



Test 1

Question 1

答案：B

关键词：non-scientists, influence their behavior towards others

定位原文：section B 前半部分 First, implicit theories of intelligence drive the way in which people perceive and evaluate their own intelligence and that of others.... For example, parents' implicit theories of their children's language development will determine...Job interviewers will make hiring decisions on the basis of their implicit theories of intelligence. ...

解题思路：题干说到，“关于非科学家对智力的假设影响了他们对待别人的行为”。在 B 段中，开头说到，“智力的内隐理论影响人们看待和评价自己及他人的智力”，在这句话中，drive the way 可以看做是题干 influence 的同义替换。在 B 段后面的内容中，列举了 parents、job interviewers 等人的行为，和题干中的 non-scientists 是吻合的，所以答案匹配 B 项。

Question 2

答案：A

关键词：lack of clarity, definition

定位原文：section A 第二句，In other words, people all have unconscious notions - known as 'implicit theories' - of intelligence, but no one knows for certain what it



actually is.

解题思路：题干中说到“对于智力的定义缺乏明确界定”。在 section A 第二句中，说到人们都有这个概念，但是 no one knows for certain what it actually is (没人确切地知道它是什么)，对应题干的 lack of clarity，所以答案匹配 A 项。

Question 3

答案：D

关键词：implicit and explicit theories, different

定位原文：section D 第二句，If an investigation of implicit theories reveals little correspondence between the extant implicit and explicit theories, the implicit theories may be wrong. But the possibility also needs to be taken into account that the explicit theories are wrong and in need of correction or supplementation.

解题思路：题干说到，“研究者的内隐理论和外显理论可能是非常不一样的”。在 section D 中，说到如果对于内隐理论的调查显示目前的内隐和外显理论 reveals little correspondence (没什么一致性)，那么可能是内隐理论或外显理论是错误的。“没什么一致性”这个观点，和题干中的 may be very different 是替换关系，所以答案匹配 D 项。

Question 4

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：slow language development, children

定位原文：B 段第三句，For example, parents' implicit theories of their children's



language development will determine at what ages they will be willing to make various corrections in their children's speech. More generally, parents' implicit theories of intelligence will determine at what ages they believe their children are ready to perform various cognitive tasks.

解题思路：题干中说，“孩子们语言能力发展缓慢可能让家长很失望”。定位句中，提到了“家长对于孩子们语言能力发展的内隐理论会决定他们何时纠正孩子们说的话，以及何时孩子们能够处理各种各样的认知任务”。在这一部分中，没有提到 slow，也没有提到 disappointing，所以题干的信息为 NOT GIVEN。

Question 5

答案：NO

关键词：expectations, gain from education

定位原文：E 段 As mentioned earlier, people have expectations for intellectual performances that differ for children of different ages. How these expectations differ is in part a function of culture. For example, expectations for children who participate in Western-style schooling are almost certain to be different from those for children who do not participate in such schooling.

解题思路：题干中说到，“人们对于儿童应该在教育中获得什么的期待是一致的”。在定位部分，expectation 出现了原词，education 替换成了文章中的 schooling。文中说，expectations 是依据文化而不同的。对于接受了西式教育的孩子们的期待会和没用接受西式教育的不一样，所以不是 universal 的，答案选择 NO。



Question 6

答案：YES

关键词：scholars, discuss theories

定位原文：J 段, Until scholars are able to discuss their implicit theories and thus their assumptions, they are likely to miss the point of what others are saying when discussing their explicit theories and their data.

解题思路：题干中说，“学者们可能在没用充分理解彼此的情况下就讨论理论”。定位部分说到，“直到学者能够讨论他们的内隐理论及假设，否则的话，他们在别人讨论他们的外显理论和数据的时候，可能会漏掉一些信息”。由此可知，学者们的讨论有可能在没有充分理解的情况下进行。题干信息是符合原文的，原则 YES。

Question 7

答案：B

关键词：same possibilities, open to everyone

定位原文：H 段开头 The Jeffersonian view is that people should have equal opportunities.

