2018年6月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解(第一套)

Part I Writing

雇员和雇主之间信任的重要性

₩ 一、审题引导

提取指令信息	解读指令信息	提示写作思路
1) write an essay on the importance of building trust between employers and employees.	the importance of building trust 明确本文话题为"信任的重要性", between employers and employees 进一步缩小话题范围:雇员和雇主之间信任的重要性。	本题属于"哲理箴言"类话题,写作时应将重点落在"XX 和 XX 彼此相互信任的重要性"上。切记不可泛泛论证"信任的重要性"。 论证方式:举例论证、正反对比论证(对比指出"XX 和 XX 之间互相信任"的好处和"信任缺失"
2) You can cite examples to illustrate your views.	"举例论证观点"并非强制,但 提示该话题更适合加入实例, 以避免说理空洞。	的消极后果;也可以单向论证好处或弊端)等。 高分点拨:举例论证时,可以选取著名事例、新 近热议事件或每个人身边发生的事,更易引起共鸣。

灣 二、词汇准备

雇员和雇主之间"信任"相关的词汇及表达

mutual/reciprocal trust 相互信任

increase morale and job satisfaction 增强士气和工作满意度 a heightened/highly developed sense of trust 强烈的信任感 a strong bond of trust 牢固的信任关系 encourage loyalty from both sides 促进双方的忠诚 improve company productivity 提高公司的生产率 maintain employee retention 保持员工保有率

雇员和雇主之间"不信任"相关的词汇及表达

lack of credibility 缺少可信性
find sb untrustworthy 发现某人不可信
erode trust 削弱信任
play office politics 玩办公室政治
be unable to command respect and trust from subordinates 难以获得下属的尊重和信任
elevated employee turnover 更高的人员流动率

◎ 三、写作提纲

第一段: 先概述信任的普适价值: 是一切关系是否健康的核心元素。再缩窄范围引出论点: 雇员和雇主间的关系也是同理。

第二段:论述雇员与雇主互相信任的好处。

- (①雇主对雇员的信任有助于企业运作,并以松下公司为例予以说明。
- (②雇员对雇主的信任有助于增强下级对上级的理解,有助于提升工作效率。

第三段:总结论点:两方互信有助于企业和员工的共赢。

满分范文

① At the center of any healthy relationship stands a **core** element: trust. ② And the employee-employer relationship is **no exception**.

(1) Many positive results arise when employers and their workers trust each other. ② First of all, employers' implicit trust can greatly facilitate the company's operation. 3 Take the **renowned** electronics company, Panasonic for example. (4) The founder chose to train all staff, even new ones in technical skills without reservation, building trust among his employees. 5 In this way, staff's inability to get the point was prevented and defective goods were thus significantly reduced. 6 Not only that, the trusting relationship encouraged employees' sense of belonging and loyalty to the company, which contributes to Panasonic's big success. The addition, when employees regard their employers as trustworthy, they will be more likely to embrace leaders' decisions, and therefore unnecessary misunderstandings and conflicts can be avoided, giving rise to much higher efficiency at work.

① In conclusion, the stronger the sense of trust is in an employee-boss relationship, the more **motivated** employees are and the better their performance is. ② This is undoubtedly favorable to the development of both companies and their employees.

参考译文

①一切良好关系的关键在于 一项核心要素:信任。②雇主与雇 员之间的关系也不例外。

①雇主与雇员之间彼此信任 有诸多好处。②首先,雇主对员工 的绝对信任对企业运作大有助益。 ③以著名的电器公司松下电器为 例。④其创始人对每一位员工,甚 至是新进雇员都会进行毫无保留 的技术培训,由此建立起员工的信 任。⑤这种方式避免了员工不得要 领,残次品的数量因此大大减少。 ⑥不仅如此,这一信任关系还激发 了员工的归属感和对公司的忠诚, 而这促成了松下公司的巨大成功。 ⑦其次,如果雇员认为其雇主值得 信任,他们会更容易接受雇主的决 策,因而可以避免许多不必要的误 解与矛盾,最终大大提升工作效率。

①总之,员工和老板之间的信任 感越强,员工就越会积极工作,工作 表现也会越好。②而这无疑对公司 还是员工的发展都是有利的。

・词汇注释・

no exception 没有例外
implicit [ɪm'plɪsɪt] a. 无保留的,完全的
facilitate [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] v. 促进
renowned [rɪ'naund] a. 著名的

defective [dɪˈfektɪv] a. 有问题的
sense of belonging 归属感
motivated [ˈməʊtɪvetɪd] a. 积极的,主动的

・进阶表达・

	普通表达	高级替换表达
有很多好处	There are many advantages	Many positive results arise
是成功的原因之一	is one of the reasons why succeed	contribute to success
接受某人的决策	accept one's decisions	embrace one's decisions

