# 2016年12月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解(第一套)

# Part I Writing

发明

# ·、审题引导

提取指令信息	解读指令信息	提示写作思路
1) write a short essay on invention.	on invention 明确写作话题为"创造"。	题目要求必须包括"重要性"和"鼓励措施",写作内容相对固定。论述"重要性"时,可从发明创造对人类历史进步的重要性和对人们生活和工作的重要性两个方面论述。提出"鼓励措施"时,可以从社会、家
2) Your essay should include the importance of invention and measures to be taken to encourage invention.	Your essay should include 明确写作内容必须包括两个方面:创造的重要性和鼓励创造的措施。二者缺一不可。	庭等不同层面人手。     论证方式:举例论证(选取某个或多个"创造"的例子,说明其重要意义)、对比论证(对比某种发明出现前和出现后的不同之处等)。     高分点拨:举例论证时,可选取与新时代接轨的例子,体现作文的时代性,吸引眼球。

# 二、词汇准备

#### "发明"相关的词汇及表达 "鼓励发明"相关的词汇及表达 invention n. 发明(物) patent n. 专利 industrial revolution 工业革命 hold/own a patent right 持有专利权 a radical breakthrough 重大突破 protect/respect intellectual property 保护/尊重知识产权 encourage innovative thinking 鼓励创新思维 out-of-the-box thinking 创造性思维 facilitate v. 使便利 incentive measures 激励措施 fill a void 填补空白 reward system 奖励机制 shape the world 塑造世界 carry out contests 开展竞赛 lead a better life 过更好的生活 shape the new trend of inventing 塑造发明创造的新风尚 change our outlook on life 改变我们的人生观 showcase the outcome of invention and use inventions to reach new heights 展示发明创造的成果,借发明企及新 create employment 增加就业 aid socioeconomic progress 促进社会经济发展 的高度 create innovative learning environments 创建创新性学习环境

# 三、写作提纲

第一段: 概述发明创造的重要性。

第二段:从两个方面说明发明创造的重要性。

(①引领人类社会的进步。

②使人们的工作和生活更加便利。

第三段:提出两种鼓励发明创造的措施。

①保护和尊重知识产权。 ②相关部门组织各种鼓励发明创造的活动。

#### 满分范文

① Our world keeps changing and developing; our lives are becoming increasingly convenient and colorful, all of which are impossible without invention.

① Throughout the long history, invention has always been the major force leading to the **advancement** of human society. ② Both the four great inventions of ancient China and significant inventions during the **industrial revolutions** have made human society advance **by leaps and bounds**. ③ The history of human society can be said to be the **glorious** history of inventions. ④ In addition, thanks to inventions, our work and life have become easier. ⑤ For example, the application of drones, the **aerial photography** helper, in urban management has improved the efficiency **considerably**; the VR devices that **bridge** virtual and real world have not only enriched people's entertainment life, but also been used in medical care, education, industrial design etc., bringing us so many surprises.

①So, how can the innovative **vitality** be effectively **aroused**? ② First of all, intellectual property should be better protected and respected, since the enthusiasm for invention and the technical progress depend largely on the protection for inventors. ③ What's more, relevant departments and organizations should carry out a variety of activities like Innovation Contests, Science and Technology Week, to make inventing **become a common practice** in the society.

#### 参考译文

①我们的世界日新月异、迅猛发展,我们的生活日益便捷、愈加多彩,这一切都离不开发明创造。

①纵观历史长河,发明创造始终是引领人类社会进步的重要力、发明创造是力的重要力,还是中国古代的四大发明创造,都全时间的重大发明创造,都整本了质的发展,都是是一个发明创造。那样生活的发展,我们是是一个发明的一个发现,我们是一个人类的发展,不仅丰富了人们的娱乐生活。市交级,为我们带来如此多的惊喜。

①那么,如何才能更有效地激发创新活力呢?②首先,知识产权应受到更好的保护和尊重,因为发明创造的热情和国家的技术进步,在很大程度上取决于对发明创造者的保护。③此外,相关部门和组织团体应积极开展各种活动,如"发明创造大赛"、"科技活动周"等,让创新在全社会蔚然成风。

### ・词汇注释・

advancement [əd'vɑ:nsmənt] n. 进步
industrial revolution 工业革命
glorious ['glɔ:rɪəs] a. 辉煌的
aerial photography 航空摄影

bridge [brɪdʒ] v. 把·····连接起来 vitality [vaɪ'tælɪtɪ] n. 活力 arouse [ə'raʊz] v. 引起,激起

### ・进阶表达・

	普通表达	高级替换表达
突飞猛进地	quickly and enormously	by leaps and bounds
非常,相当大地	a lot	considerably
蔚然成风	become popular	become a common practice

# 长难句分析·

For example, 分句 1:the application of drones, the aerial photography helper, in urban management 主语 事例引出词 后置定语 同位语 地点状语 that bridge virtual and real world has improved the efficiency considerably; 分句 2:the VR devices 程度副词 谓语 宾语 主语 定语从句 have not only enriched people's entertainment life, but also been used in medical care, education, 谓语 1 宾语 1 谓语(被动态)2 地点状语 industrial design etc. bringing us so many surprises.

伴随状语

# 五、写作储备

♣ Invention is the mother of necessity. (Thorstein Veblen) 发明创造是需要之母。(索尔斯坦·范柏林)

♣ There are no rules. That is how art is born, how breakthroughs happen. Go against the rules or ignore the rules. That is what invention is about. (Helen Frankenthaler)

没有规则。这就是艺术如何诞生的,突破如何发生的。违反规则或无视规则。这就是发明创 造的意义。(海伦·弗兰肯沙勒)

♣ The list of modern inventions is very long, for it embraces the whole sphere of human knowledge. The people of every country should benefit by modern inventions. But they should at the same time see to it that it is not used for destruction.

现代发明的列表非常长,因为它包含了人类知识范围内的所有领域。各个国家的人民都应从 现代的发明中受益。但是同时他们应留意不要将发明创造用于破坏。

# 六、高分模板

I ① John Rockfeller once said, "If you want to		
succeed, you should strike out on new paths rather than		
travel the worn paths of accepted success. "② Actually,		
in today's ever-changing modern world, is not		
only our secret of standing out from competition, but		
the engine driving productive forces and social progress.		
③ When the scientific and technological, like		
, enters the economy, it can enormously increase		
productivity. (4) And the theoretical and cultural can		
lead changes and the revolution of society and minds, which		
triggers another round of scientific and technological ,		
forming a virtuous circle of development. ⑤From to		
, all demonstrate that is the greatest power		
of advancements in this new era.		
<b>Ⅱ</b> ①To better develop, we need to enthusiastically		
encourage ②The nation should formulate long-		
term development plans, implementing policies to		

①石油大王洛克菲勒曾说过:"要 想成功,你不能循蹈那已被人踩烂的 成功之路,而要开拓新路。"②其实,在 今天这个日新月异的摩登世界, 不仅是个人在竞争中脱颖而出 的秘诀,更是生产力进步和社会发展的 引擎。③当科技上的 ,如 , 进入经济,便能够大幅提升生产力。④而 理论和文化上的 则会成为社会 发展和革新的先导,引领人们思想观 念的转变,从而引发又一轮科技 ,形成发展的良性循环。⑤从 到 ,无不说明, 是 新时代驱动发展的最大动力。 ①为了更好地发展,我们需要热情 鼓励。②首先,国家应制定长期 发展规划,落实 政策以鼓励(或:

encourage/protect ③ Besides, universities,
research institutions and enterprises should make joint
efforts to cultivate
$\blacksquare$ ① In summary, is the trend and the
inevitable choice. 2 With, we and the whole
society can develop more efficiently.

保护)\_\_\_\_。③此外,高校、科研单位和企业要共同努力促进\_\_\_\_的发展。
①总之,\_\_\_\_是大势所趋,是必然选择。②有了\_\_\_\_,我们个人乃

至整个社会,会更好更快地发展。

【模板注释】第一段论证主题的价值。①句引出主题相关的名言;②句升华名言,明确主题论点; ③④句论证,分别指出主题内容对生产力和社会进步的意义,⑤句予以例证。第二段从"国家制度"以及"团体努力"两个层面指出具体措施。第三段重申论点,总结收篇。

# Part II Listening Comprehension

### **Section A**

Conversation one 应对气候变化

# 一、听前看什么

- 1. A) It tries to predict the possible trends of **global climate change**.
  - B) It studies the impact of global climate change on people's lives.
  - C) It links the science of **climate change** to economic and policy issues.
  - D) It focuses on the efforts countries can make to deal with **global warming.**
- 3. A) The <u>transition</u> to <u>low-carbon energy systems</u>.
  - B) The **cooperation** among world major powers.
  - C) The **signing** of a global agreement.
  - D) The raising of people's awareness.

- 2. A) It will take a long time before a consensus is reached on its impact.
  - B) It **would be** more costly to deal with its consequences than to avoid it.
  - C) It **is** the most pressing **issue** confronting all countries.
  - D) It **is bound to** cause endless disputes among nations.
- 4. A) Carry out more research on it.
  - B) Cut down energy consumption.
  - C) Plan well in advance.
  - D) Adopt new technology.

### 「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 1. 先由 B 项动词 studies 推测 It 指代某研究(机构), 再由各项复现信息 global climate change、climate change、global warming 不难推知该研究(机构)与全球变暖问题有关(或趋势、或影响、或政策、或工作力度)。
- 2. C 项判断句 It is... issue 明确 It 指代某问题(很可能指的是"全球变暖问题"),结合各项时态 would be/is,will/is bound to 推测题干可能询问全球变暖问题的性质定位或发展趋向。
- 3. 各项核心义"转向低能源"、"各国合作"、"签订全球协定"、"提升意识"提示题干可能询问**全球变 暖问题的解决之策**。
- 4. 各项核心义"开展更多研究"、"削减能源消耗"、"提前计划"、"采用新技术"提示题干可能继续询问全球变暖问题的解决之策。

由 3、4 题提问倾向性可推测录音中可能涉及**多个对解决全球变暖问题的意见/建议**,听音时应注意是否有**主体词(如人物、国家等)**的出现,如有,其后内容应着力关注;同时还要把握各种**观点建议标记词**后内容。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中反复出现的高频词集中于两类:一、与气候变化(全球变暖)有关的名词 climate change、global warming、low-carbon energy systems,二、以解决问题为导向的动/名词 transition、cooperation、signing (... agreement)、raising (... awareness)、Carry out、Cut down、Plan、

# ◎ 二、听时记什么

- 1—W: Professor Henderson, could you give us a brief overview of what you do, where you work and your main area of research?
- 2—M: Well, the Center for Climate Research where I work <sup>1c</sup> links the science of climate change to issues around economics and policy. Some of our research is to do with <sup>1B</sup> the likely impacts of climate change and all of the associated risks.
- 3—W: And how strong is the evidence that climate change is happening? That is really something we need to be worried about.
- 4—M: Well most of the science of climate change, particularly that to do with global warming, is simply fact. But other aspects of the science are less certain or at least more disputed. And so we're really talking about risk. What the economics tells us is that 2B it's probably cheaper to avoid climate change—to avoid the risk—than it is to deal with the likely consequences.
- 5-W: So what are we doing? What can we do about it?
- 6—M: Well, I would argue that we need to develop the science specifically to understand the likely impacts of climate change in different contexts. As I said, we need to understand the best ways of avoiding climate change. And this will involve <sup>3A</sup> a huge transition to low-carbon energy systems. And the transition is a tremendous priority. And for this to happen, we may need action on a global scale. From a political perspective, We need to understand the terms on which major countries like China and the USA might sign up to a global agreement because at the moment we don't have that consensus.
- 7-W: Right.
- 8—M: And we also need to <sup>4c</sup> plan ahead so that we are in a position to deal with the likely levels of climate change which are already inevitable, and even more so, too, for the levels that are likely if we don't get those global agreements.

- 女:亨德森教授,您能否简要概述一 下您做何工作、就职于何处以及 您的主要研究领域?
- 男:唔,我所就职的气候研究中心将 气候变化科学与经济学相关问 题、政策相关问题联系起来。我 们的一些研究涉及气候变化的可 能影响及各种相关风险。
- 女:那气候变化正在发生的证据有多可 靠?这确是我们需要担心的。
- 男:呃,气候变化科学的大部分内容,特别是与全球变暖相关的内容,的确都是确凿事实。不过,其它方面的(气候变化)研究并没那么确定,或至少更具争议。因此,我们实际是在讨论风险。经济学告诉我们,避免气候变化——规避其风险——比应付其可能后果似乎更划算。
- 女:那我们在做什么? 我们对此又能 做什么?
- 男:我认为,我们要着重发展这门科学、认识不同环境下气候变化的可能影响。像我说过的,我们要了避免气候变化的最佳方式。这免气候变化的最佳方式。转型。这项转型是头等大事。要做到这点,我们也许要在全球范围采取行动。从政治的角度看,我们要和的主要国家可能就哪些条款签署全球性协议,因为目前我们尚未达成共识。

#### 女:是这样。

男:而且,我们还要提早计划,这样我们就可应对现已无可避免的气候可能变化水平,更可应对全球协议无法达成所可能带来的气候变化水平。

- Q1: What does Professor Henderson say about his main area of research?
- Q2: What does Professor Henderson say about climate change?
- Q3: What does Professor Henderson say is a top priority in combating climate change?
- Q4: What does Professor Henderson advise us to do to better deal with climate change?

问题 1:亨德森教授对他的主要研究领域 怎么说?

问题 2:亨德森教授对于气候变化怎么说?

问题 3:亨德森教授说对抗气候变化的重中之重是什么?

问题 4:亨德森教授建议我们做什么以更 好应对气候变化?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]长对话题型中问句为重要话语标记之一。如本篇,女士的三次提问推动了对话的发展。同时,priority、key、central、major等表示"重点、关键"的词汇出现处为听力常考命题点,听到此类词汇时,考生应意识到此处信息为说话者要强调的核心信息。

[听主体词记取核心信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]由此前预览选项所提取的关键信息可知,研究/研究者/研究机构提及处、建议提示词为听音重点,在听到相关信息时着力记录核心内容,并在完全复现关键词信息的选项上做出预勾(1题B、C项,2题B项,3题A项,4题C项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时所提炼出的核心信息"研究内容/方向、问题性质/发展趋向、应对策略",可大致勾勒出文章脉络。

[听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
your main area of research(提示引出亨德森教授研究领域) the Center for Climate Research where I work (预示引出亨德森教授主要研究内容) Some of our research is to do with(预示引出亨德森教授部分研究内容)	① main area: links the science of c (limate) c(hange) to issues around economics and policy→1C);②Some: the likely impacts of c (limate) c (hange) and all of the associated risks →1B)	1-2:亨德森教授介绍其研究领域。 核心研究:将气候变化学与经济学、政策问题相联系。 部分研究:气候变化的可能影响及各种相关风险。
how strong is the evidence(提示引出气候变化证据确凿性问题) most of the science of climate change(预示引出对问题的分类解读) And so we're really talking about(预示引出结论) What the economics tells us is(预示以经济学观点力证结论)	①mostsimply fact, other aspects less certain more disputed; ②talking about risk: it's cheaper to avoid c (limate) c(hange) than it is to deal with the likely consequences→2B)	3-4:亨德森教授指出 尽管部分气候变化研究 可证性欠缺,但是规避 气候变化风险比应付其 可能后果更划算。
What can we do about it(提示引出建议) I would argue that we need to(预示引出对建议的具体阐释) is a tremendous priority.(标记核心建议) And we also need to(预示补充引出又一建议)	① develop the science specifically; ② <b>priority</b> : a huge transition to low carbon energy systems → 3A); action on a global scale, understand the termsmajor countries might sign up to a global agreement; ③ plan ahead → 4C)	5-8:亨德森教授给出应 对气候变化的建议。 向低碳能源体系转型、 在全球范围采取行动、 了解主要国家可能就哪 些条款签署全球性协 议、提前计划

# 1. 亨德森教授对他的主要研究领域怎么说?A)它试图预测全球气候变化的可能趋势。C)它将气候变化研究与经济和政策问题联系在一起。B)它研究全球气候变化对人们生活的影响。D)它专注于各国为应对全球变暖所能做出的努力。

「设题要点]文章开头处兼话题引出处(what you do, where you work and your main area of research)。

[答案精析] C)。A)将 2 段 the likely impacts of climate change..."可能影响"篡改为 the possible trends of global climate change "可能趋势"。B)虽对应 2 段 the likely impacts of climate change,但这只是亨德森教授所在研究中心的部分研究内容(Some of our research),而非主要研究领域。C)完全对应 2 段第一句亨德森教授对其主要研究领域的描述 links the science of climate change to issues around economics and policy。D)将 6 段亨德森教授建议"在全球范围内采取行动"曲解为其主要研究领域。

2. 亨德森教授对于气候变化怎么说?		
A)就其影响达成共识需要很长时间。	C)它是所有国家面临的最紧迫问题。	
B)应对其后果比避免其发生代价更高。	D)它一定会引发国家间无休止的争论。	

[设题要点] 权威观点引述处(What the economics tells us is...)兼对比处(cheaper... than)。

[答案精析] B)。A) consensus 复现于 6 段,但其意指"主要国家在气候变化应对策略上尚未达成共识"。B) 对应 4 段末句亨德森引为己用的经济学观点 it's probably cheaper to avoid climate change than it is to deal with the likely consequences。C)"最紧迫问题"对话中并无相关信息。D) 复现 4 段 disputed,但其意指"气候变化研究,在除全球变暖外的其它方面,还存在争议"。

3. 亨德森教授说对抗气候变化的重中之重是什么?	
A)向低碳能源体系的转变。	C)全球性协议的签定。
B)世界各个大国间的合作。	D)人们意识的提升。

[设题要点]强调性信息出现处(... is a tremendous priority)兼重复处(a huge transition... the transition)。 [答案精析] A)。A)完整复现 6 段 a huge transition to low carbon energy systems,符合文意"向低碳能源体系的转变是重中之重"。B)、C)均源自 6 段 major countries... might sign up to a global agreement,但这是政治方面的行动,并非抗击气候变化的首要策略。D)源自多处 we need to understand,但其意为"我们需认知气候变化的可能影响、规避方式及就此可能签署的条款等"。

4. 亨德森教授建议我们做什么以更好地应对气候变化?	
A)对此开展更多的研究。	C)提前做好计划。
B)削减能源消耗。	D)采用新技术。

「设题要点」观点提出处(And we also need to...)。

[答案精析] C)。A)将6段亨德森教授建议"发展气候变化科学研究"偷换为"开展更多研究"。B)将6段亨德森教授建议"向低碳能源体系转型"篡改为"削减能源消耗"。C)对应8段plan ahead。D)将6段low-carbon energy(低碳能源/新能源)曲解为 new technology(新技术)。

### ※四、听力词汇攻关・气候变化相关词汇

#### ①climate change 气候变化

【联想】global warming 全球变暖; greenhouse gases 温室气体; glacial retreat 冰川退缩; ocean acidification 海洋酸化

②consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] n. 后果

【近义】outcome n. 后果; result n. 结果, 后果

③transition [træn'zɪʃən] n. 转变

【联想】be in a transition 处在转变期; make the transition (to)实现转变

④on a global scale 在全球范围内

【联想】on a large scale 大规模地

⑤consensus [kənˈsensəs] n. (意见等的)一致

【联想】reach a consensus 达成共识; make an agreement 达成共识

⑥plan ahead 提前计划

【近义】plan in advance 提前计划;take precautions

against 对...采取预防措施

⑦be in a position to do sth(由于客观或主观条件)可做某事

【联想】be in no position to do sth(由于客观或主观条件)不可做某事

### Conversation Two 成功的因素

# 🦥 一、听前看什么

- 5. A) When luck plays a role.
  - B) What determines success.
  - C) Whether practice makes perfect.
  - D) How important natural talent is.
- 7. A) Luck rarely contributes to a person's success.
  - B) One must have natural talent to be successful.
  - C) One should always be ready to seize opportunities.
  - D) Practice is essential to becoming good at something.

- 6. A) It knocks at your door only once in a while.
  - B) It is something that no one can possibly create.
  - C) It comes naturally out of one's self-confidence.
  - D) It means being good at seizing opportunities.
- 8. A) Putting time and effort into fun things is **profitable**.
  - B) People who love what they do care little about money.
  - C) Being passionate about work can make one wealthy.
  - D) People in need of **money** work hard automatically.

### 「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 5. 根据各项核心义"运气发挥作用的时间(When)"、"成功的决定因素(What)"、"熟能生巧的可能性(Whether)"、"自然天赋的重要性(How important)"可推测题干可能问及**与成功相关的问题**。
- 6. 先由 D 项 means 可推测题干可能问及某概念,再由其他项谓语 knocks at your door、is something、comes naturally所示"事物属性/行为特征"可进一步推知题干可能问及对这一概念的认知。
- 7. 结合 B、C、D 项关键谓语信息 must have、should always be ready to、is essential 的倾向性"建议"以及 复现词 success, be successful、good at something 的语义重心"成功"可推测题干关乎成功的建议/如何成功。
  - 8. 根据语义复现词 profitable、money、wealthy 暗示题干关乎**财务状况**。
  - 第 5、7 题中"luck、natural talent、practice"/"success"反复出现,由此推测听音重点为成功的相关因素。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中反复出现的高频词集中于两类:一、表示某种因素:luck、natural talent、practice;二、表示成功:success、successful、seize opportunities、good at something,由此推断本文谈及决定成功的因素。

# ₩ 二、听时记什么

- 1—W: I have many business English students. When I teach in the classroom, <sup>5B</sup> we often end up talking about things like success and what leads to success. And it's interesting that many of them mention the element of luck.
- 2-M: Right.
- 3—W: Luck is important to success. <u>But</u> since you've seen that fantastic video on the TED Talks website by Richard St. John, he doesn't mention luck at all.
- 女:我有许多商务英语专业的学生。当我 在教室上课时,我们常常以讨论成功以 及什么会带来成功之类的话题来结束。 他们中的许多人都提及运气的因素,这 很有意思。
- 男:是的。
- 女:运气对于成功来说很重要。但是你们 也看到了理查德·圣约翰在 TED 演讲 网站上的精彩视频,他就根本没有提到 运气。

- 4—M: Well, I'm <u>a firm believer that</u> **people can make their own luck.** I mean what people regard as luck, you can actually create, to a degree.
- 5—W: Sure. <u>I think</u> a lot of what people consider <sup>6D</sup> luck is attributed to how you respond to the opportunities that come your way.
- 6-M: Yes. Very good point.
- 7—W: <sup>6D</sup>Seizing the opportunities. But was there <u>any point</u> in the video that <u>you thought was particularly</u> interesting?
- 8—M: Yes. Actually there was. Something very impressive to me is many people think that luck is important and that natural talent is something you must have in order to be successful. And in the video we saw, 'D' the point about getting good at something is not about having some natural talent. It's all about practice, practice, practice.
- 9—W: Definitely yeah. Natural talent helps in some way but at the end of the day you really do need to work hard and get really, really good at what you do.

10-M: Sure.

- 11—W: I thought one interesting thing in the video was the idea of passion being so important. And there're people who really love what they do of course, you're going to want to work harder and put the time and effort into it. And the funny thing is that \*cif you love what you do and are really passionate about it and work really hard, the money kind of comes automatically.
- Q5: What are the speakers mainly talking about?
- Q6: What is the woman's view of luck?
- Q7: What is the chief point the TED Talks video makes?
- Q8: What does the woman think is the funny thing in the TED Talks video?

- 男:嗯,我坚信人们可以创造自己的运气。 我的意思是人们视为运气的东西,在某 种程度上,你实际上可以去创造。
- 女:当然。我认为人们觉得是运气的很 多东西都归因于你如何回应出现在 你身边的机遇。

男:是的。说得非常好。

- 女:抓住机遇。但是视频里有没有哪一 点你觉得特别有意思呢?
- 男:是的。实际上确实有。令我印象非常深刻的是许多人认为运气很重要,而且要想成功的话,你必须拥有天赋。在视频中,我们看到变得擅长某种东西的关键并不是说要有一些天赋,而是指要练习、练习、再练习。
- 女: 肯定是这样的。天赋在某种程度上会起作用,但最后你真正需要做的是努力工作,对自己的职业变得真正精通。

男:当然。

女:我觉得视频里有意思的是热情很重要这一观点。有些人真的热爱他们所做的事——自然而然,会想要更努力地工作,投入时间和精力。有意思的是如果你热爱你所做的事,并且真的对于它充满热情,真的努力,钱什么的自然而然就会来。

问题 5:说话人主要在谈论什么?

问题 6:这位女士对于运气的观点是怎样的?

问题 7:TED 演讲视频的主要观点是什么?