解题思路：题干中说到“相同的可能性要给到每个人”，这个和 H 段开头 Jeffersonian 的观点“人们应该有相同的机会”是吻合的。

Question 8



答案：C

关键词：society, preferential treatment

定位原文：I 段结尾，In this view, we do not need or want any institutions that might lead to favoring one group over another.

解题思路 题干中说到，“社会上任何一个领域都不应该为了一个群体的利益而牺牲另一个”。

原文定位部分，institutions 替换了 section of society，favor 替换了 preferential，所以句意基本是相同的。

Question 9

答案：B

关键词：gain benefits, actually achieve

定位原文：H 段 People are rewarded for what they accomplish, if given equal opportunity. Low achievers are not rewarded to the same extent as high achievers.

解题思路：题干中说到“人们应当只基于实际的成就来获得利益”。在 H 段中，说到人们因为成就而被奖励，accomplish 替换了 achieve，reward 替换了 gain benefits，后面又说到低成就者和高成就者获得到奖励是不一样的，进一步强调了 this 观点。

Question 10

答案：A

关键词：variation, at birth

定位原文：G 段开头，The Hamiltonian view, which is similar to the Platonic view, is



that people are born with different levels of intelligence

解题思路：题干中说，“智力的差别在出生的时候就显现出来了”。在定位句中，Hamiltonian 提到，人们生来就有 different levels of intelligence (不同水平的智力)，这里的 different levels 替换了题干的 variation。

Question 11

答案：A

关键词：more intelligent, power

定位原文：G 段...and that those who are less intelligent need the good offices of the more intelligent to keep them in line, whether they are called government officials or, in Plato' s term, philosopher-kings.

解题思路：题干中说，“智力更高的人应该掌控权力”。在 G 段，说到“那些智力不太高的人需要高智力的人的领导”，由此可知，智力更高的人是应该有 power 的。

Question 12

答案：C

关键词：everyone, same abilities

定位原文：The Jacksonian view is that all people are equal, not only as human beings but in terms of their competencies.

解题思路：题干信息很简单，“每个人都能够具备相同的能力”。在 I 段，Jacksonian 的观点是，所有的人都是平等的，不仅是作为人类 (not only as human beings)，而且是就能



力而言也是平等的 (but in terms of their competencies), competence 和 ability 构成同义替换。

Question 13

答案 : A

关键词 : low intelligence, uncontrolled lives

定位原文 : G 段最后 Left to themselves, the unintelligent would create, as they always have created, a kind of chaos.

解题思路 : 题干中说到 “低智力的人可能会过着混乱的生活”。在 G 段中, 最后说到, unintelligent 的人会 create a kind of chaos (创造混乱), chaos 和 uncontrolled lives 构成同义替换。

Question 14

答案 : C

关键词 : renewed interest, natural medicinal compounds

定位原文 : C 段, Laboratory-based drug discovery has achieved varying levels of success, something which has now prompted the development of new approaches focusing once again on natural products.

解题思路 : 题干问, “提到促进自然界药用化合物再次受到关注的因素”。在 C 段的第一句, 提到有一些新的方法 focusing once again on natural products。这里, once again 替换了题干的 renewed ; natural products 替换了题干的 natural medicinal compounds.



所以信息是对等的，14 题选 C。

Question 15

答案：H

关键词：technological advances, easier

定位原文：H 段第二句，Fortunately, it is now possible to snip out the stretches of the insect's DNA that carry the codes for the interesting compounds and insert them into cell lines that allow larger quantities to be produced.

