

Lesson 4 不一样的选择题

▶ 类型不同，切入不同

上节课知识点考察

1. 判断题是否只需要根据原文单句信息做判断？
2. 判断为FALSE的题目跟原文信息是否只能构成相反关系？
3. 判断题中的常见考点有哪些？

上节课知识点考察

1. 判断题是否只需要根据原文单句信息做判断？

否，判断题定位区间一般在**1~3句**。

2. 判断为FALSE的题目跟原文信息是否只能构成相反关系？

否，FALSE题目和原文还可能是**相斥**关系。

3. 判断题中的常见考点有哪些？

是非、比较、因果、绝对、数字、目的。

本节重点

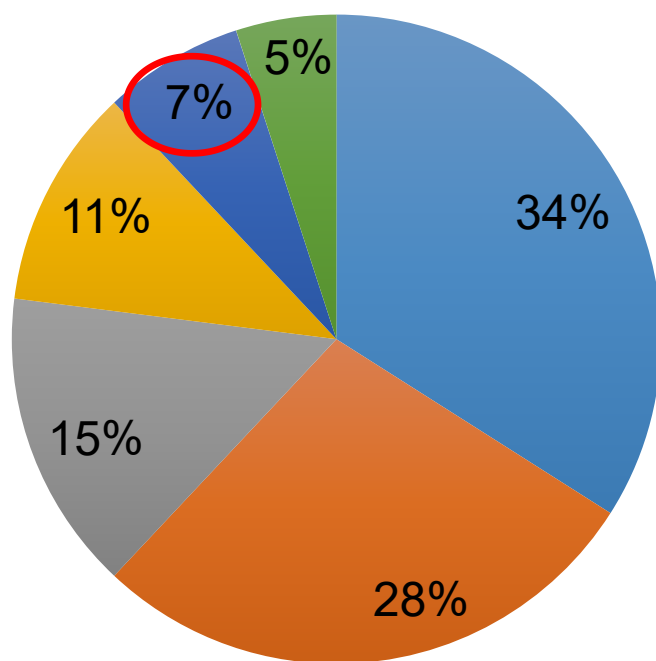
01. 选择题的类型&题型特征

02. 单选题的做题步骤&考察分类

03. 选择题的错误选项特征

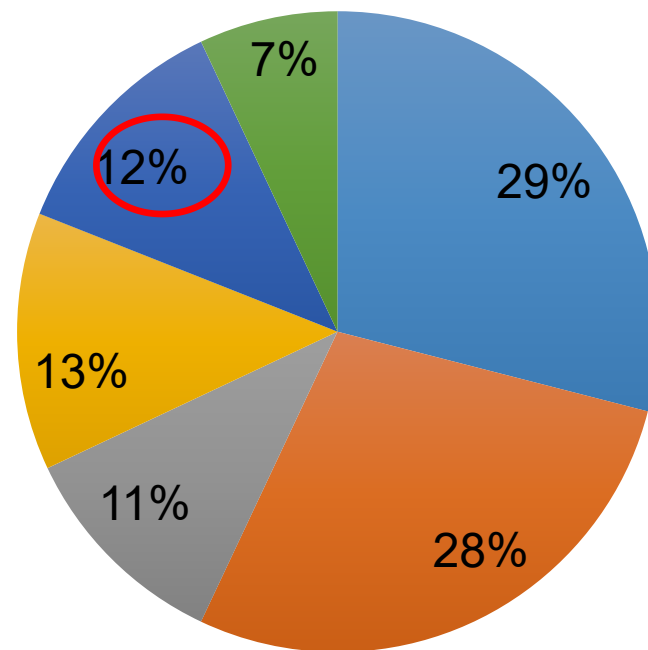
04. 多选题的做题步骤

2019



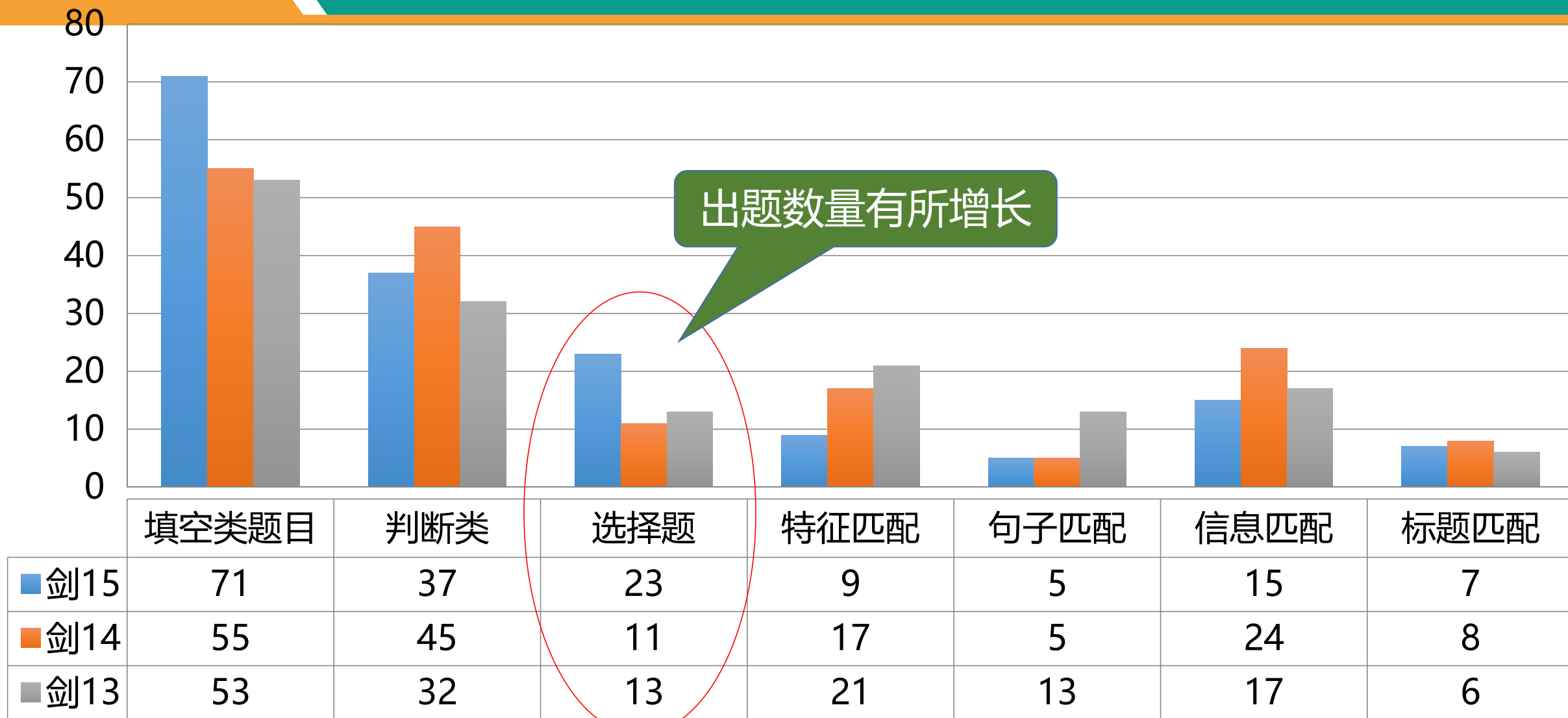
- 填空题
- 判断题
- 段落信息匹配题
- 其他匹配题
- 选择题

2020

