

18-05 新的全球性别鸿沟正在形成

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Opinion Data Points

A new global gender divide is emerging

Young men and young women's world views are pulling apart. The consequences could be far-reaching

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导读

除了战争、经济、环保，年轻一代男女意识形态的分歧，也似乎成为了新的全球议题。

这种分歧不仅仅局限于特定国家或地区，而是一个全球性的趋势，无论中日韩、欧美，如“MeToo”运动在全球的开展，改变了年轻人的思想和立场，这对社会结构和政治格局都会产生深远影响。

下面，让我们一起学习这篇文章：

正文

(加粗：生词难词；红字：固定搭配；色块：语法成分)

主标题：A new global gender⁽¹⁾ **divide**⁽²⁾ is **emerging**⁽³⁾

新的全球性别鸿沟正在形成

副标题：Young men and young women's world views⁽⁴⁾ are **pulling apart**⁽⁵⁾. The **consequences**⁽⁶⁾ could be **far-reaching**⁽⁷⁾

年轻男性和年轻女性的世界观正在分道扬镳。其后果可能是深远的

1.gender: 英/'dʒendə(r)/ 美/'dʒendər/ n.性别（区别 sex）

2.divide: /dɪ'veɪd/ n.不同；差异；分歧（亦可作动词）

3.emerge: 英/ɪ'mɜ:dʒ/ 美/ɪ'mɜ:rðʒ/ vi.出现

4.world view: 世界观

5.pull apart: 分开

6.consequence: 英/'kɒnsɪkwəns/ 美/'ka:nsekwəns/ n.结果、后果

7.far-reaching: adj.深远的

① One of the most **well-established**⁽⁸⁾ patterns in **measuring**⁽⁹⁾ **public opinion**⁽¹⁰⁾ is that every generation **tends to**⁽¹¹⁾ move as one **in terms of**⁽¹²⁾ its politics and general **ideology**⁽¹³⁾. Its members share the same **formative**⁽¹⁴⁾ experiences, reach life's big milestones at the same time and **intermingle**⁽¹⁵⁾ in the same spaces. So how should we **make sense of**⁽¹⁶⁾ reports that Gen Z is **hyper-progressive**⁽¹⁷⁾ on certain issues, but surprisingly **conservative**⁽¹⁸⁾ on others?

8.well-established: adj.固定下来的、确立已久的、成熟的

9.measure: 英/'meʒə(r)/ 美/'meʒər/ vt.衡量

10.public opinion: 民意、舆论

11.tend to: 倾向于...

12.in terms of: 在...方面

衡量民意的最成熟的模式之一是，每一代人都倾向于在政治和总体意识形态方面作为一个整体行动。其成员拥有相同成长经历，在同一时间达到人生的重大里程碑，并在相同的空间并存融合。那么，我们该如何理解这些报道，Z世代在某些问题上非常进步，但在其他问题上却出奇地保守呢？

13. ideology: 英/ˈaɪdɪədʒɪdʒɪ/ 美/ˈaɪdɪədʒɪdʒɪ/ n. 意识形态
 14. formative: 英/ˈfɔːmətɪv/ 美/ˈfɔːrmətɪv/ adj. (对性格形成) 有重大影响的
 15. intermingle: 英/ˌɪntər'mɪŋg(ə)l/ 美/ˌɪntər'mɪŋg(ə)l/ vi. 并存、混合在一起
 16. make sense of: 理解
 17. hyper-progressive: 超级进步的
 18. conservative: 英/kən'sɜːvətɪv/ 美/kən'sɜːrvətɪv/ adj. 保守的

② The answer, in the words of⁽¹⁹⁾ Alice Evans, a visiting fellow⁽²⁰⁾ at Stanford University and one of the leading researchers on the topic, is that today's under-thirties are undergoing⁽²¹⁾ a great gender divergence⁽²²⁾, with young women in the former camp⁽²³⁾ and young men the latter. Gen Z is two generations, not one.