问题 8:这位女士认为 TED 演讲视频中有趣的是什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神] 社会兼校园生活类场景中,对话双方往往都会谈及自己对某一社会/校园问题/现象的看法与态度,其中可能还会列举具体实例加以佐证自身观点。听时应着力把握观点/态度/建议等表达词以及一些逻辑词,比如本录音中每每听到 I think/the point 等揭示观点的表达时,应立马警觉其后观点内容。

[听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着此前选项预测时的关键词信息"成功要素"、"概念认知"、"主体观点"、"财务信息"听音重点,在听到相关信息时着力记录核心内容,并在完全复现关键词信息的选项上做出预勾(5题B项、6题D项、7题D项、8题C项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时根据文章主题"成功要素"所提炼出的核心信息,可大致勾勒出文章脉络。

### [听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
talking about(提示引入文章讨论主题) it's interesting that (预示引入讨论对象)	success and what leads to success→5 B);luck	1-2引入文章主题: 成功及成功的因素。
But(转折引出语义重点,即视频中的观点) a firm believer that(引出男士观点) I think(引出女士观点) any point you thought was particularly interesting(预示引出下一因素)	video (on TED Talks):doesn't mention luck at all M:people can make their own luck W:luckhow you respond to the opportunities/ Seizing the opportunities→6 D)	3-7 讨论与成功相关的因素一:运气
Something very impressive to me is many people think(引出许多人的观点) in the video we saw, the point about (引出视频中的关键性观点) but(转折引出女士的语义重点)	many people: luck important & natural talent must have to be successful video: getting good at something not about natural talent all about practice 7 D)  W:work hard get good at what you do	8-10 讨论与成功相 关的因素二:天赋与 练习
I thoughtone interesting thing in the video(引出下一因素/视频观点) of course(引出女士对视频观点的赞同) the funny thing is that(进一步引出女士观点)	video: passion W:① work harder put the time and effort into it;② love what you do passionate work hard, the money comes →8 C)	11 讨论与成功相关 的因素三:热情

# 灣 三、听后选什么

5. 说话人主要在谈论什么?	
A) 运气何时起到重要作用。	C) 是否熟能生巧。
B) 什么决定成功。	D) 天赋有多么重要。

[设题要点] 开篇话题处(talking about things like)。

[答案精析] B)。题干+正确项是对 1 段 we often end up talking about things like success and what leads to success 的合理解读, What determines success 直接对应 what leads to success。A)、C)、D): luck、practice、natural talent 均为文章关键词汇,但它们都是主话题"成功要素"之下的子话题(细节信息)。

6. 这位女士对于运气的观点是怎样的?		
A)运气只是偶尔会降临。	C)运气会由于人的自信自然而然地出现。	
B)运气是一种无人能创造出来的东西。	D)运气意味着要擅长抓住机会。	

[设题要点] 观点处(I think...)。

[答案精析] D)。A)利用常识进行干扰,但文中并未提及。B):与文中 4-5 段男士/女士都持有的观点"人们可以自己创造运气"(男士指出 what people regard as luck, you can actually create,女士以Sure 对此表示赞同)相反。C)文中并未提及"运气与自信"之间的关系。D)是对女士观点 luck is attributed to how you respond to the opportunities that come your way(5 段)、Seizing the opportunities(7 段)的概括。

7. TED 演讲视频的主要观点是什么?		
A)运气很少能助人成功。	C)人应该时刻准备着抓住机会。	
B)人要想成功,就必须要有天赋。	D)要擅长某事,就必须练习。	

[设题要点] 观点处(in the video we saw, the point about... is...)。

[答案精析] D)。A)3 段 he doesn't mention luck at all 表示演讲视频中谈论成功时,并未提及"运气",故排除。B)源自 8 段 natural talent is something you must have in order to be successful,但这是"许多人(many people)"的观点,而非 TED演讲视频中的观点。C)源自 7 段 Seizing the opportunities,但这是女士的观点,而非 TED 视频中的观点。D)对应 8 段中的视频观点 the point about getting good at something is...about practice, practice,

8. 这位女士认为 TED 演讲视频中有趣的是什么?		
A)把时间和精力投入在有趣的事上会有益。	C)对工作充满热情能让人富有。	
B)热爱自己所做之事的人们不怎么在乎钱。	D)需要钱的人们自然而然会努力工作。	

「设题要点] 观点处(the funny thing is...)。

[答案精析] C)。A)将 11 段女士观点中,投入时间和精力的对象由"你所做的事(what you do)"篡改为"有趣的事(fun things)"。B)文中并未涉及"热爱自己职业的人们"对于钱的态度。C)对应 11 段女士观点 if you... are really passionate about it..., the money kind of comes automatically。D)文中并不涉及"需要钱的人们"。

### 👸 四、听力词汇攻关・成功相关词汇

①luck「lʌk] n. 运气

【联想】good luck 好运; bad luck 不幸,不走运

【近义】fortune「'fɔːtʃən] n. 运气

②**opportunity** [ippəˈtjuːnətɪ] n. 运气;时机

【联想】seize opportunities 抓住机会

③natural talent 天赋

【联想】genius n. 天才,天赋; a work of pure genius 天才之作; a genius for (doing) sth 做某事的天才

④ practice ['præktɪs] n. 练习

【联想】practice makes perfect 熟能生巧

- ⑤ passion ['pæ∫ən] n. 热情
- ⑥success [sək'ses] n. 成功

【联想】successful a. 成功的; succeed v. 成功; make good 成功; make it 在面试、考试、比赛等获得成功

【近义】triumph n. 成功,胜利;victory ['vɪktərɪ] n. 胜利

⑦accomplishment [əˈkʌmplɪ∫mənt] n. 成就

【近义】 achievement n. 成就,成绩; fulfillment n. 实现;成就感

### **Section B**

### Passage One 魔鬼塔

# ◎ 一、听前看什么

9. A) The stump of a giant tree.	10. A) Human activity.	
B) A huge piece of rock.	B) Wind and water.	
C) The peak of a mountain.	C) Chemical processes.	
D) A tall chimney.	D) Fire and fury.	
11. A) It is a historical monument.	12. A) By <b>sheltering</b> them in a <b>cave</b> .	
B) It was <b>built</b> in <b>ancient times</b> .	B) By <b>killing</b> the attacking <b>bears.</b>	
C) It is <b>Indians' sacred place</b> for worship.	C) By <b>lifting</b> them well above the ground.	
D) It was created by supernatural powers.	D) By taking them to the top of a mountain.	

#### [看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

9. 各项名词短语所述事物"巨大树桩"、"巨大岩石"、"山峰"、"高高的烟囱"都具有高耸/凸起的形状特点,推测题干所问内容与某高耸的事物相关。

- 10. 由选项所述事物"人类活动"、"化学过程"、"(具有破坏性的)风、水、火"可联想到引起某变化的人为/自然原因,推测题干考查**引起某变化的某类现象或活动**。
- 11. 选项分为两类,A)、C)描述 It 的性质,B)、D)介绍 It 的形成。结合 historical monument、ancient times、sacred place、supernatural powers 等推测 It 可能指**某处古老的神秘之地**。
- 12. 选项均为 By doing sth 结构(凭借/通过做······),且各项核心义"将······藏在洞穴里避难"、"杀死进攻的熊"、"将······举离地面"、"将······带往山顶"都含有保护/守护目的,故推测题干询问某人如何(通过什么方式)保护一类人/物。

[看选项关键词预测主题] 9 题各项事物高耸的特点与 12 题后两项的 well above the ground、to the top of a mountain 构成"某物高耸特点"语义场,再结合 11 题选项的推测信息"某处古老的神秘之地 (historical monument、ancient times、sacred place、supernatural)",可大体预测本文话题可能围绕"某个高耸的历史神秘之地"展开。

# 🎬 二、听时记什么

Devils Tower, the first national monument in America, could almost be <sup>9A</sup> mistaken for the stump of an enormous tree. Its sheer rock sides sweep up from a broad base until they cut off abruptly at the flat summit. Rising more than 1,000 feet in the middle of the gently rolling plains of Wyoming, the massive column of rock looks as though it was dropped down into this location from a different time and place.

In a sense it was. Devils Tower is a relic of the past, when the molten rock of the earth's core forced its way to the surface to form the throat of a volcano. As the centuries passed, the rock cooled and hardened, shrinking and cracking into long columns. <sup>10B 10D</sup>Born in fire and fury, Devils Tower was then shaped by the slow, gentle work of wind and water. The outer layers of the volcano were worn away, until the hard core stood completely exposed.

Even today, says the legend, the girls can be seen above the towering rock, as seven seven girls when seven grown as seven grown. The seven girls were attacked by bears, they took refuge on top of a small rock, and they appealed to the Rock God for help. The god caused the rock to grow and to like the girls far above the ground, while its sides were scored by the claws of the angry bears. Even today, says the legend, the girls can be seen above the towering rock, as seven shining stars in the night sky.

- Q9: What does Devils Tower look like?
- Q10: What caused the volcano's outer layers to wear away?
- Q11: What does an Indian legend say about Devils Tower?
- Q12: How did the Rock God help the seven girls in the Indian legend?

魔鬼塔是美国第一座国家纪念碑,它很容易被误认为是一个巨大的树桩。其陡峭的岩石边从宽阔的基底上拔地而起,直到平坦的峰顶突然被切断。超过1000多英尺的巨大岩石柱耸立在怀俄明州平缓的平原中央,看起来就像是从另外一个时空坠入此处。

从某种意义上来说,它的确如此。 魔鬼塔是历史的遗迹,当时正值地球 核心的熔融岩石被挤压到地表形成火 山口。几个世纪过去了,岩石冷却变 硬,并收缩开裂成长柱。诞生于烈火 与怒焰的魔鬼塔,随后又被和风静水 加以塑造。火山外层被侵蚀,直到坚 硬的核心完全暴露出来。

难怪一个印第安传说称魔鬼塔是 由超自然力量形成的。传说中,七个 女孩被熊袭击后,躲避在一块小岩石 上,并向岩神寻求帮助。岩神让岩石 生长,把女孩们举到远离地面的地方, 而岩石的四周则被愤怒的熊用熊掌抓 伤了。据传说,即便到了今天,在高耸 的岩石上还能看到女孩们,她们就像 夜空中七颗闪亮的星星。

问题 9: 魔鬼塔看上去像什么? 问题 10: 是什么导致火山外层被侵蚀? 问题 11: 印第安传说是怎样描述魔鬼塔的? 问题 12: 在印第安传说中, 岩神是如何帮助七个女孩的? [听话语标记词屏气凝神]本文主要介绍历史古迹的特点、形成过程和相关传说,文中出现了一些介绍传说故事时特有的话语标记词,如 The legend says, says the legend 等。当听到这类表达时,应意识到下文将介绍传说的具体内容,立即做好速记准备。

[听历史遗迹的特点和成因记取核心信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]根据预览选项时推测得出的题干内容,在听到历史遗迹特点介绍、形成过程说明等关键信息时,速记核心内容,并在完全复现关键词信息的选项上做出预勾(9题A项,10题B、D项,11题D项,12题C项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]根据听时总结归纳出的"历史遗迹的特点、性质、形成过程"等关键信息,可大致勾勒出文章整体脉络。

「听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
Devils Tower(直接引出说明对象) looks as though(引导虚拟语气,提示介绍由魔鬼塔外形引发的联想)	①first national monumentmistaken for the stump of an enormous tree→9A);②dropped down different time and place.	I 介绍魔鬼塔的 外形特点。
In a sense it was(回应上文虚拟联想,强调事实确实如此,提示将介绍魔鬼塔外形的真实成因) As the centuries passed(提示描述魔鬼塔火山岩在漫长时期经历的变化)	① Devils Tower relic of the past;②Born in fire and fury shaped by wind and water. The outer layers worn away →10B)10D)	Ⅱ 介绍魔鬼塔 的形成过程。
Small wonder that(义同 It is small wonder that "难怪,怪不得",暗含因果逻辑,提示介绍上文事实产生的结果/影响) The legend says(提示具体介绍传说内容) Even today(提示介绍如今的情况), says the legend(提示介绍传说内容)	① Indian legend formed by supernatural powers → 11D); ② seven girls Rock God lift the girls far above the ground→12C); ③ the girls can be seen above the towering rock	Ⅲ 介绍与魔鬼 塔相关的印第安 传说。

# 芝 三、听后选什么

9. 魔鬼塔看上去像什么?	
A) 一个巨大的树桩。	C) 一座山峰。
B) 一块巨大的岩石。	D) 一个高大的烟囱。

[设题要点] 文章开头处兼事物引出处(Devils Tower)。

[答案精析] A)。A)是对开篇首句的同义改写,开篇指出魔鬼塔很可能被误认为是一个巨大的树桩(be mistaken... the stump of an enormous tree),即魔鬼塔很像一个巨大的树桩,be mistaken for 与look like 同义。B)利用 I 段的 rock sides、the massive column of rock 等进行干扰。C)利用 summit(峰顶)、volcano(火山)等设置干扰,但由原文可知魔鬼塔本身就是一座巨型岩石,本质是火山口的凸起地貌(火山峰),干扰信息与题干所问的"魔鬼塔像什么"不符。D)由 column of rock(岩石柱)的外形过度联想出原文并未提及的 chimney。

10. 是什么导致火山外层被侵蚀?	
A) 人类活动。	C) 化学过程。
B) 风和水。	D) 烈火和怒焰。

「设题要点]原因分析处(shaped by)。

[答案精析] B)。A)干扰源自 III 段"七个女孩在岩石顶部避难"的信息,但该信息是印第安传说的内容,并非火山侵蚀的真实原因。B)和题干共同复现了 II 段信息"魔鬼塔在火山爆发的烈火中形成,随后在风与水的作用下,火山外层被侵蚀(shaped by... wind and water. The outer layers... worn

away)"。C)将火山外层的风化侵蚀过程(物理过程)曲解为化学过程。D)混淆了火山的诞生和侵蚀原因:火山诞生于炽热岩浆(烈火),后期被风和水侵蚀。

11. 印第安传说是怎样描述魔鬼塔的?	
A) 它是一座历史古迹。	C) 它是印第安人崇拜的圣地。
B) 它建于古代。	D) 它是由超自然力量形成的。

[设题要点] 典故传说介绍处(Indian legend)。

[答案精析] D)。A)源于 II 段的 Devils Tower is a relic of the past(魔鬼塔是历史的遗迹),但这并非印第安传说的内容。B)错误有二:魔鬼塔并非建造而成(built),而是自然形成;而且这不是印第安传说的内容。C)干扰源自 Rock God(岩神),但印第安传说只提到"魔鬼塔是岩神创造的",未提到"魔鬼塔是印第安人崇拜的圣地"。D)是对Ⅲ段印第安传说内容"魔鬼塔是由超自然力量形成的"的同义改写, created 同义替换 formed。

12. 在印第安传说中,岩神是如何帮助七个女孩的?		
A) 把她们藏在洞穴里避难。		
B) 杀死攻击她们的熊。	D) 把她们带到山顶。	

[设题要点] 典故传说介绍处(The legend says)。

[答案精析] C)。A)将 III 段"女孩们跑到岩石上避难"曲解为"岩神帮她们藏在洞穴内"。B)利用 bears 进行干扰,但原文并未提到杀死熊。C)是对 III 段"岩神让岩石生长,把女孩们抬升到远离地面的地方"的同义改写,well above 同义替换 far above。D)将 III 段"女孩们爬到岩石顶部,岩石被岩神抬高成为高耸山峰"扭曲为"岩神把女孩们带到山顶"。

### ※四、听力词汇攻关・历史遗迹相关词汇

①devil「'devəl ] n. 魔鬼

【近义】devil n. 魔鬼,撒旦; fiend n. 魔鬼,恶魔; monster n. 怪物; evil spirit 恶魔,妖精; goblin n. 小妖精

②monument ['mpnjumənt] n. 纪念碑,历史遗迹

【近义】memorial/cenotaph n. 纪念碑; relic/remain/vestige n. 遗迹; wreckage/debris n. 残骸

③legend ['ledʒənd] n. 传说

【近义】tale n. 故事,传说;saga n. 传说,冒险故事;rumor n. 传言;hearsay n. 传闻,谣言

④supernatural power 超自然力量

【联想】 mana n. 神力,超自然力量; super

power 超能力; miracle/wonder/marvel/phenomenon n. 奇迹

⑤Rock God 岩神

【联想】deity/divinity n. 神,神性;fairy/peri n. 仙女;goddess/nymph n. 女神;spirit/elf n. 精灵

⑤sacred [ˈseɪkrɪd] a. 神圣的

【近义】 divine a. 神圣的,天赐的; holy a. 神圣的,圣洁的; consecrate a. 神圣的,被献给神的

⑦worship ['wɜːrʃɪp] n. 崇拜

【联想】cultus n. 礼拜,祭仪; fanaticism n. 狂热,盲信; mania n. 狂热,狂躁; piety n. 虔诚

### Passage Two 如何科学理财

# 一、听前看什么

- 13. A) They will **buy** something from the **convenience stores**.
  - B) They will take advantage of the time to rest a while.
  - C) They will have their vehicles washed or serviced.
  - D) They will pick up some souvenirs or gift items.
- 14. A) They can bring only temporary pleasures.
  - B) They are meant for the extremely wealthy.
  - C) They should be done away with altogether.
  - D) They may eventually drive one to bankruptcy.

- 15. A) A good way to socialize is to have daily lunch with one's colleagues.
  - B) Retirement savings should come first in one's family budgeting.
  - C) A vacation will be affordable if one saves 20 dollars a week.
  - D) Small daily savings can make a big difference in one's life.

#### 「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 13. C 项谓语 have their vehicles washed or serviced 表明 They 可能指代有车一族,同时其他三项 convenience stores、a while、pick up 传达"在较短时间内顺便、随手做某事"之意,推测题干询问**有车一族** 在某个较短时间的某种行为。
- 14. are meant for the extremely wealthy(适用于巨富)、drive one to bankruptcy(使人破产)提示 They 指代价格极高的事物或行为,推测题目问及某些极其昂贵的事物或代价极大的行为。
- 15. 选项复现 one,为一般性叙述,并非针对某个人的具体事例本身;各项 is to...、should、will... if...、can make a big difference 均表示结论或总结性的提醒、启示、建议等,除 A)涉及职场社交外,其余三项均与财务管理相关,故推测题干可能询问个人在财务管理方面的经验、建议等。

第 13、14 题选项主语均为 They,但前者指代某一类人,后者指代某一类事物,第 15 题 one 指代所有人(共性),因此听音过程中应着重关注不同的**名词主体**,以明确各题的提问对象。

[看选项复现词预测主题]选项高频词集中于三类:一、与购买行为相关的词,如 buy、pick up 等; 二、与财务状况/能力有关的词,如 the extremely wealthy、bankruptcy、affordable 等;三、与财务计划/省钱相关的词,如(daily) savings/saves、affordable、family budgeting 等。由此推断本文主要介绍购买行为、理财方面的内容。

# 🦥 二、听时记什么

It's no accident that most gas stations have <sup>13A</sup> convenience stores attached. Few of us can fill up the tank without buying a few snacks, cigarettes, soft drinks or other items we can live without. "I deserve it." That's what hard-working men and women say to justify their lavish vacations, big stereo systems or regular restaurant meals. They do deserve such indulgences. However, they also deserve a home of their own, a secure retirement and freedom from worrying about unpaid bills.

Mo one should have to live with what a Texas mother described as constant stress, tension, even fear about money. Sadly, <sup>14A</sup> the **pleasure** that comes from **extravagances often disappears** long before the bills do. **The video camera** that one single mother bought for a special occasion, for example, is **not much fun** now. She's figured out that it will take her another three years to pay it off at \$30 a month. And the New Yorkers who spent a bundle on an outdoor hot tub now admit they rarely use it, "because we can't afford to heat it in winter." **The solution—set priorities**, add up the annual cost of each

大多数加油站都附带便利商店, 这并非偶然。几乎没有人不在加时不在加时不在加时不在加时不在加时不在加时不在加时,你我应得的。"这是是他们的男男女女证明自己对者定明自己对于处理。这些享受不应者定期、大型音响系统或者定期,应是,他们也理应拥有属于必能的。他们是,他们也是所有保障的退休生活,以及不账的自在。

没有人理应忍受一位德克萨斯母亲 称之为因金钱而产生的长期压力、紧张、 甚至忧虑。很遗憾,因奢侈消费而来的愉 悦往往早在账单付清之前就会消失不见。 例如,一位单亲妈妈为某种特殊场合而购 买的摄影机,现在就不怎么好玩了。她已 经算清楚,每月还付30美元,还需三年才 能还清全款。而且那些花一大笔钱购置 户外热水浴缸的纽约人现在承认,他们很 少用它,"因为我们无力负担冬季加热浴 缸的费用。"解决措施是,分清主次,合计 item, then consider what else she could buy with the same money. That will help you decide which items are really worth it. **One Chicago woman**, for example, discovered that daily lunches with coworkers cost her \$ 2000 a year; she decided to take lunch to work instead. "I now put \$ 20 a week into my vacation fund and another 20 into retirement savings," she says. "Those mean more to me than lunch."

- Q13: What does the speaker say about drivers who stop at gas stations?
- Q14: What does the speaker say about extravagances?
- Q15: What does the speaker want to show by the example of the Chicago woman?

各项物品的全年花费,然后思考花同样的钱可以买点什么别的东西。这能帮助你确定哪些物品真的物有所值。例如,芝加哥一位女士发现,每天和同事共用午餐一年花费 2000 美元;她决定带午餐上班。"现在,我每周往假日基金存 20 美元,再往退休储蓄存 20 美元,"她说。"比起午餐,这些对我更重要。"

问题 13:关于停在加油站的司机,讲者说了 什么?

问题 14:关于奢侈消费,讲者说了什么? 问题 15:讲者希望通过芝加哥那位女士的例 子表明什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神] 开启下文或总结上文的实义词(如本篇 It's no accident、Sadly、The solution)本身内涵丰富,作为话语标记词往往又会引出一些新信息或重要内容,理解并抓住这类词是把握全文脉络、关键信息/观点的重要手段。如本篇中的 Sadly 既总结了发言者对上文"浪费现象"的不认同,又引出其具体的观点,是 14 题的命题点所在,故在听到该表达时就应立马警觉,记录其后信息。

[听主体词记取举措核心信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着预览选项提取的关键信息"购买/理财行为"、"名词主体"的听音重点,听取材料,记录重要内容,并预勾完全复现原文的选项(13 题 A 项,14 题 A 项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听力过程中记取的"人们奢侈消费的行为及事例"、"理财建议及事例"等内容,可勾勒文章脉络。

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
It's no accident(提示介绍常见现象) However(提示本文关注重点、引出与 前述不同的信息)	men and women: ① convenience stores buying, deserve such → 13A);②also deserve	I 引出话题 人们应有放纵享受的权利 人们也应获得财务保障
Sadly(提示介绍奢侈消费带来的恶果) for example(提示举例) The solution(提示介绍应对措施) for example(提示举例)	extravagances: ① pleasure often disappears → 14A); ② The video cameranot much fun The solution: ① set priorities; ② One Chicago woman	II 具体说明如何理财 举例说明浪费的问题 举例介绍理财的具体做法

# 灣 三、听后选什么

13. 关于停在加油站的司机,讲者说了什么?	
A) 他们会从便利商店买点东西。	C) 他们会让人清洗或保养车辆。
B) 他们会利用这段时间休息一会。	D) 他们会买一些纪念品或礼品。

[设题要点] 文章开篇话题引出处(It's no accident)。

[答案精析] A)。A)是对 I 段段首"加油后,人们还会在加油站配备的便利店中买点零食、香烟等"的概括,其中 buy something 是对 buying a few snacks...的概括, convenience stores 复现原文。B)由 hardworking 一词主观臆测而来,但文中并未提及 rest 相关内容。C)将"加油(fill up the tank)"曲解为"清洗和保养车辆"。D) pick up 虽与 buying 近义,但将原文"可有可无的小东西"偷换成"纪念品和礼品"。

14. 关于奢侈消费,讲者说了什么?	
A) 它们只能带来短暂的快乐。	C) 它们应该被完全杜绝。
B) 它们适用于巨富之人。	D) 它们可能终将导致人们破产。

[设题要点]引出观点处(Sadly)。

[答案精析] A)。A)是对 II 段段首 the pleasure that comes from extravagances often disappears long before the bills do"因大手大脚而带来的愉悦感早在账单付清之前就消失殆尽"的同义转述。B) 由 extravagances 一词主观臆测而来,文中并未提及相关信息。C) 是由表惋惜语气的 Sadly 一词臆测来的应对措施,但与"这些享受是他们应得的(They do deserve such indulgences)"文意相悖。D)由... disappears long before the bills do(账单还没付清就……)过度引申而来,但原文完全没有提及"破产"。

15. 讲者希望通过芝加哥那位女士的例子表明什么?		
A) 每天和同事共进午餐是社交的一个好方法。	C) 一个人如果每周存 20 美元,就可以支付度假费用了。	
B) 退休存款应在家庭预算中占据首位。	D) 每天存一点,可以对一个人的生活产生巨大的影响。	

[设题要点]事例引出处(for example)。

[答案精析] D)。A)将该事例的重点由"个人的财务安排"曲解为"社交生活"。B)利用 Retirement savings 设置干扰,但这位女士每周投入假日基金和退休储蓄金的金额相同,选项强调后者忽略前者,有失偏颇。C) saves 20 dollars a week 符合 II 段段尾 put \$ 20 a week into my vacation fund,但 will be affordable 并未找到对应信息。D)准确体现了"这位女士计划通过定期小额储蓄,最终实现假日享受和退休保障两大目的"反映出的积少成多的储蓄观念。

### **河四、听力词汇攻关・理财相关词汇**

①lavish [ˈlævɪʃ] a. 盛大奢华的

【近义】 extravagant a. 奢侈的,浪费的; prodigal a. 奢侈的,挥霍的; spendthrift a. 挥霍的,浪费的; wasteful a. 浪费的; indulgence n. 放纵

【搭配】a lavish display, meal, reception 铺 张的展示、饭菜、招待

②regular ['regjulə] a. 定期的,有规律的

【近义】periodic a. 周期的,定期的

③pay off 偿清(债务等)

【近义】pay back 偿还; repay v. 偿还; pay a debt 偿还债务; meet one's engagements 履行契约,偿还债务

④ bundle 「'bʌndəl ] n. 一大笔钱

【近义】a large sum 一大笔钱

⑤**fund** 「fʌnd ] n. 资金,基金

【联想】insurance fund 保险基金; pension fund 养老基金,退休基金; bond n. 债券; stock n. 股票,证券; savings n. 储蓄,存款; deposit n. 存款

### **Section C**

### Recording One 积极情绪和消极情绪

# 灣 一、听前看什么

16. A) They should be done away with.
B) They are necessary in our lives.
C) They enrich our experience.
D) They are harmful to health.

