2017年12月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解(第三套)

Part I Writing

帮助

🦈 一、审题引导

(与第1套同理,故略)

二、词汇准备

"帮助"相关的词汇及表达

warm-hearted a. 友好的,热心的 help/aid/assist/support v. 帮助 volunteer n. /v. 志愿者;自愿(做某事)

donate/contribute (to) v. 捐款

be ready/eager to help others; be happy to render help to others; be only too pleased to help sb 助人为乐 offer help to sb;come/go to sb's aid 给某人提供帮助 send help in sb's hour of distress; offer fuel in snowy weather 雪中送炭

"不帮助"相关词汇及表达

selfish a. 自私的

indifferent/unconcerned/cold and detached a. 冷漠的 unsympathetic/apathetic/insensitive a. 没有同情心的/无动于衷的/麻木不仁的

ignore; turn a cold shoulder to; shut one's eyes to; turn a deaf ear to 置之不理

have no sense of empathy/lack of empathy 没有同情心

be unwilling/reluctant to do sth 不情愿做某事

灣 三、写作提纲

第一段:提出论点"助人就是助己"并初步提出理由,随后引俗语重申论点。

第二段:"总一分一总"结构,列举某经典事例论证:丘吉尔和弗莱明的故事。

第三段:概括总结论点,随后发出倡议,呼吁人们行动。

沙四、下笔成文

满分范文

① As a **fundamental** part of **humanity**, helping others doesn't just make the world better — it also makes you better. ② When you give support to those in need, you help yourself through the **good karma** you create, **one way or another**. ③ Just as the proverb goes, "A bit of **fragrance clings to** the hand that gives flowers".

① This truth can be **illustrated** by **an abundance of** examples. ② Consider the story of Churchill, the former British prime minister, and Fleming, a **microbiologist** who has discovered **penicillin**. ③ Churchill's

参考译文

- ①作为人性中必不可少的一部分,帮助他人不仅会使世界更加美好,也会让你更好。②当你帮助那些需要帮助的人时,你也在通过广结善缘,以某种方式帮助你自己。③正如俗语所言:"赠人玫瑰,手有余香。"
- ①大量实例可以证明这一事实。 ②比如英国前首相丘吉尔和发现青霉素的微生物学家弗莱明的故事。③弗莱明的父亲救了差点溺水身亡的小丘

father assisted Fleming by paying for his education after Fleming's father saved young Churchill from being drowned. ④ Unexpectedly, many years later, Churchill was saved by his father's benevolence — it was Fleming that cured Churchill of pneumonia with penicillin during World War II. ⑤ Indeed, the good that you do may come back to you in the form of miracle.

① Volunteering your time, money, or energy to help others doesn't mean losing anything. ② On the contrary, it gives us happiness and fulfillment, and sometimes even promotes our success in life and career. ③ Get out and help others, and your world will be full of sunshine.

吉尔后,丘吉尔的父亲以资助弗莱明上学的方式予以回报。④令人意想不到的是,多年以后,丘吉尔被他父亲的善行救了一命——二战期间,正是弗莱明用青霉素治好了丘吉尔的肺炎。⑤的确,你所做的好事,可能会奇迹般地回报于你。

①主动付出你的时间、金钱或精力去帮助别人并不意味着失去什么。②相反,这会给我们带来快乐和成就感,有时甚至会促进我们人生和事业的成功。③去帮助别人吧,你的世界会因此充满阳光。

•词汇注释•

fundamental [fAndəˈmentəl] a. 必不可少的humanity [hjʊˈmænɪtɪ] n. 人性good karma 善缘fragrance [ˈfreɪgrəns] n. 芳香cling to 黏着illustrate [ˈɪləstreɪt] v. 说明,阐明

microbiologist [imalkrəubal'alədʒlst] n. 微生物学家penicillin [penl'sılın] n. 青霉素drown [draun] v. 淹死pneumonia [nju:'məʊnɪə] n. 肺炎miracle ['mɪrəkəl] n. 奇迹volunteer [ivɒlən'tɪə] v. 自愿献出,主动提供;自愿做

・进阶表达・

	普通表达	高级替换表达	
以某种方式	in a certain way	one way or another	
丰富的	many/lots of	an abundance of	
善行	good deed/kind act	act of kindness; benevolence	

・长难句分析・

分句 1: <u>Unexpectedly</u>, <u>many years later</u>, <u>Churchill</u> <u>was saved</u> <u>by his father's benevolence</u> 分句 2: 直语 谓语被动态 施动者

it was Fleming 为强调句型的标志 主语,被强调部分

that <u>cured Churchill of pneumonia</u>

it was...that...为强调句型的标志 主语,被强调部分 谓语部分

方式状语

时间状语

with penicillin during World War II.

五、写作储备

♣No one has ever become poor by giving. (Anne Frank) 从来没有人因为给予而变得贫穷。(安妮·弗兰克)

♣ Down in their hearts, wise men know this truth: the only way to help yourself is to help others. (Elbert Hubbard)在内心深处,聪明人都明白这样一个道理:帮助自己的惟一方法就是去帮助别人。(艾尔伯特•哈伯德)

♣ People are selfish by nature, however we have demonstrated times of great sacrifice when such sacrifice is needed. Helping other people is an act most of us perform without even thinking about it. For centuries neighbors have helped other neighbors, families have helped other family members and internationally, governments have given other countries' governments advice, food, medical care, military help or financial support. 人们在本性上是自私的,然而我们已经在需要做出牺牲的时候,做出了很多牺牲。帮助别人是大多数人无需思考就会做的事情。几个世纪以来,邻里之间互相帮助,家人之间互相帮助,国际上,政府也会给其他国家的政府提供建议、食物、医疗、军事或财政支持。

六、高分模板

(参见本次考试第1套)

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

德国 2030 年全面禁止汽车尾气排放

一、总体分析

本文选自 interestingengineering. com 网站 2016. 06. 17 文章: Germany Banning all Vehicle Emissions by 2030(德国 2030 年全面禁止汽车尾气排放)。文章脉络:指出德国计划颁布针对燃油汽车的禁令,推广电动汽车的使用(第一、二段)——说明德国推广电动汽车的其他措施(第三段)——作者提出有必要采取更有力的举措(第四段)。

◎ 二、选项分析

	词性	选项	词义	
		A) acceptance	1. 接受 2. 赞同,认可 3. 承受	
名词	名词	E) exhaust	1. 排气管 2. 排放废气	
		M) restoration	1. 修复,整修 2. 重新采用,恢复	
		D) eliminate	1. 消除,消灭 2. (在比赛中)淘汰	
	动词原形	E) exhaust	1. 使精疲力竭 2. 用尽,耗尽 3. 详尽无遗地论述(某主题/话题等),如:exhaust a subject/topic	
		C) disrupting	扰乱,使混乱	
动词	ing 分词	O) sparking	1. 产生火花 2. 引起,导致 3. 激起(某人的兴趣/好奇等),如: spark sb's interest/curiosity	
	H) implemented	执行,贯彻,实施		
	ed 分词	J) installed	安装〔设备、新软件〕	
		L) powered	提供动力,驱动	

形容词	F) futile	无用的,徒劳的
	G) hopeful	1. 抱有希望的 2. 给人希望的
	K) noticeable	容易注意到的,明显的
	N) skeptical	持怀疑态度的,不相信的
副词	B) currently	现时,当前
	I) incidentally	1. 顺便提一下 2. 偶然地

三、真题精解

the shift[®] to electric vehicles[®] and Germany has just stated that they plan to ban the sale of vehicles using gasoline[®] and diesel[®] as fuel by 2030. ② The country is also planning to reduce its carbon footprint[®] by 80-95% by 2050, __26__ a shift to green energy in the country.
③ Effectively[®], the ban will include the registration[®] of new cars in the country as they will not allow any gasoline 27 vehicle to be registered after 2030.

许多欧洲国家已在向电动汽车转型,德国刚刚发表声明,计划到2030年禁止出售以汽油和柴油为燃料的汽车。该国还计划到2050年将碳足迹(碳排放量)减少80-95%,引发德国向绿色能源的转变。实际上,该禁令将包括(禁止)新汽车在德国的注册,因为2030年以后,他们将不再允许注册任何以汽油为动力的汽车。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

1

- ①make/spark a shift to... 引发向……的转变
- ②electric vehicle 电动汽车
- ③gasoline [ˈgæsəliːn] n. 汽油
- ④ diesel [ˈdiːzəl] n. 柴油

- ⑤carbon footprint 碳足迹,碳排放量
- ⑥effectively [ɪˈfektɪvlɪ] ad. 实际上,事实上
- ⑦registration [ired3i streifən] n. 注册

Many European countries have been making the shift to electric vehicles and Germany has just stated that they plan to ban the sale of vehicles using gasoline and diesel as fuel by 2030.

分句二:

<u>and</u> Germany has just stated 并列连词 主语 谓语 ↑ 宾语从句

thattheyplan to ban the sale of vehiclesusing gasoline and diesel as fuelby 2030.引导词 主语谓语+宾语后置定语时间状语

・解题思路・ジ

26. 答案:O) sparking

【确定词性】首先,空格所在句主干完整(主+谓+宾),可判断空格词引领状语,具体功能有二:1. 补充说明目的、结果等(ing 分词或 ed 分词);2. 对主句内容进行评注(副词)。其次,空格词与 a shift 直接相连,可排除 ed 分词(注:ed 分词之后需接"by、as 等介词+名词")。所以,空格处应为"(及物动词 的)ing 分词"或"副词",可选范围: C)disrupting、O)sparking、B)currently、I)incidentally。

【锁定答案】空格句主干指出"德国计划到 2050 年大幅减少碳排放",空格后为"转向绿色能源国",可见 sparking 与其语义相符:大幅减少碳排放,以引发向绿色能源国的转变。这也符合第一段①句 Many European countries have been making the shift to electric vehicles and Germany has... 暗含事实"德国正转向电动汽车(绿色能源)"。

disrupting"扰乱,妨碍"与文意相反; currently、incidentally 若承载作者评注,则与文义相悖:这是"将来计划"而非"当前转变";这是"计划行为",而非"偶然、顺便行为"。

【补充语法】一、ing 分词作状语,表示方式、结果、伴随状况等(ing 分词与逻辑主语之间存在主动关系)。如本句 The country..., sparking a shift to..., sparking... 说明前述行为的目的。再如: The children sat on small chairs, clapping as the foreign guests walked in. (孩子们坐在小椅子上,鼓掌欢迎外宾。), clapping...表示伴随动作。

二、评注性副词引发对主句的评判,即:前半句"介绍他人行为",后半句"作者发起评判"。如: He is planning to send his son to study abroad, possibly a good idea. (他正计划把儿子送出国去学习,这可能是个不错的想法。)

27. 答案:L) powered。

【确定词性】"gasoline __27__ vehicle"作为一个整体,担当 allow sth to do sth 结构中的 sth,应为"名词短语",因此可判断空格词为"ed 分词或 ing 分词(和 gasoline 一起修饰中心词 vehicle)",可选范围:C)disrupting,H)implemented,J)installed,L)powered。

补充:从语法来看,空格词词性还存在其他两种可能:1. 并列连词 and、or 等(在 gasoline 和 vehicle 之间形成并列),2. 介词(比如 gasoline in vehicle),但这两类词不在备选范围内,可完全忽略。

【锁定答案】powered 可在"gasoline(汽油)"与"vehicle(汽车)"之间建立合理的语义逻辑:以汽油为动力的汽车。且本句 will not allow any gasoline powered vehicle to... 2030(2030 年不再允许注册任何以汽油为动力的汽车)和段首 ban the sale of vehicles using gasoline and diesel as fuel by 2030(2030 年禁止出售以汽油和柴油为燃料的汽车)呼应(gasoline powered vehicle = vehicles using gasoline),故正确。

disrupting"破坏"、implemented"实施"、installed"安装"均无法在"汽油"与"汽车"之间建立合理的语义逻辑,可排除。

【补充语法】一、"名词+ed 分词"作定语,修饰另一名词,相当于被动语态的定语从句。如本句: gasoline powered vehicle = vehicle which/that is powered by gasoline. 二、"名词+ ing 分词"做定语,修饰另一名词,相当于主动语态的定语从句。如:a match-selling girl = a girl who sells/is selling matches.

Part of the reason this ban is being discussed and __28__ is because energy officials see that they will not reach their emissions[®] goals by 2050 if they do not __29__ a large portion of [®] vehicle emissions. ②

The country is still __30__ that it will meet its emissions goals [®], like reducing emissions by 40 % by 2020, but the __31__ of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected [®].

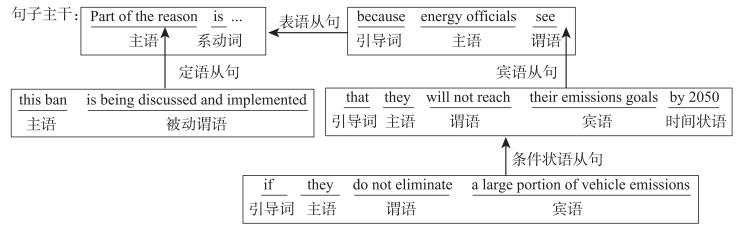
该项禁令之所以正在被讨论和实施,部分原因在于能源官员们明白,如果他们不大幅消除汽车尾气排放,则2050年不能达到其排放目标。德国仍对达成其排放目标(比如到2020年减少40%的碳排放)心怀希望,但是该国对于电动汽车的接受并不像预期那样快。

・词汇注释与难句分析・

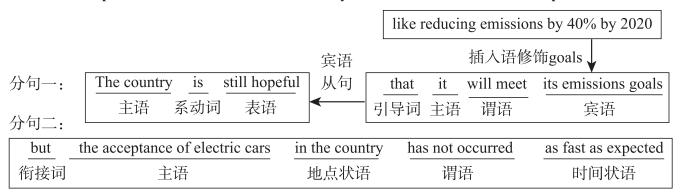
- ①emission [ɪˈmɪʃən] n. 排放
- ②a large portion of 很大一部分

- ⑤ ③ reach/meet one's goals 达到目标

1. Part of the reason this ban is being discussed and implemented is because energy officials see that they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not eliminate a large portion of vehicle emissions.



2. The country is still hopeful that it will meet its emissions goals, like reducing emissions by 40% by 2020, but the acceptance of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected.



・解题思路・

28. 答案:H) implemented

【确定词性】空格词所在句主干为 Part of the reason ... is because...,其中含定语从句(why)this ban is being discussed and ____修饰 reason,可判断从句中 and 连接两个 ed 分词。空格可选范围:H) implemented、J)installed。

补充:若仅根据 and 生硬划分,句子还可有以下两种切分方式:1. Part of the reason this ban is being discussed/and/_28__ is because energy officials...。2. Part of the reason (this ban is being discussed/and/_28__ is because energy officials...) see that...。但旋即排除:情形 1 中, and 前一分句不完整(其核心只有一个名词 Part of the reason)。情形 2 中,主干 Part of the reason... see... 显然主谓不搭。

【锁定答案】与从句主语 this ban(该项禁令)能构成合理语义搭配的只能是 implemented:禁令正在被实施。installed "安装、设置"的宾语通常为"设备、软件等",与"禁令"不能构成合理搭配,可排除。

【补充语法】定语从句中,关系副词 when, where, why, how 等有时可用 that 代替、甚至可省略。如本句:Part of the reason(why/that) this ban is being discussed is...。又如:The reason(that/why) he missed the train is that he got up late. (他误火车是因为起床迟了。)

29. 答案:D) eliminate

【确定词性】根据空格词所在位置 if they do not __29__ a large portion of...可知其为(及物)动词原形,可选范围:D)eliminate、E)exhaust。

【锁定答案】空格词所在表语从句 because...指出:如果他们不____很大一部分汽车尾气排放,就不能达到其排放目标, eliminate "消除,消灭"符合该语义。且本句 eliminate a large portion of vehicle emissions 和上一段 reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050 及下一句 reducing emissions by 40%

by 2020 构成呼应,共同强调德国"计划大幅减排"。

exhaust"用光,耗尽"虽带"减少"之意,但宾语往往为"某种材料、资源(有用之物)",与此处的"尾气排放(有害之物)"不搭。

30. 答案:G) hopeful

【确定词性】空格前为 The country is still(主语十系动词),空格后为 that 从句,因此空格处可能是以下几种情况:1. 及物动词的 ing 形式(整句为现在进行时,that 从句作空格词的宾语);2. 名词(整句为主系表结构,that 从句作空格词的同位语);3. (表示心理状态的)形容词或 ed 分词(与 be 动词搭配,相当于一个及物动词,that 从句作宾语)。注:因 that 从句中成分完整,故排除它是定语从句的可能。

【锁定答案】情况 1 有 disrupting,但其后只接名词、代词,不能接宾语从句。情况 2 有 acceptance、restoration 及 exhaust,但三词无论与句子主语 the country(该国/德国)、还是 that 从句(它/德国将会达成减排目标)语义都无法搭配。情况 3 有 hopeful 和 skeptical,且只看 but 之前内容似乎都可成立,但 but 之后转而指出现实情形、且为否定含义(该国对于电动汽车的……并不像预期那样迅速),可确定空格词所在分句表示预期情况、且为积极含义,hopeful 正确:德国心怀希望,但现实情形不佳。

【补充语法】一、be+表示心理状态的形容词(或 ed 分词)在语法上相当于一个及物动词,后面可跟that 引导的宾语从句。如本句, The country is still hopeful that... = The country still hopes that...。又如: He was afraid(=feared) that he would fail.

