



雅思名师
梅晗老师
带领天道
雅思团队
倾情打造

名师团队：
梅晗 许雅丽 陈书开
何川 舒荣滨 王东
宋焕玲 石宝华
张京京 曲凯琨
杜苗 李晨照 孙琦

独倚剑9

Test 4

剑桥雅思9全面解析

独家发布 剑9免费解析

全面预测 雅思最新动向

详细诠释 雅思题型变化

精准梳理 雅思备考重点

☎ 400-650-7750

<http://tiandaoedu.com/>

剑桥雅思 9 解析—Test4

目录

Listening	6
Section 1.....	7
内容概要.....	7
必备单词.....	7
场景词汇.....	8
难度系数：3	10
题目解析.....	10
题型重现: C6T1S1, C7T3S1.....	11
Section 2.....	12
内容概要.....	12
必备单词.....	12
场景词汇.....	13
难度系数：2	15
题目解析.....	15
题型重现：C6T2S2, C7T2S2	17
Section 3.....	18
内容概要.....	18
必备单词.....	18
场景词汇.....	19

难度系数：3	20
题目解析.....	20
题型重现：C7T3S3, C6T3S3	21
Section 4.....	22
内容概要.....	22
必备单词.....	22
场景词汇.....	23
难度系数：4	25
题目解析.....	25
题型重现：C6T4S4, C5T4S4	26
Reading	27
Passage 1	28
文章结构.....	28
必备单词.....	28
认知单词.....	29
解题关键句解析.....	30
试题解析.....	32
参考译文.....	43
Passage 2	46
文章结构.....	46
必备单词.....	46
认知单词.....	47

解题关键句解析.....	48
试题解析.....	49
参考译文.....	59
Passage 3.....	62
文章结构：.....	62
必备单词.....	62
解题关键句解析.....	64
试题解析.....	65
参考译文：.....	75
Writing	78
Task 1.....	79
题目解析.....	79
写作思路.....	79
范文分析.....	80
曲线图必备句式.....	82
精彩句式.....	82
Task 2.....	84
题目解析.....	84
写作思路.....	84
范文分析.....	85
精彩句式.....	87
类似真题.....	88



Speaking	89
Part 1	90
Part 2	92
Part 3	94
天道培训雅思精品课程.....	97
1、一对一课程	97
A、IELTS一对一课程.....	97
B、IELTS辅导课	97
2、精英计划	98
3、雅思精品小班	98



Listening

Section 1

内容概要

医院场景

一家人搬入了一个新的地区，对该地区的医疗服务进行咨询

咨询人员对这个地区的主要的诊所的特点进行介绍，以及该男士在听完介绍之后的态度。

必备单词

clinic 英['klɪnɪk] 美['klɪnɪk]

n. 临床；诊所

He started his first clinic when he was 20.

charge 英[tʃɑːdʒ] 美[tʃɑːrdʒ]

n. 费用；电荷；掌管；控告；命令；负载

vt. 使充电；使承担；指责；装载；对...索费；向...冲去

vi. 充电；控告；索价；向前冲；记在账上

Even local nurseries charge \$150 a week.

acupuncture 英['ækjʊ,pʌŋ(k)tʃə] 美['ækjupʌŋktʃə]

vt. 对...施行针刺疗法

n. 针刺；[中医] 针刺疗法

I had acupuncture in my lower back.

therapy 英['θerəpɪ] 美['θɛrəpi]

n. 治疗，疗法

Children may need therapy to help them deal with grief and death.

vaccination 英[,væksɪ'neɪʃən] 美[,væksn'eɪʃən]

n. 接种疫苗；种痘

But now there is no mumps at all in some countries because of vaccination.

asthma 英['æsmə] 美['æzmə]

n. [内科][中医] 哮喘，气喘

Another aspect of this problem is control of asthma among children in these populations.

injury 英['ɪn(d)ʒ(ə)rɪ] 美['ɪndʒəri]

n. 伤害，损害；受伤处

Four police officers sustained serious injuries in the explosion.

场景词汇

recommend 英[rekə'mend] 美['rɛkə'mɛnd]

vt. 推荐，介绍；劝告；使受欢迎；托付

vi. 推荐；建议

appointment 英[ə'pɔɪntm(ə)nt] 美[ə'pɔɪntmənt]

n. 任命；约定；任命的职位

treatment 英['tri:t(ə)m(ə)nt] 美['tritmənt]

n. 治疗，疗法；处理；对待

nutritional 美[njʊ'tri:fəl]

adj. 营养的；滋养的

homeopathy 英[,həʊmɪ'ɒpəθi; hɒm-] 美[,hɒmɪ'æpəθi]

n. [临床] 顺势疗法；同种疗法

fitness 英['fɪtnəs] 美['fɪtnəs]

n. 健康；适当；适合性

insurance 英[ɪn'ʃʊər(ə)ns] 美[ɪn'ʃʊərəns]

n. 保险；保险费；保险契约；赔偿金

难度系数：3

题目解析

Questions 1-10

题号	原文对应点	解析
1	We always recommend her for babies.	名词细节，人名定位
2	Eshcol	名词细节，并列关系
3	They also do appointments in the evening.	名词细节，人名定位
4	Gormley	人名，诊所名定位
5	If you need to be vaccinated before any trips abroad. You won't have to pay for this.	关键词 free，诊所名字定位
6	If you need to improve you're healthy or	关键词 free，诊所名字定位

	haven' t had any serious injuries before a new employer will accept you. You can get a free fitness check-up there.	
7	The talk will stress the health benefits particularly for people with asthma or heart disease.	名词细节，较陌生单词 asthma 定位
8	It' s at the primary school on Shore Lane.	地名，时间定位
9	Four thirty	时间细节， exercise 定位
10	Suitable for all ages	名词，room 6 定位

题型重现: C6T1S1, C7T3S1

Section 2

内容概要

旅游场景

客人电话服务人员咨询房间的使用。重点听房间的各个设施以及设施的使用方式。

同时对该地区的旅游进行了简单的介绍。

很多词汇可以和租房场景合并。

必备单词

indicator 英['ɪndɪkeɪtə] 美['ɪndɪketə]

n. 指示器；[试剂] 指示剂；[计] 指示符；压力计

He flipped his indicator, and took a left.

switch 英[swɪtʃ] 美[swɪtʃ]

vt. 转换；用鞭子等抽打

vi. 转换；抽打；[体]换防

n. 开关；转换；鞭子

Leona put some detergent into the dishwasher, shut the door, and pressed the switch.

button 英['bʌt(ə)n] 美['bʌtn]

n. 按钮；钮扣

vt. 扣住；扣紧；在...上装钮扣

vi. 扣住；装有钮扣；扣上钮扣

He reached for the remote control and pressed the "play" button.

cupboard 英['kʌbəd] 美['kʌbəd]

n. 碗柜；食橱

The kitchen cupboard was stocked with cans of soup and food.

sink 英[sɪŋk] 美[sɪŋk]

vi. 下沉；消沉；渗透

vt. 使下沉；挖掘；使低落

n. 水槽；洗涤槽；污水坑

The sink was full of dirty dishes.

场景词汇

heater 英['hi : tə] 美['hitə]

n. 加热器；加热

control 英[kən'trəʊl] 美[kən'trɒl]

n. 控制；管理；抑制；操纵装置

vt. 控制；管理；抑制

radiator 英['reɪdɪeɪtə] 美['redɪ'etə]

n. 散热器；暖气片；辐射体

pipe 英[paɪp] 美[paɪp]

n. 管；烟斗；笛

vi. 吹笛；尖叫

vt. 用管道输送；尖声唱；用管乐器演奏

reset 英[ri : 'set] 美['riset]

vi. 重置；清零

vt. 重置；重新设定；重新组合

n. 重新设定；重新组合；重排版

knob 英[nɒb] 美[nɑb]

n. 把手；瘤；球形突出物

vi. 鼓起

vt. 使有球形突出物

complicate 英['kɒmplɪkeɪt] 美['kɑmplɪket]

vt. 使复杂化；使恶化；使卷入

drawer 英[drɔː] 美[drɔr]

n. 抽屉；[会计] 开票人

难度系数：2

题目解析

Questions 11-20

题号	原文对应点	解析
11	The first one-the round one on the far left- is the most important one for the heating and hot water. It's the main control switch.	图片题，central heating radiators, hot water 定位 扫读已给选项
12	Below the heating controls in the middle is a small round plastic button. You'll need	图片题，central heating radiators, hot water 定位 扫读已给选项

	to press this button to reset the heater.	
13	A little square indicator under the 3rd knob that's a kind of alarm light.	图片题, central heating radiators, hot water 定位 扫读已给选项
14	Pillows...yes. If you look in the cupboard, in the large white one upstairs-to the left of the back door- there should be four or five.	搭配题, 扫读选项, 名词定位 pillow
15	There's some powder for that ...probably by the back door. There's a kind of shelf there above the sink.	名词定位 washing powder
16	The spare key to the back door is hanging on the hook on the wall by the sitting	名词定位 key

	room window.	
17	The spare bulbs in a large cupboard box. It's on the top of the washing machine.	名词定位 light bulbs
18	I've left you a local map ...In the top drawer of the chest	名词定位 map 定位
19	Call 7-3-double2,8-1 for that	Pizzas 定位
20	Not on Thursdays..... the only day of the week when they are not open.	时间 museum 定位

题型重现：C6T2S2, C7T2S2

Section 3

内容概要

学期之初，两个学生见面讨论这个学期的安排，女生大谈学习感想，第二部分讲学习计划方面的内容涉及到实习，语言等方面。

必备单词

assignment 英[ə'saɪnm(ə)nt] 美[ə'saɪnmənt]

n. 分配；任务；作业；功课

The assessment for the course involves written assignments and practical tests.

session 英['seʃ(ə)n] 美['seʃən]

n. 会议；(法庭的)开庭；(议会等的)开会；学期；讲习会

The two leaders emerged for a photo session

semester 英[sɪ'mestə] 美[sɪ'mɛstə]

n. 学期；半年

I'll take American history this semester.

