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# 独倚剑9

Test 2

## 剑桥雅思9全面解析

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全面预测 雅思最新动向

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# 剑桥雅思 9 解析—Test 2

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# Listening

# Section 1

## 内容概要

学生租房子的场景，首先记录一下基本信息，名字，地址，生日，专业。其次是一些特殊需求，饮食习惯，对房子的要求，具体位置以及优选的选择。

## 必备单词

Accommodation [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn] n.膳宿；和解；住处；适应

There travelling students found **accommodation** at moderate terms

Catering ['keɪtərɪŋ] n.给养；承办酒席

The **catering** can be left to mother

Facility [fə'sɪləti] n.设备；设施；才能；资质；灵巧；熟练

The college has excellent sporting **facilities**

Badminton ['bædmɪntən] n.羽毛球

I like to play **badminton** in my spare time.

Priority [praɪ'ɒrəti] n.优先权；优先；优先顺序

This is the key and should be given top **priority**.

## 场景词汇

Flat [flæt] n.<英>公寓；平面部分；[音乐]降半音；泄气轮胎



Apartment [ə'pɑ : tmənt] n.一套公寓房间

dormitory(dorm) ['dɔ : mətri] n.集体宿舍 n.【美】学生宿舍楼

basement ['beɪsmənt] n.根基；地下室

balcony, ['bælkəni] n.阳台；楼座；包厢

kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] n.厨房；灶间；(全套)炊具

stove [stəʊv] n.炉子；窑；【主英】温室

fridge [frɪdʒ] n.电冰箱

air-condition ['eəkən' dɪʃən] v.给...装上空调；用空调调节(空气)

radiator ['reɪdieɪtə(r)] n.暖气片；散热器；辐射体

blanket ['blæŋkɪt] n.毛毯；覆盖物；排字版

## 难度系数：2

## 题目解析

### Questions 1-5

题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项
1	Hall of residence	名字预测
2	31rd March 1972	生日预测
3	I' m doing a course in nursing	名词预测



4	I' d only like to stay in hall for two	数字预测
5	I don' t take red meat	名词预测

### Questions 6-10

题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项
1	I think the bedsit sounds the best option	名词预测
2	Well, I love the theatre	名词预测
3	I' d prefer a hall where there are other mature students	形容词预测
4	I' d prefer to be out of town	名词预测
5	I would like somewhere with a shared area	形容词预测

题型重现 : C5 T4 S1, C7 T3 S1



## Section 2

### 内容概要

旅行场景的介绍，对于三个地点有分别的介绍，其一为 halland common,其二为 holt island，由于她的树种类繁多而闻名，其三 longfield country park,那里有孩子的乐园但只有白天开放。这个公园有很多活动，周一是学习草药的时间，可以学着用他们来染衣服。周三可以观察昆虫与鸟类，但须提前预定。周六可以参加工作派对，可以做很多劳动，但要注意穿一些耐脏的衣服。然后就是一些方位的介绍。

### 必备单词

**Accessible** [æk'sesəbl] adj.可得到的；易接近的；可进入的；易受影响的；易理解的

Such information is not really accessible

**Willow** ['wɪləʊ] n.柳树；柳木制品

You'd better hack off the branch of that willow.

**Craft** [krɑːft] n.工艺；手艺；狡诈；船舶；航空器；行会成员

He graduated from a school of crafts and arts

**Replica** ['replɪkə] n.复制品

This replica *is* every inch as good as the original

**Hedges** [hedʒ] **n.** 树篱；篱笆；障碍；防护物；套期保值；推诿

They managed to wriggle their way through the thick hedge.

**Torn** [tɔːn] **adj.** 破碎的 **v.** 撕掉；扯下；扰乱

Do you think you can piece this **torn** curtain

**Refreshment** [rɪˈfreʃmənt] **n.** 恢复；精神爽快；提神之事物

So they went to a refreshment room

## 场景词汇

deserts 沙漠,

hilly areas 丘陵地带,

wetlands 沼泽地,

bush land 灌木丛,

tropical rain forests 热带雨林,

resorts 胜地

fountain 泉水，喷泉,

beaches 海滩,

spotlight tour 聚光灯旅行,

four-wheel drive 四驱车,



crocodile cruise,

waterfalls 瀑布,

castle 城堡,

art gallery 画廊

**难度系数：3**

**题目解析**

**Questions 11-15**

题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项
11	Holt Island, which is noted for it' s great range of trees	名词预测
12	Open to the public from Friday to Sunday	时间预测
13	Longfield has a modern replica of farm from over two thousand years ago	名词预测
14	Practice the technique of using them as color dyes for cloth	Monday' s activity
15	So if you want to go you' ll need to phone the park ranger a few days ahead	Activity on Wednesday

### Questions 16-20

题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项
16	Make sure you' re wearing something that you don' t mind getting dirty or torn	Activity on Saturday
17	A bird hide to the west of it, at the end of a path	位置信息
18	There' s a dog-walking area in the southern part of the park	位置信息
19	The flower garden, that' s the circular area on the map surrounded by paths	位置信息
20	A wooded area in the western section of the park, between two paths.	位置信息

题型重现：C7 T1 S2, C6 T3 S2



## Section 3

### 内容概要

老师向学生咨询关于 self-access center 的内容, 学生说大部分学生喜欢因为这位基本的课程内容提供了多样的选择, 以及提供了设备支持。老师表达了对于学生使用学校电脑而不用做学习的事来说明他的观点是希望学生更多的将这些设备作为学习之用。学生觉得在 self-access center 的活动非常好, 但是担心费用问题, 老师不担心费用, 反而更担心时间的安排。此外, 还有关于电脑中软件的增加, 还有其他设备的升级。

### 必备单词

**Component** [kəm'pəʊnənt] n. 零部件; 元件; 组成部分; 成分

The factory supplies components for the car industry.

**Relocate** [ri:ləʊ'keɪt] v. 重新装置; 再配置; 放在新地方

The board decide to **relocate** the company in scotland.

**Expense** [ɪk'spens] n. 费用; 花费; 代价

It's too much of an expense for me to own a car

**Install** [ɪn'stɔ:l] vt. 安装; 安置; 使 ... 就职

She installed her air-conditioner without help by herself

**Multiple** ['mʌltɪpl] adj. 多种多样的；许多的

He is the person with multiple injuries

**Laminate** ['læmɪnət] vi. 切成薄板 vt. 把...制成薄板

On all cars, a windshield of laminated glass is compulsory

## 场景词汇

statistics 统计

statistically valid 统计学上有效的

data/datum 数据

investigation 调查

quantitative 数量的/定量的

significant difference 显著的差异

interview 访谈

respondents/interviewee 回答调查问题者/被访谈的人

questionnaire 调查问卷

multiple choice questions 选择题

analyze data 分析数据

results 结果



**难度系数：5**

## 题目解析

### Questions 21-25

题号	原文对应点	题目解析
21	They see it as a pretty major component of their course	原因推断 Self-Access Center
22	Some of them also think that we could benefit a lot more by relocating the Self-Access Center to the main University library building	事实推断 teacher
23	Our main worry would be not being able to go to the teacher for advice	Main concern , library
24	It' s the problem of timetabling a teacher to be in there outside class hours	Director, concerned
25	They find it difficult to find materials that are appropriate for their level, especially	形容词推断

	reading resources.	
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### Questions 26-30

题号	原文对应点	题目解析
1	The CD section specially needs to be more current	名词推断
2	The idea of introducing some workbooks? If we break them up into separate pages and laminate them, they' d be great resource.	名词推断
3	Talk to the teachers and make sure we can all reach some agreement on a timetable to supervise the center after class	名词推断
4	What about putting in an alarm	名词推断
5	Limit the access to email	名词推断

题型重现：C7 T2 S3, C6 T3 S3



## Section 4

### 内容概要

这是一篇介绍四种公司文化的 lecture ,第一种叫做 power culture ,需要有中心力的有效性。拎一个特征就是交流经常以对话形式进行。但反面是,他的组织形式并不总是有效,因为他太依赖于顶层。

另一类称之为 role culture ,这一类型经常在大公司存在,有严格的等级之分。这种组织结构有个好处,就在于它的支出比投入要低。

此外,还有 Task culture ,是任务决定型,最大的好处就在于他的灵活性,但却有一些缺点,比如不能十分专业。

### 必备单词

**Characteristic** [kærəktə'rɪstɪk] n.特点;特性;特色

Ambition is a **characteristic** of all successful businessmen

**Maintenance** ['meɪntənəns] n.维修;维护;保持;生活费用;抚养费

He's taking classes in car **maintenance**.

**Expertise** [ekspɜː 'tiː z] n.专门知识;专门技术;专家的意见

I have no sewing **expertise**

**Delegate** ['delɪɡət] n.代表

He was elected as a **delegate** to the annual conference.

