



Test 1

Question 1

答案：creativity

关键词：magical kingdom, help

定位原文：原文第 1 段，Brick by brick, six-year-old Alice is building a magical kingdom. ... Although she isn't aware of it, this fantasy is helping her take her first steps towards her capacity for creativity and so it will have important repercussions in her adult life.

解题思路：选择 magical kingdom 和 help 作为关键词，空格做 develop 的宾语，所以可知是名词，句意问的是“帮助发展...”。回到原位定位第 1 段。第一段后半部分说到，由 helping her take her first steps towards her capacity for creativity 可知，帮助她发展的是 capacity for creativity，填一个名词，选择 creativity，创造力。

Question 2

答案：rules

关键词：board games, turn-taking

定位原文：原文第 2 段，Later on, when they tire of this and settle down with a board game, she's learning about the need to follow rules and take turns with a partner.

解题思路：利用 board games 及 turn-taking 可以直接定位到原文第 2 段最后一句。由题干可知，空格做 involve 的宾语，并且和 turn-taking 构成并列关系。在定位句中，turn-taking 换成了 take turns，与 take turns 构成并列关系的是 follow rules，由于我们



的答案只能写一个词，所以 involve 和 follow 构成替换关系，答案为 rules。

Question 3

答案：cities

关键词：changes, populations

定位原文：原文第 5 段，But we live in changing times, and Whitebread is mindful of a worldwide decline in play, pointing out that over half the people in the world now live in cities.

解题思路：利用 changes 定位到原文第 5 段的 changing times。题干中间的是“...的人口增长了”，所以进一步利用 populations 定位，空格做 of 的宾语，是名词或动名词。在定位句中，populations 换成了 people，句中说的是“世界上超过半数的人口现在生活在城市中”，由此可知，是“城市的人口增长了”。

Question 4

答案：traffic

关键词：opportunities, fear

定位原文：原文第 5 段，‘The opportunities for free play, which I experienced almost every day of my childhood, are becoming increasingly scarce,’ he says. Outdoor play is curtailed by perceptions of risk to do with traffic, ...

解题思路：根据填空题的顺序性，利用 opportunities 可以确定大致定位。题干中的 limited 替换原文的 curtailed（缩减），fear 替换原文的 risk，所以 fear（害怕）的是 traffic。



Question 5

答案：crime

关键词：fear, 并列关系

定位原文：原文第 5 段，Outdoor play is curtailed by perceptions of risk to do with traffic, as well as parents' increased wish to protect their children from being the victims of crime, ...

解题思路：承接第四题，第五题问的也是 fear（害怕）什么，答案位于 of 后面，同样是一个名词或动名词，且和上一题的 traffic 构成并列关系。原文定位句中，as well as 表示并列关系，后面的句子中，说到“家长越来越希望保护孩子免受犯罪行为侵害”，所以，fear（害怕）的应该是犯罪行为，即原文中的 crime。

Question 6

答案：competition

关键词：increased, schools

定位原文：原文第 5 段，... and by the emphasis on 'earlier is better' which is leading to greater competition in academic learning and schools.

解题思路：题干问到“学校里增加的...”，需要一个名词。承接第四题和第五题，第六题信息与 traffic 及 crime 构成并列关系。在原文中，and 的后面为答案所在的部分，其中，题干中的 increased 换成了 greater，所以答案为 competition。

Question 7

答案：evidence



关键词：international policies, difficult

定位原文：原文第 6 段 International bodies like the United Nations and the European Union have begun to develop policies concerned with children' s right to play, ... But what they often lack is the evidence to base policies on.

解题思路 利用 international policies 定位文章文章第 6 段，原文中替换成了 international bodies，题干中空格做 find 的宾语，所以是名词。句意为，“很难找到...来支持新政策”，回到文章中，对应 but 转折之后，lack（缺乏）替换了“difficult to find”，所以缺少的是 evidence。

Question 8

答案：life

关键词：impact, rest

定位原文：原文第 7-8 段，'And we want to know what the long-term impact of play is. ... Dr Jenny Gibson agrees, pointing out that although some of the steps in the puzzle of how and why play is important have been looked at, there is very little data on the impact it has on the child' s later life.