场景词汇

pharmacy 英['fɑ : məsi] 美['fɑrməsi]

n. 药房；配药学，药剂学；制药业；一批备用药品

grant 英[grɑ : nt] 美[grænt]

vt. 授予；允许；承认

vi. 同意

n. 拨款；[法] 授予物

critical 英['krɪtɪk(ə)l] 美['krɪtɪkl]

adj. 鉴定的；[核] 临界的；批评的，爱挑剔的；危险的；决定性的；评论的

alter 英['ɔ : ltə; 'ɒl-]

vt. 改变，更改

vi. 改变；修改

approach

英[ə'prəʊtʃ] 美[ə'protʃ]

n. 方法；途径；接近

vt. 接近；着手处理

vi. 靠近

assertive 英[ə'sɜ : tɪv] 美[ə'sɜtɪv]

adj. 肯定的；独断的；坚定而自信的

dispensary 英[dɪ'spens(ə)rɪ] 美[dɪ'spensəri]

n. 药房；(学校、兵营或工厂的)诊疗所；防治站

难度系数：3

题目解析

Questions21-30

题号	原文对应点	解析
21	I' d already finished a course in it in my country.	Home country 定位
22	It' s more a question of altering your viewpoints towards academic study.	assignment 定位
23	They are much easier to approach	动词, easier to 定位
24	You are a more mature student now.	形容词 more 定位
25	Sometimes just about just about something really interest them.	动词, 并列关系 'or'
26	We did these small groups.	名词 细节, practical session 定位

27	Every second day we went to one of the big hospitals and worked there.	数字, how often 定位
28	We had work full-time for two weeks in a hospital	数字, how much 定位
29	I do feel much more confident.	形容词, completed year 定位
30	The biggest problem for me was a lack of familiarity with the education system here.	名词, what 定位

题型重现 : C7T3S3, C6T3S3

Section 4

内容概要

生物学场景

第一为什么选择这个主题？

第二部分分析及调研。

第三部分三种动物的分析。

必备单词

phenomenon 英[fɪˈnɒmɪnən] 美[fəˈnɑmɪnən]

n. 现象；奇迹；杰出的人才

How do you explain this phenomenon?

proportion 英[prəˈpɔːʃ(ə)n] 美[prəˈpɔrʃən]

n. 比例；部分；面积；均衡

vt. 使成比例；使均衡；分摊

A large proportion of the dolphins in that area will eventually die.

devote 英[dɪˈvəʊt] 美[dɪˈvot]

vt. 致力于；奉献

He decided to devote the rest of his life to scientific investigation.

extensive 英[ɪk'stensɪv; ek-] 美[ɪk'stensɪv]

adj. 广泛的；大量的；广阔的

Mark, however, needs to travel extensively with his varied business interests.

stretch 英[stretʃ] 美[stretʃ]

vt. 伸展, 张开

vi. 伸展

adj. 可伸缩的

n. 伸展, 延伸

The procession stretched for several miles.

场景词汇

interim 英[ɪnt(ə)rɪm] 美[ɪntərɪm]

adj. 临时的，暂时的；中间的；间歇的

n. 过渡时期，中间时期；暂定

sparrow-hawks

雀鹰

engage 英[ɪn'geɪdʒ; en-] 美[ɪn'ɡedʒ]

vt. 吸引，占用；使参加；雇佣；使订婚；预定

vi. 从事；答应，保证；交战；啮合

endorse 英[ɪn'dɔːs; en-] 美[ɪn'dɔrs]

vt. 背书；认可；签署；赞同；在背面签名

deliberate 英[dɪ'lɪbə(ə)rət] 美[dɪ'lɪbəɾət]

adj. 故意的；深思熟虑的；从容的

vt. 仔细考虑；商议

provision 英[prə'vɪʒ(ə)n] 美[prə'vɪʒn]

n. 规定；条款；准备；[经] 供应品

vt. 供给...食物及必需品

launch 英[lɔːntʃ] 美[lɒntʃ]

vt. 发射（导弹、火箭等）；发起，发动；使...下水

vi. 开始；下水；起飞

n. 发射；发行，投放市场；下水；汽艇

难度系数：4

题目解析

Questions 31-40

题号	原文对应点	解析
31	Two of the group mentioned that they had seen yet more sparrow-hawks one of Britain's most interesting bird of prey –in their own city center gardens and wondered why they were turning up in these gardens in great number.	Topic 定位
32	This endorsed by looking at large-scale usage maps in the town land survey office.	proportion 定位
33	Survey garden owners from different areas of the city. Just over 100 of them completed a survey once every two weeks for twelve months-ticking off species they had seen from a pro forma list-and adding the names of any rarer ones.	名词细节, garden owners 定位
34	We deliberately chose smaller ones because they by far the most typical in the city. The whole point of the project was to look at the norm not the expectation.	名词细节, observations 定位

35	We were studying a lot of books about the decline of wild animals in the countryside.	Reading 定位
36	What we' ve decide to present today is information about just three species-because we felt these gave a good indication of the processes at work in rural and urban settings as a whole.	Three animal species 定位
37	The first species to generate a lot of interesting information was frog.	Three animal species 定位
38	Their predators are not finding it quite so attractive to leave their rural environment, so hedgehogs have a better survival rate in cities...	Hedgehogs 定位
39	We had no difficulties with our efforts to count their numbers precisely.	In cities 定位, 动词
40	There' s an extensive range of seeds around, which is what they feed on.	Song thrushes 定位

题型重现 : C6T4S4, C5T4S4

Reading

Passage 1

文章结构

主题：玛丽居里传记

段 A: 玛丽居里是杰出女科学家

段 B: 玛丽的童年

段 C: 玛丽的大学生活

段 D: 玛丽与皮埃尔成婚；放射性的发现

段 E: 玛丽关注沥青油矿，发现新元素

段 F: 玛丽产女，但并未停止科学工作

段 G: 玛丽丧夫，独自继续科学工作

段 H: 玛丽研究 X 射线的医学应用

段 I: 玛丽在国外的活动

段 J: 玛丽重视积累强放射源。玛丽逝世。

段 K: 玛丽影响了后世的科学家

必备单词

1 sole [səʊl] adj. 唯一的

2 completion [kəm'pli:ʃn] n. 完成

3 secondary ['sek(ə)nd(ə)rɪ] adj. 第二的

4 chemistry ['kemɪstri] n. 化学

5 investment [ɪn'ves(t)m(ə)nt] n. 投资

6 finance [faɪ'næns; fɪ-; 'faɪnæns] n. 财政

7 medical ['medɪk(ə)l] adj. 医学的

8 promise ['prɒmɪs] n. 许诺

9 fulfill [fʊl'fɪl] v. 履行

10 physical ['fɪzɪk(ə)l] adj. 物理的

11 partnership ['pɑːtnəʃɪp] n. 合作关系

12 achieve [ə'tʃiːv] v. 达到；完成

13 significance [sɪg'nɪfɪk(ə)ns] n. 意义；重要性

14 attention [ə'tenʃ(ə)n] n. 注意力

15 drawn [drɔːn] adj. 拔出的

16 quantities ['kwɒntətɪ] n. 数量

17 resolve [rɪ'zɒlv] v. 决定

18 devote [dɪ'veʊt] v. 致力于

19 interrupt [ɪntə'rʌpt] v. 中断

20 blow [bləʊ] v. 吹

认知单词

1 radioactivity [ˌreɪdɪoæktɪvəti] n. 放射性

2 remarkable [rɪ'mɑːkəb(ə)l] adj. 卓越的；非凡的

3 prodigious [prə'dɪdʒəs] adj. 惊人的

4 mathematical [mæθ(ə)'mætɪk(ə)l] adj. 数学的

5 superior [suː'pɪərɪə; sjuː-] adj. 优秀的

6 pure [pjʊə] adj. 纯的；纯粹的

7 presence ['prez(ə)ns] n. 存在

8 substance ['sʌbst(ə)ns] n. 物质

9 metallic [mɪ'tælɪk] adj. 金属的

10 doctorate ['dɒkt(ə)rət] n. 博士学位

11 triumphant [traɪ'ʌmf(ə)nt] adj. 成功的

12 accompany [ə'kʌmpənɪ] vt. 陪伴

13 intense [ɪn'tens] adj. 强烈的

15 professorship [prə'fɜːsəʃɪp] n. 教授职位

16 henceforth [hens'fɔːθ; 'hensfɔːθ] adv. 今后；自此以后

17 decisive [dɪ'saɪsɪv] adj. 决定性的

18 vacant ['veɪk(ə)nt] adj. 空缺的

19 abundant [ə'bʌnd(ə)nt] adj. 丰富的

20 tube [tjuːb] n. 管

解题关键句解析

1. 原文：The births of Marie's two daughters, Irene and Eve, in 1897 and 1904

failed to interrupt her science

译文：Marie 在 1897 和 1904 出生的两个女儿 Irene and Eve 并没有影响她的科学研究。

解析：这个句子严格来说考生应该不存在理解问题，但是本句写的非常优美，用了无灵主语的写作手法，也就是用物做主语，这种写法能够更加突出主要信息，fail to=can not 这个短语用的很灵动，希望考生在写作中可以借鉴。

2. **原文：**On May 13, 1906, she was appointed to the professorship that had been left vacant on her husband' s death, becoming the first woman to teach at the Sorbonne.