**Allocate** ['æləkeɪt] vt.分派；分配；分配额

The system was unable to **allocate** a new data object

## 场景词汇

Management 经营，管理

Business 商业，生意

Organization 组织

sanction 制裁

unemployment 失业

**难度系数：5**

## 题目解析

### Questions31-34

题号	原文对应点	题目解析
31	It' s the type of culture that needs a central source of power to be	形容词推断预测



	effective	
32	Another characteristic is that communication usually takes the form of conversations	名词预测
33	But on the negative side, this type of organization doesn't always act effectively	副词预测
34	The kind of person who does well in this type of business culture is one who is happy to take risk	名词预测
35	Lots of different levels	名词预测

#### Questions 35-40

题号	原文对应点	题目解析
36	Sets of rules and procedures-for example, there are specific job description	名词预测

37	It is particularly successful in business markets where technical expertise is important	名词预测
38	This culture is often very slow to recognize the need for change	形容词预测
39	Who don't particularly want to have responsibility	名词预测
40	One of the major benefits of this culture is that it's flexible	形容词变名词

题型重现：C8 T1 S4, C7 T1 S4



# Reading

# Passage 1

## 文章结构

主题：帮助新西兰听觉障碍儿童

段 A：新西兰听觉障碍儿童现状

段 B：教室噪音影响儿童的听力和理解能力

段 C：听觉障碍使得学生不能发挥最高效率的学习潜能

段 D：听觉功能缺陷包括的问题

段 E：听觉障碍与自闭症

段 F：听觉障碍与注意力缺乏症

段 G：当心“隐形”听觉障碍儿童

段 H：新西兰政府出台新政策

段 I：今后在制定和颁布国际标准时，必须把听觉障碍儿童的要求考虑进去。

## 必备单词

acoustics [ə'ku:stiks] n.声学

auditory ['ɔ:ditəri] adj.听觉的，听觉器官的

barrier ['bæriə] n.栅栏，关卡，检票口；障碍，隔阂；屏障

comprehend [ˌkɒmpri'hend] v.理解，领会

concentrate ['kɒnsəntreɪt] vi.全神贯注 vt.集中；浓缩



consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] n. 结果, 后果; 重要(性), 重大

consultation [ˌkɒnsəl'teɪʃən] n. 商量; 会诊; 查阅

deficit ['defɪsɪt] n. 赤字, 亏空, 亏损

detrimental [ˌdetrə'mentl] adj. 有害的, 不利的

distraction [dɪ'strækʃən] n. 消遣, 娱乐, 精神涣散

embark [ɪm'bɔ:k] vi. 上船(或飞机等); (on)着手, 开始工作

formulate ['fɔ:mjuleɪt] vt. 构想出, 规划; 系统地(或确切地)阐述

impairment [ɪm'peəmənt] n. 损伤

interaction [ˌɪntə'rækʃən] n. 相互作用, 相互影响

machinery [mə'ʃɪ:nəri] n. [总称]机器, 机械

maximum ['mæksɪmə] adj. 最高(大)的, 顶点的

neurological [ˌnjuərə'lɒdʒɪkəl] adj. 神经病学的

sensory ['sensəri] adj. 知觉的, 感觉的, 知觉器官的

stimuli ['stimjələ] n. 名词 stimulus 的复数形式, 促进(因素); 刺激(物)

ventilation [ˌventɪ'leɪʃən] n. 通风

## 认知单词

adversely [æd'veəslɪ] adv. 不利地, 有害地, 逆向地

autism ['ɔ:tɪzəm] n. 孤独症, 自我中心主义

autistic ['ɔ:tɪstɪk] adj. 自闭的

collaborative [kə'læbəreɪtɪv] adj. 协作的, 合作的

discrepancy [dɪs'krepənsɪ] n. 不符合(之处), 不一致(之处)

disinhibition [disinhi'bɪʃən] n. [心]抑制解除, 脱抑制, 去抑制

distressing [dis'tresɪŋ] adj.使人痛苦的, 令人烦恼的

exacerbate [ɪg'zæsəbeɪt] v.加重, 恶化

heighten ['haɪtn] v.(使)提高, 加强

imperative [ɪm'perətɪv] adj.必要的, 紧急的; 命令的 n.命令; 祈使句

interlinking [ˌɪn.tə'lɪŋ.kɪŋ] adj.链接, 互连, 链环, 连系

intrusive [ɪn'tru:sɪv] adj.打搅的, 侵入的

optimum ['ɒptɪmə] adj.最合适的, 最优的, 最佳的

penetrate ['penɪtreɪt] v.透(渗)入; 刺入, 刺穿; 洞察, 了解

persistence [pə(:)sɪstəns] n.毅力, 坚持, 持久

promulgate ['prɒməleɪt] vt.公布

reverberation [rɪ'veɪbə'reɪʃən] n.反响, 余韵, 反射

spectrum ['spektrəm] n.谱, 光谱, 频谱; 范围, 幅度, 系列

undiagnosed ['ʌn,daɪəg'nəʊzd] adj. 未确诊的, 尚未找出原因的

vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbəl] adj.易受伤的, 脆弱的; 易受攻击的

## 解题关键句解析

1. **原文**: It is imperative that the needs of those children are taken into account in the setting of appropriate international standards to be promulgated in future.

**译文**: 未来在推行国际标准的过程中, 应该把这些孩子的需要考虑进去, 这是非常有必要的。



**解析：**It is imperative that 是一个形式主语，主语从句一般比较少用，因为会造成头重脚轻，所以在需要用主语从句的时候，地道的写作都会选用形式主语，考生在写作中可以借鉴，并在阅读中只抓住 that 之后（既句子真正的主语）的内容。

2. **原文：**The New Zealand Ministry of Health has found from research carried out over two decades that 6%-10% of children in that country are affected by hearing loss.

**译文：**在一个进行了 20 年的研究中，新西兰卫生部发现在这个国家百分之 6 到 10 的孩子都听力受损。

**解析：**

- 1) carried out 是过去分词作定语，修饰 research
- 2) that 6%-10% of children in that country are affected by hearing loss. 是 found 的宾语，这是一个被分隔的宾语从句。

## 试题解析

### Questions 1-6

**题目类型：**段落信息 Matching

**解题步骤：**



1. 浏览文章，把握大意，不要忽视文章标题。(虽然本题出现在题目第一题的位置，但建议先做细节题，把握宏观大意，再解本题)
2. 看文章标题及首句，确定文章主题。
3. 浏览信息，找出关键词
4. 寻找文中关键词的同义替换词，优先关注首 2 末 1.
5. 本题题目要求出现了 NB，则表示有一段包含了两个信息。
6. 建议先解其它细节题，了解了文章大意后再解此题。

题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
1	national policy	The New Zealand Government has developed a New Zealand Disability Strategy and has embarked on a wide-ranging consultation process.	这句话定位比较困难，需要考生足够敏感，才能够把 New Zealand Government 和 national 对应起来。但是好在这句话出现在段落的首句，考生还是可以找到的。
		The international Institute of Noise Control Engineering(I-INCE), on the advice of the World Health Organization, had	International=global

2	global team effort	established an international working party, which includes New Zealand, to evaluate noise and reverberation control for school rooms.	Working party =team 本题对应明确，并且定位句的位置是在段落是最后一句话，难度系数较低。
3	Hypothesis, reason, growth in classroom noise	Education researchers Nelson and soli have also suggested that recent trends in learning often involve collaborative interaction of multiple minds and tools as much as individual possession of information. This all amounts to heightened activity and noise levels, which have the potential to be particularly serious for children experiencing auditory function deficit.	(1) 在段落句首，就出现了 classroom 一词，提示考生答案可能的出处。 (2) suggest=hypothesis (3) This all amounts to heightened activity and noise level= one reason



4	Worldwide regulation	It is imperative that the needs of those children are taken into account in the setting of appropriate international standards to be promulgated in future.	<p>International=world wide</p> <p>Regulations=standards</p> <p>这道题整体难度类似于上一题，考点是同义内容的替换。并且定位句出现于段落最后一句话。</p>
5	Medical conditions, some children, at risk	While the detrimental effects of noise in classroom situation are not limited to children experiencing disability, those with a disability that affects their processing of speech and verbal communication could be extremely vulnerable.	<p>Disability that affects their processing of speech and verbal communication=medical condition</p> <p>Extremely vulnerable=more at risk</p> <p>如果考生用定位词寻找有障碍的,也可以根据文后的 hearing impairment, autistic spectrum disorders(ASD)</p>



			and attention deficits 和 a list of medical condition 对应上。 可以说这道题无论是对于词汇量大，还是词汇量小的同学，都是有解的。
6	Proportion, with auditory problem	The New Zealand Ministry of Health has found from research carried out over two decades that 6%-10% of children in that country are affected by hearing loss.	( 1 ) proportion 提示所对应段落信息应该含有百分比的数字。 ( 2 ) affected by hearing loss=auditory problem

同类题型训练:Cam 8T1P1

### Questions 7-10

题目类型：SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

解题步骤：

1. 读题干，划出关键词。
2. 根据题干中的特殊疑问词，对答案属性进行预测。
3. 定位关键词，解题
4. 要特别注意题目要求中对于答案字数的要求，一般以 NO MOREN THAN XX WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER 的形式出现
5. 要用原词

题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
7	What period of time, been studied	The New Zealand Ministry of Health has found from research carried out over two decades that 6%-10% of children in that country are affected by hearing loss.	carried out=been studied 考生不要误填为 over two decades，首先意思不符合，这里的 over 做 during 理解，其次，题目中也明确要求的只能填两个单词。
		Autistic spectrum disorders often result in major difficulties in comprehending verbal information	(1)autism 虽然是 autistic 的变体，但是由于这个词比较好找，所以考生应该还是可以找到的。



8	In addition to, machinery noise, autism	and speech processing. Those experiencing these disorders often find sounds such as crowd noise and the noise generated by machinery painful and distressing.	( 2 ) in addition to 表并列关系 , machinery 进一步帮助考生确定定位句的准确性。 ( 3 ) 在定位句中 和 machinery noise 并列的名词是 crowd noise.
9	What term, schoolchildren which have not been diagnosed	It is probable that many undiagnosed children exist in the education system with 'invisible' disabilities.	(1) what term 表示正确答案应该是一个专有名词,专有名词在雅思考试中的体现多为加单引号,打斜体或者词汇本身比较难。 ( 2 ) undiagnosed children= which have not been diagnosed 否定形式完全对应 ( 3 ) 故 invisible 为正确答案
		Objective 3 of the New Zealand Disability Strategy is	



