

2019 考研英语考前点睛班讲义（一）

主讲人：何凯文

第一部分：终极词汇彻底讲解

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| 1.responsive | adj. 反应热烈的，有效地，（褒义词） |
| 2.suggestive | adj. 能产生联想的； |
| 3.alleged | adj. 声称的；可疑的；靠不住的 |
| 4.halt | vt. 使停止；使中断；阻止；使立定 vi. 停止，立定；犹豫 |
| 5.diminish | vt. 减少；减损；贬低 |
| 6.bolster | vt. 支持；鼓励 |
| 7.sparsely | adv. 稀少地；贫乏地 |
| 8. preside | v. 主持；任主席；统辖 over |
| 9. intuitive | adj. 直觉的；凭直觉获知的 |
| 10.breach | n. 破坏；违背； v. 违反 |
| 11.clarity | n. 清楚；透明 |
| 12.grip | n. 掌握 理解；能力，胜任 vt. 握紧 |
| 13.discriminatory | adj. 有辨识力的；差别对待的 |
| 14. advocacy | n. 支持；辩护；辩护术；辩护业 |
| 15. alien | adj. 外国的；相异的；不相容的 |
| 16. breach | n. 破坏；违背；决裂；裂口；（浪的）冲击 v. 违反；突破 |
| 17. shackle | n. 手铐 vt. 束缚；羁绊；阻挠；给…戴上镣铐 |
| 18. primal | adj. 原始的；主要的；最初的 |
| 19.ingenious | adj. 有天才的，聪明的 |
| 20.utopia | n. 理想国；乌托邦 |
| 21.stagnation | n. 停滞；滞止 |
| 22.unethical | adj. 不道德的；缺乏职业道德的 |
| 23.frayed | adj. 摩擦，冲突 |
| 24.fringes | n. 边缘 |
| 25.ignore | adj. 无知的，愚昧的；由无知引起的；无学识的 |
| 26. overstretched | 夸张 （贬义词） |
| 27.integrate | vt. 使…完整；使…成整体 |
| 28. subsidy | n. 补贴；津贴；补助金 |
| 29.unwind | v. 解开；松开；放松 |
| 30.shrug off | 摆脱 |
| 31.stall | n. 拖延 |
| 32.vanity | n. 虚荣，浮华；自负；空虚 |
| 33.soothing | adj. 慰藉的；使人宽心的（褒义词） |
| 34. implicit | adj. 含蓄的；绝对的；无疑问的 |

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| 35. agile | adj. (动作) 敏捷的; 灵活的 |
| 36. dearth | n. 缺乏, 稀少 |
| 37. fraud | n. 欺诈; 骗子; 伪劣品; 冒牌货 |
| 38. disconcert | vt. 使不安; 使为难; 使慌张; 使窘迫 |
| 39. embark on | 着手于 |
| 40. high-profile | adj. 高姿态的; 高调的; 备受瞩目的; 知名度高的 |
| 41. resourceful | adj. 资源丰富的, 富于机智的, 有策略的 |
| 42. peril | n. 危险; 冒险 vt. 危及; 置...于险境 |
| 43. ember | n. 余烬 (常用复数); 最后时刻; 最后部分 |
| 44. marvel | n. 奇迹; 令人惊奇的事物(或事例) vt. & vi. 惊奇, 对...感到惊奇(at) |
| 45. viable | adj. 可行的 |
| 46. populism | n. 民粹主义 |
| 47. combative | adj. 好战的; 好事的 |
| 48. reigning | adj. 在位的; 统治的 v. 统治; 支配 |
| 49. claim | vt. 声称; 断言; 需要; 索取 n. 要求; 声称; 断言; 索赔 |
| 50. lame | adj. 无说服力的; 跛足的 vt. 使 ... 成残废 |
| 51. rein in | 驾驭, 放慢, 止住, 控制, , 勒 |
| 52. for good | 永远 |
| 53. perpetuate | vt. 使永存; 使不朽 |
| 54. connotation | n. 内涵, 含义; 言外之意 |
| 55. bypass | vt. 绕开; 忽视 n. 支路; 旁道 |
| 56. backlash | n. 反击; 反感; 激烈反应 |
| 57. looming | 隐约地, 若影若现的= potential |
| 58. pervasive | adj. 普遍的; 到处渗透的; 流行的 |
| 59. marginalized | vt. 使边缘化; The marginalized 弱势群体 |
| 60. condemn | vt. 谴责; 宣判 |
| 61. tease out | 哄取 |
| 62. avert | vt. 避免, 防止; 转移 |
| 63. trade off | 权衡 |
| 64. oust | vt. 驱逐; 剥夺; 取代 |
| 65. elude | vt. 逃避; 使...迷惑; 理解不了; 抓不到 |
| 66. stereotype | n. 对...形成模式化的看法 |
| 67. insidious | adj. 隐伏的, 潜在的; 暗中为害的; 阴险的; 狡猾的 |
| 68. unflattering | adj. 不吸引人的, 不好看的 |
| 69. impulsive | adj. 冲动的; 受感情驱使的; 任性的 |
| 70. wreak havoc | 肆虐 |
| 71. resilience | n. 恢复力; 弹力; 顺应力 |

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| 72. allegation | n. 指控; 陈述, 主张; 宣称; 陈词, 陈述; |
| 73. imminent | adj. 逼近的; 即将发生的 |
| 74. scam | n. 骗局, 诡计; 故事 v. 欺诈; 诓骗 |
| 75. underscore | vt. 强调 |
| 76. rebuff | n. 断然拒绝; 漠不关心 v. 严厉拒绝; 冷落 |
| 77. bolster | 支持; 鼓励=boost |
| 78. prominent | adj. 显著的; 杰出的; 突出的 |
| 79. famine n. | 饥荒; 饥饿, 奇缺 |
| 80. arguably | adv. 可论证地;; 正如可提出证据加以证明的那样地 (褒义词) |
| 81. patchwork | n. 各自为政 |
| 82. embody | vt. 使具体化; 包含; 代表, 体现; 使(精神)肉体化 |
| 83. budding stage | 萌芽阶段 |
| 84. antidote | n. 解毒剂; 解药; 对抗手段 |
| 85. disparage | vt. 轻视; 贬低; 批评; 非难 |
| 86. plunge | n. 投入; 跳进 v. 使陷入; 使投入; 使插入 |
| 87. plummet | n. 暴跌 |
| 88. thorny | adj. 多刺的; 棘手的; 痛苦的 |
| 89. default | vi. 默认的 |
| 90. sponsor | n. 发起者, 主办者; 担保者; 倡议者, 提案人; 后援组织 vt. 赞助 |
| 91. decry | v. 责难; 诽谤 |
| 92. rail against | 责骂 |
| 93. bound for | 驶往 |
| 94. indictment | n. 起诉书; 控告 |
| 95. gloomy | adj. 黑暗的; 沮丧的; 阴郁的 |
| 96. strenuous | adj. 费力的, 用力的; 热烈的; 紧张的; 奋发的 |
| 97. breach | n. 破坏; 违背; v. 违反; 突破 |
| 98. stun | vt. 使大吃一惊 n. 打击, 刺激 |
| 99. preclude | vt. 排除; 妨碍; 阻止 |
| 100. reclaim | v. 收回; 回收; 纠正 |
| 101. surpass | vt. 超过; 优于; 胜过; |
| 102. retaliation | n. 报复; 反击 |
| 103. bigotry | n. 固执的观点; 偏执; 顽固; 盲从 (贬义词) |
| 104. perception | n. 观念; 洞察力; 认识能力 |
| 105. slack | adj. 萧条的 |
| 106. advocacy | n. 支持; 辩护; 辩护术; 辩护业 |
| 107. pit | v. 使竞争; Pit A against B |
| 108. slump | vi. 下降, 暴跌 n. 衰退; 暴跌 |

