This phenomenon has been emphasised by the relocation of some industries, particularly those which are labour intensive, to reduce produce production costs, even though the production site is hundreds or even thousands of kilometres away from the final assembly plant or away from users.

解析：定位到原文第2段，可知 reduce, cost, some industries 为原词对应，原文中 users 对应题目中 consumers，而原文中 hundreds or even thousands of kilometres away from 和题目中 closer to 关系驳斥。

答案：FLSE

题目：24.Cars are prohibitively expensive in some EU candidate countries.

定位：cars, prohibitively expensive, EU candidate countries

原文：段：The strong economic growth expected in countries which are candidates for entry to the EU will also increase transport flows, in particular road haulage traffic. In 1998, some of these countries already exported more than twice their 1990 volumes and imported more than five times their 1990 volumes. And although many candidate countries inherited a transport system which encourages rail, the distribution between modes has tipped sharply in favour of road transport



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| since the 1990s. |
| 解析：回到原文中能找到 EU candidate countries，但是没有提及 cars。 |
| 答案：NOT GIVEN |

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| 题目：25.The Gothenburg European Council was set up 30 years ago. |
| 定位：Gothenburg European Council, 30 years ago |
| 原文：D 段：This objective, agreed by the Gothenburg European Council, has to be achieved by integrating environmental considerations into Community policies, and shifting the balance between modes of transport lies at the heart of its strategy. The ambitious objective can only be fully achieved by 2020, but proposed measures are nonetheless a first essential step towards a sustainable transport system which will ideally be in place in 30 years' time, that is by 2040. |
| 解析：回到原文，可以定位 Gothenburg European Council，以及 30years，但是 set up 的关系原文中未提及。 |
| 答案：NOT GIVEN |

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| 题目：26.By the end of this decade, CO ₂ <u>emissions from transport are predicted to reach 739 billion Tonnes.</u> |
| 定位：by the end of this decades, CO ₂ 739 billion tonnes |
| 原文：E 段：According to the latest estimates, if nothing is done to reverse the traffic growth trend, CO ₂ emissions from transport can be expected to increase by around 50% to 1,113 billion tonnes by 2020, compared with the 739 billion tonnes recorded in 1990. |
| 解析：根据定位词定位，原文中 2020=题目中 by the end of this decade（将来的表达）；CO ₂ emissions from transport 原词出现；原文中 expected=题目中 predicted；而 1113 和 739 不同，所以题目和原文所述不同。 |
| 答案：FALSE |

The psychology of innovation *why are so few companies truly innovation?*

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| 题目：27. The example of the 'million-dollar quartet' underlines the write's point about |
| 定位：'million-dollar quartet' |
| 原文：第 3 段：Sun's 'million-dollar quartet' could have been a quintet. Missing from the picture is Roy Orbison, a greater natural singer than Lewis, Perkins or Cash. Sam Phillips, who owned Sun, wanted to revolutionise popular music with songs that fused black and white music, <u>and country and blues. Presley, Cash, Perkins and Lewis instinctively understood Phillips's ambition and believed in it.</u> |
| 解析：根据带有特殊符号（引号）的词回到文章第 3 段定位。在下划线句子中可知，C 选项中 share=原文中 understood, believe in。 |
| 答案：C |



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| 题目：28. James Watson suggests that he and Francis Crick won the race to discover the DNA code because they |
| 定位：James Watson, Francis Crick, DNA code |
| 原文：第6段：because they were aware that they weren't the most intelligent of the scientists pursuing the answer. |
| 解析：根据人名 JW 和 FC 定位原文第6段，A 选项中 conscious=原文中 aware；选项中 own limitations=原文中 weren't the most intelligent。 |
| 答案：A |

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| 题目：29. The writer mentions competitions on breakfast cereal packets as an example of how to |
| 定位：competitions on breakfast cereal packets |
| 原文：第8段：Writing, visualising and prototyping can stimulate the flow of new ideas. Cialdini cites scores of research papers and historical events that prove that even something as simple as writing deepens every individual's engagement in the project. It is, he says, the reason why all those competitions on breakfast cereal packets |
| 解析：定位第8段，选项 D 中 strengthen commitment=原文 stimulate；选项中 an idea=原文 new ideas。 |
| 答案：D |

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| 题目：30. In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that it is important for employees to |
| 定位：last paragraph, employees |
| 原文：第11段：Leaders should encourage everyone to contribute and simultaneously assure all concerned that every recommendation is important to making the right decision and will be given full attention |
| 解析：根据题目回到文章最后一段，B 选项中 their contributions=原文中 everyone to contribute；选项中 valued=原文中 making the right decision。 |
| 答案：B |

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| 题目：31. Employees whose values match those of their employers are more likely to |
| 定位：values, employees, employers |
| 原文：第二段：Research shows that the fit between an employee's values and a company's values makes a difference to what contribution they make and whether, two years after they join, they're still at the company. |
| 解析：根据 employees, values 定位，回到原文。原文中 company's values=题目中 those of their employers；G 中 remain=原文中 still at the company。 |



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答案: G

题目: 32. At times of change, people tend to

定位: times of change

原文: 第 4 段: a process of change, and under that pressure we, as a species, behave differently, 'when things change, we are hard-wired to play it safe.

