



Test 2

Question 1

答案：FALSE

关键词：Press estate

定位原文：第一段倒数2句 Besides its residence in Edinburgh, it owned Press Estate, 650 acres of farmland about 35 miles southeast of the city. The family often stayed at Press Castle, the large mansion on the northern edge of the property, and Alexander spent much of his childhood in the area, playing on the beach near Eyemouth or fishing in the streams nearby.

解题思路：Press 首字母大写，所以很容易定位到倒数第二句，发现本句描述与题干并不相关，没有提到 younger 的信息，所以继续看下一句，说到他的家人通常都待在 Press Castle，后面说 Alexander spent much of his childhood in the area，这与题干信息“Alexander 很少去这个地方”直接相反，因此判断为 FALSE。

Question 2

答案：TURE

关键词：business career

定位原文：第二段第三句 Although he never liked the prospect of a business career, he stayed with it to please his family.

解题思路：本句说尽管他不喜欢这个职业，但是为了迎合家人的期望还是继续下去，刚好与题干吻合，因此为 TRUE。

Question 3

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：Notman;1865

定位原文：第三段第 2-3 句 He became a personal friend and colleague of the Scottish-Canadian photographer William Notman. The two men made a



photographic excursion to Niagara Falls in 1860 and they cooperated on experiments with magnesium flares as a source of artificial light in 1865.

解题思路：本句定位词一个是首字母大写的单词，另一个是时间，所以比较容易定位，2个定位句都只是描述这个实验，没有提到两个人对这个实验的感受，因此本题答案应为 NOT GIVEN。

Question 4

答案：FALSE

关键词：early landscapes; Notman

定位原文：第四段第 1-2 句 In spite of their friendship, their styles of photography were quite different. While Notman's landscapes were noted for their bold realism, Henderson for the first 20 years of his career produced romantic images, showing the strong influence of the British landscape tradition.

解题思路：用 Notman 很容易定位到第二句，early landscapes 被同意替换成了 the first 20 years，第二句说了 Notman 的作品以 bold realism 特点而著名，而 Henderson 的早起作品主要是 romantic images，其实向前看第一句就会发现有个总概括，说到他们的风格是截然不同的，而题干说的是他们的作品有大量 similarities，因此说法相反，判断为 FALSE。

Question 5

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：studio ; 1866

定位原文：第五段第 1 句 In 1866, he gave up his business to open a photographic studio, advertising himself as a portrait and landscape photographer.

解题思路：本题有时间数字所以很好定位，答案句在第五段句首，但是通过这句完全找不到 studio 和他家距离近的信息，所以判断成 NOT GIVEN。

Question 6

答案：TURE



关键词：portraiture

定位原文：第五段第二句 From about 1870 he dropped portraiture to specialize in landscape photography and other views.

解题思路：本题答案句紧挨着上题的答案句，所以相对容易定位，而且句中出现了定位词原词 portraiture。本句说他大概从 1870 年开始放弃了人像摄影而专注于拍摄风景照了，与题干说法一致。

Question 7

答案：FALSE

关键词：Intercolonial Railway；Montreal；Halifax

定位原文：第七段第 4-5 句 That same year, while in the lower St Lawrence River region, he took some photographs of the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. This undertaking led in 1875 to a commission from the railway to record the principal structures along the almost-completed line connecting Montreal to Halifax.

解题思路：本题的定位词全部首字母大写，虽然与前一题的答案句距离很远，但是首字母大写单词会比较好找，第四句只是描述他拍了一些 the construction of the Intercolonial Railway 的照片，第五句的 almost-completed line connecting Montreal to Halifax 与题干中 the Montreal to Halifax line had been finished 的说法相反，因此判断成 FALSE。

Question 8

答案：TURE

关键词：Canadian Pacific Railway

定位原文：第七段最后一句和第八段最后一句 In 1885 he went west along the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) as far as Rogers Pass in British Columbia, where he took photographs of the mountains and the progress of construction.

He continued in this post until 1897, when he retired completely from photography.

解题思路：根据定位词定位到第七段最后一句，发现本句并没有提到题干中的 last work 相



关的信息，继续向下看，第八段的前半部分都是在说他承担什么职位，做什么事情，可以略读主干，读到段尾时看到他做这份工作持续到 1897 年退休，所以这份工作就是他最后一份工作了，因此与题干说法一致。

Question 9

答案：merchant

关键词：Scotland；1831

定位原文：第一段第一句 Alexander Henderson was born in Scotland in 1831 and was the son of a successful merchant.

