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1. 阅读—**reorder paragraph** (排序题)

2. 口语—新题

3. 听力写作题型

**30min**, **13-18个题目**

**Fill in the blanks—reading and writing (完形填空), 5-6个题目, 5分, 25-30分 (完形填空, 写作30分) (固定搭配, 词汇量, 理解能力, 连贯词, 时态) (No.1)**

**多选题, 1-2个题目 (1-2个) 2-3分, 2-6分, 倒扣分机制 (65分: 1个, 79分: 1-2个)**

**排序题, 2-3个题目, 4-5分, 8-15分 (总体:160题目), 逻辑关系链, ABCDE, CABDE (1-2个题目)**

**Fill in the blanks—reading (选词填空), 4-5个题目, 4-5分, 16-25分 (词性)**

**单选题, 1-2个题目 (1-2个), 1分, 1-2分 (1-2分)**

2.5小时--(80个排序题)

**ABCDE, CABDE**

指代关系法 & 关键词配对法

## 难度三星 (逻辑关系链 + 单词)

## 1.Scottish Bank （苏格兰银行）remedy v.解决 n.疗法, 赔偿

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | To face growth of trade it was deemed (v.认为) necessary to remedy (v.解决) **this lack of an adequate （adj.充足的） currency**. |
| B | In most countries it is only the government, through their central banks, who are permitted to **issue currency**. |
| C | But in Scotland three banks are still allowed to **issue banknotes.** |
| D | When **this bank** was founded in 1695, Scots coinage was **in short supply and of uncertain value**, compared with English, Dutch, Flemish or French coin. |
| E | The first Scottish bank to do **this** was the Bank of Scotland. |

## 发行货币 (B)—发型纸币 (C)—this (E)—this bank (D)—this lack of an adequate currency (A)

**BCEDA**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B C E D A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Remedy (v.解决) | Banknotes (n.纸币) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 只有政府通过中央银行可以发行货币 |
| C | 但是在苏格兰三个银行可以发行货币 |
| E | 第一个发行货币的银行是苏格兰银行 |
| D | 当这个银行成立的时候，苏格兰货币供给短缺，且价值不稳定 |
| A | 为了面对贸易的增长，有必要去解决这种缺乏充足货币的情况 |

**Abuse n.滥用, 虐待**

## 2.Market (市场)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | There had already been some legislation to prevent such abuses of power - such as various Factory Acts to prevent the exploitation of child workers. |
| B | **These markets** had become rapidly dominated by powerful enterprises, who were able to act in their own interests against the interests of both workers and consumers. |
| C | He was able to argue that the state was the only organ that was **genuinely capable** of responding to social needs and social interests, unlike markets. |
| D | Mill was able to see an expanded role for the state in such legislation to protect us against powerful interests. |
| E | **Markets** may be good at encouraging innovation and following trends, but they were not good at ensuring **social equality**. |

EB BA DC

EBADC

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | E B A D C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exploitation (n.剥削) | Interests (n.利益) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E | 市场可以鼓励创新和追随潮流，但是无法确保社会公平 |
| B | 这些市场被大公司占领，并为自己的利益服务，违反消费者和工人权益 |
| A | 有一些法律可以防止这种权利的滥用，比如工厂法防止剥削童工 |
| D | Mill说政府可以保护我们的利益 |
| C | 他同时说政府是唯一的组织可以满足社会需求，不像市场 |

**逻辑关系链 + 不会单词记下来**

## 3.Advertisements (广告) observe observe the rules遵守/stars观察/the day庆祝

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Another reason could be the burgeoning (adj.激增的) number of companies, which means an exponential increase in the number of ads that are being made. |
| B | Over the years, I have had the opportunities to observe and understand the thought processes behind the ads that have been **flooding** both the print and the TV media. |
| C | **Proportionally** (等比例的), the number of ads that lack in quality, have gone up exponentially (adv.指数的) as well! |
| D | Although there is a huge shift in the quality of ads that we come across on a daily basis-thanks essentially to improvement in technology-I somehow can’t help but feel that the quality of communication of the message has become diluted (adj.稀释的). |
| E | One reason is that There is an increasing attempt by most companies to be seen as cool and funky (adj.时髦的). |

背景信息 (广告到处都是) B

主要论点 D （无法交流信息）

原因 1 E （cool and funky）

原因 2 A (burgeoning, exponential)

结论 C (proportionally)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D E A C |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Burgeoning (adj.激增的) | Diluted (v.稀释) | Funky (adj.时髦的) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 这些年，我们已经理解了广告之后的思维过程 |
| D | 虽然广告质量上升，但是广告在交流信息方面的能力被稀释了 |
| E | 因为现在公司想被看上去很酷很时髦 |
| A | 另外一个原因是现在广告公司的数量在上升，意味着广告本身数量也增加了 |
| C | 因此，等比例的，现在质量差的广告的数量也在上升 |

**Aboriginal = indigenous = vernacular adj.本土的**

## 4.Sydney Fireworks (悉尼烟火)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **From 8:40pm**, the bridge will be turned into a canvas showing the Welcome to Country ceremony. |
| B | “**It’s about** how we’re all so affected (v.影响) by the harbour and its surrounds, how special it is to all of us and how it moves us (v.让我们感动),” said the Welcome to Country’s creative director, Rhoda Roberts |
| C | Firework and special effects will also turn the bridge into a giant Aboriginal flag before **the 9pm fireworks** display. |
| D | Fireworks and special effects, including a red “waterfall” from the bridge base, will **turn the structure built in 1932 into a giant Aboriginal (adj.土著的) flag** shortly after the sun set for the last time in 2015. |

**解析: 事件 (D)—历史意义 (B)—8:40 (A)—9:00 (C)**

**General-specific**

**观点句—支持句 (general-specific)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D B A C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Canvas (n.帆布) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 烟火和其他特效把悉尼大桥变成了巨大的土著国旗 |
| B | 这件事情是因为我们受到大桥的影响，她对于我们很特殊，而且感动着我们 (介绍历史意义) |
| A | 8点40开始，大桥会变成一个巨大的帆布显示欢迎仪式 |
| C | 9点结束，烟火和特效会把大桥变成土著国旗 |

## 5.Airmail Route (航空邮件) (生平—航线—任何都送—举例)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **He flew the mail (n.邮件)** in a de dehaviland DH-4 biplane to Springfield. Illinois. Peoria and Chicago. |
| B | After **finishing first in his pilot training** class. Lindbergh took his first job as the **chief (adj.主要的) pilot (n.飞行员)** of an airmail route operated by Robertson Aircraft Co. Of Lambert Field in St. Louis. Missouri. |
| C | During his **tenure (n.任期)** on the mail route, he was renowned for delivering the mail **under any circumstances (n.情况).** |
| D | **After a crash (n.空难),** he even **salvaged (v.救援)** bags of mail from his burning aircraft and immediately phoned Alexander Vamey. Peoria's airport manager, to advise him to send a truck. |

**解析: 生平 (B)—送邮件 (A)—任何情况都可以送 (C)—空难了也可送件 (D)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tenure (n.任期) | Salvaged (v.打捞,抢救) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 完成飞行课程后，Lindbergh的第一份工作是首席飞行员 |
| A | 他飞行的航线是航空邮线 |
| C | 在其任期期间，他以在任何情况下都可以运送邮件而出名 |
| D | 甚至在一次空难后，他可以把邮件顺利传输 |

**政治单词:**

**Legislative adj.立法的,** executive **adj.行政的, judicial adj.司法的 (SST)**

**Minister n.部长, president n.总统, secretary n.秘书长**

**Separation of power n.三权分立 (summarize spoken text)**

## 6.Rosa Parks (黑人平权)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Mrs. Parks** had once worked as the **secretary (n.秘书长)** to the president of the NAACP. That was an important job. |
| B | One day in December 1955, **Mrs. Rosa Parks** boarded a city bus in Montgomery, Alabama. She was tired from a busy day at work. **She was tired** of sitting in the back of the bus. |
| C | When M**artin Luther King, Jr.** Heard that Mrs. Parks had been arrested, he called a meeting at his church. A huge crowd gathered to hear what he had to say |
| D | That day, when the bus driver told her to move to allow a white person to be seated, Mrs. **Parks refused.** |
| E | It was not the first time someone had refused to move. But it was the first time that it was someone **many people knew.** |

**解析: 下班很累 (B)—拒绝让座 (D)—不是第一次， 第一次一个名人拒绝让座 (E)—为啥有名 (A)—马丁路德抓住机会 (C)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D E A C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | Rosa Parks下班很累 |
| D | Parks 因为很累而拒绝让座 |
| E | 并不是第一次一个人拒绝让座，而是第一次一个有名的人拒绝让座 |
| A | Parks有名，是因为她是NAACP的秘书长 |
| C | 当马丁路德金听说后，迅速开会，制造事端 |

## 7.International Date Line (日期变更线) (longitude n.经度, latitude n.纬度, altitude n.高度, attitude n.态度)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **For example,** if an airplane were to travel westward with the sun, 24hr would elapse as it circled the globe, but it would still be the same day for those in the airplane while it would be one day later for those on the ground below them. **(问题1)** |
| B | **The same problem** would arise if two travellers journeyed in opposite directions to a point on the opposite side of the earth—180 degree of longitude distant. **(问题2)** |
| C | The **apparent (adj.显然的) paradox** (n.悖论) is **resolved** (v.解决) by requiring that the traveller crossing the date line change his date, thus bringing the travellers into agreement when they meet. |
| D | **The date line is necessary to** avoid a confusion (n.困惑) that would otherwise result. |
| E | **International date line，imaginary (adj.虚构的) line，**on the earth‘s surface, generally following the 180 degree meridian of **longitude** (经度), by international agreement, travellers change dates. |

**解析: 定义 (E)—目的 (D)—举例1 (A)—举例2 (B)—解决问题 (C)**

Cope with = handle = tackle = resolve = fix = resolve = address

Clear = apparent = evident = obvious = conspicuous

Solve (5.5) = address (6.5) = remedy/resolve (7.5-8)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | E D A B C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Resolved (v.被解决) | Elapse (v.消逝) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E | 国际日期变更线的定义 |
| D | 这条线出现的目的是为了避免出现困惑和矛盾 |
| AB | 分别介绍了如果没有日期变更线，具体会出现哪两个问题 |
| C | 这个问题可以被解决，如果有一条国际日期变更线的话 |

**Drink under the influence of alcohol**

## 8.Car Accidents (车祸率) low

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Mid-week days like Tuesday and Wednesday **also** pose the **lowest** number of **fatalities** **(n.致死率)**, ~~both averaging fewer drivers and 96 and too deaths per day, respectively.~~ |
| B | **Time of day** plays an **important** role in evaluating fatal crashes, in no small part because **dangerous factors** are compounded (v.参合) at night. |
| C | **However**, the **fewest** deaths by crash in 2007, the latest year with complete data, happened early in the morning, between **4 a.m. And 5 a.m**. |
| D | The instances of **drunk driving**, **speeding** and **driving without a safety belt** all significantly increase during the night hours and each contributes directly to increased fatality rates. |

时间很重要—举例—死亡率最少1—死亡最少2

(B)—(D)—(C)—(A)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D C A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| respectively | * adv. 分别地；各自地，独自地 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 时间在致命车祸中有很大影响，因为在夜间所有危险因素都重叠在了一起 |
| D | 醉驾，超速，不系安全带这些因素都可能导致增加的致死率 |
| C | 但是死亡率最低的时间，是早上4-5点左右 |
| A | 星期二和星期三也是死亡率最低的时候 |

9.Olympics (奥林匹克) （BC = before Christ, AD: Anno Domini）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The **original** Olympic games were celebrated by the Greeks as a religious festival from **776 B.C. until A.D 393**, when Roman emperor Theodosius I banned all pagan festivals (the Olympics celebrated the Greek god Zeus). |
| B | On June 23, 1894, French educator Baron Pierre de Coubertin, speaking at the Sorbonne in Paris to a gathering of international sports leaders, proposed that the ancient games be **revived (v.复兴)** on an international scale. |
| C | The **first Modern Olympics** were held two years later in Athens, where 245 athletes from 14 nations competed in the ancient Panathinaikos stadium to large and ardent crowds. |
| D | Americans captured **nine out of 12** track and field events, but Greece won most medals with **47**. |
| E | The idea was enthusiastically received and the Modern Olympics **were born**. |

解析: 起 源—复兴—诞生—第一次奥利匹克啥样的

(A)-(B)- (E)- (CD)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B E C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pagan (adj.异教徒的) | Revived (v.复兴) | Ardent (adj.热情的) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 原始奥林匹克从公元前776年到公元后393年，后来被禁止了 |
| D | 后来在1894年，法国教育家说奥林匹克运动应该在全世界范围内复兴 |
| E | 这个主意迅速被接纳，现代奥林匹克诞生 |
| C | 第一次奥林匹克在希腊雅典举行，有245名运动员参加 |
| D | 美国人获得了9块田径奖牌，但是希腊人赢得了最多的奖牌 |

## 10.Dubai Tower （迪拜塔）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | One of the world’s tallest structures is the **Burj Dubai**. |
| B | Standing at 167 floors, the height of the building is widely estimated to be **707 meters**. |
| C | Note the use of the **qualifier** (n.限定词) “**estimated**”; the building’s exact height is a tightly guarded secret. |
| D | **A hotel** occupies the bottom **37** floors of the building. |
| E | **Above that,** on floors **45 through 108** are apartments and corporate offices. |

## 解析: 最高—多高—指代—下面—上面

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Qualifier (n.修饰语) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 世界上最高的塔是迪拜塔 |
| B | 总共有167层，这个高楼是大约是707米高 |
| C | 请注意这个限定词 ‘大约’, 因为这个楼具体的高度是个谨守的秘密 |
| D | 一个酒店占据下面的37层 |
| E | 上面的45层到108层是公寓和公司办公室 |

**总起—例子—总结**

## 11.Humans （人类）alien = bizarre = eccentric = odd = strange = weird adj.奇怪的

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | We can **alter (v.改变) our habitat (n.栖息地)** in ways that shame the beavers and moles. |
| B | **And** although other animals communicate far more than we realized, our own **linguistic (adj.语言的) ability** is an absolute marvel. |
| C | In the Well- Dressed Ape, Science journalist Hannah Holmes discovers even as she exposes our animal nature- that Homo sapiens (n.智人) **exhibits some traits (n.特征) and behaviours (n.行为) found in no other animals on Earth.** |
| D | By **citing these examples**, and with a deft (adj.灵巧的) synthesis (n.综合) of the latest scientific theories and observations, with an engaging voice and winning sense of humor, Hannah Holmes gives us a fresh way to understand ourselves in the world. |
| E | **All** this in addition to a patently **bizarre (adj.古怪的) physical appearance**, and shocking lack of defences. |

## 解析 : 人类不一样 (C)—三个例子 (ABE)—结尾 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C A B E D |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Moles (n.鼹鼠) | Marvel (n.奇迹) | Deft (adj.机敏的) | Synthesis (n.综合) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 在这本书中，HH说现代智人展现出一些特质，这些特质在其他动物身上没有出现过 |
| A | 我们可以改变栖息地 |
| B | 我们的语言能力是个奇迹 (and) |
| E | 而且我们的外表非常古怪，而且我们缺乏防御力 (all this in addition…) |
| D | 通过上述例子，和最新的科学理论观察，HH给了一个全新看待人类的方式 |

## 12.Planets （星球） 假

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **These new super-Earths** have **radii** of 1.3, 1.4, 1.6 and 1.9 times that of Earth. In addition, one of the five was a roughly Mars-sized planet, half the size of Earth. |
| B | Four of these planets are so-called **super-Earth**, larger than our own planet, but smaller than even the smallest ice giant planet in our Solar System. |
| C | Using observations gathered by NASA’s Kepler Mission, **the team** found five planets orbiting a Sun-like star called Kepler-62. |
| D | **A team** of scientists has discovered two Earth-like planets in the habitable orbit of a Sun-like star. |

时间关系

指代关系 (银行, 市场, 星球)

Mill he

A team—the team

Super earth—these super earth

DCBA

**Radius n.半径, diameter n.直径 (D = 2R)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C B A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Radii (n.半径,复数) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 一队科学家发现了两个像地球一样的星球 |
| C | 这个队伍发现了五个星球 |
| B | 其中四个这样的星球叫做超级地球 |
| A | 这些超级地球的半径分别是地球的1.3, 1.4, 1.6和1.9倍 |

## 13.Walmart and Procter（沃尔玛与宝洁）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Wal-Mart has **increased** its Procter and Gamble diaper **business** by 50 percent and **cut inventory** by 70 percent because of this **collaboration (n.合作)**. |
| B | Several years ago, **senior executives** (n.高管) from Procter and Gamble and Wal-Mart **met (v.开会) for two days**. |
| C | As a result of this meeting, a team of Procter and Gamble employees **moved to** Bentonville, Arkansas, Wal-Mart's **headquarters**, to work with Wal-Mart executives on productivity and quality issues. |
| D | **They wanted to** explore how they could jointly apply quality management principles to the **disposable (adj.一次性的) diaper (n.尿布) business.** |

**解析: 开会—目的—行动—结果**

**B-D-C-A**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D C A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Disposable (adj.可处理的) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 几年前，沃尔玛和保洁的高管会面了几天 |
| D | 他们想使用quality management quality，并用在一次性纸尿布生意上 |
| C | 因为这次会议，保洁的员工被派到了沃尔玛总部 |
| A | 沃尔玛为保洁增加了50%的纸尿布生意，同时将库存削减了70% |

## 14.Transactions (交易) (现金—承上启下—电子) (CD-E-AB)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Electronic transactions** are happening in closed group networks and Internet. Electronic **commerce** is one of the most important aspects of Internet to emerge. |
| B | To support **e-commerce**, we need effective payment systems and secure communication channels and data **integrity**. |
| C | **Cash transactions** offer both privacy and anonymity as it does not contain information that can be used to identify the parties nor the transaction history. |
| D | Moreover, **money** is worth what it is because we have come to accept it. |
| E | The whole structure of **traditional money** is built on faith and so will **electronic money** have to be. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C D E A B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Integrity (n.完整性) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | 现金交易不仅有隐私性还具有匿名性，它不能被追踪 |
| 2 | 此外，金钱是值得的，我们已经接受了它。 |
| 3 | 整个传统的金钱交易建立在诚信之上，因此电子交易也要具备这一特征。 |
| 4 | 在1698年，Thomas Savery为一台蒸汽泵申请了专利，这个蒸汽泵使用蒸汽直接接触泵送的水 |
| 5 | 电子交易发生在局域网和互联网。电子商务是互联网最重要的部分之一 |
| 6 | 为了支持电子商务，我们需要有效的付款系统和安全的交流通道以及信息完整性。 |

## 15.Steam Engine (蒸汽机) (定义—2000年前—1698—1781—19世纪) (B-AECD)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The use of boiling water to produce mechanical motion goes back over **2000** years, but early devices were not highly practical. |
| B | **A steam engine is** a heat engine that performs mechanical work using steam as its working fluid. |
| C | In 1781, James Watt patented steam engine that produced continuous rotary motion. Watt's ten-horsepower engines enabled a wide range of manufacturing machinery to be powered. |
| D | Considering that the great majority of worldwide electric generation is produced by turbine type steam engines, the 'steam age' is continuing with energy levels far beyond those of the turn of the 19th century (18xx). |
| E | In 1698, Thomas Savery patented a steam pump that used steam in direct contact with the water being pumped. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A E C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Turbine (n.涡轮) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 汽引擎是使用蒸汽作为工作流体产生机械功作的热机。 |
| A | 使用沸水产生机械运动可以追溯到2000多年前，但早期的设备并不是很实用。 |
| E | 在1698年，Thomas Savery为一台蒸汽泵申请了专利，这个蒸汽泵使用蒸汽直接接触泵送的水 |
| C | 1781年，James Watt获得专利的蒸汽机，可产生连续的旋转运动。瓦特的发动机可以为各种制造机械提供动力。 |
| D | 考虑到世界上绝大多数的发电都是由涡轮式蒸汽发动机生产的，“蒸汽时代”的能量水平仍然远远超过了19世纪之前的水平。 |

## 16.Store Food (储存食物) (定居的好处—不定居的坏处—指代)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | But stored food is essential for feeding **non-food-producing specialists**, and certainly for supporting whole towns of them. |
| **B** | **定居的好处**: A **consequence of a settled existence** is that it permits one to **store food surpluses (n.盈余)**, ~~since storage would be pointless if one didn't remain nearby to guard the stored food.~~ |
| **C** | **不定居的坏处: So,** while some **nomadic (adj.游牧的) hunter-gatherers (n.游牧民族, 猎集者)** may occasionally acquire more food than they can consume, **such a bonanza (n.幸运food) is of little use** to them because they cannot protect it. |
| D | Hence **nomadic (adj.游牧的)** hunter-gatherer societies have few or **no such full-time specialists**, who instead first appear in **sedentary (adj.定居的) societies.** |

## Live a sedentary lifestyle v.定居的生活 (久坐的生活)

## 解析: 定居的好处 (盈余)—不定居的坏处—但是食品对于不生产食物的专家很重要—所以原始社会没有这种专家…

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B C A D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Nomadic (adj.游牧的，流浪的) | Bonanza (n.幸运) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 确定定居的存在是人们存储过多的食物，因为如果没有人在附近保护储存的食物，存储将毫无意义 |
| C | 因此，虽然nomadic hunter-gatherers可能偶尔会获得比他们消费更多的食物，但这样的财富对他们来说几乎没用，因为他们无法保护它。 |
| A | 但是储存的食物对于喂养non-food-producing specialists很重要，当然也是为了支持他们的整个城镇。 |
| D | 因此nomadic hunter-gatherers 很少或者没有全职的specialists，而是先出现在 sedentary societies. |
|  | 但是储存的食物对于喂养non-food-producing specialists很重要，当然也是为了支持他们的整个城镇。 |

**Specific**

## 17.Tea(茶叶) (做实验—结论—解释)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | They pointed to what they called an "**Asian paradox**," which refers to **lower rates of heart disease** and cancer in Asia despite high rates of **cigarette smoking**. |
| B | **These compounds** (n.这些化合物) may work in several ways to improve **cardiovascular** (adj.心血管的) health. |
| C | **Specifically** (ad.**最精确的解释**), green tea may prevent the **oxidation** of LDL **cholesterol** (the "bad" type), which, in turn, can reduce the **buildup** of **plaque (.血块)** in **arteries (动脉)**, the researchers wrote. |
| D | 解释1: They theorized that the 1.2 liters of green tea that is consumed by many Asians each day provides high levels of **polyphenols and other antioxidants**. |
| E | In May 2006, researchers at Yale University School of Medicine weighed in on the issue with a review article that looked at more than too studies on the **health benefits of green tea.** |

## Cholesterol n.胆固醇, fat n.脂肪, protein n.蛋白质, hormone, prohormone n.激素原, vitamin

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | E A D B C |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Paradox (n.悖论) | Oxidation (n.氧化) | Plaque (n.血块) |
| Arteries (n.动脉) | Polyphenols (n.多元酚) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E | 2006年5月，耶鲁大学医学院的研究人员在一篇评论文章中讨论了这个问题，该文章研究了绿茶的健康益处。 |
| A | 他们指出了所谓的“Asian paradox”，即尽管吸烟率很高，但亚洲的心脏病和癌症发病率较低 |
| D | 他们推测，亚洲人每天消费的1.2升绿茶提供high levels of polyphenols and other antioxidants（高水平的多酚和其他抗氧化剂）。 |
| B | 这些化合物可能会改善心血管健康 |
| C | 具体而言，绿茶可以防止LDL胆固醇的氧化（“坏”型），这反过来可以减少动脉斑块的积聚。 |

## 18.Piano(钢琴) (过去—现在—转变原因1—转变原因2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **In the early years** of piano construction, keys were commonly made from **sugar pine**. |
| B | **Today** they are usually made of spruce or basswood. Spruce is typically used in high-quality pianos. |
| C | **Also**, ivory tends to **chip** (v.碎裂) more easily than plastic. |
| D | Black keys were traditionally made of ebony, and the white keys were covered with strips of ivory. However, since ivory-yielding species are now **endangered** and protected by treaty, makers use plastics almost exclusively. |

\

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B D C |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pine (n.糖松) | Spruce (n.云杉林) | Basswood (n.椴木) |
| Chip (v.剥落, 破碎) | Ebony (n.黑檀木) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 在钢琴建造的早期，键盘通常由sugar pine制成。 |
| B | 如今键盘常由spruce或basswood制成。Spruce通常用于高品质的钢琴。 |
| D | 黑键通常由ebony 制成，白键上覆盖着ivory。然而，由于ivory产品现在受到条约保护，制造商几乎只使用塑料 |
| C | Ivory 比塑料更易碎 |

**It is your attitude, instead of your aptitude, that determines your altitude.**

19.Map (地图) longitude n.经度/latitude n.纬度/altitude n.高度/attitude n.态度

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **This is somewhat surprising** given the London Underground’s historic difficulty in grasping the concept of punctuality (n.准时). |
| B | For as long as I can remember, there has been a **map** in the ticket hall of Piccadilly Circus tube station supposedly **showing night and day** across the time zones of the world. |
| C | **This is because it chops (v.劈开)** the world up equally by longitude (n.经度), without regard to the reality of either political divisions or the changing seasons. |
| D | **But this map has always fascinated me**, and still does, even though it now seems very primitive. |

显示时间—令我吃惊—但是依然让我着迷—为啥着迷

B-A-D-C

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A D C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Primitive(adj.原始的) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 在Piccadilly Circus 地铁站的售票厅，有一张地图，可以看到全球各个时区白天晚上的时间 |
| A | 鉴于伦敦地铁在把握准时方面的困难，这令人惊讶 |
| D | 但是这个地图总是令我着迷，虽然它现在看上去非常的原始。 |
| C | 这是因为它是通过经度划分全球时间而不是别的 |

**It, this, that, but, however, moreover**

## 20.Foreign Aid (国外援助) (but第一句话的)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **But** beginning in the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve. |
| B | **Today**, the projects of organizations like the world bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups. |
| C | Although the system **is** far from being perfect, it is certainly more trans**p**arent (adj.透明的) than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power. |
| D | **Scrutiny** (n.监督) by the news media shamed many developed countries into **curbing （v.抑制）** their bad practices. |

## 解释: 过去式 (AD)—现在时 (BC)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A D B C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Meticulously (adj.小心翼翼的) | Ruthless (adj.无情的,残忍的) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 但从20世纪90年代开始，外援开始慢慢改善。 |
| D | 新闻媒体的审查使许多发达国家遏制他们的坏习惯 |
| B | 今天，世界银行等组织的项目都得到了监督组织的检查。 |
| C | 尽管系统还不够完美，但它肯定比以前更加透明。 |

**Fault n.断层, fort n.堡垒, fork n.叉子**

## 21.Marquez (马奎斯)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Marquez **arrived in** October ~~1577~~ at the abandoned town of Sahta Elena with two ships carrying pre-fabricated posts and heavy planking. |
| B | He **erected (v.修建) fort (n.堡垒)** San Marcos in six days in defence against a Native American attack such as the one that forced the abandonment of the town a year earlier. |
| C | The town **had flourished**, nearing 400 residents, since its establishment more than a decade earlier in 1566 by Pedro Menendez de Aviles who had founded La Florida and St Augustine the year before. |
| D | In ~~1581~~ it **became the capital of Spanish Florida.** |