译文：1906 年 5 月 13 日，她接任了丈夫去世后留下的教授职位，成为了巴黎大学的第一位女教师。

解析：

- 1) 本句首先设计了一个定语从句 that had been left vacant on her husband' s death 是修饰 professorship 的。
- 2) becoming 是分词作状语，其逻辑主语是 Marie 的
3. **原文：**During World War I, Marie Curie, with the help of her daughter Irene, devoted herself to the development of the use of X-radiography, including the

mobile units which came to known as ' Little Curies' , used for the treatment of wounded soldiers.

译文：在二战期间，Marie Curie 在女儿 Irene 的帮助下，投身于 X 射线照射技术的发展研究，其中包括用来治疗伤员的叫做 ' Little Curies' 的移动设备。

解析：used for the treatment of wounded soldiers.是分词作定语修饰 Little Curies，分词在长难句中很容易迷惑考生，需要考生认真掌握。

试题解析

Questions 1-6

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。

1 Marie Curie' s husband was a joint winner of both Marie' s Nobel Prizes.

参考译文	Marie Curie 的两项诺贝尔奖是与她的丈夫共同获得的。
定位词	Husband , Marie' s Nobel Prizes
解题关键词	joint winner,both
文中对应点	<p>第一段第五句起：</p> <p>With her husband, Pierre Curie, and Henri Becquerel, she was awarded the 1903 Nobel Prize for physic, and was then sole winner of the 1911 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.</p>
解析	<p>这是一道数字考点题，一般只要定位正确就可迅速解答。原文中的 sole 明显抵触题干的 both,因此选 FALES.</p>

2 Marie became interested in science when she was a child.

参考译文	当 Marie 还是个孩子的时候，就表现出了对科学极大的兴趣。
定位词	science, child
解题关键词	interested in
文中对应点	<p>第二段第一句：</p>

	From childhood, Marie was remarkable for her prodigious memory, and at the age of 16 won a gold medal on completion of her secondary education.
解析	属于典型的原文并未提及的 NOT GIVEN.

3 Marie was able to attend the Sorbonne because of her sister' s financial contribution.

参考译文	Marie 之所以能去 Sorbonne 学习是因为她姐姐经济上的资助
定位词	Sorbonne , her sister
解题关键词	because of her sister' s financial contribution.
文中对应点	<p>第二段最后一句及第三段首句：</p> <p>From her earning she was able to finance her sister Bronia' s medical studies in Paris, on the understanding that Bronia would, in turn, later help her to get an education.</p> <p>In 1891 this promise was fulfilled and Marie went to Paris and began to study at Sorbonne (The university of Paris)</p>

解析	本题是一道因果考点题，有考生会纠结她的姐姐给她提供的是否是经济上的帮助，这个我们正常推理就可以理解 later help her to get an education.这个帮助说的一定是经济上的。
-----------	---

4 Marie stopped doing research for several years when her children were born.

参考译文	Marie 孩子出生后，有几年她停止了研究工作。
定位词	her children were born.
解题关键词	stopped doing research
文中对应点	<p>第六段第一行：</p> <p>The births of Marie' s two daughters, Irene and Eve, in 1897 and 1904 failed to interrupt her science</p>
解析	此题距离上一题定位点比较远，需要考生耐心寻找。interrupt her science 虽然与 stopped doing research 是同一个意思，但是在原文中出现了否定意义的短语 failed to，fail to=cannot，因此，题干意思与原文意思不相符。

5 Marie took over the teaching position her husband had held.

参考译文	Marie 接任了丈夫生前的教学职位
-------------	--------------------

定位词	teaching position, husband
解题关键词	took over
文中对应点	<p>第七段第三行：</p> <p>On May 13, 1906, she was appointed to the professorship that had been left vacant on her husband' s death, becoming the first woman to teach at the Sorbonne.</p>
解析	<p>was appointed=took over, teach position her husband had held</p> <p>(语法足够敏感的考生可以根据这个过去完成时推断出这里对应的是她的丈夫已经去世了的背景) =the professorship that had been left vacant on her husband' s death 原文与题干完全一致 ,因此选 TURE</p>

6 Marie' s sister Bronia studied the medical uses of radioactivity.

参考译文	Marie 的姐姐 Bronia 研究了放射现象的医疗应用
定位词	Bronia , uses of radioactivity
解题关键词	Studied...the medical use
文中对应点	<p>第九段第三行：</p> <p>Marie also gave lectures in Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Czechoslovakia and, in addition, had the satisfaction of seeing</p>

	the development of the Curie Foundation in Paris, and the inauguration in 1932 in Warsaw of the Radium Institute, where her sister Bronia became director.
解析	这是一个典型的原文未提及的 NOT GIVEN

同类题型训练：Cam 4T2P2

Questions 7---13

题目类型：SENTENCE COMPLETION

解题步骤：(1)找出宏观关键词帮助定位

(2)从所填空前后找出微观关键词，帮助判断确定答案。

(3)检查

题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
7	宏观关键词：uranium 微观关键词：called, the same	Mari Curie decided to find out if the radioactivity	(1) called 表示空中应填可数名词的复数形式。

	property	discovered in uranium was to be found in other elements. she discovered that this was true for thorium.	(2) had the same property 表示这个名词应该是uranium 一类的词。 (3) 因此答案为 thorium
8	宏观关键词 : Marie and Pierre Curie' s, mineral, discovery 微观关键词 : known as, led to	Turning her attention to minerals, she found her interest drawn to pitchblende, a mineral whose radioactivity, superior to that of pure uranium, could be explained only by the presence in the ore of small quantities	(1)led to 表示这是一个因果的关系，空中所填名词带来了 two new elements. (2) known as 表示这里应该填一个特殊名词，并且这个名词是一种矿物质，体现在文章当中则应该这个特殊名词出现的位置离 minerals 很近。 (3) 因此答案为

		<p>of unknown pitchblende.</p> <p>substance of very high activity. Pierre Curie joined her in the work that she had undertaken to resolve this problem, and that led to the discovery of the new elements, polonium and radium.</p>	
9	<p>宏观关键词：1911</p> <p>微观关键词：element</p>	<p>In 1911 she was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for the isolation of a pure form of radium.</p>	<p>根据 element 可以判断出空中一个填一个化学元素的名词，在这句话中只有 radium.最符合。</p>

10	<p>宏观关键词：Marie and Irene Curie, X-radiography</p> <p>微观关键词：for</p>	<p>During World War I, Marie Curie, with the help of her daughter Irene, devoted herself to the development of the use of X-radiography, including the mobile units which came to known as 'Little Curies', used for the treatment of wounded soldiers.</p>	<p>(1)根据 for 可以判断出空格中填名词。</p> <p>(2)通过语义 sth. was used as medical technique for 推断出这个空的名词应该是和人相关的。</p> <p>(3)因此 soldiers 最符合。</p>
11	<p>宏观关键词：radioactive material, research</p> <p>微观关键词：both...and...</p>	<p>第十段开头： One of Marie Curie's outstanding achievements was to have</p>	<p>Both for research and for cases of = not only to treat illness but also to maintain an abundant supply</p>

		<p>understood the need to accumulate intense radioactive sources, not only to treat illness but also to maintain an abundant supply for research.</p>	<p>for research. 这是两个名词的并列关系, research 在题干中已经出现, 那么和它并列的唯一名词 illness 就是这道题的唯一答案。</p>
12	<p>宏观关键词 : 1930s 微 观 关 键 词 : of the, and...of.....artificial radioactivity</p>	<p>The existence in Paris at the Radium Institute of a stock of 1.5 grams of radium made a decisive contribution to the success of the experiments undertaken in the years around 1930. This work prepared the way the</p>	<p>(1) 表示空中应该填名词 (2) of 表明这个词是属于什么的 (3) and 并列关系这个东西是和 artificial radioactivity 是并列的。 (4) 因此 neutron</p>

		discovery of the neutron by Sir James Chadwick and, above all, for the discovery in 1934 by Irene and Frederic Joliot-Curie of artificial radioactivity.	为正确答案。
13	<p>宏观关键词：was exposed to radiation</p> <p>微观关键词：as a result, suffered from</p>	<p>this discovery, Marie Curie died as a result of leukaemia caused by exposure to radiation.</p>	<p>(1) as a result 所填词是一个结果词。和原文中的 caused by 相对应。</p> <p>(2) suffered from 表示这个词是一个名词，并且 suffered from 后面跟的词一般来说比较负能量，因此在定位句中 leukaemia 是唯一符合标准的答案。</p>

同类题型训练：Cam8t3p3

参考译文

玛丽·居里的生活与工作

玛丽·居里大概是有史以来最著名的女科学家。玛丽·居里原名玛丽·斯克沃多夫斯卡，1867 年生于波兰。她以对放射性的研究而闻名，曾两度获得诺贝尔奖。玛丽·居里与她的丈夫皮埃尔·居里和亨利·贝克勒尔共同获得了 1903 年度诺贝尔物理学奖，并一人独得 1911 年度诺贝尔化学奖。她是第一个获得诺贝尔奖的女性。

