

朗阁 IELTS 应试系列

**剑桥雅思全真试题 16 解析**  
**The Analysis of Cambridge IELTS 16**

朗阁海外考试研究中心 编著

## 内容提要

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2021 年，让所有考生翘首期待的《剑桥雅思全真试题集 16》（简称《剑 16》）问世了。为了帮助广大雅思考生最大程度上吸取《剑 16》的精华，朗阁教育集团的核心学术研发团队朗阁海外考试研究中心（RAFLE）很早就开始了对于《剑 16 解析》的准备。我们组织了最强的学术阵容，对于《剑 16》的内容进行了全方位的深度剖析，使得考生能够全面、立体、透彻地把握《剑 16》，从而精准把握雅思考试最新的特点和趋势。

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## 序 言

2021年，让所有考生翘首期待的《剑桥雅思全真试题集 16》（简称《剑 16》）问世了。

从 1996 年的《剑 1》到 2021 年的《剑 16》，剑桥雅思系列陪伴了全球无数雅思考生。由于剑桥雅思系列几乎是唯一的官方雅思真题来源，它提供的套题成为最珍贵、学术含金量最高的雅思备考资料。

为了帮助广大雅思考生最大程度上吸取《剑 16》的精华，朗阁教育集团的核心学术研发团队朗阁海外考试研究中心（RAFLE）很早就开始了对于《剑 16 解析》的准备。我们组织了最强的学术阵容，对于《剑 16》的内容进行了全方位的深度剖析，使得考生能够全面、立体、透彻地把握《剑 16》，从而精准把握雅思考试最新的特点和趋势。

《剑 16 解析》分为四大板块。

### 听 力

《剑 16 解析》的听力部分包含对 4 个 test 共 160 道听力考题的审题、技巧、陷阱等各个环节的分析，全面提升考试的方法和技巧。

听力部分分为五个板块：**场景介绍、核心词汇、场景补充、题目解析和同义转换**。场景介绍部分，简要介绍此 section 所涉及的场景。在核心词汇的部分，我们挑选出录音原文中最重要的单词和词组，帮助考生记忆。由于雅思听力场景性强的特点，我们特别增加了场景补充的板块，将所在场景的知识内容进行拓展和补充。题目解析的部分，逐条解析听力的每一道题，分析做题思路、解题方法和常见的陷阱如何避免。最后，考虑到在雅思听力中同义转换为非常重要的一个考点，我们在每个 section 的最后整理出在这篇录音中出现过的同义转换，帮助考生更好地积累对同义转换的理解。

### 阅 读

《剑 16 解析》阅读部分主要分为两大板块，即**考题解析和文章学习**。

在考题解析部分，我们为大家详解了不同题型的解题方法，包括定位词，文章对应处，解题关键词，对原文的理解分析和干扰项的排除分析。鉴于雅思阅读文章是质量高语言地道的阅读材料，也跟雅思写作具有紧密的联系，我们在文章学习板块设置了单词和句型两大部分。长难句是阅读的另一大障碍，所以本书的阅读解析详细地列举了文章中各复杂句型及难理解的句子，分析了句子难点并给出了参考译文，供考生们做完题后精读时参考。句子板块的最后一部分是佳句赏析，这些句子包含了对写作有借鉴意义的结构和句型，呈现了翻译和例子应用，旨在让考生能够学以致用。

### 写 作

写作是雅思考试难度较高的一个板块。《剑 16 解析》写作部分把《剑 16》的**4 套 A 类作文进行了完整系统的分析，并且给出了名师原创的高分范文**。

编写的思路主要按照以下方式进行：

首先是考试题目。接下来是最重要的一部分，审题，雅思写作的审题是影响分数的重要因素。审题之后是写作思路的解析，雅思写作的思路清晰与否决定了分数的高低。之后的解析板块包括范文的参考翻译，这样可以更好地帮助考生完全理解原题范文的结构和含义。如果是考官的满分范文，书中会分析考官范文在思路，结构和语言上面的优点，便于考生学习

和模仿。如果是考生的各档分数的作文，则会分析得分的原因以及考官点评的翻译。最后还会附上一篇名师高分原创范文，便于考生学习。

## 口 语

根据《剑 16》的内容，我们对 4 份样题分别进行了解析。每份样题都由三部分组成。

**Part 1**，我们先对**考试流程和考题特点**等进行了介绍。然后对书中的每一道样题都给出了**示范性答案**。为了帮助考生学习、借鉴好的解题思路，在每个 **sample answer** 之后，我们还对该答案进行了简要地剖析，试图帮助考生赏析比较不错的答案，并从中学会如何有效地回答这部分考题。

**Part 2**，除了**考试的介绍**以外，我们在给出示例答案之前，先**对该话题进行了分析**，帮助考生了解该类话题，找到答题的突破口，突出答题的重点等。读者可以跟着这些思路开始构思答案。在示例答案之后，我们也会**对该答案进行分析**，帮助考生找到不错的答题思路，并学会如何组织好较长篇幅的答案。

**Part 3**，和 **Part 1** 的编排较为相似。但由于其答题难度的增加，我们在最后还补充了**话题的相关材料**。这些素材都是原汁原味的英语文章，考生既可以从中欣赏地道的英语，还能了解该类话题，并可以尝试着从中领悟到英语国家的人是如何思考、看待、解释这些问题的。慢慢地，或许我们的思维习惯也能更接近西方人，从而说出更令考官心悦诚服的答案。为了便于考生自学提高，我们在答案中将考生可以学习借鉴的词句标注并翻译了出来。但要注意的是，我们更希望考生关注的是答案的整体特点，比如，如何构思答案，如何有逻辑地编排内容，如何自然地使用口头交流语言等，而不要将精力耗费在华丽辞藻的使用上。

相信《剑 16 解析》一定能在雅思考试的征途中助您一臂之力。

朗阁教育集团海外考试研究中心

2021 年 6 月

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**LISTENING**

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## Test 1

### Part 1

#### 题目解析

##### Question 1

[答案] egg

[录音原文]

**Man:** What sorts of activities do they do?

**WOMAN:** All sorts. For example, they work together to design a special cover that goes around an egg, so that when it's inside, they can drop it from a height and it doesn't break.

[句子翻译]

**MAN:** 他们都做些什么活动?

**WOMAN:** 各种各样的。例如，他们一起设计一个包裹鸡蛋的特殊外壳，这样当鸡蛋放在里面的时候，他们可以从一个高度把它扔下去，而鸡蛋不会破裂。

[答案解析]

定位词是 **cover**，注意 **cover** 这句话，并利用冠词 **an** 判断出其后单词即为答案。

##### Question 2

[答案] tower

[录音原文]

**MAN:** Lydia loves building things. Is there any opportunities for her to do that?

**WOMAN:** They have a competition to see who can make the highest tower. You'll be amazed how high they can go.

[句子翻译]

**MAN:** Lydia 喜欢建造东西。她有机会做这类活动吗?

**WOMAN:** 他们有一场比赛，看谁能造出最高的塔。你会惊讶于他们能造得多高。

[答案解析]

题目定位词是 **the tallest**，要注意同义替换，根据听力原文 **the highest** 可以判断其后出现的单词 **tower** 即为答案。

##### Question 3

[答案] car

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** They are learning all the time as well as having fun. For example, one thing they do is to design and build a car that's attached to a balloon, and



the force of the air in that actually powers the car and makes it move along.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 他们是边玩边学的。比如，他们会做一件事是设计和制造一辆附着在气球上的汽车，气球中空气的力量实际上为汽车提供了动力，使它移动。

[答案解析]

定位词是 **make**。Make 这个动词对应了原文中的 **build**。后半句 **powered by a balloon** 也与原文“...a balloon, and the force of the air in that actually powers the car”相对应。

#### Question 4

[答案] animals

[录音原文]

**MAN:** Do they do the same sorts of activities?

**WOMAN:** Some are the same, but a bit more advanced. So they work out how to build model vehicles, things like cars and trucks, but also how to construct animals using the same sorts of material and technique. And then they learn how they can program them and make them move.

**MAN:** So they learn a bit of coding.

[句子翻译]

**MAN:** 他们做同样的活动吗?

**WOMAN:** 有些是一样的，但是更高级一些。他们研究出如何建造交通工具模型，比如汽车和卡车，以及如何用同样的材料和技术建造动物（模型）。然后他们学习如何给它们编程，让它们移动。

**MAN:** 所以他们学了点如何写代码。

[答案解析]

定位词是 **build**，给出三个并列的单词：**cars, trucks and...**，原文中的 **construct** 与 **build** 属于替换词，因此 **construct** 后面的单词 **animals** 即为答案。

#### Question 5

[答案] bridge

[录音原文]

**MAN:** And do they have competitions, too?

**WOMAN:** Yes. With the junior engineers, it's to use recycled materials like card and wood to build a bridge. And the longest one gets surprise.

[句子翻译]

**MAN:** 他们也有比赛吗?

**WOMAN:** 是的。在初级工程师的帮助下，他们将使用回收材料，如卡片和木材来建造一座桥。最长的桥会令人惊奇。

[答案解析]

题目定位是 build 和 using card and wood，要注意主要的词在于动词 build，(build 是主体词组)，并非 the longest。原文中 the longest 是出现在了答案后面的。

### Question 6

[答案] movie

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** Then they have something a bit different, which is to think up an idea for a 5-minute movie and then film it using special animation software. You'll be amazed what they come up with.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 然后他们会做些不同的事情，那就是想出点子来拍一个 5 分钟的电影，然后用特殊的动画软件拍摄它。你会惊讶于他们想出的东西。

[答案解析]

定位词 create，题目中 create a short...，可判断空格的词性应是名词，原文中对应部分是 think up an idea for a 5-minute movie，movie 这个名词即为答案。

### Question 7

[答案] decorate

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** And then they also build a robot in the shape of a human. They decorate it and program it so that it can move its arms and legs.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 然后他们还造了一个人形机器人。他们装饰它，给它编程，让它可以移动胳膊和腿。

[答案解析]

题目中为三个并列的动词，已给出 build 和 program，那么在听原文时就可以注意听到另外一个与之并列的动词 decorate。

### Question 8

[答案] Wednesdays

[录音原文]

**MAN:** And are the classes on a Monday too?

**WOMAN:** They used to be, but we found it didn't give our staff enough time to clear up after the first workshop. So we moved them to Wednesdays. The classes are held in the morning from 10 to 11.

[句子翻译]

**MAN:** 那课也在星期一上吗?

**WOMAN:** 以前是这样的，但是我们发现员工在第一个课结束之后没有足够的

时间清理了。所以我们将时间改到了周三。上课时间是上午 10 点到 11 点。

[答案解析]

首先要注意题目中“held on”介词是 on，要填写能与 on 搭配的名词，后面的 am 也已经表示了上午，并且我们可以判断的是这里要填名词复数形式。再听原文中是 held in the morning from 10 to 11，就可以判断并非是填 morning，否则与 am 表意重复且介词也不一致。故此处填写 Wednesdays。

**Question 9**

[答案] Fradstone

[录音原文]

**MAN:** And what about the location? Where exactly are the workshops held?

**WOMAN:** They are in Building 10A. There is a big sign on the door. You can't miss it. And that's in Fradstone Industrial Estate.

**MAN:** Sorry?

**WOMAN:** Fradstone. That's F-R-A-D-S-T-O-N-E.

[句子翻译]

**MAN:** 那地点呢?研讨会具体在哪里举行?

**WOMAN:** 他们在 10A 号楼。门上有一个大标志。你不会找不到的。那是在弗拉德斯通工业区。

**MAN:** 什么?

**WOMAN:** Fradstone。是 F-R-A-D-S-T-O-N-E。

[答案解析]

定位词是 Industrial Estate，这里听写下地名即可。

**Question 10**

[答案] parking

[录音原文]

**MAN:** Will I have any parking problems there?

**WOMAN:** No. There is always plenty available.

[句子翻译]

**MAN:** 我在那里会有停车问题吗?

**WOMAN:** 不会。那里总是有足够的停车位。

[答案解析]

题目中 is available 表明此处应填写一个名词单数或者不可数名词，原文中虽然未直接说 plenty of parking，而是换了一种方法在问句中提到 parking problems，我们可以通过 parking 的词意结合上下文来填写。Parking 是不可数名词，表示【车辆等的】停放或者停车位，刚好与句意吻合。

## Part 2

### 题目解析

#### Question 11

[答案] C

[录音原文]

Like me, the founder Ronald Stevenson went into the steel industry when he left school. That was in 1923. He set up this company when he finished his apprenticeship in 1926, although he actually started making plans 2 years earlier in 1924.

[句子翻译]

和我一样，创始人罗纳德·史蒂文森离开学校后也进入了钢铁行业。那是 1923 年。他在 1926 年结束了学徒生涯后成立了这家公司，尽管他实际上早在 2 年前的 1924 年就开始制定计划了。

[答案解析]

原文一共出现了三个年份，定位词是 **was founded**，原文中与之对应的是 **set up**。A 选项 1923 年他毕业后进入钢铁行业工作，B 选项 1924 年是开始有了要建立公司的计划，C 选项为正确答案，在 1926 年结束学徒生涯后成立了这家公司。

#### Question 12

[答案] A

[录音原文]

Stevenson's long term plan was to manufacture components for the machine tools industry, although in fact that never came about. And for the automotive industry that is cars and lorries. However, there was a delay of 5 years before that happened. Because shortly before the company went into production, Stevenson was given the opportunity to make goods for hospitals and other players in the healthcare industry. So that's what we did for the first 5 years.

[句子翻译]

史蒂文森的长期计划是为机床行业制造零部件，尽管事实上这从未实现。对于汽车工业来说，这就是指汽车和卡车。然而，在这之前有 5 年的延迟。因为在公司投产前不久，史蒂文森获得了一个机会为医院和其他医疗保健行业的参与者生产产品。这就是我们在这头 5 年所做的事情。

[答案解析]

题目中的 **Originally** 是关键词，指最初地，也就是问这家公司最初生产的产品是什么。文章最先提到的是 C 选项，为机床行业制造零部件，但原文音频中提到“**although in fact that never came about**”从未实现，因此排除 C 选项。B 选项是第二个提到的，要特别注意音频中的 **however** 这个转折词，“**there was a**

delay of 5 years before that happened”，也就是在这之前生产的可能是其它的物品。继续听下去，shortly before the company went into production 与题目中的 Originally 是相呼应的，替换了一种表达方式，故 A 为正确答案。

### Question 13

[答案] B

[录音原文]

Over the years, we've expanded the premises considerably. We were lucky that the site is big enough, so moving to a new location has never been necessary. However, the layout is far from ideal for modern machinery and production methods. So we intend to carry out major refurbishment of this site over the next 5 years.

[句子翻译]

这些年来，我们大大扩展了场地。幸运的是，我们的场地足够大，所以从来没有必要搬迁到一个新的地点。然而，这种布局对于现代机械和生产方法来说远非理想。因此，我们打算在未来 5 年内对该场地进行大规模的翻新。

[答案解析]

定位词 premises，要理解 expand 的意思是扩大，且后文又提到 moving to a new location has never been necessary，注意此处的否定词和因果关系，所以并未搬迁，排除 A 选项，即可以确定选 B。再看 C 选项，文中的转折是产生干扰的，refurbishment 的意思就需要理解，指翻新，并不是搬迁，故不选。

### Question 14

[答案] B

[录音原文]

Most mornings you will have a presentation from one of the managers to learn about their department, starting this morning with research and development. And you will all spend some time in each department observing what's going on and talking to people, as long as you don't stop them from doing their work altogether. In the past, a teacher from your school has come in at the end of each week to find out how the group were getting on. But your school isn't able to arrange that this year.

[句子翻译]

大多数的早晨，都会有一个经理来跟你做报告以了解他们部门的情况，今早就从研发部门开始。每个部门你们都要花一些时间去观察，并和员工交谈，只要你不妨碍他们完成工作。以前，你们学校的老师会在每个周末来了解小组的进展情况。但是你们学校今年不能安排这个了。

[答案解析]

这一段需要去耐心听关键部分并进行同义转换。音频中首先出现的是与 A 选项

相关的，spend some time in each department observing what's going on，而题目中指的是花时间做研究，并非花时间观察部门工作情况，故不选 A。接着是与 C 选项相关的一句话，原文中是 talk to people，指的就是与员工交谈，选 C。B 选项在音频中有一处转折，指过去会与老师会面，但今年不能安排了，故 B 不选。

### Question 15

[答案] H

[录音原文]

As you can see, we're in the reception area, which we try to make attractive and welcoming to visitors. There's a corridor running left from here. And if you go along that, the door facing you at the end is the entrance to the coffee room. This looks out onto the main road on one side and some trees on the other. And that will be where you meet each morning.

[句子翻译]

正如你所看到的，我们在接待区，我们尽量让这里能够吸引并欢迎游客。从这里往左有条走廊。如果你沿着那条路走，在尽头面对你的那扇门就是咖啡室的入口。它的一边是主干道，另一边是一些树木。那就是你们每天早上见面的地方。

[答案解析]

先定位到 reception area，它向左的一条走廊走到尽头则是 H 选项，即便第一次没听出，后面一句话也可以来二次判断，提到它的一边是主干道，一边是树木，根据图片，选 H。

### Question 16

[答案] C

[录音原文]

The factory is the very big room on the far side of the site. Next to it is the warehouse, which can be accessed by lorries going up the road to the turning area at the end. You can get to the warehouse by crossing to the far side of the courtyard and then the door is on your right.

[句子翻译]

工厂是在场地另一边的一个很大的房间。它的旁边是仓库，仓库可以由卡车进入，沿着这条路走到尽头的转弯区域即可。你可以穿过院子的远端到仓库，门就在您的右边。

[答案解析]

听到 next to the factory 即可判断答案应该在 A、B、C 三个选项中选一个。接着听到 be accessed by...，就要注意图上的一条 ACCESS ROAD，又提到了 turning area 转弯区域，根据图示，显然是指 C 选项。后半句补充说明了从

courtyard 要如何如 warehouse, 也可以进一步判断 C 是正确选项。

### Question 17

[答案] G

[录音原文]

Somewhere you will be keen to find is the staff canteen. This is right next to reception. I can confidently say that the food's very good. But the view? Isn't. The window is on one side, look onto a corridor and courtyard, which aren't very attractive at all. And on the other onto the Access Road, which isn't much better.

[句子翻译]

你一定会很想去的地方就是员工食堂。它就在接待处旁边。我可以很自信地说, 这儿的食物很好吃。但是风景呢? 不怎么样。窗户在一边, 可以看到走廊和庭院, 一点也不吸引人。而另一边窗户则是看到通路, 也没好多少。

[答案解析]

首先要定位到 reception, staff canteen 就在 reception 的边上, 那么只有 G 和 J 可以选择, 后文提到一边的窗户可以看到 corridor 和 courtyard, 另一边是 Access Road, 故排除 J, 选择 G。

### Question 18

[答案] B

[录音原文]

You'll be using the meeting room quite often. And you find it by walking along the corridor to the left of the courtyard and continuing along it to the end. The meeting room is the last one on the right and I'm afraid there's no natural daylight in the room.

[句子翻译]

你将会经常使用会议室。沿着走廊走到院子的左边, 一直走到尽头, 你就可以找到它。会议室是右边最后一个, 房间里恐怕是没有自然光的。

[答案解析]

定位词是 corridor 和 courtyard, 走到院子的左边尽头处, 有两个房间, 要注意 the meeting room 是在尽头处的右边那个房间, 即选 B。

### Question 19

[答案] I

[录音原文]

Then you need to know where some of the offices are. The human resources department is at the front of this building. So you head to the left along the corridor from reception, and it's the second room you come to. It looks out onto the main road.

[句子翻译]

接着你需要了解一些办公室在哪里。人力资源部在这栋大楼的前面。所以从接待处沿着走廊往左走，第二个房间就到了。它面向大路。

[答案解析]

此题难度不大，从接待处向左走的第二个房间即为 human resources department，故选 I。

Question 20

[答案] A

[录音原文]

Finally, the boardroom where you'll be meeting sometimes. That has quite a pleasant view as it looks out onto the trees. Go along the corridor past the courtyard right to the end. The boardroom is on the left next to the factory.

[句子翻译]

最后就是你们有时要开会用的会议室。从那里往外看树木，景色相当宜人。沿着走廊走，穿过院子，一直走到尽头。会议室在工厂旁边的左边。

[答案解析]

主要关注最后一句话即可，靠近工厂且位于走廊左边，故选 A。

Part 3

题目解析

Question 21 & 22

[答案] C, E

[录音原文]

**TOM:** I've pretty well finished the introductory stage.

**JESS:** So have I. When they gave us all those handouts with details of books and websites to look at, I was really put off. But the more I read, the more interested I got.

**TOM:** Me, too. I found I could research so many different aspects of birds in art: color, movements, texture. So I was looking forward to the bird park visits.

**JESS:** What a let-down! It poured with rain and we hardly saw a single bird. Much less use than the trip to the Natural History Museum.

**TOM:** Yeah. I liked all the stuff about evolution there. The workshop sessions with doctor Fletcher were good, too. Especially the brainstorming sessions.

**JESS:** Ah, I missed those because I was ill. I wish we could have seen the objects last year's students did.

**TOM:** I suppose they want us to do our own thing, not copy.



[句子翻译]

**TOM:** 我已经基本完成了入门阶段。

**JESS:** 我也是，他们给我们提供了那些有书籍和网站细节的资料，我真的很厌烦。但是我读得越多，我就越感兴趣。

**TOM:** 我也是。我发现在艺术上我可以研究鸟类的许多方面：颜色，运动，纹理。所以我很期待参观鸟类公园。

**JESS:** 真让人失望！那天下起了倾盆大雨，我们几乎连一只鸟都没看见。比去自然历史博物馆要少得多。

**TOM:** 是的。我喜欢那里所有关于进化的内容。弗莱彻医生的研讨会也很不错。尤其是头脑风暴会议。

**JESS:** 啊，我错过了那些，因为我那次生病了。我真希望我们能看到去年学生做的那些东西。

**TOM:** 我想他们希望我们做出自己的项目，而不是模仿。

[答案解析]

该部分内容较长，需要对整体含义有把握。首先是出现了与 E 选项相关的部分，音频中提到的是 **handouts with details of books and websites to look at**，后面有一个 **but** 表示转折，起初觉得很厌烦这么多材料，后来觉得很有趣，却 **JESS** 也表示了认可。接着出现的是与 A 选项相关的部分，**TOM** 很期待，但是 **JESS** 认为那场参观很扫兴，因为下雨了，故排除 A。紧跟着是 C 选项，通过 **the Bird Part visit** 引出 **the Natural History Museum visit**，**Tom** 认同了 **Jess** 的看法，都很喜欢自然历史博物馆，C 正确。其次是 **Tom** 提到 **the workshop session**，然而 **Jess** 错过了，故不选 B。最后是 **Jess** 希望看到 **the objects last year's students did**，但 **Tom** 并不认同，排除 D。故选 C 和 E。

Question 23 & 24

[答案] B, E

[录音原文]

**JESS:** Have you drafted your proposal yet?

**TOM:** Yes, but I haven't handed it in. I need to amend some parts. I've realized the notes from my research are almost all just descriptions. I haven't actually evaluated anything, so I'll have to fix that.

**JESS:** Oh, I didn't know we have to do that. I'll have to look at that, too. Did you do a timeline for the projects?

**TOM:** Yes, and a mind map.

**JESS:** Yeah, so did I. I quite enjoyed that. But it was hard having to explain the basis for my decisions in my action plan.

**TOM:** What?

**JESS:** You know... Give a rationale.

**TOM:** I didn't realize we had to do that. Okay, I can add it now. And I've done

the video diary presentation and works out what I want my outcome to be in the project.

**JESS:** Someone told me it's best not to be too precise about your actual outcome at this stage. So you have more scope to explore your ideas later on. So I'm going to go back to my proposal to make it a bit more vague.

**TOM:** Really? Okay, I will change that too then.

[句子翻译]

**JESS:** 你的提案起草好了吗?

**TOM:** 是的,但是我还没有交。我需要修改一些部分。我发现我的研究笔记几乎都是描述。实际上我还没有对任何部分做出评估,所以我需要修正它。

**JESS:** 哦,我不知道我们要这么做。我也得看看那个。那你做项目时间表了吗?

**TOM:** 是的,还有思维导图。

**JESS:** 对,我也是,我非常喜欢做那个。但我很难解释我在行动计划中做出决定的依据。

**TOM:** 什么?

**JESS:** 就是给一个基本原理。

**TOM:** 我不知道我们必须这样做。好吧,我现在加一下。我已经完成了视频日记的演示,并且想出了我想要的项目结果。

**JESS:** 有人告诉我,在这个阶段最好不要让你的实际结果过于精确。这样你以后有更多的空间去探索你的想法。所以我要修改我的提案,让它更模糊化一点。

**TOM:** 真的吗?好吧,那我也改一下。

[答案解析]

这两小题要做对主要在于要关注两者都要做修改的地方(还没做出改动),而不是有一个人还没做的要去添上或者是两者都已经做好了。E选项在音频中定位在 I haven't actually evaluated anything, so I'll have to fix that.这句话,与选项中的 make their notes more evaluative 是同义替换,故选 E。接着音频原文提到了 D选项的 timeline 和 mind map,两个人都已经完成了,不需要改动,故不选择 D。接下来的定位词是 rationale,即 A选项,rationale 并非要修改的部分,而是 Tom 需要添加的部分(I can add it now),要特别注意,不选 A。C选项的 a video diary presentation 是 Tom 做了的,但 Jess 提议不需要使结果太精确,也没有提到 Jess 是否有做这部分,故不选 C。最后 B选项是 Jess 提出的建议,less specific 对应原文中的 not to be too precise & more vague,且 Tom 表示了认同,故选择 B。

## Question 25

[答案] D

[录音原文]

**TOM:** One part of the project I'm unsure about is where we choose some paintings of birds and say what they mean to us. Like, I chose a painting of a

falcon by Landseer. I like it because the bird's standing there with his head turned to one side, but he seems to be staring straight at you. But I can't just say it's a bit scary, can I?

**Jess:** You could talk about the possible danger suggested by the bird's look.

**Tom:** Oh, OK.

[句子翻译]

**TOM:** 这个项目有一部分我不确定，那就是我们从哪里选择一些鸟的画来表达它们对我们的意义。比如，我选了一幅兰西尔的猎鹰画。我喜欢它，因为那只鸟站在那里，头转向一边，但他似乎在直直地盯着你。但我不能说这有点吓人，对吧？

**JESS:** 你可以谈谈鸟的长相可能带来的危险。

**TOM:** 噢，好的。

[答案解析]

本小题要做对主要关注题目中 D 选项 a potential threat 和录音原文中的 the possible danger 之间的同义替换，要对它们两个所表达的意思比较敏感。而且在听到 a falcon by Landseer 的时候就要格外关注后面的内容。

### Question 26

[答案] C

[录音原文]

**JESS:** There's a picture of a fish hawk by Audubon I like. It's swooping over the water with a fish in its talons, and with great black wings which take up most of the picture.

**TOM:** So you could discuss it in relation to predators and food chains?

**JESS:** Well actually I think I'll concentrate on the impression of rapid motion it gives.

**TOM:** Right.

[句子翻译]

**JESS:** 我喜欢奥杜邦的一幅鱼鹰画。它的爪子里夹着一条鱼在水面上猛扑过来，黑色的大翅膀占据了整个画面。

**TOM:** 所以你可以把它和捕食者和食物链联系起来讨论？

**JESS:** 实际上，我想我会专注于它给人留下的快速移动的印象。

**TOM:** 没错。

[答案解析]

首先在听到 a fish hawk by Audubon 则要重点开始关注对话的内容，并且注意语气词 Well, actually...后面的内容是很容易出现考点的。rapid motion 与题目中的 fast movement 刚好是一对同义替换，故选 C。

### Question 27

[答案] A

[录音原文]

**JESS:** Do you know that picture of a kingfisher by van Gogh – it's perching on a reed growing near a stream.

**TOM:** Yes it's got these beautiful blue and red and black shades.

**JESS:** Mm hm. I've actually chosen it because I saw a real kingfisher once when I was little, I was out walking with my grandfather, and I've never forgotten it.

[句子翻译]

**JESS:** 你知道梵高画的翠鸟吗?它栖息在小溪附近的芦苇上。

**TOM:** 是的, 它有这些漂亮的蓝色、红色和黑色墨镜。

**JESS:** 嗯嗯。我之所以选择这只翠鸟, 是因为我小时候和祖父一起出去散步时看到过一只真正的翠鸟, 我从未忘记过它。

[答案解析]

首先在听到 a kingfisher of van Gogh 信号词, 开始关注对话内容, once when I was little... 此处对应题目中给出的 childhood memory, 故选 A。

**Question 28**

[答案] H

[录音原文]

**TOM:** So we can use a personal link?

**JESS:** Sure.

**TOM:** OK. There's a portrait called William Wells. I can't remember the artist but it's a middle-aged man who's just shot a bird. And his expression, and the way he's holding the bird in his hand suggests he's not sure about what he's done. To me it's about how ambiguous people are in the way they exploit the natural world.

[句子翻译]

**TOM:** 所以我们可以使用个人链接?

**JESS:** 当然。

**TOM:** 好的。有一幅画像叫威廉·威尔斯。我不记得是谁画的了, 不过是个中年男人, 他刚打死一只鸟。他的表情, 他手里拿着鸟的方式表明他不确定自己做了什么。对我来说, 这就是关于人们在开发自然世界时是多么的模棱两可。

[答案解析]

首先定位 a portrait called William Wells, 录音中最后一句话的内容 it's about how ambiguous people are in the way... 中的 ambiguous 是一个关键的单词, 对应题目中的 a confused attitude to nature, 故选 H。

**Question 29**

[答案] F

[录音原文]

**JESS:** Interesting. There's Gauguin's picture *Vairumati*. He did it in Tahiti. It's a woman with a white bird behind her that is eating a lizard, and what I'm interested in is what idea this bird refers to. Apparently, it's a reference to the never-ending cycle of existence.

[句子翻译]

**JESS:** 有趣。这是高更的画 *Vairumati*。他在塔希提岛画的。画的是一个女人身后有一只白色的鸟正在吃一只蜥蜴，我感兴趣的是这只鸟指的是什么。显然，它指的是存在的无尽循环。

[答案解析]

首先定位 *Gauguin's picture Vairumati*, 句中 the never-ending cycle of existence 与题目中 the continuity of life 相对应, 关键要理解 never-ending 和 continuity 这两个单词的意思, 前者指的是永无止境的, 后者指的是连续性。故选 F。

### Question 30

[答案] G

[录音原文]

**TOM:** Wow. I chose a portrait of a little boy, Giovanni de Medici. He's holding a tiny bird in one fist. I like the way he's holding it carefully so he doesn't hurt it.

**JESS:** Ah right.

[句子翻译]

**TOM:** 哇。我选了一幅小男孩的肖像, 乔瓦尼·德·美第奇。他一手拿着一只小鸟。我喜欢他小心地拿着它的样子, 这样就不会弄伤它了。

**JESS:** 啊, 好的。

[答案解析]

本题要十分注意同义替换并不十分明显, 但是也可以根据 *Giovanni de Medici* 定位词先框定大概的答案范围, “so he doesn't hurt it” 是反过来说在 “protect” 这只小鸟的意思, 即符合题中 protection of nature, 故选 G。

## Part 4

### 题目解析

### Question 31

[答案] practical

[录音原文]

Specifically, I am referring to Stoicism, which, in my opinion, is the most practical of all philosophies and therefore the most appealing. Stoicism was

founded in Ancient Greece by Zeno of Citium in the early 3rd century BC, but was practised by the likes of Epictetus, Cato, Seneca and Marcus Aurelius.

[句子翻译]

具体来说，我指的是斯多葛主义，在我看来，它是所有哲学中最实用的，因此也是最吸引人的。斯多葛学派是公元前 3 世纪早期由提提翁的芝诺在古希腊创立的，但爱比克泰德(Epictetus)、加图(Cato)、塞内加(Seneca)和马可·奥里利乌斯(Marcus Aurelius)等人都践行过。

[答案解析]

题目中是 because of its ... appeal，而听力录音中出现的是 the most practical of all philosophies and therefore the most appealing，需要一定的转换能力，同义替换的并不明显，但可以注意到这句话中较为含有实际意义的两个单词也就是 practical 和 appealing，都是最高级，可以推测此空填写 practical。

### Question 32

[答案] publication

[录音原文]

Amazingly, we still have access to these ideas, despite the fact that the most famous Stoics never wrote anything down for publication.

[句子翻译]

令人惊讶的是，我们仍然可以接触到这些思想，尽管最著名的斯多葛学派从来没有写过任何东西供出版。

[答案解析]

注意题目中的“are surprisingly well known”对应录音原文中的 the most famous，且此处有一个关键词 despite，在题目和录音中都出现了，for 后面的单词即为答案 publication。

### Question 33

[答案] choices

[录音原文]

In the words of Epictetus: “external events I cannot control, but the choices I make with regard to them, I do control”.

[句子翻译]

用爱比克泰德的话来说“我无法控制外部事件，但我可以控制与之相关的选择”。

[答案解析]

在听到 Epictetus 的时候就要开始注意仔细听后面的这句话，在转折词 but 后面的内容要格外仔细听，题目中是 but the ... people make in response can be controlled.，原文中将这句话的顺序反过来说，意思是不变的，故填写 choices，注意单复数形式。

### Question 34

[答案] negative

[录音原文]

The modern day philosopher and writer Nassim Nicholas Taleb defines a Stoic as someone who has a different perspective on experiences which most of us would see as wholly negative; a Stoic "transforms fear into caution, pain into transformation, mistakes into initiation and desire into undertaking".