10	What part, Disability Strategy, equal opportunity	to 'provide the Best Education for Disable people' by improving education so that all children, youth learners and adult learners will have equal opportunities to learn and develop within their already existing local school.	(1) Disability Strategy 和 equal opportunity 两大定位词同时出现 (2) what part 表示这个词是 New Zealand Disability Strategy 的一部分 (3) 故 Objective3 最符合正解
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同类题型训练：Cam 4T3P2

## Questions 11-12

题目类型：MULTIPLE CHOICE

解题步骤：

1. 通读选项，根据常识及绝对词排除选项，缩小做题范文。
2. 读懂题目要求，找出题干中的关键词。
3. 找回原文，一一对应。
4. 本题比较简单，相当于白给分，考生在考场上遇见类似于剑 9 的这道题一定要解答出

来，这道题的两个选项都出自于一个定位句。

选项	定位词	解题句	解析
<b>A</b>	Current teaching methods	Modern teaching practices, the organization of desks in the classroom, poor classroom acoustics, and mechanical means of ventilation such as air-conditioning units all contribute to the number of children unable to comprehend the teacher' s voice.	Current=modern Methods=practice
<b>B</b>	Echoing corridors	淘汰选项	文章并未提及
		Modern teaching practices, the organization of desks in the classroom, poor classroom acoustics, and	air-conditioning=cooling



<b>C</b>	Cooling system	mechanical means of system ventilation such as air-conditioning units all contribute to the number of children unable to comprehend the teacher' s voice.	
<b>D</b>	Large class sizes	淘汰选项	文章并未提及
<b>E</b>	Loud-voiced teachers	淘汰选项	文章并未提及
<b>F</b>	Playground games	淘汰选项	文章并未提及

同类题型练习 : Cam 4T 4P2

### Questions 13



**题目类型：**考察主旨的 MULTIPLE CHOICE

**解题注意事项：**排除太过细节的选项，紧抓主旨，一般此类题型难度系数较低。

题号	题目解析
13	<p>A 比较解决处理听觉问题的不同方法。</p> <p>B 为过于嘈杂的学习环境提供解决方案。</p> <p>C 提高对于有听觉问题的孩子的关注度</p> <p>D 推广新西兰作为其他国家效仿的榜样。</p> <p>对应 :Only limited attention appears to have been given to those students experiencing the other disabilities involving auditory function deficit. It is imperative that the needs of those children are taken into account in the setting of appropriate international standards to be promulgated in future.</p>

**同类题型练习：**Cam8 T3P1

## 参考译文

A 儿童的听觉障碍和其他听觉功能的缺陷会对他们的语言和交流能力的发展产生重大影响，导致他们在学校的学习能力受到不利影响。这对个人甚至全人类都可能产生巨大后果。新西兰卫生部从一向进行了 20 多年的研究中发现该国 6%-10% 的孩子有听觉障碍。

B. 新西兰的一项初步研究显示,教室噪音是老师和学生关注的一个大问题。现代教学实践、教室中课桌的布局、差的音响效果以及空调通风口产生的噪音都使许多孩子无法听清老师的声音。教育研究者 Nelson 和 Soli 也表明,现代学习方式中多种思想与方法协作交互获取信息与个人获取信息同等重要。而这一切都增加了活动量与噪音级别,这对患有听觉功能障碍的孩子有潜在的严重的影响。教室噪音只会加剧他们和其他孩子进行语言沟通时的难度,并且使他们无法很好地理解教师的指示。

C. 教室噪音使患有听觉缺陷的孩子在学习中不能发挥他们的最大潜能。在典型的课堂环境中,噪音对孩子们高效学习能力的影响越来越受到人们的关注。在世界卫生组织的建议下,国际噪声控制工程学会(I-INCE)成立了一个国际工作小组来评估学校教室噪音与回声控制,新西兰也是小组成员之一。

D 虽然教室噪音不只会给残疾孩子带来不利影响,但是对于那些在语言沟通方面有障碍的孩子们显然是更大的受害者。听觉功能缺陷包括听觉障碍、自闭症谱系障碍(ASD)和注意力缺陷障碍(ADD/ADHD, 也称“注意力缺乏症”)。

E 自闭症被认为是一种由神经系统与遗传基因紊乱引起的终生疾病,患者在处理信息时会产生偏差。这种疾病的特点是社会想象力、社会交往与社会互动之间出现了问题。根据 Janzen 的说法,这种疾病影响了人们的多种能力:比如以正常方式理解并与他人相处的能力、理解环境中事与物的能力以及理解或回应感官刺激的能力。自闭症患者不能像正常发展的孩子那样学习或思考。自闭症谱系障碍往往使患者在理解口头信息与语言处理方面遇到较大的困难。患者也往往会觉得人潮喧闹的噪音以及机器发出的声音让自己感到痛苦和压抑。这很难进行



科学量化，因为这种超感官刺激因患者的不同而有很大的差异。但是当一个孩子觉得在教室里或学习的地方中的任何声音都让自己闹心的话，那么他处理信息的能力很可能也会受到负面的影响。

F 注意力缺乏症表现为神经与基因的混乱，它的特点是患者很难持续关注某事、很难长时间努力与坚持、缺乏组织能力并且无法抑制解除。患有注意力缺乏症的孩子很难筛选出不重要的信息，他们会关注所处环境中所有事物而非仅仅一个活动。教室里的背景噪音成为分散孩子们注意力的一个主要原因。

G 患有听觉功能障碍的孩子在面对较高级别的背景噪音时，经常很难分辨与处理言语和交流。这些噪音有的是传入教室中的室外活动的声音，也有的是教学活动的声音以及教室内产生的其他噪音，而且教室中的反射使这些噪音增大。因此，需要采取措施来获得最佳的课堂建设，也许还需要改变课堂文化与教学方法，特别要彻底检查吵闹的课堂与活动给患有听觉功能障碍的孩子带来的影响。也许有很多未确诊的孩子带着“无形”的残疾接受教育，他们的需求不想已确诊的孩子的需求那样容易被人察觉。

H 新西兰政府 已经制定出一项“新西兰残疾人事业发展战略”，并开始进入广泛咨询意见的阶段。该战略认同残疾人在世俗观念、教育机会、就业机会以及所享服务方面，均很难享有高质量的生活。“新西兰残疾人事业发展战略”的第三个目标是通过改善教育，“为残疾人提供最好的教育”，这样所有的孩子，青年学生以及成年学者将会在他们当地已有的学校里享有平等的学习和发展机会。对于成功的教育而言，学习环境是非常重要的。因此，任何改善学习环境的努力都会造福所有孩子，尤其是那些环游听觉功能障碍的孩子们。

I 一些国家已经开始制定自己的标准来控制与减少教室噪音，新西兰很可能会以此为例（来制定自己的标准）。迄今为止，文献中关于学校教室噪音的描述一般集中于噪音对学生、教师以及听觉缺陷者的影响上，而很少注意到噪音对患有其他疾病的学生的影响，包括对环游听觉功能障碍的学生的影响。今后在制定和颁布国际标准时，必须把这些孩子的需求考虑进去。



## Passage 2

### 文章结构

主题：金星凌日

段 A: 2004 年的金星凌日现象

段 B: 水星凌日对天文测量的影响

段 C: 提出观测金星凌日的射象

段 D: 受各种条件制约众多观测都没有成功

段 E: 黑滴效应和晕环效应

段 F: 根据金星凌日成功测出天文单位的数值

段 F: 金星凌日的天文学意义

### 必备单词

astronomical [ˌæstrəˈnɒmɪkəl] adj.天文学的；庞大的

calculate [ˈkælkjuleɪt] vt.计算，核算；估计，推测；计划，打算

cosmic [ˈkɒzmɪk] adj.宇宙的；无比巨大的，无穷尽的

cosmos [ˈkɒzmɒs] n.宇宙

desolate [ˈdesəleɪt] adj.荒芜的；被遗弃的

detect [dɪˈtekt] vt.察觉，发现；查明，侦查出

diverse [daɪˈvɜːs] adj.不同的，相异的；多种多样的

extraordinary [ik'strɔ:dinəri] adj.不平常的, 特别的, 非凡的

innermost ['inəməʊst] adj.内心的, 最里面的

ironically [ai'rɒnikəli] ad.具有讽刺意味地; 嘲讽地, 挖苦地

latitude ['lætɪtju:d] n.纬度[ pl.]纬度地区

Mercury ['mɜ:kjuri] n.水星

orbital ['ɔ:bitl] adj.轨道的

pave [peiv] vt.铺(路), 铺筑

professional [prə'feʃənəl] n.自由职业者, 专业人员

spectacle ['spektəkel] n.(大规模)场面; 壮观

transit ['trænzit, -sit] n.运输, 载运

ultimate ['ʌlɪmɪt] adj.极端的, 最大(高; 终)的 n.终极(限)

Venus ['vi:nəs] n.金星

width [widθ] n.宽度, 阔度, 广度; 宽阔, 广阔

## 认知单词

astronomer [ə'strɒnəm] n.天文学家

besiege [bi'si:dʒ] vt.围攻, 围困; 围住, 拥在...周围

diffraction [di'frækʃən] n. 衍射

disc [disk] n. 圆盘, 盘状物

dispirit [di'spirit] vt. 使沮丧, 使气馁

dog [dɒg] vt.跟踪, 尾随

equator [i'kweɪtə] n.(地球)赤道



expedition [ˌeksɪˈdɪʃən] n. 远征；远征(探险，考察)队；迅速

halo ['heɪləʊ] n. (日月等) 晕，神像之光环

observatory [əbˈzɜːvətəri] n. 天文台，气象台，了望台

outperform [ˌaʊtpəˈfɔːm] v. 优于，超额完成，过度执行

parallax ['pærəˈlæks] n. 视差，(几何) 倾斜线

polymath ['pɒlimæθ] n. 知识广博者

refract [rɪˈfrækt] v. 折射，测定屈光度

rod [rɒd] n. 杆，棒

smear [smiə] v. 涂抹；弄脏；诽谤

supersede [ˌsuːpəˈsiːd, ˌsjuː-] vt. 取代

surround [səˈraʊnd] vt. 包围；环绕，围绕

thwart [θwɔːt] vt. 阻挠

undaunted [ʌnˈdɔːntɪd] adj. 不屈不挠的，无畏的

## 解题关键句解析

1. **原文**：But such transits have paved the way for what might prove to be one of the most vital breakthroughs in the cosmos-detecting Earth-sized planets orbiting other stars.

