

## Test 4 Passage 1

## Question 1

答案: FALSE

关键词: Clippers, originally, passenger ships

定位原文: 第二段第一句: “The fastest commercial sailing vessels of all time were clippers, three-masted ships built to transport goods around the world, although some also took passengers.”

解题思路: built to transport goods 表示“为了运输货物而制造”, although some also took passengers 表示“尽管有时候运送乘客”, 题干的意思是“为运送乘客而造”, 故答案为 FALSE。

## Question 2

答案: FALSE

关键词: Cutty Sark, name, character of a poem

定位原文: 第三段第一二句: “Cutty Sark’s unusual name comes from the poem Tam O’Shanter by the Scottish poet Robert Burns. Tam, a farmer, is chased by a witch called Nannie, who is wearing a ‘cutty sark’ - an old Scottish name for a short nightdress.”

解题思路: 名字来自 poem 没错, 但是 wearing a ‘cutty sark’ - an old Scottish name for a short nightdress 表示这个名字其实 nightdress 的名字, 故答案为 FALSE。

## Question 3

答案: TRUE

关键词: contract, John Willis, Scott & Linton, favoured Willis

定位原文: 第四段第二句: “To carry out construction, Willis chose a new shipbuilding firm, Scott & Linton, and ensured that the contract with them put him in a very strong position.”

解题思路: contract put him in a very strong position 表示合同使得 Willis 处在一个 strong position, 跟题干的 favour 同义替换, 故答案为 TRUE。

## Question 4

答案: TRUE

关键词: tea clipper, UK, China, fastest

定位原文: 第五段第一句: “Willis’s company was active in the tea trade between China and Britain, where speed could bring shipowners both profits and prestige, so Cutty Sark was designed to make the journey more quickly than any other ship.”

解题思路: designed to make the journey more quickly than any other ship 即表示, 比其他的船只都要快, 跟题干 fastest 同义替换, 故答案为 TRUE。

Question 5

答案: FALSE

关键词: damage, beat Thermopylae

定位原文: 第五段最后一句: “Cutty Sark reached London a week after Thermopylae.”

解题思路: 原文明确提到 Cutty Sark 比 Thermopylae 晚了一周, 故答案为 FALSE。

Question 6

答案: TRUE

关键词: Suez Canal, steam ships, faster than clippers

定位原文: 第六段最后一句: “Steam ships reduced the journey time between Britain and China by approximately two months.”

解题思路: 减少了 2 个月, 即 steam ships 比 clippers 快, 用时少了 2 个月, 故答案为 TRUE。

Question 7

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: steam ships, ocean route, London, China

定位原文: 第六段三四句: “While steam ships could make use of the quick, direct route between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, the canal was of no use to sailing ships, which needed the much stronger winds of the oceans, and so had to sail a far greater distance. Steam ships reduced the journey time between Britain and China by approximately two months.”

解题思路: 第六段开始介绍 steam ships 的发展和航运速度的进步, 但是航线相关的内容并没有关于 ocean route 的描述, 故答案为 NOT GIVEN。

Question 8

答案: TRUE

关键词: Woodget, risk, hitting an iceberg

定位原文: 第八段第二句: “As a sailing ship, Cutty Sark depended on the strong trade winds of the southern hemisphere, and Woodget took her further south than any previous captain, bringing her dangerously close to icebergs off the southern tip of South America.”

解题思路: Woodget... bringing her dangerously close to icebergs, 此处 her 指代 Cutty Sark; 即 woodget 使得 Cutty Sark 危险地接近了 iceberg, 跟题干同义转述,

故答案为 TRUE。

#### Question 9

答案: wool

关键词: most successful time

定位原文: 第七段第四句: “This marked a turnaround and the beginning of the most successful period in Cutty Sark’s working life, transporting wool from Australia to Britain.”

解题思路: transporting 和 carry 同义替换, 故答案为 wool。

#### Question 10

答案: navigator

关键词: Woodget

定位原文: 第八段第一句: “The ship’s next captain, Richard Woodget, was an excellent navigator, who got the best out of both his ship and his crew.”

