



KMF考满分
留学考生的在线课堂

DAY 6

1. 看视频课，整理笔记
2. 真题练习(742, 1043, 全篇)
3. 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:

742

14. F 15. NG 16. T 17. NG 18. T 19. T
20. F 21. G 22. E 23. B 24. A 25. K 26.
F

1043

27. C 28. D 29. C 30. B 31. A 32. F 33.
G 34. A 35. B 36. D 37. NG 38. Y 39.
N 40. Y





作业解析

742 全篇

Question 14

答案： F

关键词：Aleutian islands, 'Aleyska'

考点：改变

答案句：第一段最后一句，The islands' native inhabitants called this land mass Aleyska, the 'Great Land'; today, we know it as Alaska.

解析：岛上的原住民把这块大陆称为 Aleyska，意为“伟大的土地”。

如今，我们叫它阿拉斯加。renamed 对应“改变”考点，题目说 Aleutian 群岛的居民把他们的岛屿改名为'Aleyska'，而文章中说的是 called this land mass Aleyska，命名与改名意思相反，F 即本题答案。

Question 15

答案： NG

关键词：Alaska's fisheries, the world's largest companies

考点：是否

答案句：第二段最后一句，Taking advantage of this rich bounty, Alaska's commercial fisheries have developed into some of the largest in the world.





解析：阿拉斯加的商业渔场充分利用了大自然的馈赠，已经发展成为世界上规模最大的渔业聚集地之一。题目中的 **Alaska's fisheries** 对应 **Alaska's commercial fisheries, the world's largest companies** 对应文中 **the largest in the world**，但是 **are owned by** 为...所有的关系是不存在，根据原文，我们只知道阿拉斯加的商业渔场是世界上规模最大的渔业聚集地之一，并不知道他们是否为一些世界上最大的公司所有，关键信息缺失，**NG** 即本题答案。

Question 16

答案： T

关键词： **dependent on salmon**

考点： 是否

答案句： 第三段三句， '**Salmon,**' notes writer Susan Ewing in **The Great Alaska Nature Factbook, 'pump through Alaska like blood through a heart, bringing rhythmic, circulating nourishment to land, animals and people.'**

解析：随笔作家苏珊尤因在她的著作《伟大的阿拉斯加自然概况》一书中指出，大马哈鱼从阿拉斯加游过，就像血液流经心脏一样，为这片土地、动物和人们带来独具韵律、循环通畅的给养。题目中的 **dependent on salmon** 对应 **blood through a heart, bringing** 后也进一步说明了大马哈鱼的重要意义，同义替换对应完整，**T** 即本题答案。





Question 17

答案: NG

关键词: Ninety per cent of all Pacific salmon, sockeye, pink salmon

考点: 数字

答案句: 第三段倒数第三句, All five species of Pacific salmon - chinook, or king; chum, or dog; coho, or silver; sockeye, or red; and pink, or humpback - spawn** in Alaskan waters, and 90% of all Pacific salmon commercially caught in North America are produced there.

解析: 5 种太平洋大马哈鱼都在阿拉斯加水域产卵: 奇努克大马哈鱼(王鲑)、马苏大马哈鱼(狗鲑)、银大马哈鱼(银鲑)、红大马哈鱼(红鲑)、粉大马哈鱼(驼背大马哈鱼)。北美 90% 的商业太平洋大马哈鱼都产自阿拉斯加。题目中的 Ninety per cent of all Pacific salmon 对应 90% of all Pacific salmon, sockeye 和 pink salmon 原词重现, 但是分别出现在两句话当中, 联系是不存在的, 关键信息缺失, 无法判断 90% 的太平洋大马哈鱼是否为 sockeye 和 pink salmon, 关键信息缺失, NG 即本题答案。

Question 18

答案: T

关键词: 320,000, 2000

考点: 数字





答案句：第三段最后一句，During 2000, commercial catches of Pacific salmon in Alaska exceeded 320,000 tonnes, with an ex-vessel value of over \$US260 million.

解析：2000 年，阿拉斯加商业大马哈鱼产量超过 320,000 吨，船边交易额超过 2.6 亿美元。题目中的 More than 320,000 tonnes 对应文中 exceeded 320,000 tonnes，2000 原词重现，关键信息对应完整，T 即本题答案。

Question 19

答案： T

关键词：Between 1940 and 1959, a sharp decrease, salmon population

考点：改变

答案句：第四段第二句，Between 1940 and 1959, overfishing led to crashes in salmon populations so severe that in 1953 Alaska was declared a federal disaster area.