## 来了 (A)—修碉堡 (B)—城镇繁荣 (C)—成为首都 (D)

Flourish = prosper = boom = thrive v.繁 荣

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pre-fabricated (焊接的) | Planking (板材) |
| Erected (v.安装,使树立) | Fort (n.要塞堡垒,边界贸易站) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 马克斯于1577年10月抵达废弃的Sahta Elena镇，两艘船上装有预制哨子和厚重的木板。 |
| B | 他在六天内建设了圣马科斯堡，以防御美国原住民的袭击，这个一年前迫使该镇被遗弃的袭击。 |
| C | 自从1566年Pedro Menendez de Aviles于十五年前成立以来，该镇已经蓬勃发展，接近400名居民，他们在前一年创立了La Florida和 St Augustine |
| D | 它在1571年成为了Spanish Florida的首府 |

**James ( ) He…**

## 22.Aviation (航空) (隔空指代)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | During **the 1920s and 1930s** great progress was made in the field of **aviation**, including the first transatlantic flight of Alcock and Brown in 1919, Charles Lindbergh’s solo transatlantic flight. |
| B | By the beginning of **World War II (1937-1945)**, many towns and cities had built airports, and there were numerous qualified pilots available. |
| C | **And** **in 1927**, Charles Kingsford Smith’s transpacific flight in the following year. |
| D | **The war** brought many innovations to aviation, including the first jet aircraft and the first liquid-fueled rockets. |
| E | One of the most successful designs of **this period** was the Douglas DC-3, which became the first airliner to be profitable carrying passengers exclusively, starting the modern era of passenger airline service. |

## 解析:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C E B D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 在20世纪20年代和30年代，航空领域取得了巨大进步，包括1919年第一次跨大西洋的Alcock and Brown和Charles Lindbergh’s solo跨洋飞行 |
| C | 在1927年，Charles Kingsford Smith’s次年的跨太平洋飞行。 |
| E | 这一时期最成功的设计之一是道Douglas DC-3，它成为第一架独立运载乘客的航空公司，开启了新时代 |
| B | 到第二次世界大战开始时，许多城镇建造了机场，并有了许多合格的飞行员 |
| D | 战争给航空带来了许多创新，包括第一架喷气式飞机和第一架液体燃料火箭。 |

**Hypothesis n, hypothetically adv., hypothetical adj., hypothesize v.**

## 23.Hypothesis (假设) （another第一句话）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **The lesson is that** all data must be handled in the same way. |
| B | **Another common mistake** is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis. |
| C | **Sometimes, however,** a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false) or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result. |
| D | **In that case**, there may be a psychological tendency to find ‘something wrong’, such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist’s expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully. |
| E | **Ideally**, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect. |

## 错误是啥 (B)—理想情况 (E)—有时候 （C）—在这个时候 （D）—教训是啥 (A)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B E C D A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 另一个常见错误是忽略或排除不支持该假设的数据。 |
| E | 理想情况下，实验者对假设正确或不正确的可能性持开放态度 |
| C | 然而有时候，科学家可能会坚信假设是真的（或错的），或者因内部或外部的压力来获得特定的结果。 |
| D | 在这种情况下，可能存在心理倾向，即发现“错误”，例如systemic effects，在数据不支持科学家的期望时，与这些期望一致的数据可能不会被仔细检查。 |
| A | 得到的教训是所有数据必须以相同的方式处理。 |

## 24.Internet (因特网) 假 (decade, century, millennium)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **In the last few years** (n.近些年来), we started to connect everyday objects using machine-to-machine (M2M) technologies, to create the Internet of Things. |
| B | What are the possibilities it offers, and the threats it poses? |
| C | **But** what does this really mean to you, your company and your country? |
| D | **Decades ago**, we connected computers and got today’s powerful Internet. |

## 过去—近些年来—C (对于你)-B (对于更大的事物)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D A C B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 几十年前，我们连接了电脑并获得了如今强大的互联网。 |
| A | 在过去几年中，我们开始使用machine-to-machine (M2M)技术连接日常物品，以创建物联网。 |
| C | 但这对你，你的公司和你的国家意味着什么呢 |
| B | 它提供的可能性有哪些，以及它带来的威胁？ |

**Humanity subjects 人文学科 = arts**

## 25.A requirement of Humanities (人文学科)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **The source** should be cited under APA guidelines, and the final draft should be written in APA styles. |
| B | The **final draft** is due one week before the final exam. |
| C | **The topic** you choose should be supported by a range of sources. |
| D | **A requirement** of Humanities 104 is to write a persuasive paper on a topic of your choice. |

## 解析: 要求是什么 (D)—话题是啥 (C)—来源是啥 (A)—终稿是啥 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C A B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Persuasive (adj.有说服力的) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | （人文学科）Humanities 104的要求是写一篇关于你选择的主题的论文。 |
| C | 你选的主题应该有一系列资源的的支持 |
| A | 资料应该引用APA，最终版应以APA样式编写。 |
| B | 最终版在期末前一周截止。 |

## 26.An underperforming company （经营不善）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Add some generous helping of **debt**, a few spoonful of management incentives and **trim** all the fat. |
| B | Leave to cook for **five years** and you have a **feast** (n.盛宴) of **profits**. |
| C | Take an **underperforming company**. |
| D | That has been **the recipe (n.食谱) for private-equity groups** during the past 200 years. |

## Equity n.公平 = equality

## Possessions (财产)

## Recipe/recei~~p~~t n.收据

## 解析: 找个破公司 (C)—借钱 (A)—放5年—利润 (B)—私募的做法 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C A B D |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Generous (adj.慷慨的) | Incentives (n.激励) | Trim (v.削减) |
| Feast (n.宴会) | Private-equity (n.私募) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 以一家表现不佳的公司为例。 |
| A | 先还债，加上一些管理激励措施，减少额外支出 |
| B | 放置等待5年，就会得到丰厚的利润。 |
| D | 在过去的200年里，这一直是private-equity groups的秘诀。 |

## 27.Hire young people （雇佣年青一代）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | They can **be surprised by the results**. |
| B | Employers **are often reluctant to hire young people**, even though there are more than 850,000 unemployed 16 to 24-year-olds and UK businesses are struggling to fill one in five vacancies because of skill shortages. |
| C | **But** a growing number of companies are **setting up schemes** (n.计划) to recruit young workers. |
| D | They **are skeptical about** young people’s **skills** and their **readiness (n.乐意)** for work. |

## 不愿意 (B)—原因 (D)—转折 (C)—惊讶了: 年轻人很能干! (A)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D C A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Readiness (n.乐意) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 雇主通常不愿雇用年轻人，即使有超过85万失业的16至24岁青少年，英国企业因技能短缺而难以填补空缺。 |
| D | 他们对年轻人的技能和能不能工作持怀疑态度 |
| C | 但越来越多的公司有了招募年轻工人的计划。 |
| A | 他们可能对结果感到惊讶 |

## 28.Arcelor （安塞乐）Holland/the Netherlands; Dutch 荷兰人/go Dutch = AA制

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Arcelor, established in Dutch (n.荷兰)**, had been the largest European steel maker by 2006. |
| B | The Arcelor-Mittal deal demonstrates **Europe’s deepening integrating (v.综合) into the global economy.** |
| C | **It was taken over** by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia. |
| D | The takeover battle **raged (v.肆虐) for six months** before Arcelor’s bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal’s third offer. |

## Road rage n.路怒症

## 解析: 成立 (A)—被收购 (C)—时长 (D)—意义 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C D B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Steel maker (n.钢材制造者) | Deepening (adj.深化的) |
| Integrating (n.整合) | Raged (v.肆虐) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Arcelor成立于荷兰，是2006年以来欧洲最大的钢铁制造商。 |
| C | 米塔尔是一家荷兰注册公司，由伦敦最大的股东Lakshmi Mittal收购 |
| D | 收购进行了六个月 |
| B | Arcelor-Mittal的交易表明欧洲正在融入全球经济 |

## 29.Journalists（新闻工作者）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Practically speaking, however,** it is about as easy to present all sides of an issue as it is to invite candidates from all political parties to a presidential debate. |
| B | **Ultimately**, **some perspectives** are not included. |
| C | Journalists **try to be fair and objective** by presenting all sides of a particular issue. |
| D | Although experts like journalists are expected to be **unbiased (adj.无偏见的)** they invariably (always) share the system **biases (n.偏见)** of the disciplines and cultures in which they work. |

## 解析: 偏见/无偏见 (D)—尝试没有偏见 (C)—现实很难达到 (A)—最终 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C A B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Unbiased (adj.不存在偏见的) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 虽然记者一般被看作没有偏见，但是因为其他因素偏见还是有的 |
| C | 记者为了公平客观，会介绍特定问题的各个方面 |
| A | 实际上，提出一个问题就像邀请所有政党的候选人参加总统辩论一样容易 |
| B | 有一些观点最终是不包括在内的 |

## 30.Motivation of employees （员工激励）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | However, **this easier said than done**. |
| B | Motivation practice and theory are difficult, complex subjects touching on **several disciplines (学科).** |
| C | In order to do this, the manager should be able to **motivate its employees**. |
| D | The job of a manager in the workplace is to **get things done through the employees**. |

## 经理 (D)—鼓励 (C)—太难了 (A)—因为激励涉及方方面面 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C A B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 经理的工作是通过员工完成工作。 |
| C | 为了做到这一点，经理应该激励员工 |
| A | 然而，总是说比做简单 |
| B | 动机实践和理论是涉及许多学科的复杂主题。 |

**促进: promote = facilitate = boost**

**阻碍: hinder = hamper = impede**

## 31.Meeting （会议）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **In addition,** sometimes you have to **find children facility or other health** care for the meeting participants. |
| B | People always think it’s easy to organize a meeting. However, there are **many potentials can hinder (v.阻碍) the starting time**. |
| C | Employees may meet troubles **such as** **contacting and organizing a date and time**, arranging accommodation, etc. |
| D | **This is especially true when employees** are working **with a large number of partners**. |

## 解析: 很难组织 (B)—特别是人多 (D)—困难1 (C)—困难2 (A) (general-specific)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D C A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 人们总是认为组织会议很容易。但是，有很多潜在的阻碍 |
| D | 这种情况常发生在参与的employee过多的时候 |
| C | Employee可能遇到例如联系和组织日期和时间，安排住宿等。 |
| A | 此外，有时你还要为会议参与者找到儿童设施或相关机构 |

**Track and field**

## 32.Desert festival （沙漠节）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **It is held annually** near Essakane, an oasis some 40 miles north-west of Timbuktu, the ancient city on the Niger River. |
| B | **The reward** of navigating this rough terrain (n.领地) comes in the form of a three-day **feast (n.宴请) of music and dance.** |
| C | **Reaching it tests endurance**, with miles of impermanent sand tracks to negotiate. |
| D | The “Festival in The Desert” **is a celebration** of the musical heritage of the Touareg, a fiercely independent nomadic people. |

## 解析: 节日是什么 (D)—时间 (A)—测试耐力 (C)—但是到了之后有好处 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D A C B |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Held (v.举行) | Oasis (n.绿洲) | Terrain (n.地形) |
| Impermanent (adj.暂时的) | Nomadic (adj.游牧的) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | “Festival in The Desert”是来庆祝Touareg的音乐，Touareg是一个非常独立的游牧民族。 |
| A | 它每年在Essakane附近举行，Essakane是尼日尔河上附近的绿洲。 |
| C | (句意: 到达这个地方需要持久力) |
| B | 到这个地方的好处是参加盛宴 |

**Fiber (美式)/fibre (英式)**

## 33.Fiber vs Wool and silk （纤维）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Fibers suitable for clothing have been **made for the first time** from the wheat protein gluten. |
| B | **He (They)** says that because they are biodegradable, they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures. |
| C | The fibers are as **strong** and **soft** as wool and silk, but up to 30 times **cheaper**. |
| D | **Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang** produced the fibers at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. |

## 解析: 起源—好处—指代关系

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C D B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Gluten (n.面筋) | Biodegradable (adj.生物降解的) |
| Biomedical (adj.生物医学的) | Sutures (n.缝合) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 适合于衣服的纤维最初来自wheat protein gluten |
| C | 纤维与羊毛和丝绸一样坚固柔软，而且更便宜 |
| D | Narendra Reddy和Yiqi Yang在林University of Nebraska生产了纤维。 |
| B | 他说，因为它们是可生物降解的，所以可以被用于生物医学，例如做手术缝合线。 |

**1. 前提1: 没有人**

**2. 前提2: 有钱**

**3. 成为工程师很重要**

## 34.Scholars of new energy（新能源学者）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | This is especially true when it comes to engineers about new energy with **the climate change.** |
| B | Many countries are **suffering a shortage of scholars of new energy**. |
| C | Therefore, **becoming an engineer** not only means **more opportunities** in their career but will gain more money in their research. |
| D | The money distributed in energy research **will double**. |

## 没有能源科学家 (B)—特别是处理气候变化的 (A)—有钱 (double) (D)—成为工程师很好 (C)

**1. 缺人 2. 有钱 3. 结论**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A D C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 许多国家缺少新能源工程师 |
| A | 和气候变化相关的新能源工程师来说尤其如此 |
| D | 能源研究中分配到的资金将翻倍。 |
| C | 因此，成为一名工程师不仅意味着职业生涯有更多的机会，而且会在研究中获得更多的收入。 |

**4-1**

**记者**

**有/无—尝试无—但是有—总结**

## ~~35.Science （科学）renew v.复兴, scrap v.废除~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | All this must be **weighed up (v.权衡)** by the New York state legislature in 2009 when mayoral control is up for renewal or scrapping. |
| B | And they pointed to **Mr. Bloomberg’s aggressive (adj.侵略性的) style** as an example of what not to do. |
| C | Education scholars generally agree that mayors can **help failing districts**, but they are starting to **utter (v.说出) warnings**. |
| D | Last summer the editors of the Harvard Educational Review warned that **mayoral control could reduce parents’ influence on schools.** |

## 解析: 好/不好 (C)—好 (D)—不好 (B)—结论 (权衡一下) (A)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C D B A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Renewal (n.复兴) | Scrapping (n.废弃) |
| Help failing districts (帮助落后地区) | Utter (v.说出) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 教育学者普遍认为市长能帮助失败的地区，但他们也做出了警告。 |
| D | 去年夏天Harvard Educational Review的编辑警告说，mayoral control可能会降低父母对学校的影响力。 |
| B | 他们同时指出Mr. Bloomberg’s的激进风格是不该做的 |
| A | 所有这一切都必须由New York 州立法机构在2009年进行权衡，mayoral control将进行更新或废除。 |

## 36.Elephants（大象）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Earlier this year, researchers from Duke University went to Gabon to **monitor that country’s dwindling elephant population**. They took along three drones, which they planned to use to count the elephants, follow their herds, and map their migrations. |
| B | Only things **didn’t exactly go as planned**. |
| C | The elephants reacted so strongly, the researchers believe, because drones, it turns out, sound a lot like bees. An**d elephants do not like bees. At all.** |
| D | The elephants n**oticed the drones**, which hovered anywhere from 25 feet to 300 feet above them. And it wasn't just that the elephants noticed them; in many cases, the elephants were clearly agitated. Some of them **took off running**. In at least one case, an elephant used her trunk to hurl mud in the drone’s direction. ‘She had her baby with her’, said Missy Cummings, the director of Duke’s Robotics Lab. |

## 做实验 (A)—没有按照预期 (B)—意外是什么 (D)—结论是什么 (C)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B D C |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dwindling (adj.减少的) | Hovered (v.盘旋) | Herds (n.种群) |
| Drones (n.无人机) | Agitated (adj.激怒的) | Hurl (v.投掷) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 年初，Duke University的研究人员前往Gabon监测日益减少的大象数量。他们计划用无人机对大象进行追踪研究。 |
| B | 只是事情没有完全按计划进行。 |
| D | 大象注意到了无人机，大象反应激烈。 |
| C | 研究人员认为，大象的反应非常强烈，因为无人机听起来很像蜜蜂。大象很不喜欢蜜蜂。 |

## 37.Temblor （地震）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | But when calculating destruction, the **earthquake** took second place to the **great fire** that followed. (承上启下) |
| B | **The fire, lasting four days**, most likely started with broken gas lines (and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property—they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage). |
| C | The main **temblor**, having a **7.7-7.9 magnitude (n.地震)**, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800-mile San Andreas fault. |
| D | At 5:12 a.m. On April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco **were awakened by** an earthquake that would devastate the city. |

## 解析: 大地震 (D)—震级 (C)—承上启下 (A)—大火 (B)

Don’t hate your enemies, it will affect your judgement.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C A B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Temblor (n.地震) | Rupturing (n.破裂) |
| Fault (n.故障) | Devastate (v.破坏) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | At 5:12 a.m. On April 18, 1906，旧金山人民被一场地震惊醒。 |
| C | 地震震级为7.7-7.9，持续了大约一分钟，这是San Andreas某处的结果。 |
| A | 但是在计算破坏时，地震排第二位，在接下来的大火之下。 |
| B | 持续四天的大火很可能始于破损的天然气管道 |

## 38.Humans （人类）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Humans appear to** be the only species which is able to translate their communication into another medium, and in this case the medium provides a **semi-durable record** of the elements of the communication. |
| B | **So**, though we may be predisposed to being able to read and usually have the abilities necessary to master reading, it is something that most of us only accomplish through the direct help of others. |
| C | Reading also **is special** because, unlike language, most children have to be taught to read, write and spell. |
| D | So, reading is a very **special ability** that we have. |

**唯一可以写字 & 阅读 (A)—特殊1—特殊2—真正结论**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A D C B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Semi-durable (adj.半持久的) | Be predisposed to (v.有…的倾向) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 人类似乎是唯一能够将他们的交流转化为另一种媒介的物种，在这种情况下，这个媒介提供了对交流要素的半持久记录。 |
| D | 所以，阅读是我们的一种特殊的能力。 |
| C | 阅读也很特别，与语言不同，大多数孩子必须学会阅读，写作和拼写。 |
| B | 因此，虽然我们可能可以阅读，也通常具备掌握阅读所需的能力，但我们大多数人只能通过其他人的帮助才能完成工作 |

**ABCDE CABDE, 2-3 (1-2)**

**170-200**

## 39.Rugby （橄榄球）背景信息—橄榄球/威尔士—其他国家也一样

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Rugby in Wales** is a particularly strong example of this phenomenon, being perhaps the main thing that unites people in Wales. |
| B | **From outside Wales, too (Other countries as well)**, it is the rugby that commonly defines the nation - with the sport providing both widespread interest and one of the few positive associations of outsiders’ perceptions of Wales. |
| C | In many ways **rugby** in Wales **defines what Wales is** and what people in Wales share. |
| D | **Citizens commonly identify with their nation** in the **context** of **major sporting events**: imagining the nation is easier when there is a national team playing another nation (Hobsbawm, 1990). |

## 解析: 体育 = 民族认同感 (D)—橄榄球/威尔士 (A)—意义是什么? (C)—威尔士之外是什么样 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D A C B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Perceptions (n.认知) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 公民通常在重大体育赛事的背景下认同他们的国家 |
| A | Wales的橄榄球是这种现象的一个特别有力的例子，也可能是Wales人联合起来的主要因素 |
| C | Wales的橄榄球在很多方面都定义了Wales以及Wales人的共同点。 |
| B | 从Wales以外的地方来看, 橄榄球代表国家。也是外界人士对wales认知的少数积极关联之一。 |

## 40.Tutorial （辅导课）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Many students sit in a tutorial week after week **without saying anything**. |
| B | Maybe they do not **know the purpose of a tutorial**. |
| C | Even if students do know **what a tutorial is for**, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet. |
| D | **Why** is that? |
| E | They think it is like a small lecture where the **tutor gives them information.** |

**-** 解析: 不说话—为什么—不知道目的—他们认为—也有其他原因 (A-D-B-E-C)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A D B E C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 许多学生一直在上辅导课而不说什么 |
| D | 这是为什么？ |
| B | 也许他们不知道辅导课的目的。 |
| E | 他们认为这就像小型课堂，由辅导员来给他们讲课。 |
| C | 但即使学生确实知道辅导课是什么，也可能有其他原因让他们不说话。 |

## 41.Restaurant （餐厅）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The **physical location** of a restaurant in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure. |
| B | Once restaurants are established in such environments, **they can do little about** their location. |
| C | All they can do is work to **improve customer access (n.接触) to their premises (n.场地)**. |
| D | Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about **car parking.** |

## 解析: 位置很重要 (A)—一旦定了不能变 (B)—增加access (C)—如果增加access (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 一直以来，餐馆的位置在竞争中认为是其成功或失败的主要因素。 |
| B | 一旦在这样的环境中建立了餐馆，他们就很难可以对他们的位置做些什么。 |
| C | 他们所能做的就只是努力提高访客人数 |
| D | 餐馆老板经常通过与当地政府就停车场进斗争来做到这一点 |

**关 键 词 配 对 法**

## 42.Easier said than done （说起来容易做起来难）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Many of us know wha**t we should be doing to live healthily**, yet many of us struggle to actually actively manage our health. |
| B | In 'Easier Said than Done', we set out some of the reasons why we might **find it hard to live in a healthy way**, exercising, eating well, getting adequate sleep, and checking for early warning symptoms. |
| C | Perhaps most importantly, we look to the field of **behavioral science for strategies** that people can use to overcome those hurdles and to initiate lifestyle changes. |
| D | Changing existing behavior can be a difficult task, but with the help of **these strategies** new behaviors can become habitual, facilitating a long-term sustained healthy lifestyle. |

## 背景信息 (A)—这本书 (B)—认知科学求助 (C)—有了策略就可以维持 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 我们中的许多人都知道该做些什么来健康地生活，而许多人都在努力积极地管理我们的健康 |
| B | “说比较容易”中，我们列出了一些关于为什么我们难以以健康的方式生活，等的一些原因。 |
| C | 也许最重要的是，我们期待有用来克服这些障碍和改变生活方式的策略。 |
| D | 改变现有的行为可能非常艰巨，但在这些策略的帮助下，新行为可能成为习惯，而变成长期持续健康的生活方式。 |

## 难度四星， buthowever, another

## 43. Language and Cognitive Skills （语言与认知）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | By contrast, **not everyone** becomes proficient at complex **mathematical** reasoning, few people learn to **paint** well, and many people cannot **carry a tune (v.唱歌)**. |
| B | It is wrong, **however**, to **exaggerate (v.夸张) the similarity** between language and other cognitive skills, because **language stands apart (= differ)** in several ways. |
| C | But just the opposite is true – language is one of **the most complex** of all human **cognitive** (adj.认知的) abilities. |
| D | For one thing, the use of language is **universal** – all normally developing children learn to speak at least one language and many learn more than one. |
| E | Because everyone is capable of learning to speak and understand language, it may seem to be **simple**. |

B(总起句)—DA (第一组对比)—EC (简单/复杂)

语言不一样 (B)—对比1 (普遍 vs不普遍) (DA)—对比2 (简单 vs 复杂) (EC)

1. 小作文背完 (60篇)

2. 阅读真经课 (整理单词)

3. RO (背诵一下答案)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D A E C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 夸大语言与其他认知技能之间的相似性是错误的，因为语言更加特别。 |
| D | 从一方面来说，语言的使用是很普遍的， 所有正常发育的孩子都学会说至少一种语言，许多人甚至学习不止一种语言。 |
| A | 相比之下，并不是每个人都精通复杂的数学推理，很少有人能够画得好，而且很多人五音不全。 |
| E | 因为每个人都能学会并理解语言，所以语言学习看起来似乎很简单。 |
| C | 恰恰相反的是，语言是所有人类认知能力中最复杂的一种。 |

## 44. The Disappearance of Memory （记忆力消失）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Yet whenever he was hungry he got up and **propelled himself straight to the kitchen** to get something to eat. |
| B | Studies of this man **led scientists to a breakthrough**: the part of our brains where habits are stored has nothing to do with memory or reason. |
| C | In 1992, a retired engineer in San Diego **contracted (v.感染) a rare brain disease** that wiped out his memory. |
| D | **It offered proof** of what the US psychologist William James noticed more than a century ago that humans ‘are mere walking bundles of habits’. |
| E | Every day he was asked where the kitchen was in his house, and every day **he didn’t have the foggiest idea.** |

## 2.5min, 排序2min, 选词填空2min

## 解析: 患病 (C)—没有记忆 (E)—依然会去厨房 (A)—结论 (B)—证实了先前的东西 (D)

**Fill in the blanks—reading and writing**, 完形填空, 5-6个题目, 5分, 25-30分 (写作30分)

多选题,2-3 (1-2个题目), 2-3分, 倒扣分机制 (79分同学也可以做成单选)

**Reorder paragraph**, 2-3个题目, 4-5分, 8-15分, ABCDE, CABDE (160-170个题目)

**Fill in the blanks—reading**, 选词填空, 4-5个题目, 4-5分, 16-25分 (不会给写作加分)

单选题, 1-2个题目, 1分, 2-3分

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C E A B D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Propelled (v.推进) | Contracted (v.感染) |
| Bundles (n.束,捆) | Foggiest (adj.有雾的,模糊的) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 1992年，San Diego一位退休工程师感染了一种罕见的脑部疾病，这种疾病让他失忆了。 |
| E | 当有人问他厨房在他家的哪个地方，他完全不知道 |
| A | 然而，每当他饿了，他却会站起来直接去厨房吃东西。 |
| B | 对这个人的研究使科学家们获得了突破：我们的大脑存放习惯的部分与记忆或理性无关。 |
| D | 它证明了一个世纪以前美国的 William James说法. |

**36超级高频RO**

**RO全题库！**

**Re-order paragraph (阅读) 2-3个, ABCDE, CABDE, 鸡精 150个左右**

## 45. Immigration （移民问题）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Inevitably, **these discussions** focus on **present-day dilemmas (进退两难的境地)**. |
| B | It is also a **recurrent (adj.反复出现的)** theme in the **press**, from the highbrow pages of Prospect to the populism of the Daily Mail. |
| C | But **the issues** themselves **are not new** and have historical roots that go much deeper than have been acknowledged. |
| D | In the early years of the twenty-first century the impact of immigrants on the welfare state has **become a staple of discussion** among **policy makers and politicians**. |

**解析: 政治方面 (D)—在媒体 (B)—these discussion (A)(政治/媒体)—the issues (C)**

**Become a staple of discussion n.讨论焦点**

**Become a staple of life n.生活的焦点…**

**Staple food n主食**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D B A C |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Highbrow (n.不切实际的) | Populism (n.民粹主义) | Staple (n.主题) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 在二十一世纪初期，移民对福利国家的影响已经成为政客和政治家之间讨论的主要内容。 |
| B | 这也是媒体反复出现的一个主题 |
| A | 这些讨论不可避免地集中在当今的困境上 |
| C | 但问题本身并不新鲜，其历史根源比已知的要深远的的多。 |

**Mechanism n.机理…**

**Drone, jet**

## 46. Jet Stream （急流）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a **wavelike fashion**; the waves propagate (v.传播) eastward (adv.向东) (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself. |
| B | Jet stream is **narrow, swift currents (水流电流气流)** or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8 miles above the surface of the earth. |
| C | Since the progress of an airplane is **aided** or **impeded (v.阻碍)** depending on whether **tail winds (n.顺风)** or **head winds (逆风)** are encountered, in the Northern Hemisphere the jet stream is sought by eastbound aircraft, in order to gain speed and save fuel, and avoided by westbound aircraft. |
| D | They are caused by great temperature differences between **adjacent** (adj.临近的) air masses. |

