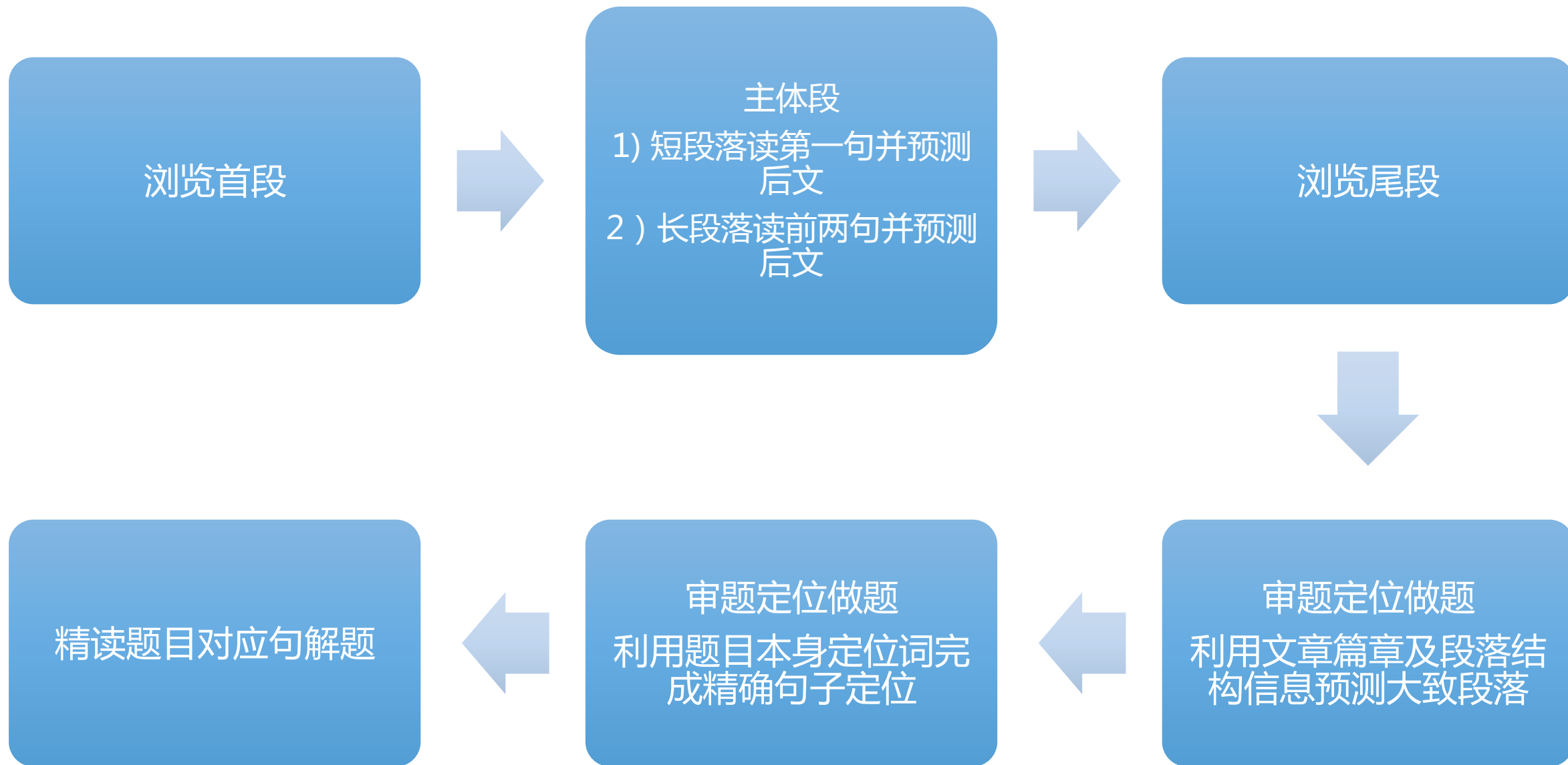


Lesson 2 慧眼识珠

▶ 填空题总结&常规配对



雅思阅读三大关键

➤ **SKIMMING (浏览)** —— 抓主旨
read quickly in order to get the general idea of the passage.

➤ **SCANNING (寻读)** —— 找细节
read quickly in order to locate specific information

➤ **Paraphrase**

课次	课程安排
1	雅思阅读三板斧：---（略读、定位、同义替换）+结构阅读
2	慧眼识珠：---填空题注意事项+三类匹配
3	雅思中的询证：---判断题
4	不一样的选择题---选择题解题新思路
5	7分的坎---标题匹配+信息匹配+平行阅读

图表填空题 [表格、流程图 & 配图]

句子填空题

笔记填空题

摘要填空题 [无词库 & 有词库]

简答题

- 变形类填空题：空格变成开头疑问词

填空类题目

- 1.考查内容均为细节
- 2.所填答案基本唯一
3. 所有题目均有字数限制
- 4.题目都是原文的同义改写
- 5.通常顺序、偶尔乱序

划

- 定位
- V&ADJ

预

- 词性
- 形式
- 语义

找

- 大定位
- 小定位

抄

- 答案

查

- 词数
- 拼写
- 语法
- 语义

Complete the notes below

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet

The importance of the huarango tree

- its roots can extend as far as 80 metres into the soil
- can access1..... deep below the surface
- was a crucial part of local inhabitants'2..... a long time ago
- helped people to survive periods of3.....
- prevents4 of the soil
- prevents land from becoming a5.....

1. 填空题有字数限制

Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** from the passage for each answer.

- two juicy apples?
- 2?
- mother-in-law?
- recognisable vs. instantly recognisable?

1. 填空题有字数限制

Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** from the passage for each answer.

- two juicy apples ✓
- 2 ✓
- mother-in-law ✓
- ~~recognisable~~ vs. instantly recognisable

1. 填空题有字数限制

数字是数字，无论其外形

神奇连字符，多词都变一

不超过几词，必然有几词

Complete the notes below

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet

The importance of the huarango tree

- its roots can extend as far as 80 metres into the soil
- can access1..... deep below the surface
- was a crucial part of local inhabitants'2..... a long time ago
- helped people to survive periods of3.....
- prevents4 of the soil
- prevents land from becoming a5.....

Complete the notes below

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each box

利用题目定位词定位段落 boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet

利用小标题定位段落

The importance of the huarango tree

- its roots can extend as far as 80 metres into the soil
- can access1..... deep below the surface
- was a crucial part of local inhabitants'2..... a long time ago
- helped people to survive periods of3.....
- prevents4 of the soil
- prevents land from becoming a5.....

当小标题是文章大标题从属关系:

- 小标题
- 锁头尾

当小标题与文章大标题意思相同:

- 题干定位词

划

- 定位
- V&ADJ

预

- 词性
- 形式
- 语义

找

- 大定位
- 小定位

抄

- 答案

查

- 词数
- 拼写
- 语法
- 语义

Complete the notes below

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet

The importance of the huarango tree

- its roots can extend as far as 80 metres into the soil
- can access1..... deep below the surface
- was a crucial part of local inhabitants'2..... a long time ago
- helped people to survive periods of3.....
- prevents4 of the soil
- prevents land from becoming a5.....

ONE WORD
ONLY

- can **access**1..... **deep** below the surface
- was a **crucial part** of local **inhabitants'**2.....a long time ago
- helped people to **survive periods** of.....3.....

第二段第2句： He believes the huarango was **key** to the ancient **people's** **diet** and because it could **reach deep** **water** sources , it allowed local people to **withstand years** of **drought** when their other crops failed.

3. 填空题题文顺序规律

绝对同序

- 句子填空题
- 简答题

局部改写后 信息顺序变化

- 图表题
- 笔记填空题
- 摘要题

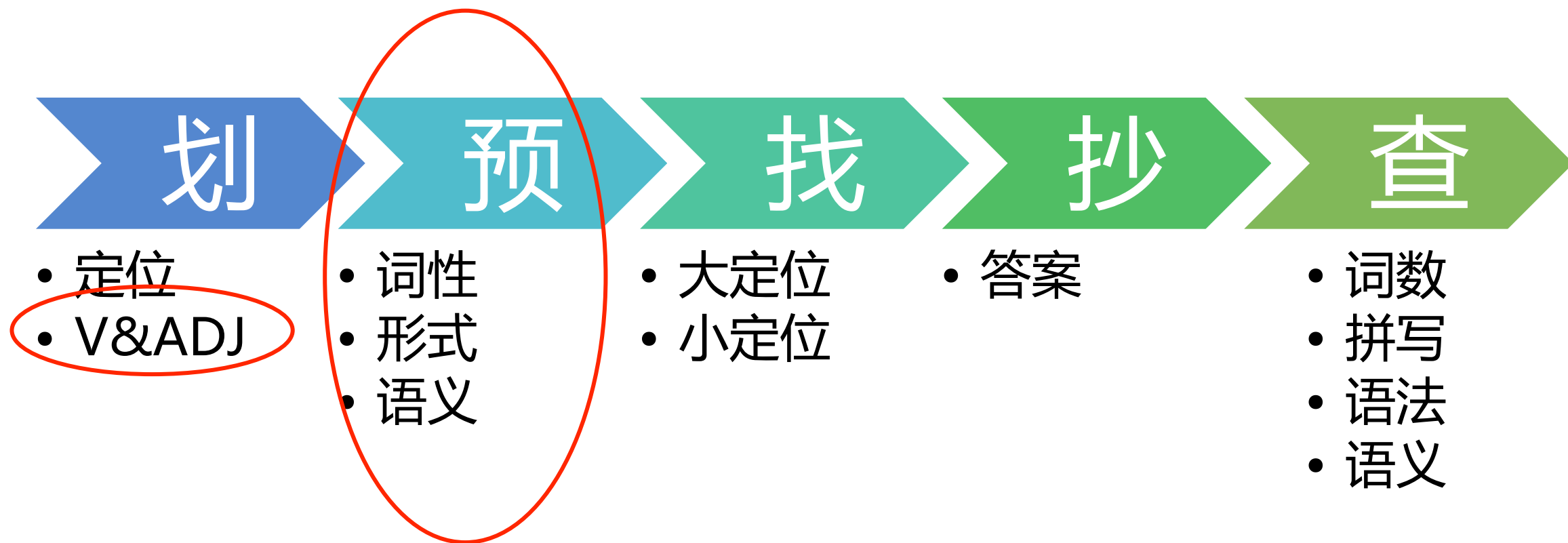
prevents.....4of the soil
prevents land from becoming a5.....