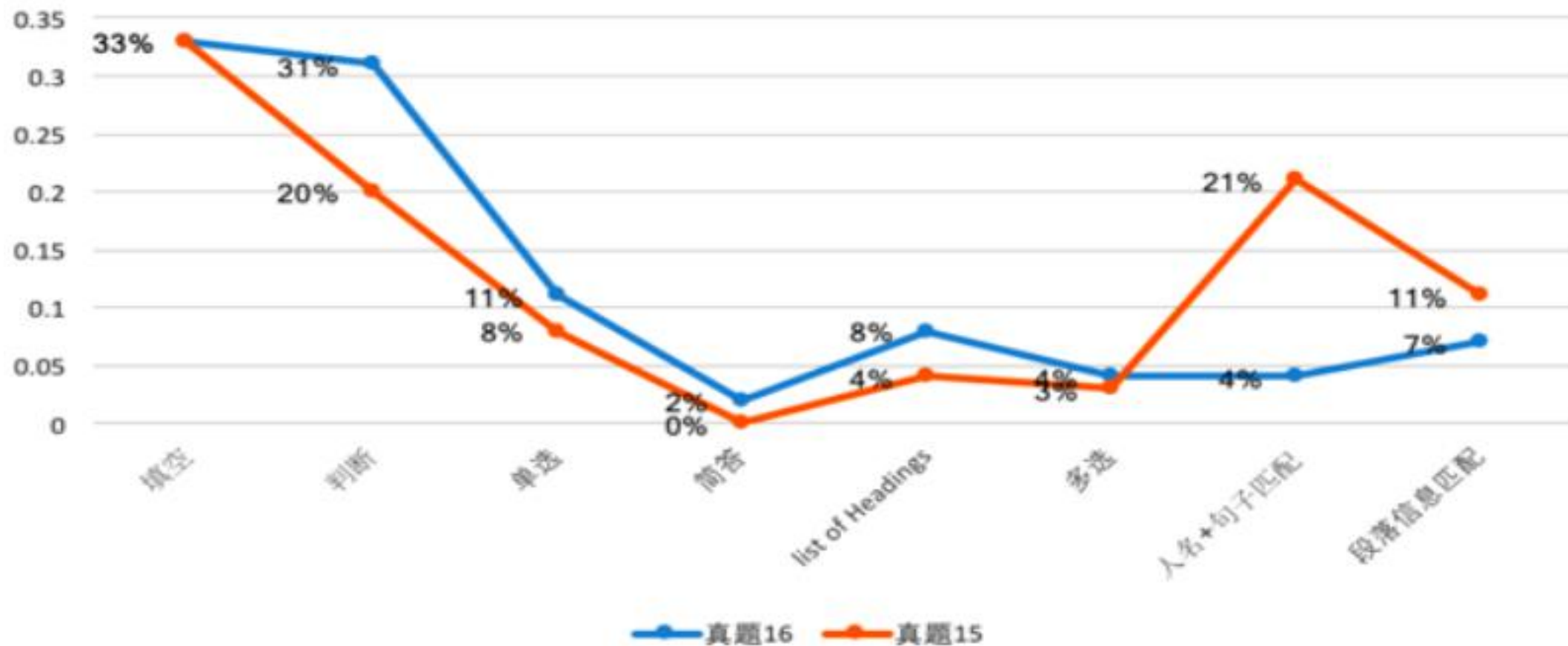


- 填空题
- 判断题
- 段落信息匹配题
- 其他匹配题
- 选择题
- 标题匹配题

出题比例逐年增高



真题15和真题16出题比例对比



总有“迷”一样的坑

7. 英语阅读理解蒙题原则

① 绝对化的不选, 有废话的选, 含义不肯定的是答案
绝对化语气的词 only, never, must, always,
all, have to

含义不肯定的词 can, could, should, usually,
might, be likely to, possible.

② 选项中照抄原文的错, 同义替换的对.

③ 选项中表达意义较具体肤浅的错, 概括性的、抽象的、含义深刻的对.

④ 选项中较符合常识的、易明白的一般是陷阱
此时需从文中找依据. 似乎不太合理, 一时较难理解的往往正确

选择题的分类

Questions 27–30

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes 27–30 on your answer sheet.