解题思路：题干问的是，“最近的技术进步是如何使得昆虫研究变得更简单的”。在 H 段中，说到幸运的是，现在我们可以把 DNA 中的切片截取出来，然后把它们插入到细胞链中。从句意可以得出，现在是在用科技来解决问题，所以对应了题干中说到的 technological advances。

Question 16

答案：A

关键词：animals, medicinal substances from nature

定位原文：A 段第三句，You only have to look at other primates - such as the capuchin monkeys who rub themselves with toxin-oozing millipedes to deter mosquitoes, or the chimpanzees who use noxious forest plants to rid themselves of intestinal parasites - to realise that our ancient ancestors too probably had a basic grasp of medicine.



解题思路：题干中间的是“有关动物使用自然中的药用物质的例子”。定位的时候会在 A 段

动物：monkeys 及 chimpanzees，并且具体讲到这些动物在运用自然界中的物质（forest plants）来治病，所以和题干信息是吻合的。

Question 17

答案：F

关键词：challenging, use insects in drug research

定位原文：F 段，Why is it that insects have received relatively little attention in bioprospecting? Firstly, ...Secondly,...Thirdly, ...

解题思路：题干问到，“使用昆虫进行药物研究非常有挑战的原因”。在 F 段中，首先段首第一句，抛出了一个问题：为什么昆虫在生物勘探中几乎没有受到关注？这个问题和题干的信息 challenging 是相吻合的。之后文章中具体梳理了三个原因，由 firstly、secondly、thirdly 引出，在解释 reasons，也和题干信息相吻合。

Question 18

答案：I

关键词：interest, benefit wildlife

定位原文：I 段第二句，As much as I'd love to help develop a groundbreaking insect-derived medicine, my main motivation for looking at insects in this way is conservation. I sincerely believe that all species, however small and seemingly insignificant, have a right to exist for their own sake.



解题思路：题干中提到，“对药物研究的关注如何对野生动物有利”。原文 I 段中，说到，作者自己研究昆虫的主要动力是 conservation (保护)，无论多小多微不足道的生物，都有自己存在的意义。由此可见，作者想要保护生物，和题干的 benefit wildlife 是对应的。

Question 19

答案：B

关键词：nature-based medicines, fell out of favour

定位原文：B 段第二句开始，Then, for a while, modern pharmaceutical science moved its focus away from nature and into the laboratory, designing chemical compounds from scratch. The main cause of this shift is that although there are plenty of promising chemical compounds in nature, finding them is far from easy.

解题思路：题干问的是“基于大自然的药物在一段时间内不受青睐的原因”。在 B 段中说到，现代制药科学把重点由自然转到了实验室 (moved its focus away from nature and into the laboratory)，对应题干中的 fell out of favour；后面解释了这种转变的原因 (the main cause of this shift)，对应题干中说到的 reason。

Question 20

答案：E

关键词：insect-derived medicine, in use

定位原文：E 段 For example, alloferon, an antimicrobial compound produced by blow fly larvae, is used as an antiviral and antitumor agent in South Korea and Russia.



解题思路：题干问的是“目前正在使用中的昆虫衍生药物的一个例子”。在 E 段中，段首说在研究的微量的昆虫中，识别出了一些有用的化合物。后面用 for example 引出例子，讲了 alloferon 这种东西在 South Korea 和 Russia 被使用，和题干中 insect-derived medicine 及 in use 对应，例子中用的是一般现在时，体现了题干中的 at the moment。

Question 21&22

答案：B C in either order

关键词：insects, interesting for drug research

定位原文：G 段及 H 段

解题思路：题干问的是，“以下哪两个选项使昆虫收到药物研究的关注”。

A 项：“昆虫在世界上数量巨大”。文章没有提到因为数量大而受到关注的信息。

B 项：“昆虫们可以产生各种物质保护自己”。定位到 G 段第二句，The creatures that particularly interest us are the many insects that secrete powerful poison for subduing prey and keeping it fresh for future consumption. 这句说到，一些昆虫令我们很感兴趣，它们分泌强力的毒药来捕杀猎物，与 B 项内容相符合。

