



**KMF考满分**  
留学考生的在线课堂

# DAY 5

1. 19:00 准时参加第三节直播课
  2. 整理课后笔记
  3. 完成作业练习 (931 全篇, 1141 判断 + 有词库)
  5. 上传笔记和真题练习打卡
- 作业提交 DDL: 第二天中午 12:00





答案:

931

1.Y 2.N 3.Y 4.NG 5.Y 6.Y 7.N 8.Y

9.H 10.F 11.A 12.C 13.B

1141

1.F 2.NG 3.NG 4.T 10.D 11.B 12.E

13.F





## 作业解析

931

Question 1

答案： Y

关键词： understandable reasons, why, arguments

考点： 因果

答案句： 第一段第三四五句， Language belongs to everyone, so most people feel they have a right to hold an opinion about it. And when opinions differ, emotions can run high. Arguments can start as easily over minor points of usage as over major policies of linguistic education.

解析： 题目中争论发生的原因，在文中体现大多数人认为他们有权保留自己对语言的看法，而当看法出现分歧时，人们可能变得情绪激动，争论很容易发生，同义替换对应完整，Y即本题答案。

Question 2

答案： N

关键词： more strongly...than..., language education, small differences in language usage

考点： 比较

答案句： 第一段倒数第一句， Arguments can start as easily over minor points of usage as over major policies of linguistic education.





解析:语言用法方面的一点小事,就能像语言学教育政策中的重大问题一样很容易引起争论, language education 对应文中 linguistic education , small differences in language usage 对应文中 minor points of usage , 意思相反, N 即本题答案。

### Question 3

答案: Y

关键词: intelligence, the way he or she uses language

考点: 是非

答案句:第二段第二句, No part of society or social behaviour is exempt: linguistic factors influence how we judge personality, intelligence, social status, educational standards, job aptitude, and many other areas of identity and social survival.

解析:冒号后面说语言因素影响我们如何判断一个人的智力, intelligence 在文中原词出现, affected 对应文中 influence, the way he or she uses language 对应文中 linguistic factors, 同义替换对应完整, Y 即本题答案。

### Question 4

答案: NG

关键词: Prescriptive grammar books, a lot of money, in the 18th century

考点: 数字





答案句:第四段第一句, All the main languages have been studied prescriptively, especially in the 18th century approach to the writing of grammars and dictionaries.

解析:对所有主要语言的研究都是约定俗成的,尤其在 18 世纪对语法与词典的编写过程中。价格高低在文中未作提及,关键信息缺失,NG 即本题答案。

### Question 5

答案: Y

关键词: Prescriptivism, exists today

考点: 数字

答案句:第五段第一句, These attitudes are still with us, and they motivate a widespread concern that linguistic standards should be maintained.

解析:开头说这些态度现在仍然伴随着我们, 这些态度指代前文的 'prescribed' 和 'proscribed', exists today 对应文中 are still with us,

同义替换对应完整, Y 即本题答案。

### Question 6

答案: Y

关键词: descriptivists, pointless, stop language change

考点: 是非





答案句:第五段第三句, This approach is summarised in the statement that it is the task of the grammarian to describe, not prescribe - to record the facts of linguistic diversity, and not to attempt the impossible tasks of evaluating language variation or halting language change

解析:该观点可以总结为:语法家的任务是描述而不是规定,是记录语言多样性的实例而不是试图完成评价语言的差异或阻止语言的改变这样不可能完成的任务。所以对于 descriptivists 而言, not to attempt the impossible tasks of halting language change 即是题目中 pointless to try to stop language chang 的完整替换, 同义替换对应完整, Y 即本题答案。

### Question 7

答案: N

关键词: Descriptivism, after the 18th century.

考点: 绝对

答案句:第五段第四句, In the second half of the 18th century, we already find advocates of this view

解析:在 18 世纪后半期, 我们已经发现了该观点的支持者。this view 指代前文的 *describe*, 和题目 18 世纪以后才有 Descriptivism 出现相矛盾, 意思相反, N 即本题答案。

### Question 8





**KMF考满分**  
留学考生的在线课堂

答案： Y

关键词： Both descriptivists and prescriptivists, misrepresented.

考点： 是非

答案句:最后一段第一句, In our own time, the opposition between 'descriptivists' and 'prescriptivists' has often become extreme, with both sides painting unreal pictures of the other.

解析:在我们这个时代,“描述派”与“规定派”之间的对立经常变得很极端,双方经常互相误解。即意味着描述主义者和规定主义者都被歪曲了,同义替换对应完整, Y 即本题答案。

Question 9

答案： 课上讲解

Question 10

答案： 课上讲解

Question 11

答案： 课上讲解

Question 12

答案： 课上讲解

Question 13

答案： B

单选类型： 主旨





技巧: A 和 C 选项过于细节, 排除, 然后在 BD 选项中找和题目对应最完整的, 选 B。

### 1141 判断+有词库

#### Question 1

答案: F

关键词: genetic causes, how young the skin, identical twins

考点: 因果

答案句: 第一段最后一句, Any differences between them one twin having younger looking skin, for example - must be due to environmental factors such as less time spent in the sun.

