

Test 6 Passage 1

Question 1

答案：A

关键词：food production

定位原文：A 段第一行：“Two things distinguish food production from all other productive activities: first...”

解题思路：A 段提到了食品生产与其他生产活动有两点不同，第一每个人每天都需要食物并且有权享有食物，第二食品生产很大程度上依靠自然。所以 A 段提到了仅适用于食品生产的特征。

Question 2

答案：B

关键词：farmers in certain parts of the world

定位原文：B 段前两句：“Farmers everywhere face major risks... However, smallholder farmers in developing countries must in addition deal with adverse environments, both natural... and human...”

解题思路：B 段一开头就提到全球的农民都会遇到极端天气、长期气候变化及价格波动这些问题，后面又提到发展中国家的小农又要额外处理一些问题，包括自然问题及人为问题。题目中的 certain parts of the world 对应文中的 developing countries。

Question 3

答案：H

关键词：co-operation between farmers

定位原文：H 段第四句：“One commentator, Giel Ton, warned that collective action does not come as a free good. It takes time, effort and money to organise, build trust and to experiment.”

解题思路：H 段首句提到一些作者和评论员支持集体形式的自治风险管理策略，但后面评论员吉尔·托恩则提出集体行动并不容易，需要花费时间、劳力及财力才能组织起来、建立信任、进行实验。

Question 4

答案：D

关键词：Financial assistance from the government

定位原文：E 段最后一句：“Regarding state subsidies for agriculture, Rokeya Kabir, ...commented in her essay that these ‘have not compensated for the stranglehold exercised by private traders...”

解题思路: Rokeya Kabir 提出政府的农业补助并没有缓和私营商贩带来的压力, 60%的接受补助的人并不是穷人, 而是富有的地主和不是农民的商贩。

Question 5

答案: B

关键词: collaborating as a group

定位原文: H 段第三句: “According to Murphy, ‘collective action offers an important way for farmers to strengthen their political and economic bargaining power, and to reduce their business risks.’”

解题思路: Murphy 提到集体行动让农民增加了他们在政治及经济上的谈判能力, 并且减少了他们的商业风险。

Question 6

答案: C

关键词: financial assistance; standard of living

定位原文: E 段第一句: “Shenggen Fan... held up social safety nets and public welfare programmes...as valuable ways to address poverty among farming families and reduce their vulnerability to agriculture shocks.”

解题思路: Shenggen Fan 以埃塞俄比亚、巴西和墨西哥实行的社会安全保障及公共福利项目为例, 说明了这些项目如何有效地解决了农民家庭的贫困问题, 以及加强了他们对农业震荡因素的抵抗力。对应题干中所提到的“提升农民的生活水平”。

Question 7

答案: G

关键词: financial input

定位原文: I 段倒数第二句: “Similarly, Sonali Bisht...wrote that community-supported agriculture, where consumers invest in local farmers by subscription and guarantee producers a fair price, is a risk-sharing model worth more attention.”

解题思路: Sonali Bishit 提出在社区支持农业中, 顾客通过认购的方式投资当地农户, 提供一个比较合理的价格, 这种农业分担了风险, 值得更多关注。题干中的 the same individuals who buy from them 对应文中的 consumers。

Question 8

答案: B

关键词: reduce variation in prices

定位原文：D 段最后一句：“Sophia Murphy...suggested that the procurement and holding of stocks by governments can also help mitigate wild swings in food prices...”

解题思路：Sophia Murphy 提出政府采购获取一部分股票可以缓解食物价格的巨大波动。

Question 9

答案：A

关键词：Improvement to infrastructure

定位原文：D 段第二句：“In his essay, Kanayo F. Nwanze...argued that governments can significantly reduce risks for farmers by providing basic services like roads to get produce more efficiently to markets, or water and food storage facilities to reduce losses.”

解题思路：Kanayo F. Nwanze 提出如果政府能提供一些基本的服务，如让货品更便捷运入市场的公路或水及食物储存设施，则能大大减少农民所面对的风险。题目中的 infrastructure 对应题目中的 roads, water and food storage facilities。

Question 10&11

答案：DE

关键词：problems; small farms in developing countries

定位原文：G 段前两句：“Many essayists mentioned climate change and its consequences for small-scale agriculture...” I 段第一句：“...market price volatility is often worsened by the presence of intermediary purchasers...”

