## 2016年12月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解(第二套)

## Part I Writing

创新

## 🦈 一、审题引导

(与第1套同理,故略)



#### "创新"相关的词汇及表达

innovate/restructure/upgrade v. 创新/重构/升级 breakthrough n. 突破,惊人的进展 initiative n. 首创精神 revolution/transformation n. 改革 innovative approach/strategy 创新举措/战略 independent innovation 自主创新 innovative country 创新型国家 key/core technology 关键/核心技术 innovative personnel 创新型人才 scientific literacy of the people 人民的科学素养 high and new technology 高新技术 scientific and technology start-ups 科技创业公司

#### "创新的意义"及"鼓励创新"相关的词汇及表达

#### 创新的意义:

generate the income and wealth 增加收入和财富 boost competitiveness 提升竞争力 optimize resources 优化资源配置 enhance/build up overall national strength 提升综合国力 鼓励创新的举措:

incentive mechanism 激励机制 increase the spending on...加大对······的投入 stimulate/facilitate competition 鼓励竞争 attach great importance to the research and development 高度重视研发

carry out technological exchanges and cooperation 进行技术交流与合作

## 芝 三、写作提纲

**第一段:**以名言引出创新的重要性: (全球背景):新技术不断涌现,不创新势必落后。 **第一段:**以名言引出创新的重要性: 重要性 2(国内形势):唯依靠创新才能走出困境,实现更高质量的发展(举例论证)。

第二段:论述鼓励创新的举措:{ 文化层面(软性):营造鼓励创新、宽容失败的氛围。

第三段:总结收束全文。

## 四、下笔成文

#### 满分范文

① As an old saying goes, "Sensible men **constantly** change according to circumstances." ② In this ever-changing world, innovation is surely significant. ③ Globally, facing a surge of disruptive technologies, not to innovate is just like sitting still for destruction. ④ In China, despite the rapid growth owing to workforce and resources, our development

#### 参考译文

①古语道,"明者因时而变"。②世界日新月异,变革创新的重要性自不言而喻。③放眼全球,颠覆性技术不断涌现,不创新无异于坐以待毙。④再看国内,尽管中国靠着劳动人口和资源走上了发展的快车道,但发展不平

burdened by prominent imbalance, resource **depletion** and environmental **deterioration** is now unsustainable. ⑤ Only through innovation-driven development can we **extricate from predicaments** and climb upwards on global value chain. ⑥ We grow from cheap goods "Made in China" to high-speed trains and Haier **appliances** "Created in China", and from a minor player in Internet industry to a pioneer of Internet plus and sharing economy. ⑦ It's innovation that **permits** breakthroughs and **sustainability**.

① So how can we better **motivate** innovation? ② For one thing, **priorities** should **be given to** innovation in policymaking and resource allocation, such as **implementing** preferential policies and breaking regulatory barriers. ③ Besides, we should come to create a climate of encouraging innovation and **tolerating** failures, so as to **release** the innovative vitality of our society.

①In conclusion, innovation is an irresistible trend. ②Only through **unremitting** innovation can we avoid lagging behind in this era of rapid change. 衡日益凸出,资源枯竭,环境恶化,发展已难以为继。⑤只有依靠创新驱动发展,我们才能走出困境,进而实现全球价值链上的攀升。⑥我们实现了从低端"中国制造"到高铁、海尔电器这样的"中国创造";实现了从互联网的"跟跑者"到"互联网十"和共享经济的"领跑者"。⑦是创新让我们突破瓶颈,实现可持续发展。

①那么我们如何才能更好的激励创新呢?②一方面,政府在制定政策和配置资源时应高度重视创新,如落实鼓励创新的优惠政策、破除制度藩篱等。③此外,我们也应当参与营造一种鼓励创新、宽容失败的氛围,从而激发社会的创新活力。

①总之,创新乃大势所趋。②唯有不断创新,我们才不会被这个飞速变换的时代所抛弃。

### ・词汇注释・

constantly ['kpnstəntli] ad. 时刻,不断地disruptive technology 颠覆性技术depletion [dɪ'pli:ʃn] n. 耗尽,枯竭deterioration [dɪˌtɪərɪə'reɪʃn] n. 恶化,退化predicament [prɪ'dɪkəmənt] n. 困境,窘境appliance [ə'plaɪəns] n. 家用电器permit [pə'mɪt] v. 使成为可能

sustainability [sə'steɪnəbɪlətɪ] n. 可持续性
motivate ['məʊtɪveɪt] v. 刺激,激励
implement ['Implɪment] v. 执行,贯彻落实
tolerate ['tɒləreɪt] v. 宽容
release [rɪ'liːs] v. 释放
unremitting [ɪʌnrɪ'mɪtɪɪ] a. 坚持不懈的,不停的

### ・进阶表达・ 🔏

	普通表达	高级替换表达
大量涌现	manyappear	(there are) a surge/growing number of
走出困境	solve the problem	extricate from predicament; break through the dilemma
重视	care about; pay attention to; stress	give priority to; underscore

### ・长难句分析・

In China,<br/>地点状语despite the rapid growth owing to workforce and resources,<br/>让步状语our development<br/>主语

<u>burdened by prominent imbalance</u>, resource depletion and environmental deterioration <u>is now unsustainable</u>.

- ♣ Changes call for innovation, and innovation leads to progress. (Li Keqiang) 变革呼唤创新,创新推动进步。(李克强)
- ♣ Innovation is the soul of scientific and technological advance as well as an inexhaustible driving force behind the development of a nation. It is innovation that the resource-conserving and environmentally-friendly society we aim to build depends on. 创新是科技进步的灵魂,是一个民族发展的不竭动力。我们要建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会,靠的就是创新。
- ♣ Information technology and changing business processes and management style can produce a work climate favorable to innovation. For example, the software tool company Atlassian conducts quarterly "Ship It Days" in which employees may work on anything related to the company's products. Google employees work on self-directed projects for 20% of their time (known as Innovation Time Off). Both companies cite these bottom-up processes as major sources for new products and features. 信息技术和改变业务流程、管理方式能产生有利于创新的工作环境。比如,软件工具开发公司 Atlassian 就在每个季度组织实施"推出创新想法日",那天员工可以做任何与公司产品相关的事情。Google 的员工将 20%的时间花在自主项目上(即所谓的"创新休闲时光")。这两家公司都将这样自下而上的流程视为其新产品和新特色的主要来源。

## **六、高分模板**

(参见本次考试第1套)

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### **Section A**

Conversation One 难忘的法国美食

## ₩ 一、听前看什么

1. A) They were all <b>good at cooking</b> .	2. A) His parents.
B) They were <b>particular about</b> <u>food</u> .	B) His friends.
C) They were <b>proud of their</b> <u>cuisine</u> .	C) His schoolmates.
D) They were <b>fond of bacon and eggs</b> .	D) His parents' friends.
3. A) No tea was served with the meal.	4. A) It was full of <b>excitement</b> .
B) It was the <b>real English</b> breakfast.	B) It was really <b>extraordinary</b> .
C) No one of the group ate it.	C) It was a <b>risky</b> experience.
D) It was a little <b>overcooked</b> .	D) It was rather <b>disappointing</b> .

#### 「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点】

- 1. 谓语 were good at/particular about/proud of/fond of 提示 They 指某类人,再结合选项具体语义可推测出题干询问某群体与烹饪/食物相关的事实。
  - 2. 选项均为具体人物,结合上题"食品烹饪"大致推测题干询问进行烹饪/享用食物的人。
  - 3. 由 B)It was the... breakfast 可知本题涉及一顿早餐,推测题干询问一顿早餐的具体情况。

4. 根据 C 项中的 experience 可知本题 It 指具体经历,结合 excitement、extraordinary、risky、disappointing 所蕴含的强烈感情色彩,可知题干询问对话一方对某经历(可能与早餐相关)的评价。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 由第 1 题中 cooking、food、cuisine、bacon and eggs 等指涉"食品/烹饪"的词,到第 3 题中 the meal、breakfast 所体现的"具体某顿早餐",结合第 4 题选项所含对"某次经历"的评价,推测对话内容涉及与食品/烹饪相关的经历。

## 🍟 二、听时记什么

- 1—M: Guess what? The worst food I've ever had was in France.
- 2—W: Really? That's odd. <u>I thought</u> <sup>1A</sup> the French were all good cooks.
- 3—M: Yes. That's right. <u>I suppose</u> it's really **like** anywhere else, though. You know, some places are good. Some bad. <u>But</u> it's really all our own fault.
- 4-W: What do you mean?
- 5—M: Well, it was the first time I'd been to France.

  This was years ago when I was at school. I went there <sup>2D</sup> with my parents' friends, from my father's school. They'd hired a coach to take them to Switzerland.
- 6-W: A school trip?
- 7—M: Right. Most of them had never been abroad before. We'd crossed the English Channel at night, and we set off through France, and breakfast time arrived, and the coach driver had arranged for us to stop at this little café. There we all were, tired and hungry, and then we made the great discovery.
- 8-W: What was that?
- 9—M: Bacon and eggs.
- 10-W: Fantastic! The <sup>3B</sup> real English breakfast.
- 11—M: Yes. Anyway, we didn't know any better—so we had it, and **ugh...!**
- 12—W: What was it like? Disgusting?
- 13—M: Oh, it was incredible! They just got a bowl and put some fat in it. And then they put some bacon in the fat, broke an egg over the top and put the whole lot in the oven for about ten minutes.
- 14—W: In the oven! You're joking. You can't cook bacon and eggs in the oven!

- 男:你猜怎么着? 最难吃的东西我是 在法国碰上的。
- 女:真的吗?这倒怪了。我还以为法 国人个个都很会烧菜。
- 男:是啊。我也这么想。不过我觉得它真的和任何其他地方一样。你懂的,有些地方好、有些地方差。但这确实是我们自己的错。
- 女:这话怎么说?
- 男:那是我第一次去法国。过去好些年了,那时我还在上学。我和父母的朋友一起去那儿,从我父亲的学校出发。他们租了一辆大巴带他们去瑞士。

女:学校旅行?

- 男:对。他们大多数人以前从没去过 国外。我们在夜里穿过英吉利海峡,启程穿过法国;早餐时间到了, 司机之前已安排我们停在一家小餐馆。于是我们就都到了那儿,又 累又饿,然后我们有了一个伟大的 发现。
- 女:是什么呢?
- 男:培根煎蛋。
- 女:太棒了! 正宗的英式早餐。
- 男:是啊。反正我们不知道还有什么 更好的,于是就点了,然后,呃!
- 女:什么味道?很恶心吗?
- 男:呵,你想都想不到!他们就拿了个碗,往里面倒了点油,再放些培根进去,上面打了个蛋,然后一股脑塞烤箱里热了大概十分钟。
- 女:烤箱! 你在开玩笑吧。烤箱怎么做培根煎蛋!

- 15—M: Well, they must have done it that way. It was hot, but it wasn't cooked. There was just this egg floating about in gallons of fat and raw bacon.
- 16—W: Did you actually eat it?
- 17—M: <sup>3c</sup>No! Nobody did. They all wanted to turn round and go home. You know, back to teabags and fish and chips. You can't blame them really. Anyway, the next night we were all given another foreign speciality.
- 18-W: What was that?
- 19—M: Snails. That really finished them off. <sup>4D</sup>Lovely holiday that was!
- Q1: What did the woman think of the French?
- Q2: Who did the man travel with on his first trip to Switzerland?
- Q3: What does the man say about the breakfast at the little French café?
- Q4: What did the man think of his holiday in France?

- 男:对啊。反正他们肯定是这么弄的。 菜是热的,但没有烹煮。就这么个 鸡蛋浮在一大堆油里头,再加上生 的培根。
- 女:你们不会真的吃了吧?
- 男:怎么可能!谁都没吃。他们都想掉头回家。你也知道,回来有茶包还有炸鱼薯条。你真的没法怪他们。反正第二天晚上又给我们上了一道外国特色菜。

女,是什么啊?

男:蜗牛。那可真让他们熬不下去了。 真是个美好的假期!

问题1:女士对法国人有什么看法?

问题 2: 男士第一次去瑞士旅游的时候和谁同行?

问题 3:关于法国小餐厅里的早饭,男士说 了什么?

问题 4: 男士对他在法国的假期有什么看法?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]话语标记词引出新信息或新话题,对对话起到推动作用,语用功能重要; 其引出的信息和话题都是潜在考点,因此考生在听到此类词语时应做好准备,重点关注后面内容。本对话开篇问句(Guess what?)预示要引出"吸引对方眼球的内容",提示文章话题。

[听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着预览选项时总结的关键词信息,在听到相关信息(食品/烹饪相关经历)时着力记录核心内容,并预勾完整复现原文信息的选项(1题 A 项,2题 D 项,3 题 B、C 项,4 题 D 项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络] 把握并整理说话者早餐经历的核心信息,借此可大致勾勒出材料的脉络。

[听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
Guess what? (提示引出新话题) I thought(引出女士对男士饮食经历的看法) I suppose(预示男士对自己经历进行解释) But(提示男士引出饮食经历相关的新信息)	①The worst food, in France; ② the French were all good cooks→1A); ③ like anywhere else, some places good, some bad, our own fault	1-3. 引出男士"在法国碰到最难吃东西"的经历
What do you mean? (引导男士进行解释为什么"是自己的错") Well(提示引出男士开始回顾经历) We'd(引出男士具体行程) and then we(引出男士行程中的重要事件)	①the first time to France, years ago, at school, with my parents' friends, from my father's school, to Switzerland → 2D); ② the English Channel, through France, breakfast time, this little café; ③the great discovery	4-7. 说明男士"途径法国前往瑞士"的出国旅游背景

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
What was that? (引导男士叙述"伟大的发现") And then they (继续叙述男士猜测餐馆如何做菜) Well(引出男士对自己猜测的解释) Did you actually eat it? (引导男士回答是否食用了) Anyway, the next night(补充说明另一起事件)	① Bacon and eggs, Fantastic, real English breakfast→3B)→W; ② ugh, incredible; ③ some fat, bacon, an egg, whole lot in the oven, must have done it that way, hot but wasn't cooked; ④No, Nobody did, wanted to go home →3C)→M; ⑤ Another foreign speciality	8-17. 详述男士一行人在 法国小餐馆遭遇"法国 风味的"培根煎蛋
What was that? (引导男士说明具体情况)	① Snails, finished them off; ② Lovely holiday→4D)	18-19. 男士一行人最终因 为法国蜗牛"佳肴"崩溃

## 灣 三、听后选什么

1. 女士对法国人有什么看法?		
A)他们都擅长做菜。	C)他们对自己(国家)的美食很自豪。	
B)他们对食物很挑剔。	D)他们很喜欢培根煎蛋。	

[设题要点]文章开头处兼新信息引出处(I thought...)。

[答案精析] A)。A)结合题干后完整复现 2 段 the French were all good cooks。B)由"对话中男士对法国菜的抱怨"臆测而来,但题干问的是"女士对法国人的看法"。C)将女士误认作法国人,从"谁都烧得一手好菜"臆断出其自豪感。D)脱离题干所问,其实是"男士一行人"在饥肠辘辘时点了这道菜,文中并未提及法国人对该菜的态度。

2. 男士第一次去瑞士旅游的时候和谁同行?	
A)他的父母。	C)他的校友。
B)他的朋友。	D)他父母的朋友。

「设题要点」新话题引出处(Well)。

[答案精析] D)。A)、B)拆解了 5 段定位信息 parents' friends。C)源于同段中 at school,但文中是说他"当时还在上学"。D)是对定位信息 parents' friends 的完整复现。

3. 关于法国小餐馆里的早饭,男士说了什么?	
A)这一顿没有上茶。	C) 一行人都没吃。
B)是正宗的英式早餐。	D)有点煮过头了。

[设题要点] 对提问回答处(Did you actually eat it?)兼重复处(No、Nobody)。

[答案精析] C)。A)源自17段 back to teabags,但男士意在对比反衬"培根煎蛋"味道极差。B)是女士针对"早餐有培根煎蛋"的评论,而非男士本人对法国餐馆早饭的看法。C)是对 No! Nobody did 的同义改写。D)源自15段 It was hot, but it wasn't cooked,但这说明不是"煮过头"反而是"没烹煮、没熟"。

[技巧补充]对话类材料中可能出现多个选项与原文相符、但分属不同说话者的情形,此时需标注 M、W加以区分,听取题干后方可确定答案;本题 B)、C)就属于这种情况。此外 B)与 C)的感情色彩差异也有助于解题:"正宗的英国早餐"为褒,"没有人吃"则为贬,男士显然对早餐不满意,因此排除 B)。

4. 男士对他在法国的假期有什么看法?	
A)它充满令人兴奋的事。	C)它是一次危险的经历。
B)它真的非同一般。	D) 它令人相当失望。

「设题要点]对话结尾处兼反讽修辞处(Lovely holiday that was!)。

[答案精析] D)。A)、B)将对话中男士所说的 great discovery(7 段)、Lovely holiday(19 段)等词理 解为对假期的肯定,但两者是男士对早餐和整个假期的反讽。C)源自 15 段 it wasn't cooked,但对话关 注点不在"食物的健康风险",而是"食物的味道"。D)正确解读男士对假期的失望之情。

「技巧补充]对说话者情感色彩的判断应从大局入手,切忌对个别字眼断章取义。本篇对话中,男 士一开始就说自己在法国吃到了最难吃的东西,并在后面详述法国小餐馆的培根煎蛋如何让众人想打 道回府,法国蜗牛则让大家崩溃;由此可知他对这次假期非常失望。另外,extraordinary"非同一般的" 形容"经历、体验"时一般为褒义,也就是说 A)、B)两个选项意思相近,因此可直接排除(选 A 则必选 B)。

## 🎢 四、听力词汇攻关・饮食烹饪相关词汇

①cuisine [kwɪˈziːn] n. 菜肴

【联想】bacon and eggs 培根煎蛋; fish and chips 炸鱼薯条

②speciality [speʃɪˈælətɪ] n. 特色菜

【近义】special n.特色菜,特制产品

【联想】overcooked/overdone a. 煮过头的; underdone a. 未煮熟的; well-done a. 熟透的,烧烂的

③ **snail** 「sneɪl ] *n*. 蜗牛

【联想】pork n. 猪肉; lamb/mutton n. 羔羊 肉/羊肉;sardine n. 沙丁鱼

④fat「fæt」n. 动植物油

【近义】oil n. 食用油 grease n. 油脂

n. 沙拉酱; soy sauce n. 酱油

⑤gallon [ˈɡælən] n. 加仑

【联想】quart n. 夸脱; pint n. 品脱; litre/ liter n. 升

⑥oven ['Avn] n. 烤箱

【联想】 microwave oven n. 微波炉; frying pan n. 长柄平底锅

⑦café「'kæfeɪ] n. 小餐馆,咖啡馆

【联想】restaurant n. 餐厅; cafeteria n. 自助 餐厅/食堂; diner n. 小餐馆

⑧coach [kəʊtʃ] n. 长途汽车,长途客车

【联想】transit/city bus n. 城市公交:limousine 【联想】tomato ketchup n. 番茄酱; salad cream 🐧 n. (往返机场的)中型客车; chartered bus 包车

### Conversation Two 店铺的经营

## 一、听前看什么

- 5. A) The woman's relationship with other shops.
  - B) The business success of the woman's shop.
  - C) The key to running a shop at a low cost.
  - D) The woman's earnings over the years.
- 7. A) They are sold at lower prices than in other shops.
  - B) They are very popular with the local residents.
  - C) They are delivered free of charge.
  - D) They are in great demand.

- 6. A) Improve its customer service.
  - B) Expand its business scale.
  - C) Keep down its expenses.
  - D) Upgrade the goods it sells.
- 8. A) To follow the custom of the local shopkeepers.
  - B) To attract more customers in the neighborhood.
  - C) To avoid being put out of business in competition.
  - D) To maintain friendly relationships with other shops.

#### 「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 5. 由中心名词 relationship、success、key (to running a shop)、earnings 及高频词 shop 推测题干询问 与店铺经营相关的对话主题。
  - 6. 根据各选项动宾短语的具体语义可知 its 指代店铺,推测题干询问店铺的具体经营方式或目标。
- 7. 谓语 sold、delivered 及表语 popular、in great demand 暗示 They 指代商品,推断题干询问与商品 有关的事实。
- 8. 由不定式结构 To follow the custom、To attract customers、To avoid being put out of business、To maintain relationships 推测题干询问具体经营策略或实行某策略的目的。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中的高频词集中于与店铺相关的名词 shop、business、customer,以 及与店铺经营相关的动词 expand、upgrade、sell、deliver,由此推断本文谈及店铺经营的相关事宜。



- 1—M: You say <sup>5B</sup> your shop has been doing well. Could you give me some idea of what "doing well" means in facts and figures?
- 2—W: Well, "doing well" means averaging £ 1,200 or more a week for about 7 years, making almost a quarter of a million pounds. And "doing well" means your earnings are rising. Last year, we did slightly over 50,000 and this year, we hope to do more than 60,000. So, that's good if we continue to rise.
- 3—M: Now, that's gross earnings, I assume. What about your expenses?
- 4—W: Yes, that's gross. The expenses, of course, go up steadily. And since we've moved to this new shop, the expenses have increased greatly, because it's a much bigger shop. So I couldn't say exactly what our expenses are. They are something in the region of six or seven thousand pounds a year, which is not high. Commercially speaking, it's fairly low, and 6c we try to keep our expenses as low as we can.
- 5—M: And <sup>7A</sup> your prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about. How do the local shopkeepers feel about having a shop doing so well in their midst?
- doing, because we don't make a point of publicizing. That was a lesson we learned very early on. We were very friendly with all local shopkeepers and we happened to mention to a local shopkeeper how much we had made that week. He was very unhappy and never as friendly again. So we make a point of never publicizing the amount of money we make. But we are on very good terms with all the shops. None of them have ever complained that we are putting them out of business or anything like that. I think it's a nice friendly relationship.

  \*\*Maybe if they did know what we made, perhaps they wouldn't be so friendly.

Q5: What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- 男:你说你的店铺做得不错。你能不 能拿出一些事实和数据,让我了 解一下什么叫"做得不错"?
- 女:嗯,"做得不错"意味着过去大概7年时间里,平均每周1200英镑或更多,这样几乎就是25万英镑。"做得不错"还意味着收入在上升。去年,我们做到了5万多,今年我们希望做到6万以上。嗯,如果我们能保持上升势头的话就还不错。
- 男:我想这是总收入吧。你的开支呢?
- 女:对,是总收入。开支当然在持续增加。而且自从我们搬到了这家新店,开支大大增加了,因为这边的店面要大得多。我也说不清有哪些开支。每年的开支大概在六、七千英镑,不算高。从商业角度来说,这其实相当低了,我们还会努力使开支保持在尽可能低的水平。
- 男:同样的商品,你店里的售价要比 周围店铺的售价低得多。当地的 店主怎么看他们中间有一家做得 这么好的店?
- 女:也许他们很多人都不知道我们做得有多好吧,因为我们不会特意去的传。这是我们很早就学到的合店主我们不会特定了。我们本来和当地所有的的店主地所有。我们本来和当地所有跟当地所有跟好,但有一次碰巧跟的人工,但有一次碰到的人工,再也不会我们与所有店铺的人。但是我们与所有店铺的生意抢光了或者其他什么。我们为这种友好的关系还是挺好的人对这种友好的关系还是挺好的人对这种友好的关系还是挺好的人对这种友好的关系还是挺好的人对来他们知道我们赚了多少,或许就不会那么友善了。

问题 5:对话双方主要在谈论什么?

Q6: What does the woman say her shop tries to do?

Q7: What do we learn about the goods sold at the woman's shop?

Q8: Why doesn't the woman want to make known their earnings anymore?

问题 6:女士说她的店铺在努力做什么? 问题 7:关于在女士店铺出售的商品,我 们能了解到什么?

