



Test 4

Question 1

答案 : four/4

关键词 : Focused on; age groups

定位原文 : 第三段第二句 Giraldo focused on ants at four age ranges: 20 to 22 days, 45 to 47 days, 95 to 97 days and 120 to 122 days.

解题思路 : 首先分析空的特点, 空前的 a total of 和空后的 groups 可以表明空中应该填写数字, 根据关键词定位到答案句, focused on 后和 age ranges 前的数字只有 four, 这里的同意替换有 age ranges 和 age groups。

Question 2

答案 : young

关键词 : how well; looked after

定位原文 : 第四段第一句 Giraldo watched how well the ants took care of the young of the colony, recording how often each ant attended to, carried and fed them.

解题思路 : 空前说蚂蚁如何很好地照顾它们的..., 那么根据关键词定位到答案句后可以看到, 与题干中 look after 替换的短语是 took care of, 这个短语后面是 the young, 因此本空填写 young。

Question 3

答案 : food

关键词 : locate; scent trail

定位原文 : 第四段第二句 She compared how well 20-day-old and 95-day-old ants followed the telltale scent that the insects usually leave to mark a trail to food.

解题思路 : 题干说用 scent trail 去定位到...的能力, 本题答案句紧跟在上一题答案句后面, 所以比较容易定位, mark a trail to food 就相当于用 trail 去 locate food, 因此这里应该填写 food。



Question 4

答案 : light

关键词 : effect

定位原文 : 第四段第三句 She tested how ants responded to light and also measured how active they were by counting how often ants in a small dish walked across a line.

解题思路 : 题目中...对它们的影响,那么在答案句中应该重点找对蚂蚁有影响的东西, how ants responded to light 表明光是影响它们的东西,因此本空填写 light。

Question 5

答案 : aggressively

关键词 : attacked prey

定位原文 : 第四段尾句 And when it came to reacting to prey, the older ants attacked the poor fruit fly just as aggressively as the young ones did, flaring their mandibles or pulling at the fly' s legs.

解题思路 : 空前的 how 说明空中应该填写一个形容词或者副词,表示它们攻击猎物的程度,答案句说年龄更大的蚂蚁和年幼的蚂蚁一样 aggressively,因此本空填写 aggressively。

Question 6

答案 : location

关键词 : age ; dying cells ; brains

定位原文 : 第五段第二句 She saw no major differences with age, nor was there any difference in the location of the dying cells, showing that age didn' t seem to affect specific brain functions.

解题思路 : 分析空的特点可知空中要填写的词与 age 做对比,本题与上题答案句靠近,所以比较容易定位,答案句中 differences with age, nor was there any difference in the location of the dying cells,根据其中 the dying cells 可以非常确定空中应该填写 location。



Question 7

答案：neurons

关键词：synaptic complexes ; mushroom bodies

定位原文：第五段第四句 She also wanted to see if aging affects the density of synaptic complexes within these structures—regions where neurons come together. Again, the answer was no.

解题思路：题中的括号说明这里的信息是对前面 synaptic complexes 的解释，因此重点关注答案句中表示解释的信息，答案句中的破折号表示解释，其中 regions 相当于题干中的 areas，come together 相当于题干中的 meet，因此本空应该填写 neurons。

Question 8

答案：chemicals

关键词：two ; brain ; ageing

定位原文：第五段倒数第二句 What was more, the old ants didn't experience any drop in the levels of either serotonin or dopamine—brain chemicals whose decline often coincides with aging.

解题思路：答案句中说 serotonin 和 dopamine 两种东西，这里的 either...or...相当于题目中的 two，brain chemicals whose decline often coincides with aging 相当于题目中的 the brain associated with ageing，因此本空应该填写 chemicals。

Question 9

答案：FALSE

关键词：Pheidole dentata ; whole lives

定位原文：第一段和第二段前三句 *Pheidole dentata*, a native ant of the south-eastern U.S., isn't immortal. But scientists have found that it doesn't seem to show any signs of aging. Old worker ants can do everything just as well as the youngsters, and their brains appear just as sharp. 'We get a picture that these ants really don'



t decline,’ says Ysabel Giraldo, who studied the ants for her doctoral thesis at Boston University.

Such age-defying feats are rare in the animal kingdom. Naked mole rats can live for almost 30 years and stay fit for nearly their entire lives. They can still reproduce even when old, and they never get cancer.