## 解析: 定义 (B)—原因 (D)—机理 (A)—应用 (C)

**Be adjacent to = be in close proximity to**

**Hamper = hinder = impede v., tail winds 顺风, head wind 逆风**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D A C |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Propagate (v.传播) | Impeded (v.阻碍) | Adjacent (adj.靠近的) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | Jet stream围绕地球的一条强而窄的高速气流带，其高度在地球表面7至8英里的范围内 |
| D | 它们是由相邻气团之间的巨大温差引起的。 |
| A | Jet stream不是沿直线移动，而是以波浪形方式流动 |
| C | 由于飞机的飞行取决于是否遇到尾风或别的阻碍，在北半球，东行飞机会寻求jet steam，以获得速度并节省燃料，并避开西行飞机。 |

**别人3min做错了，3s秒选**

## 47. Delhi （德里）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Nevertheless, the air was still sticky with damp-heat, and it was in a cloud of **perspiration** (n.汗水) that we began to **unpack**. |
| B | **As a result, dust was everywhere.** The city’s trees and flowers all looked as if they had been lightly sprinkled with talcum powder. |
| C | But in the year of our arrival, after a parching summer, the monsoon rains had **lasted for only three weeks.** |
| D | **Normally** in Delhi, September is a month of almost **equatorial (adj.赤道的) fertility (n.肥沃)**, and the lands seems **refreshed and newly-washed**. |

## 解析: 通常下雨 (D)—今年没有下 (C)—到处都是灰尘 (B)—结论 (A)

**Genius is one percent inspiration and 99% of perspirations. n.汗水**

**Aspiration** n.抱负…

sweat

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C B A |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Perspiration (n.汗水) | Sprinkled (v.撒) | Talcum powder(n.滑石粉) |
| Parching (adj.烘烤的) | Monsoon (n.季风) | Equatorial (adj.赤道的) |
| Fertility (n.多产肥沃) |  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 通常Delhi的九月，因为季风气候，土地像洗刷过一样。 |
| C | 但在我们抵达的那一年，夏季之后，季风降雨只持续了三个星期。 |
| B | 结果就是尘土无处不在。 这座城市的一切都像被洒上了滑石粉。 |
| A | 尽管如此，空气仍然是湿热的 |

**现金 vs electronic transactions**

**地震 vs 大火**

## 48. Innateness Hypothesis （天赋假说）（不能说话—承上启下—使用手语）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Chimpanzees cannot speak because, unlike humans, their **vocal cords (声带) are located higher in their throats** and cannot be controlled as well as human vocal cords. |
| B | A simple way to disprove the Innateness Hypothesis, as linguists call it, is to demonstrate that other **species have the capacity (n.能力) to speak but for some reason simply have not developed speech**. A logical candidate for such a species is the **chimpanzee**, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code. |
| C | All of these animals were taught to **sign** in order to get food, tickling (v.挠痒痒), grooming (n.顺毛), and toys and to get out of their cages. The question, then, is whether chimpanzee and gorilla signing is language; is it based on grammatical rules? |
| D | The obvious alternative is **sign language**. All primates (n.灵长类动物) have extremely dexterous hands and sign language is a language. You have probably already read about the regular chimpanzees Washoe and Nim Chimpsky, and the lowland gorilla, Koko, all of whom learned to sign and interact very naturally with their trainers. |
| E | It does not follow from their lack of speech, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of language, this is, a human-like grammar. Perhaps they can acquire grammar and speak if they could only **use grammar some ways other than with a voice**. |

**解析: 定义 (B)—解释 (A)—承上启下 (E)—手语 (DC)**

SST: **sign language, body language, gestures, symbolic language**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A E D C |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Vocal cords (n.声带) | Tickling (v.挠痒痒) | Grooming (v. 顺毛) |
| Primates (n.灵长类生物) | Dexterous (adj.灵巧的) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 正如语言学家所说的那样，一种简单的反驳先天性假设的方法是，证明其他物种有说话的能力，但由于某种原因它们不能说。这类物种的例子是黑猩猩，它们和人类有98.4%的基因是一样的。 |
| A | 黑猩猩不会说话，相较人类，他们的声带位于喉咙较高的位置，不能像人类声带那样受到精确控制。 |
| E | 然而，并不是因为他们缺乏言语，而是黑猩猩无法使用语法。如果他们能用某种方式使用语法而不是仅仅靠声音，他们也许可以学会语法并说话， |
| D | 替代方案是手语，所有灵长类动物都有极其灵巧的手，手语是一种语言。黑猩猩Washoe和Nim Chimpsky以及大猩猩Koko，他们都学会了手语并与他们的训练师进行非常自然的交流。 |
| C | 所有这些动物都被教导手势以获取食物，挠痒，梳理和玩具，和离开笼子。问题是黑猩猩和大猩猩的手势互动是不是语言;它是符合语言的语法规则吗？ |

## 49. Micro-finance Institutions （小额信贷）(好糊1—好处2—问题1—解决1—解决2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Post offices and Public-Sector banks could also **supplement (v.补充) micro-credit institutions in this regard.** |
| B | **They are trusted institutions** and have already built up **credit and savings** channels for the poor. |
| C | In a recent paper, Wouter Van Ginneken of the International Labor Organization has argued that micro-finance institutions could play an important role in **providing social security.** |
| D | **To overcome this weakness**, Ginneken suggests that micro-credit organizations should outsource (v.外包) the insurance part of their business. |
| E | **But one problem is that** most micro-credit institutions are small and lack expertise in the insurance business. |

With regards to = in terms of = regarding sth

解析: 好处1 (C)—好处2 (B)—坏处 (E)—解决1 (D)—解决2 (A)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C B E D A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 在最近的一篇论文中，国际劳工组织的Wouter Van Ginneken认为，小额信贷机构可以在提供社会保障方面发挥了重要作用。 |
| B | 这些机构为穷人建立了信贷和储蓄渠道，是值得信赖的机构，。 |
| E | 但问题是，大多数小额信贷机构规模较小，缺乏保险业务方面的专业知识。 |
| D | 为了克服这个问题，Ginneken建议小额信贷组织应该将保险业务外包出去。 |
| A | 邮局和银行也可以在这方面增加小额信贷 |

## 50. Research （研究）(定义-目的1—目的2—结论—对于结论解释)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **It is used to** establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems, support theorems, or develop new theories. |
| B | **So**, **periphery (adj.外围的) scholars** face the challenges of **exclusion** and **linguicism (n.语言歧视)** in research and academic publication. (观点句) |
| C | **Furthermore, it is also used to** test the validity of instruments, procedures, or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior projects or the projects as a whole. |
| D | **Research comprises (v.包含)** "creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of humans, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications." |
| E | As the great majority of mainstream academic journals **are written in English**, **multilingual periphery scholars** often must translate their work in order to be accepted to elite western-dominated journals. (支持句) |

## 解析: 定义 (D)—目的1 (A)—目的2 (C)—结论 (B)—对结论进行解释 (E)

背景信息—观点句—支持

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D A C B E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Periphery (adj.外围的) | Linguicism (n.语言歧视) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 研究包括“系统地开展创造性工作，以增加知识储，以及利用这些知识来设计新的应用。” |
| A | 它用于建立或确认事实，回顾以前工作的结果，解决新的或现有的问题，发展新的理论。 |
| C | 此外，它还用于测试仪器，程序或实验的有效性等等 |
| B | 因此，学者在研究和学术出版物中面临语言的挑战 |
| E | 由于绝大多数主流学术期刊都是用英语编写的，多语种外国学者往往必须翻译他们的作品才能被西方主导的精英期刊所接受。 |

## 51.Airbnb （爱彼迎）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | It is also the business that **defines the mentality of the millennial (n.千禧一代)**. |
| B | Fast forward to 2016 and the big, successful Airbnb **is considered a mainstay (n.支柱)** of what we now call “**the sharing economy**”. |
| C | Back in 2008 a small company in San Francisco called Airbnb **had a dream.** |
| D | People with spare bedrooms **would welcome** strangers into their homes and share restaurant recommendations with them for a small fee. |

decade, century, millennium (一千年)

would (虚拟语气)

## 两个过去式 (CD)—两个现在时 (BA)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C D B A |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Mentality (n.心态) | Millennial (n.千禧年的一代人) | Mainstay (n.中流砥柱) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 早在2008年，旧金山的Airbnb的公司有一个梦想 |
| D | 有备用卧室的人会欢迎陌生人进入他们的家，而陌生人只需支付少量费用。 |
| B | 到2016年，成功的Airbnb已被称之为“共享经济”的支柱 |
| A | 它也是代表千禧文化发展的企业。 |

## 52. Honesty （诚实）正直/诚实/完整性/data integrity

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | We all want to be honest, but at some point, we'll lie if the **benefit is great enough**. |
| B | Tell the truth; everyone has **a tipping point** (反转点). |
| C | What's the price on your **integrity** (诚实)? |
| D | They use advanced imaging techniques to study how the brain makes choices about honesty. |
| E | Now, scientists have confirmed the area of the brain in which we make that decision. |

## 解析: 问题 (C)—答案 (B)—解释答案 (A)—scientists (E)—they (D)

Tip n.小费, 尖端， 反转

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C B A E D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tipping point (n.反转点) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 您的诚信价值几何？ |
| B | 说实话;每个人都有一个反转点 |
| A | 我们都想要诚实，但在某些时如果利益足够大，我们就会撒谎。 |
| E | 现在，科学家已经确认了我们做决定的大脑区域。 |
| D | 他们会利用先进的成像技术来研究大脑如何做出关于诚实的选择 |

## 53. False Memories（错误记忆）of course (弱化, 让步)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **定义: False memories are constructed by** combining actual memories with the content of suggestions received from others. |
| B | **解释一下转折信息: Put another way,** although experimental work on the creation of false memories may raise doubt about the validity of long-buried memories, such as repeated trauma, there is no way in disproving them. |
| C | **形成错误记忆的过程: During the process**, individuals may **forget the source of information**. |
| D | **转折: Of course (however = nevertheless = on the other hand),** because we can implant false childhood memories in some individuals, in no way implies that all memories that arise after suggestion are necessarily false. |
| E | **显示了什么:** This is **a classic example of source confusion**, in which the content and the source become dissociated. |

## 解析： 定义 (A)—指代 (C)—好的例子 (E)—转折 (D)—解释转折信息 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C E D B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 虚假记忆是通过实际记忆与从其他人收到的内容相结合来构建的。 |
| C | 在此过程中，人们可能会忘记信息来源 |
| E | 这是源混淆的典型示例，其中信息内容和来源变得分离。 |
| D | 当然，因为我们可以在一些人身上植入虚假的童年记忆，绝不意味着之后出现的所有记忆都虚假的。 |
| B | 换句话说，虽然关于创造虚假记忆的实验可能会让人对长期记忆的有效性产生怀疑，但是没有办法剥离它们 |

## 54. History of Religion（宗教历史）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Men and women started to **worship gods** as soon as they became recognizably human: they created religious at the same time as they created works of art. |
| B | My study of the history of religion has revealed that **human beings are spiritual animals**. Indeed, there is a case for arguing that “Homo Sapiens” is also Homo religious. |
| C | **原因1 : This was not simply because** they wanted to **propitiate powerful forces.** |
| D | **原因2:** These early faiths express the wonder and mystery that seem always to have been an essential component of the **human experience of this beautiful yet terrifying world.** |

## 解析: 精神性动物 (b)—崇拜神 (A)—原因1 (C)—原因2 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Homo Sapiens (n.智人) | Propitiate (v.安抚, 安慰) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 我对宗教历史的研究表明，人类是精神动物。 事实上，有一种说法是“智人”也是宗教信徒。 |
| A | 人类在认知本身时开始崇拜神：他们在创造艺术品的同时创造了宗教 |
| C | 这不仅仅是因为他们想要强大的力量。 |
| D | 这些早期的信仰表达了人类对美丽又令人敬畏的世界的体验 |

**Child-bearing 孕育小孩**

**Child-rearing 养育小孩**

## 55.Tree ring（年轮 chronology n.年代）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | However, when archaeologists want to know the absolute date of a site, they can **often go beyond simple stratigraphy.** |
| B | **The series of strata (n.地层)** in an archaeological dig enables an excavator to date recovered objects relatively, if not absolutely. |
| C | For example, **tree rings, dendrochronology (n.年轮学)** dates wooden artefacts by matching their ring patterns to known records, which, in some areas of the world, span several thousand years. |
| D | **Historical records, coins, and other date-bearing (adj.孕育的) objects** can help-if they exist. But even prehistoric sites contain records-written in nature’s hand. |

## 解析: 记录时间 (D)—地层学 (B)—超越地层学 (A)—年轮也可以 (C)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D B A C |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stratigraphy (n.地层学) | Strata (n.地层) | Artefacts (n.人工制品) |
| Span (v.绵延) | Date-bearing (adj.承载日期的) | Prehistoric (adj.史前的) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 历史记录，硬币和其他带日期的物品可以为考察时间提供帮助。但遗址还会有大自然留下的记录 |
| B | 考古挖掘中的一系列地层使得挖掘者追溯物体的时代。 |
| A | 然而，当考古学家想知道一个遗址的具体日期时，往往不仅是地层学 |
| C | 例如，树的年轮，树的年纪是通过对比年轮的环形图案与已知记录 |

**~~2011—7.15 6.8~~**

## 56.Study Abroad （出国学习）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | All over the world students **are changing countries** for their university studies. |
| B | **Whatever the reason**, thousands of students each year make their dreams of a university education come true. |
| C | They **don’t all have the same reasons** for going or for choosing a particular place to study. |
| D | Some students go overseas because **they love travel**. |
| E | They may choose a university because of its interesting courses or perhaps because **they like the country and its language.** |

## 解析: 事实/背景信息 (A)—不是一个原因 (C)—原因1 (E)—原因2 (D)—无论啥原因 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C E D B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 世界各地的学生选择上大学的时候去别的国家。 |
| C | 他们并非都有相同的理由去选择某个特定的地方去学习。 |
| E | 他们可能因为有趣的课程而选择这个大学，也可能因为他们喜欢这个国家和他的语言。 |
| D | 有些学生因为喜欢旅行而去海外。 |
| B | 不管是什么原因，每年都有成千上万的学生实现上大学的梦想 |

**4分变1分**

**BDCA**

**DBCA**

## 57.Monash student （莫纳什学子）谭某

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Now in her **third year** of study, the Monash Abroad program will see her complete four units of study in the US before returning to Australia in May 2009. |
| B | Mechanical engineering student Ne Tan **is spending the first semester** of this year studying at the University of California, Berkeley as part of the Monash Abroad program. |
| C | There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a **second-year student**. |
| D | Ne (**Tan**), an international student from Shanghai, China, began **her Monash journey** at Monash College in October 2006. |

解析: 先去伯克利—再回到莫那什—第二年—第三年

B-D-C-A

DBCA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D C A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| the Monash Abroad program | n. 莫纳什海外项目 |
| Enable | v. 使能够；使成为可能； |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 作为Monash Abroad program计划的一部分。机械工程系学生Ne Tan今年要在University of California学习，这是她的大一的第一个学期 |
| D | 来自中国上海的国际学生Ne（Tan）要在2006年10月在Monash 读书 |
| C | 在美国，她完成了一个学位，使她能够进入蒙纳士大学作为大二的学生 |
| A | 大三的时候，Ne（Tan）会通过Monash Abroad program在美国完成4门课，在2009年5月之前返回澳大利亚 |

## 58.New Ventures （全新投资）（general-specific）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **New Ventures is a program** that helps entrepreneurs in some of the world’s most dynamic, emerging economies—Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Mexico. |
| B | **For example,** one of the companies we work with China, called Ecostar, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re-sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier. |
| C | **We have facilitated** more than $203 million in investment and worked with 250 innovative businesses whose goods and services produce clear, measurable environmental benefits, such as clean energy, efficient water use, and sustainable agriculture. |
| D | Often, they **also address the challenges** experienced by the world’s poor. |

Venture n.企业 (JV—joint **venture** venture v.冒险)

定义—做事1—做事2—举例

General-specific

In particular

**A-C-D-B**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C D B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ventures (n.风险项目) | Refurbishes (v.刷新) |
| Leases (v.租赁) | Facilitated (v.促进) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | New Ventures旨在帮助世界上一些新兴经济体 - 巴西，中国，哥伦比亚，印度，印度尼西亚和墨西哥的企业家的。 |
| C | 我们为超过2.03亿美元的投资提供了便利，并与250家创新企业合作，这些企业的产品和服务十分明确，例如清洁能源，高效用水和可持续农业。 |
| D | 他们通常也会解决世界贫困人民所面临的挑战。 |
| B | 例如，我们与中国合作的一家公司，名为Ecostar，这个公司从美国翻新复印机，并以比品牌复印机低20％的价格重新出售或租赁。 |

## 59.Tectonic plate （板块构造）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | This leads the tectonic plates on top to slowly **jostle (v.撞击) one another**. |
| B | The buildup and sudden release of friction from this movement **can cause earthquakes.** |
| C | The movement **also creates gaps** in tectonic plates, which reduce the pressure on the mantle beneath it, allowing it to melt and push through. |
| D | The mantle makes up 84 percent of Earth’s volume, and though it is solid rock, over the course of millions of years, it **behaves like a liquid**. |

## 析: 像液体 (D)—撞击 (A)—地震 (B)—裂缝 (C)

地球: inner core n.内核, outer core n.外核, mantle n.地幔, crust n.地壳, atmosphere n.大气层, stratosphere n.平流层, fault n.断层, fracture n.断裂带…, epicentre n.震中, hypocentre n.震源 = focus (SST)

解析: 像液体 (D)—会撞击 (A)—撞击产生地震 (B)—同样产生裂缝 (C)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D A B C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tectonic (adj.构造的) | Jostle (v.撞击) |
| Friction (n.摩擦) | Mantle (n.地幔) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 地幔占地球体积的84％，尽管它是坚硬的岩石，但在数百万年的过程中，它的表现就像一种液体。 |
| A | 这导致顶部的构造板块相互缓慢地相互挤压。 |
| B | 这种运动的积聚和突然释放能量会导致地震。 |
| C | 该运动还在构造板块中产生间隙，从而减小其下方地幔的压力，使其消失 |

## 60.Summer school （暑假学校）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The **Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering** will be holding the eleventh neutron summer school at Chalk River on May 8 -13, 2011. |
| B | The theory will be presented in a way that should be understood by people in any of these fields. |
| C | For more information, see the Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering’s Neutron Summer School. |
| D | The aim of the school is to cover a wide range of topics associated with thermal neutron scattering, including powder diffraction, stress analysis, texture, reflectometry, and small-angle neutron scattering together with the underlying theory associated with neutron scattering. |

## 解析: ADBC

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A D B C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Neutron (n.中子) | Diffraction (n.衍射) |
| Texture (n.结构) | Reflectometry (n.反射计) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 加拿大Neutron Scattering研究所将于2011年5月8日至13日在Chalk River举办第11届neutron暑校。 |
| D | 该学校的目标是涵盖与neutron相关的广泛主题，包括一些理论 |
| B | 该理论将以任何相关领域的人们都能理解的方式被呈现。 |
| C | 想获知更多信息，请参阅加拿大Neutron Scattering研究所的Neutron暑校。 |

**Cash vs e-commerce**

**地震。vs 大火**

**天赋假说**

**能源行业招聘**

## 61.Energy Industry Employment （能源行业招聘）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | “The energy sector has a fantastic **skills shortage at all levels**, both now and looming over it for the next ten years,” he says. |
| B | “Not only are there some **good career opportunities (承接上文)**, but there’s a lot of **money (总起下文)** going into the research side, too. |
| C | **Engineers are much needed** to develop greener technologies, he says. |
| D | With the pressure of climate change and the energy gap, in the last few years **funding** from the research councils has probably **doubled**.” |

**需要工程师 (C)—解释 (A)—承上启下 (B)—需要钱 (D)**

**天赋假说 (they can communicate their feelings using something other than voice.) (sign language)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C A B D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Looming over (loom over…隐约出现) | Councils (n.委员会) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 他说急需工程师来开发更环保的技术。 |
| A | 他说：“无论是现在还是在未来十年，能源行业在各个层面都存在着技能短缺 |
| B | 不仅有一些很好的就业机会，而且会有很多钱被投入研究。 |
| D | 基于气候变化的压力和能源差距，投入研究的经费在过去几年里增加了一倍。“ |

## 62.Karl Marx V2 （马克思V2）假

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **During his 11 years writing** for the New York Tribune- their collaboration began in 1852- Marx tackled an abundance of topics, from issues of class (n.阶级) and the state to world affairs (n.国际大事, 婚外情). |
| B | Karl Marx is arguably the most of the most famous **political philosopher** of all time, but he was also one of the great foreign correspondents of the nineteenth century. |
| C | **Particularly moving pieces’ highlight s**ocial inequality and starvation (n.饿) in Britain, while others explore his groundbreaking views on the slave and opium trades- Marx believed Western powers relied on these and would stop at nothing to protect their interests. |
| D | **Above all,** Marx’s fresh perspective on nineteenth-century events encouraged his readers to think, and his writing is surprisingly relevant today. |

## 概述 (B)—生平(A)—特别之处 (C)—总结 (D)

Starve to death

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Collaboration (n.合作) | Correspondents (n.记者) | Starvation (n.饥饿) |
| Groundbreaking (adj.开创性的) | Opium (n.鸦片) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 卡尔·马克思是有史以来最着名的政治哲学家，也是十九世纪伟大的外国记者之一。 |
| A | 马克思和New York Tribune的合作始于1852年，在他为New York Tribune撰写的11年间，马克思对课堂和国家问题到世界事务等问题上进行了大量讨论 |
| C | 关于英国的社会不平等和饥饿的作品尤为特别，而其他人则探索了他对奴隶和鸦片贸易的开创性观点。 |
| D | 最重要的是，马克思对十九世纪事件的观点鼓励了他的读者去思考，而他的作品现今社会有着紧密的关联。 |

## 63.Animal （动物）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **It depends on how specialized (adj.进化的)** they have become during the course of evolution, |
| B | If they have put all their effort into the perfection of one survival trick, they **do not bother so much with the general complexities** of the world around them. |
| C | All animals have **a strong exploratory urge**, but for some it is more crucial than others. |
| D | **The non specialists, however,** the opportunities of the animal world, can never afford to relax. |
| E | So long as the **ant eater** had its ants and the **koala bear** had **gum leaves**, then they are satisfied and the living is easy. |

## 解析: 有探索欲 (C)—取决于进化程度 (A)—如果进化，则可以吃饱饭 (B)—举例 (E)—非专业人士 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C A B E D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Course (n.时期) | Exploratory (adj.探索的) |
| Koala (n.考拉) | Gum leaves (n.橡胶树叶) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 所有动物都有强烈的探索欲望，但对某些动物来说尤为重要 |
| A | 这取决于他们在进化过程中变得更专注于什么 |
| B | 如果他们想要全面发展完美的生存技巧，他们就不会为周围世界的复杂性而烦恼。 |
| E | 只要食蚁兽吃了蚂蚁，考拉熊有树胶叶子，那么它们就会很满意并且感到惬意。 |
| D | 然而，没有一技之长的动物在动物世界里永远不能放松 |

## 64.Mario de Andrade （马里奥-安德拉德）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region’s distinctive culture. |
| B | But the Brazilian mission’s collection ended up languishing in vaults here. |
| C | They recorded whoever and whatever seemed to be interesting: piano carriers, cowboys, beggars, voodoo priests, quarry workers, fishermen, dance troupes and even children at play. |
| D | Early in 1938, Mario de Andrade, the municipal secretary of the culture here, dispatched a four-member Folklore Research Mission to the northeastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D A C B |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Encroaching (adj.入侵的) | Languishing (v.未成功) | Vaults (n.保险库) |
| Beggars (n.乞丐) | Priests (n.牧师) | Quarry (n.采石场) |
| Troupes (n.剧团) | Municipal (adj.市政的) | Dispatched (v.分派) |
| Folklore (n.民俗学) | Hinterlands (n.偏远地区) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 1938年初， Mario de Andrade派遣了一个由四人组成的民俗研究团，在巴西东北地区进行了相似的任务。 |
| A | 他们的目的是尽可能快地录制更多的音乐，然后通过广播和电影等的影响来开始改变该地区独特的文化。 |
| C | 他们记录了看上去有趣的所有人和事,包括：钢琴运动员，牛仔，乞丐等等 |
| B | 但是巴西代表团的计划在这里失败了。 |

## 65.Greenhouse gas （温室气体）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | There are, however, challenges associated with the political acceptability of carbon pricing. |
| B | If Canada implements a carbon price on its own, there are worries that Canadian factories will relocate to other countries to avoid the regulation. |
| C | Even if other countries act in concert with Canada to price carbon, the effects will be uneven across sectors, and lobbying efforts by relatively more-affected sectors might threaten the viability of the policy. |
| D | There is a growing consensus that, if serious action is to be taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emission in Canada, a price must be applied to those emissions. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D A B C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| In concert with (与…一致) | Lobbying (n.游说) |
| Viability (n.可行性) | Consensus (n.共识) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 越来越多的人认为，如果要采取措施来减少加拿大的温室气体排放，就必须对这些排放量进行定价。 |
| A | 然而，对碳定价是对政治可接受性的挑战 |
| B | 如果加拿大自行实施碳价，会有加拿大工厂为了避免监管而搬迁到其他国家。 |
| C | 即使其他国家与加拿大合作对碳定价，各部门受到的影响也不均衡，受影响较大的部门的游说努力可能会威胁到政策的可行性 |

## 66.Aircraft （飞机）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Manufacturers such as Cessna, Piper, and Beechcraft expanded production to provide light aircraft for the new middle-class market. |
| B | After World War II, especially in North America, there was a boom in general aviation, both private and commercial, as thousands of pilots were released from military service and much inexpensive war-surplus transport and training aircraft became available. |
| C | At the same time, turboprop propulsion began to appear for smaller commuter planes, making it possible to serve small-volume routes in a much wider range of weather conditions. |
| D | By the 1950s, the development of civil jets grew, beginning with the de Havilland Comet, though the first widely used passenger jet was the Boeing 707 because it was much more economical than other aircraft at that time. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A D C |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Aviation (n.航空) | War-surplus (adj.战争盈余的) | Turboprop (n.涡轮螺旋桨飞机) |
| Propulsion (n.推进系统) | Commuter (n.通勤者) | Civil jets (n.民航) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 二战之后，特别是在北美，通用航空迎来了繁荣，同时成千上万的飞行员退役来帮助这个行业 |
| A | Cessna, Piper, and Beechcraft等制造商扩大了生产，为新的中产阶级市场提供轻型飞机 |
| D | 到20世纪50年代，民用喷气式飞机的发展始于de Havilland Comet，虽然当时第一架广泛使用的客机是波音707，因为它比当时的其他飞机更加划算 |
| C | 与此同时，涡轮螺旋桨推进器开始出现在较小的通勤飞机上，使得飞机能在在更多样天气条件进行飞行 |

## 67.Drugs and regulations（药品规范）假

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Any breach of these regulations will result in immediate termination employment. |
| B | Unless they are licensed or authorized to do so under the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2002, no one may supply these Schedule 2 substances. |
| C | A person or company located in New South Wales may not supply by wholesales any substances which is for their therapeutic use and included in Schedule 2 of the Poisons List. |
| D | Additionally, wholesales have an obligation to ensure that the persons or companies they supply are licensed or authorized to obtain, use, supply or possess the substance. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C B D A |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Breach (n.违反) | Termination (n.终止) | Poisons and Therapeutic Goods (n.治疗产品) |
| Licensed (adj.获得许可的) | Authorized (adj.获取授权的) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 位于新南威尔士州的个人或公司不得批发任何用于治疗用途且列入Schedule 2 of the Poisons List物质 |
| B | 除非通过“Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2002”获得了许可或授权，否则任何人都不得提供这些Schedule 2 of the Poisons List上的物质。 |
| D | 此外，批发商有义务确保其供货的个人或公司获得许可或授权可以用该物质。 |
| A | 任何违反这些规定的行为都将导致员工被立即解雇。 |

## 68.Technology Revolutions （技术革命）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Sometime about a million and a half years ago, some forgotten genius of the hominid world did an unexpected thing. |
| B | Eventually whole societies existed that seemed to do little else. |
| C | The result was a simple teardrop-shaped hand-axe, but it was the world’s first piece of advanced technology. |
| D | It was so superior to existing tools that soon others were following the inventor’s lead and making hand-axes of their own. |
| E | He (or very possibly she) took one stone and carefully used it to shape another. |

## 解析：我想要白面包里夹一个三明治和西红柿,配上橙汁。

答案：I would like tomatoes and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice.