解题思路：题干问的是，“调查需要研究玩耍对于孩子们余下的...的影响”空格处需要一个名词。impact 在第 7 段和第 8 段各出现了一次，第 7 段的 impact 大致说明了 research 的内容，第 8 段的 impact 具体说到“the impact it has on the child' s later life”，所以题干中的 rest 相当于原文中的 later，空格答案为 life。

Question 9



答案：TRUE

关键词：children, self-control

定位原文：原文第 11 段，...she found that children with greater self-control solved problems more quickly when exploring an unfamiliar set-up requiring scientific reasoning. 'This sort of evidence makes us think that giving children the chance to play will make them more successful problem-solvers in the long run.'

解题思路：利用 children 和 self-control 定位到原文第 11 段，题干中的 good self-control 替换成了 greater self-control。从定位句中可以看出，自控力更强的孩子处理问题会更快，引号中的句子进一步说明，in the long run（长期来看），这会使得孩子们更成功地解决问题。这层意思与题干中说到的，“自控力很强的孩子可能在之后的校园生活中表现更好”，是基本吻合的，所以答案选择 TRUE。

Question 10

答案：TRUE

关键词：information, medical problems

定位原文：原文第 13 段，Gibson adds: 'Playful behaviour is also an important indicator of healthy social and emotional development. In my previous research, I investigated how observing children at play can give us important clues about their well-being and can even be useful in the diagnosis of neurodevelopmental disorders like autism.'

解题思路：题干中说到，“孩子玩耍的方式也许会为可能存在的健康问题提供信息”。在原文定位句中，13 段开头，healthy 提示我们说到了和 medical problems 相关的信息。之后



的句子中说到，观察孩子们如何玩耍会 give us important clues about their well-being (对健康状况提供重要的线索)，同时，也会有助于诊断一些神经发育方面的紊乱问题。由此，原文定位部分的含义和 10 题题干是吻合的，答案选择 TRUE。

Question 11

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：dolls, writing, girls, boys

定位原文：原文 14 段，Children wrote longer and better-structured stories when they first played with dolls representing characters in the story.

解题思路：题干中考查比较关系，说到“相比男孩子，和洋娃娃玩会更有助于女孩子的写作”。

回到文章中定位会发现，虽然第 14 段说到了写作和洋娃娃，但是并没有提到对于 girls 和 boys 的影响，所以比较关系不存在，答案选择 NOT GIVEN。

Question 12

答案：FALSE

关键词：Lego

定位原文：原文第 14 段 In the latest study, children first created their story with Lego*, with similar results. 'Many teachers commented that they had always previously had children saying they didn't know what to write about. With the Lego building, however, not a single child said this through the whole year of the project.'

解题思路：题干表示“当孩子们首先利用乐高来创作故事的时候，他们在想出观点的时候有一些问题”。利用 Lego 来定位到第 14 段，文中提到，老师们之前都觉得，孩子们会说 they



didn't know what to write about. 但后面紧接着说到, not a single child said this through the whole year of the project (在项目进行的全年中, 都没有一个孩子说过这样的话), 利用 this 的指代前文内容的关系, 可以看出, 孩子们没有说他们不知道写什么。所以题干中说到的 had problems thinking up ideas, 是和原文矛盾的, 答案选择 FALSE。

Question 13

答案: TRUE

关键词: nowadays, less significant, in the past

定位原文: 第 16 段首句, Somehow the importance of play has been lost in recent decades.

解题思路: 题干考查比较关系, 把现在和过去人们对于孩子玩耍的观点进行对比, 认为和过去相比, 现在人们更不重视玩耍了。原文中的定位句说到, “玩耍的重要性在最近几十年中消失了”。由此可知, 最近, 人们是不重视玩耍的, 所以现在不如以前重视了, 题干是符合原文的。

Question 14

答案: E

关键词: misused

定位原文: 原文 E 段, The system, however, was prone to vandalism and theft. 'After every weekend there would always be a couple of bikes missing,' Molenaar says.