- 27 The example of the ‘million-dollar quartet’ underlines the writer’s point about
- A recognising talent.
 - B working as a team.
 - C having a shared objective.
 - D being an effective leader.
- 28 James Watson suggests that he and Francis Crick won the race to discover the DNA code because they
- A were conscious of their own limitations.
 - B brought complementary skills to their partnership.
 - C were determined to outperform their brighter rivals.
 - D encouraged each other to realise their joint ambition.

单选题（四选一）

选择题的分类

Questions 10 and 11

Choose **TWO** letters, A–E.

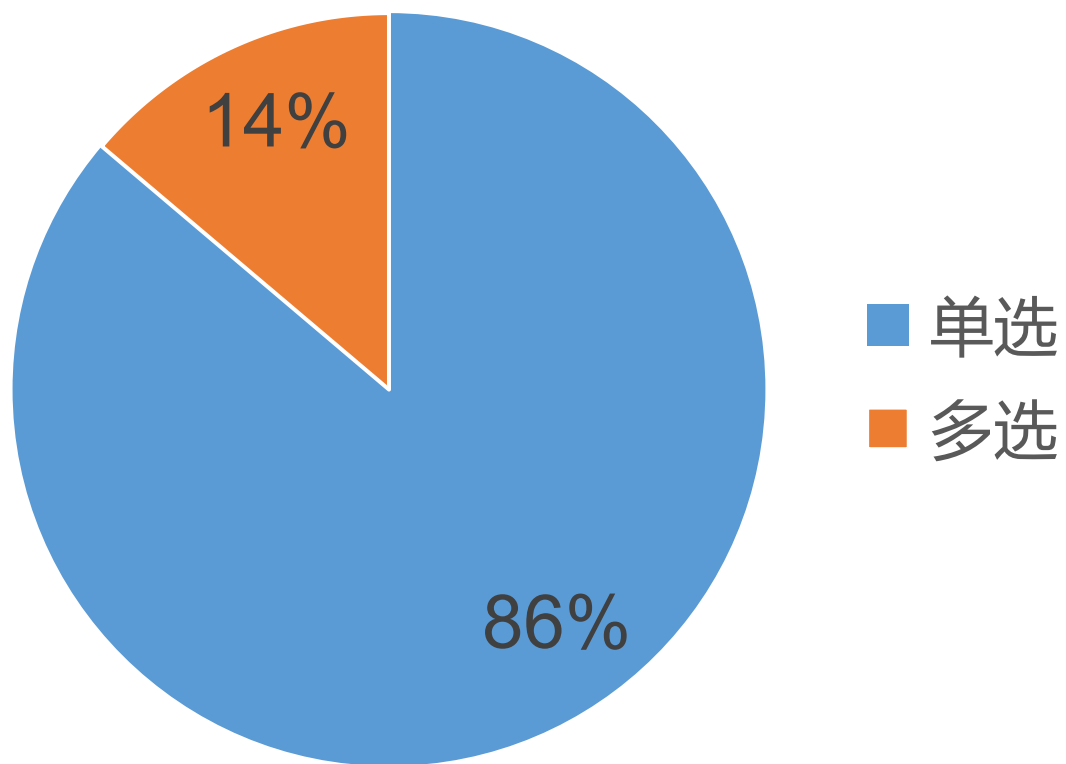
Write the correct letters in boxes 10 and 11 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** problems are mentioned which affect farmers with small farms in developing countries?

- A lack of demand for locally produced food
- B lack of irrigation programmes
- C being unable to get insurance
- D the effects of changing weather patterns
- E having to sell their goods to intermediary buyers

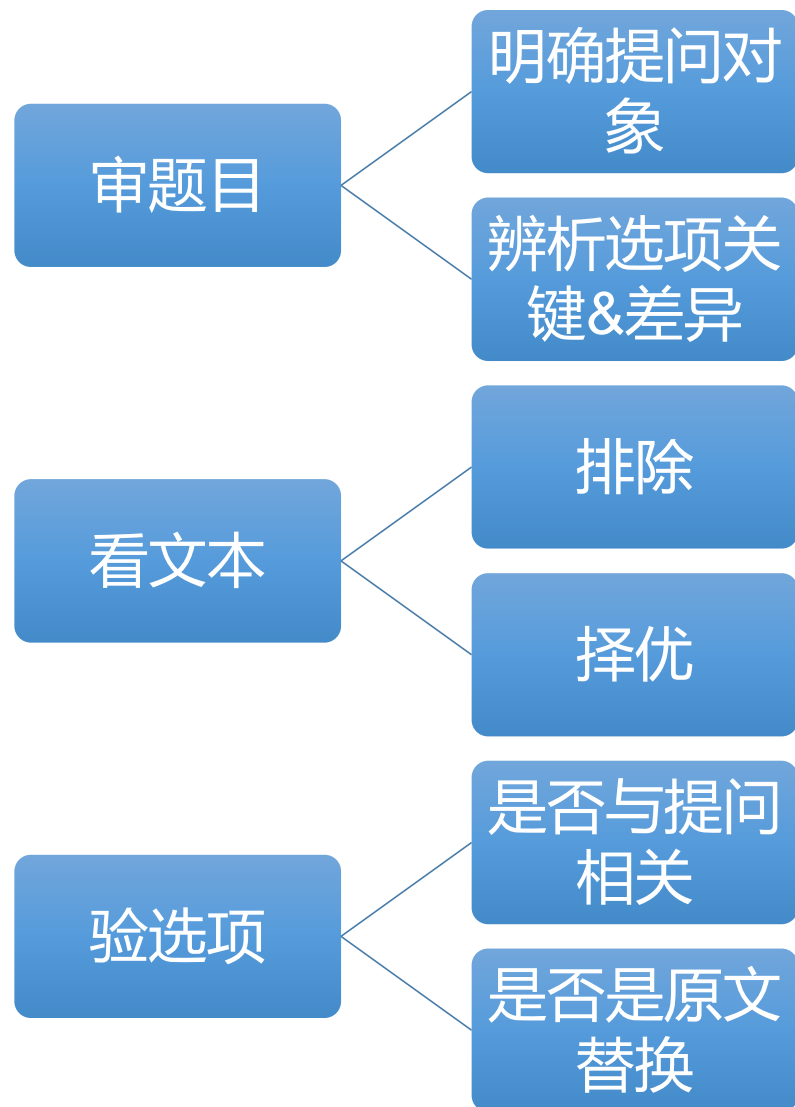
多选题
(主要为五选二)