C 项：“提取和使用昆虫基因编码的潜在可能性”。定位到 H 段第二句，Fortunately, it is now possible to snip out the stretches of the insect's DNA that carry the codes for the interesting compounds and insert them into cell lines that allow larger quantities to be produced. 这里说到，现在已经可以剪下昆虫基因中的片段了，并且可以植入到细胞系中，这和 C 项的表述一致。

D 项：“不同昆虫物种之间的相似性”。全文并没有从相似性的角度来说到关注昆虫。



E 项：“多数昆虫的大小可以被控制”。全文并没有从 size 的角度来说关注昆虫。

Question 21&22

答案：B C in either order

关键词：insects, interesting for drug research

定位原文：G 段及 H 段

解题思路：题干问的是，“以下哪两个选项使昆虫收到药物研究的关注”。

A 项：“昆虫在世界上数量巨大”。文章没有提到因为数量大而受到关注的信息。

B 项：“昆虫们可以产生各种物质保护自己”。定位到 G 段第二句，The creatures that particularly interest us are the many insects that secrete powerful poison for subduing prey and keeping it fresh for future consumption. 这句说到，一些昆虫令我们很感兴趣，它们分泌强力的毒药来捕杀猎物，与 B 项内容相符合。

C 项：“提取和使用昆虫基因编码的潜在可能性”。定位到 H 段第二句，Fortunately, it is now possible to snip out the stretches of the insect's DNA that carry the codes for the interesting compounds and insert them into cell lines that allow larger quantities to be produced. 这里说到，现在已经可以剪下昆虫基因中的片段了，并且可以植入到细胞系中，这和 C 项的表述一致。

D 项：“不同昆虫物种之间的相似性”。全文并没有从相似性的角度来说到关注昆虫。

E 项：“多数昆虫的大小可以被控制”。全文并没有从 size 的角度来说关注昆虫。

Question 23



答案：ecology

关键词：Aberystwyth University, expertise

定位原文：G 段第一句 My colleagues and I at Aberystwyth University in the UK have developed an approach in which we use our knowledge of ecology as a guide to target our efforts.

解题思路：这个 summary 可以用大学名称来大致定位，23 题中提到作者和其他动物学家运用了他们 XX 领域的 expertise(专业知识)。在定位部分 ,expertise 替换成了 knowledge , 运用 ecology 的 knowledge , 所以空格处填 ecology。

Question 24

答案：prey

关键词：interested in the compounds, preserve

定位原文：G 段 The creatures that particularly interest us are the many insects that secrete powerful poison for subduing prey and keeping it fresh for future consumption.

解题思路：题干中问到，动物学家对 compounds 很感兴趣，昆虫要 preserve (保留，保存) 一个东西。在原文中，顺着 23 题往后看，会发现 interest 的原词，之后 keep it fresh 和题干中的 preserve 替换，所以 it 指的是前面说到的 prey (猎物)，即为空格处答案。

Question 25

答案：habitats



关键词：protect, pathogenic bacteria and fungi

定位原文：G 段，There are even more insects that are masters of exploiting filthy habitats, such as faeces and carcasses, where they are regularly challenged by thousands of microorganisms. These insects have many antimicrobial compounds for dealing with pathogenic bacteria and fungi,...

解题思路：题干中说，昆虫在使用 compounds 来保护它们不受 pathogenic bacteria and fungi 的影响，而问题问的是这些 pathogenic bacteria and fungi 是在哪里找到的。由此可知答案应该是一个表示地点的名词。G 段中，虽然 pathogenic bacteria and fungi 的原词出现在最后一句，但是最后一句中并没有交代它们存在的地点，所以只能往前找。前一句中说，更多的昆虫擅于探寻污浊的栖息地 (masters of filthy habitats)，在这些栖息地会有各种 microorganisms，而后面提到的 pathogenic bacteria and fungi 属于 microorganisms 中的两种，所以 pathogenic bacteria and fungi 也是存在于这些栖息地的，因此答案为 habitats。

Question 26

答案：antibiotics

关键词：development of drugs

定位原文：G 段，... suggesting that there is certainly potential to find many compounds that can serve as or inspire new antibiotics.