问题 8:为什么女士不再想公开店铺的收入?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]本篇对话为一问一答形式,男士提出的问题本身揭示了女士将要回答的内容,可以看作是引出或转换话题的标记。本篇中,当听到 Could you give me some idea of.../What about your expenses/How do the local shopkeepers feel...等提示话题转换的语句时,考生应立马警觉其后要谈论某一新话题,做好速记准备。

[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、与店铺经营细节相关的听音重点,在听到相关信息时着力记录核心内容,并预勾完全复现关键词信息的选项(5题B项,6题C项,7题A项,8题D项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时涉及店铺经营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
your shop has been doing well(引入话题"店铺经营得好") what "doing well" means in facts and figures(引导女士说明"营业额及相关事实") "doing well" means And So(具体解释"店铺经营怎么个好法")	your shop has been doing well, averaging £1,200 or more a week for about 7 years earnings are rising slightly over 50,000 more than 60,000 that's good→5B)	1-2. 女士店铺经营成功。表现一:营业额高且持续上升。
What about your expenses(引导女士说明"店铺开支情况") So(引出"店铺具体开支情况") Commercially speaking(预示女士对开支情况进行总结)	① The expenses go up steadily, moved to a much bigger shop; ②six or seven thousand pounds a year; ③ we try to keep our expenses as low as we can→6C)	3-4. 表现二: 店铺 开支稳步升高但 仍不算高,努力保 持低开支水平。
And your prices(引出子话题"商品售价") How do the local shopkeepers feel(引导女士说明"与当地店主关系") Perhaps a lot of them because(引出"与当地店主的关系及原因"的详细说明) a lesson we learned very early on So(提示回顾"与其他店主关系"的旧事及结果) But we are(预示重新回到对当前"与其他店主关系"的说明) Maybe if they did know(引出对"与当地店主关系"的设想)	①your prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about → 7A); ② don't realize how well we are doing don't make a point of publicizing; ③ were very friendly with all local shopkeepers happened to mention how much we had made very unhappy and never as friendly again, never publicizing the amount of money we make; ④ on very good terms with all the shops, Maybe if they did know what we made wouldn't be so friendly→8D)	5-6. 表现三: 与其 他店铺关系良好。 为了保持与其他 店主的友好关系, 女士特意不公开 店铺收入。

# 三、听后选什么

5. 对话双方主要在谈论什么?		
A)女士与其他店铺的关系。	C)低成本经营店铺的关键。	
B) 女士店铺生意的成功。	D)女士多年来的收入。	

[设题要点] 对话开头处兼话题引出处(your shop has been doing well)及对文段的宏观把握。

[答案精析] B)。A)、D)"女士与其他店铺的关系"与"女士多年来的收入"分别在6段和2段提到,均为"店铺生意成功"的一种体现,没有贯穿全篇。B)纵观全文,女士从"收入提高"、"开支控制在较低水平"和"与其他店主关系友好"三个方面介绍了店铺的经营状况,business success 既对应开头的 doing well 又全面概括了对话的内容。C)对话中只涉及"店铺经营成本低","低成本经营的关键"没有提及。

[技巧补充] 本题解答关键在于从整篇对话的高度把握,而非着眼于个别细节。具体来看,A)、C)、D)均在对话中有一定程度的对应:"与其他店铺关系好"、"运营成本低"、"多年收入高";但 B)同时涵括了这三方面的内容,故选包容项、排除被包容项(因为选其他三项必选 B 项)。

6. 女士说她的店铺在努力做什么?	
A)提高客户服务质量。	C)压低店铺开支。
B)扩大经营规模。	D)升级出售的商品。

[设题要点] 总结性话语处(Commercially speaking)。

[答案精析] C)。A)、D)"客户服务"和"商品升级"在文中没有提及。B)由 4 段可知"扩大经营规模/搬到大得多的新店"是已经发生的情况,而非努力进行的未完成之事。C)源自 4 段, keep down its expenses 对应 keep our expenses as low as we can。

[技巧补充] 本题所考细节在文中仅提到一次;如果错过,可回顾女士述及的三个方面(收入、开支、与其他店主的关系),从相关性的角度锁定 C)。

7. 关于在女士店铺出售的商品,我们能了解到什么?		
A)它们的售价比其他店铺低。	C)配送服务免费。	
B)它们很受当地居民的欢迎。	D)它们的需求量大。	

[设题要点] 子话题引出处(And your prices...)。

[答案精析] A)。A)源自 5 段, sold at lower prices than in other shops 对应 your prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about。B)、C)、D)均由"店铺做得不错"以及 2 段列举的销售额臆断而来,但这些内容在文中并未提及。

8. 为什么女士不再想公开店铺的收入?	
A) 遵从当地店主的习惯。	C)避免在竞争中生意做不下去。
B)吸引更多附近的顾客。	D)保持与其他店铺的友好关系。

[设题要点]事件回顾处(That was a lesson we learned very early on)及假设情形(虚拟)处(Maybe if they did know...)。

[答案精析] D)。A)从"女士偶然向一位店主提及收入后,这位店主不再友善"臆测出"不公开店铺收入是当地店主的习惯"。B)"附近顾客"在原文中没有提及。C)源于6段片段信息 are putting them out of business,但此处指"店主们关系融洽,没人抱怨自己生意被抢(None... complained...)",其次选项潜台词为"店铺堪忧,必须努力竞争以避免淘汰",与开篇"店铺情况很不错"矛盾。D)源自6段,由"公开收入后与一位店主交情破裂"引出"不再想公开收入的原因"。

### 🦥 四、听力词汇攻关・商业相关词汇

①earning ['ɜːnɪŋ] n. 收入,收益

【近义】income n. 收入,收益; proceeds n. (某事件或活动)收入; revenue n. (公司、政府、组织的)收入; receipts n. (企业、银行、政府的)收款,收入

【搭配】gross earnings/income/revenue 总收入,毛收入;net earnings/income/revenue 净收入

② expense [ɪkˈspens] n. 开支,花费

【近义】expenditure n. 花销,支出; spending n. 花费,开销; cost n. 成本,费用; payment n. 支付,支付的款项

③goods [gudz] n. 商品

【近义】merchandise *n*. 商品,货物;commodity *n*. 商品;wares *n*. 商品

④ publicize ['pʌblɪsaɪz] v. 宣传,公布

【近义】promote v. 宣传,推销; advertise v. 打广告,宣传

⑤out of business 停业,歇业,破产

【联想】in business 做生意,经商,在商界;on business 因公,出差办事

⑥customer service 客户服务

【联想】after-sales service 售后服务

### **Section B**

### Passage One 鸟类如何传播污染

## 🦈 一、听前看什么

- 9. A) They can be used to <u>deliver</u> messages in times of emergency.
  - B) They deliver pollutants from the ocean to their nesting sites.
  - C) They carry plant seeds and spread them to faraway places.
  - D) They are on the verge of **extinction** because of **pollution**.
- 11. A) They were carried by the wind.
  - B) They had become **more poisonous**.
  - C) They were less than on the continent.
  - D) They poisoned some of the fulmars.

- 10. A) They migrate to the Arctic Circle during the summer.
  - B) They originate from Devon Island in the Arctic area.
  - C) They travel as far as 400 kilometers in search of food,
  - D) They have the ability to survive in extreme weathers.
- 12. A) The threats humans pose to Arctic seabirds.
  - B) The diminishing colonies for Arctic seabirds.
    - C) The harm Arctic seabirds may cause to humans.
    - D) The effects of the changing climate on Arctic seabirds.

#### 「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 9. 选项中的动词 deliver、carry 都与"传输、携带"相关,再结合 their nesting sites(nest 尤指"鸟类的巢")、spread... to faraway places 推测 They 指代**鸟类**,题干询问**鸟类的携带能力**。
- 10. 选项关键词 migrate、travel 都有"迁徙"之意,再结合 originate、in search of food、survive 可知 They 指代某种动物,C) travel... 400 kilometers 进一步提示 They 指某种鸟类(契合上题 They),题干考 查它们的生活习性或特点。
- 11. 由选项复现词 poisonous、poisoned 推测 They 指代某类有毒物质,结合 carried、less than 推测题干考查某类有毒物质的传播。
- 12. 本题每个选项中均出现 Arctic seabirds,结合 threats、diminishing colonies、harm、effects 等,推测题干询问北极海鸟所受或产生的影响。

[看选项关键词及复现词预测主题] 第 9、11 题的选项均多次出现"污染"相关词汇,如 pollutants、pollution、poisonous、poisoned 等,而 deliver、carry 与"传播、携带"相关,再结合复现词 Arctic seabirds,推测本文谈及北极海鸟在污染物传播中的影响。

## 🎢 二、听时记什么

<u>Some</u>, like homing pigeons, can be trained to deliver messages and packages. Other birds unknowingly carry seeds that cling to them for the ride.

Canadian scientists have found a worrisome, new example of the power that birds have to spread stuff around. Way up north in the Canadian Arctic, <sup>9B</sup> seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds near where the birds live.

Some 10,000 pairs of the birds, called fulmars, a kind of Arctic seabird, make their nests on Devon Island, north of the Arctic Circle. The fulmars travel some 400 kilometers over the sea to find food. When they return home, their droppings end up all around their nesting sites, including in nearby ponds.

Previously, scientists noticed "Apollutants arriving in the Arctic with the wind. Salmon also carry dangerous chemicals as the fish migrate between rivers and the sea. The bodies of fish and other meat-eaters can build up high levels of the chemicals.

V To test the polluting power of fulmars, researchers collected samples of deposit from 11 ponds on Devon Island. In ponds closest to the colony, the results showed there were far more pollutants than in ponds less affected by the birds. The pollutants in the ponds appear to come from fish that fulmars eat when they're out on the ocean.

<u>M</u> <u>People who</u> live, hunt, or fish near bird colonies need to be careful, the researchers say. The birds don't mean to cause harm, but the chemicals they carry can <sup>12C</sup> cause major problems.

Q9: What have Canadian scientists found about some seabirds?

Q10: What does the speaker say about the seabirds called fulmars?

Q11: What did scientists previously notice about pollutants in the Arctic?

Q12: What does the speaker warn about at the end of the talk?

鸟类以携带东西而闻名。有些鸟, 比如信鸽,经过训练后可以传递信息和 包裹。其他鸟在不知不觉中携带附着 在它们身上搭顺风车的种子。

关于鸟类传播物体的能力,加拿大科学家们发现了一个令人担忧的新例子。在加拿大北极地区的北部,海鸟在海洋中拾取危险的化学物品,并将它们运送到自己栖居的池塘附近。

大约有一万对被称为管鼻藿的北极海鸟在北极圈以北的德文岛上筑巢。这些管鼻藿在海上长途跋涉 400 多公里寻找食物。当它们回巢时,它们的粪便会遍布筑巢地的周围,包括附近的池塘。

此前,科学家注意到有污染物随风来到北极。鲑鱼在河流和海洋间迁徙时也携带着危险的化学物质。鱼和其他食肉动物的体内会积累大量的化学物质。

为了测试管鼻藿的污染力,研究人员从德文岛的 11 个池塘采集了沉积物样本。结果显示,在最靠近管鼻藿栖息地的池塘中,污染物质远远多于受其影响较小的池塘。池塘里的污染物似乎来自于管鼻藿在海中吃的鱼。

研究人员称,在鸟类栖息地附近生活、狩猎或捕鱼的人需要小心。鸟类并非有意造成伤害,但它们携带的化学物质可能会导致重大问题。

问题 9:加拿大科学家对于某些海鸟有什么 发现?

问题 10:关于被称为管鼻藿的海鸟,讲话者 说了什么?

问题 11:关于北极的污染物,科学家们先前 发现了什么?

问题 12:在讲话的最后,讲话者对什么情况 发出了警告?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神] 科普类文章常以 find、notice、say 等话语标记词提示研究结果或发现。本篇中,当出现 Canadian scientists have found、scientists noticed 等话语标记词时,应意识到下文将介绍

研究结果,准备提笔速记。

[听关键词信息复现预勾选项]根据听前预测,对照选项信息和内文关键信息,明确选项中几个They的对应主体,并预勾复现原文信息的选项(9题B项,10题C项,11题A项,12题C项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时归纳出的"海鸟污染力及其影响"、"相关研究发现"、"研究调查过程"等关键信息,大致勾勒文章脉络。

[听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
Birds(直接引出论述对象) SomeOther birds(列举鸟类携物特点)	① famous for carrying things around; ② trained to deliver messages and packages; ③ carry seeds cling to them	I 介绍背景:鸟类具有携带东西的能力。
Canadian scientists have found(提示介绍科研发现) Way up north in the Canadian Arctic(具体介绍研究结果)	① worrisome, new example spread stuff around; ② seabirds picking up chemicals delivering →9B)	Ⅱ 以加拿大科学家的研究发现引出主题:鸟 类携物会形成污染。
Some 10,000 pairs of the birds, called fulmars(引出对 fulmar 的介绍)	① Arctic seabird make nests on Devon Island, north of the Arctic Circle; ②travel 400 kilometers over the sea find food→10C); ③return home droppings end up all around their nesting sites	Ⅲ 具体介绍管鼻藿的 污染力。
Previously, scientists noticed(提示介绍先前的研究发现)	① pollutants arriving in the Arctic with the wind →11A); ② Salmon carry dangerous chemicals	IV 以先前的研究发现, 说明风和鲑鱼的污染力。
To test the polluting power of fulmars(提示下文介绍测试内容)	In ponds closest to the colonyfar more pollutants	V 介绍测试管鼻藿污染力的方法和结果。
People who the researchers say (引出研究者建议)	①live, hunt, or fish near bird colonies be careful; ②don't mean to cause harm cause major problems →12C)	VI 研究人员基于研究 发现,对人类提出警示。

## ₩ 三、听后选什么

9. 加拿大科学家对于某些海鸟有什么发现?	
A)它们可用于在紧急情况下传递消息。	C)它们携带植物种子并将其传播到遥远的地方。
B)它们将污染物从海洋运送到筑巢地。	D)它们由于污染而濒临灭绝。

[设题要点] 研究发现说明处(Canadian scientists have found)。

[答案精析] B)。A)和C)分别源于开篇 can be trained to deliver messages、Other birds... carry seeds...,并分别添加信息 emergency 和 faraway places,但两项均为作者对鸟类行为特点的背景介绍,并非加拿大科学家发现。B)是对Ⅱ段加拿大科学家研究发现的合理概括,其中 pollutants 即指 dangerous chemicals, nesting sites 同义替换 where the birds live。D)"海鸟濒危"在文中并未提及。

10. 关于被称为管鼻藿的海鸟,讲话者说了什么?		
A)它们在夏季迁移到北极圈。	C)它们长途跋涉 400 公里寻找食物。	
B)它们起源于北极地区的德文岛。	D)它们具备在极端天气下生存的能力。	

「设题要点]事物特点说明处(called fulmars)。

[答案精析] C)。A)利用Ⅲ、Ⅳ段 Arctic Circle、migrate 等片段信息干扰,但文中未提及"海鸟在夏季迁移"。B)把"在德文岛上筑巢(make their nests on)"篡改为"起源于德文岛(originate from)"。C) 是对Ⅲ段内容的同义表达,其中 travel as far as 400 kilometers 同义替换 travel some 400 kilometers,in search of food 同义替换 find food。D)从"海鸟在北极圈以北筑巢、跋涉千里觅食"臆断而来,但讲话者并未说这属于"极端环境下生存的能力"。

11. 关于北极的污染物,科学家们先前发现了什么?		
A)它们是被风带来的。	C)它们的数量比在大陆上少。	
B)它们已经变得更具毒性。	D)它们毒死了一些管鼻藿。	

[设题要点] 研究发现说明处(Previously, scientists noticed)。

[答案精析] A)。A)中 were carried by the wind 同义替换  $\mathbb{N}$  段 arriving... with the wind(科学家注意到有污染物随风来到北极)。B)的"污染物毒性强弱程度"在文中并未提及。C)利用  $\mathbb{N}$  段 there were far more pollutants than...干扰,但文中对比的实为"管鼻藿栖息地附近池塘"和"受管鼻藿影响较小的池塘",而非"北极"和"大陆"。D)利用  $\mathbb{N}$  段 dangerous chemicals 干扰,但此处意在指出鲑鱼会携带危险化学物质,并未提及污染物对管鼻藿的影响。

12. 在讲话的最后,讲话者对什么情况发出了警告?		
A)人类对北极海鸟造成的威胁。	C) 北极海鸟可能对人类造成的伤害。	
B) 北极海鸟栖息地的减少。	D)气候变化对北极海鸟的影响。	

「设题要点] 结尾建议处(need to be careful)。

[答案精析] C)。A)偷换关系,文中为"北极海鸟污染伤及周边的人(the chemicals they carry can cause major problems)",而非"人类伤及海鸟"。B)、D) 臆断文末 cause major problems,但与"栖息地减少"、"气候变化"均无关。C)是对文义的合理概括。文末先指出在鸟类栖息地附近的人需要小心;再说明鸟类携带的化学物质可能造成巨大问题。即,可能伤及人类。

## ※四、听力词汇攻关・环境污染相关词汇

①chemical ['kemɪkəl] n. 化学物质

【联想】chemical composition 化学成分; chemical weapons 化学武器

②nesting site 筑巢区

【联想】colony n. 动物栖息地; habitat n. 栖息地; reserve n. 自然保护区; conservation area/protected area 保护区

③ pollutant [pəˈljuːtənt] n . 污染物

【联想】contamination/pollution n. 污染,污染物;impureness n. 污染,不纯;

composite pollution 混合污染; inorganic pollutants 无机污染物; organic pollutants 有机物污染;

persistent organic pollutants 难降解有机污染物; thermal pollution 热污染; pollution control

technology 污染控制技术

④ deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] n. 沉淀物

【近义】sludge *n*. 沉淀物,污泥; precipitation/sediment *n*. 沉淀,沉淀物; subsidence *n*. 下沉,沉淀

⑤extinction [ɪkˈstɪŋkʃən] n. 灭绝,消失

【联想】endangered species 濒危物种; rare species 稀有物种; protected animal 保护动物

⑥extreme weather 极端天气

【联想】 harsh climate 严寒气候; harsh environment 恶劣环境; natural conditions 自然条件

⑦poisonous ['pɒɪzənəs] a. 有毒的

【近义】toxic a. 有毒的; venomous a. 有毒的, 分泌毒液的; noxious a. 有害的; nocuous a. 有害的

### Passage Two 美国百岁老人的死亡原因

## 🦈 一、听前看什么

- 13. A) It has decreased.
  - B) It has been exaggerated.
  - C) It has become better understood.
  - D) It has **remained** basically **the same**.
- 14. A) It develops more easily in centenarians not actively engaged.
  - B) It is now the second leading cause of death for centenarians.
  - C) It has had no effective cure so far.
  - D) It calls for more intensive research.
- 15. A) They care more about their physical health.
  - B) Their quality of life deteriorates rapidly.
- C) Their minds fail before their bodies do.
- D) They **cherish their life** more than ever.

#### 「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 13. 谓语 decreased、exaggerated、remained the same 都与数量变化有关,暗示 It 指代某一事物的数量或某一事件的发生概率,推测题干涉及事物数量/事件发生概率。
- 14. 各项关键词 develops... in centenarians、cause of death、effective cure 暗示 It 指代某种疾病,结合复现词 centenarians(后缀 ian 表示"人",则该词应该指"某群体"),推测题干询问 centenarians 这一群体的疾病/死亡相关情况。
- 15. 选项动作信息"重视身体健康"、"生活质量下降"、"大脑衰退"等都与身体状况的变化相关,结合上题信息推测 They/Their 指代 centenarians,题干询问这一群体的身体状况特征。

[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、某群体 centenarians;二、与身体状况相关的词语 cause of death、no effective cure、physical health、quality of life、minds fail、bodies、life,且负面类偏多,推断本文谈及 centenarians 这一人群健康情况(尤可能关乎"致死性疾病"),虽然不能确定该词具体所指,但可以推测这类人可能是"重大疾病或绝症患者",再根据该词构词很像合成类专有名词,预计文中会对其进行解释,听音时应格外注意。

## ◎ 二、听时记什么

In recent years, <sup>13A</sup> the death rate among American centenarians—people who have lived to age 100 or older—has decreased, dropping 14 percent for women and 20 percent for men from 2008 to 2014. The leading causes of death in this age group are also changing.

In 2000, the **top five causes** of death for centenarians were heart disease, stroke, flu, cancer and Alzheimer's disease. But by 2014, **the death rate** from Alzheimer's disease for this age group had more than doubled—increasing from 3.8 percent to 8.5 percent—making the progressive brain disease <sup>148</sup>the second leading cause of death for centenarians.

One reason for the rise in deaths from Alzheimer's disease in this group may be that developing this condition remains possible even after people beat the odds of dying from other diseases such as cancer. People physically fit enough to survive over 100

近年来,美国百岁老人(年龄在100岁或者以上的人)的死亡率下降了,从2008年到2014年,女性(的死亡率)下降了14%,男性(的死亡率)下降了20%。这一年龄段人群的主要死亡原因也在变化。

2000年时,百岁老人死亡的前五大原因分别是心脏病、中风、流感、癌症以及老年痴呆症。但是到了2014年,这一年龄段人群因老年痴呆症而死亡的比率已经增加了一倍不止——从3.8%增加到了8.5%——这使得渐进性的大脑疾病成为百岁老人的第二大死亡原因。

这一群体中死于老年痴呆症的人数量增加的一个原因可能是,即使人们从诸如癌症这样的疾病中奇迹般地活了下来,却仍然有可能患这种病。那些身体健康,足以活到100多岁的人最终会

years ultimately give in to diseases such as Alzheimer's which affects the mind and cognitive function. <u>In other words</u>, it appears that <sup>15C</sup> their minds give out before their bodies do.

N On the other hand, the death rate from flu dropped from 7.4 percent in 2000 to 4.1 percent in 2014. That pushed flu from the third leading cause of death to the fifth.

V Overall, the total number of centenarians is going up. In 2014, there were 72,197 centenarians, compared to 50,281 in 2000. But because this population is getting larger, the number of deaths in this group is also increasing—18,434 centenarians died in 2000, whereas 25,914 died in 2014.

Q13: What does the speaker say about the risk of dying for American centenarians in recent years?

Q14: What does the speaker say about Alzheimer's disease?

Q15: What is characteristic of people who live up to 100 years and beyond?

屈服于诸如老年痴呆症这种影响大脑 和认知功能的疾病。换句话说,他们的 大脑似乎比他们的身体先失灵。

另一方面,流感死亡率从2000年的7.4%下降到了2014年的4.1%。这使流感从第三大死亡原因变成第五大死亡原因。

总的来说,百岁老人的总数在上升。2014年,有72197位百岁老人,而2000年时为50281位。但是由于这一群体日益壮大,其死亡数量也在增加——2000年有18434位百岁老人死亡,而在2014年有25914位百岁老人死亡。

问题 13:关于近几年美国百岁老人的死亡风 险,讲话者说了什么?

问题 14:关于老年痴呆症,讲话者说了什么? 问题 15:活到 100 岁及以上的人有什么特点?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]时间提示词、句/段际逻辑词都是重要的话语标记词,往往预示新信息/内容的出现、转折、总结等等,能够提示段落、段群乃至全篇主旨,因而常常蕴藏命题点。本篇中,当听到 In recent years 这一时间表达时,应立马警觉其后可能要介绍某一现状,而现状极有可能是重点(要么作为靶子,引出相反的主旨;要么直接就是全文主旨);当听到 One reason 时,知道后面要引出原因,而因果关系是考查重点。

[听健康状况描述记取核心信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着此前选项预览时推测的"某群体疾病、健康状况"听音重点,在听到相关信息时着力记录核心内容,并预勾完全复现关键词信息的选项(13 题 A 项、14 题 B 项、15 题 C 项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时提炼出的"百岁老人的健康状况"这一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
In recent years(预示介绍现状)	① the death rate American centenarians has decreased $\rightarrow$ 13A); ②The leading causes changing	I 引入主题:美国百岁老人死亡率下降,死亡原因也在变化。
In 2000(提示介绍过去情况) But by 2014(转折引出变化的 事实)	① top five causes; ② the death rate from Alzheimer's disease doubled the second leading cause→14B)	Ⅱ 老年痴呆症的死亡率升高。
One reason(预示将指出前述问题的原因之一) In other words(预示对原因进行解释说明)	① remains possible even after other diseases such as cancer; ② their minds give out before their bodies do→15C)	III 老年痴呆症死亡率升高的原因。

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
On the other hand(预示引出 另一方面内容)	flu: from the third leading cause of death to the fifth	IV 流感死亡率降低。
Overall(引出总体情况) But(转折引出特殊情况)	① total number going up; ② the number of deathsincreasing	V 百岁老人总体数量及死 亡数量变化。

## 灣 三、听后选什么

13. 关于近几年美国百岁老人的死亡风险,讲话者说了什么?		
A)它降低了。	C)它变得更好理解。	
B)它被夸大了。	D)它基本上保持不变。	

[设题要点] 文章开篇话题处(In recent years)。

[答案精析] A)。A)是对开篇 the death rate... has decreased 的精准复现。B)由"死亡率下降"主观臆测出"死亡风险被夸大",但讲话者并未提到该信息。C)从首段末"死亡率下降(变化),死亡原因也在变化"主观推出"死亡原因的理解难度也下降"。D)与开篇所述情形"百岁老人死亡率下降"相悖。

14. 关于老年痴呆症,讲话者说了什么?	
A)不积极生活的百岁老人更易患上该病。	C) 该病目前为止没有有效的疗法。
B)该病现在是百岁老人死亡的第二大原因。	D)该病需要更深入的研究。

[设题要点] 转折处(But)。

[答案精析] B)。A)从Ⅲ段 ultimately give in...(最终敌不过疾病)臆断出"患病源于不积极生活"。B)是对Ⅱ段 making... the second leading cause of death for centenarians 的精准复现。C)利用第二段所述现象"老年痴呆症死亡率上升"过度推断出"该病目前无解",而讲话者并未提及。D)从Ⅲ段表委婉、严谨的 may be that、it appears that 过度推出"研究结论不成熟,原因仍不够明确"。

15. 活到 100 岁及以上的人有什么特点?	
A)他们更在意自己的身体健康。	C)他们的大脑先于身体而衰退。
B)他们的生活质量快速下降。	D)他们比以往任何时候都更珍惜自己的生命。

「设题要点」解释说明处(In other words)。

[答案精析] C)。A)、D)在文中均未提及。B)由Ⅲ段"百岁老人因患老年痴呆症等病而影响大脑和认知功能"过度引申出他们的"生活质量下降很快"。C)是对Ⅲ段 their minds give out before their bodies do(give out 意为"停止运转、耗尽")的同义改写。

### ※四、听力词汇攻关・老年人健康相关词汇

①death rate 死亡率

【联想】birth rate 出生率; fertility rate 生育率

②centenarian [ɪsentɪˈneəriən] n. 百岁老人,

#### 百岁以上老人

【联想】live to age ... 活到……岁; life expectancy 「人或动物的〕预期寿命; longevity n. 长寿,长命

③heart disease 心脏病

【联想】stroke n. 中风; flu n. 流感; cancer n. 癌症; Alzheimer's disease 阿尔茨海默病; 老年痴

呆症

- ④beat the odds 奇迹般地活下来;克服重重困难
- ⑤give out 失灵
- ⑥die from 由于……而死:死于……
- ⑦cognitive function 认知功能
- ⑧regular check-up 定期体检

【联想】public health 公共卫生; blood donation 献血; physical disorder 身体不适; sleep disorder 睡 眠失常; in poor health 身体不好

#### **Section C**

### Recording One 爱情的定义

## 灣 一、听前看什么

- 16. A) They are focused more on attraction than love.
  - B) They were done by his former colleague at Yale.
  - C) They were carried out over a period of some thirty years.
  - D) They **form the basis** on which he builds **his theory of love**.
- 17. A) The relationship cannot last long if no passion is involved.
  - B) **Intimacy** is essential but not absolutely **indispensable to love**.
  - C) It is not love if you don't wish to maintain the relationship.
  - D) Romance is just impossible without mutual understanding.
- 18. A) Which of them is considered most important.
  - B) Whether it is true love without commitment.
  - C) When the absence of any one doesn't affect the relationship.
  - D) How the relationship is to be defined if any one is missing.