解题思路：Scotland 和 1831 很容易定位到答案句，但是本句并没有直接说 father 是什么职业，主语是 Alexander Henderson，说他是一个成功的 merchant 的儿子，因此可以推理出他的父亲是一个 merchant。

Question 10

答案：equipment

关键词：1866；city life；considerable time

定位原文：第五段倒数第二句 There was little competing hobby or amateur photography before the late 1880s because of the time-consuming techniques involved and the weight of the equipment.

解题思路：首先分析这个空的特点，通过前面的 considerable time 和连词 and 正确答案应该是个和 considerable time 并列的名词。然后考虑定位的问题，题干句本身没有首字母大写或者时间数字等更合适的定位词，所以可以通过前两句中不太容易被替换掉的词当作定位词，进而快速缩小答案句范围。通过 1866 和 city life 锁定在第五段，继续向下看，出现了题干中 considerable time 的替换词 time-consuming 与这个词并列的是 the weight of the equipment，这里有两个名词，weight 是提供中 heavy 的同意替换，因此该空应该填写 equipment。



Question 11

答案 : gifts

关键词 : souvenirs

定位原文 : 第五段最后一句 People wanted to buy photographs as souvenirs of a trip or as gifts, and catering to this market, Henderson had stock photographs on display at his studio for mounting, framing, or inclusion in albums.

解题思路 : 首先分析题干空后有 or souvenirs , 因此可以判断空中应该填写与 souvenirs 存在并列关系的名词。本题的答案句与上题距离近 , 通过 souvenirs 比较好定位到 , as souvenirs of a trip or as gifts 可以确定本空应该填写 gifts , gifts 是复数形式 , 注意正确拼写。

Question 12

答案 : canoe

关键词 : Quebec and Ontario ; in 1870s and 1880s ; eastern rivers

定位原文 : 第七段前两句 In the 1870s and 1880s Henderson travelled widely throughout Quebec and Ontario, in Canada, documenting the major cities of the two provinces and many of the villages in Quebec. He was especially fond of the wilderness and often travelled by canoe on the Blanche, du Lievre, and other noted eastern rivers.

解题思路 : 首先分析题干 , 该句说沿着 eastern rivers 进行了多次旅行 , 空前是 in a , 说明这里要填写一个单数名词 , 并且表示一种旅行工具。通过前一句中 Quebec and Ontario 和 in 1870s and 1880s 可以快速缩小答案句范围 , 下一句中表示工具的只有 canoe。

Question 13

答案 : mountains

关键词 : CPR ; 1885 ; Rogers Pass

定位原文 : 第七段最后一句 In 1885 he went west along the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) as far as Rogers Pass in British Columbia, where he took photographs of the



mountains and the progress of construction.

解题思路：首先分析题干，空后的 and the railway 说明空中应该填写一个名词。通过 CPR、1885 以及 Rogers Pass 可以快速定位到答案句，着重关注本句中的并列关系 the mountains and the progress of construction，其中 the progress of construction 指的是铁路的修建，所以可以确定空中应该填写 mountains，注意复数的拼写。

Question 14

答案：F

关键词：19th century; hospitals; (some people)

定位原文：F 段最后一句 The prosperous steered clear of hospitals.

解题思路：段落匹配题的答案多是无顺序的，本题是整篇文章第一题，且题干中 19th century 在文章中多次出现，而其它定位词相对容易被替换掉，所以较难定位。首先用 19th century 和 hospitals 去定位，发现在 D 段同时出现了定位词，但是本段主要在说这个时期为建筑物通风的艺术与科学一直在发展进步和日趋完善，以医院为例做以说明，并没有提及谁避免去医院的信息，因此继续向下找，E 段也提到了这些定位词，本段主要说这个时期的病房换气设计原理非常合理，同样没有提及题干相关信息，所以还需要继续向下找，看到 F 段，优先读首尾句，本段主要说对瘴气的恐慌让医院的换气设计更加合理，人们认为瘴气在医院引发大量的疾病，最后说富人们都对医院避之唯恐不及。这里出现了同意替换，题干中 some people 被替换成了 the prosperous，avoid 被替换成 steer clear of。

Question 15

答案：C

关键词：tall building; prestige

定位原文：C 段尾句 Short regards glass, steel and air-conditioned skyscrapers as symbols of status, rather than practical ways of meeting our requirements.

解题思路：题干说一个看法认为高层建筑之所以受青睐与名望有关系。题干中没有很特殊的定位词，所以带着 tall building 和 prestige 去定位时要提防同意替换的情况，定位到 C 段尾句，Short 认为，由玻璃、钢铁和空调组成的摩天大楼是社会地位的象征，而不是满足



我们需要的实用方式。这里的同意替换有 tall building 和 skyscrapers ,prestige 和 status。

Question 16

答案：E

关键词：19th century; circulation of air ; modern standards

定位原文：E 段首句 We discovered that 19th-century hospital wards could generate up to 24 air changes an hour - that' s similar to the performance of a modern-day, computer-controlled operating theatre.