解析: 二人之间的任何差异一例如双胞胎中的某个有着看起来更为年轻的肌肤——都必定是环境因素造成的。即一定不是由于题目所说的 genetic causes, 意思相反, F 即本题答案。

#### Question 2

答案: NG

关键词: greater risk than, certain illnesses

考点: 比较

答案句: 第二段最后一句, If identical twins are more similar to each other with respect to an ailment than fraternal twins are, then vulnerability to the disease must be rooted at least in part in heredity.







解析:如果对于某种疾病同卵双胞胎二人之间的反应比起异卵双胞胎来更为相似,那么容易得上这种疾病的特征就至少有一部分原因是来自遗传因素。答案句中有 illnesses 的替换词 ailment, 以及 twins, 但是关于和非双胞胎的比较是不存在的, 关键信息缺失, NG 即本题答案。

### Question 3

答案: NG

关键词: Bouchard, newspapers, twins who had been separated at birth.

考点: 是非

答案句:第四段最后一二句, Over two decades 137 sets of twins eventually visited Thomas Bouchard's lab in what became known as the Minnesota Study of Twins Reared Apart. Numerous tests were carried out on the twins, and they were each asked more than 15,000 questions.

解析:在二十年的时间里, 前后共有 137 对双胞胎走进了 Thomas Bouchard 的实验室, 这次研究后来成为了广为人知的“被异地养大双胞胎的明尼苏达研究”。在这些双胞胎身上开展了不计其数的测试, 他们中的每个人都回答了 15,000 多个问题。答案句中 Bouchard 原词出现, Twins Reared Apart 对应题目 twins who had been





separated at birth, 但是未提及 advertised in newspapers, 关键信息缺失, NG 即本题答案。

#### Question 4

答案: T

关键词: Epigenetic processes, both genetic and environmental processes

考点: 比较

答案句:第七段第一句, Epigenetic processes are chemical reactions tied to neither nature nor nurture but representing what researchers have called a 'third component'.

解析:表观遗传的过程是这样一些化学反应, 它们既不与先天也不与后天相关, 而是代表着研究人员所称之为的“第三组成因素”, 与题目表观遗传过程不同于 genetic 过程和 environmental 过程对应一致, nature 即 genetic, nurture 即 environmental, 同义替换对应完整, T 即本题答案。

#### Question 10

答案: D

关键词: epigenetic processes, activity of our genes

定位原文: 第七段





解析：第七段第二句话说 **These reactions** 影响着我们基因代码的表现方式，**how our genetic code is expressed** 对应题目 **activity of our genes**，**These reactions** 为指代词，向前找他所指代的内容为 **chemical reactions**，且被称之为的“第三组成因素”，比对词库，D 选项 **chemicals** 即为本题答案。

#### Question 11

答案： B

关键词： **for example, creating, internal**

定位原文：第七段第二句冒号后，**how each gene is strengthened or weakened, even turned on or off, to build our bones, brains and all the other parts of our bodies.**

解析：冒号后为例子，对应题目中的 **example**，**build** 对应题目中的 **creating**，文中答案为 **our bones, brains and all the other parts of our bodies**，比对词库，B 选项 **organs** 即为本题答案。

#### Question 12

答案： E

关键词： **uncovering, be affected by**

定位原文：第九段第一句 **One way the study of epigenetics is revolutionizing our understanding of biology is by revealing a mechanism by which the environment directly impacts on genes.**





解析：表观遗传学研究之所以彻底改变了我们对于生物学的理解，方式之一就在于它揭示出这样一种机制，外在环境正是通过这样一种机制直接作用于内在基因。Revealing 对应题目中的 uncovering，impacts on 对应 be affected by，文中答案为 environment，比对词库，E 选项 environment 即为本题答案。

### Question 13

答案： F

关键词：new-born rat, later, problems

定位原文：第九段第二句 Studies of animals, for example, have shown that when a rat experiences stress during pregnancy, it can cause epigenetic changes in a fetus that lead to behavioral problems as the rodent grows up.

解析：当一只老鼠在怀孕期间有过紧张压力的体验，就可能在其胎儿中引发表观遗传性的改变，进而随着这只啮齿动物的成长导致其行为方面的各种问题。Problems 原词出现，as the rodent grows up 对应题目中的 later，文中答案为 behavioral，比对词库，F 选项 behaviour/behavior 即为本题答案。





## 替换词表

931

题目中表达	文章中对应
occur	start
language education	linguistic education
small differences in language usage	minor points of usage
assessment	judge
is affected by	influence
the way he or she uses language	linguistic factors
still exists today	are still with us
pointless	impossible
stop language change	halting language change
misrepresented	painting unreal pictures

1141




**KMF考满分**

留学考生的在线课堂

题目中表达	文章中对应
causes	due to
how young the skin of identical twins looks	one twin having younger looking skin
certain illnesses	an ailment
different from both genetic and environmental processes	neither nature nor nurture
the activity of our genes	how our genetic code is expressed
creating	build
uncovering a way	revealing a mechanism
be affected by	impacts on
suffers stress	experiences stress
new-born rat	fetus
later	as the rodent grows up.