解题思路: 题干问到对于共享单车计划不正当的使用的描述, 这里的重点是 misuse。在文章中, E 段提到的 vandalism (故意破坏公共财物) 及 theft (盗窃), 是 misuse 的具体体



现。此题对于词汇量和同义替换的要求相对高一些，ru' gu 哦不认识 vandalism 和 theft，也可以利用 there would always be a couple of bikes missing 作为提示来选择 E 段。

Question 15

答案：C

关键词：why, turned down

定位原文：原文 C 段，Nevertheless, the council unanimously rejected the plan. 'They said that the bicycle belongs to the past. They saw a glorious future for the car,' says Schimmelpennink. But he was not in the least discouraged.

解题思路：题干问到，对于为什么共享单车计划被拒绝的解释，重点找“拒绝”和“解释”。

在 C 段中，首先说到 the council 拒绝了计划 (rejected the plan)，reject 替换了 turn down；

之后，引号中具体说明了 the council 的观点，他们认为自行车是过时了的交通工具，未来应该属于 cars。这句话解释了他们为什么拒绝共享单车计划，正好对应了题干中的信息。

Question 16

答案：F

关键词：person, unable to profit

定位原文：原文 F 段结尾，'But financially I didn't really benefit from it, because I never filed for a patent.'

解题思路：题干中问到“一个人不能从他的工作中获益”，重点找“人”和“不能获益”。此

题的替换比较简单，在 F 段的结尾，引号中的部分，Schimmelpennink 说到，他从来没有 really benefit from it (真正从中获益)，题干的 profit 替换成了 benefit。



Question 17

答案：C

关键词：potential savings

定位原文：原文 C 段，‘I made serious calculations. It turned out that a white bicycle - per person, per kilometre - would cost the municipality only 10% of what it contributed to public transport per person per kilometre.’

解题思路：题干中的 potential savings（潜在费用节约）是定位的重点。在 C 段中，Schimmelpennink 做了详细的计算，结果显示共享单车计划只会花费原来市政在公共交通上人均每公里花费的 10%。所以这个数字表明了使用这一计划能够节约的费用，故此题出自 C 段。

Question 18

答案：A

关键词：problems, solve

定位原文：原文 A 段，They believed the scheme, which was known as the Witte Fietsenplan, was an answer to the perceived threats of air pollution and consumerism.

解题思路：题干问到，共享单车计划要解决的问题，在文章中，A 段谈到这个计划是应对空气污染威胁和消费主义的一个办法，所以可知，“问题”指的就是空气污染和消费主义，故答案选 A。



Question 19 & 20

答案：B D in either order

关键词：Amsterdam, 1999

定位原文：D 段及 E 段

解题思路：题干的大致定位很容易，利用 Amsterdam 和 1999 就可以直接定位到原文的 D 段的后半部分。

选项 A：计划最初被政府部门反对。在 D 段前半部分，有提到 this time he succeeded in arousing the interest of the Dutch Ministry of Transport，说明这一次项目是吸引了荷兰交通部的注意的，所以 A 项反对是不正确的。

选项 B：当一个合作方撤回支持时，项目就失败了。此题较难，定位比较远，需要一直看到 E 段的最后一句话 ‘To continue the project we would have needed to set up another system, but the business partner had lost interest.’ 这句话表明，“要继续这个项目的计划，我们需要建立另一个系统，但是合作方失去了兴趣。” 由句意和转折可知，由于合作方失去了兴趣，所以项目没能继续下去，故 B 项是对的。

选项 C：此计划的目标是比哥本哈根计划更成功。哥本哈根的计划出现在 D 段开头，但是 D 段和 E 段都没有把两个项目做对比，所以此选项不正确。

选项 D：项目之所以可能开展，得益于人们态度上的改变。在 D 段的后半部分，‘People had become more environmentally conscious, and the Danish experiment had proved that bike-sharing was a real possibility.’ 从这句话中可以看出，人们变得更加关注环境，Danish 实验已经证明共享单车具有真实的可行性。由此可见，人们的态度确实发生了改变，也确实给共享单车提供了可能，故 D 项是正确的。

选项 E：它吸引了一系列自行车设计者的兴趣。原文 D 段和 E 段中没有提到 a range of bike



designers, 故 E 项不正确。

Question 21 & 22

答案：D E in either order

关键词：Amsterdam, today

定位原文：原文 G 段

解题思路：此题定位比较容易，用 Amsterdam 和 today 可以直接定位到原文 G 段。

选项 A：大部分的居民想要禁止所有的汽车进入到城市里。原文中，虽然在 G 段最后提到了，“现如今每个人都希望城市不要被汽车通知”，但是和题干中绝对化的说法，“prevent all cars”有所不同，所以 A 项不对。

