



KMF考满分
留学考生的在线课堂

DAY 7

1. 19:00 准时参加第四节直播课
 2. 整理课后笔记
 3. 完成作业练习 (743 全篇, 1312 只做人物理论题)
 4. 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:

743

27. D 28. C 29. A 30. B 31. D 32. F 33.

I 34. B 35. A 36. D 37. A 38. E 39. B

40. C

1312

20. E 21. B 22. D 23. A





作业解析

743 全篇

Question 27

答案： D

关键词： sleeping in the mountains, because

答案句： 第一段第二句 And yet most of us have had the experience of having to adjust to sleeping in the mountains or the countryside because it was initially 'too quiet', an experience that suggests that humans are capable of adapting to a wide range of noise levels.

解析： 按照顺序原则从第一段开始找答案，sleeping in the mountains

原词出现，having to adjust to 对应题目中的 have difficulty ， 题目

中的因果逻辑词 because 同样原词出现，because 后即为真正答案

句，因为这些地方起初“太安静”了，和 D 选项他们可能已经适应了

城市里更高的噪音水平对应一致，D 即本题答案。C 选项为本题高频

错误选项，要注意，prefer 的关系在文中并不存在，不能选。

Question 28

答案： C

关键词： Glass and Singer

答案句： 第一段倒数一二三句





解析：通过特殊词 **Glass and Singer** 定位到第一段倒数第三句，题目问 **Glass and Singer** 发现了什么，根据提问方式判断为细节类单选题，题目问的是 **found**，所以忽略倒数第三句中的过程不看，继续往后看，起初，噪音让人心烦意乱。但大约四分钟后，将置于噪音下的实验对象与处于正常环境中的人们相比发现，前者在完成任务方面做得很不错，而且他们对噪音的生理反应会迅速降低到与后者持平的水平。对应 **C** 选项，从长远来看，突发的噪音不会严重影响问题的解决，**do not seriously disrupt** 对应文中 **doing just as well**，**C** 即本题答案。**D** 选项为本题高频错误选项，要注意，**control subjects** 对照组对应处于正常环境中的人们，而文中只说了实验对象即实验组生理反应会迅速降低，并没有提到对照组 **declined quickly**，不能选。

Question 29

答案： **B**

关键词： **high noise levels, not likely to, interfere with**

答案句：第二段第一句 **But there are limits to adaptation and loud noise becomes more troublesome if the person is required to concentrate on more than one task.**

解析：题目问，研究人员发现，高噪声水平不太可能干扰什么，根据提问方式判断为细节类单选题，文中 **loud noise** 对应题目中的 **high**





noise levels, troublesome 对应题目中的 interfere with, 如果要求试验对象同时专注几项任务时, 其对噪音的适应性能力就会达到极限, 噪音也会变得更加让人心烦意乱, 所以反过来说, 如果一心只干一件事, 噪音就可能不会让人心烦意乱, 对应 A 选项。

Question 30

答案: B

关键词: Glass and Singer (1972), intense noise, less than

定位原文: 第三段第二句, We are much more able to 'tune out' chronic background noise, even if it is quite loud, than to work under circumstances with unexpected intrusions of noise.

解析:通过分析题目中的并列逻辑, 我们要在文中找到和 intense noise 并列且同时具有比较关系的另外一种 noise, 因为和 intense 并列, 所以答案库范围可以缩小到 BCDGJ 五个, intense noise 对应文中 background noise, even if it is quite loud, more than 对应题目中的 less than, 确定文中答案为 unexpected intrusions of noise 名词词组中的 unexpected。比对词库确定答案为 B 选项。

Question 31

答案: D

关键词: All groups, exposed to

定位原文: 第三段第三四句





解析:subjects 对应题目中的 groups, exposed to 和题目原词对应, 实验对象中一部分人听到的噪音是严格按照一分钟的时间间隔产生的(可预测性噪音), 其他人听到的噪音总量是不变的, 但是产生时间却是随机的(非可预测性噪音), 这意味着所有人接受噪音的量是一样的, 文中答案为 same amount of。比对词库确定答案为 D 选项。

Question 32

答案: F

关键词: predictable noise group, unpredictable noise group

定位原文: 第三段第五句 Subjects reported finding the predictable and unpredictable noise equally annoying, and all subjects performed at about the same level during the noise portion of the experiment.

解析: predictable noise 和 unpredictable noise 在文中原词出现, 题目空格位置即两者之间的关系, 实验组称, 可预测性噪音和非可预测性噪音都很恼人, 而所有实验对象在噪音测试部分的表现都处在同一水平线上, 文中答案为 equally annoying 或 performed at about the same level。比对词库确定答案为 F 选项。

Question 33

答案: I

关键词: proofreading task, written material, errors





定位原文：第三段最后一句 As shown in Table 1 the unpredictable noise produced more errors in the later proofreading task than predictable noise; and soft, unpredictable noise actually produced slightly more errors on this task than the loud, predictable noise.

解析：33 题答案句前两句中的 proofreading task, written material, errors 可以辅助定位，通过 predictable noise 和 unpredictable noise 在文中原词出现锁定最后一句，题目空格位置即两者之间的关系 unpredictable noise produced more errors，文中答案为 produced more errors。比对词库确定答案为 I 选项。

Question 34

答案： B

关键词： fatigue, manifests itself later

定位原文：第四段 Apparently, unpredictable noise produces more fatigue than predictable noise, but it takes a while for this fatigue to take its toll on performance.