[句子翻译]

现代哲学家和作家纳西姆·尼古拉斯·塔勒布(Nassim Nicholas Taleb)将斯多葛学派定义为对我们大多数人认为完全消极的经历持不同观点的人;禁欲主义者“将恐惧转化为谨慎,将痛苦转化为转变,将错误转化为启蒙,将欲望转化为事业”。

[答案解析]

不难察觉到题目中的 **consider as** 与原文中的 **see as** 是一对同义替换,且在听到 **Stoic** 的时候就可以定位答案范围所在,本题不难,填写 **negative** 即可。

### Question 35

[答案] play

[录音原文]

The founding fathers of the United States were inspired by the philosophy. George Washington was introduced to Stoicism by his neighbours at age seventeen, and later, put on a play based on the life of Cato to inspire his men. Thomas Jefferson kept a copy of Seneca beside his bed.

[句子翻译]

美国的开国元勋都受到了这种哲学的启发。乔治·华盛顿 17 岁时被他的邻居介绍到斯多葛学派,后来又上演了一部以卡托的生活为原型的戏剧来激励他的部下。托马斯·杰斐逊在床边放了一本塞内加的书。

[答案解析]

organised a ... about Cato 对应原文中的 **put on a play based on the life of Cato**, 故 **play** 即为答案。

### Question 36

[答案] capitalism

[录音原文]

The economist Adam Smith's theories on capitalism were significantly influenced by the Stoicism that he studied as a schoolboy, under a teacher who had translated Marcus Aurelius' works.

[句子翻译]

经济学家亚当·斯密(Adam Smith)的资本主义理论深受斯多葛学派(Stoicism)

的影响，他还是个小学生时，师从翻译过马可·奥勒留(Marcus Aurelius)著作的老师。

[答案解析]

定位词 Adam Smith，且此处可以关注介词 on，题目中的 ideas on...与文中 theories on...相对应，故填写 capitalism。

### Question 37

[答案] depression

[录音原文]

Stoicism had a profound influence on Albert Ellis, who invented Cognitive Behaviour Therapy, which is used to help people manage their problems by changing the way that they think and behave. It's most commonly used to treat depression.

[句子翻译]

禁欲主义对阿尔伯特·埃利斯(Albert Ellis)产生了深远的影响。埃利斯发明了认知行为疗法(Cognitive Behaviour Therapy)，用来帮助人们通过改变思维和行为方式来管理他们的问题。它最常用来治疗抑郁症。

[答案解析]

定位词 Cognitive Behaviour Therapy，题目中的 the treatment for...对应原文中的 treat...，故填写 depression，表示用来治疗抑郁症。

### Question 38

[答案] logic

[录音原文]

The idea is that we can take control of our lives by challenging the irrational beliefs that create our faulty thinking, symptoms and behaviours by using logic instead.

[句子翻译]

这个想法是，我们可以通过使用逻辑来挑战那些导致我们错误思维、症状和行为的非理性信念，从而来控制我们的生活。

[答案解析]

本题稍有难度，题目与录音原文对应的答案并不明显，且有一系列的 faulty thinking, symptoms and behaviours 来干扰我们。题目中是“learn to ...学着做某事”，与原文中“by using...通过使用”相对应，logic 即为答案。要学会排除干扰信息，听取关键词。

### Question 39

[答案] opportunity

[录音原文]

Stoicism has also become popular in the world of business. Stoic principles



can build the resilience and state of mind required to overcome setbacks because Stoics teach turning obstacles into opportunity. A lesson every business entrepreneur needs to learn.

[句子翻译]

斯多葛主义在商界也很流行。斯多葛主义原则可以建立克服挫折所需的弹性和心理状态，因为它教导我们将障碍转化为机会。这是每个企业家都需要学习的一课。

[答案解析]

题目中 **identify obstacles into ...**表示将障碍视作...，对应听力原文中的 **turn obstacles into opportunity**，只要听到 **obstacle** 这个单词，即可定位答案是 **opportunity**。

#### Question 40

[答案] practice/practise

[录音原文]

I would argue that studying Stoicism is as relevant today as it was 2,000 years ago, thanks to its brilliant insights into how to lead a good life. At the very root of the thinking, there is a very simple way of living - control what you can and accept what you can't. This is not as easy as it sounds and will require considerable practice - it can take a lifetime to master.

[句子翻译]

我想说的是，由于斯多葛主义在如何过好生活方面的杰出见解，它在今天和在2000年前一样重要。在这种想法的根源，有一种非常简单的生活方式——控制你能做的，接受你不能做的。这并不像听起来那么容易，需要大量的练习——可能需要一辈子的时间才能掌握。

[答案解析]

此题在听到 **lead a good life** 的时候可能会误写为前面的 **insights**，但是接着往下听会听到一个关键词 **require**，题目中也出现了 **require** 这个单词，**considerable** 与 **a lot of** 相对应，故此处填写 **practice**。

Since 1999

## Test 2

### Part 1

#### 题目解析

##### Question 1

[答案] frame

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** That should be fine. And some of them are in a frame - should I take them out before I send them?

**EMPLOYEE:** Yes please, we can't copy them otherwise. And also the photos must all be separate, they mustn't be stuck into an album.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 那没问题，有一些照片是在相框里面，我寄过去之前需要取下相框是吧？

**EMPLOYEE:** 是的，否则我们没法做。另外，照片也必须是分开的，不能是装在相册里面的。

[答案解析]

原文定位词是 **take out**，对应题目中关键词 **not be in**，原文后面 **employee** 说的话里面还出现了 **also** 不能放在相册里面，对应题目后面并列的 **album**，所以填 **frame**。

##### Question 2

[答案] 195

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** OK, that's not a problem. So can you give me an idea of how much this will cost? I've got about 360 photos I think.

**EMPLOYEE:** We charge £195 for 300 to 400 photos for the basic service.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 好的，那没问题。那你能告诉我费用多少吗？我有大概 360 张照片。

**EMPLOYEE:** 我们的基础服务是 300-400 张照片收费 195 英镑。

[答案解析]

原文定位词是 **how much** 和 **360 photos**，对应题目关键词 **cost** 和 **300-400photos**，所以填 **195**。

##### Question 3

[答案] payment

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** That's good. So do I need to pay when I send you the photos?

**EMPLOYEE:** No, we won't need anything until we've actually copied the pictures. Then we'll let you know how much it is, and once we've received the payment, we'll send the parcel off to you.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 好的。那我寄给你照片时候需要付钱吗?

**EMPLOYEE:** 不用, 我们开始操作之前都不需要付钱, 开始做了我们会告诉你具体多少钱, 你付好后, 我们就把做好的照片打包发给你了。

[答案解析]

原文定位词是 **received**, 为主动语态, 对应题目中 **required**, 为被动语态。此题考查同义句型的灵活变化, 应填 **payment**。

#### Question 4

[答案] Grandparents

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** Yes. I've roughly sorted out the photos into groups, according to what they're about - so can you keep them in those groups when you copy them?

**EMPLOYEE:** Sure. We'll save each group in a different folder on the disk and if you like, you can suggest a name for each folder.

**WOMAN:** So I could have one called 'Grandparents' for instance?

**EMPLOYEE:** Exactly.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 是的。我粗略把照片按照内容分了一下类, 你们做好的电子版也按照这个类别分类一下可以吗?

**EMPLOYEE:** 当然可以。我们会把不同类别的照片放在不同的文件夹里, 如果你愿意, 你也可以给每个文件夹取个名字。

**WOMAN:** 也就是说, 比如, 我可以给这个文件夹叫“祖父祖母”, 对吧?

**EMPLOYEE:** 是的。

[答案解析]

原文定位词: **folder**, **called** 和 **for instance**, 对应题目中 **folder**, **e.g.** 和 **name**。注意这里因为是给文件夹取名, 所以需要首字母大写, 为“Grandparents”。

#### Question 5

[答案] colour

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** And do you do anything besides scan the photos? Like, can you make any improvements?

**EMPLOYEE:** Yes, in the standard service each photo is checked, and we can sometimes touch up the colour a bit, or improve the contrast - that can make a big difference.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 除了扫描照片,你们还做其他的调整吗?比如,提高一下照片质量?

**EMPLOYEE:** 是的,一般情况下,每一张照片我们都会仔细检查,有时候会根据具体情况调亮一点颜色或者调节一下对比度,这样会让照片更好看。

[答案解析]

原文定位词是 WOMAN 说的 improvements, 对应了题目关键词 be improved (主动变被动), 以及和答案 colour 并列的 contrast。

### Question 6

[答案] hand

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** OK. And some of the photos are actually quite fragile - they won't get damaged in the process, will they?

**EMPLOYEE:** No, if any look particularly fragile, we'd do them by hand. We do realise how precious these old photos can be.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 好的。有一些照片时间久了比较脆弱易破,扫描的过程中不会弄坏吧?

**EMPLOYEE:** 不会的,如果有特别破旧的照片,我们会手工扫描,我们知道这些老照片对你们来讲都是非常珍贵的。

[答案解析]

原文定位词 fragile, 对应了题目要求,表明特别破旧的照片会手工扫描,应填 hand。

### Question 7

[答案] background

[录音原文]

**EMPLOYEE:** And another thing is we can make changes to a photo if you want - so if you want to remove an object from a photo, or maybe alter the background, we can do that.

[句子翻译]

**EMPLOYEE:** 另外就是,如果你想对照片做一些调整,我们也可以帮您做,比如移除照片中某个物品,或者更改背景,都可以。

[答案解析]

原文定位词是 remove an object, 完全对应题目,另外题目关键词 change, 原文为 alter, 这里进行了同义替换,所以应填 background。

### Question 8

[答案] focus

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** Really? I might be interested in that. I'll have a look through the photos and see. Oh, and talking of fixing photos - I've got a few that aren't properly in focus. Can you do anything to make that better?

**EMPLOYEE:** No, I'm afraid that's one thing we can't do.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 真的？挺有意思的，我回去看一下啊。哦，对了，说到修图，我有几张照片没有对好焦距，这个可以调整吗？

**EMPLOYEE:** 不行，这个恐怕我们做不了。

[答案解析]

原文定位词 **aren't properly in focus**，对应题目 **is not correctly in ...**。原文意思是：没有对好焦距的可以调整吗？答案是不能。题目是一个句子包含两个 **not**：没有聚焦好的照片不能调整，意义一致，所以应填 **focus**。

### Question 9

[答案] 10 days

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** Er... oh, how long will it all take?

**EMPLOYEE:** We aim to get the copying done in ten days.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 嗯，大概多久可以好？

**EMPLOYEE:** 我们一般 10 天就可以了。

[答案解析]

原文定位词 **done**，对应题目中 **completed**，都是完成的意思，这里进行了同义替换，所以填 **10 days**。

### Question 10

[答案] plastic

[录音原文]

**EMPLOYEE:** Right. If you've got a strong cardboard box. that's best. We've found that plastic ones sometimes break in the post.

[句子翻译]

**EMPLOYEE:** 好的。寄过来时候，如果你有结实的纸板箱最好，塑料的在运输途中会比较容易破。

[答案解析]

原文定位在 **cardboard box...best**。题目中填 **not** 后面的词，所以听到 **break**,

可以判断是 **plastic**。注意这里 **plastic** 在原文是形容词，在题目里是名词，因为题目有字数要求只能填一个单词，所以填 **plastic** 就可以了，不要写成 **plastic ones**。

## Part 2

### 题目解析

#### Question 11

[答案] C

[录音原文]

It was commissioned by a businessman, Neville Richards, and intended as his family home, but he died before it was completed. His heir chose to sell it to the local council, who turned it into offices. A later plan to convert it into a tourist information centre didn't come about, through lack of money...

[句子翻译]

学校的建筑当年是由一位名叫 **Neville Richards** 的商人委托建造的。本是想为家人所用，但是大楼建成之前，他就过世了。他的后人选择将这座建筑卖给地方政府。地方政府就用它作为办公室使用。之后还有过一个计划，就是将它变成一个游客信息中心，但是由于缺乏资金没有实现。

[答案解析]

题目中关键词为 **used to be**，也就是这个地方曾经是什么。原文先说了打算成为私人住所，但是主人过世后这个建筑被后人卖给了地方政府，所以排除 **B** 选项，应为 **C** 选项。后面出现 **A** 选项游客信息中心为干扰项。

#### Question 12

[答案] B

[录音原文]

The lower school will move to new buildings that will be constructed on the main site. Developers will construct houses on the existing lower school site.

[句子翻译]

The lower school 将会搬到主要场区的新大楼里面，原来的 lower school 场地将会被用来建设住宅。

[答案解析]

原文定位词是 **lower school**，排除选项 **A**，原文说要 **construct houses**，与 **B** 选项关键词 **new home** 形成同义替换，选择 **B**。**C** 选项中 **constructed** 为干扰。

#### Question 13

[答案] A

[录音原文]

But there's only one serving point, so most pupils have to wait a considerable time to be served.

[句子翻译]

但是只有一个服务窗口，所以学生们需要花很久时间等待。

[答案解析]

原文定位词是 **wait a considerable time**，对应 A 选项中 **long queuing times**，很长的排队时间。此题考查同义句型的灵活变化。C 选项中的 **dissatisfaction** 与原文的 **unsatisfactory** 形成干扰，需排除。

#### Question 14

[答案] A

[录音原文]

... but one thing we ask you to do, to help in the smooth running of the Food Hall, is to discuss with your children each morning which type of food they want to eat that day, so they can go straight to the relevant serving point.

[句子翻译]

但是为了餐厅的顺利运营，有一件事需要家长们配合，就是每天早上和孩子们讨论一下当天要吃什么品种的菜，这样中午他们就能直接去相关的服务窗口。

[答案解析]

原文定位词：**discuss** 和 **straight**，对应选项 A 中 **help** 和 **in advance**，帮助孩子提前决定去哪个窗口吃饭，为原文同义句。B，C 均为干扰项。C 选项说建议孩子吃健康食品。而原文说的是：这里没有 **junk food**，提供的所有食品都是 **healthy food**。

#### Question 15

[答案] C

[录音原文]

You may be wondering what will happen to the old canteen. We'll still have tables and chairs in there, and pupils can eat food from the Food Hall or lunch they've brought from home.

[句子翻译]

你可能想问原来的餐厅怎么办，那里还会有桌子，椅子，学生可以在这里吃在新餐厅买的食物，或者自己家里带来的食物。

[答案解析]

原文定位词是 **old canteen**，对应了题目关键词 **existing canteen**，原文说这里有桌椅，可以在这里吃饭，所以选 C。A 选项中的 **serve** 和 B 选项中的 **staff** 均没有提及。

### Question 16

[答案] D

[录音原文]

One serving point we call World Adventures. This will serve a different country's cuisine each day.

[句子翻译]

一个服务窗口叫做 World Adventures，这里每天提供不同国家的美食。

[答案解析]

原文关键词 each day，对应了选项 D 中 daily，所以此题选 D。

### Question 17

[答案] A

[录音原文]

Street Life is also international, with food from three particular cultures. We'll ask pupils to make suggestions...

[句子翻译]

Street Life 这个窗口也是国际窗口，这里的食物主要来自三种特殊文化。我们会邀请学生来提建议……

[答案解析]

原文关键词是 pupils to make suggestions，对应选项 A，help to plan，所以这里选 A。

### Question 18

[答案] B

[录音原文]

The Speedy Italian serving point will cater particularly for the many pupils who don't eat meat or fish...

[句子翻译]

The Speedy Italian 窗口为不吃肉和鱼的学生提供特殊餐饮。

[答案解析]

原文定位词 don't eat meat or fish，对应选项 B only vegetarian food，素食食品，所以这里选择 B。

### Question 19, 20

[答案] B, C

[录音原文]

As you know, we have a well-equipped performance centre, and we're going to start drama classes in there, too... We already teach a number of pupils to use the sound and lighting systems in the centre. And a former pupil has



given a magnificent grand piano to the school, so a few pupils will be able to learn at the school instead of going to the local college...

[句子翻译]

大家都知道，我们的表演中心配备的设备非常完善，我们也即将要在那里开设戏剧课……我们也已经教很多孩子使用那里的音响及照明系统。原来的一位学生为学校提供了一台非常棒的钢琴，所以，可以有几位学生来这里学琴而不需要到外面的学院里面去了。

[答案解析]

题目关键词为 **new, drama** 是即将开始的，选项里面 C 选项 **acting** 为 **drama** 同义词替换，后面说教学生使用 **sound and lighting system** 是干扰项，再后面说有人送了钢琴，所以 **piano** 也是新的。因此，应该选择 **BC** 两个选项。

### Part 3

#### 题目解析

#### Question 21

[答案] B

[录音原文]

**LUKE:** I mean, most of my dreams aren't that interesting anyway, but what it said was that if we remembered everything, we might get mixed up about what actually happened and what we dreamed.

[句子翻译]

**LUKE:** 我的意思是，大多数梦都不是那么有意思，但是文章中说，如果我们做过的所有的梦我们都能记得，那我们可能会混淆现实和梦境。

[答案解析]

题目中关键词为 **why**，B 选项中 **confuse** 对应原文中 **mix up** 为同义句型替换，故选 B。A 为干扰项，C 未提及。

#### Question 22

[答案] A

[录音原文]

**SUSIE:** Yeah, lots of people have a story of it happening to them, but the explanation I've read is that for each dream that comes true, we have thousands that don't, but we don't notice those, we don't even remember them...

**LUKE:** Right. So it's just a coincidence really.

[句子翻译]

**SUSIE:** 很多人都有过亲身经历（梦境预测未来），然而我读过的解释是：每一次我们有一个梦境成为了现实，我们都已经做过成千上万个没能变成现实的梦

了，只不过是我們沒有注意到，甚至根本不記得我們做過這些夢。

**LUKE:** 對。所以實際上只是巧合。

[答案解析]

原文定位詞是 **but**，轉折後說每一個成為事實的夢後面，我們都曾經做個成千上萬個夢了，LUKE 同意這個說法，補充了一下，所以只是 **coincidence**（巧合）。對應選項 A 中 **due to chance**（純屬偶然），此題考查同義詞組及同義句型替換。

### Question 23

[答案] C

[錄音原文]

**SUSIE:** But most pre-school children have a short sleep in the day don't they? There was an experiment some students did here last term to see at what age kids should stop having naps. But they didn't really find an answer. They spent a lot of time working out the most appropriate methodology, but the results didn't seem to show any obvious patterns.

[句子翻譯]

但是大多數幼兒園孩子都是在中午會小睡一會兒，對吧？上學期有同學做過實驗討論幾歲的孩子應該不再午睡。但是貌似沒有什麼結果。他們花了大量的時間制定合適的研究方法，但是結論並不明確。

[答案解析]

原文定位詞是 **pre-school**，原文說這個實驗沒有明確結果，對應 C 選項中 **failed to reach any clear conclusions**。考查同義句型的轉換。A 選項中 **controversial** 為有爭議的，不符合原文。B 選項出現 **methodology** 為干擾。

### Question 24

[答案] C

[錄音原文]

**LUKE:** Right. Anyway. let's think about our assignment. Last time I had problems with the final stage, where we had to describe and justify how successful we thought we'd been. I struggled a bit with the action plan too.

**SUSIE:** I was OK with the planning, but I got marked down for the self-assessment as well. And I had big problems with the statistical stuff, that's where I really lost marks.

**LUKE:** Right.

[句子翻譯]

**LUKE:** 好，言歸正傳。上次作業我是最後一個階段出了問題，最後一個部分本來是應該描述我們對自己實驗的評價並證明我們的實驗是成功的。另外，我行動方案部分也有一些糾結。

**SUSIE:** 我的行动方案没什么问题，但是我的自我评估部分得分也低。而且我数据部分丢分也比较多。

**LUKE:** 对。

[答案解析]

原文中 LUKE 说他有两个问题，一个是对自己实验的评价，一个是行动方案。SUSIE 说她方案没问题，但是 self-assessment 得分也不高，有一个 as well 表示是和 LUKE 一样的地方，而且她自己数据也丢分。两个人共同点应该都是 self-assessment，对应选项 C。A 选项为 SUSIE 的个人问题，B 选项为 LUKE 的个人问题。

### Question 25

[答案] history

[录音原文]

**LUKE:** OK. Then we need to think about who we'll do the study on. About 12 people?

**SUSIE:** Right. And shall we use other psychology students?

**LUKE:** Let's use people from a different department. What about history?

**SUSIE:** Yes...

[句子翻译]

**LUKE:** 好的，那我们讨论一下这次项目的研究对象。12 人对吧？

**SUSIE:** 对的。我们继续从心理学专业里找学生做样本吗？

**LUKE:** 这次我们换不一样的专业吧，历史专业怎么样？

**SUSIE:** 好的……

[答案解析]

题目定位词是 twelve students, LUKE 说从其他系里选择，建议历史系，SUSIE 同意，所以填 history。

### Question 26

[答案] paper

[录音原文]

**SUSIE:** But in this case, paper might be better as they'll be doing it straight after they wake up ... in fact while they're still half-asleep.

**LUKE:** Right.

[句子翻译]

**SUSIE:** 但是我们这种情况，纸质问卷表可能会好一些吧？因为被调查者可能需要醒来之后马上就做记录。实际上，那个时候，他们可能还是半睡半醒状态。

**LUKE:** 好的。

[答案解析]

原文关键词 better, 题目关键词为 answers on, 所以此题填 paper。

**Question 27**

[答案] humans/people

[录音原文]

**LUKE:** Right. And we'll have to check the ethical guidelines for this sort of research. **SUSIE:** Mm, because our experiment involves humans, so there are special regulations.

**LUKE:** Yes...

[句子翻译]

**LUKE:** 是的。而且这种研究我们还需注意一下道德规范。

**SUSIE:** 嗯。我们的实验对象是人，所以有特殊规定。

**LUKE:** 是的……

[答案解析]

原文关键词是 ethical guidelines, 说因为实验 involves humans, 题目中说 working with 后面需要填名词, 所以填 humans。

**Question 28**

[答案] stress

[录音原文]

**LUKE:** ...There's a whole section on risk assessment, and another section on making sure they aren't put under any unnecessary stress.

[句子翻译]

**LUKE:** ……有整整一个章节都是在说风险评估, 还有一章说的是确保没有给参与者任何不必要的压力。

[答案解析]

原文定位词 risk assessment, 题目中出现 risk is assessed 为同义词组, 题目问的是什么应该最小化。原文说确保没有给参与者不必要的压力, 所以应该写 stress。

**Question 29**

[答案] graph

[录音原文]

**SUSIE:** Then when we've collected all our data we have to analyse it and calculate the correlation between our two variables, that's time sleeping and number of dreams and then present our results visually in a graph.

**LUKE:** Right.

[句子翻译]

**SUSIE:** 然后, 当我们收集好数据, 我们需要分析并计算出睡眠时间和做梦数量这两个变量之间的关系。最后用图表方式呈现出我们的结果。

**LUKE:** 对。

[答案解析]

原文定位词 **calculate the correlation**, 对应题目, 然后原文说呈现结果用 **graph**, 题目是要 **make a ...** 所以填 **graph**。

### Question 30

[答案] evaluate

[录音原文]

**LUKE:** Right. And the final thing is to think about our research and evaluate it.

[句子翻译]

**LUKE:** 对, 最后是思考我们的研究并做评估。

[答案解析]

原文定位词为 **research**, 题目定位词后置, 注意 **evaluate** 这个词和前面的 **and** 有连读, 注意拼写正确, 填 **evaluate**。

## Part 4

### 题目解析

### Question 31

[答案] creativity

[录音原文]

The result showed that those who chose to dance showed much more creativity when doing problem-solving tasks.

[句子翻译]

结果显示, 那些选择了去跳舞的人在完成需要解决问题的任务时候会更有创造性。

[答案解析]

题目中关键词为 **increase**, 对应原文 **showed much more**, 所以填 **creativity**。

### Question 32

[答案] therapy

[录音原文]

Doctor Lovatt at the University of Hertfordshire believes dance could be a

very useful way to help people suffering from mental health problems. He thinks dance should be prescribed as therapy to help people overcome issues such as depression.

[句子翻译]

Hertfordshire 的 Doctor Lovatt 坚信跳舞是帮助人们解决精神健康问题的非常有效的方法。他认为跳舞可以被当成处方，开给抑郁症患者。

[答案解析]

题目关键词为 mental illness，对应原文 mental health problems，题目问跳舞可以是一种什么的方式，根据原文：跳舞可以被当成处方，开给抑郁症患者，所以这里填 therapy。

### Question 33

[答案] fitness

[录音原文]

Studies have shown that there are enormous benefits for people in their sixties and beyond. One of the great things about dance is that there are no barriers to participation. Anyone can have a go, even those whose standard of fitness is quite low.

[句子翻译]

研究表明，跳舞，对于六十岁以及六十岁以上的人同样大有裨益。其中最明显的好处之一，就是任何人都可以参加，没有限制，即使是那些健康状况不太好的人也可以来尝试。

[答案解析]

题目关键词是 accessible 和 low, accessible 是易接近的，对应原文 no barriers to participation。原文又说，anyone can have a go，即使是 standard of fitness is quite low，所以这里应该填 fitness。

### Question 34

[答案] balance

[录音原文]

And there's plenty of evidence which suggests that dancing lowers the risk of falls, which could result in a broken hip, for example, by helping people to improve their balance.

[句子翻译]

大量迹象表明跳舞会通过帮助人们提升平衡能力降低摔跤的风险，而摔跤很有可能造成髋骨骨折。

[答案解析]

题目关键词 reduce，对应原文 lower，跳舞降低风险，跳过中间插入语(which could result in a broken hip, for example)，是通过帮助人们 improve their

balance 做到的。所以这里 better 后面应该填 balance。

### Question 35

[答案] brain

[录音原文]

For older people, this kind of activity is especially important because it forces their brain to process things more quickly and to retain more information.

[句子翻译]

对于老年人来说，这种活动尤其重要，因为它会强迫大脑更加快的处理信息并记住信息。

[答案解析]

题目关键词为 improve 和 work faster，对应原文 process things more quickly，所以此题填 brain。

### Question 36

[答案] motivation

[录音原文]

Participants report feeling less tired and having greater motivation to be more active and do daily activities such as gardening or walking to the shops or a park.

[句子翻译]

参与者表明他们感觉没有原来那么累了，而且更有动力和活力去做一些其他日常活动比如园艺或者去公园商场散步等。

[答案解析]

题目关键词 more，对应原文 greater，所以此处填 motivation。此处应预判填名词，原文后面有一个 more active 为干扰。

### Question 37

[答案] isolation

[录音原文]

This helps to develop new relationships and can reduce older people's sense of isolation.

[句子翻译]

这能帮助老人认识新朋友，减少老人的孤独感。

[答案解析]

题目关键词 lessen，对应题目中 reduce，所以填 isolation。

### Question 38

[答案] calories

[录音原文]

John Porcari, a professor of exercise and sport science at the University of Wisconsin, analysed a group of women who were Zumba regulars and found that a class lasting 40 minutes burns about 370 calories. This is similar to moderately intense exercises like step aerobics or kickboxing.

[句子翻译]

Wisconsin 大学的一位运动科学的教授 John Porcari 曾经分析过一组常规上尊巴课的女性的数据，他发现，一节持续 40 分钟的尊巴课可以燃烧 370 卡路里的热量，这数据和中等强度的踏板操或者自由搏击差不多。

[答案解析]

题目定位词 40 minutes，并且用 as many as 一个短语把原文两个句子内容进行了组合，所以应该写 calories。注意复数以及拼写正确。

Question 39

[答案] obesity

[录音原文]

A study in the *American Journal of Health Behavior* showed that when women with obesity did Zumba three times a week for 16 weeks, they lost an average of 1.2 kilos and lowered their percentage of body fat by 1%.

[句子翻译]

*American Journal of Health Behavior* 杂志的一个研究表明，有肥胖症的女性每周上三次尊巴课，坚持 16 周，她们会减掉 1.2 公斤体重，而且体脂率也会下降 1 个百分点。

[答案解析]

题目关键词 women suffering from，原文中是 women with obesity，所以填 obesity。

Question 40

[答案] habit

[录音原文]

More importantly, the women enjoyed the class so much that they made it a habit and continued to attend classes at least once a week - very unusual for an aerobic exercise programme.

[句子翻译]

更重要的是，女性非常喜欢这个课程，以至于形成了跳尊巴舞的习惯，每周都至少去上一次课，这一点和有氧运动是非常不一样的。

[答案解析]

题目关键词为 became，对应原文 made it a habit，所以此处填 habit。



## Test 3

### Part 1

#### 题目解析

##### Question 1

[答案] park

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** Charlie? He's seven. He can ride a bike, but he needs a little more training before he's safe to go on the road.

**JAKE:** He'd probably be best in Level 5. They start off practising on the site here, and we aim to get them riding on the road, but first they're taken to ride in the park, away from the traffic.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 查理吗？他是七岁。他会骑自行车，但在他安全上路之前，他需要多一点训练。

**JAKE:** 5级对他来说可能是最好的。他们开始在这里练习，我们的目标是让他们在路上骑，但首先他们要在公园里骑，远离交通。

[答案解析]

本题不难，题目中的 **First of all** 对应录音原文中的 **first**，后面的“...taken to practise in a ...”与录音原文几乎一致，故填写 **park** 即可。

##### Question 2

[答案] blue

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** Right. And can you tell me a bit about the instructors?

**JAKE:** Well, all our staff wear different coloured shirts. So, we have three supervisors, and they have red shirts. They support the instructors, and they also stand in for me if I'm not around. Then the instructors themselves are in blue shirts, and one of these is responsible for each class.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 是的。你能告诉我一些教员的情况吗？

**JAKE:** 嗯，我们所有的员工都穿不同颜色的衬衫。我们三个主管，他们都穿着红衬衫。他们支持教员的工作，如果我不在，他们也会代替我。并且，教员们自己穿着蓝色的衬衫，每节课由一名教员负责。

[答案解析]

题目中 **wear ... shirts** 对应原文中的 **be in blue shirts**，难度不大，直接填写 **blue** 即可。

### Question 3

[答案] reference

[录音原文]

**JAKE:** In order to be accepted, all our instructors have to submit a reference from someone who's seen them work with children - like if they've worked as a babysitter, for example. Then they have to complete our training course, including how to do less on plans, and generally care for the well-being of the kids in their class. They do a great job, I have to say.

[句子翻译]

**JAKE:** 为了被录取，我们所有的老师都必须提交一份看过他们和孩子一起工作的人的推荐信，比如他们是否做过保姆。然后，他们必须完成我们的培训课程，包括如何少做计划，以及如何关心班里孩子的健康。我不得不说，他们做得很好。

[答案解析]

本题要定位略有难度，不过可以根据后面的 **training** 来进行推测。原文中 **then** 后面说的是关于 **training** 的内容，那么前半段则是在说推荐信的内容，**submit a reference** 是关键信息，此处替换为了 **a reference is required**。

### Question 4

[答案] story

[录音原文]

**JAKE:** We have a limit of eight children in each class, so their instructor really gets to know them well. They're out riding most of the time but they have quiet times too, where their instructor might tell them a story that's got something to do with cycling, or get them to play a game together. It's a lot of fun.

[句子翻译]

**JAKE:** 我们每个班限制八个孩子，所以他们的老师真的很了解他们。他们大部分时间都在外面骑车，但也有安静的时候，他们的教练可能会给他们讲一个与骑车有关的故事，或者让他们一起玩游戏。这很有趣。

[答案解析]

定位词 **quiet times**，题目中并列 **a ... or a game**，原文中则将两个内容都展开了讲到，一个是 **story** 一个是 **game**，故此空填写 **story**。

### Question 5

[答案] rain

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** It must be. Now, what happens if there's rain? Do the classes still run?

**JAKE:** Oh yes. We don't let that put us off - we just put on our waterproofs

and keep cycling.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 一定是。如果下雨会怎么样？现在还上课吗？

**JAKE:** 哦,是的。我们并没有因此而放弃——我们只是穿上防水服,继续骑车。

[答案解析]

本题录音原文与题目出现一模一样的句子 **if there's ...**, 不难定位, 但相关内容的顺序反过来说了, 所以听的时候要仔细。

### Question 6

[答案] snack

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** And is there anything special Charlie should bring along with him?

**JAKE:** Well, maybe some spare clothes, especially if the weather's not so good. And a snack for break time.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 那 Charlie 有什么特别的东西要带吗？

**JAKE:** 嗯,可能要带些多余的衣服,尤其是在天气不太好的时候。还有休息时吃的点心。

[答案解析]

此处题目是几个并列的空,第一个是 **clothing**, 在录音中听到 **clothes** 的时候就要注意听后文可能马上要出现第二个并列的内容, 关键词是 **and**, 它后面的 **snack** 就是答案。

### Question 7

[答案] medication

[录音原文]

**WOMAN:** How about a drink?

**JAKE:** No, we'll provide that. And make sure he has shoes, not sandals.

**WOMAN:** Sure. And just at present Charlie has to take medication every few hours, so I'll make sure he has that.

**JAKE:** Absolutely. Just give us details of when he has to take it and we'll make sure he does.

**WOMAN:** Thanks.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 需要准备喝的吗？

**JAKE:** 不,我们会提供的。确保他有鞋子,不要凉鞋。

**WOMAN:** 好的。现在查理每隔几个小时就要吃药,所以我会确保他吃药。

**JAKE:** 当然。告诉我们他什么时候要吃,我们会确保他吃了。

**WOMAN:** 谢谢。

### [答案解析]

定位词是 shoes 和 sandals, 听到这两个单词的时候, 要注意下文即将出现第四个并列空的答案, 提到了 medication, 直接填入原词即可。

### Question 8

[答案] helmet

#### [录音原文]

**JAKE:** Now, there are a few things you should know about Day 1 of the camp. The classes normally start at 9.30 every morning, but on Day 1 you should aim to get Charlie here by 9.20. The finishing time will be 12.30 as usual. We need the additional time because there are a few extra things to do. The most important is that we have a very careful check to make sure that every child's helmet fits properly.