19. in the words of: 用某人的话来说

20. visiting fellow: 访问学者

21. undergo: 英/ʌndə'gəʊ/ 美/ʌndər'goo/ vt. 经历

22. divergence: 英/dɪ'versɪdʒəns/ 美/dɪ'verzdʒəns/ n. 分歧 (动, diverge)

23. camp: /kæmp/ n. 阵营

斯坦福大学访问学者、该领域主要研究人员之一艾丽斯·埃文斯表示，答案是，如今30岁以下的人群正经历着巨大的性别分化，年轻女性属于前者，而年轻男性属于后者。Z世代是两个代际，而不是一个代际。

③ In countries on every continent⁽²⁴⁾, an ideological gap has opened up⁽²⁵⁾ between young men and women. Tens of millions of people who occupy⁽²⁶⁾ the same cities, workplaces, classrooms and even homes no longer see eye-to-eye⁽²⁷⁾.

24. continent: 英/ˈkɒntɪnənt/ 美/ˈkaːntɪnənt/ n. 大洲

25. open up: 拉开

26. occupy: 英/ˈɒkjupə/ 美/ˈɑːkjupə/ vt. 居住

27. see eye-to-eye: 意见一致

在每个大洲的国家中，年轻男女之间出现了意识形态上的鸿沟。数千万人居住在同一座城市、同一工作场所、同一教室，甚至同一屋檐下，却三观不合。

④ In the US, Gallup data shows that after decades where the sexes were each spread roughly equally across liberal⁽²⁸⁾ and conservative world views, women aged 18 to 30 are now 30 percentage points more liberal than their male contemporaries⁽²⁹⁾. That gap took just six years to⁽³⁰⁾ open up.

在美国，盖洛普的数据显示，在几十年的时间里，男女性别在自由主义和保守主义世界观上大致平均分布，但现在，年龄在18到30岁之间的女性在自由主义程度上比男性同龄人高30个百分点。拉开这一差距仅用了六年时间。

28.liberal: /'libərəl/ adj.自由主义的

29.contemporary: 英/kən'temp(ə)rəri/美/kən'tempərəri/n.同辈人 (adj.当代的)

30.take+时间段+to do: 花了多少时间做某事

A wide ideology gap is opening up between young men and women in countries across the world

Political ideology of 18-29s (% liberal minus % conservative), by sex



⑤ Germany also now shows a 30-point gap between increasingly conservative young men and progressive female contemporaries, and in the UK the gap is 25 points. In Poland last year, almost half of men aged 18-21 backed⁽³¹⁾ the hard-right⁽³²⁾ Confederation party, compared to just a sixth of young women of the same age.

31.back: /bæk/ vt.支持

32.hard-right: 极右翼 (=far-right)

在德国，越来越保守的年轻男性和进步的年轻女性之间的差距也达到了 30 个百分点，而在英国，这一差距为 25 个百分点。去年在波兰，18-21 岁的男性中几乎有一半支持极右翼的联邦党，而同龄的年轻女性中只有六分之一支持。

⑥ Outside the west, there are even more stark⁽³³⁾ divisions⁽³⁴⁾. In South Korea there is now a yawning⁽³⁵⁾ chasm⁽³⁶⁾ between young men and women, and it's a similar situation in China. In Africa, Tunisia shows the same pattern. Notably⁽³⁷⁾, in every country this dramatic⁽³⁸⁾ split⁽³⁹⁾ is either exclusive⁽⁴¹⁾ to the younger generation or⁽⁴⁰⁾ far more pronounced⁽⁴²⁾ there than among men and women in their thirties and upwards.

33.stark: 英/stɑ:k/ 美/stɑ:rk/ adj.明显的、鲜明的

34.division: /dɪ'veɪʒ(ə)n/ n.分歧、差异 (=divide)

35.yawning: /jɔ:nɪŋ/ adj.宽的（比喻，yawn 打哈欠）

36.chasm: /'kæzəm/ n.裂口；分歧

37.notably: 英/'nəʊtəbli/ 美/'nootəbli/ adv.值得注意的是 (notable+ly)

38.dramatic: /drə'mætɪk/ adj.巨大的

39.split: /split/ n.分裂、分歧（亦可作动词）

40.either...or...: 要么...要么...

