

READING PASSAGE 1

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

Building a castle

Guédelon is no ordinary building site. There is no rumble of diggers or shriek of circular saws. All is peaceful and quiet, save for the continual tapping of the small army of stonemasons, the quacking of the ducks or the occasional crow of the cockerel. Slowly but surely, a brand new medieval castle is rising from the woods of Guédelon, Yonne, home to the Burgundy vineyards in the heart of France. The year is 1229—that is, for the purposes of this project: to build a prince's *château fort* using only the techniques and tools of the 13th century.

'The project has four main aims,' explains Maryline Martin, managing director for Guédelon. 'The first is experimental archaeology – to try and verify all the theories, based on documents of the time. There's also a social aim, because this region is very poor, with high unemployment: so it provides jobs. Then there's tourism: the project couldn't work without visitors because a lot of money is needed to pay people working here and to run the site. And finally, we want to open experimental archaeology to everybody – because in France, history and architecture are still very much oriented to academics.'

The idea for the project emerged about five years ago. It was the brainchild of Michel Guyot, who bought and renovated the nearby castle of Saint-Fargeau, which was built and rebuilt between the 10th and 18th centuries. Beneath his castle were the original foundations of the 13th-century building. Guyot thought it would be fun to construct a *château* to the same plans, but this proved too big to attempt. So Jacques Moulin, managing director for the local historical monuments, drew up plans for a smaller castle that would still be ambitious, but realistic. Five months later, having managed to get together 600,000 Euros in funding, they began looking for a site that would provide all the materials they needed: stone, water, sand, wood, iron and clay. They found it at Guédelon.

The only major cheat so far was early on when a mechanical earthmover was brought in to raise the castle floor. Archaeologists know how it was done in the 13th century: by backbreaking, tedious work. 'To do it by hand would have added ten years to the project,' says Franck, one of the site's guides. It's still a long, painstaking task. Next to the beginnings of the east wall is the quarry, where masons extract the ferruginous limestone to build the thick castle walls. They bore lines of holes into the rocks and then they hammer metal wedges into them until the rock splits along the line. It is then hewn into bricks, and cemented together with a mortar of chalk, sand and quicklime. Quicklime is made by heating limestone to 800°C – done off-site because of the poisonous gases that come from the process. Little wonder that 13th-century lime-burners had a life expectancy of only 25–30 years. 'The bricks are then laid horizontally for the first metre of the wall, and vertically thereafter,' says Franck, 'because if there was a shock from, say, a catapult, and the stones were all laid in the same way, the shockwave would shatter the wall.'

The scientists and craftspeople alike are learning on the job, as they don't know exactly why or how things were done as the historical evidence suggests. One such discovery concerns the significance of the marks that masons carved into each finished stone. It was thought that these probably had superstitious meaning, but experience and archaeological research reveals three very practical uses: to establish how much each mason should be paid; to keep track of who made what, in case of any problems; and to specify where the stone should be placed in the castle reconstruction.

Guédelon has a scientific committee of archaeologists that discusses ideas and problems as they emerge, and will approve works and practices only when its members are sure that they are true to the 13th century. Reaching unanimity is not always easy. 'All the big plans for the castle itself are all done but the details aren't settled,' says Martin. 'So, during the winter, the site manager and I visit other castles in the region. When we see something we want to do here, we draw a sketch, make plans and show this to the committee.'

The castle will take at least a decade longer to build than it would have in the 13th century. 'With the same number of workers it would have taken 15 years then,' says Franck. 'But we could do this too if we had only professional workers, if the site wasn't open to the public and if we worked harder – today it's illegal to work more than 8 hours a day, as they did at the time.'

Workers come and go but at any one time about 40 people are working on the site. Some are students, others have 'downshifted' from other careers, others are local unemployed people learning skills they might use elsewhere – say, in château restorations around France. They are trained on the site as the need arises, and in the winter they may be trained in modern techniques as part of Guédelon's social remit.

So, indeed, what will happen when Guédelon's magical-looking castle is complete? They might build houses around it; perhaps villages may develop, testing out 13th-century agricultural techniques. If they can build this castle, anything seems possible.