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| 109. concur | v. 发生 |
| 110. blur | v. 使模糊 |
| 111. be wired to | 天生的 |
| 112. dire | 可怕的 |
| 113. progressive | 激进的 a. 逐步的, 先进的 n. 进步分子 |
| 114. tentative | a. 试探性的, 暂时的 |
| 115. despised | v. 鄙视 |
| 116. rebuff | v. 断然拒绝 |
| 117. Rebut | v. 驳斥 |
| 118. pull out of = withdraw | 撤出 |
| 119. acclaim | v. 欢呼喝彩 |
| 120. escalate | v. 逐步升高 |
| 121. undo | v. 解开 |
| 122. sizable | a. 可观的 |
| 123. imminent | a. 即将发生的 |
| 124. benign | a. 良性的 |
| 125. shun | v. 避免; 避开 |
| 126. glowing | a. 吸引人的 |
| 127. wane | v. 变弱变亏 |
| 128. lineage | n. 血统, 世系 |
| 129. a dime a dozen | 不值钱的 |
| 130. likelihood | n. 可能性 |
| 131. bountiful | a. 慷慨给予的; 丰富的, 充裕的 |
| 132. instinct | n. 本能 |
| 133. resemblance | n. 相似, 形似 |
| 134. Tory | 托利党 |
| 135. articulate | a. 分节的, 发音清晰的 |
| 136. hierarchy | n. 统治阶层; 等级制度 |
| 137. agitate | v. 搅动, 煽动, 摇动 |
| 138. reconcile | v. 和解 |
| 139. entail | v. 使必须 |
| 140. stark | a. 明显的 |
| 141. dip | v. 小幅下降 |
| 142. lameness | n. 站不住脚的 |
| 143. irrespective | a. 不考虑的, 不顾的 |
| 144. low-margin | 低利润 |
| 145. on the prowl for | (动物) 潜行 (为捕猎等) |
| 146. outfit | n. 全套装备 |
| 147. scrutiny | n. 详细审查, 监视 |
| 148. prior to | 在...之前 |
| 149. overhaul | v. 检修 n. 详细检查, 改革 |
| 150. surge to | 涌上, 飙升 |

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| 151. pragmatic | a. 实用主义的 |
| 152. universal | a. 普遍的 |
| 153. invariability | n. 不变性 |
| 154. promising | a. 有希望的, 有前途的 v. 许诺, 答应 |
| 155. underpin | v. 加强, 巩固 |
| 156. fiscal strait | 财政困境 |
| 157. augment | v. 增加, 提高, 扩大, 加强 |
| 158. a host of | 许多, 大量 |
| 159. repulsive | a. 令人厌恶的, 引起排斥的 |
| 160. ethical | a. 道德的, 伦理的 n. 处方药 |
| 161. gadget | n. 小装置, 小配件 |
| 162. summon | v. 传唤, 传讯 (出庭) |
| 163. bypass | n. 旁路 v. 绕过, 避开 |
| 164. agile | a. 敏捷的, 灵活的 |
| 165. discrete | a. 分离的, 不连续的 |
| 166. deplorable | a. 糟透的, 令人震惊的 |
| 167. fragile | a. 易碎的, 脆弱的 |
| 168. deride | v. 嘲笑, 愚弄 |
| 169. benefactor | a. 捐助者, 恩人 |
| 170. glamorous | a. 富有魅力的, 迷人的 |
| 171. overarching | a. 首要的, 非常重要的 |
| 172. assertiveness | n. 魄力, 自信 |
| 173. detour | v. 曲折 |
| 174. consolidate | v. 巩固, 合并 (法律法规) |
| 175. unveil | v. 为……揭幕, 公布 |
| 176. upbeat | a. 乐观的, 积极向上的 |
| 177. apprehensive | a. 忧虑的, 担心的 |
| 178. partial | a. 部分的, 偏爱的 |
| 179. demise | n. 终止, 死亡 |
| 180. backlash | n. v. 强烈抵制 |
| 181. tax break | 减税 |
| 182. antitrust | a. 反垄断的 |
| 183. defiance | v. 违抗, 反抗 |
| 184. resounding | a. 响亮的, 巨大的, 令人瞩目的 |
| 185. auction n. | v. 拍卖, 竞拍 |
| 186. reiterate | v. 重申, 反复讲 |
| 187. retribution | n. 严惩, 惩罚, 报应 |
| 188. reciprocal | a. 互利的, 相互的 |
| 189. conductive | a. 传导性的 (导电, 导热) |
| 190. alleviate | v. 减轻, 缓解 |
| 191. grill | n. 盘问, 思考, 考虑 |
| 192. throw light on | 阐明…… |
| 193. Run-up(in the run-up to the next election) | 下次选举前夕 |

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| 194. altruistic | a. 利他的，无私的 |
| 195. ditch | v. 抛弃，摆脱，（飞机）紧急迫降，逃学，旷工 n. 沟渠 |
| 196. currency | n. 通货，货币 |
| 197. backup | n. 后备，支持，备用物 |
| 198. cutting-edge | n. 尖端技术 |
| 199. hang over | 笼罩，威胁，高悬，被遗留下 |
| 200. overlap | v. n. 重叠，与……重合 |
| 201. ongoing | a. 持续存在的 n. 前进，行为 |
| 202. constituent | n. 成分，选民，委托人 a. 构成的，选举的 |
| 203. favoritism | n. 偏袒 |
| 204. motion | n. 动议，议案，运动，观点 v. 示意 |
| 205. unanimous | a. 意见一致的 |
| 206. second | v. 支持 |
| 207. hone | v. 磨砺，擦亮，渴望 n. 磨砺 |
| 208. schism | n. 分裂（教会分裂）宗派/政党 |
| 209. exempt | a. 免除（职务）的，获豁免的，n. /v. 免除 |
| 210. profile | n. 了解 |
| 211. file for | 提出……申请 |
| 212. inexorable | a. 不可阻挡，不可改变 |
| 213. referendum | n. 公民投票 |
| 214. dread | n. /v. 恐惧，担心 |
| 215. soul-searching | n. （深刻的）反省 |
| 216. hard line | 强硬立场，强硬政策 |
| 217. agitated and anxious | 不安和焦虑 |
| 218. overstretched | a. 超出承受能力的 |
| 219. integrate | v. 使融合，使合并 a. 整体的，完全的 |
| 220. unwind | v. 展开，放松，解开，解约 |
| 221. shrug off | 摆脱 |
| 222. dire | a. 严重的，可怕的，危急的，极差的 |
| 223. unprecedented | a. 史无前例的，空前的 |
| 224. scrutiny | a. 详细审查，监视，仔细检查 |
| 225. fossil fuel | 化石燃料 |
| 226. furious | a. 狂怒的，激烈的 |
| 227. coordinated campaigns | 协调运动，共同参与的 |
| 228. pivotal | a. 关键的，中枢的 n. 关键事物 |
| 229. prosecutor | n. 检察官，起诉人 |
| 230. cement | v. 巩固，加强（关系，合约）n. 水泥，混凝土，纽带，凝聚力 |

第二部分：阅读话题全面掌握

第一题：

Maybe Walmart's new program, as Kelchen says, shows that the company has learned from the successes and failures of other employer-sponsored tuition programs, or, more cynically, it's a chance to change the narrative about how it treats its employees. But one thing is for sure: There are a lot of employees who stand to benefit.