17. A) They feel stressed out even without any challenges in life.
B) They feel too overwhelmed to deal with life's problems.
C) They are anxious to free themselves from life's troubles.
D) They are exhausted even without doing any heavy work.

18. A) They expand our mind.
C) They narrow our focus.
B) They prolong our lives.
D) They lessen our burdens.

#### [看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

16. 根据各项核心义"应被消除""生活必需""丰富经验""对健康有弊"可推测题干询问某类事物对

#### 人的影响。

- 17. 根据各项表语 stressed out、overwhelmed、anxious、exhausted 推测题干询问某类人的心理状态/情绪。
- 18. 根据各项动宾关系可推测题干询问某类事物对人的影响。

综上,第16、18题均指向某类事物对人的影响,故听音时应把握"描述对象/主体一影响作用"组合信息。

[看选项复现词预测主题]选项中反复出现的高频词集中于两类:一、表示影响、作用的词语 necessary/harmful、enrich/expand/prolong/narrow/lessen;二、与人的生活、健康、思想等相关的词语 lives、experience、health、mind、burdens,推断本文主题关乎"不同种类事物对人的影响"。

# 二、听时记什么

Let's say you start to brainstorm a **list** of **all** the emotions you've ever experienced. Just for fun, try it now.

What's on your list? Chances are, you included things like happy, sad, excited, angry, afraid, grateful, proud, scared, confused, stressed, relaxed and amazed.

positive emotions and negative emotions. <sup>16B</sup> Feeling both positive and negative emotions is a natural part of being human. We might use the word "negative" to describe more difficult emotions, <sup>16B</sup> but it doesn't mean those emotions are bad or we shouldn't have them. Still, most people would probably rather feel a positive emotion than a negative one. It's likely you'd prefer to feel happy instead of sad, or confident instead of insecure. What matters is how our emotions are balanced—how much of each type of emotion, positive or negative, we experience.

Negative emotions warn us of threats or challenges that we may need to deal with. For example, fear can alert us to possible danger. It's a signal that we might need to protect ourselves. Angry feelings warn us that someone is stepping on our toes, crossing a boundary, or violating our trust. Anger can be a signal that we might need to act on our own behalf.

Negative emotions focus our awareness. They help us to zero in on a problem so we can deal with it.

But too many negative emotions can make us feel overwhelmed, anxious, exhausted or stressed out. When negative emotions are out of balance, 17B problems might seem too big to handle. The more we dwell on negative emotions, the more negative we begin to feel. Focusing

假设你开始一场头脑风暴,列出你 所体验过的所有情绪。就是图个乐子, 现在就试试吧。

你的列表上有什么呢?有可能你列出的情绪包括:欢喜、悲伤、兴奋、愤怒、害怕、感激、自豪、恐慌、困惑、压抑、轻松和惊奇。

现在把你列表上的情绪分成两类:积极情绪和消极情绪。既感觉到积极情绪、 也感觉到消极情绪,这是人之为人的自然 也感觉到消极情绪,这是人之为人的自然 一部分。我们可能会用"负面"一词来描述 那些更为麻烦的情绪,但这并不意味着这 些情绪是坏的,或我们不该有这些情绪。 然而,大多数人可能更愿意感受积极情绪。 然而非难过,更喜欢感到自信而非没有把 握。重要的是我们如何平衡情绪——每 一种情绪,积极情绪也好、消极情绪也罢, 我们经历多少。

消极的情绪提醒我们可能有需要处理的威胁或挑战。比如,恐惧使我们警觉可能存在的危险。这是我们可能需要自我保护的信号。愤怒的感觉提醒我们,有人在踩我们的脚趾、在越界或在违背我们的信任。愤怒是我们或许需为自己出头的信号。

消极情绪集中我们的意识。它们帮助我们将精力集中在一个问题上以便将其解决。但太多的消极情绪可能会使我们感到难以承受、焦虑不安、精疲力尽或极度紧张。当负面情绪失衡时,可能问题似乎太大而无法处理。我们越是老想着消极情绪,我们越是会开始感到消极。将

on negativity just keeps it going.

Positive emotions balance out negative ones, but they have other powerful benefits, too. Instead of Isc narrowing our focus like negative emotions do, positive emotions affect our brains in ways that increase our awareness, attention and memory. They help us take in more information, hold several ideas in mind at once, and understand how different ideas relate to each other. When positive emotions open us up to new possibilities, we are more able to learn and build on our skills. That leads to doing better on tasks and tests. People who have plenty of positive emotions in their everyday lives tend to be happier, healthier, learn better, and get along well with others.

Q16: What does the speaker say about negative emotions?

Q17: What happens to people whose negative emotions are out of balance?

Q18: How do positive emotions affect us?

注意力集中在消极情绪上只会让这样的情绪持续下去。

积极情绪平衡了消极情绪,但积极情绪平衡了消极情绪,但积极情绪平衡了消极情绪,但积极情绪也有其他巨大的好处。积极情绪记力的感悟力、注意力和非像的成的,而非像的大脑,而非像的大脑,而非像为我们注意力的集中点。是水水,并强极情绪帮助我们接入,并理解不有明相互关联。当积极情绪为我们便能够更不明相互关联。当积极情绪为我们便能够更不知,我们便能够更好,我们便能够更好,并能与别人融洽相处。更健康,学得更好,并能与别人融洽相处。

问题 16: 关于消极情绪,演讲人说了什么? 问题 17: 消极情绪失衡的人会怎么样?

问题 18: 积极情绪是怎样影响我们的?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神] A list of emotions、list into two categories 预示录音中会出现多类或两类事物对比内容,听时应着重把握对比/比较标记词(如 instead of、by contrast、compare、than、rather、on the contrary、while 等)后信息,或不同类别事物后的具体描述内容。

[听事物类别词记取影响核心信息][听信息复现标记选项]带着此前选项预览时的"心理状态/情绪"关键词信息、"事物类别一影响作用"听音重点,在听到相关信息时着力记录,并在复现关键词信息的选项上做出预勾(16题 B 项、17题 B 项、18题 A、C 项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时根据"事物类别—影响作用"所提炼出的核心信息以及选项预勾位置,可大致勾勒出文章脉络。

「听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
Let's say(假设一种情境) things like(引出下面多种情绪)	L(ist): all the emotions	I 引出话题:你体验过的情绪。 II 具体说明这些情绪。
two categories(预示下文要谈及两个种类的情绪) but(预示引出与上文不同的内容,或人物观点) What matters is(引出关键信息)	P(ositive) E(motions) VS N(egative) E (motions)  NE: a natural part of being human, difficult; but not bad, we should have them→16B)  What matters: emotions balanced	III 指出人类情绪可大体分为 积极情绪和消极情绪;并概 述演讲人及大多数人对这些 情绪的看法。
For example(引出事例,提示前文 为论点句)	NE: warn us of threats or challenges Examples: Fear, Angry Feelings, Anger	IV 以恐惧和愤怒情绪为例, 说明消极情绪的作用——提 示我们危险或挑战的存在。

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
But(预示引出与上文不同的内容,或人物观点) When(引出消极情绪失衡的情形)	NE: focus awareness, helpa problem Too many NE:o(verwhelmed), a(nxious), e(xhausted), s(tressed out) NE out of balance: problems too big to handle 17B)	V 总结消极情绪的作用,转 而说明其负面影响——过多 的消极情绪引发更大的消 极感。
Positive emotions (提示开始论述 积极情绪) have other too (预示下文将介 绍几种好处) Instead of (引出对比) in ways that (具体说明几种方式) That leads to (引出积极情绪的好处)	PE: balance out, have other benefits  NE: narrowing our focus—18C)  PE: affect our brains— † awareness, attention, memory; help us more information—18A)  People: happier, healthier, learn better, get along well	VI 说明积极情绪的巨大作用——能够增强我们的大脑机能,帮助我们更好地学习和生活。

# ※ 三、听后选什么

16. 关于消极情绪,演讲人说了什么?	
A) 它们应当被摆脱。	C) 它们丰富了我们的体验。
B) 它们对我们的生活是必要的。	D) 它们对我们的健康有害。

[设题要点] 提示探讨主题处 (two categories)、转折及观点引出处(but)。

[答案精析] B)。A)由Ⅲ段中 shouldn't have them 推出,但忽略前面否定表达 it doesn't mean,即演讲人认为有消极情绪是正常的,不应被抛弃。B) necessary 是对 III 段 Feeling... negative emotions is a natural part of being human"感受到消极情绪是人生中自然的一部分"、it doesn't mean... bad or we shouldn't have..."不代表消极情绪不好(即,消极情绪也有益处)、不代表我们不该有消极情绪(即,我们可以有消极情绪)"的高度概括。C) experience 虽复现 III 段尾词,但却将文中动词义"感受/体验"偷换为名词义"体验",并添加新信息 enrich"丰富"。D)与 it doesn't mean those emotions are bad"不是说消极情绪不好"相悖。

17. 消极情绪失衡的人会怎么样?	
A) 即使生活中没有任何挑战,他们也极度紧张。	C) 他们急于摆脱生活中的麻烦。
B) 他们对处理生活中的问题感到难以承受。	D) 即使没有做任何繁重的工作,他们也感到精疲力竭。

[设题要点]转折及观点引出处(but)。

[答案精析] B)。题干+B)同义改写 V 段 When negative emotions are out of balance, problems might seem too big to handle"问题似乎很大/难到解决不了/承受不住"。A)、C)、D)均源自 V 段... feel overwhelmed, anxious, exhausted or stressed out,且四个并列形容词真正所指内容均为其后 problems... too big to handle"不能解决问题(而感觉不知所措、焦急、精疲力尽、极度紧张)",但三选项均将这一具体指向进行了篡改。

18. 积极情绪是怎样影响我们的?	
A) 它们延展我们的思维。	C) 它们缩窄我们注意力的范围。
B) 它们延长我们的寿命。	D) 它们减轻我们的负担。

[设题要点] 对比引出处(Instead of )、多种方式引出处(in ways that)及回指上文处(They)。

[答案精析] A)。题干+A)是对 VI 段第二、三句"积极情绪通过增强我们感悟力、注意力和记忆力而影响我们的大脑,不像消极情绪那样缩小我们的注意力范围,积极情绪帮我们领会更多信息、想到更

多想法并明白不同想法之间的关联"的高度概括,其中 mind 对应 brain, expand 对应 more。B) "延长寿命"从 VI 段末"积极情绪使我们更加健康(healthier)"过度推断而来。C)将"消极情绪的影响"偷换为"积极情绪的影响"。D)关于积极情绪的录音片段中(VI 段中)并未出现任何关乎 our burdens 的信息。

# ※四、听力词汇攻关・心理活动相关词汇

①emotion [ɪ'məʊʃn] n. 情绪,情感

【情绪表达词】积极情绪: grateful a. 感激的; relaxed a. 放松的; confident a. 自信的; satisfied a. 满足的

消极情绪: afraid/scared a. 恐惧的; confused

- a. 困惑的; overwhelmed a. 难以承受的; exhausted
- a. 疲惫的; painful/miserable a. 痛苦的
  - ②alert [ə'lɜːt] v. 警示,向……报警

【近义】warn v. 提醒,警醒; caution v. 警告, 提醒; notify v. 告知,通知

③cross a boundary 越界

【联想】violation n. 侵犯,侵害; invasion n. 人侵; interfere v. 干涉; interruption/disturbance n. 打搅④hold... in mind 记住……

【近义】牢记于心: keep/bear sth in mind; learn sth by heart

⑤expand [ɪk'spænd] v. 扩展,扩张

【近义】extend v. 扩展; spread v. 传播,伸展; stretch v. 伸展,延伸

【联想】build sth on 扩建; prolong v. 延长; deepen v. 深化; amplify/enlarge v. 放大,扩大

### Recording Two 3D 打印服装

# 一、听前看什么

19	A) It is not easily <b>breakable</b> .	20. A) When she <b>had</b> just graduated from her college.	
	B) It came from a <u>3D printer</u> .	B) When she attended a conference in New York.	
	C) It represents the latest style.	C) When she was studying at a fashion design school.	
	D) It was made by a fashion designer.	D) When she <b>attended</b> a <b>fashion</b> show nine months ago.	
21	A) It was difficult to print.	22. A) It is the latest model of a <u>3D printer</u> .	
	B) It was hard to come by.	B) It is a plastic widely used in <b>3D printing</b> .	
	C) It was hard and breakable.	C) It gives <b>fashion designers</b> room for imagination.	
	D) It was extremely expensive.	D) It marks a breakthrough in <b>printing material</b> .	

### 「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点〕

- 19. 先根据 C)、D)的谓语"代表最新风格"、"由时装设计师制作"推知主语 It 可能指代某种新式服装,推测题干询问某种新式服装的相关信息;随后发现 B)、D)均论述服装的制作方式,但暗含对立:3D 打印 VS 人工制作,由此推测正确项很可能在二者之间产生。
- 20. 四项均为"when she+过去的动作/状态"结构,推测题干询问过去某事发生的时间,后两项均涉及 fashion(时尚/时装),进一步推测该事件与某女士以及服装相关。
- 21. print、breakable 复现 19 题与服装相关的词汇,推测各项主语 It(本题所问事物)也与服装相关,可能是某种服装或制作服装的某种材料。四项表语"很难打印"、"不易获取"、"坚硬易碎"、"非常昂贵"均是贬义属性,推测题干询问某服装或服装材料的缺陷/不足。
- 22. A)、B)、D)均与 3D打印相关,后两项中 plastic、printing material 均为打印材料,C)涉及时装设计师,综上推测四项主语 It 很可能指代**某种可用于 3D 打印的新式服装材料**,题干就这种服装材料设问。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中反复出现的高频词集中于两类:一、与 3D 打印有关的词汇 3D printer、print、3D printing、printing material,二、与时装设计相关的词汇 latest style、fashion designer、fashion design school、fashion show,综合推断本文话题涉及 3D 打印技术在服装设计领域的应用。

In the past few months, I've been traveling for weeks at a time with only one suitcase of clothes. One day, I was invited to an important event, and I wanted to wear something special for it. I looked through my suitcase but couldn't find anything to wear. I was lucky to be at the technology conference then, and I had access to 3D printers. So 19B I quickly designed a skirt on my computer, and I loaded the file on the printer. It just printed the pieces overnight. The next morning, I just took all the pieces, assembled them together in my hotel room, and this is actually the skirt that I'm wearing right now.

So it wasn't the first time that I printed clothes.

20° For my senior collection at fashion design school, I decided to try and 3D print an entire fashion collection from my home. The problem was that I barely knew anything about 3D printing, and I had only nine months to figure out how to print five fashionable looks.

I always felt most creative when I worked from home. I loved experimenting with new materials, and I always tried to develop new techniques to make the most unique textiles for my fashion projects.

One summer break, I came here to New York for an internship at a fashion house in Chinatown. We worked on two incredible dresses that were 3D printed. They were amazing—like you can see here. But I had a few problems with them. They were made from hard plastics and that's why they were very breakable. The models couldn't sit in them, and they even got scratched from the plastics under their arms.

V So now, the main challenge was to find the right material for printing clothes with, I mean the material you feed the printer with.

The breakthrough came when I was introduced to Filaflex, which is a new kind of printing material. <sup>19A</sup>It's strong, yet very flexible. And with it, I was able to print the first garment, a red jacket that had the word "freedom" embedded into it. And actually, you can easily download this jacket, and change the word to something else. For example, your name or your sweetheart's name.

过去几个月里,我一直在旅行,每趟旅行都接连好几个星期,随身只带一手提箱衣服。有一天,我被邀请参加一个重要的活动,我想为这个场合穿得特别一点。我翻遍手提箱,却找不到任何可以穿的。当时,我有幸正在参加技术会议,可以使用3D打印机。所以我很快在电脑上设计了一条裙子,然后把文件载入打印机,连夜打印出裙子的各个部件。第二天早上,我就拿着所有部件,在我的酒店房间里把它们组装起来,实际上就是我现在穿的裙子。

这不是我第一次打印衣服。为了时装设计学院的毕业时装展,我决定在家中尝试 3D 打印整个时装系列。问题是我对 3D 打印几乎一无所知,而且只有 9个月的时间来弄清楚如何打印五种时尚款式。

我一直觉得我在家工作时极富创意。我喜欢尝试新材料,并一直在努力 开发新技术,为我的时尚项目制作最独 特的纺织物。

有一年暑假,我来到了纽约,在唐人街的一家时装店实习。我们制作了两件3D打印的惊艳服装。它们非常棒——你可以从这里看到。但是我在这些服装上遇到一些问题。它们是由硬塑料制成的,所以非常易碎。模特不能穿着它们坐下,他们甚至被手臂下的塑料刮伤。

因此现在,主要的挑战是找到适用 于打印衣服的材料,我指的是你放入打 印机的材料。

突破性进展出现在我初次了解新型打印材料 Filaflex 之后。它非常结实,却很有弹性。有了它,我成功打印出第一件衣服,一件镶有"自由"字样的红色外套。实际上,你可以轻松地下载这件夹克,并将这个词语改成别的内容,例如你的名字或你爱人的名字。

So I think in the future, materials will evolve, and they will look and feel like fabrics we know today, like cotton or silk.

- Q19: What does the speaker say about the skirt she is wearing now?
- Q20: When did the speaker start experimenting with 3D printing?
- Q21: What was the problem with the material the speaker worked on at a New York fashion house?
- Q22: What does the speaker say about Filaflex?

所以我认为在未来,材料将会进一步 发展,它们的外观和质感将像我们今天所 知道的面料——比如棉布或丝绸一样。

问题 19:关于她现在穿着的裙子,讲话者说了什么?

问题 20:讲话者何时开始尝试 3D 打印? 问题 21:讲话者在一家纽约时装店使用的 材料存在什么问题?

问题 22:关于 Filaflex,讲话者说了什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]本文具有夹叙夹议的特点,讲话者主要分享个人经历和看法。叙述经历时的话语标记词主要集中在表示过去的时间状语以及包含过去时态的提示性语句,如 One summer break、But I had a few problems;表达观点看法时的话语标记词主要集中在包含现在时态的观点标记词,如末尾的 So I think in the future。这些话语标记词能预示重要信息,如多次经历、问题/困难、解决办法/突破性进展、未来展望等等,很可能含有潜在考点,故听到话语标记词时要屏气凝神,着重听取其后内容,从而更能把握讲话者的演讲脉络。

[听关键信息复现预勾选项]带着此前选项预览时的关键信息和听音重点,在听到相关信息时记录核心内容,并在完全匹配原文信息(对原文信息的精准复现、同义改写、概括总结等)的选项上做出预勾选(19题A、B项,20题C项,21题C项,22题D项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时提炼出的核心信息以及承上启下的过渡信息(如 So it wasn't the first time that I printed clothes 既总结上文描述的"最近一次 3D 打印服装的经历",又提示下文将介绍"第一次 3D 打印服装的经历)把握讲话者传递的信息层次,大致勾勒讲话内容的结构脉络。

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
In the past few months、One day、The next morning(提示描述引出话题的故事/经历) I had access to 3D printers(引出新概念"3D打印机",提示接下来将论述 3D打印的详细信息)	① wear something special couldn't find anything to wear; ② 3D printers, designed on my computer loaded on the printer, printed the pieces, assembled them together →19B)	I 描述最近一次用 3D 打印机制作裙子的经历。
So it wasn't the first time that I printed clothes (过渡句:总结上文服装打印的经历,同时提示下文将介绍第一次 3D 打印服装的经历) The problem was(预示介绍服装打印经历中遇到的困难) I always felt most creative when I worked from home. (提示介绍讲话者的创意做法)	the first time printed clothes: ① senior collection, 3D print → 20C); ② problem, barely knew anything; ③ creative, experimenting with new material, develop new techniques	II III 介绍第一次在家中尝试 3D 打印时装的 经历,指出遇到的困难及创意做法。
One summer break (提示叙述讲话者的一次经历) But I had a few problems with them(预示接下来介绍此次经历中遇到的服装问题)	① incredible dresses that were 3D printed ② a few problems: hard plastics, very breakable →21C); couldn't sit in them, got scratched from the plastics	IV 介绍在纽约时装店制作 3D 打印时装的经历,着重指出遇到的材料问题。
So now, the main challenge was(预示指出由上述问题总结出的主要挑战) I mean(提示对上述信息进一步解释)	find the right material for printing clothes with	V 由上述材料问题总结 出艰巨任务: 寻找合适 的打印材料

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
The breakthrough came(回应上述挑战,预示介绍打印材料上的新突破) And actually(提示补充意想不到的信息)	Filaflex/new printing material, strong, flexible → 22D) 19A); print the first garment; easily download this jacket	VI 介绍突破性进展:用新型打印材料 Filaflex成功打印出服装。
So I think in the future(提示介绍对上述 3D 打印服装材料未来发展趋势的预测)	materials will evolve, look and feel likecotton or silk	VII 表达展望:未来的 打印材料在外观和质感 上更像今天的布料。

# ※ 三、听后选什么

19. 关于她现在穿着的裙子,讲话者说了什么?	
A) 它不容易破损。	C) 它代表了最新的风格。
B) 它是由一台 3D 打印机打印出来的。	D) 它是由一位时装设计师制作的。

[设题要点] 话题引出处(One day、The next morning)、新事物引入处(3D printers)。

[答案精析] B)。A) not easily breakable 虽近义复现 VI 段第二句 It's strong, yet very flexible,但该信息对应的描述对象是 Filaflex 这种新型打印材料,而非讲话者所穿的裙子。B)是对 I 段倒数第二句 I quickly designed a skirt... I loaded the file... It just printed the pieces... assembled them together"我快速设计一条裙子、并用 3D 打印机打印出来各个部件、然后将它们组装成一条裙子"的高度概括。C)"最新风格"在文中未提及。D) fashion designer 源自 I 段 designed 及 II 段 fashion design school,但选项意思"讲话者裙子由一名服装设计师制作"实际与文意"讲话者裙子由其自己(而非其他服装设计师)设计、3D 打印机制作"有语义偏差。

20. 讲话者何时开始尝试 3D 打印?	
A) 当她刚刚从大学毕业时。	C) 当她在一家时装设计学校学习时。
B) 当她出席纽约的一次会议时。	D) 当她九个月前参加一场时装秀时。

[设题要点] 子话题过渡处、新信息引入处(the first time... printed clothes)。

[答案精析] C)。A) college,B) conference、New York,D) nine months 虽都复现文中信息,但其最终指向分别为"学校毕业时装展(II 段)"、"技术会议(I 段)/暑假纽约实习(IV 段)"、"花九个月时间研究时装打印(II 段)",选项中的时间所指"刚大学毕业时"、"在纽约参加会议时"、"九个月前参加时装秀时"均未在文中提及。题干+C)近义复现 II 段第二句 For my senior collection at fashion design school, I decided to try and 3D print..."为了时装设计学院的毕业设计尝试 3D 打印"。

21. 讲话者在一家纽约时装店使用的材料存在什	么问题?
A) 它不易打印。	C) 它坚硬易碎。
B) 它不易获得。	D) 它非常昂贵。

[设题要点] 语义转折处(But I had a few problems with them)。

[答案精析] C)。A)、D)两项内容文中均未提及。B)虽复现 hard,但该词意指 hard plastics"(所用材料是)硬塑料"而非"(材料)很难获取",文中对纽约时装店所使用材料的获取难度并未做说明。C) hard and breakable 对应 IV 段倒数第二句 They were made from hard plastics and that's why they were very breakable,该段着重描述讲话者在纽约一家时装店里实习时所遇到的问题:3D 打印的服装的材料由硬塑料制成、易碎。

22. 关于 Filaflex,讲话者说了什么?	
A) 它是最新型号的 3D 打印机。	C) 它为时装设计师提供了想象空间。
B) 它是一种广泛用于 3D 打印的塑料。	D) 它标志着打印材料领域的一次突破。

[设题要点]新信息引入处(The breakthrough came、Filaflex)。

[答案精析] D)。A)虽复现 IV 段 models,但原文取意"模特",而非"型号",且与"Filaflex 是一种打印材料"文意相悖。B)"广泛应用(widely used)"与原文"新型材料(a new kind)"正相悖。C) fashion designers... imagination 虽似复现末段 I(讲话人实为服装设计师) think...,但该处实为事实陈述讲话者的观点而非想象空间。D)是对 VI 段首句"突破性进展出现在新型打印材料 Filaflex"的同义改写,其中 breakthrough 复现。

### 

①3D printers 3D 打印机(3D 打印技术是一种以数字模型文件为基础,通过逐层打印的方式来构造三维物体的技术)

【联想】copier n. 复印机; scanner n. 扫描仪; server n. 服务器; fax n. 传真; Macintosh n. 苹果电脑; laptop n. 笔记本电脑

②load [loud] v. 输入,载入,存储(数据或程序)

【联想】hacker n. 黑客; search engine 搜索引擎; browse v. 浏览,随便翻阅; access v. 获取(尤指电脑信息)

- ③assemble sth together 组装,装配
- ④ material 「mə tɪrɪəl ] n. 材料,原料

【联想】plastic n. 塑料制品; fabric n. 织物,面料; cotton n. 棉花,棉布; clay n. 粘土; stoneware n. 石制品; metal n. 金属; hardware n. (电脑的)硬件,

### 五金制品

- ⑤ breakable ['breɪkəbəl] a. 易碎的,易破的
- ⑥breakthrough ['breɪkθruː] n. 突破,突破性进展

【联想】cutting edge (处于某事物发展的)尖端, 最前沿; emerging a. 新兴的,刚出现的; innovation n. 创新

⑦ **flexible** ['fleksɪbəl] *a*. 易弯曲的,有弹性的,灵活的

【联想】 water-resistant, water-resisting, waterproof a. 防水的; wear-resistant, wear-resisting a. 耐磨的; durable a. 耐用的

⑧embed 「ɪm'bed ] v. 嵌入

【近义】implant v. 置入,植入;insert v. 插入,嵌入

### Recording Three 中小企业面临的问题

# 一、听前看什么

- 23. A) They arise from the advances in technology.
  - B) They have not been examined in detail so far.
  - C) They are easy to solve with modern technology.
  - D) They can't be solved without government support.
- 24. A) It is attractive to entrepreneurs.
  - B) It demands huge investment.
  - C) It focuses on new **products**.
  - D) It is intensely competitive.

