




## An Exploration of Alchemy

Alchemy is one of the two oldest sciences known to the world. The other is astrology. The beginnings of both extend back into the obscurity of prehistoric times. According to the earliest records extant, both of them were considered as divinely revealed to man so that by their aid he might regain his lost estate.

 解析

In spite of what many people may believe, Alchemy is not dead. The practice of Alchemy has continued for more than two millennia, some say it is nearly as old as human civilisation itself. For a time in the Dark Ages, it was also thought to have been dead, but it re-emerged in Western Europe in the twelfth century. Alchemy

解析

答题

Question 1

1/8

Gold comprises homogeneous particles.

- ☐ A Paracelsus
- ☐ B Aristotle
- ☒ C Plato
- ☐ D King Charles II

解析

Keywords: comprises, consisting of;  
homogeneous particles

原文： 对应正文第5段 He considered gold as

解析

答题

## Question 1

1/8

原文： 对应正文第5段 He considered gold as consisting of homogeneous particles (which today we know is true).

翻译： 他认为金子是由性质相同的粒子组成的（如今已经被证实是正确的）。

解析： Gold comprises homogeneous particles. 题意： 金包含同性质的粒子

## Question 2

2/8

retargeting the goal of Alchemy to heal rather than change metals into gold

☐ A Aristotle

☒ B Paracelsus

解析

答题

Question 2

2/8

- ☐ C Plato
- ☐ D Boyle

解析

Keywords: heal, medical cures; retargeting the goal of Alchemy

原文： 对应正文第11段 A sixteenth century physician and alchemist named Paracelsus changed the course of history by insisting that the true goal of Alchemy was finding medical cures.

翻译： 十六世纪，一位名为帕塞列斯（Paracelsus）的医生兼炼金术士发表了他的看法，他认为炼金术的终极目标应该是

解析

答题

## Question 2

2/8

寻求医学上的治愈方法，这个看法彻底改变了历史的进程。

解析： retargeting the goal of Alchemy to heal rather than change metals into gold. 题意：将炼金术的主要目标转向治疗而不是将金属变成金块。

## Question 3

3/8

publication of "Skeptical Chemist"

- ☐ A King Charles II
- ☐ B Paracelsus
- ☒ C Boyle

解析

答题

Question 3

3/8

**D** Aristotle

解析

**Keywords:** publication, work; "Skeptical Chemist"

原文： 对应正文第11段 King Charles II inaugurated the group, and it was Robert Boyle, one of the groups' first members, whose published work "Skeptical Chemist"(1661) challenged the long accepted principles of Aristotle's four elements, and the alchemists three.

翻译： 国王查理二世为该机构剪彩，1661年，该机构的奠基人之一罗伯特·波义耳发表了著作“怀疑派的化学家”，他的理论质疑了长久以来被人们接受的亚里士多德的“元素论”和



解析

答题

Question 3

3/8

三位有名的炼金术士。

解析： publication of “Skeptical Chemist” 题  
意：“怀疑派的化学家”的发表

Question 4

4/8

principle of four elements

- ☐ A Paracelsus
- ☒ B Aristotle
- ☐ C King Charles II
- ☐ D Boyle

解析

答题

Question 4

4/8

解析

Keywords: four elements

原文： 对应正文第4段 Aristotle held that the basis of the material world was something called “prime” or “first matter.” The embodiment and realization of the prime matter came through the first stage of form, found in the four elements of Earth, Air, Fire and Water.

翻译： 而亚里士多德认为物质世界的基础是一种叫做“原物”或者“第一物质”的东西。“原物”的具象和实体化的表现就是四大元素，气、水、土、火。

解析： principle of four elements 四元素说的原理

Question 5

5/8



解析

答题

Question 5

5/8

The universe (proper) was brought into harmony by proportion.

- ☐ A Parcelsus
- ☒ B Plato
- ☐ C King Charles II
- ☐ D Aristotle

解析

Keywords: harmony, concord; universe, proportion

解析

答题

## Question 5

5/8

原文： 对应正文第6段 ...out of the elements of this kind, the body of the universe is created, being brought into concord through proportion;

翻译： ...宇宙的实体是基于这四种元素被创造出来的，通过含量的比例达到和谐；

解析： The universe(proper) was brought into harmony by proportion. 题意： 宇宙是通过比例的平衡达到和谐状态的

## Question 6

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calling the basis of the material world "prime"



解析

答题

## Question 6

6/8

- ☐ A Plato
- ☒ B Aristotle
- ☐ C Paracelsus
- ☐ D Epicurus

## 解析

Keywords: "prime"

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解析

答题

## Question 6

6/8

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解析：calling the basis of the material world “prime” 将物质世界的基础叫做“原物”

## Question 7

7/8

Matter has discontinuous structure.

☐ A King Charles II

☐ B Boyle

解析

答题

Question 7

7/8

- ☐ B Boyle
- ☐ C Paracelsus
- ☒ D Epicurus

解析

Keywords: discontinuous structure

原文： 对应正文第4段 but Epicurus, elaborating the pre-Aristotelian views of Democritus, held it to have a grained or discontinuous structure, consisting of atoms of the same primordial material which differed in their size, shape and form.

翻译： 而伊壁鸠鲁详细阐述了亚里士多德之前的

解析

答题

## Question 7

7/8

翻译： 而伊壁鸠鲁详细阐述了亚里士多德之前的德谟克利特的观点，认为物质像碎沙一样，拥有间断的结构，这些物质是由古代物质的微粒组成的，而这种古代物质又决定了物质的形状、形态和大小。

解析： Matter has discontinuous structure. 题意：物质拥有间断的结构

## Questions 8–9

8/8

According to the author, normally alchemists regard their work as a marriage of 8 ..... and 9 ..... .

☐ A psychology, math

解析

答题

Questions 8–9

8/8

- ☐ B art, science
- ☐ C material, physics
- ☒ D spirituality, science

## 解析

**Keywords:** 对应: regard as, viewed as; marriage of, melding of; a marriage of

**原文:** 对应正文第3段 The alchemists viewed their work as a melding of spirituality and science.

**翻译:** 炼金术士们将他们的工作视作是灵魂和科学的结合。

解析

答题

Questions 8–9

8/8

解析： According to the author, normally alchemists regard their work as a marriage of .....8 ..... and .....9 ..... 题意：根据作者的文章，普通的炼金术士将自己的工作视为.....8 ..... and .....9 ..... 的结合

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