解题思路：G 段前两句提到气候变化对小规模农业和小农的影响，对应 D 选项。I 段第一句提到中间商会利用农民的弱势地位来操纵价格，使价格更加波动，对应 E 选项，选项中的 intermediary buyers 对应文中的 intermediary purchasers。

Question 12&13

答案：CD

关键词：improving conditions for farmers

定位原文：H 段第一句：“... in favour of community-based and autonomous risk management strategies through collective action groups, co-operatives or producers' groups...” H 段第三句：“collective action offers an important way for farmers to strengthen their political and economic bargaining power, and to reduce their business risks.” I 段第三句：“community-supported agriculture, where consumers invest in local farmers by subscription and guarantee producers a fair price, is a risk-sharing model worth more attention”

解题思路: H 段第一句提到很多作者及评论员都支持集体形式的自治风险管理策略, 建立集体行动小组、合作企业或者生产商小组, H 段第三句提到 Murphy 的观点, 即这种集体行动能让农民增强他们在政治和经济上的交涉能力, 并且削减他们的市场风险, 与 C 选项对应。I 段第三句提到在社区支持的农业中, 顾客通过认购的方式投资当地农民, 能保证比较合理的价格, 这种形式分散了风险, 值得更多关注, 对应 D 选项。

Test 6 Passage 2

Question 14

答案: iv

关键词: Paragraph A

定位原文: A 段第二句: “His goal was to locate the remains of a city called Vitcos, the last capital of the Inca civilisation.”

解题思路: A 段第二句提到他的目标是找出维特科斯城市遗址, 维特科斯是印加文明的最后一个首都。文中的 goal 对应标题 iv 中的 aim。

Question 15

答案: vi

关键词: Paragraph B

定位原文: B 段: “When Bingham and his team set off down the Urubamba...”

解题思路: B 段提到当宾汉和他的团队从乌鲁班巴出发时, 他们比之前的旅行者有优势, 山谷中新拓了一条小道用于运输丛林中的橡胶, 而之前的旅行者都是采用的不同的路线。因此与标题 vi 对应。

Question 16

答案: viii

关键词: Paragraph C

定位原文: C 段最后两句: “The morning was dull and damp, and Bingham also seems to have been less than keen on the prospect of climbing the hill...”

解题思路: C 段后两句提到那天早晨非常的阴暗潮湿, 宾汉对于爬山也不是特别热心, 后来在他的书中, 他也提到他爬山时完全不报期待他能在山顶发现什么。文中的 less than keen 对应 viii 标题的 lack of enthusiasm.

Question 17

答案: v

关键词: Paragraph D

定位原文: D 段第一句: “Bingham writes about the approach in vivid style in his book.”

解题思路：D 段提到宾汉在书中非常精彩地描述了这一经过，后面表述了他爬山时的心理活动。因此与标题 v 相对应。

Question 18

答案：i

关键词：Paragraph E

定位原文：E 段前三句：“We should remember, however, that Lost City of the Incas is a work of hindsight, not written until 1948...”

解题思路：作者提到《印加失落的城》是后来才写的，离宾汉的旅行已经过去了很多年。但他当时的日志展示了他逐渐意识到的成就。他曾花了一个下午的时间在那记下了一些建筑群的一些规模。说明对于宾汉的这一行程有过不同的描述，对应 i 标题。

Question 19

答案：vii

关键词：Paragraph F

定位原文：F 段第二、三句：“When he came to write the National Geographic magazine article... he knew he had to produce a big idea...”

解题思路：原文提到当宾汉为国家地理杂志撰写文章时，他觉得得有大胆的想法，他猜测那会不会是第一位印加人曼卡的出生地，或者那是编年史学家所描述的“印加最后一个城市”。对应标题 vii。

Question 20

答案：iii

关键词：Paragraph G

定位原文：G 段第三句：“An idea which has gained wide acceptance over the past few years is that Machu Picchu was a moya...”