What is author's attitude towards Walmart's new program?

A. cynical B. supportive C. questionable D. critical

参考译文：就如 Kelchen 所说的那样，可能沃尔玛的新项目只是展示出沃尔玛已经从其他公司发起的学费项目的成败中获得了经验，或者更加愤世嫉俗的讲，这不过是沃尔玛找了一个机会去改变（外界）对其对待员工方式的评价。但是，有一件事情是确定的：很多员工是受益的

第二题：

The marshmallow test is one of the most famous pieces of social-science research: Put a marshmallow in front of a child, tell her that she can have a second one if she can go 15 minutes without eating the first one, and then leave the room. Whether she's patient enough to double her payout is supposedly indicative of a willpower that will pay dividends down the line, at school and eventually at work. Passing the test is, to many, a promising signal of future success.

The result of marshmallow test may show that _____

- (A) the child's willpower to challenge the bottom line
- (B) the child's willpower will influence the result of the test.
- (C) the child's willpower can help social-science research
- (D) the child's willpower enables researchers find dividends

参考译文：棉花糖测试是最有名的社会科学研究测试之一，在一个小孩面前放一颗棉花糖，告诉她如果在 15 分钟以内不吃掉这一颗的话就会给她第二颗，接着（测试人员）离开房间。据称，她是否有足够的耐心来加倍她的奖励体现了一种意志力。这种意志力在将来的某个阶段，在学业上甚至工作上给予她回报。对于很多人而言，通过测试是未来有望成功的标志。

后续：Ultimately, the new study finds limited support for the idea that being able to delay gratification leads to better outcomes. Instead, it suggests that the capacity to hold out for a second marshmallow is shaped in large part by a child's social and economic background—and, in turn, that that background, not the ability to delay gratification, is what's behind kids' long-term success. 最终，这项新研究发现，“有能力延迟满足感会带来更好的结果”，这一观点得到的支持是有限的。相反，研究表明，忍住并得到第二颗棉花糖的能力在很大程度上是由孩子的社会和经济背景决定的——反过来，那种背景，而不是延迟满足的能力，才是孩子长期成功的背后的原因。

第三题：

Liberals make good movies and television shows. Their idealism has been an inspiration for me and many others. Many liberals are very smart. But they are not as smart, or as persuasive, as they think. And a backlash against liberals — a backlash that most liberals don't seem to realize they're causing among the public — is going to get President Trump re-elected.

What will be the reason for Trump's possible re-election?

- (A) the talent and genius of liberals in making movie and shows
(B) the unintentional backlash against liberals from the government
(C) the unrecognized criticism against liberals from the public
(D) the backlash from the liberals on the general public

参考译文：自由派人士拍很棒的电影、制作很好的电视节目。许多自由派人士都非常聪明。但他们不像他们自认的那样聪明、或那么有说服力。他们的理想主义激励着我和许多其他人。许多自由派人士都非常聪明。但他们不像他们自认的那样聪明、或那么有说服力。

针对自由派人士的强烈抵制将让特朗普再次当选。而且大多数自由派人士似乎并没有意识到正是他们（自己）引起了这种抵制。

第四题：

Organizations of all stripes—from Facebook to the UK government to that coffee shop on the corner you once gave your email address to—have been filling inboxes with variations on the same question, in anticipation of a European Union regulation that comes into force on 25 May.

What can we learn from the text?

- (A) The UK government may ask Face book to fill the questionnaire
(B) The European Union may regulate many organizations' inboxes
(C) Organizations are sending users emails as the response to the EU.
(D) European Union regulation is about many users' E-mail address.

参考译文：各类机构--从脸书到英国政府到街角那家你有一次留了邮箱的咖啡馆--预计到 5 月 25 日欧盟的一项规定会生效，于是正在用同一问题的不同变体填满你的收件箱。

背景介绍：当我们注册服务时（比如社交网络、在线购物或推广邮件），之前都是服务商提前在很长的一段注册文字里面说：你们同意我们收集你们的数据吧，我们一般都看不到这个问题。然后服务商会提前帮我们勾上同意。而现在欧盟要求这个框不能你们服务商提前勾，要用用户自己勾。现在微信都有欧盟条例！

第五题：

Yet, thanks to cross-party alliances forged in the Lords, the Conservative and Labour leaders, and pro-Brexit MPs, will this week be obliged to justify why they think quitting or, in Labour's case, not-quite-quitting, the single market, the most advantageous and profitable trading arrangement the UK has enjoyed, is a good idea.

According to Conservative and Labour leaders, _____

- (A) cross-party alliance is a good idea.
(B) the agreement of single market is a good idea.
(C) quitting the single market is a good idea.
(D) trading arrangement is advantageous and profitable

参考译文：但是多亏上议院形成的跨党派联盟，保守党和工党的领袖以及支持脱欧的议员本周将不得不证明，为什么他们认为退出或“不完全退出”（对工党来说）单一市场是个好主意。单一市场是英国享受过的最有利、最赚钱的交易协议。

第六题:

A deeply flawed assumption underlies the discipline of entrepreneurship as taught in many business schools. It is that a uniform logic can be applied to the process of starting a business—a logic that can be described and, if followed, will increase the likelihood of success for the start-up. But that assumption has never been properly tested: Although business historians have described the early years of a number of today's large companies, business academics never developed longitudinal data regarding how new ones come into being, detailed the common characteristics of start-ups, or described entrepreneurial behavior that could be replicated. Only recently have economists started to build such records.

1. The discipline of entrepreneurship is based on the assumption that _____

- A. successful start-ups share the same traits.
- B. students have easy access of start-up records.
- C. entrepreneurs succeed by taking MBA lessons.
- D. business plans can be created in classrooms.

参考译文：一个存在严重缺陷的假设是创业学的基础，正如许多商学院所教授的，许多商学院所教授的创业学都基于一个存在严重缺陷的假设。即有一套统一的、可描述的逻辑能适用于创业过程；创业企业如果遵循它，成功的机率会更高。但这一假设从未得到过恰当的验证：尽管商业史学家曾描述过当今众多大公司的初期，但商业学者从未建立过关于公司初创方式的纵向数据，也没有详述初创公司的共同特征，或描述可复制的创业行为。直到最近，经济学家才开始建立这样的记录。

第七题:

Still, graduation rates have improved over the past decade, particularly among Latinos and there is a significant difference between the rates of native-born Latino adults and those who were born outside of the United States. (The latter are less likely to have earned a degree.) It's these race-by-race attainment rates that the report advises policymakers to pay attention to—overall graduation rates can obscure how the educational system underserves certain groups.

思考题:

What can we learn from the text?

- (A) The graduation rates haven't increased among native-born Latino adults
- (B) Some groups haven't received due attention from educational system
- (C) Race-by-race attainment rates can blur the flaw of educational system
- (D) The report advises policymakers to pay attention to overall graduation rates

参考译文：不过，在过去十年里，毕业率有所提高，尤其是在拉美裔人群中间，而土生土长的拉丁裔成年人与在美国境外出生的拉美裔成年人的毕业率之间存在着很大的差异。后者的毕业率比前者低。报告建议政策的制定者关注每个族裔的大学毕业率。整体毕业率会遮盖住教育系统的不足

第八题:

Her view hints at a wider reality: Health care is one of the highest-priority issues for US voters, as the nation approaches mid-term elections in which control of Congress is at stake.