41.exclusive: /ɪk'sklju:sɪv/ adj.排外的、独有的 (动, exclude)

42.pronounced: /prə'nauənst/ adj.明显的 (来自 pronounce)

在西方以外的地方，分歧更加明显。在韩国，年轻男女之间出现了巨大的鸿沟，中国也是类似的情况。在非洲，突尼斯也呈现出相同的模式。值得注意的是，在每个国家中，这种显著的分裂要么仅存在于年轻一代，要么比在 30 岁及以上的男女中更为明显。

⑦ The #MeToo movement was the key trigger⁽⁴³⁾, giving rise to⁽⁴⁴⁾ fiercely⁽⁴⁵⁾ feminist values among young women who felt empowered⁽⁴⁶⁾ to speak out against⁽⁴⁷⁾ long-running⁽⁴⁸⁾ injustices⁽⁴⁹⁾. That spark found especially dry tinder⁽⁵⁰⁾ in South Korea, where gender inequality⁽⁵¹⁾ remains stark, and outright⁽⁵²⁾ misogyny⁽⁵³⁾ is common.

43.trigger: 英/'trɪgə(r)/ 美/'trɪgər/ n.起因, 诱因(亦可作动词)

44.give rise to: 引发

45.fiercely: 英/'fɪəslɪ/ 美/'fɪəslɪ/ adv.猛烈地(fierce+ly)

46.empower: 英/ɪm'paʊə(r)/ 美/ɪm'paʊər/ vt.授权、使能够(em+power)

47.speak out against: 公开反对

48.long-running: adj.长期的

49.injustice: /ɪn'dʒʌstɪs/ n.不公正(in+justice)

50.tinder: 英/'tɪndə(r)/ 美/'tɪndər/ n.易燃物

51.inequality: 英/ˌɪnɪ'kwɒləti/ 美/ˌɪnɪ'kwa:ləti/ n.不平等(in+equality)

52.outright: /'aʊtrɔɪt/ adj.彻底的、绝对的

53.misogyny: 英/mɪ'sɒdʒɪni/ 美/mɪ'sa:dʒɪni/ n.厌女症

#MeToo运动是关键的导火索, 它在年轻女性中激起了强烈的女权主义价值观, 她们感到自己有能力对长期存在的不公正现象大声疾呼。在性别不平等现象依然严重、赤裸裸的厌女症屡见不鲜的韩国, 那种对立一点就燃。



⑧ In the country's 2022 presidential election, while older men and women voted in lockstep⁽⁵⁴⁾, young men swung heavily behind the right-wing People Power party, and young women backed the liberal Democratic party in almost equal and opposite⁽⁵⁵⁾ numbers.

54.in lockstep: 步调一致

55.opposite: 英/'ɒpəzɪt/ 美/'ɑ:pəzɪt/ adj.相反的

在该国 2022 年的总统选举中, 虽然老年男性和女性的投票步调一致, 但年轻男性却大力支持右翼的人民力量党, 而年轻女性则以几乎相等和相反的数量支持自由民主党。

⑨ Korea's is an extreme situation, but it serves as⁽⁵⁶⁾ a warning to other countries of what can happen when young men and women part ways⁽⁵⁷⁾. Its society is riven⁽⁵⁸⁾ in two. Its marriage rate has plummeted⁽⁵⁹⁾, and birth rate has fallen precipitously⁽⁶⁰⁾, dropping to 0.78 births per woman in 2022, the lowest of any country in the world.