解题思路 本题意思是 Pheidole dentata 蚂蚁是已知仅有的在整个生命中保持活力的动物。

第一段主要再说 Pheidole dentata 一直保持活力，而第二段前三句说 naked mole rats 的例子，这说明尽管非常少见，但是 Pheidole dentata 并不是唯一具有这种能力的动物。

Question 10

答案：TURE

关键词：Ysabel Giraldo ; Pheidole dentata ; precise data about the insects’ ages

定位原文： 第三段第三句 Unlike all previous studies, which only estimated how old the ants were, her work tracked the ants from the time the pupae became adults, so she knew their exact ages.

解题思路：答案句说 Ysabel Giraldo 进行研究时如何根据年龄组对样本进行分组，之后第三句说的，不像之前的研究那样只预估蚂蚁的年龄，她的研究追踪了蛹变成虫的时间，因此她指的蚂蚁的确切年龄。

Question 11

答案：FALSE

关键词：Giraldo’ s experiments

定位原文： 第四段第五句 Giraldo expected the older ants to perform poorly in all these tasks.

解题思路：前一句说明了 Giraldo 如何研究蚂蚁在行为层面的表现，之后说 Giraldo 预测年龄更大的蚂蚁在这些任务上的表现更差。但随后又说实际上年龄更大的蚂蚁在照看和沿迹活动方面都做的很好，这说明蚂蚁的行为表现与她的预测并不一致。



Question 12

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：recent studies ; age-related decline

定位原文：第六段第二三句 Scientists have looked at some similar aspects in bees, but the results of recent bee studies were mixed — some studies showed age-related declines, which biologists call senescence, and others didn't. 'For now, the study raises more questions than it answers,' Giraldo says, 'including how *P. dentata* stays in such good shape.'

解题思路：根据 the recent studies of bees 定位到答案句，对研究的结果进行了说明，但在这部分描述中，并没有提及是否使用了不同的方法，因此是 NOT GIVEN。

Question 13

答案：TURE

关键词：Pheidole dentata ; laboratory conditions

定位原文：第七段第二句 Out in the wild, the ants probably don't live for a full 140 days thanks to predators, disease and just being in an environment that's much harsher than the comforts of the lab.

解题思路：答案句说在野外，由于捕食者、疾病或者仅仅由于环境比实验室中的舒适条件严酷许多，蚂蚁无法存活 140 天，可以说明蚂蚁在实验室的环境中比野外可以存活的时间更长。

Question 14

答案：B

关键词：how quickly animal species can die out

定位原文：B 段第二三句 Colossal numbers of species are becoming extinct across the world, and many more are increasingly threatened and therefore risk extinction. Moreover, some of these collapses have been sudden, dramatic and unexpected, or were simply discovered very late in the day.



解题思路 本句意思是动物物种会以多快的速度灭绝。答案句说世界上有大量物种正在灭绝，而且更多的物种正在经受着越来越严重的威胁并因此濒临灭绝。此外，这些灭绝中的一些是突发的，快速的，出人意料的，或只是在很晚的时候才被发现的。其中 sudden, dramatic and unexpected, 以及 simply discovered very late in the day 与题目的意思完全一致，因此答案是 B。

Question 15

答案：E

关键词：preferable to study animals in captivity

定位原文：E 段第三句 Being able to undertake research on animals in zoos where there is less risk and fewer variables means real changes can be effected on wild populations.

解题思路：题干意思是关于为什么在圈养环境下比在野外环境下研究动物更有利的原因。题目中有比较性的信息，那么定位时也要多关注比较的信息。答案句中说能够在动物园这种更少风险，更少变量的状态下对动物进行研究，意味着可以对野生种群的变化真正起到作用。说明在 captivity 的状态下要比 in the wild 更加有利于研究。因此选 E。

Question 16

答案：C

关键词：two ways of learning about animals; visiting them in zoos

定位原文：C 段第三句 While it is true that television documentaries are becoming ever more detailed and impressive, and many natural history specimens are on display in museums, there really is nothing to compare with seeing a living creature in the flesh, hearing it, smelling it, watching what it does and having the time to absorb details.