C5-15类型分布



单选 > 多选

题型特点	
顺序原则	题文同序
集中原则	正确、干扰通常集中
改写原则	无原词不变答案



In New Zealand local reporters were astonished: the ship was half the size of Amundsen's ship. True, it was reinforced with iron plate and extra wood, but the ship had only the feeblest engine to help force its way through ice. Few doubted Shirase's courage, but most reckoned the expedition to be ill-prepared as the Japanese had only lightweight sledges for transport across the ice, made of bamboo and wood.

- 9 When reporters in New Zealand met Shirase, they were
- A concerned about the quality of his equipment.
 - B impressed with the design of his ship.
 - C certain he was unaware of the dangers ahead.
 - D surprised by the bravery he demonstrated.

细节

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A

reporters. Nevertheless, on 11 February the Kainan Maru left New Zealand and sailed straight into the worst weather the captain had ever seen. Then, on 6 March, they approached the coastline of Antarctica's Ross Sea, looking for a place to land. The ice began to close in, threatening to trap them for the winter, an experience no one was likely to survive. With a remarkable piece of seamanship, the captain steered the ship out of the ice and turned north. They would have to wait out the winter in a warmer climate.

- 10 What are we told about the captain of the Kainan Maru in the fifth paragraph?
- A He had given Shirase some poor advice.
 - B His skill at sailing saved the boat and crew.
 - C He refused to listen to the warnings of others.
 - D He was originally confident they could reach Antarctica.

细节

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A year later than planned, Shirase and six men finally reached Antarctica. Catching up with Scott or Amundsen was out of the question and he had said he would stick to science this time. Yet Shirase still felt the pull of the pole and eventually decided he would head southward to experience the thrills and hardships of polar exploration he had always dreamed of. With provisions for 20 days, he and four men would see how far they could get.

- 11 After Shirase finally reached Antarctica he realised that
- A he was unsure of the direction he should follow.
 - B he would have to give up on fulfilling his personal ambition.
 - C he might not have enough food to get to the South Pole.
 - D he still wanted to compete in the race against the other teams.

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虽然用了排除法，但对的一定是有道理的

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C

Shirase set off on 20 January 1912 with Takeda and two dog handlers, leaving two men at the edge of the ice shelf to make meteorological measurements. For a week they struggled through one blizzard after another, holing up in their tents during the worst of the weather. The temperature fell to -25°C , and frostbite claimed some of the dogs. On 26 January, Shirase estimated there were enough provisions to continue for two more days. Two days later, he announced it was time to turn back. Takeda calculated they had reached $80^{\circ} 5$ south and had travelled 250 kilometres. The men hoisted the Japanese flag.

- 12 What is the writer doing in the seventh paragraph?
- A criticising a decision concerning scientific research.
 - B explaining why a particular mistake had occurred.
 - C describing the conditions that the expedition faced.
 - D rejecting the idea that Shirase was poorly prepared.

写作手法
及目的

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On 3 February, all the men were heading home. The ship reached Tokyo in June 1912 - and Shirase was greeted like a hero despite the fact that he never reached the pole. Nor did he contribute much to science - but then nor did Amundsen, whose only interest was in being first to the pole. Yet Shirase's expedition was heroic. They travelled beyond 80° south, one of only four teams to have gone so far south at the time. Furthermore, they did it all without the advantages of the other teams and with no previous experience.

主旨类及作者
观点考察核心：
观点辨别及总
结能力

13 What is the writer's main point in the final paragraph?

- A Considering the problems Shirase had to deal with, his achievement was incredible.
- B In Japan, the reaction to Shirase's adventure in Antarctica came as a surprise to him.
- C It was obvious that Amundsen would receive more attention as an explorer than Shirase.
- D Shirase had achieved more on the Antarctic expedition than even he had expected.

完整陈述句的
核心：动作，
评价，关系

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A

Opinion or Fact

Opinion:表达一种信念、感觉、看法的陈述，无须证明

FACT: 就是能被证明是真还是假的一段陈述

Fact

a statement that
can be proven

numbers

statistics

science

history

nonfiction

Opinion

a statement
that shows a
belief, cannot
be proven

think should

believe

be good



Speechy Musings

Ice cream is a
yummy treat.



Speechy Musings

Ice cream is
usually made from
dairy products.



Speechy Musings

A soccer ball is
black and white.



Speechy Musings

Soccer is a better
sport than dance.



Speechy Musings

The Pacific Ocean
is the largest
ocean on Earth.