#### [句子翻译]

**JAKE:** 现在, 有一些你应该知道的关于夏令营第一天的事情。通常每天早上 9:30 开始上课, 但是在第一天, 你应该在 9.20 之前把 Charlie 送来这里。比赛结束时间照常是 12:30。我们需要额外的时间, 因为还有一些额外的事情要做。最重要的是, 我们要进行非常仔细的检查, 以确保每个孩子的头盔都合适。

#### [答案解析]

此处定位词是 check, 听到 check 即可轻松听出答案, 要注意 helmet 的拼写。

### Question 9

[答案] tent

#### [录音原文]

**JAKE:** Then after that, all the instructors will be waiting to meet their classes, and they'll meet up in the tent - you can't miss it. And each instructor will take their class away and get started.

#### [句子翻译]

**JAKE:** 在那之后, 所有的指导员都会等着和他们的班级会合, 他们会在帐篷里会合——你不会错过的。每个老师都会把他们的班级带走然后开始上课。

#### [答案解析]

定位词是 instructors 和 meet, 题目中是 go to...可提前判断此处要填写一个地点, 录音中 in the tent 即为答案所在处。

### Question 10

[答案] 199

#### [录音原文]

**WOMAN:** OK. Well that all sounds good. Now can you tell me how much the camp costs a week?

**JAKE:** One hundred ninety-nine dollars. We've managed to keep the price

more or less the same as last year - it was one hundred ninety then. But the places are filling up quite quickly.

[句子翻译]

**WOMAN:** 好吧。听起来不错。现在你能告诉我这个夏令营一周要花多少钱吗?

**JAKE:** 199 美元。我们设法使价格与去年差不多——当时是 190 英镑。但是这些地方很快就会满员。

[答案解析]

此处的数字听力较为简单，但要注意的是题目中是问今年的价格还是去年的价格，今年 199，去年 190，答案是 199。

## Part 2

### 题目解析

#### Question 11 & 12

[答案] A C

[录音原文]

Now, our company specialises in positions that involve working in the agriculture and horticulture sectors, so that's fresh food production, garden and park maintenance and so on. And these sectors do provide some very special career opportunities. For a start, they often offer opportunities for those who don't want to be stuck with a 40-hour week, but need to juggle work with other responsibilities such as child care – and this is very important for many of our recruits. Some people like working in a rural setting, surrounded by plants and trees instead of buildings, although we can't guarantee that. But there are certainly health benefits, especially in jobs where you're not sitting all day looking at a screen – a big plus for many people. Salaries can sometimes be good too, although there's a lot of variety here. And you may have the opportunity in some types of jobs for travel overseas, although that obviously depends on the job, and not everyone is keen to do it.

[句子翻译]

现在，我们公司专门从事农业和园艺领域的工作，比如新鲜食品生产，花园和公园维护等等。这些行业确实提供了一些非常特殊的职业机会。首先，他们通常会为那些不想一周工作 40 个小时，但需要兼顾工作和照看孩子等其他责任的人提供机会——这对我们的许多新员工来说非常重要。有些人喜欢在农村工作，周围是植物和树木而不是建筑，尽管我们不能保证这一点。但这确实对健康有好处，尤其是在你不会整天坐在屏幕前的工作中——这对很多人来说是一个很大的好处。工资有时也可以很好，尽管这里有很多变化。你可能会有一些出国旅行的机会，虽然这显然取决于工作，并不是每个人都喜欢做。

### [答案解析]

定位词 **agriculture** 和 **horticulture**，题目问到哪两个是这两个行业的主要优势，我们可以注意听两个信号词，一个是 **for a start**，后面的内容是第一个答案，即较为灵活的工作机会，接着是 **but** 这个转折词，后面提到 **health benefits**，即积极的生活方式。故选择 **A** 和 **C**。

### Question 13 & 14

[答案] **B C**

### [录音原文]

Of course, working outdoors does have its challenges. It's fine in summer, but can be extremely unpleasant when it's cold and windy. You may need to be pretty fit for some jobs, though with modern technology that's not as important as it once was. And standards of health and safety are much higher now than they used to be, so there are fewer work-related accidents. But if you like a lively city environment surrounded by lots of people, these jobs are probably not for you — they're often in pretty remote areas. And some people worry about finding a suitable place to live, but in our experience, this usually turns out fine.

### [句子翻译]

当然，户外工作也有它的挑战。夏天天气很好，但是当寒冷和刮风的时候，天气就会变得非常不舒服。你可能需要非常适合某些工作，尽管现代科技已经不像以前那么重要了。现在的健康和安全标准比以前要高得多，所以工伤事故也少了。但如果你喜欢人山人海、充满活力的城市环境，那么这些工作可能不适合你——它们通常在相当偏远的地区。有些人担心找不到合适的地方居住，但在我们的经验中，这通常是好的。

### [答案解析]

题目问以下哪两项对在户外工作的人可能是不利的，文中所说的 **challenges** 即指题目中的 **disadvantages**，首先就讲到了天气，也就是题目中的 **weather conditions**，则 **C** 为正确答案。后面听到转折词 **BUT** 的时候要注意听，提到这种工作是在 **pretty remote areas** 的，符合 **B** 选项所说的 **very quiet location**。

### Question 15

[答案] **D**

### [录音原文]

One is for a fresh food commercial manager. Our client here is a very large fresh food producer supplying a range of top supermarkets. They operate in a very fast-paced environment with low profit margins – the staff there work hard, but they play hard as well, so if you've a sociable personality this may be for you.

### [句子翻译]

一个是新鲜食品商业经理。我们的客户是一个非常大的新鲜食品生产商，供应一系列顶级超市。他们在一个非常快节奏的环境中经营，利润很低——那里的员工努力工作，但他们也玩得很卖力，所以如果你有一个社交性格，这可能适合你。

[答案解析]

定位词 **fresh food commercial manager**，原文中的几个关键词如 **very fast-paced** 和 **work hard** 都符合题目中的 **intensive work**，且提到了 **but they play hard as well**，可以体现出 **fun** 这一点，故选 D。

### Question 16

[答案] F

[录音原文]

We have an exciting post as an agronomist advising farmers on issues such as crop nutrition, protection against pests, and the latest legislation on farming and agricultural practices. There are good opportunities for the right person to quickly make their way up the career ladder, but a deep knowledge of the agricultural sector is expected of applicants.

[句子翻译]

我们有一个令人兴奋的职业，即成为一名农学家，为农民提供诸如作物营养、防虫、以及有关农业和农业实践的最新立法方面的建议。对合适的人来说，有很好的机会迅速在职业阶梯上上升，但需要应聘者对农业部门有深刻的了解。

[答案解析]

此题要做对关键要理解 **quickly make their way up the career ladder** 的含义，它的意思就是职位的晋升，也就是 F 选项中提到的 **promotion**，故选择 F。

### Question 17

[答案] A

[录音原文]

A leading supermarket is looking for a fresh produce buyer who is available for a 12-month maternity cover contract. You need to have experience in administration, planning and buying in the fresh produce industry, and in return will receive a very competitive salary.

[句子翻译]

一家领先的超市正在寻找一名新鲜农产品的买家，可以提供 12 个月的产假保障合同。你需要在新鲜农产品行业的管理、计划和购买方面有经验，作为回报，你将获得非常有竞争力的薪水。

[答案解析]

首先定位到 **fresh produce buyer**，紧接着要能理解 **a 12-month maternity cover** 这个词组的含义，指 12 个月的产假保障合同，符合题目中所说的 **not a**

permanent job 并不是一个永久性的工作，而是有产假的。

### Question 18

[答案] H

[录音原文]

We have also received a request for a sales manager for a chain of garden centres. You will be visiting centres in the region to ensure their high levels of customer service are maintained. This post is only suitable for someone who is prepared to live in the region.

[句子翻译]

我们还收到了一份要求为连锁花园中心招聘销售经理的请求。您将访问该地区的中心，以确保他们的高水平客户服务保持。这个职位只适合那些准备住在该地区的人。

[答案解析]

定位词 sales manager for a chain of garden centres，提到 you will be visiting centres in the region，最符合本题的是 local travel involved 这个选项，要在当地进行一些访问。

### Question 19

[答案] C

[录音原文]

There is also a vacancy for a tree technician to carry out tree cutting, forestry and conservation work. Candidates must have a clean driving licence and have training in safety procedures. A year's experience would be preferred but the company might be prepared to consider someone who has just completed an appropriate training course.

[句子翻译]

此外，还需要一名树木技术人员来进行树木砍伐、林业和保护工作。候选人必须有无犯罪记录的驾驶执照，并接受过安全程序方面的培训。有一年工作经验者优先，但公司可能会考虑刚刚完成适当培训课程的人。

[答案解析]

首先要定位到 tree technician，关注最后一句话的转折之处，虽然公司会倾向于有一年工作经验的人，但是也欢迎刚刚完成训练课程的人员，也就是说工作经验不是必要的，即 experience is not essential，选择 C。

### Question 20

[答案] G

[录音原文]

Finally, we have a position for a farm worker. This will involve a wide range of farm duties including crop sowing and harvesting, machine maintenance and



animal care. Perks of the job include the possibility of renting a small cottage on the estate, and the chance to earn a competitive salary. A driving licence and tractor driving experience are essential.

[句子翻译]

最后，我们有一个农场工人的职位。这将涉及广泛的农场职责，包括作物播种和收获，机器维护和动物照顾。这份工作的额外好处包括可以在这里租一间小村舍，还能赚到有竞争力的薪水。必须有驾驶执照及拖拉机驾驶经验。

[答案解析]

定位到 **a farm worker**，注意听 **perks** 这个单词指的是额外的好处，后面提到它可能会租一间小村舍，也就是可能提供住宿，符合 **accommodation available** 这一选项，选择 G。

### Part 3

#### 题目解析

#### Question 21 & 22

[答案] C D

[录音原文]

**ROSIE:** Where you gave people drinks with either sugar or artificial sweeteners and they had to say which they thought it was?

**ADAM:** Yeah. It took me ages to decide exactly how I'd organise it, especially how I could make sure that people didn't know which drink I was giving them. It was hard to keep track of it all, especially as I had so many people doing it - I had to make sure I kept a proper record of what each person had had.

[句子翻译]

**ROSIE:** 你让人们喝含糖或人工甜味剂的饮料，他们必须说出他们认为哪一种？

**ADAM:** 是啊。我花了很长时间才决定如何组织，尤其是如何确保人们不知道我给他们喝的是什么饮料。我很难记录所有的情况，尤其是有那么多人在做这件事——我必须确保我对每个人的情况都做了适当的记录。

[答案解析]

题目问到关于人造甜味剂实验亚当提出了哪两点，文中首先说到人们不知道他们喝的是什么，符合 D 选项所说的 **unaware of**，而后提到他有许多人做这个实验，也就是 C 选项所说的大量的人被测试。故本题选择 C 和 D。

#### Question 23 & 24

[答案] C E

[录音原文]

**ADAM:** The one where you ground up the nuts and mixed them with a chemical to absorb the fat?

**ROSIE:** Yes. My results were a bit problematic - the fat content for that type of nut seemed much lower than it said on the package. But I reckon the package information was right. I think I should probably have ground up the nuts more than I did. It's possible that the scales for weighing the fat weren't accurate enough, too. I'd really like to try the experiment again some time.

[句子翻译]

**ADAM:** 就是你把坚果磨碎，然后混合一种化学物质来吸收脂肪的那种？

**ROSIE:** 是的。我的研究结果有点问题——这类坚果的脂肪含量似乎比包装上的要低得多。但我认为包装信息是正确的。我觉得我应该多把坚果磨碎。也有可能是称脂肪的秤不够精确。我真想找个时间再做一次实验。

[答案解析]

题目问到罗茜在测量坚果的脂肪含量时遇到了哪两个问题，A 说她用错了坚果；B 说她使用了不合适的化学品；C 说她没有把坚果磨得足够细；D 说螺母包装上的信息不正确；E 说磅秤可能不合适。定位词是 **fat**，后面是 ROSIE 的回答，提到她认为她本应该 **grind up the nuts more than...**，也就是 C 说的 **didn't grind the nuts finely enough**。后半句说也可能是秤不准，符合 E 选项的 **unsuitable** 的说法，故选择 C 和 E。

### Question 25

[答案] C

[录音原文]

**ADAM:** So what can we say about helping people to lose weight?

There's a lot we could say about what restaurants could do to reduce obesity. I read that the items at the start of a menu and the items at the end of a menu are much more likely to be chosen than the items in the middle. So, if you put the low-calorie items at the beginning and end of the menu, people will probably go for the food with fewer calories, without even realising what they're doing.

[句子翻译]

**ADAM:** 那么关于帮助人们减肥我们能说些什么呢？

关于餐馆可以做些什么来减少肥胖，我们有很多可以说的。我读到过，菜单开头和末尾的项目比中间的项目更容易被选中。所以，如果你把低卡路里的食物放在菜单的开头和结尾，人们可能会选择低卡路里的食物，甚至没有意识到他们的选择。

[答案解析]

题目问亚当建议，餐馆可以减少肥胖，如果他们的菜单：A 提供的选择更少；B 有更多的低热量食物；C 以一种特殊的方式组织。原文中提到的是把一些低

卡路里的食物放在菜单的开头和结尾，这样更容易被人们选中，这其实就是一种新的组织菜单的方式，也就是 C 选项所概括的内容。

### Question 26

[答案] A

[录音原文]

**ROSIE:** Well, when manufacturers put calorie counts of a food on the label, they're sometimes really confusing and I suspect they do it on purpose. Because food that's high in calories tastes better, and so they'll sell more.

[句子翻译]

**ROSIE:** 嗯，当制造商在标签上标注食物的卡路里值时，它们有时会很令人困惑，我怀疑他们是故意这样做的。因为高卡路里的食物味道更好，所以会卖得更多。

[答案解析]

本题关注一个单词 **confusing**，制造商是故意让卡路里值显得让人费解的，符合 A 选项所说的 **make ... hard to understand** 的说法。

### Question 27

[答案] B

[录音原文]

**ADAM:** I suppose another approach to this problem is to get people to exercise more.

**ROSIE:** Right. In England, the current guidelines are for at least 30 minutes of brisk walking, five days a week. Now when you ask them, about 40% of men and 30% of women say they do this, but when you objectively measure the amount of walking they do with motion sensors, you find that only 6% of men and 4% of women do the recommended amount of exercise.

[句子翻译]

**ADAM:** 我想解决这个问题的另一种方法是让人们多运动。

**ROSIE:** 是的。在英国，目前的指导方针是至少 30 分钟的轻快步行，每周五天。当你问他们的时候，大约 40% 的男性和 30% 的女性说他们会这样做，但是当你用运动传感器客观地衡量他们的步行量时，你会发现只有 6% 的男性和 4% 的女性会按照建议的运动量做运动。

[答案解析]

本题问英国人的运动水平如何，原文中说到他们所说的和所做的并不一致，只有少部分是能按他们所说的那样去践行运动计划的，符合 B 选项所说的，英国人 **overestimate**（高估）自己的运动水平了。并没有提到建议值太低或者是女性比过去做运动少。

### Question 28

[答案] A

[录音原文]

**ROSIE:** So how can people be encouraged to take more exercise?

**ADAM:** Well, for example, think of the location of stairs in a train station. If people reach the stairs before they reach the escalator when they're leaving the station, they're more likely to take the stairs. And if you increase the width of the stairs, you'll get more people using them at the same time. It's an unconscious process and influenced by minor modifications in their environment.

[句子翻译]

**ROSIE:** 那怎样才能鼓励人们多锻炼呢?

**ADAM:** 嗯, 举个例子, 想想火车站楼梯的位置。如果人们在离开车站时先走楼梯再走电梯, 他们就更有可能会走楼梯。如果你增加楼梯的宽度, 就会有更多的人同时使用它们。这是一个无意识的过程, 受到环境中微小变化的影响。

[答案解析]

题目问 ADAM 提到火车站楼梯的位置和宽度是为了阐明什么, 见此段的最后一句话, 这里是关键句, 指的是火车站的楼梯位置宽度的微小变化会影响人们的行为, 完全符合 A 选项所提到的内容。B 和 C 均对原文内容有所曲解。

### Question 29

[答案] A

[录音原文]

**ROSIE:** Right. And it might not be a big change, but if it happens every day, it all adds up.

**ADAM:** Yes. But actually, I'm not sure if we should be talking about exercise in our presentation.

**ROSIE:** Well, we've done quite a bit of reading about it.

**ADAM:** I know, but it's going to mean we have a very wide focus, and our tutor did say that we need to focus on causes and solutions in terms of nutrition.

**ROSIE:** I suppose so. And we've got plenty of information about that. OK. Well that will be simpler.

[句子翻译]

**ROSIE:** 是的。这可能不是一个大的改变, 但如果每天都发生, 就会累加起来。

**ADAM:** 是的。但是实际上, 我不确定我们是否应该在演讲中谈论锻炼。

**ROSIE:** 嗯, 我们读了很多关于它的书。

**ADAM:** 我知道, 但这意味着我们有一个非常广泛的关注焦点, 我们的导师确实说过, 我们需要关注营养方面的原因和解决方案。

**ROSIE:** 我想是的。我们有很多关于这方面的信息。好的。这样就简单多了。

[答案解析]

题目问学生们是否同意在报告中提及练习，原文中的这一段对话首先说不确定是否要提及，Rosie 本来觉得已经做了很多研究、阅读了很多书，但 Adam 认为应该要专注在 **causes and solutions in terms of nutrition**，Rosie 也随后同意了 Adam 的观点，认为不提及练习的内容会更简洁一些。故本题选择 A，他们也许会“leave it out”即删去这部分内容。

Question 30

[答案] C

[录音原文]

**ADAM:** So what shall we do now? We've still got half an hour before our next lecture.

**ROSIE:** Let's think about what we're going to include and what will go where. Then we can decide what slides we need.

**ADAM:** OK, fine.

[句子翻译]

**ADAM:** 那我们现在该怎么办?离下节课还有半个小时。

**ROSIE:** 让我们想想我们要包括什么，去哪里。然后再决定需要什么幻灯片。

**ADAM:** 好,很好。

[答案解析]

“what we're going to include”对应 C 选项的 contents, “what will go where”对应 C 选项的 organization, 本题不难, 只要能够概括这段信息即可, 选择 C。

Part 4

题目解析

Question 31

[答案] grandmother

[录音原文]

When someone says the word 'knitting' we might well picture an elderly person — a grandmother perhaps — sitting by the fire knitting garments for themselves or other members of the family.

[句子翻译]

当有人说“编织”这个词时，我们很可能会想到一个老人——可能是一位祖母——坐在火炉旁为自己或其他家庭成员织衣服。

[答案解析]

题目中的 imagine 和原文中的 picture 为同义替换，故其后的 grandmother 即为此处答案。

### Question 32

[答案] decade

[录音原文]

It's a homely image, but one that may lead you to feel that knitting is an activity of the past – and, indeed, during the previous decade, it was one of the skills that was predicted to vanish from everyday life.

[句子翻译]

这是一个平凡的形象，但它可能会让你觉得编织是一种过时的活动——事实上，在过去的十年里，编织是一种被预测将从日常生活中消失的技能。

[答案解析]

题目中 **disappear** 和原文中 **vanish** 是一对同义替换，题目中的 **a ... ago** 在原文中的对应说法是 **the previous ...**，指先前的、过去的，所以 **decade** 为答案。

### Question 33

[答案] equipment

[录音原文]

However, that's all changing and interest in knitting classes in many countries is actually rising, as more and more people are seeking formal instruction in the skill. With that trend, we're also seeing an increase in the sales figures for knitting equipment.

[句子翻译]

然而，这一切都在改变，随着越来越多的人寻求正式的针织技能培训，许多国家对针织班的兴趣实际上正在上升。在这种趋势下，我们也看到了针织设备的销售数字的增长。

[答案解析]

在听到 **more and more** 就要开始仔细关注后面说的内容，同时注意介词 **for**，**an increase in... for knitting equipment**，设备销售的增长，在题目中的说法是 **more... for knitting**，**more** 与 **an increase** 是换了一种说法，此处填写 **equipment** 即可。

### Question 34

[答案] economic

[录音原文]

Let's consider what some of these might be. While many people knitted garments in the past because they couldn't afford to buy clothes, it's still true today that knitting can be helpful if you're experiencing economic hardship.

[句子翻译]

让我们来考虑一下这些可能是什么。虽然过去许多人因为买不起衣服而编织衣服，但今天如果你正经历经济困难，编织仍然是有用的。

[答案解析]

不难察觉到题目中 **difficulty** 和原文中的 **hardship** 是一对同义替换，那么听到 **experience** 这个动词的时候，重点关注后面的定语即可，填入 **economic**，注意拼写。

### Question 35

[答案] basic

[录音原文]

And the results of knitting your own clothes can be very rewarding, even though the skills you need to get going are really quite basic and the financial outlay is minimal.

[句子翻译]

自己织衣服的结果是非常值得的，即使你需要的技能是非常基础的，经济支出是最小的。

[答案解析]

此题比较简单，题目中已经给出 **skill** 这个定位词，只要听到 **skills** 的时候关注它的定语从句即可，后面出现了 **basic** 这个形容词，直接填写。

### Question 36

[答案] round

[录音原文]

One of the interesting things about knitting is that the earliest pieces of clothing that have been found suggest that most of the items produced were round rather than flat.

[句子翻译]

针织的一个有趣之处是，人们发现的最早的衣服表明，大多数产品都是圆的，而不是平的。

[答案解析]

题目中 **to be ... in shape** 可以先预判此处可能填写一个形容词，原文中注意听关键词 **items**，修饰它的形容词是 **round**，但不要被 **flat** 给干扰。

### Question 37

[答案] bone

[录音原文]

What's more, the very first needles people used were hand carved out of wood and other natural materials, like bone, whereas today's needles are largely made of steel or plastic and make that characteristic clicking sound when someone's using them.

[句子翻译]

更重要的是，人们使用的最早的针是用木头和其他天然材料，如骨头手工雕刻而成的，而今天的针主要是由钢或塑料制成的，当人们使用它们时，会发出特

有的咔嚓声。

[答案解析]

定位词是 **natural materials**，不难听出后面的关键信息 **bone**，不过要注意 **bone** 这个单词的拼写，要能听出是 **bone** 这个单词，也可以根据上下文推断。

### Question 38

[答案] rough

[录音原文]

Ancient people knitted using yarns made from linen, hemp, cotton and wool, and these were often very rough on the skin.

[句子翻译]

古人用亚麻、大麻、棉花和羊毛制成的纱线编织，这些纱线在皮肤上通常很粗糙。

[答案解析]

本题 **felt ... to touch**，要理解它的含义，也就是问摸起来是什么感觉，可以预判此处会填写一个表示感觉的形容词，原文中说的是 **there were often very rough on the skin**，在皮肤上感觉是粗糙的，要注意 **rough** 比较容易拼写错误。

### Question 39

[答案] style

[录音原文]

Another interesting fact about knitting is that because it was practised in so many parts of the world for so many purposes, regional differences in style developed.

[句子翻译]

关于编织的另一个有趣的事实是，因为世界上很多地方都在为许多不同目的而使用它，所以它在风格上出现了地区差异。

[答案解析]

略有难度，题目中 **had their own ... of knitting**，先判断这里要填入一个名词，并且其实可以先预测可能会填入的内容，这里关键要理解原文的大意是什么，然后抓关键词，**regional differences in style developed**，这里只有 **style** 这个单词是比较符合题目中的空的，此处填写 **style**。

### Question 40

[答案] sheep

[录音原文]

For many centuries, it seems, men, women and children took every opportunity to knit, for example, while watching over sheep, walking to market or riding in boats. So, let's move on to take a ...

[句子翻译]



许多世纪以来，男人、女人和孩子们似乎抓住每一个机会编织，例如，在照看羊、步行去市场或乘船的时候。那么，让我们继续...

[答案解析]

题目中的 look after...与原文中 watch over 是一对同义替换，且考生要知道在 for example 这类信号词后面也容易出现答案，这里讲了三个并列的事件，注意听哪一个最符合题目的形式转换，故此处填写 sheep。



## Test 4

### Part 1

#### 题目解析

##### Question 1

[答案] 28<sup>th</sup>

[录音原文]

**SHIRLEY:** What date did you have in mind?

**TOM:** The week beginning the 14th, if possible.

**SHIRLEY:** I'll just check ... I'm sorry, Tom. It's already booked that week. It's free the week beginning the 28<sup>th</sup>, though, for several nights. In fact, that's the only time you could have it in May.

**TOM:** Oh. Well, we could manage that, I think.

[句子翻译]

**SHIRLEY:** 您想订哪一天?

**TOM:** 如果可能的话, 从 14 号开始的一周。

**SHIRLEY:** 我来查一下。很抱歉, 汤姆。那周已经都被预定了。不过, 从 28 号开始的一周里, 有几晚都是免费的。事实上, 那是你在五月份唯一能订到的时间了。

**TOM:** 好的, 我想我们可以安排。

[答案解析]

注意最开始出现的时间 **the 14th** 被对方否定。双方在讨论的过程中, 最终都认可的时间是 **the week beginning the 28<sup>th</sup>**。

在对话的场景, 一定要注意对话双方相互之间的信息确认, 而不能把出现的跟答案相关的信息直接填写作答。

##### Question 2

[答案] 550

[录音原文]

**TOM:** How much would it cost?

**SHIRLEY:** That's the beginning of high season, so it'd be £550 for the week.

[句子翻译]

**TOM:** 费用如何?

**SHIRLEY:** 那是旺季的开始, 所以应该是一周 550 英镑。

[答案解析]

题目定位词是 **cost**, 在录音中原词出现, 结合 **SHIRLEY** 的回答即可知道答案。

### Question 3

[答案] Chervil

[录音原文]

**TOM:** Ah. That's a bit more than we wanted to pay, I'm afraid. We've budgeted up to £500 for accommodation.

**SHIRLEY:** Well, we've just finished converting another building into a cottage, which we're calling Chervil Cottage.

**TOM:** Sorry? What was that again?

**SHIRLEY:** Chervil. C-H-E-R-V for Victor I-L.

[句子翻译]

**TOM:** 啊，恐怕超出我们预期的花费了。我们的预算是住宿费在 500 英镑以内。

**SHIRLEY:** 我们刚刚把另一栋楼改建成一座小屋，我们称之为切维尔小屋。

**TOM:** 对不起，那又是什么？

**SHIRLEY:** 切维尔。C-H-E-R-V，维克多里的 V，I-L。

[答案解析]

根据上文中，说到 TOM 觉得之前推荐的 Cottage 价格超出预算，进入下一个 Cottage 的推荐。注意拼写的准确和格式要求（首字母大写）。

### Question 4

[答案] garage

[录音原文]

**TOM:** OK. So could you tell me something about it, please?

**SHIRLEY:** Of course. The building was built as a garage. It's a little smaller than Granary Cottage.

[句子翻译]

**TOM:** 好的。你能介绍一下它的情况吗？

**SHIRLEY:** 当然。这座建筑物是作为车库建造的。它比谷仓小屋小一点。

[答案解析]

本题的审题关键词是 **originally**，即最初建造的用途，对应录音中的 **was built as a garage**，即可知答案为 **garage**。

### Question 5

[答案] garden

[录音原文]

**TOM:** Does it have a garden?

**SHIRLEY:** Yes. You get to it from the living room through French doors, and we provide two deckchairs.

[句子翻译]

**TOM:** 有花园吗？

**SHIRLEY:** 是的。您可以从客厅通过法式门到达，我们提供两张躺椅。

[答案解析]

题目定位是 **doors from living room**，要注意此处答案先给出，定位词后出现。在对话中对于新出现的名字要敏感。

**Question 6**

[答案] parking

[录音原文]

**SHIRLEY:** The front door opens onto the old farmyard, and parking isn't a problem -there's plenty of room at the front for that. There are some trees and potted plants there.

[句子翻译]

**SHIRLEY:** 前门通向古老的农家院子。停车不是问题——前面有足够的空间。那里有一些树和盆栽植物。

[答案解析]

定位词 **front**，题目中 **spaces** 与录音中 **room** 为同义词，故知答案为 **parking**。

**Question 7**

[答案] wood

[录音原文]

**TOM:** What about heating? It sometimes gets quite cool at that time of year.

**SHIRLEY:** There's central heating. and if you want to light a fire, there's a stove. We can provide all the wood you need for it. It smells so much nicer than coal, and it makes the room very cosy - we've got one in our own house.

[句子翻译]

**TOM:** 暖气怎么样？一年中的那个时候天气有时会很冷。

**SHIRLEY:** 有中央暖气。如果你想生火，有个炉子。我们可以提供你所需要的所有木材。它闻起来比煤好得多，而且使房间非常舒适——我们自己家里也有一个。

[答案解析]

此题定位词为 **heating** 和 **stove**，**burn** 后面宾语即为火炉燃烧的材质，根据录音，**SHIRLEY** 推荐的是 **wood** 而不是 **coal**。

**Question 8**

[答案] bridge

[录音原文]

**SHIRLEY:** There are some attractive views from the cottage, which I haven't mentioned. There's a famous stone bridge - it's one of the oldest in the region, and you can see it from the living room. It isn't far away.

[句子翻译]

**SHIRLEY:** 从小屋里可以看到一些迷人的景色，我还没提到。有一座著名的石桥，它是该地区最古老的石桥之一，你可以从客厅看到它。离这儿不远。

[答案解析]

此题定位词为 **view** 和 **living room**，从 **SHIRLEY** 的介绍中可知，从客厅可以看到的是 **stone bridge**。再结合题目的字数要求 **one word and/or a number**，可知此处应填 **bridge**。

### Question 9

[答案] monument

[录音原文]

**SHIRLEY:** The bedroom window looks in the opposite direction, and has a lovely view of the hills and the monument at the top.

[句子翻译]

**SHIRLEY:** 卧室的窗户朝相反的方向看，可以看到山和纪念碑的美丽景色。。

[答案解析]

定位词是 **view** 和 **bedroom**，空格前 **hilltop** 与录音中 **at the top** 相对应，可知答案为 **monument**。

### Question 10

[答案] March

[录音原文]

**TOM:** And when would you like the rest of the money?

**SHIRLEY:** You're coming in May. So the last day of March, please.

[句子翻译]

**TOM:** 余款什么时候付?

**SHIRLEY:** 你们五月来，所以请在三月的最后一天之前付清余款。

[答案解析]

题目中 **final payment** 和录音中 **the rest of the money** 对应，**end** 和 **last day** 对应，因此答案为 **March**。

## Part 2

### 题目解析

### Question 11

[答案] C

[录音原文]

**COUNCILLOR THORNTON:** People were generally satisfied with the state of the roads. There were one or two complaints about potholes which will be addressed, but a significant number of people complained about the

increasing number of heavy vehicles using our local roads to avoid traffic elsewhere.

[句子翻译]

**COUNCILLOR THORNTON:** 人们对道路状况总体满意。有一两个关于坑洼的投诉将得到解决。但有，相当多的人抱怨，越来越多的重型车辆使用我们当地的道路，以避免其他地方的交通拥堵。

[答案解析]

题干中的关键词为 **main concern**。根据录音，人们对道路状况总体满意，有两个关于坑洼的投诉也将被解决，因为主要问题并非道路养护，而是重型车辆的增多，即对应 C 选项中的 **changes in the type of traffic**。

### Question 12

[答案] A

[录音原文]

The cycle path that runs alongside the river is very well used by both cyclists and pedestrians since the surface was improved last year, but overtaking can be a problem so we're going to add a bit on the side to make it wider.

[句子翻译]

自去年路面改善以来，沿河行驶的自行车道被骑车人和行人很好地利用，但超车可能是个问题，因此我们将在侧边增加一点，使其更宽。

[答案解析]

本题定位词为 **the cycle path next to the river**，与录音原文中 **the cycle path that runs alongside the river** 对应。同时，需注意题中 **shortly** 一词，指明所问的是很快就会实施的改变，与录音中 **we're going to** 相对应。同时，**add a bit on the side to make it wider** 与 A 选项中 **be widened** 对应，因此答案为 A。

### Question 13

[答案] B

[录音原文]

Department have told us that it would be dangerous to have a pedestrian crossing where we'd originally planned it as there's a bend in the road there. So that'll need some more thought.

[句子翻译]

交通部告诉我们，在原计划的地方建一个人行横道是很危险的，因为那里的路有个弯。所以需要更多的考量。

[答案解析]

此次题干的定位词为 **pedestrian crossing**，关键词为 **postpone**。录音中 **dangerous** 与 B 选项中 **unsafe** 为同义转换，故答案为 B。

### Question 14

[答案] B

[录音原文]

On Station Road near the station and level crossing, drivers can face quite long waits if the level crossing's closed, and we've now got signs up requesting them not to leave their engines running at that time.

[句子翻译]

在车站和平交道口附近的车站路上，如果平交道口关闭，司机可能会等相当长的时间。我们现在立了一些标识牌，要求他们在等的时候关闭引擎。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 **Station Road**，题中 **notice** 与录音中 **signs** 相对应，**not to leave their engines running** 与 B 选项中的 **switch off engines** 对应，故知答案为 B。

### Question 15

[答案] C

[录音原文]

At present, cars can park between the Community Hall and that line of trees to the east, but this is quite dangerous for pedestrians so we're suggesting a new car park on the opposite side of the Community Hall, right next to it.

[句子翻译]

目前，汽车可以停在社区大厅和东边那排树之间的区域，但这对行人来说是相当危险的。所以我们建议在社区大厅的另外一边，就在它旁边建一个新的停车场。

[答案解析]

Q15-20 题为地图题，需要对方位词特别关注。

首先，拿到地图题时，要了解大致的环境，例如，大门在哪里，一边是马路，一边是河流，另外查看图表，看清楚东南西北的标识。

此题中，讲原本的停车场在社区大厅和东边那排树之间的区域（结合图片，即使图片中间的空白处），而新的停车场会建在社区大厅的另一边 **the opposite side of the Community Hall, just next to it**，则可知是 C 区域。

### Question 16

[答案] F

[录音原文]

We also have a new location for the cricket pitch. As we've now purchased additional space to the east of the recreation ground, beyond the trees, we plan to move it away from its current location, which is rather near the road, into this new area beyond the line of trees. This means there's less danger of stray balls hitting cars or pedestrians.

