

一些相关例句：

- ① He is trying to create an image that average voters could relate to.  
他在试图打造一个普通选民能够认同的形象。
- ② I know he feels upset, and I can relate to that. 我知道他很难过，我能理解他。
- ③ Group work helps children learn to share things and relate to each other.  
集体活动可以教会孩子们分享东西，并且帮助他们互相理解。
- (2) relating to 有关；关于；涉及

a legislation relating to motor vehicles 一项有关机动车的法令

2. These misconceptions do not remain isolated but become incorporated into a multifaceted, but organised, conceptual framework, making it and the component ideas, some of which are erroneous, more robust but also accessible to modification.

参考译文：这些误解不是孤立存在的，而是组成了一个尽管多层面却十分有条理的概念体系，这一点使得该体系本身及其所有的组成观点更加难以攻破，有些观点本身甚至就是错误的，但是也正是这样，它们反而更容易被改动。

语言点：现在分词做结果状语

but organised 是插入语，用来修饰 conceptual framework,在翻译句子的过程中要注意由两个逗号或双破折号隔开的部分。

making it ...是现在分词做结果状语，在其中又插入了由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，关于现在分词做结果状语的情况可以参见下列例句：

- ① Her husband died three years ago, leaving her with three children.  
她丈夫三年前过世了，留下她和三个孩子相依为命。
- ② The face of the Moon is changed by collisions with meteoroids, causing new craters to appear. 月球表面经过流星的撞击，形成了新的火山口。
- 另外现在分词还可以做时间、条件、让步、伴随、原因等状语。

3. The aim of the present study is to start to provide such information, to help teachers design their educational strategies to build upon correct ideas and to displace misconceptions and to plan programmes in environmental studies in their schools.

参考译文：所以，目前这项研究的目的是要给教师提供这样的信息，帮助他们设计自己的教学策略，以便帮助学生构筑正确的观点，置换他们的错误概念，并在学校中展开环保研究项目。

语言点：不定式做表语，to start to provide...

不定式做表语。例如，

- ① The duties of a postman are to deliver letters and newspapers.

邮差的职责就是送信送报纸。

- ② The best thing would be for you to make a formal application.

你最好提交一份正式的申请。

另外不定式还可以做主语。例如，

To err is human; to forgive, divine. 凡人皆有过，宽恕则是神。

为了避免头重脚轻，有时候用 it 来做形式主语，真正的主语则在后面，例如，

It is not easy for me to answer this right here right now.

想让我一下子马上回答出这个问题不容易。

4. This is surprising considering the high level of media coverage on this issue.

参考译文：鉴于媒体对这个问题长篇累牍的报道，这样的结果真是有点出人意料。

语言点：considering (that) 的用法

- (1) considering that 或 considering 用来引出真实或肯定的事，但主句表述的往往是令人吃惊或对照鲜明的事情。例如，

Considering that they are such an important part of undergraduate courses, lectures are often presented in a remarkably poor manner.

鉴于演讲课在本科课程当中的重要地位，现在的授课水平可谓十分之差。

- (2) 另外请区别如下几个条件连接词：

- a. on condition that 强调事先认可的条件。例如，

He was released on bail on condition that he did not go within half a mile of his mother's address. 他只有保证不接近他妈妈家附近半英里的范围，才得以保释。

- b. providing that 的用法与 if 相似。例如，

You can borrow the car, providing I can have it back by six o'clock.

如果你六点之前能把车还回来的话，我就借给你用。

- c. assuming that 的意思是说如果一件事是真实的，那么第二件事也是真实的，例如，

Assuming I convince you, you can convince your father in turn.

假设我说服了你，接下去你就可以说服你父亲。

- d. given that 则表示第一件事已经被确知是真实的，例如，

I don't see what I can do for you, given that you have no evidence.

鉴于你没有证据，我不知道如何帮你。

- e. suppose that 相当于 let us suppose，因此整个句子带有设想成分。例如，

Suppose you buy a lottery ticket and win a big prize. What will you do?

设想一下你买彩票中了大奖，你会做什么？

## ► 试题分析

### Questions 1—8

- 题目类型: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN
- 题目解析:

1. The plight of the rainforests has largely been ignored by the media.

参考译文	热带雨林的困境基本上被媒体所忽视了。
定位词	media
解题关键字	plight / largely / ignored
文中对应点	第一段: In the face of the frequent and often vivid media coverage... 第三段: Despite the extensive coverage in the popular media of the destruction of rainforests, frequent/vivid/extensive/coverage 等词都说明媒体对于热带雨林的现状十分关注并做了广泛报道
答案	FALSE

2. Children only accept opinions on rainforests that they encounter in their classrooms.

参考译文	孩子们只接受课堂里所学到的有关热带雨林的观念。
定位词	children / classroom
解题关键字	only
文中对应点	第二段: These ideas may be developed by children absorbing ideas through the popular media. 这句话证明学生也从大众媒体中吸取有关热带雨林的观念, 而并不是只从课堂中得到相关知识。 TIPS: 题目中有 ONLY, 大多数情况选 FALSE
答案	FALSE

3. It has been suggested that children hold mistaken views about the 'pure' science that they study at school.

参考译文	许多研究表明孩子们对于在学校里学到的科学知识心存误解。
定位词	"pure"
解题关键字	suggested / mistaken / pure



文中对应点	第二段: Many studies have shown that children harbour misconceptions about 'pure', curriculum science. 本题的重点是理解 harbour 一词所包含的“包含; 心怀”等意思, 比如 I think he's harbouring some sort of grudge against me. 我认为他对我怀有怨恨。
答案	TRUE

4. The fact that children's ideas about science form part of a larger framework of ideas means that it is easier to change them.