Speechy Musings

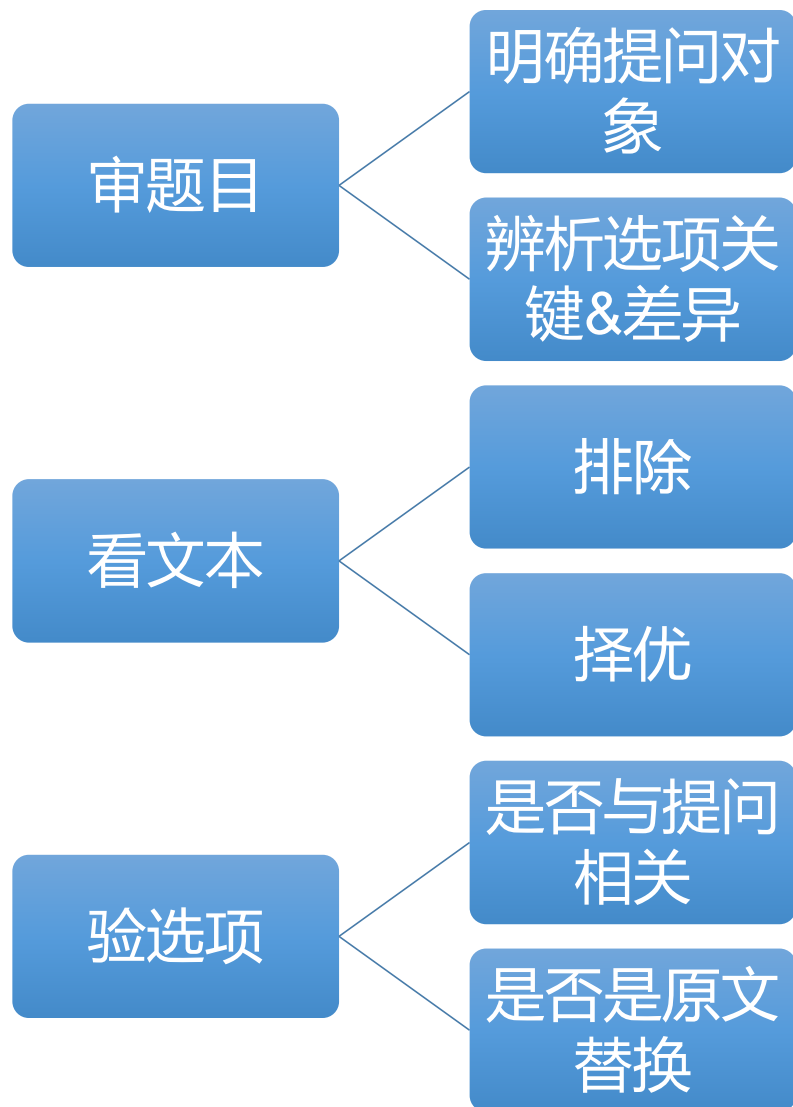
Being in the ocean
is scary.

Most mammals reach sexual maturity when their growth rates are in decline, whereas humans experience a growth spurt during adolescence.

O or F

Many cultural anthropologists have come to reject the scientific framework of empiricism that dominated the field until the 1970s and now regard all scientific knowledge as socially constructed.

O or F



选择题干扰项识别

C7T1P3

Educating Psyche

Exercise 2



Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

27 The book *Educating Psyche* is mainly concerned with

- A** the power of suggestion in learning.
- B** a particular technique for learning based on emotions.
- C** the effects of emotion on the imagination and the unconscious.
- D** ways of learning which are not traditional.

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Educating Psyche by Bernie Neville is a book which looks at radical new approaches to learning, describing the effects of emotion, imagination and the unconscious on learning. One theory discussed in the book is that proposed by George Lozanov, which focuses on the power of suggestion.

- 答案是否选A?

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- 答案是否选B?

27 The book *Educating Psyche* is mainly concerned with

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- **答案是否选C?**

正确的思路

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

寻找题干信息在原文的对应

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正确的思路

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

找到定位句所在，寻找题目询问/缺失信息

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找到原文答案信息和选项的同义替换，确定正确选项

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

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• **正确答案：D**

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

27 The book *Educating Psyche* is mainly concerned with

选项相关信息通常在同一段落出现，容易造成干扰

A the power of suggestion in learning. 答非所问

B a particular technique for learning based on emotions. 以偏概全

C the effects of emotion on the imagination and the unconscious. 逻辑混乱

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答非所问

- 选项内容完全是文中内容的同义替换，但是并非题干所问

以偏概全

- 局部过度推导整体

逻辑混乱

- 选项内容之间产生与原文不符的逻辑或从属关系

无中生有

- 捏造文中没有的信息

内容矛盾

- 与文中内容相反

- 28 **Lozanov's theory** claims that, when we try **to remember things**,
- A** unimportant details are the easiest to recall.
 - B** concentrating hard produces the best results.
 - C** the most significant facts are most easily recalled.
 - D** peripheral vision is not important.

Lozanov's instructional technique is based on the evidence that the connections made in the brain through unconscious processing (which he calls non-specific mental reactivity) are more durable than those made through conscious processing. Besides the laboratory evidence for this, we know from our experience that **we often remember** what we have perceived peripherally, long after we have forgotten what we set out to learn.

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29 In this passage, the author uses the examples of **a book** and **a lecture** to illustrate that

- A** both of these are important for developing concentration.
- B** his theory about methods of learning is valid.
- C** reading is a better technique for learning than listening.
- D** we can remember things more easily under hypnosis.

29 In this passage, the author **uses the examples** of **a book** and **a lecture** to **illustrate that**

段落中举例子有什么作用? →支撑论点, 找论点句

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有指代往前看

例子之前找论点

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句子改写替换高
难以识别用排除

Lozanov's instructional technique **is based on the evidence** that the connections made in the brain through unconscious processing (which he calls non-specific mental reactivity) are more durable than those made through conscious processing. **Besides the laboratory evidence for this, we know from our experience** that we often remember what we have perceived peripherally, long after we have forgotten what we set out to learn.

• **正确答案： B**

问题问法

- example/具体事物: Why the writer mention/refer to (具体事物) as an example?
- illustrate/exemplify: the writer mention/refer to (as an example) to illustrate/exemplify?

