

## C1 高级别学术阅读 1

### 快速摸清段落主题

#### 篇章分析一

#### The Meaning and Power of Smell

The sense of smell, or olfaction, is powerful. Odours affect us on a physical, psychological and social level. For the most part, however, we breathe in the aromas which surround us without being consciously aware of their importance to us. It is only when the faculty of smell is impaired for some reason that we begin to realise the essential role the sense of smell plays in our sense of well-being.

#### A

A survey conducted by Anthony Synott at Montreal's Concordia University asked participants to comment on how important smell was to them in their lives. It became apparent that smell can evoke strong emotional responses. A scent associated with a good experience can bring a rush of joy, while a foul odour or one associated with a bad memory may make us grimace with disgust. Respondents to the survey noted that many of their olfactory likes and dislikes were based on emotional associations. Such associations can be powerful enough so that odours that we would generally label unpleasant become agreeable, and those that we would generally consider fragrant become disagreeable for particular individuals. The perception of smell, therefore, consists not only of the sensation of the odours themselves, but of the experiences and emotions associated with them.

#### B

Odours are also essential cues in social bonding. One respondent to the survey believed that there is no true emotional bonding without touching and smelling a

loved one. In fact, infants recognise the odours of their mothers soon after birth and adults can often identify their children or spouses by scent. In one well-known test, women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners from similar clothing worn by other people. Most of the subjects would probably never have given much thought to odour as a cue for identifying family members before being involved in the test, but as the experiment revealed, even when not consciously considered, smells register.

**C**

In spite of its importance to our emotional and sensory lives, smell is probably the most undervalued sense in many cultures. The reason often given for the low regard in which smell is held is that, in comparison with its importance among animals, the human sense of smell is feeble and undeveloped. While it is true that the olfactory powers of humans are nothing like as fine as those possessed by certain animals, they are still remarkably acute. Our noses are able to recognise thousands of smells, and to perceive odours which are present only in extremely small quantities.

**D**

Smell, however, is a highly elusive phenomenon. Odours, unlike colours, for instance, cannot be named in many languages because the specific vocabulary simply doesn't exist. 'It smells like....,' we have to say when describing an odour, struggling to express our olfactory experience. Nor can odours be recorded: there is no effective way to either capture or store them over time. In the realm of olfaction, we must make do with descriptions and recollections. This has implications for olfactory research.

**E**

Most of the research on smell undertaken to date has been of a physical scientific nature. Significant advances have been made in the understanding of the biological and chemical nature of olfaction, but many fundamental questions have yet to be answered. Researchers have still to decide whether smell is one sense or two - one responding to odours proper and the other registering odourless chemicals in the air. Other unanswered questions are whether the nose is the only part of the body affected

by odours, and how smells can be measured objectively given the nonphysical components. Questions like these mean that interest in the psychology of smell is inevitably set to play an increasingly important role for researchers.

## F

However, smell is not simply a biological and psychological phenomenon. Smell is cultural, hence it is a social and historical phenomenon. Odours are invested with cultural values: smells that are considered to be offensive in some cultures may be perfectly acceptable in others. Therefore, our sense of smell is a means of, and model for, interacting with the world. Different smells can provide us with intimate and emotionally charged experiences and the value that we attach to these experiences is interiorised by the members of society in a deeply personal way. Importantly, our commonly held feelings about smells can help distinguish us from other cultures. The study of the cultural history of smell is, therefore, in a very real sense, an investigation into the essence of human culture.

## LIST OF HEADINGS

- I. The difficulties of talking about smells
- II. The role of smell in personal relationships
- III. Future studies into smell
- IV. The relationship between the brain and the nose
- V. The interpretation of smells as a factor in defining groups
- VI. Why our sense of smell is not appreciated
- VII. Smell is our superior sense
- VIII. The relationship between smell and feelings

## 思路

- ❖ 先找出段落中的主题句，再找出其句子中的关键词(多为句子的主干)，与句中关键词意思相同的选项即为正确答案。
- ❖ 应注意词语的同义替换。

## THE MEANING AND POWER OF SMELL

The sense of smell, or olfaction, is powerful. Odours affect us on a physical, psychological and social level. For the most part, however, we breathe in the aromas which surround us without being consciously aware of their importance to us. It is only when the faculty of smell is impaired for some reason that we begin to realise the essential role the sense of smell plays in our sense of well-being.