#### [看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

16. 谓语 are focused、were done、were carried out(执行[计划、任务]、进行[实验])加之 D) form the basis... his theory...,可推测 they 代指实验/研究,再结合复现词 love,推断题干与多项爱情相关实验/研究有关。

17. A)... cannot... if no...、B) indispensable to、C) is not... if you don't...、D)... is impossible without...一方面具有"下结论"特征,另一方面体现"两事物关系":a 对 b 不可或缺/可以或缺",且主体(b) The relationship、love、Romance 均指向爱情关系,故推断题干问及关于爱情的某结论/观点,具体为爱情的要素。

18. 结合第 17 题推测 them、any one 均代指爱情要素,关系代词 Which、Whether、When、How 则暗示题干与**某问题**有关,故推测题干询问关于爱情要素的某问题。

17、18 题多次出现"爱情的条件(if、without、when)"相关的表达,条件中包含 passion、Intimacy、wish to maintain the relationship、mutual understanding、commitment 诸多因素,故听文时应注意着重把握这些因素与爱情间的联系。

「看选项复现词预测主题〕选项中反复出现 love、true love、the relationship,推断本文谈及爱情关系。

## ◎ 二、听时记什么

Okay. So let's get started. And to start things off I think what we need to do is consider a definition. I'm going to define what love is but then 16A most of the experiments I'm going to talk about are really focused more on attraction than love. And I'm going to pick a definition from a former colleague, Robert Sternberg, who is now the dean at Tufts University but was here on our faculty at Yale for nearly thirty years. And he has a theory of love that argues that it's made up of three components: intimacy, passion, and commitment, or what is sometimes called decision/commitment. And these are relatively straightforward. He argued that you don't have love if you don't have all three of these elements.

好,那我们开始吧。首先,我想我们需要做的是思考一个定义。我接到下来要定义爱情是什么,但是我将谈到的多数实际上都更关注爱慕。所以,我要从我的前定是关系。所以,我要从我的定义,他有关,我要从我的家主任,但曾有一定,让学我系任职近30年。他有人成治学,会情理论,认为爱情由三部分构成治学,会情理论,认为爱情和承诺(有时被称作承诺/决定)。这些都还比较容易懂。他认为,如果你并未拥有全部这三项要素,你就没有拥有爱情。

Intimacy is the feeling of closeness, connectedness with someone, of bonding. Operationally, you could think of intimacy as you share secrets, you share information with this person that you don't share with anybody else. Okay. That's really what intimacy is, the bond that comes from sharing information that isn't shared with other people. The second element is passion. Passion is the drive that leads to romance. You can think of it as physical attraction. And Sternberg argues that this is a required component of a love relationship. The third element of love in Sternberg's theory is what he calls decision/commitment, the decision that one is in a love relationship, the willingness to label it as such, and a commitment to maintain that relationship at least for some period of time. Sternberg would argue it's not love if you don't call it love and if you don't have some 170 desire to maintain the relationship. So if you have all three of these, intimacy, passion and commitment, in Sternberg's theory, you have love.

Now what's interesting about the theory is Now what's interesting about the theory is two out of three? What do you have and how is it different if you have a different two out of three? What's interesting about this kind of theorizing is it gives rise to many different combinations that can be quite interesting when you break them down and start to look them carefully. So what I've done is I've taken Sternberg's three elements of love, intimacy, passion and commitment, and I've listed out the different kinds of relationships you would have if you had zero, one, two or three out of the three elements.

- Q16: What does the speaker say about most of the experiments mentioned in his talk?
- Q17: What does Robert Sternberg argue about love?
- Q18: What question does the speaker think is interesting about Sternberg's three elements of love?

亲密即与某人相近相通、彼此联 结的感觉。实践上,你可以把亲密视 作"你与这个人分享你不与其他任何 人分享的秘密、讯息"。好。这正是亲 密的本质——一种纽带,它源于分享 那些不会分享给他人的信息。第二项 要素是激情。激情是带来爱情的动 力。你可以把它看作身体吸引。斯腾 伯格认为,这是爱情关系的必需要素。 斯腾伯格理论中的第三项爱情要素是 他所谓的承诺/决定,即一个人对自己 拥有爱情关系的认定、把它归于这种 关系的意愿、以及至少在一段时间内 维持这种关系的承诺。斯腾伯格主 张,如果你不称其为爱情、没有维持这 段关系的愿望,它就不是爱情。所以, 如果你拥有所有这三项,亲密、激情和 承诺,按照斯腾伯格的理论,你就拥有 爱情。

这一来,这个理论的有趣之处就在于如果你只拥有三项要素中的是什么?如果你只拥有的是什么?如果你拥有的是什么?如果你拥有一项要素中不同的两项,你理论不同?这种可以在于它产生了许多。所以有趣之处在于它产生了许多。所以有意思。所以是选取了斯腾伯格的武是选取了斯腾伯格的了,我们要素中的零项、一项、两项或三项时所得到的各种关系。

- 问题 16:关于演讲中提到的多数实验,讲话者说了什么?
- 问题 17:关于爱情,罗伯特·斯腾伯格主 张什么?
- 问题 18:关于斯腾伯格的爱情三要素,讲话 者认为什么问题是有趣的?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]逻辑词(如表转折、表总结的词汇)、观点引出词(如 think、argue)、表强调句式(如 what 引导的主语从句)均为重要话语标记,其后信息或话题常为潜在考点,因此听到此类词时要屏气凝神、做出速记其后内容的准备。如本篇,当听到 but then 时应意识到,其后为语义重点,需集中注意力听取关键信息并加以记录。

[听主体词记取核心信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]由此前预览选项所得关键词信息可知, 听音重点在"激情、亲密、维系关系的愿望、相互理解、承诺诸因素与爱情的联系",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(16题 A项,17题 C项,18题 D项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时根据"诸多因素与爱情间联系"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
To start things off I think what we need to do is (提示引出话题) but then (提示引出现状) And I'm going to (提示引出接下来的做法) Robert Sternbergargued that(提示说明斯腾伯格观点)	① consider a definition: define what love is; ② most of the experiments focused more on attraction than love. →16A);③ pick a definition from Robert Sternberg: three components: intimacy, passion, and commitment, you don't have love if you don't have all three of these elements.	I 由"多数实验实际 上都更关注吸引力、而 非爱情"引出斯腾伯格 对爱情的定义。 斯腾伯格爱情理论:爱 情由亲密、激情和承诺 三要素组成。
Intimacy is (提示详释爱情要素之一: 亲密) The second element is passion. Passion is (提示详释爱情要素之二:激情) The third element of love (提示详释爱 情要素之三:承诺) So(提示引出结论)	① Intimacy: the bond that comes from sharing information that isn't shared with other people; ② passion: the drive that leads to romance/physical attraction; ③ decision/commitment: desire to maintain the relationship→17C); ④ you have all three of these, you have love	Ⅱ 阐释斯腾伯格所定 义的爱情三要素:亲 密、激情和承诺。
Now what's interesting about the theory is (预示对斯腾伯格观点展开探讨) So what I've done is (提示引出说话者的延伸性研究)	①what do you have if you only have one or two? What do you have and how is it different if you have a different two? → 18D), many different combinations; ② listed out the different kinds of relationships, if you had zero, one, two or three out of the three elements	Ⅲ介绍自己基于斯滕伯格理论的延伸性研究: 探究"不同时拥有三要素"情况下的各种关系。

## 三、听后选什么

16. 关于演讲中提到的多数实验,讲话者说了什么?	
A)它们更关注爱慕而非爱情。	C)它们进行了大约三十年的时间。
B)它们是由他的耶鲁前同事完成的。	D)它们是他构建爱情理论的基础。

[设题要点] 开篇兼文意转折处(but then)。

[答案精析] A)。A)复现首段(most of the experiments... are) really focused more on attraction than love。B)、C)、D)将首段斯腾伯格的相关信息("曾在耶鲁任教"、"(任教)三十年"、"提出爱情理论")偷换为"多数实验"的情况。

17. 关于爱情,罗伯特·斯腾伯格主张什么?	
A)如果没有激情,情爱关系就不能持久。	C)如果你不想维系情爱关系,它就不是爱情。
B)亲密于爱情是重要的,但并非绝不可缺的。	D)没有相互理解,浪漫关系就是不可能的。

[设题要点] 人物观点处(Sternberg would argue)。

[答案精析] C)。A)把Ⅱ段"缺了激情,就不算拥有爱情"偷换为"关系难持久"。B)与Ⅰ、Ⅱ段斯腾伯格主张"同时拥有亲密、激情和承诺,才拥有爱情(if you have all three of these... you have love)"相反。C)对应Ⅱ段 it's not love... if you don't have some desire to maintain the relationship。D) 将Ⅱ段浪漫关

系的动力"激情"偷换为"相互理解"。

18. 关于斯腾伯格的爱情三要素,讲话者认为什么问题是有趣的?		
A)它们中哪项是最重要的。	C)什么情况下缺失任何一项都不会影响这种关系。	
B)没有承诺,是否是真爱。	D)如果任何一项缺失了,这种关系要如何定义。	

「设题要点」说话者观点处兼表强调句式处(what's interesting about the theory is...)。

[答案精析] D)。A)涉及对三种要素重要性的比较,讲话者并未提及。B)在Ⅱ段已下结论:没有承诺就不是爱情,但这属于三要素理论常规性结论,并非讲话人的兴趣点。C)与Ⅰ、Ⅱ段斯腾伯格主张"三要素同时拥有才算拥有爱情"相反。D)对应Ⅲ段 what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three?

## ※四、听力词汇攻关・爱情相关词汇

①attraction [əˈtrækʃn] n. 吸引力

【近义】appeal n. 吸引力; charm n. 魅力

②intimacy ['IntIməsi] n. 亲密

【近义】 closeness n. 亲近; infinity n. 亲近; bond n. 纽带,关系

【联想】achieve intimacy 建立亲密关系

③ passion ['pæ∫n] n. 激情

【联想】passion for sb 对······的爱

④commitment [kə'mɪtmənt] n. 承诺

【近义】promise n. 承诺

【联想】make/take/undertake a commitment 作

承诺; carry out one's commitment 履行承诺; back away from one's commitment 背弃承诺

⑤romance ['rəʊmæns] n. 爱情,浪漫

【联想】romance with 与……间的风流韵事; an air of romance 浪漫气氛

⑥maintain the relationship 维系关系

【近义】keep a relationship 维持一段关系

⑦mutual understanding 相互理解

【联想】mutual respect 相互尊重; mutual trust 相互信任

### Recording Two 社会工作与社会工作者

## 🦥 一、听前看什么

- 19. A) Social work as a profession.
  - B) The history of social work.
  - C) Academic degrees required of social work applicants.
  - D) The aim of the Naitonal Association of Social Workers.
- 20. A) They try to change people's social behavior.
  - B) They help **enhance the well-being** of the underprivileged.
  - C) They raise people's awareness of the environment.
  - D) They **create** a lot of **opportunities** for the unemployed.
- 21. A) They have all received strict clinical training.
  - B) They all have an academic degree in social work.
  - C) They are all members of the National Association.
  - D) They have all made a difference through their work.
- 22. A) The **promotion** of **social workers**' social status.
  - B) The **importance** of training for **social workers**.
  - C) Ways for social workers to meet people's needs.
  - D) Social workers' job options and responsibilities.

#### 「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 19. 根据选项关键词 profession、history、Academic degrees、aim 和复现词 social work,推测题干谈及 社会工作的某一方面。
- 20. 选项动作搭配"改变社会行为"、"提升福祉"、"提高环境意识"、"创造机会"都是有益于社会发展的行为,推测 They 可能指代某类人,题干询问某类人的作用和价值。
- 21. 选项谓语部分 have all received、all have、are all、have all made 暗示 They 指代某类群体,推测题于询问某类群体共有的特征。

22. 根据选项主体词 promotion、importance、Ways、options and responsibilities 和复现词 social workers,推测题干询问社会工作者的某一方面。

[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、与社会工作/社会工作者相关的词语 social work、social workers;二、与职业要求/工作内容相关的词语 Academic degrees、aim、clinical training 等,推断本文谈及社会工作或社会工作者的相关情况。

## 🧳 二、听时记什么

I Hi! I am Elizabeth Hoffler, Master of Social Work. I am a social worker, a lobbyist, and a special assistant to the executive director at the National Association of Social Workers. Today we are going to be talking about 19A becoming a social worker. Social work is the helping profession. <sup>20B</sup>Its primary mission is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic needs of all people, with a particular focus on those who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. We often deal with complex human needs. Social work is different from other professions, because we focus on the person and environment. We deal with the external factors that impact a person's situation and outlook. And we create opportunity for assessment and intervention, to help clients and communities cope effectively with their reality and change that reality when necessary.

II In thousands of ways social workers help other people, people from every age, every background, across the country. Wherever needed, social workers come to help. The most well-known aspect of the profession is that of a social safety net. We help guide people to critical resources and counsel them on life-changing decisions. There are more than 600, 000 professional social workers in the country, and <sup>218</sup> we all either have a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work. There are more clinically trained social workers than clinically trained psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric nurses combined.

Throughout this series you will learn more about the **profession**, the necessary **steps** to get a social work degree, the rich **history** of social work, and the many **ways** that social workers help others. <u>Later in this series</u>, you will hear from Stacy Collins and Mel Wilson, fellow social workers at the National Association of Social Workers. **Stacy** is going to walk you through the step-by-step **process of becoming a social worker**, and **Mel** 

大家好! 我是伊丽莎白。霍福 乐,社会工作专业硕士。我是一名社 会福利工作者、说客,也是全国社会工 作者协会执行理事的特别助理。今 天,我们来谈谈做一名社会工作者(意 味着什么)。社会工作是一项助人的 职业。它的主要任务是提高人类福 祉,帮助所有人满足基本需求,特别关 注那些易受伤害、受到压迫以及生活 贫困的人们。我们常常处理复杂的人 类需求。社会工作不同于其他职业, 因为我们关注人和环境。我们处理影 响一个人处境和前景的外部因素。我 们还创造了评估和干预的机会,从而 帮助客户和社会有效应对现实,并在 必要时改变现实。

社会工作者通过无数种方式帮助全国各地不同年龄、不同背景的人。不管哪里有需要,社会工作者都会有不管哪里这个职业最为人所知的们实力。我们引导人人所知识。这个国家有超过60万职社会工作者,我们要么拥有出去工作学位或硕士学位,要么拥有相关,我们要位高。受过临床培训的精神病医生、心理医生和精神科护士加起来还多。

在本系列节目当中,你将对这个职业、获取社会工作学位的必要步骤、社会工作的丰富历史以及社会工作者帮助他人的众多方式有更多的了解。在本系列的稍后部分,你将会听到来自史黛西·柯林斯和梅尔·威尔逊的演讲,他们是我在全国社会工作者协会的同事。史黛西将会为你介绍逐步成

will tell you about <sup>22D</sup> the range of options you have once you get your social work degree, as well as the high standards of responsibility the social workers must adhere to.

The National Association of Social Workers represents nearly 145,000 social workers across the country. Our mission is to promote, protect, and advance the social work profession. We hope you enjoy this series about how you can make a difference by becoming a social worker. Next, we are going to talk about choosing social work.

Q19: What does the speaker mainly talk about?

Q20: What do social workers mainly do?

Q21: What do professional social workers have in common, according to the speaker?

Q22: What is Mel Wilson going to talk about in the series?

为一名社会工作者的过程,而梅尔将 会告诉你取得社会工作学位后你所拥 有的选择范围,以及社会工作者必须 坚守的高标准责任感。

全国社会工作者协会代表着全国 145000 名社会工作者。我们的任务是 促进、保护和发展社会工作职业。我 们希望你们喜欢这个关于"如何通过 成为一名社会工作者来有所作为"的 系列节目。接下来,我们来谈谈如何 选择社会工作。

问题 19:讲话人主要谈论的是什么?

问题 20:社会工作者主要做什么?

问题 21:根据讲话者所言,职业社会工作者的共性是什么?

问题 22:梅尔·威尔逊将在这个系列节目 中谈论什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神] 本文的话语标记词以话题控制类提示词(Its primary mission is to、The most well-known aspect Later in this series 等)为主。这些标记词起到了引出话题、转换说话内容等作用,考生可根据提示预测信息,做好速记准备。如本篇,当听到 Its primary mission is to 这一标记词时,应立马警觉其后可能要介绍社会工作主要任务内容,此时应该立即准备速记其后核心信息。

[听主体词记取社会工作(者)的核心信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着此前选项预览时总结的听音重点"社会工作/社会工作者-相关描述",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(19题 A 项、20题 B 项、21题 B 项、22题 D 项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时根据"社会工作/社会工作者-相关描述"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
Today we are going to be talking about(预示引出讨论话题) Its primary mission is to(引出社会工作的职责)	① becoming a social worker. Social work profession → 19A); ② primary mission: enhance humen well-being and help meet the basic needs in poverty. →20B)	I 社会工作及社会 工作者的工作内容。
The most well-known aspect(提示引出社会工作最为出名的方面) we all(预示引出社会工作者的共性)	①a social safety net; ②either have a bachelor'sa master's degree or a PhD in Social Work→21B)	Ⅱ 社会工作者的工 作方式和职业要求。
Throughout this series (提示引出整个系列的内容) Later in this series (预示引出系列后半部分讨论的内容)	① profession steps history ways; ② Stacy: process of becoming a social worker  Mel: the range of options the high standards of responsibility→22D)	Ⅲ 总结在系列中能 够学到的知识。
Our mission is to(预示引出全国社会工作者协会的任务职责) Next(引出接下来要讨论的话题)	①promote, protect, and advance the social work profession; ②choosing social work	Ⅳ 全国社会工作者 协会的任务职责。



19. 讲话人主要谈论的是什么?	
A)社会工作这种职业。	C)社会工作申请者所需的学历。
B)社会工作的历史。	D)全国社会工作者协会的目标。

[设题要点] 开篇引出话题处(Today we are going to be talking about)。

[答案精析] A)。A)符合首段(talking about) becoming a social worker; Social work is the helping profession...; It's primary mission is to...表明的全文话题:对社会工作这一职业展开介绍。B)干扰源于Ⅲ段 the rich history of social work,但这是系列节目中涉及的其中一项内容,而本谈话并未展开论述。C)、D) 将讲话者谈及的相关细节内容夸大为全文主题。

20. 社会工作者主要做什么?	
A)他们试图改变人们的社会行为。	C)他们提高人们的环境意识。
B)他们帮助提高贫困人群的福祉。	D)他们为失业者创造很多机会。

「设题要点」解释说明处(Its primary mission is to...)。

[答案精析] B)。A)把首段末"帮助人们改变(不利)现实"偷换为"改变人们的社会行为"。B)是对首段 enhance human well-being... in poverty 的合理概括, underprivileged 同义替换 in poverty。C)干扰源于首段"我们关注人和环境",但此处"环境"指下文的 external factors(影响人处境和前景的外部因素),而非生态环境。D)将社工主要帮助的群体由"那些易受伤害的、受压迫的以及生活贫困的人(vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty)"篡改为"失业者"。

21. 根据讲话者所言,职业社会工作者的共性是什么?		
A)他们都接受过严格的临床培训。	C)他们都是全国协会的成员。	
B)他们都有社会工作学位。	D)他们都通过自己的工作有所作为。	

「设题要点〕特点归纳处(we all)。

[答案精析] B)。A) 由 Ⅱ 段"很多受过临床培训(There are more... combined)"改为"都接受过临床培训"。B)对应 Ⅱ 段 we all either have a bachelor's degree... in Social Work。C) 由 Ⅳ 段"全国协会代表着全国众多社会工作者"过度推断出"社工均是全国协会的成员"。D)源于文末系列节目的主题"(讲述)个人如何在社工岗位上有所作为(how you can make a difference by becoming a social worker)"变为"全部社工的已有作为(have all made...)"。

22. 梅尔•威尔逊将在这个系列节目中谈论什么?		
A)社会工作者社会地位的晋升。	C)社会工作者满足人们需求的方式。	
B)培训社会工作者的重要性。	D)社会工作者的工作选择和责任。	

[设题要点]新内容引入处(Later in this series)。

[答案精析] D)。A)把"成为社工的一步步过程(the step-by-step process of becoming a social worker)"偷换成"社工社会地位的晋升(promotion of... social status)",事实上这是另一位社会工作者将涉及的内容。B)源自Ⅱ段末 clinically trained social workers,但文中并未提及"培训社会工作者的重要性"。C)源自首段 meet the basic needs of all people,但此处介绍"社会工作的主要任务",两项均为讲话者所言,脱离题干"(讲话者的同事)威尔逊将谈及的内容"。D)是对Ⅲ段 range of options... high standards of responsibility 的同义改写。

## ※四、听力词汇攻关・社会工作相关词汇

①social work 社会工作

【联想】social worker 社会工作者; social community work 社区社会工作; social work practice 社会工作实务

- ②well-being 健康,幸福
- ③meet the basic needs 满足基本需求
- ④ **vulnerable** 「'vʌlnərəbəl ] a. 易受伤害的

【联想】domestic violence 家庭暴力; elder abuse 老年人虐待; abandonment n. 遗弃 ④oppressed [ə'prest] a. 受压迫的

⑤assessment [əˈsesmənt] n. 评价,估计

【联想】assess v. 评价,估计

【近义】evaluation n. 评价,评估

⑥intervention [ɪntə'ven∫ən] n. 介入,调停

【联想】intervene v. 介入,调停

⑦counsel「'kaʊnsəl] v. 建议,劝告

【近义】advise v. 建议

### Recording Three 偶像应始终传递积极行为信息

## 一、听前看什么

- 23. A) To fight childhood obesity.
  - B) To help disadvantaged kids.
  - C) To encourage kids to play more sports.
  - D) To urge kids to follow their role models.
- 25. A) Always place kids' interest first.
  - B) Do what they advocate in public.

- 24. A) They best boost product sales when put online.
  - B) They are most **effective** when appearing **on TV**.
  - C) They are becoming more and more prevalent.
  - D) They impress kids more than they do adults.
  - C) Message positive behaviors at all times.
  - D) Pay attention to their image before children.

#### [看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 23. 由 To fight、To help、To encourage、To urge 推测题干问及目的/意图,复现词 childhood、kids 体现指向对象"儿童"。
- 24. 谓语 boost product sales、impress kids... adults 表明主体(They)的作用是"影响受众、促销产品", online、on TV 明确主体(They)常出现的位置"网络、电视", 由此推测 They 代指某种广告, 题干亦问及某种广告。
- 25. 动词打头,加之表强调的副词及状语 **Always** place... first、Do、Message at all times、Pay attention to 体现祈使语气,暗示题干指向"建议",B)中 advocate in public 提示 they/their 代指公众人物,推测题干问及对某类公众人物的建议。

[看选项复现词预测主题]选项中反复出现"儿童"相关词汇 childhood、kids、kids' interest、children,推测本文关注儿童利益/儿童行为。

## ◎ 二、听时记什么

Today, I'd like to talk about what happens when celebrity role models get behind healthy habits but at the same time, promote junk food. Currently, there's mounting criticism of Michelle Obama's "Let's Move!" campaign, which <sup>23A</sup> fights childhood obesity <sup>23C</sup> by encouraging youngsters to become more physically active, and has signed on singer Beyoncé, and basketball player Shaquille O'Neal, both of whom also endorse sodas,

今天,我想谈谈名人榜样支持健康习惯、但同时又宣传垃圾食品时会 发生什么。当前,对米歇尔·奥巴马发起的运动"让我们动起来!"的批评日益增多,该运动通过鼓励儿童多锻炼身体来对抗儿童期肥胖,而且该运动已与歌手碧昂丝和篮球运动员沙奎尔·奥尼尔签约,(可)两人也代言苏打

which are a major contributor to the obesity epidemic.