第二段3, 4句：

But over the centuries huarango trees were gradually replaced with crops. Cutting down native woodland leads to erosion, as there is nothing to keep the soil in place.

第三段第5句：

So when the huarangos go, the land turns into a desert.



34 Day length is a useful cue for breeding in areas where are unpredictable.

34 Day length is a **useful cue** for breeding in areas where ...复数名词... **are** unpredictable.

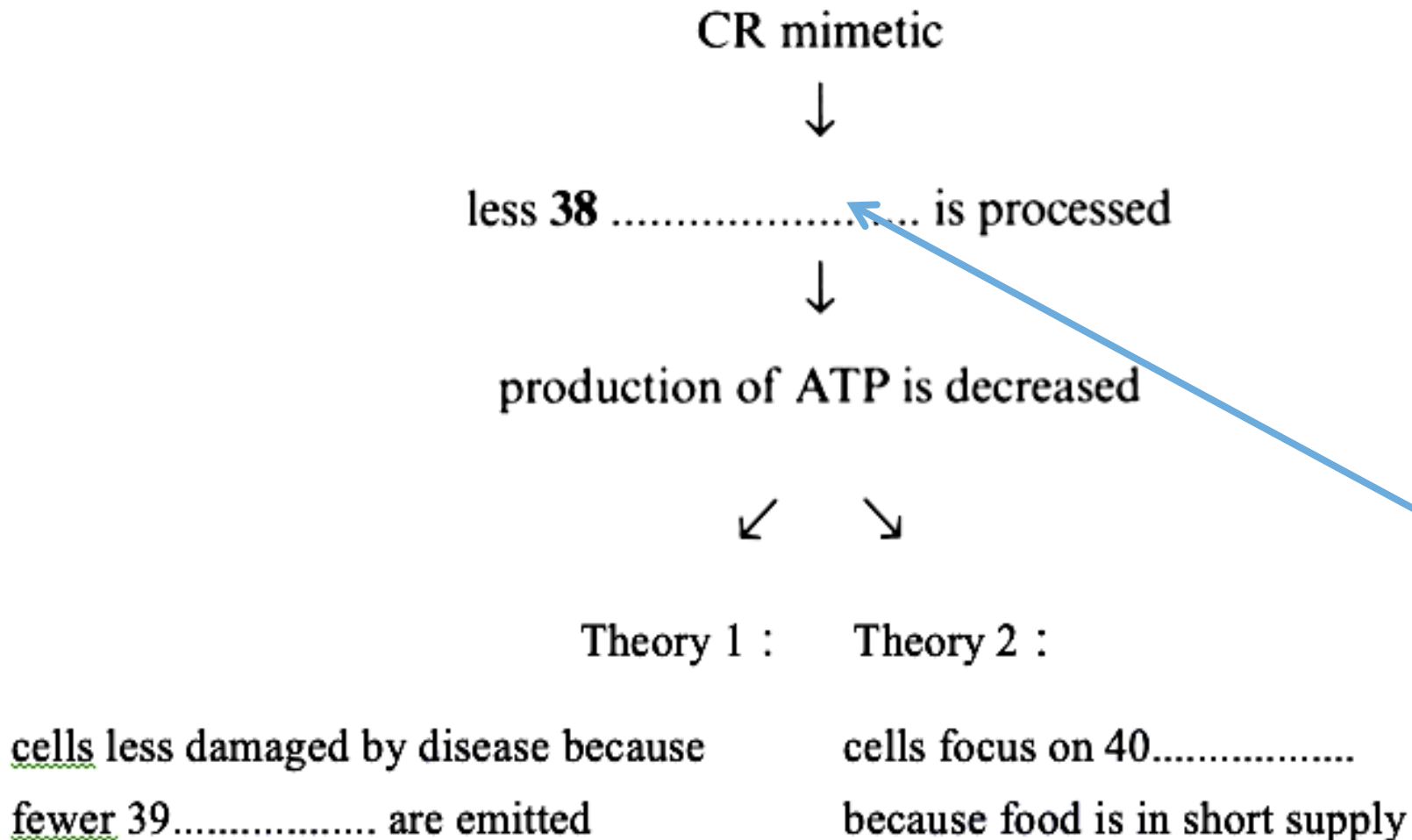
第二段2, 3句: Day length is an **excellent cue**, because it provides a perfectly predictable pattern of change within the year. In the temperate zone in spring, temperatures fluctuate greatly from day to day, but day length increases steadily by a predictable amount.