解析：1940 到 1959 年,过度捕捞使得大马哈鱼的数量急剧减少，1953 年，阿拉斯加成为“联邦受灾渔区”。题目中的 Between 1940 and 1959 和 salmon population 原词重现，a sharp decrease 对应文中 crashes，关键信息对应完整，T 即本题答案。

Question 20

答案： F





关键词：During the 1990s, 100 million

考点：数字

答案句：第四段最后一句，during the 1990s, annual harvests were well in excess of 100 million, and on several occasions over 200 million fish.

解析：20 世纪 90 年代，大马哈鱼的年产超过 1 亿条，个别年份甚至超过了 2 亿条。题目中的 During the 1990s 和 100 million 原词重现，average number 的意思是平均数量，题目中说平均数量是年产一亿条，而文中年产 excess of 100 million 超过一亿条，意思相反，F 即本题答案。

Question 21

答案：G

解析：课上讲解

Question 22

答案：E

解析：课上讲解

Question 23

答案：B

解析：课上讲解

Question 24

答案：A





解析：课上讲解

Question 25

答案： K

解析：课上讲解

Question 26

答案： F

解析：课上讲解

1043 全篇

Question 27

答案： C

关键词： theory developed by Louis Dollo

答案句： 第三段第三句 Early 20th-century biologists came to a similar conclusion, though they qualified it in terms of probability, stating that there is no reason why evolution cannot run backwards - it is just very unlikely.

解析： 通过 Louis Dollo 定位到第三段开头，studying fossil records 和 D 选项的 research 对应，但是没有提到多年，排除该选项；第二句中 he proposed that evolution was irreversible 和 B 选项相矛盾，排除该选项；段尾 came to be known as Dollo's law'和 A 选项 referred to as Dollo's law 相对应，但是 immediately 不存在，排除该选项，





正确答案 C 选项在文章中的答案句为该段第三句, the early twentieth century 对应文中 Early 20th-century, biologists 原词重现, modified 体现在 Louis Dollo 认为进化不能倒退, 而 20 世纪早期的生物学家认为 there is no reason why evolution cannot run backwards - it is just very unlikely 进化倒退也不是没有理由, 只是不太可能而已。

Question 28

答案: D

关键词: humpback whale, Vancouver Island

答案句: 第四段第三句和倒数第二句 a humpback whale with a pair of leg-like appendages over a metre long, complete with a full set of limb bones+ the whale must be a throwback to a land-living ancestor

解析: 通过 humpback whale 和 Vancouver Island 定位到第四段,

Dollo's law 出现在开头, 假设多洛氏法则是正确的, 那么即使出现返祖现象的话, 也应该是很少的个例。但是后面即例外的返祖现象, 所以与 B 选项证明了 Dollo's law 相矛盾, 排除该选项, 第四行 for example 后的例子有对返祖 humpback whale 外形的描述, 有一对一米多长、像腿一样的附肢, 而且它还有全套的四肢骨, 但是没有提到大小, 排除该选项, C 选项中引起的当地争议完全未提及, 排除该选项, 正确答案 D 选项其不寻常特征的原因体现在鲸鱼长出了类似于





腿的副肢，还有全套的四肢骨，以及倒数第二句 a throwback to a land-living ancestor 向陆地上生活的祖先的返祖。

Question 29

答案： C

关键词： 'silent genes'

答案句： 第五段最后一句 If these silent genes are somehow switched back on, they argued, long-lost traits could reappear.

解析： 如果这些休眠的基因以某种方式再次被“打开”，消失已久的特征就可能再次出现。C 选项中的 lead to the re-emergence of certain characteristics 对应文中的 long-lost traits could reappear，完整对应。

Question 30

答案： B

关键词： mole salamander

答案句： 第六段最后一句和第七段最后一句 In other words, throwbacks are possible, but only to the relatively recent evolutionary past.+The salamander example fits with Raft's 10-million-year time frame.