解题思路：题干意思是提到两种不需要去动物园进行观察就可以了解动物的方式。答案句不在首尾句，定位词也容易被替换掉，不太好定位，定位时要关注研究动物的“方式”相关信息，答案句提到两种了解动物园的方式 television documentaries 和 natural history



specimens , 这与题目中的信息一致。

Question 17

答案 : A

关键词 : why animals in zoos may be healthier than those in the wild

定位原文 : A 段前四句 In my view, it is perfectly possible for many species of animals living in zoos or wildlife parks to have a quality of life as high as, or higher than, in the wild. Animals in good zoos get a varied and high-quality diet with all the supplements required, and any illnesses they might have will be treated. Their movement might be somewhat restricted, but they have a safe environment in which to live, and they are spared bullying and social ostracism by others of their kind. They do not suffer from the threat or stress of predators, or the irritation and pain of parasites or injuries.

解题思路 : 题目意思是关于动物在动物园中可能比在野外更加健康的原因。首句就说了再动物园的动物会比生活在野外的动物有更好的生活条件,之后分别从饮食,环境,以及其它动物等角度进行了具体分析,与题干信息保持一致。因此本题选 A。

Question 18

答案 : TURE

关键词 : An animal

定位原文 : A 段第五句 The average captive animal will have a greater life expectancy compared with its wild counterpart, and will not die of drought, of starvation or in the jaws of a predator.

解题思路 : 题目意思是动物在动物园中可能会比在野外存活得更久。The average captive animal 相当于题目中的 an animal,答案句说这种动物会比野生动物寿命更长,因为不会死于干旱,饥饿以及捕食者,因此本题是 TURE。

Question 19



答案：TURE

关键词：some species in zoos ; no longer be found in the wild

定位原文：B 段第五句 A good number of species only exist in captivity, with many of these living in zoos.

解题思路：答案句中说很多物种只在圈养状况下生存，它们中的很多生活在动物园中，刚好与题目中的 some species in zoos 匹配，因此是 TURE。

Question 20

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：Improvements in the quality of TV wildlife documentaries ; zoo visitors

定位原文：C 段第三句 While it is true that television documentaries are becoming ever more detailed and impressive, and many natural history specimens are on display in museums, there really is nothing to compare with seeing a living creature in the flesh, hearing it, smelling it, watching what it does and having the time to absorb details.

解题思路：根据 TV wildlife documentaries 比较容易定位到答案句，题目说的是野生动物电视纪录片质量提升了，因此有更多人来参观动物园了。但是答案句说的是尽管电视纪录片做的越来越好，有吸引力，很多自然历史标本也在博物馆中展览，但事实上没有什么能与亲身观察生物，倾听他们

Question 21

答案：FALSE

关键词：excelled at transmitting information

定位原文：D 段第二句 This was an area where zoos used to be lacking, but they are now increasingly sophisticated in their communication and outreach work.

解题思路：本题关键词被替换，不太容易定位，但是判断题的顺序性基本可以将这个题锁定在 D 段，因为上一题的答案已经在 C 段的中间了。题目说动物园一直很擅长将关于动物的信息传达给公众，而答案句说 This was an area where zoos used to be lacking，说明之



前动物园在这方面做的并不好，因此判断为 FALSE。

Question 22

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：Studying animals in zoos ; studying them in the wild

定位原文：E 段第三句 Being able to undertake research on animals in zoos where there is less risk and fewer variables means real changes can be effected on wild populations.

解题思路：题目说研究动物园中的动物比研究野生动物更让这些动物放松。在 E 段出现了两者的比较，答案句说能够在动物园这种更少风险，更少变量的状态下对动物进行研究，意味着可以对野生种群的变化真正起到作用，而并没有提到 less stressful 的信息，因此是 NOT GIVEN。

Question 23&24

答案：BD

关键词：A 项 television documentaries ; B 项 overseas locations to join teams ; C 项 experience with species in the wild 和 zoo jobs ; D 项 teach people 和 conservation projects ; E 项 specialise in caring for species 和 under threat.