56.serve as: 起到...作用

57.part ways: 分道扬镳

58.riven: /raɪv/ vt.劈开

59.plummet: /'plʌmɪt/ vi.暴跌

韩国的情况很极端, 但它为其他国家敲响了警钟, 当年轻男女分道扬镳时会发生什么。韩国社会一分为二。韩国的结婚率急剧下降, 出生率也急剧下降, 2022 年降至每名妇女生育 0.78 个孩子, 是世界上生育率最低的国家。

60.precipitously: /pri'sipɪtəslɪ/ adv.陡峭地、急剧（来自 precipice, 峭壁）

⑩ Seven years on from the **initial #MeToo explosion⁽⁶¹⁾**, the gender divergence in attitudes has become **self-sustaining⁽⁶²⁾**. Survey data show that in many countries the ideological differences now extend beyond this issue. The clear progressive-vs-conservative divide on sexual **harassment⁽⁶³⁾** appears to have caused — or at least is part of — a broader **realignment⁽⁶⁴⁾** of young men and women into conservative and liberal camps **respectively⁽⁶⁵⁾** on other issues.

61.explosion: 英/ɪk'spləʊz(ə)n/ 美/ɪk'spləʊzən/ n.爆发
(动: explode)

62.self-sustaining: adj.自我维持的(不需外部力量就能独立发展)

63.harassment: 英/'hærəsmənt/ 美/hə'ræsmənt/ n.骚扰
(harass+ment)

64.realignment: /rɪ'əlɪmənt/ n.调整 (re+align+ment)

65.respectively: /rɪ'spektɪvlɪ/ adv.分别

距离最初的#MeToo 爆发已经过去了七年，性别分歧已经根深蒂固。调查数据显示，在许多国家，意识形态上的差异现在已经超越了这个问题。在性骚扰问题上，进步派与保守派之间的明显分歧似乎已经导致——或者至少是一部分——青年男女在其他问题上分别向自由派和保守派阵营进行了更广泛的调整。

⑪ In the US, UK and Germany, young women now take far more liberal positions on immigration⁽⁶⁶⁾ and racial justice⁽⁶⁷⁾ than young men, while older age groups remain **evenly⁽⁶⁸⁾ matched⁽⁶⁹⁾**. The trend in most countries has been one of women shifting left while men **stand still⁽⁷⁰⁾**, but there are **signs** that young men are actively moving to the right in Germany, where today's under-30s **are more opposed to⁽⁷¹⁾** immigration than their elders, and have shifted towards the far-right AfD in recent years.

66.immigration: /'ɪmɪ'greɪʃn/ n.移民

67.racial justice: 种族正义

68.evenly: /'i:vnlɪ/ adv.平均地

69.matched: /mætʃt/ adj.势均力敌的

70.stand still: 保持不变

71.be opposed to: 反对

在美国、英国和德国，年轻女性对移民和种族正义的立场比年轻男性更加自由。而年长的群体保持平衡。大多数国家的趋势是女性向左转变，而男性保持不变，但在德国有迹象表明，年轻男性正在积极向保守主义转变。如今的 30 岁以下人群比他们的长辈更加反对移民，并在近年来转向极右翼的德国选择党。



⑫ It would be easy to say this is all a **phase⁽⁷²⁾** that will pass⁽⁷³⁾, but the ideology gaps are only growing, and data shows that people's **formative** political experiences are hard to **shake off⁽⁷⁴⁾**. All of this is

我们很容易说，这一切都是一个会过去的阶段，但意识形态的差距只会越来越大，数据显示，对人们的价值观形成有重大影响的政治经历很难摆脱。智能手机的普及

exacerbated⁽⁷⁵⁾ by the fact that the **proliferation⁽⁷⁶⁾** of smartphones and social media mean that young men and women now increasingly inhabit⁽⁷⁷⁾ separate spaces and **experience⁽⁷⁸⁾** separate cultures.