解题思路：在第 14 题用 19th century 定位过，所以此时相对容易锁定 DEF 三个段落，逐个过滤，发现只有 E 段首句说到 19 世纪的医院病房在 1 小时内能够制造多达 24 次空气交换——类似于一家现代化的由电脑中控的剧院可达成的效果。这里出现的同意替换有 circulation of air 和 air changes ; modern standards 和 modern-day，还有一个表示比较的词 similar 刚好体现了题干中的 comparison。

Question 17

答案：D

关键词：Short; circulation of air; 19th century

定位原文：D 段的第二小段 'We spent three years digitally modelling Billings' final designs,' says Short. 'We put pathogens in the airstreams, modelled for someone with tuberculosis (TB) coughing in the wards and we found the ventilation systems in the room would have kept other patients safe from harm.

解题思路：本题的定位词在全篇文章中都多次出现，给定位带来困难。题干意思是 Short 如何测试一栋 19 世纪的建筑的空气流通状况。因此我们大概可以判断在原文出现这个信息之前应该会至少提到一栋 19 世纪的建筑相关情况。D 段前半部分说到这个时期的通风系统设计很好了，包括一些医院。重点是后半部分说的是他们花了三年的时间去测试的过程。

Question 18

答案：B



关键词：advertising

定位原文：B 段尾句 Instead, he shows it is entirely possible to accommodate natural ventilation and cooling in large buildings by looking into the past, before the widespread introduction of air conditioning systems, which were ‘relentlessly and aggressively marketed’ by their inventors.

解题思路：本句中 advertising 是个比较好的定位词，虽然可能被替换掉，但是词义的话题指向性较明确，和广告相关，全篇中只有 B 段提到了这个话题，答案句说完全有可能在大型建筑中容纳天然的通风和冷却系统，办法就是回溯到过去那个还没有大规模引入空调系统的时代，这些空调系统就是其发明者所“毫不留情、大刀阔斧地”大肆进行宣传推广的。说明现在大规模的空调系统和广告宣传有关系，这里的替换是 relentlessly and aggressively marketed 和 advertising。

Question 19

答案：design(s)

关键词：Professor Alan Shor ; John Shaw Billings

定位原文：Short’ s book highlights a developing and sophisticated art and science of ventilating buildings through the 19th and earlier-20th centuries, including the design of ingeniously ventilated hospitals.

解题思路：首先分析空前是建筑的某个方面，说明空中应该填写一个名词，空后是医院的什么。本题的定位词首字母都是大写，方便定位，定位到 D 段后，快速锁定建筑和医院的词汇，看到 the design of ingeniously ventilated hospitals，和题干中 of hospitals 的结构一致，因此判断空中应该填写 design。

Question 20

答案：pathogens

关键词：in the air

定位原文：第四段的第二部分小段落的第二句 We put pathogens in the airstreams,



modelled for someone with tuberculosis (TB) coughing in the wards and we found the ventilation systems in the room would have kept other patients safe from harm.

解题思路：空后是 in the air 表明空中应填写的是在空气中的什么东西，刚好 in the air 和 in the airstreams 替换，pathogens in the airstreams 可以判断空中应该填写 pathogens。

Question 21

答案：tuberculosis

关键词：not harm；other patients

定位原文：第四段的第二部分小段落的第二句 We put pathogens in the airstreams, modelled for someone with tuberculosis (TB) coughing in the wards and we found the ventilation systems in the room would have kept other patients safe from harm.

解题思路：空前意思是有什么情况的病人，说明空中应该是一种病的名称，那么迅速锁定和患病或病人相关的信息，同时用空后的 not harm 和 other patients 去定位，锁定答案句后，someone with tuberculosis 相当于题干中 patients suffering from...，因此空中应该填写 tuberculosis，这里的同意替换还有 have kept other patients safe from harm 和题干中的 not have harmed other patients。

Question 22

答案：wards

关键词：modern operating theatre

定位原文 E 段第一句 We discovered that 19th-century hospital wards could generate up to 24 air changes an hour - that's similar to the performance of a modern-day, computer-controlled operating theatre.