解析： fatigue 在答案句中原词重现，manifests itself later 之后显示出对应 takes a while for this fatigue to take its toll on performance，itself 和 this fatigue 相对应，题干中的 itself 指代空格，文中的 this fatigue 指代 unpredictable noise，文中答案为 unpredictable。比对词库确定答案为 B 选项。

Question 35





答案： A

关键词： difficult at first, concentrate on problem-solving tasks

定位原文： 第一段第四五句 For example, Glass and Singer (1972) exposed people to short bursts of very loud noise and then measured their ability to work out problems and their physiological reactions to the noise. The noise was quite disruptive at first

解析： 例如，Glass 和 Singer(1972)将人们置于瞬间发出的非常刺耳的噪声环境之中，然后测量他们解决问题的能力 and 由此产生的生理反应。起初，噪音让人心烦意乱。problem-solving tasks 在文中对应 work out problems, difficult 结合 concentrate on 在文中对应 disruptive, at first 原词重现。答案为 A 选项。

Question 36

答案： D

关键词： Long-term exposure to noise, a year later

定位原文： 第六段倒数第三句 In fact, the longer the children had attended the noisy schools, the more distractible they became. The effects also seem to be long lasting.

解析： 事实上，孩子们在喧闹的学校待的时间越久，他们越难以集中注意力。这一影响可能会持续很长时间。Long-term exposure to noise 在文中对应 the longer the children had attended the noisy schools,





changes in behaviour 在文中对应 more distractible, a year later 对应文中 long lasting。答案为 D 选项。

Question 37

答案： A

关键词： do not arise, make it stop

定位原文： 第五段第二三句 Another is control. If the individual knows that he or she can control the noise, this seems to eliminate both its negative effects at the time and its after-effects

解析： 另一个变量是噪音的可控性。如果一个人知道自己可以控制噪音的话，这一点似乎可以消除当时噪音的负面影响和副作用。do not arise 在文中对应 eliminate, make it stop 在文中对应 control the noise。答案为 A 选项。

Question 38

答案： E

关键词： high-pitched noise, low-pitched noise, more errors

定位原文： 无

解析： 文中未提及噪音分贝高低，因此通过排除法。答案为 E 选项。

Question 39

答案： B

关键词： difficult, perform three tasks at the same time





定位原文：第二段第二句 For example, high noise levels interfered with the performance of subjects who were required to monitor three dials at a time, a task not unlike that of an aeroplane pilot or an air-traffic controller (Broadbent, 1957).

解析：例如，如果一个实验对象需要同时监视三个刻度盘，那么高分贝噪音就会严重干扰他们完成工作。difficult 在文中对应 interfered, perform three tasks at the same time 在文中对应 monitor three dials at a time。答案为 B 选项。

Question 40

答案： C

关键词：repeat numbers, carrying out another task

定位原文：第二段最后一句 Similarly, noise did not affect a subject's ability to track a moving line with a steering wheel, but it did interfere with the subject's ability to repeat numbers while tracking (Finkelman and Glass, 1970).

解析：同理，噪音并不会影响实验对象追踪一个旋转轮子形成的不断移动的轨迹，但如果让实验对象在追踪的同时重复数字，那么噪音对他们的影响就很大了(Finkelman and Glass, 1970)。repeat numbers 在文中原词重现，carrying out another task 在文中对应 tracking。答案为 C 选项。





1312

Question 20

答案: E

定位原文: A 段最后一句 'If disgust protects humans from infection , boredom may protect them from "infectious" social situations , ' he suggests .

解析: “如果嫌恶保护人类免受真菌疾病的感染, 那么厌倦则能够保护人类免受‘传染性’社交状况的感染”。E 选项中的 avoid an unpleasant experience 对应文中 protect them from "infectious" social situations, 因为文中 "infectious" social situations 与 infection 并列, 两者均为负面情况。答案为 E 选项。

Question 21

答案: B

定位原文: B 段倒数第三句 Of the five types, the most damaging is 'reactant' boredom with its explosive combination of high arousal and negative emotion.

解析: 在这 5 种类别中, 最有破坏性的是“反应过激”类厌倦情绪, 它有着爆发性的高唤醒度和负面情绪。B 选项中的 One sort of boredom is worse than all the others 对应文中 'reactant' boredom, 因为 'reactant' is the most damaging boredom。答案为 B 选项。

Question 22

答案: D





定位原文:D 段倒数第三句 What's more, your efforts to improve the situation can end up making you feel worse

解析: 更严重的是, 你若试图改变现状, 最终会让情况变得更糟。D 选项中的 Trying to cope with boredom 对应文中 efforts to improve the situation, increase its negative effects 对应文中 feel worse。答案为 D 选项。

Question 23

答案: A

定位原文:F 段第一句 Psychologist Francoise Wemelsfelder speculates that our over-connected lifestyles might even be a new source of boredom .

解析: 心理学家 Francoise Wemelsfelder 猜测, 交互过密的生活方式可能是厌倦感的新源头。A 选项中的 The way we live today 对应文中 our over-connected lifestyles, encourage boredom 对应文中 a new source of boredom。答案为 A 选项。





替换词表

743

题目中表达	文章中对应
have difficulty sleeping	having to adjust to sleeping
problem-solving	work out problems
high noise levels	loud noise
interfere	troublesome
a single task	one task
intense noise	short bursts of very loud noise
have less effect on	as well on
All groups	subjects
the same amount of	equally
made more mistakes	produced more errors
manifests	take its toll on performance
later	takes a while




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difficult at first to concentrate on	quite disruptive at first
problem-solving tasks.	work out problems
changes in behaviour	more distractible
knows	knowledge
make it stop	turn the noise off
perform	monitor
three tasks	three dials
at the same time	at a time
while carrying out another task	while tracking

1312

题目中表达	文章中对应
avoid an unpleasant experience	protect them from "infectious" social situations
worse than all the others	the most damaging





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Trying to cope with boredom	efforts to improve the situation
increase its negative effects	making you feel worse