标题表共性

箭头表次序

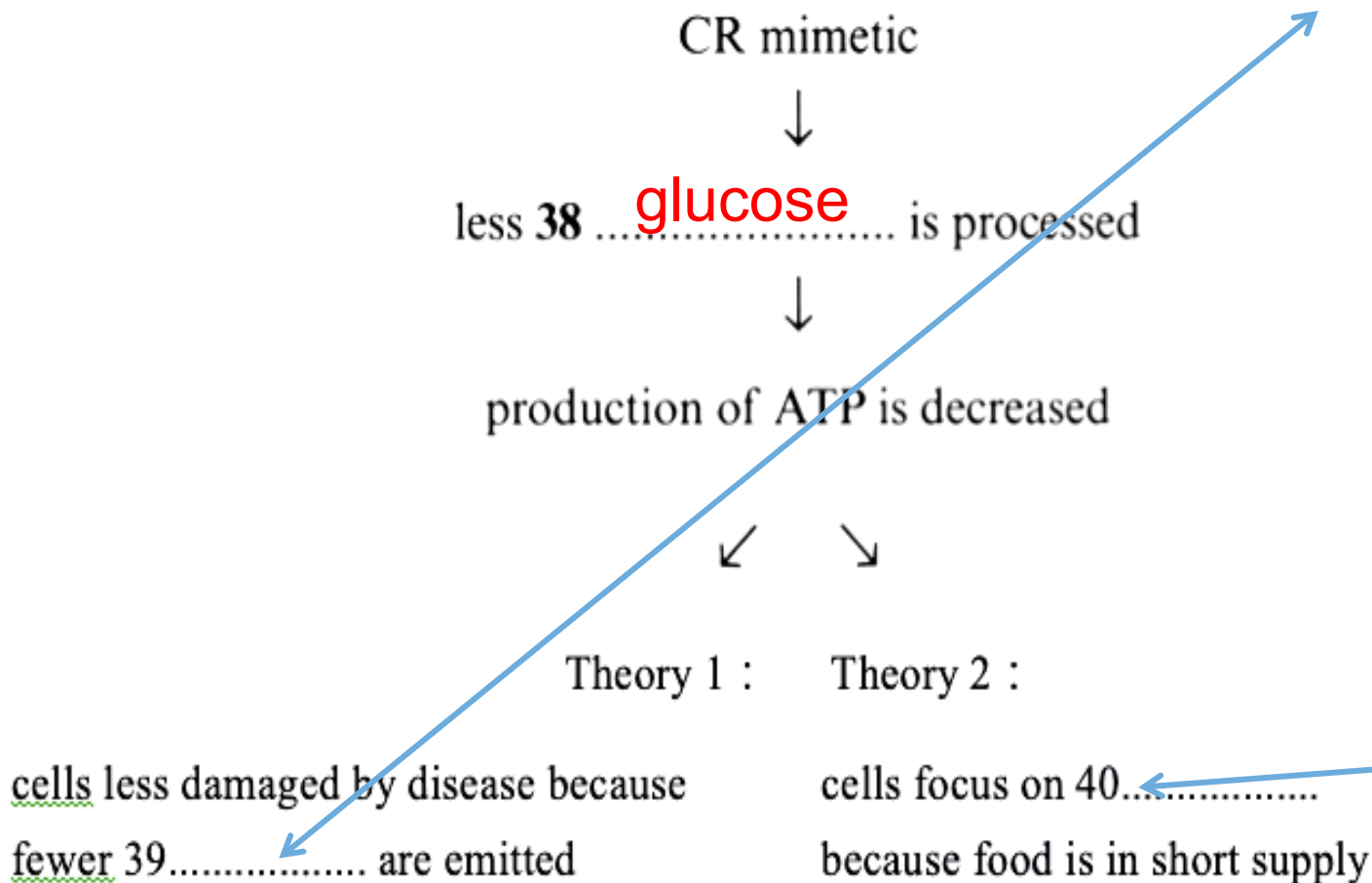
空格要预判

How a caloric-restriction mimetic works



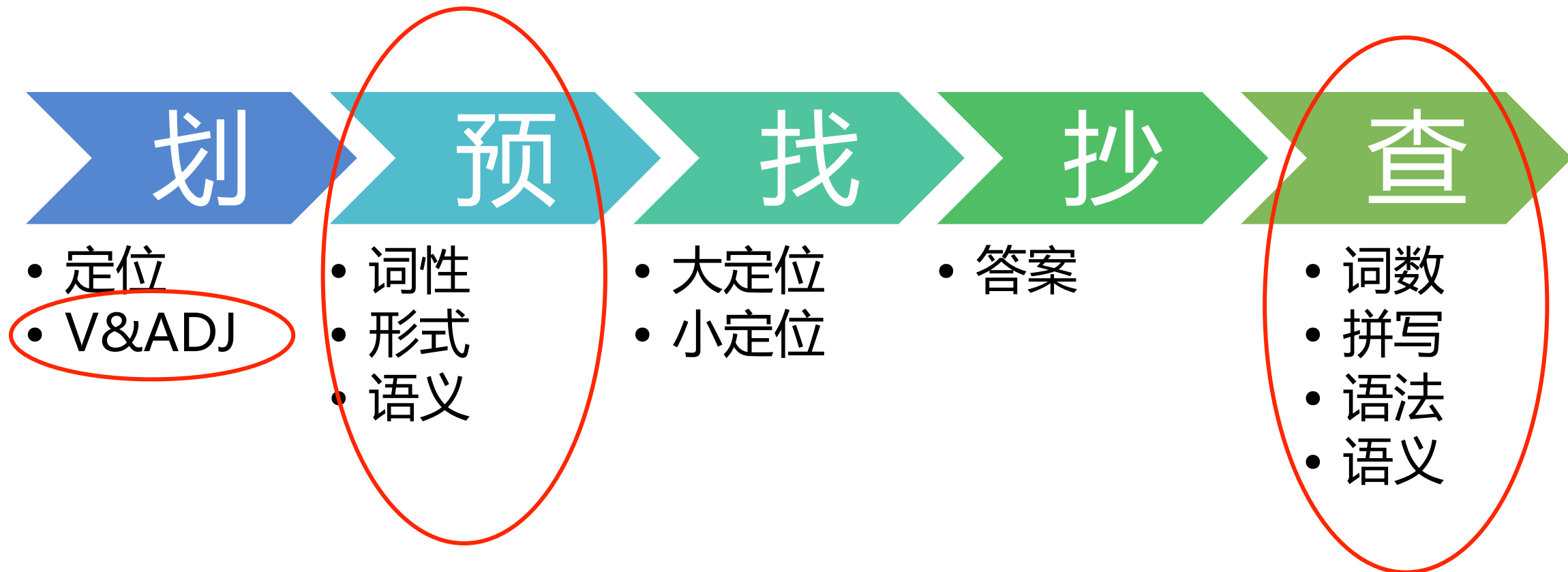
Cells use the glucose from food to generate ATP (adenosine triphosphate), the molecule that powers many activities in the body. By limiting food intake, caloric restriction minimizes the amount of glucose entering cells and decreases ATP generation.

How a caloric-restriction mimetic works



One possibility relates to the ATP-making machinery's emission of **free radicals**, which are thought to contribute to aging and to such age-related diseases as cancer by damaging cells.

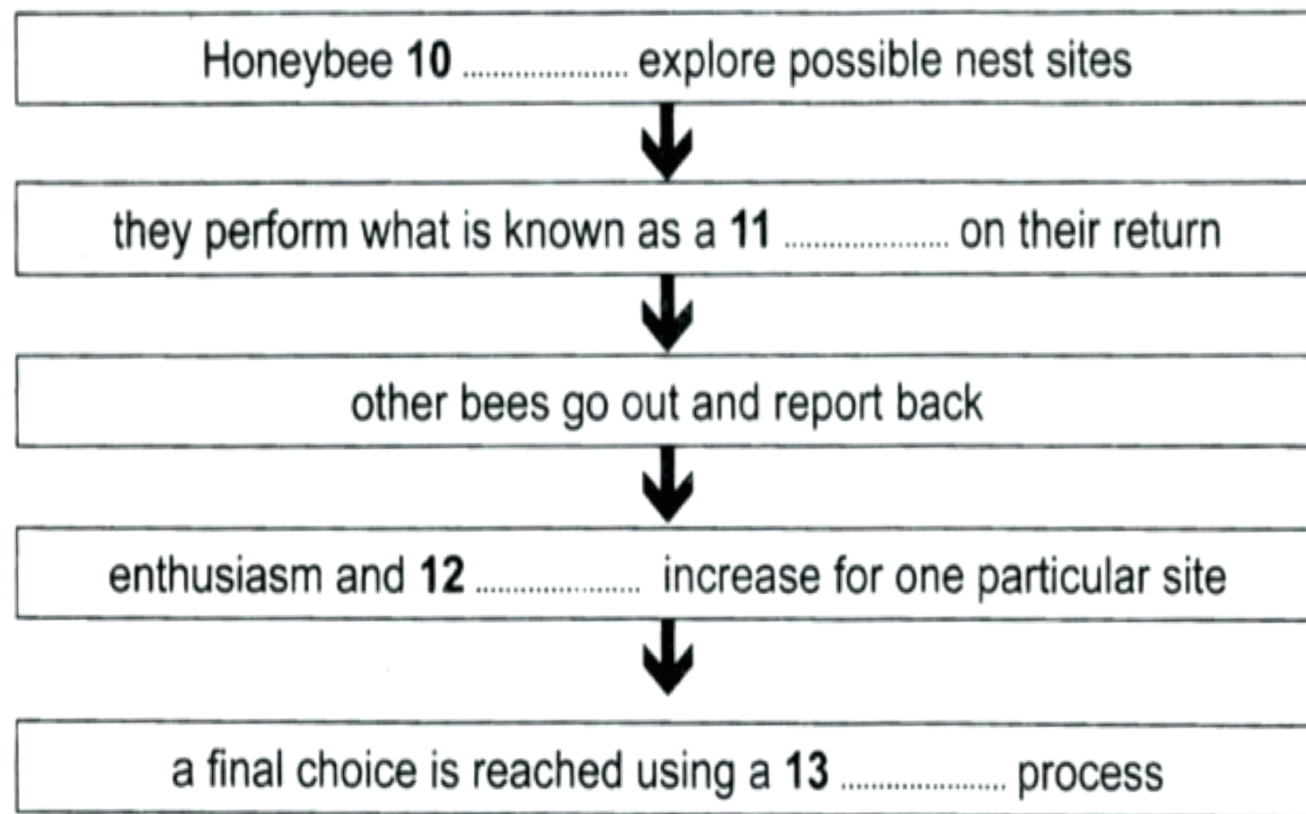
Another hypothesis suggests that decreased processing of glucose could indicate to cells that food is scarce (even if it isn't) and induce them to shift into an anti-aging mode that emphasizes **preservation** of the organism over such 'luxuries' as growth and reproduction.



第10题：

The honeybees choose as a group which new nest to move to.

First, scouts fly off to investigate multiple sites.

How honeybees choose a new nest

第10题：

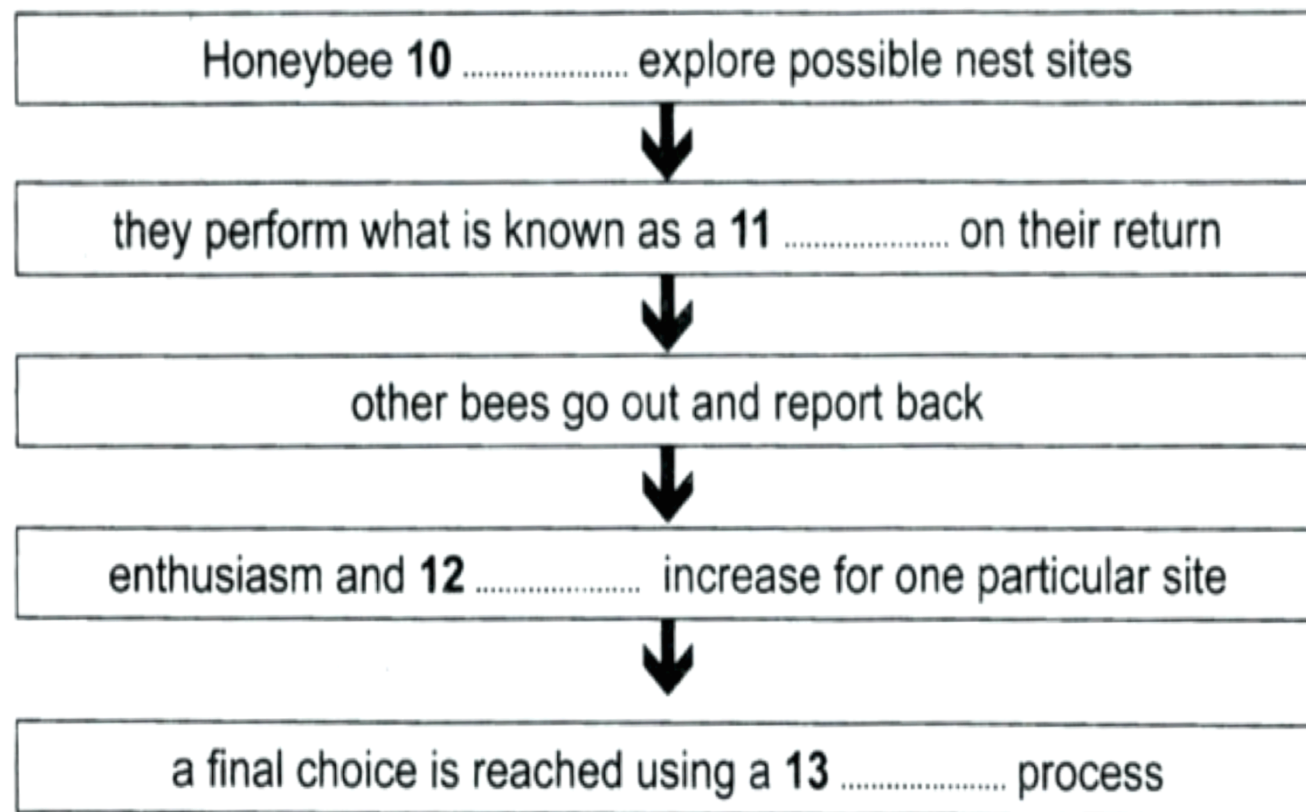
The honeybees choose as a group which new nest to move to.

