

## READING PASSAGE 1

*You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1–13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

### Dolls through the ages

What is today a simple children's toy has a surprisingly rich history. Dolls have been a part of humankind for thousands of years. Often depicting religious figures, or used as playthings, early dolls were probably made from primitive materials such as clay, fur, or wood.

Dolls constructed of flat pieces of wood, painted with various designs, and with 'hair' made of clay, have often been found in Egyptian graves dating back to 2000 BC. Egyptian tombs of wealthy families have included pottery dolls. Dolls being placed in these graves leads some to believe that they were cherished possessions.

Girls from ancient Greece and Rome offered their wooden dolls to goddesses after they were too 'grown-up' to play with dolls. Most ancient dolls that were found in tombs were very simple creations, often made from such materials as clay, rags, wood, or bone. Some of the more unique dolls were made with ivory or wax. The main goal was to make the doll as lifelike as possible. That ideal led to the creation of dolls with movable limbs and removable garments, dating back to 600 BC.

Following the era of the ancient dolls, Europe became a major hub for doll production. These dolls were primarily made of wood. Fewer than 30 examples of primitive wooden stump dolls from England survive today. The Grodnertal area of Germany produced many peg wooden dolls, a type of doll that has very simple peg joints and resembles a clothespin (a device for hanging washing on a clothesline). An alternative to wood was developed in the 1800s.

'Composition' is a collective term for mixtures of pulped wood or paper that were used to make doll heads and bodies. These mixtures were moulded under pressure, creating a durable doll that could be mass-produced. Manufacturers closely guarded the recipes for their mixtures, sometimes using strange ingredients like ash or eggshells. Papier-mâché, a type of composition, was one of the most popular mixtures.

In addition to wooden dolls, wax dolls grew in popularity in the 17th and 18th centuries. Munich in Germany was a major manufacturing centre for wax dolls. Wax dollmakers would model a doll's head in wax or clay, and then cover it with plaster to create a mould. Then they would pour melted wax into the cast. The wax for the head would be very thin, no more than 3 mm. Some of the most distinctive wax dolls were created in England between 1850 and 1930. One of the first dolls that portrayed a baby was made in England from wax at the beginning of the 19th century.

Around the same time, porcelain became popular. It is made by firing special clays in a kiln at more than 2372 degrees Fahrenheit (1300°C), and only a few clays can withstand firing at such high temperatures. Porcelain is used generically to refer to both china and bisque dolls; china is glazed, whereas bisque is unglazed. Germany, France, and Denmark started creating china heads for dolls in the 1840s. These china heads were replaced in the 1860s by ones made of bisque. Bisque, which is porcelain fired twice with colour added to it after the first firing, looked more like skin than china did.

In France, the bébé was popular in the 1880s, and it has become a highly sought-after doll today. The bébé, first made in the 1850s, was different from its predecessors because it depicted a younger girl. Until then, most French dolls were representations of adults. Although the French dolls were unrivalled in their artistry, German bisque dolls became quite popular because they were not as expensive. Kammer & Reinhardt introduced a bisque character doll in the 1900s, starting a trend of creating realistic dolls.

For many centuries, rag dolls were made by mothers for their children. The term 'rag doll' refers generically to dolls made of any fabric. 'Cloth doll' refers to a subset of rag dolls made of linen or cotton. Commercially produced rag dolls were first introduced in the 1850s by English and American manufacturers. Although not as sophisticated as dolls made from other materials, rag dolls were well loved, often as a child's first toy.

Dollmaking did not become an industry in the United States until after the Civil War in the 1860s. Doll production was concentrated in the New England region of the United States, with dolls made from a variety of materials such as leather, rubber, papier-mâché, and cloth. Celluloid was developed in the state of New Jersey in the late 1860s and was used to manufacture dolls until the mid-1950s. German, French, American, and Japanese factories churned out cheaply produced celluloid dolls in mass quantities. However, celluloid fell out of favour because of its extreme flammability and propensity to fade in bright light.

After World War I, dollmakers experimented with plastics. Hard plastic dolls were manufactured in the 1940s. They resembled composition dolls, but they were much more durable. Other materials used in doll manufacturing included rubber, foam rubber, and vinyl in the 1950s and 1960s. Vinyl changed dollmaking, allowing dollmakers to root hair into the head, rather than using wigs or painting the hair. Although most dolls are now mass-manufactured using these modern materials, many modern dollmakers are still using the traditional materials of the past to make collectible dolls.

## Questions 1–6

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

### Dolls

#### Earliest known dolls

- represented religious figures
- used as toys
- **Egypt, 2000 BC**
  - bodies were made of wood
  - **1** \_\_\_\_\_ was used for the hair
- **Ancient Greece and Rome**
  - dolls were given to **2** \_\_\_\_\_ by older girls
- **600 BC**
  - realistic dolls had separate clothes and **3** \_\_\_\_\_ that could be put in different positions

#### 17th and 18th centuries

- dolls made of **4** \_\_\_\_\_ became more common
- moulds made of **5** \_\_\_\_\_

#### 1800s

- new manufacturing process developed
- new group of mixtures known as **6** \_\_\_\_\_
- recipes for these mixtures kept secret

Questions 7–13

Do the following statements agree with the information in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 7–13 on your answer sheet, write:

<b>TRUE</b>	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
<b>FALSE</b>	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	<i>if there is no information about this</i>

- 7 Bisque dolls appear less realistic than dolls made of china.
- 8 French dolls tended to cost more than German bisque dolls.
- 9 The first rag dolls were made in the 1850s.
- 10 Only dolls made of cotton or linen are classified as cloth dolls.
- 11 Dolls made of celluloid tended to lose their colour.
- 12 Composition dolls lasted longer than the plastic dolls that were made in the 1940s.
- 13 Doll collectors prefer a doll to be dressed in its original clothing.

