

Test1

Question 1

答案: FALSE

关键词: media

定位原文: 第 1 段第 3 句 “In the face of the frequent and often vivid media coverage...”; “Despite the extensive coverage in the popular media of the destruction of rainforests...”

解题思路: 这两段当中的 frequent/vivid/extensive/coverage 等词都说明媒体对于热带雨林的现状十分关注, 并做了广泛报道。

Question 2

答案: FALSE

关键词: children/classroom

定位原文: 第 2 段第 3 句 “These ideas may be developed by children absorbing ideas through the popular media.” 这些观点可能是学生从大众媒体中获得的。

解题思路: 这句话证明学生也从大众媒体中吸取有关热带雨林的观点, 而并不是只从课堂中得到相关知识。

Question 3

答案: TRUE

关键词: pure/ mistaken

定位原文: 第 2 段第 1 句 “Many studies have shown that children harbour misconceptions about ‘pure’, curriculum science.”

解题思路: 这句话是题干的同义替换, 学生关键需要掌握“harbour”在这里的意思等于“hold”。

Question 4

答案: TRUE

关键词: framework/easier

定位原文: 第 2 段第 2 句 “These misconceptions do not remain isolated but become incorporated into a multifaceted, but organized, conceptual framework, making it and the component ideas, some of which are erroneous, more robust but also accessible to modification.”

解题思路：解这题的关键是要明白题干中的“easier to change”和文中的“accessible to modification”是同义替换。

Question 5

答案：FALSE

关键词：yes/no

定位原文：第4段第2句“Secondary school children were asked to complete a questionnaire containing five open-form questions.”

解题思路：Open-form 指简答题，与 yes/no 直接矛盾。

Question 6

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：more likely than

定位原文：第5段第4句“More girls (70%) than boys (60%) raised the idea of rainforest as animal habitats.”

第6段第1句“Similarly, but at a lower level, more girls (13%) than boys (5%) said that rainforests provided human habitats.”

解题思路：虽然这两句话分别将男生女生作了比较，但是比较内容并不是关于热带雨林破坏的错误观点，所以此题属于并不存在的比较关系。

Question 7

答案：TRUE

关键词：follow on from

定位原文：第6段第2句“These observations are generally consistent with our previous studies of pupils’ views about the use and conservation of rainforests...”

解题思路：“previous”一词是先前的意思，证明在此研究之前，人们也就学生对热带雨林的看法做了研究，因此本文所提到的调查是在这些研究之后进行的。

Question 8

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：primary/second

解题思路：文中直到最末尾也从未提到这项研究是否会继续，所以此题属于无中生有。

Question 9

答案：M

关键词：where/ rainforests

定位原文：第4段第6句“The commonest responses were continents or countries: Africa (given by 43% of children), South America (30%), Brazil (25%).”

解题思路：根据对应句信息可选出答案为M。

Question 10

答案：E

关键词：importance/rainforests

定位原文：第9段第1句...the majority of children simply said that we need rainforests to survive.

解题思路：根据对应句信息可选出答案为E。

Question 11

答案：G

关键词：reason/loss

定位原文：第7段第2句“...more than half of the pupils(59%)identified that it is human activities which are destroying rainforests,...”

解题思路：根据对应句信息可选出答案为G。

Question 12

答案：P

关键词：important/protected

定位原文：第5段第2句“The dominant idea, raised by 64% of the pupils, was that rainforests provide animals with habitats.”

解题思路：根据对应句信息可选出答案为P。

Question 13

答案：J

关键词：uncommon/issue

定位原文:第9段第2句至第3句“Only a few of the pupils(6%)mentioned that rainforest destruction may contribute to global warming. This is surprising considering the high level of media coverage on this issue.”

解题思路: 根据对应句信息可选出答案为 J。

Question 14

答案: B

关键词: title

定位原文: 无

解题思路: 从文章第二段开始, 一直在围绕孩子对热带雨林容易产生错误的理解, 因此本文重点应该放在孩子对热带雨林遭破坏状况的观点上, 故要选择一个带有孩子的标题。

Question 15

答案: taste buds

关键词: taste

定位原文: 第1段第5句“Similarly, although at least some cetaceans have taste buds, the nerves serving these have degenerated or are rudimentary.”

解题思路: 根据定位句信息, 可知答案是 taste buds。

Question 16

答案: baleen whales

关键词: stereoscopic vision

定位原文: 第3段第3句“However, the position of the eyes so restricts the field of vision in baleen whales that they probably do not have stereoscopic vision.”

解题思路: 根据定位句信息, 可知答案是 baleen whales。

Question 17

答案: forward downward (IN EITHER ORDER)

关键词: Dolphins, porpoises

定位原文: 第4段第1句 “On the other hand, the position of the eyes in most dolphins and porpoises suggests that they have stereoscopic vision forward and downward.”

解题思路: 根据定位句信息, 可知答案是 forward 和 downward。

Question 18

答案: (the) freshwater dolphin(s)

关键词: forward and upward

定位原文: 第4段第2句“Eye position in freshwater dolphins, which often swim on their side or upside down while feeding, suggests that what vision they have is stereoscopic forward and upward.”

解题思路: 根据关键词定位, 可知答案为 freshwater dolphin(s)。

Question 19

答案: (the) water

关键词: bottlenose dolphin

定位原文: 第4段第3句 “By comparison, the bottlenose dolphin has extremely keen vision in water. Judging from the way it watches and tracks airborne flying fish, it can apparently see fairly well through the air-water interface as well.”

解题思路: 题干中的 exceptional 和文中的 extremely 是同义替换, 所以根据定位句答案应该为 water。

Question 20

答案: (the) lower frequencies

关键词: most large baleen

定位原文: 第6段第3句 “Large baleen whales primarily use the lower frequencies and are often limited in their repertoire.”

解题思路: 根据定位句信息, 可知答案是(the) lower frequencies。

Question 21

答案: bowhead humpback (IN EITHER ORDER)

关键词: song-like

定位原文: 第6段第4句 “Notable exceptions are the nearly song-like choruses of bowhead whales in summer and the complex, haunting utterances of the humpback whales.”

解题思路: 根据 song-like 定位到该句话, 可知答案为 bowhead 和 humpback。

Question 22

答案: touch/sense of touch

关键词: mating

定位原文: 第 2 段第 3 句 “This contact may help to maintain order within a group, and stroking or touching are part of the courtship ritual in most species.”

解题思路: 这里的 mating 和文中的 courtship ritual 是同义替换, 所以答案应为 touch 或者 sense of touch。

Question 23

答案: freshwater dolphin(s)

关键词: upside down/eating

定位原文: 第 4 段第 2 句 “Eye position in freshwater dolphins, which often swim on their side or upside down while feeding...”

解题思路: 根据定位句信息, 可知答案是 freshwater dolphin(s)。

Question 24

答案: airborne flying fish

关键词: follow/under the water

定位原文: 第 4 段第 3 句 “By comparison, the bottlenose dolphin has extremely keen vision in water. Judging from the way it watches and tracks airborne flying fish, it can apparently see fairly well through the air-water interface as well.”