从童年开始，玛丽就显示出惊人的记忆力。她于 16 岁时中学毕业并获得了金质奖章。中学毕业后，由于玛丽的父亲投资失败，玛丽被迫开始教书。玛丽以工作所得资助她的姐姐布洛妮亚在巴黎攻读医学，因她姐妹二人已有默契布洛妮亚日后会反过来帮助玛丽上学读书。

1891 年，布洛妮亚兑现了她对玛丽承诺，玛丽得以求学巴黎，进入索邦大学（巴黎大学）。

玛丽常常工作到深夜，而她几乎只靠面包、黄油和茶度日。1893 年玛丽在自然科学考试中取得第一名，1894 年她在数学考试中取得第二名。这一年的春天，玛丽结识了皮埃尔·居里。

1895 年，玛丽与皮埃尔的联姻标志着一段伟大的合作关系的开始，他们的合作在不久的将来取得了影响世界的成果。1896 年亨利·贝克勒尔发现了一种新现象，不久后玛丽将这种现象命名为“放射性”。在此之后，玛丽·居里决定研究除了已被发现具有放射性的铀（uranium）以外，是否还有其他元素具有放射性。她发现钍（thorium）具有放射性。

玛丽将注意转向矿物质后，对沥青铀矿产生了兴趣。沥青铀矿（pitchblende）是一种放射性强的矿物质，它的放射性超过了纯铀，而这种强放射性唯一的解释就是矿石中存在少量活

动性极高的不明物质。皮埃尔·居里协助玛丽着手解决这一问题，并最终发现了钋 (polonium) 和 镭 (radium) 这两种新的元素。皮埃尔·居里主要致力于研究新放射物的物理特性，而玛丽·居里则努力获取纯的金属镭。在皮埃尔的学生——化学家安德烈·路易斯·德比恩的帮助下，玛丽成功分离出了纯的金属镭。玛丽凭借这项研究的成果取得了科学博士学位。1903年，玛丽、皮埃尔和贝克勒尔共同被授予诺贝尔物理学奖以表彰他们发现放射性。

玛丽于 1897 年诞下长女伊伦，与 1904 年诞下次女伊芙。然而为人母的玛丽并未停止她的科学工作。玛丽于 1900 年被任命为巴黎高等师范学院下属塞弗尔女子学院的物理学讲师，她提出了一种以实验展示为基础的教学方法。1904 年 12 月，她被任命为皮埃尔实验室的首席助理。

1906 年玛丽的丈夫暴毙，这对玛丽是一个沉重的打击，却也是她事业上的转折点。自此以后，玛丽将自己个人的全部精力投入到她与丈夫未竟的事业中。1906 年 5 月 13 日，玛丽接替了她丈夫死后空缺的教职，并成为了索邦大学的第一位女教授。1911 年，玛丽因分离出了纯的金属镭而被授予诺贝尔化学奖。

在第一次世界大战期间，玛丽在女儿伊伦的帮助下致力于 X 射线照相术的应用推广，她将 X 射线照相术应用于一种移动装置上，这种被称为“小居里”的装置可用于救治受伤的士兵。1918 年镭研究所正式开始运作，伊伦加入了这个研究所的工作。镭研究所成为了核物理和化学研究的中心。此时，玛丽·居里已享誉盛名，玛丽自 1922 年起便是医学院的成员。她研究放射性物质的化学特性和医学应用。

1921 年，玛丽在两位女儿的陪同下赴美国募集资金，她成功地为镭的研究筹得资金。美国妇女为了支持她的工作向她赠与了一克镭。玛丽还在比利时、巴黎、西班牙和捷克斯洛伐克发表演讲。此外，居里基金会在巴黎取得了可喜的发展，镭研究所于 1932 年在华沙开幕，由玛丽的妹妹布洛妮亚任所长。

玛丽·居里做出的一项重大贡献是她认识到积累强放射源的重要性。这些强放射源不仅可用于治疗疾病，还可保证研究工作充足的供给。位于巴黎的镭研究所中存有 1.5 克镭，正是这 1.5 克镭为 1930 年左右进行的实验奠定了成功的基础。其中包括詹姆斯·查德威克爵士发现中子；此外，值得一提的是，1934 年伊伦与费雷德里克·约里奥·居里发现了人造放射源。在人造放射源发现的几个月后，玛丽·居里因长期暴露于辐射而死于白血病（leukaemia）。玛丽生前经常将包含放射性同位素（isotopes）的试管放在口袋中，她常注意到这些试管发出的蓝蓝绿绿的美丽光芒。

玛丽·居里以它个人的工作为物理学做出了重大贡献，她所获得的两项诺贝尔奖说明了她的巨大成就。然而她对物理学的贡献不止于此，她还对后代的核物理学家及化学家产生了深远影响。

Passage 2

文章结构

段 A：主体自我与客体自我

段 B：主体自我的特征

段 C：主体自我通过别人的模仿、照镜子发展

段 D：主体自我在游戏中发展。实验研究少。

段 E：客体自我的产生

段 F：客体自我取决于他人

段 G：自我认知一大发展：认出自己影像

段 H：自我意识与所有权相关

必备单词

1 degree [di'grɪ : n]. 程度

2 process ['prəʊses] n. 过程

3 gradual ['grædʒʊəl] adj. 逐渐的

4 emergence [ɪ'mɜ : dʒ(ə)ns] n. 出现，浮现；

5 introduce [ɪntrə'dju : s] v. 介绍

6 aspect ['æspekt] n. 方面

7 label ['leɪb(ə)l] vt. 贴标签于

- 8 awareness [ə'wɛrnəs] n. 意识, 认识
- 9 primarily ['praɪm(ə)rɪli; praɪ'mer-] adv. 首先
- 10 expression [ɪk'spreʃ(ə)n; ek-] n. 表达
- 11 reflection [rɪ'flekʃ(ə)n] n. 反思
- 12 interaction [ɪntər'ækʃ(ə)n] n. 相互作用
- 13 acquire [ə'kwɑɪə] v. 获得
- 14 essentially [ɪ'senʃəli] adv. 本质上; 本来
- 15 scarce [skeəs] adj. 缺乏的
- 16 ownership ['əʊnəʃɪp] n. 所有权
- 17 notable ['nəʊtəb(ə)l] adj. 值得注意的
- 18 bound [baʊnd] adj. 有义务的
- 19 element ['elɪm(ə)nt] n. 元素, 成分
- 20 display [dɪ'spleɪ] vt. 显示; 表现

认知单词

- 1 feature ['fi:tʃə] n. 特色, 特征;
- 2 distinction [dɪ'stɪŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n] n. 区别
- 3 contemporary [kən'temp(ə)r(ə)rɪ] n. 同时代的人; 同时期的东西
- 4 psychologist [saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst] n. 心理学家
- 5 recognition [rekəg'nɪʃ(ə)n] n. 识别
- 6 caregiver ['keɪɡɪvə] n. 照料者, 护理者
- 7 mimic ['mɪmɪk] vt. 模仿, 摹拟

8 vocalization [ˌvokəleɪʒən] n. 发声

9 empirical [emˈpɪrɪk(ə)l; ɪm-] adj. 经验主义的

10 derive [dɪˈraɪv] v. 源于

11 conceive [kənˈsiːv] 构思；以为

12 milestone [ˈmaɪlstəʊn] n. 里程碑

13 contingent [kənˈtɪndʒ(ə)nt] n. 偶然发生的

14 frustration [frʌˈstreɪʃn] n. 挫折

15 dab [dæb] n. 轻拍

16 inextricably [ˈɪnɪkˈstriːkəbli] adv. 逃不掉地

17 rage [reɪdʒ] n. 愤怒；狂暴

18 display [dɪˈspleɪ] vt. 显示

19 longitudinal [ˌlɒn(d)ʒɪˈtjuːdɪn(ə)l; ˌlɒŋɡɪ-] adj. 长度的

20 notable 英 [ˈnəʊtəb(ə)l] adj. 著名的

解题关键句解析

1. **原文** : Lewis and Brooks-Gunn argued that an important development milestone is reached when children become able to recognize themselves visually without the support of seeing contingent movement.

译文: Lewis 和 Brooks-Gunn 争辩道，当孩子变的无需借助于观察跟随自己移动的物体就能从视觉上辨认自己时，这样就达到一个自我认知过程的里程碑。

解释 :本文第一个 that 引导的是一个宾语从句 ,之后的 when 引导的是时间状语从句 ,
读长句子的时候 , 应该通过关系词把句子断开 , 这样可以帮助考生理解。

2. **原文** : Although it may be less marked in other societies, the link between the sense of 'self' and of 'ownership' is a notable feature of childhood in Western societies.

