

Test 3 Passage 1

Question 1

答案: furniture

关键词: trunk, timber for houses

定位原文: 第二段第二三句 “The coconut palm has a smooth, slender, grey trunk, up to 30 metres tall. This is an important source of timber for building houses, and is increasingly being used as a replacement for endangered hardwoods in the furniture construction industry.”

解题思路: trunk 直接帮助我们定位到第二段第二句,紧接着下一句出现 timber for houses 相关表达,“and”并列结构找到核心句子: and is increasingly being used as a replacement for endangered hardwoods in the furniture construction industry. 找到答案 furniture。

Question 2

答案: sugar

关键词: flowers, sap, a drink

定位原文: 第二段最后两句 “Immature coconut flowers are tightly clustered together among the leaves at the top of the trunk. The flower stems may be tapped for their sap to produce a drink, and the sap can also be reduced by boiling to produce a type of sugar used for cooking.”

解题思路: 找到这两个句子之后,和 a drink 这个表达并列的,是: and the sap can also be reduced by boiling to produce a type of sugar used for cooking, 找到答案 sugar。

Question 3

答案: ropes

关键词: middle layer, coir fibres

定位原文: 第三段第三句 “The thick fibrous middle layer produces coconut fibre, ‘coir’, which has numerous uses and is particularly important in manufacturing ropes.”

解题思路: 句子后半部分提到 important in manufacturing ropes, 表示在制作 ropes 时很重要, 故答案为 ropes。

Question 4

答案: charcoal

关键词: inner layer, shell

定位原文: 第四段第四句至段尾: “The woody innermost layer, the shell, with its three prominent ‘eyes’, surrounds the seed. An important product obtained from the shell is charcoal, which is widely used in various industries as well as in the home as

a cooking fuel. When broken in half, the shells are also used as bowls in many parts of Asia.”

解题思路：An important product obtained from the shell is charcoal, which is widely used in various industries as well as in the home as a cooking fuel. 前半句提到从 shell 中获取的很重要的一个产品是 charcoal，故答案为 charcoal。

Question 5

答案：bowls

关键词：inner layer, shell, when halved

定位原文：第四段第四句至段尾：“The woody innermost layer, the shell, with its three prominent ‘eyes’, surrounds the seed. An important product obtained from the shell is charcoal, which is widely used in various industries as well as in the home as a cooking fuel. When broken in half, the shells are also used as bowls in many parts of Asia.”

解题思路：最后一句话，提到 when broken in half，当裂成两半的时候，可以 used as bowls，故答案为 bowls。

Question 6

答案：hormones

关键词：coconut water, drink, other plants

定位原文：第四段第二句“Initially, the endosperm is a sweetish liquid, coconut water, which is enjoyed as a drink, but also provides the hormones which encourage other plants to grow more rapidly and produce higher yields.”

解题思路：句子后半段 but also 部分和 a drink 并列，提到了 provides the hormones which encourage other plants to grow... 故答案为 hormones。

Question 7

答案：cosmetics

关键词：coconut flesh, oil and milk, cooking

定位原文：第四段第四句“Dried coconut flesh, ‘copra’, is made into coconut oil and coconut milk, which are widely used in cooking in different parts of the world, as well as in cosmetics.”

解题思路：句子中间部分提到 cooking, as well as 表示并列，提到了 cosmetics，故答案为 cosmetics。

Question 8

答案：dynamite

关键词：coconut flesh, oil and milk, cooking, glycerine

定位原文：第四段最后一句“A derivative of coconut fat, glycerine, acquired strategic importance in a quite different sphere, as Alfred Nobel introduced the world to his nitroglycerine-based invention: dynamite.”

解题思路：句子提到 glycerine 具有战略性的意义，句子后半部分提及这个 invention 是 dynamite，也就说 glycerine 是 dynamite 的原料之一。故答案为 dynamite。

Question 9

答案：FALSE

关键词：coconut seeds, germinate

定位原文：第五段第二三句：“The large, energy-rich fruits are able to float in water and tolerate salt, but cannot remain viable indefinitely; studies suggest after about 110 days at sea they are no longer able to germinate. Literally cast onto desert island shores, with little more than sand to grow in and exposed to the full glare of the tropical sun, coconut seeds are able to germinate and root.”