解题思路: 题目中的 “follow” 和文中的 “tracks” 是同义替换, 根据定位句信息, 可知答案是 airborne flying fish。

Question 25

答案: clear water(s)/clear open water(s)

关键词: habitat/good visual ability

定位原文: 第 5 段第句 “For example, vision is obviously more useful to species inhabiting clear open waters than to those living in turbid rivers and flooded plains.”

解题思路: 根据定位句信息, 可知答案是 clear open water(s)。

Question 26

答案: (the) acoustic sense

关键词: best/cetaceans

定位原文: 第 6 段第 1 句 “Although the senses of taste and smell appear to have deteriorated, and vision in water appears to be uncertain, such weaknesses are more than compensated for by cetaceans’ well-developed acoustic sense.”

解题思路: 根据定位句信息, 可知答案是 acoustic sense。

Question 27

答案: C

关键词: first paragraph

定位原文: 第 1 段第 1 句 “From a number of recent studies, it has become clear that blind people can appreciate the use of outlines and perspectives to describe the arrangement of objects and other surfaces in space.”

解题思路: 根据定位句可知, 说的是盲人能够理解 outlines 和 perspectives 的使用。故正确答案为 C。

Question 28

答案: C

关键词: surprised/blind woman

定位原文: 第 1 段第 3-5 句 “This fact was drawn to my attention dramatically when a blind woman in one of my investigations decided on her own initiative to draw a wheel as it was spinning. To show this motion, she traced a curve inside the circle (Fig.1). I was taken aback. Lines of motion, such as the one she used, are a very recent invention in the history of illustration.”

解题思路: 这段话说到让作者惊讶的是一个盲人女性决定靠自己的能力绘出正在旋转的轮椅。故正确答案为 C 选项。

Question 29

答案: A

关键词: Part1/ blind subjects

定位原文: 第 5 段第 4 句 “Evidently, however, the blind not only figured out meanings for each line of motion, but as a group they generally came up with the same meaning at least as frequently as did sighted subjects.”

解题思路: 从 “not only...but...came up with the same meaning as least as frequently as did

sighted subjects” 可以得出 A 选项正确。这里并没有说比 sighted subjects 会好，所以 D 选项是不对的。

Question 30

答案：E

关键词：无

定位原文：Part1 第 4 段最后一句 “Subjects assumed that spokes extending beyond the wheel's perimeter signified that the wheel had its brakes on...”

解题思路：这段话恰好说明辐条超出了车轮的周界是使用了刹车，所以正确答案为 E。

Question 31

答案：C

关键词：无

定位原文：Part1 第 4 段最后一句 “...and that dashed spokes indicated the wheel was spinning quickly.”

解题思路：这句话的意思是虚线辐条表示车轮在快速转动，故正确答案为 C。

Question 32

答案：A

关键词：无

定位原文：Part1 第 4 段第 2 句 “Most guessed that the curved spokes indicated that the wheel was spinning steadily...”

解题思路：这句话的意思是曲线辐条表示车轮在稳定的转动，故正确答案为 A。

Question 33

答案：pairs

关键词：Part2/a set of word

定位原文：Part2 第 2 段第 1 句 “We gave a list of twenty pairs of word of words to sighted subjects...”

解题思路：此空要求填一个名词，而词库中只有 associations, pairs, shapes, words 四个词是名词，从意思上判断，words 和 shapes 显然不太合适，最后只能填 pairs。

Question 34

答案: shapes

关键词: abstract

定位原文: Part2 第 3 段最后一句 “Thus, we concluded that the blind interpret abstract shapes as sighted people do.”

解题思路: Abstract 是形容词, 空里要求填个名词。从对应句可以看出改名词为 shapes。

Question 35

答案: sighted

关键词: circle/soft/hard/square

定位原文: Part2 第 3 段第 1 句 “All our subjects deemed the hard/square circle soft and the square hard.”

解题思路: 虽然在这句话中没有出现 sighted 这个词, 但是根据上一整段的内容推测, 此处的 subjects 指得是 sighted subjects.

Question 36

答案: sighted

关键词: 51%

定位原文: Part2 第 3 段第 4 句。And only 51% linked deep to circle and shallow to square.(See Fig.2.)

解题思路: 这题依然没有出现 sighted 这个词, 但是同上题, 根据上文可以推测出这里的 volunteers 指的是 sighted subjects。

Question 37

答案: deep

关键词: 51%

定位原文: Part2 第 3 段第 4 句。And only 51% linked deep to circle and shallow to square.(See Fig.2.)

解题思路: 根据定位句可知, 这里填的词应该是 deep。

Question 38

答案: blind

关键词: repeated/volunteers

定位原文：Part2 第3段第5句 “When we tested four totally blind volunteers using the same list, we found that their choices closely resembled those made by the sighted subjects.”

解题思路：这句话是说被测试者是 blind volunteers，故正确答案为 blind。

Question 39

答案：similar

关键词：choices

定位原文：Part2 第3段第7句 “He made only one match differing from the consensus, assigning 'far' to square and 'near' to circle.”

解题思路：“Consensus”是共识的意思，从这句话我们可以知道盲人们对如何搭配基本可以达成一致意见。

Question 40

答案：B

关键词：conclusion

定位原文：Part2 第3段最后一句 “Thus, we concluded that the blind interpret abstract shapes as sighted people do.”

解题思路：这句话刚好是 B 选项的同义替换，意思是我们能够推断出盲人诠释 abstract shapes 与视力正常的人是一样的。

Test 2

Question 1

答案：isolation

关键词：6800/variety of language/geographical

定位原文：第3段第1句 “Isolation breeds linguistic diversity: as a result, the world is peppered with languages spoken by only a few people.”

解题思路：根据这句话可知，语言多样性是由于地理上的 isolation。

Question 2

答案：economic globalization/globalization/socio-economic pressures

关键词：government/huge decrease

定位原文：第 5 段第 4 句 “...the deadliest weapon is not government policy but economic pressures...”

解题思路：本题目要看清楚问的是语言消失的原因，and 表示并列，因此空中应该填与 government initiatives 对等的原因，而文中第五段前半部分提到政府政策对语言的影响，但是科学家们也指出，真正致命的原因是社会经济压力。

Question 3

答案：cultural identity

关键词：Increasing appreciation/language classes

定位原文：第 7 段第 2 句话 “But a growing interest in cultural identity may prevent the direst predictions from coming true.”

解题思路：“increasing appreciation” 和文中的 “growing interest” 是同义替换，故正确答案是 cultural identity。”

Question 4

答案：traditional skill

关键词：‘apprentice’/teach/a

定位原文：第 7 段倒数第 4 句 “Volunteer ‘apprentices’ pair up with one of the last living speakers of a Native American tongue to learn a traditional skill such as basket weaving, with instruction exclusively in the endangered language.”

解题思路：“apprentice” 做为定位词，题干这句话的意思是在学徒计划中，濒危语言被用来作为载体来教授人们一种……，文中的 “learn” 与 “teach” 在意思上有关联，而不定冠词 “a” 之后要填一个专有名词。

Question 5

答案：E

关键词：more than one...