选项 B：城市中有另一个共享单车计划的可能性几乎没有。在 G 段中，尽管说到每个人在 Amsterdam 都有自行车，大家在生活中也十分需要自行车，但是无从判断这个城市是不是会有另一个共享单车的计划。

选项 C：这座城市里，利用自行车的出行比其他任何交通工具的都多。G 段并没有把自行车的使用量和其他交通工具的使用量进行对比，故无法得出 C 项的结论。

选项 D：共享单车计划会使那些利用公共交通的居民受益。G 段提到，‘People who travel on the underground don’t carry their bikes around. But often they need additional transport to reach their final destination.’ 乘坐地铁出行的人经常会需要其他的交通工具来到达目的地。这也是 Schimmelpennink 认为人们需要共享单车计划的原因，所以 D 项是正确的。

选项 E：这座城市以欢迎骑行者而著称。G 段开头说到，In Amsterdam today, 38% of all trips are made by bike and, along with Copenhagen, it is regarded as one of the two



most cycle-friendly capitals in the world. Amsterdam 和 Copenhagen 一样，被视作世界上两个最为“骑行友好”的城市。所以 E 项正确。

Question 23

答案：activists

关键词：first, Dutch group Provo

定位原文：原文 A 段，The original idea for an urban bike-sharing scheme dates back to a summer's day in Amsterdam in 1965. Provo, the organisation that came up with the idea, was a group of Dutch activists who wanted to change society.

解题思路：由 first 及 Dutch group Provo 定位到文章 A 段。题干问到属于这个团体的 people 是谁，所以答案一定是表示人的名词。定位句中，a group of Dutch activists who wanted to change society 具体讲的是这个群体中的人的特征，所以 activists 为答案。

Question 24

答案：consumerism

关键词：damage, environment

定位原文：原文 A 段，They believed the scheme, which was known as the Witte Fietsenplan, was an answer to the perceived threats of air pollution and consumerism.

解题思路：题干中，空格和 damage to the environment 构成并列关系，出现在 about 后面，所以是名词。文章定位句中，damage to the environment 替换成了 threats of air pollution，所以与之并列的 consumerism 即为答案。



Question 25

答案：leaflets

关键词：as well as, handed out, cars

定位原文：原文 A 段，In the centre of Amsterdam, they painted a small number of used bikes white. They also distributed leaflets describing the dangers of cars and inviting people to use the white bikes.

解题思路：题干句首有 as well as 构成并列关系，在定位句中替换成了 also。空格做 hand out 的宾语，问的是“分发了什么”，在原文中，hand out 替换成了 distribute（分发，分配），宾语 leaflets 就是空格的答案了。

Question 26

答案：police

关键词：not success, took away

定位原文：原文 B 段，The police were opposed to Provo's initiatives and almost as soon as the white bikes were distributed around the city, they removed them.

解题思路：题干的 summary 进入了第二段，提示我们在找定位的时候，也应该进入下一段。

从 B 段第二句的 but struggle... 可以得出这个项目不是一帆风顺的。第三句话开始具体描述，说到警方 opposed（反对）Provo 的提议，对应了题干中的 not a great success，之后讲到刚把 white bikes 放在城市各处，they removed them。结合整句话，they 指的是 the police。所以题干中，remove 替换成了 took them away，主语是 the police。



Question 27

答案：E

关键词：Enz and Siguaw, remain

定位原文：第 8 段 It is therefore essential for hotel management to develop HRM practices that enable them to inspire and retain competent employees. This requires an understanding of what motivates employees at different levels of management and different stages of their careers (Enz and Siguaw, 2000).

解题思路：人名匹配题重点用人名来大致定位，然后再来具体匹配观点。本题重点找 Enz and Siguaw，在文章第 8 段，他们的观点是，“酒店的管理者有必要发展人力资源管理体系，使他们能够鼓舞并留住有能力的员工。”这个观点和 27 题题干的信息是吻合的，remain 替换成了 retain。

Question 28

答案：D

关键词：Ng and Sorensen

定位原文：第 5 段，Ng and Sorensen (2008) demonstrated that when managers provide recognition to employees, motivate employees to work together, and remove obstacles preventing effective performance, employees feel more obligated to stay with the company.