- 25. A) Cooperation with big companies.
  - B) **Recruiting** more qualified staff.

- C) In-service **training** of **IT** personnel.
- D) Sharing of costs with each other.

#### 「看选项关键词预测问题]

- 23. C、D 项复现词 solve 表明 They 指代问题,推测题干可能问及一些问题的相关内容(或原因、或解决方案等)。
- 24. A 项 attractive to entrepreneurs(吸引企业家)提示 It 可能指代某行业/领域,推测此题可能询问某行业相关信息(或优点、或焦点、或特性等)。
- 25. 四个选项都为具体的企业管理方法,分别涉及"企业合作、员工聘用、员工培训、成本管理",推测题干询问**某方法/建议**。

23 题 C、D 项结构类似, easy to solve/can't be solved 都涉及"问题的解决", with modern technology/without government support 都涉及"怎样解决"。25 题各项都以动名词或动词衍生的名词为核心,列出某种方法/建议。由此可以推测23 题和25 题之间有内在联系,听音时可重点关注"问题—方法/建议"的对应关系。

[看选项复现词预测主题]选项中反复出现的高频词集中于两类:一、与企业有关的名词 entrepreneurs, companies, investment, products等。二、与科技有关的名词 technology, IT。由此推测本文涉及"企业与科技"。

# 🎬 二、听时记什么

I Welcome to the third lecture in our series on the future of small businesses in Europe. The purpose of today's lecture, as you have seen from the title and the abstract, is to examine in more detail the problems facing small-and medium-sized enterprises which arise at least in part from having to adapt to rapid advances in technology. And I want to look at these both from a financial and from a personnel point of view and to offer a few hopefully effective solutions.

Here we have three of the most important problems facing small businesses that I want to look at today. First, keeping up with the pace of technological change, recruiting high quality staff in a time of skills shortages in IT as a whole and in a highly competitive market, and the issue of retaining staff once they've been recruited and trained. Now, all of these problems involve significant costs for all businesses. But they are particularly challenging issues for small-and medium-sized enterprises. And those costs would vary depending on the size and scale of the businesses.

So let's come to the first issue on our list which is keeping pace with developments in technology. Now we all know that 24D the technology industry is intensely competitive with new products being launched all year round as the various companies strive to compete with each other, rather than, say, once a year or every couple of years. And this is a real headache for smaller businesses. So, let's imagine we have a small company which is doing OK. It's just about making a profit and it spends most of its income on the overheads. So for a company in this situation, keeping up to date with the latest technology, even if it's only for the benefit of key staff, this can be hugely expensive.

欢迎来到"欧洲小企业未来"系列 讲座的第三讲。正如你从标题和简介 中看到的,今天讲座的目的是更细致 地探讨中小型企业面临的问题,这些 问题出现,至少有一部分原因是我们 不得不适应科技的迅速发展。我想从 财务和人事的角度考虑这些问题,并 提供一些有望奏效的解决方案。

今天我想谈谈小企业面临的三个 最重要的问题。首先是紧跟科技变革 的步伐,(其次是)在IT业整体面临 技能人才短缺及市场竞争激烈的条件 下招聘高质量员工,(最后是)在聘制 和培训结束后留住这些员工的问题。 现在,对各企业而言,所有这些问题都 涉及相当高的成本。但对中小企业的 言,这些问题尤其具有挑战性。这些 成本会因企业的大小和规模而各异。

No in my view, some **creative thinking** needs to come in here to find ways to help companies in this situation to stay ahead in the game, but at the same time, to remain technologically competitive.

Well, there's a possibility that small groups of companies with similar requirements but not directly competing with each other—they could share the cost of upgrading in much the same way as, let's say, an intranet operates within large organizations. In fact, cost-sharing could be a very practical solution, especially in times of financial difficulty. If there's downward pressure on costs, because of a need for investment in other areas, I would argue that this is a perfectly feasible solution.

Q23: What does the speaker say about the problems facing small and medium sized enterprises?

Q24: What does the speaker say about the technology industry?

Q25: What is a practical solution to the problems of small and medium-sized businesses?

所以在我看来,需要引入一些创造性思维,来寻找一些方法帮助处于这种情形下的公司保持领先地位,但同时又保持技术上的竞争力。

有一种可能,就是那些有类似要求、但不构成直接竞争的一小群公司——它们可以共同承担升级成本,所用的方法,打个比方,就跟大企业中运行的内联网差不多。事实上,分摊成本可能是相当切实有效的解决方案,特别是在财务困难时期。如果因为需要向其他领域投资而面临成本下行压力,我认为这个解决方案是完全可行的。

问题 23: 关于中小企业面临的问题,演讲者说了什么?

问题 24: 关于科技行业,演讲者说了什么? 问题 25:对于中小企业面临的问题,一个 实际的解决方案是什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]对于"提出问题—解决方法"类的讲话,理解问题并理清解决措施就等于抓住了发言材料的核心内容。因此首段若出现 problem/solution 相关内容时要引起警觉,有意识地注意提示问题(如本篇的 problems/issue/a real headache)、提出建议(如本篇 there's a possibility that、they could/could be、solution)的话语标记词,并做好准备速记其后内容。

[听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着此前选项预览时的关键词信息及听音重点,在听到"某问题/某行业/某企业管理方法或建议"时着力记录核心内容,并在与核心内容完全相符的选项上做出预勾(23 题 A 项,24 题 D 项,25 题 D 项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络] 听时根据"问题/行业/企业管理方法"所提炼出的核心信息以及选项预勾位置,可大致勾勒出文章脉络。

「听题干问题回顾内容」(略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
The purpose of today's lecture (提示引出 讲座目的/主题) which arise from (提示引出问题成因) to look at from point of view (提示看问 题视角) to offer solutions (预示下文将提出建议)	purpose of L (ecture); examine in more detail Prob(lem)s facing SMEs; Probs facing SMEs arise from; advances in technology→23 A) point of view; financial, personnel	I 引出讲座主题"中小企业面临的问题",并提示讲座内容:①从两个角度看问题;②提出解决方法。
Here we three problems(预示引出问题) First, and the issue of(三个动名词并列,组成三个问题) involve(提示引出关联、影响)	Probs facing SMEs; three ①Prob 1; keeping up with technological change; ②Prob 2; recruiting high quality staff; ③ Prob 3; retaining staff; ④ All Probs; involve significant costs But particularly challenging for SMEs	Ⅱ 介绍三个问题(掌握 最新科技/招聘人才/ 留住人才),指出它们 对中小企业的影响。

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
let's come to the first issue(预示探讨问题一) Now we all know(提示引出人所共知的现状) And this is a real headache for(提示问题 一的负面影响)	Te(chnology) In(dustry): intensely competitive new products launched all year round→24 D) Prob1: hugely expensive for SMEs	Ⅲ 描述科技行业现状, 分析问题一对中小企 业的影响。
So in my view(提示引出作者观点)	Speaker's view: creative thinking	Ⅳ 总说对问题一的看法。
there's a possibility that they could a very practical solution a perfectly feasible solution(提示作者建议/解决方案)	Speaker's practical advice: companies share the cost of upgrading/cost-sharing →25D)	V 具体说明对于问题 一的建议。

# 泛 三、听后选什么

23. 关于中小企业面临的问题,演讲者说了什么?		
A) 它们由科技的进步引发。	C) 利用现代科技很容易将它们解决。	
B) 它们至今尚未被细致探讨过。	D) 没有政府的支持它们就无法解决。	

[设题要点] 因果关系处(which arise at least in part from...)。

[答案精析] A)。A)直接对应 I 段第二句 which arise from... advances in technology"问题产生原因:不得不适应科技发展步伐",选项是对 which 从句的同义转述。B) 由 I 段第二句讲座目的 to examine in more detail "要更细致地探讨中小企企业面临的问题"扭曲出 have not been examined in detail so far"中小企业面临的问题从未被细致探讨过"。C)将 I 段第二句 which 从句所述"问题产生的部分原因:适应科技发展步伐"篡改为"问题解决的办法:借科技解决"。D)利用 I 段末句 financial 一词设置干扰,但该词文意为"从财务角度(提供一些有望奏效的解决方案)",选项中"政府支持"文中并未涉及。

24. 关于科技行业,演讲者说了什么?	
A) 它对企业家有吸引力。	C) 它重点关注新产品。
B) 它需要巨额投资。	D) 它竞争激烈。

[设题要点] 背景/现状介绍处(Now we all know that...)。

[答案精析] D)。A)中 entrepreneurs 衍生自文中高频词 enterprise,但选项中 attractive to entrepreneurs 文中无迹可寻。B)中 investment 源自 V 段末句 investment,但它指向的是"中小企业"而非"科技行业"。C)由 III 段第二句"科技行业不断推出新产品(new products being launched all year round)"扭曲为"该行业重点关注新产品(focuses on new products)",科技行业关注点在哪里文中并未涉及。D)原词复现 III 段第二句 intensely competitive (with new products being launched all year round)。

25. 对于中小企业面临的问题,一个实际的解决方案是什么?		
A) 与大企业合作。	C) 在职培训 IT 员工。	
B) 招聘更合格的员工。	D) 相互分摊成本。	

[设题要点]提出建议处(there's a possibility that... they could... a very practical solution... a perfectly feasible solution)。

「答案精析 ] D)。A)中 big companies 同义改写 V 段第一句末尾 large organizations,但却将文意"中

小企业(之间)成本分担的方式:像大企业内联网那样(in much the same way as... an intranet... within large organizations)"直接篡改为"(中小企业)与大企业合作"。B)源自 II 段第二句 recruiting high quality staff,但这实际是问题,而非解决方案。C)中 training 源自 II 段第二句句尾词 trained,但该处仍旧用于提出问题,而非解决问题,V 段的解决方案中并没有 In-service training(在职培训)这一概念。D)是对 V 段所提建议"共同承担升级成本、成本分摊是一个非常行之有效的方法"中高频词 share the cost/cost-sharing 的原词复现。

# ※四、听力词汇攻关・企业管理相关词汇

①enterprise ['entəpraɪz] n. 企业

【同根】enterprising a. 有事业心的,有进取精神的;entrepreneur n. 企业家,创业家

② personnel [pɔ:sə'nel] n. (组织中的)全体人员,人事部门

【联想】human resources 人力资源,(公司的) 人事部门; human capital 人力资本; labor force/ workforce(全公司或全国的)劳动力

③ recruit [rɪ'kru:t] v. 吸收(新成员);征募(新兵)

【联想】fire/dismiss v. 解雇; quit/resign v. 辞职; suspend v. (使)停职; promote v. (使)升职; demote v. (使)降职; reinstate v. (使)复职

④retain [rɪ'teɪn] v. 保留,留下

【联想】on-the-job/in-service training 在职培训;bonus n. 奖金;paid day off 带薪休假

⑤overheads [əʊvəˈhedz] n. 经费,经常性开支

【联想】revenue *n*. 收入; expenditure *n*. 支出; budget *n*. 预算; balance sheet 资产负债表; be in the red/black 有亏损/有盈余

# Part III Reading Comprehension

### **Section A**

### 为什么需要更多科学家进入公共领域



本文选自 The Conversation《对话》2015.10.13 文章 Why More Scientists Are Needed in the Public Square(为什么需要更多科学家进入公共领域)。脉络:指出科学家是提出并解决问题的普通人,他们不仅需要进行研究实践,还需要向公众传达研究成果(第一、二段)——说明对研究进行强劲的长期投资的重要性、并指出现在美国政府对科学的投资远低于其他国家(第三段)——指出加州大学正在"把自己的钱投入自己的创意",加速研究成果从试验台走向市场(第四段)。

# 二、选项分析

词性	选项	词义
名词	A) arena	1.(比赛或表演的)场地 2.(政治/国际/公众等)舞台
	E) digits (复数)	数字
	G) hypotheses (复数)	假设,假定
	O) warrant	1.(法院授权警方采取行动的)令状 2.许可(证)
	L) inertia	惰性,保守
	M) pride	1. 自豪(感),骄傲 2. 自尊(心)

词	性	选项	词义	
原形动词		F) hasten	1. 加速,加紧 2. 抢着,急忙,赶快	
	原形	I) incorporate	把(某事物)并入;包含	
		M) pride	pride yourself on (doing) sth以(做)某事而自豪,对某事物感到得意	
		K) indulge	1. 沉溺,沉湎 2. 放纵,纵容,迁就 3. 参与,参加	
		O) warrant	1. 需要;值得 2. 保证(某物是真的)	
	ed <b>分词</b>	D) devoted	1. 致力,献身 2. 把用于	
	ing <b>分词</b>	C) convincing	1. 使确信;使信服 2. 说服,劝服	
		H) impairing	削弱,损害,损伤(某物)	
		N) reaping	1. 获得,取得(成果) 2. 收割(庄稼);收获	
		B) contextual	与上下文有关的	
以泰海	C) convincing	令人信服的		
形容词		D) devoted	1. 挚爱的 2. 专用于 的	
		J) indefinite	1.(行动或时间)无限期的 2.模糊不清的;不明确的	

# ◎ 三、真题精解

people asking and answering important questions. **2** Good, sound science depends on \_\_\_26\_\_\_, experiments and reasoned methodologies. It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. It requires one to take risks and experience failures. **4** But good science also requires \_\_\_27\_\_ understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation.

把科学家们看作是提出并解决重要问题的普通人,这一点非常重要。好的、可靠的科学依赖于假设、实验以及合乎逻辑的方法。它需要一种提出新问题,尝试新方法的意愿。它需要有人敢于冒险、经历失败。但好的科学还需要有符合情境的理解、清楚的解释以及简明的展示。

# ・词汇注释与难句分析・ ¾

- ①**normal** ['nɔːməl] a. 正常的,普通的
- ②sound [saund] a. 可靠的
- ③reasoned「'rizənd] a. 经过缜密思考的,合理的
- ④ methodology [ˈmeθəˈdɒlədʒɪ] n. 方法论

- ⑤willingness [ˈwɪlɪŋnəs] n. 乐意,愿意
- ⑥approach [ə'prəutʃ] n. 方法,途径
- ⑦concise [kənˈsaɪs] a. 简洁的,简明的

### ・解题思路・ 🔏

### 26. 答案:G) hypotheses

【确定词性】空格位于动词短语 depends on 之后,且与复数名词 experiments and reasoned methodologies并列,可判断其为复数名词,可选范围:E)digits、G)hypotheses。

【锁定答案】空格句指出"好的、可靠的科学依赖于 \_\_\_\_、实验以及合乎逻辑的方法",空格词与"实验和合乎逻辑的方法"一同作为"好科学"的要素,G)hypotheses 符合这一语境:"做出假设→进行实

验→利用合乎逻辑的方法进行分析"构建科学研究的过程。digits"数字"与 experiments、methodologies 无法形成并列语义。

### 27. 答案:B) contextual

【确定词性】空格词位于谓语动词 requires 之后,名词 understanding 之前,且 \_\_\_\_ understanding 与 clear explanation 以及 concise presentation 并列,可判断它是形容词、ed 分词、或 ing 分词,可选范围: B)contextual、C)convincing、D)devoted、J)indefinite。

【锁定答案】空格句指出"好的科学还需要\_\_\_\_\_的理解、清楚的解释以及简明的展示",概括可知,句子整体上指向"对研究结果的解读和传达",C)contextual"符合一定情景/背景的"贴合文意:对研究发现做出符合特定场景的解读→做出清晰的解释→进行简明的展示。

indefinite"不明确的、无限的"与文意(clear、concise)相反,较易排除。convincing 意为"令人信服的",修饰的是"观点、结论"等,而这里 understanding 显然强调的是"行为、动作",故搭配不够合理;同样,devoted表示"投入的、忠诚的"时,修饰的往往是人(如 a devoted father/fan);表示"专用于……的"修饰物时,用作后置定语而非前置定语(如: a museum devoted to photography 摄影博物馆),和 understanding 搭配也不合理。另外,无论是 convincing 还是 devoted 都带有很强的"主观评判",和 clear、concise 的"相对客观"不一致。

willing to **step out** in the public <u>28</u> and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is <u>29</u> and **understandable** to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to <u>30</u> scientific knowledge into our **public communications**.

我们的国家需要更多这样的科学家,他们愿意在公众舞台上站出来,就重要事件提出自己的观点。我们需要更多这样的科学家,他们能以令人信服且公众易懂的语言来解释他们正在做的事情。我们当中那些不是科学家的人也应该做好准备,支持科学知识融入发起的公众活动,并把科学知识融入进我们的大众传播。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①step out 公开露面

(解的

②understandable [iAndə stændəbəl] a. 易懂的,易于理 \$\square\$

③public communications 大众传播,公共交流

We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is convincing and understandable to the public.



#### 28. 答案:A) arena

【确定词性】首先,空格位于 step out in the public \_\_\_\_\_ 结构中、形容词 public 之后,可推断其为名词或动名词(作中心词被 public 修饰),可选范围: A) arena、E) digits、O) warrant、L) inertia、M) pride。

补充:从语法上看,空格处还可能是副词,修饰 step out in the public(此时 public 为名词),但由于 15个备选项中没有副词,所以忽略这一可能。

【锁定答案】空格句指出"我们国家需要更多的科学家在公众\_\_\_\_\_站出来",显然状语 in the...应表示"某个地点/领域",可选范围中能够表示地点或场所的只有 arena,它符合"科学家在公众舞台中站出来,就重要事件发表自己观点"的语境。

digits"数字"、warrant"凭据、保证、授权"、inertia"惯性、惰性"、pride"骄傲、自豪"均无法与 in the public 搭配。

【点拨技巧】和汉语类似,英语中也讲求结构平行、对仗工整,这可作为我们解答选词填空题的辅助线索。如本题,根据"对仗工整原则"可推测 step out in the public \_\_\_\_\_ 与 offer their opinions on important matters 很可能均为"谓语动词(step out; offer their opinions)+介词短语(in the public \_\_\_\_\_; on important matters)"结构,从而得知空格处为名词。

#### 29. 答案:C) convincing

【确定词性】空格词位于 that is(主语+系动词)之后,与形容词 understandable (或形容词短语 understandable to the public )并列,可确定为形容词,可选范围:C)convincing、D)devoted、J)indefinite。

【锁定答案】空格所在定语从句修饰 language,说明我们所需要的科学家"在解释自己所做之事时所用语言"应具备的特点: 且令公众易懂,convincing符合文意。

indefinite"模糊的"与 understandable 语义方向相反,不符合 and 所体现的"同向"关系; D) devoted 意为"投入的、忠诚的"时,不能修饰 language,意为"专用于……"时,可修饰 language,但 language devoted to the public(专用于公众的语言)不合逻辑,故也可以排除。

补充:解题时需抓大方向、不可过多纠结于细节:本句中 that is convincing and understandable to the public 最准确的切分虽然是 convincing and understandable(to the public),但若切分为 convincing(and understandable to the public)语法上成立、语义上也没太大差别,解题过程中可不去纠结。

### 30. 答案:I) incorporate

【确定词性】由 and 可知 to \_\_\_\_\_ scientific knowledge into...与 to support public engagement by scientists 为并列不定式,因此推断空格应为及物动词的原形,可选范围:F) hasten、I) incorporate、M) pride、K) indulge、O) warrant。另外该动词应该能构成\_\_\_\_\_ sth into sth 结构,基本能确定正确项为 incorporate。

【锁定答案】该段前两句指出"科学家"在增强公众对于科学的参与方面需要做的事,空格句指出"不是科学家的我们"应如何做:做好支持科学家的准备,并把科学知识\_\_\_\_\_\_进我们的大众传播。incorporate 符合语义逻辑:把科学知识融入大众传播,促进公众参与。注:incorporate sth into sth 为固定搭配,意为"把……融入……"。

pride"使得意,以······自豪"、warrant"保证"、indulge"放纵,纵容"在语法、语义上都不成立,可轻易排除;hasten语义符合(加速知识传播)、有一定干扰,但不能用于 sth into sth 结构,也可排除。

III ① Too many people in this country, including some among our elected leadership<sup>①</sup>, still do not understand how science works or why robust<sup>②</sup>, long-range<sup>③</sup> investments in research vitally<sup>④</sup> matter. ② In the 1960s, the United States 31 nearly 17% of discretionary (可酌情支配的) spending<sup>⑤</sup> to research and development, 32 decades of economic growth.

3By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single 33.

**4** This occurs at a time when other nations have made **significant**<sup>®</sup> gains in their own research capabilities.

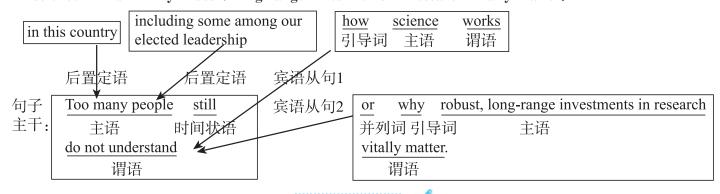
这个国家有太多的人,包括我们的一些民选领导人,仍不明白科学是如何发挥作用的,也不明白为何对研究进行强劲的、长期的投资极其重要。在1960年代,美国把近17%的可自由支配支出用于研发,取得了几十年的经济增长。到了2008年,这一数字已经下降至个位数。而与此同时,其他国家在其科研能力上已经取得了重大进步。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①leadership [ˈliːdəʃɪp] n. 领导层
- ②robust ['rəʊbʌst] a. 强劲的
- ③long-range ['lɔŋ'rendʒ] a. 长期的
- ④vitally ['vaɪtəlɪ] ad. 极大地,极其

- ⑤**spending** ['spendɪŋ] *n*. (尤指政府或组织的)支出, 开销,花费
  - ⑥significant [sɪgˈnɪfɪkənt] a. 重要的,重大的,影响深远的

Too many people in this country, including some among our elected leadership, still do not understand how science works or why robust, long-range investments in research vitally matter.