Now there's a lot more evidence of how powerful a celebrity—especially a professional athlete—can be in influencing children's behavior.

In a report published by the Rudd Center for Food Policy & Obesity at Yale University, researchers studied 100 professional athletes and their endorsement contracts. The team focused on athletes since they are theoretically the best role models for active, healthy lifestyles for children. After sorting the deals by category, they determined that among the 512 brands associated with the athletes, most involved sporting goods, followed closely by food and beverage brands. Sports drinks, which are often high in sugar and calories, made up most of the food and drink deals, with soft drinks and fast food filling out the remainder. Of the 46 beverages endorsed by professional athletes, 93% relied exclusively on sugar for all of their calories.

It's no surprise that high-profile athletes can influence children's eating behaviors, but the scientists were able to quantify how prevalent these endorsements are in the children's environment. Advertisements featuring professional athletes and their endorsed products tend to get impressive exposure, on TV, radio, in print and online.

And in 2010, the researchers reported that <sup>240</sup> children ages 12 to 17 saw more athlete-endorsed food and beverage brand commercials than adults.

<u>N</u> One reason any campaign wants a **popular** celebrity spokesperson is because kids are attracted to them no matter what they are doing. We can't expect kids to turn off that admiration when the same person is selling sugar. At best, kids might be confused. At worst, they'll think the messages about soda are the same as the messages about water, but those two beverages aren't the same.

V If children are turning to athletes as role models, <sup>25C</sup>it's in their best interest if their idols are consistent. Consistent messaging of positive behaviors will show healthier lifestyles for kids to follow.

Q23: What is the aim of Michelle Obama's campaign?

水——造成肥胖流行的主要因素。现如今,有了更多的证据证明名人—— 尤其是职业运动员——在影响儿童的 行为方面可以有多强大。

名人运动员能影响儿童饮食行为,这不足为奇,但科学家可以量化"这些代言在儿童所处的环境中有多普遍"。有职业运动员及其代言产品的广告往往会在电视上、广播中、报纸上、网络上得到令人印象深刻的曝光。2010年,研究人员称,12到17岁的儿童比成年人看过更多运动员代言的食品和饮料品牌商业广告。

任何运动都想要一位受欢迎的名人 倡导者,原因之一就是无论他们做什么, 孩子们都会被他们吸引。我们不能指望 同样是这位名人,如果他售卖糖果孩子 们就不再倾慕他。最好的情况是,孩子们 也许困惑不解。最坏的情况是,他们会以 为有关苏打水的信息与有关饮用水的信 息是一样的,但这两种饮料完全不同。

如果孩子们正把目光转向运动员,将其视作榜样,那么对他们最有利的情况是他们的偶像始终如一。一如既往传递关于积极行为的信息会展现出更健康的生活方式让孩子们效仿。

问题 23:米歇尔·奥巴马所发起运动的目标是什么?

Q24: What does research find about advertisements featuring professional athletes?

Q25: What does the speaker think kids' idols should do?

问题 24: 关于职业运动员代言的广告, 研究发现了什么?

问题 25:说话者认为孩子们的偶像应该做什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神] 除逻辑词、时间词外,话语标记词还包含话题引出词(I'd like to talk about)、观点提示词(It's no surprise that)及研究结果提示词(the researchers reported that)等。话语标记词用以引出文章核心信息,常为重要命题点,考生听到此类词时要屏气凝神、做出速记其后内容的准备。

[听主体词记取核心信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]以所预测的听音重点"某主体的行为目的/意图"、"对比出现处(不同广告媒介投放效果对比、广告过去现在情况对比、广告对不同受众的影响程度对比)"、"建议提出处"为线索,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(23 题 A、C 项,24 题 D 项,25 题 C 项)上做出预勾。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时根据"某主体的行为目的/意图"、"不同情况/对象间对比"、"文中所提出建议"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
Today, I'd like to talk about(提示引出话题) Currently, there's(提示以"现今事件" 阐释话题、间接表述观点) Now there's a lot more evidence of(提示引出观点、预示后文将以研究证据力证观点)	① celebrity role models get behind healthy habits but promote junk food; ② criticism of Michelle Obama's "Let's Move!" campaign (fights childhood obesity by encouraging youngsters physically active, signed on singer and basketball player [both endorse sodas])	I指出现象"名人偶像支持健康习惯的同时又宣传垃圾食品",提出批驳"儿童受名人影响严重,名人不该作出如此矛盾的行为",并以"米歇尔•奥巴马'让我们动起来!"运动遭批评"力证。
In a report(提示以研究报告力证观点) researchers studied(提示介绍研究内容) they determined(提示引出研究结果)	① professional athletes and their endorsement contracts;② Sports drinks made up most of the food and drink deals, with soft drinks and fast food filling out the remainder; 93% (beverages) relied exclusively on sugar for all of their calories	Ⅱ 援引研究报告,指出运动员代言品牌中,高卡 路里食品饮料占比极大。
It's no surprise that(提示重申观点) but the scientists were able to quantify (提示以研究数据力证观点) And in 2010, the researchers reported that (提示引出具体研究结果)	① athletes can influence children's eating behaviors;②how prevalent these endorsements in the children's environment; children saw morethan adults→24D)	Ⅲ 进一步指出运动员 代言广告普及范围广, 且比之成人,对儿童影 响更大。
One reason(提示引出原因) We can't expect(提示引出后果)	popular celebrity spokesperson: kids are attracted to them no matter what they are doing	IV 明确原因:无论名人 们做什么,孩子们总会 被他们吸引。
it's in their(children's) best interest if (提示引出相关建议以保护儿童利益)	their idols are consistent: Consistent messaging of positive behaviors→25C)	V 提出建议:儿童偶像 应始终如一地传递积极 行为信息。

# 🎬 三、听后选什么

23. 米歇尔・奥巴马所发起运动的目标是什么?	
A) 抗儿童期肥胖。	C) 鼓励孩子们做更多运动。
B)帮助贫困的孩子。	D)敦促孩子们仿效他们的榜样。

[设题要点] 开篇兼现今事例引出处(Currently, there's)。

[答案精析] A)。A)对应首段 which fights childhood obesity。B)涉及的群体"贫困孩子"文中并未提及。C)并非"米歇尔所发起运动的目标"而是"实现目标的方式(by...)"。D)把首段事实"儿童受名人影响严重(how powerful a celebrity can be in influencing children's behavior)"偷换为运动的目标。

24. 关于职业运动员代言的广告,研究发现了什么?		
A)它们在网上播放时最能提升产品销量。	C)它们正变得越来越普遍。	
B)它们在电视播放上时最有效。	D)它们给孩子留下的印象比成年人更深。	

[设题要点] 观点论证处兼研究结论处(in 2010, the researchers reported that)。

[答案精析] D)。A)、B) 均源自Ⅲ段 Advertisements featuring professional athletes... on TV, radio, in print and online,但此处仅仅是罗列广告的渠道,用以说明广告"无处不在",不涉及对渠道效力的比较。C)把Ⅲ段"科学家能量化代言的普遍性"偷换为"代言的现实趋势(日益普遍)"。D)对应Ⅲ段 children... saw more athlete-endorsed food and beverage brand commercials than adults。

25. 说话者认为孩子们的偶像应该做什么?	
A)永远将孩子的利益置于首位。	C)始终传递积极的行为信息。
B)做他们当众倡导的事情。	D)注意他们在孩子面前的形象。

[设题要点] 建议提出处(it's in their best interest if...)。

[答案精析] C)。A) kids' interest 复现 V 段 their best interest,但此处为"偶像应传递积极行为信息、宣扬健康生活方式,这样才是对儿童最有益的影响方式",选项过度引申。B) 同时包含"支持健康习惯"和"宣传垃圾食品",但只有前者是讲话者认为偶像该做的。C) 对应 V 段 Consistent messaging of positive behaviors。D) 将 V 段"应向孩子展示更健康生活方式"篡改为"应注意在孩子面前的形象"。

## ※四、听力词汇攻关・健康生活方式相关词汇

#### ①healthy habits 健康的习惯

【联想】physically active 积极锻炼身体; healthy lifestyle 健康的生活方式; healthy diet 健康的饮食; cut sugar consumption/intake 减少糖分摄入

#### ②junk food 垃圾食品

【联想】soft drinks 软饮料; soda n. 苏打水, 汽水; fast food 快餐

【搭配】promote junk food 推广垃圾食品; advertise junk food 为垃圾食品做广告

③obesity [əʊˈbiːsɪtɪ] n. 肥胖症

【近义】overweight n. 偏重,过重

【联想】childhood obesity 儿童期肥胖; obesity epidemic 肥胖的流行; lose weight 减肥; gain weight

#### 增重

#### ④celebrity endorsement 名人代言,明星代言

【联想】endorsement contracts 代言合同; endorsed products 代言的产品; celebrity spokesperson 明星代言人; contain false claims and misguide consumers 包含虚假信息且误导消费者

#### ⑤commercial [kəˈmɜːʃl] n. 商业广告

【联想】advertisement n. 广告; online advertisements 网络广告; advertisements featuring...(内容或特色是)……的广告; put/place an advertisement on television 在电视上播放一则广告; the paper carries/runs/has an advertisement 报纸上有一则广告

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### **Section A**

#### 鸟儿帮助树木应对气候变化

## 一、总体分析

本文选自 Scientific American《科学美国人》2016年2月3日文章: Seed-Scattering Birds May Help Trees Cope with Climate Change(传播种子的鸟儿或许会帮助树木应对气候变化)。**行文脉络:**指出问题情形"树木生长环境发生改变,不利于后代生长"(第一、二段)——介绍解决方式"鸟类等会将树木的种子带到其他地方生长"(第三、四段)——总结概括全文(第五段)。

## 二、选项分析

词性		选项	词义
名词	复数	A) ages	1. 年龄 2. 年代,时代
		H) habitats	栖息地,生长环境
		K) offspring	后代,子孙
	单数或不可数	I) legacy	1. 遗产 2. 遗留问题
		K) offspring	后代,子孙
动词	第三人称单数	A) ages	(使)变老,(使)显老
		O) withdraws	1. 撤退 2. (从活动或组织中)退出
	ing <b>分词</b>	B) breathing	呼吸
		L) replanting	再种植,补种
形容词		C) climatic	气候的
		G) fruitful	1. 富有成效的 2. 多产的,丰饶的
		N) vulnerable	易受伤害的,易受攻击的
副词		D) elsewhere	在别处,去别处
		E) exclusively	1. 排他地,独占地 2. 仅仅,唯独
		F) forever	1. 永远 2. 长久地,没完没了地
		J) notably	1. 显著地,显然 2. 尤其,格外
		M) subsequently	随后,后来

注: offspring 单复同形。

## 🍟 三、真题精解

In The tree people in the Lord of the Rings—the Ents—can get around<sup>®</sup> by walking. ② But for real trees, it's harder to uproot<sup>®</sup>. ③ Because they're literally<sup>®</sup> rooted into the ground, they are unable to leave and go \_\_26\_\_.

《指环王》中的树人(Ents)可以借行走四处移动。但对于真树,移居他处会更为困难。因为它们实实在在地扎根进土壤之中,无法离开原地去往他处。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①get around 四处走动

③literally ['lɪtərəlɪ] ad. 确实,的确

②**uproot** [Ap'ru:t] v. 连根拔起;迁移他处

\$

解题思路•

#### 26. 答案:D) elsewhere

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 they are unable to leave and go \_\_\_\_\_可判断其为副词,修饰动词 go 或 leave and go,可选范围:D)elsewhere、E)exclusively、F)forever、J)notably、M)subsequently。

【锁定答案】第一段①②句对比指出:树人可以通过行走四处移动,真树则很难移居他处。③句(空格所在句)强调原因:因为真树扎根在土壤中,无法离开原地去往\_\_\_\_。可见,空格应填入表示"四处、别处"的词,elsewhere符合语义。

forever"永远"、subsequently"随后"可与go 搭配,有一定干扰。但段中没有涉及"移动的先后关系"或"离开的时间长短",可排除。

【点拨技巧】"借助逻辑词(并列,因果,对比等)理清文中语义关系"是有效解题途径。如本段:But 表示转折对比,可知 get around by walking 和 it's harder to uproot 体现差异性(get around by walking 和 uproot同义);Because 体现"②③句间"以及"③句内"两重因果关系,可知 unable to leave and go \_\_\_\_\_与 rooted into the ground 以及 it's harder to uproot为同向关系。整体推导即:leave and go \_\_\_\_\_与 uproot、get around by walking 同义。

II ① When a tree first starts growing in a certain area, it's likely that the \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_ envelope—the temperature<sup>®</sup>, humidity<sup>®</sup>, rainfall patterns<sup>®</sup> and so on—suits it. ② Otherwise, it would be unable to grow from a seedling<sup>®</sup>. ③ But as it \_\_\_28\_\_\_, these conditions may change and the area around it may no longer be suitable for<sup>®</sup> its 29 .

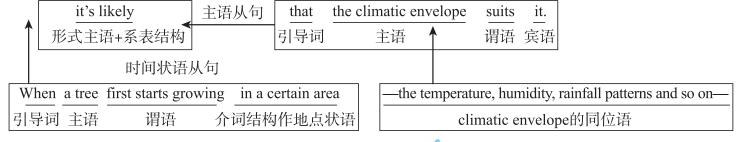
如果一棵树开始在某一区域生长,很可能是因为整体气候——温度、湿度、降雨模式等——适合其生长。否则,它将不能从一粒种子成长起来。但随着它成熟变老,这些条件可能会发生改变,其所在区域可能不再适合它的后代。

#### ・词汇注释与难句分析・ ¾

- ①**temperature** ['temprətʃər] *n*. 温度
- ②humidity [hjʊˈmɪdɪtɪ] n. 湿度
- ③ pattern ['pætən] n. 模式,方式

- ④seedling ['si:dlɪŋ] n. 幼苗,籽苗
- ⑤be suitable for... 适合于……

When a tree first starts growing in a certain area, it's likely that the climatic envelope—the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on—suits it.



### ・解题思路・ 🔏

#### 27. 答案:C) climatic

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 the \_\_\_\_\_ envelope 可判断其为形容词、ing 分词、ed 分词或(单数)名词,修饰名词 envelope。可选范围: B) breathing、C) climatic、G) fruitful、I) legacy、K) offspring、L)

replanting, N) vulnerable.

【锁定答案】envelope 常见含义为"信封、包裹",单看该词难以选出与之搭配的选项,但紧跟其后的"—the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on(温度、湿度、降雨模式等)—"显然是对 the envelope 的解释说明,可推断短语表示"气候"之意,可选范围中只有 climatic 符合该语义,且这时在 envelop 基本含义基础之上稍加引申便可知 climatic envelope 可表示"总体气候",恰合文意。

【点拨技巧】破折号引出的内容是选词填空的重要线索,该内容主要有两种作用:一、解释说明前文较为概括且抽象的内容,如本文中 the climatic envelope—the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on;二、对前文详述内容进行概括评判,如:its north-south axis runs 3 minutes 54 seconds west of due north, while its east-west axis runs 3 minutes 51 seconds north of due east — an amount that's tiny, but similar(其南北轴线向西偏离正北 3'54",其东西轴线向北偏离正东 3'51"——差值很小,但非常相似)。

#### 28. 答案:A) ages

【确定词性】由句式 as it \_\_\_\_\_, these conditions may change... 判断 as it \_\_\_\_\_为时间状语从句, 空格处应为谓语动词,且由于主句为一般现在时,所以空格应为动词的第三人称单数形式,可选范围: A) ages、O) withdraws。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,随着树(it 回指①句 a tree) \_\_\_\_\_,这些条件可能会发生变化。ages 在语义上能与 a tree 搭配,且能与前文呼应"一棵树开始生长时……随着其成熟变老……",故为正确项。withdraws"撤退,退出"与 a tree 无法形成语义搭配。

【点拨技巧】时间/过程的呼应是本题重要的解题线索: When a tree first starts growing... But as it \_\_\_\_\_..... 应该串起"一棵树的生长过程",所以较容易便可推断 ages 为空格词。

#### 29. 答案:K) offspring

【确定词性】"its \_\_\_\_\_"整体作介词 for 的宾语,所以空格词为名词,可选范围: H) habitats、I) legacy、K) offspring。

【锁定答案】空格所在句的 its 回指①句 a tree,该句大意为:随着树长大变老,这些条件可能会发生变化,其所在区域可能不再适合它的\_\_\_\_\_,offspring"后代"符合语义。且第三段①句指出"当这种情况发生时,许多树会依赖鸟类将其种子带到新的地方",据此也可反推空格所在句意为"环境不再适合树木后代生长",offspring 正确无误,

habitats"栖息环境"在语义上可与 tree 搭配(the tree's habitats),但句中 that area around it 即指树的栖息环境,填入 habitats 后句子逻辑混乱。

【点拨技巧】"根据代词的语义呼应、就近回指等原则判断其指代对象"对于解题非常重要。如 28、29 题的解答在很大程度上都依赖于对 it 所指的判断(②句 it,③句 it... its 均指段首的 a tree)。

When that happens, many trees like walnuts<sup>®</sup>, oaks<sup>®</sup> and pines<sup>®</sup>, rely 30 on so-called "scatter<sup>®</sup> hoarders<sup>®</sup>," such as birds, to move their seeds to new localities<sup>®</sup>. 2 Many birds like to store food for the winter, which they 31 retrieve<sup>®</sup>.

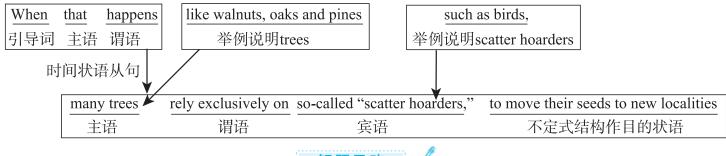
当这种情况发生时,许多树(如核桃树、橡树和松树)能够专门依靠所谓的"分散储粮者"(如鸟类)将种子带到新的地方。许多鸟喜欢为过冬储藏食物,之后它们会来取用。

### ·词汇注释与难句分析 · 🔌

- ①walnut ['wɔ:lnʌt] n. 核桃,核桃树
- ②oak「əʊk] n. 橡树,橡木
- ③ pine [paɪn] n. 松树,松木
- ④ scatter ['skætə] n. 分散,散布

- ⑤hoarder ['hɔ:də] n. 储藏者,囤积者
- ⑥locality [ləʊˈkælɪtɪ] n. 地区,地点
- ⑦retrieve [rɪ'tri:v] v. 取回,收回

When that happens, many trees like walnuts, oaks and pines, rely exclusively on so-called "scatter hoarders," such as birds, to move their seeds to new localities.



### •解题思路• 🖠

#### 30. 答案:E) exclusively

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 rely \_\_\_\_\_ on 可判断其为 rely 的修饰成分,应为副词,可选范围:E) exclusively、F) forever、J) notably、M) subsequently。

【点拨技巧】选择动词的"修饰成分(副词)"时可有两种解题思路:1. 如果上下文中有对中心词特征的描述,则概括这些信息,然后对比词性合适的词,最契合的即为答案;2. 如果上下文中没有直接描述性信息,则将词性合适的备选项试着带入空格,以两个标准进行判断:a. 是否能够修饰中心词,b. 是否符合上下文语境及暗含的逻辑关系。如本题,上下文均未描述 rely on 的特点,因此只能将可选范围的词代入判断:单从修饰中心词上看,四个备选项均可修饰 rely on,只能从上下文语境进行推理,得出exclusively最合适。另:推理过程中若存在暂时难以取舍的情形(如本题中 notably 和 exclusively),可以暂时标记存疑,待其中一词完全适合随后某空,则悬疑自然解除。

#### 31. 答案: M) subsequently

【确定词性】由空格所在分句基本成分完整:they(主语)retrieve(谓语)which/food(宾语),所以空格处应填入副词,可选范围:F)forever、J)notably、M)subsequently。

【锁定答案】 空格所在句大意为:许多鸟喜欢为过冬储藏食物,它们会\_\_\_\_\_\_取用这些食物。subsequently符合语义要求:先(冬天来临前)存储食物——后(冬天来临时)取用食物。forever"永远"、notably"显而易见,尤其"均无法与 retrieve"重新得到,找回猎物"搭配。

【点拨技巧】空格所在句及上下文均为描述 retrieve 的特征,因此采用了上题技巧点拨中的第二种思路。但相对上题,本题难度较低:推理较为明显,且借助"副词和动词的搭配"也可进行取舍。

IV① When the birds forget to retrieve their food—and they do sometimes—a seedling has a chance to grow. ② The bird Clark's nutcracker<sup>①</sup>, for example, hides up to<sup>②</sup> 100,000 seeds per year, up to 30 kilometers away from the seed source, and has a very close *symbiotic* (共生的) relationship with several pine species<sup>③</sup>, most 32 the whitebark pine.

当鸟儿们忘记取回它们的食物——它们有时候确实会——种子就获得了生长的机会。比如说,一种叫克拉克星鸦的鸟每年储藏多达 10 万粒种子,储藏地距种子来源地有 30 千米之远,这种鸟与几种松树保持着密切的共生关系,尤其以白皮松居多。

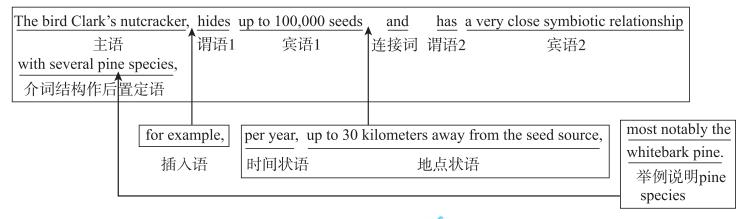
#### ・词汇注释与难句分析・ 💥

①nutcracker ['nʌtkrækə] n. 星鸦

②**up to...** 多达……

§ ③species ['spi:∫i:z] n. 物种

The bird Clark's nutcracker, for example, hides up to 100,000 seeds per year, up to 30 kilometers away from the seed source, and has a very close symbiotic relationship with several pine species, most notably the whitebark pine.



### •解题思路•

#### 32. 答案:J) notably

【确定词性】most \_\_\_\_\_ the whitebark pine 补充说明 several pine species,可判断其整体为名词短语,空格词被 most 修饰,应为副词,可选范围:F)forever、J)notably。

【锁定答案】整体理解空格所在句可知, the whitebark pine 应该为 several pine species 中的一例, most \_\_\_\_\_应起"引出典型例子"的作用, notably"尤其、特别是"符合语义, most notably 用于举出最符合上文所描述特征的例子。most forever 语义逻辑不合理。

V ◆ As trees outgrow<sup>©</sup> their ideal \_\_33\_ in the face of climate change, these flying ecosystem<sup>©</sup> engineers could be a big help in \_\_34\_ trees. ② It's a solution<sup>®</sup> for us—getting birds to do the work is cheap and effective<sup>®</sup>—and it could give \_\_35\_ oaks and pines the option<sup>®</sup> to truly "make like a tree and leave<sup>®</sup>." [277 words]

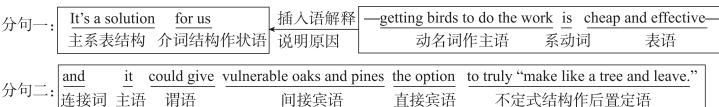
面对气候的变化,随着树木生长超出其理想栖息环境的限度,这些"会飞的生态系统工程师"便能在重新植树方面帮上大忙。这对我们来说是个办法——让鸟儿们做这项工作既经济又高效——这也给脆弱的橡树和松树提供了真正"装扮成一棵树,且能够离开原地"的选择。

### ・词汇注释与难句分析・

- ①outgrow [aut'grəu] v. 因长大而不适用
- ②ecosystem ['i:kəʊsɪstəm] n. 生态系统
- ③**solution** [sə'lu:ʃən] n. 解决办法
- ④effective [I'fektIv] a. 有效的,起作用的

- ⑤**option**「'ppʃən] n. 选项,选择
- ⑥ make like a tree and leave 离开(俚语,leave"离开"与leaf"树叶"双关)

It's a solution for us—getting birds to do the work is cheap and effective—and it could give vulnerable oaks and pines the option to truly "make like a tree and leave."