解题思路：分析空可知空中的词应该是医院的某个地方，通过定位词锁定答案句后，本句的 hospital wards 就相当于题干中的 wards in hospital。

Question 23

答案：communal



关键词：energy use ; reduce ; more patients

定位原文：E 段第四句 Communal wards appropriate for certain patients - older people with dementia, for example - would work just as well in today' s hospitals, at a fraction of the energy cost.

解题思路：题干意思是他建议可以通过将更多病人置于什么地方的办法来减少能源消耗。用 energy use 可以快速定位到答案句，但是其它定位词都被改写了，在本句中寻找和医院中某个地方相关的词汇，发现句首 Communal wards 中 wards 相当于空后的 areas，那么可以推断空中应该填写 communal。

Question 24

答案：public

关键词：19th-century hospitals

定位原文：F 段第一句 Much of the ingenuity present in 19th-century hospital and building design was driven by a panicked public clamoring for buildings that could protect against what was thought to be the lethal threat of miasmas - toxic air that spread disease.

解题思路：空前 the demand from the 表明空中表示一类人，本题比较容易定位，本句能表示人的信息只有 a panicked public，因此空中填写 public。这里涉及到的同意替换还有题干中 improving ventilation 在原文中是 be driven by，而 demand 体现在原文是 clamoring for。

Question 25

答案：miasmas

关键词：protection against ; bad air

定位原文：F 段第一句 Much of the ingenuity present in 19th-century hospital and building design was driven by a panicked public clamoring for buildings that could protect against what was thought to be the lethal threat of miasmas - toxic air that spread disease.



解题思路：空前是 bad air, known as 说明前后是解释关系，这里填写的应该是表明空气不好的词，答案句与上题是同一句，关注这个长句子中的解释关系，一个明显的破折号表示解释关系，破折号后是 toxic air，是 bad air 的同意替换，破折号前就是答案了，因此本空应该填写 miasmas。

Question 26

答案：cholera

关键词：hundreds of years; epidemics; London and Paris

定位原文：F 段第二句 Miasmas were feared as the principal agents of disease and epidemics for centuries, and were used to explain the spread of infection from the Middle Ages right through to the cholera outbreaks in London and Paris during the 1850s.

解题思路：题干意思是那些气体几百年来都受到指责是因为它们传播疾病，包括 19 世纪中期伦敦和巴黎的什么传染病。可以判定本空应该填写一种疾病的名称，因此填写 cholera。

Question 27

答案：vi

关键词：increasingly expected

解题思路：A 段比较长，可以扫读各个句子的主句或主干部分，了解话题即可。第一部分第二句 Whether it is of our lives - all those inboxes and calendars - or how companies are structured, a multi-billion dollar industry helps to meet this need. 以及第二三部分多次出现的 We are told、we ought to... 等词。这些表述基本可以体现出 increasingly expected 的含义。

Question 28

答案：i

关键词：complains; a certain approach

解题思路：B 段开头的一些负面的词汇例如 ironically、fail、Work-related stress has



increased、dissatisfied 等都可以体现出对 A 段所述对追求秩序的 complains。

Question 29

答案：iii

关键词：Early recommendations ; business activities

解题思路：选项的意思是关于商业活动的早起推荐做法。C 段说 Frederick Taylor was one of the forefathers of scientific management.通过这里的 forefathers 就知道叙述的是追求有序做法的起源和背景，后面说 he designed a number of principles to improve the efficiency of the work process，这里的 a number of principles 相当于选项中的 recommendations。

Question 30

答案：ii

关键词：Fundamental beliefs ; incorrect

解题思路：选项意思是一些基础信念实际上是不正确的。本段结构很清晰，第一句是主旨句，且出现了关键词的同意替换，New research suggests that this obsession with efficiency is misguided. 这里的同意替换有 this obsession with efficiency 和 fundamental beliefs 以及 misguided 和 incorrect。

Question 31

答案：ix

关键词：have more disadvantages than advantages

解题思路：选项的意思是有证据表明，某一种方法的弊处大于利处。本段多处体现弊处大于利处的含义，Order does increase productivity to a certain extent, but eventually the usefulness of the process of organisation, and the benefit it yields, reduce until the point where any further increase in order reduces productivity. Some argue that in a business, if the cost of formally structuring something outweighs the benefit of doing it...，一直在说追求秩序的方法越来越没有用，如果非要去花很多的时间和精力做某



事还不如不做。

Question 32

答案：vii

关键词：outcomes；currently impossible

解题思路：选项意思是如何取得当前条件下不可能取得的成果。F 段一共 2 个句子，第二句意思是这样的环境可以催生出一些全新的解决办法，而在传统的一切井然有序的环境下（在信息交流、权力结构、各项规则和常规操作这些方面充满着各种瓶颈），永不可能出现这些思路。never be reached 和 outcomes that are currently impossible 是相对明显的同意替换。