解题思路：第二句首次出现 germinate，紧接着提到 Literally cast onto desert island shores... 在沙漠中，coconut seeds 也能 germinate，但题干为 need shade 即需要树荫或者阴凉来 germinate，所以本题为 FALSE。

Question 10

答案：FALSE

关键词：Asia, America, 16th century

定位原文：第六段第三句：“16th century trade and human migration patterns reveal that Arab traders and European sailors are likely to have moved coconuts from South and Southeast Asia to Africa and then across the Atlantic to the east coast of America.”

解题思路：原文提到的转移顺序是从 Asia 到 America，跟题干的 transported to Asia from America 刚好相反，故答案为 FALSE。

Question 11

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：west coast, east coast, different type

定位原文：第六段第三句至结尾：“16th century trade and human migration patterns reveal that Arab traders and European sailors are likely to have moved coconuts from South and Southeast Asia to Africa and then across the Atlantic to the east coast of America. But the origin of coconuts discovered along the west coast of America by 16th century sailors has been the subject of centuries of discussion. Two diametrically opposed origins have been proposed: that they came from Asia, or that they were native to America. Both suggestions have problems In Asia, there is a large degree of

coconut diversity and evidence of millennia of human use - but there are no relatives growing in the wild. In America, there are close coconut relatives, but no evidence that coconuts are indigenous. These problems have led to the intriguing suggestion that coconuts originated on coral islands in the Pacific and were dispersed from there.”

解题思路：第四句：But the origin of coconuts discovered along the west coast of America by 16th century sailors has been the subject of centuries of discussion. 提到 west coast 和前文提到的 east coast 的椰子起源，有争论，但一直到文章结尾，也没有说具体的结果，所以无法判断这两个区域的椰子是否相同或者不同，故本题答案为 NG。

Question 12

答案：TRUE

关键词：cultivated varieties

定位原文：第六段第七句：“In Asia, there is a large degree of coconut diversity and evidence of millennia of human use - but there are no relatives growing in the wild.”

解题思路：but there are no relatives growing in the wild 表示没有任何 relatives 生长在野外，也就是说，所有的都是人工培育，即 cultivated，故本题答案为 TRUE。

Question 13

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：Pacific

定位原文：第六段第八九句：“In America, there are close coconut relatives, but no evidence that coconuts are indigenous. These problems have led to the intriguing suggestion that coconuts originated on coral islands in the Pacific and were dispersed from there.”

解题思路：整个第六段解释了椰子从 Asia 转移到 America 之后，就引出了亚洲和美洲椰子的起源争论，但并没有提及 America 和 Pacific 的椰子是否为同一类。故答案为 NOT GIVEN。

Test 3 Passage 2

Question 14

答案：B

关键词：individual attention

定位原文：D 段最后两句：“We also found that it really matters whether you use baby talk in a one-on-one context,” she adds. The more parents use baby talk one-on-one, the more babies babble, and the more they babble, the more words they produce later in life.”

解题思路：one-on-one 即题干中的 individual，最后 2 句都在强调 individual 形式对话的重要性。而这两句内容来自 Nairan Ramirez-Esparza，故答案为 B。

Question 15

答案：C

关键词：connection, what babies hear, their own efforts to create speech

定位原文：F 段第三四句：“The results suggest that listening to baby talk prompts infant brains to start practicing their language skills. ‘Finding activation in motor areas of the brain when infants are simply listening is significant, because it means the baby brain is engaged in trying to talk back right from the start, and suggests that seven-month-olds’ brains are already trying to figure out how to make the right movements that will produce words,’ says co-author Patricia Kuhl.”