解题思路：A 项在 C 段第三句出现了，但并未说到人们参与电视纪录片。B 项在在 D 段最后一句提到，Many zoos also work directly to educate conservation workers in other countries...，这里的 in other countries 就是 overseas locations 的替换，因此 B 项正确；C 项在全篇并没有提到；D 项依然出现在 D 段的最后一句，Many zoos also work directly to educate conservation workers in other countries, or send their animal keepers abroad to contribute their knowledge and skills to those working in zoos and reserves, thereby helping to improve conditions and reintroductions all over the world.这里出现了 conservation 原词，比较容易定位，另外 educate 和 teach 是同意替换，意思相符，因此 D 项正确；E 项在文中没有提及。



Question 23&24

答案：BD

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Question 25&26

答案：BE

关键词：A 项 children 和 fears of wild animals；B 项 public awareness of environmental issues；C 项 employment 和 professional people；D 项 generate income 和 support wildlife conservation projects；E 项 raise animals 和 be released into the wild。

解题思路：A 项对应 C 段第二句 Many children and adults, especially those in cities, will never see a wild animal beyond a fox or pigeon. 意思不符；B 项对应 F 段倒数第二句 They are vital not just in terms of protecting animals, but as a means of learning about them to aid those still in the wild, as well as educating and informing the general population about these animals and their world so that they can assist or at least accept the need to be more environmentally conscious. 这里的



environmentally conscious 就相当于题干中的 public awareness of environmental issues ; C 和 D 项信息在原文没有出现 ; E 项对应 B 段第六句 Still more only exist in the wild because they have been reintroduced from zoos, or have wild populations that have been boosted by captive bred animals.与选项的意思 “收养以后又放归野外” 信息保持一致。

Question 25&26

答案 : BE

关键词 A 项 children 和 fears of wild animals ; B 项 public awareness of environmental issues ; C 项 employment 和 professional people ; D 项 generate income 和 support wildlife conservation projects ; E 项 raise animals 和 be released into the wild.

解题思路 A 项对应 C 段第二句 Many children and adults, especially those in cities, will never see a wild animal beyond a fox or pigeon. 意思不符 ; B 项对应 F 段倒数第二句 They are vital not just in terms of protecting animals, but as a means of learning about them to aid those still in the wild, as well as educating and informing the general population about these animals and their world so that they can assist or at least accept the need to be more environmentally conscious. 这里的 environmentally conscious 就相当于题干中的 public awareness of environmental issues ; C 和 D 项信息在原文没有出现 ; E 项对应 B 段第六句 Still more only exist in the wild because they have been reintroduced from zoos, or have wild populations that have been boosted by captive bred animals.与选项的意思 “收养以后又放归野外” 信息保持一致。

Question 27

答案 : FALSE

关键词 : Rochman and her colleagues; marine debris

定位原文 : 第二段第二句 Plenty of studies have sounded alarm bells about the state



of marine debris; in a recent paper published in the journal Ecology, Rochman and her colleagues set out to determine how many of those perceived risks are real.

解题思路：根据定位词比较容易定位到答案句，前半句就说了关于 marine debris 之前有很多研究了，因此他们并不是研究这个话题的第一人。

Question 28

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：ocean trash; seabirds

定位原文：第三段第二句 For example, a study could show that certain seabirds eat plastic bags, and go on to warn that whole bird populations are at risk of dying out.

解题思路：定位到答案句后，这个例子用来说明人们会在自己的研究中对将来可能出现的危及进行推断，并没有说 seabirds 是受到海洋垃圾威胁最严重的物种。

Question 29

答案：FALSE

关键词：The studies Rochman has reviewed

定位原文：第三段第三句 But the truth was that nobody had yet tested those perceived threats,' Rochman says. 'There wasn't a lot of information.

解题思路：题干说 Rochman 分析的研究已经证明一些鸟类很快就会灭绝，注意题干用的是现在完成时，答案句说实际上之前的研究并不能证明这一点。

Question 30

答案：TRUE

关键词：Rochman analysed papers

定位原文：第四段第二句 Within each paper, they asked what threats scientists had studied - 366 perceived threats in all - and what they'd actually found.

解题思路：题干说 Rochman 分析了关于海洋垃圾带来的不同种类的危险的论文。答案句说通过各个论文，研究了总共 366 种感知到的威胁，因此与题干表述一致。



Question 31

答案：FALSE

关键词：Most of the research ; design

定位原文：第五段 In 83 percent of cases, the perceived dangers of ocean trash were proven true. In the remaining cases, the working group found the studies had weaknesses in design and content which affected the validity of their conclusions - they lacked a control group, for example, or used faulty statistics.

解题思路：题干说他们的分析中大多数的研究都设计地有问题。答案句说 83%的案例中，海洋垃圾的潜在危险都被证明是真实的。其它的研究在设计和内容方面是存在缺陷的。因此这里的“大多数”并不属实，因此判断为 FALSE。

Question 32

答案：TURE

关键词：One study examined by Rochman; mussels; plastic

定位原文：第六段 Strikingly, Rochman says, only one well-designed study failed to find the effect it was looking for, an investigation of mussels ingesting microscopic plastic bits. The plastic moved from the mussels' stomachs to their bloodstreams, scientists found, and stayed there for weeks - but didn't seem to stress out the shellfish.