嗅觉的作用是非常强大的。气味从生理、心理和社会层面上对我们都有影响。然而，在极大程度上，我们在环绕四周的香味中呼吸不会意识到它们对于我们的必要性。只有当嗅觉能力由于一些原因而被损害时，我们才会开始认识到嗅觉对于我们身体健康的必要性。

### A

A survey conducted by Anthony Synott at Montreal's Concordia University asked participants to comment on how important smell was to them in their lives. It became apparent that smell can evoke strong emotional responses. A scent associated with a good experience can bring a rush of joy, while a foul odour or one associated with a bad memory may make us grimace with disgust. Respondents to the survey noted that many of their olfactory likes and dislikes were based on emotional associations. Such associations can be powerful enough so that odours that we would generally label unpleasant become agreeable, and those that we would generally consider fragrant become disagreeable for particular individuals. The perception of smell, therefore, consists not only of the sensation of the odours themselves, but of the experiences and emotions associated with them.

❖ 段落主题句：开头两句。

A survey conducted by Anthony Synott at Montreal's Concordia University asked participants to comment on how important smell was to them in their lives. It became apparent that smell can evoke strong emotional responses.

- ❖ 分析：首先，段首句提出了研究内容，接下来的第二句便是针对研究得出的结果。结果显示气味可以激起强烈的情感回应。言外之意便是气味同人的感觉有关系，标题应为VIII (The relationship between smell and feelings)。
- ❖ 段落总结：气味会引起人类情绪的变化。
- ❖ 蒙特利尔康卡迪亚大学的安东尼·西诺特进行的调查询问了受访者是如何评价气味对其生活的重要性。显而易见，气味可以引起强烈的情感反应。与美好的经历相关联的气味可以带来较多的愉悦感，而刺鼻或与不好回忆相关的气味可能会让我们产生厌恶的表情。接受调查的受访者提到他们很多嗅觉的喜好基于情感联想。这样的联想可以有足够强大的力量让我们把通常不喜欢的气味归类为宜人的气味，把通常认为是芳香的气味变为令特定人群不悦的气味。因此，对气味的感知不仅包括对气味本身的感知，还包括与之相关的经历和情感。

## B

Odours are also essential cues in social bonding. One respondent to the survey believed that there is no true emotional bonding without touching and smelling a loved one. In fact, infants recognise the odours of their mothers soon after birth and adults can often identify their children or spouses by scent. In one well-known test, women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners from similar clothing worn by other people. Most of the subjects would probably never have given much thought to odour as a cue for identifying family members before being involved in the test, but as the experiment revealed, even when not consciously considered, smells register.

- ❖ 段落主题句：Odours are also essential cues in social bonding.
- ❖ 分析：首句中的 odours 就是 smell 的对应，句尾处提到的 social bonding 便是人与人之间关系的一种体现。标题应选II(The role of smell in personal relationships)。
- ❖ 段落总结：气味在人际关系中的作用。

- ❖ 气味也是社会关系重要的标志。一位受访者认为不触碰、不闻心爱之人，就没有实质性的情感关系。实际上，婴儿出生后不久是通过气味来辨别母亲，成人也经常能通过气味来辨认出孩子或配偶。在一项著名的测试中，人们可以单凭配偶所穿衣服的气味从其他身穿类似衣服的人中认出对方。在参与此测试之前，绝大多数参与者可能从来没想过可以通过气味来辨别家庭成员。而且实验显示，就算没有下意识这样想，气味也会显现出来。

C

In spite of its importance to our emotional and sensory lives, smell is probably the most undervalued sense in many cultures. The reason often given for the low regard in which smell is held is that, in comparison with its importance among animals, the human sense of smell is feeble and undeveloped. While it is true that the olfactory powers of humans are nothing like as fine as those possessed by certain animals, they are still remarkably acute. Our noses are able to recognise thousands of smells, and to perceive odours which are present only in extremely small quantities.