Questions 1–4

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

In boxes 1–4 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 1 One of the reasons for building the castle is to make history more accessible to the general public.
- 2 Guyot was reluctant to abandon his original idea in favour of a more realistic project.
- 3 The lime-burners did not live long because their bodies were damaged by the extreme heat.
- 4 The bricks used to be laid in different ways to lessen the impact of an attack.

Questions 5 – 7

Choose **THREE** letters, **A–H**.

Write the correct letters in boxes 5–7 on your answer sheet.

The list below gives reasons why the castle may be taking a long time to build.

Which **THREE** reasons are mentioned by the writer of the text?

- A** the reluctance of workers to commit themselves to the project
- B** the lengthy training programmes the workers have to do
- C** having to abide by modern employment regulations
- D** the inability of committee members to reach any decisions
- E** tourists who come and visit the site
- F** the number of unskilled workers employed
- G** having to do everything by hand
- H** the difficulty of finding authentic raw materials

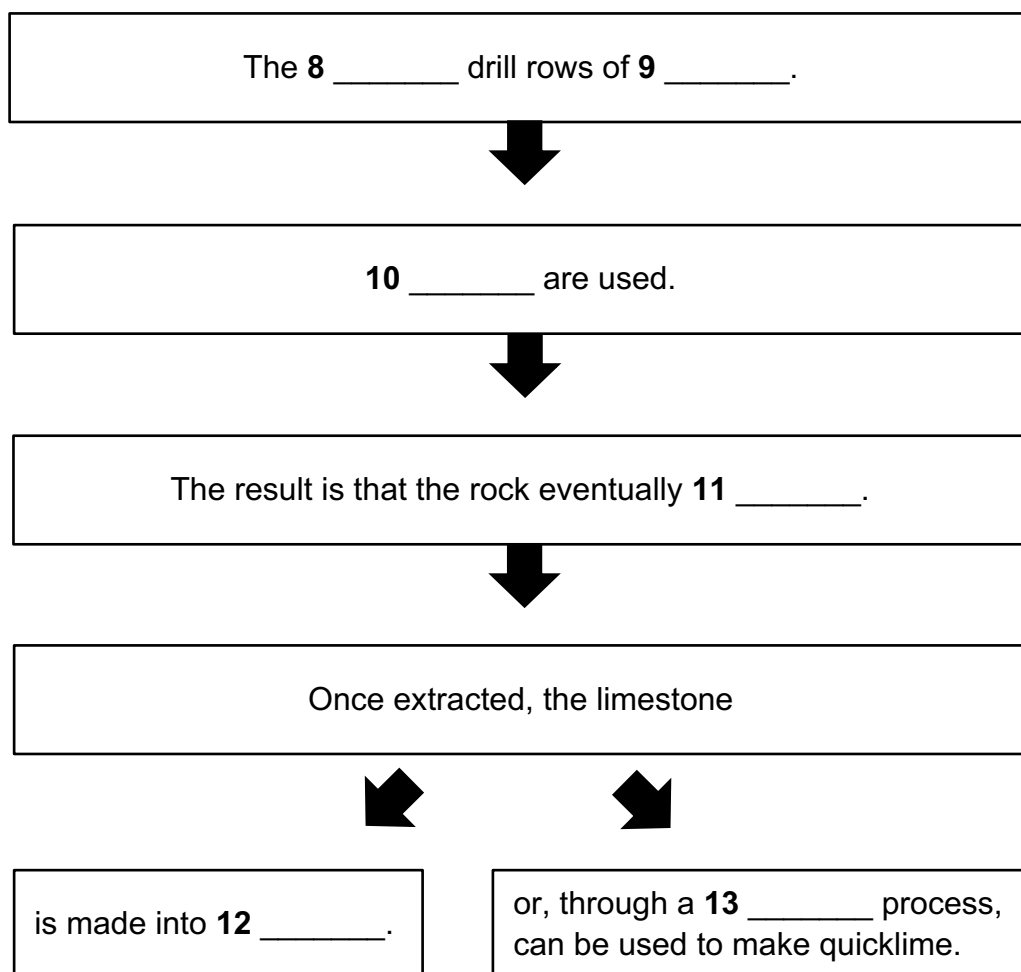
Questions 8 – 13

Complete the flow-chart below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 8–13 on your answer sheet.