**译文** 这种金星凌日为宇宙中最重大突破之一铺平了道路---对围绕恒星运行的地球大小的行星进行探测。

**解析：** orbiting 是现在分词作定语，修饰 planets，由于 orbit 这个动作是 planets 主动发出的，因此这里要用现在分词而不是过去分词作定语来修饰 planets。

2. **原文：** Fleeing on a French warship crossing the India Ocean, Le Gentill saw a wonderful transit---but the ship's pitching and rolling ruled out any attempt at making accurate observations.

**译文：** Le Gentill 在乘坐一艘法国军舰穿越印度洋逃亡的时候，看见了一次壮观的金星凌日，但是船的颠簸摇晃使他不能够常识去做一个精准的观测。

**解析：** 这个句子出现了多个非谓语，可能对考生的理解构成了一定程度的障碍，是一个现在分词作状语，其逻辑主语是 Le Gentill，crossing the India Ocean 是现在分词作定语，修饰 warship，由于这是一个短语，因此在这里要后置。pitching 和 rolling 还有 making 都是动名词。

## 试题解析

### Questions 14-17

**题目类型：** 段落信息 Matching

**解题步骤：**

1. 浏览文章，把握大意，不要忽视文章标题。(虽然本题出现在题目第一题的位置，但建



议先做细节题，把握宏观大意，再解本题)

2. 看文章标题及首句，确定文章主题。
3. 浏览信息，找出关键词
4. 寻找文中关键词的同义替换词，优先关注首 2 末 1.
5. 本题题目要求出现了 NB，则表示有一段包含了两个信息。
6. 建议先解其它细节题，了解了文章大意后再解此题。

### Questions 14-17

题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
14	Different ways, parallax principle, applied	The parallax principle can be extended to measure the distances to the stars.	<p>(1) 一般出现 different ways 代表的是另外一种方法，则一般是出现在文章尾部。</p> <p>(2) 因此，尽管 parallax 之前出现过 2 次，但是都和本题干没有关系。</p> <p>(3) extend to 延伸到一般从语境里理解可以和 different ways 对应</p>
		Fleeing on a French warship	语言能力好的同学可以通读整段，读出这个故事的详细细节

15	Prevent ,a transit observation	<p>crossing the India Ocean, Le Gentil saw a wonderful transit---but the ship' s pitching and rolling ruled out any attempt at making accurate observations.</p> <p>Ironically after travelling nearly 50,000 kilometres, his view was clouded out at the last moment, a very dispiriting experience.</p>	<p>语言能力欠佳的同学，则需先通过题干中的 prevent 判断这是一个负面信息的题干。</p> <p>然后再读回原文，发现 but 后的内容：but the ship' s pitching and rolling ruled out any attempt at making accurate observation.</p> <p>rule out=prevent</p> <p>文末最后一句：Ironically after travelling nearly 50,000 kilometres, his view was clouded out at the last moment, a very dispiriting experience.</p> <p>Cloud out=prevent</p> <p>Ironically 和 dispiriting 都是负向信息的词，这个题的出题点足以见得首二末一和 but 之后信息的重要性。</p>
		But such transits have paved the	(1) future 一般来说对应的都是文章



16	Potential future discoveries	way for what might prove to be one of the most vital breakthroughs in the cosmos-detecting Earth-sized planets orbiting other stars.	最后一段。 (2) pave the way 和 might 都可以读出将来的含义
17	Physical states, astronomical instruments, fail to	While the early transit timings were as precise as instruments would allow, the measurements were dogged by the 'black drop' effect.	(1) 这一段的句首就出现了 instruments, 并且这一句是句首句。 (2) while 引导的句子一般从句和主句是相反的意思, 题干中 fail to 是一个负向信息关键词。

同类题型训练: Cam6 T3P1

## Questions 18-21

题目类型：MATCHING

解题步骤：

1. 定位人名
2. 浏览选项信息
3. 找回原文对应，找寻正确答案。
4. 人物配理论要特别注意“x”引言，下列动词引导的宾语从句适用于解此题：argue, claim, believe, deem, discover, conclude, point out....
5. 人名后一般会跟着很多同位语，应略过同位语阅读。

题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
18	Johann Franz Encke	Johann Franz Encke, Director of the Berlin observatory, finally determined a value for the AU based on all these parallax measurements:153,340,000 km. Reasonable accurate for the time, that is quite close to today' s value of 149,597,870km, determined by radar, which has now superseded transits and all other methods in	题干出现了 calculated the distance 对应了原文人名出现处出现的多个数字。



		accuracy.	
19	Edmond Halley	By timing the transit from two widely-separated locations, teams of astronomers could calculate the parallax angle---the apparent difference in position of an astronomical body due to a difference in the observer's position. Calculating this angle would allow astronomers to measure what was then the ultimate goal: the distance of the Earth from the sun.	Calculating this angle would allow astronomers to measure what was then the ultimate goal: the distance of the Earth from the sun.对应 the Sun from the Earth could be worked out
20	Johannes Kepler	Johannes Kepler, in the early 17 <sup>th</sup> century, had shown that the distance of the planets from the sun Governed their orbital speeds, which were easily measurable.	the distance of the planets from the sun Governed their orbital speeds=a planet to go round the Sun depends on its distance 是同样的逻辑关系
		Fleeing on a French warship crossing	这道题在解前面的题目的

21	Guillaume Le Gentil	the India Ocean, Le Gentil saw a wonderful transit---but the ship's pitching and rolling ruled out any attempt at making accurate observations.	时候已经解出，因此在这里就比较容易做出。ruled out any attempt=unable to make any calculation
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**同类题型训练:Cam6 T1P1**

**Questions 22--26**

**题目类型：**TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

**解题步骤**

1. 浏览题干，精确理解翻译题干信息，并找出定位关键词。
2. 找出题干中的解题关键词---即意义含量最大的词（一般为动词，有动词含义的分词及作定语的名词等）
3. 通过定位关键词定位回原文，将考点关键词与原文信息进行对比。
4. 应同时寻找并解答两道题，以防漏答。一般来说，一个考点对应一句话，一个段落至多考察 3 个小题。

**22 Halley observed one transit of the planet Venus.**

<b>参考译文</b>	Halley 观测到了一次金星凌日的现象。
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<b>定位词</b>	Halley
<b>解题关键词</b>	observed
<b>文中对应点</b>	<p>C 段 :</p> <p>Nevertheless, he accurately predicted that Venus would cross the face of the Sun in both 1761 and 1769----though he didn' t survive to see either.</p>
<b>解析</b>	<p>though he didn' t survive to see either.表明了 Halley 并没有看到金星凌日。其实 Halley 第一次是出现在这句话 : In November 1677, Halley observed a transit of the innermost planet Mercury, from the desolate island of St Helena in a South Pacific 如果把这句话选成定位句的话 , 考生容易误选成 NOT GIVEN.</p>

### 23 Le Gentil managed to observe a second Venus transit.

<b>参考译文</b>	Le Gentil 设法观测到了第二次金星凌日的现象。
<b>定位词</b>	Le Gentil
<b>解题关键词</b>	Observe, second Venus transit
<b>文中对应点</b>	<p>D 段 :</p> <p>Ironically after travelling nearly 50,000 kilometres, his view was</p>

	clouded out at the last moment, a very dispiriting experience.
<b>解析</b>	解这道题需要对全段的理解，在做 D 段的时候，我们了解到，这个一段都是在说 Le Gentil 这个人一直也没有看到金星凌日。

**24 The shape of Venus appears distorted when it starts to pass in front of the sun.**

<b>参考译文</b>	当金星划过太阳的时候，它的形状看起来有些变形。
<b>定位词</b>	Le Gentil
<b>解题关键词</b>	Observe, second Venus transit
<b>文中对应点</b>	<p>E 段：</p> <p>When Venus begins to cross the sun's disc, it looks smeared not circular---which makes it difficult to establish timings.</p>
<b>解析</b>	<p>Looks =appears</p> <p>Not circular=distorted 即使考生不认识单词词义，也可以通过 not 和否定前缀 dis 对应起来。</p>

**25 Early astronomers suspected that atmosphere on Venus was toxic.**



参考译文	早期天文学家认为金星上的大气有毒
定位词	Atmosphere, Venus
解题关键词	toxic
文中对应点	无对应点
解析	属于典型未提及型的 NOT GIVEN

**26 The parallax principle allows astronomers to work out how far away distant stars are from the Earth.**

参考译文	视差原理让天文学家计算出恒星到地球的距离
定位词	Parallax principle, distant stars
解题关键词	Allows..to work out
文中对应点	The parallax principle can be extended to measure the distances to the stars.
解析	work out=measure