### ・解题思路・ 🏑

#### 33. 答案:H) habitats

【确定词性】"their ideal "整体作动词 outgrow 的宾语,所以空格词为"名词或 ing 分词"(their

ideal 为其修饰成分),可选范围:B) breathing、H) habitats、I) legacy、L) replanting。

【锁定答案】空格所在从句大意为"面对气候变化,树木会生长到超出其理想\_\_\_\_\_的限度",可见 habitats"栖息环境"符合语境:随着树木自身的生长以及气候的变化,曾经的理想栖息地不再理想。

#### 34. 答案:L) replanting

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 could be a big help in \_\_\_\_\_ trees 可判断其为 ing 分词(be a big help in doing sth 意为"在……事情上"有很大帮助),可选范围:B) breathing、L) replanting。

【锁定答案】空格所在句大意为"这些会飞的生态系统工程师便能在\_\_\_\_\_方面帮上大忙",其中"会飞的生态系统工程师"(flying ecosystem engineers)回指第三、四段的"分散储粮者、鸟类"(scatter hoarders、birds)。结合第三段①句和第四段①句可知:鸟类会将树种带到别处,部分种子会生根发芽。据此推断,空格词应含"移植、传种"之意,replanting"重新植树"符合语义要求。

【点拨技巧】末段往往是对前文的概括,所以"从整体上把握文章,发现末段与前文的对应关系"是为其空格选择合适词语的重要线索。如本文末段首句实为对前文的高度概括:从句 As trees outgrow their ideal \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the face of climate 对应第二段所述"问题情形",而主句 these flying ecosystem engineers could be a big help...则对应第三四段所述"解决方式"。意识到这一点则很容易推断 33 空答案应意为"栖息地,生长地",也很容易推断 34 空答案应表示"再种植,移植"之意。

#### 35. 答案:N) vulnerable

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 give \_\_\_\_\_ oaks and pines 判断其为名词 oaks and pines 的修饰成分,可能是"形容词、ed 分词、ing 分词或名词",可选范围:B) breathing、G) fruitful、I) legacy、N) vulnerable。

【锁定答案】空格上句指出:面对气候变化,当树木的理想栖息环境发生改变时,鸟类可在移植树木上(将种子传播到其他地方)帮很大忙。空格句则特意强调"橡树和松树",可推测这两种树木尤其需要帮助,即它们"更易受环境影响",vulnerable"脆弱的"符合语义要求。

fruitful"多产的"在语义上可与 oaks and pines 搭配,且可回应上文"树种(seeds)"等信息,有较强干扰。但文中没有出现任何描述这两种树木"果实多"的表达,且文中并未关注树木的果实多少,故排除。

【点拨技巧】选择名词的"修饰成分(形容词等)"可采用两种解题思路:1.如果上下文中有对中心词特征的描述,则所选词应该与这些信息同义,或者对其进行概括;2.如果上下文中没有直接描述性信息,则应选择最能契合下文语境及其逻辑关系的选项。如本题中,vulnerable 修饰 oaks,恰能体现"本身脆弱、易受环境影响——借助鸟类帮助实现迁徙"的逻辑。

#### **Section B**

### 如何降低美国职场压力

## 灣 一、总体分析

本文选自 The Huffington Post《赫芬顿邮报》2016 年 1 月 6 日发表的一篇题为 The American Workplace Is Broken. Here's How We Can Start Fixing It. (美国职场已出故障。我们可以这样着手修复它。)的文章。本文围绕"美国职场人士压力过大"现象,先描述该现象对雇主及雇员的负面影响,后分析该现象背后生成原因,并将矛头重点指向美国职场规则和期待问题,然后再着重分析这一职场规则制度方面的问题,并在此基础上以相关减压项目的开展状况提出了相应的有效解决办法。

## 二、试题分析

试题	定位词	核心义
36. Workplace <b>norms</b> <sup>①</sup> pressure employees to overwork, <b>deterring</b> <sup>②</sup> them from taking <b>paid time off</b> <sup>③</sup> .	[1] Workplace norms [2] paid time off	职场规则的负面影响: 员工过劳、无法休假。

37. The <b>overwhelming</b> majority of employees attribute their stress mainly to low pay and an excessive workload.	[1] low pay [2] excessive workload	工作压力的主要来源: 收入低、工作量大。
38. According to Moen, <b>flexibility</b> <sup>®</sup> gives employees better control over their work and time.	[1] Moen [2] better control over their work and time	莫恩对弹性的看法: 让员工更好掌控工 作、时间。
39. Flexibility resulting from the use of digital devices benefits employers instead of employees.	[1] digital devices [2] benefits	弹性的利弊对象:对 雇主而非雇员有利。
40. Research finds that if employees suffer from high stress, they will be less $motivated^{\tiny{\textcircled{\tiny{10}}}}$ , less productive and more likely to $quit^{\tiny{\textcircled{\tiny{10}}}}$ .	<ul><li>[1] less motivated</li><li>[2] less productive</li><li>[3] more likely to quit</li></ul>	员工压力过大的负 面影响:动力小、效 率低、易辞职。
41. In-office <b>wellness</b> <sup>®</sup> programs may help reduce stress levels, but they are hardly an <b>ultimate</b> <sup>®</sup> solution to the problem.	[1] In-office wellness programs [2] ultimate solution	办公室健康项目的 优/缺点:减压/不能 从根本上解决问题。
42. Health problems caused by stress in the workplace result in huge public health expenses.	[1] health problems [2] huge public health expenses	健康问题的负面影响:公共医疗支出巨大。
43. If employees respond quickly to their job assignments, the employer is likely to demand more from them.	[1] respond quickly [2] demand more	雇员反应快的后果: 工作任务变多。
44. With technology everywhere in our life, it has become <b>virtually</b> impossible for most workers to keep a balance between work and life.	[1] technology everywhere in our life [2] balance between work and life	技术普及的后果:工作生活失衡。
45. In America today, even teenagers suffer from stress, and their problem is even more serious than grown-ups'.	[1] teenagers [2] grown-ups	青少年的压力:比成年人还大。

### ・词汇注释与难句分析・



- ①**norms** [no:ms] n. 规范,行为标准
- ②deter [dɪ'tɜː] v. 制止,阻止
- ③paid time off 带薪休假
- ④overwhelming [١əʊvəˈwelmɪŋ] a. 压倒性的
- ⑤attribute [əˈtrɪbjut] v. (~sth to sth)把……归因于……
- ⑥stress [stres] n. 精神压力,心理负担
- ⑦excessive [ɪkˈsesɪv] a. 过分的,过度的

- ⑧workload ['wɜːkləʊd] n. 工作量
- ⑨flexibility [ifleksə'biləti] n. 灵活度,灵活性
- ⑩ motivate ['məʊtɪveɪt] v. 激励,激发
- ①quit [kwɪt] v. 离职,离任
- ②wellness ['welnəs] n. 健康
- ③ultimate ['AltImət] a. 最终的,终极的
- @virtually ['vɔːtʃʊəlɪ] ad. 几乎,差不多

定位词选取原则:(1)排除复现信息 stress/employees(workers)/employers/flexibility;(2)优先选择 具有区分度的机构名、身份、职位等专有名词,如 in-office wellness programs/Moen。(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 benefits。

解题思维原则: (略,详见 2018 年 6 月第 1 套)

# The American Workplace Is Broken. Here's How We Can Start Fixing It.

[A] ① Americans are working longer and harder hours than ever before. ② 83% of workers say they're stressed about their jobs, nearly 50% say work-related stress is **interfering with** ① their sleep, and 60% use their smartphones to check in with work outside of normal working hours. ③ No wonder ② only 13% of employees worldwide feel **engaged in** ③ their occupation.

[B] **①** Glimmers (少许) of hope, however, are beginning to emerge in this **bruising** environment: Americans are becoming aware of the toll their jobs take on<sup>®</sup> them, and employers are exploring ways to alleviate<sup>®</sup> the harmful effects of stress and overwork. 2 Yet much more work remains to be done. 3 To call stress an epidemic<sup>©</sup> isn't exaggeration. <sup>37</sup> 4 The 83% of American employees who are stressed about their jobs—up from 73% just a year before—say that poor compensation® and an unreasonable workload are their number-one sources of stress. 6 And if you suspected that the workplace had gotten more stressful than it was just a few decades ago, you're right. 6 Stress levels increased 18% for women and 24% for men from 1983 to 2009. 45 **7** Stress is also starting earlier in life, with some data suggesting that today's teens are even more stressed than adults.

### 美国职场已出故障。 我们可以这样着手修复它。

美国人比以往任何时候都工作得更久、更累。83%的员工表示工作有 压力,近50%的员工表示与工作有关 的压力正在扰乱他们的睡眠,60%的 员工在非正常工作时间用智能手机检查工作状况。难怪全世界仅13%的雇 员对工作有投入感。

不过,在这种艰难而又令人讨厌 的环境中闪现了一丝希望:美国人开 始意识到工作对自己的伤害,雇主们 也在探索如何减轻压力和过劳的不良 影响。然而还有更多工作需要去做。 将压力称为流行病并不夸张。工作有 压力的雇员占美国总雇员人数的83% (比上一年的73%有所上升),他们表 示,微薄的报酬和不合理的工作量是 其压力的最大来源。如果你怀疑职场 的压力比过去短短几十年更大,你是对 的。1983年至2009年间,女性雇员的 压力增加了18%,男性增加了24%。 同时压力也出现在更早的年纪,一些 数据显示如今的青少年甚至比成年人 压力还大。

### ・词汇注释与难句分析・

- ①interfere with sth 妨碍,干扰……
- ②(it's)no wonder (that)不足为奇,并不奇怪
- ③engage in sth参加,参与(文中引申为"投入感")
- ④ bruising ['bruːzɪウ] a. 艰难的,极为费力的

- ⑤take its toll on sth产生恶果,造成重大损失
- ⑥alleviate [əˈliːvɪeɪt] v. 减轻,缓和
- ⑦**epidemic** [epɪ'demɪk] n. 流行病
- ⑧compensation [kompen sei∫ən] n. [美]工资,报酬

### ・速读巧解・

### [A][B]段引出现象:美国职场人士压力重重。

[A]段引出现象"美国人职场压力大"。全段由点到面"从美国到全球(Americans→employees worldwide)"说明职场压力大这一全球普遍现象。①②句说"点":美国人工作时间长、任务重;其中 than ever before 今昔对比体现该现象的严重性"前所未有",83% of workers say... nearly 50% say... 60% use... 揭示该现象普遍性。③句说"面":全球各地雇员(因压力大而)难以投入工作;其中 no wonder"难怪,不足为奇"既体现"由美国可知全球状况"的推理过程,又体现"压力过大"与"难以投入"之间的因果联系。全段核心信息为:(1)美国人职场压力大;(2)全球各地雇员职场压力大。

【定位词定位】无。

[B]段以"将职场压力称之为流行病也不为过"进一步展示现象的严重性。本段借 this bruising environment 承接上段,指出该现象艰难而又令人讨厌的特质。①②句以 however、yet 双重转折,欲抑先扬,指出"雇主正努力缓解职场压力,但还任重道远"。③至⑦句以③句 to call stress an epidemic isn't exaggeration 为总起句,借"流行病"的比喻说明职场压力的普遍性、严重性,以说明①②句中"任重道远";其中④句说明美国雇员压力来源、⑤⑥句以数字说明压力比过去短短几十年要更大、⑦句说明压力大在扩大其影响范围,由成年人蔓延到青少年。全段核心信息为:(1)职场压力大的一线希望:有所意识并有所行动;(2)职场压力主要来源、增长速度;(3)青少年压力状况。

【定位词定位】(1)37 题 low pay、excessive workload 分别对应④句 poor compensation、unreasonable workload(由上段可知 unreasonable workload 指"工作量过大")。(2)45 题 teenagers、grown-ups 与⑦句 teens、adults 同义。

【核心义匹配】(1)④句"职场压力主要来源是工资低、工作量大"与 37 题核心义匹配;(2)⑦句"青少年压力比成年人还大"匹配 45 题核心义。

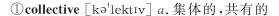
health, and the collective<sup>®</sup> public health cost may be enormous. Occupational stress increases the risk of heart attack<sup>®</sup> and diabetes<sup>®</sup>, accelerates<sup>®</sup> the aging process, decreases longevity<sup>®</sup>, and contributes to<sup>®</sup> depression and anxiety, among numerous<sup>®</sup> other negative health outcomes. Overall, stress-related health problems account for<sup>®</sup> up to<sup>®</sup> 90% of hospital visits, many of them preventable. Your job is "literally<sup>®</sup> killing you," as *The Washington Post* put<sup>®</sup> it. It's also hurting our relationships. Working parents say they feel stressed, tired, rushed and short on quality time<sup>®</sup> with their children, friends and partners.

[D] Seven in 10 workers say they struggle to maintain work-life balance. ② As technology (and with it, work emails) seeps (渗入) into every aspect of our lives, work-life balance has become an almost meaningless term. ③ Add a rapidly changing economy and an uncertain future to this 24/7 connectivity, and you've got a recipe for overwork, according to Phyllis Moen. ④ "There's rising work demand coupled with the insecurity of mergers, takeovers, downsizing and other factors," Moen said. ⑤ "Part of the work-life issue has to talk about uncertainty about the future."

压力正严重伤害我们的健康,(带来的)公共医疗费用可能数额巨大。工作压力会增加心脏病发作和患糖尿病的风险,加快衰老,缩短寿命,导致抑郁、焦虑以及其他多种对健康的健康的人。总体而言,与压力有关的健康问题在医院总就诊量中占比高达90%,而其中很多问题可以预防。正如《华盛顿邮报》所言,你的工作"确实会的可以预的命"。工作也会破坏我们感到下关系。在职父母表示,他们感到压力、疲惫、匆忙,没多少时间与孩子、朋友及配偶共度美好时光。

70%的员工表示,他们难以保持工作生活的平衡。当技术(以及随之而来的工作邮件)渗入我们生活的方方为我们生活的方方为我们生活间保持平衡已成为,在工作和生活间保持平衡已成为,时息万变的经济、难以确定的未来。为大概是一周7天、一天24小时的网络来说,你会把自己累倒。莫恩表示,"工作的要求越来越高,与合并、收购、裁工作的要求越来越高,与合并、收购、裁工作的要求越来越高,与合并、收购、裁工作的要求越来越高,与合并、收购、裁工作的要求越来越高,与合并、收购、裁工作的要求越来越高,与合并、收购、裁工作的要求越来越高,与合并、收购、裁工行生活失衡问题关乎对未来的不确定性。"

# ・词汇注释与难句分析・



- ②heart attack 心脏病发作
- ③diabetes [ɪdaɪəˈbiːtiːz] n. 糖尿病
- ④accelerate [əkˈseləreɪt] v. (使)加速,加快
- ⑤longevity [lɒnˈdʒevɪtɪ] n. 长寿

- ⑥contribute to sth 是……的原因之一
- ⑦**numerous** ['njuːmərəs] a. 许多的
- ⑧account for(数量上,比例上)占……
- ⑨up to 达到(某数量、程度等)
- ⑩literally ['lɪtərəlɪ] ad. (强调事实可能令人惊讶)真

正地,确实地

- ① **put** [pot] v. 说,表达
- ⑫quality time(关爱子女,增进感情的)黄金时光
- ③ be a recipe for sth 可能会造成某事(常指坏的结果)
- ④be coupled with sth 把……与……连接起来
- ⑤ merger ['mɜːdʒə] n. (机构或企业的)合并
- lb takeover ['teɪkəʊvə] n. 收购,接管
- ①downsize ['daunsaiz] v. (公司,企业等)裁员,精减

# • 速读巧解 • 🔣

### [C][D]段分析职场压力大对雇员的负面影响,并从雇员角度指出职场压力大的原因。

[C]段指出职场压力大对个人的负面影响:危害身心健康及人际关系。整段以 Stress is taking a significant toll on... It's also hurting... 分析工作压力对健康和人际关系的影响。其中①至④句借 increases the risk of... contributes to... → account for... 90% of hospital visits → collective public health cost may be enormous 逻辑链"压力引发多种身心问题、大幅推高就诊量,进而增加公共医疗负担"分析 影响一"引发健康问题、增加公共医疗负担";⑤⑥句借 stressed/tired、rushed and short on quality time 分别从精力、时间角度指出影响二"使人无精力、无时间维护人际关系、配偶关系、亲子关系"。全段核 心信息为:(1)压力引发的健康问题;(2)这些问题对公共医疗的负面影响;(3)压力对人际关系的伤害。

【定位词定位】42 题 health problems 对应①至③句 a significant toll on our health, negative health outcomes, health problems; huge public health expenses 与①句 the collective public health cost may be enormous 表意相同。

【核心义匹配】①至③句"职场压力所致健康问题增加公共医疗总支出"匹配 42 题核心义。

[D]段从雇员感受角度分析造成职场压力大、工作生活失衡的原因"联网技术的普及、经济的瞬息 万变、未来的不确定性"(实质暗示此因素属客观因素、无法人为改变)。整段引用莫恩的观点,以③句 Add a.... and an... to... 为轴心,借 got a recipe for、As、coupled with、has to talk about 等表因果的结构 探究造成工作压力过大、工作生活失衡的因素。其中②③句为总括:技术的渗透/联网技术的普及,再 加上经济的不稳定以及对未来的不确定;④⑤句进而解释经济的不稳定以及对未来的不确定。全段核 心信息为:(1)莫恩的观点;(2)造成工作压力过大、工作生活失衡的因素。

【定位词定位】44 题 technology everywhere in our life、balance between work and life 对应②句 technology... seeps into every aspect of our lives, work-life balance.

【核心义匹配】①②句"技术的普及导致难以保持工作生活平衡"与 44 题核心义相符。

 $\lceil E \rceil$  1 These factors have **converged**  $^{\odot}$  to create an increasingly impossible situation with many employees overworking to the point of **burnout**<sup>®</sup>. **2** It's not only unsustainable for workers, but also for the companies that employ them. 40 Science has shown a clear correlation<sup>©</sup> between high stress levels in workers and absenteeism(旷工), reduced productivity, disengagement and high turnover<sup>©</sup>. 4 Too many workplace policies effectively prohibit employees from developing a healthy work-life balance by **barring**<sup>©</sup> them from taking time off, even when they need it most.

[F] 1 The U.S. trails<sup>®</sup> far behind every wealthy nation and many developing ones that have family-friendly work policies including paid parental leave<sup>®</sup>, paid sick days<sup>®</sup> and breast-feeding support, according to a 2007 study. 2 The

这些因素共同作用,造成了一个 愈发棘手的状况——许多雇员过度 劳累,直至精疲力竭。这不仅对员工 来说不能长久,对雇用他们的企业而 言也难以为继。科学研究已显示,员 工承受高压与旷工、效率降低、缺乏 投入和高频率人员流动之间存在明 确相关性。太多职场规则不允许雇 员休假,即使是在他们最需要休假 时,这实际上有碍他们建立健全的工 作生活平衡关系。

据2007年一项研究所示,在包括 带薪育儿假、带薪病假及母乳喂养支 持在内的家庭友好型劳动政策方面, 美国远远落后于所有富裕国家和许多

U. S. is also the only advanced economy that does not guarantee workers paid vacation time, and it's one of only two countries in the world that does not offer guaranteed paid maternity leave<sup>®</sup>. But even when employees are given paid time off, workplace norms and expectations that pressure them to overwork often prevent them from taking it. Fulltime employees who do have paid vacation days only use half of them on average.

[G] ① Our modern workplaces also operate based on outdated time **constraints**. ② The practice of **clocking in** for an eight-hour workday is a **leftover** from the days of the Industrial Revolution, as reflected in the then-popular saying, "Eight hours labor, eight hours **recreation** eight hours rest."

[H] 1 We've held on to this workday structure—but thanks to our digital devices, many employees never really clock out. 2 Today, the average American spends 8. 8 hours at work daily, and the majority of working professionals spend additional hours checking in with work during evenings, weekends and even vacations. 3 The problem isn't the technology itself, but that the technology is being used to create more flexibility for the employer rather than the employee. 4 In a competitive work environment, employers are able to use technology to demand more from their employees rather than motivating workers with flexibility that benefits them.

coined the term "workplace telepressure" to describe an employee's urge to immediately respond to emails and engage in obsessive thoughts about returning an email to one's boss, colleagues or clients. The researchers found that telepressure is a major cause of stress at work, which over time contributes to physical and mental burnout. Of the 300 employees participating in the study, those who experienced high levels of telepressure were more likely to agree with statements assessing burnout, like "I've no energy for going to work in the morning," and to report feeling fatigued and unfocused. Telepressure was also correlated with sleeping poorly and missing work.

[J] **1** Harvard Business School professor Leslie Perlow explains that when people feel the pressure to be always "on", they find ways to **accommodate** that pressure,

发展中国家。此外,美国还是唯一不保障员工带薪休假的发达经济体,是全球仅有的两个不提供有保障的带薪产假的国家之一。不过,即使员工享有带薪休假的权利,迫使他们过度工作的职场规则和期待也往往会阻碍其休假。那些确实拥有带薪假期的全职雇员通常也就休一半的假期。

我们现代职场的运行还建立在过时的时间限制上。工作日8小时计时制是工业革命时期遗留下来的习惯, 正如当时流行语"8小时劳动,8小时娱乐,8小时休息"所反映的那样。

哈佛商学院教授莱斯利·佩娄解释道,当人们感到时刻保持"在线"的压力时,他们会设法适应这种压力,

including altering their schedules, work habits and interactions with family and friends. Perlow calls this vicious cycle the "cycle of responsiveness": Once bosses and colleagues experience an employee's increased responsiveness, they increase their demands on the employee's time. And because a failure to accept these increased demands indicates a lack of commitment to one's work, the employee complies.

包括调整自己的时间安排、工作习惯以及与家人朋友的互动。佩娄将这种恶性循环称为"回应循环":一旦老板和同事感到某位雇员的回应变快,他们就会提高对这位雇员工作时间的要求。由于雇员拒绝这些多出来的工作要求意味着他/她对工作缺乏奉献精神,雇员不得不顺从。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①converge [kən'vɜːdʒ] v. 汇集,聚集
- ②impossible [ɪm'pɒsɪbəl] a. 难处理的,难对付的
- ③burnout「'bɜːnaʊt] n. 精疲力竭,过度劳累
- ④**unsustainable** [Ansəˈsteɪnəbəl] a. 不能持续的,无法维持的
- ⑤correlation [ˌkɒrəˈleɪʃən] n. 相互关系,相关性
- ⑥turnover ['tɜːnəʊvə] n. 人事变更率
- ⑦**bar** [baː] v. 禁止,阻止(某人做某事)
- ⑧trail [treɪl] v. 落后
- ⑨paid parental leave/maternity leave/sick days 带薪育 儿/产/病假
- ⑩constraint [kənˈstreɪnt] n. 限制,约束
- ①clock in/out 打卡上/下班,记录上/下班时间

- ⑫leftover [ˈleftəʊvə] n. 遗留下来的风俗、习惯
- ⑬recreation [ɪrekrɪˈeɪʃən] n. 娱乐,消遣
- ④coin [kpin] v. 创造(新词语)
- ⑤urge ['s:d3] n. 强烈的欲望,冲动
- ⑩obsessive「əb'sesɪv」a. 痴迷的;过度的
- ①fatigued [fəˈtiːgd] a. 精疲力竭的
- ®missing work 缺勤
- ②accommodate [əˈkɒmədeɪt] v. 适应,顺应
- ②vicious cycle 恶性循环
- ②responsiveness [rɪˈspɒnsɪvnɪs] n. 积极回应,迅速反应
- ②**commitment** [kə'mɪtmənt] *n*. (对某一组织、活动的) 投入,奉献
- ②comply [kəm'plaɪ] v. 遵从,服从,顺从

### • 速读巧解 • 💉



[E]段分析职场压力大对雇主的负面影响"不可持续:员工低投入、低效率、低出勤、流动性强",并引出其背后原有"职场规则"(实质暗示可从此入手解决问题)。①句借 These factors have converged to create...承上段"原因分析"指出这些因素造成的后果:员工过度劳累、精疲力竭,为②③句的"影响分析"蓄势。②③句进而借 It's not only unsustainable for... but also for...、Science has shown...形成"先概述指出这种职场压力对个人、尤其是对雇主的不可持续性(注:but also 有引出语义重点之功效)-后借研究结论说明其具体影响(旷工、效率低、投入不足、高频离职等)"逻辑;④句最后从雇主角度指出造成职场压力大、生活工作失衡的另一要素:不让雇员休假的职场规则。全段核心信息为:(1)职场压力大对雇主的负面影响。

【定位词定位】40 题的 less motivated、less productive、more likely to quit 分别对应③句 disengagement、reduced productivity、high turnover。

【核心义匹配】③句"压力大与低投入、低效率、高流动性有关"符合 40 题核心义。

[F]段承上"职场规则不让员工休假,破坏工作生活平衡"做出进一步阐释:鉴于职场规则及期待等原因美国带薪休假并不能完全得以实施。段落整体以 The U. S. trails for..., The U. S. is also..., But even when...形成段落链条,先指出美国制度的不健全,后让步指出即便制度健全,其职场规则和期待也起着抑制员工休假的强大作用。①②句中 every wealthy nation and many developing ones/the only advanced economy.../one of only two countries in the world...体现比较对象的递进"从其他发达

国家到所有国家";③④句 But even when... workplace norms and expectations... 针对①②句政策作出假设,将显性规定与隐性期待并列,强调雇员"两面受压,难以休假"的被动状态。全段核心信息为:(1)美国政策的负面影响;(2)职场规则和期待的负面影响。

【定位词定位】36 题 workplace norms、paid time off 复现③句原词。

【核心义匹配】③句"职场规则迫使雇员过度工作,阻碍其带薪休假"与 36 题核心义相符。

[G]至[J]段从"8 小时工作制已失去其原有生活工作平衡的设立初衷"角度说明美国职场规则对雇员的不利。

[G]段指出 8 小时工作制"早已过时"。based on outdated time constraints、a leftover 明确作者批判基调:制度的根基就是过时的; then-popular saying 则借当时的盛行观念"8 小时工作能够维持生活娱乐工作的平衡"来暗表当前的不合时宜"无法平衡生活与工作"。全段核心信息为:(1)8 小时工作制已经过时。

【定位词定位】无。

[H]至[I]段进而从"技术给雇主/雇员带来不同影响"角度详说 8 小时工作制如何过时。

[H]段首先指出技术给雇主带来的好处:弹性,随时呼唤雇员,令其在 8 小时工作之外还得继续努力工作。①②句 thanks to... never really clock out... spends 8.8 hours... spend additional hours 指出为何过时"(表面上)仍是八小时工作制、打卡上下班,但(实际上)因为技术的普及,雇员经常加班、打卡形同虚设"。③④句连用三个取舍结构进一步揭示技术背后的根本原因;其中 The problems isn't... itself... but that... is being used to 指出症结所在"不在于技术本身,而在于对技术的使用"; for... rather than for... 明确使用上的问题"为雇主而非雇员服务(制造弹性)"; In a competitive work environment, employers are able to... rather than... 分析具体如何为雇主服务"在竞争激烈的情况下,雇员害怕被解雇,因此雇主可以借助技术对他们提出更多工作要求(如加班),而不用借此为他们创造福利,进行激励(如取消坐班制)"。全段核心信息为:(1)技术给雇主带来的便利。

【定位词定位】39 题 digital devices、benefits 复现③④句原词。

【核心义匹配】③④句"技术为雇主而不是雇员制造弹性、带来利益"与 39 题核心义匹配。

[1]段接着指出技术给雇员带来的弊端:产生职场远程压力。全段以 a study、The researchers found that、Of... participating in the study 所形成的语义场表明全段语义重心"借调查研究说明技术对雇员的不利影响"。①句借 coined the term... to describe...引出"职场远程压力";②至④句以 a major cause、contributes to、more likely to、also correlated with 点明远程压力与"产生压力、身心俱疲"及"睡眠受扰、出勤率低"间的因果联系。全段核心信息为:(1)技术对雇员的不利——"职场远程压力"。

【定位词定位】无。

[J]段以职场远程压力引发"回应循环"说明技术对雇主有利。全段 the pressure to be always on 回指上文 telepressure,围绕远程压力造成的"回应循环"说明技术对雇主的好处。①②句 feel the pressure to be always on  $\rightarrow$  altering... schedules,work habits and interactions... increased responsiveness  $\rightarrow$  increase... demands 体现"雇主施压,要求保持在线、迅速回应  $\rightarrow$  雇员适应压力、利用个人时间保持在线,回应变快  $\rightarrow$  雇主进一步施压,提高要求"的恶性循环。③句 And because... 补充雇员接受更高要求的原因,与[H]段"雇主可利用竞争激烈、雇员害怕被解雇的心理提高要求"相呼应。全段核心信息为:(1)技术对雇主的有利——"雇员形成恶性的回应循环:一经回应就会引发雇主变本加厉的需求"。

【定位词定位】43 题 respond quickly、demand more 同义替换②句 increased responsiveness、increase their demands。

【核心义匹配】②句"当感到雇员回应变快时,雇主会提高要求"与43题核心义匹配。

 $\lceil K \rceil$  To address **skyrocketing** employee stress levels, many companies have implemented workplace wellness programs, partnering with health care providers that have created programs to promote employee health and well-being<sup>®</sup>. <sup>41</sup> **2** Some research does suggest that these programs **hold promise**<sup>®</sup>. ③A study of employees at health insurance provider Aetna revealed that roughly<sup>®</sup> one quarter of those taking in-office yoga and mindfulness<sup>®</sup> classes reported a 28% reduction in their stress levels and a 20% improvement in sleep quality. 4 These less-stressed workers gained an average of 62 minutes per week of productivity. 41 **6** While yoga and meditation (静思) are scientifically proven to reduce stress levels, these programs do little to target the root causes of burnout and disengagement. 6 The conditions creating the stress are long hours, unrealistic demands and deadlines<sup>®</sup>, and worklife conflict.