How the limestone is extracted and used



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判断题：Questions 1–4

题号	答案	题干翻译	关键定位句（英文）	定位句翻译	详细解释
1	TRUE	建造这座城堡的原因之一，是为了让普通大众更容易接触到历史。	'...And finally, we want to open experimental archaeology to everybody – because in France, history and architecture are still very much oriented to academics.'	“最后，我们想把实验考古向所有人开放——因为在法国，历史和建筑仍然非常偏向学术界。”	题干中的 <i>make history more accessible to the general public</i> ≈ 让“everybody”而不仅仅是“academics”都能接触到这类历史和建筑。原文明确说“向所有人开放”，说明目的之一就是让历史（通过实验考古）更容易被大众接触到，因此为 TRUE。
2	NOT GIVEN	吉约（Guyot）不情愿放弃最初的想法，转而选择更现实的项目。	“Guyot thought it would be fun to construct a château to the same plans, but this proved too big to attempt. So Jacques Moulin... drew up plans for a smaller castle that would still be ambitious, but realistic.”	“吉约觉得按同样的设计再建一座城堡会很有趣，但事实证明这个计划过于庞大，难以实施。于是雅克·穆兰.....制定了一套规模较小但仍然雄心勃勃、且更现实的方案。”	文中只说明原计划“太大，难以实施”，于是穆兰设计了一个更小、更现实的版本。但并没有说 Guyot 对“放弃原计划”是勉强、抗拒还是很乐意，因此关于他“reluctant（不情愿）”的态度没有信息，故为 NOT GIVEN。
3	FALSE	石灰烧制工人（lime-burners）寿命不长，是因为他们的身体被极端高温损害。	“Quicklime is made by heating limestone to 800°C – done off-site because of the poisonous gases that come from the process. Little wonder that 13th-century lime-burners had a life expectancy of only 25–30 years.”	“生石灰是把石灰石加热到 800°C 制成的——这一过程在场外进行，因为会产生有毒气体。难怪 13 世纪的石灰烧制工人平均寿命只有 25–30 年。”	原文把“寿命短”的原因隐晦地归结为“有毒气体”（poisonous gases），而题干却说是“极端高温损伤身体（damaged by the extreme heat）”。原因不一致，题干与原文信息矛盾，因此是 FALSE。
4	TRUE	砖块以前是以不同方式铺砌，以减弱攻击的冲击。	“‘The bricks are then laid horizontally for the first metre of the wall, and vertically thereafter,’ says Franck, ‘because if there was a shock from, say, a catapult, and the stones were all laid in the same way, the shockwave would shatter the wall.’”	“弗朗克说：‘最初一米的墙体中砖块是水平铺砌的，之后则改为竖直铺砌，因为如果受到比如投石机一类的冲击，而石块又全部以同一种方式铺砌，冲击波就会把墙体震碎。’”	题干的“laid in different ways”对应原文“first horizontally... and vertically thereafter”；“lessen the impact of an attack”对应“if there was a shock from... a catapult... shockwave would shatter the wall”，说明这种不同铺法是为了抵抗攻击冲击，因此判断为 TRUE。