刚才在做 Matching 题的时候已经用过这个定位句，因此应该考生不难做出。

### 同类题型训练：Cam8 T3P3

## 参考译文

A. 2004 年 6 月 8 日，全世界一半以上的人都有幸见证了这起罕见的天文现象——经过六个多小时，金星缓缓滑过了太阳表面。这是自 1882 年 12 月 6 日以来的第一次金星凌日现象。彼时，美国天文学家 Simon Newcomb 教授带领着一堆人去南非观测这一天文现象。他们的观测点设在一所女子学校里，据说这所学校里的三位女教师合力观测出的结果比这组专业人士的还要准确。

B. 数百年来，金星凌日现象引起了全球各地的探险家与天文学家的关注，而这一起都要归功于非凡的博学家 Edmond Halley。1677 年 11 月，Halley 在位于南太平洋的荒芜人烟的圣赫勒拿岛上，观测到了内行星水星的凌日现象。他发现，水星滑过太阳盘面的轨迹因观测纬度不同而有差异。通过计算行星在两个相距甚远的地方之间的运行时间，天文学家小组可以计算出视察角度。视察角度是指天体的位置由于观测者的位置不同而产生的明显差异。计算视察角度让天文学家得以实现当时的最终目标——算出地球与太阳之间的距离，这个距离就是所谓的“天文单位（AU）”。

C Halley 知道，天文单位是天文学中测量距离的基本单位之一。在 17 世纪早期，Johannes Kepler 就认为行星和太阳之间的距离控制着行星的轨道速度，这个很容易就能测量到，但是还没有人能找到一种方法来计算行星与地球之间的精确距离。目标是先测量出天文单位，



然后了解其他所有行星围绕太阳运行的轨道速度，最后就能水到渠成，测出太阳系的规模。

然后，Halley 意识到水星距离地球太远了以致很难确定其视差角度，而金星则距离地球较近，它的视察角度较大。他发现如果利用金星凌日来计算太阳的距离，其误差很可能只有五分之一。但是有一个问题，与水星凌日不同，金星凌日现象很罕见，而且总是以两次为一组，每组中的两次大约间隔 8 年，而两组之间的间隔却有 100 多年。尽管如此，Halley 还是准确预测出金星会在 1761 年与 1769 年两次穿过太阳表面，只可惜他有生之年一次也没有看到。

D 在 Halley 提出的测量太阳系方法的鼓舞下，英国和法国的天文学家组成小组，踏上去往各地的征途，这些地方甚至包括印度与西伯利亚。但是由于那时候英法两国在交战，所以这些观测并没有奏效。最值得同情的是法国天文学家 Guillaume Le Gentil。英军包围了他在印度本地治里（Pondicherry）的观测台，这使他备受打击。在乘坐一艘法国军舰穿越印度洋逃亡的时候，他看到了一次凌日的壮观景象，但是船的颠簸摇晃使他完全没有机会进行精确预测。他并没有回信，而是留在了南半球，先是忙于研究毛里求斯岛和马达加斯加岛的情况，接着前往菲律宾准备观测下一次凌日现象。然而，具有讽刺意味的是，在跋涉了将近五万公里之后，它的视线居然被一片乌云给遮住了，真是一次令人沮丧的经历。

E 虽然早期对凌日事件的观测就当时所用的器材而言已足够精确，但是其测量结果却受到“黑滴”效应的困扰。金星入凌时，看起来有点儿模糊而不完全是圆的，因此很难计算时间。

这种现象是由光的衍射造成的。另一个问题是，金星出凌时，它的周围会产生晕环。虽然天文学家可以获知金星是被一层厚厚的，可折射阳光的气体包围，但是黑滴效应和晕环效应都使得他们无法获得金星凌日的准确时间。

F 但是天文学家依然努力分析这些观测结果,以便用来观测金星凌日现象。柏林天文台台长 Johann Franz Encke 根据所有这些视差测量最终确定了天文单位的值为 153340000 千米。这个数值在当时已经相当精确了,也与现在用雷达测到的 149597870 千米非常接近。当然,现在雷达因其精准度已经取代了凌日测量与其他方法。天文单位是一个宇宙测量杆,也是现在我们测量宇宙的基础。视差原理可以延伸应用到恒星之间距离的测量中。一月,当地球处于其轨道的某个电时,我们观测一颗恒星,那么六个月后这颗恒星的位置与当时观测的位置看起来是不同的。了解了地球轨道的宽度后,天文学家就可以利用视差移位计算出这个距离。

G2004 年 6 月的金星凌日现象不只是一项中大的科学事件,更是一次天文奇观。而这种凌日现象为宇宙中最重大的突破之一铺平了道路,即对围绕其他恒星运行的类地行星进行探测。



## Passage 3

主题：神经科学家解密创新思考

段 A：神经经济学与传统叛逆者

段 B：传统叛逆者的大脑在三方面与众不同

段 C：普通人的大脑为何青睐常规思维

段 D：传统叛逆者与众不同的认知能力

段 E：传统叛逆者乐于接受新鲜事物

段 F：传统叛逆者善于战胜恐惧

段 G：传统叛逆者的社交能力

段 H：对传统叛逆者的评价

### 必备单词

accomplish [əˈkʌmplɪʃ] vt.达到(目的),完成(任务),实现(计划)

budget [ˈbʌdʒɪt] n.预算

circuit [ˈsɜːkɪt] n.电路，线路；环行，环行道

committee [kəˈmɪti] n.委员会

cognition [kɒɡˈnɪʃən] n.认识，认识力，认知

constraint [kənˈstreɪnt] n.(on)约束，限制；限制(或约束)性的事物

coordinate [ˌkəʊˌɔːdɪneɪt] vt.调节，协调

embrace [imˌbreɪs] vt. 拥抱；包括；包围，环绕

empathy [ˌempəθi] n. 心意相通，(感情等)融为一体

encounter [inˌkaʊntə] vt. 遇到，遭遇，遭到

enthusiasm [inˌθjuːziæzəm] n. 热情，热心；巨大兴趣，热中的事物

impede [imˌpiːd] vt. 阻碍，妨碍，阻止

inhibit [inˌhɪbɪt] vt. 阻止，妨碍，抑制

intelligence [inˌtelɪdʒəns] n. 智力，智慧，理解力；情报，消息

likelihood [ˌlaɪklihud] n. 可能，可能性

perception [pəˌsepʃən] n. 感知(能力)，觉察(力)；观念，看法

ridicule [ˌrɪdɪkjʊːl] vt. 嘲弄

trivial [ˌtrɪviəl] adj. 琐碎的，不重要的

utilize [ˌjuːtɪlaɪz] vt. 利用

variant [ˌveəriənt] n. 变种

## 认知单词

afflict [əˈflɪkt] vt. 使苦恼，折磨

alienation [ˌeɪliəˈneɪʃən] n. 疏远，离间，转移，转让，让渡

bombard [bɒmˈbɑːd] v. 炮轰，攻击

confront [kənˈfrʌnt] vt. 遭遇；勇敢地面对，正视；使对质

conjecture [kənˌdʒektʃə] n. 推测

curse [kɜːs] n. 咒骂，诅咒，咒语；祸害

drumbeat [ˈdrʌmbi:t] n. 鼓声，大肆吹捧，连珠炮似的抨击



iconoclast [aiɒkɒnəklæst] n. 打破旧习者, 反对崇拜偶像者

intertwine [ɪntətwɪn] v. 纠缠, 缠绕

novelty [nɒvəlti] n. 新奇事物; 新奇(感)

naysayer ['neiɪseɪə] n. 拒绝者, 否认者, 否定者, 怀疑主义者, 说不的人

neuroeconomics [njuərəɪkənəmiks] n. 神经经济学

neuron ['njuərən] n. 神经元, 神经细胞

neuroscientist [njuərəu'saɪntɪst] n. 神经系统科学家

phobia [fəʊbiə] n. 恐惧症

photon ['fəʊtən] n. 光子, 光量子

pitfall [pɪtfo:l] n. 隐患, 易犯的错误; 陷阱, 圈套

plague [pleɪg] vt. 使痛苦, 造成麻烦

rumbling ['rʌmblɪŋ] n. 隆隆声, 辘辘声

watt [wɒ:t, wɒt] n. 瓦(特)

## 解题关键句解析

1. **原文**: These discoveries have led to the field known as neuroeconomics, which studies the brain's secrets to success in an economic environment that demands innovation and being able to do things differently from competitors.

**译文**: 这些发现带来了神经经济学领域的出现, 神经经济学研究的是经济环境下大脑成功的秘诀, 这个经济环境需要创新, 需要和竞争者做不同的事情。

解析：

- 1) which 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句，因为 neuroeconomics 是一个专有名词，在语法中，是需要用非限制性定语从句修饰的。
- 2) 同时，这也是一个嵌套定语从句，也就是从句套从句，在 which 引导的非限制性从句中还包含着一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 economic environment。

2. 原文 :This definition implies that iconoclasts are different from other people, but more precisely, it is their brains that are different in three distinct ways: perception, fear response, and social intelligence.

译文：该定义说明传统叛逆者和其他人没有什么不同，更确切地说，是他们的大脑在三个方便异于常人：认知力，对于恐惧的反应以及社交能力。

解析：

- 1) This definition implies that 后接一个宾语从句
- 2) it is their brains that are different in three distinct ways: perception, fear response, and social intelligence. 是一个强调句，是为了强调主语 their brain. 在阅读理解的过程中，把强调句还原成简单句可以降低理解难度，该句的简化版就是 :Their brains are different in three distinct ways: perception, fear response, and social intelligence.