The

artists

tied

to

the

conservative

policians

earned

the

roles

of

critics

The artists tied to the conservative politicians earned the role of critics.

The dean of the Stanford Business School is giving a speech on education leadership. The business school and the education school should get together and talk about education leadership because the purpose of each school is to promote learning. Nowadays, most of the world’s business services rely heavily on management institutions. However, they must realize that it is their responsibility to achieve and accomplish.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A E C D B |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hominid (n.原始人类) | Teardrop-shaped (adj.泪滴型的) | Hand-axe (n.手斧) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 一些被遗忘的原始人类天才在大约一百五十年前，做出了意想不到的事情。 |
| E | 他（或她）拿了一块石头，小心地用一块石头来打磨另一块石头。 |
| C | 最终完成了一个泪滴形手斧，但它是世界上最先进技术。 |
| D | 它比当时现有的工具更好，于是其他人很快就跟着制造了自己的手斧。 |
| B | 最终整个社会似乎没什么其他作用。 |

**Embryo n.胚胎**

## 69.Cell （细胞）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Some example cited** for a possible treatment using these cells are diabetes, motor neuron disease and Parkinson’s disease. |
| B | **They might thus be used as** treatments for diseases that require the replacement of a particular, lost cell type. |
| C | **定义: Embryonic (adj.胚胎) stem cells** are valued by scientists because the cells’ descendant can turn into any other sort of body cell. |
| D | These stem cells **have been found in tissues** (n.组织) such as the brain, bone marrow (骨髓), blood, blood vessels, skeletal muscles, skin, and the liver. |

## 解析: 定义 (C)—在哪里被发现 (D)—用途 (B)—举例 (A)

AU

General—specific (diabetes n.糖尿病, hypertension n.高血压, dementia n.痴呆, malaria n.疟疾, virus n.病毒, bacteria n.细菌, pandemics n.流行病, anti-viral drug n.抗病毒, antibiotics n.抗生素, anti-body n.抗体, anti-inflammatory n.抗炎药, immune n.免疫, dysfunction n.紊乱, depression n.抑郁, autism n.自闭

OCD—**obsessive compulsive disorder (强迫症)**

医疗单词:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C D B A |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Motor neuron disease (n.运动神经元病) | Embryonic (adj.胚胎的) | Descendant (n.后代) |
| Bone marrow (n.骨髓) | Blood vessels (n.血管) | Skeletal muscles (n.骨骼肌) |
| Stem cells干细胞 |  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 胚胎stem cells受到科学家的重视，因为该细胞的后代可以变成任何其他类型的体细胞。 |
| D | 已经在诸如脑，骨髓，血液，血管，骨骼肌，皮肤和肝脏的组织中发现了这些stem cells。 |
| B | 因此，它们可以用作治疗某些细胞类型的疾病 |
| A | 使用这些细胞进行可以治疗糖尿病，运动神经元疾病和帕金森 |

## 70.Wal-Mart CEO comments on the economic crisis （沃尔玛评论）（general-specific）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | “We’re seeing core consumers under a lot of pressure,” Duke said at an event in New York. “There’s no doubt that **rising fuel prices** are having an impact.” |
| B | Lately, they’re “running out of money” at a faster clip, he said. |
| C | Wal-Mart shoppers, many of whom live paycheck to paycheck, typically **shop in bulk (大块) at the beginning of the month** when their paychecks come in. |
| D | Wal-Mart’s core shoppers **are running out of money** much faster than a year ago due to rising gasoline prices, and the retail giant is worried, CEO Mike Duke said Wednesday. |

## 解析: 没有钱 (D)—油价有影响 (A)—通常情况 (C)—最近是啥样 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D A C B |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Paycheck (n.付薪水的支票) | Bulk (n.大容量) | Gasoline (n.汽油) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 沃尔玛的CEO Duke表示，由于汽油价格上涨，沃尔玛的主要消费者花钱花的比之前快 |
| A | Duke在纽约举行的一次活动中说：“我们看到主要消费者面临很大的压力。” “毫无疑问，燃油价格的上涨产生了影响。 |
| C | 许多沃尔玛的购物者买完东西以后，工资就花完了 |
| B | 他说，最近消费者以更快的速度“花完了钱”。 |

## 71.Sojourner (太空探索)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | More recent missions to Mars include the hugely successful Mars Pathfinder, which landed a small 'rover' called Sojourner on the surface to **explore a region** where there may once have been life. |
| B | Similarly, the lander, which imaged several areas around the landing site and took atmospheric measurements, **lasted a good deal longer than expected**. |
| C | Sojourner has now been effectively switched off but lasted almost **twelve times its expected lifetime.** |
| D | **The only unfortunate thing** to have arisen from the mission is the naming of the rocks at the landing site (including everything from Scooby Doo to Darth Vader). |

## 探索一个地区 (A)—时长1 (C)—时长2 (B)—转折 (D)

**A lot of = plenty of = lots of + 可数/不可数**

**A quantity of + 可数/不可数**

**A large number of + 可数名词复数**

**A great deal of + 不可数名词, a large amount**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C B D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rover (n.漫游者) (dubbed v.授予称号 the Carl Sagan Memorial site) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 最近在火星非常成功的Mars Pathfinder任务中，在火星地面上放置了一个名为Sojourner的小型“流浪者”，以探索可能曾经有过生命的地区。 |
| C | Sojourner现在已被有效关闭（但它持续时间几乎是其预期寿命的12倍） |
| B | 同样，着陆器对着陆点周围的几个区域进行成像并进行了大气测量（它持续时间比预期的要长） |
| D | 任务中产生的唯一不幸的事情是在给着陆点的石头命名 |

**Rage for six months v.肆虐**

## 72.Arcelor （安赛罗） (version 2) ~~(another, however, but, it)~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Arcelor** **was taken over** by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia. |
| B | The takeover battle **raged (v.肆虐) for six month**s before Arcelor’s bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal’s third offer. |
| C | The story **tells us two things** about European business, both positive. |
| D | **First**, shareholder activism is increasing in a continent where until recently it was depressingly rare. |
| E | **Second**, and more importantly, the Arcelor Mittal deal demonstrates Europe’s deepening integration into the global economy. |

## 解析: 被收购 (A)—持续时间 (6个月) (B)—告诉我们两个事情 (C)—第一个事儿是啥 (D)—第二个事儿是啥 (E)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Activism (n.激进主义) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 它由Mittal接管，Mittal是一家荷兰注册公司，由伦敦最大的单一股东Lakshmi Mittal经营，该公司在印度尼西亚开办了他的第一家公司。 |
| B | 直到Arcelor’s bosses听取股东意见之前，收购进行了六个月。 |
| C | 这个故事告诉了我们两件关于欧洲商业的事情，都是正面的。 |
| D | 首先，股东激进主义影响变大 |
| E | 其次，更重要的是，Arcelor Mittal deal表明欧洲正在深化融入全球经济 |

## 73.BCGI （国际植物园保护组织）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The organization which has **revealed that more than 60,000 species** of trees are available globally. The BCGI (Botanical Gardens Conservation International), a charity that complied (v.编纂) the list of trees on the basis of data gathered from its network of 500 members organizations. |
| B | The researchers claim to have **collected information** over a period of two years from sources including over 500 published contents and 80 experts in the BCGI’s network. |
| C | BCGI in collaboration with the international Union for Conservation of nature **identified 60,065 tree species** currently living on earth. |
| D | **On that number,** more than half were found to only occur in a single country, which could suggest an increased vulnerability to threats, said the authors of the database. |

## 超过6000个物种 (A)—收集数据 (B)—精确的数字是多少 (C)—对于这个数字而言 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Complied (v.编译) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 该组织透露全球有超过6万种树木可供使用。 BCGI是一个慈善机构，它根据从其500个成员组织的网络收集的数据编制树木清单。 |
| B | 研究人员声称在两年多的时间内已经收集了BCGI网络中的500多种已发布的内容和80位专家的信息。 |
| C | BCGI与国际自然保护联盟合作，确认了目前生活在地球上的60,065种树种。 |
| D | 该数据库的作者说，超过一半的树都在一个国家，更容易受危害 |

**Trigger n.扳机 (pull the trigger)**

## 74.Invasion（武装入侵）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | In the beginning, Britain and France were hopeful that Poland **should be able to defend** her borders. |
| B | **They lacked compact (adj.紧凑的) defence** lines and additionally, their supply lines were also poorly protected. |
| C | German invasion (n.入侵) of Poland officially **triggered (v.激发) the Second World War**. |
| D | Meanwhile, the world had woken up to **the potential of atomic energy** and countries were conducting tests to exploit the same. |
| E | **But** Polish Forces could not defend a long border. |

## 闪电战 （C）—英法反应 (A)—但是没有 (E)—解释 (B)—闪电战的同时还发生了什么 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C A E B D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 德国对波兰的入侵正式引发了第二次世界大战。 |
| A | 最初，英国和法国希望波兰能够保卫自己的边界 |
| E | 但波兰军队无法保卫这么长的边界。 |
| B | 他们的边防和供应都没有受到很好的保护。 |
| D | 与此同时，全球已经意识到原子的潜力，也在试验想要利用原子 |

## 75.Top Executive（总经理）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The top executives of the large, mature publically held companies **hold the conventional (adj.传统观点) view** when they stop to think of the equity owners’ welfare. |
| B | They assume that they’re using their shareholders’ resources efficiently if the company’s performance—especially ROE and earning per share—is **good** and if the shareholders don’t rebel (v.反抗). |
| C | They assume that the stock market automatically penalizes any corporation that invests its resources **poorly**. |
| D | So, companies **investing well grow**, enriching themselves and shareholders alike, and ensure competitiveness; companies **investing poorly shrink**, resulting, perhaps, in the placement of management. |
| E | **In short (in conclusion),** stock market performance and the company’s financial performance are inexorably linked. |

**解析: 传统观念 (A)—好的时候 (B)—不好的时候 (C)—好 + 不好 (D)—结论 (E)**

Convention n.会展, conventional adj.传统的

Practice n.练习, practically impossible adv.几乎的

Virtual adj.虚拟的, virtually impossible adv.几乎的

**Observe** the stars v.观察星星, **observe** the rules v.遵守, **observe** the day v.庆祝

**Assume** responsibility for v.承担责任

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 大型成熟的公共控股公司的高层管理人员在思考股权所有者的福利时，都比较保守。 |
| B | 他们认为，如果公司的业良好且股东不反叛，他们就能有效利用股东资源。 |
| C | 他们假设股票市场自动惩罚任何投资资源不佳的公司。 |
| D | 因此，如果公司投资增长良好就能丰富自己和股东，并确保竞争力;如果公司投资收益不佳，或许导致管理层的变动。 |
| E | 简而言之，股市表现与公司的财务表现是密不可分的。 |

## 76.Environmental regulation（环境保护）deny/denial

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The **environmental revolution** has been almost three decades in the making, and it has changed forever how companies do business |
| B | **In the United States**, Lake Erie was dead. In Europe, the Rhine was on fire. In Japan, people were dying of mercury poisoning. |
| C | Then a series of highly visible **ecological problem**s created a groundswell of support for strict government regulation. |
| D | **Today**, many companies accepted their responsibility to do no harm to the environment. |
| E | In the 1960s and 1970s, corporations were in a state of **denial** (拒绝) regarding their impact on the environment. |

## 背景信息 (A)—时间1 (E)—导致问题 (C)—举例 (B)—时间2 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A E C B D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Groundswell | n. （舆论、情绪）迅速高涨； |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 环境革命已有近三十年的历史，它已经永远改变了公司如何开展业务的方式 |
| E | 在1960s and 1970s,，企业否认他们对环境的影响 |
| C | 随后一系列显而易见的生态问题使得政府开始进行监管 |
| B | 在美国 ，Erie河不行了。在欧洲，Rhine河也不行了。在日本，人们因汞中毒而死亡。 |
| D | 今天，许多公司承担他们不对环境造成伤害的责任 |

## 77.The Enemy（反对者，危害物） 假

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **With/in regards to** (in terms of… = regarding = **concerning**) defense, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to **do battles with its enemy**. |
| B | **The idea is to** destroy the enemy’s **productive capacity (n.生产能力)**, and depending upon the economic foundation, that the productive capacity is different in each case. |
| C | So in the **agrarian** era, if you need to destroy the enemy’s productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you’re really vicious, salt them. |
| D | Now, in the **information** era, destroying the enemy’s productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure. |
| E | But in the **industrial** era, destroying the enemy’s productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities. |
| F | How do you do **battle with** your enemy? |

**解析: 目的—问题—回答—三大时期**

**A-F-B-CED**

**In**dustry/in**du**strial

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A F B C E D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 就防御方面，军队的目的是保卫国家，抵御敌人。 |
| F | 该如何与敌人作战？ |
| B | 主要是摧毁敌人的生产能力，而根据经济基础，在每种情况下敌人的生产能力都不同。 |
| C | 所以在农业时代，如果你需要摧毁敌人的生产能力，你要做的就是烧掉他的田地 |
| E | 在工业时代，摧毁敌人的生产能力意味着轰炸位于城市的工厂。 |
| D | 在信息时代，摧毁敌人的生产能力意味着破坏信息基础设施。 |

## 78.Ocean Floors（洋底）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | However, the floor of the Atlantic **is becoming fairly well known** as a result of special surveys since 1920. |
| B | A broad, well-defined ridge—**the Mid-Atlantic ridge**—runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas. |
| C | **Closely spaced soundings** show that many parts of the oceanic floors are rugged as mountainous regions of the continents. |
| D | The **topography** of the ocean floors **is none too well-known**, since in great areas the available soundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart. |
| E | **Numerous other major irregularities** diversify the Atlantic floor. |

## 解析: 不知道 (D)—开始被认知 (A)—发现1 (B)—发现2 (E)—最新发现 (C)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D A B E C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 因为可用的探测距离是数百甚至数千英里，海底的地形一直不为人知 |
| A | 然而，自1920年以来，大西洋地区因特殊调查而变得众所周知。 |
| B | 大西洋中脊是一条广阔而明确的山脊，它在非洲和两个美洲之间向南和向南延伸。 |
| E | 许多其他重大违规行为使大西洋地海底地形区多样化。 |
| C | 密集的探测结果表明，海底地形的许多部分都是崎岖不平 |

**Go astray v.误入歧途**

## 79.Health and Disease（健康与疾病）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | It is natural to be **healthy**, but we have wandered so far astray that **disease** is the rule and good health the exception. |
| B | The average individual **is of less value to himself**, to his family and to society than he could be. |
| C | These conditions **prevent him from doing his best** mentally and physically. |
| D | Of course, most people are **well enough** to attend to their work, but nearly all are suffering from some **ill**, **mental or physical**, **acute (adj.急性的) or chronic (adj.慢性的)**. |
| E | His bad habits, of which he is often not aware, have brought weakness and disease upon him. |

## Course n.疗程， complication n.并发症, conditions n.病情, treatment n.治

Efficacy n.药效, **practice medicine** v.行医, practice law (legal practitioner)

## 解析: AD (总起句)—后果 (B)—指代关系 (EC)

后果—原因

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A D B E C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Astray (v.误入歧途) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 健康是很自然的，但是我们迷失了 |
| D | 当然，大多数人都工作得好，但几乎所有人都患有一些病，精神或身体上，急性或慢性病。 |
| B | 普通人对自己，对家庭和社会的价值都不高。 |
| E | 他不知道的坏习惯给他带来了精神上的脆弱和疾病。 |
| C | 这些使他无法在精神上和身体上做到最好。 |

## 80.Ants （蚂蚁）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The communities of ants are sometimes very large, numbering even to **500 individuals.** |
| B | However, it must be admitted that **they are in hostility (n.敌意) not only with most other insects**, including ants of different species, but even with those of the same species if belonging to different communities. |
| C | **It is evident (adj.显然的), therefore, that** the ants of each community all recognize one another, which is very remarkable. |
| D | And it is a lesson to us that **no one has ever yet seen quarrel (v.吵架)** between any two ants belonging to the same community. |
| E | **I have over and over again introduced ants** from one my nets into another nest of the same species; and they were invariably attacked, seized by a leg or an antenna, and dragged out. |

## 解析: 种群大 (A)—不吵架 (D)—不同种群干架 (B)—我的实验 (E)—我的结论 (C)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A D B E C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 蚂蚁群落有时非常大，甚至达到500只 |
| D | 从来没有人见过属于同一群体的任何两只蚂蚁之间的争吵，这对我们来说是一个教训 |
| B | 然而，必须承认的是它们对不同物种的蚂蚁和大多数其他昆虫有敌意。 |
| E | 我一遍又一遍地将蚂蚁从我的网中引入同一物种的另一个巢中;但他们总是受到攻击 |
| C | 因此，很明显得发现每个群体的蚂蚁都相互认识，这是非常了不起的。 |

## ~~81.American housing（美国房价）~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Americans **bought far fewer new homes last month**, according to government data released on Wednesday that showed sales fell at the fastest rate in 13 years. |
| B | The biggest drop was in the west, where sales fell 37 percent to an annual rate of 166,000. |
| C | However, the Federal Reserve views the overhang of unsold homes as a cause for concern but remains curiously. |
| D | Stephen Stanley, chief economist at RBS Greenwich Capital, said: "Builders will probably have to continue to work off bloated stocks of finished homes for most of 2007." |
| E | **House prices also eased** as the median cost of a new home fell 2.1 percent from a year ago to $239,800. |
| F | **The pace of sales fell to** 937,000 from a rate of 1.1m the previous month, while inventories of unsold homes stood at 537,000. |

## 买房减少 (A)—房价放缓 (E)—销售减少 (F)—最大减少 (B)—分析 (D)—美联储发话 (C)

**General-specific-分析 / 结论**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A E F B D C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 根据政府周三公布的数据显示，美国人上个月购买的新房少得多，销售额以13年来最快的速度下降。 |
| E | 由于新房的中位数成本较一年前下降2.1％至239,800美元，房价也有所回落。 |
| F | 销售步伐从上个月的110万降至937,000，而未售出房屋的库存为537,000。 |
| B | 西部地区跌幅最大，销售额下降37％ |
| D | RBS Greenwich Capital的Stephen Stanley表示：“在2007年的大部分时间里，建筑商可能不得不继续处理库存。 |
| C | 虽然，Federal Reserve认为未售出房屋的过剩是令人担忧的原因 |

**1. 关键词配对**

**2. 指代关系法 (this, that, which…)**

**3. 连贯衔接词法 (over the years, in short)**

**4. 时间关系法**

## 82.Photography（摄影）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | It was a **lightbulb moment**: Why not use the old photos to create a timeline of the morphing glaciers, and add new photos every year? |
| B | The **Repeat Photography** Project was born. |
| C | **Over past the years,** countless photos of the majestic park have been snapped, and many of those have become part of the park’s official archive, spanning over a century. |
| D | In **1997** Lisa mckeon, a physical scientist with the United States Geological Survey who works in the park, **came across a pair of historic photographs** (n.照片) depicting (v.描述) the **glaciers (n.冰川)** she studies. |

## 事情 (过去) (D)—近些年 (C)—灵光一动 (A)—诞生了 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C A B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 1997年，在公园里工作的美国地质调查局的物理科学家Lisa mckeon，到了一对描绘她研究的冰川的历史照片。 |
| C | 多年来，公园无数的照片被抢购一空，其中许多已经成为公园官方档案的一部分，跨越了一个多世纪。 |
| A | 于是她灵光一动：为什么不使用旧照片创建冰川变形的时间线，并每年添加新照片？ |
| B | 重复摄影项目诞生了。 |

## 难度五星

## 83. Internet Privacy（网络隐私）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | However, that may be **changing**. |
| B | **This presents a challenge** to Internet search companies, which have built a multibillion dollar industry out of **targeted advertising** based on the information users reveal about themselves online. |
| C | Although **Googles** says that the system is designed to **filter out (v.筛选)** any **scandalous (adj.丑闻的)** or potentially **compromising (adj.妥协的让步的) queries**, the fact that even a fraction of searcher can be seen by visitors to the world's biggest search company is likely to come as a shock to internet users who think of web browsing as a private affair. |
| D | In the lobby of **an Internet search engine company's** headquarters in California, computer screens display lists of words being entered into the company's search engine. |
| E | **Over the past year (近些年来)**, a series of privacy gaffes and government attempts to gain access to the internet user's online histories have, along with consolidation among online search and advertising groups, **thrust (v.刺入…) the issue** of internet privacy into the **spotlight** (n.聚光灯). |
| F | People **generally** believe that using a search engine is the equivalent of talking to a **priest (n.牧师) or a rabbi (n.法师)**, ‘Says Larry Ponemon, head of Ponemon Institute, a privacy think-tank. ‘The public in general doesn’t seem to fully understand how their privacy may be at risk.’ |

## 解析: 讲故事 (google DC)—过去 (F)—承上启下 (A)--现在 (EB)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C F A E B |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Compromising (adj.妥协的) | Queries (n.疑问) | Gaffes (n.过失) |
| Thrust (v.刺,插) | Priest (n.神父,教士) | Rabbi (n.法师) |
| Think-tank (n.智囊团) |  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 在California的互联网搜索引擎公司总部大厅进行搜索 |
| C | 虽说该系统旨在过滤掉任何可能有害的查询，但事实上还是有小部分的信息在互联网上流出，人们对此很震惊，因为人们认为浏览互联网是私密的。 |
| F | 人们普遍认为，使用搜索引擎相当于与牧师谈话， Larry Ponemon认为 “一般公众似乎并不完全明白他们的隐私可能会受到威胁。 |
| A | 但是，这种情况可能正在发生变化 |
| E | 在过去一年中，一系列隐私相关问题以及政府试图访问互联网用户的在线历史等，使互联网隐私问题成为人们关注的焦点。 |
| B | 这给互联网搜索公司带来了挑战，因为互联网搜索公司已根据用户在线透露的信息挣了很多钱。 |

## 84. Volkswagen（大众汽车）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Despite posting healthy profits, Volkswagen shares **trade at a discount** to peers due to bad reputation among investors. |
| B | A **disastrous (adj.毁灭的) capital hike (n.资本远足)**, an expensive foray into truck business and uncertainty about the reason for a share buyback have in recent years left investors bewildered (adj.困惑的). |
| C | ‘**The main problem with Volkswagen is the past**. Many Investors have been **disappointed** and **frightened away**.’ Said one Paris based fund manager. |
| D | Volkswagen shares trade at about nine times the **2002 estimated earnings**, compared to **BMW’s 19** and are the second cheapest in the sector. |

**折价出售—次要原因—主要原因—和宝马对比**

**折价出售 (A)—原因1 (B)—原因2 (C)—BMW 对比(D)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A BC D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Foray (n.涉足) | Bewildered (adj.困惑的, bewilder sb.使某人困惑) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 尽管获利丰厚，但由于投资者声誉不佳，大众汽车的股价仍以低于同业的价格进行交易。 |
| B | 近年来，一系列的问题让投资者感到困惑。 |
| C | “大众汽车的主要问题在于过去。许多投资者对此感到失望。巴黎基fund manager 说到 |
| D | VW的股票交易价格约为2002年预计收益的9倍是业界中第二便宜的。 |

注解:这个题目本身会让人困惑，如果有疑义的同学可以看<https://www.theautochannel.com/news/2002/02/19/035954.html>

## 85. Sepahua（塞帕瓦区）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **That pocket** denotes (v.指示) a tiny patch of **legally logging land** (合法伐木地区) sandwiched between four natural reserves, all rich in mahogany and accessible the town. “Boundaries are on maps,” says a local logger, “maps are only in Lima,” the capital. |
| B | **It abolished (v.废除) the previous system** of annual contracts. |
| C | Sepahua, a ramshackle town on the edge of Peru’s Amazon jungle, **nestles (v.坐落) in a pocket** on the map where a river of the same name flows into the Urubamba. |
| D | In 2001 the government, egged on by WWF, a green group, tried to **regulate logging** in the relatively small part of Peruvian Amazon where this is allowed. |
| E | **Instead, it auctioned** (v.拍卖) 40+ year **concessions (n.特许经营权)** to areas ruled off on a map, with the right to log 5% of the area each year. |

解析: **地理位置**—**产木头**—**管理伐木**—先废再立

C-A-D-BE

Log n.圆木 v.伐木

91%

70% 稳定

50% 淡

80%-90% 疯狂

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C A D B E |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Denotes (v.指示) | Luggable (adj.便携式的) | Mahogany (n.桃花心木) |
| Logger (n.伐木工人) | Ramshackle (adj.摇晃的) | Nestles (v.舒适地坐定在…) |
| Egged on (被…怂恿) | Auctioned (v.拍卖) | Ruled off (v.划线隔开) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | Sepahua是一个位于Peru亚马逊丛林边缘的摇摇欲坠的小镇，坐落在地图上的就像在pocket里，有一条同名的河流流入Urubamba |
| A | 那个pocket里面是一块夹在四个自然保护区之间的小块合法的土地，全部都是mahogany（桃花心木） |
| D | 2001年，由绿色组织WWF落实，政府试图在Peru亚马逊小部分地区进行伐木。 |
| B | 它取消了以前的年度合同制度。 |
| E | 取而代之的是，它拍卖了部分地区超过40年的特许经营权 |

## 86. Scientific Research（科学研究）(profile n.关注度, 侧面, 简历/简介)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **All scientists**, however (no matter how famous you are), aim to make an improvement to the world through their work. |
| B | **明星项目: Stem cell research**, **cloning, DNA research,** planetary exploration, new energy sources--these are the **headline-making projects** that receive the greatest attention, turning some of the scientists in near celebrities. |
| C | **非明星项目: Yet,** for every one glamorous research project, there are several others that are **less high-profile (n.关注度)** and can be legitimately accused of being one long **bore-fest** (n.无聊的事物). |
| D | But there is a perverse (adj.疯狂的) fascination with **such projects** and their researchers, who are driven on by their desire to change the world. |
| E | Watching grass grow, analysing ditch water, measuring the growth of human fingernails, or indeed watching paint dry may not rank high in the **glamour** (n.魅力) stakes (n.排行榜). |

## 明星项目 (B)—非明星项目 (C)—所有科学家 (A)—指代关系 (ED)

Profile n.侧面, 简介, 关注度

However 表示转折; **无论如何**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B C A E D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Legitimately (adv.合理正当地) | Bore-fest (n.非常无聊的事件) |
| Perverse (adj.倔强的) | Ditch (n.地沟) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 干细胞研究，克隆，DNA研究，行星探索，新能源 - 这些都是引起最大关注的研究项目，它们使得一些著名科学家变得更加受关注。 |
| C | 然而，相对于每一个引人注目的研究项目，还是有不那么引人注目的，可以被称为长期的无趣的研究 |
| A | 所有科学家都希望通过他们的工作来改善世界 |
| E | 像观察草的生长，分析沟渠水，测量人类指甲的生长等可能看着没有很光鲜有趣。 |
| D | 但是，这些项目和他们的研究人员对他们改变世界的愿望是没有变的 |

