# 安娜雅思 阅读真题解析

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# Test1 Passage1

1. D ;关键词 biggest range ;原文定位:第二段首句, they are by far the most numerous and diverse in the latter。题目解析: biggest range = the most numerous and diverse, in the latter 指代上文中的后者,即 South-east Asia。

2。D ;关键词 most, preference ;原文定位 :第二段中间, the majority of species favour open grassland, scrub or desert。题目解析: most 对应 majority, preference 对应 favour。 Opening grassland, scrub or desert 都是 wide open spaces

3。C;关键词 all, in common;原文定位:第三段第二句, all species are ruminants;题 目解析:上句中提到 bovids are united by the possession of certain common features,紧接 着下一句说明 retain undigested food in their stomachs 对应选项 C, store food in their body

4。C;关键词 endure, harsh;原文定位:第六段末句, tolerance of extreme conditions is most marked in this group。题目解析:同义改写, endure very harsh environments = tolerance of extreme conditions。

5。B;关键词 ox, cow;原文定位:第四段第二句, the sub-family bovina comprises 。。。 cattle;题目解析:ox 和 cow 都属于 cattle,在这里指家畜牛。考察对于基础词汇的深度理解。

6.D ;关键词 meat ;原文定位 :第七段第三句, although mainly feeding on grass and leaves, some duikers 。。。 animals。题目解析: eat insects and feed on dead animal carcasses 都 是肉食的表现, although mainly feeding 是转折提示,尽管主要吃草,还。。。与 supplement 对应。

7。A;关键词 speed;原文定位:第五段第二句, antelopes are typically long-legged, fast-running;题目解析: fast-running = move at speed 跑得快的同义改写。

8。B;关键词 defend a particular area;原文定位:第四段中间, unlike most other bovids they are all non-territorial;题目解析: does not defend a particular area of land = non-territorial 此题关键在于找到没有领地意识这个词。

9。 royal antelope;关键词 smallest;原文定位:第二段, this diversity of habitat is also matched by great diversity in size and form。题目解析: at one extreme 在一个极端这里指最小的,通过数值和 massively 等词可以判断。

10。 the auroch;关键词 died out;原文定位:第四段最后, while the auroch is extinct; 题目解析: have now died out = extinct,都是灭绝的意思。

11。 long splayed hooves;关键词 sitatunga, movement, wetland;原文定位:第五段 最后, the sitatunga has long, splayed hooves that enable it to walk freely on swampy ground ;题目解析 :sitatunga 只出现过一次, facilitates=enable, wetland=swampy ground。

12。arid desert;关键词 barbary;原文定位:第六段末句, barbary and bighorn sheep have adapted to arid deserts;题目解析:第六段是说羊的,定位到 barbary 即可。

13。 pronghorn ;关键词 only living member ;原文定位:最后一段开头句 ;题自解析: only living member = the sole survivor, antilopcapridae 作为同位语出现, 与前面的 sub-family 衔 接。

#### Test1 Passage2

14。B;关键词 during the day;原文定位:B段倒数后两句;题目解析:题干的意思和 the demand for electricity is well matched to when the sun shines 相一致,白天用电比晚上多,就是对点的需求和阳光相匹配。

15。D;关键词 experiment, promoted;原文定位:D段末句;题目解析: an experiment 对应 experience gained from this station, promoted throughout the country 对应 campaign。

16。H;关键词 negative, conventional;原文定位:H段第三句;题目解析: fossil fuels 属于 conventional means, H段第三句 gases produced by the burning of fossil fuels in the production of electricity are a major contributor to the greenhouse effect。

17。B;关键词 system;原文定位:B 段第三句;题目解析:借助 Figure 1 来解释系统运作 原理,变相的图表出题点。

18。I;关键词 long term;原文定位:I段倒数第二句;题目解析:尽管有前期安装成本, 但是节省下来能源费用的支出很快能抵消。

19。G;原文定位:G段第一、二句;题目解析:日本启动大范围的居民太阳能项目得到了 欧洲和美国的响应。欧洲委员会推出了 2010 年前安装 100 万居民太阳能项目,由欧洲委员 会资助,其中 50 万在欧洲,50 万在发展中国家。

20。False;关键词 store;原文定位:B 段第一句;题目解析: no storage is required on-site 这种技术的特点就是只需要发电不用蓄电。

21。False;关键词 continuous;原文定位:C段末句;题目解析:关键词 halted,美国在 1980s 停止了这个项目,并不是持续支持。

22。True;关键词 uninhabited;原文定位:D段中间;题目解析:这里 uninhabited 是无人 居住的意思,对应不存在的居住者 non-existent occupants。不认识这个词可以通过词根词 缀的帮助进行选择。

23。True;关键词 1994, half;原文定位:F段倒数第二句;题目解析:a government subsidy

of 50 percent 提到了政府付一半钱。 24。Not Given;关键词 Italy, Netherlands;没有提到;

25。Not Given;关键词 major source;原文定位:H段;题目解析:发电产生的温室气体 是主要来源,但是居民用电的排放是否是主要来源并没有提及。

26。False;关键词 must;原文定位:I段;题目解析:对于节能的要求, new housing 是 likely, renovations 是 may be,都不是确定的。题中有 must 等极端词汇很可能是错误的。

# **Test1 Passage3**

27。iv ;关键词 method of teaching ;原文定位:B段 three general approaches have been tried ; 题目解析:三种教学方法, B段中非常明显的三段。

28。i;关键词 disagreement;原文定位:C段 objected strongly;题目解析:对阅读过程的 反对意见,C段 however 开头是提示。

29。vii;关键词 research;原文定位:D段 experiments have been carried out;题目解析: 对不同学习者的研究,D段两段的段首句都有 experiments 和 studies 提示。

30。ii 关键词 roots ;原文定位 :E 段 because the controversy is enmeshed in the philosophical differences between traditional and progressive approaches。题目解析:问题的根源是什么? 这道题很容易在原文中的设问句中找到答案。设问句是可能的出题点之一,阅读时可快速定 位。

31。iii;关键词 combined;原文定位:F第二段, but in doing so, we urge them to remember that reading must be grounded in a firm understanding of the connections between letters and sounds。题目解析:认识到字母和声音的联系并使用多种教学方法结合。

32。False;关键词 whole-language;原文定位:B第二段;题目解析:whole-word 才是结 合字母与声音。

33。True ;关键词 whole-language ;原文定位:B 第四段 ;题目解析 :many teachers adopted the whole-language approach because of its intuitive appeal。

34。False;关键词 without linking;原文定位:C第三句;题目解析: research had clearly demonstrated that understanding how letters related to the component sounds in words is critically important in reading。研究明确表明有联系,而不是没有联系。

35。Not Given ;关键词 less effective ;原文定位:B段F段;题目解析:没有提到 whole-word, whole-language 两种方式的对比哪个更有效,注意仔细审题。

36。True;关键词 more successful;原文足位:D段;题日解析:研究表明有 phonics 的学

习效果更好。

37。E;题目解析:教学领域的进步人士提出质疑,对应 question 一词。

38。A;题目解析:表明对前面研究结果的质疑,所以是 phonics methods。

39。G;题目解析:了解研究结果以便理解 phonics 的重要性。

40。C;题目解析: the whole-language 方法是有趣的,和句子里的 enjoyable 对应。

# Test2 Passage1

1。 viii;关键词 chance discovery;原文定位:Dried leaves from a nearby bush fell into the boiling water, and as the leaves infused the water turned brown。题目解析:叶子从灌木丛 掉进沸水里,偶然发现了茶。

2。 iv ;关键词 religion ;原文定位: because of this early association, tea in Japan has always been linked with Zen Buddhism。题目解析:茶由禅宗祭司传到日本,形成了茶与禅宗的联系。

3.x ;关键词 ritual ;原文定位 :Tea was elevated to an art form in the Japanese tea ceremony。 题目解析:茶道演变成为一种仪式, ritual 对应原文中的 ceremony。

4.vi ;关键词 news ;原文定位 :While tea was at this high level of development in parts of Asia, information concerning the then unknown beverage began to filter back to Europe。题目解 析:关于茶这种还不被欧洲知道的饮料的消息传到了欧洲。

5。v;关键词 luxury;原文定位:this was due in part to tea being very expensive (over \$100 per pound), which immediately made it the domain of the wealthy。题目解析:昂贵的价格 使得茶成为富人的时尚。

6。vii ;关键词 good or bad ;原文定位:doctors and university authorities in Holland argued as to its benefits or drawbacks。题目解析:关于茶是好是坏的讨论。Good or bad 对应原文 benefits or drawbacks 形容词和名字的同意转换。

7。iii;关键词 fashion;原文定位:G 段;题目解析:茶在欧洲的流行与不流行。Swept, 席卷欧洲,在法国只流行了五十年左右(popular in France for only about fifty years),在英国 受到狂热欢迎(tea mania)。

8。xi;关键词 difficulties;原文定位: the average caravan consisted of 200to 300 camels; and the 18,000-kilometre trip took over 16 months to complete。题目解析:贩茶的驼队由 二三百头骆驼组成,18000 千米的路程要 16 个月才走完。

9。D ;关键词 harmful ;原文定位 :F 段首句, as the consumption of tea increased dramatically in Dutch society, doctors and university authorities in Holland argued as to its benefits or drawbacks。题目解析:词汇 Dutch, Holland, Netherland 都是荷兰(或荷兰的)。与第六题 出处相同,对茶可能有害的观点并未影响公众对茶的喜爱。

10。E;关键词 lost favour;原文定位:G段中间, tea remained popular in France for only about fifty years, being replaced by a preference for wine, chocolate and exotic coffees。题 目解析:法国对茶的喜好被红酒,巧克力和咖啡等其他饮料代替。

11。B;关键词 buildings;原文定位:C段第二栏, such a purity of expression prompted the

creation of a particular form of architecture for'tea house'。题目解析:日本对茶道纯粹的追求促生了特别的茶馆建筑。

12。G;关键词 animals;原文定位:H段末句, the average caravan consisted of 200 to 300 camels。题目解析:俄国用骆驼来进口茶叶。

13。A;关键词 specialist;原文定位:A段, as a scientist, the Emperor wasintrigued by the new liquid, drank some, and found it very refreshing。题目解析:具有专业知识的统治者兼 科学家,神农,被茶所吸引。虽然语言考试并不要求背景知识,但在此题,中国背景的考生 略有优势。

# Test2 Passage2

14。C ;关键词 ownership ;原文定位 :C 段第二句 ;题目解析: unsuccessful claim to ownership of his work 对应原文中 have no rights to the image。此句较长, 注意句子主干是 a molder was judged to...。后面的 whose mask of the dying French emperor Napoleon had been reproduced and sold without his permission 是一个 whose 引导的定语从句。

15。E;关键词 change attitudes;原文定位:E段, take, for example, the cast of the hand of a giant from a circus, made by an anonymous artist around 1889, an item that would now sit happily in any commercial or public gallery。题目解析:句子开头 for example 明确给出了这个例子,结合上文艺术观点的改变,确定是E段。

16。B;关键词 original function;原文定位:B段第四句, at the time, the casts were used for medical research and consequently, in the nineteenth century life-casting was considered inferior to sculpture in the same way that, more recently, photography was thought to be a lesser art than painting。题目解析:人体倒模原用于医学研究,倒模被认为比雕塑低人一等就行。摄影曾被认为不如绘画一样。

17。F;关键词 assessing ;原文定位 :F 段, the tests are simple : does it interest the eye, excite the brain, move the mind to reflection and involve the heart? Further, is an apparent level of skill involved? 题目解析:如何判断一个物体是否艺术?原文直接回答了题干这个问题, "the tests are simple。"

18。D;关键词 less interesting;原文定位:D段末句, Painters have always used technical back-up such as studio assistants to do the boring bits, while apparently lesser crafts involve great skill, thought, preparation and depending on how we define it, imagination。题目解析: less interesting 对应原文中 boring bits 和 lesser crafts,让助手来做更无趣和没有什么技术性的工作。

19。No;关键词 admired;原文定位:C段, his judgment reflect the view of established members of the nineteenth-century art world such as Rodin, who commented that life-casting 'happens fast but it doesn't make Art'。题目解析:十九世纪的雕塑家认为倒模