72. phase: /feɪz/ n.阶段

73. pass: 英/pa:s/ 美/pæs/ vi.过去

74. shake off: 摆脱

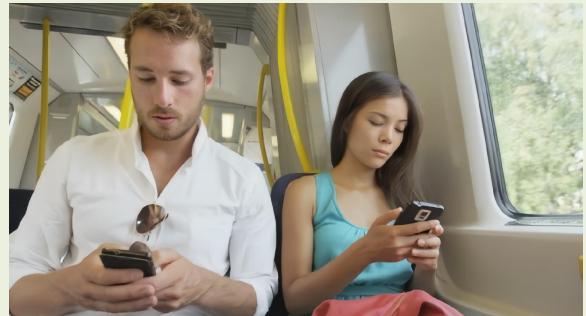
75. exacerbate: 英/ɪg'zæsəbeit/ 美/ɪg'zæsərbəit/ vt.加剧

76. proliferation: /prə'lifə'reɪʃn/ n. (数量的)激增, 剧增(动, proliferate)

77. inhabit: /in'hæbit/ vt.居住 (=occupy)

78. experience: 英/ɪk'spiəriəns/ 美/ɪk'spɪrɪəns/ vt.经历
(亦可做名词)

和社交媒体让年轻男性和女性现在越来越多地处于不同的空间, 体验不同的文化, 这一事实加剧了这一切。



⑬ Too often⁽⁷⁹⁾ young people's views are **overlooked⁽⁸⁰⁾** owing to⁽⁸¹⁾ their low rates of political **participation⁽⁸²⁾**, but this shift could leave **ripples⁽⁸³⁾** for generations to come, impacting⁽⁸⁴⁾ far more than **vote counts**.

79. too often: 时常

80. overlook: 英/əʊvə'lʊk/ 美/əʊvə'rəlk/ vt.忽视

81. owing to: 由于

82. participation: 英/pa:tɪsɪ'peɪʃn/ 美/pa:rɪtɪsɪ'peɪʃ(ə)n/ n.参与

83. ripple: /'rɪp(ə)l/ n.涟漪 (比喻影响)

84. impact: /'ɪmpækt/ vi.产生影响

由于年轻人的政治参与率较低, 他们的观点往往被忽视, 但这种变化可能会给未来几代人留下影响, 其冲击力远远超过选票数量。

新的全球性别鸿沟正在形成

一、总体介绍全球年轻一代男女意识形态差异正在形成 (1-3)
General introduction to the formation of ideological differences among the young men and young women.

二、盖洛普数据显示一些国家具体的差异情况 (4-6)
Gallup data reveals specific differences in some countries.

4: 美国的情况
Situation in the US.

5: 德国、英国和波兰的情况
The situations in Germany, the UK, and Poland.

6: 韩国、中国、非洲的情况
Situations in South Korea, China, and Africa.

三、案例研究: MeToo 运动对韩国的影响 (7-10)
Case study: The Impact of the MeToo Movement on South Korea.

四、性别差异产生的深远影响 (11-13)
Far-reaching consequences of gender Differences.

重点表达中英文例句	
1.far-reaching: adj.意义深远的	a series of <u>far-reaching</u> political reforms 一系列意义深远的政治改革
2.well-established: adj.固定下来的、确立已久的、成熟的	The country has a <u>well-established</u> tradition of celebrating lunar new year. 这个国家有着由来已久的庆祝农历新年。
3.make sense of: 理解	Experts are trying to <u>make sense of</u> the code. 专家正在试图弄懂这段密码。
4.in the words of: 用...的话来说	<u>In the words of</u> Confucius, do not treat others the way you don't want to be treated. 用孔子的话来说，己所不欲勿施于人。
5.camp: n.阵营	We were in opposing <u>camps</u> . 我们属于彼此对立的阵营。
6.see eye-to-eye: 意见一致，三观相符	Luckily, we <u>see eye-to-eye</u> with each other on matter. 幸运的是，我们在很多事情上看法一致。
7.contemporary: adj.同一时代的；n.同辈人	Lu Xun and Albert Einstein were <u>contemporaries</u> . 鲁迅和爱因斯坦是同辈人。
8.take+时间段+to do: 花了多少时间做某事	That project <u>took</u> just two months <u>to complete</u> . 那个项目花了两个月时间完成。
9.compared to: 与...相比	<u>Compared to</u> southern China, northern China has a more comfortable winter. 与中国南方相比，中国北方冬天更舒服。
10.stark: adj.明显的	Social divisions in the city are <u>stark</u> . 城市里各社会阶层有明显的差异。
11.either...or...: 要么...要么...	You can either travel or read, but <u>either</u> your body <u>or</u> soul must be on the way. 要么读书，要么旅行，身体和灵魂，必须有一个在路上。
12.speak out against: 公开反对	Many Chinese people <u>speak out against</u> Japan releasing nuclear wastewater into the sea. 很多中国人公开反对日本排放核污水入海。