- ❖ 段落主题句： The reason often given for the low regard in which smell is held is that, in comparison with its importance among animals, the human sense of smell is feeble and undeveloped.
- ❖ 分析：第一句中提到了很多人都低估了 smell 的价值。而与此负面信息唯一对应的选项只有 vi。在第二句话开始的位置看到的 reason 一词刚好对应了该选项中的 why。标题应选 VI (Why our sense of smell is not appreciated).
- ❖ 段落总结：气味的作用和影响往往被人们忽视。
- ❖ 虽然气味对我们的感知、情感生活很重要，但是在很多文化中嗅觉是最被低估的感官。一般来说，气味不受重视的原因是与气味对于动物的重要性相比，人类的嗅觉是微弱的、不发达的。虽然人类的嗅觉能力不如一些动物灵敏的说法也是正确的，但是也还是非常敏锐的。我们的鼻子可以辨认出数千种气味，也可以嗅出目前数量仍十分稀少的气味。



## D

Smell, however, is a highly elusive phenomenon. Odours, unlike colours, for instance, cannot be named in many languages because the specific vocabulary simply doesn't exist. 'It smells like....,' we have to say when describing an odour, struggling to express our olfactory experience. Nor can odours be recorded: there is no effective way to either capture or store them over time. In the realm of olfaction, we must make do with descriptions and recollections. This has implications for olfactory research.

- ❖ 段落主题句：第二句。Odours, unlike colours, for instance, cannot be named in many languages because the specific vocabulary simply doesn't exist.
- ❖ 分析：段首句仅仅体现了同前一个段落的转折关系。真正的内容来自于第二句，提到很多语言都没有具体词语说明味道。“语言”“命名”等信息都是对气味的描述，刚好就是选项I(The difficulties of talking about smells)中 talking 的对应。
- ❖ 段落总结：有时候很难准确描述气味。
- ❖ 然而，气味是一种特别难以理解的现象。例如，与颜色不同，很多语言不能给气味命名，因为具体的词汇就不存在。在描述一种气味时，我们不得不说“闻起来像.....”以此来勉强表达我们嗅觉的感受。气味也不能被记录下来，因为随着时间的推移，也没有有效的办法来捕捉或是储存。在嗅觉方面，我们必须凑合着使用描述和回忆。这对嗅觉的研究有潜在的影响。

## E

Most of the research on smell undertaken to date has been of a physical scientific nature. Significant advances have been made in the understanding of the biological and chemical nature of olfaction, but many fundamental questions have yet to be answered. Researchers have still to decide whether smell is one sense or two - one responding to odours proper and the other registering odourless chemicals in the air.

Other unanswered questions are whether the nose is the only part of the body affected by odours, and how smells can be measured objectively given the nonphysical components. Questions like these mean that interest in the psychology of smell is inevitably set to play an increasingly important role for researchers.

- ❖ 段落主题句：段尾句。Questions like these mean that interest in the psychology of smell is inevitably set to play an increasingly important role for researchers.
- ❖ 分析：段尾句的意思为：如同上面谈到的一系列问题意味着人们对于气味的兴趣，毫无疑问它们对研究者是至关重要的。言外之意就是研究者将来可以针对人们这些兴趣做进一步的研究，选项中只有III (Future studies into smell) 谈到未来。
- ❖ 段落总结：关于气味的未来研究趋势。
- ❖ 目前，绝大多数气味的研究都是关于其科学的物理属性。虽然在了解气味的生物、化学属性上取得了重大进展，但是很多基本的问题仍亟待解决。研究学者仍要断定嗅觉是一种感官还是两种：一种是应对气味本身，另一种是指示空气中无味的化学品。其他未解答的问题是鼻子是否是身体唯一受气味影响的器官；考虑到非物理成分，如何客观地对气味进行测量。这些问题意味着研究者对于气味产生心理影响的兴趣会不可避免地在研究中占有越来越重要的地位。

## F

However, smell is not simply a biological and psychological phenomenon. Smell is cultural, hence it is a social and historical phenomenon. Odours are invested with cultural values: smells that are considered to be offensive in some cultures may be perfectly acceptable in others. Therefore, our sense of smell is a means of, and model for, interacting with the world. Different smells can provide us with intimate and emotionally charged experiences and the value that we attach to these experiences is interiorised by the members of society in a deeply personal way. Importantly, our commonly held feelings about smells can help distinguish us from other cultures. The



study of the cultural history of smell is, therefore, in a very real sense, an investigation into the essence of human culture.