### ·解题思路 · 3

#### 31. 答案:D) devoted

【确定词性】分析可知 the United States \_\_\_\_\_ nearly 17% of discretionary spending to research and development 为句子主干,空格处应为谓语动词,再结合时间状语 In the 1960s 可知空格为动词过去式。再进一步分析可知该词应能用于 sth to sth 结构,基本可确定正确项为 D) devoted (devote sth to sth 意为"把……用于/投入到……")。

补充:由于本句设置两个空格,所以较难判断其结构。从理论上说,本句其实还存在另一种可能,主干为 the United States...\_\_\_\_\_\_decades of economic growth,而\_\_\_\_\_\_nearly....development 为 the United States 后置定语。但若是如此,更可能的情况是主语和其长修饰成分之间用"逗号"隔开: the United States,\_\_\_\_\_\_ nearly....,\_\_\_\_\_ decades of economic growth。所以,我们可暂时不考虑这一情形,若在解 31、32 题过程中发现上一种最合语法的解读行不通,再回到这种"虽然不完全符合常规,但也不能算是错误"的解读。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,美国\_\_\_\_近17%的可自由支配支出在研发上。上文指出一些领导人不了解为何对于研究进行强劲的长期投资极其重要。因此可推知空格句举例指出:1960年代美国在科研方面进行大力投资,D)devoted符合文意,确认为答案。

#### 32. 答案: N) reaping

【确定词性】首先,由上题可知,空格所在句主干完整,可判断空格词引领状语,补充说明目的、结果等(ing 分词或 ed 分词)。其次,空格词与 decades of ecoonomic growth 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"),即:空格处应为"(及物动词的) ing 分词",可选范围: H) impairing、N) reaping。

【锁定答案】空格上文已指出对于研究进行强劲长期投资极其重要。空格句主干指出"美国把近17%的可自由支配支出用于研发",状语指出"\_\_\_\_\_\_了几十年的经济增长",可推知,空格句的主干和状语之间为"说明事实——指出结果"的逻辑,空格处填词应能体现"对于研发的大力投资带来好处",reaping符合文意:收获经济长期增长。H)impairing"削弱,损害"与文意相反。

【点拨思路】"观点"和"举例"之间"严密的对应关系"是解题的重要线索。如本段中,①句(观点句)中暗含因果"对研究进行强劲的投资会带来很大益处",②句(以1960年代情形例证上句)则在主干和状语之中形成与之对应的因果关系"大幅投资研究带来长期经济增长"。把握住这一对应关系会大大化解31、32题的难度。

### 33. 答案:E) digits

【确定词性】由... had fallen into the single \_\_\_\_\_可知空格为名词或动名词,为形容词 single 修饰对象。可选范围:E)digits、O)warrant、L)inertia、M)pride、H)impairing。

【锁定答案】空格句指出"到了 2008 年,这一数字已经降到了……",能与"数字下降"相关的只有 digits。single digits表示"个位数"。其余备选项均无法衔接。

【补充语法】when 引导定语从句,置于时间名词(即先行词,如 a time, 1970s 等)之后, when 在定语从句中作状语。如文中 at a time when other nations...。

N 1 At the University of California (UC), we 34 ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its **contribution**<sup>©</sup> to improving our world. 2 To 35 the development of science from the lab **bench**<sup>©</sup> to the market place, UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas. [256 words]

在加州大学,我们不仅为自己研究的质量自豪,还为自己的研究为改善世界所做出的贡献自豪。为了加快科学发展从实验台走向市场,加州大学正在把"我们自己的资金"投入于"我们自己的好创意"。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①contribution [ˌkɒntrɪ'bjuːʃən] n. 贡献

⑤ ②bench [bent∫] n. 工作台

### •解题思路•

#### 34. 答案: M) pride

【确定词性】空格句中缺少谓语动词,且空格后为反身代词 ourselves,故推断空格为及物动词。可选范围:F)hasten、M)pride、K)indulge、O)warrant。进一步分析可发现,空格词须能用于oneself on sth结构,基本可确定答案为 M)pride(pride oneself on sth 意为"为某事自豪")。

【锁定答案】空格句指出"我们不仅为自己研究的质量而\_\_\_\_\_,还为这些研究为改善世界所做出的贡献\_\_\_\_\_",pride 恰能表达出"我们"对于"加州大学的研究水平以及其对世界的贡献"的情感与感受,确认无误。

### 35. 答案:F) hasten

【确定词性】To \_\_\_\_\_ the development of science... 为不定式结构作句子的目的状语,空格词应为动词原形。可选范围:F)hasten、K)indulge、O)warrant。

【锁定答案】空格句指出"为了\_\_\_\_\_科学发展从实验台到市场,加州大学正在把"自己的钱"投入到"自己的好想法",加州大学"投资好想法",显然是为了促进科学发展,F)hasten"加快,促进"符合文意。

K) indulge"沉溺,沉湎"不符合语义。(O) warrant 的"保证"之意看似符合语义要求,但该词指"保证(某物是真的)",如:All entrants must warrant that their entry is entirely their own work.(所有参赛者必须保证其参赛作品完全是自己创作的),与此处涉及对象"某事的发生"不符。

### **Section B**

### 我们是否处于创新间歇期?

# 🦈 一、总体分析

本文选自 The Washington Post《华盛顿邮报》2016年1月6日一篇题为 Consumer Electronics Show 2016: Are we in an innovation lull? (2016年消费类电子产品展:我们处于创新间歇期吗?)的文章。本文由"今年CES会展上创新产品少"这一现象提出问题"科技创新是否陷入停滞",并以理念上的转变说明创新正小步前进,科技产业正针对消费者"厌倦亮丽外表,看重实用价值,担心隐私安全"的心态作出调整,在新品设计和展示上侧重实用价值。最后呼吁人们以更加包容的心态,正确看待科技发展/创新的双面效应。

# 二、试题分析

试题	定位词	核心义
36. Consumers are often hesitant to try smart-home devices because they are worried about $\mathbf{compatibility}^{\oplus}$ problems.	[1] smart-home devices [2] compatibility problems	消费者犹豫尝试智能家居的原因:担忧兼容问题。
37. This year's electronics show <b>featured</b> <sup>©</sup> the presence of many officials from the federal government.	[1] This year's electronics show [2] many officials	今年电子展的特色:许 多联邦政府官员出席。
38. The market demand for electronic devices is now either <b>declining</b> <sup>®</sup> or not growing as fast as before.	<ul><li>[1] The market demand</li><li>[2] declining</li><li>[3] not growing as fast as before</li></ul>	电子产品的市场需求: 下降或增长放缓。
39. One <b>analyst</b> <sup>®</sup> suggests it is necessary to accept both the positive and negative aspects of innovative products.	[1] analyst [2] positive and negative aspects	分析师观点:有必要接 受创新产品优缺点。
40. The Consumer Electronics Show in recent years has begun to focus more on the practical value than the <b>showiness</b> <sup>⑤</sup> of electronic devices.	[1] practical value [2] showiness	近年电子展的转变:关 注实用价值多于华丽 外表。
41. Fewer innovative products were found at this year's electronic products show.	[1] Fewer innovative products [2] this year's electronic products show	今年电子展(的缺陷): 创新产品较少。
42. Consumers are becoming more worried about giving personal information to tech companies to get customized products and services.	[1] personal information [2] customized products and services	消费者的担忧:将个人信息交与科技公司。
43. The Consumer Technology Association is the <b>sponsor</b> <sup>©</sup> of the annual Consumer Electronics Show.	[1] The Consumer Technology Association (CTA) [2] sponsor	年度电子展的赞助方/ 主办方:消费类技术 协会。
44. Many consumers wonder about the necessity of having their <b>fitness</b> <sup>®</sup> <b>monitored</b> <sup>®</sup> .	[1] having their fitness monitored	消费者的疑惑:监测健康状况的必要性。
45. The electronic industry is maturing even though no wonder products <b>hit</b> <sup>®</sup> the market.	[1] maturing [2] wonder products	电子产业的现状:虽无 爆品出新,但日渐成熟。

# ・词汇注释・

- ①compatibility [kəmɪpætɪˈbɪlɪtɪ] n. 兼容性
- ②feature ['fixfə] v. 以······为特色
- ③decline [dɪˈklaɪn] v. 减少,下降
- ④analyst ['ænəlɪst] n. 分析师
- ⑤showiness ['ʃəʊɪnɪs] n. 华丽,耀眼

- ⑥customized [kʌstəɪmaɪzd] a. 定制的,定做的
- ⑦**sponsor** ['sponsə] n. 赞助方;主办方
- ⑧fitness [ˈfɪtnəs] n. 健康
- ⑨monitor ['mɒnɪtə] v. 监视,监测
- ⑩**hit** [hɪt] v. 到达(某地)

定位 词选取原则: (1) 排除复现信息 consumers、electronics/electronic products show、Consumer Electronics Show; (2) 优先选择具有区分度的机构名、身份、职位等专有名词,如 Consumer Technology Association, this year's electronic products show。(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),如 wonder products。

解题思维原则: (略,详见 2018 年 6 月第 1 套)

### Are We in an Innovation Lull?

[A] Scan® the highlights® of this year's Consumer Electronics Show (CES), and you may get a slight feeling of having seen them before. Many of the coolest gadgets® this year are the same as the coolest gadgets last year—or the year before, even. The booths® are still exciting, and the demos® are still just as crazy. It is still easy to be dazzled® by the display of drones (无人机), 3D printers, virtual reality goggles (眼镜) and more "smart" devices than you could ever hope to catalog®. Upon reflection®, however, it is equally easy to feel like you have seen it all before. And it is hard not to think: Are we in an innovation lull (问歇期)?

[B] 1 In some ways, the answer is yes. 2 For years, smartphones, televisions, tablets, laptops and desktops have made up a huge part of the market and driven innovation. But now these segments are looking at slower growth curves, or shrinking markets in some cases—as consumers are not as eager to spend money on new gadgets. Meanwhile, emerging technologies—the drones, 3D printers and smart-home devices of the world—now seem a bit too old to be called "the next big thing".

[C] Basically the tech industry seems to be in an awkward period now. There is not any one-hit wonder, and there will not be one for years to come, said Gary Shapiro, president and chief executive of the Consumer Technology Association (CTA). In his eyes, however, that doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped. It has just grown up a little. Many industries are going out of infancy and becoming adolescents, Shapiro said.

#### 我们是否处于创新间歇期?

从某些角度看,答案是肯定的。近年来,智能手机、电视、平板电脑、笔记本电脑台式电脑占领市场的巨大份额并推动着创新。但随着消费者不再那么急不可耐地想要花钱购买新物件,这些雷分市场的增长曲线现在正在放缓——某些情况下市场在萎缩,可以说。与此同时,无人机、3D打印机和智能家居设备等新兴技术如今看来有点太过时,无法称作"下一个重大事件"。

大体上,科技产业现在似乎处于尴尬期。"没有一件能短时间创造商业奇迹的产品,未来几年也不会有",美国消费类技术协会(CTA)会长兼首席执行官加里·夏皮罗说道。然而在他看来,这不一定意味着科技创新已陷入停滞。只是进步很小罢了。"很多产业正走出婴儿期,迈向青少年期,"夏皮罗说。

### ・词汇注释・



- ②highlight ['haɪlaɪt] n. 最好、最精彩的部分
- ③**gadget**「'gædʒɪt] n. 小机械,小装置
- ④**booth** [buːθ] *n*. 临时摊位
- ⑤demo [ˈdeməʊ] n. (=demonstration)演示,示范
- ⑥dazzle「'dæzəl] v. 使倾倒,使眼花缭乱

- ⑦catalog ['kætəlɒg] v. 列入目录
- ⑧reflection [rɪ¹flek∫ən] n. 沉思,深思
- ⑨tablet 「'tæblɪt ] n. 平板电脑
- ①laptop['læptop] n. 笔记本电脑
- ①desktop ['desktop] n. 台式电脑
- ②drive [draɪv] v. 驱动,推动

- ③ **segment** ['segmənt] n. 部分,片,段
- ④curve [kɔːv] n. 曲线,弧线
- ⑤emerging [ɪˈmɜːdʒɪŋ] a. 发展初期的
- 16 the next big thing 下一个重大事件

- ⑪awkward [ˈɔːkwəd] a. 令人尴尬、难堪的
- ®one-hit wonder 在短时间内流行,取得商业成功的事物
  - ⑨infancy ['Infənsi] n. 婴儿期;幼儿期
- ②adolescent [ædəˈlesənt] n. 青少年

### ・速读巧解・③



[A]至[C]段提出全文主题:科技创新并未停滞,而是小步前进。

[A]段引出文章话题"电子产品创新是否已停滞"。①②句 having seen them before、Many... this year... are the same as... last year—or the year before 为上下义关联,意在强调今年 CES 展的缺陷"缺乏创新"。③④句 still 三次复现,退步承认其优点"保留了'产品展示吸引眼球'的传统优势"。⑤⑥句 Upon reflection, however...、And it is hard not to think...转承③④句"极度吸睛",回到①②句"缺乏创新",提出疑问、引出全文话题"这是否说明(整个产业)创新陷入停滞"。全段核心信息为:今年 CES 展的优缺点。

【定位词定位】41 题 this year's electronic products show 于文首句出现; fewer innovative products 同义转述 innovation lull 之余,也契合全段 having seen them before/have seen it all before、Many... this year... are the same as... last year—or the year before 所蕴藏文意。

【核心义匹配】本段核心主旨"今年 CES 展未见新产品(即,缺乏创新产品)"匹配 41 题核心义。

[B]段退步承认"从某些角度看,创新的确陷入了停滞"。段首 the answer is yes 顺承上段描述科技产业创新困境,In some ways 则暗示"并未完全停滞",为下文转折埋下伏笔。②至④句今昔对比(For years VS But now... Meanwhile),展示"传统(主流)产品市场扩张放缓甚至萎缩、无力推新,新型产品又难以引领潮流"这一青黄不接的尴尬局面。注:段尾 of the world 中 the world 取"社会、生活"之意,of the world 即指"现实社会/生活中拥有的",也即"现有的",翻译时因句意覆盖"现有的,现存的"之意而将其省译。全段核心信息为:科技产业的创新困境。

【定位词定位】38 题 The market demand、declining 对应③句 shrinking markets, not growing as fast as before 对应 slower growth curves。

【核心义匹配】③句"电子产品的市场扩张放缓、某些情况下甚至在萎缩"与38题核心义相符。

[C]段转而指出"实际上,创新并未完全停滞"。本段以 Basically the tech industry seems to be...、however, that doesn't necessarily mean... 先概括上文困境,后转而揭示该表象背后的真实现状"虽然科技产业处于尴尬期,但创新并未停滞,产业仍在成长"。其中 just grown up a little, are going out of infancy and becoming adolescents 突出科技创新和产业成长的渐进性,暗示人们对其抱以耐心和鼓励。全段核心信息为:科技产业的创新困境及细微进步。

【定位词定位】45 题 wonder products 对应②句 one-hit wonder, maturing 概括⑤句 going out of infancy and becoming adolescents 的成长过程。

【核心义匹配】本段对科技产业现状的描述"(表面)缺乏热卖新品,(实际)仍在日渐成熟"匹配 45 题核心义。

[D] ① For instance, new technologies that are building upon existing technology have not found their footing<sup>®</sup> well enough to appeal<sup>®</sup> to a mass<sup>®</sup> audience, because, in many cases, they need to work effectively with other devices to realize their full appeal. ③ Take the evolution of the smart home, for example. ③ Companies are pushing<sup>®</sup> it hard but make it almost overwhelming<sup>®</sup> even to dip a toe in the water<sup>®</sup> for the average consumer, because there are so many compatibility

例如,依托现有技术的新兴技术尚未站稳脚跟,难以吸引大众,因为很多情况下,这些技术需要与其他设备有效配合才能充分展现魅力。就拿智能家居的发展来说。企业正极力推广这项技术,但普通消费者哪怕稍作尝试几乎都会心慌神乱,因为有太多兼容性问题要考虑。一般人

issues to think about. 4 No average person wants to figure out whether their favorite calendar software works with their fridge or whether their washing machine and tablet get along. 5 Having to install a different app for each smart appliance in your home is annoying; it would be nicer if you could manage everything together. 6 And while you may forgive your smartphone an occasional fault, you probably have less patience for error messages from your door lock.

[E] ① Companies are promoting their own standards, and the market has not had time to choose a winner yet as this is still very new. ② Companies that have long focused on hardware now have to think of ecosystems® instead to give consumers practical solutions to their everyday problems. ③ "The dialogue is changing from what is technologically possible to what is technologically meaningful," said economist Shawn DuBravac. ④ DuBravac works for CTA— which puts on® the show each year—and said that this shift to a search for solutions has been noticeable as he researched his predictions for 2016.

[F] 10 "So much of what CES has been about is the cool. 2 It is about the flashiness and the gadgets, said John Curran, managing director of research Accenture. 3"But over the last couple of years, and in this one in particular, we are starting to see companies shift from what is the largest screen size, the smallest **form factor** or the shiniest object and more into what all of these devices do that is practical in a consumer's life." **4** Even the technology **press conferences** , which have been high-profile in the past and reached a level of drama and theatrics<sup>®</sup> fitting for a Las Vegas stage, have a different **bent** to them. **3** Rather than just dazzling with a high cool factor, there is a focus on the practical. **6** Fitbit, for example, released its first smartwatch Monday, selling with a clear purpose—to improve your fitness—and promoting it as a "tool, not a toy." ONot only that, it supports a number of platforms: Apple's iOS, Google's Android and Microsoft's Windows phone.

不会想去弄清自己最喜爱的日历软件是否与冰箱兼容,或者自己的洗衣机是否与平板电脑兼容。被迫为家里每一部智能电器安装不同的集中管理所有物件就好了。即使你会原谅智能手机偶尔出错,你对门锁的故障信息大概也没有那么多耐心。

企业都在宣扬自己的标准,而市场 刚刚出现,还来不及选定胜者。一直专 注于硬件的企业如今不得不转而考虑 生态系统,为消费者提供日常问题的实 用解决方案。"对话正从'何谓技术可 行'转向'何谓技术可用',"经济学家肖 恩·杜布拉瓦克称。杜布拉瓦克为 CTA(每年都会举办该展会)工作,他 说,在他为 2016 年预测做调查时,这种 向着"寻找解决方案"的转变就已清晰 可辨。

"CES一直以来追求的大多是酷 炫,关乎的是炫酷品和精巧品,"埃森哲 研究部总经理约翰·克兰说。"但近几 年,特别是今年,我们开始看到企业 正由现有最大的屏幕尺寸、最小的设 备规格或最闪亮的外型更多地转向 '这些设备能在消费者生活中发挥什 么实际作用'。"即便以往极为高调、 戏剧性场面和夸张化表演达到拉斯 维加斯舞台级别的科技产品新闻发 布会,现在也改变喜好了。它不再只 是采用高酷炫元素赚人眼球,还聚焦 于实用性。例如,Fitbit 周一发布了 自己首款智能手表,卖点非常明 确——让你更健康——将其作为一种 "工具,而非玩具"加以推广。不仅如此, 这款手表还支持好几种平台:苹果的iOS 系统,谷歌的安卓系统以及微软的 Windows phone 系统。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

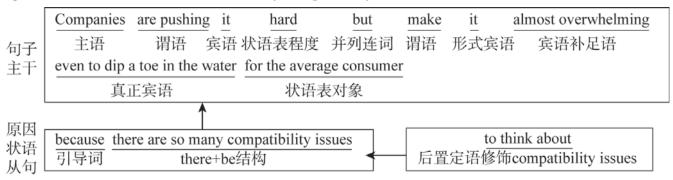
- ①**footing** ['fotɪŋ] n. 立足点,基础 ②**appeal** [ə'piːl] n. /v. 吸引力;有吸引力(~to sb)
- ③ **mass** [mæs] *a*. 大众的;大量的
- · mass [mæs] a. 八灰町,八重町
- ④**push** [pʊʃ] v. 力劝······接受;推销
- ⑤overwhelming [ɹəʊvəˈwɛlmɪŋ] a. 令人不知所措的
- ⑥dip a toe in the water 稍作尝试
- ⑦appliance [ə'plaɪəns] n. (家用)电器,器具
- ⑧occasional [əˈkeɪʒənəl] a. 偶尔的
- ⑨ecosystem [i:kəʊɪˌsɪstəm] n. 生态系统(文中特指软、

硬件之间的互相配合)

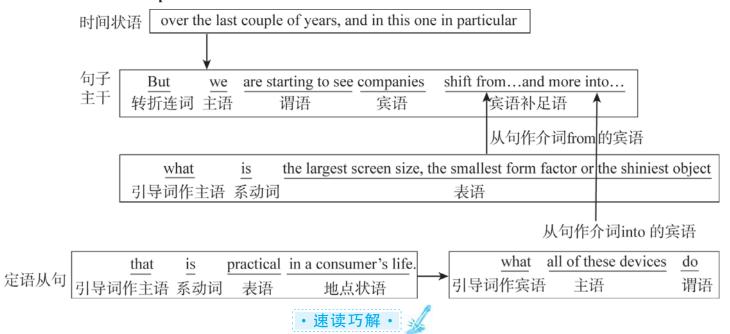
⑩put on 举办

- ①flashiness ['flæ[ɪnɪs] n. 炫耀技艺
- ②form factor 电子设备的硬件设计,决定其大小、形状及其他物理特征
- ③press conference 新闻发布会
- ④ high-profile [haɪ prəufaɪl] a. 高调的,高姿态的
- ⑤drama ['draːmə] n. 戏剧性,戏剧性场面/情节
- ⑤theatrics [θι'ætrɪks] n. 戏剧性行为,夸张行为(= theatricals)
- ①bent [bent] n. (某方面的)爱好

Companies are pushing it hard but make it almost overwhelming even to dip a toe in the water for the average consumer, because there are so many compatibility issues to think about.



But over the last couple of years, and in this one in particular, we are starting to see companies shift from what is the largest screen size, the smallest form factor or the shiniest object and more into what all of these devices do that is practical in a consumer's life.



[D]至[F]段阐述科技产业的思维转变(进步)"关注点已由技术本身转向技术的实用性"。

[D]段承上指出新兴技术产品并非没有魅力,而是因兼容性问题尚未站稳脚跟。本段借 For instance 承接上段,开启接下来三段对于"科技产业如何转变(进步)"的介绍。①句 have not found their footing well...呼应[B]段新型产品的困境; because... they need... to realize their full appeal,一方面指出困境成因"兼容性问题",一方面暗示它们"不是缺乏吸引力,而是难以充分展现"。②至⑥句 Take the... for example...以智能家居为例说明①句因果关系"兼容性会引发消费者担忧,令其不愿尝试"。全段核心信息为:(1)新科技产品遭遇困境的原因;(2)智能家居遇冷的原因。

【定位词定位】36 题 smart-home devices 为②句 the smart home 下义词, compatibility problems 同义替换③句 compatibility issues。

【核心义匹配】②③句"消费者不愿尝试智能家居是因为要考虑诸多兼容性问题"与 36 题核心义相符。

[E]段指出科技公司不再一味专注技术本身,转而关注技术应用(即,更关注产品的实用性)。①句(过渡句)承上"消费者的犹豫、担忧(兼容性问题)"指出市场的切实存在,启下引出科技公司为讨消费者欢心做出的改变。②③句借 have long focused on... now have to think of... instead、The dialogue is changing from... to... 勾勒科技公司理念的转变;对比组 hardware VS ecosystem、technologically possible VS technologically meaningful 说明转变的具体细节"由硬件到软件、由技术本身到技术应用"。④句借 CES 主办方 CTA 经济学家之言指出转变早已显现。全段核心信息为:(1)科技产业关注点的转变;(2)CES主办方 CTA 经济学家之言。

【定位词定位】43 题 Consumer Technology Association 为段中 CTA 的全称, sponsor(取"主办方"之意)与④句 puts on 相符。

【核心义匹配】④句破折号内内容"CTA 每年举办 CES"与 43 题核心义匹配。

[F]段描述这种转变在 CES 展、科技产品新闻发布会中的具体表现。全段借时态推移(has been about...→But over the last couple of years, ... we are starting to see...//have been...→have...)今昔对比说明转变的具体表现。①至③句 the cool、the flashiness、the gadgets、what is the largest... the smallest... or the shiniest 与 what... is practical 形成对比,说明 CES 展展品设计风格的转变"由极尽技术之能打造产品外观到侧重提高实用性"。④⑤句 high-profile、drama and theatrics、just dazzling 与 a focus on the practical 再度形成对比,体现科技产品新闻发布会的转变"由大张旗鼓的造势到侧重展示实用性"。⑥⑦句 Fitbit,for example 对上述转变加以举例说明。全段核心信息为:(1) CES 展的转变;(2)新闻发布会的转变。

【定位词定位】40 题 practical value 对应段中反复出现的 practical, showiness 与③句 the shiniest 含义相近。

【核心义匹配】①至③句"近年来 CES 一反往常追求酷炫之风的做法,由打造外表转而侧重实用性"匹配 40 题核心义。

[G] 1 That seems to be what consumers are demanding, after all. 2 Consumers are becoming increasingly bored with what companies have to offer: A survey of 28,000 consumers in 28 countries released by Accenture found consumers are not as excited about technology as they once were. 3 For example, when asked whether they would buy a new smartphone this year, only 48 percent said yes—a six-point drop from 2015.

[H] And when it comes to the hyper -connected super-smart world that technology firms are painting for us, it seems that consumers are growing more uneasy about handing over the massive amounts of consumer data needed to provide the personalized, customized solutions that companies need to improve their services. That could be another explanation for why companies seem to be strengthening their talk of the practicality of their devices.

归根结底,这似乎才是消费者需要的。消费者正越来越厌倦企业提供的产品:埃森哲发布了一项对28个国家2.8万名消费者所做的调查,发现消费者不再像以往那样为科技产品兴奋。例如,当被问到今年是否会买新的智能手机时,只有48%的消费者表示会——较2015年下降6个百分点。

而至于科技公司为我们描述的超连接、超智能社会,消费者似乎越来越不安于交出大量数据,这些数据被各大公司用来提供个性化、定制解决方案以改善服务。这也能解释科技公司为何愈发强调设备的实用性。

[I] ① Companies have already won part of the battle, having driven tech into every part of our lives, tracking® our steps and our very heartbeats. <sup>[44]</sup> ② Yet the persistent® question of "Why do I need that?" — or, perhaps more tellingly®, "Why do you need to know that?" — dogs® the steps of many new ventures®. ③Only 13 percent of respondents® said that they were interested in buying a smartwatch in 2016, for example—an increase of just one percent from the previous year despite a year of high-profile launches®. ④ That is bad news for any firm that may hope that smartwatches can make up ground for® maturing smartphone and tablet markets. <sup>[44]</sup> ⑤ And the survey found flat® demand for fitness monitors, smart thermostats (恒温器) and connected home cameras, as well.

enthusiasm could **stem from concerns** about privacy and security. **2** Even among people who have bought connected devices of some kind, 37 percent said that they are going to be more **cautious** about using these devices and services in the future. **3** A full 18 percent have even returned devices until they feel they can get safer guarantees against having their **sensitive** information **hacked**.