多选题：Questions 5–7

题目要求：从 A–H 中选出三个，说明导致城堡建造时间变长的原因。

题号	答案	题干翻译	关键定位句（英文）	定位句翻译	详细解释
5–7	C, E, F（顺序任意）	下列哪些原因被作者提到，会导致城堡建造耗时很长？	“The castle will take at least a decade longer to build than it would have in the 13th century... ‘But we could do this too if we had only professional workers, if the site wasn’t open to the public and if we worked harder – today it’s illegal to work more than 8 hours a day...’”	“这座城堡的建造时间至少会比 13 世纪多出十年.....如果我们全部是专业工人，如果工地不对公众开放，而且我们可以更努力工作——如今每天工作超过 8 小时是违法的.....那我们也能在同样时间完成。”	逐个对应选项说明：C 现代就业法规（modern employment regulations）：原文“today it’s illegal to work more than 8 hours a day”就是现代劳动法规限制工时，导致不能像 13 世纪那样长时间工作 → 直接导致工期变长。E 游客来参观（tourists）：原文“if the site wasn’t open to the public”表示因为要对公众（游客）开放，工地无法像普通工地那样高效运作，这也是拖慢进度的原因。F 非熟练工人数量大（number of unskilled workers）：原文“if we had only professional workers”暗含现在很多并非专业建筑工人（学生、失业者、转行者），所以效率低、进度慢。其它选项：– A 没有“工人不愿意投入项目”的说法；– B 说“冗长的培训项目”，原文仅提到“trained on the site as the need arises”，没有强调“培训时间长”导致拖延；– D 说“委员会无法达成任何决定”，原文只是说达成一致不总是容易，但并未说这是工期长的原因；– G “必须全部手工完成”：文中虽然提到手工劳动很辛苦，但在比较工期长短那一段并没把“doing everything by hand”列为主要原因；– H “难以找到原材料”：文中说他们“found it at Guédelon”，没有困难。

流程图题：Questions 8–13

How the limestone is extracted and used

相关原文段落：
“They bore lines of holes into the rocks and then they hammer **metal wedges** into them until the rock **splits along the line**. It is then hewn into **bricks**, and cemented together with a mortar of chalk, sand and quicklime. **Quicklime is made by heating limestone to 800°C** – done off-site because of the poisonous gases that come from the process.”

题号	答案	题干翻译	关键定位句 (英文)	定位句翻译	详细解释
8	masons	8: 这些 “_____” 钻出一排排……	“Next to the beginnings of the east wall is the quarry, where masons extract the ferruginous limestone... They bore lines of holes into the rocks... ”	“在东墙起始处旁边就是采石场，石匠们开采含铁的石灰石……他们在岩石上钻出一排排孔……”	流程图说 “The 8 ____ drill rows of 9 ____”。执行钻孔操作的人是 “masons (石匠)”，句中主语 “They” 即指 masons，因此第 8 题填 <i>masons</i> 。
9	holes	9: 钻出一排排 “_____”。	“They bore lines of holes into the rocks...”	“他们在岩石上钻出一排排孔……”	“rows of 9 _____” 对应原文 “lines of holes”，在语义上是同义表达——一排排孔，因此填 <i>holes</i> 。
10	metal wedges	10: 接着使用 “_____”。	“...and then they hammer metal wedges into them until the rock splits along the line.”	“然后他们把 金属楔子 敲进这些孔里，直到岩石沿着孔线裂开。”	流程图下一步是 “10 ____ are used”。原文紧接着 “hammer metal wedges into them”，说明下一步使用的是 “metal wedges (金属楔子)”，故填 <i>metal wedges</i> 。
11	splits	11: 结果是岩石最终 “_____”。	“...they hammer metal wedges into them until the rock splits along the line .”	“他们把金属楔子敲入孔中，直到岩石沿着孔线裂开。”	流程图语句 “The result is that the rock eventually 11 ____。”对应原文 “the rock splits along the line”。在 “不多于两个单词” 的限制下，最自然且精准的填法是动词 <i>splits</i> 。
12	bricks	12: 开采出的石灰石被制作成 “_____”。	“It is then hewn into bricks , and cemented together with a mortar of chalk, sand and quicklime.”	“随后这些石块被凿加工成 砖块 。并用粉笔、沙子和生石灰调成的灰浆砌在一起。”	流程图: “Once extracted, the limestone is made into 12 ____。”原文 “hewn into bricks” 说明开采出的石灰石被加工成砖块，因此填 <i>bricks</i> 。
13	heating	13: 或者，通过一种 “_____” 过程，可以用于制作生石灰。	“ Quicklime is made by heating limestone to 800°C – done off-site because of the poisonous gases that come from the process.”	“生石灰是通过把石灰石加热到 800°C 制成的——由于这一过程会产生有毒气体，所以在场外进行。”	流程图中的 “through a 13 ____ process” 指前文提到的 “the process”。该过程即 “heating limestone”，核心名词是 <i>heating</i> ，作为修饰 “process” 的名词使用最合适，因此答案为 <i>heating</i> 。