[句子翻译]

我们还有一个新的板球场地。由于我们现在已经购买了额外的空地，在游乐场的东边，在树林之外。我们计划将其从当前位置移开（它现在离公路比较近），移到树林的外边。这意味着被打飞的球击中汽车或行人的危险性较小。

[答案解析]

此题中，结合 **to the east of the recreation ground** 和 **beyond the trees** 即可知为 F 区域。结合图片，此区域的确里马路更远，更可以确信是正确答案。

**Question 17**

[答案] A

[录音原文]

We've got plans for a children's playground which will be accessible by a footpath from the Community Hall and will be alongside the river.

[句子翻译]

我们计划在河边建一个儿童游乐场，可以从社区大厅通过人行道进入。

[答案解析]

此题中，结合在河边、可以从社区大厅通过人行道进入，可知为 A 区域。

**Question 18**

[答案] I

[录音原文]

The skateboard ramp is very popular with both younger and older children - we had considered moving this up towards the river, but in the end we decided to have it in the southeast corner near the road.

[句子翻译]

滑板坡道很受各种年龄的孩子的欢迎——我们曾考虑过把它移到河边，但最后我们决定把它放在靠近公路的东南角。

[答案解析]

此题需注意有一个干扰答案，**we had considered** 过去完成式表示曾经的想法，需要听到后半句，最终决定 **in the end we decided**，后面跟的才是正确的答案。**southeast corner** 和 **near the road** 两组信息确认是 I 区域。

**Question 19**

[答案] E

[录音原文]

The pavilion is very well used at present by both football players and cricketers. It will stay where it is now - to the left of the line of trees and near to the river - handy for both the football and cricket pitches.

[句子翻译]

这个亭子目前被足球运动员和板球运动员使用地很好。它的位置不会变——在



树林的左边，靠近河流——方便足球和板球场。

[答案解析]

此题根据树林的左边 **to the left of the line of trees** 和靠近河流 **near to the river** 两组信息确认为 E 区域。

### Question 20

[答案] H

[录音原文]

And finally, we'll be getting a new notice board for local information, and that will be directly on people's right as they go from the road into the recreation ground.

[句子翻译]

最后，我们将设立一个发布地方信息的新公告牌。当人们从马路进入娱乐场时，这将直接位于他们的右侧。

[答案解析]

此题需要我们首先找到大门，从大门进入，直接位于右侧，即为 H 这个区域。

## Part 3

题目解析

### Question 21 & 22

[答案] B, C

[录音原文]

**JAKE:** OK. But isn't that of less importance? I mean, doesn't the impact of reduced emissions on air pollution have a more significant effect on people's health?

**AMY:** Certainly, in some cities bike-sharing has made a big contribution to that. And also helped to cut the number of cars on the road significantly.

**JAKE:** Which is the main point.

**AMY:** Exactly.

[句子翻译]

**JAKE:** 好的。但这不是不那么重要吗？我的意思是，减少排放对空气污染的影响不是对人们的健康有更显著的影响吗？

**AMY:** 当然，在一些城市，自行车共享对这一点做出了很大的贡献。同时也大大减少了路上的汽车数量。

**JAKE:** 这是重点。

**AMY:** 没错。

[答案解析]

本题问 city bike-sharing schemes 的 benefits, 尤其要注意, 是两位学生共同认可的好处, 因此要注意对话之间的信息确认。JAKE 提到 reduced emissions on air pollution 与 C 选项 improving air quality 含义上对应, AMY 提到 helped to cut the number of cars on the road 与 B 选项 reducing traffic congestion 对应, 同时这两个观点都得到了对方的认可, 因此本题答案是 B 和 C。

### Question 23 & 24

[答案] B, C

[录音原文]

**JAKE:** OK. Well, while I think it's nice to have really state-of-the art bikes with things like GPS, I wouldn't say they're absolutely necessary.

**AMY:** But some technical things are really important - like a fully functional app - so people can make payments and book bikes easily. Places which haven't invested in that have really struggled.

**JAKE:** Good point... Some people say there shouldn't be competing companies offering separate bike-sharing schemes, but in some really big cities, competition's beneficial and anyway one company might not be able to manage the whole thing.

**AMY:** Right. Deciding how much to invest is a big question. Cities which have opened loads of new bike lanes at the same time as introducing bike-sharing schemes have generally been more successful - but there are examples of successful schemes where this hasn't happened ... What does matter though - is having a big publicity campaign.

**JAKE:** Definitely. If people don't know how to use the scheme or don't understand its benefits, they won't use it. People need a lot of persuasion to stop using their cars.

[句子翻译]

**JAKE:** 好的。好吧, 虽然我认为拥有像 GPS 这样的最先进的自行车很好, 但我不会说它们是绝对必要的。

**AMY:** 但是有些技术上的东西非常重要, 比如一个功能齐全的应用程序, 这样人们就可以很容易地付款和预订自行车。那些没有投资于此的地方真的很挣扎。

**JAKE:** 说得好。有些人说, 不应该有相互竞争的公司提供单独的自行车共享计划, 但在一些真正的大城市, 竞争是有益的, 无论如何, 一个公司可能无法管理整个事情。

**AMY:** 对。决定投资多少是个大问题。在引入自行车共享计划的同时开放大量新自行车道的城市通常更为成功——但也有一些成功的方案, 当地并没有开放新的车道。重要的是要进行大规模的宣传活动。

**JAKE:** 当然。如果人们不知道如何使用这个计划或者不了解它的好处, 他们就不会使用它。人们需要大量的劝说才能停止使用汽车。

### [答案解析]

此题题干的关键是两个词：**necessary** 和 **successful**。两个人共同认可的成功方案的必须要素有两个：**app – so people can make payments and book bikes easily**，与 B 选项 **app should be easy to use** 对应；**having a big publicity campaign** 与 C 选项 **public awareness should be raised** 对应。

关于 **GPS** 和 **cycle lane** 的讨论都属于干扰信息。其中讨论到 **GPS** 时，**JAKE** 说 'I wouldn't say they're absolutely necessary.' 并非绝对必要，因此排除；提到 **cycle lane** 时，**Amy** 提到，有一些成功的方案里，也并没有开放新的车道，因此也不是义工必须的要素，故排除。

### Question 25

[答案] C

#### [录音原文]

**JAKE:** I suppose we should start with Amsterdam as this was one of the first cities to have a bike-sharing scheme.

**AMY:** Yes. There was already a strong culture of cycling here. In a way it's strange that there was such a demand for bike-sharing because you'd have thought most people would have used their own bikes.

#### [句子翻译]

**JAKE:** 我想我们应该从阿姆斯特丹开始，因为这是最早实行自行车共享计划的城市之一。

**AMY:** 是的。这里已经有很强的骑车文化了。在某种程度上，人们对自行车共享的需求如此之大是很奇怪的，因为你会认为大多数人都会使用自己的自行车。

#### [答案解析]

Q25-30 为配对题。

本题定位词为 **Amsterdam**。录音中 **strange** 与 C 选项 **surprised** 对应，故答案为 C。

### Question 26

[答案] F

#### [录音原文]

**JAKE:** Dublin's an interesting example of a success story.

**AMY:** It must be because the public transport system's quite limited.

**JAKE:** Not really -there's no underground, but there are trams and a good bus network. I'd say price has a lot to do with it. It's one of the cheapest schemes in Europe to join.

**AMY:** But the buses are really slow - anyway the weather certainly can't be a factor!

**JAKE:** No - definitely not.

[句子翻译]

**JAKE:** 都柏林是一个成功故事的有趣例子。

**AMY:** 一定是因为公共交通系统很有限。

**JAKE:** 不是真的-没有地铁，但有电车和良好的公交网络。我得说价格和它有很大关系。这是欧洲最便宜的计划之一。

**AMY:** 但是公共汽车真的很慢——不管怎样，天气肯定不是一个因素！

**JAKE:** 不-绝对不是。

[答案解析]

本题的定位词为 Dublin。录音 Amy 认为是因为公共交通系统有限，Jake 认为是价格的关系，两人没有达成一致，只共同认可不是天气的原因，故选 F。

Question 27

[答案] D

[录音原文]

**JAKE:** The London scheme's been quite successful.

**AMY:** Yes - it's been a really good thing for the city. The bikes are popular and the whole system is well maintained but it isn't expanding quickly enough.

**JAKE:** Basically, not enough's been spent on increasing the number of cycle lanes.

**AMY:** Hopefully that'll change.

**JAKE:** Yes.

[句子翻译]

**JAKE:** 伦敦的计划相当成功。

**AMY:** 是的，这对这个城市来说真的是件好事。自行车很受欢迎，整个系统维护良好，但扩展速度不够快。

**JAKE:** 基本上，在增加自行车道数量上花的钱还不够。

**AMY:** 希望这会改变。

**JAKE:** 对。

[答案解析]

此题定位词为 London。录音中 not enough's been spent 即对应 D 选项 more investment is required，故答案为 D。

Question 28

[答案] E

[录音原文]

**AMY:** Now what about outside Europe?

**JAKE:** Well bike-sharing schemes have taken off in places like Buenos Aires.

**AMY:** Mmm. They built a huge network of cycle lanes to support the

introduction of the scheme there, didn't they? It attracted huge numbers of cyclists where previously there were hardly any.

**JAKE:** An example of good planning.

**AMY:** Absolutely.

[句子翻译]

**AMY:** 那么欧洲以外的国家呢?

**JAKE:** 自行车共享计划在布宜诺斯艾利斯等地已经开始实施。

**AMY:** 嗯。他们建立了一个庞大的自行车道网络, 以支持该计划的实施, 不是吗? 它吸引了大量的骑自行车的人, 而以前几乎没有人骑车。

**JAKE:** 一个规划完善的例子。

**AMY:** 当然。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 **Buenos Aires**。在评论的最后, 他们一致认为这是一个规划完善的例子 **An example of good planning**。与 E 选项中 **well designed** 对应, 故答案为 E。

### Question 29

[答案] B

[录音原文]

**AMY:** New York is a good example of how not to introduce a scheme. When they launched it, it was more than ten times the price of most other schemes.

**JAKE:** More than it costs to take a taxi. Crazy. I think the organisers lacked vision and ambition there.

**AMY:** I think so too.

[句子翻译]

**AMY:** 纽约是一个很好的例子, 说明了什么情况下不应该引入自行车计划。当他们推出这项计划时, 它的价格是大多数其他计划的十倍多。

**JAKE:** 比坐出租车还贵。疯了。我认为那儿的组织者缺乏远见和雄心壮志。

**AMY:** 我也这么认为。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 **New York**。他们讨论纽约的案例时, 聚焦在价格问题上, **AMY** 说价格是其他地方的十倍多, **JAKE** 评论道, 比出租车还贵, 简直是疯了。可见他们都认为价格太贵, 应该更便宜, 与选项 B 中 **it should be cheaper** 对应, 故答案为 B。

### Question 30

[答案] A

[录音原文]

**AMY:** Sydney would be a good example to use. I would have expected it to

have grown pretty quickly here.

**JAKE:** Yes. I can't quite work out why it hasn't been an instant success like some of the others. It's a shame really.

[句子翻译]

**AMY:** 悉尼将是一个很好的例子。我本以为它会在这里迅速成长。

**JAKE:** 对。我不太明白为什么它没有像其他地方那样获得立竿见影的成功。真可惜。

[答案解析]

此题的定位词为 **Sydney**。两个人都表达出，这个地方实施的结果没有他们预期中好，与 A 选项中 **disappointing** 对应，故答案为 A

## Part 4

### 题目解析

#### Question 31

[答案] spice(s)

[录音原文]

Then in the year 1507 the first Portuguese ships stopped at the island. The sailors were carrying spices back to Europe, and found the island a convenient stopping place where they could stock up with food and water for the rest of the voyage, but they didn't settle on Mauritius.

[句子翻译]

1507 年，第一批葡萄牙船只在该岛停留。水手们正把香料运回欧洲，他们发现这个岛是一个方便的中途停留的地方，在那里他们可以为余下的航程储备食物和水，但他们没有在毛里求斯定居下来。

[答案解析]

本题定位词为 1507 年和 Portuguese，题中 transport 与录音中 carrying 对应，故答案为 spice。

#### Question 32

[答案] colony / settlement

[录音原文]

..... but they didn't settle on Mauritius. However, in 1638 the Dutch arrived and set up a colony there.

[句子翻译]

.....但他们没有在毛里求斯定居下来。然而，1638 年荷兰人来到这里并在那里建立了殖民地。

[答案解析]

本题的定位词为 1648 和 Dutch。题中 establish 与录音中 set up 对应，故答案

为 colony (也可填写之前出现的 settle 的名词形式 settlement)。

### Question 33

[答案] fat

[录音原文]

The best-known picture is a Dutch painting in which the bird appears to be extremely fat, but this may not be accurate - an Indian painting done at the same time shows a much thinner bird.

[句子翻译]

最著名的照片是荷兰的一幅画，画中的鸟看起来非常胖，但这可能并不准确——印度的一幅画同时描绘了一只更瘦的鸟。

[答案解析]

本题的定位词为 Dutch painting，通过分析可知横线处填写的词性为形容词，题目中 very 与录音中 extremely 对应，故答案为 fat。

### Question 34

[答案] head

[录音原文]

In the early 17th century four dried parts of a bird were known to exist - of these, three have disappeared, so only one example of soft tissue from the dodo survives, a dodo head.

[句子翻译]

在 17 世纪早期，已知存在一只鸟的四个干燥部分，其中三个已经消失，所以只有一个渡渡鸟的软组织幸存下来，那就是渡渡鸟的头部。

[答案解析]

本题的定位词为 soft tissue，题目中 only 和 dried 在录音中均原词出现，故答案为 head。

### Question 35

[答案] movement

[录音原文]

For example, early accounts of the birds mention how slow and clumsy it was, but scientists now believe the bird's strong knee joints would have made it capable of movement which was not slow, but actually quite fast.

[句子翻译]

例如，早期对鸟类的描述提到了它是多么的缓慢和笨拙，但是科学家们现在相信，这种鸟强壮的膝关节会使它能进行非但不慢，实际上相当快的运动。

[答案解析]

本题题目中 skeleton 与录音中 knee joints 对应，题中 rapid 与原文 quite fast

对应, capable of 原词出现, 答案即为 movement。

### Question 36

[答案] balance/balancing

[录音原文]

It's true that the dodo's small wings wouldn't have allowed it to leave the ground, but the scientists suggest that these were probably employed for balance while going over uneven ground.

[句子翻译]

渡渡鸟的小翅膀确实不允许它离开地面, 但科学家们认为它们可能是用来在不平坦的地面上保持平衡的。

[答案解析]

本题的定位词为 small wings, be employed for sth. 与 use sth. do 相对应, 答案即为 balance。

### Question 37

[答案] brain

[录音原文]

They found that the reports of the lack of intelligence of the dodo were not borne out by their research, which suggested the bird's brain was not small, but average in size.

[句子翻译]

他们发现有关渡渡鸟缺乏智力的报道并没有被他们的研究所证实, 这表明渡渡鸟的大脑不是小的, 而是中等大小的。

[答案解析]

本题的定位词为 average size, 此题的答案出现在定位词之前, 故要特别注意, 跟紧讲座的节奏, 对于新的出现的名词或新的概念特别关注。

### Question 38

[答案] smell

[录音原文]

The researchers also found that the structure of the bird's skull suggested that one sense which was particularly well-developed was that of smell. So the dodo may also have been particularly good at locating ripe fruit and other food in the island's thick vegetation.

[句子翻译]

研究人员还发现, 这种鸟的头骨结构表明, 一种特别发达的感觉是嗅觉。因此, 渡渡鸟可能也特别擅长在岛上茂密的植被中寻找成熟的水果和其他食物。

[答案解析]



此题中, find food 与录音中 locate ripe fruit and other food 对应, 答案即为 sense of smell。

### Question 39

[答案] rats

[录音原文]

Another factor may have been the new species brought to the island by the sailors. These included dogs, which would have been a threat to the dodos, and also monkeys, which ate the fruit that was the main part of the dodos' diet. These were brought to the island deliberately, but the ships also brought another type of creature - rats, which came to land from the ships and rapidly overran the island. These upset the ecology of the island, not just the dodos but other species too. However, they were a particular danger to the dodos because they consumed their eggs, and since each dodo only laid one at a time, this probably had a devastating effect on populations.

[句子翻译]

另一个因素可能是水手们带到岛上的新物种。这其中包括狗, 而狗对于渡渡鸟是一个威胁。其中也有猴子, 猴子吃水果, 而这些水果是渡渡鸟的饮食的主要部分。它们是被故意带到岛上的, 但是船也带来了另一种生物——老鼠, 它们从船上下来, 迅速地在岛上泛滥。这些老鼠破坏了岛上的生态, 不仅是对渡渡鸟, 还有其他物种。然而, 它们对渡渡鸟来说是一个特别的危险, 因为它们吃掉了它们的蛋, 而且由于每只渡渡鸟一次只产一只, 这可能会对它们的种群产生毁灭性的影响。

[答案解析]

通过此题上面一行中讲到的 dog 和 monkey 进行定位, 与他们同时被带来的是 rats, 同时通过后文的信息确认, 老鼠吃渡渡鸟的蛋, 录音中 consumed their eggs 与题中 ate the birds' eggs 对应, 因此 rats 即为答案。

### Question 40

[答案] forest

[录音原文]

However, we now think that probably the main cause of the birds' extinction was not the introduction of non-native species, but the introduction of agriculture. This meant that the forest that had once covered all the island, and that had provided a perfect home for the dodo, was cut down so that crops such as sugar could be grown.

[句子翻译]

然而, 我们现在认为, 鸟类灭绝的主要原因可能不是外来物种的引进, 而是农业的引进。这意味着曾经覆盖全岛的森林被砍伐, 以便种植诸如糖之类的作物。而这片森林曾为渡渡鸟提供了一个完美的家园。

[答案解析]

此题中 the arrival of farming 与录音中 introduction of agriculture 对应，题中 destroyed 与录音中 cut down 对应，故答案为 forest。





## Test 1

### Passage 1 Why we need to protect polar bears

#### 考题解析

#### Questions 1-7 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN (判断题)

1. Polar bears suffer from various health problems due to the build-up of fat under their skin.

参考译文	北极熊因它们的皮下脂肪堆积而忍受各类健康问题。
考点词	suffer from various health problems
定位词	build-up of fat under their skin
文章对应处	文章第一段最后两句： Humans with comparative levels of <b>adipose tissue</b> would be considered <b>obese</b> and would be likely to <b>suffer from diabetes and heart disease</b> . <b>Yet</b> the polar bear <b>experiences no such consequences</b> .
答案及解析	FALSE 文中的第一段的最后两句内容为本题的对应信息，句中的 <b>adipose tissue</b> 指的就是题目中的 <b>build-up of fat</b> ，但原文中 <b>suffer from problems</b> 的是 <b>humans</b> 。北极熊根据最后一句 <b>yet</b> 引导的句子，说明它们没有此类症状（结果），此处题目和原文相矛盾，故判断本题是 <b>FALSE</b> 。

2. The study done by Liu and his colleagues compared different groups of polar bears.

参考译文	刘和他的同事们的研究比较了不同群组的北极熊。
考点词	different groups of
定位词	Liu and his colleagues; compared
文章对应处	文章第二段第一句和第二句： A 2014 study by Shi Ping <b>Liu and colleagues</b> sheds light on this mystery. They <b>compared</b> the genetic structure of <b>polar bears</b> with that of their closest relatives from a warmer climate, the <b>brown bears</b> .
答案及解析	FALSE 文中第二段的前两句对应题目的主要信息，但文中第二句说明研究人员比较的是北极熊和棕熊的遗传结构，和题目中的 <b>different groups of polar bears</b> 相矛盾。所以，此题判断为 <b>FALSE</b> 。

3. Liu and colleagues were the first researchers to compare polar bears and brown bears genetically.

参考译文	刘和同事们是第一个从遗传角度研究北极熊和棕熊的专家队伍。
考点词	the first
定位词	Liu and colleagues; compare; genetically
文章对应处	文章第二段第一句和第二句： A 2014 study by Shi Ping <b>Liu and colleagues</b> sheds light on this mystery. They <b>compared</b> the genetic structure of <b>polar bears</b> with that of their closest relatives from a warmer climate, the <b>brown bears</b> .
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 首先，根据定位词找到原文第二段的第一和第二句。这两句交代了研究者比较了北极熊和棕熊的基因结构，但却没有提到他们是否是 <b>the first</b> ，即最早研究的人员，判断信息不足。所以本题只能判断为 NOT GIVEN。

4. Polar bears are able to control their levels of 'bad' cholesterol by genetic means.

参考译文	北极熊能够通过遗传方法来控制它们的“坏”胆固醇含量。
考点词	are able to control
定位词	Polar bears; cholesterol
文章对应处	文章第二段第四句： Liu and his colleagues found the <b>polar bears</b> had a <b>gene</b> known as <b>APoB</b> , which <b>reduces levels of</b> low-density lipoproteins (LDLs) - a form of <b>'bad' cholesterol</b> .
答案及解析	TRUE 首先，根据题目定位词找到原文第二段第四句。这句话中宾语从句的主语是 <b>polar bears</b> ，而定语从句又解释了 <b>APoB</b> 这种基因成分能减少不良的胆固醇。与题目信息相符合，所以本题判断为 TRUE。

5. Female polar bears are able to survive for about six months without food.

参考译文	雌北极熊能够在没有食物的情况下存活大约六个月。
考点词	are able to survive
定位词	Female polar bears; about six months; without food
文章对应处	文章第三段倒数第二句： This process results in <b>about six months of fasting</b> , where

	the female bears have to <b>keep</b> themselves and their cubs <b>alive</b> ...
答案及解析	TRUE 首先，根据题目信息定位到文章第二段倒数第二句。句中的 <b>fasting</b> 指的就是题目中的 <b>without food</b> ；句中的 <b>keep themselves and their cubs alive</b> 对应题目中的 <b>survive</b> ，题目与原文相吻合。故而本题判断为 TRUE。

6. It was found that the bones of female polar bears were very weak when they came out of their dens in spring.

参考译文	人们发现当雌北极熊在春天从它们的穴里出来时，它们的骨骼十分脆弱。
考点词	very weak
定位词	Female polar bears; bones
文章对应处	文章第三段倒数三句： ...these females will <b>dig</b> maternity dens in the snow and will remain there <b>throughout the winter</b> ... This process results in about six months of fasting... Despite this, their bones remain <b>strong and dense</b> .
答案及解析	FALSE 首先，根据题目信息找到原文第三段最后三句。注意母熊的表现： <b>dig dens</b> 挖穴、 <b>fasting</b> 禁食六个月，但关键在于最后一句对于 <b>bones</b> 的描述为 <b>strong and dense</b> 与题目中的 <b>very weak</b> 相矛盾，故而本题判断为 FALSE。

7. The polar bear's mechanism for increasing bone density could also be used by people one day.

参考译文	有一天人们也能够使用北极熊增加骨密度的原理。
考点词	also be used by people
定位词	mechanism ; increasing bone density
文章对应处	文章第四段最后一句： If the <b>mechanism</b> of bone remodelling in polar bears can be <b>understood</b> , many bedridden <b>humans</b> , and even <b>astronauts</b> , could <b>potentially benefit</b> .
答案及解析	TRUE 首先，根据定位词找到文中的第四段的最后一句。原句中的 <b>bone remodelling</b> 指的就是骨骼的改造原理，后面并列句说明卧病不起的人和宇航员能从这个 <b>mechanism</b> （机制）中获益，也即说明这个原理能够用于人类。因此本题判断为 TRUE。

### Questions 8-13 Table (填空)

注：本题为 Notes 题型，是 summary 题的一种变体，属于填空题大类。

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
8	大定位： People think bears as 小定位： unintelligent	第五段第三句： <b>Bears</b> , on the other hand, seem to <b>be perceived as stupid</b> and in many cases <b>violent</b> .	<b>violent</b> 先用 People 对 bears 的看法定位到原文第五段。然后找到关于 bears 的描写，和小定位词 unintelligent 并列的是 violent。所以答案就是 violent。
9	大定位： Tennoji Zoo 小定位： branch	第五段第五和第六句： A male bear called GoGo in <b>Tennoji Zoo</b> , Osaka, has even been observed making use of a <b>tool</b> to manipulate his environment. The bear used a <b>tree branch</b> on multiple occasions...	<b>tool</b> 根据题目中的 use a branch as a _____ 判断本题要填入的是一个名词，解释 branch 的功能。回到原文紧跟在 branch 后的内容，故而回上文寻找到 making use of tool 这个表达，而 tree branch 是 tool 具体实物，因此树枝是作为工具使用的。由此确定本题答案是 tool。
10	大定位： Tennoji Zoo 小定位： knock down	第五段第六句： The bear used a <b>tree branch</b> on multiple occasions to <b>dislodge</b> a piece of <b>meat</b> hung out of his reach.	<b>meat</b> 本题接上题。knock down 是动词词组，所以本题填入的也是名词。题目中的 This 指代的就是 tree branch，看第六句，不定式表目的 to dislodge a piece of meat，dislodge 是动词，相当于题目中的 knock down，所以宾语 meat 就是本题的答案。
11	大定位： wild polar bear; method 小定位： platform	第五段最后两句： ... <b>wild polar bears</b> , although... A calculated move by a male bear involved...in an attempt to get to a <b>photographer</b> standing on a <b>platform</b> four	<b>photographer</b> 本题是也是一个实验描述。找到第五段最后两句。题目是定语从句修饰 platform，而原文中的句子是野熊为了接近 photographer 才去的 platform。题目只是将句式改变，但修饰 platform 的仍是 photographer，因此答案是 photographer。

		metres high.	
12	<p>大定位: behaviour, conscious manipulation</p> <p>小定位: objects and activity</p>	<p>第六段第一句和第二句: ...polar bears showed deliberate and <b>focussed manipulation</b>. For example, Ames observed bears putting <b>objects</b> in piles and then <b>knocking them over</b> in what appeared to be a <b>game</b>.</p>	<p>game</p> <p>本题先根据大定位 manipulation 找到第六段。从题目来看, 北极熊会通过 objects 和 activity 来运用操控。第二句中 objects 之后 and 连接的内容就是对 activity 的说明。这里有一个动作 knocking them over, 对应 activity。文中用介词短语说明了这个 activity 像是一个 game。因此, 本题 similar to 后面填入的词是 game。</p>
13	<p>大定位: emotions</p> <p>小定位: movements, disappointed, hunting</p>	<p>第七段第一句: As for <b>emotions</b>, while... many bears have been seen to hit out at ice and snow seemingly <b>out of frustration</b> when they have just <b>missed out on a kill</b>.</p>	<p>frustration</p> <p>本题根据 emotions 定位到文章第七段。题目中用 if 引导的状语和原文用 when 引导的状语是一样的。因此找到原文主句部分, seemingly 解释了 bears 的一些 movements 是出于 frustration。由此判断, 本题答案 suggesting 后填入 frustration。</p>



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## Passage 2 The Step Pyramid of Djoser

### 考题解析

#### Questions 14-20 Matching (段落标题匹配)

题号	答案	段落对应处	解析
14	iv	<p>A 段第四句: However, <b>there is no question that</b>, as far as Egypt is concerned, it began with <b>one monument</b> to one king designed by one brilliant architect: the Step Pyramid of Djoser at Saqqara.</p> <p>A 段第二句: These grand, impressive tributes to the memory of the Egyptian kings <b>have become linked with</b> the country <b>even though</b> other cultures, such as the Chinese and Mayan, also built pyramids.</p>	<p>A 段第四句中提到的 <b>there is no question that</b> 以及 <b>one monument</b> 对应题干中的 <b>a single certainty</b>; A 段第二句中的 <b>even though</b> 引导的内容对应题干中的 <b>other less definite facts</b>。</p>
15	vii	<p>B 段第二句: <b>Prior to</b> Djoser's reign, <b>tombs</b> were rectangular monuments made of dried clay brick, which covered underground passages where the deceased person was buried.</p> <p>B 段第三句: For reasons which remain unclear, Djoser's main official, whose name was Imhotep, <b>conceived of</b> building a taller, more impressive</p>	<p>B 段第二句中的 <b>tombs</b> 对应题干中的 <b>burial structures</b>; B 段第二句中关于 <b>Prior to Djoser's reign</b> 的 <b>tombs</b> 的内容进一步印证了 <b>An idea for changing</b>; B 段第三句主要阐述题干中提到的 <b>the design of burial structures</b>。</p>

		tomb for his king by stacking stone slabs on top of one another, progressively making them smaller, to form the shape now known as the Step Pyramid.	
16	ii	<p>C 段第一句: The Step Pyramid has been thoroughly examined and investigated over the last century, and it is now known that <b>the building process</b> went through <b>many different stages</b>.</p> <p>C 段最后一句: The weight of the enormous mass was a <b>challenge</b> for the builders, who placed the stones at an inward incline in order to prevent the monument breaking up.</p>	<p>C 段第一句中的 <b>the building process</b> went through <b>many different stages</b> 对应题干中建造过程中的 <b>task</b>; C 段最后一句的 <b>a challenge</b> 对应题干中的 <b>A difficult task</b>.</p>
17	v	<p>D 段第二句至第五句: The complex in which it was built was the size of a city in ancient Egypt and included <b>a temple, courtyards, shrines, and living quarters for the priests</b>. It covered a region of 16 hectares and was surrounded by a <b>wall</b> 10.5 meters high. The <b>wall</b> had 13 false doors cut into it with only one true entrance cut into the south-east corner; the <b>entire wall</b></p>	<p>D 段第二句中的 <b>a temple, courtyards, shrines, and living quarters for the priests</b>; D 段第三第四句中主要描述 <b>wall</b>; D 段第五句主要描述 <b>false doors</b>; 综上可得出 D 段主要的内容是题干所表达的外部建筑与区域。</p>

		was then ringed by a trench 750 meters long and 40 meters wide. The <b>false doors</b> and the <b>trench</b> were incorporated into the complex to discourage unwanted visitors.	
18	i	E 段第一第二句: <b>The burial chamber of the tomb</b> , where the king's body was laid to rest, was dug <b>beneath the base of the pyramid</b> , surrounded by a vast maze of long tunnels that had rooms off them to discourage robbers. One of the most mysterious discoveries found inside the pyramid was <b>a large number of stone vessels</b> .	E 段第一句中的 The burial chamber of the tomb 与 beneath the base of the pyramid 与题干中 The areas within the pyramid itself 所对应;E 段第二句中的 a large number of stone vessels 与题干的 artifacts 对应。
19	viii	F 段第二第三句: Djoser's grave goods, and even his body, were stolen at some point in the past and all archaeologists found were <b>a small number of his valuables</b> overlooked by the thieves. There was enough left throughout the pyramid and its complex, however, to <b>astonish and amaze</b> the archaeologists who excavated it.	F 段第二句中 were stolen at some point in the past, a small number of his valuables 与题干中 the few remains 对应;F 段第三句中 to astonish and amaze the archaeologists who excavated it 的 astonish and amaze 与题干中 incredible 对应。
20	vi	G 段最后一句: The Step Pyramid was a	段落中 a revolutionary advance in architecture 与题

		<b>revolutionary advance in architecture</b> and became the <b>archetype</b> which <b>all the other great pyramid builders of Egypt</b> would follow.	干中 pyramid design 对应; 段落中 archetype 与 follow 与题干中的 copied 对应。
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### Questions 21-24 Notes (填空)

注：本题为 Notes 题型，是 summary 题的一种变体，属于填空题大类。

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
21	大定位： complex; 小定位： Egyptian, past, as big as	D 段第二句： The <b>complex</b> in which it was built was the <b>size</b> of a city in <b>ancient Egypt</b> ...	<b>city</b> 先用 complex 定大范围对应原文 D 段第二句，题干中 as big as 与段落中 size 相对应；通过 past 与段落句中 ancient 的同义替换关系以及通过 Egyptian 与段落中 Egypt 的联系，确定答案为 city。
22	大定位： accommodation 小定位： occupied	D 段第二句： ...and included a temple, courtyards, shrines, and <b>living quarters</b> for the <b>priests</b> .	<b>priests</b> 根据题目中 accommodation 与 living quarters 的同义替换关系定位到 D 段第二句。题干中的 occupied 意为已占用的，另外与 accommodation 相联系，由此得出答案应为 priests。
23	大定位： wall 小定位： encircled	D 段第四句：...the entire wall was then <b>ringed</b> by a <b>trench</b> 750 meters long and 40 meters wide.	<b>trench</b> 根据题干中的 wall 定位至 D 段第四句，然后根据 encircled 与 ringed 的同义替换关系，可以将答案定位至 trench。
24	大定位： visitors 小定位： the real entrance	D 段第六句： If <b>someone wished to enter</b> , he or she would have needed to know in advance	<b>location</b> 由 visitors 与 someone wished to enter 的联系可定位至原文 D 段第六句，然后根据 the real entrance 与原

		how to find the <b>location</b> of the true <b>opening</b> in the wall.	文 the true opening in the wall 中 true opening 的同义替换关系，可将答案确定为 location。
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**Question 25-26 Multiple choice (选择题)**