一、填空题 (1–6)

题号	答案 (ONE WORD)	题干翻译	定位句 (第 X 段)	解释 (同义改写 / 为何选它)
1	clay	(埃及, 公元前 2000 年) 用于做头发的是 _____	第 2 段: “...with ‘hair’ <b>made of clay</b> ...”	题干中的 “was used for the hair” = 文中 “hair made of ...”; 唯一材料是 <b>clay</b> 。
2	goddesses	(古希腊与罗马) 年长女孩把玩偶送给 _____	第 3 段: “Girls ... offered their wooden dolls to <b>goddesses</b> ...”	offered...to = “赠 / 献给”; 受词只有 <b>goddesses</b> 。
3	limbs	(约公元前 600 年) 逼真的玩偶有分开的衣服和可摆不同姿势的 _____	第 3 段: “...dolls with <b>movable limbs</b> and removable garments, dating back to 600 BC.”	“that could be put in different positions” = “movable”; 与 “removable garments” 并列, 填 <b>limbs</b> (不是 arms/joints, 原文用词是 <i>limbs</i> )。
4	wax	(17–18 世纪) 用 _____ 制作的玩偶更常见	第 6 段: “ <b>wax dolls</b> grew in popularity in the 17th and 18th centuries.”	“became more common” = “grew in popularity”; 材料是 <b>wax</b> 。
5	plaster	(17–18 世纪) 模具由 _____ 制成	第 6 段: “...cover it <b>with plaster</b> to create a mould.”	直接说明模具的材料为 <b>plaster</b> 。
6	composition	(1800 年代) 一种新混合物类别称为 _____	第 5 段: “‘ <b>Composition</b> ’ is a collective term for mixtures of pulped wood or paper ...”	“new group of mixtures known as ...” 与句子完全同义对应, 专名首字母小写作答即可: <b>composition</b> 。

二、判断题 (7–13)

题号	答案	题干翻译	关键定位 (第 X 段原句要点)	解释与陷阱排除
7	FALSE	“素烧瓷 (bisque) 玩偶看起来比瓷釉 (china) 玩偶更不逼真。”	第 7 段: “ <b>Bisque</b> ... <b>looked more like skin than china did.</b> ”	原文说 <b>bisque</b> 更像皮肤, 即更逼真; 题干说 “更不逼真”, 与原文相反, 故 FALSE。关键词映射: <i>appear realistic ≈ looked more like skin</i> 。
8	TRUE	“法国产玩偶的价格往往高于德国素烧瓷玩偶。”	第 8 段: “Although the French dolls were unrivalled..., <b>German bisque dolls became quite popular because they were not as expensive.</b> ”	德国的 “不那么贵” ⇒ 相比之下法国更贵; 等价转述为题干, 故 TRUE。
9	FALSE	“第一批布偶 (rag dolls) 是在 1850 年代出现的。”	第 9 段: “ <b>For many centuries, rag dolls were made by mothers...</b> <b>Commercially produced rag dolls were first introduced in the 1850s...</b> ”	1850s 指商业化生产的开始, 而非布偶本身首次出现; 布偶 “几百年来” 就有, 故题干错误为 FALSE。
10	TRUE	“只有用棉或亚麻做的玩偶才被归为 cloth dolls (布制玩偶)。”	第 9 段: “‘ <b>Cloth doll</b> ’ refers to a <b>subset of rag dolls made of linen or cotton.</b> ”	定义里明确: cloth doll = 用 <b>linen/cotton</b> 的子集 ⇒ “只有棉或亚麻” 才算 cloth dolls, 故 TRUE。易错点: 不要把 <i>rag dolls</i> (任何布料) 混同为 <i>cloth dolls</i> 。
11	TRUE	“赛璐珞 (celluloid) 玩偶容易褪色。”	第 10 段: “...celluloid fell out of favour because of its extreme flammability and <b>propensity to fade in bright light.</b> ”	<i>fade</i> = 褪色 ⇒ “tended to lose their colour”, 语义一致, 故 TRUE。
12	FALSE	“合成材料 (composition) 玩偶比 1940 年代的塑料玩偶更耐用。”	第 11 段: “Hard <b>plastic</b> dolls ... <b>were much more durable</b> [than composition dolls].”	原文说硬塑料更耐用; 题干反向比较, 故 FALSE。
13	NOT GIVEN	“玩偶收藏者更喜欢玩偶穿原装衣服。”	——(全文无关于收藏者衣着偏好的信息)	文中仅提 “现代制作者仍用传统材料制作收藏玩偶”, 未谈 “收藏者偏好原装服饰”, 信息缺失, 故 NOT GIVEN。