参考译文	孩子们的科学观点构成了一个更为庞大的理论体系, 这一事实使得我们更容易去改变这些观点。
定位词	framework
解题关键字	framework / easier
文中对应点	These misconceptions do not remain isolated but become incorporated into a multifaceted, but organised, conceptual framework, making it and the component ideas, some of which are erroneous, more robust but also accessible to modification. accessible to 的意思是易受影响的
答案	TRUE

5. The study involved asking children a number of yes/no questions such as 'Are there any rainforests in Africa?'

参考译文	研究包括问学生很多是非题, 比如“非洲是否有热带雨林?”
定位词	Africa
解题关键字	yes/no
文中对应点	第四段: Secondary school children were asked to complete a questionnaire containing five open-form questions. Open-form 指简答题, 与 yes/no 直接矛盾,
答案	FALSE

6. Girls are more likely than boys to hold mistaken views about the rainforests' destruction.

参考译文	女生比男生更容易对热带雨林的毁坏持有错误观点。
定位词	girls / boys
解题关键字	more likely than
文中对应点	第五段: More girls (70%) than boys (60%) raised the idea of rainforest as animal habitats.

文中对应点	第六段: Similarly, but at a lower level, more girls (13%) than boys (5%) said that rainforests provided human habitats. 虽然这两句话也拿女生和男生做了比较,但是所比较的事物却不是对热带雨林毁坏的错误观点,所以此题属于典型的并不存在的比较关系。
答案	NOT GIVEN

7. The study reported here follows on from a series of studies that have looked at children's understanding of rainforests.

参考译文	本文所报道的研究是从一系列调查孩子对热带雨林了解程度的研究之后继续开展的。
定位词	a series of studies / children
解题关键字	follow on from
文中对应点	第六段: These observations are generally consistent with our previous studies of pupils' views about the use and conservation of rainforests... “previous”一词是先前的意思,证明在此研究之前,人们也就学生对热带雨林的看法做了研究,因此本文所提到的调查是在这些研究之后进行的。
答案	TRUE

8. A second study has been planned to investigate primary school children's ideas about rainforests.

参考译文	人们已经计划展开第二个研究,调查小学生们对热带雨林的了解。
定位词	primary
解题关键字	primary / second
文中对应点	文中直到最后只字未提这项研究是否会有续篇,因此这是一个典型的续貂式的 NOT GIVEN.
答案	NOT GIVEN

### Questions 9—13

- 题目类型: MATCHING
- 题目解析:

题号	定位词	文中对应点
9	What was the children's most frequent response when asked where the rainforests were?	Street Business Partnership部分第一点第四段: The commonest responses were continents or countries: Africa (given by 43% of children)...



题号	定位词	文中对应点
10	What was the most common response to the question about the importance of the rainforests?	第九段: ...the majority of children simply said that we need rainforests to survive.
11	What did most children give as the reason for the loss of the rainforests?	第七段: ...more than half of the pupils (59%) identified that it is human activities which are destroying rainforests,...
12	Why did most children think it important for the rainforests to be protected?	第五段: The dominant idea, raised by 64% of the pupils, was that rainforests provide animals with habitats.
13	Which of the responses is cited as unexpectedly uncommon, given the amount of time spent on the issue by the newspapers and television?	第九段: Only a few of the pupils (6%) mentioned that rainforest destruction may contribute to global warming. This is surprising considering the high level of media coverage on this issue.

### Question 14

- 题目类型: MULTIPLE CHOICE
- 题目解析:

第一段当中提到: 孩子对热带雨林容易产生错误的理解, 因此本文重点应该放在孩子对热带雨林遭破坏状况的观点上, 因此要选择一个带有孩子的标题。

答案: B

### ▶ 参考译文

无论大人还是孩子都经常会遇到这样的报道, 那就是热带雨林正在以惊人的速度消失。打个比方, 孩子们很容易就能理解这样一个图例, 即平均每四十分钟, 也就是一节课的时间内, 世界上就会有相当于一千个足球场大小的热带雨林遭到破坏。面对媒体频繁且生动的报道, 也许不需要任何正规的教育, 孩子们就能够形成一系列有关热带雨林的观点: 比如说雨林是什么, 位置在哪里, 为什么如此重要, 又是什么在威胁它们等等。当然, 这些观点也很有可能是错的。

许多研究表明孩子们对于在学校里学到的科学知识心存误解。这些误解不是孤立存在的, 而是组成了一个尽管多层面却十分有条理的概念体系, 这一点使得该体系本身及其所有的组