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
25-26	King Djoser	<p>B 段最后一句: Djoser is thought to have reigned for 19 years, <b>but</b> some historians and scholars attribute a much longer time for his rule, owing to the number and size of the monuments he built.</p> <p>F 段最后一句: There was <b>enough</b> left throughout the pyramid and its complex, however, to astonish and amaze the archaeologists who excavated it.</p>	<p><b>B, D</b></p> <p>B 段的主要内容是关于左塞尔在位统治时间的争论，体现了部分历史学家对于目前的主流观点的质疑。原文中的 <b>but</b> 与选项 B 中的 <b>disagreement</b> 相对应，另外 B 选项中的 <b>the length of his reign</b> 与 B 段的相关内容所对应。因此选项 B 是正确选项。</p> <p>F 段最后一句主要阐述在左塞尔金字塔中仍发现了足够多的物品。这一点与选项 D 中 <b>A few of his possessions</b> 所对应；此外选项 D 中 <b>archaeologists found it</b> 与原文 <b>archaeologists who excavated it</b> 所对应，因此选项 D 也是正确选项。</p>

### Passage 3 The future of work

#### 考题解析

#### Questions 27-30 Multiple choice (选择题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
27	first paragraph	整个第一段	<b>B</b> B 选项中的 the extent 正好对应第一段第一句话的百分比, 文章第一句话概括了 AI 会影响人们改变工作的范围和程度 extent。第一段并没有提到 AI 会影响哪几种工作, 所以 A 错, 也没有提到未来参与 AI 工作的劳动力比例, 所以 C 错, 也没有提到两种 AI 类型影响劳动力有何区别, 故 D 也不对。
28	Stella Pachidi 和 knowledge economy	第二段第一句话: fundamental changes are happening as a result of the 'algorithmication' of jobs that are dependent on data rather than on production -the so-called knowledge economy.	<b>D</b> 根据题目中的 Stella Pachidi 和 knowledge economy 定位到第二段的第一句话, D 选项中的 current developments 与第一句话的 some of the most fundamental changes are happening 是同义对应, 都代表是 knowledge economy 带来的结果。定位句并没有提到 A 选项中工作的数量, 也没有提到 B 选项中人们对于工作的态度, 也没有提到 C 选项中生产部门在减少。
29	Pachidi 和 telecommunications company	第五段最后一句: However, the company had started using a[n] ... algorithm that defined when account	<b>C</b> 根据定位词锁定第五段引号中的内容, 定位句中的内容是说公司使用 AI 来确定什么时候经理需要联系某些客户并对其进行什么样的营销和

		managers should contact certain customers about which kinds of campaigns and what to offer them?	提供什么样的内容，而 C 选项是对其的高度概括，即 AI 帮助公司获得想要的一切结果。AB 选项内容与定位句相反，D 选项错在 ought to do themselves, 定位句没提到。
30	Ewan McGaughey 和 recently published research	第十二段最后一句话: But social policies can tackle this through retraining and redeployment. 以及最后两段。	D 根据定位句提到社会政策会通过重新培训和重新分配的方式来解决 'jobless future' 的问题，以及最后两段的内容具体说了政府、银行等需要采取哪些措施来应对，与 D 选项的内容匹配，即说明如何能够成功处理工作市场变化的问题。A 选项并没在定位句中体现，B 选项是失业后的深远影响与最后两段的内容不符合，文章也未比较 D 选项中过去和未来失业的区别。

Questions 31-34 Notes (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
31	大定位: Stella Pachidi 小定位: 'algorithmic' of jobs, rely on, production	第二段第一句: the 'algorithmic' of jobs that are dependent on data rather than on production	information 先用 Stella Pachidi 定大范围对应原文第二段第一句，找到对于 'algorithmic' of jobs 的定语从句，看到了和题干中的同义替换 dependent on, 锁定答案词数据 data, 然后找到备选答案中的同义替换词 information, 答案为 G
32	大定位: Pachidi 小定位: 'algorithm's	第六段第二句: workers learn through the 'algorithm's eyes'	reliance 根据题目中的 Pachidi 以及 'algorithm's eyes' 定位到第六段的第二句。定位句中

	eyes'	and become <b>dependent</b> on <b>its</b> instructions	的 its 指代的就是 'algorithm's eyes'(AI) ; 题干中的 recommendations 是对定位句 instructions 的同义替换, 因此只需要在备选答案中找到 dependent 的同义选项即可, 注意根据语法, 需要转换成名词, 即答案选 E
33	大定位: Pachidi 小定位: staff, using , therefor , innovation	第六段最后一句: <b>Alternative</b> explorations where <b>experimentation</b> and <b>human</b> <b>instinct</b> lead to progress and new ideas — are effectively discouraged.	intuition 本题接上题, 题目中的 meanwhile, 和 experimenting 与定位句的 alternative 和 experimentation 分别对应, 要填的是 staff using their own 后面的内容, 在原句中只有 human instinct 与之相对应, 所以在备选答案中找到直觉 instinct 的同义词即可, 答案是 C。
34	大定位: researchers 小定位: Increase, users, easier, technology	第八段最后一句: Their objective is to make AI <b>Technologies</b> more <b>trustworthy</b> and transparent, so that organisations and individuals understand how AI decisions are made.	confidence 本题需要先综合理解题干的意思, 即为了避免 Pachidi 观察到的内容 (第七段), 研究者们试图让 AI 的决策过程更容易理解, 以及提高使用者对于技术的____. 根据定位句可以知道, 研究者们目标是让 AI 技术更加可信和透明, 因为也就意味着要增加用户对于 AI 技术的信心。所以在备选答案中找到 trustworthy 和 transparent 的同义词, 只有 confidence 信心符合, 答案选 F。



### Questions 35-40 Matching 人名观点配对

35. Greater levels of automation will not result in lower employment.

参考译文	级别越高的自动化不会导致更低的就业率。
文章对应处	倒数第五段: Low believes the predictions are founded on a fallacy: 'It assumes that the number of jobs is fixed. If in 30 years, <b>half of 100 jobs are being carried out by robots, that doesn't mean we are left with just 50 jobs for humans. The number of jobs will increase:</b> we would expect there to be 150 jobs?
答案及解析	B 定位句中的 Low 认为 50 份工作被机器人做了, 也不意味着人类只能做另 50 份的工作, 工作的数量会增加。与题目中内容一致。

36. There are several reasons why AI is appealing to businesses.

参考译文	有好几个原因说明 AI 对于商业领域的吸引。
文章对应处	第三段 Organisations are attracted to using algorithms because they <b>want to make choices</b> based on what they consider is "perfect information", <b>as well as to reduce costs and enhance productivity.</b>
答案及解析	A 定位句中的 Pachidi 提到 organisations 被吸引去使用 AI 因为他们想要基于“完美信息”作出决策, 并减少成本和提高生产力。这些都是题干中 AI 吸引 businesses 的原因。

37. AI's potential to transform people's lives has parallels with major cultural shifts which occurred in previous eras.

参考译文	AI 改变人们生活的潜力与以前时代发生的主要文化转变一样。
文章对应处	最后一段 'The promises of these new technologies are astounding. They deliver humankind the capacity to live in a way that nobody could have once imagined, he adds. <b>Just as the industrial revolution brought people past subsistence agriculture, and the corporate revolution enabled mass production, a third revolution has been pronounced. But it will not only be one of technology. The next revolution will be social</b> '。
答案及解析	C

	最后一段定位句中 Ewan McGaughey 的观点, AI 新技术带给人类的生存能力是无人想象过的, 就正如工业革命, 商业革命, 第三次革命带来的那样。定位句中的 just as 与题干中 has parallel with 进行同义替换, 而题干中的 shifts which occurred in previous eras 与定位句的几个 revolution 相对应。
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38. It is important to be aware of the range of problems that AI causes.

参考译文	意识到 AI 会造成很多方面的问题是很重要的。
文章对应处	第四段 'But these enhancements are not <b>without consequences</b> ' says Pachidi. 'If routine cognitive tasks are taken over by AI, how do professions develop their future experts?' 第五段第一句 Another issue is the extent to which the technology influences or even controls the workforce.
答案及解析	A 第四段第一句 Pachidi 认为这些技术进步不是没有 consequences(一般指不好的结果), 对应题干中的 problems, 第四段后面和第五段都分别讲述了 AI 技术的一些问题。

39. People are going to follow a less conventional career path than in the past

参考译文	比起以前, 人们将会走一条没那么传统的职业道路。
文章对应处	倒数第六段 Economist Professor Hamish Low believes that the future of work will involve major transitions across the whole life course for everyone: ' <b>The traditional trajectory of full-time education followed by full-time work followed by a pensioned retirement is a thing of the past,</b> ' says Low. <b>Instead</b> , he envisages a multistage employment life: one where retraining happens across the life course, and where multiple jobs and no job happen by choice at different stages.
答案及解析	B 定位段中的定位句, Low 认为传统的全职教育到全职工作然后领养老金的退休都是过去的事情了, instead 后面他预想了未来的就业生活是与过去完全不一样的, 与题干的意思相符。

40. Authorities should take measures to ensure that there will be adequately paid work for everyone.

参考译文	权利机构应该采取措施确保每个人都有足额工资的工作
文章对应处	倒数第二段 He adds: 'If there is going to be change to jobs as a result of AI and robotics then <b>I'd like to see governments seizing the opportunity to improve policy to enforce good job security.</b> We can "reprogramme" the law to prepare for a fairer future of work and leisure? <b>McGaughey's findings are a call to arms to leaders of organisations, governments and banks</b> to pre-empt the coming changes with bold new policies that <b>guarantee full employment, fair incomes</b> and a thriving economic democracy.
答案及解析	C 定位段中的定位句部分 McGaughey 认为政府应该提出相应政策确保好的工作安全，号召领导组织，政府和银行制定新的政策确保全面就业，公平的工资（ <b>guarantee full employment, fair incomes</b> ）,这与题干中的内容完全相符。



## Test 2

### Passage 1 The White Horse of Uffington

#### 考题解析

#### Questions 1-8 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN (判断题)

1. Most geoglyphs in England are located in a particular area of the country.

参考译文	英国的大多数地画位于这个国家的一个特定的区域。
考点词	a particular area of the country.
定位词	most geoglyphs; England;
文章对应处	文章第一段第二句 There are 56 <b>hill figures</b> scattered around <b>England</b> , with the vast majority on the chalk downlands of <b>the country's southern counties</b> .
答案及解析	TRUE 文章第一段第二句提到题目中的定位词 <b>England</b> ，这句话中的 <b>hill figures</b> (山坡图) 是 <b>geoglyphs</b> (地画，几何图形) 的同义表达。根据文中的描述信息，我们知道有 56 个山坡图分散在英国，大多数图案在这个国家南部郡的白垩层丘陵地。可以对应题目中提到的大多数地画位于英国特定的区域， <b>the vast majority</b> 是 <b>most</b> 的同义表达。所以，此题判断为 TRUE。

2. There are more geoglyphs in the shape of a horse than any other creature.

参考译文	白马形状的地画比以其他生物为形状的地画多。
考点词	more...than....
定位词	horse ; creature
文章对应处	NOT GIVEN 文章第一段第三句：The figures include giants, <b>horses</b> , crosses and regimental badges.
答案及解析	文章第一段第三句出现了题目中的定位词 <b>horses</b> 还有其他 <b>creature</b> 的具体描述。文中描述了这些图案包括巨人，马，十字架和军队徽章。并没有比较各种类型的图案的多少，所以，此题判断为 NOT GIVEN。

3. A recent dating of the Uffington White Horse indicates that people were mistaken about its age.

参考译文	一个对于阿芬顿白马进行的最近的年代测评表明人们搞错了它
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	的时代。
考点词	were mistaken about its age
定位词	Uffington White Horse; recent dating ; age
文章对应处	文章第二段第二句: <b>The White Horse has recently been re-dated</b> and shown to <b>be even older than its previously assigned</b> ancient pre-Roman Iron Age * date.
答案及解析	TRUE 文章第二段第二句出现了 The White Horse, recently been re-dated, ancient pre-Roman Iron Age 对应题目中的定位词。文中描述了最近重新测定白马的时期, 结果显示白马出现的时期比之前确定的古罗马前的铁器时代还要久远。所以说, 最近测评表明了人们搞错了白马所处的时期。此题判断为 TRUE。

4. Historians have come to an agreement about the origins of the Long Man of Wilmington.

参考译文	历史学家就威尔明顿巨人像的起源达成了一致。
考点词	come to an agreement about the origins
定位词	Historians ; the Long Man of Wilmington
文章对应处	文章第二段第三、四句: More <b>controversial</b> is the date of the enigmatic <b>Long Man of Wilmington</b> in Sussex. While many <b>historians are convinced</b> the figure is prehistoric, <b>others believe that</b> it was the work of an artistic monk from a nearby priory and was created between the 11th and 15th centuries.
答案及解析	FALSE 文章第二段第三、四句中出现了题目中的定位词, 因此定位于此。文章描述对于索赛克斯郡的神秘的威尔明顿巨人像所在的时期存在更多的争议。尽管很多历史学家认为这个图案是史前的, 但是其他人认为它是由一个来自附近的修道院里面的有艺术天赋的和尚创造出来的作品, 并且创造于 11 和 15 世纪之间。根据文章描述, 可以看出历史学家对于威尔明顿巨人像的起源是有争议的, 并没有达成一致, 因此此题判断为 FALSE。

5. Geoglyphs were created by people placing white chalk on the hillside.

参考译文	人们通过把白垩放在山坡上来创造几何图案。
考点词	created by placing white chalk on the hillside.
定位词	white chalk; hillside
文章对应处	文章第三段第一句: The method of cutting these huge figures was <b>simply to remove the overlying grass</b> to reveal the gleaming <b>white chalk</b> below.

答案及解析	<p><b>FALSE</b></p> <p>文章第三段第一句出现了题目中的定位词，文章描述了刻下这些巨型图案的方法是只需把覆盖于地面的草除掉，使草下面的明亮的白垩露出来。可见创造几何图案并不是把白垩放在山坡上。因此此题判断为 <b>FALSE</b>。</p>
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6. Many geoglyphs in England are no longer visible.

参考译文	英国的很多地画都看不见了。
考点词	<b>no longer visible</b>
定位词	<b>most geoglyphs; visible</b>
文章对应处	<p>文章第三段第三句: One reason that <b>the vast majority of hill figures have disappeared</b> is that when the traditions associated with the figures faded, people no longer bothered or remembered to clear away the grass to expose the chalk outline.</p>
答案及解析	<p><b>TRUE</b></p> <p>文章第三段第三句出现了 <b>the vast majority of hill figures</b> 对应题目中的定位词 <b>geoglyphs</b>，同时出现了 <b>disappear</b> 对应题目中的定位词 <b>no longer visible</b>。原文中描述了大多数山坡图案消失的原因是当与这些图案相关的传统消失时，人们就不再记得除草使白垩的轮廓露出来。可见大多数山坡图案确实因为人们不记得除草而看不见了，因此此题判断为 <b>TRUE</b>。</p>

7. The shape of some geoglyphs has been altered over time.

参考译文	随着时间的推移，一些地画的形状被改变了。
考点词	<b>altered over time</b>
定位词	<b>shape; over time</b>
文章对应处	<p>文章第三段第四句: Furthermore, <b>over hundreds of years the outlines would sometimes change</b> due to people not always cutting in exactly the same place, thus creating a different <b>shape</b> to the original geoglyph.</p>
答案及解析	<p><b>TRUE</b></p> <p>文章第三段第四句出现了 <b>over hundreds of years</b> 对应题目中的 <b>over time</b>，<b>change</b> 对应题目中的 <b>alter</b>，还有原词 <b>shape</b>，因此定位于此。文章中描述了数百年来，图案的轮廓有时会改变，因为人们不能总是在完全相同的地方除草，由此创造出与原来的图案完全不同的形状。根据文章描述，此题判断为 <b>TRUE</b>。</p>

8. The fame of the Uffington White Horse is due to its size.

参考译文	阿芬顿白马因其大小而出名。
考点词	due to its size
定位词	fame; size
文章对应处	文章第四段: <b>The Uffington White Horse</b> is a unique, stylised representation of a horse consisting of a long, sleek back, thin disjointed legs, a streaming tail, and a bird-like beaked head. The elegant creature almost melts into the landscape. The horse is situated 2.5 km from Uffington village on a steep slope close to the Late Bronze Age * (c. 7th century BCE) hillfort of Uffington Castle and below the Ridgeway, a long-distance Neolithic track.
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 文章第四段介绍了白马的样子, 特点以及白马所处的位置。根据描述信息, 我们知道白马图案是以独特地, 非写实地手法描绘出来的马的形象, 包括了一个长长的, 线条流畅的背部, 瘦弱脱节的腿部, 一条线条流畅的马尾, 和鸟喙一样的头部。这个优雅的动物几乎融入到当地的景色之中。最后一句描述了马的位置, 可见第四段都没有提到马的图案出名是因为它的大小, 所以此题判断为 NOT GIVEN。

Questions 9-13 notes (填空题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
9	大定位: 2.5km; 小定位: ancient road	第四段最后一句: <b>The horse is situated 2.5 km from Uffington village on a steep slope close to the Late Bronze Age (c. 7th century BCE) hillfort of Uffington Castle and below the Ridgeway, a long-distance Neolithic track.</b>	<b>Ridgeway</b> 根据比较明显的数字 2.5km 大定位找到原文第四段最后一句, 然后找到这句话中与 <b>ancient road</b> 对应的表达, 即 <b>Neolithic track</b> , 指的是新石器时代的路线。由题目中 <b>known as</b> 可以知道其后的空格处应该填写的是这条古代的路的名称, 名称通常是大写的专有名词, 因此答案应该是 <b>Ridgeway</b> 。
10	大定位: <b>White Horse Hill</b> ; 1070s 小定位: <b>first</b>	第六段第一句: <b>The earliest evidence of a horse at Uffington is from</b>	<b>documents</b> 根据比较明显的专有名词 <b>White Horse Hill</b> 和日期 <b>1070s</b> 大定位找到原文第六段

	reference	the 1070s CE when 'White Horse Hill' is mentioned in documents from the nearby Abbey of Abingdon, and the first reference to the horse itself is soon after, in 1190 CE.	第一句，然后找到这句话中与 first reference 对应的表达即 the earliest ; is mentioned。理解题目后，可以知道空格处问的是对于 White Horse Hill 的第一次提及出现在哪里。通过理解原文，可以得出答案是 documents。
11	大定位：Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age 小定位：analysis ; surrounding	第七段第一第二句：However, in 1995 Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) testing was carried out by the Oxford Archaeological Unit on soil from two of the lower layers of the horse's body, and from another cut near the base. The result was a date for the horse's construction somewhere between 1400 and 600 BCE- in other words, it had a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age origin.	soil 根据比较明显的词 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age 定位到原文第七段第二句，然后理解句子，可以知道这句话描述的是分析的结果，并未提及题目中的所说的根据对于周围的....的分析得出来的这个结果。所以要想知道空格中的答案，需要往前看第一句话，第一句话中提到牛津考古小组对土壤进行 OSL 检测，这些土壤来自马身的底层中的两个位置和靠近底部的另外一个位置。理解原文之后，可以知道是根据对马周围的土壤进行了分析，得出了分析结果，所以答案是 soil。
12	大定位：goddess Epona 小定位：protection, and	第八段第三句：Some researchers see the horse as representing the Celtic horse goddess Epona, who was worshipped as a protector of horses, and for her associations with	fertility 根据大写的人名 goddess Epona 定位到原文第八段第三句，在该句中可以找到题目中 protection 的对应词 protector，并列连词 and。通过理解句子，可以知道空格需要填的词应该是和 horses 并列的名词，所以需要看



		<b>fertility.</b>	horses, and 后面的内容。and 后面出现了题目中 <b>associated</b> 这个词的对应名词 <b>associations</b> , 所以答案不是这个名词, and 后面的内容中还有一个名词 <b>fertility</b> , 通过理解句意, 此题答案是 <b>fertility</b> 。
13	大定位: Welsh goddess 小定位: representation; called	第八段最后一句: It is possible that the carving <b>represents</b> a goddess in native mythology, such as <b>Rhiannon</b> , described in later <b>Welsh</b> mythology as a beautiful woman dressed in gold and riding a white horse.	<b>Rhiannon</b> 根据大写单词 <b>Welsh</b> 定位到第八段最后一句, 本句中发现了题目中 <b>representation</b> 对应的动词 <b>represent</b> , 然后理解句意并且根据空格前的单词 <b>called</b> 可以看出空格中需要填写的是威尔士神的名称。名称往往是首字母大写的单词, 通过理解句意, 可以看出 <b>Rhiannon</b> 是当地神话中的女神, 后来在威尔士神话中被描述为一个骑着白马的身着金黄色衣服的漂亮的女神。所以此题答案是 <b>Rhiannon</b> 。



Since 1999

### Passage 2 I contain multitudes

Wendy Moore reviews Ed Yong's book about microbes

#### 考题解析

#### Questions 14-16 Multiple choice 选择题

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
14	大定位: point... in the first paragraph 小定位: microbes	第一段第 1 句: Microbes, most of them bacteria, have populated this planet since long before animal life developed and they will <b>outlive</b> us...	D 题目问第一自然段有关 microbes 的作者观点, 原文 第一句“microbes...populated this planet ...before animal life and ...outlive us”与选项 D“continue to exist for longer than the human race”为同义 替换, 所以答案选 D
15	大定位: second paragraph 小定位: writer impressed by the fact that	第二段第 2 句: What is <b>amazing</b> is that while the number of human cells in the average person is...	C 题目要求“impressed”, 与原文 第二句中“what is amazing is...”为同义替换, 锁定答案 句, 原文“the number of human cell is ... the number of microbial ones is higher...” 与选项 C“the average individual has more microbes cells than human ones”一致, 所以选 C
16	大定位: the fifth paragraph 小定位: writer doing	第五段第一句和第二句: For most of human history we had no idea that... <b>The first man to see these extraordinary potent creatures</b> was ...	A 题目要求找出作者在第 5 段的 意图。重点考察第一句中心 句: “第一个知道 extraordinary potent creatures”的人是...后 续是对此句的延展, 对应选项 A“discovery”, 所以答案 A。

#### Questions 17-20 Summary 选择题

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
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17	<p>大定位: tolerant of microbes, beneficial effect 小定位: only a ... small number,</p>	<p>第六段第一句: Yong's book is in many ways a plea for microbial <b>tolerance</b>, pointing out that while <b>fewer than one</b> hundred species of bacteria <b>bring disease</b>, many thousands ... our health.</p>	<p>G (illness) 根据题目中的定位词 <b>tolerant</b> 及 <b>beneficial effect</b>, 定位到第六段第一句, 原文“fewer than one hundred species ...”对应题目中的“only a small number”, 原文中 bring 与题目 lead to 同义替换, 所以答案为 disease, 方框中 illness 是其替换词, 所以选 G。</p>
18	<p>大定位: friendly, enemy 小定位: in fact, our relationship with microbes</p>	<p>第六段第 4 和 5 句: In reality, ...bacteria should not be viewed as either <b>friends or foes</b>...Instead we should realize we have a <b>sybiotic relationship</b>...</p>	<p>B (partnership) 根据定位词 friendly 和 enemy 定位原文第六段第四句话, 根据小定位词 relationship 定位第五句, 我们与微生物之间的关系应该是 <b>sybiotic</b> (共生的), 所以对应答案 partnership. 选择 B。</p>
19	<p>大定位: growing problem 小定位: poor, overuse of antibiotics, excessive focus, upsetting bacterial balance</p>	<p>第七段第三和四句: But we are facing a <b>growing problem</b>. Our obsession with hygiene, our <b>overuse of antibiotics</b> and our unhealthy, <b>low-fibre diets</b> are disrupting the bacterial balance and may be responsible for...</p>	<p>H (nutrition) 根据定位词 growing problem, overuse of antibiotics, 定位原文第七段第三和四句。Poor 对应 low fibre diets, 所以 19 空应填 diets, 选项中只有 nutrition 对应, 所以选 H。</p>
20	<p>大定位: overuse of antibiotics 小定位: excessive focus,</p>	<p>第七段第四句: Our <b>obsession with hygiene</b>, our <b>overuse of antibiotics</b> and our unhealthy, low-fibre diets are disrupting the bacterial balance and may be responsible for...</p>	<p>E(cleanliness) 根据定位词 overuse of antibiotics 和 excessive focus, 找到原文第七段第四句, 原文 obsession 与题目 excessive focus 同义替换, 所以答案是原文 hygiene, 卫生, 干净的, 选项中只有 cleanliness 可以配对, 所以选 E。</p>

**Questions 21-26 YES/NO/ NOT GIVEN (判断题)**

21. It is possible that using antibacterial products in the home fails to have the desired effect.

参考译文	有可能在家中使用抗菌产品达不到预期效果
考点词	fails to have the desired effect
定位词	antibacterial products
文章对应处	文章第 8 段第 2 句的后半句: ...the excessive use of ... and <b>antibacterial products actually destroys the microbes</b> that normally keep the more dangerous germs at bay.
答案及解析	<b>YES</b> 文中的第 8 段内容对应题目中的定位词 <b>antibacterial products</b> , 于是定位到此段。第一句讲的是最新的研究实际上颠倒公认的规则, 重点在于第二句指出相关例子: 抗菌产品实际上会破坏微生物, 通常他们将更危险的细菌拒之门外。此处题目和原文一致, 故判断本题是 <b>YES</b> 。

22. it is a good idea to ensure that children come into contact with as few bacteria as possible.

参考译文	确保儿童接触尽可能少的细菌是一个好主意。
考点词	come into contact with as few bacteria as possible
定位词	children
文章对应处	文章第 8 段第 3 句: <b>Other studies show that keeping a dog as a pet gives children early exposure to a diverse range of bacteria, which may help...</b>
答案及解析	<b>NO</b> 文中第 8 段的第 3 句话中对应题目中的定位词 <b>children</b> , 因此定位此句。该句意思为: 其他研究表明, 养狗作为宠物可以让儿童早期接触各种细菌, 这可能有助于保护他们以后免受过敏。该句中的 <b>early exposure to a diverse range of bacteria</b> 与题目中的考点词 <b>come into contact to as few bacteria as possible</b> 刚好相反。所以, 此题判断为 <b>NO</b> 。

23. Yong's book contains more case studies than are necessary.

参考译文	Yong 的书包含的案例研究比必要的要多。
考点词	more ....than are necessary

定位词	Yong's book ; Case studies
文章对应处	文章最后一段前三句： The readers of Yong's book must be prepared for a decidedly unglamorous world. Among the <b>less appealing case studies</b> is one about a fungus that is ... <b>Another</b> is about squid that carry luminescent bacteria that protect them against predators.
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 根据定位词 Yong's book 和 case studies 判断目标段落为最后一段前三句。第一句是说 Yong's book 的读者必须做好准备...；第二句说其中一个 less appealing 的 case studies；第三句说了另一个 case studies。所以原文中的信息无法配对题目信息，只能判断为 NOT GIVEN。

24. The case study about bacteria that prevent squid from being attacked may have limited appeal.

参考译文	有关防止鱿鱼受到攻击的细菌的案例研究可能没有多少吸引力。
考点词	have limited appeal
定位词	case studies, squid
文章对应处	文章最后一段第二和第三句： <b>Among the less appealing case studies</b> is one about a fungus that is... <b>Another</b> is about <b>squid</b> that carry luminescent bacteria that protect them against predators.
答案及解析	YES 首先，根据 case study 和 squid ,定位到文章最后一段第二和第三句。第二句说：在不太吸引人的案例研究中，有一个是关于真菌的.....第三句说：另一个是关于带有发光细菌的鱿鱼，这些细菌可以保护它们免受捕食者的侵害。根据原文可以推断第二案例也是不太吸引人。所以与题目信息一致，判断本题是 YES。

25. Efforts to control dengue fever have been surprisingly successful.

参考译文	控制登革热的努力取得了惊人的成功。
考点词	surprisingly successful
定位词	dengue fever
文章对应处	文章最后一段倒数第三句： Already, in an attempt to stop mosquitoes spreading <b>dengue fever</b> - a disease that infects 400 million people a year -

	mosquitoes are being loaded with a bacterium to block the disease.
答案及解析	<p>NOT GIVEN</p> <p>首先，根据 dengue fever,定位到原文最后一段倒数第三句。为了阻止蚊子传播登革热——一种每年感染 4 亿人的疾病——蚊子已经装载了一种细菌来阻止这种疾病。而题目信息讨论的是取得了成功，所以无法配对原文信息，判断本题是 NOT GIVEN。</p>

26. microbes that reduce the risk of infection have already been put inside the walls of some hospital wards.

参考译文	降低感染风险的微生物已经被放置在一些医院病房的墙壁内。
考点词	have already been put inside
定位词	walls of some hospital wards
文章对应处	<p>文章最后一段倒数最后两句：</p> <p><b>In the future</b>, our ability to manipulate microbes means we could construct buildings with useful microbes built into their <b>walls</b> to fight off infections. <b>Just imagine</b> a neonatal <b>hospital ward</b> coated in a specially mixed cocktail of microbes so that babies get the best start in life.</p>
答案及解析	<p>NO</p> <p>首先，根据 walls of some hospital wards 定位到原文最后一段最后两句。在未来，我们操纵微生物的能力意味着我们可以建造建筑物，在建筑物的墙壁中内置有用的微生物以抵抗感染。试想一下，新生儿医院病房涂上一层特殊混合的微生物混合物，这样婴儿就有了最好的人生开端。原文中的“in the future”和“just imagine”与题目中“have been put inside”相反，判断本题是 NO。</p>

### Passage 3 How to make wise decisions

#### 考题解析

#### Questions 27-30 Multiple Choice (选择题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
27	first paragraph	整个第一段	<p>答案：B</p> <p>解析：作者在第一段写到，智慧被认为是最受崇敬的人类品质之一，虽然真正有智慧的人似乎少之又少，但研究表明，智慧并不是少数蓄着胡子的哲学家才拥有的非凡特质，我们大多数人在正确的环境下，也有做出明智决定的能力。</p> <p>A 选项，智慧似乎是人类独有的。文中第一句话只提到了智慧是最受崇敬的人类品质之一，未提到是人类所独有，错误。</p> <p>B 选项，一个关于智慧的基本假设可能是错误的。符合第一段中作者想要阐明“智慧并非只有少数哲学家才拥有的特质，我们大多数人在正确环境下也可以做出明智决定”的观点，正确。</p> <p>C 选项，智慧的概念可能取决于我们所属的社会。文中未提及相关内容，不选。</p> <p>D 选项，关于智慧的本质，仍有许多有待发现的地方。文中未提及相关内容，不选。</p>
28	大定位：Igor Grossmann 小定位：the ability to	第二段第一句： 'It appears that experiential, situational, and cultural factors are even more powerful in	<p>答案：C</p> <p>解析：定位句说到，在形成智慧方面，经验、情境和文化因素似乎比以前想象的更为强</p>

	<p>make wise decisions</p>	<p>shaping <b>wisdom</b> than previously imagined,' says Associate Professor <b>Igor Grossmann</b> of the University of Waterloo in Ontario, Canada.</p>	<p>大。 A 选项，做出明智决定的能力在很大程度上因人而异。根据定位句的内容，并未提及智慧是因人而异，而是有其他因素影响，因此排除。 B 选项，早期对于做出明智决定能力的研究是基于不可靠的数据。原文未提及，不选。 C 选项，某些影响做出明智决定能力的重要性被低估了。定位句提到，经验、情景和文化因素在形成智慧上的作用比之前想象中的要强大，<b>factors</b> 和 <b>more powerful than previously imagined</b> 分别对应了选项中的 <b>influences</b> 和 <b>the importance was underestimated</b>，因此 C 选项是定位句的同义转换。 D 选项，心理学的各个分支根据自己的标准来定义做出明智决定的能力。原文并未提及，不选。</p>
<p>29</p>	<p>大定位: third paragraph 小定位: the level of wisdom an individual shows</p>	<p>第三段第一句: It seems that it's not so much that <b>some people simply possess wisdom and others lack it</b>, but that our ability to reason wisely depends on a variety of external factors.</p>	<p>答案: B 解析: 定位句说，似乎并不是一些人简单地拥有智慧而另一些人缺乏智慧，而是我们明智地推理的能力取决于各种外部因素。 A 选项，个人展现的智慧水平比他们所认为的要高。原文未提及相关内容，不选。 B 选项，个人展现的智慧水平在不同的环境下而不一样。符合定位句说到的“我们明智地推理的能力取决于各种外部因素”。原文的 <b>a variety of</b></p>



			<p><b>external factors</b> 对应选项中的 <b>different circumstances</b>, 因此选 <b>B</b>。</p> <p><b>C</b> 选项, 个人展现的智慧水平可能由他们个性的特定方面决定的。根据定位句内容, 智慧是由外部因素决定, 而非个人的个性决定, 故不选。</p> <p><b>D</b> 选项, 个人展现的智慧水平应该随着时间的推移而发展, 作为他们生活经历的结果。原文并未提及, 不选。</p>
30	fifth paragraph	整个第五段	<p>答案: <b>D</b></p> <p>解析: 根据第五段段首的内容, 主要是说, 在我们自己的日常决策中, 支持智慧的最可靠的方法之一是从第三人称的视角来看待情景。</p> <p><b>A</b> 选项, 试图明智地进行推理时遇到的困难。第五段并没有讨论到任何困难, 不选。</p> <p><b>B</b> 选项, 一个可能明智地进行推理的人的例子。不符合第五段的主要内容, 排除。</p> <p><b>C</b> 选项, 一个关于明智推理好处的有争议的观点。第五段并未提及到有争议的观点, 故不选。</p> <p><b>D</b> 选项, 一个可以帮助人们明智地推理的推荐策略。整个第五段都是围绕证明采取第三人称视角的方法来做出明智决定的有效性, 原文 <b>one of the most reliable ways to support wisdom</b> 对应选项 <b>a recommended strategy that can help people to reason wisely</b>, 因此为正确答案。</p>