解题思路：文中提到过去几年一个被普遍接受的观点，即认为马丘比丘是印加国王用于躲避库斯科寒冬的一个田庄，对应标题 iii。

Question 21

答案：TRUE

关键词：in search of; an Inca city

定位原文：A 段第一句：“When the US explorer and academic Hiram Bingham arrived in South America in 1911...”

解题思路：文中提到当美国探险家、学者海勒姆·宾汉于 1911 年到达南美，他已做好准备去完成他这一生最伟大的成就：探索库斯科西部的遥远腹地，位于秘鲁安第斯山脉的印加帝国的旧都。与题干信息一致。

Question 22

答案: FALSE

关键词: a particular route; most common route

定位原文: 整个 B 段: “When Bingham and his team set off down the Urubamba in late July...”

解题思路: B 段提到当宾汉和他的团队从乌鲁班巴出发时, 他们比之前的旅行者更有优势, 山谷中新拓了一条小道用于运输丛林中的橡胶, 而之前的旅行者都是采用的别的不同的路线。因此不能说它是 the most common route used by travellers。题干信息错误。

Question 23

答案: FALSE

关键词: the significance of Machu Picchu

定位原文: E 段最后一句: “At this stage, Bingham didn’t realise the extent or the importance of the site...”

解题思路: 文中提到在当时宾汉还没意识这一遗址发现的重要意义, 因此题干信息错误。

Question 24

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: returned to Machu Picchu

定位原文: F 段倒数第三句: “Bingham made desperate attempts to prove this belief for nearly 40 years.”

解题思路: 文中仅提到宾汉花费了近 40 年的时间做了各种努力去证实他的观点, 但并没提到是否曾回到遗址寻找证据。

Question 25

答案: rubber

关键词: track; transportation

定位原文: B 段第一句: “... a track had recently been blasted down the valley canyon to enable rubber to be brought up by mules from the jungle.”

解题思路: B 段第一句提到当宾汉和他的团队从乌鲁班巴出发时, 他们比之前的旅行者有优势, 山谷中新拓了一条小道用于运输丛林中的橡胶。

Question 26

答案: farmer

关键词: ruins of Machu Picchu

定位原文：C 段第三句：“His companions showed no interest in accompanying him up the nearby hill to see some ruins that a local farmer, Melchor Arteaga, had told them about the night before.”

解题思路：C 段提到是当地一个农夫告诉了宾汉和其同伴有关遗址的信息。

Test 6 Passage 3

Question 27

答案：eyes movements

关键词：Russian-English bilingual people

定位原文：B 段第六到八句：“Some of the most compelling evidence for this phenomenon, called ‘language co-activation’, comes from studying eye movements. A Russian-English bilingual asked to...”

解题思路：B 段提到一个主张，对于双语者来说激活行为不仅限于一种语言。第六句提到这一主张最有力的支持证据来源于眼球运动的研究，后面就列举了既会俄语又会英语的双语者的例子。当他们被要求 “pick up a marker” 时，他们去看的东西与不懂俄语的单语者不一样。

Question 28

答案：language co-activation

关键词：bilingual people; engage both languages simultaneously

定位原文：B 段第六句：“Some of the most compelling evidence for this phenomenon, called ‘language co-activation’, comes from studying eye movements.”

解题思路：B 段第六句提到这种现象叫做 language co-activation。

Question 29

答案：Stroop Task

关键词：naming colours

定位原文：C 段第五句：“In the classic Stroop Task, people see a word and are asked to name the colour of the word’s font.”

解题思路：文中提到这种识别单词字体颜色的活动叫做 Stroop 任务。

Question 30

答案：conflict management

关键词：bilingual people; more able to

定位原文：C 段第四句提到：“For this reason, bilingual people often perform better on tasks that require conflict management.”

解题思路：文中提到双语者更擅长那些要求冲突管理的任务。

Question 31

答案: cognitive control

关键词: changing strategies

定位原文: C 段最后一句: “Bilinguals are also better at switching between two tasks... reflecting better cognitive control when having to make rapid changes of strategy.”