速度快,但并不是艺术。

20。 No;关键词 improve;原文定位:C段第一句 for many, life-casting was an insult to the sculptor's creative genius。题目解析:Rodin 罗丹认为 life-casting 不是艺术,是对艺术的侮辱。速度的快慢不是倒模和雕塑的本质区别,速度慢是雕塑的必要不充分条件。

21。No;关键词 decreased;原文定位:D段中间, but painting has proved robust。题目解 析:绘画并没有因为摄影的出现而变得不重要,相反很坚挺, robust。

22。Not Given;关键词 more skill;题目解析:对于各自技术要求的比较并未明确说明。

23。No;关键词 encourage, fresh;原文定位:E段 in some cases this is merely self-serving, with the new art using the old to justify itself。题目解析:新艺术不是鼓励大家去用新的角度 看老作品,而是老作品来证明自己。

24。Yes;关键词 intended, lost;原文定位:F段, few of us can look at a medieval altarpiece as its painter intended。题目解析:此题较容易, intended 原封不动在原句中出现。

25。B;关键词 contrast;原文定位:E段中间, the most significant impact of this piece is on the eye, in the contradiction between unexpected size and verisimilitude。题目解析 :the most noticeable contrast 对应原文中的 contradiction, unexpected size and verisimilitude 正好是选项 B, size and realism。 Verisimilitude 这个词比较生僻, 意思是 the appearance of being true or real, 与 realism 同义。

26。D;关键词 importance;原文定位:F段中间, what counts is the surviving object and our response to it。题目解析: what count is 意思是重要的是,和题干 importance 对应,选项 D, the way we respond to it 与原文十分接近。

#### Test2 Passage3

27。B;关键词 Gordian knot;原文定位:第1段末句, ever since, the notion of a 'Gordian solution' has referred to the attractiveness of a simple answer to an otherwise intractable problem。题目解析:这个故事旨在说明复杂问题也有简单解决办法

28。B 关键词 conflict model ;原文定位:第2段, decisions made without thorough canvassing, surveying, weighing, examining and reexamining relevant information and options would be suboptimal and often disastrous。题目解析:快速找到加引号的 conflict model,后面一句说 没有考虑周全的决定是次优解,而且常常很糟糕。反过来就是要考虑周全。

29。C;关键词 Malcolm Gladwell;原文定位:第2段末句, in fact, a growing number body of work suggests that in many situations simple 'snap' decisions will be routinely superior to more complex ones - an idea that gained widespread public appeal with Malcolm Gladwell's best-selling book Blink (2005)。题目解析: Gladwell 的看法是简单"果断"的决定更好。'snap'

这里表示迅速的,快速的。

30。B;关键词 Dijksterhuis;原文定位:第5段,后三句;题目解析:这里通过一个试验来 说明,有意识的考虑会随问题复杂度的上升而导致更差的结果。

31。D;关键词 simple tasks;原文定位:第5段中间, among participants who considered four attributes, those who were allowed to engage in undistracted deliberative thought did better at discriminating between the best and worst cars。题目解析:只考虑四种属性的参与者,在被允许专心思考的情况下,可以做出更好的区分。

32。A ;题目解析 : 第 6 段中写到, shoppers who bought with little conscious deliberation felt less happy with their simple clothing purchase,更少时间考虑买衣服的人更不高兴,也就是花更多时间的更满意。

33。D;题目解析:还是第6段同一句话,后半句 but happier with the complex furniture purchase。花更少时间考虑买家具的人更高兴。

34。G;题目解析:第6段末句 deliberation without attention actually produced better results as the decision became more complex。复杂的问题下意识来做出决定更好。

35。B;题目解析:第4段末句 the seemingly counterintuitive conclusion is that although conscious thought enhances simple decisions, the opposite holds true for more complex decisions。出现反直觉这个词,在第6段的结论也是一样的。

36。No;关键词 agree;原文定位:this radical inference contradicts standard political and managerial theory。

37。Not Given;关键词 seem to use;题目解析:没有提到使用,只有 indeed, one suspects many of our political leaders already embrace this wisdom。这里更多是调侃的说法,并不是 说真正使用这种方式做决定。

38。Not Given;关键词 all;题目解析:虽然题干中有 all 这个词,但是原文中并没有提到政治决定的复杂度。

39。Yes;关键词 judge, errors;原文定位:第11段末句, the issue here is that when political decision makers make mistakes, it is their politics, or the relation between their politics and our own, rather than psychology which is at fault。题目解析: error 对应 mistakes,我们根据 自己的政治信念来判断对错。

40。Yes;关键词 social considerations;原文定位:第 12 段末句, avoiding social considerations in a search for general appeal can take us away from enlightenment rather than forward it。题目解析:原文中正话反说,意思与题干是一致的。做出好的决定需要考虑社会因素。

# Test3 Passage1

2。Not Given。此句中 local agro-chemical dealer 一词指引我们定位到原文第一段中的 Local agro-chemical dealers obligingly filled the need for information and supplies.....。继续往下读,一直读完第一段,没有发现任何信息是介绍这些 dealer 的来源,他们之前是否是农民,我们无从得知,因此,此题我们无法判断其正确还是错误,所以答案为 Not Given。

3. False。此句对应原文第二段第一句 A quick "high" of booming yields and incomes hooked growers during the early years of cotton in the region。题目中的 initially 对应原文的 during the early years,原文中的 yields 未变,指棉花的产量很"high", booming(繁荣,激增)。题目 Low 显然与此相反,因此答案为 False。

4。True。接着往下读便能发现原文有这样一句话: Many farmers were so impressed with chemicals that they started using them on their other crops as well。(农民对化学药剂的效力 如此吃惊以至于他们开始将此种药剂使用于其他作物上)。由此可见,农民一开始并没有意 识到此种化学品的坏处,才将其推广于其他作物上。与题目中 fail to notice the negative effects(未能注意到其坏作用)。因此答案为 True。

5。Evergreen tree。请注意雅思填空题的答案多直接摘抄于原文,即直接找到原文中合适的 实意词语(大多数情况是名词短语等实义词,而非介词,连词等虚义词),填上即可,不需要 自己造词,但需注意题目规定单词个数,单复数,大小写以及语法问题。此题定位到原文第 五段大写字母 Non-Pesticide Management (NPM),并定为于 SECURE 这个词之后,因为题目 中的第一点已经出现了 SECURE 这个信息点,因此我们需要的信息肯定在此词之后。往下读, 可看到 neem。 a fast-growing, broad-leaved evergreen tree related mahogany。此句型为 典型的同位语下定义句型,前面 neem 为核心词,我们不需要知道其具体名称,从后面的同 位语解释可知其为一种生长很快,长者宽叶子的常青树。去掉前面的 fast-growing, broad-leaved 形容词以及后置形容词 related mahogany,提取出中心名词 evergreen tree, 即为此题答案,再检查符合题目规定不超过 2 个单词的原则,且横线前已有 an。

6. Natural Pesticides。题目中 contain 指包含,因而横线上必然填一种名词物质,后面的 that 定语从句,解释了这种物质是一种能攻击吃植物的捕食者的物质。回到原文可找到 Neem protects itself against insects by producing a multitude of natural pesticides that have evolved specifically to defeat plant-eating insects。(印度树可以保护自身不受昆虫侵害,通过生产一种许多的天然杀虫剂,此种杀虫剂专门用来击败吃植物的昆虫)。可见 a multitude of natural pesticides 后的 that 从句解释了其可以 defeat plant-eating insects 的特性,符合题目的解释,因此去掉数量词 a multitude of,剩下中心词 natural pesticides 即为正确答案。

8。Overnight。此句对应原文的 soaked overnight in water。。。(浸泡在水里一夜),题目中换 一种表达为 left overnight to soak in water (被放在水里一夜)。此空位副词填空,但只要把握 住 Paraphrase(换种表达这一核心方法),抓住横线前后词语,在文中都能找到正确答案。

9。Cake。Cake 在这儿并非表示蛋糕,而指类似于蛋糕的糕状或者硬块状。原文中可找到 Neem cake applied to the soil kills insect pests。。。。(用于土壤的糕状树可以杀死害虫),题目 中横线后 form 一词提示需要填一种形式,即以糕状的形式添加于土壤。

10。Nitrogen。此句话接着往下读就是。。。。doubles as an organic fertilizer high in nitrogen。 (富含双倍的有机肥,氮气)。Contains 与 be high in(富含)对应。

11。2000。读完题目,可见答案为一个年份,在此年份,Punukula 这个地方的农民停止在 棉花上使用化学品了。扫读全文,寻找几个年份数字,最终发现在第八段第一句 By the end of 2000, all the farmers in Punukula village were using NPM rather than chemical for cotton。 此句中 rather than (而不是)表示了他们不再使用化学品了。根据题目规定答案不超过两个单 词或者一个数字,所以直接用 2000。

12。Neem Seeds。此题提到 women,立即定位到第八段 The status and economic opportunities of women improved-neem became a source of income for some of them, as they gathered seeds from...。gather与 collect 对应,当地女性搜集种子提高收入。为了避免指代不清,最好在 seeds 前加上 neem,两个词也不超出题目的规定。

13。 Water purification。此题中 Authorities 对应到原文的第九段 government, 接着读便 能找到 And they have big plans for the future, such as water purification。即提到了政府未来 的计划。

#### Test3 Passage2

14-15。clay, water。关于 water filter 的制作步骤锁定到原文第三段从 Take a handful of clay, mix it with a handful of organic material such as..., add water in a sufficient quantity to...。 一直到第三段结束,都在一步一步介绍过滤器的制作过程,根据以上黑体部分,很容易提取 出 mixture 的主要三成分: clay, organic material, water。原文用的动词短语 mix it with, 而在题目中换成了名词 mixture,这种也是一种 paraphrase,考生需注意。

18。950 degrees。此题相对简单, 第四段两个温度, 一个 700 degrees, 另外一个 950 degrees,

注意不要混淆,题目问的是最高温度 maximum。注意写的时候带上单位 degrees。

19。60 minutes。答案比较隐蔽, 在第三段最后一句, The filters are finished in 45 to 60 minutes。 因此最大 maximum 时间是 60 minutes, 注意带上时间单位。

20。True。一看到题目中的 Manatuto 就马上定位到原文只有一个地方出现此词语,即在第 二段,扫读后,发现句子 but initial research found the local clay to be too fine- a problem solved by the addition of organic materials。 Too 带否定语气, fine 有一个意思指精细,因 此其黏土是 too fine (过于精细的),是不适合制作过滤器的,破折号后面也补充说明了,正 因为黏土不适合,才通过添加有机材料解决此问题。

21。Not Given。原文第三段有一个话, According to Flynn, used coffee grounds have given the best results to date。即咖啡渣能达到迄今为止最好的效果,但并没有明确指出其效率是 别的材料的 2 倍。因此,题目无从考证。

22。False。原文第四段第一句话写了要达到 700 度需要半小时,要达到 950 度另外还需要 20-30 分钟,因此加起来需要 50-60 分钟。注意 after another 20 to 30 minutes。此题粗心 较容易出错。

23。Not Given。原文有两个地方提到了 E-coli,第一段末尾和第七段中间,但都没有提到它 是 the most difficult bacterium,因为我们不能妄下判断。

24。C。对应原文第二段 A charity operating there wanted to set up a small industrial site manufacturing water filters,。。。企图建立一个小型的工厂,制造水过滤器。

25。B 。答案在第七段可以找到。The thickness of the clay container needs to be the same thickness as an adult finger for the process to be effective。 B 答案符合。A 答案 all 不对, 原文第七段只说了去除 96。4 头 99。8 percent of the pathogen- well within safe levels (已 在安全范围类内了); C,D 答案原文中都没有提到。

26。A。文章最后一段可以归纳出 Flynn 不希望申请专利,不希望从他的发明中获得经济利益,是因为这样任何需要此项发明的社区都能自由地使用此发明,每个人都有权利喝上干净的水。

#### **Test3** Passage3

27。Vii。第一段是总概况式地介绍文章背景,引出下文,关键词是 climate change, holistic 是"全局"的意思。

28。iv 。第二段确实提到 UN, 但是并没有讲到其 Action, 所以不要误选 i; 仔细看, 会发 现是 United Nation's Climate Change Panel, panel 有"专家组"的意思, 整个第二段都是在讲 专家组的 estimates, believes,所以正确答案应该是 iv。