二、that 同位语从句 VS that 定语从句:① that 定语从句是形容词性的,其功能是修饰先行词; that 同位语从句是名词性的,其功能是对名词进行解释说明。②that 同位语从句中 that 为连词,不充当句中任何成分(即,从句本身结构完整);定语从句中 that 代替先行词,需在从句中作某个成分(主语、宾语、表语等)。基于以上两条原则,本句中 that it will meet its emissions goals(主+谓+宾)只能是"同位语从句"的可能,绝不可能是"定语从句"。

31. 答案:A) acceptance

【确定词性】空格前为定冠词 the,空格后为介词短语 of electric cars in the country,故空格处为动名词或名词,可选范围:A)acceptance、C)disrupting、E)exhaust、M)restoration。

【锁定答案】空格所在句由 but 连接的两个分句构成,前一分句指出"德国希望能够(推行电动汽车) 达成减排目标",后一分句转而指出"(但)电动汽车的____并不像预期那样快",可见只有 acceptance 符合语义要求。

disrupting"破坏"、exhaust"用尽"均方向错误,可轻易排除。restoration 意为"恢复,重新采用",似乎能构成转折,因此有较强干扰。但文中并未指出"电动汽车使用中断之后重新采用",而是"努力持续推行",所以也可排除。

Other efforts to increase the use of electric vehicles include plans to build over 1 million hybrid[®] and electric car battery charging stations[®] across the country. By 2030, Germany plans on having over 6 million charging stations 32. According to the *International Business Times*, electric car sales are expected to[®] increase as Volkswagen is still recovering[®] from its emissions scandal[®].

增加电动汽车使用的其他措施还包括拟在全国建立一百多万个混动汽车和电动汽车充电站。到2030年,德国计划建立六百多万个充电站。据《国际财经时报》报道,电动汽车销量有望增加,因为大众汽车尚未从尾气排放丑闻中恢复元气。

・词汇注释与难句分析・



⑤ scandal [ˈskændl] n. 丑闻,丑事

・解题思路・

32. 答案:J) installed

【确定词性】空格词所在句中 having 可能有两种情形: 1. having 是使役动词,与空格词构成 have sth done 结构,此时空格为"ed 分词"。 2. having 为实意动词,该句成分完整,空格词为"修饰谓语部分的状语"或"charging stations 的后置定语",词性可能为"副词、形容词、ed 分词、ing 分词"。综合两种可能,确定本题可选范围: C) disrupting、F) futile、B) currently、I) incidentally、J) installed、K) noticeable、N) skeptical。

补充: have sth 后还可能是 do sth(have... do sth),由于空格处只有一词,所以不考虑这种情形;也可能是 ready(have sth ready),但因无此备选项,也略过。

【锁定答案】段首句指出德国计划在全国建立大量充电站。空格所在句具体指出到 2030 年时的目标,因此空格词也应表示"计划建立(充电站)"这层含义,installed 符合文意,既可看作是后置定语,也可视为 have sth done 结构。

"建立充电站"具有"计划性"、并非"偶然性",这是"将来的目标"、并非"现有的事物",所以可排除 incidentally、currently。futile、skeptical 及 disrupting 均不能修饰 charging stations,也可排除。having over 6 million charging stations noticeable 若单独看,无论从语法上还是从语义上都可成立,所以具有极强干扰性,但它远不如 installed 与上文(build... charging stations)衔接,故也舍去。

【点拨技巧】若解题过程中碰到很难完全排除的选项(如本题的 noticeable),可先标记存疑、继续解题,若能确定该词非常适合随后某一空,则此处悬疑自然解除。

【补充语法】"have + 宾语 + done"结构有两种语义:1. 请(让,叫,使)别人帮自己做某事。如本句 Germany plans on having over 6 million charging stations installed. 德国计划(组织人员)建立六百多万个充电站。又如:I had some wedding photos taken. 我(请摄影师)拍了结婚照。2. 使得……遭遇/经历……(表不幸、意外或痛苦)。如:Yesterday I had my wallet stolen. 昨天我(不小心)钱包被(小偷)偷了。

No There are 33 around 155,000 registered hybrid and electric vehicles on German roads, dwarfed by the 45 million gasoline and diesel cars driving there now. As countries continue setting goals of reducing emissions, greater steps need to be taken to have a 4 effect on the surrounding environment. While the efforts are certainly not 35, the results of such bans will likely only start to be seen by generations down the line, bettering the world for the future.

[295words]

目前德国注册上路的混动和电动汽车约有 155,000 辆,这与现今行驶在路上的 4500 万辆汽油和柴油汽车相比,可以说是相形见绌。在各国纷纷定减排目标之时,我们需要采取更有力的措施才能对周围环境产生显著影响。虽然这些努力一定不会是徒劳,但这些禁令的结果可能只有数代之后开始可见,改善未来世界。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①dwarf [dwo:f] v. 使显得矮小,使相形见绌
- ②take great steps 迈大步,采取大的行动
- ③generations down the line 数代之后
 - ④ better ['betə] v. 改善,改进

33. 答案:B) currently

【确定词性】空格句为 There be 句型,句子主干成分完整(There are + ____ + 名词短语),故推断空格词只能为副词,可选范围:B)currently、I)incidentally。

【锁定答案】空格句中 dwarfed by(与……比较,相形见绌)所体现的两个共存的比较对象为"德国公路上的混动和电动汽车(绿色能源)数量"VS"汽油和柴油汽车(传统能源)的数量",文中已经指出后者指的是目前情形(now),所以相比较的另一方也应该是现如今的情况,currently 正确。incidentally 意为"顺便提一下(用来补充说明说过的事)"或"偶然地",两个释义均不符合,可排除。

34. 答案:K) noticeable

【确定词性】由空格词所在位置 have a ____ effect 可推断其为 effect 的修饰限定成分,可能是"以辅音音素开始的形容词、ed 分词、ing 分词或名词",可选范围:C) disrupting、F) futile、K) noticeable、M) restoration、N) skeptical。

【锁定答案】空格句指出"在各国纷纷设定减排目标之时,我们需要采取更有力的措施以对周围环境产生___影响"。根据上文(及常识)可知,减排利于环境,所以采取更有力措施定是会对环境产生更显著的积极影响。且空格后指出,(减排)禁令的结果可能只有数代之后才开始可见(目前并不可见)。综合两条线索可确定,空格词应为"可见的,显著的"之意,noticeable 可确定为正确项。注:此时也可完全排除 32 题选 noticeable 的可能。

futile、skeptical、disrupting 均体现"负面性",与文意不符,可直接排除。have a restoration effect on the surrounding environment 单独来看,无论是语法还是语义都没有明显的不合适,但它有悖②③句整体强调的作者观点"禁令的影响要数代人之后才可能显现,所以应该采取更有力措施",故也可排除。

【点拨技巧】若选项暂时很难有把握地确定或排除(如本题的 restoration),可暂时搁置,和下一空格放到一起解答(综合更多线索、进行更充分的推理)。

35. 答案:F) futile

【确定词性】空格所在分句结构为"主语(the efforts)+系动词(are not)+_____",所以空格词有三种情形:1.作主系表结构的表语,为形容词或名词(复数形式);2. 构成被动语态,为 ed 分词;3. 构成现在进行时,为 ing 分词。综合三种情形,空格处可选范围:C) disrupting、F) futile、N) skeptical。

skeptical 指"人持怀疑态度,不相信某一事物",不能和 efforts 搭配。disrupting 带有负面含义,考生若对句子断章取义(the efforts are certainly not disrupting...(they are)bettering the world)很容易误选此项。但整体看本句可发现:"虽然某一事物不一定是破坏性的,但其结果要很久之后才可见"逻辑不顺,另外,disrupt为及物动词、需带宾语,故完全排除。

Section B

苹果公司的立场凸显科技公司日益强硬的姿态

一、总体分析

本文选自 The New York Times《纽约时报》2017 年 2 月 18 日发表的一篇题为 Apple's Stance Highlights a More Confrontational Tech Industry(苹果公司的立场凸显科技行业日益强硬的姿态)的文章。本文由备受关注的热议案件入手,介绍以苹果为代表的科技公司与美国政府在个人隐私信息上针锋相对的情形,并指出无论此案结果如何,长远来看,科技公司将是赢家。

二、试题分析

试题	定位词	核心义
36. It is a popular belief that tech companies are committed to [□] protecting their customers' private data.	[1] a popular belief [2] committed to protecting	民众观点:科技公司致力隐私保护。
37. The US government believes that its access [©] to people's iPhones could be used to prevent terrorist attacks.	[1] The US government [2] prevent terrorist attacks	美国政府观点:有权访问苹果手机以预防恐袭。
38. A federal court asked Apple to help the FBI access data in a terrorist's iPhone.	[1] A federal court asked Apple to help the FBI[2] a terrorist's iPhone	联邦法院要求:苹果公司协助 FBI。
39. Privacy advocates now have Apple fighting alongside them against government access to personal data.	[1] Privacy advocates [2] fighting alongside	隐私倡导者现状:有苹果公司一 路同行。
40. Snowden revealed that the American government had tried hard to access private data on a massive scale.	[1] Snowden [2] on a massive scale	斯诺登揭露内容:政府企图大规 模获取私人信息。
41. The FBI might have been able to access private data in earlier iPhones without Apple's help.	[1] FBI might have been able to [2] earlier iPhones	FBI 过去能力: 无需苹果协助即可获取苹果早期版本手机隐私信息。
42. After the Snowden incident, Apple made clear its position to counter [®] government intrusion [®] into personal data by means of encryption [®] .	[1] After the Snowden incident [2] encryption	苹果公司立场:斯诺登事件后加密以表反抗。
43. According to one digital expert, no iPhone can be entirely free from hacking [®] .	[1] one digital expert [2] hacking	数字化专家观点:苹果手机都有 可能被入侵。
44. Timothy Cook's long web post [©] has helped enhance Apple's image.	[1] Timothy Cook's long web post [2] Apple's image	蒂莫西·库克网络长文的作用: 提升了苹果形象。
45. Apple's CEO has decided to appeal [®] the federal court's order to unlock [®] a user's iPhone.	[1] Apple's CEO [2] appeal the federal court's order	苹果 CEO 决定: 欲就联邦法院 指令上诉。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①be committed to sth 全心全意投入……,致力于……
- ②access ['ækses] n. 访问(计算机),获取(计算机数据)
- ③counter ['kaʊntə] v. 抵制
- ④intrusion [ɪn'tru:ʒən] n. 入侵,侵扰
- ⑤encryption [ɪnˈkrɪpʃən] n. 加密

⑥hack [hæk] v. 非法侵入(他人计算机系统)

⑦**post** [pəʊst] n. 帖子,网上发布的信息

⊗appeal [ə'piːl] v. 上诉,申诉

⑨unlock 「An'lpk] v. 开·····的锁,解锁

定位词选取原则:(1)排除复现信息 private/personal data、access to people's iPhones;(2)优先选择具有区分度的人名、身份职位、机构名称等专有名词(如 Timothy Cook、Apple's CEO),(3)补充选取易于区分的细节信息(即各题区别于他题所独具的细节)。

解题思维原则:(略,详见2018年6月第1套)

三、速读巧解

Apple's Stance Highlights a More Confrontational Tech Industry

[A] The battle between Apple and law enforcement officials over unlocking a terrorist's smartphone is the **culmination**[©] of a slow **turning of the tables**[©] between the technology industry and the United States government.

[B] ① After revelations® by the former National Security Agency contractor® Edward J. Snowden in 2013 that the government both cozied up to (讨好) certain tech companies and hacked into others to gain access to private data on an enormous scale, tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile® actor. ② But if the confrontation® has crystallized® in this latest battle, it may already be heading® toward a predictable conclusion: In the long run, the tech companies are destined to® emerge® victorious.

苹果公司的立场凸显科技公司 日益强硬的姿态

科技行业与美国政府之间的对 抗形势逐渐反转,苹果公司与执法官 员在解锁恐怖分子智能手机上的较 量是这一过程中的高潮。

2013年,国家安全局承包商前雇 员爱德华·J·斯诺登披露了政府一 面讨好某些科技公司、一面却入侵其 他科技公司以大规模获取隐私数据 的行为。自此之后,科技巨头开始视 的行为。自此之后,科技巨头开始视 美国政府为敌人。但如果在最的话, 想较量中双方的对抗已经明朗的话, 那么这一对抗的结局可能也已定将 获胜。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①culmination [kAlmɪ'neɪʃn] n. 顶点,高潮
- ②turning of the tables 形势扭转,局面转变
- ③revelation [revə'leɪʃn] n. 揭发,披露
- ④contractor [kən'træktə] n. 承包人,承包商
- ⑤hostile ['hostail] a. 敌意的,敌对的

- ⑥ confrontation [kɒnfrʌn teɪʃn] n. 对峙,冲突
- ⑦crystallize ['krɪstə'laɪz] v. 变明确,使明确
- ⑧head [hed] v. 朝(某方向)行进
- ⑨be destined to 注定
- ①emerge [I'ms:d3] v. 出现,出来,逐渐显露

・速读巧解・

[A][B]段引出全文核心事件,并初步预测结果。

[A]段引出事件:苹果与执法官员之战。本段独句成段,由句子主干 The battle between... is the culmination of a slow turning of the tables between...可知三点核心义:一、引出新近事件"苹果公司与执法官员的斗争";二、补充事件背景"科技行业与政府之间一直以来的对抗形势";三、指出两者关联"新近斗争事件将一直以来的对抗形势推向了高潮"。全段核心信息为:(1)苹果公司与执法官员的斗

争;(2)科技行业与政府的对抗。

【定位词定位】段末虽出现 37 题 The US government,但 prevent terrorist attacks 无迹可寻。

[B]段补充科技行业与政府产生对抗的导火索:斯诺登披露政府隐私获取行为;并预测对抗结局:科技行业终将取胜。①句 After 明确主句与 After 结构间"时间先后/因果关联",介绍上段所述背景"科技行业与政府形成对抗"的起因:斯诺登披露政府从科技公司获取隐私数据;②句 But 用以引出新话题,将写作视角由①句介绍"科技行业为何与政府形成对抗的原因"转为分析当前对抗形势可能面临的最终结局"长远来看,科技公司终将取胜"。全段核心信息为:(1)斯诺登揭露政府获取隐私的行为;(2)科技行业对抗政府的最终结局。

【定位词定位】40 题 Snowden、on a massive scale 复现①句 Edward J. Snowden、on an enormous scale。 【核心义匹配】①句"斯诺登揭露政府获取隐私的行为"与 40 题核心义匹配。

[C] 1 It may not seem that way at the moment. 2 On the one side, you have the United States government's mighty legal and security apparatus fighting for data of the most sympathetic sort: the secrets buried in a dead mass murderer's phone. 3 3 The action stems from a federal court order issued on Tuesday requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to unlock an iPhone used by one of the two attackers who killed 14 people in San Bernardino, California, in December.

[D] 45 • In the other corner is the world's most valuable company, whose chief executive, Timothy Cook, has said he will appeal the court's order. ② Apple argues that it is fighting to preserve a principle that most of us who are addicted to our smartphones can defend: Weaken a single iPhone so that its contents can be viewed by the American government and you risk weakening all iPhones for any government intruder, anywhere.