[K] That, too, explains the heavy Washington presence at this year's show, as these new technologies intrude upon heavily regulated areas. In addition to many senior officials from the Federal Trade and Federal Communications commissions, this year's list of policy makers also includes appearances from Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx, to talk about smart cities, and Federal Aviation Administrator Michael Huerta, to talk about drones.

根据这项调查,消费者热情不高可能是出于对隐私和安全的担忧。即便是在那些已购买某种联网设备的人群中,也有37%的人说他们以后会更谨慎地使用这些设备和服务。多达18%的人甚至退还过这些设备,直到他们感觉自己能够获得更安全的保证,不让自己的敏感信息被黑客入侵。

这也解释了为何华盛顿官员会重磅出席今年的展会,因为这些新技术闯入了(政府)严密控制的领域。除了许多来自联邦贸易委员会和联邦通关。 一次是一个人,这些面孔——就智能或者的高级官员,今年政策制定者。 一次是一个还包括这些面孔——就智能或市发表讲话的交通部长安东尼·超克市发表讲话的联邦航空管理局局长迈克尔·韦尔塔。

## ・词汇注释与难句分析・

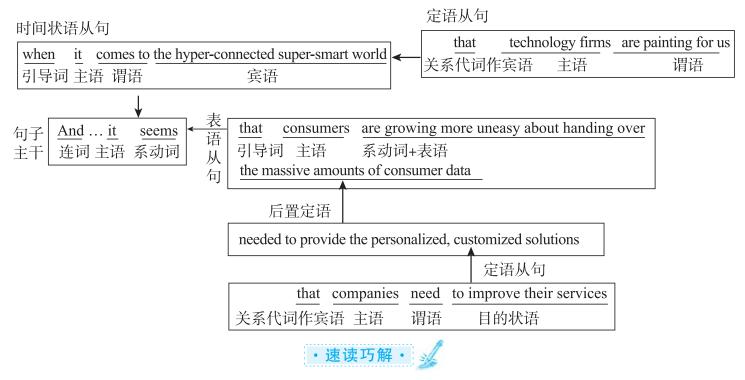


- ②hyper-['haɪpə] pre fix (构成形容词或名词)过度,过多
- ③ uneasy [An'izɪ] a. 忧虑的,不安的
- ④ hand over sth to sb 将某物正式交给某人
- ⑤massive ['mæsɪv] a. 巨大的
- ⑥track [træk] v. 跟踪,追踪
- ⑦persistent [pəˈsɪstənt] a. 持续的,反复出现的

- ⑧tellingly ['telɪŋlɪ] ad. 揭露真实面目地,说明问题地
- ⑨ dog [dog] v. 跟踪;(长期)困扰,纠缠
- ⑩venture ['ventʃə] n. (尤指有风险的)经营项目
- ①**respondent** [rɪˈspɒndənt] n. 调查对象
- ⑫launch [loːntʃ] n. (产品的)上市,发行
- ③ make up ground 追赶,靠近
- ⑭flat「flæt」a. 不景气的,萧条的

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⑤stem from 起源于・・・・・;是・・・・・・的结果
⑥concern [kən'sɜːn] n. 担心,忧虑
②senior ['siːnɪə] a. 级别高的
②senior ['siːnɪə] a. 级别高的
②federal ['fedərəl] a. 联邦的
⑧sensitive ['sensɪtɪv] a. 敏感的;须谨慎对待的
③hack [hæk] v. 非法侵入(计算机系统)
②heavy ['hevɪ] a. (数量、程度)超出一般的
②senior ['siːnɪə] a. 级别高的
②federal ['fedərəl] a. 联邦的
②commission [kə'mɪʃən] n. 委员会
②aviation [eɪvɪ'eɪʃən] n. 航空
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And when it comes to the hyper-connected super-smart world that technology firms are painting for us, it seems that consumers are growing more uneasy about handing over the massive amounts of consumer data needed to provide the personalized, customized solutions that companies need to improve their services.



[G]至[K]段以埃森哲一项研究调查为线索,分析科技产业思维的原因"迎合消费者'看重实用、担心隐私安全'的心态"。

[G]段分析原因一"迎合当下消费者对产品实用性的需求"。本段借段首 after all 与上段形成"描述现象一解释原因"的关系。①句 That 回指上文"实用性",指出科技产业转变的动机"迎合当下消费者对实用性的需求"。②③句 are becoming increasingly bored with、not excited about technology as they once were 说明"(旧有以'技术精湛、外表亮丽'为卖点的)电子产品已无法满足当下消费者需求"。全段核心信息为:当下消费者对科技产品的需求。

### 【定位词定位】无。

[H]至[K]段分析原因二"顾及消费者对数据隐私和安全方面的担忧"。

[H]段总述:消费者对"交出数据换取个性化定制方案"心存忧虑。本段借段尾 That could be another explanation 与上段形成并列,说明科技产业转变的原因二。①句 And when it comes to... 承上段"科技公司已然呈现于消费者面前的产品"引出"科技公司在消费者面前描述的未来景象:超连接、超智能",it seems that consumers are growing more uneasy about... 指出消费者对这一未来美好景象的担忧:需要向科技公司提交大量个人数据。全段核心信息为:消费者对交出大量数据以换取个性化定制产品的担忧。

【定位词定位】42 题 personal information 同义转述①句 consumer data, customized products and services 同义改写 personalized, customized solutions。

【核心义匹配】①句"消费者担忧'需交出大量数据才能换取个性化方案'的做法"与 42 题核心义匹配。

[I]段描述科技无孔不入与消费者心存疑虑的对决画面。全段借助各句句首词 Yet、for example、That、And 实现强关联。①②句引出科技公司与消费者之间的对决关系:一面是科技产品渗透生活方

方面面、一面是消费者恒久以来一直都在问的"我为什么需要它",深层表明科技公司远未全胜,消费者存在抵抗。③④句以智能手表的购买热情说明消费者对产品存有疑虑。⑤句再以健康监测器、智能恒温器、联网家用摄像头的需求不高予以说明。全段核心信息为:(1)科技公司已取得的成绩;(2)消费者一直存有的疑虑;(3)智能手表、健康监测器等产品的低需求。

【定位词定位】44 题 having their fitness monitored 可视为⑤句 fitness monitors 的同义转述。

【核心义匹配】44 题核心义与②句传递的"消费者对新产品的疑虑(我为什么要买这款产品?诸如,我为什么要检测我的脚步和心跳?)"以及末句所述"消费者对健康监测器等产品需求不高"一致。

[J]段进而分析消费者担忧的原因"隐私和安全问题"。本段借 that lack of enthusiasm could stem from...与上段形成"描述现象一解释原因"的关系。①句揭示消费者缺乏兴趣/心存怀疑的原因"隐私和安全问题"。②③句 Even among people who have bought...以已购买新型产品的消费者为例,侧面说明消费者担忧之深"即使已购买仍心存担忧";其中 be more cautious about using、have even returned...语义递进,强调担忧带来的副作用"减少使用,甚至导致退货"。全段核心信息为:消费者担忧的原因。

### 【定位词定位】无。

[K]段补充消费者担忧给今年展会带来的另一现象"大量高级官员出席"。本段以 That, too, explains...与上段形成并列衔接,引出"消费者对隐私和安全的担忧"导致的另一现象。①句 heavy Washington presence 概括现象,其中 Washington 借代联邦政府,heavy 兼具"数量多、分量重"之意。②句围绕 heavy 展开说明,In addition to...also includes...体现相较于往年官员数量的增多,从泛指高级官员的 senior officials 到部门长官 Secretary, Administrator 的变化体现官员级别的升高。全段核心信息为:今年电子展官员重磅出席。

【定位词定位】37 题 many officials、federal government 与段中 heavy Washington... many senior officials...相对应。

【核心义匹配】段落主旨大意"今年出席电子展的官员尤其多"与 37 题核心义匹配。

[L] Curran, the Accenture analyst, said that increased government interest in the show makes sense<sup>®</sup> as technology becomes a larger part of our lives. ② "There is an incompatibility in the rate<sup>®</sup> at which these are advancing relative to<sup>®</sup> the way we're digesting it," he said. ③ "Technology is becoming bigger and more aspirational<sup>®</sup>, and penetrating<sup>®</sup> almost every aspect of our lives. <sup>39</sup> ④ We have to understand and think about the implications<sup>®</sup>, and balance these great innovations with the potential downsides<sup>®</sup> they naturally carry with them." [1318 words]

埃森哲分析师克兰表示,随着科技在我们生活中的比重增加,政府更加关注此展会也可以理解。"科技发展的速度和我们消化的速度不一致",他说。"科技正日渐壮大、野心勃勃,几乎渗透进我们生活的方方面面。我们生活的方方面面。我们处须理解和思考其影响,对这些伟大的创新和它们自身可能具有的负面效应抱以同等重视。"

## ・词汇注释・

- ①make sense 有道理;易于理解
- ②rate [reɪt] n. 速度
- ③relative to sth 相对……的
- ④aspirational [ˈæspəˈreʃənl] a. 渴望成功的

- ⑤penetrate ['penɪtreɪt] v. 渗透,打入(组织,团体等)
- ⑥implication [Impli keɪʃən] n. 可能的影响
- ⑦downside ['daunsaid] n. 缺点;不利方面

[L]段借分析师克兰之言总结建议"正视科技发展的两面性"。全段引用分析师克兰观点(Curran... said... he said...)提出总结建议。①句 as... 既表原因也表伴随,引出政府重视的合理性"科技迅速发展、影响力扩大,有必要予以重视"。②③句 incompatibility 和 penetrating almost every aspect of our lives 说明影响力扩大的具体表现"技术超前、应用广泛"。④句 We have to... balance... 总结全文,提出"对科技发展/创新一分为二、辩证看待"的建议,naturally 特别劝说要对此抱以平和心态。全段核心信息为:(1)科技影响力的扩大;(2)分析师的观点。

【定位词定位】39 题 analyst 于①句出现, positive and negative aspects 对应④句 great... and its potential downsides。

【核心义匹配】④句"分析师建议我们必须同等重视科技创新的负面影响"匹配 39 题核心义。

# 四、答案精析

### 36. 消费者常常犹豫是否尝试智能家居设备,因为他们担心兼容性问题。

[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②③句。两句指出"普通消费者对尝试智能家居感到犹豫,是因为他们必须考虑兼容性问题"。试题是对此两句的同义概括,其中 Consumers are often hesitant 对应 overwhelming... for the average consumer, try 与 dip a toe in the water 同义。

### 37. 今年电子产品展的特色是有许多联邦政府官员出席。

[答案][K] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[K]段。该段指出"相较往年,出席今年展会的联邦政府官员尤其多"。试题是对本段内容的概括总结,其中 this year's electronics show 即对应 this year's show(由本文只提及一类展会可知 show 特指 CES 展)。

### 38. 如今对于电子设备的市场需求不是在减少,就是增长在放缓。

[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③句。该句指出"电子产品市场增速放缓,甚至缩小",试题是对该句的同义转述。

### 39. 一名分析师建议,创新型产品的正面和负面我们都有必要承认。

[答案][L] [精析] 根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[L]段④句。该句介绍分析师克兰的建议"要平衡伟大的创新及其负面效应"。试题是对该句建议的同义转述,其中 it is necessary to...对应 we have to,accept both...and...传递 balance"一分为二、辩证看待"之意。

### 40. 近年来,消费类电子产品展对电子设备实用价值的关注开始多于华丽外表。

[答案][F] [精析] 根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[F]段①至③句。此三句介绍近年来 CES 的转变"从极尽可能打造亮丽外表到更注重实用性"。试题是对此文意的同义概括,其中 focus more... than....与 shift from... and more into....同义,electronic devices 体现 CES 展品"电子设备"。

### 41. 今年的电子产品展上,有新意的产品变少了。

[答案][A] [精析] 根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[A]段。该段介绍今年 CES 展的缺陷"许多亮点产品与往年相同(即:相对去年,今年有新意的产品较少)"。试题是对本段内容的同义概括,其中 fewer innovative products 是对段中 having seen them before/have seen it all before/many of... are the same as... last year—or the year before 的合理概括。

### 42. 消费者对将个人信息交给科技企业以获取个性化产品和服务这种做法越来越担忧。

[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①句。该句指出"为了获取企业的个性化服务,消费者需要向其交出数据,而他们对这一做法感到担忧"。试题是对该句的同义转述,其中 giving... to tech companies to get... 体现句中 handing over... to provide... that companies need..."消费者交出数据以获取企业服务"这一交换关系。

### 43. 消费类技术协会是一年一度的消费类电子产品展的赞助/主办方。

[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④句。该句介绍杜布拉瓦克身份时提及 CTA,并解释该机构每年都会举办展览。试题是对该句 which 定语从句的同义转述,其中 the sponsor of the annual Consumer Electronics Show 是对句中 puts on the show each year (the show 指代 the Consumer Electronics Show)的同义转述。

### 44. 许多消费者怀疑监测自己身体健康的必要性。

[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。该段①句谈到科技无孔不入,甚至开始监测人们的步数和心跳;②句转而指出消费者对于这种新产品持犹疑态度;③至⑤句进而以消费者对智能手表、健康监测器、智能恒温器等电子产品的热情不足予以说明。试题是对该段文意的合理推断,其中 wonder about the necessity of 传递出文中 Why do I need that?、flat demand 隐藏文意"对于科技产品的必要性存有疑虑"。

### 45. 尽管没有奇迹产品上市,电子产业仍在日趋成熟。

[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。本段先承认"科技产业目前缺乏爆品"后转而表示"许多产业正在成熟"。试题是对本段内容的总结概括, even though 体现两部分之间的转折关系。

### **Section C**

### Passage One 气候免费搭车者是时候承担责任了

# 一、总体分析

来源: The Conversation《对话》网站 2016. 2.5 文章 Australia, the US and Europe are climate 'freeriders': it's time to step up(澳洲、美国和欧洲是气候的"免费搭车者":是时候承担责任了)。主题:本文指出巴黎气候协定在解决"气候不公正"问题上的局限性,呼吁高排放国家把巴黎协定中的粗略政策转化为具体行动,切实推进"气候正义"。脉络:引出话题:世界各国达成新的全球气候协议《巴黎气候协定》(第一段)——引出"气候不公正"现象(第二段)——具体介绍"气候不公正"现象的受益方和受损方(第三、四段)——指出巴黎协定在解决气候不公问题上的局限性:缺少实施细则(第五至七段)——呼吁高排放国家积极落实巴黎协定以推进"气候正义"(第八、九段)。

# 🎢 二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① The Paris climate agreement  $finalised^{\oplus}$  in December last year  $heralded^{\oplus}$  a new era for climate action. ② For the first time, the world's nations agreed to keep global warming well below  $2^{\circ}$ C.

去年12月最终敲定的巴黎气候协定预示着气候行动新时代的到来。 世界各国首次共同约定把全球变暖 (幅度)控制在2℃之内。

## ・词汇注释与难句分析・

①finalise ['faɪnəlaɪz] v. 把(计划、旅行、项目等)最后 《 ②herald ['herəld] v. 预示······的来临 定下来;定案

# ・语篇分析・

### 首段引出全文主述话题:巴黎气候协定。

①句概述协定的象征意义:预示气候行动新时代的到来。finalised(敲定,最终定下来)暗示气候协定谈判过程的漫长、曲折;heralded a new era for climate action 明示这一协定的效果预期:将开创气候行动的新时代。

②句细说协定的具体目标: 把全球气温升幅控制在  $2^{\circ}$ C 之内。For the first time(首次)呼应 finalised,再度传递出这一协定谈判过程的艰难曲折,暗示之前相关谈判并未取得实质性进展;并呼应 new 传递出"新"的真实含义:全球变暖将控制在  $2^{\circ}$ C 之内。

This is vital for climate-vulnerable nations. Pewer than 4% of countries are responsible for more than half of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. In a study published in *Nature Scientific Reports*, we reveal just how deep this injustice runs.

这对气候脆弱国家至关重要。世界上超过一半的温室气体排放量是由不到 4%的国家造成的。在《自然科学报告》上发表的一项研究中,我们揭示了这种不公正情形到底有多严峻。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①be responsible for 对(某事的发生/后果)负有责任, ② greenhouse gas emission 温室气体排放 是造成……的原因

### ・语篇分析・



①句指出协定对气候脆弱国的至关重要性。climate-vulnerable nations(易受气候变化影响的国家) 反向说明"不易受气候变化影响的国家"的存在,由此表明"全球气候变暖对不同国家的影响程度不同",从而深层暗示出"气候行动过程中可能存在着不公正现象";vital(至关重要的,生死攸关的)突出强调巴黎协定之于气候脆弱国家生死的重要性,换言之,如果再不将气候变暖控制在2℃之内,这一全球气候问题将严重威胁到这些国家的生命安全。

②③句进而借"高排放国家数量与全球温室气体排放量之间的比例失衡"揭示"气候不公正现象的存在"。②句先以比例对比"Fewer than 4% of countries VS more than half of the world"明确传递出"全球气候变暖实际是少数国家的责任,结果却让多数国家为之买单"这一特殊现象;③句进而以研究实证指出这一特殊现象背后隐藏的"严重不公",just how deep(到底有多深)强调这种不公现象十分严峻。

【段落整体解读】②③句通过指出"气候变暖问题虽为少数国家所致,却给多数最易受气候影响的国家带来严重影响"这一不公现象说明①句"意在解决全球气候变暖问题的巴黎协定对于那些易受影响的国家来说是个福音",实质暗示"巴黎协定意在解决这一不公现象"。

Developed nations such as Australia, the United States, Canada, and European countries are essentially climate "free-riders": [47] causing the majority of the problems through high greenhouse gas emissions, while incurring few of the costs such as climate change's impact on food and water. [2] In other words, a few countries are benefiting enormously from the consumption of fossil fuels, while at the same time contributing disproportionately to the global burden of climate change.

像澳大利亚、美国、加拿大和欧洲各国这样的发达国家基本上都是气候上的"免费搭车者":它们通过排放大量温室气体引起绝大部分问题,与此同时却几乎未遭受什么损失,比如气候变化对食品和水的影响。换言之,少数国家正从化石燃料的消耗中获取巨大利益,同时也对气候变化造成了不成比例的全球性负荷。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①free rider 免费搭车者,搭便车者
- ②incur [ɪn'kɜː] v. 招致,引发,蒙受
- ③incur costs 承担费用,遭受损失
- ④benefit from 从……中获益
- ⑤enormously [ɪˈnɔːməslɪ] ad. 巨大地

- ⑥fossil fuels 化石燃料
- ⑦contribute to 有助于,带来,促成
- **®disproportionately** [ɪdɪsprə'pɔ:ʃənətlɪ] *ad*. 不成比例 地,不相称地

Developed nations such as Australia, the United States, Canada, and European countries are essentially climate "free-riders": causing the majority of the problems through high greenhouse gas emissions, while incurring few of the costs such as climate change's impact on food and water.

・语篇分析・



第三四段退而补充阐述"气候不公现象"。

第三段先阐释气候不公的受益方——免费搭车者。

①句直指免费搭车者群体:发达国家——它们是主要肇事者,但却很少受到不良影响。essentially "本质上,根本上"强调事实真相:发达国家本质上就是"免费搭车者",并借 free-riders 本义"在公共事业中不出力,却还从中获利的人"传递出作者对这些发达国家的贬斥态度; while 传递语义转折逻辑,并借对比 causing the majority of the problems VS incurring few of the costs 强调这些发达国家如何在气候行动中免费搭车:高排放、低代价,以此呼应上段所述"为数较少的国家排放出高比例的温室气体,却让多数气候脆弱国来为之买单"。注:impact 实际蕴藏"负面影响"之意。

②句进一步揭露这一群体:它们一边从高能耗中获取巨大利益,一边给全球带来不成比例的气候负荷。In other words 一般用于总括前文所述话语的内容,有时也用于表达前述话语的隐层含义,句中即为后者,即是对上句表面文字信息的深层揭露,为本段主旨所在;while 同上句,传递语义转折逻辑,并借对比 benefiting enormously from the consumption of fossil fuels VS contributing disproportionately to the global burden of climate change 强调这些发达国家"享受巨大收益的同时却给全球造成巨大负荷",其中contributing 据其后 burden 可知为正义反用(并非指其做出贡献,而是指其招致的后果),disproportionately 以比例的严重失衡强调其制造的气候变暖负荷之大。

# • 真题精解 • 🔏

47. Why does the author call some developed countries	47. 为什么作者把一些发达国家称为气	
climate "free-riders"?	候上的"免费搭车者"?	
A) They needn't worry about the food and water they consume.	. A)它们不必担心它们消耗的食物和水。	
B) They are better able to cope with the global climate change.	B)它们更有能力应对全球气候变化。	
C) They hardly pay anything for the problems they have caused.	c)它们几乎没有为它们造成的问题付出 任何代价。	
D) They are free from the greenhouse effects affecting "forced riders".	D)它们没有受到侵害"强制搭车者"的温 室效应的影响。	

「精准定位」本题考查"免费搭车者的本质特征",可由题干关键词 climate "free-riders"定位到第三段①句。

[锁定答案] C)。第三段①句 climate "free-riders"之后以冒号引出解释性信息,解释了这一称号的来源/原因:这些高排放的发达国家是气候问题的主要责任者,却几乎未遭受相应的损失/付出相应的代价 (costs 意为"损失,代价"),正确项 C 是对冒号后 causing the majority of the problems... while incurring few of the costs...这一对比逻辑的合理解读。

「排除干扰」A、B、D 项干扰均源自 while 后信息,而 free-riders 实际囊括 while 前后对比信息"一面

制造问题、一面不用付出代价",也即,这三个选项并未全面体现 free-riders 之意。与此同时,A项只从while 后例证信息做文章,尽管这属于合理推断,但实际脱离气候问题这一主题;B、D项则将"发达国家几乎未受气候变化影响"分别篡改为"它们更有能力应对气候变化"、夸大为"完全不受气候变化影响"。注:D项中"侵害'强制搭车者'的温室效应"代指气候变化。

[提炼思路]本题题干所问可转化为"免费搭车者的本质特点",即意在考查对抽象概念的正确理解。由题干抽象概念 climate "free-riders"很容易定位到第三段,该段①句出现 free-riders,其后随即出现语用功能为"引出对前文的解释说明"的冒号(:)以及"表述前文的隐层含义"的 In other words。由此可知,冒号及 In other words 后信息均是对 free-riders 的解读,而这两部分均包含一个蕴藏语义对比的 while,其中冒号后语义对比为"制造大部分问题、却不受惩罚"、in other words 后语义对比为"既是既得利益者、又是问题制造者"。纵观四个选项,唯有 C 项体现出这种语义对比关系,而 A、B、D 项均体现出词义的一个面"未受惩罚、既得利益",却未体现另一面"问题制造者"。

Non the flip side<sup>®</sup>, there are many "forced riders<sup>®</sup>", who are suffering from the climate change impacts despite<sup>®</sup> having scarcely<sup>®</sup> contributed to the problem. Many of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, the majority of which are African or small island states, produce a very small quantity of emissions. This is much like a non-smoker getting cancer from second-hand smoke, while the heavy smoker is fortunate enough to smoke in good health.