- ❖ 段落主题句：第三句。Odours are invested with cultural values: smells that are considered to be offensive in some cultures may be perfectly acceptable in others.
- ❖ 分析：在主旨句中可以看到气味在不同文章中的含义与被接受程度。所以应匹配 V(The interpretation of smells as a factor in defining groups)。
- ❖ 段落总结：气味划分人群，具备文化研究价值。
- ❖ 然而，气味并不是简单的生物、心理现象。气味具有文化性，因此，也是一种社会、历史现象。气味赋有文化价值，在某些国家令人不快的气味也许在其他国家是完全可以被接受的。所以，我们的嗅觉是一种与世界沟通交流的方法、模式。不同的气味可以给我们带来私人的、充满情感的经历，而社会成员以深刻的个人方式将与这些经历相关的价值深入人心。重要的是，我们对于气味的普遍感觉可以将我们与别国区分开来。因此，对于气味的文化历史研究从真正意义上来说是对人类文化精华的研究。

## 篇章分析二

### The Lost City

#### A

When the US explorer and academic Hiram Bingham arrived in South America in 1911, he was ready for what was to be the greatest achievement of his life: the exploration of the remote hinterland to the west of Cusco, the old capital of the Inca empire in the Andes mountains of Peru. His goal was to locate the remains of a city called Vitcos, the last capital of the Inca civilisation. Cusco lies on a high plateau at an elevation of more than 3,000 metres, and Bingham's plan was to descend from this plateau along the valley of the Urubamba river, which takes a circuitous route down to the Amazon and passes through an area of dramatic canyons and mountain ranges.

**B**

When Bingham and his team set off down the Urubamba in late July, they had an advantage over travellers who had preceded them: a track had recently been blasted down the valley canyon to enable rubber to be brought up by mules from the jungle. Almost all previous travellers had left the river at Ollantaytambo and taken a high pass across the mountains to rejoin the river lower down, thereby cutting a substantial corner, but also therefore never passing through the area around Machu Picchu.

**C**

On 24 July they were a few days into their descent of the valley. The day began slowly, with Bingham trying to arrange sufficient mules for the next stage of the trek. His companions showed no interest in accompanying him up the nearby hill to see some ruins that a local farmer, Melchor Arteaga, had told them about the night before. The morning was dull and damp, and Bingham also seems to have been less than keen on the prospect of climbing the hill. In his book *Lost City of the Incas*, he relates that he made the ascent without having the least expectation that he would find anything at the top.

**D**

Bingham writes about the approach in vivid style in his book. First, as he climbs up the hill, he describes the ever-present possibility of deadly snakes, ‘capable of making considerable springs when in pursuit of their prey’; not that he sees any. Then there’s a sense of mounting discovery as he comes across great sweeps of terraces, then a mausoleum, followed by monumental staircases and, finally, the grand ceremonial buildings of Machu Picchu. ‘It seemed like an unbelievable dream...the sight held me spellbound...’he wrote.

**E**

We should remember, however, that *Lost City of the Incas* is a work of hindsight, not written until 1948, many years after his journey. His journal entries of the time

reveal a much more gradual appreciation of his achievement. He spent the afternoon at the ruins noting down the dimensions of some of the buildings, then descended and rejoined his companions, to whom he seems to have said little about his discovery. At this stage, Bingham didn't realise the extent or the importance of the site, nor did he realise what use he could make of the discovery.