## 87. Mother of Storms（风暴之母）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Unlike other Barnes’ previous books, Mother of Storms has **a fairly large cast (n.阵容) of viewpoint characters.** |
| B | This usually **irritates** (v.生气) me, but I didn’t **mind it** here, and their interactions are well-handled and informative, although occasionally in moving them about the author’s manipulations are a bit blatant. |
| C | **They’re not all necessarily good guys,** either, although with the hurricanes wreaking wholesale destruction upon the world’s coastal areas, ethical categories tend to become irrelevant. |
| D | Even the Evil American Corporate Magnate is **pretty likable (adj.让人喜爱的) guy**. |

## 解析: 缺点1 (A)—反驳1 (B)—缺点2 (C)—反驳2 (D)

**Ne**cessary adj., neces**sar**ily adv., ne**ce**ssity n.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cast (n.演员阵容) | Magnate (n.巨头,大资本家) | Likable (adj.令人喜爱的, 可爱的) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | (定义:is the character functioning as the viewpoint, that is, the character perceiving or relating the events of the story, which is not necessarily the main character). 与Barnes之前的书不同，Mother of Storms拥有相当多的人物角色 |
| B | 这通常会让我感到烦恼，但我在这里并不介意。在作者的操纵下，他们之间的互动也得到了很好的处理并提供了丰富的信息 |
| C | 他们也不一定都是好人 |
| D | 即使是邪恶的American Corporate Magnate也是非常可爱的人。 |

## 88. August Decree（八月法令）(legislative, executive, judicial—separate of power)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Other proposals** followed with the same success: the equality of legal punishment, admission of all to public office, abolition of venality in office, conversion of the tithe into payments subject to redemption, freedom of worship, prohibition of plural holding of benefices. |
| B | The old **judicial (adj.司法的) system**, based on the 13 regional parliaments, was **suspended (v.停职)** in November 1789, and finally **abolished (v.废除)** in 1790. The main institutional pillars of the old regime had vanished overnight. |
| C | On the night of **4 August 1789**, the National Constituent Assembly **abolished feudalism (封建主义)** (numerous peasant revolts had almost brought feudalism to an end) in the August Decrees, sweeping away both the seigniorial rights of the Second Estate and the tithes gathered by the First Estate. |
| D | Without debate the Assembly **enthusiastically adopted equality of taxation** (n.税收的平等) and redemption (n.赎回) of all manorial (adj.庄园的) rights except for those involving personal servitude (n.劳役) — which were to be abolished (v.废除) without indemnification (n.赔偿). |

## 解析: 先废再立 (废封建—废司法—建立1—建立2) (C-B-D-A)

**治单词:**

Minister n.部长, minister of culture n.文化部长, minister of interior n.内务部长, governor n.州长,总督, mayor n.市长, federal government联邦, state government n.州政府, council n.地方政府, constitutional monarchy n.君主立宪制, parliamentary democracy n.议会民主制, separation of power n.三权分立, executive adj.行政的, judicial adj.司法的, legislative adj.立法的

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C B D A |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Venality (受贿) | Judicial (adj.司法的) | Suspended (v.延迟, 使暂停) |
| Feudalism (n.封建主义) | Decrees (n.教条) | Seigniorial (adj.领土的) |
| Tithes (n.什一税) | Redemption (n.偿还,赎回) | Manorial (adj.庄园的) |
| Servitude (n.劳役) | Indemnification (n.赔偿) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 在1789年8月4日晚上，全国制宪议会在八月法令中废除封建主义 |
| B | 旧司法制度于1789年11月被中止，在1790年被废除。旧制度的主要制度在一夜之间消失。 |
| D | 在没有反对的情况下，会议积极地采取平等的税收和赎回所有的庄园权利，除了那些涉及个人奴役的权利 |
| A | 其他提案也取得了同样的成功：法律惩罚平等等等 |

## 89. Father-led Reading Programs（爸爸与读书）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Teachers depend on helpers in the earlier school years, though researcher shows that nationally only five percent of these helpers are male, she said ‘**A male that values reading sets a powerful role model**, particularly for young boys, who are statistically more likely to end up in remedial literacy program.’ |
| B | University of Canberra has **launched (v.发起) the nation’s first father-led literacy project**, to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children’s literacy. |
| C | Having worked as literacy tutor with teenagers, Ms. Bocking **saw the need** for good attitudes towards reading to the formed early on—with the help of more male role models. |
| D | Julia Booking’s Literacy and Dads (LADS) project **aims to** increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-2 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools. |
| E | ‘There is **no program like this in Australia**,’ Ms. Booking said, who devised the project as the final component of her community education degree at the University. |

## 解析: 开始 (B)—目的 (D)—澳洲没有该项目 (E)—但是项目很重要 (C)—解释为什么项目重要 (A)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D E C A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 堪培拉大学推出了全国首个以父亲为主导的扫盲项目，以鼓励父亲更多地参与其子女的识字活动。 |
| D | Julia Booking’s Literacy and Dads（LADS）项目旨在增加在Queanbeyan小学K-2学校阅读计划中作参与的父亲人数。 |
| E | “澳大利亚没有像这样的项目” Ms. Bocking说，她将该项目设计为她的教育学位的最后一部分。 |
| C | 作为青少年的识字导师，Ms. Bocking认为，男性榜样对早期形成的阅读态度有帮助 |
| A | 对学龄儿童，老师需要帮手，研究人员表示，全国只有5％的帮手是男性，但，她说：“一个重视阅读的男性树立了强大的榜样，特别是对于年轻男孩而言。 |

## 90. Opinion Compromise（达成共识）resolve v.解决, resolution n.分辨率/解决

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **In general,** there is a tendency to underestimate how long it takes to discuss and resolve an issue on which two people initially have different views. |
| B | **It is not just a** matter of putting forward a set of facts and expecting the other person immediately to accept the logic of the exposition. |
| C | **The reason is that** achieving agreement requires people to accept the reality of views different from their own and to accept change or **compromise (v.妥协)**. |
| D | People need time to **make this adjustment** in attitude and react badly to any attempt to rush them into an agreement. |
| E | **(Instead, )They (and probably you) have to be persuaded and helped to feel comfortable** about the outcome that is eventually agreed. |

## 2min

## 解析: 总起句 (A)—原因 (C)—不是 (B)—而是 (E)—指代关系 (D)

总起—原因—进一步解释—指代关系

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C B E D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 一般来说，人们会低估讨论和解决两个人最初有不同观点的问题需要的时间。 |
| C | 原因是要求人们接受与自己不同的观点的现实，接受改变或妥协。 |
| B | 这不仅是关于提出一系列事实并期望对方立即接受你的逻辑。 |
| E | 他们（可能还有你）必须被说服并帮助他们对最终达成一致的结果感到满意。 |
| D | 人们需要时间来进行调整 |

**SST/WFD**

## 91.Endothermic Reaction （吸热反应） ABCDE, CABDE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **定义: A reaction** that needs some type of energy to **make it go** is said to be endothermic. It takes in energy. |
| B | **举例2: Another example** of an endothermic reaction is seen with the **cold packs** (冷敷袋) used by **athletes to treat injuries**. These packs usually consist of a plastic bag containing ammonium nitrate dissolves in the water. |
| C | **举例1: For example,** the sherbet you used for the chapter problem on page 25 is a mixture of **baking soda (n.小苏打) and citric acid (n.柠檬酸)**. |
| D | 阐述2: This process is endothermic-taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body. In this way the **cold pack** acts like an **ice pact**. |
| E | 阐述1: When it is mixed with water in your mouth an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and **making it feel cooler**. |

## 解析: 定义 (A)—举例1 (C)—阐述1 (E)—举例2 (B)—阐述2 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C E B D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 据说需要某种能量才能使其恢复的反应是吸热的。因为它需要能量。 |
| C | 例如，你在25页上找到的果子露是小苏打和柠檬酸的混合物。 |
| E | 当它与口腔中的水混合时会发生吸热反应，你会感到凉爽因为它带走了你口中的热。 |
| B | 另一个吸热反应的例子是运动员用来治疗伤害的冷敷袋。 |
| D | 这个过程是吸热的 - 从周围环境中获取热能并冷却身体受伤部位。通过这种方式，冷敷袋就像冰块一样。 |

## 92.Rosa Parks （黑人运动）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Parks was chosen by Kin**g as the face for his campaign because of Parks’ **good standing with the community**, her employment and her marital status. |
| B | She **was arrested** for her civil disobedience. |
| C | Parks’ arrest, a coordinated tactic meant to **spark a grassroots (n.草根) movement**, succeeded in catalyzing (v.催化) the Montgomery bus boycott (n.抵制). |
| D | It was there that Rosa Parks, an African American woman, **refused to vacate** her seat in the middle of the bus so that a white man could sit in her place. |
| E | Earlier in 1955, **Claudette Colvin**, a 15-year old African American girl, had been arrested for the same crime, however, King and his civil rights compatriots did not feel that she would serve as an effective face for the civil rights campaign. |

## 解析: 拒绝让座 (D)—被捕 (B)—历史意义 (C)—Park当选原因 (A)—CC没有当选原因 (E)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D B C A E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 非洲裔美国女人parks拒绝在公共汽车给白人让座 |
| B | 她因为公然抗命而被捕。 |
| C | Parks的逮捕是一个旨在激发基层运动的策略，成功地促成了Montgomery bus boycott. |
| A | 由于Parks在社区中的良好地位等等，King选择Parks作为他的竞选活动的代表人物。 |
| E | 1955年早些时候，15岁的非洲裔美国女孩, Claudette Colvin,因同一罪行而被捕，然而，King其他同胞并不认为她会成为民权运动代 |

## 93.Harvard Business Review （哈佛商业评论）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | When Vijay Govindarajan and Christian Sarkar wrote a blog entry on Harvard Business Review in August 2010 mooting the idea of a “**$300-house** for they were merely expressing a suggestion.” |
| B | Nonetheless, they **closed their blog** with a challenge: “We ask chief executives, governments, ngos, foundations: Are there any takers?” |
| C | Of course, **the idea** we present here is an experiment,” wrote Prof Govindarajan, a professor of international business at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and Mr. Sarkar, a marketing consultant who works on environmental issues an almost apologetic disclaimer for having such a “far-out” idea. |
| D | Who could create a house for $300 and if it was possible, why hadn’t it been done before**?** |

## 解析: 300刀买house (A)—指代 (C)—反问 (D)—关闭博客 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C D B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mooting (v.提出) | Apologetic (adj.道歉的) |
| Disclaimer (n.免责声明) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 当Vijay Govindarajan和Christian Sarkar在2010年8月写了一篇博客文章时，他们提出了一个“用300美元建个房 |
| C | 当然，在这里提出的想法是一个实验，“Prof Govindarajan和Mr. Sarkar写道 |
| D | 谁可以以300美元的价格建造房屋，如果有可能的话，为什么以前没有这样做？ |
| B | 虽然如此，他们还是以一个挑战结束了他们的博客：“我们问了其他大人物有没有人参与？” |

**Demand x, supply f(x)**

## 94.Ecological footprint （生态足迹）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **It tracks the use of six categories** of productive surface areas; cropland, grazing land, fishing grounds, built-up land, forest area, and carbon demand on land. |
| B | On the supply side, a city, state or nation’s bio-capacity represents the productivity of its ecological assets. |
| C | Ecological footprint accounting measures the demand on and supply of nature. |
| D | On **the demand side**, the ecological footprint measures the ecological assets that a given population requires to produce the natural resources it consumes. |
| E | **Both** the ecological footprint and bio-capacity are expressed in global hectares—globally comparable, standardized hectares with world average productivity. |

## 解析: 定义 (C)—x轴 (D)—变量到底包含什么 (A)—y轴 (B)-both (E)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C D A B E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hectares (n.公顷) | Cropland（n，农田） |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 生态足迹核算衡量自然的需求和供给。 |
| D | 在需求方面，生态足迹测量特定人口生产其消耗的自然资源所需的生态资产。 |
| A | 它监测六类生产区域的使用情况，例如农场，牧场，渔场，建成用地，森林面积和陆地碳需求。 |
| B | 在供应方面，城市，州或国家的bio-capacity代表其生态资产的生产力。 |
| E | 生态足迹和生bio-capacity均以全球公顷数表示 |

**Media n.复数, medium**

## 95.Painting and photography （绘画与摄影）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Yet it **threw the older medium into crisis**, removing at a stroke painting’s unique capacity to bear witness. |
| B | Dependence, rivalry (对手), envy (嫉妒), **emulation (n.模仿)**: **painting and photography**, like members of a **dysfunctional (adj.紊乱的)** yet **inseparable (adj.无法分离的)** family, just cannot cast off lineages of influence and **appropriation** (n.挪用). |
| C | Photography, **from its appearance** in 1839, looked to painting for fundamental models of depiction. |
| D | How these two media leapfrogged though the Victorian age, defining themselves against one another, **is the subject of** Tate Britain’s exhibition Painting with Light. |

## 解析: 背景信息 (B)—摄影的起源 (C)—让绘画陷入危机 (A)—总结 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B C A D |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rivalry (n,对手) | Emulation (n.模仿) | Appropriation (n. 拨款, 挪用) |
| Dysfunctional (adj.机能失调的) | Cast off (v.摆脱, 解开) | Leapfrogged (v.交替前进) |
| Lineages (n.家族) |  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 绘画和摄影不能摆脱相互之间的影响 |
| C | 摄影自1839年出现起，看起来就像是绘画的基本描绘模式。 |
| A | 然而，它将绘画置于危机之中，取消了绘画独游的见证力。 |
| D | 它们是如何跨越Victorian |

## 96.Speak English well （说好英语）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Because so many English-speakers today are monoglots, they **have little idea how difficult** it is to master another language. |
| B | Many think the best way to make foreigners understand is to be **chatty and informal.** |
| C | **Equally**, any native English speaker wanting to deal with these new high achievers needs to know how to talk without **baffling** (v.困惑) them. |
| D | Anyone wanting to get to the top of **international business**, medicine or academia (but possibly not sport) needs to be able to speak English to a pretty high level. |
| E | This may seem friendly but, as it probably involves using colloquial (adj.口头的) expressions, it makes comprehension (n.理解) harder. |

## 解析: 重要性1 (D)—重要性2 (C)—但是很难 (A)—健谈&非正式 (B)—看上去友好, 让理解困难 (E)

Baffle sb v. = puzzle sb

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C A B E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Monoglots (n.只熟悉一种语言的人) | Baffling (v.使…困惑) |
| Colloquial (adj.口语的) | Comprehension (n.理解) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 任何想要充实的国际商业，医学或学术界的人都需要擅长说英语 |
| C | 同样地，英语母语人士与这些新成就者打交道的时候需要知道如何在不困惑的情况下进行交谈。 |
| A | 因为今天这么多说英语的人都是单一语言者，他们几乎不知道掌握另一种语言是多么困难。 |
| B | 许多人认为让外国人理解的最好方法是健谈和不那么正式。 |
| E | 这可能看起来很友好，但因为这种方式可能涉及使用口语表达，而使得理解更难。 |

## 97.University of Otago Center （奥塔哥大学中心）(general—specific)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | For the past seven years Professor Phillip Hill has been part of a collaborative **tuberculosis** (n.结核病) research project in Indonesia, with the University of Padjadjaran in Bandung, West Java, undertaking European Commission-funded research into the causative links between infectious and non-communicable diseases in this case tuberculosis (TB) and diabetes mellitus. |
| B | **They have also forged (v.锻造, 伪造) relationships and collaborations** with research and aid agencies around the world. |
| C | University of Otago Center of International Health co-directors Professor Phillip Hill and Professor John Crump share a view that global health is a **multidisciplinary activity**. |
| D | In their work- from Tanzania to the Gambia, from Myanmar to Indonesia and beyond- they **tap into a wide range of expertise (n.专业知识)** from across the University, including clinicians, microbiologists and molecular microbiologists, public health experts, economists and mathematicians. |

## 解析: 多学科领域 (C)—做事1 (D)—做事2 (B)—具体做了什么(A)

Expert n.专家, expertise n.知识

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C D B A |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Tuberculosis (n.肺结核) | Causative (adj.因果的) | Mellitus (n.糖尿病) |
| Forged (v.锻造) | Multidisciplinary (adj.多学科的) | Expertise (n.专业知识) |
| Clinicians (n.临床医生) |  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | Phillip Hill教授和John Crump教授都认为全球健康是一项多学科的活动。 |
| D | 在他们的工作中，遇到了来自不同地区的不同专业的科学家和学者 |
| B | 他们还与世界各地的研究和援助机构联系并建立了合作关系。 |
| A | 在过去的七年里，Phillip Hill教授参与了印度尼西亚的一项关于TB研究项目 |

## 98.International Economics （国际经济）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **The Eighth Edition** integrates the latest research, data, and policy in hot topics such as outsourcing, economic geography, trade and environment, financial derivatives, the subprime crisis, and China’s exchange rate policies. |
| B | **Students get instant, targeted feedback**, and instructors can encourage practice without needing to grade work by hand. For more information visit myeconlab. |
| C | **International Economics:** Theory and Policy is a proven approach in which each half of the book leads with an intuitive introduction to theory and follows with self-contained chapters to cover key policy applicants. |
| D | **New for the Eighth Edition**, all end-of-chapter problems are integrated into myeconlab, the online assessment and tutorial system that accompanies the text. |

## 解析: 这本书 (C)—第八版本 (A)—全新是什么 (D)—学生会得到什么 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C A D B |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Derivatives (n.金融衍生物) | Crisis (n.次贷危机) | Intuitive (adj.直觉的) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 国际经济学，书的每一半都以直观的理论介绍为主导，拥有自成一体的章节 |
| A | 第八版将最新的研究，数据和政策整合到外包，经济地理，贸易与环境，金融衍生品，次贷危机和中国汇率政策等热门话题中。 |
| D | 第八版的新内容，所有章节问题都集成到myeconlab中，还附带的在线评估和教程系统。 |
| B | 学生可以获得及时有针对性的反馈，教师无需手工评分就能激励学生。更多的信息请访问myeconlab。 |

**Re-order paragraph (2分钟)**

## ~~99.Competence and performance （能力与表现）~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **An analogy (n.类比)** can be made to the **Highway Code (科目1)** for driving. Drivers know the Code and have indeed been tested on it to obtain a driving license. |
| B | In language learning, there is a **distinction between competence and performance**. Competence is a state of the speaker’s mind. What does he or she know? |
| C | (As a result, )Knowing the Highway Code is not the same as driving. |
| D | Separate from actual performance- what he or she does while producing or comprehending language. In other words, **competence** is put to **use** through **performance**. |
| E | In **actual driving** (科目2), however, the driver has to relate the Code to a continuous flow of changing circumstances and may even break it from time to time. |

## 解析: 背景信息 (B)—具体不同 (D)—类比 (A)—对比(E)—总结 (C)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D A E C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Analogy (n.类比) | Competence (n.能力) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 在语言学习中，能力与绩效之间存在差异。能力是说话者心中的状态。他或她知道了什么？ |
| D | 要与实际表现分开，换句话说，能力是通过绩效展现的。 |
| A | 可以以 Highway Code进行类比。司机是知道规则并通过测试获得了驾驶执照。 |
| E | 但在实际驾驶中，驾驶员必须将code与不断变化的环境练习起来，甚至可能不时地打破它。 |
| C | 要知道Highway Code与驾驶不同。 |

## ~~100.Chimpanzees （大猩猩）~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Chimpanzees cannot speak because**, unlike homo sapiens, their **vocal cords** are located higher in their throats and cannot be controlled as delicately as human vocal cords. |
| B | A simple way to disprove this hypothesis (the Innateness Hypothesis) is to demonstrate that other species have the **capacity to speak** but for some reason simply **have not developed speech.** |
| C | It does not follow from their l**ack of speech**, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of **language**. |
| D | A logical candidate for such a species is the **chimpanzee**, which shares **98.4%** of the human genetic code. |
| E | Perhaps they can acquire grammar and speak if they could only use grammar some way **other than with a voice**. |

## Sign language

All animals were taught to sign in order to get food, tickling and get our of cakes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D A C E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Homo sapiens (n.智人) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 有一个反驳这种假设的方法是，其他物种有能力说话但因为一些原因不能speech |
| D | 这类物种的合理候选者是黑猩猩，它和人类有近98.4％相同基因。 |
| A | 与（homo sapiens）智人不同，黑猩猩不会说话，他们的声带位于喉部较高的位置，不能像人类声带那样精细地控制。 |
| C | 然而，由于缺乏speech，黑猩猩无法使用语言。 |
| E | 如果他们能以某种不依赖声音的方式使用语法，也许他们可以获得语法并说话。 |

## 101.Carbon Detox （碳排毒）(liver detox 护肝片, 解毒)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Of the narratives that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen **to those that offer us some reward.** |
| B | In his **fascinating** book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people **are not persuaded by information.** |
| C | Our view is formed by views of people **with whom we mix**. |
| D | **He proposes that** instead of arguing for sacrifice (牺牲), environmentalists should show where the rewards might lie; that understanding what the science is saying and planning accordingly is the smart thing to do, which will protect your interests more effectively than flinging abuse at scientists. |
| E | (He also proposes that)We should emphasize the old-fashioned virtues (n.美德) of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action. |

## 解析: 不受到信息 (B)—受到周围人的影响 (C)—更喜欢听好话 (A)—建议1 (D)—建议2 (E)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B C A D E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Narratives (n.描述) | Penetrate (v.渗透) |
| Flinging abuse at (v.虐待) | Virtues (n.美德) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 在George Marshall的书Carbon Detox中辩称，人们不会被信息说服。 |
| C | 我们的观点形成来自我们遇到的人的观点 |
| A | 在这些叙述中，我们更倾向于倾听那些能为我们提供奖励的东西 |
| D | 他提出，相比讨论牺牲，环境保护主义者应该表明奖励的存在。了解科学所说的内容并做出相应的规划是明智的做法 |
| E | 我们应该强调面对危机时团结的传统美德。 |

**Labor Party, Liberal party (Thank you, quiet Australians!) (labor 美, labour 英) (color, favorite, neighbor)**

## 102.Liberal (adj.自由的) Town（自由之城）Labor Party

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Liberal’s mayor, **Joe Denoyer**, who was raised in a Democratic family near Chicago and moved to Liberal in search of work. |
| B | This should make **the town receptive (adj.可以接受的) to Democrats**, but Mr. Trump easily won the county of which it forms a part. |
| C | The town of Liberal is said to have been named for an early settle famous among travelers for **being free with drinking water**. |
| D | **Mr. Denoyer** voted for Mr. Trump by being impressed by his promise, though he thinks it is unlikely that the president will keep his promise. |
| E | Liberal is conservative in a moderate **Midwestern** kind of way which is changing fast due to big National Beef Packing plant which relies on **Hispanic (adj.西班牙裔美国人 = 拉美裔美国人) migrants**, and thus four-fifths of the children in Liberal’s public-school system are Hispanic. |

## 解析: 命名 (C)—人口构成 (E)—可以接受民主党 (B)—市长 (AD)

政党

Liberal n.自由党, labor party n.工党, republican n.共和党, democratic n.民主党, conservative adj.保守的, CCP = Chinese **com**munist party

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C E B A D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Receptive (adj.可以接受的) | Conservative (adj.保守的) |
| Moderate (adj.适中的) | Hispanic (adj.拉丁裔美国人) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | Liberal因为饮用水免费而在旅行者中享有盛名。 |
| E | Liberal是在中西部的保守派，有很多移民 |
| B | 这使得该镇接受民主党，但特朗普先生轻松地在该县赢得了选票 |
| A | Liberal市长Joe Denoyer在芝加哥附近的一个民主党家庭长大，并为了寻找工作而搬到Liberal |
| D | Denoyer先生投给Mr. Trump因为对Mr. Trump的承诺留下了深刻印象，尽管他认为Mr. Trump不太可能履行诺言。 |

## 103.Teenagers and Fruit （青年与水果）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Teens in middle adolescence are eating fewer fruits and vegetables than in 1999. **Larson and colleagues found.** |
| B | Larson and colleagues from the University of Minnesota **undertook the study to examine** whether or not teens in the state were increasing their intake of fruits and vegetables. |
| C | **Fruit and vegetables intake is important for the prevention** of future chronic disease. So, it’s important to know whether intakes of teens are approaching national objectives for fruit and vegetable consumption. |
| D | **This is giving us the message that** we need new and enhanced efforts to increase fruit and vegetable intake that we haven’t been doing in the past. |
| E | The study **gathered information** about fruit and vegetable intake among 944 boys and 1,161 girls in 1999 and again in 2004. |

## 背景信息 (C)—做实验 （B）—收集数据 (E)—结论 (A)—启示 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C B E A D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Chronic (adj.慢性的) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 水果和蔬菜的摄入对于预防慢性病很重要。因此，了解青少年摄入量是否接消费目标非常重要。 |
| B | 来自University of Minnesota 的Larson及其同事进行一项研究，来检查该州的青少年是否增加了水果和蔬菜的摄入量。 |
| E | 这项研究收集了1999年和2004年的944名男孩和1,161名女孩的水果和蔬菜摄入量信息。 |
| A | Larson及其同事发现，相比1999年，青春期中期的青少年吃的水果和蔬菜便少了。 |
| D | 这给了我们一个信息，我们要吃更多的水果蔬菜 |

## 104.Indian IT （印度IT）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | “This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself,” said Mr. Maria. |
| B | This is not something that necessarily **requires expensive technical researc**h. |
| C | **Innovation** in India is as much due to **entrepreneurialism** as it is to **IT skills**, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India. |
| D | **He suggests** the country’s computer services industry can simply outsource (v.外包) research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally. |
| E | Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them **to provide services in a more cost-effective way.** |

## 解析: 创新由于科技 (C)—科技让生意更便宜 (E)—解释 (B)—方法 (D)—通过这种方式 (A)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C E B D A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Entrepreneurialism (adj.企业家主义) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 印度的Arun Maria表示，印度的创新对于创业精神和IT技能都是足够的。 |
| E | 印度商人一直利用IT创建新的商业模式，使他们能够以更节约成本的方法提供服务。 |
| B | 这不一定需要成本高昂的技术研究。 |
| D | 他建议，如果国内不具备这种能力，印度电脑服务行业完全可以将研究业务外包给国外的大学。 |
| A | Mr. Maria表示 “通过这种方法，我可以用上全球最优秀的科学家，而不必亲自培养。” |

## 105. Railway development （铁路发展）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | By **1776**, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts. |
| B | Wagonways **evolved** into tramways and spread throughout Europe. Horses still provided all the pulling power. |
| C | These **primitive (adj.原始的) railed roads** consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads. |
| D | Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as early as **1550**. |
| E | **In 1789,** Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels. The flange was a groove that allowed the wheels to grip the rail better, and this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives. |