译文 : 尽管这点在其他社会中并不是那么明显 ,但是在西方社会 ,对自我和所有权认知之间的联系在儿童时期是非常明显的。

解释 :这是一个让步状语从句 ,一般从句和主语说的是两个不同的观点或事物等 ,考生在做阅读的时候 ,要格外注意理解这种关系。

试题解析

Questions 14-19

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
14	Method, researchers, in a particular study	In one experiment, Lewis and Brook-Gunn(1979) dabbed some red powder on the noses of children who were playing in front of a mirror, and then observed how often they touched their noses. The psychologists reasoned that if	Researchers= Lewis and Brook-Gun Dabaed some red powder on the noses of children=method Particular study=in one experiment 本题虽然做到一一对 应比较困难,但是考生应该可以比较 顺利地找到说实验研究的段落。

		<p>the children knew what they usually looked like, they would be surprised by the unusual red mark and would start touching it.</p>	
15	<p>role of imitation, developing a sense of identity</p>	<p>Another powerful source of information of infants about the effects they can have on the world around them is provided when others mimic them.</p>	<p>Another powerful source of information=role; imitation=mimic</p>
		<p>Lewis and Brooks-Gunn argued that an important</p>	

16	age, static image	development milestone is reached when children become able to recognize themselves visually without the support of seeing contingent movement. This recognition occurs around their second birthday.	(1)考生看到 the age ,在做题的时候 就应该足够敏感 ,对应段一定是提及 年龄的 , 在这里对应 around their second birthday. (2) static image=without....contingent movement
17	reason, limitation, 'self-as-subject'	Empirical investigation of the self-as-subject in young children are, however, rather scarce because of	(1)' self-as-subject' 直接对应 (2) limitation—difficulties (3)reasons=because of

		<p>difficulties of communication:</p> <p>even if young infants can reflect on their experience, they certainly cannot express this aspect of the self directly.</p>	
18	<p>link, culture, other societies, particular form of the link between behaviour the sense of 'self' and of 'ownership' is a notable feature of childhood in Western societies.</p>	<p>Although it may be less marked in other societies, the link between the sense of 'self' and of 'ownership' is a notable feature of childhood in Western societies.</p>	<p>(1)link 直接对应</p> <p>(2) culture 间接对应 western societies</p> <p>(3) particular form of behaviour= self and ownership</p>

19	examples, feature, self-as-object	Once children have acquired a certain level of self-awareness, they begin to place themselves in a whole series of categories.	The wide range of features=in a whole series of categories 虽然这句话定位较难,但是由于这句话是出现在 E 段句首的,因此考生还是可以找到的。尽管在段落信息的 Matching 中,出题句可以出现在任何一个位置,但我们仍需优先考虑首二末一。
----	-----------------------------------	--	---

同类题型训练 : Cam6 T1P2

Questions 20--23

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
20	Mead(1934)	Mead(1934)went even further, and saw the self and the social world as inextricably bound together: 'The self is essentially a social structure, and it arises in social experience... it is impossible to conceive of a self arising outside of social experience.	Bound together 体现出个人和社会密不可分的关系, 与题干内容完全相符。
21	Cooley	He proposed that the earliest examples of this are infant's attempts to control physical objects, such as toys or his or her own limbs. This is followed by attempts to affect the behavior of other people.	这两句话分别提出了对事物和人的控制, 定位和理解都不太难, 关键在于考生不能准确理解 mastery 这个单词的意思。
22	Bronson	In a longitudinal study of groups of three or four children, Bronson found that the intensity of the frustration and anger in their disagreements increased sharply	At certain age 对应原文的 between the age of 1 and 2 years. the intensity of the frustration and anger in their disagreement 在本

		between the ages of 1 and 2 years.	文 中 的 意 思 就 是 aggressive behaviour.
23	Lewis and Brooks-Gunn	However, Lewis and Brroks-Gunn (1979) suggest that infants' developing understanding that the movements they see in the mirror are contingent on their own, leads to a growing awareness that they are distinct from other people.	根据常识 我们可以判断出 the movements they see in the mirror=Observing their own reflection Leads to a growing awareness=contributes to children' s self awareness

同类题型训练:Cam4 T2P1

Questions24--26

题目类型： SUMMARY

解题步骤

1. 通过观察标题,大题位置以及较为明显的关键性对题目出题位置进行粗定位.
2. 浏览 summary , 找出宏观关键词帮助定位 ,
3. 找出空前空后的微观关键词 , 帮助推测答案
4. 检查

5. summary 一般来说都遵循顺序出题原则，这道题是个例外

题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
24	宏观关键词：image to move 微观关键词：for example, a	However, Lewis and Brroks-Gunn (1979) suggest that infants' developing understanding that the movements they see in the mirror are contingent on their own, leads to a growing awareness that they are distinct from other people.	(1) for example 表示这句话是一个例子 (2) a 表示这填一个可数名词的单数形式 ,并且是做 face 的宾语 (3) 因此 mirror 是最符合标准的。
		Empirical investigations of	(1) because of 表示是一个因果关系的

25	<p>宏观关键词：research ,self-awareness</p> <p>微观关键词：difficult, because of</p>	<p>the self-as-subject in young children are, however, rather scarce because of difficulties of communication.</p>	<p>名词。</p> <p>(2) difficult 和 difficulties 对应。</p> <p>(3)找到原文 ,从结构和内容上 ,最对应的 都是 communication</p>
26	<p>宏观关键词 :Western society, self awareness</p> <p>微观关键词: a sense of ,linked to</p>	<p>Although it may be less marked in other societies, the link between the sense of 'self' and of 'ownership' is a notable feature of childhood in Western societies.</p>	<p>(1) a sense of 表示空中填名词</p> <p>(2)linked to 在本句话中表示的是并列的关系</p> <p>(3) the sense of self 对应 self awareness</p> <p>(4) 因此 ,顺读下去 , ownership是最符合的答案</p>

同类题型训练 : Cam7 T4P1

参考译文

幼儿的身份意识

A 幼儿的自我意识是一个逐步发展的过程。我们可借由两种逐步显现的特征来理解这个过程，这两种特征不尽相同：主体自我和客体自我。威廉·詹姆斯于 1892 年提出了两者的区别，他的同时代者如查尔斯·库利进一步发展了这个理论。后世的心理学家一直在不断地完善这个理论。

B 詹姆斯认为儿童认识自我的第一步就是感知到自己的存在。詹姆斯将这一部分自我称作“主体自我”，并将其赋予了不同特征。包括孩子会意识到自己的行动力（如做动作的能力），意识到自己区别于他人的独特性。在婴儿探索自己的世界并和育婴者互动的过程中，这些特征会逐渐显现。库利（1902）认为主体自我的意识与婴儿运用力量的能力密切相关。库利提出婴儿最开始显现出这种能力时，他们会试图操控物质实体，如玩具或自己的四肢。在这之后，婴儿会开始尝试影响他人的行为。例如，婴儿发现在他们微笑或啼哭的时会得到别人的回应。

C 婴儿还可以通过别人对自己的模仿了解到自己对周围世界的影响。很多父母会用大量时间模仿婴儿的声音和表情，特别是在孩子刚出生的几个月里。幼儿还喜欢照镜子，他们在镜子里所看到的运动取决于他们自己的运动。这并不是说，婴儿能认出镜中的映像就是自己的影像（婴儿之后才具备这种识别能力）。但是，刘易斯和布鲁克斯-冈恩（1979）提出当婴儿逐渐明白他们在镜中所见的运动取决于自己时，他们会慢慢意识到自己是区别于他人的。这是因为婴儿发现他们能改变镜中的映像，并且只有他们能让镜中的映像改变。

D 儿童对自己作为主动行为者的认知会通过孩子在游戏中与别人的合作中得到进一步发展。

冈恩（1988）指出正是在这种日常接触和互动中，儿童开始理解自我。然而，对于幼儿的主体自我的实验研究相对较少。这是因为很难与婴儿进行沟通，即使婴儿能够思考自己的体验，他们显然也无法直接表达自我的这一个方面。

E 当儿童的自我意识达到一定高度后，他们便开始将自己归类，而正是许许多多不同的类别共同定义了每一个儿童独特的“自我”。这是孩子完整地认知自我的第二步，詹姆斯称之为“客体自我”。很多人都认为自我的这一个方面受到社会因素的影响极大，因为客体自我由社会角色（例如学生，兄弟，同事）和社会特征构成。社会特征即个体在与他人的对照和互动中显现的特征（例如信赖，羞涩，运动能力）。

F 库利和其他研究者提出一个人对自己身份的认知与其他人对他身份的认知紧密相连。库利认为一个人身份认知的形成取决于别人对他的反应，以及他所认为的别人对他的看法。库利将客体自我称为“镜像自我”，因为人们通过映射在别人身上的自我来认识自我。米德（1934）更进一步提出自我和社会是不可分离的。“自我本质上是一种社会结构，自我产生于社会经验.....离开了社会经验，自我就不会产生。”

G 刘易斯和布鲁克斯-冈恩认为儿童自我认知发展的一个重要里程碑是他们看到自己的影像时，即使影像并不与自己联动，他们仍能认出自己。儿童大约在两岁左右能达到这种认知水平。刘易斯和布鲁克斯-冈恩（1979）在一次实验中给孩子的鼻子扑上红色粉末，这些孩子镜子前玩耍，而后实验者观察孩子摸自己鼻子的频率。心理学家分析认为如果孩子知道自己平常的样子，他们会对不寻常的红标记感到惊奇并且会开始摸自己的鼻子。另一方面，心

理学家发现 15 到 18 个月的儿童大多不能认出自己，除非有运动等其他的提示。

H 最后，也许广义的自我意识最形象的表达就是儿童发怒的表现。儿童在 18 个月到 3 岁间最易发怒。布朗森（1975）对几组儿童进行了跟踪研究，每组三到四名儿童，研究表明儿童争执时表现出的沮丧和愤怒在 1 到 2 岁之间大大加剧。通常，儿童会为了争抢玩具而产生争执，他们所争抢的玩具在争夺发生的前后都没有任何人玩过。这似乎表明，儿童在争夺玩具的所有权而不是想玩这个玩具。尽管在其他社会中这样的现象并不显著，但在西方社会中，“自我”意识与“所有权”意识之间的联系是童年的一个显著特征。

