



**KMF考满分**  
留学考生的在线课堂

# DAY 10

1. 看视频课，整理笔记
2. 真题练习(限时模考)
3. 上传笔记和真题练习打卡

作业提交 DDL：第二天中午 12:00





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## 答案:

Reading Passage 1 Questions 1-13

1 TRUE 2 NOT GIVEN 3 FALSE 4 FALSE 5 NOT GIVEN 6  
TRUE 7 young age 8 ruling monarch 9 nominations system 10  
advisory panel 11 B 12 C 13 F

Reading Passage 2 Questions 14-26

14 FALSE 15 TRUE 16 NOT GIVEN 17 TRUE 18 FALSE  
19 B 20 A 21 C 22 A 23 C 24 B 25 A 26 B

Reading Passage 3 Questions 27-40

27 G 28 H 29 K 30 C 31 M 32 J 33 B 34 A 35 D 36 A  
37 NO 38 NOT GIVEN 39 NO 40 YES





## 解析：

『题型』 填空题——无词库 SUMMARY

『解析』

题目自带标题 **Knighthood Selection: Then and Now** 不等于文章标题，对应文章部分。

7.关键词：Middle Ages, training, a

A: 中间位置 Perceived to be a British tradition, the legacy of knighthoods actually dates back to ancient Rome, from where it spread throughout a number of European countries in the Middle Ages and acquired certain features. A would-be knight had to undergo strict military instruction from a young age

这道题目的问题在于关键词 **Middle Age** 所在句并不是答案句，因为最核心关键词并没有找到，而下句话中 **instruction** 和 **training** 进行反义替换，所以答案为 **young age**，同时不超字数。

8.关键词 **work for, part of the year**





A: 最后一句 Finally, the potential knight also required the financial means to purchase horses, weapons and armour for himself, and then make himself available to serve the ruling monarch for a minimum period each year.

work for 对应 serve, part of the year 对应 a minimum period each year, 通过空格前 work for 分析得出空格内填的类别是人, 同时在最核心关键词后, 因此答案为 ruling monarch, 同时不超字数。

9.关键词: Today, recipients, selected, a

B: 第一二句 In modern times, the process is very different. Instead of relying on formalised military training or political patronage, a nominations system is used.

通过 modern times 对应 Today 定位到第二段开头, 要注意 instead of 后直接相连不用管, 答案为 nominations system。

10.关键词: final decision, made by, an

B: 倒数第二句 After this, an advisory panel, acting on behalf of the sovereign, deliberates and selects the future knights and dames from the pool of applications.





两个逗号间的插入成分删掉，最终的决定由 10 做出，对应文中 an advisory panel 挑选出未来的骑士，所以答案为 advisory panel。

### Questions 11-13

『题型』多选题——6 选 3

『解析』

做完填空题按照顺序原则往下继续看，用题干中 **people losing their knighthoods** 定位，提问原因，答案可以以任意次序给出。

11.

B. Using another person ' s name on an important paper 冒充重要签名，对应 C 段中间 and forging the signature of an Australian politician on a police document ， 尽管 Lewis 反复生命无辜，但是仍然 failed in court，也就意味着仍失去骑士荣誉，所以答案为 B。

12.

C. Poor management of a company 公司管理不善，对应 Knighthoods have also been forfeited for reasons of





incompetence rather than outright illegality or treason, 之后举出 Fred Goodwin 的例子加以支持, 所以答案为 C。

13.

F. Giving secret information to a foreign government 出卖机密给外国政府, 对应 C 段最后 Anthony Blunt 因 working as a double agent and handing confidential material over to the Soviet Union 充当间谍出卖机密给苏联政府, 所以答案为 F。

### Questions 1-6

『题型』判断题——T/F/NG

『解析』

先读题, 第 1 题 **first** 表示过去选 **NG** 和 **only** 表示绝对选 **F** 撞了, 第 3 题 **any** 是绝对词, 但是有大写的反例特征, 所以这组题不能用技巧。

1. 关键词: first awarded, only, military service

A: 第二句前半句 Although initially conferred upon members of the armed forces solely on the basis of their performance in combat.





only 对应 solely, first awarded 对应 initially conferred, military service 对应 performance in combat, 所有关键词对应完整, 所以答案为 T。