[L] 1 Moen and her colleagues may have found the solution. 2 In a 2011 study, she investigated the effects of implementing a Results Only Work Environment (ROWE) on the productivity and well-being of employees at Best Buy's corporate headquarters.

M For the study, 325 employees spent six months taking part in ROWE, while a control group® of 334 employees continued with their normal workflow. 2 The ROWE participants were allowed to freely determine when, where and how they worked—the only thing that mattered was that they got the job done. 3 The results were striking<sup>®</sup>. <sup>38</sup> • After six months, the employees who participated in ROWE reported reduced work-family conflict and a better sense of control of their time, and they were getting a full hour of extra sleep each night. 6 The employees were less likely to leave their jobs, resulting in reduced turnover. 6 It's important to note that the increased flexibility didn't encourage them to work around the clock<sup>®</sup>. <sup>™</sup> **O** "They didn't work anywhere and all the time—they were better able to manage their work," Moen said. **8** "Flexibility and control is key," she continued. [1383 words]

为解决雇员压力激增的问题, 许多公司与创建促进员工健康、幸 福项目的医疗服务提供者合作,推 出职场健康项目。一些研究的确 表明这些项目前景光明。对医疗 保险公司 Aetna 雇员的研究表明, 约四分之一参加办公室瑜伽和正 念课程的雇员自称压力水平降低 了28%,睡眠质量提高了20%。这 些减压后的员工平均每周可多完 成62分钟的工作。尽管科学研究 证实瑜伽和冥想可以减压,但是这 些项目并没有指向造成精疲力竭 和投入不足的根本原因。产生压 力的状况是长时间的工作,不切实 际的工作要求和完成期限,以及工 作生活的冲突。

莫恩及其同事或许找到了解决方案。在2011年的一项研究中,她调查了百思买公司总部实行"只问结果的工作环境(ROWE)"对雇员工作效率和身心健康的影响。

在这项研究中,325 名雇员花 了6个月时间参加ROWE,由334 名雇员形成的实验对照组则继续 正常的工作流程。参与 ROWE 的 人可自由决定工作的时间、地点和 方式——只要能完成任务。效果相 当显著。6个月后,参与ROWE的 雇员自称工作与家庭之间的冲突减 少,对时间的掌控感增强,且每晚多 睡了整整一小时。雇员离职率降 低,因而人员流动也减少了。值得 一提的是,工作弹性增加并没有诱 使他们不分日夜地工作。"他们并 没有随时随地工作——他们能更合 理地安排自己的工作,"莫恩说。 "关键是弹性和掌控权,"她接着说。

# ·词汇注释与难句分析 · 🕉

①skyrocket ['skairpkit] v. 飞涨,猛涨

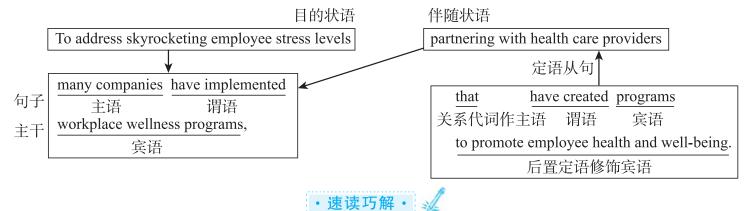
②partner with sb/sth 与……合作

③well-being [ˌwel'bi:ŋ] n. 健康;安乐

④hold promise 有可能、有希望取得成功



To address skyrocketing employee stress levels, many companies have implemented workplace wellness programs, partnering with health care providers that have created programs to promote employee health and well-being.



#### [K]至[M]段列举相关应对措施分析美国职场体系的修复手段。

[K]段介绍"职场健康项目"并分析其优缺点。段首 To address...引出以下三段应对职场压力的解决方案,与[B]段"雇主的努力"形成呼应。②句 does...hold promise 总领②至④句,肯定职场健康项目的优点;其中 yoga and mindfulness classes 暗示项目原理"增强员工自身降压能力",reduction in...、improvement in...、gained...从压力、睡眠、效率三方面说明项目对雇员和雇主的益处。⑤句While....these programs do little 让步转折结构总领⑤⑥句,引出项目缺陷"没有针对压力过大的根本原因/治标不治本";其中 the root causes, the conditions creating....同指,揭示根本原因"外在情况所迫(而非员工自身降压能力差)"。全段核心信息为:(1)职场健康项目的优点"缓解压力";(2)职场健康项目的缺陷"并未从根本上减少压力的生成"。

【定位词定位】41 题 in-office wellness programs 同义替换①句 workplace wellness programs; an ultimate solution 对应⑤句 target the root causes。

【核心义匹配】本段核心信息"职场健康项目的优缺点:虽缓解压力,但并未从根本上减少压力的生成"与41题核心义相符。

[L]段由职场健康项目的缺点引出另一项目——ROWE。本段借 may have found the solution 回应上段 do little to target the root causes,引出能从根本上降低职场压力的项目 ROWE,并介绍其时间、地点、内容。全段核心信息为:(1)ROWE项目基本情况。

#### 【定位词定位】无。

[M]段分析 ROWE 的优点:给予雇员更多弹性和掌控权,从根本上减少压力的生成。①②句阐释实验的具体方法,其中②句 to freely determine when, where and how...实质反衬上段 ROWE 的真实所指"只看结果、不看过程的工作环境(即弹性工作制)"。③至⑦句阐释实验的喜人结果(striking),其中reduced work-family conflict, better...control of their time/better able to manage their work, didn't... work around the clock/all the time 针对职场健康项目缺点"没有触及工作生活冲突、工作安排紧、工作时间长等根本原因"说明 ROWE 这一弹性制"既治标也治本",并最后借... is key 表明该项目成功的秘诀"实行弹性制,同时将掌控权交给雇员"。全段核心信息为:(1) ROWE 项目的优点"针对造成压力的根本原因,增加雇员掌控力"。

【定位词定位】38 题 Moen 复现⑦句原词且与⑧句 she 同指: better control of their work and time 对

应④句 a better sense of control of their time 和⑦句 better able to manage their work。

【核心义匹配】③至⑧句"(莫恩认为)弹性制能增加雇员掌控力"(由上段可知 Moen 是 ROWE 项目的研究者,本段该项目的结论都可划为 Moen 观点)与 38 题核心义相符。

# 四、答案精析

#### 36. 职场规则迫使雇员过度劳累,使他们无法带薪休假。

[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③句。该句指出"即便向雇员提供带薪休假,职场规则也会迫使他们过度工作,阻止他们带薪休假"。试题是对该句的同义转述,其中 deter 与 prevent 同义。

#### 37. 绝大多数雇员将他们的压力主要归因于工资低、工作量过大。

[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④句。该句指出"83%的雇员感到有压力,且认为其压力最大来源是微薄的报酬和不合理(过大的)工作量"。试题是对该句的同义改写,其中 attribute... mainly to...对应 say that.... are their number-one sources of...。

#### 38. 莫恩认为弹性能使雇员更好地掌控他们的工作和时间。

[答案][M] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[M]段③至⑧句。该段④⑦句提到"参与ROWE的雇员掌控时间、管理工作的能力变强"。结合⑥至⑧句可知, Moen 认为"雇员这些能力变强是因为ROWE实行(让雇员自由掌控工作时间、地点、方式的)弹性制"。试题是对③至⑧句内容的概括总结。

#### 39. 使用数字设备带来的弹性对雇主而不是雇员有利。

[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③④句。③④句指出"技术为雇主而不是雇员服务,雇主可以利用技术的弹性提高对雇员的要求"。试题是对③④句的同义概括,其中 resulting from 体现 technology is being used to create more flexibility 中技术与弹性之间的关联; benefits employers instead of employees 体现 for the employer rather than the employee..及 employers are able to... demand more from their employees rather than... 中技术服务的对象"雇主而非雇员"。

#### 40. 研究发现,如果雇员承受高压,他们的动力会减少,效率会降低,且更有可能辞职。

[答案][E] [精析] 根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[E]段③句。该句指出"科学研究表明员工承受高压与效率降低,投入不足和高人员流动率之间存在相关性"。试题是对该句的同义改写,其中 if employees... they will... 体现 a clear correlation between... and... 中的"相关性(当一个事物变化时,另一事物也产生变化)"。

#### 41. 办公室健康项目或许有助于减少压力,但它们很难从根本上解决问题。

[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。该段首句引出"职场健康项目";②至④句首先承认其优点"一定程度上能缓解压力";⑤⑥句转而指出其不足"没有针对职场压力的根本原因/不能从根本上解决问题"。试题是对段落文意的综合概括,其中 help reduce stress levels 对应 28% reduction in their stress levels。

#### 42. 职场压力所导致的健康问题会产生巨大的公共医疗费用。

[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①至③句。①至③句指出"职场压力带来健康问题,这些问题可能产生巨额公共医疗费用"。试题是对文意的概括总结,其中... caused by stress in the workplace 体现 stress is taking a significant toll on... 中职场压力与健康问题间的因果关系; result in 体现文中暗含的健康问题与公共医疗费用间的因果关系。

#### 43. 如果雇员对分配给他们的任务反应迅速,雇主可能会提高对他们的要求。

[答案][J] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[J]段②句。该句指出"当老板感到某位雇员反应变迅速时,他们就会提高对这位雇员的要求"。试题是对该句的同义转述,其中 If

employees...the employer is likely to...与句中 Once bosses...they...均为条件句,强调雇主在雇员"反应变迅速"的情况下采取的某种行动; to their job assignments 体现句中隐含义"对工作任务反应迅速"。

#### 44. 生活中科技已无处不在,因此大多数员工几乎不可能在工作与生活之间保持平衡。

[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①②句。①②句指出"当技术夹带工作上的联系,进入生活的方方面面,工作与生活的平衡已难以实现"。试题是对两句的同义概括,其中 it has become virtually impossible 概括 struggle to maintain.../... an almost meaningless term 等信息; for most workers 对应 Seven in 10 workers。

#### 45. 在今天的美国,甚至青少年也受压力折磨,他们的问题甚至比成年人还严重。

[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⑦句。该句补充指出"如今的青少年压力比成年人还大",根据全文背景可知此处"青少年"特指美国青少年。试题是对该句的同义转述,其中 even teenagers suffer from stress... even more serious than grown-ups'对应 today's teens are even more stressed than adults。

### **Section C**

### Passage One 电池新革命

# 一、总体分析

来源: Christian Science Monitor《基督教科学箴言报》2015.09.03 文章 The battery's next revolution (电池新革命)。主题: 电池塑造能源未来、终将颠覆一切。脉络: 总括主题: 电池技术塑造能源未来、或将改变世界(首两段)——论证主题: 电池技术在"应用领域"和"产业价值"上均呈现突破式进展(第三至六段)——重申主题: 集中式电网终将逝去,能源未来在于电池技术(第七、八段)。

# 二、语篇分析及试题精解

Dr. Donald Sadoway at MIT started<sup>©</sup> his own battery company with the hope of changing the world's energy future. ② It's a dramatic<sup>©</sup> endorsement<sup>®</sup> for a technology most people think about only when their smartphone goes dark. ⑤ But Sadoway isn't alone in trumpeting energy storage as a missing link to a cleaner, more efficient, and more equitable energy future.

麻省理工学院的唐纳德·萨多维博士怀揣着改变世界能源未来的企望,创办了自己的电池公司。此举是对一项"多数人唯有在手机没电时才想起的"技术的大力支持。但是萨多维并非唯一宣扬"能源存储是通向更清洁、更高效、更公平的能源未来中缺失的一环"的人。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①start [stait] v. 使产生,创办
- ②dramatic [drəˈmætɪk] a. 引人注目的,给人印象深刻的
- ③ endorsement [In downt] n. 赞同,支持,认可
- ④trumpet ['trʌmpɪt] v. 大声说出,大声宣告
- ⑤storage ['sto:rid3] n. 储存,贮藏
- ⑥link [lɪŋk] n. 环节,连接部分
- ⑦equitable ['ekwɪtəbl] a. 公平的,合理的

# ・语篇分析・

首两段提出主题:电池技术塑造能源未来、或将改变世界。

首段为引子:由"唐纳德・萨多维博士创办电池公司之举"引入话题。

①句引出事件:萨多维创办电池公司。 with the hope of changing the world's energy future 述出萨多维的创业梦想/心中企望,暗示电池改变能源未来的巨大潜力。

②句评论事件:这是对电池技术的大力支持。判断句式 It's a dramatic endorsement... 明确作者肯定态度; a technology 即指"电池/能源存储技术"; most people think about only when... 暗示目前人们并未真正认识到电池技术的重大意义。

③句延展评论:萨多维并非唯一倡导"能源存储事关能源未来"的人。But 发起转折:虽然大多数人并未意识到电池技术的重大意义(most people...),但萨多维也并非孤立无援(isn't alone)。trumpeting sth as sth(a missing link 为关键词)强调萨多维等观点:能源存储是通向未来能源极其重要的一环,也是目前缺失的一环(亟待开发)。

【段落深层解读】阅读本段需认识到:1. battery、a technology、energy storage 均指向"电池技术";2. changing the world's energy future 和 a missing link to a cleaner, more efficient, and more equitable energy future 均强调电池技术的重要性(开发此技术的必要性);3. But Sadoway isn't alone 实则起到承上启下功能:下文将从 Sadoway 事例展开,论述电池技术的潜能。

# ・真题精解・

46. What does Dr. Sadoway think of energy storage?	46. 萨多维博士如何看待能源存储?
A) It involves the application of sophisticated technology.	A)它涉及尖端技术的应用。
B) It is the direction energy development should follow.	B)它是能源发展应该遵循的方向。
C) It will prove to be a profitable business.	C)它将会是一个有利可图的行业。
D) It is a technology benefiting everyone.	D)它是一项惠及每个人的技术。

[精准定位] 本题考查"Sadoway 博士"对"能源存储"的看法,由关键词 Dr. Sadoway 定位至首段。

[锁定答案] B)。首段指出 Sadoway 博士创办电池公司、希望改变世界能源未来;他认为能源存储是通向更清洁、更高效、更公平的能源未来中缺失的一环。可见,B项符合博士观点。

[排除干扰] A 项利用第一段②句 a technology 设置干扰,但该词指的便是"电池存储本身",而非"电池存储所使用的技术",且 sophisticated 为捏造信息,文中并未提及技术复杂性。C 项为第五段"作者观点",与"Sadoway 观点"无关。D 项对第一段③句 a cleaner, more efficient, and more equitable energy future 过度推导:"电池存储是更清洁、更高效、更公平的能源"并不等于"它能使所有人受益"。

[提炼思路]本题考查人物观点,可采用解题思路:排除符合文中某处信息、但和所考人物无关的选项(C);排除和文中人物观点相关,但捏造无关信息、或篡改关键内容、或两种错误均有的选项(A)。对难以取舍的选项,需"紧依原文"并"结合常识、背景等"进行推理判断(结合常识推断"电池存储实现更清洁更高效的能源未来,必将会损害某些人,如化石燃料商,的利益",排除 D项;综合第一段信息"Sadoway 大力倡导能源存储技术,并亲身创办电池公司",可推断 B项正确。)

II ① Scientists and engineers have long believed in the **promise**<sup>⊕</sup> of batteries to change the world. <sup>[47]</sup> ② Advanced batteries are moving out of specialized markets and **creeping**<sup>©</sup> into the **mainstream**<sup>®</sup>, signaling a **tipping point**<sup>⊕</sup> for **forward-looking**<sup>®</sup> technologies such as electric cars and rooftop **solar panels**<sup>®</sup>.

科学家和工程师长久以来一直相信电池有望改变世界。先进电池正在走出专业市场、渐趋步入主流市场,这标志着电动汽车和屋顶太阳能板等前瞻性技术的引爆点。

#### · 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①**promise** ['promis] n. (有)可能,(有)指望
- ②creep [kriːp] v. 悄悄地小心行进
- ③ mainstream ['meɪnstri'm] n. 主流

- ④tipping point 引爆点,爆发点
- 🥇 ⑤forward-looking 有远见的
- ⑥solar panel 太阳能电池板

第二段提出科学家和工程师长久以来一直持有的观点:电池有望改变世界。

①句承上指出电池改变世界的巨大潜力早为科学家等所共知。Scientists and engineers have long believed in 呼应 Sadoway isn't alone,说明这是科学家和工程师长久以来的共识。the promise of batteries to change the world 回应上段 to a... energy future,进一步强调电池的巨大潜力。

②句说明电池发展趋向、明确电池改变世界的时刻即将到来。拟人表达 moving out of(走出,搬出)、creeping into(悄悄进入)指示电池技术发展趋向:从专业市场大范围蔓延至主流市场。 signaling a tipping point...(tipping point 意为"临界点、引爆点")明确影响:前瞻性技术抵达引爆点(很可能马上会颠覆大众市场、改变世界)。

【段落深层解读】本段两句之间看似关系松散,实际非常紧密("解释、验证"关系):以"当前的明确趋势"解释、验证"科学家的坚定信念"。

III ① The *ubiquitous* (无所不在的) battery has already come a long way, of course. ②For better or worse, batteries make possible our mobile-first lifestyles<sup>①</sup>, our screen culture, our increasingly globalized world. ③ Still, as impressive<sup>②</sup> as all this is, it may be trivial<sup>③</sup> compared with what comes next. ④ Having already enabled<sup>④</sup> a communications<sup>⑤</sup> revolution, the battery is now poised to<sup>⑥</sup> transform<sup>⑦</sup> just about everything else.

The wireless® age is expanding to include not just our phones, tablets®, and laptops®, but also our cars, homes, and even whole communities. 

2 In emerging economies®, rural communities are bypassing® the wires and wooden poles that spread power.

3 Instead, some in Africa and Asia are seeing their first lightbulbs® illuminated® by the power of sunlight stored in batteries.

当然,无处不在的电池已经取得了 长足进展。无论好坏,电池使我们"移 动先行"的生活方式、我们的屏幕文化、 我们日益全球化的世界成为可能。然 而,尽管这一切非常引人注目,但与接 下来会发生的事情相比,却可能是微不 足道的。在实现了通讯革命后,电池现 已准备好去颠覆几乎所有其它一切。

无线时代正在扩展,不仅包含我们的手机、平板电脑和笔记本电脑,还包含我们的汽车、住宅、乃至整个社区。新兴经济体中,乡村社区正绕过传输电力的电线和木质电线杆。相反,一些非洲和亚洲的乡村社区正眼见着他们的第一批电灯泡为电池中储蓄的太阳能所点亮。

#### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①lifestyle ['laɪfstaɪl] n. 生活方式
- ②impressive [Im'presIv] a. 给人深刻印象的
- ③trivial ['trɪvɪəl] a. 微不足道的
- ④enable [ɪn'eɪbəl] v. 使可能,使发生
- ⑤communications [kəmju:nɪˈkeɪʃnz] n. 通讯手段
- ⑥ be poised to do 准备好(做某事),蓄势待发
- ⑦transform [træns'fɔːm] v. 改造,改革

- ⑧wireless [ˈwʌɪəlɪs] a. 不用电线的
- ⑨tablet ['tæblɪt] n. 平板电脑
- ①laptop ['læptop] n. 笔记本电脑
- ①emerging economy 新兴经济体
- ②bypass ['baɪpaːs] v. 避开,绕……而行
- ③lightbulb [laɪtˌbʌlb] n. 电灯泡
- ⑭illuminate [ɪˈluːmɪneɪt] v. 照亮,照明

### ・语篇分析・

第三、四段从"应用领域"角度论证主题:电池技术正扩展至几乎所有领域。

第三段指出电池已造就通讯革命、更将颠覆其他一切。

①②句先指出电池"已经引发的变革":"移动先行"的生活方式、屏幕文化、日益加深的全球化。

①句以 has already come a long way 肯定电池已经取得长足进展。②句以 make possible A, B, C (原本

为 make sth possible 结构,宾语因过长后置)具体列举电池带来的改变。For better or worse 暗示电池驱动的世界中,收益与风险交织,但此处暂且不论。

- ③④句进而指出电池"即将带来更惊人巨变":颠覆其他所有一切。
- ③句 Still(意为"不过")引发语义递进,引出更惊人的影响。as impressive as all this is 回应①②句, 指出"电池已经引发的变革"已是非常引人注目。it may be trivial compared with what comes next 引出 新信息,引发下文:接下来将发生的事情将更令人震惊。
- ④句明示"接下来将要发生变革":电池已蓄势待发、将要颠覆其他一切。Having already enabled a communications revolution 概指②句; is now poised to transform just about everything else(be poised to 意为"信誓旦旦,随时准备")回应 what comes next,彰显电池即将带来的更大变革。

#### 第四段进而以实例力证"全面无线时代(即:存储技术)即将到来"。

- ①句提出观点:无线时代已扩展至几乎一切领域。The wireless age 意为"无(电)线时代",指"能实现电池高存储(无需电线传输)"的时代。is expanding to include not just... but also...回应上段末句(phones, tablets, laptops 均属 communications; cars, homes, whole communities 回应 just about everything else),用"无线时代的全方位扩展"的迅猛发展趋势证明"电池即将变革住、行、用等几乎一切领域"。
- ②③句分别以"某些新兴经济体的乡村社区"和"亚非国家的乡村社区"情形例证①句。Instead 表明两者"方向相同、方式/阶段相异":前者(相对发达)是绕过已经建好的"传输线路"(即,从"有线传输时代"进入"无线存储时代");后者(更为落后)则是不经历有线阶段,直接用太阳能蓄电池进行电力照明。