### Questions 31-35 Summary (选择题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
31	大定位: four characteristics 小定位: the extent of our knowledge	通过 four characteristics 定位到第四段, 再通过 the extent of our knowledge 定位到第二句话: One is intellectual humility or recognition of the limits of our own knowledge...	答案: D 解析: 题干的 the extent of our knowledge 对应定位句的 the limits of our own knowledge, 根据原文, 其中一个重要特征是智力的谦逊或承认我们自身知识的局限, 因此 humility 对应 D 选项的 modesty, 都是谦逊的意思。把 D 选项放入题干里, 意思就是关于我们知识的范围要有一定程度的谦逊是很重要的, 符合定位句的原意。
32	大定位: take into account 小定位: not be the same	根据上一题和定位词定位到第四段第二句: ...and another is appreciation of perspectives wider than the issue at hand...	答案: A 解析: 原文说到, 另一个重要特征是对当前问题有更广泛的观点的理解。定位句中的 appreciation 对应题干里的 take into account, 都有理解的意思, 而原文说要有更广泛的观点, 即题干所说的要有可能跟我们自己不一样的观点, 所以需要填的词应该是 A 选项的 opinions, 对应定位句中的 perspectives, 都有观点的意思。
33	大定位: the likelihood of alterations 小定位: broad	根据前两题及定位词, 可以定位到第四段的最后一句话: Sensitivity to the possibility of change in social relations is also key,	答案: C 解析: 定位句说到, 第三个主要特征是对社会关系可能发生变化的敏感性, 以及第四个主要特征是对不同态度和信仰的妥协或融合。根据第 33 题后面的句子 “being aware

		along with compromise or integration of <b>different</b> attitudes and beliefs.	of the likelihood of alterations in the way that people relate to each other (意识到人们联系彼此的方式可能会发生改变)”对应定位句中的第三个特征，因此 33 题所填的应该对应第四个特征，故选 C，view 为原文 attitudes and beliefs 的同义转换。
34	大定位： Grossmann 小定位： scenarios	第五段的第一句： Grossmann and his colleagues have also found that one of the most reliable ways to support wisdom in our own day-to-day decisions is to look at <b>scenarios</b> from a third-party perspective, as though giving advice to a friend.	答案：F 解析：定位句说，Grossmann 和他的同事也发现，在我们自己的日常决策中，支持智慧的最可靠的方法之一是从第三人称的视角来看待情景。third-party perspective (第三人称视角) 对应 F 选项的 objectivity (客观性)，代入题干，意思就是 Grossmann 也相信，客观地看待情景是更好的，符合定位句意思，故选 F。
35	大定位： first-person perspective 小定位：focus more on	第五段的第二句： Research suggests that when adopting a <b>first-person viewpoint</b> we focus on 'the focal features of the environment' and when we adopt a third-person, 'observer' viewpoint we reason more broadly and <b>focus more on</b> interpersonal and moral ideals such as justice and impartiality.	答案：G 解析：根据定位句，当我们采用第三人称‘观察者’视角时，我们的推理范围更广，且更关注人际关系和道德理想，如正义和公正。G 选项 fairness 对应定位句的 justice 和 impartiality，都有公平、公正的意思，故选 G。

Questions 36-40 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN (判断题)

36. Students participating in the job prospects experiment could choose one of two perspectives to take.

参考译文	参与就业前景实验的学生可以从两种视角中选择其中一种。
考点词	choose one of two perspectives to take
定位词	students, participating, job prospects experiment
文章对应处	文章第七段最后两句： The <b>students</b> were instructed to imagine their career either 'as if you were a distant observer' or 'before your own eyes as if you were right there'. <b>Participants</b> in the group assigned to the 'distant observer' role displayed more wisdom-related reasoning (intellectual humility and recognition of change) than did participants in the control group.
答案及解析	答案：FALSE 解析：根据定位词可定位到第七段讲大学毕业生参加就业前景实验的例子，再根据定位句可知，学生们被告知是分别以不同视角来进行实验，且是“assigned”被分配到不同视角的实验组别，而非自己可以选择，故判断本题是 FALSE。

37. Participants in the couples experiment were aware that they were taking part in a study about wise reasoning.

参考译文	情侣实验的参与者知道他们是在参与一项关于明智推理的研究。
考点词	were aware
定位词	couples experiment
文章对应处	文章第八段前两句： In another study, <b>couples</b> in long-term romantic relationships were instructed to visualize an unresolved relationship conflict either through the eyes of an outsider or from their own perspective. Participants then discussed the incident with their partner for 10 minutes, after which they wrote down their thoughts about it.
答案及解析	答案：NOT GIVEN 解析：文章第八段的前两句描述了参与实验的情侣们被告知用不同视角来想象尚未解决的关系冲突，然后再与他们的伴侣进行讨论和记下自己的想法。但这些信息无法对应到题目中的关键词 <b>were aware</b> ，因此情侣们是否知道自己在参与一项关于明智推理的研究，判断依据不足。故此题只能判断为 NOT GIVEN。

38. In the couples experiments, the length of the couples' relationships had an impact on the results.

参考译文	在情侣实验中，情侣关系的时间长度对结果有影响。
考点词	had an impact on the results
定位词	couples experiments, length
文章对应处	文章第八段最后一句： <b>Couples</b> in the 'other's eyes' condition were significantly more likely to rely on wise reasoning - recognizing others' perspectives and searching for a compromise - compared to the couples in the egocentric condition.
答案及解析	答案：NOT GIVEN 解析：文章第八段最后一句总结了情侣实验所得出的结论，即处于“他人视角”状态的情侣比起以自我为中心状态的情侣更可能做出明智的推理。但这些信息无法说明情侣关系的长度是否会对实验结果有影响，所以此题只能判断为 NOT GIVEN。

39. In both experiments, the participants who looked at the situation from a more detached viewpoint tended to make wiser decisions.

参考译文	在这两个实验中，从更客观的角度看待情况的参与者倾向于做出更明智的决定。
考点词	make wiser decisions
定位词	both experiments, a more detached viewpoint
文章对应处	文章第七段最后一句和第八段最后一句： Participants in the group assigned to the ' <b>distant observer</b> ' role displayed more wisdom-related reasoning (intellectual humility and recognition of change) than did participants in the control group. Couples in the 'other's eyes' condition were significantly <b>more likely to rely on wise reasoning</b> - recognizing others' perspectives and searching for a compromise - compared to the couples in the egocentric condition.
答案及解析	答案：TRUE 解析：根据前面三道题可知第七段和第八段的最后一句都是在总结这两个实验的结论，都是说以他人视角 (distant observer, other's eyes) 看待情况的参与者比起以自我视角 (in the control group, in the egocentric condition) 看待情况的参与者更可能会做出明智推理 (displayed more wisdom-related reasoning, more likely to rely on wise reasoning)，符合题干句子的信息，因此判断为 TRUE。

40. Grossmann believes that a person's wisdom is determined by their intelligence to only a very limited extent.

参考译文	Grossmann 认为, 一个人的智慧只是在非常有限的程度上是由他们的智力所决定的。
考点词	only very limited extent
定位词	wisdom, intelligence
文章对应处	文章第十段第一句: We might associate <b>wisdom</b> with <b>intelligence</b> or particular personality traits, but research shows <b>only a small positive relationship</b> between wise thinking and crystallized intelligence and the personality traits of openness and agreeableness.
答案及解析	答案: TRUE 解析: 定位句的后半句说明了聪明的思维和固定的智力以及开放和随和的个性特征之间只有很小的正相关, 符合题干句子的信息, 故判断为 TRUE。

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## Test 3

### Passage 1 Roman shipbuilding and navigation

#### 考题解析

#### Questions 1-5 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN (判断题)

1. The Romans' shipbuilding skills were passed on to the Greeks and the Egyptians.

参考译文	罗马人的造船技术被传给了希腊人和埃及人。
考点词	were passed on to the Greeks and the Egyptians
定位词	Greeks and the Egyptians
文章对应处	文章第一段最后一句： The Romans were not traditionally sailors but mostly land-based people, <b>who learned to build ships from the people that they conquered, namely the Greeks and the Egyptians.</b>
答案及解析	FALSE 文中的第一段最后一句出现了关键词 <b>Greeks and the Egyptians</b> ，在这句话中提到，“罗马人并非传统的水手而是生活于陆地的人，他们学会造船的技能是从他们征服的希腊人和埃及人那里”，而题目说罗马的造船技术被传给了希腊人和埃及人，与原文信息矛盾，判断本题是 FALSE.

2. Skilled craftsmen were needed for the mortise and tenon method of fixing planks.

参考译文	固定木板的榫卯方法需要熟练的工匠。
考点词	skilled craftsmen were needed
定位词	mortise and tenon method
文章对应处	文章第二段第五句： Starting from the 6th century BCE, they were fixed using a <b>method called mortise and tenon</b> , whereby one plank locked into another without the need for stitching.
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 文中第二段的第五句提及了榫卯方法 (mortise and tenon method)，根据描述信息，我们知道“通过这种方法一块木板不需要缝合就可以锁在另一块木板上”，但这些信息无法对应

	到题目中的考点 <b>skilled craftsmen were needed</b> , 判断依据不足, 后文也没有相关的内容。所以, 此题只能判断为 <b>NOT GIVEN</b> 。
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3. The later practice used by Mediterranean shipbuilders involved building the hull before the frame.

参考译文	地中海造船者后来使用的做法是在建造框架前先建造船体。
考点词	building the hull before the frame
定位词	hull; frame
文章对应处	文章第二段倒数第三句: Then in the first centuries of the current era, Mediterranean shipbuilders shifted to another shipbuilding method, still in use today, which <b>consisted of building the frame first and then proceeding with the hull</b> and the other components of the ship.
答案及解析	<b>FALSE</b> 首先, 根据 <b>hull</b> 和 <b>frame</b> , 定位到原文第二段倒数第三句。“在当前时代的最初几个世纪, 地中海造船者转向了另一种造船方法, 目前仍在使用, 它包括先建造框架, 然后再继续建造船体和船舶的其他部件”, 后半部分内容明确地与题目中的考点 “ <b>building the hull before the frame</b> ” 是矛盾的, 所以判断本题是 <b>FALSE</b> 。

4. The Romans called the Mediterranean Sea *Mare Nostrum* because they dominated its use.

参考译文	罗马人称地中海霸主, 因为他们主宰了它的使用。
考点词	because they dominated its use
定位词	Mediterranean Sea <i>Mare Nostrum</i>
文章对应处	文章第三段最后一句: Eventually, Rome's navy became the largest and most powerful in the Mediterranean, and the Romans <b>had control over what they therefore called <i>Mare Nostrum</i></b> meaning “our sea”.
答案及解析	<b>TRUE</b> 首先, 根据大写专有名词定位到最后一句。“最终, 罗马海军成为地中海最大、最强大的海军, 并且罗马人控制了所谓的‘我们的海’”, 题目中的 <b>dominated its use</b> 对应文中的 <b>had control over</b> , 因此判断本题是 <b>TRUE</b> 。

5. Most rowers on ships were people from the Roman army.



参考译文	船上的大多数划手都是来自于罗马军队。
考点词	most; from Roman army
定位词	rowers; Roman army
文章对应处	文章第四段倒数第二句： It is worth noting that contrary to popular perception, <b>rowers</b> were not slaves but <b>mostly Roman citizens enrolled in the military</b> .
答案及解析	TRUE 首先，根据 rowers 和 Roman people，定位到原文第四段倒数第二句。“值得注意的，是与一般人的看法相反，划船者不是奴隶，而主要是参军的罗马公民”，文中的 <b>enrolled in the military</b> 与题干中的 Roman army 是同义替换，文中的 mostly 可以对应题干中的绝对词 most，因此的判断本题是 TRUE。

### Questions 6-13 summary (填空题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
6	大定位： Warships 小定位： and moved quickly	第三段第一句： Warships were built to <b>be lightweight and very speedy</b> .	lightweight 先用 warships 定大范围对应原文第三段第一句，找出关于军舰的特性，题目中的 quickly 很好的对应了原文的 speedy，依据并列关系，本题答案为 lightweight。
7	大定位： attacking and damaging the timber and oars of enemy ships. 小定位： A battering ram made of	第三段第四句： They had a <b>bronze battering ram</b> , which was used to <b>pierce the timber hulls or break the oars of enemy vessels</b> .	bronze 本题接上题。根据题目中的 A battering ram made of 判断本题要所填的是 battering ram 的材质。根据 battering ram 和 attacking and damaging，先定位到第四句。原文中 pierce the timber hulls or break the oars of enemy vessels 可以对应题目中的 attacking and damaging。本句中找到 battering ram 的材质，据此判断，所填就是 bronze。
8	大定位： “trireme” 小定位：	第四段第二句和第三句： The 4 “trireme”, was the dominant	levels 第四段第二句提到了 “trireme”，在下一句的描述中提到了小定

	had rowers on three different	warship from the 7th to 4 <sup>th</sup> century BCE. It had <b>rowers in the top, middle and lower levels</b> , and ...	位次 rowers, 同时题目中的 three different 可以对应 top、middle and lower, 这样一来 lowers 后面的 levels 就是本题的答案。
9	大定位: merchant ships 小定位: Broad; lay far below the surface of the sea	第四段前三句: <b>Merchant ships</b> were built to transport lots of cargo... They <b>had a wider hull</b> , double planking ... Unlike warships, their V-shaped hull was <b>deep underwater</b> , meaning...	hull merchant ships 出现在第四段首句。这个空要填的是商船上有什么东西在海平面之下。从第二句开始, 提到了有 wider hull, wider 可以对应 broad, 下一句的 deep underwater 主语是 hull, 所以本题答案是 hull。
10	大定位: rudders; tiller bar 小定位: square; sails	第五段第一句: ...They usually had two huge side <b>rudders</b> located off the stem and controlled by a small <b>tiller bar</b> ... with large <b>square sails</b> and a small <b>triangular sail</b> ...	triangular 本题接上题, 填入内容为跟 square 并列的一个描述 sails 的形容词。在上题的答案出处下一句看到了 rudders 和 tiller bar, 再往后一句看到 square sails, 跟它并列的对象为 a triangular sail, 所以答案为 triangular。
11	大定位: merchant ships and warships 小定位: ensure rowers move ...at the same time	第五段最后两句: Just like <b>warships</b> , <b>merchant ships</b> used oarsmen, but coordinating the hundreds of <b>rowers</b> in both types of ship was not an easy task. In order to assist them, <b>music</b> would be played on an instrument, and oars would then <b>keep time with this</b> .	music 本题接上一题。顺着上题的答案出处往细看, 再描述军舰与商船的相同点, 符合大定位要求, 本句提到了 coordinating 上百名水手不是一件容易的事情, 下一句的 keep time with this 对应小定位词, 本句中提到的使用的方法 music 就是答案了。

12	大定位: agricultural goods 小定位: such as	第六段第一句: ... and <b>agricultural products (e.g. grain from Egypt's Nile valley).</b>	<b>grain</b> 本题根据 <b>agricultural goods</b> 定位到第六段的第一句, 本题要填的内容为农业产品的例子, 文中括号里面 <b>e.g.</b> 对应题干中的 <b>such as</b> , 本题答案就是 <b>grain</b> 了。
13	大定位: The ships were pulled to the shore 小定位: 介词 by	第六段最后一句: Large merchant ships would approach the destination port and, just like today, be intercepted <b>by a number of towboats that would drag them to the quay.</b>	<b>towboats</b> 本题接上一题, 根据船被拉到岸边这个信息点可以对应第六段最后一句, <b>by</b> 接方式, 表明本题填的内容为通过什么把船拉到岸边。原文中 <b>by</b> 后面的宾语 <b>a number of towboats</b> 就是对应的方式了, 由于本题只能填一个词, 因此答案就是 <b>towboats</b> 。

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## Passage 2 Climate change reveals ancient artefacts in Norway's glaciers

### 考题解析

#### Questions 14-19 Matching (配对题)

14. an explanation for weapons being left behind in the mountains

参考译文	解释为什么武器被留在山里
考点词	weapons being left behind in the mountains
定位词	misplaced arrows, discarded broken bows
文章对应处	文章第 D 部分第三句: Hunters would <b>have easily misplaced arrows and often discarded broken bows</b> rather than take them all the way home.
答案及解析	D 文中的第四段内容对应题目中的 weapons, 于是定位到此段。第三句提到猎人们很容易把箭放错位置或者丢弃破碎的弓, 且最后一句也提到了 tools, skis, horse tack 这之类的 weapons 武器。注意到 be left behind 的同义替换是 misplace 和 discard。因此本题答案为 D。

15. a reference to the physical difficulties involved in an archaeological expedition

参考译文	提到考古考察中遇到的身体上的困难
考点词	physical difficulties involved in an archaeological expedition
定位词	Archaeological Research
文章对应处	文章第 C 部分第 1 段第 1 句, 以及第 2 段、第 3 段: Over a nine-year period, a team of archaeologists, which included Lars Pilo of Oppland County Council, Norway, and James Barrett of the McDonald Institute for <b>Archaeological Research</b> , surveyed patches of ice in Oppland, an area of ... The slow but steady movement of glaciers tends to destroy anything at their bases, so the team <b>forced</b> on stationary patches of ice, mostly above meters. 'Fieldwork is <b>hard work</b> — hiking with all our equipment...'
答案及解析	C 文中第 C 部分第一段提到了 Archaeological Research, 和题目中的 archaeological expedition 相对应, 且后面的两段所提到的 movements of glaciers 和 fieldwork 的过程中都是为整个考古过程带来了一些困难, 也就是 physical difficulties。因此本题选择 C。

16. an explanation of why less food may have been available

参考译文	解释为什么可获得的食物会减少
考点词	why less food may have been available
定位词	failing agricultural harvests, widespread crop failures
文章对应处	文章第 F 部分第 2 段： 'Remarkably, though, the finds from the ice may have continued through this period, perhaps suggesting that the importance of mountain hunting increased to <b>supplement failing agricultural harvests in times of low temperatures,</b> ' says Barrett. <b>A colder turn in the Scandinavian climate would likely have meant widespread crop failures,</b> so more people would have depended on hunting to make up for those losses.
答案及解析	F 文章第 F 部分主要叙述了 Oppland 的山所遭受的一些变化，主要是因为 a short period of deeper-than-usual cold，这导致农业歉收，人们不得不依靠打猎来获得更多食物，此处提到了食物减少的原因是因为 low temperatures。因此本题选择 F。

17. a reference to the possibility of future archaeological discoveries

参考译文	提到未来考古发现的可能性
考点词	future archaeological discoveries
定位词	archaeological finds, in years to come
文章对应处	文章第 H 部分： When Barrett's team looked at the dates for their sample of 153 artefacts, they noticed <b>a gap with almost no artefacts from about 3,800 to 2,200 BCE.</b> In fact, archaeological finds from that period are rare all over Norway. The researchers say that could be because many of those artefacts have already disintegrated or are still frozen in the ice. <b>That means archaeologists could be extracting some of those artefacts from retreating ice in years to come.</b>
答案及解析	H 文章 H 段提到 Barrett 的考古队伍发现仍然有许多未被发掘的文物，因为大多数文物都被分解了或者仍然在冰川下被冷冻着。重点在最后一句话，这意味着考古学家在接下来的日子里还有可能会挖掘到更多的文物。因此本题答案为 H。

18. examples of items that would have been traded

参考译文	举例可能会被交易的物品
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考点词	items that would have been traded
定位词	would have created a booming demand for...
文章对应处	文章第 G 部分： Although we usually think of ships when we think of Scandinavian expansion, these recent discoveries show that <b>plenty of goods travelled on overland routes</b> , like the mountain passes of Oppland. And growing Norwegian towns, along with export markets, <b>would have created a booming demand for hides to fight off the cold, as well as antlers to make useful things like combs.</b>
答案及解析	G 文章 G 段提到随着挪威城镇的发展，加上出口市场的增加，人们对用于御寒的兽皮以及用于制作梳子等有用物品的鹿角的需求激增。Would have created a booming demand for hides..., as well as antlers...刚好对应题目中的 items that would have been traded。Hides 和 antlers 即为这些被交易的物品。因此本题选 G。

19. a referenee to the pressure archaeologists are under to work quickly

参考译文	提到考古学家们在压力下迅速工作
考点词	the pressure archaeologists are under
定位词	glacial archaeologists need to race the clock to
文章对应处	文章第 B 部分： With climate change shrinking ice cover around the world, <b>glacial archaeologists need to race the clock to find newly revealed artefacts, preserve them, and study them.</b> If something fragile dries and is windblown it might very soon be lost to science, or an arrow might be exposed and then covered again by the next snow and remain well-preserved.
答案及解析	B 文章 B 段提到随着气候变化导致全球冰盖不断缩小，冰川考古学家需要争分夺秒地寻找新发现的文物，保存它们，并对它们进行研究。此处要注意理解 <b>race the clock</b> 的含义，与题目中 <b>work quickly</b> 相对应，指争分夺秒地工作。因此本题选 G。

Questions 20-22 Summary completion (摘要填空题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
20	大定位： Organic	第二段第二句： Organic materials like	microorganisms/micro-organisms

	materials 小定位: are protected from	textiles and hides are relatively rare finds at archaeological sites. This is because unless <b>they're protected from the microorganisms</b> that cause decay, they tend not to last long.	先用 Organic materials 定大范围对应原文第 B 段, 找出关于题目中 have little protection against..., which means that they decay relatively quickly 的同意替换, 相关表达为 they're protected from... that cause decay. 其中间则为答案 microorganisms。
21	大定位: Oppland County Council, Norway 小定位: highest mountains...; once congregated on...	第三段第二句: Over a nine-year period, a team of archaeologists, which included Lars Pilo of Oppland County Council, Norway, ... that is home to some of the country's highest mountains. <b>Reindeer</b> once congregated on these icy patches in the later summer months to escape biting insects, and from the late Stone Age.	reindeer 先根据 Oppland 和 Norway 定位到第 C 段, 找出关于题目中 mountains, gathered there 相对应的 congregated, gather 和 congregate 为同意替换。故答案为 reindeer。
22	大定位: Oppland County Council, Norway 小定位: escape biting	第三段第二句: Reindeer once congregated on these icy patches in the later summer months to escape biting <b>insects</b> , and from the late Stone Age.	Insects 紧跟着第 21 题定位到第 C 段该句话, 题目中的 avoid being attacked by...符合原文中 escape biting ..., 故其后的 insects 即为答案。

Questions 23-24 Multiple choice (多选题)

题号	定位词	答案及解析
23-24	the discoveries of Barrett's team	B, C 题目: 作者对巴雷特团队的发现做了以下哪两项陈述? A. 在更高的山口发现的人工制品仅限于滑雪设备。

		<p>B.即使在极端寒冷的时期，猎人也会进入山里。 C.某些时期的文物数量相对较少。 D.手工制品的放射性碳年代测定得出一些不可靠的结果。 E.Oppland 发现的文物比其他任何山址都多。</p> <p>本题首先可以通过题目中的 the discoveries of Barrett's team 在原文中确定考查区域，之后在这一信息所在的第 E 段的最后两句：Barrett's team radiocarbon-dated 153 They found that some periods had produced lots of artefacts, which indicates that people had been pretty active in the mountains during those times. <b>But there were few or no signs of activity during other periods.</b> 据此可以选出 B 选项。</p> <p>紧接着定位到第 F 段，最后一句 But it turned out that hunters kept regularly <b>venturing into the mountains even when the climate turned cold</b>, based on the amount of stuff they had apparently dropped there. 据此可以选出 C 选项。</p> <p>因此本题答案为 B 和 C。</p>
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Questions 25-26 Multiple choice (多选题)

题号	定位词	答案及解析
25-26	the Viking Age	<p>AC</p> <p>题目：作者对 the Viking Age 做了以下哪两个陈述？</p> <p>A 此时，猎人受益于对商品需求的增加。 B 这一时期的开始见证了维京人财富的最大增长。 C 维京人并不仅仅依靠船只来运输货物。 D 在这个时候，挪威的城镇吸引了来自世界各地的商人。 E 维京人主要对他们与中东的贸易联系感兴趣。</p> <p>首先根据 the Viking Age 定位到文章第 G 部分，根据 “Although we usually think of ships when we think of Scandinavian expansion, these recent discoveries show that plenty of goods <b>travelled on overland routes</b>, like the mountain passes of Oppland.” 可以判断 C 选项正确，符合 C 选项所说的 did not rely on ships alone。这句话之后紧跟的一句话 “And growing Norwegian towns, along with</p>



		<p>export markets, would have created a booming demand for hides to fight off the cold, as well as antlers to make useful things like combs. <b>Business must have been good for hunters.</b>”符合题目中的 A 选项所提的 hunters benefited from..., 故选择 A。因此本题选 A 和 C。</p>
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### Passage 3 Plant 'thermometer' triggers springtime growth by measuring night-time heat

#### 考题解析

#### Question 27-32 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN (判断题)

27. The Cambridge scientists' discovery of the 'thermometer molecule' caused surprise among other scientists.

参考译文	剑桥大学的科学家们对“温度计分子”的发现令其他科学家惊讶。
考点词	caused surprise among other scientists
定位词	Cambridge scientists; 'thermometer molecule'
文章对应处	文章第一段第一句: An international team of <b>scientists led by the University of Cambridge</b> has discovered the ' <b>thermometer</b> ' molecule in plants...
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 根据 Cambridge scientists 定位到了文章第一段。文章中 A 段提到了剑桥大学对于植物中“温度计分子”的发现与相关介绍, 但并未提及其它科学家对此发现的态度。所以, 此题判断为 NOT GIVEN。

28. The target for agriculture production by 2050 could be missed.

参考译文	到 2050 年的农业生产目标可能无法实现。
考点词	could be missed
定位词	agriculture production by 2050
文章对应处	文章 D 段第二句: It is estimated that <b>agricultural yields</b> will need to double by <b>2050</b> , but climate change is a <b>major threat to such targets</b> .
答案及解析	TRUE 根据 2050 定位到了文中 D 段。到 2050 年, 农业生产的目标预计需要达到双倍, 但是气温变化对此是一个很大的威胁。因为气温变化的巨大威胁, 由此可以判断 2050 年的农业生产目标可能无法实现, 所以判断本题为 TRUE。

29. Wheat and rice suffer from a rise in temperatures.

参考译文	小麦和水稻都受害于气温上升的影响。
考点词	suffer from; rise in temperatures
定位词	Wheat and rice

文章对应处	文章 D 段第三四句： Key crops such as <b>wheat and rice</b> are sensitive to high temperatures. Thermal stress <b>reduces crop yields</b> by around 10% for <b>every one degree increase in temperature</b> .
答案及解析	TRUE 根据 <b>wheat and rice</b> 定位到文章中 D 段第三四句话，里面提到小麦和水稻对于高温非常敏感。温度每升高 1 度，就会使作物减产 10% 左右。这对应了题目中德小麦和水稻都会受到气温上升的负面影响，因此本题判断为 TRUE。

30. It may be possible to develop crops that require less water.

参考译文	研发出需要较少水的作物是有可能的。
考点词	require less water
定位词	develop crops; water
文章对应处	文章 D 段最后一句： Discovering the molecules that allow plants to sense temperature has the potential to accelerate the <b>breeding of crops</b> resilient to thermal stress and climate change.
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 根据 29 和 31 题的顺序，判断出 30 题的位置在 D 段末尾。可是这里只提到了发现能让植物感知温度的分子有可能加速培育出对温度胁迫和气候变化有抵抗力的作物，而并不是需要较少水的作物。因为文中没有提到题干相关信息，所以此题可判断为 NOT GIVEN。

31. Plants grow faster in sunlight than in shade.

参考译文	植物在阳光下比在阴凉处生长得快。
考点词	grow faster in sunlight
定位词	sunlight; shade
文章对应处	文章 E 段第二三句： During the day, <b>sunlight</b> activates the molecules, <b>slowing down growth</b> . If a plant finds itself in <b>shade</b> , phytochromes are quickly inactivated - enabling it to <b>grow faster</b> to find sunlight again.
答案及解析	FALSE 白天，阳光会激活一些分子，减缓植物的生长。如果植物发现自己处于阴凉处，光敏色素会很快失去活性，使其能够更快地生长。文中这两句提到的是植物分子再白天有阳光时会

	减缓其生长速度，而在阴凉处会更快速生长。与题目内容并不一致，所以此题判断为 FALSE。
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32. Phytochromes change their state at the same speed day and night.

参考译文	光敏色素日夜以相同的速度改变其状态。
考点词	change their state at the same speed
定位词	Phytochromes; same speed day and night
文章对应处	文章 E 段五六句： "Light driven changes to <b>phytochrome activity occur very fast</b> , in less than a second," says Wigge. <b>At night</b> , however, it's a different story. Instead of a rapid deactivation following sundown, the molecules <b>gradually change from their active to inactive state</b> .
答案及解析	FALSE 文章 E 段五六句详细说明了光敏色素的变化规律：光驱动的光敏色素活性变化发生得非常快，不到一秒钟。然而，到了晚上，情况就不同了。太阳下山后，分子缓慢地从活跃状态变为不活跃状态。由此可得出光敏色素改变状态的速度在白天与夜晚是不同的，所以这道题判断为 FALSE。

Questions 33-37 Matching Information (文章信息配对)

33. mention of specialists who can make use of the research findings

参考译文	提到了可以利用研究成果的专家
定位词	specialists; make use of the research findings
文章对应处	文章 H 段： <b>Cambridge is uniquely well-positioned to do this kind of research</b> as we have outstanding collaborators nearby who work on more applied aspects of plant biology, and can help us transfer this new knowledge into the field.
答案及解析	H Wiggle 在 H 段提到剑桥大学在做这类研究方面有着得天独厚的优势，他们致力于植物生物学的更多应用方面，可以帮助我们将这些新知识转移到这个领域。剑桥大学的研究人员就是题干中可以利用研究成果的专家。

34. a reference to a potential benefit of the research findings

参考译文	提到研究结果潜在的益处
定位词	potential benefit
文章对应处	文章 D 段：

	With weather and temperatures set to become ever more unpredictable due to climate change, <b>researchers say the discovery</b> that this light-sensing molecule moonlights as the internal thermometer in plant cells <b>could help us breed tougher crops.</b>
答案及解析	D 由于气候变化，天气和温度将变得越来越不可预测，研究人员说，这项发现，可以帮助我们培育更坚韧的作物，与题目中的潜在益处所对应。

### 35. scientific support for a traditional saying

参考译文	对传统说法的科学支持
定位词	scientific support; traditional saying
文章对应处	文章 G 段： In fact, the discovery of the dual role of phytochromes <b>provides the science</b> behind a <b>well-known rhyme</b> long used to predict the coming season...
答案及解析	G 事实上，光敏色素双重作用的发现提供了一个众所周知的押韵短诗背后的科学。此处的押韵的短诗，就是题干中的传统说法。

### 36. a reference to people traditionally making plans based on plant behaviour

参考译文	提到传统上根据植物的行为制定计划的人
定位词	people traditionally making plans; plant behaviour
文章对应处	文章 C 段： <b>Farmers and gardeners</b> have known for hundreds of years how responsive plants are to temperature: warm winters cause many trees and flowers to bud early, something <b>humans have long used to predict weather and harvest times</b> for the coming year.
答案及解析	C 文章中 C 段提到了几百年来，农民和园丁们都知道植物对温度的反应并且这是人类长期以来用来预测来年天气和收获时间的东西。这些农民和园丁就是题目中所说的传统上根据植物行为制定计划的人。

### 37. a reference to where the research has been reported

参考译文	提到研究报告发布的地方
定位词	where the research has been reported

文章对应处	文章 A 段： An international team of scientists led by the <b>University of Cambridge has discovered...</b>
答案及解析	A 文章 A 段开头提到了剑桥大学的研究，这里就是发布研究报告的地方，与题目对应。

### Questions 38-40 Sentence Completion (填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
38	大定位： daffodils 小定位： flower early, response, weather	文章 G 段第二句： Other species, such as <b>daffodils</b> , have considerable temperature sensitivity, and can <b>flower months in advance</b> during a <b>warm winter</b> .	<b>warm (winter)</b> 根据 daffodils 这个特殊名词定位到了文章中 G 段。题目中的 flower early 与文中 flower months in advance 为统一替换。由此可得出 warm winter。
39	大定位： ash tree, oak tree 小定位： before, weather, wet	文章 G 段第二小段： A warmer spring, and consequently a higher likeliness of a hot summer, will result in <b>Oak leafing before Ash</b> . A cold spring will see the <b>opposite</b> . As the British know only too well, a <b>colder summer</b> is likely to be a <b>rain-soaked one</b> .	<b>summer</b> 首先根据 ash 和 oak 定位到了 G 段的第二小段。这里提到：一个温暖的春天，因此一个炎热的夏天更高的可能性，将导致橡树叶前灰。寒冷的春天会看到相反的景象，一个更冷的夏天很可能是一个被雨水浸透的夏天。虽然文中只明确表述了 oak before ash，但是主意下一句的反转词，表述了 ash before oak 的情况。句子中的 rain-soaked 与题目中的 wet 相对应，所以这里的答案为 summer。
40	大定位： species 小定位： research carried out	文章 H 段第二句： The work was done in a model system, a <b>mustard plant called Arabidopsis</b> , but Wigge says the phytochrome genes necessary for temperature sensing are	<b>mustard plant(s)/ mustard</b> H 段中提到了一项研究成果，这项工作是在一个模型系统中完成的，一种叫做拟南芥的芥菜植物就是文中的 a mustard plant called Arabidopsis。题目中的 particular species 就是这



		found in crop plants as well.	种芥菜植物，所以这里填 mustard plant(s)/ mustard。
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## Test 4

### Passage 1 Roman tunnels

#### 考题解析

#### Questions 1-6 label the diagrams (图表填空)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
1	大定位: 小标题 Persian Qanat Methods 小定位: direct	第一段第二句: In the early first millennium BCE, they introduced the <b>qanat method</b> of tunnel construction, which consisted of placing <b>posts</b> over a hill in a straight line,...	<b>posts</b> 先用 Persian Qanat Methods 定大范围对应原文第一段, 找出关于这个修建方式的描写, 然后通过 direct tunneling 找到什么是指导挖掘水道的方向。原文中出现了其同义替换 to ensure that the tunnel kept to its route(确保整个水道的路线), 所以它修饰了前面放置 posts 的作用, 因此答案是 posts。
2	大定位: water 小定位: local people	第一段第五句: Once the tunnel was completed, it allowed <b>water</b> to flow from the top of a hillside down towards a canal, which supplied water for <b>human use</b> .	<b>canal</b> 根据题目中的 water 定位到第一段的第五句: 一旦隧道完成, 水则从山丘的顶端流入水道供人们使用, 因此答案是 canal。
3	大定位: vertical shafts 小定位: workers, earth	第一段第二后部分四句: ...and then digging <b>vertical shafts</b> down into the ground at regular intervals. Underground, <b>workers</b> removed the <b>earth</b> from between then ends of shafts, creating a tunnel. The excavated soil was taken up to the surface using the shafts, which	<b>ventilation</b> 根据题目中的 vertical shafts 定位到文章第一段第二句结尾部分。紧接着第三句 workers 和 earth 就出现了: 工人们从竖井两端之间挖出泥土, 建造了一条隧道。但是还没有出现 vertical shafts 竖井的作用, 所以还要往下读一句, 直至第四句出现了竖井在工作中提供了通风的作用, 题



		also <b>provided</b> ventilation during the work.	目中的 for 表示目的，对应了原文中的 provided，因此答案是 ventilation。
4	定位： wood or stone	第二段第三句：The shafts were equipped handholds and footholds to help those climbing in and out of them and were covered with a <b>wooden or stone lid</b> .	lid 本题简单，通过 wood or stone 很容易定位到文章第二段第三句最后：竖井上还覆盖了木盖或石盖。题目中的要找的就是什么是木头或者石头做的。因此答案为 lid。
5	定位： plumb line	第二段第四句： To ensure that the shafts were vertical, Romans hung a plumb line from a rod placed across the top of each shaft and made sure that the weight at the end of it hung in the centre of the shaft	weight 通过定位词 plumb line 定位到文章第二段第四句：为了确保竖井是垂直的，罗马人在横过竖井顶部的一根杆子上挂了一条铅垂线，并确保它末端的重物挂在竖井的中心。通过题目图片上的示意，我们知道要去找挂在线上底部的东西是什么。原文说 the weight at the end of it 就知道尾部挂的是 weight（重物），所以答案为 weight。
6	定位： handholds and footholds	第二段第三句： The shafts were equipped <b>handholds and footholds</b> to help those climbing in and out of them and were covered with a wooden or stone lid.	climbing 本题简单，通过定位词 handholds and footholds 很容易定位到第二段第三句开头部分：竖井配备有把手和立足点来帮助攀爬进出。题目中的 used for 就是找出把手和立足点的作用是什么，因此答案为 climbing。

**Questions 7-10 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN (判断题)**

7. The counter-excavation method completely replaced the qanat method in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE.