2. 关键词: Most knights, now, arts and entertainment industries

A: 第二句后半句+第三句 the award now recognises all contributions to national life. Some of the most notable knighthoods of recent times have been bestowed on musicians or entertainers such as Sir Elton John and Sir Paul McCartney, and the fields of finance, industry and education are also represented.

now 是原词出现, arts and entertainment industries 对应 musicians or entertainers, 但是 most 关键信息不存在, 文中只提到一些获得骑士荣誉的人是音乐家和艺人, 所以答案为 NG。

3. 关键词: outside the Commonwealth, cannot be awarded





A: 第四句 Citizens of non-Commonwealth countries are eligible for an ‘honorary ‘ knighthood for which they are not permitted to use the titles ‘Sir’ or ‘Dame ‘. outside the Commonwealth 对应 non-Commonwealth, 题目中说不能被授予任何骑士荣誉, 而文中说的是 eligible for an ‘honorary ‘ knighthood, eligible 表示够资格, 和题目意思相反, 所以答案为 F。

4.关键词: began, Great Britain

A: 第五句 Perceived to be a British tradition, the legacy of knighthoods actually dates back to ancient Rome, from where it spread throughout a number of European countries in the Middle Ages and acquired certain features.

文中说的是骑士源自古罗马, 与题目中说的英国不一致, 所以答案为 F。

5.关键词: Esquires, trainee knights, served

A: 第六句 A would-be knight had to undergo strict military instruction from a young age, which included spending







time as an assistant ( known as an esquire) to an existing knight, and participating in battle.

文中说见习骑士要给现有的骑士当一段时间助手，题目中说见习骑士通常和他们所服务的骑士有关，这个相关联的信息不存在，所以答案为 NG。

6.关键词：Esquire， money ， equipment

A: 最后一句 Finally, the potential knight also required the financial means to purchase horses, weapons and armour for himself, and then make himself available to serve the ruling monarch for a minimum period each year.

Esquire 对应 potential knight, money 对应 financial means, equipment 对应 horses, weapons and armour，同义替换完整，所以答案为 T。

➤ **‘Just do it!’**

题型顺序：人物理论—选择—判断

人物出现有顺序，**CDE** 段分别出现 **AS,RC,JP**





## Questions 19-25

『题型』 人物理论题

『解析』

19. Doing housework is a common way of avoiding important work. 做家务是逃避重要工作的常见方法

第 D 段：第二句 One such approach was developed by the crime writer Raymond Chandler, who built his strategy on a basic yet critical observation: procrastinators rarely sit about completely inactively, but rather tend to engage themselves in useful but less pressing tasks: vacuuming behind the bed, cleaning out the fridge, washing the windows and so on.

20. Get support from other people. 从他人处获得帮助

第 C 段：第五句 'When we want people to do something for us, we really sell it to them,'

21. Make a list of boring tasks before important ones. 在重要的任务之前列出一份无聊的任务清单





第 E 段：倒数第二句 The key to this approach is to rank one's priorities, then bump the most urgent tasks a little further down and place at the top some potentially daunting and important-sounding projects which are ultimately not all that essential.

22.Look for ways to make the work more interesting. 寻找方法让工作更有趣

第 C 段：倒数第三句 Instead, she argues, we should pique our own interest and find ways to make our important projects more attractive.

23.Lists are powerful tools for reducing procrastination. 表格是减少拖延症的有力工具

第 F 段：最后一句 As these procrastination gurus have shown, however, the right strategies have the potential to minimise its impact - if you ever get around to using them.  
the right strategies 向前指表格法

24.Use boredom as motivation. 把无聊当做动力





第 D 段：倒数第一二句 Sitting still, without the satisfaction of busying himself with less urgent tasks, Chandler slowly felt the itch of tedious monotony sink in. Within five or ten minutes, this itch had become intolerable, and he felt compelled to begin writing his stories.

25. Use rewards when a task is completed. 当任务完成时使用奖励

第 C 段：倒数第二句 If all else fails, Sykes believes we must recompense ourselves for our troubles, ideally with little treats upon finishing a task.