First, scouts fly off to investigate multiple sites.

常见错误答案：

Fly off/fly to/group/
groups

正确答案：scouts

How honeybees choose a new nest

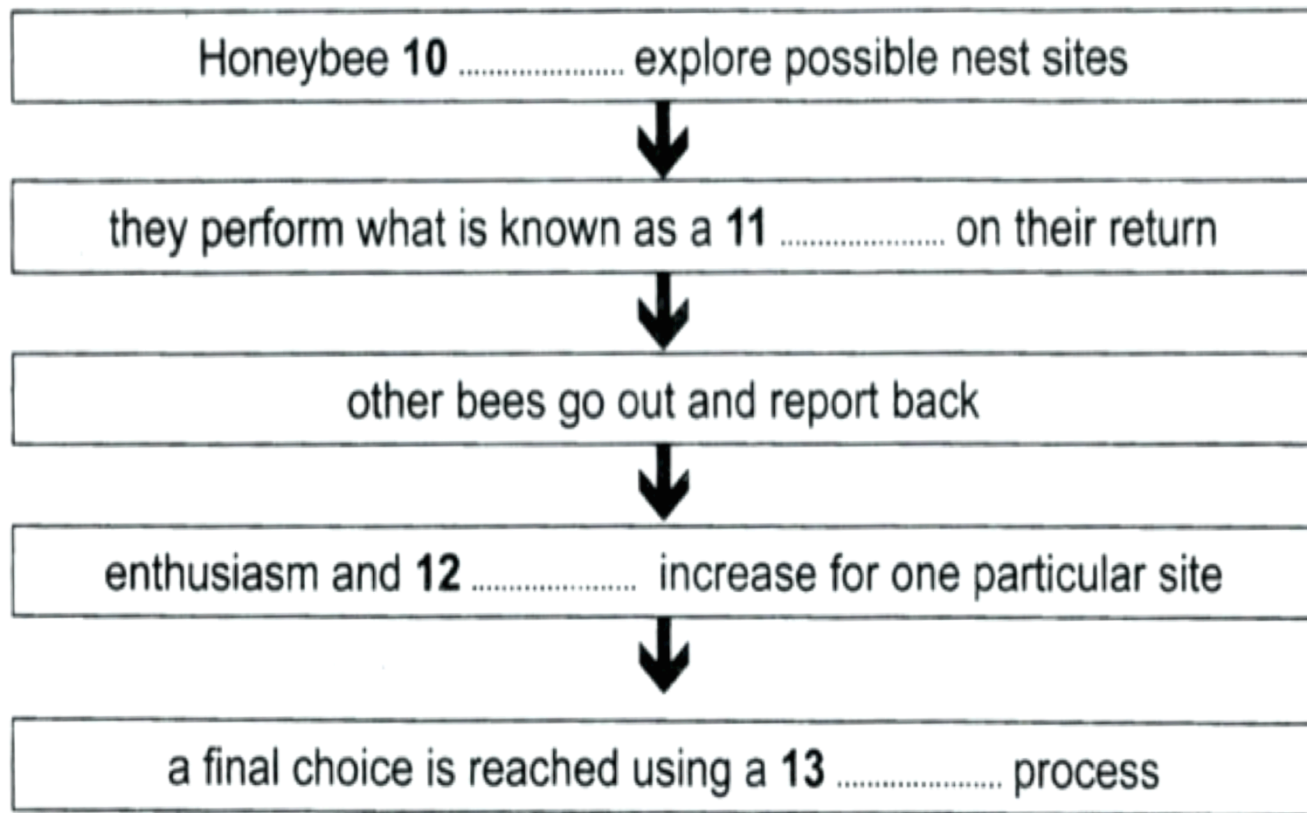
重要的事情说3遍！

不能改原文 不能改原文 不能改原文

第12题：

The more they liked their nest, the more vigorous and lengthy their waggle dance would be. Gradually, the volume of bees build up toward one site.

How honeybees choose a new nest



第12题：

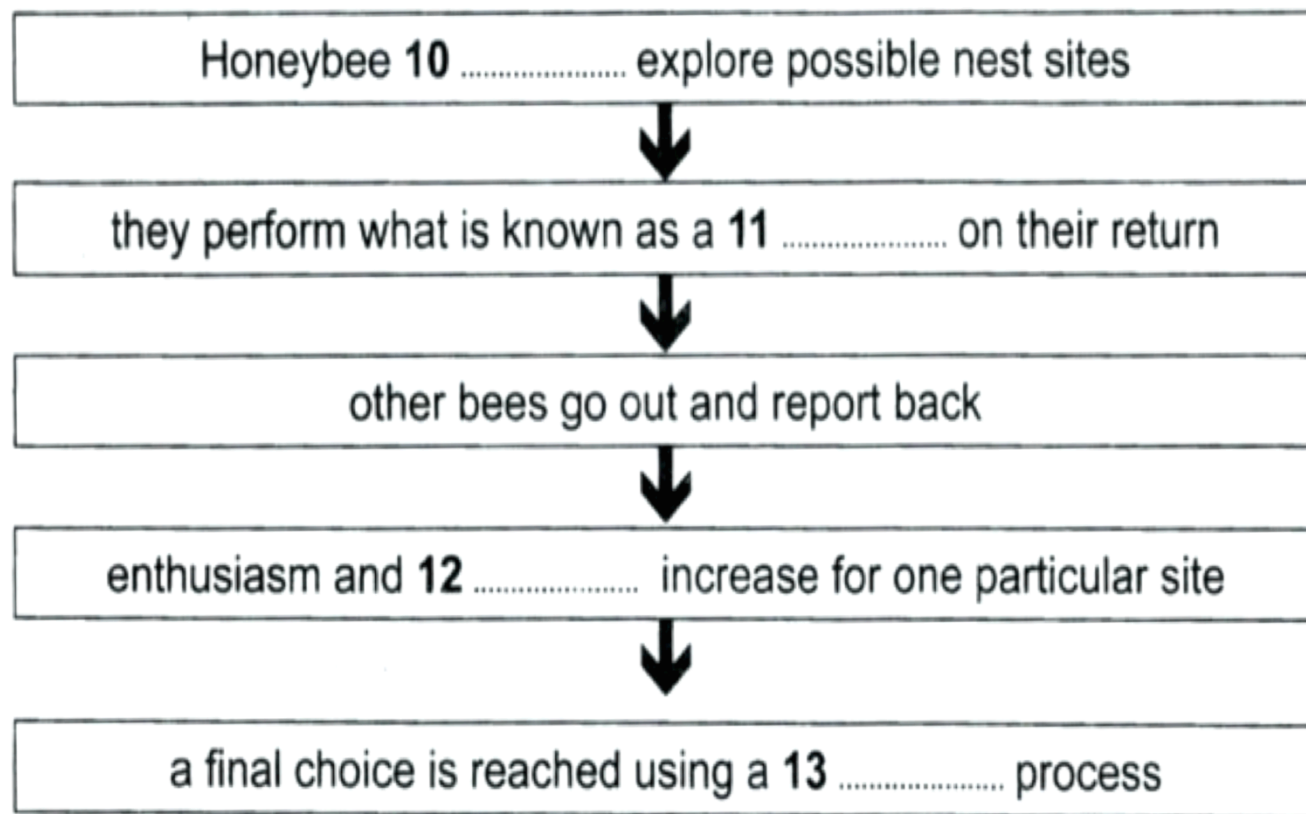
The more they liked their nest, the more vigorous and lengthy their waggle dance would be. Gradually, the volume of bees build up toward one site.

常见错误答案：lengthy

正确答案：volume

症结：语法 + 空格前后关系对应不足

How honeybees choose a new nest



Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 24–26 on your answer sheet.

How children acquire a sense of

First, children come to realise that they can have an effect on the world, for example by handling objects, or causing the image to move.
24 This aspect of self-awareness is difficult to research.
25 problems.

Secondly, children start to become aware of how they are viewed by others. An important stage in this process is the visual recognition of themselves. This occurs when they reach the age of two. In Western societies at this stage of self awareness is often linked to a sense of **26**, and

无词库摘要填空

有词库摘要填空

Complete the summary using the list of words, **A–I**, below.

Write the correct letter, **A–I**, in boxes 9–12 on your answer sheet.