现在看来似乎并非如此。一方是 美国政府强大的法治和安全部门,它 们正在竭力获取那类最能引发共鸣的 数据:已故杀人狂手机里隐藏的秘密。 这一行为基于联邦法院周二发出的一项指令,该指令要求苹果公司协助联 邦调查局解锁一名袭击者使用过的一 部手机。(2015年)12月,这名袭击者 和一名同伙在加利福尼亚州圣贝纳迪 诺市杀害了14人。

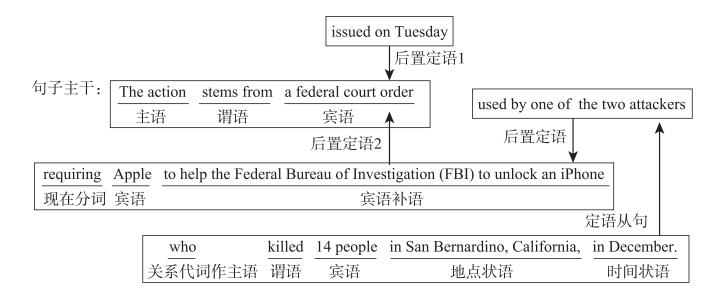
另一方则是全世界最有价值的公司,其首席执行官蒂莫西·库克已表示,他将对法院指令提起上诉。苹果公司认为,自己的抗争是为了维护一条我们大多数痴迷智能手机的人能够捍卫的原则:仅仅削弱一部苹果手机(的安全系统)以便美国政府查看其内容,就会使所有苹果手机面临应任何国家的政府入侵者要求而被削弱的风险。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①mighty「'maɪtɪ] a. 强而有力的
- ②apparatus [iæpəˈreɪtəs] n. 机构,组织
- ③ mass [mæs] a. 大批的,数量极多的
- ④stem from 是……的结果;起源于
- ⑤federal [ˈfedərəl] a. 联邦制的,联邦政府的

- ⑥**bureau** ['bjʊərəʊ] n. (美国政府部门)局
- ⑦chief executive 总裁,首席执行官
- ⑧preserve [prɪˈzɜːv] v. 保护,维护
- ⑨be addicted to 对……迷恋,上瘾
- ⑨intruder [ɪnˈtruːdə] n. 人侵者

The action stems from a federal court order issued on Tuesday requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to unlock an iPhone used by one of the two attackers who killed 14 people in San Bernardino, California, in December.





[C][D]段概述事件矛盾双方情况。

[C]段介绍美国政府的情况:自身实力强大,且有联邦法院指令作依据。①句 at the moment 将写作视角由上段的"从长远来看"拉回到"当下",并借 it may not seem that way 明确当下政府一方占据上风。②③句由 On the one side 辖域,着重介绍政府一方的实力状况;其中 stems from 明示两句间因果关联:政府掠取隐私信息行为源自联邦法院指令(即,政府行为获得联邦法院支持); mighty、sympathetic 其实从两方面传递出政府占据上风:自身力量雄厚,得到民众支持(sympathetic 形似修饰 data,实则移位修饰政府行为,表明这种行为很容易获取到民众的同情/支持)。全段核心信息为:(1)政府自身实力雄厚;(2)政府行为获得联邦法院支持(联邦法院的指令)。

【定位词定位】38 题 A federal court asked Apple to help the FBI、a terrorist's iPhone 分别对应③句 a federal court order... requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)、an iPhone used by one of the two attackers。

【核心义匹配】③句核心文意"联邦法院指令:苹果公司要协助 FBI"与 38 题核心义匹配。

[D]段介绍苹果公司的情况:自身实力顶尖,且欲就联邦法院指令提出上诉。段首 In the other corner 辖域全段,并呼应上段②句 On the one side,引出对苹果公司这一方的情况介绍。两句以 whose chief executive has said he will appeal... Apple argues... 明确"CEO 决心一理据"逻辑关联:上诉之心有其凿凿之理;其中①句 the world's most valuable company强调苹果实力顶尖,暗示其或许能抗衡"强大政府";②句 most of us 相对于少数危险分子而言,揭示矛盾双方行为出发点:苹果旨在保护大多数人的隐私,而政府旨在排除少数人带来的威胁;②句冒号后 a single iPhone 到 all iPhones、American government 到 any government intruder,anywhere 的变化分别体现了"受侵犯者"和"侵犯者"范围的扩大。全段核心信息为:(1)苹果公司自身实力顶尖;(2)苹果 CEO 的上诉决定;(3)苹果公司上诉的理由。

【定位词定位】45 题 Apple's CEO、appeal the federal court's order 复现于①句 chief executive... appeal the court's order。

【核心义匹配】①句"苹果 CEO Timothy Cook 决定上诉"与 45 题核心义匹配。

[E] ① There will probably be months of legal confrontation, and it is not at all clear which side will prevail[®] in court, nor in the battle for public opinion and legislative[®] favor. ② Yet underlying[®] all of this is a simple dynamic[®]: Apple, Google, Facebook and other companies hold most of the cards[®] in this confrontation. ③ They have our data, and their businesses depend on the global public's collective[®] belief that they will do everything they can to protect that data.

[F] ① Any crack in that front could be fatal for tech companies that must operate worldwide. ② If Apple is forced to open up an iPhone for an American law enforcement investigation, what is to prevent it from doing so for a request from the Russians or the Iranians? ③ If Apple is forced to write code that lets the FBI get into the iPhone 5c used by Syed Rizwan Farook, the male attacker in the San Bernardino attack, who would be responsible if some hacker got hold of that code and broke into its other devices?

[G] Apple's stance on these issues emerged post-Snowden, when the company started putting in place a series of technologies that, by default, make use of encryption (加密) to limit access to people's data. 2 More than that, Apple — and, in different ways, other tech companies, including Google, Facebook, Twitter and Microsoft — have made their opposition to the government's claims a point of corporate pride.

[H] ① Apple's emerging global brand is privacy; it has staked its corporate reputation, not to mention the investment of considerable technical and financial resources, on limiting the sort of mass surveillance that was uncovered by Mr. Snowden. So now, for many cases involving governmental intrusions into data, oncelonely privacy advocates find themselves fighting alongside the most powerful company in the world.

这场法律纠纷很可能历时数月。哪一方将在法庭上呈压倒之势,哪一方将底是是压倒之势,哪一方将赢得民意和立法者的支持,这些都不甚明朗。但在这一切的背后,有一股不难理解的驱动力量:苹果、谷歌、脸书及其他公司在这场纠纷中稳操胜券。他们掌握我们的数据,他们的业务依靠的是全球公众的共同信念——他们会尽其所能保护那些数据。

对业务遍及全球的科技公司而言, 这条战线出现任何缺口都可能致其死 命。一旦苹果公司被迫为美国执法部 门的某次调查破解了一部苹果手机,它 又有什么理由拒绝应俄罗斯或伊朗的 要求做出同样的事呢?如果苹果被的 编写代码,让联邦调查局入侵圣见纳迪 诺袭击事件中男性袭击者赛义德·瑞 兹万·法鲁克使用的苹果 5C,假使某名 黑客拿到了这个代码,入侵其他苹果设 备,谁又将对此负责呢?

苹果公司在这些问题上的立场是 在斯诺登事件后逐渐显露出来的,此后 他们开始投入一系列技术,默认使用加 密来限制对人们数据的获取。此外,苹 果(包括谷歌、脸书、推特和微软在内的 其他科技公司也以不同的方式)还将对 抗政府的要求变成企业的骄傲。

苹果公司正逐渐形成的全球品牌是 隐私保护;苹果将自己的企业声誉都押 在了限制斯诺登揭露的那类大规模数据 监控行为上,更不用说投入大量技术和 资金了。因而在许多涉及政府入侵数据 的案件上,过去孤军奋斗的隐私权倡导 者如今发现,他们正在与世界上最具影 响力的企业并肩作战。 over encryption," said Kurt Opsahl, general counsel® of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a privacy watchdog® group.

14 2 "Then you had a few companies involved, but not one of the largest companies in the world coming out with a lengthy and impassioned® post, like we saw yesterday from Timothy Cook. 3

Its profile® has really been raised."

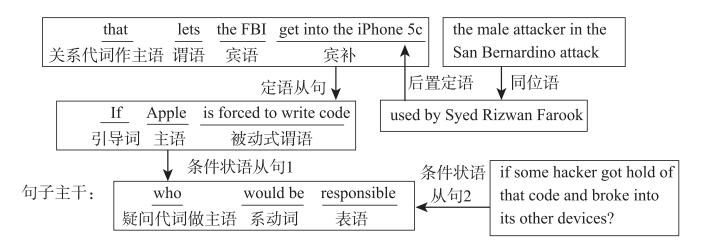
"与之形成对照的是 20 世纪 90 年 代关于数据加密的斗争,"隐私权监督 团体电子前哨基金会总法律顾问库尔 特·欧普萨说道。"那时有几家公司参 与其中,但没有哪一家世界级大公司能 够出面发表一篇慷慨激昂的长帖,就像 昨天我们看到的蒂莫西·库克所做的那 样。苹果公司的形象确实得到了提升。"

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①prevail [prɪ'veɪl] v. 战胜,压倒
- ②legislative ['ledʒɪslətɪv] a. 立法的
- ③ underlie [Andə laɪ] v. 构成……的基础
- ④**dynamic** [daɪ'næmɪk] n. 动力
- ⑤hold most of the cards 占上风,能控制局势
- ⑥collective [kə'lektɪv] n. 集体的,共同的
- ⑦crack [kræk] n. 裂缝,裂纹
- ⑧front [frAnt] n. 战线,阵线
- ⑨get hold of 找到所需的东西
- ⑩break into sth 强行闯入

- ①stance [stæns] n. (公开表明的)态度,立场
- ②default [dɪ'fɔːlt] n. 默认;系统设定值
- ③stake 「steik」v. 以……打赌,拿……冒险
- ④corporate ['kɔːpərət] a. 公司的
- ⑤not to mention 更不用说
- ⑤counsel [ˈkaʊnsl] n. 法律顾问
- ①watchdog ['wɒt∫dɒg] n. 监察人,监察团体
- ⑱impassioned [ɪmˈpæ∫nd] a. 充满激情的

If Apple is forced to write code that lets the FBI get into the iPhone 5c used by Syed Rizwan Farook, the male attacker in the San Bernardino attack, who would be responsible if some hacker got hold of that code and broke into its other devices?



・速读巧解・

[E]至[K]段分析苹果等科技公司终将获胜的理由。

[E]至[I]段介绍理由一:科技公司有保护用户隐私的动机"关乎企业声誉及形象"。

[E]段指出不辜负用户信任是科技公司赖以生存的基础。②句 Yet 明示段内语义转折,将写作重心由"这场斗争纠纷将很可能僵持数月,双方胜算不明朗"转向"科技公司稳操胜券",预示下文将展开

原因分析;③句 They have... and their businesses depend on... 以指代词回指的方式进而揭示②句原因 "科技公司的业务有赖于全球用户的信任(不得不全力保护,动机更充足)"。全段核心信息为:(1)苹果公司/科技公司的胜算;(2)全球用户的信任。

【定位词定位】36 题 a popular belief、committed to protecting 与③句中 collective belief、do everything they can to protect 同义。

【核心义匹配】③句"全球用户相信科技公司会保护其隐私"与 36 题核心义匹配。

[F]段指出隐私保护漏洞的致命性。①句 Any crack... could be fatal 强调隐私数据保护出现漏洞的致命性;②③句以假设问句(If... what/who...?)的方式引证数据泄露可能产生的全球影响,两句借助"从 American 到 the Russians or the Iranians、从 the iPhone 5c 到 its other devices 的变化"说明如何造成全球性影响:侵犯者由一国扩大到多国,受侵犯对象由一部手机扩大到所有同型号手机。全段核心信息为:(1)隐私保护漏洞的影响。

【定位词定位】无。

[G]段明确苹果对数据隐私保护的立场。②句 More than that 明示段内语义递进,由苹果具体对抗行为"使用加密技术"递进到其心理"以对抗政府为荣",用以突出强调苹果等科技公司对政府掠取隐私信息行为的极端反抗。全段核心信息为:(1)苹果公司对抗政府的立场。

【定位词定位】42 题 After the Snowden incident, encryption 与①句中 post-Snowden(post-表"[时间上]在……之后")...encryption...同义。

【核心义匹配】①句"苹果公司在斯诺登事件后以加密方式表示反抗"匹配 42 题核心义。

[H][I]段指出打隐私牌有助于提升企业声誉和形象。

[H]段指出苹果正主打"隐私"牌,并介绍隐私权倡导者当前力量"与苹果并肩作战"。②句 So now 明确句间因果逻辑、今昔对比:苹果不遗余力打造"隐私"品牌→隐私权倡导者如今不再是孤军奋战,而是与世界顶尖公司苹果同行。其中 once-lonely 与 now... fighting alongside 今昔对比凸显隐私权倡导者处境变化,呼应了科技行业与政府对抗形势的反转。全段核心信息为:(1)苹果押上企业名誉打造"隐私"品牌;(2)隐私权倡导者的现状。

【定位词定位】39 题 Privacy advocates、fighting alongside 在②句中复现。

【核心义匹配】②句"隐私权倡导者发现,现在自己正与全球最具影响力的公司(代指苹果公司)并 肩作战"匹配 39 题核心义。

[I]段以"如今苹果助力,其 CEO 库克充分利用网络发布长帖,提升了企业形象"凸显隐私保护力量今非昔比。本段为引证段,引用欧普萨的发言,今昔对比凸显当下隐私保护力量情形:1990 年代虽有公司参与其中,但并无世界级大公司参与、更不要说发表长文以示立场。其中②句 Then you had... but not... 主干虽为过去时态,语义重心却放在当下,one of the largest companies、lengthy and impassioned 都突出体现新加入隐私保护行列的苹果影响力极大。全段核心信息为:(1)欧普萨的观点;(2)苹果CEO Timothy Cook 发布网络长帖的作用。

【定位词定位】44 题 Timothy Cook's long web post 复现②句中 a lengthy... post... from Timothy Cook, Apple's image 同义替换③句 Its profile。

【核心义匹配】②③句中"苹果 CEO 发布网络长帖使得苹果公司形象提升"与 44 题核心义匹配。

[J] ① Apple and other tech companies hold another ace^{\oplus} : the technical means to keep making their devices more and more inaccessible. ② Note that Apple's public opposition to the government's request is itself a hindrance to mass government intrusion. ③ And to get at the contents of a single iPhone, the government says it needs a court order and Apple's help to write new code; in earlier versions of the iPhone, ones that were created before Apple found religion on (热衷于) privacy, the FBI might have been able to break into the device by itself.

[K] ① You can expect that *noose* (束缚) to continue to **tighten**^①. ② Experts said that whether or not Apple loses this specific case, measures that it could put into place in the future will almost certainly be able to further limit the government's reach.

苹果公司和其他科技公司还手握另一张王牌:能不断增加其设备访问难度的技术手段。应该注意的是,苹果公司公开拒绝政府请求本身就是对大规模政府入侵的一种阻碍。此外,为了获取某部苹果手机的内容,政府声称需要法庭的指令及苹果公司的帮助以编写新代码;对于那些在苹果公司开始热衷隐私保护之前生产的旧版手机,联邦调查局也许有能力自行破解。

可以预见,这一约束将会继续收紧。专家表示无论苹果公司是否输掉这场官司,其将来实行的措施都几乎必将进一步限制政府的势力所及。

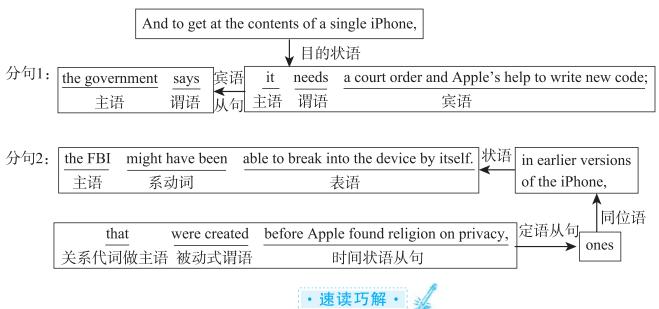
• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①ace[els]n. 纸牌 A(引申为可以制胜的王牌)

②means [mi:nz] n. 方式,方法

- ③ hindrance ['hɪndrəns] n. 妨碍,阻挠
- ④tighten ['taɪtən] v. (使)变紧

And to get at the contents of a single iPhone, the government says it needs a court order and Apple's help to write new code; in earlier versions of the iPhone, ones that were created before Apple found religion on privacy, the FBI might have been able to break into the device by itself.