哼~~人物理论题这么简单的对应，还看不出来的我要鞭打一百次一百次一百次一百次一百次一百次一百次一百次一百次一百次一百次一百次~~

## Questions 26

『题型』单选题

『解析』

根据顺序原则，同时问的是 **writer ' s conclusion**，定位到最后一段。





Procrastination will never be completely eliminated. 完整对应 it seems unlikely that procrastination will ever truly be put to rest.

虽然拖延症消失是不存在的~但是我们要尽量克服哦盆友们~

### Questions 14-18

『题型』 判断题——T/F/NG

『解析』

先读题，第 16 题 **the most likely** 有最高级的技巧和可能的技巧，但是我们发现 **likely group** 是假可能，所以可能选 **T** 的技巧作废，根据最高级不选 **T** 的技巧，我们可以把 16 题答案范围缩小。

根据顺序原则和题型间的排除法进行大致定位。

14. 关键词: recognised , serious problem

A: 第一句 A Procrastination, a kind of chronic time-wasting, has long been dismissed as an innocuous human foible.

题目中说拖延被认为是严重问题，文中说被误解为无伤大雅的小缺点，意思相反，答案为 F。

（不认识 **foible** 的同学还不快记到本本上）





15.关键词：reason, rise, unknown

A: 第三句前半句 Researchers are bemused as to what explains this sharp rise in the figures,

reason 对应 explains, rise 原词形式出现, unknown 对应 bemused , 替换完整, 意思一致, 答案为 T。

16.关键词：Students, the most likely group

A: 第四句 One side effect is perhaps the most predictable: procrastination hampers academic and work commitments as sufferers fail to meet deadlines or achieve their goals.

根据关键词学生定位到 academic 所在的第四句, 但是该句说的是拖延阻碍学习和工作任务, the likely group 这一关键信息不存在, 所以答案为 NG。

17.关键词：health problems, linked to

A: 最后一句 In one study, over the course of a semester, procrastinating university students were noted to be suffering from notably weaker immune systems, more gastrointestinal problems, and higher occurrences of insomnia than their non-procrastinating peers.





health problems 对应 weaker immune systems, more gastrointestinal problems, and higher occurrences of insomnia, linked to 对应 were noted to be suffering from, 同义替换完整，意思一致，答案为 T。

18. 关键词: Most techniques, stop, scientific study from

B: 第二三句 Everyone admits it 's a difficult demon to beat, but a few self-styled procrastination coaches have developed strategies to that end. Although evidence for their efficacy is largely anecdotal at this stage, some of these strategies at least offer promising avenues for future research.

答案句中 anecdotal 很重要，大家可以查一下英文解释，大意是来自二手的资料而不是科学研究，所以和题目意思相反，答案为 F。

### ➤ When evolution works against us

题型顺序: 有词库的 **summary**—选择—判断

人物出现有顺序，**CDE** 段分别出现 **AS,RC,JP**





## Questions 27-32

『题型』 有词库的 summary

『解析』

27.关键词: Modern man, distant past, jungle

from

A: 第二三句 We now buy our meat from the supermarket rather than stalking it through the jungle; houses and high-rises shelter us at night instead of caves. But despite these changes, some very basic responses linger on.

Modern man 对应 We now, jungle 原词重现, 但是这道题双词锁定的一句话里没有答案, 所以还得往下看一句, 现代人仍然保留的是 some very basic responses, 去词库中找对应, 答案为 G。

28.关键词: ‘fight or flight ’ response, recognise, take action

A: 最后一句 It's called the 'fight or flight' response, and it helps us to identify dangerous situations and act decisively by, as the name suggests, mustering our







strength for a confrontation or running away as fast as we can.

这道题找到并列考点就做出来了，不解释（傲娇脸）

29.关键词：Today, this same response, feeling

B：第一句 This shift to survival mode is often popularly described as a sudden unease, a sense that a situation is 'off' or 'not right' .

unease 对应 anxiety，答案为 K。

30.关键词：hypothalamus, producing and releasing, blood

B：第二句后半部分 the hypothalamus, advising the sympathetic nervous system and the adrenal-cortical system to work, at first separately, and then together, to blend a potent mix of hormones and chemicals and secrete them into the bloodstream.