定位原文：第 7 段第 4 句 “Most of these languages will not survive without a large bilingualism...”

解题思路：题干这句话正好跟文中这句话表达的是相同的意思，而文中有这个观点的正是 E 选项。

Question 6

答案：B

关键词：in itself

定位原文：“But Mufwene says that preventing a language dying out is not the same as giving it new life by using it every day.”

解题思路：通过这句话可以推测，保护语言本身并不是目标，如何让语言活起来才是真正目的。故正确答案为 B。

Question 7

答案：D

关键词：think/determine

定位原文：第 6 段倒数第 2 句“‘Your brain and mine are different from the brain of someone who speaks French, for instance,’ Pagel says, and this could affect our thoughts and perceptions. ‘The patterns and connections we make among various concepts may be structured by the linguistic habits of our community.’”

解题思路：这句话当中提到了说英语的人的大脑与说法语的人大脑的不同，随后提出语言会影响我们的想法和观点。

Question 8

答案：C

关键词：reject/established/way of life

定位原文：第 4 段最后一句“People lose faith in their culture, When the next generation reaches their teens, they might not want to be induced into the old traditions.”

解题思路：题干句子意思是“年轻人经常会拒绝接受社会约定俗成的生活方式”，正好与文中这句话“语言的转化意味着传统文化的消失”表达的意思一致。

Question 9

答案：B

关键词：loss

定位原文：第 6 段第 2 句“If a person shifts from Navajo to English, they lose something...”

解题思路：文中的 shift 等同于题目当中的 change，而传统文化的存在正意味着人们可以采用不同的观点来看待这个世界。

Question 10

答案: NO

关键词: Navajo

定位原文: 第 3 段第 4 句话“Navajo is considered endangered despite having 150,000 speakers. What makes a language endangered is not just the number of speakers, but how old they are.”

解题思路: 这句话说有 15 万人在使用那瓦霍语, 证明使用者并不是很少, 在接下来的一句话当中, 作者又表明使语言濒临灭绝的真正原因并不是说的人少, 而是说的人太老。

Question 11

答案: YES

关键词: a large number of

定位原文: 第 3 段第 4 句话 “Navajo is considered endangered despite having 150,000 speakers.”

解题思路: 根据文中给出的证据, 即有 15 万人说那瓦霍语, 但是这门语言仍然濒临灭绝, 作者推出了题中的结论, 这个结论是正确的。

Question 12

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: government

定位原文: 第 5 段

解题思路: 文中第五段提到了政府, 主要是指出政府的政策也是导致语言濒危的原因, 但是此后就并未对政府的作用再多做叙述, 而是转而论社会压力的重要性。本题是典型的节外生枝型。

Question 13

答案: YES

关键词: linguistic diversity

定位原文: 第 7 段第 1 句“ So despite linguists' best efforts, many languages will disappear over the next century.”

解题思路: 这句话表明尽管语言学家已经竭尽全力, 但是许多语言到了下个世纪还是会消失。这句话就表明语言多样性的消失是不可避免的。

Question 14

答案: C

关键词: Western

定位原文: 第 1 段第 1 句 “Australia has been unusual in the Western world in having a very conservative attitude to natural or alternative therapies, according to Dr Paul Laver, a lecturer in Public Health at the University of Sydney.”

解题思路: A 答案说澳大利亚医生与制药公司关系紧密, 属于完全未提及型答案。B 答案认为澳大利亚医生总是和其他医师一同工作, 与文中所说的事实恰好相反。D 答案说澳大利亚医生会开出另类处方, 这也是不正确的。只有 C 答案与文章叙述相符。

Question 15

答案: B

关键词: Americans

定位原文: 第 1 段倒数第 1 句 “Americans made more visits to alternative therapists than to orthodox doctors in 1990, and each year they spend about \$US 12 billion on therapies that have not been scientifically tested.”

解题思路: 文中这句话说 1990 年美国人去看另类疗法医师的次数比去看传统医生的次数还多。所以答案 B 是正确的。而 A、C 和 D 答案中提到的比较关系并不存在。

Question 16

答案: YES

关键词: 20 years

定位原文: 第 2 段第 1 句 “Disenchantment with orthodox medicine has seen the popularity of alternative therapies in Australia climb steadily during the past 20 years.”

解题思路: 在过去 20 年中, 由于人们对传统医疗不再迷信, 另类疗法在澳大利亚慢慢流行起来。这句话就证明在过去 20 年里, 比以往更多的澳大利亚人开始相信另类疗法。

Question 17

答案: NO

关键词: 1983/1990/ a further 8%

定位原文: 第2段第2句话和第3句话“ In a 1983 national health survey, 1.9% of people said they had contacted a chiropractor, naturopath, osteopath, acupuncturist or herbalist in the two weeks prior to the survey. By 1990, this figure had risen to 2.6% of the population.”

解题思路: 在1983年的调查中, 约有1.9%的人说他们曾经看过另类疗法医师, 到了1990年, 这个数字上升到了总人口的2.6%。如果做减法的话, 实际上人数上升了将近0.7个百分点, 因此题目中所说的增加8%是错误的。

Question 18

答案: YES

关键词: 550,000

定位原文: 第2段第4句话 “The 550,000 consultations with alternative therapists reported in the 1990 survey represented about an eighth of...”

解题思路: 题干这句话刚好和定位句的 “The 550,000 consultations with alternative therapists” 表达的是同样的意思, 因此是正确的。

Question 19

答案: YES

关键词: had a higher opinion of...

定位原文: 第2段最后一句 “The high standing of professionals, including doctors, has been eroded as a consequence.”

解题思路: 这句话说的是包括医生在内的专业人士的崇高地位也就大打折扣。这句话的含义就是澳大利亚人以前对医生等专业人士有较高的评价, 而现在这种观点已经遭受损害。

Question 20

答案: YES

关键词: Australian doctors

定位原文: 第3段第1句 “Rather than resisting or criticising this trend, increasing numbers of Australian doctors, particularly younger ones, are forming group practices with alternative therapists or taking courses themselves, particularly in acupuncture and herbalism.”

解题思路: 这句话表明澳大利亚正统医生正在接受另类疗法培训, 相对于以前他们接受的正统医疗培训来说, 这次培训无疑是一种再培训。

Question 21

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: salaries

定位原文: 第 3 段

解题思路: 并不存在的比较关系是 TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN 题解题的一条黄金法则。尤其当作者将两者进行简单肤浅比较的时候, 一般答案都是 NOT GIVEN。文中没有任何地方提到两种医生的薪水, 因此正确答案是 NOT GIVEN。

Question 22

答案: YES

关键词: 1993/289

定位原文: 第 4 段首句和第二句 “In 1993, Dr Laver and his colleagues published a survey of 289 Sydney people who attended eight alternative therapists' practices in Sydney. These practices offered a wide range of alternative therapies from 25 therapists.”