【段落深层解读】1. 第三段中 has already come a long way 与 Still... it may be trivial compared with what comes next 衔接,将整段分为两个"递进关系"的句群(①②一③④);两个句群内部均为"概述—阐释"关系:①②句中,of course 暗示①句结论证据确凿,从而引发②句具体论述;③④句中,④句的前半句和后半句分别回应③句 impressive as all this is 和 what comes next,在两句间形成完全对应的解释关系。2. 第四段以 The wireless age is expanding to include not just... but also...、In emerging economies, rural communities...some (communities) in Africa and Asia...形成段内例证关系,段落整体则为对第三段④句的事实论证。

# ・真题精解・

47. What is most likely to happen when advanced batteries become widely used?	47. 当先进电池得到广泛使用时,最可能 发生什么?		
become widery used:	X 11 X :		
A) Mobile-first lifestyles will become popular.	A)移动先行的生活方式将流行起来。		
B) The globalization process will be accelerated.	B)全球化进程将会加快。		
C) Communications will take more diverse forms.	C)通讯将呈现更多样的形式。		
D) The world will undergo revolutionary changes.	D)世界将经历革命性变化。		

[精准定位] 本题考查"先进电池普及的影响",由题干 Advanced batteries become widely used 与 Advanced batteries... creeping into the mainstream 的对应关系定位至第二段。

[锁定答案] D)。第二段先指出科学家观点"电池有望改变世界",后指出现实"先进电池正步入主流市场,这标志着电动汽车、太阳能板等前瞻性技术已达引爆点"。可见先进电池的普及将很可能带来革命性变化,D项正确。

[排除干扰] A 项、B 项均为第三段②句所提及的"电池已经引发的变革",并非题目所问"电池将可能产生的影响"。C 项将第三段④句"电池在已经变革了通讯领域后,更将会颠覆其他所有领域"糅杂曲解为"电池将带来更多样化的通讯形式"。

[提炼思路]本题考查某一事物的可能影响,文中涉及众多对象和不同时态(已发生的影响 VS 将发生的影响)。解题关键在于首先明确题目所问"即将发生的影响(What is most likely to happen)",随后

根据时态标记、时间标记(in the promise of, signaling a tipping point, what comes next, is now poised to 等标记"未来"; have already 等标记"过去"),排除"已经发生的影响(A、B)"以及"篡改未来影响(C)"的选项,留下"同义改写或概括未来影响的选项"(D项 The world will undergo revolutionary changes 概括 change the world 及 signaling a tipping point for forward-looking technologies)。

# ・真题精解・ 🏑

48. In some rural communities of emerging economies,	48. 在新兴经济体的一些乡村社区中,人		
people have begun to	们已开始。		
A) find digital devices simply indispensable	A)发觉数字设备真正不可或缺		
B) communicate primarily by mobile phone	B)主要通过手机联络		
C) light their homes with stored solar energy	C)用存储的太阳能在家中照明		
D) distribute power with wires and wooden poles	D)用电线和木质电线杆配电		

[精准定位] 本题考查"新兴经济体乡村社区的变化",由地点关键词 In some rural communities of emerging economies 可定位至第四段②句。

[锁定答案] C)。第四段②句指出,在新兴经济体中,乡村社区绕过电线和木质电线杆。结合上下文可知,其完整含义是:不再使用原有的"电线传输",改为现在的"无线电力/存储太阳能",C项正确。

[排除干扰] A 项 digital devices 来自第四段①句 phones, tablets, and laptops,但此处整体强调"无线时代已涵盖通讯领域",并未指出"数字设备不可或缺"。B 项对第四段①句 wireless... phones 断章取义得出"靠无线电话(手机)进行联络",但这里的 wireless 指的主要是"供电情形"而不是"信号传输",且文中并未提及新兴国家乡村地区的联络方式。D 项与第四段②句"乡村社区正绕过/不再使用(bypass)电线和木质电线杆配电"相悖。

[提炼思路]本题难点在于:虽考查事例细节(第四段②句),但该句语义承上文省略(只指出"绕过了已有的电杆电线",并未明确"现在采用何种方式")。可借两条线索得知其完整含义:1.其服务的论点(①句,指出无线能量存储正在向通讯外领域扩展)入手;2.其并列事例(③句,指出亚非等一些地区第一次借助太阳能电池实现现代照明)。可见,②句完整含义为"不再使用电杆电线,采用存储太阳能照明"。

Today, energy storage is a \$33 billion global industry that **generates**<sup>®</sup> nearly 100 **gigawatt-hours**<sup>®</sup> of electricity per year. ②By the end of the decade, it's expected to be worth over \$50 billion and generate 160 gigawatt-hours, enough to attract the attention of major companies that might not otherwise be interested in a **decidedly**<sup>®</sup> **pedestrian**<sup>®</sup> technology. <sup>49</sup> ③Even **utility companies**<sup>®</sup>, which have long viewed batteries and **alternative**<sup>®</sup> forms of energy as a threat, are learning to **embrace**<sup>®</sup> the technologies as enabling rather than disrupting.

如今,能源存储是一个价值 330 亿 美元的全球性产业,每年产生近 1000 亿瓦时电量。到本年代末,其预期价值 会超过 500 亿美元,生产电量 1600 亿 瓦时,足以吸引大公司的注意,若非如此,这些公司不会对一项显然平淡无奇的技术感兴趣。即便是长期将电池和其他可替代能源形式视作威胁的公共事业公司,也在学着拥抱这些技术,以之为"使能性的",而非"破坏性的"。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①**generate**「'dʒenəreɪt] v. 产生(热,电等能量)
- ②gigawatt-hours 十亿瓦特小时
- ③decidedly [dɪˈsaɪdɪdlɪ] ad. 无疑地,明显地
- ④ pedestrian [pɪˈdestrɪən] a. 平淡无奇的

- ⑤utility company 公共事业公司
- ⑥alternative [ɔːl'tɜːnətɪv] a. 可替代的
- ⑦embrace [ɪm'breɪs] v. 拥抱,接受

By the end of the decade, it's expected to be worth over \$50 billion and generate 160 gigawatt-hours, enough to attract the attention of major companies that might not otherwise be interested in a decidedly pedestrian technology.

By the ex	nd of the decade,	it's expected	to be worth over \$50 billion and generate 160 gigawat	t-hours,		
且	寸间状语	主语+谓语	宾语			
enough t	o attract the atten	tion of major	companies			
•						
定语从句修饰major companies						
that might not otherwise be interested in a decidedly pedestrian technology.				gy.		
	引导词作主语		谓语 宾语			

# ・语篇分析・

第五段从"产业价值"的角度指出电池技术发展迅猛、已经引起各大公司的兴趣。

- ①②句指出能源存储产业发展迅猛、价值可观、足够吸引大公司的兴趣。 Today... By the end of the decade... 串联起时间线条; 两组数字 \$ 33 billion  $\rightarrow$  over \$ 50 billion; 100 gigawatt-hours  $\rightarrow$  160 gigawatt-hours 既凸显电池业产业价值、产能规模之大,也体现其发展速度之快、发展前景之强。 enough to... 以"电池技术原本平淡无奇,不会被巨头青睐(如今却将其吸引)"反衬"电池产业潜力巨大" (otherwise 意指"否则,要不然",用于说明"如果没有某事,情形则会相反")。
- ③句以"公共事业公司的态度转变"进一步彰显电池技术的吸引力。Even 引发语义递进(言外之意,更何况其他公司); have long viewed... as a threat VS are learning to embrace 体现的前后对比,以及 as enabling rather than disrupting 体现的取舍选择,强调公共事业公司(utility companies)态度的完全转变,背后是电池技术的高价值。

【段落深层解读】第三、四段从"应用领域"的角度说明电池技术扩展迅速;第五段则从"产业价值"的角度说明其发展迅猛、并引发大公司兴趣。可见三段实为一体,共同阐释论证第二段所提出的观点"电池有望改变整个世界"。

# ・真题精解・

49. Utility companies have begun to realize that battery technologies	49. 公共事业公司已开始意识到,电池技术。
A) benefit their business	A)对其业务有益
B) transmit power faster	B)传送电力更快
C) promote innovation	C)推动创新
D) encourage competition	D)鼓励竞争

[精准定位] 本题考查"公共事业公司对电池技术的看法",由 Utility companies 定位至第五段③句。 [锁定答案] A)。第五段③句指出,公共事业公司虽然长期将电池和其它可替代能源形式视作威胁,但现在已学着拥抱电池技术,将它们看为"使能性的"而不是"破坏性"的,可见公共事业公司已经开始意识到电池技术对其业务有益,A项正确。

[排除干扰] B项将电池技术的功用"存储能量/省去能量传输"改为"更快传输能量"。C 项将 enabling rather than disrupting 曲解为"推动创新",但文中未提及电池技术对创新的影响。D 项利用 viewed... as a threat... enabling 捏造干扰 encourage competition,但文中未提及电池技术对市场竞争的影响。

[提炼思路]解答本题的关键是理解 enabling 的具体含义,可从两个角度推断:1.借助语法结构: rather than 提示 enabling 与 disrupting(破坏性的)语义相反,故 enabling 应指"助益性的"。2.借助上下文:句中逻辑"公共事业公司将电池等长期视为威胁(a threat)...而现在视为是助益性的(enabling)",以及上文"电池技术以其巨大产值和能量引起各大公司的兴趣"可推知这里的"助益性"具体指"对公司业务发展有益",确定 A 项正确。

▼ Today's battery **breakthroughs** come as the world looks to expand modern energy **access** to the billion or so people without it, while also **cutting back** on fuels that warm the planet. ② Those **simultaneous** challenges appear less **overwhelming** with increasingly better answers to a centuries-old question; how to make power **portable**.

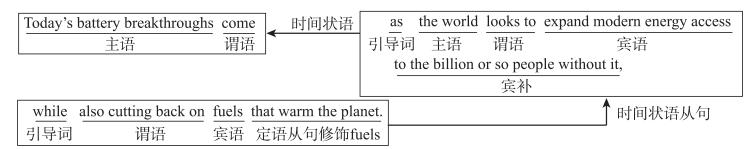
如今电池突破性进展的到来缘于 世界期望将现代能源扩展到约 10 亿 没有使用机会的人身上,同时又在削 减导致地球变暖的燃料。随着对世纪 难题"如何使能源可携带"有了越来越 好的答案,那些同时存在的挑战似乎 也没那么难以应对了。

#### ·词汇注释与难句分析 · 🔌

- ①**breakthrough** ['breɪkθruː] *n*. 突破
- ②access ['ækses] n. 享用机会,享用权
- ③cut back 削减,缩减

- ④simultaneous [ɪsɪmlˈteɪnɪəs] a. 同时存在的
- ⑤ overwhelming 「เอบงอ wɛlmɪŋ ] a. 压倒的
- ⑤ **portable** ['pɔːtəbəl] a. 手提式的,便携式的

Today's battery breakthroughs come as the world looks to expand modern energy access to the billion or so people without it, while also cutting back on fuels that warm the planet.



# ・语篇分析・

第六段明确使电池实现上述突破的推动力:"扩大现代能源的使用群体、削减导致地球变暖的燃料"两大世界性挑战。

①句指出电池突破性进展的推动力(A comes as B 体现因果逻辑)。 Today's battery breakthroughs 概述第三至五段所述情形"电池发展迅猛"。 the world looks to do A while also doing B (look to 意为"指望,展望")体现如今世界的"两难":一方面期望使所有人都有机会使用现代能源,另一方面又致力于削减导致地球变暖的燃料(面向更清洁、更高效能源的电池兼顾二者,因此取得了突破性进展)。

②句进一步明确"可携带能源(电池)"应对挑战的重大作用(A appear less overwhelming with B 体现"B 对 A 的削减化解作用")。Those simultaneous challenges 回指 expand modern energy access... while also cutting back on fuels(simultaneous 回应 while also 所强调的"同时共存性")。increasingly better answers to a centuries-old question: how to make power portable 指向"正不断进步的、如今取得重大突破的能源存储技术/电池技术"。

To be sure, the battery still has a long way to go before the nightly **recharge** completely replaces the weekly trip to the **gas station**. So A battery-powered world comes with its own risks, too. What happens to the **centralized electric grid**, which took decades and billions of dollars to build, as more and more people become "**prosumers**," who produce and consume their own energy **onsite**?

W No one knows which—if any—battery technology will **ultimately**<sup>®</sup> **dominate**<sup>©</sup>, but one thing remains clear: The future of energy is in how we store it. 「430 words ]

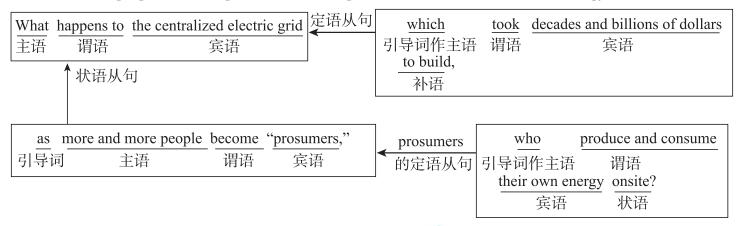
无疑,在"每晚一次充电"完全替代"每周一次加油站之行"之前,电池仍然还有很长的路要走。电池驱动的世界也有其风险。随着越来越多的人成为"产消者"——就地生产并消费自己的能源的人,那些历时数十载、耗费数十亿美元构建的集中式电网会如何?

没人知道哪项——如果有的话—— 电池技术将最终占据主导地位,但有一件 事依旧显而易见:能源的未来在于我们如 何储存它。

# · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①recharge [riː'tʃaːdʒ] v. 给(电池)重新充电
- ②gas station 加油站
- ③centralized electric grid 集中式电网
- ④ **prosumer** [prəʊˈsuːmə] n. 产消者(复合词,源自 producer
- +consumer)
- ⑤**onsite** [ˌanˈsaɪt] a. 就地的
- ⑥ultimately ['AltImətli] ad. 最后,最终
- ⑦dominate ['domineit] v. 处于支配地位,拥有优势

What happens to the centralized electric grid, which took decades and billions of dollars to build, as more and more people become "prosumers," who produce and consume their own energy onsite?



# ・语篇分析・

第七、八段分析"电池技术的未来发展及可能影响"。

第七段指出完全实现电池驱动的世界还有很长的路要走,且有其风险。

①句指出电池距完全普及尚有距离。To be sure 转承上文,引出不争的事实。the nightly recharge completely replaces the weekly trip to the gas station 采用借代手法,指代实现用"电池驱动"完全取代"燃油驱动"的世界。still has a long way to go 则强调"电池产业前路漫长"。

②③句进而指出实现电池驱动的代价:集中式电网被废弃。两句间关系为"概述指出风险——反问说明风险"。A battery-powered world 指代上句 the nightly recharge completely replaces...。③句What happens to..虽为问句,实则传递肯定之意,解释上句 risks:随着自产自消式用电的日益普及,曾经斥巨资建立的集中式电网终会被废弃。

#### 第八段呼应开篇,再度强调能源未来在于存储/电池技术。

句子以 No one knows... but one thing remains clear... 形成"先让步说明不确定性——后转折指出

明确性"逻辑,语义重点在后:(具体是否会有、有哪项电池技术将主导市场无法确定,但)有一件事情显而易见:能源的未来在于存储、电池技术至关重要。

【段落深层解读】1. 第七段阅读重点在于结合②句理解③句(长难句, as 体现前后因果关系;反问句,引人思考的同时暗含作者明确态度)。2. 末段 The future of energy is in how we store it 呼应首段 energy storage as a missing link to... energy future,实现首尾圆合,凸显全文主旨。

# ・真题精解・ 🔏

50. What does the author imply about the centralized electric grid?	50. 关于集中式电网,作者暗示了什么?
A) It might become a thing of the past.	A)它可能会成为过去。
B) It might turn out to be a "prosumer".	B)它可能会成为"产消者"。
C) It will be easier to operate and maintain.	C)它将更易操作和维护。
D) It will have to be completely transformed.	C)它将不得不进行彻底改造

[精准定位]本题就"集中式电网"设问,可由关键名词 the centralized electric grid 定位至第七段③句。 [锁定答案] A)。第七段③句设问:随着越来越多的人成为"产消者",就地生产并消费自己的能源,那些集中式电网会如何? 再结合上句"电池驱动的世界有其风险"可知作者观点:在电池驱动的世界(不再需要电力传输的世界),集中式电网配电很可能会被淘汰。

[排除干扰] B 项将"会成为产消者(prosumer)"的主体"大众(more and more people)"偷换为"集中式电网"。C 项由"越来越多的人成为产消者/集中式电网使用者减少"主观臆断出"集中式电网将更易操作和维护"。D 项虽然抓住了集中电网的"艰难处境",但"进行改造"一说违背文章主旨观点"能源的未来在于存储"。

[提炼思路]本题考查文中特殊句式(第七段③句为长难句兼反问句),解题思路为"多角度分析该句,推断作者观点":1.借助 What happens to A as B句式以及 AB之间的"完全相悖关系(A是集中供电,靠的是传输 VS B是自己生产电能、取缔传输)推断作者观点:A 的未来堪忧。2.结合上句...comes with its own risks 进一步明确作者观点,确定答案。

# Passage Two 科学家称种族是一种社会建构

# 一、总体分析

来源: Live Science《科学现场》2016.02.04 文章 Race Is a Social Construct, Scientists Argue(科学家称种族是一种社会建构)。主题:种族是一种社会构建,不具备生物学意义,以种族解释遗传差异会导致诸多问题。脉络:引入科学家观点/指出问题(第一、二段)——论证科学家观点/分析问题(第三至五段)——提出建议/解决问题(第六、七段)。

# 二、语篇分析及试题精解

W. E. B. Du Bois was concerned that race was being used as a biological<sup>®</sup> explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences between different populations of people. ② He spoke out against<sup>®</sup> the idea of "white" and "black" as distinct<sup>®</sup> groups, claiming that these distinctions ignored the scope of human diversity<sup>®</sup>.

100多年前,美国社会学家 W. E. B. 杜波依斯担心"种族"正被用于从生物学角度解释不同群体之间的某些差异,而他认为这些差异本属于社会文化差异。他公开反对"'白人'和'黑人'是截然不同的群体"这一看法,提出这种区分忽视了人类多样性的范围。

#### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①sociologist [ɪsəʊsɪˈplədʒɪst] n. 社会学家
- ②biological [ibaɪəˈlɒdʒɪkl] a. 生物学的
- ③speak out against 挺身而出,站出来表示反对
- ④distinct [dr'strijkt] a. 截然不同的,不同种类的
- ⑤diversity [daɪ vɜːsətɪ] n. 多样性;差异(性)

More than 100 years ago, American sociologist W. E. B. Du Bois was concerned that race was being used as a biological explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences between different populations of people.

N	Iore than	100 y	ears ago,V	W. E. B. Du Bois	was concerned				
	时间	间状语		主语	谓语		betwe	en different populations of	of people
	conce	erned的	宾语从句			,	,	后置定语修饰social d	lifferences
	that	race	was being u	ised as a biologic	al explanation fo	or	social a	and cultural differences.	
;	引导词	主语	被动谓语	五 丘 口	主语礼	<b></b> ト语			

# ・语篇分析・

第一、二段提出科学家观点:"种族"是一种社会建构,不具有生物学意义。

第一段为引子,指出 100 多年前 Du Bois 的担忧:"种族"正被用于从生物学角度解释不同群体之间的社会文化差异。

①句引入 Du Bois 担忧。本句重在理解 race、a biological explanation、social and cultural differences 之间关系,提炼 Du Bois 担忧对象(was concerned):某些问题实则属于不同群体间的"社会文化差异",现在却正被人们用"种族"这一概念"从生物学的角度"加以解释(即:不应也不能如此)。

②句进一步聚焦 Du Bois 观点:用"种族"标签将人们武断分类实则是忽视人类多样性。"white" and "black" as distinct groups、these distinctions 呼应①句 race。 spoke out against("大胆抗议,公开抨击")和 claiming...ignored...("宣称……忽视了……")表明 Du Bois 对"种族划分"的强烈反对。 distinct groups(distinct 意为"截然不同的,泾渭分明的",暗示种族分类的武断)与 the scope of human diversity(scope 意为"范围,领域",暗示人类多样性的繁复)暗含对比,明确反对理由:人类差异是多样的,不是"种族/黑白"能衡量的。

【段落深层解读】本段阅读重在将信息分类,提炼两种对立观点:当时社会普遍做法(was being used as) VS Du Bois(what he understood to be)标新立异的观点。同时意识到:"追古"必是为了"论今",本段追述百年之前,下文必将引入当今情形,阅读时需注意当今情形与 Du Bois 当初观点的异同。

# ・真题精解・

51. Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as	51. 杜波伊斯反对将种族用作。
A) a basis for explaining human genetic diversity	A)解释人类基因多样性的基础
B) an aid to understanding different populations	B)理解不同人群的辅助手段
C) an explanation for social and cultural differences	C)对社会和文化差异的解释
D) a term to describe individual human characteristics	D)描述人类个体特征的术语

[精准定位] 本题考查 Du Bois 就"种族概念使用"的反对意见,根据人名关键词 Du Bois 和话题关键词 the use of race 定位至第一段。

「锁定答案」C)。第一段①句指出,Du Bois 担心"种族"被用来从生物学角度解释不同群体之间的

社会文化差异,可见 C 正确。题干中 was opposed to 明确文中 concerned 含有的"反对态度";选项是对原文 used as a biological explanation for... social and cultural differences between...的概括。

[排除干扰] A 项为第二至四段所述"如今科学家所反对的做法",但改变了文中的逻辑:"如今的科学支持了百年之前的 Du Bois 观点"并不等于"Du Bois 和科学家反对的内容是完全一致的(现代科学更进步、更客观)",从文中无法得知当时 Du Bois 论及了"人类基因多样性"。B 项将首段①句中 Du Bois 所反对的种族概念用途"解释不同群体之间差异"篡改为"理解不同群体"。D 项将 Du Bois 关注对象"不同群体"偷换成"不同个体"。

[提炼思路] 第一段介绍人物观点,且其中语义逻辑复杂,在此设题可充分考查学生分析辨别能力。解答时需要:1.借助语法知识形成对句子的正确理解、理清所涉多个对象(race、biological explanation、social and cultural differences 等)之间关系,明确人物观点。2.仔细辨别段间逻辑关系:虽然如今科学支持 Du Bois 看法(would favor),但不能将现代科学的观点完全视为 Du Bois 观点,有些观点可能专属现代科学,Du Bois 当初并未提及。

■ Science would favor<sup>®</sup> Du Bois. ② Today, the mainstream<sup>®</sup> belief among scientists is that race is a social construct<sup>®</sup> without biological meaning. ③ In an article published in the journal *Science*, four scholars say racial categories<sup>®</sup> need to be phased out<sup>®</sup>.

科学会站在杜波伊斯一边。如今, 科学家的主流观点是,种族只是一种社 会建构,没有任何生物学含义。在一篇 刊登于《科学》杂志的论文中,四位学者 表示应当逐步淘汰种族分类。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①favor ['feɪvə] v. 赞同,支持
- ②mainstream ['meɪnstriːm] a. 主流的
- ③construct ['konstrakt] n. 构想,观念,建构
- - ⑤phase out 逐步淘汰

# ・语篇分析・

第二段由古入今,明确如今科学家对 Du Bois 观点的支持:"种族"是一种社会建构,不具有生物学意义。

- ①**句承上启下:科学将站在 Du Bois 一边。** would favor 以虚拟语气跨越古今:(如今的)科学支持、验证了(当初的)杜波伊斯观点。
- ②句明确当今科学界对"种族"的看法。race is a social construct without biological meaning 明确科学家观点:"种族"乃社会建构,没有任何生物学含义(注:"种族是一种社会建构"意指"种族并非生理或心理上的自然属性,而是被历史和文化创造出来的"),即:不同"种族"之间并无明显的生物学差异。the mainstream belief among scientists 强调观点的"权威性"。
- ③句引入具体论文,并进一步强化观点:应逐步淘汰种族分类。need to be phased out 明确科学家对种族分类的态度"应逐步淘汰取消",暗示其根深蒂固、影响巨大(不可一步取消)。

【段落深层解读】阅读本段重在借 would favor 理解到如今科学对百年之前 Du Bois 观点的支持、验证,且 spoke out against 与 need to be phased out 均体现对种族分类的"反对";"种族不具有生物学意义(without biological meaning)"支持"种族划分忽略人类多样性(ignored the scope of human diversity)"。

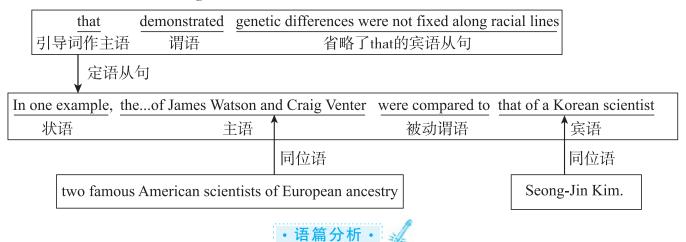
III ① "Essentially", I could not agree more with the authors," said Svante Pääbo, a biologist and director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany. ② In one example that demonstrated genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines", the full genomes(基因组) of James Watson and Craig Venter, two famous American scientists of European ancestry, were compared to that of a Korean scientist, Seong-Jin Kim. ② ③It turned out that Watson and Venter shared fewer variations in their genetic sequences than they each shared with Kim.