Passage 3

文章结构：

段 A 过去，博物馆不吸引公众

段 B 博物馆的新趋势是重视体验

段 C：另一趋势是博物馆与主题公园的界限消失

段 D：博物馆面临转型的挑战

段 E：博物馆由于人的偏见歪曲历史

段 F：材料的短暂性导致博物馆的错误

必备单词

1 alter ['ɔ : lte; 'bl-] v. 改变，更改

2 observe [əb'zɜ : v] vt. 评论

3 pack [pæk] v. 包装

4 subtle ['sʌt(ə)l] adj. 微妙的

5 ordinary ['ɔ : dɪn(ə)rɪ; -d(ə)n-] adj. 普通的

6 indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] v. 表明；指出；

7 content [kən'tent] n. 内容

8 format ['fo : mət] n. 格式

9 present ['prez(ə)nt] vt. 提出；介绍；呈现

10 trend [trend] n. 趋势

11 reality [ri'ælɪtɪ] n. 现实；实际

12 gradually ['grædʒuəli] adv. 逐步地；渐渐地

13 concept ['kɒnsept] n. 观念，概念

14 exhibition [eksɪ'bɪʃ(ə)n] n. 展览，显示；

15 present ['prez(ə)nt] vt. 提出；介绍；

16 recreate [ri : kri'eɪt] v. 再创造

17 invent [ɪn'vent] v. 发明

18 professionally [prə'feʃənəli] adv. 专业地

19 engage [ɪn'geɪdʒ; en-] v. 从事

20 accuracy ['ækjʊrəsi] 精确度，准确性

认知单词

1 conviction [kən'vɪkʃ(ə)n] n. 确信

2 historical [hɪ'stɒrɪk(ə)l] adj. 历史的；史学的

3 relic ['reli:k] n. 遗迹

4 infallible [ɪn'fælib(ə)l] adj. 绝对可靠的

5 testimony ['testɪməni] n. [法] 证词，证言；

6 tangible ['tæn(d)ʒɪb(ə)l] adj. 有形的；切实的

7 exclusive [ɪk'sklu : sɪv; ek-] adj. 独有的；排外的

8 domain [də(ʊ)'meɪn] n. 领域

9 prototype ['prəʊtətaɪp] n. 原型

10 enactment [ɪˈnæktm(ə)nt; e-] n. 制定, 颁布

11 presentation [prez(ə)n'teɪʃ(ə)n] n. 描述, 陈述

12 jungle ['dʒʌŋɡ(ə)l] n. 丛林, 密林

13 steer [stiə] vt. 控制

14 generating ['dʒɛnə'ret] adj. 产生的; 生成的

15 depicted [dɪ'pɪkt] vt. 描述

16 facial ['feɪʃ(ə)l] adj. 面部的,

17 ancestor ['ænsesə] n. 始祖, 祖先

18 correspond [kɒrɪ'spɒnd] v. 符合, 一致

19 cathedral [kə'ti:dr(ə)l] n. 大教堂

20 premise ['premɪs] n. 前提

解题关键句解析

1. 原文: In a town like Leyden in Holland, which in the seventeenth century was occupied by approximately the same number of inhabitants as today, people lived within the walled town, an area more than five times smaller than modern Leyden.

译文: 像荷兰的 Leyden 这样的小镇, 17 世纪居民数量和现在几乎相同, 人们用城墙把小镇围起来, 并居住在里面, 该区域的面积比现在的 Leyden 要小五倍。

解析:

- 1) 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句，因为先行词 Leyden 是一个专有名词。
- 2) 这句话真正的主句是 people lived within the walled town , an area more than five times smaller than modern Leyden.作同位语。

2. **原文** :Those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history are thus in a difficult position, as they must steer a narrow course between the demands of ‘evidence’ and ‘attractiveness’ , especially given the increasing need in the heritage industry and income-generating activities.

译文 :那些专门从事诠释历史的人面临着一个困境，他们需要在证据的要求和参观者对于吸引力的要求之间做出权衡，特别是考虑到历史遗产产业对于创收活动不断增长的要求。

解析 :

- 1) who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history 是定语从句修饰前面代词。
- 2) 这里的 as 引导的是原因状语从句，当 as 后从句的内容为完整句子时一般引导的都是状语从句
- 3) given 引导条件状语从句，意为“鉴于”，考生在使用的時候可直接套用。

试题解析

Questions 27-30

题目类型： List of headings

解题步骤：

1. 划掉作为例子出现的 headings 和段落，缩小做题范围
2. 通读 headings，画出关键词
 - 1) 注意浏览题目，题目出现的词不推荐作为关键词，因为通篇都是在谈这个事物其关键词则失去了定位的作用和意义。
 - 2) 注意一些可以体现文章结构的词（时间紧迫时用）
 - 3) TWINS（长的像）heading 中有正解
3. 返回原文，读段落首 2 句和末 1 句，划出关键词。
 - 1) 特别注意段落中多次重复的名词
 - 2) 注意转折关系：but, however, yet
 - 3) 顺序 首 1-----末 1-----首 2 哪句可意思和 heading 对应 则不用再读其他句子

题号	原文对应点	题目解析
27	首二：Recently, however, attitudes towards history and the way it should be presented have altered. The key world in heritage display is now 'experience' the more exciting the better and, if possible, involving all the senses. 末一：such developments have been criticized	（1）考生应该可以从 have altered 读出对应题干 current changes 的意思。 （2）mixed view= the majority of the public does not share this

	as intolerable vulgarization, but the success of many historical theme parks and similar locations suggests that the majority of the public does not share this opinion.	opinion. 这个同义表达比较隐形 需要考生具备较好的语言理解能力才能找到。
28	In a related development, the sharp distinction between museum and heritage sites on the one hand, and theme parks on the other, is gradually evaporating.	(1) is gradually evaporating=fewer differences 是同向词 (2) museum, heritage sites, theme parks=attractions
29	Those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history are thus in a difficult position, as they must steer a narrow course between the demands of 'evidence' and 'attractiveness', especially given the increasing need in the heritage industry and income-generating activities.	(1)Income-generating activities 是 commercial pressure 的同向词 (2) Those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history 在本文语境下是 people in charge 的同向词。

30	It could be claimed that in order to make everything in heritage more 'real' , historical accuracy must be increasingly altered. For example, Pithecanthropus erectus is depicted in an Indonesian museum with Malay facial features, because this corresponds to public perception.	(1)Corresponds to public perception=meet visitor expectations (2) 敏感的考生从 fact 可以推断出这个 heading 对应的 是文章中部
----	--	--

同类题型训练: Cam8 T2P2

Questions 31-36

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。

	定位词	解题句	解析
--	-----	-----	----

31	Today' s museums, past	Such conviction was, until recently, reflected in museum displays. Museums used to look and some still do—much like storage rooms of objects packed together in showcases: good for scholars...but not for the ordinary visitor..	(1) but not for the ordinary visitor= were not primarily intended for the public (2)在选择里面，but 之后的内容值得特别关注。
32	Current trends, heritage industry	Recently, however, attitudes towards history and the way it should be resented have altered. The key word in heritage display is now 'experience' , the more exciting the better and, if possible, involving all the sense.	(1) 可以先用排除法排除掉 C 选项，这个太不现实了。 (2)Experience=personal involvement
	museums,	In a related development, the sharp distinction	(1) 这个句子在解 list of headings 的时候已经用过，因此，相对来讲，本题难度降低

33	heritage sites ,theme park	between museum and heritage sites on the other hand, and theme parks on the other, is gradually evaporating.	很多。 (2) is gradually evaporating=are less easy to distinguish than before (3) 四个选项中 ,C 选项应该是可以直接排除的。
34	Preparing exhibits for museums, experts	Those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history are thus in a difficult position, as they must steer a narrow course between the demands of 'evidence' and 'attractiveness' , especially given the increasing need in the heritage industry and income-generating activities.	(1) 由于这句话已经在做 list of headings 的时候用过 ,因此很多考生很容易误选带 commercial 的选项 ,但细心读下 ,发现原句根本没有提到商业束缚 ,这里可以说是考官给考生们挖了一个陷阱。 (2) narrow course=balance the demands of 'evidence' and 'attractiveness' = conflicting priorities

35	Paragraph E	Such presentations tell us more about contemporary perceptions of the world than about our ancestors.	Tell us more about contemporary perceptions of the world than about our ancestor.
36	our view is biased, because	Human bias is inevitable, but another source of bias in the representation of history has to do with the transitory nature of the material themselves. The simple fact is that not everything from history survives the historical process. Castles, palaces and cathedrals have a longer lifespan than the dwellings of ordinary people.	(1) another source of bias in the representation of history has to do with the transitory nature of the material themselves.是出现在 but 后的内容，在单选题之中，but 后的内容值得特别关注。 (2)即使考生读不懂定位句本身，也可以从比较简单的下句 The simple fact is that not everything from history survives the historical process.中读出意思。

同类题型训练: Cam5 T1P3

Questions 37--40

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。

37 Consumers prefer theme parks which avoid serious issues.

参考译文	消费者更喜欢不那么严肃的主题公园
定位词	theme parks
解题关键词	Prefer
文中对应点	<p>D 段首句：</p> <p>Theme parks are undergoing other changes, too, as they try to present more serious social and cultural issues, and move away from fantasy. This development is a response to market forces....</p>

解析	market forces=Consumers prefer . This development 代指前面整句话的内容 : more serious social and cultural issues, and move away from fantasy.在做判断题的时候，在定位句的信息并不完全明确的时候，需要考生看看定位句的前后句。
-----------	---

38 More people visit museums than theme parks.

参考译文	参观博物馆的人要比参观主题公园的人多。
定位词	More..than
解题关键词	Prefer
文中对应点	无
解析	这是一道很典型的比较考点题，属于不符合常识的比较，可以直接选 NOT GIVEN.