解析： 通过 mole salamanders 定位到第七段，题目问作者提到 mole salamander 是因为什么，属于例证类单选题，优先去前一句话找有无抽象性观点类信息，由于 mole salamanders 的例子已经在开头，





所以去前一段末句看，返祖现象是可能存在的，但是只能退回到距离现在比较近的一个时期内，与 B 选项 **Raff's theory** 对应一致，或者从第七段末尾例子后也能找到答案，最后一句说蝾螈的例子和拉夫的千万年时间间隔相符，依然可以据此选择 B 选项。

Question 31

答案： A

关键词：Wagner

答案句：第八段最后一句 **According to his analysis of the Bachia family tree, the toed species re-evolved toes from toeless ancestors and, what is more, digit loss and gain has occurred on more than one occasion over tens of millions of years.**

解析：根据他对 **Bachia** 族谱的研究，有脚趾的种类其实来自于无脚趾的祖先，之后进化出了脚趾，而且，在数千万年的时期内，脚趾的增减发生过不止一次。通过 **Wagner** 定位到第八段，A 选项中的 **Bachia lizard family** 对应文中 **Bachia family**, **lost and regained certain features several times** 对应文中 **digit loss and gain has occurred on more than one occasion**，同义替换对应完整，A 选项即为正确答案。B 选项的环境原因未提及，排除该选项，段首 **break the time limit, suggesting that silent genes may not be the whole story** 打破了这个时间界限，说明休眠基因可能不足以解释返祖现象与 C 选





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项相矛盾，排除该选项，D 选项适用于南美蜥蜴的其他种类未提及，排除该选项。

Question 32

答案： F

解析：课上讲解

Question 33

答案： G

解析：课上讲解

Question 34

答案： A

解析：课上讲解

Question 35

答案： B

解析：课上讲解

Question 36

答案： D

解析：课上讲解

Question 37

答案： NG

关键词：Wagner, the first, South American lizards

考点：数字





答案句:第八段第二句, In a paper published last year, biologist Gunter Wagner of Yale University reported some work on the evolutionary history of a group of South American lizards called Bachia.

解析: 在去年的-份论文中, 耶鲁大学的生物学家 Gunter Wagner 报告了一群南美蜥蜴 Bachia 的研究工作。题目中的 Wagner 和 South American lizards 原词重现, research 对应文中 work on , 但是 the first 文中并没有提及, 关键信息缺失, NG 即本题答案。

Question 38

答案: Y

关键词: Bachia lizards, toeless ancestors

考点: 是非

答案句:第八段最后一句, According to his analysis of the Bachia family tree, the toed species re-evolved toes from toeless ancestors

解析: 根据他对 Bachia 族谱的研究, 有脚趾的种类其实来自于无脚趾的祖先, 之后进化出了脚趾, 与题目同义替换对应完整, Y 即本题答案。

Question 39

答案: N

关键词: long-lost traits, embryos

考点: 数字





答案句:末段第三句, Early embryos of many species develop ancestral features.

解析: 很多物种的早期胚胎都有其祖先的特征。many species 与题目中的 rare 相矛盾, 意思相反, N 即本题答案。

Question 40

答案: Y

关键词: developmental problems, womb

考点: 因果

答案句:末段第一句, But if silent genes degrade within 6 to 10 million years, how can long-lost traits be reactivated over longer timescales? The answer may lie in the womb

解析: 但是如果休眠基因在 600-1000 万年内退化, 那这些消失已久的基因特征又是如何在时间长河中被激活的呢? 答案可能在子宫里。

与题目同义替换对应完整, Y 即本题答案。





替换词表

742

题目中表达	文章中对应
The inhabitants of the Aleutian islands	The islands' native inhabitants
dependent on	like blood through a heart
Ninety per cent of all Pacific salmon	90% of all Pacific salmon
More than	exceeded
sharp	so severe
decrease	crashes
each year	annual
keep a check on	monitoring
permit fishing	be allowed to fish
have the authority	can
stop	halt
successful	prosper




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label their products using the MSC logo	display the MSC logo on their products
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1043

题目中表达	文章中对应
modified	qualified it in terms of probability; very unlikely
unusual features	a pair of leg-like appendages
re-emergence of certain characteristics	long-lost traits could reappear
suggests that Raff's theory is correct	fits with Raft's 10-million-year time frame
lost and regained certain features several times	digit loss and gain has occurred on more than one occasion
For a long time	For the better part of a century
rejected	been reluctant to




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possibility of evolution being reversible	evolution cannot run backwards
Opposing views	coming to the opposite conclusion
led to	poses
how certain long-lost traits could reappear	how can characteristics that disappeared millions of years ago suddenly reappear
the occurrence of	arise
particular	independently
feature	structures
different species	unrelated species
One explanation	Another more intriguing possibility
continued existence	survived for tens or perhaps hundreds of millions of years





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had toeless ancestors	re-evolved toes from toeless ancestors
be caused by developmental problems in the womb	answer may lie in the womb