## 试题解析

### Questions 27-31

题目类型：单选题

解题步骤：

- 1) 读题干，找出干扰选项
- 2) 寻回原文定位，找同义替换，长的越与原文一致的越是错误选项。
- 3) TWINS 可能有正解。

题号	定位词	解题句	解析
27	Neuroeconomics	These discoveries have led to the field known as neuroeconomics, which studies the brain's secrets to success in an economic environment that demands innovation and being able to do things differently from competitors.	Success=achievement Competitive fields=competitors 这道题是用一个 which 引导非限制性定语从句，解释说明 neuroeconomics，在这个非限制性定语从句中 success in...也是和 achievement in...结构完全对应的。

28	Iconoclasts, distinctive	This definition implies that iconoclasts are different from other people, but more precisely, it is their brains that are different in three distinct ways: perception, fear response, and social intelligence.	function differently 直接对应原文 different in three distinct ways,之后原文详细解释了是哪三个不同的点,只有 B 选项和原文完全对应。
29	Brain, works, efficiently	It has a fixed energy budget, about the same as a 40 watt light bulb, so it has evolved to work as efficiently as possible.....Thus it will draw on both past experience and any other source of information, such as what	本题具有一定的迷惑性,首先,根据关键词,我们可以在段首就看到这句话,很多粗心的考生会错选成和原句长的最像的 C。可通过通读这一整句话,我们发现不仅原句不是选项,并且也和其他三个选项毫无重合点。这种情况下,考生需要迅速扫读整段,找出真正的出题句。A 选项提到了 eye,可原文说的是 information streaming from eye 和



		other people say, to make sense of what it is seeing.	uses the eyes quickly 完全是两个不同的意思。B 选项则在该段完全没有被提及，D 选项在文中被提及，previous events=past experience 选择题有的时候会出现通过定位词定位到的句子并不是解题句的现象，这个时候就需要考生耐心寻找+排除法做题。
30	Perception	More than the physical reality of photos or sound waves, perception is a product of the brain.  Perception is not something that is hardwired into the brain. It is a learned process, which is both a curse and an opportunity for	大部分考生通过读第一个定位句，就已经可以猜测出 C 选项是正确答案。因为 brain process 是 brain 的一部分。在这个定位句的前面一句话虽然也出现了 perception, 但这句话是说 perception 不是什么的，而题干是问 perception 是什么的，故考生看到 not 就不应该再读了。第二个人定位句中 learned process=brain process 帮

		change.	助我们进一步判断正确选项。
31	Iconoclasts	Iconoclasts see things differently to other people. Their brains do not fall into efficiency pitfall as much as the average person's brain.	Avoid 是一个形式肯定，内容否定的单词，因为它的词义是避免，在中文里大家都知道避免的意思就是不做，所以 avoid 在本句话中意思等同于 do not ..., traps=pitfall C 选项中的 hardwired 在做之前题目的时候就已经读过，明确说明 perception is not something that is hardwired, 故不对。D 是一个不合理的比较关系。

同类题型训练: Cam8 T3P1

Questions 32--37

题目类型: YES/NO /NOT GIVEN



### 解题步骤

1. 浏览题干，精确理解翻译题干信息，并找出定位关键词。
2. 找出题干中的解题关键词---即意义含量最大的词（一般为动词，有动词含义的分词及作定语的名词等）
3. 通过定位关键词定位回原文，将考点关键词与原文信息进行对比。
4. 应同时寻找并解答两道题，以防漏答。一般来说，一个考点对应一句话，一个段落至多考察 3 个小题。

### 32 Exposure to different events forces the brain to think differently.

参考译文	接触不同的事物迫使大脑用不同的方式思考。
定位词	Brain, think differently
解题关键词	Exposure, forces, think differently
文中对应点	<p>第五段：</p> <p>The best way to see things differently to other people is to bombard the brain with things it has never encountered before.</p>
解析	<p>Bombard the brain = forces the brain</p> <p>things it has never encountered = exposure to different events</p> <p>解这道题的利剑在于对词汇的掌握，考生应大量积累同义词替换。</p>

### 33 Iconoclasts are usually receptive to new experience.

参考译文	传统叛逆者通常乐于接受新的体验
定位词	Iconoclasts , new experience
解题关键词	receptive
文中对应点	<p>第五段：</p> <p>Successful iconoclasts have an extraordinary willingness to be exposed to what is fresh and different.</p>
解析	<p>Are usually receptive=have an extraordinary willingness to be exposed to</p> <p>new experience=what is fresh and different</p> <p>这道题和上一道题一样，需要考生对词汇的具体掌握和灵活理解</p>

### 34 Most people are too shy to try different things.

参考译文	大多数人都因为太羞涩而不能尝试新鲜事物。
定位词	shy
解题关键词	too shy to ...
文中对应点	



	文中未对应点 t.
<b>解析</b>	这是一道典型的未提及型的 NOT GIVEN. 一次找两道题的答案就是为了排除这种题对我们造成的干扰。

**35 If you think in an iconoclastic way, you can easily overcome fear.**

<b>参考译文</b>	如果你用反传统的方式思考，你就能很容易地战胜恐惧。
<b>定位词</b>	fear
<b>解题关键词</b>	If..... overcome fear
<b>文中对应点</b>	Fear is a major impediment to thinking like an iconoclast and stops the average person in his tracks.
<b>解析</b>	通过 fear 我们可以首次定位到这句话，但是这句话并不能帮助我们指向答案，但是可以确定，正确答案出自于这一段，考生需要继续阅读，在段末看到这样一句话：It is simply a common variant of human nature, one which iconoclasts do not let inhibit their reaction. 这句话的意思是说，这是基本人性之一，传统叛逆者不会让其阻碍他们的反应。也就是说，传统叛逆者也是有恐惧的，只是不会影响到自己而已。

	所以答案选 NO。
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**36 When concern about embarrassment matters less, other fears become irrelevant.**

<b>参考译文</b>	当对于尴尬的担心变得无关紧要的时候，其他恐惧也就无关紧要了。
<b>定位词</b>	fear
<b>解题关键词</b>	If..... overcome fear
<b>文中对应点</b>	文中并未提及
<b>解析</b>	这同样是一道未提及的 NOT GIVEN.

**37 Fear of public speaking is a psychological illness.**

<b>参考译文</b>	对公开演说的恐惧是一种心理疾病
<b>定位词</b>	Fear of public speaking
<b>解题关键词</b>	psychological illness.
<b>文中对应点</b>	But fear of public speaking, which everyone must do from time to time, afflicts one-third of the population. This makes it too



	common to be considered a mental disorder.
<b>解析</b>	<p>这道题解题的关键在于 too..to 结构的理解，在大多数情况下，这个结构 to 后面的内容都是形式肯定，内容否定的，因此文中说的是这个现象太普遍了所以不能被认为是精神疾病，与题干直接抵触，因此选择 NO.</p>

同类题型训练：Cam8T3P2

### Questions 38-40

**题目类型：**句首信息配句尾型 Matching.

**解题步骤：**

1. 划出句首或句尾关键词
2. 哪组需要找的关键词少找哪组（一般都是句首关键词比较好找），定位回原文，寻找答案。
3. 切记不需要用两组关键词同时定位，实在找不到，再求助另一组关键词。

题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
		Finally, to be successful iconoclasts,	在 successful iconoclasts 出现的地方，随后就跟着出现了

38	Successful iconoclast	individuals must sell their ideas to other people. This is where social intelligence comes in.....Understanding how perception becomes intertwined with social decision making shows why successful iconoclasts are so rare.	social intelligence ,在真正的考场上，如果时间紧迫，考生可以直接把句首信息和句尾信息match 起来了。不放心的考生会接着往下读，可以在段尾看见和social decision making 一起并列说明成功的传统叛逆者是如此之少的 perception. 这个点的寻找完全在于对intertwined with 的理解。
39	Social brain	In the last decade there has been an explosion of knowledge about the social brain and how the brain works when groups coordinate decision making.	本题定位较为简单，groups coordinate decision making=how groups decide on an action
		Iconoclasts face alienation and	any organization



40	an asset, their way of thinking	failure, but can also be a major asset to any organization.	=many fields, 并且和 artistic 和 scientific 是包含的关系, C 选项题干与原文完全对应, 因此 C 选项为正确选项。
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同类信息训练 : Cam6 T2P3,

## 参考译文

在过去十年里,科学家对大脑的认识方式发生了一场变革。现在我们知道人们所做的决定源自大脑特定部分神经元的放电模式。这些发现导致了神经经济学的出现,神经经济学研究的是经济环境下大脑成功的秘诀,而这就需要创新,需要不走竞争者走过的寻常路。能做到这些的人可以谓之传统叛逆者。简而言之,传统叛逆者做的是别人认为不可为而他却能有所作为的事情。

该定义说明传统叛逆者与众不同,更确切地说,是他们的大脑异于常人,表现在以下三个方面:认知力、恐惧反应力以及社交能力。这三个功能在大脑中各有一条不同的回路。反对者可能会认为大脑与此无关,他们觉得原创新以及革命性的思维方式与其说是大脑的功能,还不如说是一种个性的体现。但是,神经经济学的诞生正是基于这样一个新的发现,那就是大脑的生理功能实际上会制约我们的判断力。通过理解这些制约条件,我们就会明白为什么有些人爱唱反调。

首先要明白的一点是,大脑受制于有限的资源。它有固定的能量预算值,相当于一个 40 瓦

灯泡的能量，因此大脑就进化除了一种尽可能高效的工作方式，这也就是大多数人之所以不爱唱反调的原因。比如，面对眼前源源不断输入的信息时，大脑会尽可能以最便捷的方式解读这些信息。为此，大脑会借鉴过往经验以及其他任何信息来源，比如别人所说的话，来解读眼睛所看到的信息。这种过程无处不在。大脑如此善于走捷径以至于我们对此毫不知情。我们以为我们对世界的感知是真实的，但其实这种感知只不过是身体和电流对我们撒的小谎。认知不只是我们的眼睛与耳朵传给大脑的信息。认知是大脑的产物，而不只是物理现实中光子或声波的产物。