39 The boundaries of Leyden have changed little since the seventeenth century.

参考译文	自 17 世纪以来 Leyden 的面积几乎没有任何变化。
定位词	boundaries, Leyden , seventeenth century
解题关键词	have changed little
文中对应点	In a town like Leyden in Holland, which in the seventeenth century was occupied by approximately the same number of

	inhabitants as today, people lived within the walled town, an area more than five times smaller than modern Leyden.
解析	数字考点题一般比较简单，只要定位正确就能做出来，more than five times smaller 显然不符合 changed little.

40 Museums can give a false impression of how life used to be.

参考译文	博物馆会给人们关于过去生活的错误印象。
定位词	how life used to be ,museums
解题关键词	false impression
文中对应点	<p>F 段最后两句：</p> <p>No wonder that people who stroll around exhibitions are filled with nostalgia; the evidence in museums indicates that life was so much better in the past. This notion is induced by the bias in its representation in museums and heritage centres.</p>
解析	<p>life was=how life used to be</p> <p>bias= false impression</p> <p>is induced=give</p> <p>多个同义词替换，题干与原文完全一致。</p>

同类题型训练：Cam8 T2P1

参考译文：

博物馆的发展

A 十九世纪到二十世纪初，人们认为科学是客观公正、价值无涉的，同时也确信历史遗物可以准确无误地为历史提供证明。正如一位作家所说，“尽管现在人们已经知道人工制品和编年史一样可以轻易地被改变，但公众仍然坚信人工制品的真实性：一个有形的遗物似乎就一定是真的。”以往的博物馆展览体现了这种观念。以前的博物馆就像是一个物品的储藏室，在一个个展柜中堆放着各种物件。这有助于学者研究设计上的细微差别，但是，对于普通的参观者而言，这些物品看起来都一样。外行的参观者也很难看懂展品旁的说明。解说的内容和形式可上溯到博物馆只服务于科研工作者的时期。

B 然而，最近人们对历史的态度以及对呈现历史方式的看法改变了。现在，展览遗产的核心概念是“体验”。展览力求精彩刺激，尽可能地调动观众所有的感官。在英国，以这种布展方式的典范包括位于约克的约维克中心，位于布拉福德的国家摄像、电影、电视博物馆，以及位于伦敦的帝国战争博物馆。在美国，这一趋势很早就出现了，威廉斯堡是很多世界上其他地区遗产发展的原型。我们无法预知这一发展趋势会持续到什么时候。在所谓的文化遗址，重演历史事件愈加流行。电脑会很快提供虚拟现实的体验，参观者会看到他们所选定的历史时期的鲜活的图片，而参观者自己可以扮作历史环境中的一部分。有些人批评这些发展趋势，认为这是不可忍受的媚俗行为。但是，很多历史主题公园和相似场所获得了成功，这说明大部分的公众并不同意批评者的看法。

C 一个相关的发展趋势是作为一方的博物馆和文化遗址与作为另一方的主题公园之间明确

的界限正在逐渐消失。两方面互相借鉴对方的想法和概念。例如，博物馆用故事线串联展览，遗址采用“主题”作为相关手段，而主题公园的展示正朝着增强真实性和以研究为基础的方向发展。动物园不在把动物关在笼子里，而是把动物置于一个开阔的空间，不是在野外就是在一个巨型温室中，比如荷兰汉堡动物园的丛林和沙漠环境。这一种趋势被视为二十世纪自然历史展示方式的一个重大发展。

D 主题公园也在经历其他的变化。主题公园试图脱离幻想，展示更严肃的社会和文化问题。

这一发展顺应了市场的要求。尽管博物馆和文化遗址履行着特殊的、略带崇高的职责，这些场所的运营也面临严峻的竞争，因为参观者会选择去哪里、以何种方式打发自己的休闲时间。

遗产和博物馆专家无需为了吸引参观者而编造故事或重建历史环境：他们的资源业已存在。

但是，展览不仅要忠实于人工制品和事实，展览方式还必须吸引游客。这导致那些从事阐释历史工作的专业人员处于两难的境地，他们必须在“实证”与“吸引力”这双重要求的夹缝中找到出路，特别是考虑到文化遗产产业中日益增长的创收需求。

E 诚然，为了让遗产中总体上更“真实”，历史的准确性必然会遭到越来越严重的破坏。例如，在一个印度尼西亚的博物馆中，爪哇猿人的图示具有马来人的面部特征，因为这符合公众的认识能力。一个类似的例子是在华盛顿的自然历史博物馆，被展示的男性尼安德特人对他的妻子做出了支配性的姿势。这样的展现方式更多地体现了现代人对世界的理解而不是古人的理解。不过，对于这样阐释历史的专业人员而言有一个补偿。这就是如果他们不提供这样的阐释，参观者也会根据自己的想法、误解、偏见自行曲解历史。而不管参观者自己阐释的结果多么有趣，它都比专家给出的展示有更多的偏见。

F 人的偏见不可避免，但在展示历史的过程中另一种导致偏见的原因是材料本身的短暂性。

有一个简单的事实，不是所有历史上曾经存在的事物都能在历史过程中留存下来。相较于普通人的住宅，城堡、宫殿、大教堂留存的时间更长。同样地，城堡、宫殿、大教堂中的室内

陈设品和屋内设施也更持久。以荷兰莱顿为例，十七世纪时那里的居民数量和现在大致相同，那时城镇被城墙环绕，它的面积比现在的莱顿小五倍。大部分房屋里，多个家庭挤在一起，拥挤的程度令人无法想象。然而，在博物馆中，精致的时代馆为我们展现了那个时代上流社会的生活图景。难怪人们悠闲地参观展览时，心里充满对那个时代的怀念。博物馆中的证据暗示着过去的生活十分优越。这一观念产生的原因便是博物馆和遗产中心所办的展览中的偏见。

Writing

Task 1

题目解析

- 本题为由六条线构成的曲线题，体现的美国 1980 年至 2030 年间的能源消耗情况；
- 题目中六条曲线分别代表：
 1. Petrol and Oil – 汽油与石油能源；
 2. Coal – 煤炭能源；
 3. Natural Gas – 天然气能源；
 4. Nuclear – 核能；
 5. Solar/Wind – 太阳能/风能；
 6. Hydropower – 水能；
- 图表中的横坐标为年份，纵坐标为能源消耗单位；

写作思路

曲线图写作的基本思路是按照曲线的数量为顺序分别描述曲线的变化。当曲线数量较多时，则需要将适当地将曲线归类。就 Test 4 这道题而言，我们可选的方式有两种：

1. 按照增长方式归类：整体呈现增长的有 Petrol and Oil，Coal，Nuclear 及 Solar/Wind，呈现基本持平或者下降的有 Natural Gas 及 Hydropower；
2. 按照能源消耗量区间归类：图中 Petrol and Oil 的消耗量要远远高于剩余能源，其次是 Coal 和 Natural Gas 相隔较近，再次之剩下的三种能源；

相比之下，第 2 种方法在图表上更加清晰，也就更适合于写作，考官范文用的也就是这种方式。

范文分析

以下是剑 9 给出的考官官方高分范文，原文及具体解析如下：

The graph shows energy consumption in the US from 1980 to 2012, and projected consumption to 2030.

第一段：简述图表内容；

Petrol and oil are the dominant fuel sources through this period, with 35 quadrillion (35q) units used in 1980, rising to 42q in 2012. Despite some initial fluctuation, from 1995 there was a steady increase. This is expected to continue, reaching 47q in 2030.

第二段：首先指出 Petrol and Oil 是所有时期中消耗量最大的能源，进而写出从 1980 年到 2012 年（即历史数据）的具体消耗量。段中第二句话体现出了该曲线的整体趋势为大体上升兼有波动。最后段落指出将来趋势及具体数值。注 这个段落的第一部分事实上有所疏忽，犯了一个想当然的错误，即默认图表是从 2012 年——作者写文章的时间——开始预测后期走势的。然而在题目中已经指出，该图是 2008 年的 report，因此范文该段中的 2012 及其消耗量数据应替换成 2008 年才有意义。

Consumption of energy derived from natural gas and coal is similar over the period.

From 20q and 15q respectively in 1980, gas showed an initial fall and coal a gradual increase, with the two fuels equal between 1985 and 1990. Consumption has fluctuated since 1990 but both now provide 24q. Coal is predicted to increase steadily to 31 in 2030, whereas after 2014, gas will remain stable at 25q.

第三段：首先表明将 Natural Gas 和 Coal 两条曲线写成一段的主要原因是他们的消耗量相似。然后作者开始分别描写两条曲线重合之前的走势以及重合的具体时间。在描述完消耗量波动后作者分别写出了两种能源的未来走势及数值。注：此处原文有与上述同样的题，混淆了 now 及 2008 的概念，虽然并无错误，但实际上忽略了题目本身的一个细节。

In 1980, energy from nuclear, hydro- and solar/wind power was equal at only 4q. Nuclear has risen by 3q, and solar/wind by 2. After slight increase, hydropower has fallen back to the 1980 figure. It is expected to maintain this level until 2030, while the others should rise slightly after 2025.

第四段：最后一段用三句话描述了剩余三种能源的整体数值、分别走势和未来趋势。

Overall, the US will continue to rely on fossil fuels, with sustainable and nuclear energy sources remaining relatively insignificant.