解题思路: 89 名病患去看病的这 8 家诊所提供各种各样的另类疗法服务, 这其中也许包括针灸疗法, 但是如果说这 289 名病人都是去做针灸的, 就未免有些以偏概全了。

Question 23

答案: NO

关键词: 1993/long-term

定位原文: 第 4 段第 3 句 “Those surveyed had experienced chronic illnesses, for which orthodox medicine had been able to provide little relief.”

解题思路: chronic 是 “长期的, 慢性的” 意思, complaints 在此处不是 “抱怨, 投诉” 的意思, 而是指疾病。

Question 24

答案: emotional/emotional problems

关键词: 10%-15%

定位原文: 第 5 段第 1 句 “12% suffer from digestive problems, which is only 1% more than those suffering from emotional problems.”

解题思路：目测该数字应该在 10%和 15%之间，在第五段寻找这样一个数字，结果发现 12%所对应的是 digestive 一词，但是，很快我们会发现 Digestive 已经出现在了表格上，所以答案应该是比 12%少一个百分点的 emotional/emotional problems。

Question 25

答案：headache

关键词：5%-10%

定位原文：第 5 段最后一句 “Headache sufferers and those complaining of general ill health represent 6% and 5% of patients respectively...”

解题思路：该疾病所对应的数字应该在 5%和 10%之间，而且应该比第 26 空更接近 10%。所以可以回第五段找两个相近并且都接近 10%的数字，结果发现了 6%和 5%，故此空应该填：headache。

Question 26

答案：general ill health

关键词：5%

定位原文：第 5 段最后一句 “Headache sufferers and those complaining of general ill health represent 6% and 5% of patients respectively...”

解题思路：该疾病对应数字是 5%，故应该填 general ill health。

Question 27

答案：H

关键词：unusual connection

定位原文：H 段最后 1 句 “By allowing link-ups between brain areas that might not normally communicate with each other, play may enhance creativity.”

解题思路：link-up 等于 connection，后面的 play may enhance creativity 证明这种不寻常的联系是有好处的。

Question 28

答案：F

关键词：record/time

定位原文：F 段第 2 句 “If you plot the amount of time...”

解题思路：这个 heading 的意思是由记录小动物玩耍的时间而得到的见解，关键词是时间，回到文章当中寻找对应词时，只有这个段落提到了时间。plot 一词是用图表记录的意思，在这里就等同于 record。

Question 29

答案：A

关键词：physical hazard

定位原文：A 段第 4 句之后 “For a start, play can even cost animals their lives. Eighty per cent of deaths among juvenile fur seals...”

解题思路：问题是问哪一段包含有对玩耍带来的危险的描述。文章中只有在第一段中谈到了玩耍可能带来的危险，而且还举出了小海狗的例子来说明这种危险的存在。

Question 30

答案：H

关键词：mental/exercise/develop

定位原文：H 段前 3 句 “Not only is more of the brain involved in play than was suspected, but it also seems to activate higher... and rules.”

解题思路：mental activity 是大脑活动的意思，问题问的是在玩耍过程当中，哪些大脑活动得到了练习和发展。

Question 31

答案：I

关键词：effects/reduction

定位原文：I 段首句和 2 句 “What might further experimentation... with their peers.”

解题思路：问题问得是哪一段包含了这样的内容：减少玩耍机会可能对儿童造成的影响。在最后一段中，作者谈到了被剥夺了玩耍机会的小老鼠大脑就发育的不好，并且用一个设问句表明了他对人类儿童的忧虑。而且一般来讲，含有 effect 的段意都是对应文章的最后一段。

Question 32

答案：B

关键词: class/animals

定位原文: B 段第 4 句 “Playfulness, it seems, is common only among mammals...”

解题思路: B 段中提到了玩耍在哺乳动物中很普遍, 而且在有些鸟类当中也存在, 即提到了各种各样的动物。一些同学会在 E 段当中看到 fifteen orders of mammals 一词, 不过仔细读下来, E 段的主要意思是在讲哺乳动物中大脑大小和玩耍之间的关系, 并不是说玩耍对哪种动物重要。故答案选 B。

Question 33-35

答案: ACF (IN EITHER ORDER)

Question 33

答案: A

关键词: rehearsal/adult

定位原文: B 段倒数第 2 句 “A popular explanation of play has been that it helps juvenile develop the skills they will need to hunt, mate and socialize as adults.”

解题思路: 这段中提到了帮助青少年培养作为成年人需要的一些技能, 所以 A 选项正确。

Question 34

答案: C

关键词: build up strength

定位原文: B 段最后一句 “Another has been that it allows young animals to get in shape for adult life...”

解题思路: “使年轻的动物保持体形” 与 C 选项对应。

Question 35

答案: F

关键词: organ growth

定位原文: E 段首句: “...reported that there is a strong positive link between brain size and playfulness...”

解题思路: “在脑部大小与玩耍之间有正面的关联” 与 F 选项对应。

Question 36

答案: B

关键词: Robert Barton

定位原文: E 段倒数第 2 句和末句 “Robert Barton of Durham University ...I concluded it's to do with learning, and with the importance of environmental data to...”

解题思路: Barton 认为玩耍与学习有关, 也与大脑发育过程中环境资料的重要性有关。Environmental data 可以与 physical surroundings 对应。

Question 37

答案: G

关键词: Marc Becoff

定位原文: G 段第 4 句 “Bekoff likens it to a behavioural kaleidoscope...”

解题思路: Becoff 将玩耍比喻为一个行为万花筒, 这句话也就是说在玩耍当中动物会做出各种各样的举动, 正好和 G 选项中的 a wide range of 相对应。

Question 38

答案: E

关键词: John Byers

定位原文: C 段第 2 句 “Byers points out that the benefits of increased exercise disappear rapidly after training stops, so...”

解题思路: Byers 认为训练一结束, 由增强训练所带来的好处就跟着迅速消失了, 无论什么种群的动物, 玩耍都倾向于在哺乳期的中期达到顶峰, 然后则开始走了下坡路。这就与 E 答案观点一致。

Question 39

答案: D

关键词: Sergio Pellis

定位原文: E 段第 1 句 “...reported that there is a strong positive link between brain size and playfulness among mammals in general.”

解题思路: Pellis 认为哺乳动物的玩耍量与他们大脑的大小往往成正比。所以玩耍比较少的动物脑子也比较小。

Question 40

答案: A

关键词: Stephen Sivi

定位原文: H 段第 6 句 “Sivi studied how bouts of play affected the brain's levels of a particular chemical associated with..”

解题思路: Sivi 认为玩耍能够影响大脑中一种特殊化学物质, 这种物质会刺激神经细胞生长。答案选 A。

Test 3

Question 1

答案: A

关键词: box/beginning

定位原文: 标题下方方框中

解题思路: 题目是问文章开头的方框当中的引言是什么意思。A 答案: exemplify 例证; 举……例子; B 答案是解释国际流浪儿童组织建立的原因; C 答案: outline 描述, 描画轮廓; D 答案中 highlight 是指突出、强调。很明显引言是在举例子, 故正确答案选 A。

Question 2

答案: D

关键词: purpose/S.K.I

定位原文: Introduction 部分第 2 段首句 “Over the past nine years, ...lives of street children.”