「J门K]段介绍理由二:科技公司主导技术,政府入侵越来越难。

[J]段介绍苹果还有王牌"技术手段":技术不断升级,FBI已不可能自行破解苹果手机。①句 hold another ace 呼应[E]段 hold most of the cards,引出科技公司终将胜出的另一理由,实现段落群间衔接。全段以 the technical means、making their devices more and more inaccessible、write new code、break into the device 所形成的语义场"技术"强调指出苹果等科技公司由最初稍显被动的"公开拒绝(public

opposition)"到更加主动的"加大技术限制";而③句末以虚拟语气 might have been 表明,政府一方(包括 FBI)现在以及将来都不可能凭一己之力破解苹果手机。全段核心信息为:(1)苹果的一大王牌;(2)苹果公开拒绝政府要求的态度;(3)FBI以前的能力。

【定位词定位】41 题 FBI might have been able to earlier iPhones 在③句中复现。

【核心义匹配】③句"FBI以前或许能解码苹果手机"匹配 41 题核心义。

[K]段进一步预测:苹果将继续加大对政府入侵的技术限制。①②句以 You can expect... Experts said...形成"作者预测一引证说明"逻辑链,即语义重点落在"苹果公司的技术限制会愈来愈紧"; almost 修饰 certainly,并非对其强烈肯定语气的削弱,而是增加预测的客观性。全段核心信息为:(1)技术束缚继续收紧;(2)专家的观点。

【定位词定位】②句 Experts 虽似复现 43 题 expert,但 43 题为更加具体的 one digital expert,且 hacking 在此段中无处可寻。

[L] ① That is not to say that the outcome of the San Bernardino case is insignificant. ② As Apple and several security experts have argued, an order compelling[®] Apple to write software that gives the FBI access to the iPhone in question[®] would establish an unsettling[®] precedent[®]. ③ The order essentially asks Apple to hack its own devices, and once it is in place, the precedent could be used to justify[®] law enforcement efforts to get around[®] encryption technologies in other investigations far removed from[®] national security threats.

[M] ⑤ Once armed with a method for gaining access to iPhones, the government could ask to use it proactively (先发制人地), before a suspected terrorist attack — leaving Apple in a bind® as to whether to comply® or risk an attack and suffer a public-relations nightmare®. ② "This is a brand-new move in the war against encryption," Mr. Opsahl said. ③ "We have had plenty of debates in Congress and the media over whether the government should have a backdoor, and this is an end run (迂回战术) around that — here they come with an order to create that backdoor."

这并不是说圣贝纳迪诺案的判决结果无关紧要。正如苹果公司和几位安全专家所提出的,强制苹果公司编写软件、让联邦调查局访问本案手机的指令将会开创一个令人不安的引机。该指令实质上是要求苹果公司破解自己的设备,一旦指令付诸实施,在其他远未达到国家安全威胁级别的调查中,这一先例就有可能为执法行动提供正当理由以绕开加密技术。

只要拥有访问苹果手机的手段, 政府就能在疑似恐怖袭击发生之前要 求先发制人使用该手段——这会使 苹果公司陷入两难,要么配合行动, 要么冒着发生袭击的风险,经历一场 公关噩梦。"这是对抗加密的新招 数,"欧普萨说。"关于是否应该给已 数,"欧普萨说。"关于是否应该给已 府开后门,国会和媒体中的争论已经 够多了,而这是一个迂回战术——现 在他们(政府)拿着法院的命令来开 后门了。"

・词汇注释与难句分析・ 🕺

- ①compel [kəm'pel] v. 强迫,迫使
- ②in question 被谈论的,讨论中的,辩论中的
- ③ unsettling [ʌnˈsɛtlɪŋ] a. 令人不安的
- ④ precedent ['presidənt] n. 先例
- ⑤justify ['dʒʌstɪfaɪ] v. 证明……正当

- ⑥get around 绕过
- ⑦be far removed from 大相径庭
- ⑧bind [baɪnd] n. 困境,窘境
- ⑨comply [kəm'plaɪ] v. 服从,配合
- ⑩**nightmare** ['naɪtmeə] n. 噩梦

• 速读巧解 •



[L][M]段分析苹果公司败诉的影响。

「L]段指出影响一:可能为其他侵权行为提供正当理由。①句 not... insignificant 双重否定表示肯

定,强调本案结果仍然重要,即败诉会产生负面影响。②③句中以 order、precedent 复现强调法院指令的负面影响:将开创一个令人不安的先例——政府可能滥用获取手机信息的权力,将其广泛用于普通调查中。全段核心信息为:(1)本案结果仍然重要;(2)本案会开创的不良先例。

【定位词定位】②句 an order compelling Apple to write software that gives the FBI access to the iPhone 虽似复现 38 题 a federal court asked Apple to help the FBI、a terrorist's iPhone,但 an order... that gives...would...含明显假设意味,与 38 题 asked 体现的对过去事实的陈述性语气不符。

[M]段指出影响二:政府可以预防恐袭为由要求获取数据,陷苹果于两难境地。①句预测苹果败诉后的处境,②③句引证评价政府行为:实际上是一种新的迂回战术,绕过媒体和国会中的争论,直接通过法院下令打开手机加密的后门。①句中 proactively"疑似恐怖袭击发生之前获得有恐袭倾向的人的隐私信息"与[L]段 investigations"恐袭发生之后调查犯罪嫌疑人"形成对比,表明政府胜诉后获取数据的对象将由恐袭嫌疑人扩大到任何有恐袭倾向的人,再次暗示政府权力可能被滥用,威胁普通公民的隐私;leaving(使处于[某种状态、位置或情形])凸显苹果的被动;bind、nightmare强调苹果处境艰难。全段核心信息为:(1)政府可要求获取数据以预防恐袭;(2)政府的迂回战术。

【定位词定位】37 题 The US government、prevent terrorist attacks 与①句中 the government、proactively before a suspected terrorist attack 相对应。

【核心义匹配】①句"政府可要求获取数据以预防恐袭"与37题核心义匹配。

[N] ① Yet it is worth noting that even if Apple ultimately loses this case, it has plenty of technical means to close a backdoor over time. ② "If they are anywhere near worth their salt" as engineers, I bet they are rethinking their threat model as we speak," said Jonathan Zdziarski, a digital expert who studies the iPhone and its vulnerabilities.

[O] ① One relatively simple fix, Mr. Zdziarski said, would be for Apple to **modify** future versions of the iPhone to require a user to enter a passcode before the phone will accept the sort of modified operating system that the FBI wants Apple to create. ② That way, Apple could not **unilaterally** introduce a code that weakens the iPhone—a user would have to **consent** to it.

Mr. Zdziarski said, but he pointed out that the judge's order in this case required Apple to provide "reasonable security assistance" to unlock Mr. Farook's phone. If Apple alters the security model of future iPhones so that even its own engineers' "reasonable assistance" will not be able to crack a given device when compelled by the government, a precedent set in this case might lose its lasting force.

In other words, even if the FBI wins this case, in the long run, it loses. [1308 words]

然而值得注意的是,即使最终输掉 这场官司,苹果公司仍有充分的技术手 段来逐渐关闭后门。"要是作为工程 师,他们有那么一点点称职的话,我敢 说就在我们说话的当口他们正在反思 他们的安全威胁模型,"研究苹果手机 及其漏洞的数字专家乔纳森·兹德扎 尔斯基说道。

兹德扎尔斯基表示,对苹果公司来说,一个比较简单的方法就是对未来版本的手机做出修改,在手机安装苹果公司应联邦调查局要求修改的操作系统前,要求用户先输入密码。这样一来,苹果公司就不能单方面引进削弱手机(安全系统)的代码——而必须经过用户准许。

"没有什么能百分之百免于入侵", 兹德扎尔斯基说,但他指出在此案中, 法官的指令要求苹果公司提供"合理的 安全协助"以解锁法鲁克的手机。如果 苹果修改其未来手机的安全模式,使得 在面临政府施压时,就连苹果自己的工程师的"合理协助"都无法破解指定设 备,那么这一案件开创的先例就可能失 去持久效力。换言之,即使联邦调查局 在本案中获胜,长远看来它还是输了。

词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①over time 渐渐地,慢慢地
- ②worth one's salt 胜任
- ③vulnerability [ɪvʌlnərə bɪlətɪ] n. 脆弱性;弱点
- ④ modify ['modifai] v. 调整,稍作修改
- ⑤unilaterally [ˈjuːnɪˈlætərəlɪ] ad. 单方面地

- ⑥consent [kən'sent] v. 同意,准许
- ⑦hacker-proof 防黑客的
- ⑧alter [ˈɔːltə] v. 改变,改动
- ⑨crack [kræk] v. 找到解决(难题等)的方法
- ⑩given [ˈgɪvən] a. 指定的



[N]至[P]段引证重申:长远来看,苹果等科技公司最终将是赢家。

[N]段引用数字化专家 Jonathan Zdziarski 之言指出:即使败诉,苹果仍可加强手机防御。段首 Yet 转折指出苹果即使败诉仍有还击之力;②句进而引证说明。①句先以 plenty of vover time(有朝一日,总 有一天)表明苹果手握技术武器,终将获胜;②句再以专家之口吻 If... anywhere near..., I bet... 强调 绝对肯定语气。全段核心信息为:(1)苹果的技术手段;(2)数字化专家 Zdziarski 的观点。

【定位词定位】43 题 one digital expert 虽现于段末句,但 hacking 并无对应信息。

[O]段继续引用 Zdziarski 之言指出:苹果加强手机防御的一个可能方法。①句引出具体方法 (would... modify future versions);②句说明这种方法的作用机制(could);破折号前 not unilaterally 否 定"苹果单方面控制手机安全"的做法,破折号后进行解释:让用户一方拥有决定权。全段核心信息为: (1)Zdziarski 提出的一个可能方法;(2)苹果引入新代码的要求/条件。

【定位词定位】43 题 one digital expert 虽对应段中身份为 a digital expert 的 Mr. Zdziarski,但 hacking 并无对应信息。

[P]段再借 Zdziarski 之言指出"苹果手机虽然不可能完全避免入侵,但苹果公司仍可还击",并以 "长远来看 FBI 仍然会输"收束全文。①②句以 reasonable security assistance 复现实现强关联,并借 If Apple alters the security model of future iPhones...复现上段所述具体方法指出这一方法是应对法院 "合理安全协助"指令的绝妙对策;其中"reasonable security assistance"以引号表引用之时也暗藏讽刺之 意,即暗示"合理/适度的安全协助"正是苹果可以大做文章之处。③句总结全文,In other words...回 应上文从苹果公司角度看待双方的对抗形势,本句从执法官员 FBI 角度重申结论。全段核心信息为: (1) Zdziarski 的观点;(2)"合理的安全协助";(3) 对抗的最终结果。

【定位词定位】43 题 one digital expert、hacking 分别对应①句中 Mr. Zdziarski 的身份 a digital expert、hacker-proof(proof 用以构成复合词,意为"防······的")中的 hacker。

【核心义匹配】①句"兹德扎尔斯基(数字化专家)观点:没有什么能百分百免于入侵"与 43 题核心 义匹配。

四、答案精析

36. 人们普遍相信,科技公司致力于保护客户的隐私数据。

「答案]「E] 「精析]根据「定位词定位]、「核心义匹配]可知本题对应「E]段③句。该句指出人们 普遍认为科技公司会尽其所能保护个人数据。其中 they(指代②句 Apple, Google, Facebook and other companies)与本题中 tech companies 同指, do everything they can 与题中 are committed to 表意相同,故 本题实为该句的同义表达。

37. 美国政府认为其对于人们苹果手机的访问权可用于预防恐怖袭击。

[精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[M]段①句。该句 proactively 一词强调政府如胜诉可以要求先发制人,即基于"预防恐怖袭击"的理由要求提前查看可疑 人员的手机信息,这表明政府相信如可获取人们的手机信息,就可预防恐袭。试题中 could be used to prevent terrorist attacks 是对 to use it proactively, before a suspected terrorist attack 的同义改写。

38. 联邦法院要求苹果协助联邦调查局获取一名恐怖主义者的苹果手机里的数据。

[答案] [C] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[C]段③句。该句介绍了联邦法院的一项命令"要求苹果协助 FBI 解锁一名袭击者的手机",而根据②句 fighting for data...: the secrets buried in a dead mass murderer's phone 可推断,③句中 unlock an iPhone 的目的是获取嫌犯手机信息,故试题是对此两句核心文意的高度概括。

39. 隐私保护积极分子现在有苹果公司与其并肩作战,反对政府获取个人信息。

[答案] [H] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[H]段②句。该句指出隐私权倡导者与苹果并肩对抗政府侵犯隐私的行为。试题是对该句的同义改写,其中 Apple 是句中 the most powerful company in the world 所指对象, government access to personal data 同义改写 governmental intrusions into data。

40. 斯诺登揭露,美国政府曾想方设法大规模地获取隐私信息。

[答案][B] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[B]段①句。该句提到斯诺登披露了政府从科技公司处获取隐私数据的行为,其中 both cozied up... and hacked into... 刻画了政府想方设法、努力获取数据的嘴脸(对不同公司采取不同策略,既有明里讨好,也有暗地入侵),试题中had tried hard 是对该行为的准确概括。

41. 联邦调查局也许可以在没有苹果公司的帮助下获取较早版本苹果手机中的隐私信息。

[答案][J] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[J]段末句。该句指出 FBI 或许有能力破解早期版本的苹果手机(,无法破解较新版本手机)。试题是对文意的同义改写,其中 access private data... without Apple's help 与句中 break into the device by itself 同义。

42. 斯诺登事件之后,苹果公司通过加密的方式明确了其反抗政府侵犯个人信息的立场。

[答案] [G] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[G]段①句。该句指出,自斯诺登泄密事件后,苹果开始利用加密手段表明自己保护用户数据(即,反抗政府对数据的入侵)的立场。试题中 counter the government's intrusion 是对句中 Apple's stance 内涵的同义转述,且与②句 opposition to the government's claims 相符。

43. 一位数字化专家表示,没有一台苹果手机可以完全免于入侵。

[答案][P] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[P]段①句。该句前半句直接引用数字化专家 Zdziarski 观点"没有什么能完全免受入侵"。试题是对该文意的同义改写,其中entirely free from hacking 对应 100 percent hacker-proof。

44. 库克的网络长文帮助提升了苹果公司的形象。

[答案][I] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[I]段②③句。两句提到苹果CEO蒂莫西•库克发布了一篇慷慨激昂的长篇帖文,提升了苹果公司的形象。③句是②句的结果和影响,题目中 helped 一词准确体现了两句关系, enhance Apple's image 则对应③句 profile... raised。

45. 苹果公司的 CEO 已决定就联邦法院要求解锁一名用户的苹果手机的判决提起上诉。

[答案][D] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[D]段①句。该句指出苹果CEO库克宣布将对联邦法院指令提起上诉。而由上文可知,"联邦法院下达指令要求解锁一名嫌疑犯的苹果手机"。试题是对该句的同义转述,其中 Apple's CEO 指 chief executive, Timothy Cook。

Section C

Passage One 纳特龙湖生态系统将遭破坏

🦥 一、总体分析

来源:Smithsonian Magazine《史密森尼杂志》2016.06.14 文章 The Deadly Lake Where 75 Percent of the World's Lesser Flamingos Are Born(诞育了世界上 75%小火烈鸟的致命湖泊)。主题:腐蚀一切生物、却孕育世界上 75%火烈鸟的纳特龙湖即将面临生态破坏。脉络:总括纳特龙湖的生态特征:因充

满死亡气息而诡异,因扼杀却又孕育生命而更诡异(第一段)——细说纳特龙湖的生态:相较偶尔生存于此的罗非鱼而言,火烈鸟是真正繁衍于此的唯一物种(第二至四段)——收束全篇,敲响警钟:纳特龙湖生态环境面临人为威胁(第五段)。

黨 二、语篇分析及试题精解

Rift, Lake Natron burns **bright red**[®], ¹⁶ <u>surrounded by the remains</u>[®] of animals that were unfortunate enough to fall into the salty water. **② Bats**[®], **swallows**[®] and more are **chemically**[®] **preserved**[®] in the pose in which they ¹⁶ **perished**[®], **sealed**[®] in the **deposits**[®] of **sodium carbonate**[®] in the water. **③** The lake's landscape is **bizarre**[®] and ¹⁶ deadly — and made even more so by the fact that it's the place where nearly 75 percent of the world's *flamingos* (火烈岛) are born.