13.part ways: 分道扬镳	If a couple can't get along with each other, <u>parting ways</u> is the best solution. 如果一对夫妻不能和睦相处，最好的解决方法就是分道扬镳。
14.in lockstep: 步调一致	On some international issues, the UK and the US always act in <u>lockstep</u> . 在一些国际问题上，英国和美国总是步调一致。
15.matched: adj.势均力敌的	The two teams are <u>matched</u> . 两支队伍势均力敌。
16.be opposed to: 反对	Some people are <u>opposed to</u> death penalty. 有一些人反对死刑。

典型语法

1.前置的状语，和分离的后置定语，目的是不出现“头重脚轻”

Korea's is an extreme situation, but it serves as a warning 【to other countries】（前置的状语）【of what can happen <when young men and women part ways>（状语从句）】（后置定语，修饰 warning）

2.带逻辑主语的动名词短语

The clear progressive-vs-conservative divide on sexual harassment appears to have caused — or at least is part of — a broader realignment 【of <young men and women into conservative and liberal camps respectively on other issues>】

首先，of 结构做后置定语，修饰 realignment。其次，young men…issues 是一个特殊的介词宾语——“带逻辑主语的动名词短语”，逻辑主语是 young men and women；into 前省略了 being，把 being 补进去，就是一个动名词短语了。

3.用 one 来指代前面的名词，避免重复

The trend in most countries has been 【one】 of women shifting left while men stand still

这里的 one 就是 the trend；后面的 of 结构是后置定语；该 of 结构中嵌套了一个 while 引导的状语从句

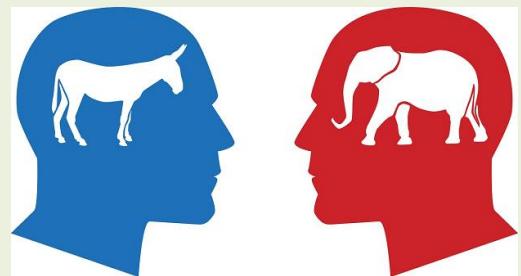
背景知识点

1.自由主义和保守主义（liberal and conservative）

自由主义和保守主义是两种在政治和社会观念上有很大差异的思想体系。

自由主义强调个体的自由和权利，认为每个人都有追求幸福和自由的权利；主张政府应该保障公平和社会正义，通过制定法律来确保人权，同时在必要时提供社会福利；关注社会平等，主张通过教育和机会平等来实现。

保守主义强调社会的稳定性和传统价值观，强调社会的连贯性和文化传承；通常认为政府的作用应该是有限的，主张保持市场和社会的自由度，强调私有财产权和市场机制；强调社会责任，强调家庭、宗教和社区对于塑造良好公民的重要性。



2.MeToo 运动

#MeToo 运动是一场全球性的社会运动，旨在揭露和反对性别暴力、性骚扰以及性别歧视。

#MeToo 运动始于社交媒体，最初在 2017 年由美国女演员 Alyssa Milano 在推特上发起。她鼓励女性在受到性骚扰或性侵犯后发表“Me Too”（我也是）的经历，以展示性别暴力的广泛存在。该运动迅速传播到全球，引起了广泛的共鸣。许多女性和一些男性通过社交媒体分享了他们在职场、学校或其他环境中所经历的性骚扰和性侵犯的经历。