29。vi。第三段讲到燃料电池技术的历史沿革,可以读到第三段讲到此技术其实发明于 19世纪末。

30。v。第四段第一句便提到 process,接下来讲到 hydrogen goes into the fuel tank,可推断其 在讲工作原理模式。

31。 viii。扫读 E 段, 可知其在将氢气的来源, 即对应 ingredient,整段在讲诉如何获得氢气。

32。 iii。F 段讲的是燃料电池技术的应用,如何在美国,德国等地普及。

33。Combustion engine。由题目中的 in the late nineteenth century 很快就能定位到原文 C 段的 This was actually invented in the late nineteenth century, but because the world's motor industry put its effort into developing the combustion engine, it was never refined for mass production。此句中 this 指代上一句末尾的 fuel-cell technology, put its effort in doing sth。 指将其精力投入做某事 it was never refined for mass production, it 指代 fuel-cell technology, 整句的意思是燃料电池技术没有得到改进,未投入大规模生产。

34。Silent 。Ford 马上定位到原文 C 段最后一句 Ford engineers expect to be able to produce a virtually silent vehicle in the future。雅思考试,很多题考得是 Paraphrase (释义,改写),即对等表达,题目中用另外一个词或者另外一种表达来解释原文中词语、句子的意思。此题中,只要知道 Virtually 是"几乎"的意思,vehicle 等于"car", expect to do sth 等于"predict',那么这道题答案也就轻而易举了。

35。Battery。原文 D 段 The fuel-cell is, in some ways, similar to a battery, but 。。。。。此题 稍难, 需要知道 comparable to sth 意思是"相当于,可比较,比得上",跟原文"similar to "(与 什么相似)。

36。Portable computers。题目谈到其 size 问题,可找到原文 D 段 Fuel-cells can be made in a huge range of size, small enough for portable computers or large enough for power stations。(燃料电池可制成不同大小,小到可以用于便携式电脑,大到可以用于发电站)。与 power stations 相并列的即是答案。

38。Not Given。看到题目中的专有名词 Statoil in Norway 就该找到原文唯一提及此公司的 E 段,阅读前后,都没有发现有关此公司天然气井分布的信息,因此判断为 Not given。

39。True。此题需要从原文 F 段推断得出。题目意思是说公共交通是使用燃料电池科技的领 头羊。F 段提到 fuel-cell buses are operating in the US,后文提到燃料分配问题,最后一句提 到 public transport and delivery firms are the logical places to start,结合以上信息,可推断出 公共交通领域应该是实施燃料电池科技的首要地。 40。True。此题较简单, 原文最后一段最后一句明确提到, but future investment is needed。。。即表示发展此科技需要 more funding (更多的资金)。

# Test4 Passage1

1。B。此类题的一种解题方法是读完一遍题后,带着问题关键词再扫读一遍全文,一些概述性的就能马上定位到原文的某段,剩下一些细节题则需要再一次地筛选细读一下才能确定答案。此题讲人们对 bamboo 的现有认识水平,全篇文章只有 B 段在讲关于竹认识,竹研究方面的进展,因此对应到 B 段, B 段一开始便提到。。。…。has revealed just how profound our ignorance of global bamboo resources 1S。。。…(揭小」找1入全球竹资源的无知有多么深刻)。

2。E。此题答案比较隐蔽,不是直接能找到答案的,需仔细阅读推敲,发现 E 段体积的"some plants are threatened because they can't survive in the habitat-they aren't strong enough or there aren't enough of them, perhaps。 But bamboo can take care of itself-it strong enough to survive if left alone。"虽未提到 more fragile plant,但反复提到"not strong",整句是将 bamboo 与 more fragile plant 进行了对比。

3。D。此题答案比较容易找到。题目中 commercial 一词即提醒考生在文章 D 段第一句便提到 bamboo 的 economic value,并且 D 段全段明显在讲 Bamboo 的商业价值,商业用途。

4。A。此题答案较隐蔽, 但细心阅读也不难找到 A 段"。。。。 resources have come under increasing pressure as populations have exploded and large areas of bamboo forest have been cleared to make way for commercial plantations。"此句讲人口爆炸式增长且大批竹林 被砍伐, 用于商业种植, 此类人类活动造成竹资源面临更大的压力。

5。B。此题较容易,题目中"research"提醒人们找到 B 段讲竹资源的研究, B 段罗列的数字都能体现迄今为止对竹资源的研究很有限。

6。D。此题较容易,关键要读懂题目的意思,"put sth。 Into use"将。。。投入使用,即如何 使用竹资源的例子,即竹子的用途,原文 D 段便在讲竹子的各种产品,各种商业用途,如 用作"flooring and laminates, paper 等"。

7。C。此题答案较隐蔽,题目意思是:竹子如何帮助其他植物的生存;仔细阅读后会发现 在C段最后一句讲到 When these burn, they create patches of open ground..... Patchiness helps to preserve diversity because certain plant species do better during...."(竹子的斑块 性帮助保护植物的多样性,因为某些植物种类在树荫存在的空隙中会更好地再生)。我们不 需要深刻地知晓竹子是如何帮助其他植物生存的,这属于植物学的专业范畴,我们也不需要 非要读懂一些专业名词如"patchiness", "canopy"等,但从"preserve", "certain plant species", "do better"等字眼,我们可以确认竹子确能帮助其他植物。

8。B。此类型题解题方法有两种,一种是带着题目扫读全文找答案,另一种是将全文有人 名的地方圈出来,再仔细对照研读。E段打引号的地方 kapos 说:In a lot of places, the people who live with bamboo don't perceive it as being under threat in any way。"Perceive sth。as" 认为。。。即有些人并不认为竹子面临威胁;题目中"regard sth。 as"也是认为的意思, "endangered species"濒危物种。此题也是典型的考"paraphrase",即换一种说法。 9。A。"place sth。 under threat'将某物至于威胁中, "scarcity"稀缺; 原文 A 段 Ian Redmond, 说到: without it, their chances of survival would be reduced significantly。此处 it 指代上文 bamboo," their chances of survival"指 gorilla 的生存机会; 与题目表达意思一样。

10。B。调查濒危植物的研究方法有待发展。此题提到"research"自然回到文章 B 段找答案, B 段只有 Dr Valerie Kapos 讲了一句话"People have only started looking at this during ......... how to go about it systematically。"正好与题目一致。

11。D。题目说对竹子造成最大威胁的是对其生长环境的破坏。"the place it grows in"对应 原文 E 段的 habitat 一词;并且能找到一句话"What is under threat is its habitat。(生长地, 栖息地)",即面临威胁的是竹子的生长地,而不是竹子本身,竹子本身是很强壮的,能独自 生长,但一旦其生长环境遭到破坏,其将面临威胁。

12。Soil erosion。题目中提到 ecological"即回到原文唯有 C 段提到的 the plant's ecological role。。。。are crucial in preventing soil erosion。即竹子能够控制,防止水土流失。

13。Paper。题目提到"bamboo product",即回到讲此话题的 D 段找答案。其中有一句提到 "but one of the fastest growing bamboo products is paper", "fastest growing"与"market expansion"相对应。

# Test4 Passage2

14。False。文章第一句话"The race is on for the ultimate goal of renewable energy: electricity production at prices that are competitive with coal-fired power stations, but without coal's pollution。"可再生能源一直在跟传统能源赛跑,希望其价格可达到与火电厂价格相竞争的水平,而同时又没有火电厂的污染。由此可见,新能源的价格一直没有传统能源的价格优势。 第三段也提到"Australia has the second cheapest electricity in the world, and this makes it difficult for renewable to compete"说明澳大利亚的传统能源电力很便宜,这使得可再生能源 很难与其竞争。由此可见,题目说法正好相反。Alternative energy 替代能源,可再生能源; conventional energy 传统能源。

15。True。提到 Geoenergy 公司可定位到原文第六、七段,发现第七段指出其系统 No greenhouse gases re produced, but the system needs some additional features if it is to be environmentally friendly。"由此可见,其系统虽没有产生温室气体,但是如果想要其环保,还需添加一些特性。换句话说,即需要调整其系统,达到环保目的。

16。Not Given。题目提到 radon gas 马上可定位到原文第七段提到 radon gas。 "Dr Pure Chopra...。 note that the system will bring with it radon gas, along through a heat exchanger...。"全篇只有这一句提到了 radon gas,但上下文都没有再继续讲诉其对环境的影响,只是注意到此系统会伴生这类气体。因此此题 Not Given。

17。True。原文第七段最后一句话提到"Technically speaking, hot dryrocks are not a ..... However, the Australian source is so large it could supply the entire country's needs for thousands of years at current rates of consumption。"说明按照当下的消费速度,此资源可 支持整个澳大利亚几千年的消耗。因此此题 true。

18。False。此题谈到 tourist 即马上可定位至原文第九段唯一提到 tourism 的地方。第八段 提到"。。。。 the new site will mean increased revenue from tourism and use of power for telecommunications。\*The new site"即指 Enviro power 的新广区,新厂区将获得来自旅游业 的额外收入,由此可见,其新厂区会吸引旅游者参观,因此题目为 false。

19。Ture。 Wavetech 对应到原文倒数第二段,其中讲到"Wavetech was created when Dr。 Tim Devine offered the idea to the world leader in wave generator manufacturers, who rather surprisingly rejected it。?"Wavetech 公司是在 Tim 将此想法提交给浪潮发电机制造商, 但却意外地遭到拒绝后才建立的。题目 establish=create=found 成立,建立 founder 指公司 建立者, be turned down =be rejected 被拒绝,因此此题 true。

20。False。原文最后一句"According to Richard Hunter of AEA, Australia has huge potential for wind, sun, and wave technology。 We should really beat the forefront, but the reality is we are a long way behind。" AEA 指出了澳大利亚在风力,太阳,以及浪潮技术方面有巨大潜力,应处于世界前列,但现实却是远远落后。因此此题为 False 。

21。B。四个公司分别讲了四种新能源方式。此题讲的 harmful substances 是 Geoenergy 公司采用的将水注入热干岩石加热而产生蒸汽而伴生的 radon gas 氡气,此气体不环保,所以需通过换热器后送回地下。因此此种有害物质需要避免逃离进入空气。

22。D。指的是用水,即浪潮,驱动空气进入透平。原文倒数第二段在讲 Wave energy 时提到"Wavetech's invention uses a curved through a turbine。"即此技术是用流动的水柱推动空气在透平里来回做功而产生能量。through a turbine。"即此技术是用流动的水柱推动空气在透平里来回做功而产生能量。

23。A。原文第四段讲到了 copy 技术的问题。"Despite all these developments, wind power remains one of ....。where Australia is nowhere near the global cutting edge, mostly just replicating European designs。"说明尽管 Australian Hydro 发展不错,在澳大利亚建有许多风力检测电站,但是风力发电仍然未处在全球最前沿,大多数都仅仅只是复制欧洲的设计。Replicate 复制。

24。C。全文只有 Enviropower 公司提到了附带的旅游,电信以及农业。原文倒数第三段可 找到这些字眼,表面此公司除了能源开发,还能提高其他服务。

25。B。虽提到了 water,但注意不要轻易就下结论是 Wavetech 公司。原文第六段 Geoenergy 公司提到"is proposing to pump water 3。5 kilometers into earth。"即计划将水泵至地下 3。5 千米。

26。C。更改原先估算计划的是 Envirpower 公司。原文倒数第三段第一句即提到"will require a substantially larger collecting area than was previously thought。"即需要修改之前的想法,将需要一个更大的收集阳光的区域。

# **Test4 Passage3**

27。F。原文只有 F 段提到了人们观看体育赛事与情感的关系,人们在观看体育赛事时,能 分享运动员成功的喜悦,能与运动员保持同感,体验到成功完美地做一件事是什么感觉。

28。B。B 段提到了 expert 专家和 novice 新手的差别, 新手感觉到困难, 是因为新手"swing with their consciousness。"

29。E。题目讲到"attain sporting excellence"自然引导我们找到文章 E 段在讲"how to improve sports performance";最后一句提到"The best athletes are those with a premotor cortex capable of imagining the movements of victory together with the physical properties to make those movements real。"由此可见最好的运动员除了需要"mirroring"外,还需要 "physical properties 身体素质",因此答案即在此。

30。C。原文 C 段首先提到了猴子的镜像神经元,接着马上提到了"Humans have an even more elaborate mirror neuron system。"即人类有着更为复杂的镜像神经元。因此答案为 C。