认知是反传统论的核心。传统叛逆者与别人看问题的方法大相径庭，他们的大脑不像普通人的大脑那样容易掉进高效思维的陷阱。要么天生如此，要么后天习得，总之传统叛逆者总有方法绕过那些困扰大多数人的认知捷径。认知不是天生的。认知是个学习的过程，是个既让人受尽折磨的毒咒，又让人洗心革面的良机。大脑面临着一个基本问题，那就是如何解读从感官传来的物理刺激。大脑所见、所闻、所感、所感，皆可以有多重解读，而最终获选的解释只不过是自认为的最佳理论。从技术层次而言，这些解读是有统计学依据的，因为统计学数据说明一种解释优于另一种解释，与此同时，这些解读又受过往经验以及他人观点的严重影响，最后这点对于潜在的传统叛逆者来讲尤为致命。

要想思维方式与众不同，最佳做法就是往大脑里塞其闻所未闻的东西。新鲜事物使认知过程摆脱了过往经历的束缚，同时强迫大脑作出新的判断。成功的传统叛逆者非常乐意接受新鲜事物。观察表明，传统叛逆者对新鲜事物持欣然接受的态度，而大多数普通人则唯恐不及。

然而，新鲜事的缺点是它会出发大脑的恐惧系统。恐惧是阻止人们想传统叛逆者那样思考的



主要障碍，它使普通人在创新思考的道路上踌躇不前。恐惧以后很多种，但那时有两种恐惧组织了创新思维，而且让大多数人颇感棘手，那就是对不确定性的恐惧以及对沦为笑柄的担忧。这两种恐惧看似都无关紧要，但是，对公开演讲的恐惧则折磨着超过三分之一的人。因为人时不时就要讲一讲，所以这种恐惧太常见了，很难被视为一种精神疾病。这往往被看作一种精神障碍。它只不过是人性反复无常的一种体现而已，传统叛逆者们带这种恐惧也会在众人面前发表观点。

最后一点，想要成功变成传统叛逆者，必须把自己的想法推销给别人，这就该社交能力登场了。社交能力是在商业环境中了解与管理人的能力。在过去的十年里，人们对社会型大脑的认知突飞猛进，对这种大脑在团队协作共同决策时所起的作用了如指掌。神经科学已经揭示出哪些大脑回路在帮我们东西他人想法、与他人产生共鸣、做到公平公正以及辨别社会身份。在说服别人采纳自己的意见的方面，这些大脑回路可谓功不可没。感知在社会认知中也举足轻重。对一个人的热情或名誉的认知是生意成功与否的关键。若能了解认知与社会决策千丝万缕的联系，便能明白为何成功的传统叛逆者稀世难求。

传统叛逆者纵横艺术舞台、技术尖端及商业高峰，在每个领域都创造崭新机会。他们贡献出的创造力和革命力，一队人也望尘莫及。他们视规则如草芥。虽然时常被人疏远并且遭遇失败，可他们仍然是团队的顶梁柱。无论在任何领域，若想成功，必先了解传统叛逆者大脑工作的奥秘。

# Writing



# Task 1

## 题目解析

- 题目图表为拥有三种类别的柱状图，展示了英国自 1995 至 2002 年的电话拨打时间情况；
- 图标中研究对象分别为：
  1. Local – fixed line 本地固定电话；
  2. National and international – fixed line 国内及国际固定电话；
  3. Mobiles (all calls) 移动电话；
- 图中横坐标为调查年份，纵坐标为各种形式电话拨打的时间长度；

## 写作思路

多类别的柱状图的写法较为多样，在本题写作中，我们需要注意即要描述出三种不同形式的电话拨打时间随年份的变化趋势，又要体现出三种不同的电话拨打时间之间的对比关系。在本题中，变化趋势和对比教比较明显，因此难度不大。

## 范文分析

以下范文是剑 9 中给出的考官官方高分范文，全文及具体解析如下：

The chart shows the time spent by UK residents on different types of telephone

calls between 1995 and 2002.

第一段：转述题目。

Local fixed line calls were the highest throughout the period, rising from 72 billion minutes in 1995 to just under 90 billion in 1998. After peaking at 90 billion the following year, these calls had fallen back to the 1995 figure by 2002.

第二段：如在写作思路中所说，在具体描述柱状图时，我们需要体现出变化及对比两个点。

作者在本段中先表明 local fixed calls 是全部时期总量最大的拨打形式，是为对比。接下来所写的 local fixed calls 根据时间的走势，这种描写方法与曲线图的描写方法非常相似，可以相互借鉴。

National and international fixed line calls grew steadily from 38 to 61 billion at the end of the period in question, though the growth slowed over the last two years.

第三段：该段中主要描写了 national and international fixed line calls 的变化情况，指出其缓慢上升的过程，并给出了具体数值。

There was a dramatic increase in mobile calls from 2 billion to 46 billion minutes.

This rise was particularly noticeable between 1999 and 2002, during which time the use of mobile phones tripled.



第四段：该段中作者除了描述 mobile calls 在给出时间内激增的变化趋势外，还着重强调了其变化最为明显的区间，体现了图表细节。

To sum up, although local fixed line calls were still the most popular in 2002, the gap between the three categories had narrowed considerably over the second half of the period in question.

第五段：最后一段除重申第二段观点外，还对着给出了三种不同电话拨打方式时长差距缩小的特点。

## 柱状图必备句式

柱状图所用句型与曲线图句型一致，详细请参见 TEST 4 Writing Task 1 中所给出的曲线图必备句式。

## 精彩句式

1. After peaking at 90 billion the following year, these calls had fallen back to the 1995 figure by 2002.
2. National and international fixed line calls grew steadily from 38 to 61 billion at the end of the period in question, though the growth slowed over the last two years.

3. This rise was particularly noticeable between 1999 and 2002, during which time the use of mobile phones tripled.



## Task 2

### 题目解析

- Some people believe that unpaid community service should be a compulsory part of high school programmes (for example working for a charity, improving the neighbourhood or teaching sports to younger children).  
有人任务武无偿的社区服务(例如慈善工作、街区改善工作或教授低龄儿童体育的工作)  
应为被列入高中必修课程的一部分。
- 题目属于 Agree/Disagree 类型, 考生需要决定是否同意题目观点并给出相应的理由;
- 题目包含的因素有: high school, unpaid community service

### 写作思路

Agree: 若支持社区服务因纳入必修课程, 则需体现出参与该类活动的益处:

1. 可以学会许多有用的生活技能;
2. 有助于激发学生创造力;
3. 有助于减少青少年犯罪率;

Disagree: 若反对将社区服务纳入必修课, 则需支出该类活动的缺陷:

1. 可能会增加学生的学习负担;
2. 事实上并不需要这么多的人;
3. 若为强制性则可能无法锻炼学生的责任感, 反而产生抵触心理;

## 范文解析

以下是剑 9 中给出的考生 8 分范文，原文及具体解析如下：

It has been suggested that high school students should be involved in unpaid community services as a compulsory part of high school programmes. Most of the colleges are already providing opportunities to gain work experience, however these are not compulsory. In my opinion, sending students to work in community services is a good idea as it can provide them with many lots of valuable skills.

第一段：开头为正常的背景引入法，在引出了高中学生做社区服务的内容后作者给出了自己明确的支持题目的观点。注：作者在本段给出观点时加了一个理由（provide them with many lots of valuable skills），但该理由并非下面三个理由的总起，因此整体看起来这句话并不是好句。

Life skills are very important and by doing voluntary work, students can learn how to communicate with others and work in a team but also manage their time and improve their organisational skills. Nowadays, unfortunately, teenagers do not have many after-school activities. After-school clubs are no longer that popular and students mostly go home and sit in front of the TV, browse internet or play video games.

第二段：作者首先论述的参加社区服务可以给学生学习各种技能的机会，并且指出了目前年



年轻人缺少相关技能的现象及其原因。注 段中提到的 sit in front of the TV, browse internet or play video games 均为细节描写，可以避免文章内容过于空洞，值得学习。

By giving them compulsory work activities with charitable or community organisations, they will be encouraged to do something more creative. Skills gained through compulsory work will not only be an asset on their CV but also increase their employability. Students will also gain more respect towards work and money as they will realize that it is not that easy to earn them and hopefully will learn to spend them in a more practical way.

第三段：作者在这段话的表达的意思并不明确，观点缺乏解释。总的来说作者讲了 3 个方面：第一是通过服务活动可以促使学生产生与众不同的创新意识，第二是活动可以为学生的简历和就业加分，第三是活动还能让学生更受人尊敬因而做出更有价值的事情。

Healthy life balance and exercise are strongly promoted by the NHS, and therefore and kind of spare time charity work will prevent from sitting and doing nothing. It could also possibly reduce the crime level in the high school age group. If students have activities to do, they will not be bored and come up with silly ideas which can be dangerous for them or their surroundings.

第四段：作者这段话里讲述了参加活动和避免学生无所事事之间的关系，进而引申出了这样也可以避免学生犯罪，但同样解释不够充分。

In conclusion, I think this is a very good idea, and I hope this programme will be put into action for high schools/colleges shortly.

第五段：简单结尾，作者在最后一段中给出了希望更多学校效仿的建议，属于传统结尾。

## 精彩句子

1. After-school clubs **are no longer that popular** and students mostly go home and **sit in front of the TV, browse internet or play video games.**
2. **Skills gained through compulsory work** will not only be **an asset on their CV** but also **increase their employability.**
3. Healthy life balance and exercise are **strongly promoted** by the NHS, and therefore a kind of **spare time charity work will prevent from sitting and doing nothing.**

## 类似真题

1. It is suggested that all the young adults should be required to undertake a period of unpaid work helping people in the community. 2006.9.23

Does this bring more benefits or more drawbacks to young adults and the community?