思考题:

It can be inferred from the text that _____

- (A) Health care may swing the control of Congress.
(B) The congress may control the mid-term elections.
(C) The Health care is at stake for the lack of control.
(D) The highest-priority issue is the control of Congress.

参考译文：她的观点暗示了一个更广泛的现实：医疗保健是美国选民最优先考虑的问题之一，美国即将迎来中期选举，而在这次大选中，国会的控制权（也充满着）不确定性。（选举的结果也会影响到国会的控制权。）

第九题：

Yet key measures of the nation's public engagement, satisfaction and confidence—voter turnout, knowledge of public-policy issues, faith that the next generation will fare better than the current one, and respect for basic institutions, especially the government—are far below what they were 50 years ago, and in many cases have reached near historic lows.

思考题：

We can learn from the text that _____

- (A) The knowledge of public-policy issues can measure nation's confidence.
(B) Key measures show the next generation will better than the today one
(C) The government's confidence somehow has reached near historic highs.
(D) The measure of respect for basic institutions is lower than the next generation.

参考译文：但衡量这个国家的公众参与度、公众满意度和公众信任度的关键指标—选民投票率、对公共政策的了解、下一代会过的比这一代好的信念、对基本制度（尤其是政府）的尊重—远低于 50 年前，而且在很多情形看来已经达到历史低点。

第十题：

A seasoned psychiatrist, Heilig joined the National Institutes of Health in 2004 with grand ambitions of finding new ways to treat addiction and alcoholism. "It was the age of the neuroscience revolution, and all this new tech that gave us many ways of manipulating animal brains," he recalls. By studying addictive behavior in laboratory rats and mice, he would pinpoint crucial genes, molecules, and brain regions that could be targeted to curtail the equivalent behaviors in people.

思考题：

According to the text, the reason why Heilig studies the behavior of rats is that _____ .

- (A) he is a skilled psychiatrist with the help of National Institutes of Health.
(B) the new tech of neuroscience enables us to manipulate animal brains
(C) the result of study is helpful for us to erase the addictive behaviors in people.
(D) he has found the addictive behavior in laboratory rats and mice

参考译文：作为一名经验丰富的精神病学家，Heilig 于 2004 年加入了美国国立卫生研究院，雄心勃勃地寻求治疗毒瘾和酒瘾的新方法。“正是神经科学革命的时代，所有这些新技术给了我们操纵动物大脑的多种方式，”他回忆说。研究了实验鼠和小鼠中研究成瘾行为，他可以确定关键的基因、分子和大脑区域，以限制人们的等效行为（各种瘾）。

第十一题:

Reporting of cases seems to have varying levels of success. King's itself has instigated unconscious bias training and has collected testimonials in response to complaints in the past. But in its statement on Gopal's complaint, it denied that race played a part. I know of other colleges that have apologized to students but failed to acknowledge racism was a factor. Many students have expressed a lack of faith in the process, and have made no formal complaint at all when an incident has occurred.

思考题:

Why the author say that the complaints' effects vary?

- (A) King's gives an attitude different from the past.
- (B) racism is denied by the Gopal and other colleges.
- (C) students have no confidence in the complaint.
- (D) Colleges' responses are different to some extent.

参考译文: 投诉的效果看起来各不相同。过去国王学院发起了无意识的反歧视训练, 并且收集了证言作为对投诉的回应。(也就是说国王学院过去还是很注意反对种族歧视的。)但在关于 Gopal 投诉的声明中, 国王学院否认了种族在其中扮演的角色。(现在却不是那么重视反对种族歧视了。)据我所知, 还有一些大学曾向学生道歉, 但却没有承认种族歧视是其中一个因素。许多学生表示对这一过程缺乏信心, 并且在发生歧视事件时根本没有提出任何正式的投诉。

第十二题:

French butchers are right to be angry about their vandalised shops and are perhaps worried that meat sales are falling as vegetarianism and veganism are becoming more popular. But their letter unnecessarily attempts to discredit veganism, dividing "normal" people who eat meat from the wild eccentrics who don't. Demanding police protection for a few broken windows also seems a bit over the top in light of the power of the meat industry lobby. This group exerts such influence that it recently defeated two measures seen as "anti-meat". First, the French parliament dropped a proposal to introduce at least one vegetarian school meal a week. Then it voted in favour of a ban of the use of meat-related words such as "sausage" or "bacon" for the selling of veggie or vegan alternative products.

39.What can we learn from the last paragraph ?

- (A) The French parliament declined the proposal from the meal industry.
- (B) The French parliament agree with the ban of sausage or bacon
- (C) The French parliament is under the lobby pressure from the meal industry.
- (D) It is also necessary to call the governmental protection for meal industry

参考译文: 法国的肉贩看着自己被砸坏的店铺心生愤怒, 这当然合情合理, 此外, 随着素食主义和严格素食主义的盛行, 肉贩应该也开始担心肉制品不断下降的销量了。但他们认为吃肉就是“正常”人, 不吃肉就是, 这样“怪胎”, 这样蓄意抹黑素食主义者, 实在是没什么必要。从肉类加工业的游说集团所造成的影响力来看, 仅仅为了几块碎了的窗户就要求这么多警察的保护, 多少有点故作夸张, 借题发挥的意味。不过, 肉类加工业的游说集团所拥有的影响力的确不容小觑, 最近他们刚刚成功挫败了两个试图“禁止食肉”的举措。首先, 法国议会放弃了一项提议, 该提议准备让全国学校每周至少提供一次全素学生餐。然后, 议会内部又进行了一场投票, 并通过了一项禁令: 禁止素食食品, 出现

任何类似“香肠”，或是“培根”等与肉类相关的字眼。

第十三题：

In her Lancaster House speech of January last year, Mrs May appeared to have a viable plan for Brexit: to withdraw from the single market and the customs union, to negotiate in their place a free trade agreement, and to opt back into EU programmes where the government saw fit. But since Article 50 was triggered it has become increasingly and painfully clear that the government has no negotiating strategy to get to this point. Instead, ministers have allowed themselves to be buffeted around by an EU negotiating team that has seemed to have more purpose and direction than its counterpart.

思考题：

According to the text, the UK government ____.

- A. always has a good and viable plan for Brexit
- B. is good at negotiation when facing its counterpart
- C. refuses to trigger Article 50 to protect its rights
- D. failed to take an upper hand in Brexit negotiation

参考译文：梅首相去年 1 月在兰卡斯特宫的演讲时，看似拥有可行的脱欧计划：退出单一市场和关税联盟，协商自由贸易协议作为取代，政府认为合适时再选择回到欧盟项目。但触发第 50 条之后，越来越明朗的是，政府没有谈判策略来达到这点，这是令人痛心。相反，欧盟谈判小组比英国的谈判小组更有目标和方向，英国的部长们被对手们“推来搡去”

第十四题：

The presumption that low-income first-generation college students will cash in their “golden ticket” of going to a top school can be strong. “Middle- or upper-class students have the luxury of making mistakes. Students from working-class backgrounds – that one mistake can send them back down the economic ladder,” says Stephens, the Kellogg professor.