答案句通常位置

- 例子题考察例子支撑的论点句
- 例子证明的论点一般在例子句的前面或者后面
- 句中有指代往前看
- 单一论点句无法判定答案看例子句

例子类选择题的考察点为例子证实的信息是什么，通常不在例子本身的定位句。

目的题扩展

The author discusses X in paragraph 2 **in order to . . .**

Why does the author mention X?

The author uses X **as an example of . . .**

} 单句

In paragraphs 1 , the author's primary purpose is to

} 段落



举例: illustrate/exemplify/demonstrate/show

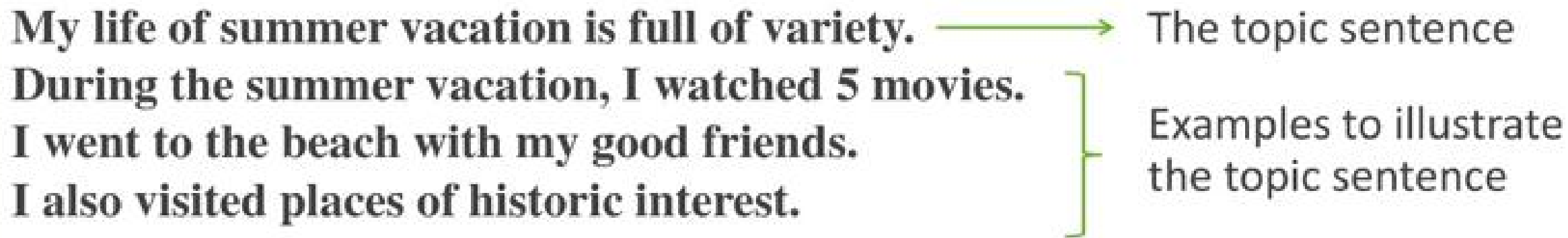
下定义、阐述、解释: define/explain/describe

比较、对比: compare/contrast

论证支持: argue for/persuade/support

驳斥警告: argue against/refute/challenge/criticize/cast doubt
on/warn/caution

强调: emphasize/stress



段落及句子关系的梳理

学校南门外XX餐馆供应美味的荤菜和素菜。素菜包括了手撕包菜和酸辣土豆丝。荤菜也是很给力滴。例如，著名的麻辣鲢鱼色香味俱全。

为什么提到“手撕包菜”和“酸辣土豆丝”？

- 对比包菜和土豆丝
- 质疑餐馆使用地沟油
- 表明荤菜不给力
- 证明素菜很美味

- Why does the author mention “glycoproteins”?
 - A. to compare plant defense mechanisms to the immune system of animals.
 - B. to introduce the discussion of active defense mechanisms in plants.
 - C. to illustrate how chemicals function in plant defense.
 - D. to emphasize the importance of physical barriers in plant defense.
- Other possible chemical defenses, while not directly toxic to the parasite, may inhibit some essential step in the establishment of a parasitic relationship. For example, **glycoproteins** in plant cell walls may inactivate enzymes that degrade cell walls. These enzymes are often produced by bacteria and fungi.

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对比目的

Neptune is the solar system's eighth and outermost planet. It has the fourth largest diameter of the planets and its mass is the third largest. In fact, it is 17 times the mass of Earth.

Why does the author mention that Neptune is 17 times the mass of Earth?

- A. To give an idea of Neptune's massive size.
- B. To show that we could have much more space if we lived on Neptune.
- C. To show that Neptune is a better planet than earth.
- D. To give an idea of how tiny and insignificant earth is.

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一定要看清的是句子之间的关系

新东方是个奇葩的地方。学生们千奇百怪。举个例子，有的娃上VIP脱鞋防瞌睡。老师们也很神经。因此，学材料的老师有可能来教英语。新东方的管理员也很神奇。有个阿姨手里十套房。

- 30 Lozanov claims that teachers should train students to
- A memorise details of the curriculum.
 - B develop their own sets of indirect instructions.
 - C think about something other than the curriculum content.
 - D avoid overloading the capacity of the brain.

正确、干扰都在一段

可以看选项定位

- 30** Lozanov claims that **teachers** should train students to
- A memorise details of the curriculum.
 - B develop their own sets of **indirect instructions**.
 - C think about something other than the curriculum content.
 - D avoid overloading the capacity of the brain.

This phenomenon can be partly attributed to the common counterproductive approach to study (making extreme efforts to memorise, tensing muscles, inducing fatigue), but it also simply reflects the way the brain functions. Lozanov therefore made **indirect instruction** (suggestion) central to his **teaching system**. In suggestopedia, as he called his method, consciousness is shifted away from the curriculum to focus on something peripheral. The curriculum then becomes peripheral and is dealt with by the reserve capacity of the brain.

通过选项排除
也可获取答案

- 30** Lozanov claims that **teachers** should train students to
- A memorise details of the curriculum. **内容矛盾**
 - B develop their own sets of indirect instructions. **无中生有**
 - C think about something other than the curriculum content.
 - D avoid overloading the capacity of the brain. **无中生有**

This phenomenon can be partly attributed to the common counterproductive approach to study (making extreme efforts to memorise, tensing muscles, inducing fatigue), but it also simply reflects the way the brain functions. Lozanov **therefore** made **indirect instruction** (suggestion) central to his **teaching system**. In **suggestopedia**, as he called his method, **consciousness is shifted away from the curriculum to focus on something peripheral**. **The curriculum** then becomes peripheral and is dealt with by the reserve capacity of the brain.

全文或段落主旨、目的选择题

- the most suitable title of the passage...
- the aims/objectives/purposes of the writer...
- which one best summarizes the conclusion?
- the main idea of a paragraph...

Exercise 4 C7-T2-P3 Q40全文主旨及目的

Question 40

Which of the following phrases best describes the main aim of Reading Passage 3?