解题思路: “to support the economic lives of street children...等同于 D 答案, 而其他三个选项基本未提到。

Question 3

答案: C

关键词: reason/end up

定位原文: Background 部分的第一段首句 “Typically, children do not end up on ... and violence.”

解题思路: ...the demand for income at home...等同于 poverty, 而 D 答案 crime 并不是儿童流浪的原因, 而是其可能产生的后果。

Question 4

答案: C

关键词: independent

定位原文: Background 部分的第 2 段最后 1 句“Many children may choose entrepreneurship because it allows them a degree of independence,”

解题思路: A,B,D 三个答案都比较极端, 只有 C 符合本文的主题。children 独立的方式是“choose entrepreneurship”与 C 选项中的“set up their own businesses”是同义替换, 故 C 正确。

Question 5

答案: Sudan/India

关键词: country/courier service

定位原文: **Street Business Partnerships** 部分第 1 点 “The S.K.I. Bicycle Courier Service first started in the Sudan. Participants in this enterprise were supplied with bicycles, which they used to deliver parcels and messages, and which they were required to pay for gradually from their wages. A similar program was taken up in Bangalore, India.”

解题思路: 提供 courier service 的两个国家分别是 Sudan 和 India。

Question 6

答案: bicycles

关键词: courier service

定位原文: **Street Business Partnership** 部分第 1 点

解题思路: 题干中的 provision 是文中 provide 的变形, 所以这里的正确答案是 bicycles。

Question 7

答案: Shoe Shine Collective

关键词: Dominican Republic

定位原文: **Street Business Partnership** 部分第 2 点 “Another successful project, The Shoe Shine Collective, was a partnership program with the Y.W.C.A. in the Dominican Republic. In this project, participants were lent money to purchase shoe shine boxes. They were also given a safe place to store their equipment, and facilities for individual savings plans.”

解题思路: 定位到原文, 可知答案是 Shoe Shine Collective。

Question 8

答案: life skills

关键词: Zambia

定位原文: Street Business Partnership 部分第 3 点 “The Youth Skills Enterprise Initiative in Zambia is a joint program with the Red Cross Society and the Y.W.C.A. Street youths are supported to start their own small business through business training, life skills training and access to credit.”

解题思路: 定位到该句话末尾, 可知正确答案是 life skills。

Question 9

答案: NO

关键词: set up/money

定位原文: Lessons learned 部分第 1 点 “Being an entrepreneur is not for everyone, for every street child.”

解题思路: 很明显文中说的不是对于每个人来说的, 所以答案应该是 NO。

Question 10

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: families/S.K.I.

定位原文: Lessons learned 部分第 4 点 “There are tremendous advantages to involving parents or guardians in the program, where such relationships exist. Home visits allow staff the opportunity to know where the participants live, and to understand more about each individual's situation.”

解题思路: 这一点当中虽然提到了流浪儿童的家人, 但是并没有说明他们是否要从 S.K.I.那里得到帮助, 属于纯粹未提及型的 NOT GIVEN。

Question 11

答案: NO

关键词: loan

定位原文: Lessons learned 部分第 5 点 “Small loans are provided initially for ...ranged from US\$30-\$100.”

解题思路: 题目当中如果含有 ONLY/ONE 这样的词, 往往选 NO。从文中我们也

可以看出孩子们不只可以申请一笔贷款。

Question 12

答案: YES

关键词: pay back

定位原文: Lessons learned 部分第 6 点 “All S.K.I. programs have charged interest on the loans, primarily to get the entrepreneurs used to the concept of paying interest on borrowed money. Generally the rates have been modest (lower than bank rates).”

解题思路: All S.K.I. programs have charged interest on the loans.所有的计划都要收取利息, 也就是要多还一点钱。

Question 13

答案: A

关键词: conclude

定位原文: Conclusion 部分 “However, we believe that credit must be extended in association with other types of support...”

解题思路: 根据 conclude 可以定位到 conclusion 部分, 根据 “credit must be extended in association with other types of support” 可知正确答案是 A。

Question 14

答案: iii

关键词: 无

定位原文: A 部分: 第一段首句 Volcanoes are the ultimate earth-moving machinery.

第二段: Eruptions have rifted continents...a basement of volcanic basalt.

第三段开头: Volcanoes have not only made the continents, they are also thought to have made the world's first stable atmosphere and...

解题思路: A 部分说明了火山活动的作用, 正好和 iii 选项中的火山与地球的特征吻合, 因此答案为 iii。

Question 15

答案: i

关键词: 无

定位原文：B 部分：第 1 段：整个段落描述了火山爆发的起因。第二段最后：
These fracture zones, where the collisions occur, are where earthquakes happen. And, very often, volcanoes.

解题思路：通过扫描这两个段落，发现其中主要将地球比喻成一个鸡蛋，并且由此说明了火山爆发的原因。因此答案应该是 i。

Question 16

答案：iv

关键词：无

定位原文：第 2 段：Sometimes, it is slow... 第 3 段：Sometimes the magma moves very swiftly indeed. 第 4 段：The biggest eruptions are deep on the mid-ocean floor.

解题思路：此部分出现了大量的火山名字，由此我们可以预测该段落讲的是火山喷发的不同类型。因此答案是 iv。

Question 17

答案：vi

关键词：无

定位原文：第 1 段：But volcanoes are not very predictable.

解题思路：vi 答案是说火山爆发的不可预测性。

Question 18

答案：plates/the tectonic plates/the plates

关键词：sections of the earth's crust/volcanic activity

定位原文：C 部分的第 4 段第 2 句 “...and you can see the rough outlines of what are called tectonic plates--the plates which make up the earth's crust and mantle.”

解题思路：很明显，应该是被叫做 the tectonic plates。

Question 19

答案：magma

关键词：molten rock from the mantle

定位原文：C 部分第 2 段第 1 句：Sometimes it is slow: vast bubbles of magma—molten rock from the mantle...

解题思路：根据关键词定位，可知答案为 magma。

Question 20

答案：ring of fire

关键词：zone/the Pacific Ocean

定位原文：C 部分第 4 段第 3 句：The most dramatic of these is the Pacific “ring of fire”...

解题思路：根据定位句信息可知正确答案是 ring of fire。

Question 21

答案：600 years/for 600 years/600

关键词：Mount Pinatubo/inactive

定位原文：D 部分第 1 段最后一句：In the case of Mount Pinatubo, this took 600 years.

解题思路：根据定位句信息可知正确答案是 600 years。

Question 22

答案：water

关键词：produce/atmosphere

定位原文：A 部分的第 3 段第 1 句：Volcanoes have not only made the continents, they are also thought to have made the world's first stable atmosphere and provided all the water for the oceans, rivers and ice-caps.

解题思路：火山不仅制造出陆地，也为地球提供了大气，为海洋、河川和冰帽提供了水。

Question 23

答案：magma/lava

关键词：different types of eruptions /moves slowly

定位原文：Sometimes it is slow: vast bubbles of magma—molten rock from the mantle—inch towards the surface.