另一方面,还有很多"强制搭车者",它们对气候变化几乎没责任,却在遭受其影响。世界上许多气候最脆弱国家——其中大多数是非洲国家或小岛国家——产生的排放非常少。这就像不吸烟者因为二手烟患上癌症,而重度吸烟者却能足够幸运地在身体健康的状态下吸烟一样。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①on the flip side 另一方面,反过来说
- ②forced riders 被迫搭车者,强制享用者
- \$ 3 despite [dɪ spaɪt] prep. 尽管

## •语篇分析 •



### 第四段阐释气候不公的受损方——强制搭车者。

- ①句引出"强制搭车者"并予以说明:不是肇事者,却深受问题之害。On the flip side 由"唱片的反面"延伸为"反面而言,另一方面",预示接下来要讲述与上段"免费搭车"相反的行为;who 定语从句中借 despite 传递让步转折逻辑:虽不是肇事者,却是买单者,借此明确主句中 forced 所指:被迫的、非自愿性的(搭车行为),呼应上文 free 之时,最终指向第二段末 this injustice,并明确这一不公现象的真实所指"发达国家是全球变暖问题的罪魁祸首,但它们自身并不受全球变暖之害,真正受害者为气候脆弱国家"。
- ②句指出"强制搭车者"的主要群体:许多世界上最易受气候影响的国家,它们多为非洲国家或小岛国家。many、the majority 与 a very small quantity 所形成的对比实为首句 despite 让步转折逻辑的复现,用以凸显这些国家排放很少、受害却极大。
- ③句将"强制搭车者"类比为"身患癌症的二手烟民",强调其并非问题的责任人、却承担着问题的不良后果。本句将"无辜遭受气候变化之害的强制搭车者"比作"被迫吸二手烟而患病的非吸烟者",将上段所述的"免费搭车者"比作"身体健康的重度吸烟者",这种比喻论证形象生动地说明了气候不公正现象"气候变暖的主要责任者是发达国家,气候变暖恶果的主要承受者却是发展中国家",深刻传达了作者立场:同情"强制搭车者",鄙视"免费搭车者"。

### 真题精解。

48. Why does the author compare the "forced riders" to second-hand smokers?	48. 为什么作者把"强制搭车者"比作二号 烟民?	
A) They have little responsibility for public health problems.	A)他们对公共卫生问题几乎没有责任。	
B) They are vulnerable to unhealthy environmental conditions.	s. B)他们容易受到不健康的环境条件的影响。	
C) They have to bear consequences they are not responsible for.	C) 他们不得不承担起不该由他们负责的后果。	
D) They are unaware of the potential risks they are confronting.	D)他们没有意识到他们面临的潜在风险。	

[精准定位] 本题考查"强制搭车者与二手烟民的类比信息",可由题干关键词 compare the "forced riders" to second-hand smokers 直接定位至第四段末句 This is much like... from second-hand smoke;而该句中出现指代上文的指示词 This,故需从整段获取全面信息。

[锁定答案] C)。第四段①②句介绍强制搭车者的特点"几乎未对气候问题造成影响(产生的排放很少),却在遭受气候问题的影响",③句将强制搭车者类比为因吸二手烟而患上癌症的不吸烟者,由此可推断两者的共同点是:他们自身都不是问题制造者,却要被迫遭受问题产生的恶果。正确项是对forced"强制的/被迫的"、second-hand"二手的/被动的"所示共同点的体现。

[排除干扰] A 项中"公共卫生问题"是"二手烟民"所涉话题,与"强制搭车者"无关。B 项虽体现"被迫遭受问题不良影响"却未体现"不是问题的制造者"。D 项中"对潜在风险的意识问题"文中并未提及。

[提炼思路] 题干表面考查"把强制搭车者比作二手烟民的原因",实质也可转化为"强制搭车者的本质特点",只需找到论述"强制搭车者"的段落,从中总结归纳出其最为本质的特点。同上题类似,由题干关键词"forced riders"可直接定位至第四段首句,其后随即出现修饰说明性的定语从句,且从句中包含一个蕴藏语义对比的 despite"几乎不是问题的制造者,却要承担问题的后果";随后发现类比句中同样包含一个蕴藏语义对比的 while"二手烟民虽不吸烟,却要承担二手烟的后果,而问题制造者却还'逍遥法外'"。纵观四个选项,唯有 C 项体现出这种语义对比关系。

V 1 The Paris agreement has been widely hailed as a positive step forward in addressing climate change for all, although the details on addressing "climate justice" can be best described as sketchy.

巴黎协定被广泛誉为在应对 气候变化上迈出的积极一步,然 而关于解决"气候正义"的细节最 多算作粗略版本。

### ・词汇注释与难句分析・

①**hail...as...**赞扬(或称颂)·······为······(尤用于报章等)

③sketchy [ˈsketʃɪ] a. 概略的

②address [ə'dres] v. 处理,对付

### ・语篇分析・

第五至七段进而分析巴黎协定在解决气候不公问题上的局限性。

第五段概述局限性:仅包含解决气候正义问题的粗略性政策(暗示没有可切实推行的细则)。段落采取欲抑先扬手法,先行指出协定的进步性,尔后指出其局限性;although 位于句中时常表示转折含义"不过,然而"(相当于 but),although 在此处将整句语义重心后置,强调巴黎协定的局限性"只规定了没有实施细则的粗略性政策(sketchy)",为下文详述具体的局限性作铺垫。

【段落群整体解读】addressing "climate justice"(解决气候正义问题)是贯穿本段落群的关键词,其在实践中主要表现为让高排放国家/发达国家援助气候脆弱国/发展中国家应对气候变化,因此下文论及的"富国和穷国的责任区分"、"对气候脆弱国的援助问题"、"高排放国家的道德抉择"实质都是在探讨"解决气候正义"的问题。

VI The goal of keeping global temperature rise "well below" 2°C is **commendable** but the emissions-reduction **pledges**<sup>©</sup> **submitted**<sup>®</sup> by countries **leading up to**<sup>®</sup> the Paris talks are very unlikely to deliver on this.

保持全球温度上升幅度"远低 于"2℃的目标值得赞扬,但促成巴 黎会谈的各国所提交的减排承诺 很难实现这一目标。

### 词汇注释与难句分析

- ① **commendable** 「kə mendəbəl ] a. 值得赞美的;很好 的;可推荐的
- ②**pledge** [pled3] n. 保证,誓言
- ③submit [səb'mɪt] v. 提出,提交

- ④lead up to 使话题(逐渐)转向……;作为……的准 备,导致
- ⑤deliver on 履行(诺言)

### 语篇分析•



### 第六七段细说局限性。

第六段指出局限性之一:各国的减排承诺很难实现巴黎协定的控温目标。本段依旧欲抑先扬(...is commendable but...are very unlikely...):先认可巴黎协定的控温目标,随后转折指出根据各国提交的减 排承诺,这一目标难以实现,暗示该目标较为空洞(呼应上段"没有行动方案的粗略性政策"),各国需加紧 展开具体行动; deliver on 指"履行职责(承诺), 兑现", this 回指句首"气温升幅低于 2℃的控温目标"。

More than \$100 billion in funding has been put on the table for supporting developing nations to reduce emissions. 2 However, the agreement **specifies** that there is no formal distinction between developed and developing nations in their responsibility to cut emissions, effectively ignoring historical emissions. 3<sup>49</sup> There is also very little detail on who will provide the funds or, importantly, who is responsible for their provision. **4** Securing these funds, and establishing who is responsible for raising<sup>®</sup> them will also be vital for the future of climatevulnerable countries.

会上提出要用 1000 多亿美元 来支持发展中国家减少排放。然 而,协议规定发达国家和发展中国 家在减排责任上没有正式的区别, 这实际上忽略了历史排放。关于谁 将提供资金,准确地说,重要的是, 谁有责任提供资金,细节也非常少。 确保这些资金到位,并确定谁有责 任筹集这些资金,对于气候脆弱国 的未来也将是至关重要的。

### 词汇注释与难句分析•

- ①put...on the table 公开提出;摆在桌面上
- ②specify ['spesifai] v. 指定;详细说明

- ③effectively [ɪˈfektɪvlɪ] ad. 实际上,事实上
- ④raise [reɪz] v. 筹集(款项)

## 语篇分析・ショ

第七段指出局限性之二"协议规定富国和穷国的减排责任没有区别"和局限性之三"在气候援助资 金筹集方面缺乏具体细则"。

①②句指出局限性之二。①句让步指出巴黎协定解决气候不公的一大进步:会上提出对发展中国 家的减排提供 1000 多亿美元巨额资金援助;②句的 However 将语义重心后置,转而强调协议的局限 性:"协议规定发达国家和发展中国家的减排责任没有区别"看似是追求平等的气候正义,而 effectively (语境义为"实际上,事实上")引出的伴随状语补充指出上述协议内容的"伪公正性":(不区分减排责任) 实际上忽视了发达国家的历史排放,仍是一种气候不公,因为发达国家的历史排放量远高于发展中国 家,应承担更多减排责任。

③④句指出局限性之三。also 实现句群间并列衔接,由上文"责任不做正式区分"过渡到"资金筹集缺少细节"; who will provide the funds、who is responsible for their provision、who is responsible for raising them 实为同义复现,均用以指代"那 1000 多亿美元由谁来提供的问题"; importantly 与 be vital for 同义复现,强调"这一资金筹集的责任划分对于气候脆弱国的未来至关重要",深层暗示巴黎协定因其对责任区辨未落于实处而无法有效解决气候不公问题。注:③句中 or 并非用以引出另一事物,而是用以更正说法或者给予更确切的信息。

【段落整体解读】两个局限性之间看似为 also 并列关系,但实为语义递进关系,责任不做区分、很难在资金筹集细则做出区分,这对于气候脆弱国家而言实际上极为不公,因为其并没有像发达国家那样排放大量温室气体。

# ・真题精解・ 🔏

46. The author is critical of the Paris climate agreement	t 46. 作者对巴黎气候协定持批评态度是因为	
because	•	
A)it is unfair to those climate-vulnerable nations	A)它对那些气候脆弱国是不公平的	
B)it aims to keep temperature rise below 2°C only	B)它的目标是把气温升幅仅仅控制在 2℃之	
C)it is beneficial to only fewer than 4% of countries	C)它只对不到 4%的国家有利	
D) it burdens developed countries with the sole responsibility	D)它使发达国家承担全部责任	

[精准定位]本题考查"作者批判巴黎协定的原因",而"作者对巴黎协定的具体态度"主要体现在第五至七段,故可将本题锁定在这三段。

[锁定答案] A)。第五段语义转折之后强调巴黎协定的局限性"仅包含解决气候正义问题的粗略性政策(暗示不能切实解决问题)",随后两段具体解释这种局限性,尤其第七段暗示了协议的伪公正性:在减排的责任分配上忽视发达国家的历史排放,对于气候脆弱国至关重要的援助资金问题缺乏具体细则(未明确发达国家/高排放国家的出资责任),这些对于气候脆弱国实质上是不公平的,故 A 项正确。

[排除干扰] B项与首段及第六段传达的作者观点"把气温升幅控制在 2℃之内预示着气候行动的新时代,这一控温目标值得赞扬"不符。C项复现第二段 Fewer than 4% of countries(指高排放的发达国家),但选项含意"巴黎协定只对高排放的发达国家有利"显然违背巴黎协定的最终目标"应对全球气候变化(这对全球有利,尤其对气候脆弱国至关重要)"。D项与第七段②句信息"巴黎协定规定发达国家和发展中国家的减排责任没有区别"相悖。

[提炼思路] 本题考查对细节信息的推理概括。根据题干关键信息"作者对巴黎协定的具体态度"锁定大致的信息搜索范围:第五至七段;然后分析第五至七段发现:第五段存在语义转折(although 前后):先赞扬巴黎协定的进步性,后批评其局限性;随后两段重点解释其局限性(标志词 but、However);对围绕"局限性"的信息进行推理概括可确定 A 项符合文意。

49. What does the author say about the \$100 billion funding?	49. 关于 1000 亿美元的资金作者说了什么?
A) It will motivate all nations to reduce carbon emissions.	A)它会激励所有国家减少碳排放。
B) There is no final agreement on where it will come from.	B)关于其来源未能达成最终共识。
C) There is no clarification of how the money will be spent.	C)这笔钱的未来用途没有被阐明。
D) It will effectively reduce greenhouse emissions worldwide.	D) 它将有效减少全球范围的温室气体排放。

「精准定位]本题考查"1000 亿资金的相关信息"。由题干关键词 \$100 billion 直接定位到第七段。

[锁定答案] B)。第七段③句指出"关于谁负责提供资金(资金来源)的细节也很少",可知巴黎协定没有规定这部分资金的来源,也即资金来源没有达成共识。正确项 There is no final agreement on 是对句中 There is very little detail on 的合理解读。

[排除干扰] A 项将第七段①句所述 1000 亿资金的用途"支持发展中国家减排"篡改为"激励所有国家减排"。C 项偷换概念,将第七段③④句论述的未被明确阐明的对象"资金来源"偷换为"资金用途",而由本段①句可知资金用途为"用于支持发展中国家减排"。D 项将第七段②句的 cut emissions、effectively 杂糅曲解出"有效减少排放",而实际上该段只论及减排责任、出资责任问题,未谈论 1000 亿资金的减排效果,effectively 在文中意为"事实上,实际上",用于引出某情形的真实情况。

[提炼思路] 解答事实细节题时要学会研读选项,本题四个选项中A、D项指向"预期结果",B、C项指向"协定细则",而据由定位段核心主旨(通常由同义复现等手段体现,如本题所定位第七段即根据there is no formal distinction、There is also very little detail on 可知信息聚焦"协定细则",最后再由三个who 从句所复现文意"谁是筹集这笔资金的真正责任人")可知 B 项所述"资金来源未达共识"正确。

The most climate-vulnerable countries in the world have contributed very little to creating the global disease from which they now suffer the most. There must urgently be a meaningful mobilisation of the policies outlined in the agreement if we are to achieve national emissions reductions while helping the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate change.

世界上气候最脆弱国家对这一全球性疾病几乎不负责任,却遭受到 其最严重的影响。如果我们要在帮助最脆弱的国家适应气候变化的同时实现国家的减排目标,就必须迫切需要将协议中概述的政策转化为有效的行动。

## ・词汇注释与难句分析・

① mobilisation [iməubilar zeɪʃən] n. 动员,调动

\$ ②outline ['aʊtlaɪn] v. 概述,提出⋯⋯的纲要

There must urgently be a meaningful mobilisation of the policies outlined in the agreement if we are to achieve national emissions reductions while helping the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate change.



第八九段呼吁高排放国家积极落实巴黎协定以推进"气候正义"。

- 第八段指出迫切需要将巴黎协定的概略政策转化为具体行动。
- ①句承上强调世界上气候最脆弱国家之殇:责任极小 VS 受苦最多。contributed very little 与 suffer the most 形成对比,强调这些国家所受不公。
- ②句进而呼吁要将政策落实为有效的行动(切实推进气候正义)。 must urgently 凸显了实现气候正义的迫切性; a meaningful mobilisation of the policies outlined in the agreement(将协议中的概略政策转化为具体有效的行动)直接回应第五段概述的局限性"巴黎协议仅提供了粗略性的政策大纲"。

IX **①** And it is clearly **up to**<sup>①</sup> the current generation of leaders from high-emitting nations to decide whether they want to be remembered as climate change **tyrants**<sup>2</sup> or pioneers. [449 words]

显然,这取决于当前一代的 高排放国家的领导人决定想成 为气候变化的暴君还是先驱者。

## ・词汇注释与难句分析・

①up to 应该由……决定,由……负责

② tyrant ['taɪrənt] n. 暴君,专制君主



第九段补充指出推进这一政策落实行动的决定性因素:高排放国家领导人的道德责任感。And 实 现段群递进衔接,承上"将概略化政策转为为具体有效的行动"指出其决定性因素:取决于高排放国家 领导人的道德抉择,是选择成为暴君还是先驱者,其中"暴君"指忽视气候不公的专制者,"先驱者"指积 极落实气候正义的带头人。

50. What urgent action must be taken to realise the Paris climate agreement?	s 50. 要实现巴黎气候协定(的目标)必须采取什么紧急行动?	
A) Encouraging high-emitting nations to take the initiative.	A) 鼓励高排放国家带头行动。	
B) Calling on all the nations concerned to make joint efforts.	B)号召所有相关国家共同努力。	
C) Pushing the current world leaders to come to a consensus. C)推动当前世界的领导人达成共识		
D) Putting in effect the policies in the agreement at once.	D) 立即实施协议中的政策。	

[精准定位] 本题考查"作者对实现巴黎协定目标的建议",可由题干关键词 urgent action must be taken 定位至第八段②句 There must urgently be...。

「锁定答案】D)。该句呼吁指出"如果我们要实现国家的减排目标就必须迫切将协议中的政策大纲 落实为有效的行动",由此可知作者认为要实现巴黎协定的目标必须尽快落实协议中的政策,正确项 D 是对句中 There must urgently be a meaningful mobilisation of the policies 的同义改写。

[排除干扰] A 项源自文末句暗含文意"高排放国家的领导人要成为落实巴黎协定的先驱者,take the initiative(带头行动)对应 pioneers(先驱),但它答非所问,并不属于题干所问 urgent action"紧急行 动"的内容;B项源自文首段末句 the world's nations agreed to... 所暗藏文意"全世界各国都应做出共 同努力",但同 A 项,亦属答非所问;C 项实际由文末句"高排放国家的领导人面临两种抉择"捏造而来。

[提炼思路] 本题同上题,亦需研读选项,找出解题契机。题干所问为"实现巴黎协定的紧急行动", 而 A、B、C 项"鼓励······带头行动/呼吁······共同努力/推动······达成共识"并未体现出"紧迫感",唯有 D 项不仅提及巴黎协定本身,且 Putting in effect... at once 也体现出"紧迫"之意,故正确。

## Passage Two 青少年的抑郁风险行为

# 、总体分析

来源: Time《时代周刊》2014. 2. 13 文章 Surprising Behaviors That Put Teens at Serious Risk of Depression(出人意料、置青少年于严重抑郁风险的行为)。主题:隐形风险行为常被人忽视,却严重危 及青少年心理健康。脉络:全文以某一研究发现为主线,第一至四段概述研究发现"隐形风险行为威胁 青少年心理健康",第五至七段具体介绍研究内容及结果"隐形风险群体的抑郁风险超出预期",第八、 九段说明研究意义"为青少年心理健康问题提供新的预警信号"。



Teenagers at risk of depression<sup>®</sup>, anxiety<sup>®</sup> and suicide<sup>®</sup> often wear<sup>®</sup> their troubles like a neon (霓虹灯) sign. ②Their risky behaviors—drinking too much alcohol, using illegal drugs, smoking cigarettes<sup>®</sup> and skipping school<sup>®</sup>—can alert<sup>®</sup> parents and teachers that serious problems are brewing<sup>®</sup>.

面临抑郁、焦虑和自杀风险的 青少年经常将他们的问题展示得 跟霓虹灯一样。他们的危险行 为——酗酒、吸毒、抽烟和逃 学——会给家长和教师以警示:严 重问题正在酝酿。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①depression [dɪ'preʃən] n. 沮丧,抑郁
- ②anxiety 「æŋˈzaɪətɪ] n. 焦虑
- ③**suicide**['sjuːɪsaɪd] n. 自杀,自杀行为
- ④wear [weə] v. 显出,呈现

- ∬ ⑤cigarette [sɪgəˈret] n. 香烟
  - ⑥skip school 逃学,旷课
- ~ ⑦alert [əˈlɜːt] v. 警告,使意识到

### ・语篇分析・



首段为引子,指出青少年心理健康问题十分显著,其酗酒、吸毒、吸烟、逃课等危险行为极易被家长和教师关注。

- ①句以比喻手法指出青少年心理健康问题显而易见。wear their troubles like a neon sign(其中wear 取其僻义"显出,呈现出",their troubles 指其前同属心理问题范畴的 depression、anxiety、suicide)借 霓虹灯醒目、显眼的特点指出青少年将其心理问题展示得一览无余,预示下文即将引出其具体表征。
- ②句关联心理问题与危险行为,指出酗酒、吸毒、抽烟、逃学等引发心理问题的危险行为极易被家长和老师关注。Their risky behaviors 呼应 at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide,由此将危险行为与心理问题关联起来,表明这些危险行为实为其心理问题的具体表现;alert 实质呼应 neon sign,明确这些危险行为的提醒及警示作用:家长及教师通过这些危险行为及早发现青少年心理问题,进而做出相应的救助、救治行动。

# ・真题精解・

51. What does the author mean by saying "Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon sign" (Lines 1-2, Para, 1)?	r 经常将他们的问题展现得跟霓虹灯一样"(第 1	
A) Mental problems can now be found in large numbers of teenagers.	A)心理问题现在可以在大批青少年当中发现。	
B) Teenagers' mental problems are getting more and more attention.	B)青少年的心理问题正在受到越来越多的关注。	
C) Teenagers' mental problems are often too conspicuous not to be observed.	o C)青少年的心理问题往往过于显著而无法被忽视。	
D) Depression and anxiety are the most common symptoms of mental problems.	D)抑郁和焦虑是心理问题的最常见症状。	

「精准定位]本题考查对开篇首句的句意理解,可直接定位至文首段。

[锁定答案] C)。考查句字面义为"面临抑郁、焦虑、自杀风险的青少年常常将其问题(即抑郁、焦虑等心理问题)展现得如霓虹灯一般",言外之意即为"青少年的心理问题如同霓虹灯那样,表现得醒目而耀眼,不可能不引起关注";第二句随后以"青少年的危险行为(即心理问题的直观表现形式)极易给家长和教师以警示作用(即引起警惕/关注)"说明①句。正确项是对首段核心文意的综合概括。

[排除干扰] A 项由①句 Teenagers at risk of 中核心名词 Teenagers 的复数形式出发,将该结构的含义"有心理问题风险的青少年"曲解为"许多青少年出现心理问题",而文中并未谈及该人群的数量问题。B 项由②句 Their risky behaviors... can alert... 中 alert"使……警觉,向……发出警报"出发,将该句含义重心"青少年危险行为给家长和教师的警示作用(可以尽早发现心理问题并予以救助或治疗)"偷换为"外界对青少年心理健康问题日益关注"。D 项利用文首句 depression、anxiety 碎片信息并结合常识"抑郁、焦虑是心理问题的常见症状"捏造干扰,而这并非文首句真实句意所指,并未体现该句 wear their troubles like a neon sign 所强调的核心文意"包括抑郁、焦虑在内的心理问题表现得就像霓虹灯一样醒目"。

[提炼思路] 句意理解题的解答可分为两个步骤:1. 抓住句中关键词对句子本身进行理解。如本题的 neon sign(霓虹灯)为句中关键词,根据霓虹灯自身的特点可知,首段①句意在说明青少年心理问题 (troubles)的显著性。2. 从文中找出相关信息进行佐证。首段②句对①句进行阐释, alert 呼应 neon sign 的警示功能,进一步说明问题的显著性,从而印证正确选项为 C。

But a new study finds that there's another group of adolescents<sup>®</sup> who are in nearly as much danger of experiencing the same psychiatric<sup>®</sup> symptoms<sup>®</sup>: teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary (不爱活动的) lifestyle.

但一项新研究发现,有另一个青少年群体几乎处于同样的危险中,经历着相同的精神疾病症状:那些大量使用媒体、缺乏充足睡眠、过着久坐不动生活的青少年。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①adolescent 「ædəˈlesənt ] n. 青少年

②**psychiatric** [ɪsaɪkɪˈætrɪk] a. 精神病的

③**symptom** ['sɪmptəm] n. 症状

But a new study finds that there's another group of adolescents who are in nearly as much danger of experiencing the same psychiatric symptoms: teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary lifestyle.

\$



第二段以研究新发现提出全文主题:大量使用媒体、严重睡眠不足、长期久坐不动的青少年同样面临相同的心理健康问题(应予以高度重视)。

段首以 But 形成转折,体现段间语义对比,并将语义重心落于本段。本段(句)以冒号为隔,冒号前借 another group... as much danger... the same psychiatric symptoms 直指研究新发现"另一群体具有

相同症状、处于同样危险",并借 new 暗示这一群体的行为表征可能相较首段所述群体更为隐蔽(因而不被人所知);冒号后借 A, B and C 结构指出这一群体的行为特征,而由 tons of media、enough sleep、sedentary lifestyle 不难发现这三种行为特征实质与当今网络新时代有着强关联,因而与首段所述"酗酒、吸毒、抽烟和逃学"等一直为家长、教师所关注的危险行为相比,更容易被忽略。

# ・真题精解・

52. What is the finding of the new study?	52. 这项新研究的结果是什么?
A) Teenagers' lifestyles have changed greatly in recent years.	A)近年来青少年的生活方式发生了很大改变。
B) Many teenagers resort to drugs or alcohol for mental relief.	B)许多青少年通过吸毒或酗酒来缓解心理压力。
C) Teenagers experiencing psychological problems tend to use a lot of media.	C)有心理问题的青少年往往大量使用媒体。
D) Many hitherto unobserved youngsters may have psychological problems.	D) 许多迄今未被注意到的年轻人可能有心理问题。

[精准定位] 本题考查新研究发现(the finding of the new study),可定位至第二段 a new study finds that...。 [锁定答案] D)。第二段直指研究新发现:还存在另一群体,他们跟酗酒、吸毒等青少年一样,经历着相同心理病症、处于相同危险中。而由"新发现"可知这一群体并未被注意到。由后续第三、四段"这一群体因其行为(大量使用媒体、缺乏充足睡眠、过着久坐不动生活)通常不被视为警示信号而被家长和教师等忽视"亦可佐证这一推断。正确项 D 是对这一内容的同义转述。

[排除干扰] A 项由段中冒号后 teens who... lifestyle 曲解而来,但新研究并未对比青少年生活方式的变化,其研究重点在"青少年的心理问题"而非"青少年生活方式"。B 项源于首段②句 drinking too much alcohol, using illegal drugs 等危险行为,但这并非新研究的发现。C 项源自段中冒号后 use tons of media,但这只是有心理问题青少年的表征之一,而非唯一,故而排除。

[提炼思路] 本题虽易定位,但由定位处却并不容易确保答案的正确性。因此应利用段群意识,将几个有着紧密语义逻辑关联的段落组合在一起,根据整体的主旨文意(通常通过词义复现、特殊句式结构等方式体现) 佐证正确项的正确性:本题定位的第二段与第三、四段实际有着紧密的逻辑语义关联(Of course、But、Because等逻辑词表明起承转合及因果等关联,that、their behaviors、these young people等指代词明确前后指代关联),故而将其视为一个整体。而这一段落群中 not usually seen as a red flag "未被视为示警信号"、invisible"无形的"、greater risk of falling through the cracks"更易被忽视"、easily overlook"易忽视"、inconspicuous"不引人注意的"等所展示出的语义重心只在 D 项 unobserved 中得以体现,故而可将其确定为正确选项。

Of course, that may sound like a description of every teenager on the planet. But the study warns that it is teenagers who engage in all three of these practices in the extreme who are truly in jeopardy. Subsection where their behaviors are not usually seen as a red flag, these young people have been dubbed the "invisible risk" group by the study's authors.