The language debate

According to **9**, there is only one correct form of language. Linguists who take this approach to language place great importance on grammatical **10**
Conversely, the view of **11**, such as Joseph Priestley, is that grammar should be based on **12**

- | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------------|
| A | descriptivists | B | language experts | C | popular speech |
| D | formal language | E | evaluation | F | rules |
| G | modern linguists | H | prescriptivists | I | change |

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer

有标题必局部

Additional evidence for theory of kite-lifting

The Egyptians had 8 ... 名词/工具 which could lift large pieces of 9 ... 名词 , and they knew how to use the energy of the wind from their skill as 10 职业 The discovery on one pyramid of an object which resembled a 11 名词 ... suggests they may have experimented with 12 ... 名词 In addition over two thousand years ago kites were used in China as weapons, as well as for sending 13 名词

有逻辑必体现

- Others feel there is more of a case for the theory. Harnessing the wind would not have been a problem for accomplished sailors like the Egyptians. And they are known to have used wooden pulleys, which could have been made strong enough to bear the weight of massive blocks of stone.

- Additional evidence for theory of kite-lifting
- The Egyptians had 8**wooden pulleys**..... which could lift large pieces of 9 ... stone and they knew how to use the energy of the wind from their skill as 10**sailors**....
- 注意，本句中8，9题和10题并列关系的位置发生了偏移

- In addition, there is some physical evidence that the ancient Egyptians were interested in flight. A wooden artifact found on the step pyramid at Saqqara looks uncannily like a modern glider. Although it dates from several hundred years after the building of the pyramids, its sophistication suggests that the Egyptians might have been developing ideas of flight for a long time. And other ancient civilizations certainly knew about kites; as early as 1250 BC, the Chinese were using them to deliver messages and dump flaming debris on their foes.

The discovery on one pyramid of an object which resembled a 11 ...**modern glider**...suggests they may have experimented with 12 ...**flight**..... . In addition, over two thousand years ago kites were used in China as weapons, as well as for sending¹³**messages**....

并列

- and; as well as; (but)also; together with; neither...nor...

因果

- because; since; as; due to; thanks to;
- cause sth.; lead to; as a result

举例

- such as; including; for example; for instance;
- A and other B

让步转折

- although; even if; even though; despite; in spite of; but; however; nevertheless; nonetheless

重要的事情说3遍！

1. 不能改原文

2、定语修饰可进空（除非题干已知有对应）
虚词不进空

modern glider/ wooden pulleys

重要的事情说3遍！

1. 不能改原文

2、定语修饰可进空（除非题干已知有对应）
虚词不进空

modern glider/ wooden pulleys

3. 已经在题干中出现的单词不可能成为答案

Sometimes the desire to protect ideas seems to have been stronger than the desire to communicate them, particularly in the case of mathematicians and29

第六段最后三句：And in the mid-17th century it was common practice for mathematicians to keep their discoveries and proofs secret, by writing them in cipher, in obscure languages, or in private messages deposited in a sealed box with the Royal Society. Some scientists might have felt more comfortable with Latin precisely because its audience, though international, was socially restricted. Doctors clung the most keenly to Latin as an ‘insider language’.

思考一下为什么不填 scientists?

In Europe, modern science emerged at the same time as the nation state. At first, the scientific language of choice remained 28 It allowed scientists to communicate with other socially privileged thinkers while protecting their work from unwanted exploitation. Sometimes the desire to protect ideas seems to have been stronger than the desire to communicate them, particularly in the case of mathematicians and 29

In Britain, moreover, scientists worried that English had neither the 30 nor the 31 to express their ideas. This situation only changed after 1660 when scientists associated with the 32 set about developing English. An early scientific journal fostered a new kind of writing based on short descriptions of specific experiments. Although English was then overtaken by 33, it developed again in the 19th century as a direct result of the 34

逻辑重现：题目中的逻辑关系词，原文中也会体现

不认识难以抉择怎么办？

1. 构词法看后缀
2. 句法成分分析

Give it a Try!

请说出下列划线部分的词性，并说明理由

- 身无彩凤双飞翼，心有灵犀一点通
- 春如旧。人空瘦。泪痕红浥鲛绡透。
 - 廉颇老矣，尚能饭否？

真题

1. According to his biographer, James Boswell, Johnson's principal achievement was to bring 6 to the English language.

对应原文：

It is the cornerstone of Standard English, an achievement which, in James Boswell's words, 'conferred stability on the language of his country'.



填哪个？

38 Desert annuals respond to as a signal for reproduction.

对应原文：

For example, desert annuals germinate, flower and seed whenever suitable rainfall occurs, regardless of the day length.



能填这个不？

In Europe, modern science emerged at the same time as the nation state. At first, the scientific language of choice remained 28 It allowed scientists to communicate with other socially privileged thinkers while protecting their work from unwanted exploitation. Sometimes the desire to protect ideas seems to have been stronger than the desire to communicate them, particularly in the case of mathematicians and 29

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逻辑重现：题目中的逻辑关系词，原文中也会体现

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职业名称

noun

语言

noun

一句多空必然一段！

一定要先做第1个吗？

In Europe, modern science emerged at the same time as the nation state. At first, the scientific language of choice remained 28 Latin . It allowed scientists to communicate with other socially privileged thinkers while protecting their work from unwanted exploitation. Sometimes the desire to protect ideas seems to have been stronger than the desire to communicate them, particularly in the case of mathematicians and 29 doctors .

限定词要
入空

In Britain, moreover, scientists worried that English had neither the 30 technical vocabulary . nor the 31 grammatical resources to express their ideas. This situation only changed after 1660 when scientists associated with the 32 Royal Society set about developing English. An early scientific journal fostered a new kind of writing based on short descriptions of specific experiments. Although English was then overtaken by 33 German , it developed again in the 19th century as a direct result of the 34 industrial revolution .

In Europe, modern science emerged at the same time as the nation state. At first, the scientific language of choice remained28 It allowed scientists to communicate with other socially privileged thinkers while protecting their work from unwanted exploitation.

本题难，
耗时长

文中第5段

There were several reasons why original **science continued to be written in Latin**. The first was simply a matter of audience. Latin was suitable for an international audience of scholars, whereas English reached a socially wider, but more local, audience. Hence, popular science was written in English.

Sometimes the desire to protect ideas seems to have been stronger than the desire to communicate them, particularly in the case of mathematicians and29

第六段最后三句：And in the mid-17th century it was common practice for mathematicians to keep their discoveries and proofs secret, by writing them in cipher, in obscure languages, or in private messages deposited in a sealed box with the Royal Society. Some scientists might have felt more comfortable with Latin precisely because its audience, though international, was socially restricted. Doctors clung the most keenly to Latin as an ‘insider language’.

思考一下为什么不填scientists?

In Britain, moreover, scientists worried that English had neither the30 nor the 31to express their ideas.

第七段：

English was not well equipped to deal with scientific argument. First, it **lacked** the necessary technical vocabulary. Second, it **lacked** the grammatical resources required to represent...

This situation only changed after 1660 when **scientists** associated with the ...32 ... **set about developing English**.

第八段前2句：

Fortunately, several members of the **Royal Society** possessed an interest in language and became engaged in various linguistic projects. Although a proposal in 1664 to establish a committee for improving the English language came to little, **the society's members did a great deal to foster the publication of science in English** and to encourage the development of a suitable writing style.

Although English was then overtaken by33 语言..., it **developed again** in the 19th century as a direct result of the34

最后一段.... In the following century much of this momentum was lost as **German** established itself as the leading European language of science. It is estimated that by the end of the 18th century 401 German scientific journals had been established as opposed to 96 in France and 50 in England. However, in the 19th century scientific English **again enjoyed substantial lexical growth** as the **industrial revolution** created the need for new technical vocabulary, and new, specialized, professional societies were instituted to promote and publish in the new disciplines.

Exercise 3 C7-T3-P1 有词库摘要题

Complete the summary using the list of words, A-O, below.

Ants as farmers

有标题必...?

Ants have sophisticated methods of farming, including herding livestock and growing crops, which are in many ways similar to those used in human agriculture. The ants cultivate a large number of different species of edible fungi which convert 表物质的名词 into a form which they can digest. They use their own natural 8 名词复数 as weed-killers and also use unwanted materials as 9 名词复数... Genetic analysis shows they constantly upgrade these fungi by developing new species and by 10 v-ing..... species with neighbouring ant colonies. In fact, the farming methods of ants could be said to be more advanced than human agribusiness, since they use 11 adj..... methods, they do not affect the 12 名词..... and do not waste 13 名词.....

A aphids

B agricultural

C cellulose

D exchanging

E energy

F fertilizers

G food

H fungi

I growing

J interbreeding

K natural

L other species

M secretions

N sustainable

O environment

有词库摘要填空难点：

通常替换改写程度更高

选项与原文同义替换

个别题目乱序

如何判定是否乱序

- 话题结束
- 题没做完
- 必然乱序
- 向前寻找

第4段Ants can't digest the cellulose in leaves - but some fungi can. The ants therefore cultivate these fungi in their nests, bringing them leaves to feed on, and then use them as a source of food. Farmer ants secrete antibiotics to control other fungi that might act as 'weeds', and spread waste to fertilise the crop.

Question 7 正确答案为：C-cellulose

重要关键词：cultivate, they can digest

原文重要信息：第4段第2、3句

Question 8 正确答案为：M-secretions

重要关键词：weed-killers

原文重要信息：第4段最后1句

Question 9 正确答案为：F-fertilizers

重要关键词：unwanted materials定义原文重要信息：第4段最后1句

第5段最后一句

DNA analysis of the fungi suggests that the ants improve or modify the fungi by regularly swapping and sharing strains with neighboring ant colonies.