**F**

However, soon after returning it occurred to him that he could make a name for himself from this discovery. When he came to write the National Geographic magazine article that broke the story to the world in April 1913, he knew he had to produce a big idea. He wondered whether it could have been the birthplace of the very first Inca, Manco the Great, and whether it could also have been what chroniclers described as 'the last city of the Incas'. This term refers to Vilcabamba, the settlement where the Incas had fled from Spanish invaders in the 1530s. Bingham made desperate attempts to prove this belief for nearly 40 years. Sadly, his vision of the site as both the beginning and end of the Inca civilisation, while a magnificent one, is inaccurate. We now know that Vilcabamba actually lies 65 kilometres away in the depths of the jungle.

**G**

One question that has perplexed visitors, historians and archaeologists alike ever since Bingham, is why the site seems to have been abandoned before the Spanish Conquest. There are no references to it by any of the Spanish chroniclers—and if they had known of its existence so close to Cusco they would certainly have come in search of gold. An idea which has gained wide acceptance over the past few years is that Machu Picchu was a moya, a country estate built by an Inca emperor to escape the cold winters of Cusco, where the elite could enjoy monumental architecture and spectacular views. Furthermore, the particular architecture of Machu Picchu suggests that it was constructed at the time of the greatest of all the Incas, the emperor Pachacuti (c.1438-71). By custom, Pachacuti's descendants built other similar estates

for their own use, and so Machu Picchu would have been abandoned after his death, some 50 years before the Spanish Conquest.

## LIST OF HEADINGS

- I. Different accounts of the same journey
- II. Bingham gains support
- III. A common belief
- IV. The aim of the trip
- V. A dramatic description
- VI. A new route
- VII. Bingham publishes his theory
- VIII. Bingham's lack of enthusiasm

## THE LOST CITY

**A**

When the US explorer and academic Hiram Bingham arrived in South America in 1911, he was ready for what was to be the greatest achievement of his life: the exploration of the remote hinterland to the west of Cusco, the old capital of the Inca empire in the Andes mountains of Peru. His goal was to locate the remains of a city called Vitcos, the last capital of the Inca civilisation. Cusco lies on a high plateau at an elevation of more than 3,000 metres, and Bingham's plan was to descend from this plateau along the valley of the Urubamba river, which takes a circuitous route down to the Amazon and passes through an area of dramatic canyons and mountain ranges.

- ❖ 段落主题句：第2句 His goal was to locate the remains of a city called Vitcos, the last capital of the Inca civilisation. 首句在做背景铺垫。
- ❖ 解析：A 段主题句强调 Bingham 此行的目标，答案为 IV: The aim of the trip。

- ❖ 当美国探险家和学者 Hiram Bingham 于 1911 年到达南美大陆时，他已经为即将到来的自己人生中最伟大的成就做好了准备：探索库斯科西部遥远的内陆地区，秘鲁安第斯山脉印加帝国的古都所在。他的目标是找到被称为 Vitcos 的城市遗迹，印加文明最后的首都。库斯科位于海拔 3000 多米的高原之上。Bingham 计划沿着乌鲁班巴河的河谷一路向下。走环形路线到达亚马逊，并穿过一片巨大的峡谷和山脉。

## B

When Bingham and his team set off down the Urubamba in late July, they had an advantage over travellers who had preceded them: a track had recently been blasted down the valley canyon to enable rubber to be brought up by mules from the jungle. Almost all previous travellers had left the river at Ollantaytambo and taken a high pass across the mountains to rejoin the river lower down, thereby cutting a substantial corner, but also therefore never passing through the area around Machu Picchu.

- ❖ 段落主题句：第 2 句 Almost all previous travellers had left the river at Ollantaytambo and taken a high pass across the mountains to rejoin the river lower down, thereby cutting a substantial corner, but also therefore never passing through the area around Machu Picchu.
- ❖ 解析：B 段中指出几乎之前所有的旅行者都离开了位于 Ollantaytambo 的河流，并且高速穿过高山，再次进入下游的河流，因此开辟一个很大的角落，也因此从未通过马丘比丘的周边地区。因此，B 段中提到一个新的从未走过的航线，故答案为 VI: A new route。
- ❖ 当 Bingham 和他的团队在 7 月末沿着乌鲁班巴河顺流而下时，他们与之前的旅行者相比拥有一项优势：一条沿着峡谷的小道刚刚被开辟出来，以方便骡马从森林中运输橡胶。几乎所有之前的旅行者都在 Ollantaytambo 离开河道，在高处穿过山脉，再在低处与河流汇合。这样虽然少走了不少路，但也因此从来都没有穿越过马丘比丘附近的区域。