解题思路：题干说 Rochman 分析的一项研究，预期的发现是贻贝受到了误食塑料的危害。答案句说这个研究中，塑料从贻贝的胃部移动到血液里，在那里停留了几个星期，但是并没有对它产生损伤。only one well-designed study failed to find the effect it was looking for，说明本来以为它会因此而受到伤害的，表述与题目一致。

Question 33

答案：NOT GIVEN

关键词：mussels; eat plastic



定位原文：第七段 While mussels may be fine eating trash, though, the analysis also gave a clearer picture of the many ways that ocean debris is bothersome.

解题思路：题目中说贻贝更倾向食用塑料，而非自然界的食物。答案句说尽管贻贝食用海洋垃圾对它并没有糟糕的影响，但是海洋垃圾确实很烦人。这里并没有提到贻贝的食物倾向，因此判断为 NOT GIVEN。

Question 34

答案：large

关键词：plastic; debris; animals

定位原文：第八段第二句 Most of the dangers also involved large pieces of debris - animals getting entangled in trash, for example, or eating it and severely injuring themselves.

解题思路：定位时注意利用空前的 plastic，因为本空内容与 plastic 属于并列的关系，方便准确定位。分析空可以知道这里应该填写一个修饰 debris 的形容词，因此只有 large 比较合适。

Question 35

答案：microplastic

关键词：little research ; synthetic fibres

定位原文：第九段第一二三句 But a lot of ocean debris is 'microplastic', or pieces smaller than five millimeters. These may be ingredients used in cosmetics and toiletries, fibers shed by synthetic clothing in the wash, or eroded remnants of larger debris. Compared to the number of studies investigating large-scale debris, Rochman's group found little research on the effects of these tiny bits.

解题思路：答案句说很多海洋垃圾属于“微型塑料”，这些可能是化妆品工具中的元素，合成衣物洗涤时的纤维，或者大量垃圾腐化后的残留物。后面说与调查大型垃圾的研究数量相比，Rochman 的工作组在有关这些小型垃圾的影响方面没有看到太多研究。因此此处应该填写 microplastic。



Question 36

答案 : populations

关键词 : individual animals; entire

定位原文 第十段第二句 Many studies have looked at how plastic affects an individual animal, or that animal' s tissues or cells, rather than whole populations.

解题思路 : 本题相对简单 , 空前是 not entire , 答案句中 whole 相当于 entire , 因此本空应该填写 populations。

Question 37

答案 : concentrations

关键词 : lab

定位原文 : 第十段第三句 And in the lab, scientists often use higher concentrations of plastic than what' s really in the ocean.

解题思路 : 用 lab 很容易定位到答案句 , 空后是 of plastic, 在答案句中还原了搭配 , 因此本空应该填写 concentrations。

Question 38

答案 : predators

关键词 : reduction; ecosystem

定位原文 : 第十段第四句 None of that tells us how many birds or fish or sea turtles could die from plastic pollution - or how deaths in one species could affect that animal' s predators, or the rest of the ecosystem.

解题思路 : 答案句中 how deaths in one species could affect that animal' s predators , 这里的 deaths 就相当于题干中的 reduction , how...could affect...相当于 the impact, 所以这里要填的是动物的 predators。

Question 39



答案：disasters

关键词：future; oil

定位原文：第十一段第二句 Usually, scientists don' t know exactly how disasters such as a tanker accidentally spilling its whole cargo of oil and polluting huge areas of the ocean will affect the environment until after they' ve happened.

解题思路：题目中括号内的 oil 是空中词的例子，那么答案句中 oil 前面有 such as, 这个短语前面是 disasters，因此本空应该填写 disasters。

Question 40

答案：A

解题思路：要知道整篇文章的主题，就要梳理段落主要内容，本篇段落比较多，同学们要善于从前面的细节类题目中积累重要信息作为解决这类问题的素材。整篇文章主要在说一个团队在研究海洋垃圾的问题，评估这些垃圾的各种威胁，因此 A 项是正确的。B 项中 who is to blame 是在追究责任，C 和 D 项说的比较片面，不能概括全文。