Question 10 正确答案为：D-exchanging

重要关键词：Genetic, new species, neighbouring ant colonies

第3段：

Or have they? The farming methods of ants are at least **sustainable**. They do not ruin **environments** or use enormous amounts of **energy**. Moreover, recent evidence suggests that the crop farming of ants may be more sophisticated and adaptable than was thought.

Question 11 正确答案为：N-sustainable

Question 12 正确答案为：O-environment

Question 13 正确答案为：E-energy

反义选项有答案

A cost

B falling

C technology

D undernourished

E earlier

F later

G disabled

H more

I increasing

J nutrition

K education

L constant

M medicine

N pollution

O environmental

P health

Q independent

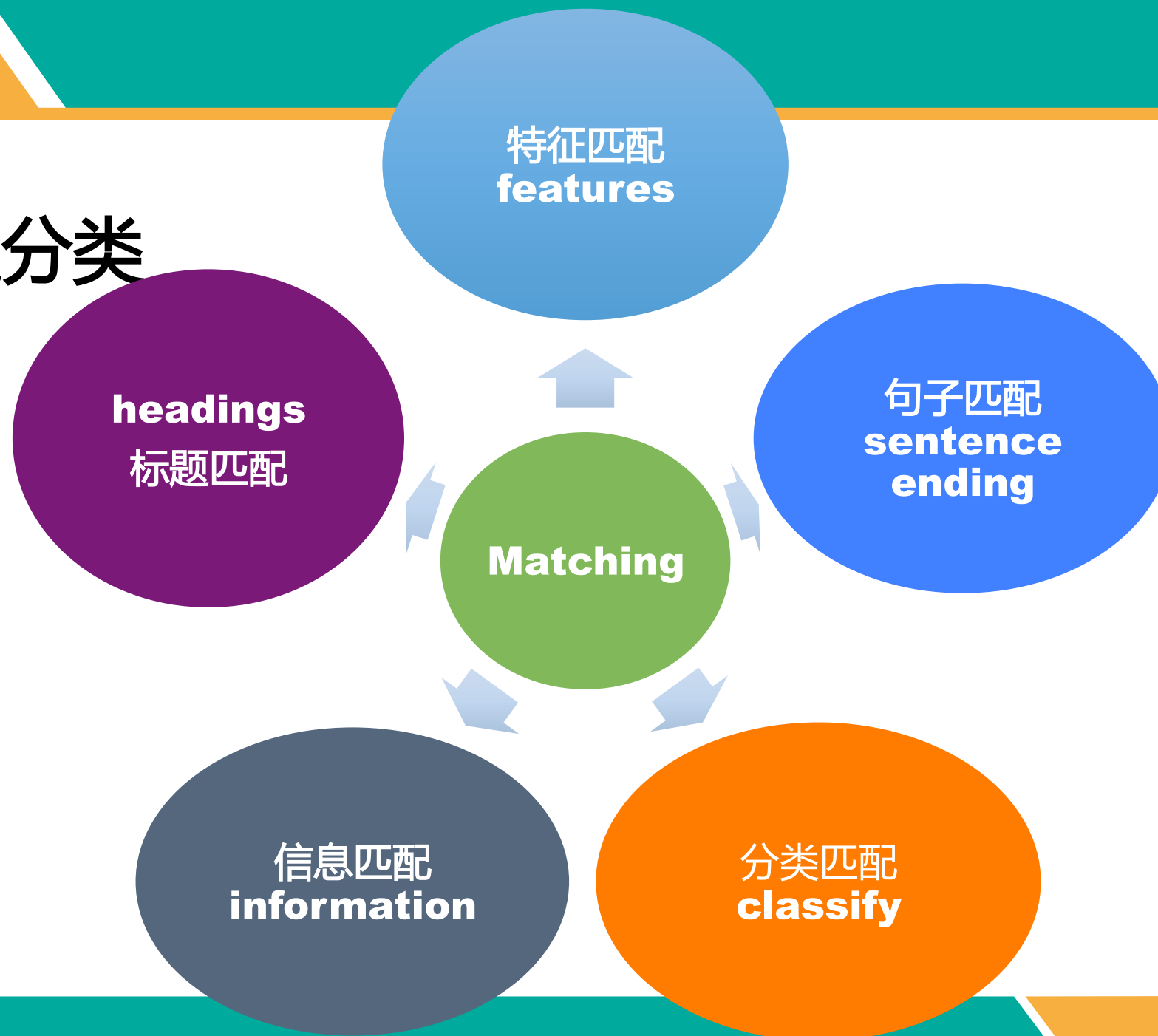
B-I

E-F

填空总原则

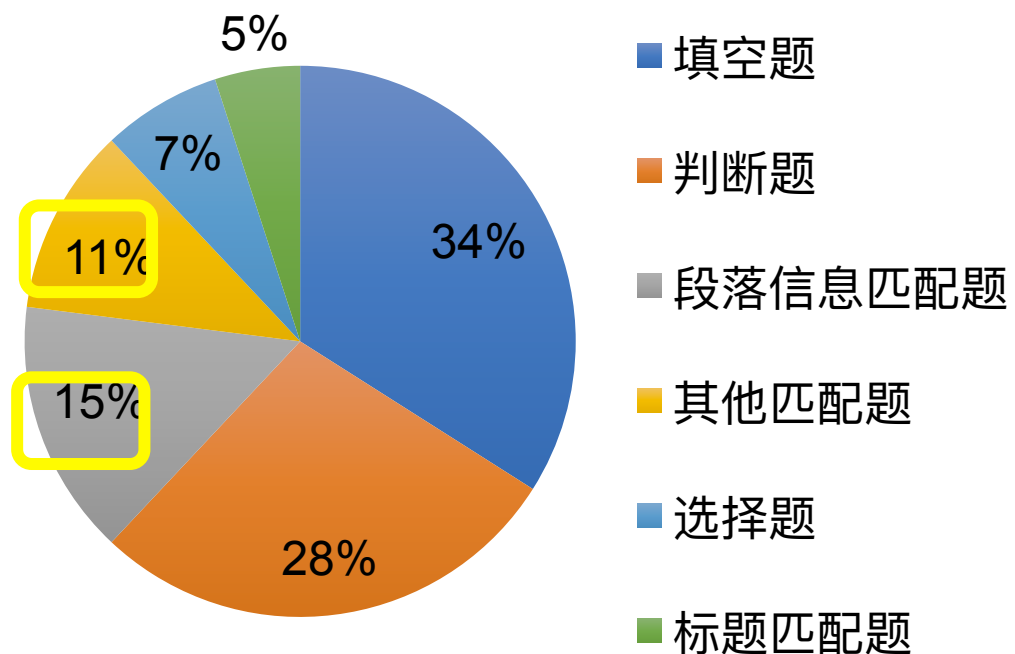
- 语义优先
- 语法辅助
- 结构对应

匹配题分类

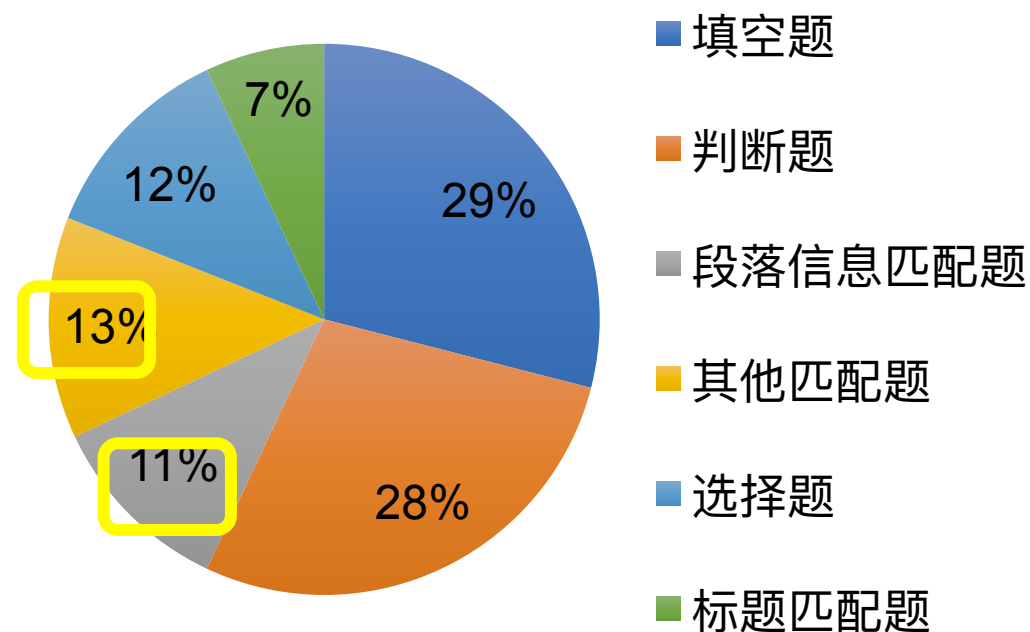


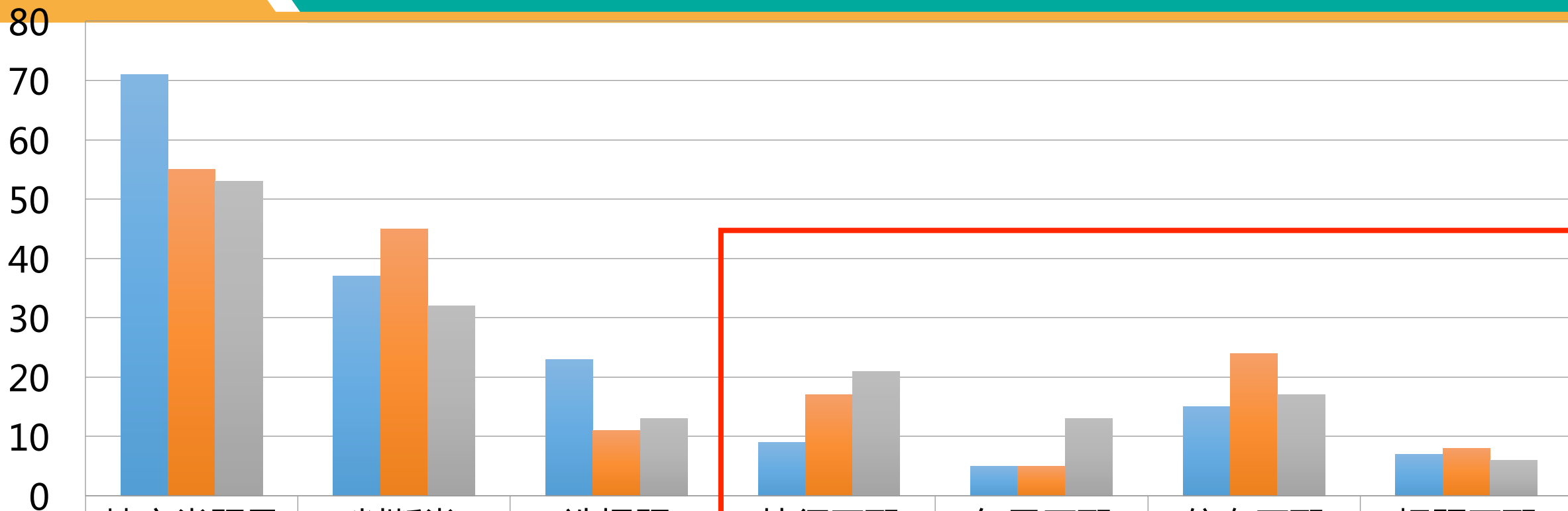
年度题型数据一览

2019



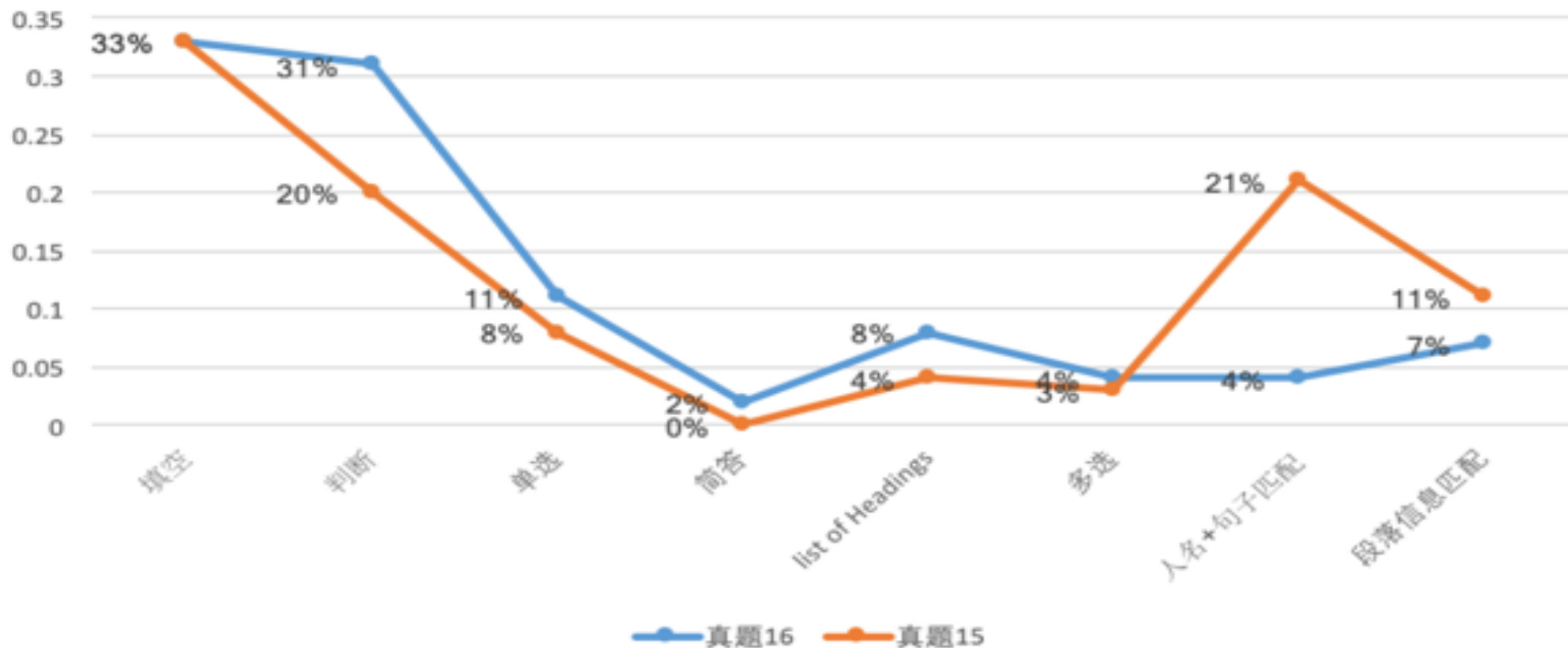
2020





■ 剑15	71	37	23	9	5	15	7
■ 剑14	55	45	11	17	5	24	8
■ 剑13	53	32	13	21	13	17	6

真题15和真题16出题比例对比



本课讲解



Questions 5–9

Look at the following statements (Questions 5–9) and the list of researchers below.

Match each statement with the correct researcher, **A**, **B** or **C**.

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, in boxes 5–9 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

List of Researchers

- A** Francis Galton
- B** Thomas Bouchard
- C** Danielle Reed

- 5 invented a term used to distinguish two factors affecting human characteristics
- 6 expressed the view that the study of epigenetics will increase our knowledge
- 7 developed a mathematical method of measuring genetic influences
- 8 pioneered research into genetics using twins
- 9 carried out research into twins who had lived apart

Questions 18–21

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A–F**, below.

Write the correct letter, **A–F**, in boxes 18–21 on your answer sheet.

- 18 Nutrients contained in the unused parts of harvested crops
- 19 Synthetic fertilisers produced with the Haber-Bosch process
- 20 Addition of a mixture developed by Pius Floris to the soil
- 21 The idea of zero net soil degradation

- A** may improve the number and quality of plants growing there.
- B** may contain data from up to nine countries.
- C** may not be put back into the soil.
- D** may help governments to be more aware of soil-related issues.
- E** may cause damage to different aspects of the environment.
- F** may be better for use at a global level.

Questions 23–26

Classify the following events as occurring during the

- A** Medieval Warm Period
- B** Little Ice Age
- C** Modern Warm Period

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, in boxes 23–26 on your answer sheet.

- 23 Many Europeans started farming abroad.
- 24 The cutting down of trees began to affect the climate.
- 25 Europeans discovered other lands.
- 26 Changes took place in fishing patterns.

Questions 1–4

Reading Passage 1 has eight paragraphs, **A–H**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A–H**, in boxes 1–4 on your answer sheet.