31。D。原文D段提到了"This phenomenon of neural mirror was first discovered in 1954, when two French physiologists,... found that the brains of humans vibrate with two distinct wavelengths, alpha and mu。 The mu system is involved in neural mirroring。"说明大脑随着两个不同的波长一起振动,而其中的 mu system 就跟镜像神经有关。

32。E。题目指"一种主张,认为观察和提高运动表现之间存在着关系"。E 段即在介绍解释一种"direct matching hypothesis"(直接匹配假说)。"It turns out that watching a great golfer makes us better golfers, and watch a great sprinter makes us run faster"。由此可见观察,观看比赛可帮助人们提高表现。

33。C。定位到原文 B 段,细读其前后文,前文提到"There were groups of cells that 'store vocabularies of motor actions'。"有一些细胞组是用来存储人类活动动作的"词汇";接着"Just as there are grammars of movement。"他们正如同人类运动的"语法规则",说明作者将这些细胞组比喻成人类活动的"词汇","语法";接着"These networks of cells are the bodily 'sentences' we use every day。。。"这些细胞网,即上文提到的细胞组,是人类活动的"句子"。由此可见,这一段作者都用语言学理论来比喻这些类似网状的"the groups of cells"就是掌管人类活动的 grammar,因此答案为 C,"一组互相联系的细胞"。A。D 答案易排除, B 答案把 words 去掉了引号,但原文 words 是带了引号,是用来比喻"the groups of cells"的。

34。A。原文 B 段举了一个高尔夫挥杆的例子,对比了高尔夫专家和新手之间的区别,即"This is because most novices swing with their consciousness。。。。。 To the expert, on the other hand, a perfectly balances stroke is second nature。"由此可见新手挥杆是带着意识挥的,而 专家挥杆已经养成了第二天性,是下意识的行为,已经不需要由意识来控制了,这就是新手 和专家的区别。因此,答案为 A。

35。C。题目问人们观看运动赛事最常见的动机是什么,回到原文 F 段第一句提到人们观看

运动并不是为了自己成为一个更好地运动员,而是"Rather, we watch sport for the feeling, the human drama。"说明人们观看比赛只是为了一种感觉。F 段最后一句也提到"when we gather around the TV, we all feel, just for a moment, what it is to do something perfectly。" 这也说明我们看运动比赛,是为了得到一种 positive 正面的情感。

36。Yes。在 B 段中明确提到了初学者在打高尔夫的时候不能打出好球是因为他们是用意识 在挥杆。To the novice, however, the skill of casting a smooth arc with a lop-side metal stick is virtually impossible。 This is because most novices swing with their consciousness, using an area of brain next to the premotor cortex。

37。No。在 C 段中明确说明了人类拥有更复杂的 mirror neuron system Humans have an even more elaborate mirror neuron system。

38。No。在C段的最后一句明确说明了在看照片时, mirror neurous 是静止的。If we are staring at a photograph, a fixed image of a runner mid-stride, our mirror neurons are totally silent。

39。Not Given。在 D 段中只提到他们是心理学家,并没有提到他们是不是运动员。French physiologists, Gastaut and Berf, found that the brains of humans vibrate with two distinct wavelengths, alpha and mu。

40。Yes。在 D 段里面非常清楚地描述了 mu system 在人静止的时候开始作用, 但是在身体 运动的时候消失。The mu system is involved in neural mirroring。 It is active when your bodies are still, and disappears whenever we do something active, like playing sport or changing the TV channel。

# Test5 Passage1

1。题目关键信息为 use objects to locate food,对应原文第 6 段末句中。。。。birds watching other birds using a stick to locate food。。。题目中的 objects 与原文的 stick 替换, locate food 为原词重现,对应本段的研究者的名字为 Tim Caro,所以选 C。

2。题目关键信息为 two-way, interactive teaching, 对应原文第 2 段第 1 句中 involves bidirectional feedback 以及 an example of teaching。其中 two-way interactive 均对应 bidirectional (双向的)这一概念, 对应本段的研究者名字为 Nigel Franks, 所以选 A。

3。题目关键信息为 risky to say ants can teach 以及 like human being do, 对应原文第9段 中第2句 Hc warned that scientists may be barking up the wrong tree when they look not only for examples of humanlike behaviour among other animals but human like thinking that underlies such behaviour。其中题目中的 risky to say 对应原文中的 warn,题目中的 like human beings do 对应原文中的 humanlike behaviour。对应本段的研究者名字为 Bennet Galef Jr., 因此选 D。

4.题目关键信息为 Ant leadership 以及 finding food fast, 对应原文第 4 段中第 2 句 With the guidance of leaders, ants could find food faster ....。其中题目中的 Ant leadership 对应原文中的 guidance of leaders。对应本段的研究者名字为 Franks, 即 Nigel Franks, 因此选 A。

5。题目关键词为 communication 和 not entirely teaching, 对应原文第 5 段末句 This happens throughout the animal kingdom, but we don't call it teaching, even though it is clearly transfer of information。其中题目中的 communication 对应原文中的 transfer of information, 题目中的 not entirely teaching 对应原文中的 we don't call it teaching,对应本段的研究者名字 为 Hauser,即第 3 段中出现的 Marc Hauser, 所以选 B。

6-9。该题为多选题。一般而言,此类题型抑或提问全篇重点信息,或集中考查某段细节内容。该题属于前者,因其提问为"全文提到哪4种动物行为?"

选项 A:本项关键信息包括 touch each other 和 antenna。从题意上看,原文应该要提到蚂蚁用触角互相接触并传递信息,对应第1段第4句 Once a follower got its bearings, it tapped the leader with its antennae,因此选项 A 符合题意。

选项 B:本项关键信息为 alert others 和 danger。对应第 5 段 Hauser 给出的例子 Consider a species, for example, that uses alarm calls to warn fellow members about the presence of a predator。其中题目中的 alert others 对应原文中的 warn fellow members,题目中的 danger 对应原文中的 the presence of a predator,因此选项 B 符合题意。

选项 C: 意为从掠食者处逃跑, 虽然原文第5段也有提及, 但重点在于警告同类, 好让同类可以逃跑, 却没有详细说明同类逃跑这一行为, 故实际上未提及, 应排除该选项。

选项 D:以为保护幼蕙。虽然原文第 6 段提及带领幼患打猎的行为,但实际上并未谈到有什

么天敌来侵扰,也没有提及成年动物保护幼嶲的行为之类的信息,故应排除该选项。

选项 E 意为替幼惠捕食或为幼崽猎食, 对应第 6 段第 2 句。。。cheetah mother sth at take their cubs along on hunts gradually allow their cubs to do more of the hunting 。。。 killing a gazelle and allowing young cubs to eat。。。,意为猎豹母亲带幼惠打猎时, 会逐渐让幼惠承担 更多的打猎职责。这意味着在这段时期的早期, 猎豹母亲还是以自己打猎为主, 以哺育幼惠, 因此选项 E 符合题意。

选项 F: 意为互相争斗, 全文无提及,应排除。

选项 G: 意为使用诸如树枝一类的工具,对应第 6 段句末中。。。。birds watching other birds using a stick to locate food。。。。其中原文中的 stick 对应题目中的 tools like twigs,因此该选项正确。

选项 H: 意为吃各种食物, 全文并无提及, 应排除。

综上所述, 6-9 的正确答案为 A, B, E, G。

10。题目关键概念包括 only 和 one-way communication。原文对应处为第 2 段首句 Tandem running is an example of teaching, to our knowledge the first in a non-human animal, that involves bidirectional feedback between teacher and pupil。其中题目中的 only one-way communication 的概念在原文中被 bidirectional feedback 推翻, 故选 NO。

11。题目关键概念包括 got many supporters 和 immediately after publicity。原文对应处为 第2、3、4、5段,虽然第4段末句 His ideas were advocated by the students。。。中提到他 的观点获得了。。。学生的拥护和支持,但此处提到的学生仅仅是指那些参与了 video project 的学生,与题目中 many supporters 这一概念不符。另外,原文也没有提及是否是 immediately after publicity。此路不通,有同学则认为,如果找到反对者(如第3段 another educator questioned it 和第5段 Opposing views still arose)就足以推翻 supporters。但是,仔细思考, 任何事物都可以既有 supporters,同时也有 opponents,这二者并不是非此即彼的关系。所以 many supporters 的概念并未被打破,题目在原文的基础上无法判断,所以选 NOT GIVEN。

12。本题较为特殊,考察的是宏观重点信息,而非具体的细节信息。其题千意为蚂蚁的教 学行为与人类相同。全文中,有的人认为蚂蚁能 teach,有的人则认为蚂蚁不能 teach,它 们仅仅能够 transfer information,而不能像人类一样 teach。但是,这个争论到最后也没有 一个明确的结论。因此题目在原文的基础上无法判断,所以选 NOT GIVEN。

13。题目关键概念包括 share hunting gains 和 to younger ones。对应第 6 段第 2 句猎豹妈 妈带幼崽一起打猎的信息。其中原文中的 cheetah mothers。。。killing a gazelle and allowing young cubs to eat 对应题目中的 share hunting gains to younger ones,所以选 YES。

#### Test5 Passage2

14。利用细节信息 dog 和 fur coat 定位于原文第一段第一句话 Although it was called tiger, it

looked like a dog with black stripes on its back。。。。这里的 look like 对应题目信息 resembles, 所有正确答案是 black stripes。

15。利用细节信息 fossils 定位于原文第二段第一句话 Fossils of thylacines dating from about almost 12 million years ago have been dug up at various places。。。, 意思是说发现的这些化石年代可以追溯到一千两百万年前, 等同于说一千两百万年前就有袋狼了, 所以正确答案是 12 million。

16。利用细节信息 disappearing from the mainland 定位原文第二段第二句话 They were widespread in Australia 7,000 years ago, but have probably been extinction the continent for 2,000 years。这里的 extinct on the continent 对应题目信息 disappearing from the mainland, widespread 对应题目信息 throughout, 所以正确答案为 Australia。

17。利用细节信息 settlers 和 population in Tasmania shrunk at a higher speed 定位于原文 第二段第四句话 Because of disease, thylacine numbers may have been declining in Tasmania at the time of European settlement 200 years ago, but the decline was certainly accelerated by the new arrivals。这里的 settlement 对应题目中的 settlers, accelerated 对应 题自中的 at a higher speed, 所以正确答案为 European。

18。利用细节信息 attracted international interest 定位于原文第 5 段最后两句话 When the news finally broke。。。"I was besieged by television crews, including four to five from Japan, and others from the United Kingdom, Germany, New Zealand and South America'。这里的 news 指的就是 Naarding 看到袋狼的事情,对应题目中的 report of seeing a live thylacine, 原文里的来自各个国家的 television crews 对应题目中的 attracted international interest,所以正确答案为 A。

19。通过 reports are not trustworthy 可以定位到原文倒数第4段第1句话 And Mooney has seen it all - the mistakes, the hoaxes, the illusions and the plausible accounts of sightings, 该 段落最后也提到了 Mooney 认为 reports are not trustworthy 的原因,所以答案为 D。

20。由 a certain number of animals 和 ensure the survival of a species 可以发现原文中有两 处(第7段和第8段》提及了需要一定数量的个体才能保证物种存活的信息,但是题目中 的 doesn't 't scientific thinking that 500 animals are required to sustain a population, the Florida panther is down to a dozen or so animals and, while it does have some inbreeding problems, is still ticking along 中有所体现,所以选C。

21。题目中的 no hope of finding a surviving Tasmanian tiger 定位到原文第 6 段最后关于 Randolph Rose 的内容 Rose。。。 is now convinced that his dream will go unfulfilled, 而 Rose 的 dream 就是前一句话中所提到的 he dreams of seeing a thylacine。这里的信息对应题目 信息 There is no hope of finding a surviving Tasmanian tiger, 所以选 B。

22。题目中的 Do not disturb them 定位原文最后一段的最后一句话 If there are thylacines out there, they are better off right where they are。这里的 they are better off right where they are 对应题目信息 Do not disturb them, 所以选 A。

23。通过 interpretation of evidence 和 affected by people's belief 定位到原文倒数第 4 段最 后几句话。这里 Nick Mooney 讲到 It is a blind optimism that something is, rather than a cynicism that something isn 't..., It is a bit like a gold prospector's blind faith..., 这都是 在说人们倾向于相信自己想要相信的事物,容易受到自己信念的影响,所以选 D。