解题思路：题干问的是，“这样的物质在研发药品上会有用”。空格要填的是一种 drug。在原文中，G 段能够与 drug 有关系的就只有 antibiotics 这个名词了，表示抗生素，所以是



一种药品，空格处填 antibiotics。

Question 27

答案：B

关键词：divided, separate categories

定位原文：原文第四段，Definitions range from discrete descriptions of various types of play such as physical, construction, language, or symbolic play (Miller & Almon 2009)

解题思路：题干中说到，“玩耍能够被分为一系列不同的种类”。在原文第四段中，Miller 和 Almon 的观点是，会有 various types of play，比如说 physical, construction, language, or symbolic play，就对应了题干中说到的不同的种类，所以答案选择 B。

Question 28

答案：G

关键词：adults' intended goals, affect

定位原文：倒数第三段，The adult's role in play varies as a function of their educational goals and the child's developmental level (Hirsch-Pasek et al. 2009).

解题思路：题干中说到，“成年人的潜在目标影响他们如何与儿童玩耍”。在文章倒数第三段，说到，成年人在玩耍中的角色会受到他们教育目标的影响。由此，原文中的 educational goals 替换了 intended goals；原文中的 varies 体现了题干中 affect 的含义。



Question 29

答案：F

关键词：combining work with play, best way

定位原文：倒数第四段，Researcher Joan Goodman (1994) suggested that hybrid forms of work and play are not a detriment to learning; rather, they can provide optimal contexts for learning.

解题思路：题干说到，“对于孩子来讲，把工作和玩耍结合起来是最佳的学习方式”。在倒数第四段 Joan Goodman 的观点中，hybrid forms of work and play (工作和玩耍混合的形式) 替换了 combining work with play ; optimal (最佳的) 相当于题干的 the best way , 所以观点是对的上的，答案选择 F。

Question 30

答案：E

关键词：certain elements, more significant

定位原文：第六段，however, other researchers have suggested that process orientation and a lack of obvious functional purpose may be the most important aspects of play (e.g. Pellegrini 2009).

解题思路：题干中说到，“玩耍中的某些成分比其他的更重要”。原文第六段中，Pellegrini 的观点是，process orientation 和 a lack of obvious functional purpose 是玩耍中最重要 的方面，由此可见，是有一些成分更重要的，和题干匹配，所以答案选择 E。



Question 31

答案：C

关键词：classified, a scale of playfulness

定位原文：第五段，Often, play is defined along a continuum as more or less playful using the following set of behavioral and dispositional criteria (e.g. Rubin et al. 1983)

解题思路：题干中说到，“活动可以通过游戏性的不同程度分类”。在原文第五段，play is defined along a continuum (游戏的定义伴随着一个连续体)，这与题干中的classified on a scale of playfulness 相吻合，所以选择 C 项的人名。

Question 32

答案：NO

关键词：toys, in order to play

定位原文：第一段，The drive to play is so intense that children will do so in any circumstances, for instance when they have no real toys, or when parents do not actively encourage the behavior.

解题思路：题干中说的是，“孩子们需要玩具来玩耍”。在第一段定位部分，说到孩子们的玩耍是可以在任何情况下进行的 (in any circumstances)，并且进一步解释说在 no real toys 的时候也可以玩，所以题干是错误的，选择 NO。

Question 33



答案：YES

关键词：mistake, separate types of activities

定位原文：第二段末尾，Our society has created a false dichotomy between play and learning.

解题思路：题干说的是，“把玩耍和学习当做是不同种类的活动是个错误”。原文在第二段的末尾，说到，我们的社会对玩耍和学习有 a false dichotomy (一种错误的分歧)，false 和题干中的 mistake 对应，所以题干符合原文，答案选择 YES。

Question 34

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：help children, artistic talents

定位原文：第三段，Through play, children learn to regulate their behavior, lay the foundations for later learning in science and mathematics, figure out the complex negotiations of social relationships, build a repertoire of creative problem-solving skills, and so much more. There is also an important role for adults in guiding children through playful learning opportunities.