参考译文	公元前 6 世纪，反挖掘法完全取代了坎儿井法。
考点词	completely replaced

定位词	the 6 <sup>th</sup> century BCE, counter-excavation
文章对应处	文章第三段第一、二句： By the 6 <sup>th</sup> century BCE, a second method of tunnel construction appeared called counter-excavation method, in which the tunnel was constructed from both ends. It was used to cut through high mountains when the qanat method was not a practical alternative.
答案及解析	FALSE 原文第三段第一句话就提出了公元前 6 世纪出现了反挖掘法。然后紧接着第二句说这个方法是当坎儿井法在切割高山中不够实用才使用的。所以不是题目中说的完全取代，只是当坎儿井法不能用的时候作为另一种方法使用的。因此答案为 FALSE。

8. Only experienced builders were employed to construct a tunnel using the counter-excavation method.

参考译文	只有经验丰富的建筑者才能使用反挖法建造水道。
考点词	only
定位词	experienced builders, counter-excavation method.
文章对应处	文章第三段第四句： Adjustments to the direction of the tunnel also had to be made whenever builder s encountered geological problems or when it deviated from its set path.
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 文中第三段第四句提及：每当建造者遇到地质问题或偏离预定路径时，必须调整隧道的方向。之后的一句便是举例建造者们实际需要做什么工作。所以判断依据不足，因此答案为 NOT GIVEN。

9. The information about a problem that occurred during the construction of the Saldae aqueduct system was found in an ancient book.

参考译文	关于萨尔代渡槽系统建设过程中出现的信息是在一本古书中找到的。
考点词	modern-day Algeria
定位词	Saldae aqueduct system
文章对应处	文章第三段最后一句： An inscription written on the side of a 428-meter tunnel, built by the Romans as part of the Saldae aqueduct system in modern-day Algeria, describe how the two teams of builders missed each other in the mountain and how the later

	construction of a lateral link between both corridors corrected the initial error.
答案及解析	<b>FALSE</b> 第三段最后一句前半句说的是在哪里找到的，后半句描述的就是遇到的具体问题。原文说罗马人在一条 428 米长的水道侧面刻有铭文，作为现代阿尔及利亚萨尔代渡槽系统的一部分。题目说是在一本古书中找到的，所以信息对于错误，则判定为 <b>FALSE</b> 。

10. The mistake made by the builders of the Saldae aqueduct system was that two parts of the tunnel failed to meet.

参考译文	萨尔代渡槽系统的建造者所犯的误差是隧道的两个部分未能相遇。
考点词	two parts of the tunnel failed to meet
定位词	Saldae aqueduct system
文章对应处	文章第三段最后一句： An inscription written on the side of a 428-meter tunnel, built by the Romans as part of the Saldae aqueduct system in modern-day Algeria, describe how the two teams of builders missed each other in the mountain and how the later construction of a lateral link between both corridors corrected the initial error.
答案及解析	<b>TRUE</b> 本题和上一题都是同一句中出现的。本题后半句描述的就是遇到的具体问题：两支施工队如何在山上相互错过，以及后来如何建造一座两条走廊之间的横向联系纠正了最初的错误。所以题目和原文表述一致，即描述的误差为隧道的两端没有能够连接在一起。因此本题答案为 <b>TRUE</b> 。

**Questions 11-13 Table (简答题)**

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
11	Dolaucothi mines in Wales	第四段倒数第二句： Traces of such tunnels used to mine gold can still be found at the <b>Dolaucothi mines in Wales.</b>	<b>gold</b> 本题易定位，通过 Dolaucothi mines in Wales 直接可以找到第四段倒数第二句。题目需要找到开采的哪一种矿物质，原文说在威尔士的 Dolaucothi 矿中仍然可以找到这种用于开采黄金的隧道的痕迹。很明显，这里唯一

			提到开采矿物质就是 <b>gold</b> 。
12	patrons, name	<p>最后一段倒数第二句: Most tunnels had inscriptions showing the names of <b>patrons</b> who ordered construction and sometimes the name of the architect.</p>	<p>(the) architect('s)(name) 通过 <b>patrons</b> 可以很容易定位到答案句。题目问除了资助者的名字外, 还有谁的名字有可能刻现在隧道里。原文中一共出现了两个名字, 一个就是 <b>patrons</b>, 另外一个就是 <b>architect</b>。因此答案为 <b>architect</b>。</p>
13	Cevlik tunnel, Seleuceia Pieria	<p>最后一段最后一句: For example, the 1.4-kilometer <b>Cevlik tunnel</b> in Turkey, built to divert the floodwater threatening the harbour of the ancient city of <b>Seleuceia Pieria</b>,...</p>	<p>(the) harbour/ harbour 本题通过两个地名一下子就可以定位到文章的最后一句。问题问 <b>Cevlik</b> 隧道要保护什么, 原文说 <b>Cevlik</b> 隧道, 旨在分流威胁塞琉西亚皮里亚古城港口的洪水。文章中 <b>floodwater threatening</b>..洪水威胁的是港口, 所以本题的答案为 <b>harbor</b>。</p>

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## Passage 2 Changes in reading habits

### 考题解析

#### Questions 14-17 Multiple Choice (选择)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
14	大定位: changing 小定位: subtly, implications	第一段最后一句: ...the neuronal circuit that underlies the brains ability to read is <b>subtly, rapidly changing</b> and this has implications for everyone...	<b>A</b> 原文中第一段前面都在描写飞机上的场景引入主题, 而这一段的主旨则在最后一句点出, 题目中 A 选项中 <b>hidden</b> 与小定位词 <b>subtly</b> 意思相近, 而 <b>effect</b> 则与 <b>changing</b> 相近, 所以答案为 A。
15	大定位: Sherry Turkle 小定位: ignore; diminish	第三段第二句: As MIT scholar Sherry Turkle has written, we do not err as a society when we innovate <b>but</b> when we <b>ignore</b> what we <b>disrupt or diminish</b> while innovating.	<b>B</b> 根据题目中的人名 <b>Sherry Turkle</b> 了可以定位到原文中的第三段第二句话。后半句 <b>but</b> 所接的是本句的重点, <b>disrupt</b> 与 <b>diminish</b> 都有 <b>lost</b> 的意思, 因此应该选择 B。
16	大定位: adapt 小定位: further; requirements s	第四段第二句: Further, it will <b>adapt to that environments requirements</b> - from different writing systems to the characteristics of whatever medium is used.	<b>D</b> 题目问的是第四段的主旨, 而原文中第三, 四句则为解释说明以及举例佐证, 因此需要在第一二句定位。原文第四段第二句中 <b>adapt</b> 与 <b>adjust</b> 为同义转换, <b>requirements</b> 则为 <b>require</b> 的名词形式, 结合 D 选项句意, 可知本题选 D。

17	大定位: Mark Edmundson 小定位: actively avoid ; in favour of	第六段第二句: ...Mark Edmundson describes how many college students <b>actively avoid the classic literature</b> of the 19th and 20th centuries <b>in favour of something simpler...</b>	<b>B</b> 本题可以通过题目中的人名定位到原文第六段第二句。原文中的 <b>actively avoid</b> 与 <b>in favour of</b> 表明学生会主动避免阅读一些文学，而选择其他种类。这与 <b>B</b> 选项所对应，都表示学生的态度会影响他们阅读的书，因此选择 <b>B</b> 。
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Questions 18-22 Summary (选词填空题)

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
18	大定位: digital screen use 小定位: troubling	第六段第一句: Multiple studies show that digital screen use may be causing a variety of <b>troubling downstream effects</b> on reading comprehension in older high school and college students.	<b>D</b> 先根据题目中 <b>studies on digital screen use</b> 定位到第六段第一句。题目问的是研究所展示出来的结果，原文中则写到数码屏幕的使用导致了一系列 <b>troubling downstream effects</b> ，与选项 <b>D</b> 的 <b>worrying</b> 意思相近，所以答案为 <b>D</b> 选项。
19	大定位: Ann Mangen 小定位: sequence detail; reconstruct; chronological	第六段第三和第四句: Mangen's group asked subjects questions about a short story ... particularly in their ability to <b>sequence detail</b> and <b>reconstruct the plot</b> in <b>chronological</b> order.	<b>H</b> 根据题目中的 <b>Ann Mangeon</b> 定位到第六段的第三和第四句。原文第四句中的 <b>sequence detail</b> 和 <b>reconstruct the plot in chronological order</b> 表明了实验中的问题方向是十分细节全面的，与选项中的 <b>thorough</b> 意思相对应，因此答案是 <b>H</b> 。

20	大定位: superior in 小定位: results;	第六段第五句: Results indicated that students who read on print were <b>superior in</b> their comprehension to <b>screen-reading peers</b> , particularly in their ability to sequence detail and reconstruct the plot in chronological <b>order</b> .	F 题目问的是实验的结果,联系上一题可以定位到第六段第五句。原文中 <b>superior in</b> 意味在...方面优越,因此可以得出阅读屏幕的学生更难理解文章,所以答案选择 F。
21	大定位: Ziming Liu 小定位: word-spotting	第七段第一和第二句: ...which indicate that the 'new norm' in reading is <b>skimming</b> , involving <b>word-spotting and browsing through the text</b> ...they sample the first line and then word spot through the rest of the text	B 本题可通过人名定位到第七段第一和第二句。根据原文中的 <b>skimming, word-spotting</b> 等词可判断出现在学生喜欢略读跳读,在所有选项中只有 B 项 <b>isolated</b> 与原文相符,因此选择 B 项。
22	大定位: feelings 小定位: don't have time	第七段第四句: In other words, we <b>don't</b> have time to grasp complexity, to understand another's <b>feelings</b> , to <b>perceive beauty</b> , and to create thoughts of the reader's own.	C 本题问的内容是实验结果,可定位到第七段第四句。原句大意为我们没有时间去理解文章以及他人的感情,与选项中的 <b>emotional</b> 相对应。而题目中 <b>superficial</b> 意为表面的,浅薄的,与原文句意相同,所以答案选择 C。

**Questions 23-26 Yes/No/Not Given (判断题)**

23. The medium we use to read can affect our choice of reading content.

参考译文	我们用于阅读的媒介会影响我们对于阅读内容的选择
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考点词	affect our choice of reading content
定位词	medium
文章对应处	文章第八段第二句： It is about how we all have begun to read <b>on various mediums</b> and how that changes not only <b>what we read</b> , but also the purposes for which we read.
答案及解析	YES 根据 <b>medium</b> 与阅读内容的关系可以定位到原文中第八段第二句。原句中的 <b>that</b> 指代的是前半句的 <b>read on various mediums</b> ，所以可以看出不同的 <b>medium</b> 是会改变我们阅读的，因此本题判断为 YES。

24. Some age groups are more likely to lose their complex reading skills than others.

参考译文	一些年龄段的人比其他年龄段会更容易失去他们的复合阅读技巧
考点词	Some age groups are more likely
定位词	young , equally
文章对应处	文章第八段第三第四句： Nor is it only about <b>the young</b> . The subtle atrophy of critical analysis and empathy <b>affects us all equally</b> .
答案及解析	NO 文中第八段第三第四句是对不同年龄段受到的影响的描述。根据原文，不仅年轻人会受到影响，这个技巧的丧失对所有人都是同样的，因此所有年龄段的人都会受到大脑阅读能力的变化。而题目提到一些年龄段的人会更容易受到影响，与原文相矛盾，故判断本题是 NO。

25. False information has become more widespread in today's digital era.

参考译文	在当今的数字化时代，错误的信息变得更普遍了
考点词	more widespread



定位词	false information
文章对应处	文章第八段最后一句： It incentivizes a retreat to the most familiar stores of <b>unchecked</b> information, which require and receive no analysis, leaving us <b>susceptible to false information</b> and irrational ideas.
答案及解析	NOT GIVEN 首先，根据 <b>false information</b> 定位到原文第八段最后一句。原文中只提到数字化时代使我们退回到需要分析未经确认的信息，从中辨别错误的信息，却并没有提到错误的信息是否更普遍或是更少了，所以判断本题是 NOT GIVEN。

26. We still have opportunities to rectify the problems that technology is presenting.

参考译文	我们仍然有机会去改正科技所展现出来的问题
考点词	rectify the problems
定位词	identify and redress
文章对应处	第九段第四句： We possess both the science and the technology to identify and <b>redress the changes</b> in how we read before they become entrenched.
答案及解析	YES 题目中 <b>rectify</b> 意思为改正，可定位到原文第九段第四句。原文中 <b>redress</b> 意思为纠正，与 <b>rectify</b> 为同义词，整句意思为我们仍然可以用科学技术来纠正我们阅读方法的错误，与题目意思相同，因此判断为 YES。

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### Passage 3 Attitudes towards Artificial Intelligence

#### 考题解析

#### Questions 27- 32 List of Headings (选标题)

标题选项解析

- i An increasing divergence of attitudes towards AI 对于人工智能的日益增长的分歧态度
- ii Reasons why we have more faith in human judgement than in AI 为什么我们对于人类判断比起对人工智能更有信心的原因
- iii The superiority of AI projections over those made by humans 比起人类做的预测，人工智能的预测具有的优越性
- iv The process by which AI can help us make good decisions 人工智能能够帮助我们做好的决定的过程
- v The advantages of involving users in AI processes 让用户参与人工智能过程的好处
- vi Widespread distrust of an AI innovation 对于一项人工智能革新的广泛不信任
- vii Encouraging openness about how AI functions 鼓励对于人工智能的运作进行开放透明
- viii A surprisingly successful AI application 一项令人惊讶的成功的人工智能应用

题号	定位词	文章对应处	答案及解析
27	大定位: AI; projections; human 小定位: superiority	A 段的第一句: Artificial intelligence (AI) can already predict the future. A 的第二小段的首句: Many decisions in our lives require a good forecast, and AI is almost always better at forecasting than we are.	A 段落一共分为三小段，第一段的首句先点明了 AI 人工智能已经可以预测未来。因此和 projections (预测) 可以进行对应。 第一段的第二小段首句，出现了比较级的信息点：我们生活中的很多决定都需要一个好的预测，并且人工智能通常都比我们更擅长预测。predict the future 以及 forecast (预测) 都与 projections 对应，然

			后 <b>better</b> 比较级的信息点对应到选项中的 <b>superiority</b> (优越性)。因此对应 iii。
28	<p>大定位: an AI innovation</p> <p>小定位: distrust</p>	<p>B 段的第一句和第二句: one of technology giant IBM's supercomputer programs. Their attempt to promote this program to cancer doctors was a PR disaster.</p> <p>B 段最后一句: Consequently, this has caused even more suspicion and disbelief, leading many doctors to ignore the seemingly outlandish AI recommendations and stick to their own expertise.</p>	<p>第二段首 2 句有 one of... computer programs, 这对应到标题选项里的 an AI innovation, 而紧接着的第二句话中的 disaster (灾难), 表明了整段的基调就是说人工智能负面的内容。并且第二段的最后一句话首先 Consequently 因此, 表明是个结论, 而 suspicion and disbelief 这两个单词也对应了我们小定位词: distrust(不信任)。因此对应 vi。</p>
29	<p>大定位: more faith; human judgment</p> <p>小定位: reasons</p>	<p>C 段第一和第二句: This is just one example of people's lack of confidence in AI and their reluctance to accept what AI has to offer. Trust in other people is often based on our understanding of how others think and having experience of their reliability.</p> <p>C 第二小段的第一句: Many people are also simply not familiar with many instances of AI actually working, because it often happens in the background.</p>	<p>首先, C 段的第一句话, 承上内容。是对 B 段内容的总结, 还是在说人们对于 AI 人工智能缺乏信息。紧接着第二句话开始阐述原因。Trust 信任来源于我们对于他们思考的理解 (based on our understanding of how others think) 和曾经体会过他们的可靠性 (having experience of their reliability)。而后面的段落内容都在围绕这两个点中的第一个内容进行详细阐述。接着, C 段第二小段落总起句就以第二个原因为主旨内容进行表述。因此对应 ii。</p>

30	<p>大定位: attitudes towards AI 小定位: divergence</p>	<p>D 段的第三和第四句: It was found that, regardless of whether the film they watched depicted AI in a positive or negative light, simply watching a cinematic vision of our technological future polarised the participants' attitudes. Optimists became more extreme in their enthusiasm for AI and sceptics became even more guarded.</p>	<p>D 段的第三句, 发现不管电影怎么描述 AI 人工智能, 不管是以积极还是消极的色彩去描述, 人们对于科技化未来的观点呈现两极分化 (polarised), 这个两极分化可以和标题选项中的 an increasing divergence 对应, 并且 attitudes 也原词呈现在这句话中。 D 段第四句话, 把两种观点也更详细化了。因此对应 i。</p>
31	<p>大定位: How AI functions 小定位: openness</p>	<p>E 段第二小段的第一句: Another solution may be to reveal more about the algorithms which AI uses and the purposes they serve. E 的最后 2 句: Several high-profile social media companies and online marketplaces already release transparency reports about government requests and surveillance disclosures. A similar practice for AI could help people have a better understanding of the way algorithmic decisions are made.</p>	<p>原文 E 段: reveal more about the algorithms which AI uses, 揭露更多关于 AI 使用的算法, 这个点和大定位词: How AI functions 形成同义替换。 而 E 段的最后一句点明了相似的做法可以帮助热门对于算法做的决定有一个更好的理解, 因此这里是在鼓励 openness, 和 E 段最后第二句的 transparency (透明度) 也正好对应。因此对应选项 vii。</p>
32	<p>大定位: AI processes; Involving users 小定位:</p>	<p>F 段的第一句: Research suggests that allowing people some control over AI decision-making could also improve trust and enable AI to learn</p>	<p>F 段的第一句话: 研究表明允许人们对于 AI 人工智能的决策拥有一些控制, 能够提升信任, 并且也让人工智能学习人类经验。 allow people have</p>

	advantages	from human experience.	some control over 对应标题选项中的 involving users; 并且 advantages (好处) 也在这句话中通过并列结构进行具体化。因此对应选项 v。
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**Questions 33-35 Choose the correct letter (选择题)**

**33** What is the writer doing in Section A?

参考译文	作者在 Section A 部分干什么?	
定位词	Section A	
四个选项的参考译文	A providing a solution to a concern	A 针对一个担忧的问题提供一个解决办法
	B justifying an opinion about an issue	B 判断对于一个问题的观点
	C highlighting the existence of a problem	C 强调一个问题的存在
	D explaining the reasons for a phenomenon	D 针对一个现象解释不同的原因
答案在文章的对应句	<p>Section A 的最后两句话: Recent cases show that people don't like relying on AI and prefer to trust human experts, even if these experts are wrong. If we want AI to really benefit people, we need to find a way to get people to trust it.</p> <p>在 Section A, 作者由最近的一些 Cases (案例) 点明人们不喜欢依赖 AI 人工智能, 即使专家错了人们也倾向于相信专家, 这里就是问题的存在, 人们不相信人工智能。因此选择 C。</p>	

**34.** According to Section C, why might some people be reluctant to accept AI?

参考译文	根据 Section C, 为什么一些人不太愿意接受人工智能?	
定位词	Section C; some people; accept AI	
四个选项的参考译文	A They are afraid it will replace humans in decision-making jobs.	A 他们担心人工智能会在决策性工作上代替人类。
	B Its complexity makes them feel that they are at a disadvantage.	B 人工智能的复杂性让人们感觉自己处于劣势。
	C They would rather wait for the technology to be tested	C 他们宁愿等这项科技再被

	over a period of time.	测试一段时间。
	D Misunderstandings about how it works make it seem more challenging than it is.	D 关于人工智能如何运行的误解使得它看上去更加具有挑战性。
答案在文章的对应句	Section C: AI's decision-making process is usually too difficult for most people to comprehend. And interacting with something we don't understand can cause anxiety and give us a sense that we're losing control. 根据 Section C 和其他定位词, 定位到这句信息。人工智能的决策过程通常都对于大部分人来说太难理解了。并且和一些我们不理解的东西接触和互动会引起焦虑和给我们一种失控感。too difficult to comprehend 对应到选项 B 的 complexity (复杂性), 而后面的给人们带来失控感则对应让人们感觉自己处于劣势。因此选择 B。	

35 What does the writer say about the media in Section C of the text?

参考译文	在 Section C, 作者关于媒体说了什么?	
定位词	Section C; the media	
四个选项的参考译文	A It leads the public to be mistrustful of AI.	A 这导致大众对人工智能的不信任。
	B It devotes an excessive amount of attention to AI.	B 这吸引了过多的关注点聚焦于人工智能。
	C Its reports of incidents involving AI are often inaccurate.	C 媒体关于人工智能事件的报道经常是不准确的。
	D It gives the impression that AI failures are due to designer error.	D 媒体给人一种人工智能出错是由于设计者错误的印象。
答案在文章的对应句	Embarrassing AI failures receive a disproportionate amount of media attention, emphasizing the message that we cannot rely on technology. 根据 media 这个定位信息, 定位到此句话, emphasizing 后半句话作为伴随状语, 解释了前半句话所带来的影响: 强调了我们不能依靠科技的信息。cannot rely on 和选项 A 的 mistrust(不信任)形成同义替换, 因此选择 A。	

Questions 36-40 YES / NO / NOT GIVEN (判断题)

题号	
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36	定位词	subjective depictions; sci-fi films; opinions about automation
	考点词	change
	参考翻译	在科幻电影中关于人工智能的主观描述让人们改变他们对于自动化的观点。
	定位信息	定位到 D 段: It was found that, regardless of whether the film they watched depicted AI in a positive or negative light, simply watching a cinematic vision of our technological future polarised the participants' attitudes. Optimists became more extreme in their enthusiasm for AI and sceptics became even more guarded.
	答案及解析	根据文章内容: regardless of whether the film they watched depicted AI in a positive or negative light, 不管电影中关于人工智能的描述是积极还是消极的, 人们还是进一步分化他们的观点, 因此和题目信息中的 change (改变) 相矛盾。因此这题判定为 NO。
37	定位词	portrayals of AI; media and entertainment
	考点词	more positive
	参考翻译	在媒体和娱乐中关于人工智能的描述有可能变得更积极化的。
	定位信息	As AI is represented more and more in media and entertainment, it could lead to a society split between those who benefit from AI and those who reject it.
	答案及解析	根据定位词, 找到文章内容 D 段。然而文章里只提及了人工智能越来越多的在媒体和娱乐中被提及, 并没有提及到题目信息中的 positive 这个信息点, 因此判定为 NOT GIVEN。
38	定位词	rejection; the possibilities of AI; people's lives
	考点词	have a negative effect
	参考翻译	对于人工智能可能性的拒绝可能会给很多人的生活产生负面影响。
	定位信息	D 段: More pertinently, refusing to accept the advantages offered by AI could place a large group of people at a serious disadvantage.
	答案及解析	本题定位紧接着上一题的定位信息。根据定位句: 拒绝接受人工智能带来的好处使很多人处于不利。place people at disadvantage 对应到题目信息的 have a negative effect (产生负面影响), 因此此题判定为 YES。
39	定位词	Familiarity with AI; people's attitudes; technology
	考点词	Very little impact

	参考翻译	对于人工智能的熟悉度，对于人们关于科技的态度几乎没有影响。
	定位信息	E 段: Simply having previous experience with AI can significantly improve people's opinions about the technology, as was found in the study mentioned above.
	答案及解析	根据定位信息，对于人工智能有过之前的经验可能提升人们对于科技的观点， <b>have previous experience</b> 的意思与 <b>familiarity</b> 相近。因此说明对于 AI 熟悉的话，是对人们的态度有影响的，而题目中的表述 <b>have very little impact on</b> 表示几乎没有影响，和原文表述相矛盾。因此此题判定为 NO。
40	定位词	AI applications; users; consumer approval.
	考点词	are able to modify; more likely to
	参考翻译	用户可以进行修改的人工智能应用更有可能或者消费者的青睐。
	定位信息	F 段: For example, one study showed that when people were allowed the freedom to slightly modify an algorithm, they felt more satisfied with its decisions, more likely to believe it was superior and more likely to use it in the future.
	答案及解析	根据定位到的信息点，当人们拥有轻微修改算法的自由时，他们对人工智能的决定感到更满意。题目就是对于原文定位句的同义替换， <b>gain consumer approval = feel more satisfied</b> 。因此此题判定为 YES。



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# WRITING



## Test 1

### Task 1

#### 题目要求

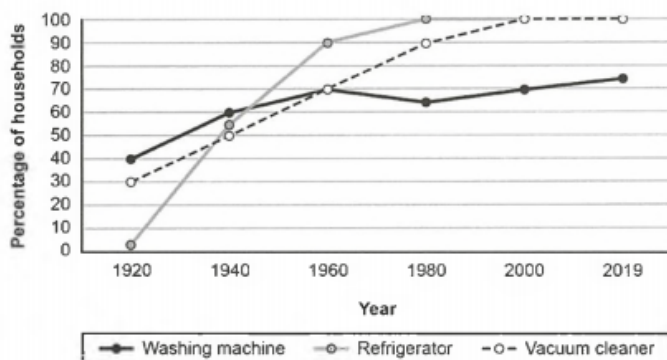
You should spend 20 minutes on this task.

**The charts below show the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and amount of time spent doing housework in households in one country between 1920 and 2019.**

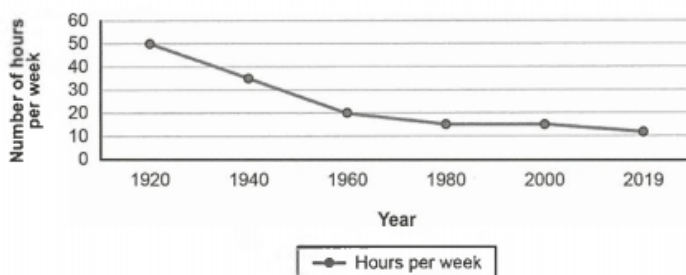
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of households with electrical appliances  
(1920–2019)



Number of hours of housework\* per week,  
per household (1920–2019)



\*housework = washing clothes, preparing meals, cleaning

## 原创范文

The line graphs indicate how the ownership of electrical appliances changed and how much time a household spent on housework each week from 1920 to 2019 in a country.

Overall, a growing percentage of households owned washing machines, vacuum cleaners and especially refrigerators, whereas a continuously decreasing amount of time went on the housework.

In 1920, the ownership of washing machines and that of vacuum cleaners both started at relatively high levels (40% versus 30%). Until 2019, the former, with some ups and downs, increased nearly twofold to 75%, while the latter overtook it after 1960 and more than tripled to 100% in 2000, remaining unchanged in the last few years. By comparison, a more considerable growth was seen in the ownership of refrigerators, which began at 0%, exceeded the others in around 1940s, and then rocketed to 100% in 1980 before stabilizing in the following years.

By contrast, there was a downward trend in the number of hours spent on housework. The figure witnessed a plummet from 50 to 20 in the first 4 decades and then a slight drop of 10 until the end.

## Task 2

### 题目要求

You should spend 40 minutes on this task. Write about the following topic:

***In some countries, more and more people are becoming interested in finding out about the history of the house or building they live in.***

***What are the reasons for this?***

***How can people research this?***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

## 原创范文

In some parts of the world, it is true that increasing numbers of people are showing greater curiosity about the past of their residences. This enthusiasm can be explained by different purposes and several methods can be adopted to conduct this research.

Two main reasons contribute to the phenomenon that people are tracing the history of their homes. One reason is that a better restoration and maintenance of the house can benefit from this. For example, understanding the original construction date, materials used and paint color enables the owners to bring back the original style to the house, while knowing about the physical conditions allows a scheduled repair. Another reason is that historic and economic values are likely to be found during the research. Indeed, some of the residences either played an essential role in certain historical events or used to be inhabited by famed people. Therefore, to uncover the past of them even means greater profits for the owners.

To track the history of their homes, owners can resort to both public records and their neighbors. First of all, it is necessary to visit the local department such as the courthouse for the official documents, which usually give detailed information of the property including the addresses and dates of construction. Besides, elderly neighbors may even offer unexpected information. Residing in the neighborhood for a long time, these people may have a better knowledge about the house, such as stories about the previous occupants, which are rarely available in government authorities.

In conclusion, people are finding out the history of their homes because they are seeking for improvement in the residence and possible discovery of historic and economic values. And feasible approaches to this research lie in public records and their neighbors.

Since 1999

## Test 2

### Task 1

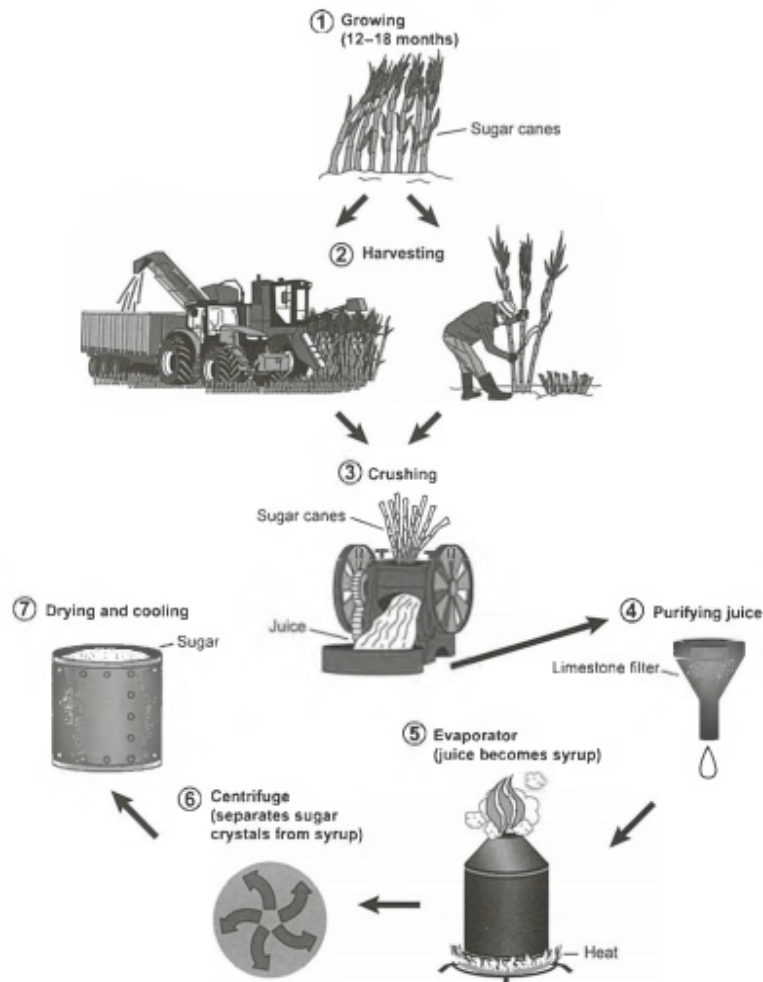
#### 题目要求

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The diagram below shows the manufacturing process for making sugar from sugar cane.**

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

How sugar is produced from sugar cane



Write at least 150 words.

#### 原创范文

The flow chart gives information about the manufacturing procedures of how sugar is made from sugar canes.