## 解析: 1550 (D)—原始 (C)—1776 (A)—进化 (B)—1789 (E)

Primitive = preliminary

Intrigue n.兴趣, swirl v.盘旋, test the rumour

**Evolution** n.进化, **devolution** n.下放, **involution** n.内卷化

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C A B E |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Tramways (n.电车轨道) | Primitive (adj.原始的) | Carts (n.两轮马车) |
| Groove (n.凹槽) | Flanged (adj.带有边缘的) | Groove (n.凹槽) |
| Grip (v.紧握) | Locomotives (n.火车头) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 早在1550年，德国就在使用叫Wagonways的铁路 |
| C | 这些原始铁路的轨道是木制的，horse-drawn wagons等在轨道上比在土路上更容易移动。 Wagonways是现代铁路的开端。 |
| A | 到1776年，铁已经取代了木材在轨道和推车中的使用。 |
| B | Wagonways演变成有轨电车并传播到了整个欧洲。马仍然提供了所有的牵引力。 |
| E | 在1789年，英国人William Jessup设计了第一辆有flanged轮子的wagon。这是一个重要的设计，影响延伸到后来的机车。 |

## 106.Inuit (因纽特人)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Jean Briggs has worked with the Inuit of the Canadian Arctic and has described how, within these communities, **growing up is largely seen as a process of acquiring thought, reason and understanding** (known in Inuit as ihuma) |
| B | Because they can’t be reasoned with, and don’t understand, parents treat them with a great deal of **tolerance and leniency**. |
| C | It’s only when they are older and beginning to acquire thought that parents attempt to **teach them or discipline (v.管教他们) them**. |
| D | Young children don’t **possess these qualities** and are easily angered, cry frequently and are incapable of understanding the external difficulties facing the community, such as shortages of food. |

## 解析: 成长的定义 (A)—年轻人不具备 (D)—宽容对待 (B)—长大再教育 (C)

Discipline n.学科, 纪律 (self-discipline)

v. 管教某人: discipline sb. = instruct sb = teach sb

adj.学科的, multi-discplinary adj.多学科的, inter-disciplinary adj.跨学科的

**score n.乐谱, fault n.断层, make n.品牌**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A D B C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Leniency (n.仁慈) | Discipline (v.教导) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Jean Briggs曾与Canadian Arctic的Inuit合作，并描述了在这些群体中，成长得过程被视为获取思想，理性和理解的过程（Inuit称为ihuma） |
| D | 幼儿不具备这些品质，容易被激怒，经常哭闹。他们不理解外面的困难，例如食物短缺。 |
| B | 因为他们不懂也难被理解，而他们的父母会以极大的宽容和宽容对待他们。 |
| C | 只有当他们也老了才能懂。 |

## 107.Railway（铁路）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Ever since the completion of the Great Western Railway, in the 1840s, **intrigue has swirled** around the Box Tunnel, a long, steep bypass near Bath, England. |
| B | This past Sunday, April 9th, the railway’s current engineers decides to **test the rumour** once and for all. They weren’t disappointed. |
| C | While **the west side’s** view wasn’t quite so impressive, the engineers generously chalked that up to centuries of dirt and grime. |
| D | **The question was this**: did the railway’s creator, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, really have the tunnel carved in such a way that when the sun rose on his birthday—April 9th—it would be flooded with light? |
| E | ‘When you look from the **east portal**, the cutting provides a lovely V-shape,’ communications manager Paul Gentleman told the Guardian. |

## 感兴趣 (A)—问题是什么 (D)—检测谣言 (B)—东面 (E)—西面 (C)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A D B E C |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Swirled (v.盘旋) | Tunnel (n.隧道) | Bypass (n.旁路) |
| Grime (n.尘垢) | Portal (n.入口) |  |

原文大意：

原文链接：<https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/box-tunnel-birthday-sun>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 自从1840s大西部铁路建成以来， 一直都有和Box Tunnel有关的传闻 |
| D | 传闻是这样：铁路的创造者Isambard Kingdom Brunel是否真的做了一个这样的隧道？ 4月9日太阳升起的时候，tunnel会被光线充满吗？ |
| B | 在4月9号的这个星期天，当时的铁路工程师测试了传闻的真实性。他们没有失望。 |
| E | “当你从东边看，能看到有一个V形，”Paul Gentleman 说 |
| C | 虽然西面的景色一般般，但工程师们却还是把这边挖了。 |

## 108.Science and Technology （科学技术）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | It is a **truism (n.**老生常谈**)** to say that in 21st century **society science and technology are important.** |
| B | Human existence in the developed world is entirely dependent on some **fairly (adv.**相当地；公平地**)** **recent developments** in science and technology. |
| C | Whether this is good or bad is, of course, **up for argument/be open to debate.** |
| D | But the fact that science underlies our lives, our health, our work, our communications, our entertainment and our transport is **undeniable** **(adj.**不可否认的**).** |

## 重要性 (A)—决定了人类的发展 (具体) (B)—好坏难辨 (C)—好处是无法否认的 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Truism (n.老生常谈) | Fairly (adv.相当地；公平地) | Undeniable (adj.不可否认的) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 老生常谈的是，在21世纪科学和技术都很重要 |
| B | 发达国家的人的生存取决于最近的科学和技术的进步 |
| C | 这件事情到底是好还是不好，依然存在质疑 |
| D | 但是科学确实对我们的生活，健康，工作，交流，环境和交通产生影响，这一点是不可否认的 |

**The poor = the impoverished = people in poverty = people under the poverty line**

**The rich = the wealthy = the affluent (adj.富足的) = people living in an extravagant lifestyle.**

## 109.Poor students （贫困学生）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | England’s most selective universities must do more to **attract teenagers from disadvantaged backgrounds** if they want to charge higher tuition fees, the country’s fair access watchdog has warned. |
| B | Professor Les Ebdon, director of Fair Access to Higher Education, has said universities can **no longer make excuses** about the number of poorer students they take on. |
| C | In a statement issued yesterday, Prof Ebson **dismissed the argument** from the country’s most selective universities, which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally **secure worse grades.** |
| D | Such **defenses (n.**辩护**)** from the country’s most **elite (n.**精英**)** universities “do not hold water”, Prof Ebdon said, as he **urged (v.**怂恿**)** the institutions to do more to widen their intakes. |

## 必须开始吸引贫困生 (A)—教授发言: 不能找借口 (B)—驳回说法 (穷人成绩差) (C)--这种辩护 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Defenses (n.辩护) | Elite (n.精英) | Urged (v.怂恿) |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 英国大学必须做的更多才能吸引到那些穷学生，如果他们想收取更高的学费 |
| B | Ebdon教授说，大学已经无法为自己收取穷学生的人数作出任何解释或者借口了 |
| C | 在昨天的声明中，Ebson教授驳回了一些言论，说穷学生一定成绩会差 |
| D | Ebdon教授说，这种大学对于自己行为的辩护并没有什么理论依据，正如他一直怂恿机构去拓阔招生面一样 |

**Process, science**

## 110.Computer science（计算机科学）(问题—答案—很难确定问题—一个事情是肯定的)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Why Applied Computer Science? |
| B | Our Applied Computer Science major **is all about** giving you the skills to solve computer-related problems. |
| C | With rapid advances in technology and new applications being developed constantly, it is hard to say what those problems will be. |
| D | One thing is for sure, though, it is going to be exciting finding out (these problems). |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 为什么选择应用电脑科学 |
| B | 应用电脑科学专业为您提供解决计算机相关问题的技能。 |
| C | 由于新科技的发展和新产品的出现，很难说这些问题是什么。 |
| D | 有一件事是可以确定的，那就是，这将是令人兴奋的发现。 |

## 111.Copernicanism （哥白尼假说）IQ = intellectural quotient, EQ = emotional quotient, RQ = resilience quotient (entrepreneur n.企业家)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The expanding influence of Copernicanism through **the seventeenth century** transformed not only the natural philosophic leanings of astronomers but also the store of conceptual material accessible to writers of fiction. |
| B | During **this period** of scientific revolution, a new literary genre (n.题材) arose, namely that of the scientific cosmic voyage. |
| C | Scientists and writers alike **constructed fantastical tales** in which fictional characters journey to the moon, sun, and planets. |
| D | **In doing so**, they discover that these once remote worlds are themselves earth-like in character. |
| E | Descriptions of these planetary bodies as terrestrial in kind demonstrate the seventeenth-century intellectual shift from the **Aristotelian** **to the Copernican framework.** |

## 解析: 17世纪 (A)—this period (B)—创造小说 (C)—in doing so (D)—历史意义: 转变 (E)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Accessible（adj. 无障碍的） | Terrestrial （adj. 陆生，地球的） |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 哥白尼主义在十七世纪不断扩大的影响不仅改变了天文学家的自然哲学倾向，而且改变了小说作家可以获得的概念材料的存储。 |
| B | 在这一科学革命时期，出现了一种新的文学体裁，即科学宇宙航行。 |
| C | 科学家和小说家们都构建了一些奇幻的故事，其中虚构人物可以游历到月球，太阳和行星。 |
| D | 通过这样做，他们发现这些曾经遥远的世界本身就像地球一样。 |
| E | 这些行星体的描述就像陆地实物一样，展示了十七世纪从亚里士多德到哥白尼主义的知识转变。 |

## 112.Palaus （帕劳斯）（general-specific）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Palaus and his colleagues **wanted to see** if any trends had emerged from the research to date concerning how video games affect the structure and activity of our brains. |
| B | They **collected the results** from 116 scientific studies, 22 of which looked at structural changes in the brain and 100 of which looked at changes in brain functionality and or behavior. |
| C | **The studies show that** playing video games can change how our brains perform, and even their structure. |
| D | **For example,** playing video games affects our attention, and some studies found that gamers show improvements in several types of attention, such as sustained attention or selective attention. |

## 解析: 做实验 (A)—收集数据 (B)—显示了什么 (C)—举例信息 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sustained （adj. 持续的） | Selective（adj. 可选择的） |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 帕劳斯和他的同事们想要知道，关于电子游戏如何影响我们大脑的结构和活动的研究到目前为止是否出现了什么趋势。 |
| B | 他们收集了116项科学研究的结果，其中22项研究了大脑的结构变化，其中100项研究了大脑功能和/或行为的变化。 |
| C | 研究表明，玩视频游戏可以改变我们的大脑表现，甚至是他们的结构。 |
| D | 例如，玩视频游戏会影响我们的注意力，一些研究发现游戏玩家在几种类型的注意力方面都有所改善，例如持续关注或选择性注意。 |

## ~~113.Mayors （市长）（好/坏处 + 好 + 不好 + 衡量）~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Education scholars generally agree that mayors can **help failing district**s, but they are starting to utter (v.说出) **warnings**. |
| B | Last summer the editors of the Harvard educational review warned that mayoral control can **reduce parents' influence on schools**. |
| C | **And** they pointed to Mr. Bloomberg’s **aggressive style** as an example of what not to do. |
| D | All this must **be weighed up (v.权衡) by** the New York state legislature in 2009, when mayoral control is up for **renewal (n.更新)**—or **scrapping (n.废除)**. |

## 解析: 好/不好—好—不好—被权衡 (weighed up)

A-B-C-D

**Weigh** up v.权衡, **weight** n.体重, **overweight** adj.超重的, **outweigh** v.超过

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Districts n. 区，区域 ； | Utter v. 说出，发出，发言 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 教育学者普遍认为，市长可以帮助失败的地区，但他们开始发出警告。 |
| B | 去年夏天，哈佛教育评论的编辑警告说，市长控制可以减少父母对学校的影响。 |
| C | 他们指出布隆伯格先生的侵略性风格是一个反面例子。 |
| D | 所有这一切都必须由纽约州立法机构在2009年进行权衡，当时市长控制权正在进行更新或废除。 |

## 114.Panda（大熊猫）stand-alone sentence

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Not all wildlife is created equal** in our eyes. |
| B | **For example, Take the earthworm**, which doesn’t have the **widespread appeal (n.吸引力)** of larger, more **charismatic (adj.有魅力的)** animals such as gorillas, tigers or pandas. |
| C | **Worms** are never going to get a strong “cute response”, and they won’t ever be the face of a conservation campaign. |
| D | But what Darwin rightly recognized is that – panda fans avert your eyes – worm conservation is much more important once we factor in their provision of what we now call “**ecosystem services”, which are crucial to human survival**. |

## 不平等 (A)—蚯蚓的例子 (长的丑) (BC)—达尔文说 (蚯蚓很重要) (D)

**The computer** is important to us = **computers** are important to us.

总体句—举例—阐述这个例子—转折

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Earthworm n. 蚯蚓 | Charismatic adj. 魅力 | Conservation campaign n. 保护运动 |
| Provision n. 规定 | Ecosystem services 生态系统服务 |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 并非所有野生动物在我们眼中都是平等的。 |
| B | 比方说蚯蚓，它们不像大猩猩，老虎或大熊猫，具有广泛吸引力和魅力。 |
| C | 蠕虫永远不会得到强烈的“可爱回应”，它们永远不会成为保护运动的代表。 |
| D | 但达尔文正确认识到的是 - 熊猫爱好者会不喜欢 - 一旦我们考虑到提供给我们现在所谓的“生态系统服务”，这对人类生存至关重要，蠕虫保护就更为重要。 |

## 115.Feeding birds（捕食鸟）primitive = preliminary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | According to experts, feeding birds is probably **the most common** way in which people interact with wild animals today. More than 50 million Americans engage in the practice, collectively undertaking an unwitting experiment on a vast scale. |
| B | Is what we’re doing **good or bad for birds?** |
| C | Recently, researchers at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology **sought to answer this question**, analyzing nearly three decades’ worth of data from a winter-long survey called Project feederwatch. |
| D | **Preliminary (adj.最初的) results** suggest the species visiting our feeders the most are faring exceptionally well in an age when one third of the continent’s birds need urgent conservation. |
| E | **Still,** what are the consequences of skewing the odds in favor of the small subset of species inclined to eat at feeders? What about when the bird we’re aiding is invasive, like our house finch? |

## 解析: 背景信息 (A)—问题 (B)—做实验 (C)—初步结果 (D)—需要更多的实验 (E)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D E |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Collectively adv. 共同 | Unwitting adj. 不知情的 | Ornithology n. 鸟类学 |
| Conservation n. 保护 | Skew v. 使歪斜 | Subset n. 小团体 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 喂鸟是最常见的人与动物的互动方式，有多于5000万的美国人参与过喂鸟。 |
| B | 对鸟是好是坏？ |
| C | Cornell的鸟类学家要回答这个问题。 |
| D | 初步的结论最亲近饲养者的鸟过得特别好，然而1/3的当地鸟需要紧急保护。 |
| E | 后果是什么？如果援助的鸟变得像麻雀那么多，会怎样？ |

**Astronomical 90%不会读**

## 116.Copernicus（更改预设值）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Copernicus probably hit upon his main idea sometime **between 1508 and 1514**. For years, however, he delayed publication of his controversial work, which contradicted all the authorities of the time. |
| B | The historic book that contains the final version of his theory, De revolutionibus orbium coelestium libri vi ("Six Books Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs"), **did not appear in print until 1543**, the year of his death. |
| C | According to legend, Copernicus received a copy as **he was dying, on May 24, 1543.** |
| D | **The book opened the way to a truly scientific approach to astronomy**. It had a profound influence on later thinkers of the scientific revolution, including such major figures as Galileo, Johannes Kepler, and Isaac Newton. |

1508/1514—1543年初印刷—1543.5死前看到—这本书厉害

ABCD

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Collectively adv. 共同 | Unwitting adj. 不知情的 | Ornithology n. 鸟类学 |
| Conservation n. 保护 | Skew v. 使歪斜 | Subset n. 小团体 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 哥白尼在1508到1514年就已经形成了自己的主要观点，但是他推迟发布了。 |
| B | 这本书直到他去世那年才出版。 |
| C | 据说他快死了才收到书稿。 |
| D | 这本书对很多名人也有影响。 |

## 1~~17.Green technology （绿色能源）~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ~~A~~ | ~~Engineers are much needed to develop greener technologies, he says.~~ |
| ~~B~~ | ~~Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there’s a lot of money going into the research side, too.~~ |
| ~~C~~ | ~~With the pressures of climate change and the energy gap, in the last few years funding from the research councils has probably doubled”.~~ |
| ~~D~~ | ~~‘The energy sector has a fantastic skill shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years,’ he says.~~ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A D B C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Looming (v.隐隐呈现) |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 他说，需要工程师来开发更环保的技术。 |
| D | 他说“能源行业在各个层面都存在着极好的技能短缺，无论是现在还是在未来” |
| B | 不仅会有很好的工作机会，而且会有很多钱投入研究。 |
| C | 在气候变化和能源差距的压力下，过去几年来投入研究的资金可能多了一倍 |

## ~~118. Meeting（开会）~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ~~A~~ | **~~In addition,~~** ~~sometimes you have to find children facility or other health care for the meeting participants.~~ |
| ~~B~~ | **~~This is especially true when~~** ~~employees are working with a large number of partners~~ |
| ~~C~~ | ~~Employees may meet troubles~~ **~~such as~~** ~~contacting and organizing a date and time, arranging accommodation, etc.~~ |
| ~~D~~ | ~~People always think it's easy to organise a meeting; however, there are many~~ **~~potentials~~** ~~can~~ **~~hinder~~** ~~the starting time.~~ |

## ~~解析: 很难组织会议 (D)—特别是人多的情况下 (B)—人多情况1 (C)—人多情况2 (A)~~

阻碍: impede = hamper = hinder

促进: boost = fa**ci**litate = promote

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D B C A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 人们总是认为组织会议很容易。但其实有许多潜在的阻碍 |
| B | 这种情况常发生在参与的employee过多的时候 |
| C | 员工可能会遇到诸如联系和安排日期和时间、安排住宿等问题。 |
| A | 此外，有时你还要为会议参与者找到儿童设施或相关机构 |

## 119.Recycling（回收活动）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **During these days**, ...people are encouraged to recycle their e-waste instead of throwing them into the bin. |
| B | On certain days throughout the year, many electronic devices like washing machines from families and households have been recycled, and 200,000 electronic products had been recycled in 2010. |
| C | An Indian university persuaded IT service department to have an **Electronic Recycling Collection Day.** |
| D | The invention of electronics has **become a challenge**. |

## 解析: 背景信息 (D)—日子 (C)—指代关系1 (A)—指代关系2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C A B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 电子技术的发明已成为一项挑战。 |
| C | 一所印度大学说服IT服务部门举办电子回收日。 |
| A | 在这些日子里，......人们被鼓励回收他们的电子垃圾而不是扔进垃圾箱。 |
| B | 在全年的某些日子里，家庭和家庭洗衣机等许多电子设备已被回收利用，在2010年已回收了20万种电子产品。 |

## 120.Hip hop（嘻哈）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | It necessarily **embodies** (v.体现) and values **resilience (n.反弹力)**, understanding, community and social justice. |
| B | Yet, the hip hop project is not yet free from **these difficult circumstances**. |
| C | Without these, Hip Hop culture would never have been, and it is because these values remain at its core that Hip Hop is such a powerful agent of **positive** social change around the world |
| D | Hip hop **emerged** as a reaction to the **gang (n.帮派) culture** and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of **poverty, racism, exclusion (n.排挤), crime, violence, and neglect (忽略).** |

## 解析: 起源 (D)—意义 (A)—指代 (C)—转折 (B)

Embody v.体现, body n.载体, anti-body n.抗体

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D A C B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 嘻哈起源于20世纪70年代南布朗克斯区的帮派文化和暴力，以及贫困、种族主义、排斥、犯罪、暴力和忽视的日常经历。 |
| A | 它必然体现和重视复原力，理解力，社区和社会正义。 |
| C | 如果没有这些，嘻哈文化将永远不会发生，而且正是因为这些价值观仍然是其核心，因此嘻哈是世界各地积极社会变革的强大动力。 |
| B | 然而，嘻哈项目还没有摆脱这些困难的环境。 |

## 121.Feed the world（供养全世界）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | We'll likely have two billion more mouths to feed by mid-century — more than **nine billion people.** |
| B | **If these trends continue,** the double whammy of population growth and richer diets will require us to roughly double the amount of crops we grow by 2050. |
| C | But sheer population growth **isn't the only reason** we'll need more food. |
| D | The spread of prosperity (n.繁荣) across the world, especially in **China and India**, is driving an increased demand for meat, eggs, and dairy, boosting pressure to grow more corn and soybeans to feed more cattle, pigs, and chickens. |

## 解析: 更多人需要养 （A）—不是唯一原因 (C)—其他原因 (D)—未来展望 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C D B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 到本世纪中叶，我们可能还有20亿人口需要供养 - 超过90亿人口。 |
| C | 但纯粹的人口增长并不是我们需要更多食物的唯一原因。 |
| D | 全球繁荣，尤其是中国和印度的繁荣正在推动对肉类，蛋类和奶制品的需求增加，从而增加了种植更多玉米和大豆以供应更多牛，猪和鸡的压力。 |
| B | 如果这些趋势继续下去，人口增长和更丰富饮食的双重打击将要求到2050年我们种植的作物数量需要增加一倍。 |

## 122.Experiment on calves（针对小牛犊的实验）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The hole at one end contained milk from a bottle, while the hole at the opposite end contained only an empty bottle and delivered a puff of air in calves' faces. |
| B | The calves learned quickly which side of the pen held the milk **reward**. |
| C | **Before** they started the experiment, they trained the calves to understand which of their choices would lead to a reward. |
| D | To gauge (v.measure) **optimism (n.乐观) and pessimism (n.悲观)**, the researchers set up an experiment involving 22 calves. |
| E | **In** the training, each calf entered a small pen and found a wall with five holes arranged in a horizontal line, two-and-a half feet apart. |

## 牛

## Cattle n.牛的总称, cow n.奶牛, bull n.公牛, calf n.小牛 ,

**Gorilla n.大猩猩, chimpanzee n.黑猩猩, ape n.猿猴, monkey n.猴子**

**解析: 实验目的—之前—之中—结果**

**D-C-EA-B**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C E A B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 为了衡量乐观和悲观，研究人员建立了一项涉及22头小牛的实验。 |
| C | 在他们开始实验之前，他们训练小牛以了解他们的哪些选择将导致奖励。 |
| E | 在训练中，每只幼崽进入一个小围栏，发现墙上有五个孔，排成一条水平线，间隔2.5英尺。 |
| A | 一头的洞里装着一瓶牛奶，而另一头的洞里只有一个空瓶子，吹着一股空气吹在小牛的脸上。 |
| B | 小牛很快就学会了笔的哪一面获得了牛奶奖励。 |

## 123.The glow worms（萤火虫）/dandelion n.蒲公英 / luminate v.照亮

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The Newnes railroad was closed in 1932 after 25 years of shipping oil shale. |
| B | The rails were pulled out of the 600-meter tunnel, which had been bored through the sandstone in the Wollemi National Park, and the tunnel was left to its own devices. |
| C | The glow worm is a **catch-all name** for the **bioluminescent** larvae of various species, in this case, the Arachnocampa richardsae, a type of fungus gnat. Found in massive numbers in caves, the fungus gnat larvae cling to the rocky walls of the abandoned tunnel and hunt with long, glowing strings of sticky mucus. |
| D | For Newnes, that meant becoming home to thousands and thousands of glow worms. |

## 解析: 管道关闭—管道是啥—成为萤火虫之家—萤火虫是啥 (ABDC)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B D C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | ·经过25年的油页岩运输，Newnes铁路于1932年关闭。 |
| B | ·铁轨从600米长的隧道中拉出，这条隧道已经穿过Wollemi国家公园的砂岩钻孔，隧道就这样自生自弃了。 |
| D | ·对于Newnes来说，这意味着成为成千上万种萤火虫的家园。 |
| C | ·萤火虫是各种物种的生物发光幼虫的全名，在这种情况下，Arachnocampa richardsae，一种真菌小虫。 在洞穴中发现大量的真菌幼虫紧贴着废弃隧道的岩壁，并用长而发光的粘稠粘液串捕杀。 |

**Course 课程, 疗程, 河道, 一道菜**

## 124.Unprecedented opportunity（前所未有的机遇）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Instead, you must be your own **Chief Executive Officer**. |
| B | We live in an age of **unprecedented** opportunity: with ambition, drive, and talent, you can rise to the top of your chosen profession regardless of where you started out. |
| C | But with opportunity comes responsibility. |
| D | That means it’s up to you to **carve out (v.开辟) your place** in the world and know when to change course. |
| E | Companies today **aren’t managing their knowledge of workers’ careers**. |

## 解析: 有机会 (B)—机会 = 责任 (C)—现在公司不负责任 (E)—成为自己的CEO (A)—开辟自己的地盘 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B C E A D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 我们生活在一个前所未有的机会时代：凭借自己的雄心，动力和才能，无论您从哪里开始，您都可以成为所选专业的顶尖人物。 |
| C | ·但是伴随机会的是需要承担的责任。 |
| E | ·现在的公司不会去管理他们的工人的职业生涯。 |
| A | ·相反，您必须是您自己的首席执行官。 |
| D | ·这意味着你需要在世界上开辟出自己的位置并知道何时改变职业方向。 |

## ~~125.Art history（艺术史）(是什么—包含什么—第二个定义是什么—史学家—作为一个术语, 有好多解释)~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ~~A~~ | **~~Art history~~** ~~is the study of objects of art in their historical development and stylistic contexts.~~ |
| ~~B~~ | **~~The study includes~~** ~~painting, sculpture, architecture, ceramics, furniture, and other decorative objects.~~ |
| ~~C~~ | **~~As a term~~**~~, art history (its product being history of art) encompasses~~ **~~several methods~~** ~~of studying the visual arts; in common usage referring to works of art and architecture.~~ |
| ~~D~~ | **~~Art history~~** ~~is the history of different groups of people and their culture represented throughout their artwork.~~ |
| ~~E~~ | **~~Art historians~~** ~~compare different time periods in art history.~~ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B D E C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | ·艺术史是对艺术对象在历史发展和文体背景下的研究。 |
| B | ·该研究包括绘画，雕塑，建筑，陶瓷，家具和其他装饰物。 |
| D | ·艺术史是不同人群的历史，他们的文化贯穿于他们的艺术作品中。 |
| E | ·艺术史学家比较艺术史上的不同时期 |
| C | ·作为一个术语，艺术史（其产品是艺术史）包括几种研究视觉艺术的方法; 通常用于指艺术品和建筑。 |

## 126.A challenge job（更有挑战性的工作）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | However, any employee who wants to acquire more varied and responsible duties will **not feel satisfied for long staying with the same and boring job**. |
| B | If this opportunity does not exist, they are most likely to **be demotivated (adj.没有动力的)**. |
| C | Numbers of staff who wish to turn up and do a simple job and go home is relatively happy if they believe their work **is secure**. |
| D | People want to keep working hard only if there are **opportunities for promotion** to a more challenging job. |

## 解析: 有些人喜欢稳定 (C)—有人喜欢挑战 (A)—挑战前提 = 晋升 (D)—没有晋升, 没有动力 (B)

无聊: boring = tedious = monotonous 无聊的

Interesting = intriguing

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C A D B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 如果工作人员相信他们的工作是安全的，那么希望出现并做一份简单工作并回家的员工数量相对较多。 |
| A | ·但是，任何想要获得更多变化和负责任职责的员工，如果长期坚持同样枯燥的工作，就不会感到满意。 |
| D | ·只有有机会晋升到更具挑战性的工作时，人们才想继续努力。 |
| B | ·如果这个机会不存在，他们很可能会失去动力。 |

## 127. Native plants and animals（澳洲动植物）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Australia's native plants and animals **adapted to life** on an isolated continent over millions of years. |
| B | Since European settlement they have had to **compete with a range of introduced animals** for habitat, food and shelter. |
| C | Some have also had to **face new predators (n.捕食者)**. |
| D | These new pressures have also caused a major impact on our country's soil and waterways and on its native plants and animals. |