Question 33

答案：iv

关键词：a new approach into practice

解题思路：选项意思是将一种新方法运用于实际中的各公司。G 段的结构相对清晰，第一部分说 Many of them embrace it in terms of perception (embracing the idea of disorder, as opposed to fearing it) and in terms of process (putting mechanisms in place to reduce structure).意思是很多公司从理念上和从流程上都接受了它，这里的“it”指代的是前句中的“disorganisation”。后面两个部分都在叙述例子。

Question 34

答案：viii

关键词：neither；guarantees；continuous improvement

解题思路：选项意思是无论哪种方法都不能确保一直有用。H 段整个段落都在说任何一种理论方法都不可能永远有效，都需要质疑。



Question 35

答案 : productive

关键词 : numerous training sessions, not enough

定位原文 : section A 第 2 段 , We are told that we ought to organise our company, our home life, our week, our day and even our sleep, all as a means to becoming more productive. Every week, countless seminars and workshops take place around the world to tell a paying public that they ought to structure their lives in order to achieve this.

解题思路 : numerous training sessions 在文章中具体体现为 countless seminars and workshops , 可以帮助我们定位。题干问到各种训练的目标人群是那些...不充足的人。not enough 这个信息在原文中具体体现为 , become more... 既然是不充足的 , 就要变得更加...。由此 , 定位句中 , 训练可以帮助人们变得更加 productive (富有成效的) , 所以题干中说到这些人不够 productive。

Question 36

答案 : perfectionists

关键词 : organised, regard as

定位原文 : section A 第 3 段 This rhetoric has also crept into the thinking of business leaders and entrepreneurs, much to the delight of self-proclaimed perfectionists with the need to get everything right.

解题思路 : 题干问到 , 做事井井有条对那些把自己视为...的人很有吸引力。空格处应该是表示人的名词。根据顺序原则 , 从 35 定位部分往后看 , 会发现 , 题干中的 appeal to (吸引) 替换了定位句中的 to the delight of (令人愉悦、高兴的) ; 题干中的 being organized 替换了定位句中的 get everything right。由此 , 表示人的名词 , 就只有 perfectionists (完美主义者) , 即为答案。

Question 37



答案 : dissatisfied

关键词 : many people, aspects of their work

定位原文 : section B 第 1 段 , A large proportion of workers from all demographics claim to be dissatisfied with the way their work is structured and the way they are managed.

解题思路 : 题干问到 , 很多人对他们的工作感到...。在文章中 , 根据顺序原则 , 往下浏览 , 会看到 many people 替换成了 a large proportion of workers, aspects of their work 替换成了 the way their work is structured and the way they are managed , 所以表示人们感觉的 , 是 dissatisfied , 即为答案。

Question 38

答案 : TRUE

关键词 : business and people ; value

定位原文 : D 段尾句 The result is that businesses and people spend time and money organizing themselves for the sake of organizing, rather than actually looking at the end goal and usefulness of such an effort.

解题思路 : 用 business and people 比较好定位到这个句子 , 题干中的 value 被改写成 the end goal and usefulness of such an effort。本句大概意思是企业和个人都在追求秩序 , 可是却没有考虑努力的最终目标和价值在哪里。

Question 39

答案 : FALSE

关键词 : innovation ; successful



定位原文：F 段首句 In fact, research shows that, when innovating, the best approach is to create an environment devoid of structure and hierarchy and enable everyone involved to engage as one organic group.

解题思路：题干意思是在参与其中的所有人都有着明确的不同角色的时候，创新是最为成功的。按照顺序原则，沿着上题，本题相对比较好定位，答案句在句首，值得注意的是这里的 devoid of 意思是缺乏的活完全没有的，整个句子意思是在进行创新时，最好的方法就是创造出一个没有任何组织结构和上下级别的环境，让置身其中的每个人都充分参与进来，形成一个有机的群体。这就与题目中的每个人都有明确的不同角色相反，所以是 FALSE。

Question 40

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：Google ; General Electric

定位原文：G 段第三部分的首句和尾句，In similar fashion, the former chairman of General Electric embraced disorganisation, putting forward the idea of the 'boundaryless' organisation.和 Google and a number of other tech companies have embraced (at least in part) these kinds of flexible structures, facilitated by technology and strong company values which glue people together.

解题思路：定位词都是首字母大写，所以较容易定位，看完两句发现两个公司都接纳了灵活的管理方式，但是并没有说两者之间的关系，所以题干中 was inspired by 无从体现，因此是 NOT GIVEN。