24。该题目仅凭 Hans Naarding's sighting 不好定位,需要结合题目选项信息排除、判断。

选项 A: government and organizations' cooperative efforts to protect thylacine,利用这里的 government and organizations 可以定位原文第 6 段第一句话 Government and private search parties combed the region, but no further sightings were made,这里明显提及的是 政府和私人团体都去搜寻袋狼,而非一起保护袋狼,所以排除选项 A。

选项 C: increase of the number of reports of thylacine worldwide, 虽然在第 6 段中确实提及 the thylacine has staged something of a comeback,后面也提及报告的数量很多,但是说的都是澳大利亚的报告,而非 reports of thylacine worldwide,所以应该排除选项 C。

选项 D: growth of popularity of thylacine in literature,虽然在第 6 段中提及袋狼 becoming part of Australian mythology,但是这并不是说袋狼在文学中的流行度提升,而是一种形象的 说法,不过是传说,所以排除该选项。

选项 B: extensive interests to find living thylacine 是对原文第 6 段整个段落的总结,即包括了政府和私人组织的努力搜寻,也包含了报告增多等等,所以综上所述,该题选 B。

25。通过 coelacanth 很容易定位到原文倒数第 6 段。原文开头明显提到 animals can be notoriously elusive,然后讲到人们最初认为这个物种已经灭绝,知道后来又在南非某海域捕获一只,这一切都是为了说明某些物种不一定像大家所想象的那样已经灭绝,对应选项 D: extinction of certain species can be mistaken

26。通过 Mooney 和顺序性原则可以快速定位到原文倒数第 3 段。原文在这里说到 Mooney treats all reports on face value, on face value 的意思是就表面意思来说,也就是指 Mooney 暂且相信每一个报告所说的东西,因为他 never try to embarrass people, or make fools of them,但是后面又隐晦地提到他也不会听到什么就立刻行动。选项 A: given some credit as they claim even if they are untrue 与原文信息一致。

# **Test5** Passage3

27。题目:世界上的大多数语言由谁来用?根据题目中的数字 6。500 快速定位到原文第|段 第1句,扫读该句后发现 In short, 95 percent of the world's languages are spoken by only five percent of its population - a remarkable level of linguistic diversity stored in tiny pockets of speakers around the world。这里 95 percent 与题目中的 most of 为同义替换,这句是说 95% 的语言只有 5%的人在用,也就是大量的语言由少数人在使用,所以答案为 D。

28。题目:世界口语保护项目是为了防止语言如何?根据题目中的专有名词 WOLP 定位到原

文第 1 段最后一句 Mark Turin, a university professor has launched WOLP (World Oral Language Project) to prevent the language from the brink of extinction。可见该项目的目的 在于防止语言灭绝,这里的 extinction 与 选项 J 中的 disappearance 为同义替换。因此答案 为 J。

29. 题目:世界口语保护项目为研究人员提供了什么?根据题目关键词 community 和 record 可以定位到原文第2段。扫读发现 He is trying to encourage indigenous communities to collaborate with anthropologists around the world to record what he calls 'oral literature' through video cameras, voice recorders and other multimedia tools by awarding grants from a £30,000 pot that the project has secured this year。可见该项目为研究人员提供了 grants (经费), 与选项 C 中的 funding 为同义替换, 所以选 C。

30。题目:口述传统有重大的文化\_\_\_\_ ? 根据题目关键词 oral tradition 可定位 到原文第 3 段开头 For many of these communities, the oral tradition is at the heart of their culture。这 句是说对于许多群体来说,口述传统是他们文化的核心,换 句话说,就是口述传统在他们 文化中距要重要的意义。因此答案为 B。

31。题目:少数人说的语言与具有著名的文字记载的语言之间存在什么?根 据题目关键信息 celebrate written documents 定位到原文第 3 段最后- -句 Unlike the languages with celebrated written traditions, such as Sanskrit, Hebrew and Ancient Greek, few indigenous communities have recorded their own languages or ever had them recorded until now。这里 unlike- -词暗含了两种语言之间存在差异。所以答案为 F。

32。题目:图灵认为人类学家和语言学家在决定研究领域之前会仔细地思考。 根据题目关键词 anthropologists 和 linguists 定位到原文第 4 段最后一句话 Many of the choices anthropologists and linguists who work on these traditional field-work projects make are quite random,' he admits。通过这句话可以看出人类学家和语言学家在选择研究领域时带有很大的随意性。因此本题为 False。

33。题目:图灵认为 Thangmi 与其他语言的共同点很少。题目关键词 Thangmi 可以帮助定 位到原文第 4-6 段,原文中主要讨论的是该语言的使用情况和图灵对该语言的研究,并没 有讨论 Thangmi 与 其他语言是否存在共同点,所以答案为 Not Given。

34。题目:图灵写的 1000 页文献不适用于 Thangmi 群体。根据题目数字 1000 定位到原文 第 5 段 I wrote 1,000 pages of grammar in English that nobody could use - but I realized that wasn't enough。 It wasn't enough for me, it wasn't enough for them。 It simply wasn't going to work as something for the community。 So then I produced this trilingual world list in Thangmi, Nepali and English。其中 It simply wasn't going to work as something for the community 表示该文献对于 Thangmi 群 体不适用, 与题目描述-致, 所以答案为 True。

35。题目: -些尼泊尔学校缺乏用于语言教学的资源。在原文第 6 段谈到尼泊尔是多民族 多语言的国家,但是许多部落的人开始讲全国通用语-尼泊尔语,部落老者还未来得及传授 他们的知识给后代就去世了。但是并没有讲到语言教学的资源问题。所以答案为 Not Given。 36。题目:图灵为何要提到有人博士论文研究法语。上标符号这件事?根据题目关键词 PhDs, apostrophe, French 可以定位原文第7段最后-句 People do PhDs on the apostrophe in French, yet we still don't know how many languages are spoken。通读这段话可以看出图灵 认为人们不应该局限于研究某种语言,而更应该去研究多样化的语言,帮助避免语言灭绝。 图灵暗含的意思是研究者对语言所做研究所起的作用还是有限的。所以答案是 A。

37。题目:第9段讨论的是什么?实际上是要求考生总结第9段的大意。通读本段可以看出 作者借用希伯来语如何复兴的例子来说明任何语言都是有可能重新拥有更多使用者的,实际 上也是表达了一种信心。A项:让人们相信濒危语言可以幸存的力量与原文意思最接近,所 以选 A。

38。题目:世界口语保护项目的前景如何?本题需要考生对文章细节有--定理解。在文中第 9段(原文倒数第3段)提到虽然世界口语保护项目面临很多挑战,但是作者转向介绍希伯来 语的复兴过程,表达了一种胜利的可能性,与D选项所说的:它有可能成功地保护濒危语 言,意思-致。因此选D。

39。题目:图灵如何评论全球化?根据题目关键词 globalization 可以定位到原文倒数第2段, 该段论述了图灵对全球化的看法。图灵提出了 globalization paradox,也就是说全球化是矛盾 体,并分别说明了全球化的好处和缺点。因此答案为 B。

40。题目:图灵认为群体中的人们该怎么做?根据顺序原则,本题的答案出现在原文最后--段。在文章的最后,图灵谈到 The only people who can help languages survive are the people in those communities themselves。 They need to be reminded that it's good to speak their own language and I think we can help them do that - becoming modern doesn't mean you have to lose your language。在他看来,人们在适应现代社会的同时不要失去自己的语言。所以答案为 C。

# Test6 Passage1

1。题目:在瓦金。坦奇到达澳大利亚之前,有大量关于他的生平信息。根据题目地名 Australia 定位到原文第2段第1句 Apart from his years in Australia, people knew little about his life back in Britain。这句是说除了他在澳大利亚的那些年,人们对他过去在英国的生活知之甚少。 注意这里 back 表示以前,过去的意思。显然题目与其相悖,所以本题答案为 False。

2。题目:瓦金坦奇在去澳大利亚的途中通过画画记录不同地点。根据题目中的关键信息 during the voyage 定位到原文第3段开头 during the voyage, which was harsh and took many months, Tench described landscape of different places。这句只说了他有对沿途风景进 行描述,但并未体积画画。所以本题答案为 Not Given。

3。题目:新南威尔士的军队人员对待罪犯很友好。首先要了解 military personnel in New South Wales 是由 Governor Philip 领导的,其下可能有数名管理者,瓦金坦奇后来成为其中一名。对于其他统治者的管理方式以及 Philip 总督解决与原住民冲突的手段,坦奇持相反态度。根据题目关键信息 treated convicts kindly 定位到原文第 4 段 He showed humanity towards the convicted workers。 Under Tench's authority, he released the convicts' chains which were used to control them during the voyage。这句是说他展示了人道主义,卸下了所有犯人的链子,也就是说他们对犯人是很好的。所以答案是 True。

4。题目:瓦金坦奇对澳大利亚土著人的看法没有改变。根据关键信息 towards the Aboriginals 定位到文章第5段 When they first arrived, Tench was fearful and contemptuous towards the Aboriginals, because the two cultures did not understand each other。 However, gradually he got to know them individually and became close friends with them。这句是说他刚接触当地人时是恐惧和轻蔑的,而后认识了他们每一个人,并且尊重他们,可以看出前后态度的变化,所以答案为 False。

5。题目:澳大利亚土著人在和他第-次见面时赠与了食物。根据顺序原则,可以继续读完 第5段,文中并没有提及礼物或食物,答案为 Not Given。

6。题目:犯人对澳大利亚的地理非常了解。根据题目关键词 Australia geography 定位到原 文第 6 段 The convicts were notoriously ill-informed about Australian geography, as is evident in the attempt by twenty absconders to walk from Sydney to China in 1791。这句话, 这里 ill-informed 的意思是了解得非常少。所以答案是 False。

7。题目:什么能具体证明坦奇接受了良好的教育?根据关键词 good education 可定为到原 文第2段Though we don't know for sure .... that he is well educated。这里的 well educated 和题目中的 good education 属于同义替换。该段对坦奇的家庭出生做了--些说明,随后出 现前一-句的补充 His diaries from his travels to Australia are written in excellent English, a skill that not everyone was lucky to process in the 18th century。可以看出他的日记证明了他 接受过良好的教育。所以答案为 His diaries。

8。题目:坦奇与第一舰队签了几年合同?根据关键词 the First Fleet 定位到原文第1段最后

一句话 When his ship set out in 1788, he signed a three years' service to the First Fleet。 所以答案为 3/Three years。

9。题目:在途中用什么来控制犯人?根据关键信息 control convicts 可定位到原文第4段 Under Tench's authority, he released the convicts' chains which were used to control them during the voyage。因此答案为 Chains。

10。题目:谁下的命令来惩罚澳大利亚土著人?根据关键信息 punish the Aboriginals 可定位 到第 4 段最后一句 At one point, he was unable to follow the order given by the Governor Philip to punish the ten Aboriginals。 因此答案为 Governor Philip。

11。题目:霍克斯堡河是何时命名的?根据专有名词 Hawkesbury River 提示,定位到原文第 6 段第 2 句 The Hawkesbury River was named by Governor Philip in June 1789。因此答案为 June 1789。

12。题目: 逃亡的犯人打算去哪里?根据顺序原则,继续阅读原文第6段,该段随后提到 The convicts were notoriously il-informed about Australian geography, as was evident in the attempt by twenty absconders to walk from Sydney to China in 1791。可以得出这些犯人的目的地为中国。答案为 China。

13。题目:坦奇在哪里最先遇到一名澳大利亚土著老人?根据题目中的关键词 an old Aboriginal 定位到文章最后一段最后一句 In these new lands, he met an old Aboriginal。往回 读找到 Though Tench had made friends in Botany Bay with Aboriginal peoples, he could not be sure this new land would be uninhabited。这句话说的是他在 this new land 遇到的这位土 著老人,这个地方是 Botany Bay,也就是本题的答案。

#### Test6 Passage2

14。 Paragraph A。该段落明显提及鸟类诸多生理和解剖结构上的特点利于鸟类飞行,例如 lightweight, hollow bones, intricately designed feathers, navigation systems superior to any that man has developed, and an ingenious heat conserving design。等等,并且其他标题的 信息均未提及,所以答案为 iv。