**C**

On 24 July they were a few days into their descent of the valley. The day began slowly, with Bingham trying to arrange sufficient mules for the next stage of the trek. His companions showed no interest in accompanying him up the nearby hill to see some ruins that a local farmer, Melchor Arteaga, had told them about the night before. The morning was dull and damp, and Bingham also seems to have been less than keen on the prospect of climbing the hill. In his book Lost City of the Incas, he relates that he made the ascent without having the least expectation that he would find anything at the top.

- ❖ 段落主题句：C 段末句 In his book Lost City of the Incas, he relates that he made the ascent without having the least expectation that he would find anything at the top.
- ❖ 解析：C 段中指出在他的书《失落的印加城市》中，他叙述到自己攀登了 山，没有丝毫的期望，在山顶他会发现任何东西。故答案为 VIII: Bingham's lack of enthusiasm。
- ❖ 7 月 24 日，他们在山谷中已经走了一些日子。这天天亮的很慢。Bingham 正努力为下一阶段的路途安排足够的骡子。他的同伴对陪同他登上附近的山丘，观察当地农民 Melchor Arteaga 前天晚上告诉他们的一些遗迹毫无兴趣。那天早晨阴暗潮湿，Bingham 似乎也对攀登小山的前景不那么期待。他在《印加的失落城市》一书中提到，他爬山时根本就没有期望能在山顶发现任何东西。

**D**

Bingham writes about the approach in vivid style in his book. First, as he climbs up the hill, he describes the ever-present possibility of deadly snakes, 'capable of making considerable springs when in pursuit of their prey'; not that he sees any. Then there's a sense of mounting discovery as he comes across great sweeps of terraces,



then a mausoleum, followed by monumental staircases and, finally, the grand ceremonial buildings of Machu Picchu. ‘It seemed like an unbelievable dream...the sight held me spellbound...’he wrote.

- ❖ 段落主题句：D 段首句 Bingham writes about the approach in vivid style in his book.
- ❖ 解析：D 段中提到 Bingham 在书中生动地描述了这次攀登。故答案为 V: A dramatic description。
- ❖ Bingham 在书中用生动的语言描述了这一过程。一开始在爬山过程中，他描述到致命毒蛇出现的风险。它们在捕捉猎物时能够高高弹起。虽然他并没有见到任何一条。随着他走过巨大的看台，陵墓，壮观的台阶，并最终达到马丘比丘宏伟的仪式建筑，他的发现越来越多。他写到，“这似乎是一场令人难以置信的梦境，那景象令我着迷”。

## E

We should remember, however, that Lost City of the Incas is a work of hindsight, not written until 1948, many years after his journey. His journal entries of the time reveal a much more gradual appreciation of his achievement. He spent the afternoon at the ruins noting down the dimensions of some of the buildings, then descended and rejoined his companions, to whom he seems to have said little about his discovery. At this stage, Bingham didn’t realise the extent or the importance of the site, nor did he realise what use he could make of the discovery.

- ❖ 段落主题句：E 段第二句+末句。His journal entries of the time reveal a much more gradual appreciation of his achievement. At this stage, Bingham didn’t realise the extent or the importance of the site, nor did he realise what use he could make of the discovery.