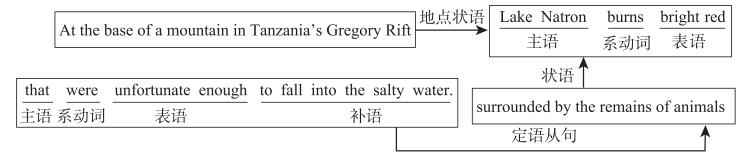
在坦桑尼亚格雷戈里裂谷的一座山脚下,纳特龙湖呈现出耀眼的红色,周遭遍布着不幸落入咸水中的动物遗体。蝙蝠、燕子以及其他很多动物(遗体)都因化学作用而保存着死亡时的姿态,被封存在湖水里的碳陷于的姿态,被封存在湖水里的碳异。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①base [beis] n. 底部;根基;基础
- ②bright red 鲜红色,亮红色
- ③remains [rɪˈmeɪnz] n. 遗体
- ④**bat**「bæt] n. 蝙蝠
- ⑤swallow ['swpləʊ] n. 燕子
- ⑥chemically ['kɛmɪklɪ] ad. 以化学方法

- ⑦ preserve [prɪˈzɔːv] v. 保存,保留;使留存
- ⑧perish ['perɪʃ] v. 死亡(尤指惨死或猝死)
- ⑨seal [sɪl] v. 把······封住,封闭
- ⑩ deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] n. 沉积物;存款;订金
 - ⑪sodium carbonate 碳酸钠
 - ②bizarre [bɪˈzɑː] a. 古怪的,奇异的

1. At the base of a mountain in Tanzania's Gregory Rift, Lake Natron burns bright red, surrounded by the remains of animals that were unfortunate enough to fall into the salty water.



2. Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished, sealed in the deposits of sodium carbonate in the water.



首段总括纳特龙湖的生态特征:因充满死亡气息而诡异,因扼杀却又孕育生命而更诡异。

①②句描述具体景象:湖岸满是钙化的、依然保留着死亡时姿态的动物遗体。两句采用"先笼统、 后细致(animals→Bats, swallows and more; the remains→chemically preserved in... sealed in...)"写作 手法,分别借 unfortunate enough to fall into the salty water、chemically preserved... sealed in the deposits of sodium carbonate in the water 展露纳特龙湖的死亡气象及原因:湖水因盐碱度高而使得动物 擅闯即死、因碳酸钠沉积物而具石化魔力。注: chemically 与 deposits of sodium carbonate 遥相呼应,间 接透露出纳特龙湖的天然毒性所在:一面因碳酸钠而呈现出高腐蚀性(动物闯入即死),另一面又因碳 酸钠而呈现出高防腐性(动物遗体不是腐化、而是石化)。

③句总括生态特征:笼罩死亡气息、却又是世界上最大的火烈鸟诞生地(生与死的较量之地)。

破折号前总结①②句所述景致特点:奇特、致死。bizarre and deadly 概括首两句所述具体景象:奇 特怪异且一派死相。注:deadly兼具"死一般的"、"致命的"之意,既用以说明湖泊的毒性,也用以描述其 景致的死寂,翻译时鉴于其前主语为 landscape"景致"及其前文内容为具体景象,故延伸处理为"死寂"。

破折号后以矛盾景象"既一派死相、却又是火烈鸟的主要繁衍地"强调其奇特之处。本部分还原即 为 the fact makes [the lake's landscape] even more so (= bizarre)。其中 and 实现语义递进、说明更奇特 之处:带来死亡的同时,也孕育了生命。注:从语法角度而言,so表面上看似复现 bizarre and deadly,而 由其后文内容"是近 75%火烈鸟的诞生地"可知其准确而言仅复现 bizarre。

【段落整体解读】本段通过对比"诸多动物(animals/Bats, swallows and more) VS 单一动物 (flamingos)"的"死(remains, perished, deadly) VS生(born)",完整诠释纳特龙湖之奇特生态(bizarre and deadly... even more so):虽是诸多动物的"地狱"、却又是火烈鸟的"天堂"。

The water is so **corrosive** that it can burn the skin and eyes of **unadapted**² animals. **2** Flamingos, however, are the only species that actually makes life[®] in the midst of[®] all that death. ③ Once every three or four years, when conditions are right, the lake is covered with the pink birds as they stop **flight** to **breed**. 4 Threequarters of the world's flamingos fly over from other saline lakes[©] in the Rift Valley[®] and nest[®] on salt-crystal[®] islands that appear when the water is at a very specific level — too high and the birds can't build their nests, too low and $predators^{\scriptsize{\textcircled{\tiny 0}}}$ can move $briskly^{\scriptsize{\textcircled{\tiny 0}}}$ across the lake**bed**[®] and attack. ^[17] **6** When the water hits the right level, the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch .

湖水腐蚀性之强足以灼伤那些 无法适应这里的动物的皮肤和眼睛。 然而,火烈鸟是唯一竟然可以在此死 亡之地繁衍的物种。每隔两、三年, 当条件适宜时,纳特龙湖就会栖满这 种粉红色的鸟,它们终止飞行、在此 繁殖。在湖水水位达到某个特定高 度时会出现盐晶岛,世界上75%的火 烈鸟会从东非大裂谷的其他咸水湖 飞来在岛上筑巢——水位太高,火烈 鸟不能筑巢;水位太低,捕食者能轻 易穿过湖床、发动袭击。水位合适 时,幼鸟会被腐蚀性水渠保护而免受 捕食者伤害。

词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①corrosive [kəˈrəʊsɪv] a. 腐蚀性的
- ②unadapted [Anə'dæptɪd] a. 不适应的,未能适应的
- ③make life 创造生命,繁衍后代
- ④in the midst of 在(一堆事物或一群人)中间
- ⑤flight 「flatt] n. 飞行
- ⑥ breed [briːd] v. 繁殖
- ⑦saline lake 咸水湖,盐湖

- ⑧the Rift Valley 东非大裂谷
- ⑨nest [nest] v. 筑巢(也作 build nests)
- ①crystal ['krɪstəl] n. 结晶体
- ①predator ['predətə] n. 捕食者
- ②briskly ['briskli] ad. 轻快地,快地,敏锐地
- ③lake bed 湖床

Three-quarters of the world's flamingos fly over from other saline lakes in the Rift Valley and nest on salt-crystal islands that appear when the water is at a very specific level—too high and the birds can't build their nests, too low and predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack.

Three-quarters of the world's flamingos	fly over	from other saline lakes in the Rift Valley
主语	谓语1	状语
and nest on salt-crystal islands		
连词 谓语2 宾语 ▲		
定语从句		
that appear when the water is at a very specif		rel
主语 谓语	<u> </u>	

解释说明at a very specific level,too high和too low前均省略the water is

too high and the birds can't build their nests, too low and predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack.

・语篇分析・

第二至四段细说纳特龙湖的生态:相较偶尔生存于此的罗非鱼而言,火烈鸟是真正繁衍于此的唯一物种。

第二段说明火烈鸟在纳特龙湖繁殖的条件。

- ①②句实为上段语义的复现,强调"纳特龙湖根本不适于其他众多动物栖居"。however 表明两句间语义对比。
- ①句复现诸多动物闯入即死,说明原因。so corrosive that...借结果"动物肌肤及眼睛被灼伤"强调原因"湖水腐蚀性太强"; unadapted animals 借"动物不适宜在此栖居"说明纳特龙湖的"天然毒性",就此明确湖泊的不宜栖居性。注:此处 burn"烧伤,灼伤"有别文首句 burns"发热,发光"。
- ②句复现火烈鸟竟能在此死亡之地繁衍生息,强调唯一。the only...actually...in the midst of all that death 复现"诸多不适动物闯入即死"之余,强调适应者的唯我非它、独一无二。注:actually"实际上,居然"在传递实际情况的同时,也表达一种异乎寻常的惊诧之意,为下文阐释火烈鸟在如此高腐蚀性的湖中竟然还可以繁殖的原因做铺垫(耐腐能力强)。
- ③④⑤句实为本段语义重心,详细说明火烈鸟的繁殖条件。when conditions are right... when... When...按照"先概引适宜条件,后详述适宜条件"的脉络串联三句语义逻辑。
- ③句引出"适宜条件"概念:条件适宜即可繁殖。频度词 once 表明繁殖周期:每隔两三年; stop flight to breed 为 stop A to do B(停止做 A,开始做 B)结构,引出下文对火烈鸟繁殖条件的论述。注: once every three or four years 可翻译为"每三、四年一次"或"每隔两、三年一次"。
- ④句明确"适宜条件"内涵:在非常特定水位时出现的盐晶岛上;并凸显其严苛性:过高过低都不利。破折号前 a very specific level(强调词 very+特定表达词 specific)强调火烈鸟筑巢对于水位线的严苛要求;破折号后 too high and... too low and...借"水位过高过低时的后果"对苛刻条件做进一步阐释。
- ⑤句强调"适宜条件"重要性:有助幼鸟免受捕食者猎食。by a corrosive ditch 借说明"腐蚀性沟渠成了火烈鸟躲避捕食者的屏障"暗示"相较捕食者而言,火烈鸟独享对湖水高盐碱的耐受性,其他捕食者都无法逾越腐蚀性沟渠"。

・真题精解・

46. What can we learn about Lake Natron?	46. 我们可以了解到关于纳特龙湖的什么信息?
A) It is simply uninhabitable for most animals.	A)它根本不适于大多数动物栖居。

B) It remains little known to the outside world.	B)它仍鲜为外界所知。
C) It is a breeding ground for a variety of birds.	C)它是多种鸟类的繁殖地。
D) It makes an ideal habitat for lots of predators.	D)它是许多捕食者的理想栖息地。

[精准定位]本题考查"纳特龙湖生态特征"。由题干关键词 Lake Natron 很难精准定位,但由题目位置分配不妨先将本题锁定在文首部分,而后观察文首部分主述对象(主动句主语/被动句宾语)可知,首段和第二段①句(Lake Natron... The lake's landscape..., The water...)为纳特龙湖景观、化学性质的概述,第二段②句实现过渡、论述重心转移至火烈鸟(Flamingos... the pink birds... Three-quarters of the world's flamingos...),因此聚焦首段和第二段①②句。

[锁定答案] A)。根据首段主旨"纳特龙湖满岸都是动物遗体、却又是火烈鸟的最大诞生地"及第二段①②句文意"纳特龙湖极具腐蚀性、会灼伤不适应的动物,而火烈鸟是唯一繁衍于此的动物"可知"多数动物不适应纳特龙湖水质、无法栖居于此",正确项 A 是对首段 surrounded by the remains of animals、perished、deadly 以及第二段首两句 can burn the skin and eyes of unadapted animals、Flamingos... are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death 所形成的近义语义场的合理概括。

[排除干扰]B项复现首段关键词 remains(遗体),却将其篡改为动词"继续存在",且 little known to the outside world 与文中所述有关纳特龙湖的细节信息相悖。C 项复现末段关键词 breeding grounds (繁殖地),但 for a variety of birds 与第二段②句"火烈鸟是唯一繁衍于此的物种"相悖。D 项复现第二段关键词 predators(捕食者),但 an ideal habitat 与第二段④句"水位过低时,捕食者才能穿过河床"相悖,且与第二段②句"火烈鸟是唯一繁衍于此的物种"不符。

[提炼思路]事物特征/特点题的解答关键在于区辨选项、明确选项特征分类。解题步骤主要有:1. 提取选项中心词(A) uninhabitable、B) little known、C) a breeding ground、D) an ideal habitat)并找出选项区辨点(是否适于栖居、是否为外界所知);2. 抓取文中核心语义(或近义表达、或反义烘托)并与选项区辨点相联结(surrounded by the remains of animals、perished、deadly、so corrosive that、in the midst of all that death 均体现"纳特龙湖危险致命/不适于繁衍栖居", the only species that actually makes life 反向明确"对绝大多数动物而言,纳特龙湖都不适宜繁衍栖居",结合选项区辨点即可敲定正确项 A。

47. Flamingos nest only when the lake water is at a specific level so that their babies can	47. 火烈鸟只在湖水处于特定水位时才筑巢,以使它们的幼鸟能。
A) find safe shelter more easily	A)更容易找到安全栖息处
B) grow thick feathers on their feet	B)在脚上长出浓密的羽毛
C) stay away from predators	C)远离捕食者
D) get accustomed to the salty water	D)习惯于咸水

[精准定位]由题干 nest only when... so that their babies can...可定位至第二段末两句(nest on... when the water is at a very specific level... the baby birds...)。

[锁定答案]C)。第二段④句破折号前指出火烈鸟在特定水位才会筑巢,破折号后和第⑤句解释原因:水位太高,火烈鸟不能筑巢;太低,捕食者能轻易穿过湖床、发动袭击;水位恰恰合适时,幼鸟被腐蚀性水渠与捕食者隔开、可确保安全。可见,火烈鸟只在湖水处于特定水位时才筑巢的目的是为了使幼鸟远离捕食者,正确项 C 是第二段末句 are kept safe from predators 的同义转述。

[排除干扰] A 项复现第二段末句 safe,却将被动态 are kept safe from predators"被(腐蚀性沟渠)保护以躲避捕食者"篡改为主动态 find safe shelter"主动寻找安全栖所",且臆断出比较级"更容易"。 B 项复现第三段①句 leathery... legs,却借 leathery"坚韧如皮革的"与 feather 的形似捏造出 grow thick

feathers"长出浓密羽毛"。D 项复现第三段①句 the salt(y) water,却将谓语动词 tolerate"耐受"偷换为 get accustomed to"习惯"。

[提炼思路]第二段借助三个 when 从句反复强调"火烈鸟成鸟的筑巢条件",重复即重点,本题即以"火烈鸟在特定水位筑巢对幼鸟的好处"的形式考查"成鸟筑巢条件严苛的原因/目的"。解答时需借助特殊符号(破折号、引号等)、特殊句式(并列句等),理解句间逻辑、把握语义重心:第二段④句破折号起解释说明作用,且其后句式(when the water is) too high... (when the water is) too low...与⑤句When the water hits the right level...并列,故均为对④句主干的解释"水位过高过低都不行,只有特定水位才能保护幼鸟远离捕食者",C项正确。提醒:有些干扰项根据"问一答"逻辑可轻易排除:本题 B、D项干扰源错位,源自第三段①句,而该句实质描述所有火烈鸟(或成鸟或幼鸟)都具备的特征(对咸水的耐受、腿部肌肤的坚韧),这些特征与题干问题并无直接关联,由此可把题目由"四选一"变为"二选一"。

Flamingos have evolved very leathery skin on their legs so they can tolerate the salt water, says David Harper, a professor at the University of Leicester. University of L

"火烈鸟的双腿已经进化出非常坚韧的皮肤,因此它们能够耐受咸水,"莱斯特大学教授大卫·哈珀说, "人类不行,只要人类的腿一接触到咸水,他们就会立马死亡。"今年截至目前,水位一直过高,火烈鸟还无法筑巢。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①evolve [ɪ'vɒlv] v. 进化
- ②leathery ['leðərɪ] a. 似皮革的,坚韧粗糙的
- ③tolerate ['tɒləreɪt] v. 忍受,忍耐
- ④**expose** [ɪk'spəʊz] v. 暴露;使无遮蔽(或保护等)

・语篇分析・

第三段说明火烈鸟能够在纳特龙湖繁殖的原因。

- ①②句引证说明原因:腿部肌肤坚韧,能耐受高盐碱湖水。两句借对比(Flamingos... can tolerate the salt water VS Humans cannot)实现语义逻辑衔接; very leathery, for any length of time 分别借强调词 very 及绝对词 any 凸显火烈鸟与人类对湖水耐受能力的反差:一个腿部肌肤足够坚韧到能够兴旺繁盛、一个沾水即死,以此凸显火烈鸟能够独存于湖泊的根本原因。
- ③句复现上段筑巢条件,补充今年筑巢情形:水位过高,尚未筑巢。too...to..."太……无法……"结构强调当前水位过高不利于筑巢。注:so far"迄今为止"常与现在完成时态相连。