What can we infer from the text?

- (A) Low-income Students are less likely to make mistakes compared with those from the rich families.
- (B) Low-income Students will suffer from higher cost of lose compared with those from the rich families.
- (C) Middle- or upper-class students have the luxury of climbing the social ladder.
- (D) Students from working-class backgrounds have the luxury of making mistakes.

这些学生会变现就读名校的“黄金门票”，这一说法很有说服力。中产或上等阶层的学生有可以试错的优势。由于这是一个人说的话，所以严格讲这不是一个语法规范的句子，但是语义是完整的。“而对于来自工人家庭背景的学生，一个错误就能让他们顺着经济阶梯回到原点。”凯洛格商学院教授斯蒂芬斯说。低收入家庭的学生比富裕家庭的学生更容易犯错。富裕家庭的学生有可以试错的优势，而一个错误就能让低收入家庭的学生顺着经济阶梯回到原点。但我们不知道低收入家庭的学生和富裕家庭的学生谁更容易犯错啊。

第十五题：

With digital rivals like Apple jumping into entertainment and entertainment competitors like Disney pouncing on digital, Netflix’s fast-growing, big-spending ways suddenly don’t seem so

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|---|
| ironclad. Investors are beginning to wonder whether Netflix is about to be disrupted itself. |
| 思考题: |
| The word“ ironclad”most probably means _____. |
| (A) invincible (B)ironing (C)costing (D) economical |
| 参考译文: 随着苹果(Apple)等数字竞争对手跃入娱乐和娱乐领域, 如迪士尼(Disney)等, Netflix 迅速成长、大手大脚花钱的方式突然变得不再那么铁板一块了。投资者开始怀疑 Netflix 是否会被自己打乱。 |

第十六题:

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| But the problem isn't just the proliferation of falsehoods. Fabricated videos will create new and understandable suspicions about everything we watch. Politicians and publicists will exploit those doubts. When captured in a moment of wrongdoing, a culprit will simply declare the visual evidence a malicious mixture. |
| According to the text, the main concern of the false videos is _____ |
| (A) the sudden increase in the number of lies. |
| (B) the restoration of public trust on Politicians. |
| (C) the malicious use of visual evidence by Politicians. |
| (D) the exploitation of public suspicion by publicists. |
| 参考译文: 但问题不仅仅在于虚假信息的传播。假视频将让我们对看到的所有事物都生发新的、情有可原的怀疑。政客和公关人员会利用这种疑心。当被捕捉到不法行为或作恶时, 元凶只需简单地宣称, 视觉证据是恶意合成的。 |

第十七题:

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| But we also must reject educational systems that, behind a supposed commitment to equity, quietly perpetuate the status quo. Instead of focusing on who from the margins is able to get in, we would do better to direct our attention to the fundamental ways selective admissions and educational institutions maintain the privileges of whiteness. |
| According to the text, what we should do when facing the educational issue? |
| (A) we should cement the status quo to reject educational systems. |
| (B) we should get those marginalized to the educational institutions. |
| (C) we should focus on the fundamental change of educational systems. |
| (D) we should maintain the selective admissions and privileges of whiteness . |
| 参考译文: 但是我们同样应该抵制这样的教育系统: 一边声称遵守公平, 一边背后悄悄地固化现状我们不用关注哪些来自弱势群体的人能进入(精英学校), 我们最好把注意力集中到这些根本性的方式上: 有选择性的招生方式和教育机构在维持着白人的特权。 |

第十八题:

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|---|
| Few would deny that parents and teachers should expose children to a wide range of toys and play activities. But what the Swedes are now doing in some of their classrooms goes far beyond encouraging children to experiment with different toys and play styles—they are requiring it. And toy companies who resist the gender neutrality mandate face official censure. Is this kind of social engineering worth it? Is it even ethical? |
| 思考题: |

What is author's attitude towards some toy companies in Sweden?

(A) skeptical (B) less ethical (C) sympathetic (D) critical

家长和老师应该让孩子大范围地接触各种玩具和游戏，很少人会否定这点。但瑞典人在一些教室的所为已经超出了鼓励的范畴，他们在命令孩子尝试不同玩具和游戏风格。抵制性别中立指令的玩具公司将面临官方谴责。这种社会工程值得么？它甚至是道德的么？

第十九题：

But the truth is, the problem lies not with abuse of the medium, but with the medium itself. Addiction was built into social media's design from the start – recall former Facebook president Sean Parker describing the “little dopamine hit” the product gives users to keep them hooked – and so too was the anger. The algorithm connected one's fiercest opponents with each other online.

思考题：

What can we learn from the text?

(A) Both pleasure and hate are employed by social media to produce addiction.

(B) The dopamine hit can be used by social to produce the anger and pleasure

(C) The abuse of medium can result in the connection of fiercest opponents online.

(D) The abuse of medium can cause the pleasure and hate on the social media

参考译文：前脸书总裁肖恩·帕克（Sean Parker）回忆说，从一开始，成瘾就被植入到社交媒体的设计中，他描述道社交软件给用户带来的“一点多巴胺的刺激”就是为了让用户上瘾，愤怒也是为了达到这个目的。

第二十题：

This year's application round has been beset by controversy over the increasing use of unconditional offers by universities, with more than one in five sixth-form applicants receiving an offer of a place regardless of their A-level results. Some school leaders fear that unconditional offers cause pupils to have less motivation to reach their highest potential grades, and that they are more likely to underperform as a result.

思考题：

Why the application round has been adversely affected by unconditional offers?

(A) More and more university are using them to receive students.

(B) The looming underachievement and poor performance caused by them

(C) Applicants can accept certain offer regardless of their A-level results

(D) They cause pupils to have less motivation to underperform.

参考译文：今年的申请回合一直备受争议，因为大学越来越多地使用无条件录取，超过五分之一的六年级学生，无论中学高级水平考试的成绩如何，都能获得录取名额。一些学校的领导担心，无条件录取会导致学生缺少动力，以达到可能的最高分数，因而更有可能表现不佳。

第二十一题：

Back in 1990, Pew asked couples what made a marriage work, and fewer than half (47%) of adults said sharing household chores was very important. When couples were asked again 18 years since later, no other item on the list (which included faithfulness and happy sexual

relationships) had risen in importance nearly as much, and across the demographic landscape—among men as well as women, marrieds as well as singles; old as well as young.

思考题:

According to the recent survey, what makes the marriage work well?

(A) the loyalty to the marriage

(B) the harmonious communication

(C) the importance of home chores

(D) the joint efforts for housework

参考译文: 上个世纪 90 年代, 皮尤研究中心问一些情侣和夫妻: 什么能使婚姻稳固? 低于一半 (47%) 的成年人表示, 分担家务非常重要。而 18 年后情侣和夫妻们被问到同样的问题时, 没有任何一项 (包括忠诚度以及和谐的性生活) 在重要性上的提升能够接近“分担家务”, 而且遍布所有人口结构——不论男女、婚否或是老幼都这么认为。

第二十二题:

At a time when drugs can take a decade from discovery to market, and as Big Pharma develops fewer drugs, a growing number of researchers are, like Pantziarka, betting on old drugs. Repurposing isn't new, but it has accelerated in recent years. And more than anything, that's because researchers, who used to rely on serendipity, now have formidable data-crunching technologies that help identify crossover candidates.

思考题:

The chief reason why old drugs are being researched recently is ____

(A) the longer time needed to commercialize a drug.