- ❖ 解析：E 段中提到他当时的日记记录显示他的发现逐渐变得更有价值。那时，Bilingham 并没有意识到这个遗址的重要性，他也没有意识到他能利用这次发现中的什么。故答案为 I: Different accounts of the same journey。
- ❖ 然而，我们应当记住，《印加的失落城市》是一部事后作品，直到 1948 年才写成。那时他的旅行已经结束许多年了。他按照时间写成的日志揭示了更多其成就逐渐被理解的过程。他在废墟中花了一下午，记录一些建筑的尺寸，然后下山与同伴汇合。他似乎并没有跟他们提及自己的发现。这时候 Bingham 还没有意识到这个地方的重要性，他也没有意识到自己能利用这一发现做什么。

## F

However, soon after returning it occurred to him that he could make a name for himself from this discovery. When he came to write the National Geographic magazine article that broke the story to the world in April 1913, he knew he had to produce a big idea. He wondered whether it could have been the birthplace of the very first Inca, Manco the Great, and whether it could also have been what chroniclers described as ‘the last city of the Incas’. This term refers to Vilcabamba, the settlement where the Incas had fled from Spanish invaders in the 1530s. Bingham made desperate attempts to prove this belief for nearly 40 years. Sadly, his vision of the site as both the beginning and end of the Inca civilisation, while a magnificent one, is inaccurate. We now know that Vilcabamba actually lies 65 kilometres away in the depths of the jungle.

- ❖ 段落主题句：开头的两句。However, soon after returning it occurred to him that he could make a name for himself from this discovery. When he came to write the National Geographic magazine article that broke the story to the world in April 1913, he knew he had to produce a big idea.

- ❖ 解析：F 段中提到然而，在归来后不久，他突然意识到他可以从这次发现中让自己出名。下文中又继续提到他给国家地理杂志写文章，他发表了一个重要想法。故答案为 VII: Bingham publishes his theory。
- ❖ 然而，在返回不久之后，他想到自己可以利用这一发现出名。当他终于在 1913 年四月在《国家地理》杂志刊登文章将这个故事公布于世时，他意识到自己需要一个更大胆的想法。他猜想，它有没有可能是印加文明的诞生地-伟大的曼科，或者它有没有可能是编年史作家所描述的印加最后的城-Vilcabamba，即 16 世纪 30 年代印加人躲避西班牙入侵者的聚居地。Bingham 用了将近 40 年的时间竭尽全力证明这一想法。遗憾的是，他所到之处虽然景象十分壮观，但无论是作为印加文明的起始之地，还是结束之处，均与史实不符。我们现在知道，Vilcabamba 实际上位于 65 公里外的丛林深处。

## G

One question that has perplexed visitors, historians and archaeologists alike ever since Bingham, is why the site seems to have been abandoned before the Spanish Conquest. There are no references to it by any of the Spanish chroniclers—and if they had known of its existence so close to Cusco they would certainly have come in search of gold. An idea which has gained wide acceptance over the past few years is that Machu Picchu was a moya, a country estate built by an Inca emperor to escape the cold winters of Cusco, where the elite could enjoy monumental architecture and spectacular views. Furthermore, the particular architecture of Machu Picchu suggests that it was constructed at the time of the greatest of all the Incas, the emperor Pachacuti (c.1438-71). By custom, Pachacuti's descendants built other similar estates for their own use, and so Machu Picchu would have been abandoned after his death, some 50 years before the Spanish Conquest.

- ❖ 段落主题句：第三句 An idea which has gained wide acceptance over the past few years is that Machu Picchu was a moya, a country estate built by an Inca

emperor to escape the cold winters of Cusco, where the elite could enjoy monumental architecture and spectacular views.

- ❖ 解析：G 段中提到了一个普遍接受的观点，故答案为 III: A common belief。
- ❖ 自 Bingham 以来，一直困扰着游客、历史学家和考古学家的一个问题是，为什么这座城市在被西班牙占领之前就被抛弃。没有任何西班牙编年史作者提到此处。而如果他们知道它的位置与库斯科如此之近，他们肯定会来寻找黄金的。过去几年里被人们普遍接受的一种观点是，马丘比丘位于火山之上，一名印加国王在这里建造城市以逃避库斯科寒冷的冬季。而精英阶层则可以享受巨大的建筑并欣赏壮观的景象。此外，马丘比丘独特的建筑表明，它建设于印加文明最为鼎盛的时期-帕查库蒂国王在位期间(c.1438-1471 年)。根据传统，帕查库蒂的后代们建造了其他相似的建筑供自己使用。因此，在他死后，马丘比丘就被遗弃了。差不多 50 年后，西班牙入侵者才到来。