15。 Paragraph B。段落开头便开门见山地提出鸟类迁徙的基本原因是为了食物, 全段都是 围绕这个内容进行阐述的。所以答案是 v。

16。 Paragraph C。段落开头提及标题 i 信息 rejection of closer feeding ground,后面继续说 到没有人知道这是为什么,并且举例说明。在段落后面继续提及这种现象的一个规律 the further north a migrant species breeds, the further south it spends the winter。同时其他标题 信息也没有出现,所以答案是 ii。

17。Paragraph D。该段落主要是讲鸟类不需要 parental guidance 便能找到自己的 wintering areas,然后杜鹃鸟(cuckoo)举例说明这个现象,并在最后提出可能的解释 The obvious

implication is that it inherits from its parents an inbuilt route map and direction-finding capability, as well as a mental image of what another cuckoo looks like。该段落虽然出现 wintering grounds 信息对应标题 vi (The best wintering grounds for birds), 但是并未提及什 么样的地方才是鸟类最好的过冬之地, 所以应排除。于是, 与该段落对应的唯一标题只有 x(Mysterious migration despite lack of teaching), teaching 对应原文 parental guidance, mysterious 对应原文 One of the greatest mysteries 和 Yet nobody has the slightest idea as to how this possible。答案为 x。

18。 Paragraph E。该段落比较明显地提及了鸟类迁徙时辨别方向的机制,比如利用太阳和 星星,利用地球磁场等等,这些信息都对应标题 i (Research findings on how birds migrate), 虽然没有出现具体的科学家或机构。段落最后提及的 Traveling at night provides other benefits 虽然对应标题 i(The best moment to migrate),但是该段落并不是主要在讲鸟类应该 在晚上迁徙或应该在什么时间迁徙,而是主要讲鸟类如何在迁徙时辨别方向,所以排除该项, 答案是 vii。

19。 Paragraph F。该段落开头提及。。。part of the skill in arriving safely is setting off at the right time 对应标题 i (The best moment to migrate), 次句又提及 weather 对应标题 ii(The influence of weather on the migration route), 和 winds 对应标题 ii(Successful migration despite trouble of wind),但是全段只是在讲鸟类有能力对气候变化做出最及时的反应(react to weather changes before there is any visible sign of them),并籍此选择最佳的迁徙时刻,并未提及具体的不同天气状况怎么样影响鸟类迁徙路线,也未具体讲风的内容,所以标题 iii 和标题 viii 都应该排除,答案是 i。

20。 Paragraph G。段落以一个例子引出鸟类可以不受美洲和欧洲之间风的影响自由迁徙的 事实,明显对应标题 i (Successful migration despite trouble of wind),且其他标题信息都未 提及,答案为 i Questions 21-22

选项 A:该信息明显对应 C 段所述内容 many birds journey much further than would be necessary,所以是正确选项。

选项 B:全文唯一提及 family 相关信息的地方是在 D 段,但是这里并没有讲到 traveling in family groups 安全,只是提及鸟类没有父母指引仍然能寻觅到自己的过冬之地。全文唯一 提及 safe 相关信息的地方实在 E 段,但是也没有讲到 traveling in family groups 安全,只是 提及夜晚飞行相对安全,因为 daytime predators are avoided and the danger of dehydration due to flying for long periods in warm, sunlit skies is reduced。所以该选项错误。

选项 C: 该信息对应 E 段的倒数第二句话 the danger of dehydration due to flying for long periods in warm sunlit skies is reduced,也就是说夜晚飞行 need less water,所以正确。

选项 D:原文虽然提及鸟类有较出色的身体构造,适合飞行,有比人类更敏锐的对天气变化的感知能力,有出色的认知方位的能力,但是却没有任何地方提及鸟类的 eye-sight 比人类出色,所以该选项错误。

选项 E:原文 G 段确实提及有些鸟类不会受到风的影响,可以自由横渡大西洋,原文只是说 each autumn a small number of North American bird。。,但是并未提及是只有 shorebirds 才 能这样,所以错误。

综上所述,正确答案为A和C。

23。利用细节信息 young birds, cuckoos 和 wintering grounds 可以容易定位到原文 D 段第 一句话 One of the greatest mysteries is how young birds know how to find the traditional wintering areas without parental guidance,所以正确答案为 parental guidance。

24。利用细节信息 the sun and the stars 定位到原文 E 段第一句话 Mounting evidence has confirmed that birds use the positions of the sun and stars to obtain compass directions,所以 答案是 compass。

25。根据 flying at night 定位于原文 E 段倒数第二、第三句话 Traveling at night provides other benefits。 Daytime predators are avoided。。,所以答案是 predators。

26。根据 Laboratory tests 和 weather 定位于原文 F 段 Birds are adept at both, and in laboratory tests。。。 birds react to weather changes before there is any visible sign of them, 答案是 visible。

# **Test6** Passage3

27。根据 prevent foaming 定位于第 4 段倒数第 6 行 these olives are easy to recognise because they produce a lot of extra foam during the stirring process, a consequence of an excess of a fine solid that acts as a natural emulsifier 以及第五段 If you add between a half and two percent of talc by weight during the stirring process, it absorbs the natural emulsifier..., 这里很明显的提及 talc 在 olive oil extraction 中的应用, 答案是 B.

28。根据 prevent stickiness 定位到第 3 段倒数第 3 行 In the factory, talc is also used to dust the gum base pallets and to stop the chewing gum sticking during the lamination and packing process。很明显这里提及的是 talc 在 chewing gum manufacture 中的应用,所以选A。

29。根据 boost production 定位到第5段 If you add between a half and two percent of talc by weight during the stirring process, it absorbs the natural emulsifier in the olives and so boosts the amount ol., 这里很明显的提及 talc 在 olive oil extraction 中的应用, 答案选 B。

30。根据 filler to provide a base 定位到第 3 段第 7 行 our talc is used as 啊 filler in the gum base, 很明显这里提及的是 talc 在 chewing gum manufacture 中的应用,所以选 A。

31。根据 sunburn 定位到第7段第4行 So our idea was to coat the fruit with talc to protect it from the sun, 这里明显讲的是 fruit crop protection 的内容,选C。

32。根据 increase the size of the product 定位到第 5 段第 1 行 In addition, talc's flat,'platey' structure helps increase the size of the oil droplets。。,这里很明显提及 talc 在 olive oil extraction 中的应用,所以选 B。

33。根据 olive oil industry 和 Spain 定位到第 4 段第 2 行 For the past 20 years or so, olive oil processors in Spain have been taking advantage of talc's unique characteristics。, 答案为 20。

34。从 difficult olives 和 high content of solid matters 定位到第 4 段倒数第 6 行 These olives are easy to recognise because they produce a lot of extra foam during the stirring process, a consequence of an excess of a fine solid。。,答案为 foam。

35。根据 smaller plants 和 contains emulsified oil 定位到 4 段倒数第 3 行 the waste water is disposed of directly into local fields -often the case in many smaller processing operations, 答案是 waste water。

36-37。这两道题答案都对应第 4 段倒数第 2 行 the emulsified oil may take some time to biodegrade and so be harmful to the environment,所以答案为 harmful 和 biodegrade。

38。利用顺序原则和关键信息 adding talc powder can absorb the emulsifier 定位到第 5 段 if you add between a half and two per cent of talc..., it absorbs the natural emulsifier in the olives and so boosts the amount of amount of oil you can extract... (talc) helps increase the size of the oil droplets..., 所以答案是 droplets.

39。根据 chewing gum manufacturing 定位到第1段倒数第3行 In the factory, talc is also used to dust the gum base pellets and to stop the chewing gum sticking during the lamination and packing processes,所以按照原文顺序来说,口香糖产生的最后两个步骤就是 lamination and packing,所以答案是 lamination, packing。

40。根据 Invelop 和 farmers 定位到第 8 段第 3 行 Today the new product, known as Invelop Maximum SPF, is in its second commercial year on the US market。 Apple growers are the primary target although Hunter believers grape growers represent another sector with long term potential,所以答案是 grape growers。

# Test7 Passage1

1。根据题目中的 living animals 定位到原文第1段第1句话 deception comes naturally tall living things,题目 lie 对应原文 deception,题目与原文是同义表达,所以答案是 Yes。

2。根据 self-preservation 定位到原文第1段最后一句话。。。 often deceive for exactly the same reasons: to save their own skins。。,题目 self-preservation 对应原文 save their own skins,题目与原文是同义表达,答案为 Yes。

3。原文虽然在第 2 段第 7 行提到 programming computers。。 to get at the truth by analyzing the same physical cues available to detect lies,但是并没有提到是否有用电脑 analyze which part of brain is responsible for telling lies。题目中出现了原文未提及的信息和概念,答案为 Not Given。

4。根据题目信息可直接定位到原文第 2 段第一句 knowing how to catch deceit can be just as important a survival skills as knowing how to tell a lie and get away with it。原文明显说到测 谎 catch deceit 和撒谎 how to tell a lie 一样重要 as important as,而题目却说撒谎比测谎重要, 与原文信息不符, 答案为 No。

5。根据 people's emotions 定位于原文第 3 段第 1 句话 successful liars need to accurately assess other people's emotional states。题目 good liar 对应原文 successful liar, understand other people's emotions 对应原文 accurately assess other people's emotional states。题目与原文是同义表达,答案是 Yes。

6。根据 lie-detector 定位到第 4 段前半部分。选项 A 的 one's emotional state isstable 原文 没有提及,排除。选项 B 的 brain activity 原文也没有提及,排除。同时原文明显提到并分 析的是 physical cues of emotions 而不是 verbal response,所以排除 D。原文 physical cues 和 respiration, heart rate and skin conductivity 等都对应选项 C 的 body behavior during one's verbal response, 所以答案选 C。

7。根据 evidence in a court of low 定位到第 4 段倒数第 5 行 on the other hand, it might also mean that the lights in the television studio are too hot- which is one reason polygraph tests are inadmissible in court。选项 A 的 lie detectors, malfunction 原文没有提及, 排除。原文虽 然提到选项 B 的 verbal and non-verbal cues, 但是并没有说是构成 polygraph tests 不可信 的原因, 排除。选项 C 关于 polygraph tests 是否总是 inaccurate 的信息原文没有提及, 排 除。选项 D 的 many causes of a certain body behavior 是对原文"出汗可能是由撒谎导致紧 张产生, 也可能是由于电视演播室灯光太热而产生的"的总结改写, 答案为 D。

8。根据 paralyzed patients 定位到第 5 段前半部分, 根据原文, 作者使用 paralyzed patients 是为了说明 because the musculature of face is directly connected to the areas of the brain that process emotion, the countenance can be a window to the soul。选项 B 的 body behavior 对应原文 musculature of the face, true emotions 对应原文 the areas of the brain that process

emotion,答案是 B。

9。根据题目中的 politicians 定位到第 5 段倒数第 4 行。。。politicians - are able to consciously control all their facial expressions,破折号表示对作者使用例证的目的进行解释说明。选项 D 的 mask their true feelings 对应 control their facial expressions, 答案为 D。

10。对应原文倒数第2段第2、3行 when someone is truly sad, the forehead wrinkles with grief and the inner corners of the eyebrows are pulled up,题目中的 raised 对应 pulled up,答案是 A。

11。对应原文倒数第2段第4至6行 by contrast, the lowering of the eyebrows associated with an angry scow。。,所以选 B。

12。对应原文最后一段第 3 行到第 6 行 a genuine smile affects。。 The muscle around the eye that produces the distinctive 'crow's-feet。。。,lines formed around the eyes 对应 the muscle around the eye, 所以选 C。

13。也对应原文倒数第 2 段第 2、3 行 when someone is truly sad, the forehead wrinkles with grief and the inner corners of the eyebrows are pulled up,题目 line formed above eyebrows 对应原文 the forehead wrinkles with grief,选 A。

# Test7 Passage2

14。根据 pubic interest in coastal archaeology 和顺序原则定位到原文第 1 段第 4 行。。had attracted the interest of antiquarians since at least the eighteenth century, but serious and systematic attention has been given。。,但是这种现象的原因并不位于第 1 段,而是在第 2 段 it is possible to trace a variety of causes for this concentration of effort and interest 后面的 信息。后面主要讲到人们开始关注 coastal archaeology 是因为 climate change and its environmental impact,因为 sea levels 上涨影响了 coastal environment,于是更多的人意识到 coastal erosion 和 human activity 对 archaeological resource of the coast 的破坏作用,这些 信息都与 B 选项的 the rising awareness of climate change 相关,所以选 B。