解题思路：最后一段的实验，是给婴儿播放不同语言的音频，这个实验的一项结果是，trying to figure out how to make the right movements that will produce words，也就是在听到这些声音后，婴儿慢慢试着自己讲话，跟题干同义转述，对应人名 Patricia Kuhl。

Question 16

答案：A

关键词：two parents each speaking in a different way

定位原文：C 段最后一句：“‘The idea is that a kid gets to practice a certain kind of speech with mom and another kind of speech with dad, so the kid then has a wider repertoire of kinds of speech to practice,’ says VanDam.”

解题思路：father 和 mother 通过不同的方式讲话的结果是，so the kid then has a wider repertoire of kinds of speech to practice，跟题干同义转述，对应人名 Mark VanDam。

Question 17

答案：B

关键词：the amount of baby talk, vocalising

定位原文：D 段第三句 “And when researchers saw the same babies at age two, they found that frequent baby talk had dramatically boosted vocabulary, regardless of socioeconomic status.”

解题思路：句子中 frequent baby talk, boosted vocabulary 跟题干同义转述，表明高频率的 baby talk 可以提升婴儿后期的词汇能力。对应人名 Nairan Ramirez-Esparza。

Question 18

答案: recording devices

关键词: Washington State University

定位原文: C 段第二句: “Mark VanDam of Washington State University at Spokane and colleagues equipped parents with recording devices and speech-recognition software to study the way they interacted with their youngsters during a normal day.”

解题思路: speech-recognition software 对应题干中的 computer programs, 故与之并列的即为答案: recording devices。

Question 19

答案: dads/ fathers

关键词: not to modify their ordinary speech patterns

定位原文: C 段三四五句: “‘We found that moms do exactly what you’d expect and what’s been described many times over,’ VanDam explains. ‘But we found that dads aren’t doing the same thing. Dads didn’t raise their pitch or fundamental frequency when they talked to kids.’”

解题思路: 原文提到, moms 会用 baby talk 来跟婴儿对话, 而 dads 通常不是这样的, 故答案为 dads。

Question 20

答案: bridge hypothesis

关键词: an idea known as, a more adult type of speech, outside the family home

定位原文: C 段第六七句: “Their role may be rooted in what is called the bridge hypothesis, which dates back to 1975. It suggests that fathers use less familial language to provide their children with a bridge to the kind of speech they’ll hear in public.”

解题思路: what is called 和题干 an idea known as 同意转化, 第七句中 a bridge to the kind of speech they’ll hear in public 与题干 outside the family home 对照, 故答案为 bridge hypothesis。

Question 21

答案: repertoire

关键词: expands, types of speech which they can practice

定位原文: C 段第八句: “The idea is that a kid gets to practice a certain kind of speech with mom and another kind of speech with dad, so the kid then has a wider repertoire of kinds of speech to practice,’ says VanDam.”

解题思路: 后半句中 a wider repertoire of kinds of speech 跟题干中 expands 部分达成同义替换, 故答案为 repertoire。

Question 22

答案: vests

关键词: University of Connecticut

定位原文: D 段第一句 “Scientists from the University of Washington and the University of Connecticut collected thousands of 30-second conversations between parents and their babies, fitting 26 children with audio-recording vests that captured language and sound during a typical eight-hour day.”

解题思路: 后半句 fitting 26 children with audio-recording vests that captured language and sound during a typical eight-hour day 中的 fit... with vests that captured language and sound 跟题干中的 recorded... using special...equipped with 部分, 同义替换。故答案为 vests。

Question 23

答案: vocabulary

关键词: heard a lot of baby talk, much larger

定位原文: D 段第二三句: “The study found that the more baby talk parents used, the more their youngsters began to babble. And when researchers saw the same babies at age two, they found that frequent baby talk had dramatically boosted vocabulary, regardless of socioeconomic status.”

解题思路: frequent baby talk had dramatically boosted vocabulary 跟题干 had a much larger...部分, 同义替换, 故答案为 vocabulary。

Question 24

答案: F

关键词: brain activity, before the end of first year

定位原文: F 段第四句: “‘Finding activation in motor areas of the brain when infants are simply listening is significant, because it means the baby brain is engaged in trying to talk back right from the start, and suggests that seven-month-olds’ brains are already trying to figure out how to make the right movements that will produce words,’ says co-author Patricia Kuhl.”