#MeToo 运动推动了对性别不平等和性别暴力的公开讨论。它鼓励了许多人勇敢地站出来，揭示了一些权力滥用者的行为，并促使许多机构和行业采取措施来应对性骚扰问题。这一运动也引发了一些国家对性骚扰和性侵犯法律的审查和修改。一些公司和组织也加强了内部政策，以更有效地处理性别问题。

但#MeToo 运动也面临一些争议，包括担心过度惩戒、缺乏证据和对被指控者的权益保护等问题。



课后练习

一、请用英语回答“课前思考题”

1. 年轻一代的男性和女性在意识形态上有怎样的差异？（What are the ideological differences between young men and women?）

2. 什么因素加强了这种差异？（What factors strengthen those differences?）

3. 性别差异对韩国产生怎样的深远影响？（How does gender divergence have profound impacts on South Korea?）

二、根据文中重点短语，将下列句子翻译成英文

1. 老师通过清晰的解释和实际例子帮助学生理解这个难懂的概念。

2. 在一个成功的合作中，商业伙伴在长期目标和策略上能够取得共识是至关重要的。

3. 针对国际危机，盟国决定采取一致行动，协调努力以实现统一而有效的响应。

三、根据文中重点语法，选择合适的选项

1. I have lost my umbrella. I must buy _____.
A. one B. that C. them D. it

2. What worried the child most was _____ to visit his mother in the hospital.
A. his not allowing B. his not being allowed
C. his being not allowed D. having not been allowed

参考答案

一、课前思考题的参考答案

1. Young men and women of the younger generation are experiencing an ideological divergence, with young women tending to be more progressive and young men more conservative. This gap is evident in their views on a variety of issues, including but not limited to sexual harassment, immigration, and racial justice. (年轻一代的男性和女性正在经历一种意识形态的分歧，年轻女性倾向于更为进步，而年轻男性更趋向于保守。这种差距在他们对一系列问题的观点中显而易见，包括但不限于性骚扰、移民和种族正义。)

2. Several factors have intensified this divergence, including the impact of the #MeToo movement, which has inspired young women to adopt fiercely feminist values and speak out against injustices. Additionally, the proliferation of smartphones and social media has led to young men and women increasingly inhabiting separate spaces and experiencing separate cultures, further entrenching their ideological differences. (多种因素加剧了这种分歧，包括#MeToo 运动的影响，激发了年轻女性采纳激进的女权主义价值观并发声反对不公。此外，智能手机和社交媒体的普及导致年轻男女越来越多地处于不同的空间，体验不同的文化，进一步巩固了他们的意识形态差异。)

3. In South Korea, the gender divergence has had profound effects, leading to a deeply divided society. This division is reflected in voting patterns, where young men and women support different political parties. The societal split has contributed to significant social changes, including plummeting marriage rates and a precipitous drop in the birth rate, which fell to 0.78 births per woman in 2022, the lowest of any country in the world. (在韩国，性别分歧产生了深远的影响，导致社会深刻分裂。这种分裂体现在选民投票模式中，年轻男女支持不同的政党。社会的分裂导致了重大的社会变革，包括婚姻率的急剧下降和出生率的骤降，2022 年降至每名妇女生育 0.78 个孩子，是世界上生育率最低的国家。)

二、翻译题的参考答案

1. The teacher helped the students make sense of the difficult concept by providing clear explanations and practical examples.
2. It's essential for a successful partnership that business partners can see eye-to-eye on long-term goals and strategies.
3. In response to the international crisis, the allied nations decided to act in lockstep, coordinating their efforts for a unified and effective response.

三、选择题的参考答案

- 1.A 用 one 代替可数名词，表示上面所提到的那一类人或物中的一个。
- 2.B 句子缺少表语，应用动名词短语来充当表语；his 是动名词的逻辑主语，动作是被动的，所以答案为 B。

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逐词逐句 透析外刊



课时	20次课，每次2.5h精讲
内容	回放，朗读，翻译，要点，结构，例句
师资	侃哥亲授
福利	预习+答疑
人群	职场提升、英语爱好