2. Some people think that the main purpose of schools is to teach children to be a good citizen or worker rather than to benefit them as individuals.

To what extent do you agree or disagree? 2006. 10.14

# Speaking



# Part 1

<p><b>The examiner asks the candidates about him /herself, his/her home, work or studies and other familiar topics.</b></p> <p><b>SAMPLE</b></p> <p><b>Giving gifts</b></p> <p><b>When do people give gifts or presents in your country?</b></p>	
<b>思路</b>	一些送礼物的原因可以回答 when 这类问题。E.g. family bonding; catch up; festive time; exchange greeting
<b>样板答案</b>	There are many occasions to give gifts. Most gifts are exchanged on Christmas Day. But we also give gifts on birthdays, weddings, house warmings, graduation days, wedding anniversaries, and Valentine's Day. Another Christian tradition is to exchange chocolate eggs on Easter Sunday.
<b>高分词句</b>	house warmings wedding anniversaries
<p><b>Do you ever take a gift when you visit someone in their home/[why/why not?]</b></p>	
<b>思路</b>	西方在搬家之后通常有 house warming party , 庆祝新房
<b>样板答案</b>	If they are having a house warming party, then it is common to buy a

	gift, usually a decoration for their new home. Or if they invite you for dinner, it is usual for the guest to bring a bottle of wine to drink with the meal.
<b>高分词句</b>	Or if they invite you for dinner, it is usual for the guest to bring a bottle of wine to drink with the meal.
<b>When did you last receive a gift?[what was it]</b>	
<b>思路</b>	这里可以编一个故事，注意用过去式
<b>样板答案</b>	My parents came to visit me during the Chinese Spring Festival, and they brought me some of my favourite foods and drinks over from hometown which I cannot buy here. Although these gifts were not expensive, they were very special!
<b>高分词句</b>	Although these gifts were not expensive, they were very special!
<b>Do you enjoy looking for gifts for people?[why/ why not?]</b>	
<b>思路</b>	支持 : Express love or emotions; it' s the thought that counts. 反对 : it' s not common to give boss pricey gifts to develop guanxi.
<b>样板答案</b>	Yes, I really enjoy looking for gifts for people, especially my close friends and family. There is a saying in my country; 'there is far more



	joy in giving a gift than receiving one'.
高分词句	'there is far more joy in giving a gift than receiving one

## Part 2

**Describe something you did that was new or exciting**

**You should say:**

**What you did**

**Where and when you did this**

**Who you shared the activity with**

**And explain why this activity was new and exciting for you.**

**You will have to talk about this topic for one to two minutes.**

**You have one minute to think about what you are going to say.**

**You can make some notes to help you if you wish.**

**思路**

关于极限运动或者惊险经历可以用：

Risky / hazardous/ adventurous

Excitement / exhilaration/ thrill

It's an ultimate challenge.

Overcoming such a challenge gives people an overwhelming sense of satisfaction.

**样板答案**

I have always been afraid of heights, ever since I was young. I don't even like standing too close to the railings of a high balcony! Many of my friends would find this amusing, and laugh and joke about it. I



	<p>wanted to try and overcome this fear, so I agreed to go skydiving with my university friends! Skydiving involves jumping out of a plane, free-falling 10,000 feet, and then parachuting 3,000 feet to the ground, all in about 5 minutes! In short, this was my idea of hell! But I had to do it. So my friends and I joined the university skydiving team and took the bus to Camberwell Bay in the Lake District.</p> <p>We spent all day training on the Saturday. We learnt all about how to jump out of the plane, the position we should adopt while we are free-falling, how to use the radio, and most importantly how to release the emergency parachute if things went wrong! Obviously, I would need to train a lot longer than one day to obtain a skydiving license and jump solo. But I was allowed to jump by myself from 4,000 feet on a static line, which means I didn't need to pull the parachute out by myself. I enjoyed it so much that I immediately signed up to do it again, but this time to do a tandem dive from 14,000 feet, where I would be attached to a professional diver!</p> <p>It was incredible; the feeling of falling through the sky, eyes watering from the wind, the tiny cars and buildings below which were so small they looked like ants on the ground. It was the most exhilarating and exciting thing I've ever done!</p>
<p><b>高分词句</b></p>	<p>In short</p> <p>the position we should adopt while we are free-falling, how to use the</p>

radio, and most importantly how to release the emergency parachute  if things went wrong!  be attached to a professional diver!  exhilarating
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## Part 3

### Doing new things

#### Example questions:

#### Why do you think some people like doing new things?

思路	<p>这里可以用一些大一点的话，励志一点的</p> <p>Boost confidence</p> <p>Uplifting</p> <p>when the going gets tough, the tough gets going.</p>
样板答案	<p>Trying new things is a great way to break away from daily routine.</p> <p>Many people get bored by doing the same things every day. Trying new activities is exciting, and can also help people meet new friends!</p>
高分词句	<p>Trying new things is a great way to break away from daily routine.</p>

#### What problems can people have when they try new activities for the first time?

思路	<p>Tough</p> <p>Challenging</p> <p>Overcome the difficulties</p> <p>Boost my confidence</p> <p>Self esteem</p> <p>Get used to</p>
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<p><b>样板答案</b></p>	<p>There are a few problems which arise from trying things for the first time. Firstly, if the activity is dangerous, then extra care must be taken to ensure an accident doesn't happen. For example, skiing can be dangerous, so you must take care and go slowly until you are more competent on the slopes!</p> <p>Sometimes, new activities can be challenging and difficult, especially if the activity is technical. Subsequently many people may be turned off the idea of trying it again because it is "too hard". Take playing the violin for example. I used to play the violin, and it took about six months for my sister to stop complaining that it sounded more like a screeching cat than a musical instrument! But with persistence and hard work, I eventually learnt to play it very well. Many people might just give up if something is too difficult, but they should be reminded that such things take time, and the rewards later will be worth it.</p>
<p><b>高分词句</b></p>	<p>Firstly, if the activity is dangerous, then extra care must be taken to ensure an accident doesn't happen.</p> <p>Subsequently many people may be turned off the idea of trying it again because it is "too hard".</p> <p>But with persistence and hard work, I eventually learnt to play it very well.</p>



<p><b>Do you think it's best to do new things on your own or with other people?</b></p> <p><b>Why?</b></p>	
<b>思路</b>	<p>回答 why 常用句型</p> <p>In my view, the cause of....are complicated.</p> <p>Actually, I believe more than one factor lead to this trend.</p> <p>There is a combination of factors</p> <p>I think a number of factors are involved in here,</p> <p>There could be a number of explanations.</p>
<b>样板答案</b>	<p>In general, I think it's better to do new things in groups, so that you can all learn and have fun together!</p> <p>However, if some people are naturally very good at the activity, it can make others feel inadequate, so in these situations it might be useful to try it on your own, or in small groups of similar ability. Either way, you should not compare yourself to others, but just have fun!</p>
<b>高分词句</b>	<p>In general</p> <p>Inadequate</p> <p>Either way, you should not compare yourself to others!</p>

<p><b>Sample questions:</b></p> <p><b>What kinds of things do children learn to do when they are very young? How important are these things?</b></p>	
<b>思路</b>	形容程度 : very; quite; not at all
<b>样板答案</b>	<p>Children are like sponges when they are young; they are constantly learning, and it is probably the most important part of their development. They are learning essential skills, such as how to communicate and interact with others. However, it is also a very delicate period of their life, as they are also learning about morals standards; what is right and what is wrong. Subsequently, care must be taken to ensure they are developing and learning properly.</p>
<b>高分词句</b>	<p>Children are like sponges when they are young;</p> <p>Essential</p> <p>interact</p> <p>delicate</p> <p>Subsequently, care must be taken to ensure they are developing and learning properly.</p>
<p><b>Do you think children and adults learn to do new things in the same way? How is their learning style different?</b></p>	
<b>思路</b>	<p>比较类的题 : there are quite a few differences between them.</p> <p>It seems to me like they are just totally different.</p> <p>I would say there are a whole lot of distinctions.</p>



	The main differences I can think of now...
模板答案	<p>Definitely not. I think children and adults learn in very different ways.</p> <p>Children learn much more through experiences. Their brains are more flexible and fluid. As such, they can learn new languages much more quickly. Adult brains are more rigid, and as such find it harder to just pick up new languages. However, adult brains are more developed to analyse and make judgements. If they are told something new, they are far more likely to question what they are learning, whereas children are more likely to just accept it.</p>
高分词句	<p>Definitely</p> <p>flexible and fluid</p> <p>rigid</p>
<p><b>Some people say that it is more important to be able to learn new things now than it was in the past. Do you agree or disagree with that? Why?</b></p>	
思路	<p>比较现在和过去的题要注意时态</p> <p>In the past; traditionally; historically; in the previous centuries; people used to; in the future; in years to come; hopefully; who knows, maybe in the future</p> <p>或者说相似 : actually, they have a lot in common. Well, it seems they are very similar. Honestly, I don't think there's much difference between them.</p>
模板答案	I largely agree with this statement, because the world is changing

	<p>much more rapidly now than ever before. Technology is constantly improving and becoming more advanced. The way we go about our daily lives is ever changing, so we must be willing to change with it. For example, only 20 years ago, many companies didn't have computers or the internet. Nowadays, almost every company will use a computer and the internet in some way. It is very important to learn these new skills to keep up with society.</p>
<p><b>高分词句</b></p>	<p>Rapidly</p> <p>constantly</p> <p>to keep up with society.</p> <p>The way we go about our daily lives is ever changing, so we must be willing to change with it.</p>















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