(B) the growing interest in old drugs among researchers.

(C) the less interest in new drugs among Big Pharma

(D) the disruptive data technology employed by researchers.

参考译文: 在这个发现新药品到上市需要 10 年的年头, 大型制药公司研发药物的数量也在缩水的时候, 越来越多的研究人员和 Pantziarka 一样押宝旧药。药物用途调整并不是新做法, 但近年来加速发展。而且重要的是, 因为研究人员过去依靠机缘, 现在却拥有强大的数据分析技术来帮助识别跨界药。

第二十三题:

AI is one of modern technology's most competitive fields. Google CEO Sundar Pichai in January called AI “one of the most important things that humanity is working on” and “more profound than electricity or fire.” While Facebook's AI rivals have developed automated voice assistants or spearheaded breakthroughs in gaming, robotics or self-driving cars, the social network has devoted much of its AI engineering to analysis of images, video and text--facial recognition, language translation and detection of unwanted content or harmful comments.

思考题:

What has Facebook done recently relating to AI research?

A. Its CEO compares the importance of AI to that of electricity or fire.

B. It has taken leading position in facial recognition and vocal analysis.

C. It has stepped up efforts in using AI to analyze harmful comments.

D. It is competing with the social network for vicious content.

参考译文：人工智能是现代技术最具竞争力的领域之一。谷歌的首席执行官 Sundar Pichai 一月称人工智能是“人类着手的最重要的事业之一”和“比电或火意味更深远”。脸书在人工智能领域的竞争对手已经开发自动语音助理或在游戏、机器人或自驾汽车上有领先性突破，但这家社交巨头也在人工智能工程上大手笔投入，分析图像、视频和文本——面部识别、语言翻译和检测不良内容或有害评论。

第二十四题：

Managers don't need an academic study to recognize that launches take a toll on many parts of a company, from design and development to manufacturing and marketing. Firms that launch many new products incur high costs, which may hurt stock returns.

思考题：

What does the author mean by “take a toll” (First line)?

(A) make the damage

(B) make a survey

(C) win the trust

(D) increase the cost

参考译文：管理人员不需要学术研究来就知道，产品发布会在公司的许多部门造成消极影响，从设计开发、制造到市场营销，不一而足。公司推出许多新产品会带来高昂的成本，可能会损害股票收益。

附加一题：

Some crowdfunding campaigns have been astoundingly successful: they've raised millions of dollars to fund basic research and clinical trials that have likely saved children's lives. Donations can, however, only carry a therapy so far before a pharmaceutical company must grab the baton—an outcome that's not guaranteed. And such therapies may not be able to turn back the clock on damage that's already done, making cinematic happy endings to these stories unlikely. Still, participation in trials gives families some hope of a longer and healthier future for their children.

思考题：

According to the text, which of the following statement is TRUE?

A. Pharmaceutical company is more important than Crowdfunding

B. Professional involvement plays a critical role to the success.

C. The outcome can be guaranteed for lack of donations.

D. Participation in trials gives families rosy but false hope.

参考译文：一些众筹活动令人惊奇的成功：它们筹集了数以百万计美元资助基础研究和貌似拯救了孩童生命的临床研究。然而捐助只能把一种疗法带这么远，药企必须抓住接力棒——（即使这样做，）结果也不一定就有保障。此类疗法也许不能拨回时钟，消除已经遭受的损害，不太可能让这些故事有戏剧性的美丽结局。但参加这些试验仍给予了家庭希望，让他们的孩子可能有更长更健康的未来。

考研阅读文章结构大揭秘

1. 作者直接给出观点；（有引入和没有引入）
2. 别人提出观点，作者不表态。（默认=作者观点）
3. 别人提出观点，作者表示反对。（不等于作者观点）（驳论文）
4. 作者介绍各方观点，作者支持一派。（支持谁就是谁的观点）
5. 作者介绍各方观点，作者不表态（作者没有观点）
6. 引用别人观点，作者表示认同。（=作者观点）
7. 说明文（作者只做介绍）

例子一：

Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens. Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes. Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline. Yet this isn't the case with all countries. Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and environment.

This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

So what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes—all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth. But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress

例子 2:

“The Heart of the Matter,” the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report’s failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by “federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others” to “maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education.” In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Among the commission’s 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism.

The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students’ ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

Unfortunately, despite 2 years in the making, “The Heart of the Matter” never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities. The commission ignores that for several decades America’s colleges and universities have produced graduates who don’t know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits. Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing “progressive,” or left-liberal propaganda.

Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets and self-reliance—as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

例子 3 :

“The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers,” wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii’s last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today. Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity’s view of the cosmos.

At issue is the TMT’s planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the piko that connects the Hawaiian Islands to the heavens. But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world’s most powerful telescopes. Rested in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea’s peak rises above the bulk of our planet’s dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity.

Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

Some blame for the current controversy belongs to astronomers. In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is not the only way of understanding the world. They did not always prioritize the protection of Mauna Kea’s fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the islands’ inhabitants. Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today.

Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization. The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii’s shores inspires astronomers today to explore the heavens. Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there ignore the reality that astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going. Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope’s visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state. There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

例子 4:

While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. “Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men,” according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman’s increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased “opportunities” for stress. “It’s not necessarily that women don’t cope as well. It’s just that they have so much more to cope with,” says Dr. Yehuda. “Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men’s,” she observes, “it’s just that they’re dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner.”

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. “I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.”

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. “I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better.” Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. “It’s the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck.”

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez’s experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

例子 5:

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry -- William Shakespeare -- but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus -- and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side -- don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over) -- lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

例子 6

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such “captive” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government’s Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time-consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone’s cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It’s a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. “Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?” asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shippers.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail’s net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who’s going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

例子 7

The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional “paid” media—such as television commercials and print advertisements—still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing’s impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users’ responses. But in some cases, one marketer’s owned media become another marketer’s paid media—for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies’ marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company’s response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

终极提示:

1. 读文章的时候一定要找指代对象。
2. 读题干的时候一定要注意定位词。
3. 读选项的时候一定要和题干结合。

第三部分: 写作话题终极预测

合作:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1.The cooperation... | 合作... |
| 2.The teamwork... | 团队合作... |
| 3.The team spirit... | 团队精神... |
| 4.To cooperate with others... | 与他人合作... |
| 5.To the spirit of sharing... | 分享精神 |
| 6.To share with others... | 与他人分享... |
| 7.The spirit of participation /competition / cooperation | 参与/竞争/合作精神 |
| 8.The merit of sharing... | 分享的优点... |
| 9.The mutual trust.../respect | 相互信任..... |
| 10.The mutual understanding... | 相互理解... |
| 11.The equality and common interests... | 平等和共同利益... |
| 12.The joint efforts/shared effort... | 共同努力... |
| 13.The win-win situation... | 双赢的局面... |
| 14.The bonding destiny... | 命运共同 |
| 15.The prosperity comes from the joint efforts | 繁荣来自共同努力 |
| 16.The teamwork makes great work. | 团结就是力量。 |
| 17.The supporting structure of our society... | 我们社会的支撑结构... |

理想和信念:

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1.The ideal/personal goal/personal ambition | 理想的个人/目标/个人的野心 |
| 2.The pursuit of noble ideal... | 追求崇高的理想... |
| 3.The strong faith in the future... | 对未来的坚定信念... |
| 4.The search of true meaning of life... | 寻找生命的真谛... |
| 5.The Chinese dream... | 中国梦... |
| 6.The lofty ambition... | 远大的抱负... |
| 7.The faith and confidence... | 信念和信心... |
| 8.The desire to pursue the better life... | 追求美好生活的愿望... |
| 9.The ardent love of life... | 热爱生活... |
| 10.The pursuit of happiness... | 追求幸福... |
| 11.To find the meaningful role for oneself in the growth of society... | 在社会的发展中为自己找到有意义的角色... |
| 12.To make China great again | 让中国再次强大 |
| 13.the revitalization of great China | 振兴中国 |
| 14.The ability to transfer potential idea into reality... | 将潜在的思想转化为现实的能力... |

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 15.The concrete action | 具体行动 |
| 16.The solid plan | 扎实的计划 |
| 17.down-to-earth spirit | 脚踏实地的精神 |

时间管理和效率:

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| 1.The time management... | 时间管理... |
| 2.The ability to balance work at study... | 平衡学习和工作的能力... |
| 3.To make the full use of time... | 充分利用时间... |
| 4.Being efficient... | 效率高... |
| 5.The high efficiency... | 效率高... |
| 6.Being the friend of time... | 做时间的朋友... |
| 7.Cherishing the time... | 珍惜时间... |
| 8.To avoid wasting time... | 避免浪费时间... |
| 9.The waste of time... | 浪费时间... |
| 10.The merit of punctuality... | 守时的优点... |
| 11.Keeping promise and being on time... | 守信用, 守时 |
| 12.Waste hours, lavish days and even squander years* | 浪费时间、浪费日子甚至挥霍浪费的岁月 |
| 13.The addiction to online games, such as the Glory of kings and the like.../social network media Tik-Tok. | 沉迷于网络游戏, 如《王者荣耀》等...../ 社交网络媒体 Tik-Tok |
| 14.The enhancement of efficiency | 效率的提高 |
| 15.To prevent staying late... | 避免熬夜... |
| 16.Keeping the healthy daily routine... | 保持健康的日常生活... |
| 17.To use the spare time constructively...(The small pieces of time.) | 有建设性地利用业余时间..... |
| 18.The distraction caused by the use of smart devices... | 使用智能设备造成的注意力分散... |
| 19.The high degree of concentration should be promoted. | 促进注意力高度集中 |
| 20.focusing on the target | 集中精力关注目标 |

创新:

| | |
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| 1.The innovation... | 创新... |
| 2.The creation... | 创新... |
| 3.The spirit of innovation... | 创新精神... |
| 4.The critical mind... | 批判精神... |
| 5.The ability to think out of the box... | 打破陈规的能力 |
| 6.The courage to embrace the unexpected challenge... | 勇于接受未知的挑战... |
| 7.The bravery to explore the uncharted field... | 探索未知领域的勇气..... |
| 8.The unconventional thought... | 非常规思想... |
| 9.The merit of thinking different... | 思维差异的优点... |

| | |
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| 10.The open mind to accept more possibilities... | 更多的可能性的开放的心态... |
| 11.The strategy of development driven by the innovation... | 创新驱动的发展战略。 |

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| 健康: | |
| (1) keeping fit physically and mentally | 保持身心健康 |
| (2) Being energetic and robust | 有活力 |
| (3) mental and physical health | 身心健康 |
| (4)body building and management | 健身和身体管理 |
| (5) vitality and energy | 活力 |
| (6) Being positive and enthusiastic | 积极和热情 |
| (7) favorable mental state | 积极的思维状态 |

诚信:

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|---|--------------|
| 1.The honesty... | 诚实... |
| 2.The credibility... | 信誉... |
| 3.The sincerely... | 真诚... |
| 4.The trustworthiness... | 信任... |
| 5.Being reliable... | 可靠... |
| 6.The reliability... | 可靠性... |
| 7.The mutual trust... | 相互信任... |
| 8.The merit of honesty... | 诚实的优点... |
| 9.The trait of keeping promise... | 守信用的特质... |
| 10.The integrity... | 正直... |
| 11.This virtue... | 这种美德... |
| 12.The foundation /ground/ basement to foster/ nurture cooperation... | 培育合作的基础... |
| 13.The core value of traditional culture... | 传统文化的核心价值... |
| 14.The supporting element of social fabric... | 社会结构的支撑要素... |
| 15.The key link of chain social growth | 社会发展链的关键环节 |
| 16.The invaluable asset... | 宝贵的品质... |

社会公德:

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|---|------------------|
| 1.The public morality... | 公德... |
| 2.The social morality... | 社会公德... |
| 3.Offering seats to those in the need of help on the bus... | 提供座位给那些需要帮助的人... |
| 4.Keeping the public environment clean and neat... | 保持公共环境整洁。 |
| 5.The observation of laws and rules... | 法律法规的遵守... |
| 6.The spirit of volunteer... | 志愿者精神 |
| 7.The spirit of contract... | 契约精神... |

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|---|---------------------|
| 8.No loud talking in the public area... | 不要在公共场所大声喧哗... |
| 9.The blood donation... | 献血... |
| 10.No littering or spitting... | 不准乱丢垃圾或随地吐痰 |
| 11.Playing music loudly with mobile phone speakers in the public areas... | 在公共场所用手机大声播放音乐..... |
| 12.Raising/Walking dog without observing rules... | 不遵守规则地遛狗 |
| 13.Help senior citizens and the physically/mentally- challenged people... | 帮助老年人和残疾人士 |
| 14.The respect of others' privacy... | 尊重他人隐私... |
| 15.No intrusion of others' interests or right... | 不侵犯他人的利益或权利... |
| 16.love and affection. the hope project | 爱和关心 希望工程 |

文化:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| 1.The cultural diversity... | 文化多样性... |
| 2.The diversified cultures..... | 多元文化..... |
| 3.The cultural signals, conventions customs and assumptions... | 文化特征, 习俗风俗和观念... |
| 4.The culture integration/communication | 文化整合/沟通 |
| 5.The assimilation of cultures... | 文化的同化 |
| 6.The assimilating power... | 同化力... |
| 7.The soft power... | 软实力... |
| 8.The attraction and charm of traditional cultures... | 传统文化的魅力... |
| 9.The confrontation and conflict between different cultures... | 不同文化之间的冲突... |
| 10.The cultural invasion... | 文化侵略... |
| 11.The arrogance and ignorance of some western people... | 有些西方人的傲慢且无知... |
| 12.The promotion of traditional culture... | 弘扬传统文化... |
| 13.The traditional values... | 传统价值观... |
| 14.The loyalty.../patriotism... | 忠诚(爱国主义)..... |
| 15.The tolerance and acceptance of different cultures... | 不同文化的容忍度和接受度 |
| 16.The pursuit of wisdom and knowledge... | 追求智慧和知识... |
| 17.The filial piety/respect/duty... | 孝顺/尊重/责任... |
| 18.The possible friendly ties... | 可能的友好关系... |
| 19.Confucius and Mencius | 孔孟 |

科技:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1.The emerging technology... | 新兴技术... |
| 2.The novel trend... | 新的趋势... |
| 3.The novelty... | 新生事物... |