"基本上,我完全同意几位作者,"马克斯·普朗克进化人类学研究所主任、生物学家斯万特·帕博说道。在一个证明了"遗传差异并非随种族界限固定下来"的实例中,将詹姆斯·沃森与克雷格·文特尔共高的著名美国科学家)进行了比对。结果是,"沃森与文特尔共有的基因变异"。

# ・词汇注释与难句分析・

①essentially [ɪˈsenʃəlɪ] ad. 本质上,根本上
②demonstrate [ˈdemənstreɪt] v. 证实,说明
③line [laɪn] n. 界限,界线
④ancestry [ˈænsestrɪ] n. 祖宗,血统

In one example that demonstrated genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines, the full genomes of James Watson and Craig Venter, two famous American scientists of European ancestry, were compared to that of a Korean scientist, Seong-Jin Kim.



第三段以"研究实例"论证第二段观点:"种族分类"不能体现"遗传差异"。

- ①句指出生物学家 Svante Pääbo 观点:完全同意上述观点(淘汰种族划分)。could not agree more—totally agree (不能更同意 = 完全同意)体现该学者对上段观点的高度认同。a biologist and director of...明确 Svante Pääbo 身份,侧面表明论证角度:生物学角度。
  - ②③句以研究实例说明"种族划分并未体现明显的遗传差异"。
- ②句说明研究结论和方法。genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines 为研究结论,呼应上段 race is... without biological meaning:种族之间并无明显基因差异(某种基因变异并不会专属于某一种族),所以种族划分并无生物学意义。
- ③句说明研究具体发现。It turned out that...(结果表明,结果原来是……)引出研究发现,并暗示这一发现违背惯常认识。A and B shared fewer variations than A and B each shared with C 比较结构阐述研究发现:同种族的两人共有的基因变异(A and B)反而少于异种族的两人共有的基因变异(A 和 C,

或 B和 C),即:这与惯常认识"种族能反映遗传差异(即,同种族的人有着特定的基因变异、不同种族之间具有明显基因差异)"相斥。

【段落深层解读】本段阅读重点在于明确三点:1. 三句间以……. In one example... It turned out that...形成"层层剥茧、步步解释"的结构:先明确观点→再引出研究结论予以论证→最后介绍研究具体发现予以解释。2. "否定+比较级"句式传递"完全肯定"之意: I could not agree more with the authors=I strongly/totally agree with the authors(完全赞同),凸显本段和上段以及首段观点的一致。再如: I couldn't be more sure=I am definitely sure(完全确信)。3. 比较句式 A and B shared fewer variations than A and B each shared with C 明确事实:A、B 都属"白种人",C 为"黄种人",但 AB(同一种族)共有变异反而少于 AC/BC(不同种族)共有变异。

# ・真题精解・

52. The study by Svante Pääbo served as an example to show	52. 斯万特・帕博的研究作为例证说明	
·	°	
A) modern genetics research is likely to fuel racial conflicts	A)现代遗传学研究可能加剧种族矛盾	
B) race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity	B)种族是人类遗传多样性界定不准确的标识	
C) race as a biological term can explain human genetic diversity	C)种族作为生物学术语,能解释人类遗传 多样性	
D) genetics research should consider social and cultural variables	D)遗传研究应当考虑社会和文化变量	

[精准定位] 本题考查文中介绍斯万特·帕博研究(The study by Svante Pääbo)的写作目的,根据人名关键词 Svante Pääbo 定位至第三段。

[锁定答案] B)。第三段②③句指出:遗传差异并非随种族界限固定,同种族的两人共有的基因变异比异种族的两人共有的基因变异还少。概括推理可知,种族并不能反映人类遗传差异,即:作为定义人类遗传多样性的标识,种族分类存在问题,B项正确。另外,第四段(基于这一研究得出的结论)也指出,种族是人类基因多样性一项界定不清的标识,进一步确认 B项正确。

[排除干扰] A 项利用末段 racism 捏造干扰 racial conflicts,但捏造关联:文中并未指出现代遗传学研究会加剧种族矛盾。C 项与研究结论"种族不能反映人类遗传多样性(a poorly defined marker)"相悖。D 项利用首段 social and cultural differences 捏造干扰 social and cultural variables,但 Svante Pääbo研究中并未提及社会文化因素。

[提炼思路] 写作目的题的解题关键在于锁定作为论据的"事例"所服务的对象。本题的解题关键是找到"研究的直接论证对象"——位于研究介绍之前的第二段末句 racial categories need to be phased out,以及"在研究基础之上对现代遗传学当前困境的概括"——位于研究之后的第四段,并找到其和研究内容契合的部分: race is also understood to be a poorly defined marker of that diversity。

Michael Yudell, a professor of public health at Drexel University in Philadelphia, said that modern genetics research is operating in a **paradox**<sup>®</sup>: on the one hand, race is understood to be a useful tool to **illuminate**<sup>®</sup> human genetic **diversity**<sup>®</sup>, but on the other hand, race is also understood to be a poorly **defined**<sup>®</sup> **marker** <sup>®</sup> of that diversity.

费城德雷克塞尔大学的公共 卫生学教授迈克尔·尤德尔说,现 代遗传学研究的开展自相矛盾:一 方面,种族被认作是阐明人类遗传 多样性的有用工具;但另一方面, 它又被认为是该多样性一项界定 不准确的标识。

#### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①paradox ['pærədɒks] n. 矛盾
- ②illuminate [I'luːmɪneɪt] v. 阐明,解释
- ③diversity [daɪ vɜːsətɪ] n. 多样性,多样化

- ④define [dɪˈfaɪn] v. 明确,界定
- ⑤marker ['maːkə] n. 标志,标识
- ・语篇分析・

#### 第四段进一步凸显当前问题:生物科学正陷入自相矛盾。

modern genetics research is operating in a paradox 概述问题,现在进行时短句凸显现代遗传学研究的"矛盾状态"。冒号后长句以逻辑对比词 on the one hand... on the other hand... 内容对比组 a useful tool to illuminate human genetic diversity VS a poorly defined marker of that diversity 具体说明矛盾所在:一方面种族被视为阐释人类遗传多样性的有用工具,另一方面又被视为是一个界定不清的标识(不能有效阐释这一多样性)。

【段落深层解读】第四段在前文论证的基础上进一步提升层面、概括凸显当前问题"生物科学正陷入自相矛盾的困境",这标志着文章"揭示、说明问题现象"环节的结束,下文将开启另一环节(阐释现象成因、说明不良影响、或提出修正建议等)。

Assumptions<sup>©</sup> about genetic differences between people of different races could be particularly dangerous in a medical setting. <sup>53</sup> ② "If you make clinical" predictions based on somebody's race, you're going to be wrong a good chunk<sup>®</sup> of the time," Yudell told *Live Science*. ③ In the paper, he and his colleagues used the example of cystic fibrosis<sup>®</sup>, which is underdiagnosed<sup>®</sup> in people of African ancestry because it is thought of as a "white" disease.

"假定不同种族之间存在遗传差异"在医疗背景下尤其危险。"倘若你根据某人的种族进行临床预测,那么大部分时候你都会是错的,"尤德尔对"科学现场(网站)"如此说道。在论文中,他和同事引用了囊肿性纤维化的例子,这种疾病在非洲血统的人群中常被漏诊,因为它被认为是一种"白人"疾病。

#### · 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①assumption [əˈsʌmpʃn] n. 假定, 臆断
- ②clinical ['klɪnɪkl] a. 临床的,临床诊断的
- ③chunk [tʃʌŋk] n. 相当大的量
- ④cystic fibrosis 囊肿性纤维化

- ⑤underdiagnose [ˌʌndədʌɪəgˈnəʊz] v. 诊断不足,漏诊
- ⑥ discrimination [dɪˌskrɪmɪˈneɪʃn] n. 歧视,偏袒(53
- 题)
- ⑦ negligence ['neglidʒəns] n. 疏忽,失职(53 题)

# ・语篇分析・

### 第五段说明种族分类的不良影响:导致"医疗问题"。

①句概述种族分类导致医疗问题。Assumptions about genetic differences between people of different races 概指上文反对的错误观点"不同种族之间存在遗传差异(Assumptions"假设,臆断"强调该看法"没有事实根据")。could be particularly dangerous in a medical setting 引领下文:揭示其在医疗领域导致的危险(particularly 意为 more than others"尤其,特别是",暗示在其他领域同样会导致危险,只是医疗领域更甚)。

②③句论证①句,具体说明"危险性":导致错误的医疗诊断。两句之间以 a good chunk of the time... the example of cystic fibrosis 体现解释例证关系; it is thought of as a "white" disease 回应 make clinical predictions based on somebody's race,说明医生可能的做法"根据种族进行临床预测"; underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry 回应 be wrong,说明后果"做出错误诊断/漏诊"。

【段落深层解读】Assumptions 和 it is thought of as 均含有很强的"主观性,想当然性",往往与事实存在差距,甚至完全相悖,阅读时需注意将其所引出的内容和"事实"加以区分。

# • 真题精解 • 📝

53. The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that	53. 囊肿性纤维化在非洲血统人群中易漏诊的例子证明。	
A) it is absolutely necessary to put race aside in making diagnosis	A)完全有必要在做诊断时抛弃种族概念	
B) it is important to include social variables in genetics research	B)在遗传研究中纳入社会变量是重要的	
C) racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions	C)遗传多样性中的种族类别可能导致错误的临床预测	
D) discrimination against black people may cause negligence in clinical treatment	D)对黑人的歧视可能导致临床治疗的疏忽	

[精准定位] 本题考查事例写作目的,根据事例名称关键词 the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry 定位至第五段。

[锁定答案] C)。本段②句指出,以种族为标准进行临床预测,犯错概率很大。③句则举例指出囊肿性纤维化在非洲血统人群中之所以易漏诊,是因为它被认为是"白人"疾病。可见提及事例是为了证明种族分类会导致错误的临床预测,C项正确,racial categories for genetic diversity 对应原文Assumptions about genetic differences... different races 以及 based on somebody's race; lead to wrong clinical predictions 改写原文 be... dangerous, be wrong 以及 is underdiagnosed。

[排除干扰] A 项由②句"以种族为标准进行临床预测很可能犯错"的观点过度推导出"诊断时一定要抛弃种族概念"的建议。B 项利用第六段③句 social... variable 干扰,但这里意为"将种族作为社会学变量看待"并非"在遗传研究中纳入社会变量"。D 项将第七段词汇 discrimination 结合生活中可能存在的情形设置干扰,但并非文中内容。

[提炼思路] 本题解题思路与上题相似,但更为直接,只需根据 used the example 明确段落内部语义逻辑,锁定例子所服务的对象:①②句为研究者观点,③句为研究者所做研究,①②句主要观点即为例子服务对象,本题答案应为对其同义改写或概括。

So what other variables<sup>®</sup> could be used if the racial concept is thrown out<sup>®</sup>? <sup>M</sup> Yudell said scientists need to get more specific with their language, perhaps using terms like "ancestry" or "population" that might more precisely<sup>®</sup> reflect<sup>®</sup> the relationship between humans and their genes, on both the individual and population level. The researchers also acknowledged<sup>®</sup> that there are a few areas where race as a construct might still be useful in scientific research: as a political and social, but not biological, variable.

如果种族概念弃之不用,那么可以用其他什么变量呢?尤德尔说,科学家对语言的使用要鬼精确,也许可以用诸如"血统"或"种群"等术语,它们在个人和种群层面也许能更准确地反映人员也承认,在中的关联。研究人员也承认,在某些领域,种族概念对科学研究也、共些领域,种族概念对科学研究也社会变量,而不是生物变量。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①variable ['veərɪəbl] n. 可变因素,变量
- ②throw out 丢弃
- ③ precisely [prɪˈsaɪslɪ] ad. 精确地,准确地

- ④reflect [rɪˈflekt] v. 显示,表明
- ⑤acknowledge [əkˈnɒlɪdʒ] v. 承认(属实)

# ・语篇分析・

第六、七段就"应如何对待种族概念"提出建议。

第六段指出科学领域应采用更精确的术语,但某些领域可保留种族分类。

- ①②句介绍研究者建议:科学家应该用更精确的术语(如"血统"或"种群")取代种族概念。
- ①句以设问句式实现从"问题论述"到"问题处理"的过渡:"种族"这一变量被抛弃之后,其空缺应该由什么填补?
- ②句明确建议:使用更精确的术语。 need to get more specific with their language、more precisely reflect the relationship between humans and their genes 和前文的 race is... a poorly defined marker of that diversity 正反呼应,强调本文观点:种族概念界定不明、无法解释人类多样性(人类和其基因之间关系);科学家应该采用更精确的、更能体现这一关系的术语。
- ③ 句补充研究者意见: 在政治和社会研究领域可以保留种族概念。The researchers also acknowledged 引出研究者的让步观点。might still be useful in scientific research 表明种族概念(并非一无是处,应该全部铲除,而是)依然有一定价值; as a political and social (variable), but not (as a) biological, variable 强调具体领域:种族可以作为政治和社会变量(用以解释这些方面的问题),但不能作为生物学变量(无法解释生物学差异)。

【段落深层解读】本段 is thrown out 回应第二段 need to be phased out,再次明确科学家观点:种族不具备生物学意义,不能用作生物变量。

# ・真题精解・

54. What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists?	54. 尤德尔给科学家的建议是什么?
A) They be more precise with the language they use.	A)他们应该使用更精确的语言。
B) They refrain from using politically sensitive terms.	B)他们应该避免使用政治敏感术语。
C) They throw out irrelevant concepts in their research.	C)他们应该在研究中抛弃无关的概念。
D) They examine all possible variables in their research.	D)他们应该在研究中检视所有可能的变量。

[精准定位] 本题考查"Yudell 给科学家的建议(Yudell's suggestion to scientists)",定位至第六段②句(Yudell said scientists need to...)。

[锁定答案] A)。第六段②句指出 Yudell 表示科学家对语言的使用需要更精确(need to get more specific with their language), A 项正确。

[排除干扰] B 项将"种族"在本语境下代表的"不精确术语(poorly defined)"偷换为"政治敏感术语(politically sensitive)"。C 项利用第六段①句 thrown out 干扰,却将抛弃的对象"不精确的术语"偷换为"不相关的概念(irrelevant concepts)。D 项将第六段末句 as a political and social, but not biological, variable 的取舍关系理解为并列包含关系,从而捏造出 examine all possible variables。

[提炼思路] 本题选项分为两类:科学家应采取的(be、examine)与应丢弃(refrain from、throw out)的做法,所以对文中定位内容也要分为两类(need to 表示"应采取的做法";throw out 表示"应抛弃的对象");继续将选项与定位句进行对比,发现 specific 义同 precise,即可确定 A 项为正确答案,其他三项分别篡改原文不同处信息。

"While we argue phasing out racial *terminology* (术语) in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although **filled with**<sup>®</sup> lots of challenges, remains necessary **given**<sup>®</sup> our need to understand how structural **inequities**<sup>®</sup> and discrimination produce health *disparities* (差异) between groups," Yudell said. [387 words]

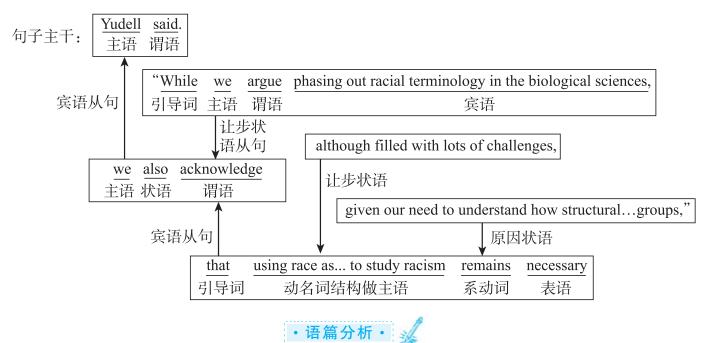
"虽然我们主张在生物科学领域 逐步淘汰种族术语,但我们也承认,由 于我们需要理解结构性的不平等与歧 视如何造成不同群体健康状况差异, 因此虽然将种族用作政治学或社会学 的范畴研究种族主义充满挑战,但这 样做仍然是有必要的,"尤德尔说道。

### • 词汇注释与难句分析 •

句分析・

- ①be filled with 充满
- ②given ['gɪvn] prep. 考虑到,鉴于
- ③inequity [ɪn'ekwətɪ] n. 不公正的事,不公平
- ⑤ ④ prolong [prə'lɒŋ] v. 延长 (55 题)
  - ⑤physiological [ɪfɪzɪəˈlɒdʒɪkl] a. 生理的(55 题)
  - ⑥do away with 废除,除去(55 题)

"While we argue phasing out racial terminology in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary given our need to understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health disparities between groups," Yudell said.



# 第七段解释"种族术语可在政治及社会领域保留"的用途:研究种族主义。

本句(段)可分为四部分理解:While...呼应本文核心观点:我们应该在生物科学领域逐步淘汰种族术语。we also acknowledge that...明确上段末补充观点:"将种族用于政治学或社会学范畴、以研究种族主义"依然很有必要。although filled with lots of challenges 补充观点"这一任务(虽然必要,但)很有难度"。given...(given 意为"鉴于/考虑到某一情形/需求")明确具体理由:我们需要明白结构不平等和种族歧视是如何造成健康差异的。

【段落深层解读】本段实为对上段末句的展开,可视为 Yudell 观点的延伸。

# ・真题精解・

55. What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph?	55. 从最后一段尤德尔的言论中可以推断 出什么?
A) Clinging to racism prolongs inequity and discrimination.	A)坚持种族主义会延长不平等和歧视。
B) Physiological disparities are quite striking among races.	B)不同种族间的生理差异相当显著。
C) Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging.	C) 废除种族歧视具有挑战性。
D) Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.	D)种族术语在特定研究领域仍然有用。

[精准定位] 本题考查最后一段中 Yudell 评论(Yudell's remark in the last paragraph)的内涵,直接定位末段。

[锁定答案] D)。在末段中 Yudel 说"将种族用作政治学或社会学的范畴来研究种族主义……是有必要的(using race as a political or social category to study racism... remains necessary)",可见他认为种族术语在其他一些领域还是有用的,D项正确。

[排除干扰] A 项将文中词汇 racism、inequity and discrimination 结合常识"种族主义导致不平等,即歧视"捏造干扰,但文中并没有提到"坚持种族主义"。 B 项将不同群体间之间的"健康差异(health disparities)"偷换为"生理差异(physiological disparities)"。 C 项将具有挑战性的"利用种族术语研究种族主义(understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health disparities)"偷换为"废除种族歧视(Doing away with racial discrimination)"。

[提炼思路] 本题以考查人物观点的形式考查对长难句的理解。可采用解题思路:分解句子(分解为四个小分句: While we argue..., we also acknowledge that... remains necessary, although..., given our need to...) 并提炼出各自核心语义("需要废除生物科学中的种族术语"、"在其他领域中使用种族术语仍有必要"、"使用种族术语研究种族主义挑战重重"、"需要理解不同群体间的健康状况差异"),最后对比选项得出答案。

# Part IV Translation

# 留学中国

# 一、参考译文

With the vigorous development of China's economy, the number of people learning Chinese has rapidly increased, making Chinese one of the most popular languages in the world. In recent years, the international rankings of Chinese universities have also markedly improved. Due to the tremendous progress in China's education, it is not surprising that China has become one of the most popular destinations for overseas students. In 2015, nearly 400 thousand international students flocked to China to study. The subjects they study are no longer limited to Chinese language and culture but include science and engineering. In the global education market, America and Britain still dominate, but China is catching up quickly.

# ☆ 二、精析精译

to learn.

1. 随着中国经济的蓬勃发展,学汉语的人数迅速增加,使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一。 「词汇准备 ] 蓬勃(的) vigorous; flourishing; thriving; 汉语 Chinese

[句子解析]本句介绍汉语学习的发展情况。"随着……"为伴随状语,可直接处理为英语 With...结构,其中"中国经济的"、"蓬勃"修饰"发展",前者限定所属、可处理为 of...后置定语,后者描述性质、可处理为前置定语,整体可译为 the vigorous development of China's economy。"使"说明后两个小句之间存在因果关系,可以将前者译为主句,后者用现在分词译为结果状语。具体来看,"学汉语的人数"是偏正短语,中心词"人数"可译为 the number of people;修饰语"学汉语的"可译为现在分词 learning Chinese 做后置定语,或译为定语从句 who learn Chinese。"使汉语成了……"是典型的使动句,译为making Chinese...。"世界上人们最爱学的语言之一"考查"one of+最高级十名词复数"结构,其中"人们最爱学的语言"由于"人们"泛指可将其省译,直接处理为 the favorite/most popular/most welcomed

languages,而无需字字对译成 the favorite/most popular/most welcomed languages that people would like

2. 近年来,中国大学在国际上的排名也有了明显的提高。

[词汇准备]近年来 in recent years; recently;国际上的 international;排名 ranking;明显 significant; marked [句子解析]本句介绍中国大学国际排名情况。"近年来"是时间状语,译为介词短语 in recent years 或副词 recently。本句主于是"排名有了提高",因此译为 rankings have improved;"中国大学"、"在国际上的(义同'国际的')"都修饰"排名",前者表所属、可译为 of...结构做后置定语,后者可直接处理为 international 做前置定语,整体即为 international rankings of Chinese universities。此外,本句还可解读为"大学在国际排名(中)提升了",因而可转译为 Chinese universities have risen significantly in the world rankings。

3. 由于中国教育的巨大进步,中国成为最受海外学生欢迎的留学目的地之一就不足为奇了。

[词汇准备] 由于 due to; owing to; because of; thanks to; 巨大 tremendous; great; huge; 进步 progress; 受欢迎的 popular; 海外 overseas; 目的地 destination

[句子解析]本句说明当前中国教育现状:中国是热门的留学目的地。"由于"提示可把前半句译为原因状语,后半句译为主句。原因状语中,"由于"除了译为 Due to...外,还可以译为 Owing to...、Because of...、Thanks to...等,"中国教育的"对"巨大进步"进行限定,可译为后置定语 in China's education。对主句的翻译关键在于"……就不足为奇了",一般译为 it is not surprising that...、it is no wonder that...。"最受海外学生欢迎的留学目的地之一"再次考查"one of+最高级+名词复数"结构:"海外学生"译为 overseas students;"留学目的地"则因为"海外学生"本身就暗示了"来学习"的目的,所以可省略"留学"不译,直接写为 destinations。

4. 2015年,近四十万国际学生蜂拥来到中国学习。

[词汇准备]近 nearly; almost;国际学生 international students;蜂拥 flock; swarm

[句子解析]本句以数字体现中国作为留学目的地十分热门。由"2015年"可知,本句应该采用一般过去时。"四十万"可译为 400 thousand,或者直接用数字 400,000;"近"表示概数,不要漏译。"<u>蜂拥来到</u>"可译为 flock/swarm to;"<u>学习</u>"是"<u>蜂拥来到中国</u>"的目的,可译为不定式 to study 作为目的状语。

5. 他们学习的科目已不再限于中国语言和文化,而包括科学与工程。

[词汇准备]科目 subjects;限于 be limited to;包括 include;工程 engineering

[句子解析]本句以留学生的学习科目体现中国教育实力增强、越来越受到认可。"<u>已不再限于……</u><u>而包括……</u>"可译为 no longer limited to... but include...。"<u>他们学习的</u>"修饰"<u>科目</u>",可译为定语从句that they study,其中 that 可以省略。"中国语言和文化"、"科学与工程"都译为由 and 连接的并列短语。

6. 在全球教育市场上,美国和英国仍占主导地位,但中国正在迅速赶上。

「词汇准备」全球 global;教育市场 education market;主导(的)leading; dominant;地位 position;

role;迅速 quickly;赶上 catch up

[句子解析]本句总结指出中国在全球教育市场中的实力增强。"<u>在全球教育市场上</u>"是地点状语,译为介词短语 In the global education market。"但"说明后两句是转折关系,可用 but 连接。"<u>占主导地位"</u>译法比较灵活,play a leading/dominant role,或直接译为 are dominant、dominate。"<u>正在</u>"说明谓语catch up 应该用现在进行时。

重难点词汇短语	高分翻译	低分翻译
蓬勃发展	vigorous/flourishing development; surging; booming	positive development; successful development
最爱学的语言	the most popular language; the favorite language	the most love-to-learn language
排名有了提高	rankings have improved; have risen in the rankings	rankings have improvement
蜂拥来到	flock/swarm to	come to like bees
占主导地位	play/hold/occupy a leading/dominant role; are dominant; dominate	play/hold/occupy a dominant position/ status

# 灣 三、知识补充

名词短语如何翻译。本文的句法结构不复杂,难点主要在名词短语的翻译。名词短语由修饰语和中心语构成:汉语中的修饰语总是放在中心语的前面;英文的修饰语有些前置,有些后置,而且有多种不同形式。因此在汉译英时需以汉语原文为基础,以英文表达习惯为指导,灵活变通:①如果前置定语比较简短且英语中有直接对应的表达,一般可按汉语顺序直接翻译,比如"全球教育<u>市场</u>"译为 global education market、"在国际上的<u>排名</u>"译为 international rankings。②表示所属的修饰语可译为介词短语,比如"中国经济的……"译为 of China's economy、"中国大学的……"译为 of Chinese universities。③表示主动、正在发生的动作可以译为分词,比如"学汉语的人数"译为 the number of people learning Chinese。④包含主谓结构的复杂定语可以译为定语从句,比如"他们学习的<u>科目</u>"译为 the subjects (that) they study。