- A to suggest that projects such as MIRTP are needed in other countries
- B to describe how MIRTP was implemented and how successful it was
- C to examine how MIRTP promoted the use of donkeys
- D to warn that projects such as MIRTP are likely to have serious problems

全文主旨、目的选择题

1. 考察总结归纳能力
2. 一般出现在最后一题
3. 本应当是“水到渠成”的题型

技巧

- 如无法选择则选择最贴近最后一段的选项

Section F

Today, nobody in the district argues about the importance of improved paths and inexpensive means of transport. But this is the result of dedicated work over a long period, particularly from the officers in charge of community development. They played an essential role in raising awareness and interest among the rural communities.

The concept of integrated rural transport is now well established in Tanzania, where a major program of rural transport is just about to start. The experiences from Makete will help in this initiative, and Makete District will act as a reference for future work.

Which of the following phrases best describes the main aim of Reading Passage 3?

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- B to describe how MIRTP was implemented and how successful it was
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什么关系?

Section F

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文中有
明确态
度倾向

选择题的分类

• 文中信息考察

1. 直接信息类 (内容&因果)
 - 定位+同替
2. 间接信息类
 - suggest/probably/most likely
 - 一步推理或概括总结
3. 作者观点类
 - 观点类句型识别
 - 视角识别

写作目的考察

1. 单句目的
 - 常为例子看前后
2. 段落目的
 - 作者角度看结构

主旨类

1. 单段中心
 - 中心句分析或内容总结
2. 全文主题
 - 最后出现
 - 水到渠成

多选题

- 答案可以乱序
- 选项本质是同一话题下的并列支撑信息

首先通过anthropology预判
到第4段开始

Question 20-21关键词: anthropology

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."

Write your answers in boxes 20 and 21 on your answer sheet.

The list below gives some statements about anthropology.

Which **TWO** statements are mentioned by the writer of the text?

- A It is important for government planners.
- B It is a continually growing field of study.
- C It often involves long periods of fieldwork.
- D It is subdivided for study purposes.
- E It studies human evolutionary patterns.

D、E
either order

Question 22-23定位原文：第7段

Nevertheless, one of the most important tasks for the archaeologist today is to know how to interpret material culture in human terms. How were those pots used? **Why are some dwellings round and others square?** Here the methods of archaeology and ethnography overlap. Archaeologists in recent decades have developed 'ethnoarchaeology', where, like ethnographers, they live among contemporary communities, but with the specific purpose of learning how such societies use material culture - **how they make their tools and weapons**, why they build their settlements where they do, and so on. Moreover, archaeology has an active role to play in the field of conservation. Heritage studies constitutes a developing field, where it is realized that the world's cultural heritage is a diminishing resource which holds different meanings for different people.

Write your answers in boxes 22 and 23 on your answer sheet.

The list below gives some of the tasks of an archaeologist.

Which **TWO** of these tasks are mentioned by the writer of the text?

- A examining ancient waste sites to investigate diet
- B studying cave art to determine its significance
- C deducing reasons for the shape of domestic buildings**
- D investigating the way different cultures make and use objects**
- E examining evidence for past climate changes

多选题特点总结



多个多选，顺序出题

答案可能跨段出现

主要考察事实细节

本课作业

Exercise 3, 6

阅读作业本Lesson 4

One is the lopsidedness built into scientific research. Scientific funding goes mainly to areas with many problems. That may be wise policy, but it will also create an impression that many more potential problems exist than is the case.

33 What aspect of scientific research does the writer express concern about in paragraph 4? 作者观点理解

- A the need to produce results
- B the lack of financial support
- C the selection of areas to research
- D the desire to solve every research problem

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33 What aspect of scientific research does the writer express concern about in paragraph 4? 作者观点理解

A the need to produce results - - - 没提到

B the lack of financial support - - - 矛盾

C the selection of areas to research - - - 一致

D the desire to solve every research problem - - - 过于极端

Secondly, environmental groups need to be noticed by the mass media. They also need to keep the money rolling in. Understandably, perhaps, they sometimes overstate their arguments. In 1997, for example, the World Wide Fund for Nature issued a press release entitled: ‘Two thirds of the world’s forests lost forever’. The truth turns out to be nearer 20%.

34 The writer quotes from the Worldwide Fund for Nature to illustrate how
写作手法及目的

- A influential the mass media can be.
- B effective environmental groups can be.
- C the mass media can help groups raise funds.
- D environmental groups can exaggerate their claims.

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34 The writer quotes from the Worldwide Fund for Nature to illustrate how
写作手法及目的

- A influential the mass media can be. - - - 第一句对应但于例子无关
- B effective environmental groups can be. - - - 没提到
- C the mass media can help groups raise funds. - - - 第二句但无关
- D environmental groups can exaggerate their claims. - - 例子支撑对象**

表明共性，选项都是差异

Though these groups are run overwhelmingly by selfless folk, they nevertheless share many of the characteristics of other lobby groups. **That would matter less if people applied the same degree of skepticism to environmental lobbying as they do to lobby groups in other fields.** A trade organization arguing for, say, weaker pollution controls is instantly seen as self-interested. Yet a green organization opposing such a weakening is seen as altruistic, even if an impartial view of the controls in question might suggest they are doing more harm than good.

例子 可以不看

- 35 What is the writer's **main point** about lobby groups in paragraph 6?
- A Some are more active than others.
 - B Some are better organized than others.
 - C Some receive more criticism than others.
 - D Some support more important issues than others.

所有选项都是比较关系的辨析

表明共性，选项都是差异

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正确选项一定有对
应且改写

A third source of confusion is the attitude of the media. People are clearly more curious about bad news than good. **Newspapers and broadcasters are there to provide what the public wants.** That, however, can lead to significant distortions of perception. ...