解题思路：首先可以根据之前做过的 LIST OF HEADINGS 题判定，C 部分讲到了不同类型的火山爆发。然后寻找 slowly 这个词。根据定位句信息可知正确答案是 magma。

Question 24

答案: (west) India

关键词: quickly/horizontally Northern Ireland/Wales/South Africa

定位原文: C 部分第 2 段第 2 句: Sometimes—as in Northern Ireland, Wales and the Karoo in South Africa — the magma rose faster, and then flowed out horizontally on to the surface in vast thick sheets. In the Deccan Plateau in western India, ...

解题思路: 此处要求填一个地名, 根据定位句信息可知正确答案为(west) India。

Question 25

答案: explodes

关键词: third/lava/very quickly/violently

定位原文: C 部分第 3 段前 3 句: Sometimes the magma moves very swiftly indeed. It does not have time to cool as it surges upwards. The gases trapped in side the boiling rock expand suddenly, the lava glows with heat, it begins to froth, and it exploded with tremendous force.

解题思路: 这个空要求填一个动词, 而且要注意时态。根据定位句信息可知正确答案为 explodes。

Question 26

答案: gases

关键词: magma/emitted

定位原文: C 部分第 3 段: Sometimes the magma moves very swiftly indeed. It does not have time to cool as it surges upwards. The gases trapped in side the boiling rock expand suddenly,...

解题思路: emit 是“发射, 发出”的意思, 跟文中的 expand 属于同义替换, 故正确答案应该是 gases。

Question 27

答案: D

关键词: recording

定位原文: D 段首句 “Today, researchers often tape-record informants.”

解题思路: 题干问的刚好是哪一段讲到了录音对人们谈话方式的影响。故答案是 D。

Question 28

答案: E

关键词: body language

定位原文: E 段第 3 句 “Where possible, therefore, the recording has to be supplemented by the observer's written comments on the non-verbal behavior of the participants,…”

解题思路: 题干问的是哪一段讲到了记录人们肢体语言的重要性。故答案是 E。

Question 29

答案: C

关键词: social situation

定位原文: C 段第 2 句 “Age, sex, social background and other aspects of identity are important, as these factors are known to influence the kind of language used.”

解题思路: 题目问的是哪段提到了语言受到社会背景的影响。故答案是 C。

Question 30

答案: D

关键词: self-conscious

定位原文: D 段第 6 句 “Some recordings are made without speakers being aware of the fact — a procedure that obtains very natural data,…”

解题思路: 题目问的是哪一段提到了如何帮助资料提供者变得自然一点。故答案是 D。

Question 31

答案: F

关键词: specific data various methods

定位原文: F 段第 3 句和最后一句 “A large number of points can be covered in a short time, using interview work-sheets and questionnaires.”

“There are also several direct methods of elicitation,…”

解题思路: 题目问的是哪段提到了产生详细信息的不同方式。答案是 F。

Question 32

答案: (the) linguists (acts)/(the) linguist (act)

关键词: convenient/not objective enough

定位原文: B 段倒数第 2 句 “Often, when studying their mother tongue, linguists act as their own informants, judging the ambiguity, acceptability, or other properties of utterances against their own intuitions. The convenience of this approach makes it widely used, and it is considered the norm in the generative approach to linguistics.”

解题思路: 根据定位句信息可知答案为 linguists act。

Question 33

答案: foreign languages

关键词: non-linguist

定位原文: B 段最后两句: ...at which point recourse is needed to more objective methods of enquiry, using non-linguists as informants. The latter procedure is unavoidable when working on foreign languages, or child speech.

解题思路: 根据定位句信息可知答案为 foreign languages。

Question 34

答案: (the) (poor) quality

关键词: recording/sound

定位原文: D 段第 3-4 句 “But obtaining naturalistic, good-quality data is never easy. People talk abnormally when they know they are being recorded, and sound quality can be poor. ”

解题思路: 根据定位句信息可知答案为 (the) (poor) quality。

Question 35

答案: facial expression

关键词: video/speaker

定位原文: E 段第 4 句 “A facial expression, for example, can dramatically alter the meaning of what is said.”

解题思路: 根据定位句信息可知答案为 facial expression。

Question 36

答案: video recording/camera/video camera/recording

关键词: video/miss certain things

定位原文：E 段最后一句 “Video recording avoid these problems to a large extent, but even they have limitations (the camera cannot be everywhere), and transcriptions always benefit from any additional commentary provided by an observer.”

解题思路：根据定位句信息可知答案为 video recording/camera/video camera/recording。

Question 37

答案：frequency of usage

关键词：comment

定位原文：G 段第 2 句 “A corpus enables the linguists to make unbiased statements about frequency of usage,…”

解题思路：这里的 make unbiased statements about 和题干中的 comment objectively on 是同义替换，故正确答案为 frequency of usage。

Question 38

答案：particular linguistic feature

关键词：while/focus on

定位原文：G 段第 4 句 “Some corpora attempt to cover the language as a whole, taking extracts from many kinds of text; others are extremely selective, providing a collection of material that deals only with a particular linguistic feature.”

解题思路 deals only with 和 focus on 在这里是同义替换，故正确答案为 particular linguistic feature。

Question 39

答案：size

关键词：length of time

定位原文：The size of the corpus depends on practical factors, such as the time available to collect, process and store the data.

解题思路：corpus 的 size 取决于很多因素，例如时间等，所以题干中时间的长短会影响的应该是 corpus 的 size。

Question 40

答案：intuitions

关键词：those who speak

定位原文: G 段最后一句“An important principle is that all corpora, whatever their size, are inevitably limited in their coverage, and always need to be supplemented by data derived from the intuitions of native speakers of the language, through either introspection or experimentation.”

解题思路: 根据定位信息, 可知正确答案为 intuitions。

Test 4

Question 1

答案: TRUE

关键词: record, 1900

定位原文: 第 1 段第 1 句“Since the early years of the twentieth century, when the International Athletic Federation began keeping records, there has been a steady improvement in how fast athletes run, how high they jump and how far they are able to hurl massive objects, themselves included, through space.”

解题思路: “自从 20 世纪早期国际田联开始记录成绩以来……”, 题干说现代官方运动员记录始于大约 1900 年。因此答案为 TRUE。

Question 2

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: before the twentieth century

定位原文: 第 1 段第 1 句“Since the early years of the twentieth century, when the International Athletic Federation began keeping records, there has been a steady improvement in how fast athletes run, how high they jump and how far they are able to hurl massive objects, themselves included, through space.”

解题思路: 很明显体感说的与原文说的相反, 故答案为 FALSE。

Question 3

答案: FALSE

关键词: burst of energy

定位原文: 第 1 段第 2-3 句“For the so-called power...In the endurance events the results have been more dramatic.”

解题思路: 体感说运动员的成绩提高幅度最大的项目是需要爆发力强的项目, 而原

文说的是在持久项目中，运动成绩提高得更多。故答案为 FALSE。

Question 4

答案：FALSE

关键词：genetics

定位原文：第 3 段第 1-2 句 “Identifying genetically talented individuals is only the first step. Michael Yessis, an emeritus professor of Sports Science at California State University at Fullerton, maintains that 'genetics only determines about one third of what an athlete can do.’”