解题思路：题干说的是，“玩耍会帮助孩子们发展艺术能力”。依照顺序原则定位，找到文章第三段，第三段说了很多通过玩耍儿童获得的各个方面的提高，但是整段都没有提到艺术方面的内容，所以 artistic talents 是不存在的，答案选择 NOT GIVEN。

Question 35



答案：NO

关键词：definition of play

定位原文：第四段，Full consensus on a formal definition of play continues to elude the researchers and theorists who study it. Definitions range from discrete descriptions of various types of play...

解题思路：题干中说，“研究者对玩耍的定义已经达成了一致”。定位到原文第四段中，首句说到，full consensus（完全的一致）一直在 elude（使无法达到）研究者，说明并没有达成完全的一致，答案为 NO。

Question 36

答案：YES

关键词：differ, target

定位原文：第七段，From the perspective of a continuum, play can thus blend with other motives and attitudes that are less playful, such as work. Unlike play, work is typically not viewed as enjoyable and it is extrinsically motivated (i.e. it is goal oriented).

解题思路：题干中说，“工作和游戏在是否具有目标性方面有所不同”。定位到原文第七段，段落对游戏和工作进行了不同的分析，第二句说到工作和游戏不同，工作不会是 enjoyable 的，也是 goal oriented（有目标的），这里的 goal 替换了题干的 target。所以题干含义符合文章，选择 YES。



Question 37

答案 : encouraging

关键词 : the simplest form, environment, investigate different aspects of their game

定位原文 : 倒数第二段 ,At a very basic level, adults can enrich the child' s environment by providing objects or experiences that promote aspects of a curriculum. In the more direct form of guided play, parents or other adults can support children' s play by joining in the fun as a co-player, raising thoughtful questions, commenting on children' s discoveries, or encouraging further exploration or new facets to the child' s activity.

解题思路 : 在文章倒数第二段 ,分析了 guided play 的两种形式。题干中提到的 the simplest form 在文章中体现为 at a very basic level , 可以确定 summary 的定位。Q37 空格处举了个例子 , 空格位于 by 后面 , 依照句子成分可以确定需要填动名词。此外 , 题干中的 investigate different aspects of their game 在文章中替换成了 exploration or new facets to the child' s activity。所以答案词是 encouraging。

Question 38

答案 : desire

关键词 : rather structured, based on

定位原文 : 倒数第二段 , Although playful learning can be somewhat structured, it must also be child-centered (Nicolopolou et al. 2006). Play should stem from the child' s own desire.



解题思路：关键词 structured 在原文中有原词，可以确定定位。题干问的是“会基于孩子的...”，based on 在定位句中替换成了 stem from(根源是...)，所以原文中 the child's own desire 即为答案出处，只能写一个词，选择 desire。

Question 39

答案：autonomy

关键词：without the intervention

定位原文：最后一段，Intrinsically motivated free play provides the child with true autonomy, while guided play is an avenue through which parents and educators can provide more targeted learning experiences.

解题思路：关键词 without the intervention(没有干涉)在原文中定位到最后一段中的 free play。题干问的是“没有成年人干涉的玩耍会给孩子们带来真正的什么”，回到原文定位部分，free play 会 provides the child with true autonomy，由此，答案填一个词，应该是 autonomy (自主)。

Question 40

答案：targeted

关键词：with adults, particular goals

定位原文：最后一段，Intrinsically motivated free play provides the child with true autonomy, while guided play is an avenue through which parents and educators can provide more targeted learning experiences.



解题思路：题干中，with adults 这半句和前半句构成对比关系，说的是有成年人的情况下 play 是怎么样的。回到文章中，对比出现在 while 的后面。原文中说 guided play 会让家长和教育者提供 more targeted learning experiences，对比题干，空格处填 targeted 最合适。