36 The writer suggests that **newspapers** print items that are intended to

- A educate readers.
- B meet their readers' expectations.
- C encourage feedback from readers.
- D mislead readers.

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36 The writer suggests that **newspapers** print items that are intended to

A educate readers. 没提到

B meet their readers' expectations. 原文一致

C encourage feedback from readers. 没提到

D mislead readers. (结果非目的)

The fourth factor is poor individual perception. People worry that the endless rise in the amount of stuff everyone throws away will cause the world to run out of places to dispose of waste. Yet, even if **America's trash output** continues to rise as it has done in the past, and even if the American population doubles by 2100, all the rubbish America produces through the entire 21st century will still take up only one-12,000th of the area of the entire United States.

37 What does the writer say about **America's waste problem**? 细节

- A It will increase in line with population growth.
- B It is not as important as we have been led to believe.
- C It has been reduced through public awareness of the issues.
- D It is only significant in certain areas of the country.

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- 37 What does the writer say about **America's waste problem**? 细节
- A It will increase in line with population growth. (从句非重点且关系没提到)
 - B It is not as important as we have been led to believe. (一致)**
 - C It has been reduced through public awareness of the issues. (没提到)
 - D It is only significant in certain areas of the country. (没提到且绝对)

- A. The conviction that historical relics provide infallible testimony about the past is rooted in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when science was regarded as objective and value free. As one writer observes: 'Although it is now evident that artifacts are as easily altered as chronicles, public faith in their veracity endures: a tangible relic seems ipso facto real'. 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 who wanted to study the subtle differences in design, but not for the ordinary visitor, to whom it all looked alike. Similarly, the information accompanying the objects often made little sense to the lay visitor. The content and format of explanations dated back to a time when the museum was the exclusive domain of the scientific researcher.

31 Compared with today's museums, those of the past.

- A did not present history in a detailed way.
- B were not primarily intended for the public.**
- C were more clearly organized.
- D preserved items with greater care.

所有细节类文
中必有明确的
1-2句对应

B. Recently, however, attitudes towards history and the way it should be presented have altered. The key word in heritage display is now 'experience', the more exciting the better and, if possible, involving all the senses. Good examples of this approach in the UK are the Jorvik Centre in York; the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television in Bradford; and the Imperial War Museum in London. In the US the trend emerged much earlier: Williamsburg has been a prototype for many heritage developments in other parts of the world. No one can predict where the process will end. On so-called heritage sites the re-enactment of historical events is increasingly popular, and computers will soon provide virtual reality experiences, which will present visitors with a vivid image of the period of their choice, in which they themselves can act as if part of the historical environment. Such developments have been criticized as an 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.

32 According to the writer, current trends in the heritage industry

A **emphasize personal involvement.**

B have their origins in York and London. 例子没提到起源

C rely on computer images. 例子

D reflect minority tastes. 最后一句驳斥

正确、干扰
在一段

C. 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. They already borrow ideas and concepts from one another. For example, museums have adopted story lines for exhibitions, sites have accepted 'theming' as a relevant tool, and theme parks are moving towards more authenticity and research-based presentations. In zoos, animals are no longer kept in cages, but in great spaces, either in the open air or in enormous greenhouses, such as the jungle and desert environments in Burgers' Zoo in Holland. This particular trend is regarded as one of the major developments in the presentation of natural history in the twentieth century.

33 The writer says that museums, heritage sites and theme parks

- A often work in close partnership. 无
- B try to preserve separate identities. 反
- C have similar exhibits. 无
- D are less easy to distinguish than before. 一致

如果不认识
evaporating, 上
下文猜

D. 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 and, although museums and heritage sites have a special, rather distinct, role to fulfill, they are also operating in a very competitive environment, where visitors make choices on how and where to spend their free time. Heritage and museum experts do not have to invent stories and recreate historical environments to attract their visitors: their assets are already in place. However, exhibits must be both based on artifacts and facts as we know them, and attractively presented. Those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history are thus in 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 for income-generating activities.

- 34 The writer says that in preparing exhibits for museums, experts
- A should pursue a single objective. 反 (however之前内容)
 - B have to do a certain amount of language translation. 无
 - C should be free from commercial constraints. 反 (最后一句)
 - D have to balance conflicting priorities. 一致转述

注意转折之后
是重心

E. 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 perceptions. Similarly, in the Museum of Natural History in Washington, Neanderthal man is shown making a dominant gesture to his wife. Such presentations tell us more about contemporary perceptions of the world than about our ancestors. There is one compensation, however, for the professionals who make these interpretations: if they did not provide the interpretation, visitors would do it for themselves, based on their own ideas, misconceptions and prejudices. And no matter how exciting the reciting the result, it would contain a lot more bias than the presentations provided by experts.

无关信息

35 In paragraph E, the writer suggests that some museum exhibits

A fail to match visitor expectations. 反

B are based on the false assumptions of professionals. 无

C reveal more about present beliefs than about the past. 一致

D allow visitors to make more use of their imagination. 无关信息

对应具体的
博物馆不是在文章
对应的选项
都是答案!

F. Human bias is inevitable, but another source of bias in the representation of history has to do with the transitory nature of the materials 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. The same applies to the furnishing and other contents of the premises. 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. In most of the houses several families lived together in circumstances beyond our imagination. Yet in museums, fine period rooms give only an image of the lifestyle of the upper class of that era. No wonder that people who stroll around exhibitions are filled with nostalgia; the evidence in museums indicates that life was so much better in past. This notion is induced by the bias in its representation in museums and heritage centres.

- 36 The passage ends by noting that our view of history is biased because
- A we fail to use our imagination.
 - B only very durable objects remain from the past.**
 - C we tend to ignore things that displease us.
 - D museum exhibits focus too much on the local area.

再次强调看清提问对象的重要性

下节预告

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标题&信息配对

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