15。根据 boats 定位到原文第 6 段, 这里提到了大量 boats 方面的考古发现。选项 A :There's enough knowledge of the boatbuilding technology of the pre-historic people, 应该排除, 因为其与原文内容 we still have much to learn about their production and use 相反。选项 B : Many of the boats discovered were found in harbors 也可以抛出, 因为 harbors 在第 7 段才出现,并且也没有提及是否在 harbors 发现大量的船。选项 D :Boats were first used for fishing 也应该排除, 因为 fishing 到第 8 段才提到, 讲的是沿海人类的经济活动, 并没有提及船最 初都是用作打渔的。所以答案为 C, the use of boats hadn't be recorded for a thousand years 对应原文第 6 段第 5 行 after this there is a gap in the record of a millennium。

16。根据 from the air 可以定位到原文第 8 段第 4 句 elaborate wooden fish weirs, often of considerable extent and responsive to aerial photography in shallow water..., 原文中的 aerial photography 对应题目信息 discovered from the air。原文信息 elaborate wooden fish

weirs 与选项 D 中的 fisheries 直接对应, 答案为 D。

17。根据 after the Ice Age 和 rising sea level 定位到原文第 3 段前 2 句话。。in the post-glacial period。。。 the rise in the altitude of sea level。。 The encroachment of the sea, the loss of huge areas of land now under the North Sea and the English Channel。。。,题目信息 after the Ice Age 对应原文中的 post-glacial period,题目内容是原文的简单归纳,答案是 True。

18。根据 the coastline of England 和顺序原则定位到原文第 3 段倒数第 4 行 the constant reconfiguration of the coastline,题目信息 changed periodically 与原文中的 constant reconfiguration 不符,答案是 False。

19。根据 well-protected by sea water 定位到原文第 4 段倒数第 3 行 its physical environment means that preservation is often excellent,题目中的 well-protected by sea water 对应原文中的 preservation is often excellent。题目信息与原文是同义表达,大难是 True。

20。根据 the design of boats 和 pre-modern people 定位到原文第6段倒数第3行 boats were some of the most complex artifacts produced by pre-modern societies,题目信息 very simple 与原文中的 the most complex artifacts 正好相反, 答案是 False。

21。原文没找到 other European countries 和其他欧洲国家发现类似船只的信息,所以答案 为 Not Given。

22。根据 mineral exploitation 定位到原文第 8 段倒数第 3 行 mineral resources such as sand, gravel, stone, coal, ironstone, and alum were all exploited。 These industries are poorly documented...,题目信息 few documents 对应原文中的 poorly documented,所以答案是 True。

23。根据题目中的 large passenger boats 和顺序原则定位到原文最后一段倒数第 8 行 the larger size of ferries has also caused an increase in the damage caused by their wash to fragile deposits in the intertidal zone,题目信息 passenger boats 对应原文中的 ferries,题目信息 intertidal zone 对应原文中的 ferries,题目信息 intertidal zone 对应原文中的 seashore。题目与原文是同义表达,答案是 True。

#### 24-26

选项 A: How coastal archaeology was originally discovered 排除,因为原文没有提到这方面的内容。

选项 B: It is difficult to understand how many people lived close to the sea 是正确选项。该 选项对应原文第 5 段第 4 行 we are not yet in a position to make even preliminary estimates of answers to such fundamental questions as the extent to which the sea and the coast affected human life in the past, what percentage of the population at any time lived within reach of the sea...题目信息 it is difficult to understand 对应原文中的 not yet in a position to make even preliminary estimates,题目信息 how many people 对应原文中的 what percentage of the population,题目 lived close to the sea 对应原文中的 within reach of the sea. 选项 C: How much the prehistoric communities understand the climate change 排除, 虽然 原文开头提及 climate change 并多处提到 prehistoric communities,但是却没有提及他们对气 候变化的认识。

选项 D: Our knowledge of boat evidence is limited 是正确选项。该选项对应原文第 6 段第 1句。。。yet we still have much to learn about their production and use,以及该段倒数第3行。。 yetwe know almost nothing about it。

选项 E Some fishing grounds were converted to ports 是错误的, 因为原文第7段提及 ports, 第8段提及 fishing, 但是却并没有 fishing grounds 转变成 ports 的信息。

选项 F: Human development threatens the archaeological remains 是正确的。该选项对应 原文最后一段,该段整体都在讲人类活动和自然对 archaeological remains 的影响。

选项 G: Coastal archaeology will become more important in the future 是错误的,因为原文 并没有提到这方面的内容。

所以正确答案是 B、D、F。

# Test7 Passage3

27。根据 mixed feeling about the book 和顺序原则定位到原文第 1 段最后一句话。。my reactions to the book are mixed,但是这里并没有提及原因。原因实际上出现在前一句话 So I had high expectations of Musicophila。。,也就是说作者对这本书期望很高,但是却不得不说 feeling a little guilty reporting。。。自己的感受是 mixed,言外之意就是讲这本书未达到自己的 期望。对应这个信息的选项是 B,原文中虽然出现了 guilty 这个词,但是并不是说作者做了什 么不好的事,而是表达了作者不得不对这本书做出负面评价的无奈,况且这个 guilty feeling 也是他的 mixed reactions 的一部分,而不是原因,所以选项 A 不正确,应排除。

28。根据 best part of the book 和顺序原则定位到原文第 2 段第 1 句话 Sacks himself is the best part of Musicophilia,第 2 句话接着讲述 He richly documents his own life in the book and reveals highly personal experience,也就是说作者认为该书最好的部分在于 Sacks 对自己的经历的描述,对应 C 选项 the autobiographical description in the book。A 选项中 the photo of Sacks listening to music,虽然原文也有提及,但这只是此书最好的部分的一个表现,或者按照作者的原话 a positive impression that is borne out by the contents of the book,即一个由书籍内容所支持的留给读者的正面印象,而非最好的部分,所以应排除。虽然原文第 2 段最后也提及本书写作的语气 steady and erudite but never pontifical。 neither self-conscious nor self-promoting,表示肯定,但是这也并非此书最好的部分,所以排除。D 选项 the description of Sacks' wealth 完全和原文不相关,原文的 richly document...。指的根本不是财富,所以也排除。因此该题的正确答案是 C。

29。根据 preface 和顺序原则很容易定位到原文第3段,但是因为题目问到 what did Sacks try

to achieve 属于归纳总结的内容,所以无法定位到具体的任何一个句子,需要阅读全段然后 再利用排除法对选项一一进行判断。

A 选项:make terms with the new technologies,意为和新技术妥协或达成一个平衡点。原文 第3段最后提及的 Sacks。 Is torn between the 'old-fashioned' path of observation and the newfangled, high-tech approach: He knows that he needs to take heed of the latter but his heart lies with the former 就对应这个信息,他知道新技术很重要,是必须考虑的,但是又真的喜欢简单的传统的观察研究,所以需要在两者之间找一个平衡。虽然不能一眼就看出这个选项是正确答案,但是可以先待选。

B 选项: give detailed description of various musical disorders,即详细地描述了多种乐感失调 症,原文段落虽然提及。。the complex and often bizarre disorders to which these are prone, 但是这里明确说到,作者是想传达从这些研究和文献中获取的灵感,而并非对这些病症进行 描述,所以排除。

C 选项: explain how people understand music,与 B 选项的问题类似,原文虽然提及 musical perception and imagery,但是并非是要解释人们如何认知或欣赏音乐的,排除。

D 选项: explain why he needs to do away with simple observation,解释为什么他要废除使用 simple observation,这个信息明显与原文相反,正如前面提到,原文明确表示 Sacks 非常喜欢使用简单的传统观察研究,所以该选项排除。正确答案是 A。

30。根据 Tony Cicoria, disappointing 和顺序原则定位到原文第4段最后两句话 there are now more sensitive tests, but Cicoria has declined to undergo them; He does not want to delve into the causes of his musicality。 What a shame!也就是说,作者轧到非常遗憾或失望是因为有很多更敏感的测试可以进行,但是却被 Cicoria 拒绝了,这个信息明显对应 A 选项 He refuses to have further tests。 B 选项 He can't determine the cause of his sudden musicality 似乎和该段落倒数第二句话中 he does not want to delve into the causes of his musicality(她不愿意深究自己突如其来的乐感的缘由)有联系,实则完全不相关,排除。C 选项 He nearly died because of the lightening 和 D 选项 His brain waves were too normal to show anything 虽然在原文中都有提及,但是都不是作者感到失望的原因,都

31。该题目的细节词不明显,但是可以利用顺序原则和第 32 题的定位提示定位到原文第 1 段最后一句话 And I cones to feeling a little guilty reporting that my reactions to the book are mixed。这里作者明显提及自己在对 Olive Sacks 的作品做出负面评价时 feeling guilty,对应 题目信息 difficult to give。。 less than favorable review。题目信息与原文信息一致,答案为 Yes。

32。根据题目中的 Beethoven's Pathetique Sonata 很容易定位到原文第 2 段中间。shows him wearing headphones, eyes closed, clearly enchanted as he listens to Alfred Brendel perform Beethoven's Pathetique Sonata,但是原文并没有提及这个音乐是否能治愈 musical disorders, 只是提及书的封面上有 Sacks 的一张听音乐时陶醉的照片。题目信息在原文信息的基础上无 法判断, 答案是 Not Given。

33。根据题目中的 observation 和 technological methods 的比较以及顺序原则定位到原文第 3 段最后 Sacks。。 is torn between the 'old-fashioned' path of observation and the newfangled, high-tech approach: He knows that he needs to take heed of the latter, but his heart lies with the former。原文讲到 Sacks 对于 observation 和 technological methods 左右 为难(torn between),他明显喜欢 observation, 但是题目却说 technological methods 在 observation 面前不重要,题目信息与原文信息相悖,答案为 No。

34。根据题中的 music therapy 和顺序原则定位到原文第 6 段开头 To Sacks 'credit, part II, ' Memory, Movement and Music', brings us into the underappreciated realm of music therapy。 这里虽然提及 music therapy 不被人们重视,对应题目中的 undervalued,但是并未讲到 why music therapy is undervalued,更未提及理解这个原因容易与否。题目在原文信息的基础上无 法判断,答案是 Not Given。

35。由题目中的 other theories and findings 和顺序原则定位到原文倒数第 4 段最后一句 And he tends to be rather uncritical in accepting scientific findings and theories,再加上前面作者 对 Sacks 的负面评价不难看出,作者认为 Sacks 毫无保留地接受其他研究发现或理论是不应 该的,对应题目所说的 Sacks should have more skepticism。题目与原文一致,答案是 Yes。

36。由题中的 new testing method 和顺序原则定位到原文最后一段第 2 句话 Although Sacks recognizes the existence of new technologies...。he does not call for their use。原文说到 Sacks 没有使用 new technologies,而题目却说 Sacks 迫不及待地(impatient)要使用新的测试 方法, 所以答案是 No。

37。根据 harmony and melody 定位到原文倒数第 3 段倒数第 2 句话。loss of the ability to perceive harmony but not melody, indicate that there is no music center in the brain,对应 F 选项 show that music is not localized in the brain。尽管 E 选项 indicate that not everyone can receive good education 中的 education 在原文倒数第 3 段最后一句话中也提及, 但是完全 不是 the dissociations between harmony and melody 所表明的内容, 排除。正确答案是 F。

38。根据 treating musical disorders 和顺序原则定位到原文倒数第 2 段的全部内容。原文明 显提到没有真正的 cures, 而且治疗效果也不同, 与 B 选项 indicates that medication can have varied results 对应, 答案是 B。

39。根据题中的 EEG 和顺序原则定位到原文最后一段第1句话 in many of the cases described here the patient with music-brain symptoms is reported to have 'normal' EEG results,对应 A 选项 show no music-brain disorders,所以正确答案是 A。

40。根据题中的 new technologies 和顺序原则定位到原文最后一段的最后两句话 Sacks expresses fear that 'the simple art of observation may be lost' if we rely too much on new technologies。 He does call for both approaches...。这里作者提到 Sacks 认为 observation 和 new technologies 都要使用,对应 D 选项 should not be used in isolation,答案是 D.