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| 4.The new body of mobile Internet... | 移动互联网的新生事物... |
| 5.The information age... | 信息时代... |
| 6.The smart phones/ devices | 智能手机/设备 |
| 7.The overuse of mobile phones... | 手机的过度使用... |
| 8.The overload of information... | 信息过载 |
| 9....be vulnerable to porn and violent information /online cheating... | ...易受色情和暴力信息/网上欺骗... |
| 10.the slaves/ victims of algorithm | 算法的奴隶/受害者 |
| 11.The mobile-phone-free lifestyle... | 没有手机的生活方式... |
| 12....be at the mercy of modern technology | 任凭现代技术摆布 |
| 13.Change or even ruin the inter personal relationship, particularly between friends and family members | 改变甚至破坏人际关系, 尤其是朋友和家人之间的关系。 |
| 14.The touches and talks rather than digits and bytes create a warm and wonderful world that we desire. | 触碰、交谈, 而不是数字和字节, 创造了一个我们渴望的温暖而美好的世界。 |
| 15.AI(The artificial intelligence) | 人工智能 |
| 16.VR(The virtual reality) | 虚拟现实 |
| 17....make the online shopping more popular and the online learning possible... | ...使网上购物越来越流行, 在线学习成为可能... |
| 18....make more people have easier access to the excellent educational resources... | 让更多的人更容易获得优秀的教育资源... |
| 19.The wide spread of knowledge and communication of ideas... | 知识的广泛传播和思想的交流... |
| 20.The increase of computing power and decrease of access fee... | 计算能力的提高和接入费的降低 |

环境:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1.The environmental preservation and protection... | 环境保护 |
| 2.The sense of sustainability... | 可持续发展的理念... |
| 3.The way of sustainable development... | 可持续发展的途径 |
| 4.The recycling economy... | 循环经济... |
| 5.The energy saving... | 节约能源... |
| 6.The use of alternative /green/new energy | 替代/绿色/新能源的使用 |
| 7.The green credit... | 环保功绩 |
| 8.The biological diversity... | 生物多样性... |
| 9.To restore our beautiful homeland... | 重建我们美丽的家园... |
| 10.To spare the environment... | 为了保护环境 |
| 11.The limit of private cars use in major cities... | 在大城市私家车的使用限制... |
| 12.The construction and promotion of public transportation... | 公共交通的建设和推广... |

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| 13.The control of car emission... | 汽车尾气排放的控制 |
| 14.The curb and harness of haze... | 霾的治理和治理 |
| 15.The pollution of air and river... | 空气污染和河流污染 |
| 16.The unreasonable way of growth at the cost of our beautiful homeland | 以我们美丽的家园为代价的不合理的增长方式 |
| 17.The unplanned and uncontrolled urbanization... | 没有规划和不受控制的城市化 |
| 18.The over-exploit of natural resources... | 自然资源的过度开发利用 |
| 19.The over use of fossil fuel, such as natural gas, coal and oil... | 化石燃料、天然气、煤、石油的过度使用 |

个人品质:

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| 1.顺境与逆境(Favorable Circumstances and adverse Circumstances) |
| 2.勤奋(hard working, diligence, painstaking efforts) |
| 3.谨慎(prudence and determination) |
| 4.坚持/毅力(perseverance, persistence, determination) |
| 5.热情和乐观(enthusiasm and optimism) |
| 6.博学和求知(learnedness and seeking knowledge/pursuit of knowledge) |
| 7.活力(vitality) |
| 8.身强体壮, 充满活力(bursting with vitality and good health) |
| 9.独立 (independence) |
| 10.感恩(gratitude ,gratification) |
| 11.创新(creation, innovation, critical mind, critical thinking, unconventional thinking) |
| 12.鼓励 (encouragement) |
| 13.真诚(sincerity) |
| 14.宽容(humanity, love, understanding and tolerance) |
| 15.自满和谦逊(Being self-satisfied and being modest) |
| 16.勇敢(courage and bravery) |
| 17.敬业精神(professional dedication and professional ethics) |
| 18.业务水平(competence) |
| 19.苦难(suffering and hardship) |
| 20.简朴(simplicity) |
| 21.谦逊的耐心(moderation and patience) |
| 22.适应性(adaptability) |
| 23.果敢性(decisiveness) |
| 24.羡慕(admiration;)嫉妒(jealousy; envy) |
| 25.榜样(example, model) |
| 26.时间管理(time management)守时(punctuality) |

科技话题具体语料:

1.我们的世界（生活）在被新的技术所改变。

Our world is undergoing a dramatic(巨大的) change brought by the emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, virtual reality and the clouding computing (and the like).

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| 2.这些改变包括: (好处) |
| 1) The social media and network can shrink the distance between people, smooth the communication between people and get rid of barrier between people. |
| 社交媒体和社交网络能缩短人和人之间的距离, 使沟通更加顺畅。去除人和人之间的隔阂。 |
| 2) Students in remote areas can have the access to the outstanding lectures and courses given by the leading teachers and scholars in respected institutes owing to the booming of online education technology. |
| 因为在线教育技术的蓬勃发展, 那些边远山区的学生, 也能听到知名机构的顶级师资和学者们给出的讲座和课程。 |
| 3) The goods and services can be distributed at the reasonable price with the rapid growth of e-commerce. And customers in the growing number are preferred to the online shopping for its convenience. |
| 随着电子商务的快速发展, 商品和服务能够以合理的价格分配。越来越多的消费者会因为方便而倾向在线购物。 |
| 3.同时也带来一些威胁: |
| 1) Meanwhile, we are suffering from the overuse of smart devices and the overload of information. |
| 与此同时, 我们都遭受着过度使用智能设备和信息过载的折磨。 |
| 2) Meanwhile, we are at the mercy of smart devices and being the victim of the information overload. |
| 与此同时我们受到了智能设备的摆布, 并且成为了信息过载的受害者。 |
| 3) Addiction to online games, such as The Glory of Kings and the like, poses the serious threat to the growth and success of youngsters. |
| 沉迷于像王者荣耀等这样的网络游戏, 对于年轻人的成长和成功有巨大的威胁。 |
| It is not uncommon that young people are lack of sufficient sleep due to the bad habit of staying late caused by the playing games, which is in large measure detrimental to their health. |
| 很常见的是, 年轻人打游戏, 就养成了熬夜的坏习惯。这样就缺乏足够的睡眠。这对他们的健康来讲非常有害。 |
| 4.我们应该怎么办: |
| 1) We, people, human beings should be the master of this world. We should not be the slaves of technologies and algorithms. |
| 我们, 人, 人类应该是这个世界的主宰。我们不应该成为技术和算法的奴隶。 |
| 2) The reasonable and rational way to utilize the technology should be cultivated and promoted among the public, especially among youngsters. |
| 合理的利用技术的方式。应该在公众中, 特别是在年轻人中培养和推广。 |
| 3) The self-discipline must be enhanced and promoted when it comes to the interaction with the new trend and novelty. |
| 当和新的潮流与新的事物互动的时候, 自律的意识必须得以加强。 |
| 4) Obviously, it is impossibly unpopular to abandon or ban the smart devices. |
| Impossibly=very (不可能地=非常) |
| 当然了, 抛弃或者禁止智能设备都是非常不受欢迎。 |
| The regulator should create the harmonious and friendly Internet environment for the general |

public. And individuals are expected to use the mobile Internet technology rationally and wisely. We should be self-taught to escape from the trap of marketing and to avoid being the prey of algorithm.

监管者应该为大众创建一个和谐和友好的网络环境。个人应该理性和智慧的使用移动互联技术。我们应该自学以逃离营销的陷阱避免成为算法的猎物。