解题思路: 七个月的大脑可以开始学习讲话, 也就是第一年时孩子的大脑活动, 故答案为 F。

Question 25

答案: A

关键词: for the baby’s benefit, before birth

定位原文: A 段第二句: “Most babies start developing their hearing while still in the womb, prompting some hopeful parents to play classical music to their pregnant

bellies.”

解题思路：A 段引出 baby talk 研究的背景，第二句提到了一些家长的做法，比如怀孕时听古典音乐，此内容跟题干对应，故答案为 A。

Question 26

答案：E

关键词：preference, other babies

定位原文：E 段第二句：“Researchers from McGill University and Université du Québec a Montreal found that babies seem to like listening to each other rather than to adults - which may be why baby talk is such a universal tool among parents.”

解题思路：E 段的实验 found that babies seem to like listening to each other rather than to adults，其中 each other 也就是指 babies 自己，与题干内容一致，故答案为 E。

Test 3 Passage 3

Question 27

答案：C

关键词：explanations, decline of the Harappan Civilisation

定位原文：C 段第一句：“Some have claimed that major glacier-fed rivers changed their course, dramatically affecting the water supply and agriculture; or that the cities could not cope with an increasing population, they exhausted their resource base, the trading economy broke down or they succumbed to invasion and conflict; and yet others that climate change caused an environmental change that affected food and water provision.”

解题思路：C 段起初就开始提到类似 major glacier-fed rivers, affecting the water supply 等一直到 climate change... affected food and water provision 等，都是关于 Harappan 文明衰落的解释，故答案为 C。

Question 28

答案：H

关键词：a present-day application, archaeological research findings

定位原文：H 段最后一句：“By investigating responses to environmental pressures and threats, we can learn from the past to engage with the public, and the relevant governmental and administrative bodies, to be more proactive in issues such as the management and administration of water supply, the balance of urban and rural development, and the importance of preserving cultural heritage in the future.”

解题思路：H 段明确提到了 the management and administration of water supply, the balance of urban and rural development 这些政府可以有所作为的方向，跟题干

application“应用，运用”同义转述，故答案为 H。

Question 29

答案：A

关键词：difference, another culture

定位原文：A 段最后一句：“But their lack of self-imagery - at a time when the Egyptians were carving and painting representations of themselves all over their temples - is only part of the mystery.”

解题思路：A 段引出 Harappan 文明，并最后提到他们 lack of self-imagery，缺少自我画像，同时提到 Egyptians 会把自己刻画到 temple 上，跟题干同义转述，故答案为 A。

Question 30

答案：B

关键词：Harappan urban design

定位原文：B 段第二、三句：“As populations increased, cities were built that had great baths, craft workshops, palaces and halls laid out in distinct sectors. Houses were arranged in blocks, with wide main streets and narrow alleyways, and many had their own wells and drainage systems.”

解题思路：原文中的 great baths, craft workshops, palaces and halls 以及 blocks, with wide main streets and narrow alleyways 等都是城市建设的描述，与题干同义转述，故答案为 B。

Question 31

答案：D

关键词：errors, previous archaeologists

定位原文：D 段第一二句：“A research team led by Petrie, together with Dr Ravindanath Singh of Banaras Hindu University in India, found early in their investigations that many of the archaeological sites were not where they were supposed to be, completely altering understanding of the way that this region was inhabited in the past. When they carried out a survey of how the larger area was settled in relation to sources of water, they found inaccuracies in the published geographic locations of ancient settlements ranging from several hundred metres to many kilometres.”