解题思路：题干说的是基因在运动员的表现上起完全充分的作用。而文中说的很明显是只有大概三分之一的决定因素。故正确答案为 FALSE。

Question 5

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：parents of top athletes

定位原文：无

解题思路：题干中说顶尖运动员的父母通常也是很成功的运动员。而文中并未提到。

Question 6

答案：TRUE

关键词：gifted athletes, younger age

定位原文：第 2 段第 3 句 “Over the past century, the composition of... be identified early.”

解题思路：题干中说运动不断提升的国际重要性意味着有天分的运动员有可能被发现的更早。定位句中最后也说道因此现在比以往更有可能尽早发现那些独具运动员基因的个体。故正确答案是 TRUE。

Question 7

答案：genetics

关键词：American runners

定位原文：第 3 段第 4 句 “Yessis believes that U.S. runners, despite their impressive achievements, are 'running on their genetics.’”

解题思路：根据大写字母 American runners 定位到原文第 3 段第 4 句，可知答案为 genetics。

Question 8

答案: power

关键词: former Soviet Union

定位原文: 第3段最后一句“These methods include strength training that duplicates what they are doing in their running events as well as plyometrics, a technique pioneered in the former Soviet Union.”

解题思路: 据大写字母 former Soviet Union 定位到原文第3段最后1句, 原文的表述是前苏联率先应用 plyometrics 来训练运动员, 结合第4段首句: plyometrics focuses on increasing power, 因此答案为 power。

Question 9

答案: injuries

关键词: inadequate diet

定位原文: 第5段最后1句“Few coaches, for instance, understand how deficiencies in trace minerals can lead to injuries.”

解题思路: 根据 inadequate diet 定位到原文第5段最后1句, 该段主要讲营养方面对于运动员得到影响。最后一句明确指出, ...deficiency in trace mineral can lead to injuries, 因此答案为 injuries。

Question 10

答案: training

关键词: key, setting

定位原文: 第6段第1句“Focused training will also play a role in enabling records to be broken.”

解题思路: 根据题目顺序在原文第6段中找到答案及第2句, 即打破记录的关键因素为 training。

Question 11

答案: A

关键词: Biomechanics films

定位原文: 第7段第2句至第4句“A biomechanic films an athlete...high jumpers.”

解题思路: 此题根据专有名词 Biomechanics films 定位到原文第7段, 这一段倒数

第 2 句说到 Dapena 用这些方法帮助跳高运动员。故正确答案为 A。

Question 12

答案: D

关键词: Biomechanics specialists/Fosbury flop

定位原文: 第 8 段第 2 句至第 4 句 “For example, during the 1968... own mathematical simulations.”

解题思路: 此题根据 4 个选项中共有的大写字母词汇 Fosbury flop 迅速定位到原文第 8 段第 2 句至第 4 句, 原文的表述是: ……生物力学专家后来对他的方法进行了分析, 并理解了这一方法。答案为 D。

Question 13

答案: B

关键词: John S. Raglin

定位原文: 最后 1 段第 2 句及第 3 句 “‘Once you study athletics, ... our understanding in many cases is fundamental.’”

解题思路: 原文的表述是: 印第安纳大学的运动心理学家 John S. Raglin 说: “核心表现不是更高, 更快, 更强这一简单或者平凡的事。有很多的变数进入这一方程式, 我们对很多案例的理解都是最基本(fundamental)的。我们还有很长的路要走。” 因此答案为 B。

Question 14

答案: YES

关键词: creativity, investigative work

定位原文: 第 1 段第 1 句 “Archaeology is partly the discovery of the treasures of the past, partly the careful work of the scientific analyst, partly the exercise of the creative imagination.”

解题思路: 题目说考古学既包括创新也包括认真的分析调查工作。原文: 考古学部分是对过去财富的发现, 部分是科学分析的严谨工作, 部分是创造性想像的练习, 因此答案为 TRUE。

Question 15

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: ancient languages

定位原文：无

解题思路：题目说考古学家必须能够翻译古代语言文本。原文没有提及题目的内容，因此答案为 NOT GIVEN。

Question 16

答案：NO

关键词：movies

定位原文：第 2 段最后一句 “However far from reality such portrayals are, they capture the essential truth that archaeology is an exciting quest—the quest for knowledge about ourselves and our past.”

解题思路：题目说电影为考古学家的工作提供了真实的画面。原文的表述是：相反，这些描述（指上句所说的电影）和现实差距甚远（far from reality such portrayals are），因此很明显答案应为 FALSE。

Question 17

答案：YES

关键词：anthropologist

定位原文：第 4 段第 1 句至第 3 句 “Anthropology, at its broadest, ... from other societies.”

解题思路：题目说人类学家从不止一个角度来定义文化。而文中恰好从广义和狭义来定义文化，故正确答案为 TRUE。

Question 18

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：anthropology

定位原文：无

解题思路：题目说考古学比人类学要求更加苛刻。原文当中没有提到题目中的内容，因此答案为 NOT GIVEN。

Question 19

答案：NO

关键词：Europe, 3,000 BC

定位原文：第 8 段最后一句 “Conventional historical sources begin only with the introduction of written records around 3,000 BC in western Asia, and much later in most other parts of the

world.”

解题思路：题目说的是欧洲的历史自公元前 3000 年就有记录了。原文中的表述是传统的历史始于公元前 3000 左右西亚的文字记载，而世界的其他大多数地区的历史要比这晚很多。因此答案为 FALSE。

Question 20-21

答案：DE (IN EITHER ORDER)

关键词：anthropology

定位原文：第 4 段最后 1 句“Anthropology is thus a broad discipline so broad that it is generally broken down into three smaller disciplines: physical anthropology, cultural anthropology and archaeology.”

第 5 段首句“Physical anthropology, or biological anthropology as it is also called, concerns the study of human biological or physical characteristics and how they evolved.”

解题思路：该题的要求是从 A—E 五个选项中选出文中提到的两个关于人类学的陈述。根据文章结构分别在第 4 段最后 1 句及第 5 段首句找到答案即选项 D 和 E。

Question 22-23

答案：CD (IN EITHER ORDER)

关键词：tasks/archaeologist

定位原文：第 7 段

解题思路：该题的要求是从 A-E 五个选项中选出文中提到的两个考古学家的任务。根据文章结构可以在原文第 7 段当中找到答案，分别为选项 C 及选项 D。

Question 24

答案：oral histories

关键词：written records/equally valuable

定位原文：原文倒数第 2 段最后 1 句“... but in no way lessens the importance of the useful information contained in oral histories.”

解题思路：这句话中和 written records 形成对应的只有原文倒数第 2 段最后一句中的 oral histories 词组。

Question 25-26

答案：humanistic study/historical discipline

关键词: archaeology

定位原文: 最后 1 段第 1 句“Since the aim of archaeology is the understanding of humankind, it is a humanistic study, and since it deals with the human past, it is a historical discipline.”