# Test8 Passage1

1。该题信息对应文章第3段第3句话 Both of them were the most sought-after substances in the world, almost as valuable as gold,这里 as valuable as gold 对应题目中的 expensive,所以选C。

2。该题信息对应文章第1段最后一句 For centuries, this substance has also been used as a flavoring for food,原文只提及 ambergris 是可以为食物增味的,但是 amber 是否有此功能未 提及,所以选 A。

3。虽然原文提到 ambergris 和 amber 价格都很昂贵,但是他们是否曾经作为通货使用原文 并未提及,所以选 D。

4。该题对应文章第3段最后一句话 Although considered a gem, amber is a hard, transparent, wholly-organic material derived from the resin of extinct species of trees, mainly pines,这里 transparent 对应题目信息 see-through,而原文却未提及 ambergris 是否透明, 所以选 B。

5。该题对应原文第 2 段第 2 句话 In the 1851 whating novel Moby-Dick, Herman Melville claimed that ambergris was 'largely used in perfumery',原文这里明显只提及了 ambergris,所 以选 A。

6。该题还是对应原文第 2 段第 2 句话,文章提到 ambergris was 'largely used in perfumery', 所以 ambergris 可以创造芳香的味道,而原文却未提及 amber 也具有此功能,所以选 A。

7。根据题中的 squid 定位到原文第 5 段第 2、3 句话 I's commonly accepted that ambergris forms in the whale's gut or intestines as the creature attempts to 'deal' with squid beaks. Sperm whales are rather partial to squid, but seemingly struggle to digest the hard, sharp, parrot-like beaks,这里原文说到乌贼的 beaks 硬而锋利,因而导致 sperm whales 无法笑话,答案是 beaks。

8。根据题中的 irritants 和顺序原则定位到原文第 5 段第 4 句话 It is thought their stomach juices become hyper-active trying to process the irritants, and eventually hard, resinous lumps are formed around the beaks, and then expelled from their innards by vomiting,这里 expelled 对应题中的 drive out, innards 对应题中的 intestines, 所以答案是 vomiting。

9. 根据题中的 air 和 pleasant smell 定位到原文第 5 段倒数第 2 句话 But after floating on the salty ocean for about a decade, the substance hardens with air and sun into a smooth, waxy, usually rounded piece of nostril heaven,这里 hardens with air 对应题中的 on contact of air, nostril heaven 对应题中的 pleasant smell,答案是 hardens。

10。根据 dead whales 定位到原文第 2 段最后一句话 By20th century ambergris is mainly recovered from inside the carcasses of sperm whales,这里 carcasses 对应题中的 dead whales,20th century 对应题中的 today。原文与题目是同义表达,答案为 True。

11。根据 expensive 定位到原文第 3 段第 3 句话 Both of them were the most sought-after substances in the world, almost as valuable as gold,但是至于是否现在比过去 more expensive 原文并未说明。题目信息在原文信息的基础上无法判断,答案是 Not Given。

12。根据 perfume production today 定位到原文最后一段第 2 句话 big fragrance suppliers that make most of the fragrances on the market today do not deal in it for reasons of cost, availability and murky legal issues, most perfumeries prefer to add a chemical derivative which mimics the properties of ambergris,原文说到了现在香水制造商都开始使用 ambergris 的替代品,而不再用 ambergris,所以答案是 False。

13。原文中找不到与题目对应的信息,答案为 Not Given。

# **Test8** Passage2

14。利用顺序原则和专有名词 grave goods 定位到原文第 2 段第 4 句 These grave goods are confirmed by the oracle texts, which constitute almost all of the first handwritten record we process of the Shang Dynasty。从以上内容很容易可以看出这些陪葬品已有 oracle text 所确 认,该数据库几乎包含了我们所有的关于商朝的第一手资料。题目与原文信息一致,答案是 Yes。

15。利用顺序原则继续看第 2 段末句 Below the corpse was small pit holding the remains of six sacrificial dogs and along the edge lay the skeletons of human slaves, evidence of human sacrifice,可以看出 skeleton 是因为祭祀,而不是因为战争出现在 tomb 里面。此外, skeletons 是 human slaves 的,而不是 soldiers 的,因此题目与原文信息内容相悖,答案是 False。

16。根据顺序原则和专有名词 Terracotta Army 定位到原文第 3 段第 2 句 The terracotta soldiers were accidentally discovered when a group of local farmers was digging a well during a drought around 1。6km(1 mile) east of the Qin Emperor's tomb around at Mount Li (Lishan), a region riddled with underground springs and watercourses,可以看出兵马俑是一群当地农民因为天气干旱在打井的时候偶然发现的,题目中的 by chance 对应原文中的 accidentally,所以题目与原文内容一致,答案是 Yes。

17。根据顺序原则和专有名词 King Tutankhamen's tomb 和 Qin Emperor's tomb 定位到原文 第3段的最后部分,可以看出原文比较的其实是 buried chariots (中国的 130cm 长,埃及法 老图坦卡蒙的只有 90cm 长),并不是指墓穴的尺寸,原文中没有提到关于 tomb size 的信息, 因此题目信息在原文中没有对应的内容,答案是 Not Given。

18。利用顺序原则和关键词 hub 以及题目细节信息 made of wood from the tree 定位到原文 第 4 段第 2 句 Wheels were constructed from a variety of woods: elm provided the hub, rose-wood the spokes and oak the felloes。所以答案是 elm。

19。根据顺序原则继续看第4段第3句 The hub was drilled through to form an empty space

into which the tempered axle was fitted, the whole being covered with leather to retain lubricating oil。该轮毂中部是通过钻孔形成的空间,在此安装上一条车轴,上面覆盖一层皮革,然后涂上润滑油,答案是 lubricating oil。

20。根据顺序原则继续看第4段,再由题目信息 spokes varies 定位到本段中间 Through the number of spokes varied, a wheel by the fourth century BC usually had eighteen to thirty-two of them。因此答案是 18to32。

21。根据顺序原则和题目信息 wheel resembles 定位到第 4 段第 7 句话 Dishing refers to the dish-like shape of an advanced wooden wheel, which looks rather like a flat cone。题中的 resembles 和原文中的 like 为同义替换, 根据原文和题目对比, 答案是 dish/flat cone。

22。根据顺序原则和题中信息 strengthen 定位到原文第4段第8句话 On occasion they chose to strengthen a dished wheel with a pair of struts running from rim to rim on each of the hub。 可以看出原文中的 a pair of 对应题中的 two, 所以答案是 struts。

23。根据顺序原则和题目中的 edge, wrapped up by leather 定位到原文第 4 段末句 Leather wrapped up the edge of the wheel aimed to retain bronze 可以确定答案是 bronze。

24。根据顺序原则和题目中的 pressure 定位到原文第 5 段第 3 句 because the shafts curved upwards, and the harness pressed against a horse's shoulders, not his neck, the shaft chariot was incredibly efficient。题目问的是马身体的哪一部分免受来自马具的压力, 根据原文 the harness pressed against a horse's shoulders, not his neck 可知马具对马的双肩施加压力, 而不是马的颈部, 所以马的颈部免受压力, 答案为 neck。

25。根据顺序原则和题目中的 speed of the chariot 定位到原文第 5 段倒数第 2 句 The speed of the chariot which was tested on the sand was quite fast。根据原文 tested on the sand 可知战车是在沙地上进行速度测验的,所以答案为 sand。

26。根据顺序原则和题目中的 Emperor Qin Shi Huang buried 定位到原文第 6 段第 3 句话 Qin Shi Huang was buried in the most opulent tomb complex ever constructed in China, a sprawling, city-size collection of underground caverns containing everything the emperor would need for the afterlife。根据题目信息推测需要填名词,且不能多于两个词,确定答案为 tomb complex。

# Test8 passage3

27。 Paragraph A: 该段的最大干扰选项是 Soviet Union's five year plan。尽管该段提及 five year plan,并详细描述了它的成绩, 但是段落主要以该 5 年计划例证苏联早期高昂的生产热 情(There are no fortresses that Bolsheviks cannot storm。),和苏联人民对美好共产世界的憧 憬(Unlimited enthusiasm was the mood of the day, with the Communists believing that iron will and hard-working manpower alone would bring about a new world,)其余标题信息都未 提及, 所以答案是 iv。

28。 Paragraph B: 该段相关的标题有 vi vii xii。vi (Soviet Union's five year plan)可以排除因 为该段并未围绕 5 年计划展开讲述。ii(The Ford model)也可以排除,因为 Ford 模式在该段 中明显只是一个与 American Frederick Winslow Taylor 并列的信息。其余标题都未提及,答 案是 xii。

29。 Paragraph D : 与该段相关的标题只有 ii (Making use of the wasted weekends)。Workers were free and plants were closed on Sundays。 Why not abolish that wasted day by instituting a continuous work week。。。直接对应标题 ii, 且其余标题信息都未提及, 答案是 ii

30。 Paragraph E: 该段明显是一个问题及问题解决型段落, 段落的中心思想通常是问题的解决方法, 标题也通常是问题或解决方法的总结改写。该段落提到的问题是如何利用周末而不额外增加工人负担。解决方法是新的 5 天工作制并借助 color-coding 这个 mnemonic device。其余标题信息都未提及, 答案是 X。

31。 Paragraph F:与该段相关的标题有 i, ix。 ix(Reaction from factory workers and their families)可以排除,因为该段并未主要围绕 factory worker and their families 这个新的工作制度喜爱或讨厌进行描述,提到家庭只是与 organized religion 并列的众多 resistance 其中之一。。 the two greatest potential threats to its total dominance: organized religion and the nuclear family)。其余标题信息都未提及,答案是 i。

32。 Paragraph G: 该段相关的标题有 v, ix。v(Negative effects on production itself)可以 排除, 因为虽然该段讲到这个新工作制度不好的方面, 但是并未提及对 production 的影响。 相反该段落却提到了对 workers and their families 的影响(Coordination of family schedules was virtuously impossible and usually ignored)以及他们的 reaction (the workers hated it)。其 余标题信息都未提及, 答案是 ix。

33。 Paragraph H:该段落仍然在讲新工作制度的缺点,与其对应的只有₄ (Negative effects on production itself),答案是 v。

34。 Paragraph I: 该段主要讲述短命的 New Working Week 的终结,答案是 vii。

35。选项 A-Bolsheviks built a strong fortress 明显是对段落开头 There are no fortresses that Bolsheviks cannot storm 的错误理解,故排除;选项 B-Russia was weak and backward 是当 时苏联的现状而非 5 年计划成功的原因,可排除;选项 D-Stalin was confident about Soviet's potential 难度较大,尽管该选项对应原文第 1、2 句话 Stalin 对 Bolsheviks 潜力的信心,也 对应段落结尾 the Communists believing that iron will and hard-working manpower alone would bring about a new world,但是这是 Stalin 对成功的希望,而非判断成功的标准,故排 除。选项 C-industrial production increased 对应段落 A 第 4 行 Between1928 and 1932, production of coal, iron and steel increased at a fantastic rate...。,正式因为这些发展,这个 5 年计划才算得上成功,答案是 C。

36。根据题中信息 eight to seven 定位到 C 段第 3 行 reduced the working day from eight to

seven hours,但是这样做的目的出现在该段落倒数第 3 行 this was part of a scheme to increase production by establishing a three-shift system。选项 B 与此信息对应, 答案是 B。

37。根据题目中的 factory managers 定位到 G 段第 5 行 many managers simply claimed that their factories had gone over to the new week。。。。 B 选项 there would not be any practical problems 明显与原文相反,因为原文说到 conforming to the demands of the Plan was important; practical matters could wait,意思就是说有实际问题,所以排除。C 选项 they were able to imply it 地不对,因为原文并没有提及 managers 是否 able to apply it,排除。D 选项 workers hated the new plan 虽然在后文提到,但并不是 managers 实施新工作制的原因,排 除。A 选项 they were pressurized by the state to do so 正好对应原文 conforming to the demands of the Plan was important。。。这句话,答案是 A。

38。根据题中的 Stalin approve 和 whose idea, 从原文寻找人名, 定位到 D 段第 4 行 soon after, though, he got the ear of Stalin, who approved,这里 he 指代 Yuri Larin, 即为答案。

39。根据题目中的 help workers to remember the rotation of their off days 和顺序原则定位 到 E 段倒数第 8 行 Color-coding was a valuable mnemonic device, since workers might have trouble remembering what their day off was going to be..., 答案是 color-coding.

40。根据题中 most resistant force 和顺序原则定位到 F 段最后一句 but the family, as even Stalin finally had to admit, proved much more resistant,答案是 family。