当然,这听起来像是对地球上 每一位青少年的描述。不过该研究 提醒说,将这三种行为全部表现得 非常极端的青少年才是真正的高危 人群。由于他们的行为通常不被看 作危险信号,研究人员将这些年轻 人称为"隐形风险"群体。

### 词汇注释与难句分析

- ①engage in 参加,从事
- ②jeopardy ['dʒepədɪ] n. 危险
- ③red flag 危险信号

④dub「dʌb] v. 授予称号

⑤invisible [ɪnˈvɪzɪbəl] a. 无形的,看不见的

But the study warns that it is teenagers who engage in all three of these practices in the extreme who are truly in jeopardy.



第三段借研究者之言引出"隐形风险群体"概念,明确指出上述群体所表现出的三种行为常被忽略。

①②句语义对比,指出真正的高危人群:三种行为全都表现得极端的人。①句 that 回指第二段所 述三种行为, description... planet 说明这类行为在青少年当中十分普遍, 暗示它们难以引起重视。②句 进而以 But 引出语义重心,通过强调句型 it is... that... 及绝对表达词 all, in the extreme 指出这其中真 正危险的人群特征:三种行为都须表现得极端;句尾 in jeopardy 即指上文 in... danger of experiencing the same psychiatric symptoms.

③句句内因果,引出"隐形风险群体"概念:因其所表现出的这三种行为常常被忽视,故被称为"隐 形风险群体"。not usually seen as a red flag 直接明确指出这些行为通常并不被视为危险信号,在呼应 首句"像是对地球上每一位青少年的描述"的同时,也与文首段"酗酒、吸毒、吸烟、逃学等危险行为就像 是霓虹灯一样扎眼,引起家长及教师的高度警惕"形成鲜明对比,暗示其可能引发严重后果。

# ・真题精解・

53. Why do the researchers refer to teens who use tons of	53. 为什么研究人员把大量使用媒体、缺乏充	
media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary	足睡眠和过着久坐不动生活的青少年称为"隐	
lifestyle as the "invisible risk" group?	形风险"群体?	
A) Their behaviors can be an invisible threat to society.	A)他们的行为可能是对社会的隐形威胁。	
B) Their behaviors do not constitute a warning signal.	B)他们的行为并不构成警告信号。	
C)Their behaviors do not tend towards mental problems. C)他们的行为不会造成心理问题。		
D) Their behaviors can be found in almost all teenagers on earth.	D)他们的行为可以在地球上几乎所有的青 少年身上找到。	

「精准定位]本题考查"隐形风险"群体的定义,根据题干 the researchers refer to teens who... as the "invisible risk" group 可定位至第三段③句... have been dubbed the "invisible risk" group by the study's authors。

[锁定答案] B)。第三段③句明确指出:由于他们的行为(回指②句所述青少年使用大量媒体、缺乏 足够睡眠、久坐不动这三大行为)通常不被看作警示信号,因此研究人员将他们称为"隐形风险"群体。 正确项 B中 do not constitute a warning signal 是对句中 are not usually seen as a red flag 的同义改写。

[排除干扰] A 项虽似复现③句 invisible,却将其含义"隐形的、造成青少年心理问题的危险行为"偷换为 "给社会造成隐形威胁"。C项与②句"以极端方式从事这三项行为的青少年真正处于危险中(即,面临心理 问题)"相悖。D项虽语义复现①句,但该句意在说明此类行为在青少年当中极为普遍,而与"隐形风险"群体 所直接对应的②句"三种行为都表现得极为极端的人"存在语义对比(But),两者指向不同,故而答非所问。

[提炼思路] 本题 D 项在语义上复现原文,且暗示"隐形风险"群体的隐形性特点,具有较强的干扰性。但与 B 项对比后可以发现,D 项侧重于说明隐形风险行为在青少年当中的普遍性,并非"隐形风险"群体的直接定义原因,B 项才是真正对应定位处所述研究人员提出"隐形风险"群体这一概念的原因(Because),完美契合题干所问 Why。当题目中出现多个疑似符合题意的选项时,应从中选取最接近原文,最契合题干问题的选项。

**No**"In some ways they're at greater risk of falling through the cracks," says researcher Vladimir Carli. **②** "While most parents, teachers and **clinicians**<sup>®</sup> would react to an adolescent using drugs or getting drunk, they may easily **overlook**<sup>®</sup> teenagers who are engaging in **inconspicuous**<sup>®</sup> behaviors."

"从某些方面来说,他们更容易被忽视,"研究员弗拉基米尔·卡利说,"大多数家长、教师和临床医生会对吸毒或醉酒的青少年有所反应,却很容易忽视那些行为不起眼的青少年。"

### · 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①clinician [klɪ'nɪʃn] n. 临床医生
- ②overlook「əʊvəˈlʊk] v. 忽略

③**inconspicuous** [Inkənˈspɪkjʊəs] *a*. 不显眼的,不引人 注意的

### •语篇分析 •



- ①句直接指出隐形风险群体更容易被忽视。In some ways 体现作者用词严谨性; fall through the cracks 意为 not to be noticed or dealt with "未被注意,未被处理",也即"被忽视"。
- ②句对比隐形风险群体与高风险群体所受关注度,解释说明①句。句子先用 an adolescent using drugs or getting drunk 代指文首段所述高风险行为群体、用 teenagers who are engaging in inconspicuous behaviors 代指第二、三段所述隐形风险行为群体,然后再将两者所受关注度进行对比(would react to VS may easily overlook),明确①句 greater 所隐藏的比较对象之余,指出前者可及早被发现并做出适当处理,而后者则易被忽视,从而造成严重影响。

V ① The study's authors surveyed 12,395 students and analyzed nine risk behaviors, including excessive<sup>①</sup> alcohol use, illegal drug use, heavy smoking, high media use and *truancy* (选学). ② Their aim was to determine<sup>②</sup> the relationship between these risk behaviors and mental health issues in teenagers.

该研究的作者对 12395 名学生进行了调查,并分析了九种危险行为,包括过度饮酒、非法用药、大量吸烟、频繁使用媒体和逃学。其目的是弄清楚青少年中这些危险行为与心理健康问题之间的关联。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①excessive [ik'sesiv] a. 过多的,极度的

\$ ② determine [dɪ tɜːmɪn] v. 确定,判定

# ・语篇分析・

第五至七段为第二部分,具体介绍该研究的相关内容。

第五段介绍研究对象、研究变量及研究目标。

①句说明研究对象与研究变量:12395 名学生、9 大风险行为。12,395 students、nine risk behaviors 借研究样本之大、研究变量之多强调指出该研究之代表性; excessive、illegal、heavy、high 从程度上对所列举的各个变量进行了修饰限定,复现上文所述"行为比较极端者方可被视为危险分子"之意。

②句说明研究目的:确定危险行为与心理健康问题的关联。these risk behaviors 回指 nine risk behaviors; determine (to find out the facts about sth"查明,确定")实质暗示此研究行为的前瞻性。

VI **1** About 58% of the students **demonstrated** •• none or few of the risk behaviors. 2 Some 13% scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors. 3 And 29%, the "invisible risk" group, scored high on three in particular: They spent five hours a day or more on **electronic devices**<sup>©</sup>. They slept six hours a night or less. And they **neglected**<sup>®</sup> "other healthy activities."

大约58%的学生没有或几乎没有表 现出此类危险行为。约有13%的学生在 所有九种危险行为上都得分很高。还有 29%的学生,也即"隐形风险"群体,在三种 危险行为上得分特别高:每天在电子设备 上花费五个小时或更长时间,每晚只睡六 个小时或更少,而且忽略"其他健康活动"。



①demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] v. 证明,展示

②electronic device 电子设备,电子器件

③neglect [nɪˈglekt] v. 疏忽,忽视

第六、七段介绍研究结果。

第六段先指出各风险群体所占比例。

- ①②句分别介绍高风险群体与低风险群体的占比情况:前者约占 58%,后者约占 13%。none or few 与 high on all nine 一低一高形成对照,体现这两类群体危险行为分处两个极端。
- ③句介绍"隐形风险"群体的占比情况:约占 29%。冒号前 scored high on three in particular 概述这 个群体在三个变量上得分特别高;冒号后以 They... They... And they... 详细指出这三个具体的变量, 从而具体地展示了第二段段尾所概述的 use tons of media、don't get enough sleep、have a sedentary lifestyle,让读者对这三大要素有了更为直观的了解。

In the group that scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors was most likely to show symptoms of depression; in all, nearly 15% of this group reported being depressed, compared with just 4\% of the low-risk group. <sup>54</sup> **2** But the invisible group wasn't far behind the high-risk set, with more than 13% of them **exhibiting**<sup> $\odot$ </sup> depression.

在所有九种危险行为上都获得高 分的群体最有可能表现出抑郁症状:该 群体中总计近15%的学生表现出抑郁, 而低风险群体中只占4%。但是"隐形 风险"群体与高风险群体相差无几,他 们中有超过13%的人表现出抑郁症状。

①exhibit [ɪgˈzɪbɪt] v. 显示

### 第七段继而说明各风险群体的心理健康状况。

- ①句介绍高、低风险群体的抑郁症状比例:前者几近 15%,后者只有 4%。分号前以 most likely to 指出高风险人群表现出抑郁的可能性更高;分号后进而以数据对比(15% VS 4%)予以说明。
- ②句介绍"隐形风险"群体的抑郁症比例:高达 13%有余。句首 But 引出语义重点,通过对比"隐形 风险"群体与高风险群体的抑郁症占比,凸显"隐形风险"群体心理问题的严重性:两者在危险行为的数 量上差异较大(高风险群体-9;"隐形风险"群体-3),但在抑郁症状表现上所差无几(高风险群体-15%:"隐形风险"群体-13%)。

54. What does the new study find about the invisible group?	54. 关于隐形群体,这项新研究有什么发现?
A) They are almost as liable to depression as the high-risk group.	A)他们几乎与高风险群体一样容易患抑郁症。
B) They suffer from depression without showing any symptoms.	B)他们身患抑郁症却不表现出任何症状。
C) They do not often demonstrate risky behaviors as their peers.	C)他们不像同龄人一样经常表现出危险行为。
D) They do not attract the media attention the highrisk group does.	D)他们不像高风险群体那样吸引媒体的注意。

「精准定位] 本题考查关乎隐形风险群体的新发现。首先由 find (about the invisible group)可定位 至第八段首词 The findings,然后再根据 The findings 的回指功能,可更精准地定位至第七段②句 the invisible group....

「锁定答案]A)。该句将"隐形风险"群体患抑郁症的比例与高风险群体相比,指出两者差距并不 大。正确项 almost as liable to depression as 是对第七段②句中 wasn't far behind 及数据对比(15% VS 13%)的同义改写。

「排除干扰]B项与第六段③句"'隐形风险'群体在三种危险行为中得分特别高(即,三种症状尤为 明显)"相悖。C项将第三、四段文意"隐形风险群体危险行为比较隐蔽(inconspicuous behaviors)"直接 曲解为"不表现出危险行为(do not demonstrate risky behaviors)"。D项利用文中碎片信息 overlook、 use tons of media、the high-risk group 设置干扰,将文意"青少年大量使用媒体等隐形危险行为未被家长 和教师关注"曲解为"隐形风险群体未受到媒体关注"。

[提炼思路]事实细节题不一定非要采取"回文定位,——比对"这一经典做法,亦可借鉴"主旨贴合 法"予以解答。如本题,文章着重介绍某一研究,而该研究的关键性要务是"寻找危险行为与心理健康 问题之间的关联",换言之,研究结果应该与这一要务相关,而纵观四个选项,提及心理问题的唯有 A 项 和 B 项,但是 B 项中 without showing any symptoms 太过绝对,且事实上也与文意不符。

■ The findings caught Carli off guard. ②"We were very surprised," he says. 3 "The high-risk group and low-risk group are **obvious**<sup>©</sup>. **4** But this third group was not only unexpected<sup>2</sup>, it was so distinct<sup>3</sup> and so large—nearly one third of our sample—that it became a key finding of the study."

研究结果让卡利措手不及。他说,"我 们非常惊讶。高风险群体和低风险群体是 显而易见的,但是这第三个群体不仅出人意 料,而且如此显著、如此庞大——几乎占到 我们样本的三分之一——使它成为本研究 的一个关键性发现。"

### 词汇注释与难句分析・

- ①**obvious** ['pbvɪəs] a. 明显的,显著的
- ②unexpected [Anik spektid] a. 意外的,想不到的
- ③ distinct [dɪˈstɪŋkt] a. 明显的



第八、九两段说明研究意义。

- 第八段说明研究之于研究者的重要性:引起研究者警惕。
- ①句指出研究结果令研究者卡利措手不及。caught... off guard 以结果的出人意料反向说明隐形

风险行为给青少年心理健康造成的危害令研究者震惊,提示研究人员对此予以关注。

②至④句援引卡利原话说明①句。②句 very surprised 复现 caught... off guard 之意,强调结果十分出人意料。③④句以对比(obvious VS unexpected)、so... that... 结构以及 not only... (but also)结构突出强调隐形风险群体相较高风险群体而言,其抑郁症表征也一样庞大、一样明显,但却居然未曾为人发现,由此凸显该研究发现的重大意义。

Carli says that one of the most significant things about his study is that it provides new **early-warning signs** for parents, teachers and mental **health-care** providers. And early **identification**, support and treatment for mental health issues, he says, are the best ways to keep them from turning into **full-blown** disorders. [446 words]

卡利称其研究最重要的意义 之一在于,为家长、教师和心理健 康保健师提供新的预警信号。他 说,对心理健康问题的及早发现、 救助和治疗是防止它们演变成全 面爆发型精神疾病的最佳途径。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①early-warning sign 预警信号
- ②health-care 健康保健
- ③identification [alidentifi keljən] n. 识别

- ④full-blown 全面的,综合的
- ⑤disorder [dɪs'əːdə] n. 混乱,失调

## ・语篇分析・



第九段说明研究之于家长、教师及心理健康师的意义。全段以 Carli says、he says 复现,实现段内强关联,并复现上段 he says,实现段间衔接,表明两段均意在借研究者之言对研究做出评价。

①句点明意义:给家长、教师及心理健康师提供新的预警信号。one of the most significant things强调意义多的同时,还强调意义重大;new再度暗示这些隐形危险行为此前被各方忽略、未引起关注。

②句补充预警信号的作用:有助于及早发现、救助、治疗心理问题,从而避免问题全面爆发。early identification, support and treatment 实际紧承 early-warning signs 而来,明确该预警信号的真实作用:让家长、教师及心理健康师早发现、早救助与治疗; the best ways to keep... from...强调这些做法之于防范心理健康问题恶化的重大作用:最佳办法。

# ・真题精解・

55. What is the significance of Vladimir Carli's study?	55. 弗拉基米尔・卡利的研究有什么意义?
A) It offers a new treatment for psychological problems among teenagers.	A)它为青少年心理问题提供了一种新的 治疗方法。
B) It provides new early-warning signals for identifying teens in trouble.	B)它为识别陷入困境的青少年提供了新的预警信号。
C) It may have found an ideal way to handle teenagers with behavioral problems.	C)它可能已经找到了理想的办法来应对 出现行为问题的青少年。
D) It sheds new light on how unhealthy behaviors trigger mental health problems.	D)它对不健康行为如何引发心理健康问题作了新的阐述。

[精准定位] 本题考查研究意义(the significance of... study),可直接定位至第九段①句 one of the most significant things about his study...。

[锁定答案] B)。定位句指出:研究最重要的意义之一是提供了新的预警信号;随后②句指出预警

信号的作用:帮助尽早识别、救助、治疗心理问题。正确项中 provides new early-warning signals 复现原文, identifying teens in trouble 是对 early identification... for mental health issues 的同义转述。

[排除干扰] A、C 项分别利用②句 treatment for mental health issues、the best ways 设置干扰,却将文意"研究提供的预警信号有助于家长、教师和心理健康师识别青少年心理问题,从而及时给予救助和治疗"中所暗示的治疗方法提供者"心理健康师(mental health-care providers)"偷换为"卡利的研究(Carli's study)",文意强调的是预警作用,而两项强调的是治疗/应对办法。D 项过度推断,由第五段所述研究目的"弄清楚危险行为与心理健康问题之间的关联"、第六、七段所述研究结果"危险行为引发心理健康问题"直接过度延伸到"危险行为对心理健康的作用机制",而这一点文中并未涉及。

[提炼思路] 本题考查研究意义,解题时可从正面与侧面两个方向展开。第九段①句直接指出,研究最重要的意义之一是为家长、教师和心理健康保健师提供预警信号。根据选项复现信息,可基本确定正确项为 B。再根据上文介绍的研究内容和结果,可以发现研究只涉及青少年危险行为与心理问题的关系,并未涉及干扰项中的治疗方法和影响机制,从侧面排除了 A、C、D 选项,进一步明确了正确项。

# Part IV Translation

### 旅游业

# ◎ 一、参考译文

With Chinese people's living standards improving, taking a vacation is playing an increasingly important role in Chinese people's lives. In the past, Chinese people spent most of their time making a living and rarely got the chance to go on a trip. In recent years, however, China's tourism industry has been growing by leaps and bounds. A booming economy and the emergence of a newly rich middle class have led to an unprecedented tourism boom. While Chinese people's domestic trips keep increasing, travelling abroad is also becoming an increasingly popular choice for them. During the 2016 National Day holiday, total spending by Chinese tourists exceeded 400 billion yuan. The World Trade Organization predicts that China will become the world's largest travel destination by 2020, and will have the world's fastest-growing overseas travel spending in the next few years.

# 🍟 二、精析精译

### 1. 随着生活水平的提高,度假在中国人生活中的作用越来越重要。

[词汇准备]随着 with; as; 生活水平 living standards; 度假 take a vacation; go on vacation; (发挥的)作用 role; part; 越来越重要 increasingly important

[句子解析]本句介绍国人上升的度假趋势。逗号后主干信息为"度假的作用越来越重要",意即"度假发挥着/起着越来越重要的作用",可运用"sth play a . . . role"结构译为 taking a vacation is playing an increasingly important role;逗号前说明主干信息的影响因素/原因,可译为表原因的 with 复合结构 With. . . improving,置于句首,作句子的状语。

### 2. 过去,中国人的时间主要花在谋生上,很少有机会外出旅行。

[词汇准备]把时间花在做某事上 spend time (in) doing sth;谋生 make a living; seek a livelihood; earn one's living;有机会做某事 have a chance of doing sth; get the chance to do sth;外出旅行 go on a trip; travel

[句子解析]本句介绍国人度假旅游的过去情形,译句要采用过去时态。本句两组谓语"主要花在谋生上"和"很少有机会旅行"构成对比并列关系,可译为 and 连接的并列谓语;"主要花在谋生上"意即"大部分时间花在谋生上",可译为 spent most of their time making a living;"很少有机会"可直译为 rarely had a chance,也可转译为 had little chance。

### 3. 然而,近年来中国旅游业发展迅速。

[词汇准备]近年来 in recent years;发展迅速 expand/grow by leaps and bounds; see a rapid development/growth

[句子解析]本句介绍国人度假旅游的现状。本句简短,主干"近年来中国旅游业发展迅速"可按原有主谓结构译出 China's tourism industry has been growing...,也可转换为常用句式结构"时间段+witness/see+某事物发展状况",译为 Recent years have seen the rapid development in China's tourism industry。翻译"<u>然而</u>"时,注意 however 和 but 的用法区别: however(副词)常作为插入语,用逗号和句子隔开;but(连词)则直接连接句子,不加逗号。

### 4. 经济的繁荣和富裕中产阶级的出现,引发了一个前所未有的旅游热潮。

[词汇准备]经济的繁荣 economic boom/prosperity;富裕 rich; affluent;中产阶级 middle class;出现 emergence;引发 lead to; trigger;前所未有的 unprecedented;旅游热潮 tourism/travel boom

[句子解析]本句介绍国人旅游热潮的原因。逗号前为主语部分,逗号后为谓语部分,翻译时要将主谓两部分译在一起。"<u>引发了</u>"中"了"字表示动作的完成,英语中一般过去时和现在完成时都可以表示动作的完成,但一般过去时暗示现在的情形已发生变化(与过去不同),与本文语境"旅游热潮在现阶段一直存在"不符,而现在完成时可表示完成的动作持续到现在,符合本文语境,故译句谓语要使用现在完成时 have triggered, have led to。

### 5. 中国人不仅在国内旅游,出国旅游也越来越普遍。

[词汇准备]国内旅游 travel within China; domestic travel/trips;出国旅游 travel abroad; overseas travel/trips;越来越普遍 increasingly popular; more and more common

[句子解析]本句介绍国人旅游的地理范围。逗号前后两个小句"在国内旅游"、"出国旅游也越来越普遍"以并列连词"不仅……也……"串联起来,一方面暗示前者蕴藏"越来越普遍"之意,另一方面传递出后者为语义重心,翻译时可借助英语中的 while、not only...(but) also 等并列连词表示这种强调后者的并列关系,同时最好将前者"越来越普遍"这种深层韵味表达出来,整句可译为 While Chinese people's domestic trips keep increasing,travelling abroad is also becoming an increasingly popular choice for them,也可译为 Not only do Chinese people travel more often within China,but overseas travel is increasingly popular with them(注意 Not only 位于句首时,其引出的分句要使用倒装句式)。

### 6.2016年国庆节假日期间,旅游消费总计超过4000亿元。

[词汇准备]2016 年国庆节假日 the 2016 National Day holiday;消费(金额)spending; expenditure; 总计超过 total more than; exceed;4000 亿 400 billion

[句子解析]本句介绍国人旅游消费数据。逗号后"<u>旅游消费总计超过 4000 亿元</u>"是句子主干,逗号前时间状语"<u>2016</u> 年国庆节假日期间"表明本句介绍过去事件,故译句要采用一般过去时。主语"<u>旅游</u>消费"若直译为 tourism/travel spending 会造成指称模糊,要根据语境译出其定指含义"中国人的旅游消费",可译为 spending by Chinese tourists 或 travel/tourism spending by Chinese people;谓语"<u>总计超过……</u>"可直译为 totalled more than...,也可把主干转译为"total+花费+exceed+具体数字(花费金额的总数超过某数字)"句式,即 total spending by Chinese tourists exceeded 400 billion yuan。

# 7. 据世界贸易组织估计,2020 年中国将成为世界上最大的旅游国,在未来几年里将成为出境旅游支出增长最快的国家。

[词汇准备]世界贸易组织 the World Trade Organization;最大的旅游国 the largest travel destination; the most visited country;在未来几年里 in the coming years; in the years to come; in the next few years;出境旅游 overseas trips/travel; outbound travel/tourism;支出 spending; expenditure;增长最快的 fastest-growing

[句子解析]本句介绍中国旅游业未来趋势。句首"据世界贸易组织估计"表明信息来源方,"2020年中国将成为……,在未来几年里将成为……"是具体信息内容,可把前者译为主干,后者译为前者谓语"估计"的宾语从句,即 The World Trade Organization predicts that China will...;也可把后者译为主干,前者译为状语,即 According to a forecast from the World Trade Organization, China will...。

重难点词汇短语	高分翻译	低分翻译
随着生活水平的提高	With Chinese people's living standards improving; As Chinese people's living standards get improved	Following/Along with Chinese people's improved living standards
度假	take a vacation; go on vacation	spend vacation time
主要花在谋生上	spend most of their time (in) making a living	use/consume time mainly in making a living
外出旅行	go on a trip; travel	go outside to travel; travel outside
在未来几年里	in the coming years; in the years to come; in the next few years	in the future some years; in several years of the future
最大的旅游国	largest travel destination; largest country for tourism; the most visited country	largest travel/travelling country; largest country to which people travel the most

# 三、知识补充

与汉语句法不同,无生命主语句式是英语中常用的一种增强句子表现力的表达方式。汉语中有些 动词如"看见、发现"等,都是只有"人"才有的行为或动作,而英语中这些动作不一定由"人"去实施,英语 思维更注意客观事物对人的作用和影响,反映在语言表达习惯上就是无生命主语句式,这类句子多用 时间、地点等名词作主语,用 see, find, witness 等动词作谓语,宾语多为发生的事件,如 Rome witnessed many great historic events(在罗马城发生了许多伟大历史事件)。六级翻译段落的话题多围绕中国的历 史、文化、经济、社会发展,经常会涉及到"中国发生的事件"、"某时间段里中国某地或某个行业/领域/方 面发生了某些变化"等,翻译时可根据具体句意巧妙运用无生命主语句式"时间/地点+see/witness+某 方面的趋势变化",如本题文段第三句"近年来中国旅游业发展迅速"可译为以时间作主语的句子 Recent years have seen the rapid development in China's tourism industry.