解题思路：在第 5 段中，Ng and Sorensen 表明，当管理者认可员工、鼓励员工合作、清除障碍的时候，员工就会觉得想要 stay with the company。这个观点和 28 题题干说到的，“管理者的行为会使员工觉得他们不应该跳槽”，从含义上是相符合的。



Question 29

答案：B

关键词：Lucas

定位原文：第 4 段，Lucas also points out that ‘the substance of HRM practices does not appear to be designed to foster constructive relations with employees or to represent a managerial approach that enables developing and drawing out the full potential of people, even though employees may be broadly satisfied with many aspects of their work’ (Lucas, 2002).

解题思路：第 4 段中，Lucas 说到，HRM 的行为 does not appear to (并没有) 促进员工和公司之间有良好的关系(constructive relations)，也没有采取方法来 developing and drawing out the full potential of people (使大家充分发挥潜力)。在 29 题题干中，原文的 not appear to 对应题干的 little is done，原文的 developing and drawing out the full potential of people 对应题干的 help workers improve their skills，所以观点是吻合的，29 题选 B。

Question 30

答案：D

关键词：Ng and Sorensen

定位原文：第 5 段，Ng and Sorensen (2008) demonstrated that when managers provide recognition to employees, motivate employees to work together, and remove obstacles preventing effective performance, employees feel more



obligated to stay with the company.

解题思路：第 5 段中，Ng and Sorensen 表明，当管理者 motivate employees to work together（鼓励员工合作）的时候，员工更倾向于待在公司（stay with the company）。这个信息和题干构成同义替换，题干中 less likely to change job 替换了 stay with the company，cooperation 替换了 work together，所以观点是匹配的。

Question 31

答案：C

关键词：Maroudas et al., dissatisfaction with pay

定位原文 第 4 段 In addition, or maybe as a result, high employee turnover has been a recurring problem throughout the hospitality industry. Among the many cited reasons are low compensation, inadequate benefits, poor working conditions and compromised employee morale and attitudes (Maroudas et al., 2008).

解题思路：第 4 段中提到，员工离职率高成为酒店业中一个重复出现的问题，对此，Maroudas et al.提出了很多原因，其中一个是 low compensation（很低的报酬），可以替换 31 题题干中的 dissatisfaction with pay。由于提到的原因有很多，工资低只是其中一个，所以 31 题中说到“对工资不满意并不是酒店业员工换工作的唯一原因”，和原文观点匹配。

Question 32

答案：YES

关键词：high staff turnover, morale



定位原文：原文第 4 段，In addition, or maybe as a result, high employee turnover has been a recurring problem throughout the hospitality industry. Among the many cited reasons are low compensation, inadequate benefits, poor working conditions and compromised employee morale and attitudes (Maroudas et al., 2008).

解题思路：题干中说，酒店业高离职率的一个原因是低迷的士气。在定位句中，首先说到高离职率是酒店业中一个重新出现的问题（a recurring problem），之后列举了一系列的原因，其中一个是 compromised employee morale（妥协让步的员工士气），由此，题干是符合原文的，答案选择 YES。

Question 33

答案：NO

关键词：dislike, workplace

定位原文：原文第 6 段，While it seems likely that employees' reactions to their job characteristics could be affected by a predisposition to view their work environment negatively, no evidence exists to support this hypothesis (Spector et al., 2000).

解题思路：题干中说，研究表明，员工有不喜欢他们的工作场合的倾向。在定位句中，要注意 while 表示尽管，句子中暗含了转折的关系。题干中的 tendency 替换成了 predisposition（倾向）。句意为，“尽管很可能，员工对于工作的反应能够被他们的工作环境消极地影响，但是没有证据支持这种假设。”虽然 negatively 表示了消极的情绪，看上去和题干的 dislike 是对应的，但是由于句子中提到没有证据支持，所以 33 题中说到的 research has shown...，就是不符合原文的，答案选择 NO。



Question 34

答案：NO

关键词：working conditions, job security

定位原文：原文第 9 段，These include working conditions and job security. When these factors are unfavorable, job dissatisfaction may result. Significantly, though, just fulfilling these needs does not result in satisfaction, but only in the reduction of dissatisfaction (Maroudas et al., 2008).