・真题精解・

48. Flamingos in the Rift Valley are unique in	48. 东 非 大 裂 谷 中 的 火 烈 鸟 独 特 的 地 方 在
that	于。
A) they can move swiftly across lagoons	A) 它们能迅速穿过泻湖
B) they can survive well in salty water	B) 它们能在咸水中很好地存活
C) they breed naturally in corrosive ditches	C) 它们在腐蚀性水渠中自然繁衍
D) they know where and when to nest	D) 它们知道在何时何地筑巢

[精准定位] 若由题于 Flamingos in the Rift Valley 来定位会显得很难,因为它几乎遍布第二至四段,但根据题目位置分配以及题干关键词 unique 不难将其锁定在第三段首两句 Flamingos... can tolerate the salt water... Humans cannot, and would die...。

「锁定答案]B)。第三段首两句引证指出火烈鸟与人的不同之处:前者已进化出能够耐受咸水的坚

韧腿部肌肤,后者则但凡接触一下咸水即可毙命。正确项 B是 can tolerate the salt water 的同义表达。

[排除干扰] A 项 move swiftly across 语义复现第二段④句 move briskly across,但将动作主体由"捕食者"偷换为"火烈鸟/被捕食者"、将动作受体由"湖床"篡改为"泻湖"。 C 项复现第二段⑤句 corrosive ditch,却将其作用"保护幼鸟免受捕食"篡改为"用作自然繁衍地"。 D 项虽契合第二段末两句所述火烈鸟特点"在湖水达到特定水位时才筑巢",但这是所有生物本能,无法体现其独一无二性。

[提炼思路]本题形似考查因果逻辑"火烈鸟独特的原因"(in that),实质考查事实细节"火烈鸟的独特之处"(unique in...),所以解题关键仍是典型的回文对应,查找有关 unique 的蛛丝马迹,解题线索可以是任何传递 unique 之意的同义/近义/反义表达或句式结构:第二段中 the only 以及第三段中 Flamingos...can...humans cannot 传递此意,而由第二段 the only 处搜寻信息发现,该段仅介绍火烈鸟在纳特龙湖的筑巢条件,并未提及其独特之处,故而锁定第三段 can...cannot...处,发现"咸水耐受性是其独特之处"。提醒:考查"独特性"的题目,可先排除"普适性/非独特性"选项,以缩小选项范围,如 D项。

N Some fish, too, have had limited success vacationing at the lake as less salty lagoons (泻湖) form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron. Three species of tilapia (罗非鱼) thrive there part-time. This have a refuge in the streams and can expand into the lagoons when the lake is low and the lagoons are separate, Harper said. The lagoons join when the lake is high and fish must retreat to their stream refuges or die. To therwise, no fish are able to survive in the naturally toxic lake.

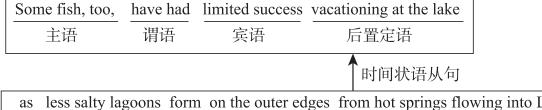
当热泉流入纳特龙湖而在湖的外 缘形成较低盐度的泻湖时,一些鱼类也 能成功栖息湖中,但这种成功几率很 低。三种罗非鱼间或在此兴旺繁盛。 "鱼类能够在河流中得到庇护,在湖水 水位低、泻湖被隔开时,也能够在泻湖 中得到庇护,"哈珀说,"在湖水水位高、 所有泻湖连在一起时,鱼类必须。避 以外,没有鱼类能在这个天然毒湖 中幸存。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①outer ['aʊtə] a. 远离中心的
- ②**edge**「edʒ] n. 边缘
- ③**spring** [sprɪŋ] n. 喷泉
- ④thrive [θraɪv] υ. 茁壮生长,茂盛生长

- ⑤part-time [ɪpɑːt taɪm] ad. 部分时间地
- ⑥**refuge** ['refju:dʒ] n. 庇护;避难所,庇护所
- ⑦retreat [rɪ'triːt] v. 退却,撤退;退避,躲避
- ⑧toxic ['tɒksɪk] a. 有毒的,毒性的,有害的

Some fish, too, have had limited success vacationing at the lake as less salty lagoons form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron.



asless salty lagoonsformon the outer edgesfrom hot springs flowing into Lake Natron.引导词主语状语1状语2

・语篇分析・

第四段分析某些种类的罗非鱼偶尔能在纳特龙湖短暂栖居的原因。too 明确本段与第二、三段意群间为并列关系。

①句指出少数鱼类亦有机会在纳特龙湖存活。limited success vacationing...(vacation 为拟人表达,指"偶尔、短期生活")强调"这少数鱼类存活几率有限,且无法长期存活";as 从句借明确"生存之机:较低盐度泻湖形成时(on the outer edges 说明"泻湖形成位置",from...说明"泻湖形成原因")"说明"生存位置:湖周边形成的较低盐度泻湖中"。

②③④句明确具体鱼类种群及其生存条件。三句先借照应(①句 Some fish have had limited success vacationing at the lake→②句 Three species of tilapia thrive there part-time)锁定关注对象"三种罗非鱼",并印证上文"火烈鸟是唯一真正繁衍于此的物种";后以水位高低对比(when the lake is **low** and the lagoons are **separate** VS All the lagoons **join** when the lake is **high**)明确较低盐度泻湖形成/泻湖分散相隔的条件"湖水水位低";最后以生存条件对比(Fish... can **expand into the lagoons** when... VS when... fish must **retreat to their stream refuges or die**)解释罗非鱼偶尔能够在此繁育的真正原因"较低盐度泻湖的庇护作用"。注:③句中 when 并非辖域整个谓语,而仅仅辖域 and 后谓语部分; expand 本指"扩大,增加,增强(尺码、数量或重要性)",此处实指罗非鱼的生存空间从河流扩展至相隔开的低盐度泻湖,翻译时可根据其前 have a refuge"获得保护"将其进行相对应的处理。

⑤句总结上述生存条件的唯一性。Otherwise(如果某事没有发生,就会发生另一事)回应②③④句,意即,如果没有相隔开的较低盐度泻湖的庇护(,鱼类将难以在纳特龙这个天然毒湖中栖居); no fish以绝对表达突出鱼类难以栖居湖中; toxic 复现上文首段 deadly、第二段 corrosive,首次以明确字眼强调湖水的天然毒性。

【段落整体解读】全段借助同义/近义复现手段(limited success vacationing、thrive there part-time、refuge、retreat to their stream refuges or die、Otherwise no... survive in the naturally toxic lake)充分展示"罗非鱼只能在纳特龙湖短暂栖居",与上文 nearly 75 percent... born、the only species that actually makes like in the midst of all that death、breed、nest on salt crystal islands 所展示出的"火烈鸟能够在纳特龙湖繁衍生息"形成鲜明反差,从而得以凸显火烈鸟才是真真切切能够在纳特龙湖生存的唯一生物。

・真题精解・ 🔬

49. Why can certain species of tilapia sometimes	49. 为什么某些种类的罗非鱼有时能在纳特龙
survive around Lake Natron?	湖周边存活?
A) They can take refuge in the less salty waters.	A)它们能在较低盐度水域寻求庇护。
B) They can flee quick enough from predators.	B)它们能足够快地逃离捕食者。
C) They can move freely from lagoon to lagoon.	C)它们能在泻湖间自由行动。
D) They can stand the heat of the spring water.	D)它们能忍受泉水的高温。

[精准定位]由题干 certain species of tilapia 可定位至第四段(Three species of tilapia...)。

[锁定答案]A)。第四段①②句首先指出某些种类的罗非鱼可以在湖中(准确指"湖边缘形成的低盐度泻湖中")短暂栖居;③④句进而引证指出原因:除了可以在(没有咸水的)溪流中得到庇护,也可以在相隔开的低盐度泻湖中得到庇护。由此可知,他们之所以能在湖边存活就是因为他们能够在湖边形成的低盐度泻湖中找到庇护,正确项 A 是①句 have had limited success vacationing at the lake as less salty lagoons form on the outer edges 及③句 have a refuge... and can expand into the lagoons 的合理概括。

[排除干扰] B 项利用第二段末两句碎片信息 predators、briskly、kept safe from predators 设置陷阱,但这些碎片信息实际针对火烈鸟而非罗非鱼而言,且根据第四段可知,罗非鱼要逃离的是"高盐度湖水"而非"捕食者"。 C 项与第四段③句罗非鱼在湖边存活条件"相隔开的泻湖里(而非泻湖间)"相悖。 D 项 the heat of the spring water 复现 hot springs 之意,却将罗非鱼存活原因"湖边形成的低盐度泻湖"偷换成"高温耐受",且文中并未提及生物的高温耐受问题。

[提炼思路]本题形似考查因果细节"为什么能 A",而由选项内容可知本题考查罗非鱼之"另一能事(因为能 B 所以能 A,即,能 B 是能 A 的条件)",故本题实则考查"能 A 的条件"。解题时需:1. 首先着重关注定位处中有关"能/不能"的表达词,诸如 limited success vacationing、can expand into the lagoons、Otherwise,no... survive; 2. 然后根据考查点对号入座,将其锁定在前两者,细究后发现两者后都伴随表达条件的 as、when 从句,锁定"能存活的条件:有温泉注入纳特龙湖且湖水水位较低→形成分散的低盐度泻湖→罗非鱼在相隔开的泻湖中繁衍扩张",就此锁定 A 项、排除 C 项。

This unique ecosystem may soon be under pressure. The Tanzanian government has once again started mining the lake for soda ash, used for making chemicals, glass and detergents. Although the planned operation will be located more than 40 miles away, drawing the soda ash in through pipelines, conservationists worry it could still upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds. For now, though, life prevails—even in a lake that kills almost everything it touches. [458 words]

这一独特的生态系统可能即将面临压力。坦桑尼亚政府已再次动工从湖里开采纯碱,用以制造化学品、玻璃和洗涤剂。尽管规划作业区将位于40多英里以外,通过管道抽取纯碱,但是环境保护主义者担忧这仍会破坏天然水循环和繁殖地。尽管目前,生命获胜了——即使在这几乎所有生物触之即死的湖泊之中。

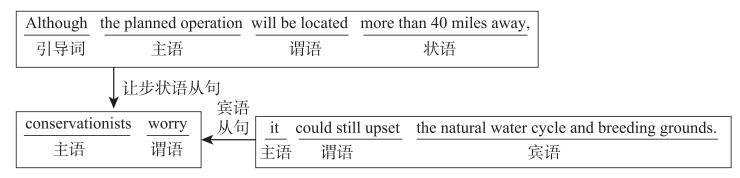
·词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①unique [juːˈniːk] a. 独特的
- ②ecosystem ['i:kəʊsɪstəm] n. 生态系统
- ③under pressure 在压力下
- ④Tanzanian [ɪtænzəˈnɪən] a. 坦桑尼亚的
- ⑤mine(for) [maIn] v. 从······中提取天然成分
- ⑥soda ash 纯碱
- ⑦**detergent** [dɪ'tɜːdʒənt] n. 洗涤剂,去垢剂
- **⊗operation** [ppə'reɪʃn] n. 操作,作业
- ⑨draw [dro:] v. 取出; (用吸、排、蒸馏、渗出等方法)

去除(液体等)

- ⑩pipeline ['paɪplaɪn] n. (长距离输送油、气、水等的)
- 管道,管线
- ①conservationist [kɒnsəˈveɪʃənɪst] n. (尤指对自然资
- 源)提倡防护者
- ②**upset** [Ap'set] v. 打乱,搅乱
- ③water cycle 水循环
- ④breeding ['briːdɪŋ] a. 生育的,繁殖的
- ⑤prevail [prɪ'veɪl] v. 获胜,占上风

Although the planned operation will be located more than 40 miles away, drawing the soda ash in through pipelines, conservationists worry it could still upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds.



・语篇分析・ミ

末段收束全篇,敲响警钟:纳特龙湖生态环境面临人为威胁。

①句(过渡兼全文主旨句)总括这种独具特色的生态系统将受破坏。This unique ecosystem 回指上文所述纳特龙湖"既一派死气却又孕育全世界 75 %火烈鸟"这一独特生态; may soon 凸显形势严峻性。

②③句说明原因:政府开采行为将破坏天然水循环及繁殖地。两句以 once again started mining... could still upset 传递"叙述事件—推测后果"逻辑,其中 once again 暗示此类开采行为曾一度被搁置, could 以其能动性将政府开采行为的影响做出预设, upset 则明确这种影响的负面性。③句中 still 与 Although 相连,表"(虽然……)还是,但,不过",实现"让步—转折"逻辑,并将语义重心落于后者:政府采碱作业会破坏自然水循环和繁殖地/生态系统,由此影射②句政府开采行为此前被搁置的可能性原因。注:worry 形似传递环保主义者之担忧,实质反衬作者观点站位,至此明确全文立意高度:斥责政府纯碱开采行为、呼吁对纳特龙湖生态环境的保护。

④句让步补充当前现状:生命战胜了严苛的生存环境。though"虽然,尽管"实现视角转移,由"预测未来(will be... could still...)"退而补充"陈述现状(now...)",但论述重心并非后者而是前者,作者实以"现今生命的蓬勃姿态"烘托"未来生态失衡之景",破折号后 even 更暗表对"生命坚韧的敬佩之情"和"纳特龙湖生态系统将遭破坏的惋惜之情"。

・真题精解・

50. What may be the consequence of Tanzanian	50. 坦桑尼亚政府所计划作业的后果可能是
government's planned operation?	什么?
A) The accelerated extinction of flamingos.	A)火烈鸟的加速灭绝。
B) The change of flamingos' migration route.	B)火烈鸟迁徙路线的改变。
C) The overmining of Lake Natron's soda ash.	C)纳特龙湖纯碱的过度开采。
D) The disruption of Lake Natron's ecosystem.	D)纳特龙湖生态系统的混乱。

[精准定位]由题干 Tanzanian government's planned operation 与 The Tanzanian government has once again started mining...the planned operation...的对应关系可定位至末段②③句。

[锁定答案]D)。末段②③句借环保主义者担忧指出坦桑尼亚政府规划作业的后果:破坏纳特龙湖的天然水资源及繁殖地,正确项 D是③句 upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds 的综合概括。

[排除干扰] A 项由首句 may soon be under pressure"可能很快面临压力"望文生义出 accelerated extinction"加速灭绝";且将句子主语"纳特龙湖独有的生态系统"偷换为"火烈鸟的灭绝",而文中并未谈及"火烈鸟的灭绝"。B 项首先由③句 upset the... breeding grounds"破坏繁殖地域"捏造出"为寻找新的繁殖区域而改变迁徙路线",而该句文意重心实为"纳特龙湖之于火烈鸟的繁殖环境遭到破坏"而非"火烈鸟需要改变迁徙路线",且文中并未谈及"火烈鸟的迁徙路线"。C 项由②句"再次启动纯碱开采(has once again started)"臆断出"纯碱被过度开采(overmining)",而文中并未论及纯碱过度开发问题。

[提炼思路]由题干关键词 consequence 明确本题考查因果逻辑关系中的"果"。解题时需:1.明确题干所示"因"(由②③句 Tanzanian government has... started mining... the planned operation 明确 the planned operation 即指"坦桑尼亚政府开采纯碱计划");2. 回文查找因果逻辑关系词(③句 it could...中 it 即指 the planned operation; could 传递因果关系,意指 used to say that something is possible or might happen "可以,可能");3. 顺藤摸瓜,找出被考查之"果"(③句 it could 后内容,即 still upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds,也即,扰乱纳特龙湖生态环境,D项正确)。

Passage Two 假忙碌成为社会地位象征

一、总体分析

来源:《纽约》杂志旗下时尚博客 The Cut 2016. 12. 19 文章 Pretending to Be Busy Is a Status Symbol (假装忙碌是一种身份象征)。主题:从反常现象"大多数人年底照常工作不休假"切入,指出"崇拜忙碌"

现象是近年知识密集型经济发展导致的,并建议不要过度忙碌,要利用周末好好休息。脉络:提出并展示现象(第一至三段)——分析现象原因(第四五段)——针对现象给出建议(第六段)。

- W

二、语篇分析及试题精解

I 1 It is the season[®] for some frantic[®] last-minute math[®] — across the country, employees of all stripes[®] are counting backward in an attempt to figure out just how much paid time-off[®] they have left in their reserves[®]. [™] 2 More of them, though, will skip[®] those calculations altogether[®] and just power[®] through the holidays into 2017: More than half of American workers don't use up[®] all of their allotted[®] vacation days each year.