解题思路: captain was an excellent navigator, 此部分直接跟题干对应, 故答案为 navigator。

#### Question 11

答案: gale

关键词: Ferreira, Falmouth

定位原文: 第十段第一句: “Badly damaged in a gale in 1922, she was put into Falmouth harbour in southwest England, for repairs.”

解题思路: damaged in a gale, 直接对应题干, 故答案为 gale。

#### Question 12

答案: training

关键词: 1923-1954

定位原文: 第十一段第一句: “Dowman used Cutty Sark as a training ship, and she continued in this role after his death.”

解题思路: as a training ship, 直接对应题干, 故答案为 training。

#### Question 13

答案: fire

关键词: twice been damaged, 21<sup>st</sup> century

定位原文: 第十一段第三句: “The ship suffered from fire in 2007, and again, less seriously, in 2014, but now Cutty Sark attracts a quarter of a million visitors a year.”

解题思路: suffered fire in 2007 and 2014, 跟题干同义替换, 故答案为 fire。

## Test 4 Passage 2

## Question 14

答案: minerals

关键词: healthy soil, bacteria, microorganisms, plant remains

定位原文: B 段第三句: “A single gram of healthy soil might contain 100 million bacteria, as well as other microorganisms such as viruses and fungi, living amid decomposing plants and various minerals.”

解题思路: 原文直接出现 healthy soil, bacteria, microorganisms, decomposing plants 跟题干的 plant remains 同义替换, 故根据 and 并列结构可以得到答案为 minerals。

## Question 15

答案: carbon

关键词: storing, effect on the climate

定位原文: B 段第五句: “Soil is also an ally against climate change: as microorganisms within soil digest dead animals and plants, they lock in their carbon content, holding three times the amount of carbon as does the entire atmosphere.”

解题思路: holding three times the amount of carbon 持有 (贮存) 3 倍量的碳, hold 此处同义替换题干 store, 故答案为 carbon。

## Question 16

答案: water

关键词: prevent damage, hold

定位原文: B 段第六句: “Soils also store water, preventing flood damage: in the UK, damage to buildings, roads and bridges from floods caused by soil degradation costs £233 million every year.”

解题思路: store water 和题干 hold 同义替换, prevent damage 原文重现, 故答案为 water。

## Question 17

答案: agriculture

关键词: main factor, soil degradation, by humans

定位原文: C 段第四句: “Agriculture is by far the biggest problem.”

解题思路: agriculture 是最大的问题, 跟题干直接对应, 故答案为 agriculture。

## Question 18

答案: C

关键词: unused parts of harvested crops

定位原文：C 段第六句：“Humans tend not to return unused parts of harvested crops directly to the soil to enrich it, meaning that the soil gradually becomes less fertile.”

解题思路：not to return unused parts 也就是 not be put back into the soil，故答案为 C。

#### Question 19

答案：E

关键词：Synthetic fertilisers, Haber-Bosch

定位原文：D 段第四五六句：“But over the past few decades, it has become clear this wasn't such a bright idea. Chemical fertilisers can release polluting nitrous oxide into the atmosphere and excess is often washed away with the rain, releasing nitrogen into rivers. More recently, we have found that indiscriminate use of fertilisers hurts the soil itself, turning it acidic and salty, and degrading the soil they are supposed to nourish.”

解题思路：D 段后半部分说 not a bright idea，紧跟其后的 2 个句子描述了各种 chemical fertilisers 带来的问题，故答案为 E。

#### Question 20

答案：A

关键词：Pius Floris

定位原文：E 段第四句：“When they applied Floris's mix to the desert-like test plots, a good crop of plants emerged that were not just healthy at the surface, but had roots strong enough to pierce dirt as hard as rock.”

解题思路：Floris 的方法可以让植物在类似沙漠的环境中很好的生长，故答案为 A。

#### Question 21

答案：D

关键词：zero net soil degradation

定位原文：G 段第四五句：“Chasek and her colleagues have proposed a goal of 'zero net land degradation'. Like the idea of carbon neutrality, it is an easily understood target that can help shape expectations and encourage action.”