It is clear that there are seven steps in the manufacturing process, from the growth of sugar canes to the production of sugar.

To begin with, it would be 12 to 18 months until sugar canes reach the maturity level, after which they are harvested manually or mechanically. Then, sugar canes are crushed in crusher machines so that juice would be produced. Subsequently, in order to transform juice to syrup, juice would be purified by limestone fillers and heated by evaporators. The next step is centrifuge, which is to separate sugar crystals from syrup in order that sugar crystals are gathered. In the end, sugar is produced after sugar crystals are dried and cooled in containers.

## Task 2

### 题目要求

You should spend 40 minutes on this task.

***In their advertising, businesses nowadays usually emphasise that their products are new in some way. Why is this? Do you think it is a positive or negative development?***

Write at least 250 words.

### 原创范文

There is a standard practice in business that products are always portrayed as “new and updated” in commercials. There are a number of reasons to explain why this phenomenon occurs. However, from my point of view, this is a negative trend due to the fact that people would ignore the usage and drawbacks of the product.

On one hand, a couple of reasons could be used to specify this phenomenon. The first is that companies want to retain and attract more consumers by labelling novel products. If the products are new in some aspects, then buyers could enjoy the updated features and that is how the products would ultimately win customers. iPhone is a prime example. Every year, Apple Company launches new iPhone and CEO would explain all the new functions in the annual conference to appeal to potential customers. Besides, the second reason is that the goods would stay competitive in market if novelty is always promoted. In this sense, it would possibly become the first choice when people see so many products at the same time.

On the other hand, although there are good reasons why products are always new in advertisement, it is not a positive tendency because people would blindly follow the novelty instead of exploring the functionality of a product. Take iPhone as an example again. It is common that people cannot wait to buy the latest models, but they barely pay attention to the actual usage of the smartphone. In addition, it could be worse if some companies simply advocate the novelty and ignore the drawbacks, or even risks, of using the product. For instance, autonomous vehicles are new in advertising, but few people realize that it is of potential danger to take a driverless car because it may not be able to navigate in bad weather.

In conclusion, it is reasonable that goods are new in commercials, yet this could be harmful for customers to neglect the usefulness and weakness of the products.



## Test 3

### Task 1

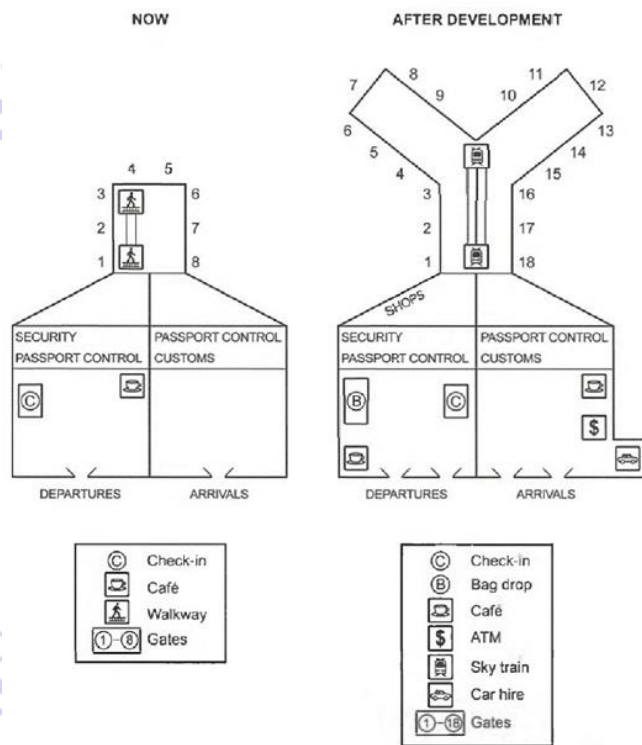
#### 题目要求

You should spend 20 minutes on this task.

**The plans below show the site of an airport now and how it will look after redevelopment next year.**

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

#### SOUTHWEST AIRPORT



Write at least 150 words.

#### 原创范文

The maps give information about the *layout* of an airport before and after its planned *refurbishment*.



At present, this airport *is divided into two sections*: The west part is for departure and the east part is for arrival. **To take a plane**, passengers **first** enter the departure hall via the entrance in the south, **then** go through the check-in, security and passport control, and **finally** reach the eight gates through a walkway. **In addition**, travellers may take a break in the café of the hall. **When visitors arrive**, they are *registered* at the passport control and the customs before leaving via the exit.

According to the project, an extra gate will be added to both the entrance and the exit. A bag drop will be *situated* where the check-in is. A few shops will be established along the way to the gates, and a skytrain will *be in service to deliver* passengers. **In the departure section**, a café, an ATM and a car hire will also be provided. **And most significantly**, the corridor will be *extended* into two branches, which can *accommodate* 18 gates.

In brief, this airport will be redesigned to better satisfy passengers' demands.

(196 words)

## Task 2

### 题目要求

You should spend 40 minutes on this task.

***Many manufactured food and drink products contain high levels of sugar, which causes many health problems. Sugary products should be made more expensive to encourage people to consume less sugar.***

***Do you agree or disagree?***

Write at least 250 words.

### 原创范文

Nowadays, people have enjoyed high-quality life than ever before, especially in eating. However, as is known to all, many food and drinks contain lots of sugar, which do a tremendous harm to people's health. Hence, it is suggested that sugary products should raise price so as to lose consumers' interest to purchase. However, when it comes to me, it is absolutely a good idea to take such actions.

To begin with, providing the prices of sugary products become higher, people will hesitate to buy as soon as they see the price tag, not to mention the potential risk after eating, such as obesity, diabetes and so on. As a result, most people will choose more healthy food, which contain less sugar, but with lower price. As time goes by, a healthy eating habit will be formed due to the raising of the price on the processed food. A fitting example is that in recent years, sugar, the raw material of sugary products, has actually been raised price, leading to the soaring price on sugary food as well as drinks and consequently, the sales number of these unhealthy products indeed declined dramatically by almost 30%.

In addition, this action will stimulate food cooperation to update the technology used in products, which still taste good but contain less sugar. Because of the fierce competition in today's market, companies need to keep pace with the ever-changing world in order to survive and thrive. When the prices of sugar products are raised according to the policy, changing the ingredients of their sugar products becomes a necessity. Those companies have to make the sugary food or drinks taste good but with much less sugar, so consumers will still purchase these products even though they are a little pricy, and eventually, people consume less sugar; meanwhile, sugary companies promote new sugary products, which is a win-win situation. For instance, some companies choose xylitol to substitute sugar in their products, which taste sweet but healthier for consumers to eat, and also take the lead in market competition.

Admittedly, some consumers will still choose sugar products even they charge more. However, convincing arguments have been made that high-price sugar products will have a big impact on people's choice on them, and thus reducing the sugar they consume.

All in all, I deem that people will consumer less sugar with higher prices on sugary products, since the cost will be less on more healthy food and updated technology used on those sugary products.

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## Test 4

### Task 1

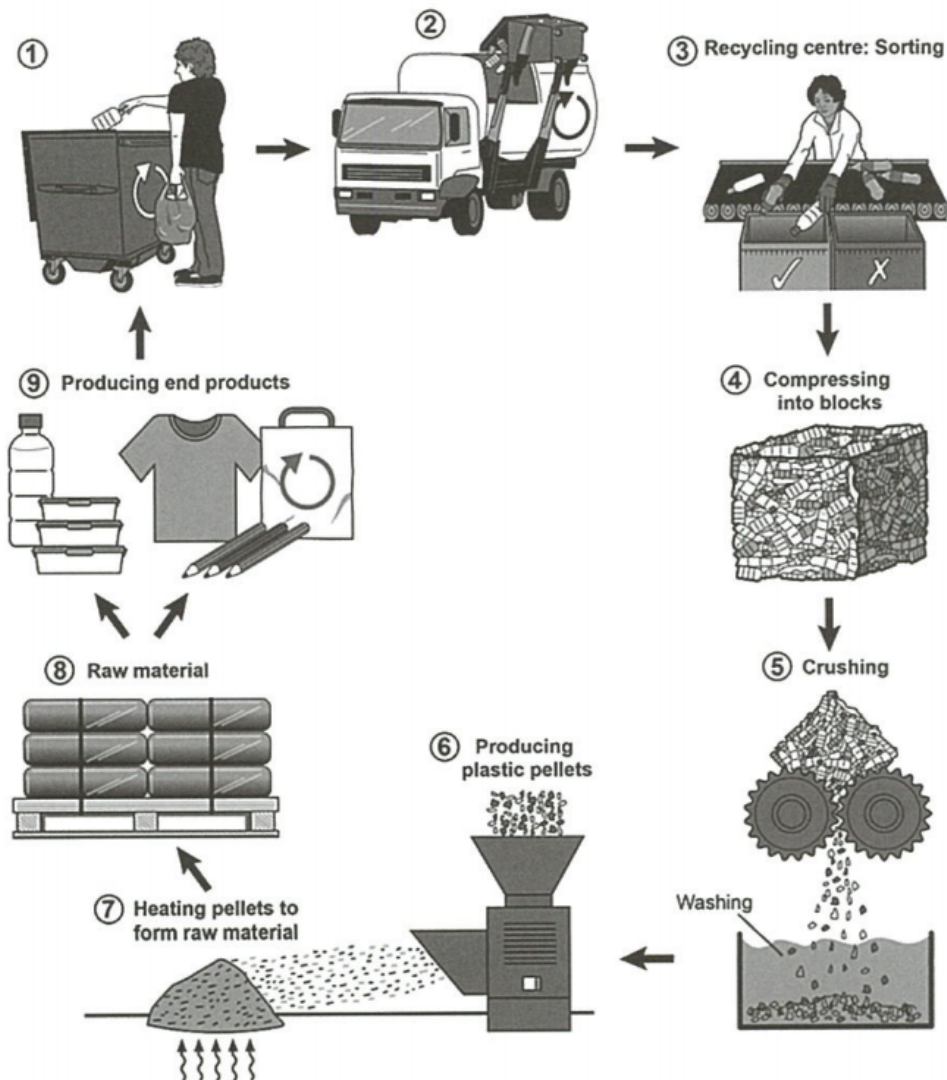
#### 题目要求

You should spend 20 minutes on this task.

*The diagram below shows the process for recycling plastic bottles.*

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

How plastic bottles are recycled



Write at least 150 words.

## 原创范文

The flow chart illustrates the chain of phases involved in recycling plastic products to give them a new lease of life.

The source of the waste comes from the used plastic bottles dumped by users as garbage into the dustbin. Trucks then load and transport the plastic waste to the recycling center, where the plastic bottles are unloaded and sorted by workers from the garbage that are not recyclable. The sorted plastic bottles are then heavily compressed into blocks, probably in an effort to minimise the space occupied.

The next step is to place blocks of plastic bottles between two sharply toothed wheels in constant rotation so that the crushed bits will fall directly into the tank below, where they are rinsed by a particular industrial liquid. The cleansed plastic pieces are then poured down an electrical machine designed to transform the pieces into plastic pellets, which are then subject to heating before turning into raw materials, a stage where the recycling process has come to an end. The raw materials can be manufactured into new bottles, T-shirts, and other common products we see and use on a daily basis.

## Task 2

### 题目要求

You should spend 40 minutes on this task.

***In the future all cars, buses and trucks will be driverless. The only people traveling inside these vehicles will be passengers. Do you think the advantages of driverless vehicles outweigh the disadvantages?***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

## 原创范文

The revolutionary technological advances have utterly transformed the way we live; transportation is no exception. Many are overwhelmed by and sanguine

about the prospect envisioned by new automakers that the era of driverless vehicles has dawned upon us. Though the dream is tantalisingly close to becoming a reality, I am convinced that such broadly shared optimism is overrated.

Unlike other electronic gadgets in our possession or automatons widely employed in many assembly-line facilities, vehicles are far less tolerant of even the slightest conceivable mistake. Unless the machines powered by enhanced artificial intelligence, as are portrayed in science fiction films, materialize in reality, any automatic machine born today runs on the principle of executing pre-programmed instructions embedded in the hardware by its designers, a circumstance that, by nature, undermines its safety and reliability. Human programmers, however brilliant and gifted, write codes containing loopholes that are vulnerable to attacks by hackers or cyber terrorists. When computers or industrial machines are hacked, the glitch can be promptly fixed by a routine rebooting procedure. By contrast, in a similar situation, the driverless cars might end up spinning out of control, causing untended casualties as a consequence.

Moreover, the question also erroneously assumes that driving is a tedious, unpleasant routine that many would want to eschew, an assumption that paints an oversimplified picture of the act of driving. Had driving been universally agreed to be an unbearable, if not detestable, activity, Formula 1 and rally racing would not have drawn hundreds of millions of fans worldwide, and average drivers would not have splurged on buying and modifying high-performance cars to derive endless pleasure from taking their loved cars out for a spin. Further, cars are by no means an economical, cost-effective mode of transportation compared to ride-hailing, for the former entails regular expenses on parking, maintenance, insurance premium and petroleum. Households would not have chosen purchasing a car over hailing a taxi had they deemed driving an unpleasant activity.

In conclusion, given the lack of mature, reliable driverless technologies available so far and the potential removal of pleasure from driving by the promising driverless technology, the remarkable breakthrough is best treated with caution than with unwarranted expectation.



**SPEAKING**



## Test 1

### Part 1

#### People you study/work with

1. Who do you spend most time studying/working with? [Why?]

I would say the people who I spend most time with are Dee and Kate, because we are in the same math class and they both live right next door to me. Sometimes we discuss mathematical questions and sometimes we just immerse ourselves in our work in the library.

2. What kind of things do you study/work on with other people? [Why?]

I managed to go to the yoga class a couple evenings a week after work. It's not far from my office, so I always go with some girls from the office. The best bit of the course is the hot tub and sauna. I love having small talk there with my friends.

3. Are there times when you study/work better by yourself? [Why/why not?]

To be honest with you, if I want to focus on things that are important to me, such as the final exams, then I prefer to study by myself. I mean I can learn in a more concentrated way so that I don't have to worry about study sessions turning into hangout sessions because I am with friends.

4. Is it important to like the people you study/work with? [Why / Why not?]

In fact, this is a tricky question. I consider that people in a team cooperate for certain purposes, they do not have to be absolutely fond of each other. At work, I often have video calls with some colleagues in other departments, and even we haven't seen each other before. In this case, ensuring that the task is completed timely is what people care about most.

### Part 2

Describe a tourist attraction you enjoyed visiting.

You should say:

What this tourist attraction is

When and why you visit it

What you did there

and explain why you enjoyed visiting this tourist attraction.

I want to talk about an entertainment park, which is Hong Kong Disneyland. Of course, it's also well-known as 'the happiest place on earth'. It is basically

packed with so many activities to see and do. There are always something going on, such as shows, fireworks, parades and special events.

To be honest with you, I have been there once and I've been hooked ever since. I remember very clearly that at first my mom decided to take me on a trip on my 18<sup>th</sup> birthday and Disneyland was basically my idea.

During the day in Disneyland, like other tourists, I took about 20 photos of stage performances of Mickey and Minnie dancing. And then I also got to ride the Mine Cars. However, the most exciting thing we did during one of the days there was definitely the Iron Man Experience. I always found that very interesting for the '4-D' touch, when Iron Man crashed through our windshield and we felt wind blowing in. You won't believe that I managed to ride it three times.

I always feel like my first visit to Disneyland was a kind of magic, especially when I walked into the park, many memories that came to my mind were priceless. I think it makes me happier than anything else in the world.

### Part 3

#### Different kinds of tourist attractions

1. What are the most popular tourist attractions in your country?

In fact, there are hundreds of tourist attractions that foreigners and even Chinese would be interested in seeing. Besides the historical sites such as the Great Wall and Tiananmen Square in Beijing, Chongqing has become a new tourist city in recent years. To our surprise, it's not only known as the "Mountain City", but its spicy Jiugongge hot pot also left a deep impression on travelers. So this is the city that is definitely worth visiting again.

2. How do the types of tourist attractions that younger people like to visit compare with those that older people like to visit?

Generally, compared with younger generation, seniors are likely to be fascinated by the history and pristine landscapes. Particularly, they do enjoy the serenity and slow-paced life in suburban or rural areas. However, teenagers and young adults seem to have much more options. In this case, metropolises have become their top priority for its well-connected facilities and infrastructures, as well as those entertainment parks like Disneyland.



### 3. Do you agree that some tourist attractions (e.g. national museum/galleries) should be free to visit?

I consider if these tourist attractions are funded by the government, then they should be free to the general public. However, they should be proportionately charged when tourists are able to experience or use these facilities physically as the income could be used to cover the daily operational expense. Or when they are eager to take a piece of artwork home, then they can choose to purchase it from the artist.

### The importance of international tourism

#### 1. Why is tourism important to a country?

Tourism has a direct impact on hotels, restaurants, and shops of a country. First and foremost, It has boosted the revenue of the local economy, created thousands of jobs and developed infrastructures as well. Most importantly, a sense of cultural exchange between foreigners and citizens will be stronger as their food or customs will be taken into other countries by visitors.

#### 2. What are the benefits to individuals of visiting another country as tourists?

Travel is the most intense mode of learning. Sometimes it forces you to trust strangers and to lose sight of all that familiar comfort of home and friends. For example, you need to learn how to book a nice hotel, how to communicate with the local drivers, and how to figure out some emergent or unexpected situations in somewhere you are not familiar with. Besides, for those traveling with their partner, friends or family members, they might be more appreciated and cooperative than usual.

#### 3. How necessary is it for tourists to learn the language of the country they're visiting?

Well, that's a very debatable question, language barriers seem to be a headache for travelers who do not speak or understand the local language. In this case, it is useful to learn a few phrases to relieve your nervousness. And it may provide a better cultural experience and understanding. However, you can also choose not to learn for a journey of only 4 to 5 days. I always found that very convenient, because you can just go with those translation apps on your mobile and even some local traders (like in Thailand) can communicate in your language.

## Test 2

### Part 1

#### Flowers and plants

1. Do you have a favorite flower or plant ?[Why / Why not?]

Yes, I don't think we would care to live in a world without flowers. Flowers make our world more valid and in my country, people often use flowers to describe their emotion. Personally, I have a thing for lily. Coz lily always reminds me of graceful and elegant ladies.

2. What kinds of flowers and plants grow near where you live ? [Why / Why not?]

As I live in a compound, the plants and flowers planted by the management company are usually the local ones, such as gardenias, tulips, cotton trees and so on, which are generally low maintenance and environmentally friendly.

3. Is it important to you to have flowers and plants in your home? [Why / Why not?]

Yes, definitely, flowers are essential to our life. I can't imagine life without these lovely flowers. They can decorate our rooms, making our life more colorful. Also I love lilac. Coz they have great fragrance, which makes the whole home smell good.

4. Have you ever bought flowers for someone else? [Why / Why not?]

Yes I have. I remember once when my cousin got married, I sent the newly married couple bunches of lilies, which symbolize eternal love and tie the knot. Also, we usually send flowers during festivals, birthdays or anniversaries. Coz it is a way to show politeness and courtesy.

### Part 2

Describe a review you read about a product or service.

You should say:

Where you read the review

What information the review gave about the product or service  
and explain what you did as a result of reading the review.

Speaking of a review I read about a service, I would like to talk about the service that is provided in Haidilao, a famous hotpot restaurant in China. It was actually a review article I read last summer on an App called Dazhongdianping about the best service someone had ever received. It mentioned that the waiter handed him wet wipes as soon as he was seated. Also the customer was offered a plastic bag in which he could slide his cellphone, in case the hotpot soup splashed on the screen, as well as a lot of small useful items and fruits. He claimed that he really enjoyed the service and food there.

After reading that review, I found the nearest Haidilao restaurant and went for lunch with my family. When I was ordering dishes, the waiter noticed that I constantly cleared my throat and sneezed now and then. He gently asked if I had a cold and I said yes. A moment later, he served me a bowl of ginger soup, which is believed to be the cure of cold in traditional Chinese medicine, and said it was on the house, hoping I could recover soon. Honestly, I could feel that the waiter truly cared about me. I guess that is the reason why Haidilao has always been winning the best service prize online.

### Part 3

#### Online reviews

1. What kinds of things do people write online reviews about in your country?

I suppose that the most popular reviews would be restaurants or food services, generally the reviewers comment on the quality of the food or efficiency of the servers. The second that people review a lot are online purchases or shops. These reviews help potential customers to decide whether or not the seller of this particular items is trustworthy and the quality of the product is up to scratch.

2. Why do some people write online reviews?

I guess people tend to write reviews for a lot of reasons. For example, a good reason could be that he is happy with the place he is visiting or eating at, doing so to not only improve the restaurant's public rating, but also to help his fellow customer to decide whether or not he or she should go visit.

3. Do you think that online reviews are good for both shoppers and companies?

Yes, I do agree, especially when shopping online, as you cannot see the product physically, in which case we can always rely on the reviews of our peers. On the other hand, as for the company, online reviews can be extremely beneficial not only to the profit margins, but to the prospect of future business and sales.

## Customer service

### 1. What do you think it might be like to work in a customer service job?

Well, I would not envy any customer service representatives, as they have to deal with massive amount of customer queries and complaints while still maintaining a good sense of professionalism. Whereas their job is not all that bad, as they do get an ample amount of compliments towards their companies or service.

### 2. Do you agree that customers are more likely to complain nowadays?

Actually I agree. One of the reasons could be that the expectations of the quality of the service have been set at a higher level than ever before. Thus, it is more common for people to complain when they receive a lower standard of service from these institutions. People have become less complacent with regard to their products that they have bought.

### 3. How important is it for companies to take all customer complaints seriously?

Well, to some degree I do believe it is vital for companies to take customer complaints seriously so as to help themselves improve their quality of service that they provide. For example, if a customer complains about the freshness of the food, and this is recurring complaint, the company should take steps to solve this issue and make sure that these complaints dissolve.

## Test 3

### Part 1

#### Summer

1. Is summer your favorite time of year? [Why/Why not]

Summer isn't exactly my favorite season, but it's certainly a close second. I am quite into the overall atmosphere and feel of the summer days. The gorgeous flowers and lovely plants in the parks always catch my eyes. Also, people can go out and do whatever they like in their shorts and sandals. How pleasant! Oh, my personal favorite part of summer has got to be the delicious and mouthwatering fruits, like watermelon, and lychee.

2. What do you do in summer when the weather's very hot? [Why?]

Two words, A C ... anywhere there is air condition is fine by me. Although I do enjoy the summer, temperatures can certainly be scorching at times. Thankfully... our working place and our home are both well equipped with air conditioners to keep us cool, so I tend to stay inside to hide away from the scalding temperature as much as I can.

3. Do you go on holiday every summer? [Why/Why not?]

Oh I can only wish! No I don't have the luxury that would allow me to go on holidays every year. But when I do, my family and I really enjoy our time. Just last summer, the entire family went on a Bahamas cruise, where we island hopped 9 different amazing places, and simply had a blast trying out all of the local cuisines.

4. Did you enjoy the summer holidays when you were in school? [Why/Why not?]

Although I would love to say yes, the simple fact of the matter is... summer holidays back in school was a horrible experience. We had to attend summer school and tutoring classes on a regular basis, from Math to English to SAT to Physics... and even extracurricular classes like piano and dancing. It was literally more stressful than the normal school semester.

## Part 2

Describe a luxury item you would like to own in the future.

You should say:

What item you would like to own

What this item looks like

Why you would like to own this item

And explain whether you think you would ever own this item

I gotta say... it's pretty hard to take in account every luxury item I have ever wanted and simply pick one, but if I really had to... then I suppose it would be to purchase a yacht! Yup, a big gorgeous white yacht with my father's nickname "Rock" painted on the back.

I think it may have something to do with my father being a sailor during his younger days. He is an extremely gentle, loving, and dignified old man. Even though he's well into his 70s, I can still tell whenever he watches documentaries about the sea and marine life, that passion for sailing never died within him.

Because of this, I've always pondered the idea of what it must feel like to be an actual yacht owner one day. I imagine how cool it would be to be able to sail away with my dear dad, to anywhere, at anytime we want. We can explore different lands on our own free time and schedule. We can experience countless new cultures from all around the world, as well as taste all kinds of exotic cuisines. What's more, we would meet unique and intriguing new people and friends from each sail. I truly believe if the financial situation permits, a yacht really is something worth investing into, as it pays for itself, simply from the experiences along.

Honestly speaking, I don't know if I'll ever have the fortune to own a yacht, but that certainly won't stop me from giving it my best shot in trying!

## Part 3

### Expensive items

1. Which expensive items would many young people (in your country) like to buy?

Oh boy, there are so many expensive items that appeal to the younger generation and audience. But to name a few... Air Jordan sneakers. I mean they really go nuts for it, no matter the price. I think I know a kid who literally

spent over 100 grand just on AJs. Additionally, Apple I-Phones are always popular among the young, and they are certainly not cheap, especially the new models which come out every couple year during September.

2. How do expensive items that younger people want to buy differ from those that older people want to buy?

Obviously, expensive items that are sought out by the younger generation are generally more hip and trendy, like the aforementioned AJ or I-Phone. But when it comes to the older generation, it may be something more practical or may even be something of an investment, such as an expensive house, a fancy car, prized jewelry, famous paintings, or all types of different collectable.

3. Do you think people are more likely to buy expensive items for their friends or for themselves?

Of course for themselves! Sure, who doesn't love to give a great gift to your friends...? But most people are on a predetermined budget when they're shopping for a friend's gift. I mean most of us aren't buying common friends 100K Rolex watches just because we like them. But if I was shopping for a great watch for myself, a bit of expensive luxury certainly isn't out of the question.

### Rich people

1. How difficult is it to become rich in today's world?

I am not a rich man, so it's hard for me to tell you all of the ins and outs of how to be rich. But one thing I have noticed about being rich in today's world is that it is much more common. Now when I say common, I don't mean it means less to be rich nowadays. What I'm saying is that there are much more rich people these days from all around the world. And ways to get rich instantly have also all but exploded in recent years, thanks to the development of the internet. More and more people have gotten rich overnight, benefiting from all different new ways that simply weren't possible in the past.

2. Do you agree that money does not necessarily bring happiness?

Although money do not necessarily is the only means of happiness, it certainly can create, enable, and expedite happiness. Having money can allow you to do what you want, go where you want, meet who you want, live how you want... much easier than if you did not have it. So, to say money doesn't create happiness, is simply moronic, childish, and phoney.

### 3. In what ways might rich people use their money to help society?

Wow, there are so many ways in which a rich person can help society. But I believe not only the rich, but all of us has the moral obligation in lending a hand in this matter. One of the most direct method I could think of is through charitable donations. Giving money to charities that are composed of professionals who are well versed and knowledgeable in exactly where and how to use our donations is the most practical and direct way.





## Test 4

### Part 1

#### Fast food

1. What kinds of fast food have you tried? [Why? / Why not?]

Well, I've had pizzas and potato chips for my dinners. Since the final exam is just around the corner, I need to finish lots of homework every day after school. As a result, I don't have much time to cook in the evenings so buying some fast food on the way back to my home is a decent option to me. Besides, they are not expensive that I can afford.

2. Do you ever use microwave to cook food quickly? [Why? / Why not?]

Absolutely I do. I believe there are two other advantages of using microwave besides being fast when you cook. For one thing, it's quite economical because only electricity is used during the process. For another, all the vitamins can be remained as much as possible to keep the food fresh. For example, last time it only took me 5 minutes to cook the shrimps in the microwave and it proved to be a wise choice!

3. How popular are fast food restaurants where you live? [Why? / Why not?]

I have to say, they are very popular indeed. I live in a neighbourhood where many colleges are around. A lot of students queue up here and there in the mornings to get the quick meal they want, especially at the weekends. An increasing number of young people love fast food as it saves plenty of time so that they can keep up with the pace of hectic lives. In addition, they consider it a symbol of fashion.

4. When would you go to a fast-food restaurant? [Why?]

Well in my opinion, preferably I would not go to a fast-food restaurant because I am not a big fan of it. However, I still would go there under some circumstances when I get up late in the morning and have no time to prepare my breakfast or I don't want to sort out what to eat for that day. That's once in a while, to be honest.

## Part 2

Describe some technology (e.g. an app, phone, software program) that you decided to stop using.

You should say:

when and where you got this technology

why you started using this technology

why you decided to stop using it

and explain how you feel about the decision you made.

Okay. I would like to talk about some technology that I decided to quit using about two years ago, a very famous app in China that has been popularized **at a large scale** which is called Tiktok.

In terms of this technology, I firstly started to know about it when I was in the high school. Many of our classmates were so **keen on** watching the different videos on this platform. I was quite curious about their reactions and wondered why they always felt funny and laughed after watching those clips.

So later on I downloaded this app instructed by one of my roommates. And frankly, I was attracted by it immediately **at the first sight**. There were various kinds of videos on this app and most of them were produced either in a humourous or a freaky way. Some of them were treated in a style which were totally **beyond my expectation**. I couldn't say I liked all but several of them really could **arouse my interest** to watch for ages!

With the time went by, I gradually found out that this app could easily make me **indulge in** it and hardly concentrated on my homework for every day. Even though it was a good **emotional outlet** when sometimes I felt idle or frustrated, while in my opinion, it seemed to me that the disadvantages obviously way much outweighed. As is known to all, this app can accurately post the relevant videos to the viewers they are interested in according to the backstage data and moreover, some of the contents are not well graded so consequently it is inappropriate to the teenagers at all since some violent and bloody scenes **are glutted with** this app. And lastly, this **time killer** could also elicit the viewers to click the link for other monetary consumptions such as daily necessities and cosmetics that grabs the youngsters' attention to have **impulsive spending**.

As a result, I **made up my mind** to uninstall this app which I think was a correct decision. Clearly, I have other choices such as ball game to **relax and unwind** myself. In the meantime, since I am not always **hooked up with** the cell phone all the time, I have more opportunities to **hang up** with my friends

when we have spare time. Keeping away from this app can not only make me more focused on my study at school but also sociable! As an old English saying goes like: **Kill two birds with one stone**. I think what I did proved it.

### Part 3

#### Computer games

##### 1. What kinds of computer games do people play in your country?

Well, as far as what I know is concerned, I think people in my country prefer to play action games as well as role-play games in the computer. As you can imagine, a lot of players rely on these games to get what they want or miss in the real life. Action game is the way for them to uphold justice in the virtual world and role-play game is what they are missing and eager for in the realistic one. More or less, these games could help different players acquire the sense of achievement, and satisfaction too. I remembered last time a report I read the other day said these two kinds of the computer games are ranked top 2 among all other games. I do believe computer game has a promising future in China!

##### 2. Why do people enjoy playing computer games?

Well, I believe nowadays the reasons why people become more and more reliable on the computer games lie in as follows. First of all, with the development of science and technology, physically people get much less interactive with each other than before. Computer game is a means to connect different players from all around the world together. Since various games need collaboration and cooperation to win, automatically they make the users more communicative and supportive; Meanwhile, players can obtain the sense of satisfaction immediately through tons of bonuses and other rewards that are the great comfort. In other words, their effort is acknowledged instantly which might be very different from what they come across at school or the workplace. And last but not least, most of the online games don't cost too much so everyone can be affordable.

##### 3. Do you think that all computer games should have a minimum age for players?

To be honest, I would say yes! Like I mentioned, there are too many scenes and videos that are filled with the Internet and some of them are not appropriate for players. Game developers simply pursue for the profit after an online game is launched. However, some other important elements have been sacrificed. For example, some computer games don't take the teenagers' mental health into account and therefore, plenty of images with horror and

violence are all over the different games. Furthermore, younger players are not as well disciplinary as the older ones. They are not able to manage their attention and time very well so setting up a minimum age for the players is quite necessary. If the players are too young to one certain game, the system can spot it and block them from playing. Perhaps this is not the best way but is definitely the most effective method to classify the players of different age groups.

### Technology in the classroom

#### 1. In what ways can technology in the classroom be helpful?

In my opinion, technology plays a very important role in the classroom. To begin with, currently the use of tablets is widely advocated in many schools and universities which helps aid teachers to use less chalks and blackboard erasers in the classroom. And at the same time, it provides students with great convenience if they attempt to take down the notes from the teachers. Then, mobile phones also can be extremely useful which assists teachers record what happens in the class and take pictures for students. It's a practical bond between teachers and parents if these photos are sent to parents to witness their children's performance at school. And don't forget since the pandemic of COVID-19 has exerted a negative influence on many students' school lives, online education stands up to this challenge through these electronic tools, too.

#### 2. Do you agree that students are often better at using technology than their teachers?

It depends. I think not under all circumstances are students more capable of using technology than their teachers. Every coin has two sides. On the one hand, in terms of some special tools such as projectors and speakers, I hold the opinion that teachers are more competent of having enough knowledge to manipulate them very well because the proficiency of handling these equipment is something to do with the efficiency of their class preparation. In the long run, it is less time-consuming for the future even if teachers spend some extra time exploring them in advance. But on the other hand, the characteristics of these sorts of technology have something in common, which means the operational systems are very similar to each other. And the students are more sensitive to maneuver as the younger generation always does in case teachers have the least idea of these facilities once in a while.

#### 3. Do you believe that computer will ever replace human teachers?

Not really I think. Even though the scientific technology becomes increasingly

mature, I don't believe human teachers will be substituted by computers one day. I have several viewpoints to justify what I deem. First of all, during the class, teachers develop students' creativity and deeply motivate their imagination for further study. A qualified class should be defined as an academic, interactive one with two-way discussion and sharing which can't be simply achieved by the cold machine. In addition, materials and resources provided of computers are all the wisdom coming from teachers. So they are more like a database but not a mentor to guide students to have critical thinking or to take care of their physical and mental growth. Finally, computers can be regarded as a decent approach to learning. However, they really get helpless and powerless without the updates and lessons that are offered by the human teachers. In conclusion, human teachers are irreplaceable.