眼下正是忙乱做某个算术的最后关头——全国上下,形形色色的职员都在倒着数日子,想要弄清楚他们究竟还剩了多少带薪假期。不过,他们中更多人根本不做这些计算,而是会在假期中奋力前进、迈向2017:美国超过半数在职人士每年都用不完分配给他们的假期。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①season ['si:zn] n. (适合做某事的)时节
- ②frantic ['fræntɪk] a. 紧张忙乱的
- ③**math** [mæθ] n. 运算,计算
- ④stripe [straɪp] n. 类型,种类;特点
- ⑤paid time-off 带薪休假
- ⑥reserve [rɪ'zɜːv] n. 储备(物)

- ⑦skip [skip] v. 跳过,略过
- ®altogether [ɔːltəˈgeðə] ad. 完全地
- ⑨ power ['pauə] v. (使)迅猛移动,快速前进
- ⑩use up 用光,耗尽
- ①allot [ə'lɒt] v. 分配
- ②review [rɪ'vjuː] v. 回顾(51 题);评论

It is the season for some frantic last-minute math — across the country, employees of all stripes are counting backward in an attempt to figure out just how much paid time-off they have left in their reserves.

分旬1:

Itisthe seasonfor some frantic last-minute math —主语 系动词 表语后置定语修饰the season

分句2:

across the country,
地点状语employees of all stripes
主语are counting backward
谓语in an attempt to figure out

just how much paid time-off they have left in their reserves.

目的状语

・语篇分析・

第一至三段提出并阐释现象。

第一段借"年终休假情况"描述现象:大多职员年底选择忙碌而不休假。

①句铺陈年终应有现象:计算剩余带薪假。句子先借 season"适合做某事的时期,(一年中开展某项活动的)季节/旺季"、last-minute"最后关头的"强调带薪假清算行为的合情合理:此时不做、逾期作废;再借 frantic"狂乱的"描绘出算术人内心焦灼万分且又手脚忙乱的情形;最后再借 across the country,employees of all stripes 凸显这种带薪假清算行为的全国普及性。注:reserves"(供未来或应急用的)储备"实则传递出这些带薪假期的实质:休假时间供职场人自由选择,但年底须清算,逾期作废。

②句揭示年终实际现象:大多职员继续工作而非休假。More of them (=employees of all stripes),though 实现两句间语义逻辑转折"虽说清算行为合情合理,但是/然而更多的人选择不清算",并将语义重点落于本句。冒号前后借时态差异(will... into 2017 VS don't... each year)实现由"个别现象-普遍现象"的延伸:不光 2017 年如此,年年如此;其中冒号前借两个强调词 altogether"全部/完全"、just"真正地/确实/完全"凸显当下(2016 年底)职员实际做法:根本不做清算,相反,全力投入工作、向 2017 奋进;冒号后借多个数量 More than half of"超半数"、don't use up all"未全部用完"、each year"每年"强调每年都有多数人未休完带薪假,已成常态。注:1. allotted 呼应 reserves,说明带薪假期虽可自主使用、但数量有限;2. power through the holidays 由上下文语境(如上文 skip those calculations altogether"根本不去做清算"、后文 that kind of dedication to the job"敬业行为")可知实指"在假期中卖力工作"而非"卖力休假";3. 此句 just 与上句 just 语义有偏差,此句更倾向于强调"假期卖力工作的程度:非常投入、完全投入",上句强调"精确数字:到底有多少带薪假没休"。

・真题精解・

51. What do most employees plan to do towards the end of the year?	51. 大多职员在年底时打算做什么?
A) Go for a vacation.	A) 去度假。
B) Keep on working.	B) 继续工作。
C) Set an objective for next year.	C) 设定下一年目标。
D) Review the year's achievements.	D) 回顾今年业绩。

[精准定位]本题就"多数职员的年终计划(most employees plan to do towards the end of the year)"设题,可定位至首段②句(More of them... into 2017: More than half of American workers...)。

[锁定答案] B)。该句转承①句"年底,职场人士纷纷进入带薪假清算狂乱期"指出"当中大多数根本不做清算,而是在假期中仍然奋战在职场一线,多数人未休完带薪假"。正确项 B 是对 will skip those calculations altogether and just power through the holidays 的正确解读。

[排除干扰] A 项错将 power through the holidays"在假期中奋力工作"篡改为"卖力休假"。C、D 项利用常识"年末进行年终总结、并设定下一年度目标"设置干扰,但文中并未提及相关信息。

[提炼思路]段中②句 though 引发语义转折,且该句句子较长、成分较多、并掺杂有理解难度较高的表达 power through。而开篇转折处、理解障碍处通常为命题人考查点,故该句实际成为本题直接考点,借此还可考查学生对全段所述现象的综合掌握。解答此类题时需借助语法知识和语义逻辑理清难句中各成分关联,用"易理解信息"来推断"难理解的关键词"。如,首先可根据易理解信息 skip those calculations altogether"根本不做清算(管它有剩没剩,工作就是)"以及并列语义关联词 and 可初步判断 power through the holidays 指"假期中卖力工作"而非"假期中卖力休假";然后再根据冒号(:)的解释说明语义关联可推知冒号后内容"每年过半职员未休完带薪假"与冒号前一致,也即冒号前应该指的是"不休假、而继续工作"。

up their noses at[®] that kind of dedication[®] to the job. 2

As marketing professors Silvia Bellezza, Neeru Paharia, and Anat Keinan recently explained in *Harvard Business Review* (*HBR*), leisure[®] time was once seen as an indicator[®] of high social status, something attainable[®] only for those at the top. 3 Since the middle of the 20th century, though, things have turned the opposite way—these days, punishing[®] hours at your desk, rather than days off, are seen as the mark of someone important.

不久前,人们还对这种敬业行为 嗤之以鼻。正如营销学教授西尔维 亚·贝莱扎、尼尔鲁·帕哈里亚和阿 娜特·凯南最近在《哈佛商业评论》 中解释的那样,闲暇时间一度被视为 较高社会地位的标志,是上层人士的 专属品。但是自 20 世纪中期以来, 情况完全倒了过来——如今,被看作 大人物标志的不是休假,反而是在办 公桌前繁忙工作。

• 词汇注释与难句分析•

- ①turn up one's nose at 蔑视
- ②**dedication** [idedi'keɪʃn] n. 奉献
- ③leisure「leʒər] n. 闲暇,空闲
- ④indicator ['IndikeItər] n. 标志,迹象
- ⑤attainable [əˈteɪnəbl] a. 可获得的,可达到的
- ⑥ punishing ['pʌnɪʃɪŋ] a. 艰难持久的,令人精疲力竭的
- ⑦a matter of course 理所当然的事(52 题)
- **⊗deem** [diːm] v. 视为,认为(52 题)

・语篇分析・

第二段借"观念转变"明确现象:忙碌已经取代闲暇,被视为新的社会地位象征。

①句概述新旧观念的转变:过去,对现如今这种敬业行为嗤之以鼻。that kind of dedication to the job 复现首段所述事实"假期奋斗在职场一线"并明确其导向:职场敬业行为;Not so long ago 启示今昔对比;would have turned up their noses at 借"过去人们对敬业行为的嗤之以鼻"反衬"当今人们对敬业行为的甚是看重"。注:would have done 为虚拟用法,用以强调这种敬业行为在过去根本不存在。

②③句以研究结论佐证新旧观念的转变:闲暇曾被视为上层人士专属品→20 世纪中期逐渐发生反向变化→现在,忙碌被视为成功人士标志。时间链 once→Since the middle of the 20th century→these days、逻辑对比词 though、内容对比词 turned the opposite way、内容对比组 leisure time... seen as an indicator of high social status VS punishing hours at your desk... seen as the mark of someone important 明确两句间今昔对比语义关联。其中 only for those at the top(at the top义同其前 high social status,指"顶端社会阶层")强调在过去闲暇仅仅适用于上层人士,反之,下层人士属于典型的碌碌无为; punishing hours at your desk, rather than days off 实借 punish"严厉或粗暴地对待,滥用,损害"传递作者对这种敬业行为的不支持态度:对时间无节制、无选择的过度使用。

・真题精解・

52. How would people view dedication to work in the past?	52. 在过去,人们如何看待敬业精神?
A) They would regard it as a matter of course.	A) 他们认为这是理所当然的。
B) They would consider it a must for success.	B) 他们认为这是成功所必须的。
C) They would look upon it with contempt.	C) 他们对其采取轻蔑的态度。
D) They would deem it a trick of businessmen.	D) 他们将其视作商人的诡计。

「精准定位]本题就"人们过去对敬业的态度(How... view dedication to work in the past)"设题,可

定位到第二段①句(Not so long ago... dedication to the job)。

[锁定答案] C)。该句明确指出:不久前人们对敬业行为的态度是"嗤之以鼻"。正确项 C 中 look upon... with contempt 是对 turned up their noses at 的同义改写。

[排除干扰] A 项错将 turned up their noses at "看不起,鄙视"篡改为"认为理所当然"。B 项 a must for success 虽似复现②句 only for those at the top,但②句所述对象为"闲暇",而题干所问对象为"敬业(即忙碌)",答非所问。D 项利用第三段③句"产品服务"捏造出"商人诡计",但该句意在说明"当前人们对忙碌的推崇程度"而非"商人诡计多端",也属答非所问。

[提炼思路]本题出题思路同上题(第二段首句今昔对比、且内含抽象词组 turn up one's nose at,后续内容都是对这一对比的进一步延伸。而对比即考点,故该句实为本题直接考点,同时可由此考查对全段主旨的把握),解答思路也大同小异,即,利用语义逻辑链条来辅助解题。而鉴于本题所考查句子并非长句、而只是出现了一个比较抽象的表达,所以需要从其他句子入手,也即依靠句群关系来辅助答题。即:根据时间链条 once→Since the middle of the 20th century→these days 推断②③句为一个意群,意在借人们对敬业行为的今昔观念转变来解释①句;而借由②句"闲暇曾被视为上层人士专属品"不难推知"过去,敬业/忙碌实为碌碌无为者的标志",换言之,人们对待这种行为不可能是推崇、也不可能是认为理所当然,而是更倾向于蔑视,故 C 项正确。

III 53 1 In a series of several experiments, the researchers illustrated[©] just how much we've come to[©] admire[®] busyness, or at least the appearance[®] of it. 2 Volunteers read two passages, one about a man who led a life of leisure and another about a man who was overworked and over-scheduled⁵; when asked to determine⁶ which of the two had a higher social status, the majority of the participants[®] said the latter. 3 The same held true[®] for people who used products that implied they were short on time: In one experiment, for example, customers of the grocery[®]-delivery service Peapod were seen as of higher status than people who shopped at grocery stores that were equally expensive; in another, people wearing wireless headphones were considered further up on the **social ladder**[®] than those wearing regular headphones, even when both were just used to listen to music.

在接连几个实验中,研究人员展 示了我们对忙碌、或者至少对忙碌的 样子到底有多崇拜。志愿者读了两 篇文章,一篇关于一个悠闲度日的 人,另一篇关于一个工作过度、日程 过紧的人;当被要求判断这两个人中 的哪个有更高的社会地位,大部分受 试对象认为是后者。这种情况同样适 用于那些使用了表明他们时间紧张的 产品的人:比如在一项实验中,使用超 市配送服务"豌豆荚"的顾客的社会地 位就被认为比去杂货店购物的人更 高,尽管商品价格相同;在另一项实验 中,戴无线耳机的人所处的社会阶层 被认为比戴普通耳机的人更高,尽管 两种耳机都只是用来听音乐。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] v. 说明
- ②come to 达到某种(状态)
- ③admire [ədˈmaɪər] v. 钦佩,仰慕
- ④appearance [ə'pɪərəns] n. 外貌,外表
- ⑤schedule ['ʃedjuːl] v. 安排
- ⑥determine [dɪˈtɜːmɪn] v. 确定

- ⑦majority [məˈdʒɒrətɪ] n. 大多数
- ⑧participant [paːˈtɪsɪpənt] n. 参与者
- ⑨hold true 适用,有效
- @grocery ['grəʊsərɪ] n. 食品杂货店;超市
- ①social ladder 社会阶梯
- ②regular ['regjələr] a. 普通的,平凡的

・语篇分析・



①句概述实验所揭示的内容:人们对忙碌,哪怕是忙碌的样子,都到了推崇的地步。admire busyness 复现上文 just power through the holidays、dedication to the job、punishing hours at your desk,并借由 admire 一词传递出人们对忙碌状态的解读:越忙碌越能获取他人的尊敬/赞赏/仰慕; or at least 形似由"忙碌"弱化到"忙碌的样子",但因与 admire 相连而传递出语气增强之势:人们崇拜的不只是真实忙碌的状态,也崇拜表面忙碌的样子,也就是说,当今人们甚至到了推崇假忙碌的地步(注: appearance 借其自身"外表,外观"之意传递出一种贬义的色彩:与真实情况相悖)。

②③句详述实验内容及发现:忙碌,哪怕只是表面的忙碌,都被视为社会地位的象征。两句借 The same held true 实现语义并列衔接(The same 回指②句实验结论),却借 who was over-worked and over-scheduled 与 who used products that implied they were short on time 所传递出的"真实与表象"实现从"真忙碌"到"假忙碌"的递进,从而呼应①句 or at least the appearance of it 隐藏文意"人们不单单是崇拜忙碌,甚至是崇拜忙碌的样子"。②句 the majority of the participants (=volunteers)实以多数参与者看法反观当前社会新观念:忙碌代表社会地位。③句 that were equally expensive、even when both were just used to listen to music 实借产品使用功能的一致性(equally、both)强调 implied 隐藏文意"产品使用与使用者时间紧张与否并不具直接因果关联(即,使用豌豆荚服务不代表使用者时间紧张/忙碌、更无法代表其社会地位高低)";强调词 even 更是传递出这种强加因果关联令人大跌眼镜。

・真题精解・

53. What did the researchers find through a series of experiments?	53. 研究人员通过一系列实验发现
	了什么?
A) The busier one appears, the more respect one earns.	A) 显得越忙,获得尊敬越多。
B) The more one works, the more one feels exploited.	B) 工作越多,越感觉受剥削。
C) The more knowledge one has, the more competent one will be.	C) 知识越多,能力越强。
D) The higher one's status, the more vacation time one will enjoy.	D) 地位越高,假期越多。

[精准定位] 本题就"实验发现(a series of experiments)"设题,可定位到第三段(In a series of several experiments...)。

[锁定答案] A)。第三段①句概述实验发现:人们推崇忙碌、哪怕只是忙碌的样子;②③句随后以具体实验实例加以展示:忙碌者被认为比悠闲者社会地位高,使用看似节约时间的产品的人被认为比不使用该产品的人的地位高。由此可知,显得越忙就被认为社会地位越高,获得的尊敬也越多,正确项 A 是对 admire busyness、the latter (has a higher social status)、The same held true for people who used products that implied they were short on time 的合理概括。

[排除干扰] B项 feels exploited"感觉被剥削"很明显与 admire busyness"崇尚忙碌(即愿意忙碌)"相悖。C项 knowledge、competent 虽复现第五段①②句中 knowledge、competence,但凭"第五段已从第三段对现象的展示(即研究发现)过渡到对现象的原因分析"即可排除,且不说选项内容是否与文意相符。D项虽复现第二段②句 leisure time was once seen as an indicator of high social status,但此为过去状况,并非题干所问研究人员当前实验发现内容。

[提炼思路]就实验考实验不会是出题意旨,出题意旨一般在主旨(或段落主旨、或文章主旨)。故解答时,应将选项与主旨相连,贴合主旨者方可锁定为正确项。如本题:文章从第一段就开始铺设:大多数人都在忙忙碌碌中度过假期、他们即便还有带薪假期也选择不休息而继续忙碌工作;第二段退而对比过去人们对这种忙碌工作状态的看法:鄙视,从而强调当今人们对忙碌的崇尚;第三段进而以一系列实验佐证:人们就是崇尚忙碌、哪怕只是表面的忙碌。由此可知"忙碌"这一反反复复出现的关键词肯定与文章主旨相关,再结合选项不难敲定 A 项正确。

I In part $^{\circ}$, the authors wrote in HBR, this pattern may have to do with the way work itself has changed over the past several decades.