解析: 根据 change 定位, 可知 times of change=原文中 a process of change/when things change; 选项 E 中 avoid risk=原文 play it safe。

答案: E

题目: 33. If people are aware of what they might lose, they will often

定位: are aware of, lost

原文: 第 4 段: Managers should therefore adopt an approach that appears counter-intuitive – they should explain what stands to be lost if the company fails to seize a particular opportunity. Studies show that we invariably take more gambles when threatened with a loss than when offered a reward.

解析: 根据 lost 定位原文第 4 段 loss, 选项 A 中 chance=原文中 gambles。

答案: A

题目: 34. People working under a dominant boss are liable to

定位: dominant boss

原文: 第 6 段: Cialdini believes that this 'follow-the-leader syndrome' is dangerous, not least because it encourages bosses to go it alone.

(或) 第 9 段: the regrettable tendency of multipilot aircraft exhibit a sometimes deadly passivity when the flight captain makes a clearly wrong-headed decision'. This behavior is not, he says, unique to air travel, but can happen in any workplace where the leader is overbearing.

解析: 如果根据 boss 定位第 6 段 leader, 那么题目中 dominant boss=原文中 follow-the-leader; F 选项中 ignore duty 对应 alone。

如果根据 dominant boss 定位原文第 9 段 leader is overbearing, 那么题目中 people=原文 crew members of multipilot aircraft; F 选项中 ignore=原文中 deadly passivity。

答案: F

题目: 35. Employees working in organisation with few rules are more likely to

定位: few rules

原文: 第 10 段: a group of young designers for whom 'the only rule was that there were no rules'. This environment encouraged a free interchange of ideas



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解析：根据 few rules 定位，回到第 10 段对应 no rules，this 指代前面的 no rules；可知选项 B 中 share=原文中 interchange。

答案：B

题目：36. The physical surroundings in which a person work play a key role in determining their creativity.

定位：the physical surroundings, key role, determining their creativity

原文：第 1 段：There are, nevertheless, people working in luxurious, state-of-the-art centres designed to stimulate innovation who find that their environment doesn't make them feel at all creative. And there are those who don't have a budget, or much space, but who innovate successfully.

解析：根据定位词 surroundings 回到文章第一段，对应原文 environment；原文中 luxurious, state-of-the-art centres 既对应题目中的 physical 又同时指扮演重要角色重要职位的人 play a key role；原文中 people work in=题目中 a person work；最后原文中的 doesn't make them feel at all creative...but who innovate successfully 用一个好与坏的对比（例如：luxurious, much space 对比 don't have a budget, or much space）来转折了不是好的环境就可以有更好的创造力，因此 determining 一词和文章内容驳斥。

答案：NO

题目：37. Most people have the potential to be creative.

定位：most people, potential, creative

原文：第 2 段：although some individuals may be more creative than others, almost every individual can be creative in the right circumstances.

解析：题目中 most people=原文中 every individual；题目中 potential=原文中 can，表示可以有这样的能力，此处没有否定的感觉，都为正向的关系，因此可以理解为同一个意思；题目中 to be creative=原文中 be creative。

答案：YES

题目：38. Teams work best when their members are of equally matched intelligence.

定位：team work, their members, equally intelligence

原文：第 7 段：Teamwork taps into one of the basic drivers of human behavior. 'The principle of social proof is so pervasive that we don't even recognise it,' says Cialdini. 'If your project is being resisted, for example, by a group of veteran employees, ask another old-timer to speak up for it.' Cialdini is not alone in advocating this strategy. Research shows that peer power, used horizontally not vertically, is much more powerful than any boss's speech.

解析：根据 team work 一词回到原文第 7 段，可知下划线 peer=members，但是没有提及 equally



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matched 这个关系。

答案: NOT GIVEN

题目: 39. It is easier for smaller companies to be innovative.

定位: easier, smaller companies, innovative

原文: 第 8 段: Writing, visualising and prototyping can stimulate the flow of new ideas. Cialdini cites scores of research papers and historical events that prove that even something as simple as writing deepens every individual's engagement in the project. It is, he says, the reason why all those competitions on breakfast cereal packets encouraged us to write in saying in no more than 10 words: 'I like Kellogg's Corn Flakes because...'. The very act of writing makes us more likely to believe it.

解析: 其实这道题不好定位, 根据一次定位两道题原则, 先搞定 40 题, 再根据判断题大多数情况下为顺序出题, 我们大致锁定为第 8 段, 在此段中没有提及 smaller companies 和 easier, 因此为名词和关系都未提及。

答案: NOT GIVEN

题目: 40. A manager's approval of an idea is more persuasive than that of a colleague.

定位: manager, idea, more persuasive, colleague

原文: 第 9 段: Authority doesn't have to inhibit innovation but it often does. The wrong kind of leadership will lead to what Cialdini calls 'captainitis, the regrettable tendency of multipilot aircraft exhibit a sometimes deadly passivity when the flight captain makes a clearly wrong-headed decision'. This behavior is not, he says, unique to air travel, but can happen in any workplace where the leader is overbearing.

解析: 回到原文, 注意下划线单词。用机长 the flight captain 对应 a manager; 原文中 make a decision=题目中 approval of an idea; 原文中用 deadly passivity 对应 more persuasive than, 此时似乎选 YES。然而 this behavior 指代前文中这个事情, not 表达了作者是否定的观点, 因此为 NO。

答案: NO



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