通过最核心关键词 producing and releasing 和 blood，将答案范围卡在中间，them 指代词向前找，找名词，注意单复数，hormones and chemicals 对应选项 C。





31.关键词: sensation, a, temperature, blood is diverted to other organs

B: 倒数第二句 Skin feels cold (hence the 'shiver' down the spine) as blood supply is redirected to the larger muscles required for a physical confrontation or a hasty retreat.

冷呀冷呀冷呀，答案很明显啦，M drop。

32.关键词: human survival, perceived threat

C: 第一句 Without this instinctive response, the human race would never have survived, but at present it is often more of a hindrance than a help.

空格后是 was，所以排除词库中复数选项，human survival 原词重现，perceived threat 对应 hindrance，锁定答案句，将剩余选项代入，选 J。

### Questions 33-36

『题型』单选题

『解析』

这组单选题题干都没有给出范围，可以按照顺序原则从填空题结束的位置继续往下看。





33.关键词：fight or flight response, activated, difficult

C: 第三句 This poses a problem, however, because the fight or flight mechanism functions most helpfully as a response to something that can cause bodily harm, such as a falling tree or a wild animal, rather than in response to a fulminating boss, a traffic jam, or a spouse who has not returned a phone call.

从文中我们可以看出，fight or flight mechanism 对于给身体带来伤害的事情上最起作用，而在一些小事，例如 in response to a fulminating boss, a traffic jam, or a spouse who has not returned a phone call 上用处不大，所以答案为 B。

34.关键词：fight or flight response, less useful today, modern individuals

D: 最后一句句 but in a modern world already overloaded with sensory input

题干中 because 后是原因，答案句中 cause 前是原因，所以真正的答案点是 sensory input，对应答案为 A。





35.关键词：disadvantage, ‘mind chatter’

D: 最后一句后半句, it causes us to fret about nonexistent predicaments and occasionally needlessly triggers the fight or flight response..

根据 mind chatter 定位到 D 段开头，第二句才开始解释但是开头在解释 mind chatter 是什么，真正答案点在最后一句，对应答案为 D。

36.关键词：stress is increasing, because of

E: 第二句后半句和第三句 but which are toxic if they are not properly metabolised. Metabolism of these potentially toxic hormones relies on physical exertion, which originally evolved as part of the fight or flight process — hormone release was usually followed by physical exertion (fighting or running), which returned the body to a state of balance.

从 35 题我们可知紧张受激素影响，接下来文中说激素过量会有毒性，physical exertion 可以帮助消耗激素，题目问紧张增加其实就是问激素增加，对应答案为 A。





## Questions 37-40

『题型』 判断题——Y/N/NG

『解析』

看清楚，这次人家让选的是 **Y/N/NG**，有没有选错？

37.关键词：Stress , emotion

E: 第二句前半句 Stress, erroneously considered by many to be a mere feeling, is actually a physiological condition resulting from a cumulative accrual of certain hormones in the body

题目中紧张是一种情感，不要只看到 **feeling** 就去选，后面说其实是由某些激素造成的生理状态，意思相反，答案为 **N**。

38.关键词：Fights in the workplace , increasing

E: 最后一句 In present day encounters, however, the vital element of physical exertion is missing: a resentful employee cannot punch his co-worker, for example, and a frustrated driver is unable to simply ram his way through a packed intersection.

increasing 不存在，关键信息缺失，答案为 **NG**。





39.关键词: **metabolise hormones** , **exercise**, **linked with original cause of stress**

F: 第三句 Fortunately, the brain is not clever enough to realise that this exercise is completely unrelated to the original stress stimulus, and in this way we can effectively 'fool' our bodies into metabolising stress hormones by punching a boxing bag instead of the person who annoyed us in the first place.

题目说相关，文中说不相关，意思相反，答案为 N。

40.关键词: **positive words** , **reduce stress**

F: 倒数第二句 Benson found that certain behaviours, such as deep breathing, meditation, and the repetition of simple, affirmative phrases, acted as an antidote to mind chatter and the fight or flight responses, calming the nervous system and inducing a relaxed state of mind and body instead.





文中所举的例子当中，affirmative phrases 对应 positive words, calming the nervous system 对应 reduce stress, 同义替换完整，意思一致，答案为 Y。

课程的结束，是再一次出发的开始，鼓足勇气，越飞越高吧~~