解题思路: 题干中的 changing strategies 对应原文中的 rapid changes of strategy, 原文提到双语者更擅长在两个任务间进行转换, 这反映了在需要快速改变策略时, 双语者有更好的认知控制。

Question 32

答案: YES

关键词: attitudes toward bilinguals

定位原文: A 段后两句: “In the past, such children were considered to be at a disadvantage compared with their monolingual peers. Over the past few decades, however... identifying several clear benefits of being bilingual.”

解题思路: 文中提到过去人们认为与单语者儿童比起来, 双语者儿童处于劣势地位, 但过去几十年科学进步的发展使研究者能展开更深入的研究, 他们发现了双语者的几大明显优势。说明人们对双语者的看法出现了变化, 与题干描述相符。

Question 33

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: guessing correctly what words are

定位原文: B 段第五句: “For bilingual people, this activation is not limited to a single language; auditory input activates corresponding words regardless of the language to which they belong.”

解题思路: B 段提到对于双语者来说, 激活行为不仅限于一种语言, 听力输入会激发多种语言的反映。因此原文重点讨论的是双语者多种语言被激活, 并没有讨论猜词的准确率如何。

Question 34

答案: NO

关键词: name images faster

定位原文: C 段第二句: “For instance, knowing more than one language can cause speakers to name pictures more slowly...”

解题思路: 文中提到掌握了不止一种语言的人在说图片内容时反应更慢, 与题干陈述相反。题干中的 name images 对应原文的 name pictures。

Question 35

答案：NO

关键词：process single sounds

定位原文：D 段最后两句：“When monolingual and bilingual adolescents listen to simple speech sounds without any intervening background noise, they show highly similar brain stem responses...”

解题思路：文中提到当双语者和多语者青少年听的都是没有背景音干扰的语音时，他们的脑干反应差不多，但是当有背景音出现时，双语者的神经反应要大得多。因此题干的说法是不正确的，并非所有情况下双语者的大脑处理都更高效。

Question 36

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：brain disease

定位原文：F 段第三句：“... bilingual patients reported showing initial symptoms of the disease an average of five years later than monolingual patients.”

解题思路：原文提到，根据一项调查，双语者要比单语者平均晚五年才出现老年痴呆的初始症状。提到了时间先后，并未讨论人数多少。

Question 37

答案：D

关键词：non-verbal auditory input

定位原文：D 段最后两句：“When monolingual and bilingual adolescents listen to simple speech sounds without any intervening background noise, they show highly similar brain stem responses...”

解题思路：D 段列举了双语者和多语者青少年在不同场景下，大脑对语音的反应对比。文中提到当双语者和多语者青少年听的都是没有背景音干扰的语音时，他们的脑干反应差不多，但是当有背景音出现时，双语者的神经反应要大得多。题干中的 auditory input 对应文中的 speech sounds。

Question 38

答案：G

关键词：bilingual upbringing; benefits; before we learn to speak

定位原文：G 段第一句：“Furthermore, the benefits associated with bilingual experience seem to start very early.” 及最后一句：“This suggests that for very young children...”

解题思路：G 段首句提到双语给人带来的好处从很早就开始体现了。后面就提到了一个研究，七个月大的双语环境长大的婴儿能更好地适应规则，说明双语环境能给非常小的小孩及老人都能带来益处。

Question 39

答案：B

关键词：identify words

定位原文：B 段第二句到第四句：“When we hear a word, we don’t hear the entire word all at once...”

解题思路：B 段提到当我们听到一个词时，我们并不是马上听到整个词的发音，声音的传达是有时间顺序的，当词没有完全说出来时，大脑就已经开始猜这个词可能是什么。后面还举了个例子，当人们听到 can 这个音，很可能会想到 candy 和 candle 这样的词。因此 B 段描述了人们分辨单词的过程。

Question 40

答案：C

关键词：negative consequences of being bilingual

定位原文：C 段第二句：“For instance, knowing more than one language can cause speakers to name pictures more slowly, and can increase ‘tip-of-the-tongue states’, when you can almost, but not quite, bring a word to mind.”

解题思路：C 段第二句提到了双语者的一个不利之处，他们在描述图片内容时反应更慢，而且话到嘴边说不出来的情况更多。