第五段：作者对整体做了总结，并将前三种消耗量最大的能源归结为化石能源。

曲线图必备句式

图表描述 : The graph shows/illustrates/displays ...

表 程 度 : fell dramatically/significantly/astonishingly/considerably/steadily to approximately 100 and 200 respectively/noticeable decrease

表上升 : increase/ rise/ grow/ go up/ improve/ climb/ boom/ leap/The graph showed an upward trend/ something soars to...;

表 下 降 : decrease/fall/drop/dip/go down/decline/reduce/Exceed/overtake/outnumber

数值相同 : Coal as a source for only 25 units of electricity in 1980, which was matched by natural gas

数值不方便时可用括号表述: E.g. The table illustrates the differences in agricultural consumption in some areas of the world by contrasting the amount of irrigated land in Brazil (26500 km²) with that in the D.R.C (100 km²).

精彩句式

1. Despite some initial fluctuation, from 1995 there was a steady increase.
2. This is expected to continue, reaching 47q in 2030.
3. Coal is predicted to increase steadily to 31q in 2030, whereas after 2014, gas will remain stable at 25q.

4. It is expected to maintain this level until 2030, while the others should rise slightly after 2025.

Task 2

题目解析

- Every year several languages die out. Some people think that this is not important because life will be much easier if there are fewer languages in the world.

每年都会有数种语言消亡。有的人认为这并不重要因为（他们认为）假如世界上的语言种类减少会让生活更加容易。

- 题目为 Agree/Disagree 题型；
- 题目内容包含两个因素：语言和生活；

写作思路

Agree :若同意题目观点 ,认为语言的减少确实有利于生活的简单化 ,则需找到支持的理由。

可选的如：

1. 减少人们学习语言的时间；
2. 扫清使用不同语言的人之间的语言障碍；
3. 让交流更准确和高效；

Disagree：若反对题目观点，则需证明语言种类的减少会对生活造成不好的影响，可选的角度有：

1. 语言消亡导致文化消亡；

2. 语言消亡影响多样性进而影响创新；
3. 语言消亡导致历史真相无法破解；

范文分析

剑 9 中给出的范文分数仅 4 分，不具备参考价值。因此提供天道培训老师原创范文一篇，供同学们借鉴。

Overall, I disagree with this opinion that fewer languages will make life much easier for people. It is true that the extinction of some languages will save some people the trouble of learning new languages to break communication barriers, but we are also suffering from irreversible loss of cultural treasures.

第一段：提出反对的观点，简单给出语言种类减少可能会带来好处——减少语言障碍，提出语言种类减少会导致不可逆的文化上的损失。

Language is much more than a communication tool. A language represents a unique cultural identity and contains collective wisdom and consciousness. Many are proud of who they are because of the language they speak. French people, for example, are well-known to be very proud of their language. When the Germans occupied France during WWII and forced students to speak German in school, many French teachers and students refused to obey the order, insisting reading and writing in French. The famous novel *The Last Lesson* by Alphonse Daudet told such

a story. From this story and its historical background, it's not hard to see that the death of a language is sometimes as serious as the destruction of a unique cultural or national identity, which may wipe out a people's collective memory, sense of honor and respect. Such cases are not uncommon in human history. While we feel indifferent towards the death of other languages, we may as well think about what would happen to ourselves if our own language is forgotten by the world.

第二段：指出语言不单单是交流沟通的工具，同时还代表着独特的文化和民族智慧。为了更好的阐述语言的文化特性，作者给出了法国人以语言为傲的事例。本段中最后一句论述很精彩：当我们对其他语言的消失无动于衷的时候，或许可以设想假如我们自己的语言面临消亡时候的场景。

In an increasingly globalized world, English has become so dominant in all areas that many local languages face the danger of dying out. In this way, one will not be able to decipher the precious documents preserved in these languages any more, a huge loss to our future generations. Eventually, we will regret sacrificing the cultural value contained in these languages for the convenience of communication.

第三段：作者给出了另一个语言消亡的恶果，即许多宝贵的文案无法被破解，后代们将无法知晓这些文化价值。

In summary, we need to learn to preserve languages that are dying out and respect

their unique cultural value. It's shortsighted to sacrifice linguistic diversity and cultural identity just because we spend more time learning foreign tongues.

第四段：重申文化与语言的紧密连接，抨击为了节约时间去减少语言多样性乃目光短浅。

精彩句式

1. It is true that the extinction of some languages will save some people the trouble of learning new languages to **break communication barriers**, but we are also **suffering from irreversible loss of cultural treasures**.
2. From this story and its historical background, **it's not hard to see** that the death of a language is sometimes as serious as **the destruction of a unique cultural or national identity**, which may **wipe out a people's collective memory**, sense of honor and respect.
3. While we **feel indifferent towards the death** of other languages, we may as well think about **what would happen to ourselves if** our own language is forgotten by the world.
4. Eventually, we will **regret sacrificing the cultural value** contained in these languages for the **convenience of communication**.

类似真题

1. What are the reasons for losing a variety of languages and cultures?

Give some solutions to solve the problem.

2. The advantages brought about the spread of English as a global language will outweigh the disadvantages.

Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? 2005.4.6

3. When you learn a language, you should also learn the cultures and lifestyles of this country.

To what extent do you agree or disagree? 2006.8.12

Speaking

Part 1

How popular are bicycles in your home town?why?	
思路	用副词表达欢迎程度，或者用现象表达，比如满街都是
参考答案	Back in my hometown, you could see people riding a bicycle in every corner.
高分词句	bicycles haven' t been frequently used in my city for years as people pursue a more comfortable driving condition.
How often do you ride a bicycle?why or why not?	
思路	频率词汇
参考答案	I have a smart bike which I ride around the campus everyday. You know, my university has a large area,it 'll take me 20minutes to get to a lecture hall to another and having a bike is absolutely a wise choice.
Do you think that bicycles are suitable for all ages?why/why not?	
思路	是的，有益身体健康
参考答案	I can' t agree with it more. Cuz kids, young adults and old people should take exercise to build a strong figure and cycling is a cost-effective way to achieve the goal as they don' t need to pay too much money .
高分词汇	cost-effective
What are the advantages of a bicycle compared to a car? why?	
思路	避免交通堵塞让自己焦躁不安，环保

参考答案	<p>well, a bike does not take up too much space, and it' s definitely smart especially during rush hours cuz people don' t need to be stuck in the jam .</p> <p>More importantly, a car would reduce exhaustion which is not as eco-friendly as cycling.</p>
高分词汇	stuck , exhaustion , eco-friendly

Part 2

Describe a person who has done a lot of work to help people.

You should say:

Who this person is/was

Where this person lives/lived

What he/she has done to help people

And explain how you know about this person

参考答案

Well, I'd like to introduce my math teacher-Mr. Zhao in junior school. He was the best friend of my uncle who took me to enter Mr. Zhao's class. He was handsome, confident, kind and patient enough. He lived in the staff dorm just a mile away from our school. He was also confident of himself and his students. Every time he walks in the classroom, he should bring a strong feeling of authority, and makes his students feel a definite sense of trust. In this way, he helped us to realize the importance of manners and being polite. He said if he was too strict, students would be afraid to ask questions, and that will decrease the efficiency of their study. In addition, he never lost his patience in class when students ask questions repeatedly. Most of all, updated his knowledge cuz he believed further learning can make a good teacher re-discover the beauty of the teaching profession.

高分词汇	Educated/professional ;Patient/caring/passionate ;Manners/ style/smile
推荐类似 题目练习	Describe a person who you helped . An Old Person You Like to Talk to A Person Who Taught You A Useful Skill

Part 3

What are some of the ways people can help others in the community? which is most important?	
思路	志愿者宣传环保、健康知识；帮助、关注老人，组织 after-school activity
参考答案	I suppose there' re a lot of ways to serve as a volunteer in a community ,like helping to raise the awareness of protecting the environment or keeping away from junk food to be in good shape or organizing some after-school activities for kids who can' t have a companion before parents are off work.
Why do you think some people like to help other people?	
思路	善良，被别人帮助过
参考答案	I guess most people are kind and friendly, and they feel pleased to help people or some must have been offered a big favor in the past and want to do the same to others.
Some people say that people help others in the community more now than they did in the past. Do you agree or disagree? Why	
思路	是的，社区文化活动越来越多，
参考答案	yeah, I think it' s an obvious phenomenon that people can do much more for neighbors than before cuz the media and government encouraged

	people to get contact more often and organized colorful forms of activities for nearby people to join in. consequently, they strengthened relationship and helped others more.
高分词汇	phenomenon , strengthen
What types of services,such as libraries or health centres, are available to the people who live in your area?doyou think there are enough of them?	
思路	小区里的健身器材，免费公园，医院，
参考答案	well, in my residence, there are fitness equipment, cultural exchange hall, free parks,clinics and museums and so on. I hope more gardens to be specialized.
高分词汇	fitness equipment , specialized
Which groups of people generally need most support in a community?why?	
参考答案	from my perspective, old people need most support cuz their kids are all live away from them ,even in a different city. They are lonely and need companions to chat to have a walk with .
高分词汇	companion
Who do you think should pay for the services that are available to the people in a community? should it be the government or individual people?	
参考答案	well, all the services are for every citizen, so not only the government should try more effort to build facilities and advocate the awareness, also individuals are required to make contribution to the living environment or self conscious.

高分词汇

advocate , awareness , self conscious.