- 1 a description of an early timekeeping invention affected by cold temperatures
- 2 an explanation of the importance of geography in the development of the calendar in farming communities
- 3 a description of the origins of the pendulum clock
- 4 details of the simultaneous efforts of different societies to calculate time using uniform hours

NB = Nota Bene = 特别注意

意味着在选项中，
可能有至少一个选项可以重复选。

Questions 14–17

Look at the following ideas (Questions 14–17) and the list of researchers below.

Match each idea with the correct researcher, **A**, **B** or **C**.

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, in boxes 14–17 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 14 the importance of adults giving babies individual attention when talking to them
- 15 the connection between what babies hear and their own efforts to create speech
- 16 the advantage for the baby of having two parents each speaking in a different way
- 17 the connection between the amount of baby talk babies hear and how much vocalising they do themselves

List of Researchers

- A** Mark VanDam
- B** Nairán Ramirez-Esparza
- C** Patricia Kuhl

Matching Features 特征匹配

- 定义：配对一方为不会改写的词
- 范围：针对全文出题
- 顺序性：正序乱序都有

➤ 常见的考察方式：

1. 地点、物品配描述
2. 时间配事件
3. 人名配观点理论

Step 1

- 以不会改写的词在原文定位

Step 2

- 精读定位词相关句子（1-3句）

Step 3

- 选项比对同义替换

Write the correct letter **A-H** in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

14 Brian Waldron

15 Trevor Ford

16 Graham Dodd

17 John Barry

题目选项不对称

List of Statements

A suggests that publicity about nickel sulphide failure has been suppressed

B regularly sees cases of nickel sulphide failure

C closely examined all the glass in one building

D was involved with the construction of Bishops Walk

E recommended the rebuilding of Waterfront Place

F thinks the benefits of toughened glass are exaggerated

G claims that nickel sulphide failure is very unusual

H refers to the most extreme case of delayed failure

严格考察同义转述

Question 14--Brain Waldron

答案：G claims that nickel sulphide failure is very **unusual**

原文第2段末句: 'The glass industry is aware of the issue,' says Brian Waldron, chairman of the standards committee at the Glass and Glazing Federation, a British trade association, and standards development officer at Pilkington. **But he insists that cases are few and far between. 'It's a very rare phenomenon,' he says.**

Question 15 Trevor Ford

答案：A suggests that publicity about nickel sulphide failure has been suppressed

定位原文：原文第3段最后两句 “‘What you hear is only the tip of the iceberg,’ says Trevor Ford, a glass expert at Resolve Engineering in Brisbane, Queensland. He believes the reason is simple: ‘No-one wants bad press.’ ”

原文：“公众所知道的只不过是冰山一角罢了。”昆士兰州布里斯班市Resolve工程公司的玻璃专家Trevor Ford说道。他认为原因很简单：“没人想要坏新闻。”因此答案为选项A。

Question 16 Graham Dodd

答案：H refers to the **most extreme** case of delayed failure

定位原文：原文第8段倒数第2句：Ironically, says Graham Dodd, of consulting engineers Arup in London, **the oldest pane** of toughened glass known to have failed due to nickel sulphide inclusions was in Pilkington's glass research building in Lathom, Lancashire. The pane was **27 years old**.