## 解析: 适应生活 (A)—具体情况1 (B)—具体情况2 (C)—these new pressures (D)

**Invader n.入侵者. Predator n.捕食者, colonist n.殖民者, prey n.猎物, contender n.竞争者, academic n.学者**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 数百万年来，澳大利亚的原生植物和动物适应了孤立大陆的生活。 |
| B | 自欧洲定居以来，他们不得不与一系列引进的动物竞争栖息地，食物和住所。 |
| C | 有些人还不得不面对新的掠食者。 |
| D | 这些新的压力也对我国的土壤和水道及其本土植物和动物造成了重大影响。 |

## 128. system（系统）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Well**, there is accounting software describes a type of application software that records and processes accounting transactions within functional modules such as accounts payable, accounts receivable, payroll, and trial balance. |
| B | Are there **any systems** that can measure the **Accounting system?** |
| C | This enables the access **anywhere at any time** with any device which is Internet-enabled, or maybe desktop based. It varies greatly in its complexity and cost. |
| D | These tools identify quality customer service and **create a climate of confidence**, a customer service strategy that helps meet the specific needs. |
| E | It is a system in which functions as an accounting information system. |

句 （B）

答案 （A）

解释 (E)

好处1 (C)

好处2 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A E C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| System n.方法,制度,体制 | Payable n. 应付款 adj.应付的；到付的；可获利的 |
| Payroll 工资单 | Accounts receivable n.应收帐款 |
| Trail 试算表 |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 有什么可以测试会计系统的方法吗？ |
| A | 有一个会计软件描述了一种在功能模块中可以记录和处理账目的程序，如应付账款，应收账款，工资单，试算表。 |
| E | 这是一个会计信息系统 |
| C | 这使得可以在任何时间、任何地点访问任何支持internet的设备，或者基于桌面的设备。它的复杂性和成本差别很大。 |
| D | 这些工具识别出高质量的客户服务，并创造一种信任的氛围，一种帮助满足特定需求的客户服务策略。 |

Prime, in his prime

## 129.Walmart（沃尔玛）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Wal-Mart's **core shoppers are running out of money** by the end of the year, CEO Mike Duke said Wednesday. |
| B | This trend, if confirmed, will have **knock-on effects (adj.连锁效应).** |
| C | Much more worry are the signs that will make us **start to feel the strain.** |
| D | But the damage caused by the **subprime (n.次贷) of lending money** is manageable in the US, James Hinding said. |

没有钱 (A)—后果 (B)—更大的问题 (C)—次贷危机是可以解决的 (D)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A B C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Knock-on effects连锁效应 | Strain 张力拉力n. 拉紧v. |
| Subprime次极的 次贷  拓展：subprime crisis 次贷危机 |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 沃尔玛首席执行长杜克(Mike Duke)周三说，到今年年底，公司核心顾客的资金将告罄。 |
| B | 如果这个情况被证实，将会有连锁效应 |
| C | 许多担心的情况会使我们开始觉得有压力 |
| D | 但是在美国，由次贷造成的损害是可以控制的，James Hinding说 |

**Comprehension n.理解, comprehensive adj.综合的**

## 130. German Writer and His Books（德国作家和他的书）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | This site **contains a comprehensive listing** of the works of Norbert Elias, a German sociologist. |
| B | The material has been **catalogued, cross-referenced and organized** by date. |
| C | **The site lists** not only his published books and articles but also manuscripts and oral communications, in a variety of media and including reprints and translations. |
| D | There is, however, no search facility. |

包含书—种类有哪些—有组织—没有检索功能 (ACBD)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C B D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Manuscripts n.手稿 | Catalogued v.编目 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 该网站包含了德国社会学家诺伯特·埃利亚斯(Norbert Elias)作品的综合列表。 |
| C | 该网站不仅列出了他出版的书籍和文章，还包括各种媒体的手稿和口头交流，包括重印和翻译。 |
| B | 材料已按日期分类、交叉引用和组织。 |
| D | 但是，没有搜索工具。 |

## ~~131. Sea level rise （海平面上升）~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | This number **can be raised** if sea level **ceaselessly** goes up, scientists notified. |
| B | Sea level raise led to **36 thousand people died** every year. |
| C | According to the research, if sea level **raises 50 centimeters**, **86 million** people will die. |
| D | If sea level **raises 1 meter**, **168 million people** will die all around the world. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A C D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 海平面上升导致每年36，000 人死亡 |
| A | 如果海平面继续上升，这个数字可以上升，科学家说 |
| C | 根据调查， 如果海平面上升50cm，86百万人将会遇难 |
| D | 如果海平面上升1米，全世界168百万人将会丧生 |

## 132. Language and music（语言和音乐）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | In particular, a written language can **convey a lot of information** about past events, places, people and things. |
| B | Over the years many human endeavors **have had the benefit of language.** |
| C | But it is **difficult to describe music in words**, and even more difficult to specify a tune. |
| D | It was the development of a **standard musical notation** in the 11th century that allowed music to be documented in a physical form. |
| E | Now **music could be communicated efficiently** and succeeding generations would know something about the music of their ancestors. |

获益—有什么好处呢--无法说明音乐—发明了standard musical notion—现在音乐可以被交流

(B)-------(A)--------(C)--------- (D)----------------------------------- (E)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | BACDE |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Endeavors n.尽力 | Succeeding generations 后世 |
| Notation n.乐谱 记谱法 |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 多年来，许多人的努力受益于语言 |
| A | 具体的说，书面语可以传达许多关于过去的事件，地点，人和物的信心。 |
| C | 但是却很难通过语言形容音乐，更难说出一个音调 |
| D | 这是11世纪标准音记号法的发展， 它使得音乐可以以书面形式被记录 |
| E | 现在音乐可以有效的被交流，同时后世可以知道他们祖先的音乐。 |

## 133. United Nations （联合国）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | In fact, the world body was born when delegates from 50 nations met in San Francisco in **April 1945** for the United Nations Conference on International Organization. |
| B | These events have put **long-term, difficult problems** like poverty and environmental degradation at the top of the global agenda. |
| C | The recent high-profile conferences on development issues, which have continued a series that began in the **1970s**, have broken new ground in many areas: By involving Presidents, Prime Ministers and other heads of State — as pioneered at the **1990** World Summit for Children. |
| D | **These problems otherwise would not have** the political urgency to grab front-page headlines and command the attention of world leaders. |
| E | **Conferences have played a key role in** guiding the work of the UN since its inception (n.开始). |

**会议重要—1945—1970到1990—解决问题—如果没有联合国，就无法解决**

**(E)-(A)- (C)-(B)-(D)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | E A C B D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inception 获得学位，起初 n. | Delegates n. 代表，会议代表；委员会成员 v. 授（权），把……委托给他人；委派……为代表，任命 |
| High-profile adj. 高调的；备受瞩目的；知名度高的 | Broken new ground 开辟新天地 |
| Pioneer先驱n. 开辟倡导v. | Grab front-page headlines抢占头条 |
| Command v. 命令；统率（陆军、海军等）；值得（同情、尊重等）；俯瞰；控制（情感）；掌握，拥有  N. （给人或动物的）命令；指令；（尤指陆海空三军的）指挥（权）；部队；指挥部；（尤指对语言的）掌握；（在一名指挥官管辖下的）军队（或地区） |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E | 在最初时期，研讨会在指导联合国工作中扮演了重要角色 |
| A | 事实上，当来自50个国家的代表于1945年4月在旧金山参加联合国国际组织会议时，这个世界组织就诞生了。 |
| C | 最近举行的引人注目的发展问题会议继续了1970年代开始的一系列会议，在许多领域开辟了新的领域:包括各国元首—例如1990 世界儿童峰会 |
| B | 这些事件使贫困和环境退化等长期困难问题成为全球议程的首要问题。 |
| D | 否则，这些问题就没有登上头版头条、引起世界领导人注意的政治紧迫性。 |

## 134. Australia’s Refugee Policy（澳洲难民政策）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | At the same time, a raft of **changes** was introduced to alter **Australia's migration law** and policy. |
| B | Australia used to have a **generous immigration policy** for refugees fleeing violence and conflict. |
| C | The rate of refugee arrivals **has indeed slowed**; but, as some argue, at the expense of our human rights reputation. |
| D | We **took even more than our share of refugees** on a population-weighted basic. |
| E | With the **election of a new administration**, all refugees were subject to detention(n.扣留) while waiting for a decision on their application. |

解释: 慷慨—接纳太多—新政出台—做出变化—难民人数下降

(B)—(D)—(E)—(A)—(C)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D E A C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fleeing vt./vi. 逃离 | Detention延迟 /di’tenʃən// de**tension** 放松 /di:’tenʃən/（发音近似，长短元音区别） |
| Subject to遭受 | A raft of= a bunch of = a series of = a wide array of= a wide range of = a variety of |
| At the expense of sth 以…为代价 |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 澳大利亚曾经为逃避暴力和冲突的难民提供慷慨的移民政策。 |
| D | 在人口加权基础上，我们接纳的的难民比我们人口占比本身还要多。 |
| E | 随着选举新的行政机构， 所有难民会在他们申请时候遭受延迟 |
| A | 同时，引入了一系列变革，以改变澳大利亚的移民法律和政策。 |
| C | 难民涌入的速率的确变缓了，但是有些人表示这是以人权荣誉为代价的 |

Devolution n.下放, revolution n.革命,, **involution** n.内卷

## 135. Time Management （时间管理）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Then, they **stay late** to get more work done. |
| B | Due to increasing demands, people in every organization are **pushing themselves to their limits.** |
| C | **Clearly, they need to avoid this situation**, because eventually **burnt-out employees** can only have a negative impact on **productivity**. |
| D | Individuals **arrive early** to get work done before the phone starts ringing and the meetings begin. |
| E | These are signs for management to stop raising the performance bar every year, lest **their staff become time- bankrupt.** |

逼到极限 (B)—996 (DA)—时间破产 (后果) (E)—避免这个情况 (C)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D A E C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Burnt-out 精疲力尽 |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 由于需求上涨， 在各个单位的人们都把自己推到极限。 |
| D | 在电话开始响、会议开始之前，每个人都要提前到达，完成工作。 |
| A | 然后，他们加班到很晚 |
| E | 这些是管理层每年停止提高绩效标准的标志，最终其员工会 ’时间上破产’。 |
| C | 很明确他们需要阻止这种情况， 因为最终耗干员工只会有对生产效率有负面的影响 |

## 136. Investigation for Children’s Medicine（儿童用药研究）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The true effectiveness and risk of serious harms **is found in the borders of Amazon** such as suicidal thoughts remain unclear because of the small number of trials and the selective reporting findings in published trials and clinical study reports. |
| B | **The study authors recommend that** 'children and adolescents taking antidepressants should be carefully monitored closely and permanently, however, prohibits the study of children's antidepressants. |
| C | **A major review** of **antidepressants** has found they are largely **ineffective** and may even be harmful for children and teens' depression in the Amazon. |
| D | **It is therefore recommended** a child could self-reproach starting with a low dose and build up gradually within to prevent the side effects. |
| E | **This was widely opposed by** multi-billion companies that have already invested antidepressants. |

**解析: 结果 (C)—哪里发现 (A)—建议 (B)—被公司反对 (E)—最终建议 (D)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | C A B E D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Antidepressants 抗忧郁药物 | Multi-billion 成千上万 |
| Self-reproach 自我谴责 |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | 一项关于抗抑郁药的研究发现，抗抑郁药在很大程度上是无效的，甚至可能对亚马逊地区的儿童和青少年的抑郁症有害。 |
| A | 严重伤害的真正有效性和风险是在亚马逊边境发现的，比如自杀的想法仍然不清楚，因为试验的数量很少，而且在发表的试验和临床研究报告中有选择性的报告发现。 |
| B | 该研究的作者建议，“儿童和青少年服用抗抑郁药应该被密切和永久地监控，然而，禁止儿童抗抑郁药的研究。” |
| E | 这个观点被许许多多的已经投资研究抗抑郁药物的公司反对 |
| D | 因此建议有自我谴责情况的幼儿可以一开始用轻剂量， 然后逐步加大来防止副作用发生。 |

## 137. Marine creature（海洋生物）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | In order to establish **whether diversity** matters in the sea as well as on land, 11 marine biologists, along with three economists, have joined forces. |
| B | These **ranged from** the current UN Food and Agriculture Organization’s database to information hundreds of years old, gleaned from kitchen records and archeology. |
| C | The results of this comprehensive analysis have been **published in Science.** |
| D | They have spent the past three years **crunching (v.收集) all the numbers** they could lay on their hands on. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | ADBC |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cruch n. 咬碎，咬碎声；扎扎地踏 v. 压碎；嘎扎嘎扎的咬嚼；扎扎地踏过 （处理） | Gleaned from…从…收集 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 为了提出海中和陆上生物多样性问题，11个海洋学家和三个经济学家加入了团队 |
| D | 他们过去三年来一直在努力处理所有可能掌握的数字。 |
| B | 这些数字是从当下联合国食品和农业部门数据库到很久远以前的信息，从厨房记录到考古学收集而来的。 |
| C | 这些全面分析后的结果已经发表在 《科学》上 |

1. **排序题扫尾**
2. **完形填空 & 选词填空的刷题**

## 138. Vegetarian = vegan /vi/（素食者）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | This **diet is not only unattractive** but also may cause nutritional imbalance if not managed well. |
| B | Vegetarians **do not eat meat or fish in their diet**. |
| C | Restaurants and school cafeteria **adjust and amend** their menus to adapt to this special diet. |
| D | Menus in all of these places have **become more balance in nutrients**, and also attract those who are not vegetarians. |
| E | These developments/improvements won’t succeed without the effort of vegetarians. |

解 析 : 定义—不好吃—改变—变好吃—都是素食主义者的功劳

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A C D E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Amend v.修改 | Amendment n.改善修正案 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 素食主义者在他们的饮食规定中不吃肉和鱼 |
| A | 这个饮食规定不但不诱人，而且如果不好好管理，还有可能造成营养不均衡 |
| C | 餐厅和学校小餐厅调整和修改了他们的菜单来适应这个特别的饮食规定 |
| D | 这些地方的菜单变得更加营养均衡，同时对非素食者来说也更加诱人 |
| E | 没有素食者的努力，改善是不会成功的。 |

## 139. Choosing school （择校）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | There are more than 100 schools in the country. |
| B | And they can be helpful to your study as well. |
| C | Do not ever choose a school without going to the place and having a look. You should go and see once you have a chance. |
| D | You can see the facilities and accommodations around the school. Because you might be living there. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A C D B |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 这个国家有100多所学校 |
| C | 永远不要在没去实地考察之前就选择学校。你应当找机会去看一下 |
| D | 你可以看看学校周围的设施和住宿，因为你有可能会住那边。 |
| B | 这个也会有助于你的学习 |

## 14~~0. Sustainable development（可持续发展） (SWT)~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ~~A~~ | ~~Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards.~~ |
| ~~B~~ | ~~Whatever happened to the idea of progress and a better future? I still believe in both.~~ |
| ~~C~~ | ~~The Brundtland Report, Our Common Future (1987), defines sustainable development as “development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.~~ |
| ~~D~~ | ~~Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true?~~ |
| ~~E~~ | ~~To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating sense that we are living on borrowed time.~~ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B C D A E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Compromise n. 妥协，和解；妥协（或折中）方案；达成妥协 v. 妥协，折中；违背（原则），达不到（标准）；（因行为不当）使陷入危险，名誉受损 | Debilitate v.使衰弱 |
| Debilitation n.衰弱乏力 | Debilitated adj.操劳过度的；疲惫不堪的 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 不管在进步和美好未来的观点上发生了什么，我仍然两个都相信。 |
| C | The Bundtland Report，Our Common Future(1987),定义可持续发展为： 在不损害子孙后代并满足其自身需求的能力的前提下满足当前需求的发展。 |
| D | 在这个定义中隐含着这样的观念，即旧的发展模式无法持久。这是真的吗？ |
| A | 过去的发展是由增长和创新驱动的。它带来了新技术并极大地改善了生活水平。 |
| E | 认为我们知道未来几代人的情况或需要是错误的，并不可避免地导致我们有生活在借来的时间的衰弱感。 |

## 141. Bankrupt（破产）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | If **the company is so large** that it cannot claim that it would be bankrupted by cleanup costs (as in the case of ARCO that I shall discuss below), the company instead denies its responsibility or else seeks to minimize the costs. |
| B | In Montana as elsewhere, companies that have acquired older mines respond to demands to pay for cleanup **in either of two ways**. |
| C | If **the company is small,** its owners may declare the company bankrupt, in some cases conceal its assets, and transfer their business efforts to other companies or to new companies that do not bear responsibility for cleanup at the old mine. |
| D | In either case, either the mine site and areas downstream of it remain toxic, thereby endangering people, or else the U.S. federal government and the Montana state government (hence ultimately all taxpayers) pay for the cleanup through the federal Superfund and a corresponding Montana state fund. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B C A D |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conceal v.隐藏 | Cleanup n.清偿 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | Montana像其他地方一样，并购了老矿山的公司有两种方式来满足还债的需求。 |
| C | 如果公司小，老板或许会宣称公司破产， 在一些案例中，隐藏他们的资产， 转出他们的公司给别的公司 或者不需要负清偿责任的新公司 |
| A | 如果公司很大， 不能通过宣告破产来清偿，（如ARCO案例 将会在下面提及），公司会转而否认他们的责任，或者试图减少欠款 |
| D | 在这两种情况下，矿场及其下游地区都仍然有毒，从而危及人民生命，或者美国联邦政府和蒙大拿州政府（因此最终是所有纳税人）通过联邦超级基金和相应的蒙大拿州支付清理费用基金。 |

## 142. Children （儿童）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | As a result (This is because), they **lack the coping strategies** that many adults have. |
| B | Many young children are inexperienced in dealing with **emotional ‘upheaval.** |
| C | Strategies that children may employ at this age are commonly referred to as **defense mechanisms.** |
| D | The frustration of not b**eing able to effectively communicate** may manifest itself in alternative behaviors. |
| E | In particular, many young children **lack the verbal skills** to express their emotions and to effectively communicate their need for emotional support. |

解:

波 动—对 应 措 施—特例 (没有说话)—选择防御机制 (C)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A E D C |

注释解析:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Upheaval n. 剧变；隆起；举起 | Manifest v.显现 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 许多低龄儿童对情绪剧烈变化没有经验 |
| A | 所以，他们缺乏像成年人一样的应对技巧 |
| E | 特别地，许多低龄儿童缺乏倾诉他们的情绪的表达能力，来有效沟通他们对情感支持的需求 |
| D | 这种不能有效沟通的挫败感，会在他们的行为中显现出来 |
| C | 这个年龄段的儿童采取的技巧通常是自我防御机制。 |

## 143. Graduation（毕业）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | **Insulated （v隔离） from the consequences of such decisions**, and privy to all critical information about the case, we were able to solve complex business problems with relative ease. |
| B | So, in approaching this impending summer period, what lingered in the back of our minds was a collectively felt, unspeakable thought: "Were we really up to the challenge?" |
| C | We knew that once we began our internships, this **would no longer be the case.** |
| D | The information would be more nebulous (adj.晦涩的, 朦胧的) and the outcomes of our decisions would be unpredictable. |
| E | During the school year, we had the benefit of being both **unaccountable and omnipotent (adj.无所不能的).** |

解析: 不负责任&无所不能 (E)—不需要对行为负责 (A)—实习不一样了 (C)—信息不透明, 结果无法预测 (D)—我们真的准备好了吗 (B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | E A C D B |

注释解析:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Omnipotent n.无所不能 | Nebulous adj.朦胧的 |
| Insulate v.使隔离 | Privy adj.私人的 |
| Lingered v.徘徊 消磨 |  |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E | 在校园时期，我们受益于没有责任和无所不能 |
| A | 撇开这些决定的后果，也不公开案例的重要信息，我们是可以轻而易举的解决复杂的商业问题的。 |
| C | 我们知道一旦我们开始实习， 这种情况就不会再有了。 |
| D | 这些信息会更不清晰，我们的决定带来的后果也会无法预测。 |
| B | 因此，在暑假期间，徘徊在我们脑中的想法是无法说出口的： 我们真的很想要接受挑战吗？ |

Contract v.收缩, contaction n.收缩

## 144. Heart attack（心脏病发作）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Without the **normal blood flow**, it will cause muscle **contraction** (n.收缩). |
| B | The clot in **blood vessels** will block **blood flow**. |
| C | When **the clot** is formed, it will stay in the **blood vessels**. |
| D | Heart attack is the caused by the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by **a blood clot** (血栓). |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | D C B A |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Coronary artery n.冠状动脉 | Blood clot n.血栓 |
| Blood vessels n.血管 | Contraction n.紧缩 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 心脏病发是由突然的冠状动脉被血栓阻塞引起的 |
| C | 血栓形成后会待在血管里 |
| B | 血管中的血栓会阻止血液流动 |
| A | 血液不能正常流动，就会引起肌肉的紧缩 |

## 145. Scientific dishonesty（学术作假）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The role of science in modern society remains valuable. |
| B | I think we should **be wary (adj.担心的) of the reporting of science** - it is often over-**dramatized** (adj.戏剧化的) in order to secure an audience - but not of science itself. |
| C | Mobile phones, for example, can cause incidents if drivers insist on talking on the phone instead of looking at roads. |
| D | Of course (however, nevertheless), there are rare (adj.稀少的) extremely scientific dishonesties, which will be seized upon by the news organizations. |
| E | But no one would argue that mobile phones cannot help to make a phone call when we are in a crisis. |

解析: 谨慎 (B)—当然很少造假 (D)—因此科学依然重要 (A)—举例 (CE)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B D A C E |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Wary adj.谨慎的 机警的 | Seize v.查封 逮住 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 我认为我们应当更加谨慎的对待科学报告- 它经常被夸大来吸引读者，而非科学本身 |
| D | 当然，很少有学术造假的， 这种会被新闻部门封杀 |
| A | 科学在当代社会仍旧很有价值 |
| C | 比如手机，如果司机坚持要打电话而不是看路就会造成事故。 |
| E | 但是没有人会说， 手机在我们的危急时刻不能帮助我们 |

排序题1:   (做实验—行动—结果1—结果2)

In a wonderful set of studies and subsequent book, Elly A. Konijn **looked to the question** of how much actors are aware of their performance as they perform it, and how much they let the character 'take over'.

She asked Dutch actors to **rate their own emotions** and the emotions of the characters they were playing across a range of affective states (from disgust and anxiety to tenderness and pleasure).

**She found that** positive emotions were often felt by the actors as they played those character's emotions.

**However,** the more negative the emotion of the character, the less likely the actor would report feeling that emotion onstage.

排序题2: (不知如何高分—事实上—写作之前—然后)

Students may **don't know how** to achieve high marks in exams.

**Actually**, you don't have to write down everything you know.

**Before writing**, you should figure out what the question is after, and what is not relevant.

**And then** you will have an idea of what you should write.

排序题3: (着迷游戏—游戏的好处—过去—现在)

Researchers in the field of **artificial intelligence** have long **been intrigued by games**, and not just as a way of avoiding work.

**Games provide an ideal setting** to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.

Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.

Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every **front (n.领域)**.

着迷: be **fascinated** by… = be **intrigued** by = be **obsessed** with v.着迷

Front 领域 = sphere = domain = field = area = realm n.领域

排序题4: (过去实验—解释—为了检验—结果1—结果2)

**1. Previous studies have shown that** humans are unable to recognise melodies whose notes have a fundamental tone above 5 kilohertz.

**2. It was thought that**, at frequencies this high, the rapidly cycling sound wave was too fast for the auditory nerve to cope with.

**3. To test this theory**, Andrew Oxenham and his colleagues at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis asked a group of six students whether two four-note melodies were identical or not.

4. As in previous studies, the volunteers **could not recognise melodies** with fundamental tones **above 5 kHz**.

5. The team then took a fundamental tone pitched below 5 kHz and digitally filtered it to leave just the overtones **above 6 kHz**. Surprisingly, the volunteers **were able to** distinguish these melodies.

Auditory system n.听觉系统 ~~(hearing system)~~

Cope with = handle = tackle = deal with v.处理  
resolve = solve = address v.解决问题

排序题5: (去土耳其—指代关系)

If you want to visit Mars, visit **Turkey.**

**That’s where** you’ll find **lakes so salty** that the only bugs able to live there are species that could probably survive on Mars as well.

**For that reason**, **microbiologists** in Turkey have sur’veyed the **array** of species that **inhabit** the Acigol, Salda and Yarisli lakes.

**They’re hopeful that** studying some of them will **yield (= create v.产生…) useful insights into** the kinds of biology that could help microbes exist on Mars or other potentially habitable planets and moons.

**Inhabit (vt.) + 地方 = live in + 地方**

排序题6: (研究—实验是啥—检查—实验完成的测量—结果)

Researchers **studied groups of people** from the University of Wisconsin-Madison community, ranging in age from 18 to 65.

The first group was asked to **perform simple tasks**, like pressing a button every time they took a breath or clicking in response to a letter popping up on a computer screen; these tasks were so easy that their minds were likely to wander, the researchers figured.

The researchers **checked in periodically**, asking the participants if their minds were on task or wandering.

When the task was over, they **measured each participant's working memory** capacity by having them remember letters while doing math equations.

Though all participants performed well on the task, the researchers **noticed that** the individuals who indicated their minds had wandered more than others also scored higher on the working memory test.

排序题7: (正式医疗开始—先前是什么—发展—最后跟医院合营)

Formal medical education in Manchester **began in 1814** when Joseph Jordan opened the first **anatomy** (n.解剖) school in the English provinces.

**Previous lecture courses** in medicine had included a series given by Peter Mark Roget, then a physician at Manchester Infirmary (1804–8), but better known for his later Thesaurus.

**Jordan, however, offered dissections (n.解剖)** as well as lectures, and medical education proved good business.

In London the private anatomy schools, which had competed with each other for decades, **became incorporated with the hospitals,** but in the provinces private medical schools continued beyond 1870, using the hospitals for clinical teaching but not formally attached to them.

排序题8: (坐屋里—被告知—5/6分钟才吃—忍耐力 = 成功)

A four-to-six-year-old child **sits alone in a room** at a table facing a **marshmallow** (n.棉花糖) on a plate.

**The child is told**: If you don't eat this treat for 15 minutes you can have both this one and a second one.

Kids on average **wait for five or six minutes** before eating the marshmallow.

The longer a child can resist the temptation (n.诱惑) has been **correlated** (v.相关) with higher general **competency (n.能力)** later in life.

排序题9: (升温/海平面上升—政府承诺对抗—海洋能可以被利用—有后果—有什么后果)

By 2100, human-induced (adj.引发的) climate change threatens to **raise temperatures** by 2-40C and **push up tide-lines by 4-6m**.

The government has **promised to help counter (v.反对)** this global trend by reducing UK carbon emissions by 80 percent from 1990 levels by 2050.

**And** with the second largest tidal range in the world, **British marine energy** could play an important role in this shift.

**But** harnessing (v.利用) the power of the tides **is not without consequence**.

In 2013, plans to construct a 34 billion pounds barrage across the Severn estuary were rejected after concerns were raised about its effect on local ecosystems.

排序题10: (背景:**DRM**流行—文章目的—公司好处—消费者坏处—结论)

Due to its ability to solve all main problems associated with digital goods, **Digital Rights Management is the favorite option** used by companies to tackle privacy.

**The aim of this article** is to discuss the consequences of DRM for consumers, firms and society.

The rationales of DRM are discussed and the **expected benefits for firms** are presented.

In contrast, **consumers** are shown to be likely to see **few benefits** in DRM.

**The article concludes with** some public policy recommendations.

排序题11: (事件—问题—专家说会过时—政府依然认为重要)

Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the bonnet.

So is it necessary for children to learn how to program computers?