在一定程度上,这种模式可能与过 去几十年来工作的自身变化情况有关, 文章作者在《哈佛商业评论》中写道。

·词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①in part 部分地;在某种程度上

② be/have to do with sb/sth 关于,与……有关

・语篇分析・ 🔏



第四五段分析现象原因。

第四段概述原因:近几十年来工作自身变化状况所致。本段为过渡段,先借"the authors... in HBR 回指上文 marketing professors.../the researchers、this pattern 回指上段'忙碌及显得忙碌的人受 到崇拜'这种职场表现形式"实现与上文的衔接,后借 have to do with"与……有关"明确下文意欲探讨 的内容"因果关联:近几十年来工作自身发生的变化如何影响着当今人们对待忙碌的看法"。In part、 may 体现出研究者论述的严谨:并非一对一的绝对因果关联,而只是可能性因果关联。

V 4 We think that the shift from leisure-as-status to busyness-as-status may be linked to the development of knowledge-intensive economies. 2 In such economies, individuals who possess the human capital[®] characteristics that employers or clients value (e.g., competence and ambition²) are expected to be in high demand and short supply³ on the job market. 3 Thus, by telling others that we are busy and working all the time, we are **implicitly**[®] suggesting that we are sought after[®], which enhances our perceived status.

我们认为,从"清闲代表社会地 位"到"忙碌代表社会地位"这一转变 也许和知识密集型经济的发展相 关。在这类经济中,具备雇主或客户 所青睐的人力资本品质(比如能力 与抱负)的个人,预计在就业市场上 会供不应求。因此,告诉别人我们一 直忙于工作,就是在含蓄地暗示自 已受到追捧,也就提高了自己在他 人眼中的社会地位。

词汇注释与难句分析• ¾

- ①capital ['kæpɪtl] n. 资本
- ②ambition [æm'bɪʃn] n. 志向,抱负
- ③be in high demand and short supply 供不应求;紧俏
- ④implicitly [Im'plisitli] ad. 含蓄地,不直接言明地
 - ⑤seek after 追逐,谋求
 - ⑥account for (54 题)解释

・语篇分析・ 🔣

第五段详述原因:现代知识密集型经济中知识的作用——能者因被重视而忙碌、忙碌因此被认作 能者象征。

- ①句总括:与知识密集型经济的发展有关。the shift from... to... 代指上文所述现象"忙碌取代闲 暇、被视为社会地位象征"; may be linked to 则引出与此现象可能相关联的事物:知识型经济的发展,换 言之,现代经济中知识的作用是该观念转变的可能性原因。编者注:原文中,本段实为上段 the authors wrote 的具体内容,即研究者观点的展现(We 实为研究者自称)。
- ②③句解释:知识密集型经济中,能者(社会地位高者)因供不应求而忙碌→若表现出忙碌,在他人 眼中的社会地位会提升。Thus 表明两句间因果逻辑。②句 are expected to"被期待……、被预计……" 实际传递出"'具备雇主或客户所看重的人力资本品质的人'与'劳动力市场供不应求/工作忙碌'之间 的因果关联实属主观预期,并非绝对客观事实",从而削弱了"能者(上层人士)必然忙碌"的正向逻辑。

③句 implicitly suggesting"含蓄地暗示"实际传递出"人们对成功、成为人上人的强烈欲望",从而说明了"人们对忙碌盲目推崇程度之甚的内在原因"。

・真题精解・

54. What may account for the change of people's	54. 什么可以解释人们对待忙碌态度的转变?
attitude towards being busy?	
A) The fast pace of life in modern society.	A) 现代社会的快速生活节奏。
B) The fierce competition in the job market.	B) 就业市场的激烈竞争。
C) The widespread use of computer technology.	C) 电脑技术的广泛运用。
D) The role of knowledge in modern economy.	D) 现代经济中知识的作用。

[精准定位] 本题考查"人们对忙碌的态度发生转变的原因(the change of people's attitude towards being busy)",可定位到第五段①句(the shift from leisure-as-status to busyness-as-status)。

[锁定答案] D)。该句明确指出:从"闲暇象征地位"到"忙碌象征地位"的转变可能与知识密集型经济的发展有关。正确项 D 是对原文 the development of knowledge-intensive economies 的合理拆解。

[排除干扰] A、C 项利用常识"现代社会,生活节奏加快、电脑技术广泛运用"设置干扰,但文中并未提及。B 项虽复现②句 job market,却将句意"有才能的人在就业市场很紧俏(相对雇主而言,对这一类型人才的抢夺很激烈)"篡改为"就业市场的竞争很激烈(相对求职者而言,求职竞争压力很大)"。

[提炼思路] 按照题干关键词 account for 明确本题考查因果逻辑中的"因",解题时应:一、按题干回文确定"果"(the shift from leisure-as-status to busyness-as-status"人们对忙碌的态度变化");二、在定位处寻找因果关系逻辑词(be linked to"与……有关",其后说明原因);三、确定所考查的"因"(the development of knowledge-intensive economies"知识密集型经济的发展",即知识对于经济的重要性)。

VI 55 Leven if you feel tempted to sacrifice your own vacation days for fake busyness, though, at least consider leaving your weekends unscheduled. 2

It's for your own good. [431 words]

但是,即便你很想牺牲自己的假期,换取表面上的忙碌,那么至少也得考虑不给周末安排工作。这是为你自己好。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①**tempt** 「tempt] v. 劝诱,怂恿
- ②sacrifice ['sækrɪfaɪs] v. 牺牲



・语篇分析・



- ①句给出建议:至少要在周末放空自己。Even if... 让步承认"人们确实受到'牺牲假期换取表面忙碌即能够获得别人眼中的较高社会地位'的诱惑", though 转而将这一受惑事实置于次要地位,提出更为重要的建议"至少要放空周末"。tempted、sacrifice your own vacation days for fake busyness 实际隐藏作者强烈情感色彩:在崇尚忙碌的时代背景下,人们很难抗拒这一大流;哪怕知道加班加点不对、哪怕内心不情不愿,也忍不住想为了虚假的忙碌(虚假的社会地位)而牺牲个人的休假时间; at least、consider则传递出作者"明知不可行而为之"的谆谆教诲之心:实在受不了诱惑,那也最起码要考虑一下将周末放空。注: unscheduled 根据上文语境可知其确指"不安排工作、放松自己"。
- ②句说明理由:为自己好。for your own good 明确建议是从当事人自身利益出发而提:好好放松对自己有利,过于劳碌于己有害。

・真题精解・

55. What does the author advise us to do at the end of the passage?	55. 作者在文章末建议我们怎么做?
A) Schedule our time properly for efficiency.	A) 合理安排时间以追求效率。
B) Plan our weekends in a meaningful way.	B) 将周末安排得有意义。
C) Find time to relax however busy we are.	C) 无论多忙都要找时间放松。
D) Avoid appearing busy when we are not.	D) 不忙的时候不要假装忙碌。

[精准定位] 本题询问作者"在文末的建议(advise... at the end of the passage),可定位到末段首句 (... at least consider...).

[锁定答案] C)。该句明确指出:不管我们多么想用假期来换取表面上的忙碌,至少也要考虑将周末腾空。可见,作者意在强调我们不能一直处于忙碌状态,而应该找一定的时间来放松神经。正确项 C 是对 consider leaving your weekends unscheduled 的合理解读。

[排除干扰] A、B 项 Schedule、Plan 很明显与定位句中 unscheduled 相悖,且 efficiency、meaningful 并非文中论述点。D 项虽复现 sacrifice your own vacation days for fake busyness,却一叶障目,未看见其前 tempted to 意在表达作者理解人们为何在不忙的时候要假装忙碌,though 后才是作者在此基础上提出的建议:如果不想休带薪假,那起码也得休好周末——无论如何都得找时间休息。

[提炼思路] 文末段为作者针对全文所述现象的一个总体评价及相关意见建议,其间涉及多种逻辑关系,理解起来有难度。就此设题,既可考查理解能力,亦可考查对文章的总体把握。解答时需:一、结合文章主旨(可由关键词、关键句来推断)排查非相关选项(如,A、B项中 efficiency、meaningful 文中未曾出现任何相关字眼,故而落在与关键词 busy 相关的 C、D项);二、区分点评和建议,不可将点评偷换为建议(如,①句中 though 前为综上点评"人们想要获取别人眼中的较高社会地位,禁不住为了表面的忙碌而牺牲个人假期时间——这种现象有内在驱动性",though 后为作者建议"至少考虑不在周末安排工作——想假忙碌也行,但不能一直假忙碌,周末需要休息休息",不能由点评中碎片信息"为了表面忙碌而忙碌"断章取义出建议"不忙的时候不要假装忙碌",且 D 与建议点中 at least... leaving... unscheduled 所传递出的"至少要在……时候休息休息(即,想假忙碌也行,但不能一直假忙碌)"之意不符)。

Part IV Translation

洞庭湖

🦥 一、参考译文

Lake Dongting is a large but shallow lake in northeastern Hunan province. It is a flood basin of the Yangtze River. Hence the lake's size depends largely on the season. The provinces of Hubei and Hunan are named after their location relative to the lake: Hubei means "North of the Lake" and Hunan, "South of the Lake". Lake Dongting is famous in Chinese culture as the place of origin of dragon boat racing. The dragon boat racing is said to have begun on the eastern shore of Lake Dongting as a search for the body of Qu Yuan, a patriotic Chu poet. Together with the lake and its surrounding scenic beauty, the racing appeals to thousands of tourists from others parts of China and beyond each year.

1. 洞庭湖位于湖南省东北部,面积很大,但湖水很浅。

[词汇准备]位于 be located in; be situated in; 湖南省东北部 the northeast of Hunan province; northeastern Hunan province; 面积 area; size;浅(的)shallow

[句子解析]本句介绍洞庭湖的方位、面积、深浅。句子为典型的汉语流水句,翻译时通常可根据其内部语义逻辑适当化零为整(并句法),译成主次分明的英语长句。"位于湖南省东北部"、"面积很大"、"湖水很浅"三个小句均用以说明"洞庭湖",因此可先将其整合为一个含有多重定语的系表句"洞庭湖是一个……的湖",即 Lake Dongting is a... lake.;随后根据三个小句内部逻辑关系(前者说明地点,在英语中常置于核心名词后,后两者说明特点,常置于核心名词前)可将"位于湖南省东北部"译在 lake 之后充当后置定语(located) in northeastern Hunan province。

2. 洞庭湖是长江的蓄洪池,湖的大小很大程度上取决于季节变化。

[词汇准备]是 be; serve as; act as; function as; 长江 the Yangtze River; the Changjiang River; 蓄洪 池 flood basin;大小 size; area;取决于 depend on

[句子解析]本句介绍洞庭湖的水情特征。两个小句含有隐性因果关联(因为湖泊有蓄洪功能,所以湖泊大小有季节性变化),可由因果逻辑词 so/hence/thus 衔接;注意:使用 so(连词)时,两个英文句可用逗号或句号隔开;而使用 hence/thus(副词)时,两个英文句只能以句号隔开。"<u>蓄洪池</u>"译为 flood basin,类似词组还有 tidal basin(蓄潮池)。

3. 湖北和湖南两省因其与湖的相对位置而得名:湖北意为"湖的北边",而湖南则为"湖的南边"。

[词汇准备]因……而得名 be named after...; get one's name from...; 与……的相对位置(相对于 ……的位置) location relative to ...

[句子解析]本句介绍两省的名字来源。"<u>因……而得名</u>"对应常用短语 be named after...(主动形式为 name... after..."根据……给……命名")。"<u>湖北意为"湖的北边",而湖南则为"湖的南边"</u>"中逗号前后为并列关系,并非转折关系,故"<u>而</u>"此处表并列,可译为 and,且逗号后句中复现的谓语动词"(<u>意)为</u>"可根据英文习惯省译,也即 Hubei means "North of the Lake" and Hunan, "South of the Lake"。

4. 洞庭湖作为龙舟赛的发源地,在中国文化中享有盛名。

[词汇准备] 龙舟赛 dragon boat racing;发源地 place of origin;享有盛名 be famous/well-known/celebrated; have/enjoy a great reputation/prestige

[句子解析]本句引出洞庭湖的龙舟赛。主干为"洞庭湖在中国文化中享有盛名","作为龙舟赛的 发源地"是对"洞庭湖"的解释说明,可译为修饰性成分 as...(作为……),置于句首(As the place of origin..., Lake Dongting is famous...),也可置于句尾(Lake Dongting is famous... as the place of origin...)。

5. 据说龙舟赛始于洞庭湖东岸,为的是搜寻楚国爱国诗人屈原的遗体。

[词汇准备]据说 as the story goes; be said to; it is said/alleged that;始于 begin in/on/at;东岸 eastern shore;搜寻 seek; search for; look for;楚国爱国诗人 a patriotic Chu poet;a patriotic poet of (the state of) Chu;遗体 body

[句子解析]本句介绍龙舟赛的由来。"<u>龙舟赛始于洞庭湖东岸</u>"为主干信息:谓语"始于某地"意即"在某地开始",可译为 begun on...;"<u>据说</u>"有多种译法,可直译为句首插入语 As the story goes,也可融入谓语中译为 is said to...,也可转译为 it is said that...句型。"<u>为的是……</u>"补充说明龙舟赛始于洞庭湖的原因/目的,可译为目的状语 in order to search for... 或 as a search for...。

6. 龙舟赛与洞庭湖及周边的美景,每年都吸引着成千上万来自全国和世界各地的游客。

「词汇准备]周边的 surrounding;美景 scenic beauty; beautiful scenery;吸引 attract; appeal to;成千

上万 thousands of; thousands upon thousands of

[句子解析]本句介绍洞庭湖的游客情况。逗号前"龙舟赛与洞庭湖及周边的美景"为主语部分,该主语除了可以处理为典型的"A,B and C"并列结构,也可处理为"A, coupled with B and C"或"Together with B and C,A"主次结构。"游客"是相对于"本地人"而言的,故游客来源地"全国和世界各地"准确来说是指"(本地之外的)中国其他各地,以及(中国之外的)世界其他各国",准确译法为 other parts of China and beyond(其中 beyond 意为"中国之外的其他地方,即国外/海外",可替换为 abroad、overseas)。

重难点词汇短语	高分翻译	低分翻译
面积很大,但湖水很浅	large but shallow	large in size but shallow in depth
取决于季节变化	depend on/vary with the season	be controlled by/be subject to the change of the season
因而得名	be named after; take one's name from	get one's name due to
龙舟赛	dragon boat racing	Longzhou game; Longzhou competition
发源地	the place of origin; birthplace; whereoriginated from	source place; source region
享有盛名	be well known; have/enjoy a great reputation	have a prosperous/successful/wonderful/amazing name
据说	It is said that; As the story goes	As some people have said; As someone has said
(湖)周边的美景	surrounding beautiful scenery; beautiful landscape nearby	beautiful scenery outside the lake
搜寻某人的遗体	seek sb's body; search for sb's body	find sb's body
来自全国和世界各地	from other parts of China and beyond; from China and across the world; from home and abroad	from all over the country and all over the world

灣 三、知识补充

- 1. 英汉逗号用法存在差异。汉语逗号不仅有停顿作用,还能直接连接句子,也即,一个句号内可含有多个仅以逗号相连的小句。英语逗号只有停顿的作用,没有连接句子的作用,也即,两个小句不能直接以逗号相连,必须用连词来连接,如:连接分句的并列连词(and/so/but等)、连接从句的从属连词(if/when/until/whatever等)。本题文段第一大句包含三个小句,第二大句包含两个小句,这些小句均以逗号隔开,但在翻译时不可乱用英语逗号,要将多个小句按照意义层次进行重新整合,合并为主次分明的复杂句,或者借助连词组合成复合句。
- 2. 英语常用短语积累。**sth and beyond** 可用于表示:①地理范围"某地及其他各地"(如 in East Asia and beyond"在东亚和世界其他地区"),②时间范围"某个时间点/时间段及以后的时间里"(如 in 2019 and beyond"在 2019 年及以后的时间里"、during the next decade and beyond"在下个十年以及更长的时间内"),③事物种类范围"某事物及同类中的其他事物"(如 He hope to win the next couple of European games and beyond"他希望赢得接下来的几场欧洲比赛以及其他比赛")。