Question 17 John Barry

答案：C closely **examined all** the glass in one building

定位原文：原文末段第4句：John Barry, an expert in nickel sulphide contamination at the University of Queensland, **analysed every** glass pane in the building.

重点要读的句子

- 引号内的话 “...” ; (直接引语)
- claim, suggest, insist, argue, believe, say...+that之后所跟的宾语从句 ; (间接引语-宾语从句)
- 单独出现姓或名时 , 其后所跟观点也必须看 ;

Questions 35-40

Look at the following statements (Questions 35-40) and the list of researchers below.

Match each statement with the correct researcher(s) A-E.

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

注意是may而不是must

35. Subjects exposed to noise find it difficult at first to concentrate on problem-solving tasks.

36. Long-term exposure to noise can produce changes in behavior which can still be observed a year later.

37. The problems associated with exposure to noise do not arise if the subject knows they can make it stop.

38. Exposure to high-pitched noise results in more errors than exposure to low-pitched noise.

39. Subjects find it difficult to perform three tasks at the same time when exposed to noise.

40. Noise affects a subject's capacity to repeat numbers while carrying out another task.

List of Researchers

A Glass and Singer

B Broadbent

C Finkelman and Glass

D Cohen et al.

E None of the above

这样的选项相对较少

可能有一个选项
能够被使用两次

不止一个人名出
现多次

有NB要求
的时候

第二次出现没有全
名或使用人称代词

先做观点少的
再做观点多的

第二段：But there are limits to adaptation and loud noise becomes more troublesome if the person is required to concentrate on more than one task. For example, high noise levels interfered with the performance of subjects who were required to monitor three dials at a time, a task not unlike that of an aeroplane pilot or an air-traffic controller (Broadbent, 1957). Similarly, noise did not affect a subject's ability to track a moving line with a steering wheel, but it did interfere with the subject's ability to repeat numbers while tracking (Finkelman and Glass, 1970).

39. Subjects find it difficult to perform three tasks at the same time when exposed to noise.

B

40. Noise affects a subject's capacity to repeat numbers while carrying out another task.

C

One study, suggesting that this worry is a realistic one, compared elementary school pupils who attended schools near Los Angeles's busiest airport with students who attended schools in quiet neighbourhoods (Cohen et al., 1980). It was found that children from the noisy schools had higher blood pressure and were more easily distracted than those who attended the quiet schools. Moreover, there was no evidence of adaptability to the noise. In fact, the longer the children had attended the noisy schools, the more distractible they became. The effects also seem to be long lasting. A follow-up study showed that children who were moved to less noisy classrooms still showed greater distractibility one year later than students who had always been in the quiet schools (Cohen et al, 1981).

36. Long-term exposure to noise can produce changes in behavior which can still be observed a year later.---D

Question 35 定位原文: 第1段倒数第2句: Research supports this view. For example, Glass and Singer (1972) exposed people to short bursts of very loud noise and then measured their ability to work out problems and their physiological reactions to the noise. The noise was quite disruptive at first, but after about four minutes the subjects were doing just as well on their tasks as control subjects who were not exposed to noise.

35. Subjects exposed to noise find it difficult at first to concentrate on problem-solving tasks.

A

Question 37

定位原文: 第5段第2句、第3句:If the individual knows that he or she can control the noise, this seems to eliminate both its negative effects at the time and its after-effects. This is true even if the individual never actually exercises his or her option to turn the noise off (Glass and Singer, 1972). Just the knowledge that one has control is sufficient.

37. The problems associated with exposure to noise do not arise if the subject knows they can make it stop. A

Question 38

答案：E

关键词：high-pitched, low-pitched

定位原文：无

Matching Sentence Ending

句子匹配

Questions 27-31

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-G, below.

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet.

27 A developed system of numbering

28 An additional hand signal

29 In seventh-century Europe, the ability to count to a certain number

30 Thinking about numbers as concepts separate from physical objects

31 Expressing number differently according to class of item

A was necessary in order to fulfill a civic role.

B was necessary when people began farming.

C was necessary for the development of arithmetic.

D persists in all societies.

E was used when the range of number words was restricted.

F can be traced back to early European languages.

G was a characteristic of early numeration systems.

哪个好找？

- 定义： 题干为完整句前半部分，通常是**主语**
选项为句子后半部分，通常从**谓语**开始
- 范围： 针对**全文**出题
- 顺序性： **正序**
- 特点： (1) 通常一段**考一题**
(2) 绝对**同义替换**，转换程度较高

Step 1

- 题干选取定位词

Step 2

- 原文定位相关句子（1-3句）

Step 3

- 精读句子比对选项同义替换

定位原文: 第2段倒数第2句

As they began to settle, grow plants and herd animals, the need for a sophisticated number system became paramount.

27 A developed system of numbering

答案: B was necessary when people began farming.

定位原文: 第3段

But in real situations the number and words are often accompanied by gestures to help resolve any confusion. For example, when using the one, two, many type of system, the word many would mean, Look at my hands and see how many fingers I am showing you. This basic approach is limited in the range of numbers that it can express, but this range will generally suffice when dealing with the simpler aspects of human existence.

关键词 : hand signal

28 An additional hand signal

E was used when the range of number words was restricted

第四段最后：

The average person in the seventh century in Europe was not as familiar with numbers as we are today. In fact, to qualify as a witness in a court of law a man had to be able to count to nine!

29 In seventh-century Europe, the ability to count to a certain number A was necessary in order to fulfill a civic role.

第5段第1句：

Perhaps the most fundamental step in developing a sense of number is not the ability to count, but rather to see that a number is really an abstract idea instead of a simple attachment to a group of particular objects.

30 Thinking about numbers as concepts separate from physical objects
C was necessary for the development of arithmetic.

第6段1, 2句

Traces of the very first stages in the development of numeration can be seen in several living languages today. The numeration system of the Tsimshian language in British Columbia contains seven distinct sets of words for numbers according to the class of the item being counted: ...

31 Expressing number differently according to class of item
G was a characteristic of early numeration systems.

Classify 分类匹配

- 定义：将题目信息归类为不同讨论对象
- 范围：多针对局部出题
- 顺序性：乱序
- 特点：题目考察比较、对比关系
- 考频：少

Questions 33-37

Classify the following descriptions as relating to

- A caloric-restricted monkeys
- B control monkeys
- C neither caloric-restricted monkeys nor control monkeys

分类对象

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, in boxes 33-37 on your answer sheet.

- 33 Monkeys were less likely to become diabetic.
- 34 Monkeys experienced more chronic disease.
- 35 Monkeys have been shown to experience a longer than average life span.
- 36 Monkeys enjoyed a reduced chance of heart disease.
- 37 Monkeys produced greater quantities of insulin.

分类内容

Step 1

- 浏览预判分类对象对应段落

Step 2

- 审题划关键词（注意比较关系）

Step 3

- 阅读段落比对选项

Questions 33-37

Classify the following descriptions as relating to

- A caloric-restricted monkeys
- B control monkeys
- C neither caloric-restricted monkeys nor control monkeys

寻找两种猴子的
对应段落

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, in boxes 33-37 on your answer sheet.

- 33 Monkeys were less likely to become diabetic.
- 34 Monkeys experienced more chronic disease.
- 35 Monkeys have been shown to experience a longer than average life span.
- 36 Monkeys enjoyed a reduced chance of heart disease.
- 37 Monkeys produced greater quantities of insulin.

分析关键词，
注意比较关系

- The monkey projects demonstrate that, **compared with control animals that eat normally**, caloric-restricted monkeys have lower body temperatures and levels of the pancreatic hormone insulin, and they retain more youthful levels of certain hormones that tend to fall with age.
 - The caloric-restricted animals also look better on indicators of risk for age-related diseases. For example, they have lower blood pressure and triglyceride levels (signifying a decreased likelihood of heart disease), and they have more normal blood glucose levels (pointing to a reduced risk for diabetes, which is marked by unusually high blood glucose levels). Further, it has recently been shown that rhesus monkeys kept on caloric-restricted diets for an extended time (nearly 15 years) have less chronic disease. They and the other monkeys must be followed still longer, however, to know whether low-calorie intake can increase both average and maximum lifespans in monkeys. ...
- 33. Monkeys were less likely to become diabetic.
 - 34. Monkeys experienced more chronic disease.
 - 35. Monkeys have been shown to experience a longer than average life span.
 - 36. Monkeys enjoyed a reduced chance of heart disease.
 - 37. Monkeys produced greater quantities of insulin.
- ABCAB

Matching 总结



定位、浏览都考察

绝对同义改写考察

考频很高

大部分乱序

段落信息配对建议置后做

本课作业：

一本通：Exercise 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7

阅读作业本Lesson 2

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- 求证思维的判断题

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