解题思路：第一句 found early in their investigations that many of the archaeological sites were not where they were supposed to be 已经开始阐述，之前是有问题的，第

二句后半部分 they found inaccuracies 表明发现了错误，跟 error 同义替换，故答案为 D。

Question 32

答案: shells

关键词: Yama Dixit, David Hodell, collecting, snails

定位原文: E 段第一二句: “Now, research published by Dr Yama Dixit and Professor David Hodell, both from Cambridge’s Department of Earth Sciences, has provided the first definitive evidence for climate change affecting the plains of north-western India, where hundreds of Harappan sites are known to have been situated. The researchers gathered shells of Melanoides tuberculata snails from the sediments of an ancient lake and used geochemical analysis as a means of tracing the climate history of the region.”。

解题思路: 第二句 The researchers gathered shells of Melanoides tuberculata snails 出现 snails, 而且 gather 表示收集, 跟 collect 同义替换, 故找到答案 shells。

Question 33

答案: lake

关键词: a change in water levels

定位原文: E 段二三句: “The researchers gathered shells of Melanoides tuberculata snails from the sediments of an ancient lake and used geochemical analysis as a means of tracing the climate history of the region. ‘As today, the major source of water into the lake is likely to have been the summer monsoon,’ says Dixit.”

解题思路: shells of snails 是来自一个 lake, 而且后面开始讨论湖中的水, 结合题干, 可以找到答案为 lake。

Question 34

答案: rainfall

关键词: less than evaporation, drought

定位原文: E 段第四句: “But we have observed that there was an abrupt change about 4,100 years ago, when the amount of evaporation from the lake exceeded the rainfall - indicative of a drought.”

解题思路: 原文的表述为 evaporation exceeded the rainfall, 即 evaporation 超过 rainfall, 跟题干同义转述, 故答案为 rainfall。

Question 35

答案: grains

关键词: Petrie and Singh, archaeological records, agriculture

定位原文: G 段第一二句: “Petrie and Singh’s team is now examining archaeological records and trying to understand details of how people led their lives in the region five millennia ago. They are analysing grains cultivated at the time, and trying to work out whether they were grown under extreme conditions of water stress, and whether they were adjusting the combinations of crops they were growing for different weather systems.”

解题思路: 第二句提到 analysing grains cultivated at the time, 即分析当时耕种的谷物, 跟题干同义转述, 故答案为 grains。

Question 36

答案: pottery

关键词: also examining, links

定位原文: G 段第三句: “They are also looking at whether the types of pottery used, and other aspects of their material culture, were distinctive to specific regions or were more similar across larger areas.”

解题思路: also looking at whether the types of pottery used 即“也去研究了当时使用的 pottery”, 跟题干同义转述, 故答案为 pottery。

Question 37

答案: B

关键词: further information, environmental conditions

定位原文: F 段最后一句: “it is essential that we obtain more climate data from areas close to the two great cities at Mohenjodaro and Harappa and also from the Indian Punjab.”

解题思路: essential... obtain more climate data...跟题干同义替换, 对应人名 Ravindanath Singh, 对应答案 B。

Question 38

答案: A

关键词: previous patterns, long-term benefits

定位原文: H 段最后一句: “By investigating responses to environmental pressures and threats, we can learn from the past to engage with the public, and the relevant governmental and administrative bodies, to be more proactive in issues such as the management and administration of water supply, the balance of urban and rural development, and the importance of preserving cultural heritage in the future.”

解题思路: 后半句明显提到 the management and administration of water supply, the balance of urban and rural development, and the importance of preserving cultural

heritage in the future, 表示对未来发展的帮助, 对应人名为 Cameron Petrie, 答案为 A。

Question 39

答案: D

关键词: calculation, water shortage

定位原文: E 段最后两句: “But we have observed that there was an abrupt change about 4,100 years ago, when the amount of evaporation from the lake exceeded the rainfall - indicative of a drought.’ Hodell adds: ‘We estimate that the weakening of the Indian summer monsoon climate lasted about 200 years before recovering to the previous conditions, which we still see today.”

解题思路: E 段最后提到, 湖水蒸发, 降水减少, 产生干旱情况, 对应人名 David Hodell, 故答案为 D。

Question 40

答案: A

关键词: information, decline, lacking

定位原文: B 段第一句: “There is plenty of archaeological evidence to tell us about the rise of the Harappan Civilisation, but relatively little about its fall”

解题思路: B 段首句就说到, 有很多关于 Harappan 文明的崛起的证据, 但如何衰落的证据却很少, 跟题干同义转述, 对应人名 Cameron Petrie, 故答案为 A。