解题思路：an easily understood target 跟 D 项 to be more aware of soil-related issues 同义转述，故答案为 D。

#### Question 22

答案：E

关键词：one person's motivation, project

定位原文：E 段第一句：“One of the people looking for a solution to this problem is

Pius Floris, who started out running a tree-care business in the Netherlands, and now advises some of the world's top soil scientists.”

解题思路：E 段开头直接提到 look for a solution, running a tree-care business 与题干直接对应，故答案为 E。

#### Question 23

答案：C

关键词：stayed healthy, before farming

定位原文：C 段第五句：“In the wild, when plants grow they remove nutrients from the soil, but then when the plants die and decay these nutrients are returned directly to the soil.”

解题思路：原文提到，植物生长时从土地获取养分，植物死亡后，腐烂，养分重新回到土壤，与题干同意替换，故答案为 C。

#### Question 24

答案：F

关键词：ways of collecting information

定位原文：F 段第六句：“Researchers from nine countries are working together to create a map linked to a database that can be fed measurements from field surveys, drone surveys, satellite imagery, lab analyses and so on to provide real-time data on the state of the soil.”

解题思路：F 段末尾明确提到 9 个国家为获取 real-time data 所做的事情，与题干对应，故答案为 F。

#### Question 25

答案：G

关键词：keep some types of soil safe

定位原文：G 段第七句：“Several researchers are agitating for the immediate creation of protected zones for endangered soils.”

解题思路：G 段开始出现针对土壤问题的解决方案，后半部分出现了类似 protect 同义转述 keep... safe 的表达，故答案为 G。

#### Question 26

答案：F

关键词：overview of soil degradation

定位原文：F 段第三四句：“That's not easy. For one thing, there is no agreed international system for classifying soil.”

解题思路：F 段提到 not easy, 以及 for 表示原因，跟题干同义转述，故答案为 F。

## Test 4 Passage 3

## Question 27

答案: D

关键词: reviewer's attitude, advocates of positive psychology

定位原文: 第二段第一二句: "It is an astonishingly crude and simple-minded way of thinking, and for that very reason increasingly popular. Those who think in this way are oblivious to the vast philosophical literature in which the meaning and value of happiness have been explored and questioned, and write as if nothing of any importance had been thought on the subject until it came to their attention."

解题思路: 第一段描述了关于 well being 的背景, 第二段第一句就说 crude and simple-minded way of thinking, 明显感到作者的不满情绪, 第二句 write as if nothing of any importance had been thought on the subject until it came to their attention, 直接提出这些人在写作的时候, 就好像没有考虑到重点内容一样, 这跟 D 选项的表达是吻合的, 故答案为 D。

## Question 28

答案: Aristotle

关键词: A

定位原文: 第二段第三四句: "For Bentham it was obvious that the human good consists of pleasure and the absence of pain. The Greek philosopher Aristotle may have identified happiness with self-realisation in the 4th century BC, and thinkers throughout the ages may have struggled to reconcile the pursuit of happiness with other human values, but for Bentham all this was mere metaphysics or fiction."

解题思路: Bentham 的观点是 the human good consists of pleasure and the absence of pain, Aristotle 的观点是 identified happiness with self-realisation, 两人观点明显不一致, 而且后面提到 for Bentham all this was mere metaphysics or fiction, 对 Bentham 来说, Aristotle 的观点是虚构的, 虚幻的, 故答案为 A。

## Question 29

答案: B

关键词: linking the price of goods to happiness

定位原文: 第四段最后一句: "By associating money so closely to inner experience, Davies writes, Bentham 'set the stage for the entangling of psychological research and capitalism that would shape the business practices of the twentieth century'."

解题思路: set the stage for the entangling of psychological research and capitalism 即表示使 psychological research 和 capitalism 联系在一起, 该表达与 B 选项对应, 故答案为 B。

## Question 30

答案: F

关键词: 1790s, government

定位原文: 第三段第五句: “In the 1790s, he wrote to the Home Office suggesting that the departments of government be linked together through a set of ‘conversation tubes’, and to the Bank of England with a design for a printing device that could produce unforgeable banknotes.”