解题思路：此题定位很简单，两组关键词都在文章中出现了原词。题干中的信息为，提升工作条件和工作安全感能让员工对工作满意。在原文中说到，如果这两个因素不尽如人意，就会产生不满情绪。但是如果仅仅满足这些需求，并不会让大家满意（just fulfilling these needs does not result in satisfaction），只是减少了不满而已（but only in the reduction of dissatisfaction）。所以题干和原文不符合，答案选 NO。

Question 35

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：take breaks, working day

定位原文：原文最后一段，Those particularly appropriate to the hospitality industry include allowing adequate breaks during the working day, staff functions that involve families, and providing health and well-being opportunities.

解题思路：此题定位比较远，一直到文章的最后才谈到和 breaks 及 working day 相关的内容。题干中说，在工作日的时候，应该允许员工选择何时休息。在原文最后一段，说到酒店



业允许员工在工作日有充足的休息(allowing adequate breaks during the working day),
但并没有说员工可以选择何时休息, 所以答案选择 NOT GIVEN。

Question 36

答案 : restaurants

关键词 : Tews, Michel, Stafford, chain

定位原文 : 原文倒数第二段 , For example, Tews, Michel and Stafford (2013) conducted a study focusing on staff from a chain of themed restaurants in the United States.

解题思路 : 利用 summary 开头的大写很容易定位到文章倒数第二段, 题干问到在美国连锁的...中的职员, 定位句中很容易地找到 staff 和 chain, 文章说的是 a chain of themed restaurants, 连锁的主题餐厅, 答案只能写一个词, 所以是 restaurants。

Question 37

答案 : performance

关键词 : activities, improved

定位原文 : 原文倒数第二段 , It was found that fun activities had a favorable impact on performance and manager support for fun had a favorable impact in reducing turnover.

解题思路 : 根据 summary 的顺序性, 接着 36 题的定位往后找。在定位句中, fun activities 替换了题干的 activities designed for staff, favorable 替换了题干的 improved, 空格问的是“提升了他们的...”, 对应原文中说到的“这些活动有积极的影响”, 所以 performance 为空格答案。



Question 38

答案：turnover

关键词：management, involvement, lower

定位原文：原文倒数第二段，It was found that fun activities had a favorable impact on performance and manager support for fun had a favorable impact in reducing turnover.

解题思路：题干问的是，管理者的参与会降低员工的...。从定位句可以看出，题干中的 management involvement 替换成了原文的 manager support，题干中的 lower 替换成了原文的 reducing，所以降低的是 turnover（人员变更率）。

Question 39

答案：goals

关键词：fit, company

定位原文：原文倒数第二段，Their findings support the view that fun may indeed have a beneficial effect, but the framing of that fun must be carefully aligned with both organizational goals and employee characteristics.

解题思路：39 和 40 题由 and 构成并列关系，题干问到，这些活动需要适合公司的...和员工的...，两个空都需要的是名词。定位句中，activities 替换成了 fun，fit with 替换成了 aligned with（与...匹配），并列关系说的是 organizational goals 和 employee characteristics，所以，题干中的 the company's 相当于原文的 organizational，故 39 题填 goals；题干中的 staff 相当于原文的 employee，故 40 题填 characteristics。



Question 40

答案：characteristics

关键词：fit, company

定位原文：原文倒数第二段，Their findings support the view that fun may indeed have a beneficial effect, but the framing of that fun must be carefully aligned with both organizational goals and employee characteristics.

解题思路：39 和 40 题由 and 构成并列关系，题干问到，这些活动需要适合公司的...和员工的...，两个空都需要的是名词。定位句中，activities 替换成了 fun，fit with 替换成了 aligned with（与...匹配），并列关系说的是 organizational goals 和 employee characteristics，所以，题干中的 the company's 相当于原文的 organizational，故 39 题填 goals；题干中的 staff 相当于原文的 employee，故 40 题填 characteristics。