解题思路: 根据定位信息可知, 答案为 humanistic study 或 historical discipline。

Question 27

答案: scientist

关键词: compare/style

定位原文: 最后 1 段倒数第 2 句“In this respect, the practice of the archaeologist is rather like that of the scientist, who collects data, conducts experiments, formulates a hypothesis, tests the hypothesis against more data, and then, in conclusion, devises a model that seems best to summarise the pattern observed in the data.”

解题思路: 原文最后 1 段倒数第 2 句很明显的告诉我们, 被作者用来和考古学家进行比较的只有一种人即科学家。因此答案为 scientist。

Question 28

答案: iv

关键词: 无

定位原文: section A

解题思路: 文中说到在经济发达的社会, 每一个卫生系统都需要做出决定: 在卫生保健方面投入资源应占社会全部资源的多大比例……什么形式的治疗是最节省成本的? 由此可见原文首段均在围绕发达国家共同面对的问题进行阐述, 所以答案为选项 iv。

Question 29

答案: i

关键词: 无

定位原文: Section C 第 1 句 “However, at exactly the same time as this new realisation of the finite character of health-care resources was sinking in, an awareness of a contrary kind was developing in Western societies: that people have a basic right to health-care as a necessary condition of a proper human life.”

解题思路: 首句的主要意思是: 然而, 就在这种认为卫生资源是有限的新思想销声匿迹的同时, 一种相反的思想在西方社会发展起来了。这种思想认为享受卫生

保健是人们的一项基本权利(basic right),而这种权利是人们正常生活的必要条件。直到该段末句,都在阐述医疗和人权的关系问题,因此答案为选项 i。

Question 30

答案: iii

关键词: 无

定位原文: Section D 第 2 句 “It is also accepted that this right generates an obligation or duty for the state to ensure that adequate health-care resources are provided out of the public purse.”

解题思路: 该段第 2 句的表述是: 还有一个观点也是被普遍接受的: 这种权利使得国家有义务有责任确保从公共预算中划拨足够的资金提供卫生服务。该段由此直到末句都在阐述国家在保障医疗服务中的应承担的义务及扮演的角色,因此答案为选项 iii。

Question 31

答案: v

关键词: 无

定位原文: Section E 第 2 句 “The second set of more specific changes that have led to the present concern about the distribution of health-care resources stem from the dramatic rise in health costs in most OECD countries...”

解题思路: 该段第 2 句的表述为: 大多数经合发展组织的国家的卫生费用急剧增加,这再一次引发了一系列改变,使人们开始关注医疗卫生资源的分配问题。下面内容均是针对该句所举的具体例子及这一系列改变带来的结果或影响,因此答案为选项 v。

Question 32

答案: B

关键词: resources/limited

定位原文: Section B 第 2 句至第 4 句 “Thus, in the 1950s and 1960s,... 'limits to growth'”

解题思路: 题目说人们意识到医疗资源是有限的。原文中 “在 20 世纪 50 年代和 60 年代,西方社会出现了一种意识: 化石燃料能源的供应资源是有限的,……换句话说,我们开始意识到一个显而易见的事实,就是增长是有限制的。” 因此答案为 B。

Question 33

答案: B

关键词: rise/cost

定位原文: Section E 第2句“The second set of more specific changes...consumers of health-care resources.”

解题思路: 题目说医疗保健费用的急剧上涨。原文“大规模的人口数量及社会的变化导致大多数经济合作发展组织的国家的卫生费用急剧增加,这再一次引发了一系列改变,使人们开始关注医疗卫生资源的分配问题。”结合例子当中的时间,得出答案即选项 B。

Question 34

答案: A

关键词: belief/economic growth

定位原文: Section B 最后一句“Looking back, it now seems quite incredible that in the national health systems that emerged in many countries in the years immediately after the 1939-45 World War, ... ”

解题思路: 题目中说到一种观点: 经济的增长能够产生所有人们所需的医疗资源。原文“回溯起来,有一个观点现在看来不可思议: 在 1939 年到 1945 年的世界大战结束后的几年内,很多国家建立了国民卫生体系,人们认为这样的国民卫生体系至少在理论上能够满足任何人群的所有基础卫生需求,经济增长中‘看不见的手’将提供一切所需”因此答案为 A。

Question 35

答案: B

关键词: guaranteeing/provision

定位原文: Section D 第2句及第3句“It is also accepted that this right generates an obligation or duty for the state to ensure that adequate health-care resources are provided out of the public purse. The state has no obligation to provide a health-care system itself, but to ensure that such a system is provided.”

解题思路: 题目的意思是接受国家在提供医疗保障中的角色。原文“还有一个观点也是被普遍接受的: 这种权利使得国家有义务有责任确保从公共预算中划拨足

够的资金提供卫生服务。国家本身没有义务去建立卫生健康体系，但是有义务去保证这样一个体系的存在。”结合该段首句中的时间 1970s，答案为选项 B。

Question 36

答案：NO

关键词：Personal liberty

定位原文：Section C 最后两句 “People are not in a position to exercise personal liberty and to be self-determining if they are poverty-stricken, or deprived of basic education, or do not live within a context of law and order. In the same way, basic health-care is a condition of the exercise of autonomy.”

解题思路：文中说到如果为贫穷而苦恼，或者被剥夺了基础教育，或者没有生活在法律法规的框架下，那么人们就不能拥有个人自由，自主行事。同样，基础卫生保健也是人实现自由的一个条件。很明显个人自由和医疗保健是密切相关的，因此答案为 NO。

Question 37

答案：YES

关键词：right, limits

定位原文：Section C 第 1 句 “However, at exactly the same time as this new realisation of the finite character of health-care resources was sinking in, an awareness of a contrary kind was developing in Western societies: that people have a basic right to health-care as a necessary condition of a proper human life.”

解题思路：原文表达的意思是：就在人们开始了解到医疗资源是有限的同时，一种相反的思想在西方社会发展起来了。这种思想认为享受卫生保健是人们的一项基本权利，而这种权利是人们正常生活的必要条件。原文和题目的表述一致，因此答案为 YES。

Question 38

答案：YES

关键词：OECD countries

定位原文：Section E 第 2 句 “The second set of more specific changes...consumers of health-care resources.”

解题思路：文中说到大规模的人口数量及社会的变化导致大多数经济合作发展组织的国家的卫生费用急剧增加，这再一次引发了一系列改变，使人们开始关注医疗卫生资源的分配问题。与题干中说的“近年来，OECD 国家人口数量的改变对医疗费用产生了影响”一致，故答案为 YES。

Question 39

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：OECD government

定位原文：Section E

解题思路：题干中说 OECD 国家的政府一直低估了医疗供应的需求程度。根据大写字母词汇 OECD 定位到原文 E 段，该段没有提到题目中的内容，因此答案为 NOT GIVEN。

Question 40

答案：GIVEN

关键词：Economically developed countries, elderly

定位原文：E 段

解题思路：题干中说在大多数经济发达国家，老年人将不得不为他们的未来医疗做一些特殊的准备。原文中 E 段提到了 elderly people，但是没有提到题目中的内容，因此答案为 NOT GIVEN。