解题思路: the departments of government be linked together through a set of ‘conversation tubes’即政府部门可以通过“conversation tubes”来 linked together, 即沟通, 故答案为 F。

## Question 31

答案: B

关键词: printing banknotes

定位原文: 第三段第五句: “In the 1790s, he wrote to the Home Office suggesting that the departments of government be linked together through a set of ‘conversation tubes’, and to the Bank of England with a design for a printing device that could produce unforgeable banknotes.”

解题思路: to the Bank of England with a design for a printing device that could produce unforgeable banknotes, 即帮助银行设计了 printing device 来制作 unforgettable banknotes, 即“生产无法遗忘的纸币”, 所有选项, 只有 B 项 security 符合上下文, 故答案为 B。

## Question 32

答案: G

关键词: food

定位原文: 第三段第六句: “He drew up plans for a ‘frigidarium’ to keep provisions such as meat, fish, fruit and vegetables fresh.”

解题思路: 让 meat 等食物保持新鲜, 即 preservation, 故答案为 G。

## Question 33

答案: E

关键词: prison

定位原文: 第三段第七句: “His celebrated design for a prison to be known as a ‘Panopticon’, in which prisoners would be kept in solitary confinement while being visible at all times to the guards, was very nearly adopted.”

解题思路: being visible at all times to the guards 即对保安来讲, 犯人是随时可视

的，即 observation，故答案为 E。

#### Question 34

答案：A

关键词：researching happiness, more methods

定位原文：第四段第一二句：“Bentham was also a pioneer of the ‘science of happiness’. If happiness is to be regarded as a science, it has to be measured, and Bentham suggested two ways in which this might be done.”

解题思路：two ways in which this might be done，即两种可以用来测量幸福的方法，对应 measurement，故答案为 A。

#### Question 35

答案：YES

关键词：relationship between psychology and economics

定位原文：第五段第一二句：“The Happiness Industry describes how the project of a science of happiness has become integral to capitalism. We learn much that is interesting about how economic problems are being redefined and treated as psychological maladies.”

解题思路：how economic problems are being redefined and treated as psychological maladies 即书中涉及到 economic problems 和 psychological maladies 的关系，与题干同义转述，故答案为 YES。

#### Question 36

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：difficult to measure some emotions than others

定位原文：第四段

解题思路：第四段提到了如何测量幸福，介绍了 2 种方法，但是没有提到其他 emotions，也没有比较的关系出现，故答案为 NOT GIVEN。

#### Question 37

答案：NO

关键词：Watson, supported by research on humans, 1915

定位原文：第五段第六句：“When he became president of the American Psychological Association in 1915, he ‘had never even studied a single human being’: his research had been confined to experiments on white rats.”

解题思路：never even studied a single human being，即从来没研究过一个人，故答案为 NO。

Question 38

答案: NOT GIVEN

关键词: most influential, outside of America

定位原文: 第五段第七句: “Yet Watson’s reductive model is now widely applied, with ‘behaviour change’ becoming the goal of governments: in Britain, a ‘Behaviour Insights Team’ has been established by the government to study how people can be encouraged, at minimum cost to the public purse, to live in what are considered to be socially desirable ways.”

解题思路: widely applied 以及 in Britain, a ‘Behaviour Insights Team’ has been established by the government 表示这种理论被广泛应用, 而且在英国成立了一个 team, 但是这些表达无法跟 most influential, outside of America 达成一致, 故答案为 NOT GIVEN。

Question 39

答案: YES

关键词: need for happiness, linked to industrialization

定位原文: 第六段第一句: “Modern industrial societies appear to need the possibility of ever-increasing happiness to motivate them in their labours.”

解题思路: 第六段首句表明, 现代工业需要提升员工幸福感来激励员工, 该表达跟题干的含义是一致的, 故答案为 YES。

Question 40

答案: NO

关键词: main aim, increase the happiness of population

定位原文: 第六段第二句: “But whatever its intellectual pedigree, the idea that governments should be responsible for promoting happiness is always a threat to human freedom.”

解题思路: promoting happiness is always a threat to human freedom, 即提升民众幸福感这一理念会对人类自由产生威胁, 这一表述跟题干表述是相反的, 故答案是 NO。