After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete (adj.过时的) as artificial intelligence grows.

Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill.

完形填空/选词填空

**Important = significant = essential = crucial = critical = pivotal = indispensable = irreplaceable = integral = momentous adj.重要的**

排序题12: (接到通知—看到一些蛇—到了之后 (更多)—找到45个)

Big Country Snake Removal **responded to a home** in Albany, Texas, after a man who was trying to restore his cable, climbed under the house and saw some snakes.

He **saw a few snakes and quickly crawled out**, said a post on Big Country Snake Removal's Facebook page.

We arrived around lunchtime and as soon as I crawled under I could immediately see that there was **far more than a few**, the post said.

The company ended up **removing 45 rattlesnakes (n.响尾蛇)** from beneath the house.

排序题13: (离开英格兰—跨越大西洋—进入海峡—又进入海湾)

Aboard the ship Discovery, Hudson **left England** in April 1610.

He and his crew, which again included his son John and Robert Juet, **made their way across the Atlantic Ocean**.

After skirting the southern tip of Greenland, they **entered** what became known as the **Hudson Strait**.

The exploration then **reached** another of his namesakes, **the Hudson Bay**.

排序题14: (**15/30秒—5/9件—编码信息—变成长期记忆**)

Short-term memory (SMT) can hold information anywhere **between 15-30 seconds**.

According to Miller's Magical Number Seven (1956), the short term memory has a limited capacity, being able to **store 5 to 9 items simultaneously (adv.同时的)**.

However, if we hear concepts or ideas repeatedly in audio form we can acoustically (adv.声音) **encode the information**.

It is a process referred to as "rehearsal (n.排练, 排演, 重复)", thereby committing it **to our long-term memories**.

排序题15: (过去—5年后—结论: 两次下降—分别是什么)

Researchers surveyed more than 2,000 young people about their eating habits **in 1999**.

When they surveyed the same group **five years later**, most of the teenagers were eating fewer fruits and vegetables.

The researchers, led by Nicole I. Larson of University of Minnesota School of Public Health, **found two dips (n.小幅下降) in the intake** of fruits and vegetables during the teenage years.

**The first** occurred in early adolescence, when consumption went down by more than half a serving. **The second** came in late adolescence and was about the same size as the first.

**下降: decline = drop = decrease = fall, 暴跌: plummet = plunge, 小幅度: dip**

排序题16: (制造童服—大企业加入—但是Bonpoint主业就是童服—持续40年之久)

During the past few years, some of the world's biggest names in high-end fashion have **begun to see children's clothes as a promising sideline** with which to extract more value from their main business.

Jean Paul Gaultier, Chloe and John Galliano have **all launched children's clothes lines**.

But for France's Bonpoint, making kids' clothing is the main business.

Since Bonpoint **was founded 40 years ago** by clothes store owner Marie-France and Bernard Cohen, children and babies have been at the centre of the brand's development.

排序题17: (定义—解释—三个因素—时代背景/后果)

**Totalitarianism (n.集权主义)** is a political and social concept that explains a form of government where **the state** has all control over the **civilians (n.平民)**.

Such government **assumes (v.承担) full power**, without any limitations.

As put by Juan Linz, a totalitarian scholar, the three main factors of a totalitarianism government are ‘a monistic **center of power**; an ideology developed, justified and pursued by the **leadership**; and **mass participation in political and social goals** encouraged and even demanded by that same leadership.

Throughout the 20th century, the manifestation of totalitarianism was an exrreme measure of **harsh political occurrences (非常惨烈的政治斗争)**.

排序题18: (需要安静—需要吵闹—关键是—规则1—规则2)

Some students say that they **need complete quiet** to read and study.

Others **study best in a crowded**, noisy room because the noise actually helps them concentrate. Some students like quiet music playing, others do not.

**The point is**, you should know the level of noise that is **optimal (adj.最优的)** for your own studying.

However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of distraction than music or other background noise, so leave the TV off when you reading or studying.

Also, don’t let yourself become distracted by computer games, email or Internet surfing.

**170个排序题！！！！！！！**

**讲完了！！！！我相信世界上没有难题了！！！！！！！！**

**是我们的开始….**

**1h 170个全部做完，限时 (8炸)**

5-2分, 4-1分

## 146. European Union（欧盟）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The European Union has two big fish problems. |
| B | The EU has tried to solve both problems by sending its fishermen to West Africa. Since 1979 it has struck agreements with the government of Senegal, granting our fleets access to its waters. |
| C | As a result, Senegal’s marine ecosystem has started to go the same way as ours. |
| D | One is that, partly as a result of its failure to manage them properly, its own fisheries can no longer meet European demand. |
| E | The other is that its governments won’t confront their fishing lobbies and decommission all the surplus boats. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | A D E B C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fisheries n.渔场 | Decommission v.使退役, 使报废 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 欧盟有两个关于鱼的主要问题 |
| D | 其中一个的失败部分是由它们不能很好的管理自己造成的，因此它们的渔场不能再满足欧洲的需求 |
| E | 另一个是它们的政府不愿意面对它们的渔场， 也让盈余的船都报废了 |
| B | 欧盟试着通过送他们的渔民去西非洲来解决这两个问题。自从1979年以来，它已经与塞内加尔政府达成协议，准许船队进入其水域 |
| C | 结果塞内加尔海洋生态也开始有一样的问题了 |

## 147. Artificial intelligence（人工智能）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work. |
| B | Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front. |
| C | Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning. |
| D | Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | ACDB |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Intrigue v. **激起...的兴趣** | Stunning adj.惊人的 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 游戏很早之前就引起了人工智能研究者们的兴趣，但他们并不只是把它当做一种消遣。 |
| C | 游戏可以提供理想的设置来发掘重要的更智能机器的设计元素，例如识别图形，学习，和计划。 |
| D | 自从1997年DEEP BLUE在IBM超级计算机上运行的程序取得惊人的胜利以来， 就击败了当时的国际象棋冠军 Gary Kasparov。 很显然， 计算机将在它特定的游戏中占领主导地位。 |
| B | 尽管如今它们正向各个方面施加攻击。 |

## 148.sloths and birds （树懒和鸟儿）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Three toed sloths, for example, sleep far less than once thought. |
| B | A Technology for recording brainwaves in wild animals awakens a more sophisticated understanding of the function of sleep. Studies using miniature sleep recording devices known as neurologists have already challenged several long- held beliefs about the sleeping habits of sloths and birds. |
| C | Now John Lesku of La Trobe University in Melbourne and his colleagues are using neurologgers to investigate whether light pollution interferes with the circadian rhythms of tammar wallabies in Australia. |
| D | And male sandpipers can go almost entirely without sleep during the three-week breeding season, helping maximize success at that time. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | B A D C |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Neurology n.神经学 | Sandpipers n.鹬 |
| Sloth n.树懒 | Circadian rhythms n.日夜节律 生物钟 |
| Tammar wallabies n.小袋鼠 | Neurologist n.神经学家 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 记录野生动物脑电波的技术唤醒了人们对睡眠功能的更深入的了解。使用称为神经记录器的微型睡眠记录设备进行的研究已经对关于树懒和鸟类睡眠习惯的长期存在的观念提出了质疑。 |
| A | 比如三趾树懒，睡觉的时间比我们曾经以为的少多了 |
| D | 同时，雄性鹬鸟在生殖季可以三个月几乎不睡觉， 来帮助提高成功率 |
| C | 现在，墨尔本拉筹伯大学的John Lesku和他的同事 正在用这个记录仪’neurologgers’ 来调查光污染是否会影响澳洲小袋鼠的生物钟。 |

## 149. 3-D print （三维打印）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Even the internal structure could be modified in new ways; different materials could be incorporated as the process goes along. |
| B | Researchers have developed a system that can 3-D print the basic structure of an entire building. |
| C | Structures built with this system could be produced faster and less expensively than traditional construction methods allow. |
| D | Ultimately, the researchers say, this approach could enable the design and construction of new kinds of buildings that would not be feasible with traditional building methods. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | BCAD |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Feasible=practical= viable | adj.可行的 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 研究人员开发了一种系统，该系统可以3D打印整个建筑物的基本结构。 |
| C | 用这种系统建造的结构可以比传统的建造方法更快，更便宜地生产。 |
| A | 甚至内部结构也可以用新的方式修改。随着过程的进行，可以合并不同的材料。 |
| D | 研究人员说，这种方法最终可以实现新型建筑的设计和建造，而这是传统建筑方法所不可行的。 |

## 150. Dennett（丹尼特）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Our minds are not shaped by cultural influences. |
| B | Our minds are shaped by natural selection. |
| C | Our conscious mind tries to control our behaviors |
| D | Animals make decisions based on their conscious minds. |
| E | A mind cannot concentrate or cannot be distracted. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | BCADE |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Natural Selection | * [进化] 自然选择；物竞天择说 |
| Conscious | * adj. 意识到的；故意的；神志清醒的 |
| Be Distracted | * 分心 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 我们的思想是由自然选择形成的。 |
| C | 我们的意识试图控制我们的行为。 |
| A | 我们的思想不受文化影响。 |
| D | 动物根据它们的意识来做决定。 |
| E | 一个人的思想不能集中或者不能被分散。 |

## 151. Information Fatigue Syndrome(信息疲劳症候群)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | He coined the phrase "Information Fatigue Syndrome" for the condition that, he says, is caused by unrelenting exposure to excessive information. |
| B | Too much information can have negative effects on health and well-being, says psychologist David Lewis. |
| C | He warns that businesses may even face litigation and financial liability for failing to protect employees from the health consequences of information overload. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | BAC |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Information Fatigue Syndrome | 信息疲劳症候群 |
| litigation | n. 诉讼；起诉 |
| unrelenting | adj. 无情的；不屈不挠的；不松懈的 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 心理学家大卫·刘易斯说，过多的信息会对健康和幸福产生负面影响。 |
| A | 他创造了“信息疲劳综合症”这一术语来形容这种情况，他说，这种情况是由持续接触过多信息造成的。 |
| C | 他警告称，企业甚至可能面临诉讼和财务责任，因为它们未能保护员工免受信息超载带来的健康后果。 |

## 152. Blue halo(蓝光圈)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | These nanostructures scatter light particles in the blue to ultraviolet color spectrum, generating a subtle effect that scientists have christened the 'blue halo'. |
| B | Latest research has found that several common flower species have nanoscale ridges on the surface of their petals that meddle with light when viewed from certain angles. |
| C | By manufacturing artificial surfaces that replicated 'blue halos', scientists were able to test the effect on pollinators, in this case foraging bumblebees. |
| D | They found that bees can see the blue halo, and use it as a signal to locate flowers more efficiently. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | BACD |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| nanostructures | n.纳米结构 |
| scatter | n. 零星散布的东西；离差；散射 |
| ultraviolet | adj. 紫外的；紫外线的  n. 紫外线辐射，紫外光 |
| christened | v. 为……施洗；给……命名； |
| ridges | n. 山脊；山脉；屋脊 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 最新研究发现，一些常见的花卉品种的花瓣表面有很小的隆起，从特定角度观察时，这些隆起会干扰光线。 |
| A | 这些纳米结构将蓝色的光粒子散射到紫外光谱中，产生一种微妙的效果，科学家们称之为“蓝晕”。 |
| C | 通过制造复制“蓝色光晕”的人造表面，科学家们能够测试其对传粉者的影响，在这种情况下，他们是在寻找大黄蜂。 |
| D | 他们发现，蜜蜂可以看到蓝色的光晕，并利用它作为一个信号来更有效地定位花朵。 |

## 153. Ants' prediction(蚂蚁预测)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The short answer is “no”, although it is a difficult question to answer partly because of the sheer diversity of ants – there are 13,000 named species on the planet! |
| B | But is there any scientific evidence to support this piece of folk wisdom? |
| C | Some people say that if you see ants building their mounds higher, or building them from different materials, this might signal the coming of rain. |
| D | It’s often said that ants can predict impending rain and respond by changing their behavior. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | DCBA |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| folk | adj.民间的 |
| sheer | adj.绝对的 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 人们常说蚂蚁可以预测即将到来的降雨，并通过改变它们的行为做出反应 |
| C | 有些人说，如果你看到蚂蚁把它们的土堆得更高，或者用不同的材料堆起来，这可能是下雨的信号。 |
| B | 但有没有科学证据支持这一民间智慧呢? |
| A | 简而言之，答案是“不”，尽管这是一个很难回答的问题，部分原因是蚂蚁的多样性——地球上有已知名的种类有13000种! |

## 154.Japanese studying English(日本小孩学英语)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Uguisu also attended public kindergarten for two hours every day, and later elementary school, but with no tutoring in English syntax. Most of her neighborhood friends were in her same class at school. |
| B | The children in that neighborhood were her primary source of language input. |
| C | Her family came to the United States for a period of two years while her father was a visiting scholar at Harvard, and they took residence in North Cambridge, a Working-class neighborhood. |
| D | The subject in this study is Uguisu, 'nightingale' in Japanese. |
| E | This paper summarizes some of the major data gathered in a longitudinal, naturalistic study of a Japanese girl learning English as a second language (Hakuta 1975b). |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | EDCBA |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| syntax | * n. 语法；句法；有秩序的排列 |
| naturalistic | * adj. 自然的；自然主义的；博物学的 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E | 本文总结收集了一个日本女孩学习英语，作为第二语言(博多1975b)的纵向自然主义的一些主要数据。 |
| D | 本研究的主题是Uguisu，日语中的“夜莺”。 |
| C | 她的父亲在哈佛大学(Harvard)做访问学者时，她的家人来美国待了两年，并在工薪阶层社区北剑桥(North Cambridge)居住。 |
| B | 那个社区的孩子是她语言输入的主要来源。 |
| A | Uguisu还每天上两个小时的公立幼儿园，后来上小学，但没有英语语法辅导。她的大多数邻居朋友都在学校和她同班。 |

## 155. The speed (速度)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | To overcome the pull of gravity and reach another body in space you need **to achieve a certain speed.** |
| B | A journey to Mars from Earth's surface requires a minimum total speed of nearly 30,000mph. |
| C | This requires large rockets, tonnes of fuel, and complex orbital maneuvering. |
| D | Due to the moon's weaker gravitational field, the same journey from the lunar surface would "only" require a speed of 6,500mph (2.9km/s). |
| E | This is roughly one third of that necessary to reach the International Space Station from Earth. |

**解析: 达到一个速度 (A)—火星到地球 (B)—需要啥 (C)—另外一个速度 (D)—只是原来的1/3 (E)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | ABCDE |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mars | n. 战神；[天] 火星 |
| tonnes | n. [计量] 公吨（tonne的复数）；额定载荷 |
| gravitational | adj. [力] 重力的，[力] 引力的 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 为了克服地心引力，到达太空中的另一个物体，你需要达到一定的速度。 |
| B | 从地球表面到火星的旅程需要的最低总速度接近每小时3万英里。 |
| C | 这需要大型火箭、数吨燃料和复杂的轨道操作。 |
| D | 由于月球的引力场较弱，同样的旅程从月球表面“只”需要6500英里/小时(2.9公里/秒)的速度。 |
| E | 这大约是从地球到国际空间站所必需的三分之一。 |

## 156. Visit Turkey（参观土耳其）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | If you want to visit Mars, visit Turkey. |
| B | That’s where you’ll find lakes so salty that the only bugs able to live there are species that could probably survive on Mars as well. |
| C | For that reason, microbiologists in Turkey have surveyed the array of species that inhabit the Acigol, Salda and Yarisli lakes. |
| D | They’re hopeful that studying some of them will yield useful insights into the kinds of biology that could help microbes exist on Mars or other potentially habitable planets and moons. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | ABCD |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| bugs | * adj. 发疯的，疯狂的 |
| array | * n. 数组，阵列；排列，列阵；大批，一系列；衣服 * vt. 排列，部署；打扮 |
| inhabit | * vt. 栖息；居住于；占据 * vi. （古）居住；栖息 |
| Salda | * n. (Salda)人名；(西)萨尔达 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 如果你想去火星，那就去土耳其吧。 |
| B | 在那里，你会发现湖水含盐量非常高，唯一能在那里生存的昆虫可能也能在火星上生存。 |
| C | 由于这个原因，土耳其的微生物学家调查了栖息在阿西高尔、萨尔达和亚里斯湖的一系列物种。 |
| D | 他们希望通过对其中一些微生物的研究，能够对火星或其他可能适宜居住的行星和卫星上的微生物种类有更深入的了解。 |

## 157．Medical Education (医学教育)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Formal medical education in Manchester began in 1814 when Joseph Jordan opened the first anatomy school in the English provinces. |
| B | Previous lecture courses in medicine had included a series given by Peter Mark Roget, then a physician at Manchester Infirmary (1804–8), but better known for his later Thesaurus. |
| C | Jordan, however, offered dissections as well as lectures, and medical education proved good business. |
| D | In London the private anatomy schools, which had competed with each other for decades, became incorporated with the hospitals, but in the provinces private medical schools continued beyond 1870, using the hospitals for clinical teaching but not formally attached to them. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | ABCD |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| anatomy | n. 解剖；解剖学；剖析；骨骼 |
| Thesaurus | n. 宝库；辞典；知识宝库；分类词汇汇编；百科全书；类属词典；同义词词典 |
| dissections | n. 解剖，切开；解剖体；详细查究 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 曼彻斯特正式的医学教育始于1814年，当时约瑟夫·乔丹在英国各省开办了第一所解剖学学校。 |
| B | 以前的医学讲座课程包括了彼得·马克·罗格特的系列讲座，他当时是曼彻斯特医院的一名医生(1804-8)，但更出名的是他后来的同义词典。 |
| C | 然而，约旦提供解剖和讲座，医学教育证明是一项不错的生意。 |
| D | 在伦敦，相互竞争了几十年的私立解剖学学校与医院合并，但在各省，私立医学院在1870年以后继续使用医院进行临床教学，但没有正式隶属于医院。 |

## 158. Digital Rights Management（数字版权管理）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Due to its ability to solve all main problems associated with digital goods, Digital Rights Management is the favorite option used by companies to tackle piracy. |
| B | The aim of this article is to discuss the consequences of DRM for consumers, firms and society. The rationales of DRM are discussed and the expected benefits for firms are presented. |
| C | In contrast, consumers are shown to be likely to see few benefits in DRM. |
| D | The article concludes with some public policy recommendations. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | ABCD |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| digital goods | 数字产品 |
| tackle piracy | 解决盗版问题 |
| In contrast | * 与此相反；比较起来 |
| consequences | 后果 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 由于数字版权管理能够解决与数字商品相关的所有主要问题，因此它是公司解决盗版问题的首选方案。 |
|  | 本文的目的是讨论DRM对消费者、企业和社会的影响。讨论了DRM的基本原理，给出了DRM对企业的预期效益。 |
|  | 相比之下，消费者很可能看不到DRM带来的好处。 |
|  | 文章最后提出了一些公共政策建议。 |

## 159. Mink（貂）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The American mink has been present in Iceland since the 1930's and despite heavy hunting since 1939 the species has become well established. |
| B | The ecosystem in Iceland is simpler than in other areas where mink are found; the only other mammalian predator is the arctic fox. |
| C | Direct competition between these species appears to be minimal although the arctic fox will sometimes chase mink and disturb them while foraging. |
| D | Iceland is therefore an ideal place to study undisturbed feeding behaviour and ecology of mink. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | ABCD |

注释解析：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| mink | 貂 |
| despite | 尽管 |
| mammalian predator | 哺乳动物的捕食者 |
| arctic fox | 北极狐 |
| foraging | 觅食 |

原文大意：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 自20世纪30年代以来，美国貂就出现在冰岛，尽管自1939年以来遭到大量捕杀，但这个物种已经得到了很好的发展。 |
| B | 冰岛的生态系统比其他有水貂的地区要简单;唯一的另一种哺乳动物捕食者是北极狐。 |
| C | 这些物种之间的直接竞争似乎很少，尽管北极狐有时会追逐貂，并在觅食时打扰它们。 |
| D | 因此，冰岛是研究水貂不受干扰的进食行为和生态的理想场所。 |

## 160. Heart（心脏）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The right ventricle pumps the blood from the right atrium into the lungs to pick up oxygen and remove carbon dioxide. |
| B | The left atrium receives blood from the lungs. |
| C | This blood is rich in oxygen. |
| D | The left ventricle pumps the blood from the left atrium out to the body, supplying all organs with oxygen-rich blood. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | ABCD |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ventricle | n. 室；心室；脑室 |
| Pumps | v. 抽吸；注入 |
| Atrium | n. [解剖] 心房 |
| Carbon Dioxide | [无化] 二氧化碳 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 右心室将血液从右心房泵入肺部，吸收氧气，排除二氧化碳。 |
| B | 左心房接收来自肺部的血液。 |
| C | 这种血液富含氧气。 |
| D | 左心室将血液从左心房泵到全身，为所有器官提供富含氧气的血液。 |

## 161. Brain's function（大脑的作用）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The brain is our most treasured possession. |
| B | It coordinates our movements, our words, our relationships, and the ability to pass on our genes. |
| C | Our body therefore protects the organ fiercely: The central nervous system polices particles traveling through the bloodstream and invites only the safest into our cognitive chamber. |
| D | This selective process occurs due to a proactive boundary known as the blood-brain barrier. |
| E | The barrier serves a vital role, but is also poses a tremendous challenge for scientists developing drugs to treat brain- based disorders. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | ABCDE |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| possession | n. 拥有 |
| coordinate | n. 坐标 |
| fiercely | adv. 猛烈地；厉害地 |
| bloodstream | n. 体内循环的血液 |
| chamber | n. （身体或器官内的）室 |
| proactive | adj.积极主动的 |
| tremendous | adj. 极大的，巨大的；惊人的；极好的 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 大脑是我们最宝贵的财产。 |
| B | 它协调我们的动作,我们的话,我们的关系,传递我们的基因的能力。 |
| C | 因此，我们的身体强烈地保护着这一器官:中枢神经系统控制着在血液中流动的微粒，只邀请最安全的微粒进入我们的认知空间。 |
| D | 这种选择性过程的发生是由于一个被称为血脑屏障的主动边界。 |
| E | 这种障碍起着至关重要的作用，但它也给开发治疗脑疾病药物的科学家带来了巨大的挑战。 |

## 162. Sea turtles and shells（海龟和贝壳）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The bony shell of a sea turtle can actually sense when something touches it. |
| B | A series of thin nerves run along the shell and detect pressure changes associated with touch. |
| C | The nerves do not contain pain receptors so scientists do not think sea turtle s feel pain when touched on the shell, but these thin nerves could transmit information to other parts of the sea turtle’s body. |
| D | In addition, researchers and scuba divers have observed sea turtles respond to the stimulation of being touched on the skin of their heads and their flippers. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | ABCD |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 当有东西接触到海龟时，它的骨壳可以感觉得到。 |
| B | 一系列纤细的神经沿着外壳运行，检测与触摸相关的压力变化。 |
| C | 这些神经不包含疼痛感受器，因此科学家认为海龟接触到龟壳时感觉不到疼痛，但是这些细细的神经可以将信息传递到海龟身体的其他部位。 |
| D | 此外，研究人员和戴水肺潜水者观察到，当海龟的头部皮肤和脚蹼被触碰时，它们会对刺激做出反应 |

## 163. O’Keeffe（欧姬芙）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The two exchanged 25,000 pages of letters between 1915 and 1946, during which time she found her voice as an artist: first, through her flower paintings, and later, through landscapes and surrealistic still lifes inspired by her mountainous, skull-studded surroundings in New Mexico. |
| B | Correspondence with her husband, photographer Alfred Stieglitz, in particular, offers a raw, honest glimpse into O’Keeffe’s creative mind. |
| C | She did, however, leave a long trail of interviews and letters that reveal how she approached her painting practice— and the rituals, experiences, and environments that inspired her. |
| D | O’Keeffe never formally recorded her theories about art. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | DCBA |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | 欧姬芙从未正式记录她的艺术理论。 |
| C | 然而，她确实留下了一长串采访和信件，揭示了她是如何接近她的绘画实践的——以及激励她的仪式、经历和环境. |
| B | 与她的丈夫，摄影师Alfred Stieglitz的通信，提供了一个原始的，诚实的奥姬芙的创造性思维。 |
| A | 在1915年到1946年间，两人交换了25000页的信件，在这段时间里，她作为一名艺术家找到了自己的声音:首先是通过她的花卉画，后来，受到新墨西哥州山峦叠嶂、头骨遍布的环境的启发，她通过风景和超现实主义静物画找到了自己的声音。 |

## 164. Health and illness(健康与疾病)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | There is too much illness, too much suffering. |
| B | It is natural to be healthy, but we have wandered so far astray that disease is the rule and good health, the exception. |
| C | Of course, most people are well enough to attend to their work, but nearly all are suffering from some ill, mental or physical, acute or chronic. |
| D | We are losing every year a vast army of individuals who are in their productive prime. |
| E | The average individual is of less value to himself, to his family and to society than he could be. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | BCADE |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 健康是自然的，但我们已经误入歧途太远了，疾病成了常态，健康成了例外。 |
| C | 当然，大多数人的身体都很好，可以专心工作，但几乎所有人都患有某种疾病，无论是精神上的还是身体上的，急性的还是慢性的。 |
| A | 有太多的疾病，太多的痛苦。 |
| D | 我们每年都失去一大群处于最佳生产状态的人。 |
| E | 一般人对自己、对家庭、对社会的价值比他所能达到的要低。 |

## 165. Writing a Book (写一本书)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | For many years, I had been thinking of writing a book. |
| B | Not an ordinary book, but a literature book |
| C | I would do extensive literature reading and think about how I could do as well as they had done |
| D | What I did is what you will need to do. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | ABCD |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 多年来，我一直在考虑写一本书。 |
| C | 不是一本普通的书，而是一本文学书 |
| A | 我会做大量的文献阅读，思考我如何能做得像他们一样好 |
| D | 我所做的就是你需要做的。 |

## School open days (健康与疾病)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | School has different ways to let parents know how they provide education services. |
| B | One of the common ways is open days. |
| C | Open days are good chances for parents to ask what they want to know. |
| D | These are times when parents can know what works for their children will be doing at school. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 正确顺序 | ABCD |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B | 学校有不同的方式来让家长知道学校是如何提供教育服务的。 |
| C | 一种常见的方式是开放日。 |
| A | 开放日对家长来说是一个好机会，他们可以问他们想知道的事情。 |
| D | 这些时候，父母可以知道在学校里，他们的孩子会做哪些对他们有效的事情。 |

1. **阅读真经课** (**完形填空 & 选词填空**)—短语总结一下

2. **专项—排序题** (过一遍)

**32-41min, 15-20个题目**

**完形填空, 5-6个题目, 5分, 25-30分—给写作加15分**

**多选题, 2-3个题目, 2-3分, 4-9分 (倒扣分)—www.haiaoedu.com**

**排序题, 2-3个题目, 4-5分, 8-15分, ABCDE, CABDE**

**选词填空, 4-5个题目, 4-5分, 16-25分**

**单选题, 2-3个题目, 1分, 2-3分**

**Summarize Spoken Text,** 2-3个题目 (老题也要看, 但是最近基本都是新题), 50-70单词

多选题, 2-3个题目, 2-3分, 4-9分

**Fill in the blanks,** 2-3个题目, 4-5单词, 8-15分

Highlight correct summary, 2-3个题目, 1分, 2-3分

单选题, 2-3分

Select missing words, 2-3分

**Highlight incorrect words, 2-3个题目, 4-7个错误 (阅读10分)**

**Write from dictations, 3-4个题目, 10个单词, 30-40分 (1个新题, 但是现在都不太完整)**