・长难句分析・

In addition,when employees regard their employers as trustworthy分句 1:theywill be衔接词条件状语从句主语系动词

more likely to embrace leaders' decisions.and分句 2:thereforeunnecessary misunderstandings表语并列连词副词主语

and conflicts can be avoided,

giving rise to much higher efficiency at work. 伴随状语

被动态谓语

蒼 五、写作储备

- ♣ If a strong sense of trust within an organisation is fostered, we can see a number of benefits. It includes increased productivity, improved morale among employees and staff, and the ability to work more effectively as a team, rather than individuals. What's more, the time to discuss key issues and make decisions will be reduced as each individual trusts in the judgement and expertise of their colleagues. 如果一个组织机构中有强烈的信任感,我们可以看到很多好处。其中包括更高的生产效率,员工更高昂的士气,以及作为一个团队,而非个人,高效工作的能力。同时,讨论并决定关键事项的时间会减少,因为每个人都相信同事的判断和专业水平。
- ♣ The employee-manager relationship is one of the primary components to a strong organizational structure. Employees rely on their managers for career development and guidance on how to improve their skills. One of the elements of a successful employee-manager relationship is trust. When the sense of trust is strong between an employee and manager, it adds efficiency to other elements of workplace productivity. 主管—雇员关系是一个牢固的组织结构中的主要因素之一。雇员从其主管那里可以获得职业的发展和技能指导。成功的主管—雇员关系中的一个因素便是信任。当雇员和主管之间有很强的信任感时,它能提高工作环境中其他方面的生产效率。

六、高分模板

I ① These years, we have seen many reports			
like ② But it doesn't mean trust between			
and is insignificant. ③ On the			
contrary, we need such trust more than ever.			
Trust is a sense of security that one can fulfill			
the duty and be entrusted with tasks. ② It is the			
foundation of between and			
Without the mutual trust, the two parties			
burdened with worries will be afraid of all the			
time, even hostilely rejecting . 4 It's therefore			
• • • — —			
impossible to achieve ⑤ Moreover, trust helps			
impossible to achieve ⑤ Moreover, trust helps			

earn the trust of)	,	will a	avoid _		
and, which	makes		pı	oce	ed
smoothly. ®For exam	ple,	•			
II 1 In conclusion	on, the	mutual	trust	is	of
tremendous value. ②	Both _	6	ınd		
should join hands (or	: make	concerted	d effort	(s)	to
plant a seed of trust in	n each o	ther's he	art, so	as	to
reap tangible benefits of	of our ov	vn.			

免	以
顺畅进行。⑧比如。	
①总之,互信的意义十分重大。②	

双方应当共同努力(或:切实努力)在对方心田播下信任的种子,从而各自都收获实实在在的好处。

【模板注释】第一段由反面现实报道转折引出互信的重大意义。主体段以"正反论证"方式分述相互信任的重要性。其中①②句概述信任的内涵与价值;③④句反面论证"信任缺失"的消极影响。⑤⑥⑦句从正面论证信任带来的积极影响;⑧句为正面论证补充事实论据。第三段总结上文并提出行动建议。

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One 西班牙凉菜汤

🦥 一、听前看什么

1. A) It is a typical salad.	2. A) To <u>make</u> it thicker.
B) It is a Spanish <u>soup</u> .	B) To <u>make</u> it more <u>nutritious</u> .
C) It is a weird <u>vegetable</u> .	C) To add to its appeal.
D) It is a kind of spicy food.	D) To replace an <u>ingredient</u> .
3. A) It contains very little <u>fat</u> .	4. A) It does not go stale for two years.
B) It <u>uses</u> olive oil in <u>cooking</u> .	B) It takes no special skill to prepare.
C) It uses no artificial additives.	C) It comes from a special kind of pig .
D) It is mainly <u>made</u> of <u>vegetables</u> .	D) It is a <u>delicacy blended with</u> bread.

「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 1. 根据选项关键词 salad、Spanish soup、vegetable、spicy food 可推测题干可能询问某种食物的品类。
- 2. 选项均采用动词不定式结构,推测题干考查某一行动的目的;再结合 thicker、nutritious、ingredient 等关键词所示"该行动与烹饪有关",可推测题干可能考查某种烹饪方式的目的。
- 3. 根据各选项谓语信息 contains very little fat、uses olive oil、uses no artificial additives、made of vegetables 可推测 It 指代某种食物,题干可能询问**该食物的健康特色**。
- 4. 由选项关键词 go stale(变质)、pig、delicacy(佳肴)等推测 It 也指代某种食物,再由 go stale、prepare、comes from、blended with 可推知题干可能询问**该食物的特点**。
- 1、3、4 题选项均为 It+动宾短语/系表结构,且关键词大多涉及食物,推测三题选项中的 It 均指代某种食物,对话可能介绍**多种食物的特点**。听原文时应注意区分**不同食物的名称与特点,听题干时重点把握考查的食物种类**。

[看选项复现词预测主题]选项中的关键词主要分为两类:一、与食物相关的名词 salad、soup、vegetable、spicy food、ingredient等;二、与烹饪相关的动词 make、use、cook、blend。由此推断本文谈及食物的制作特点及方式。

- 1-M: What's all that? Are you going to make a salad?
- 2-W: No, I'm going to make a gazpacho.
- 3-M: What's that?
- 4—W: Gazpacho is ¹⁸ a cold soup from Spain. It's mostly vegetables. I guess you can call it a liquid salad.
- 5-M: Cold soup? Sounds weird.
- 6—W: It's **delicious**. Trust me. I tried it for the first time during my summer vacation in Spain. You see, in the south of Spain, it gets very hot in the summer, up to 42 degrees Celsius. So a cold gazpacho is very **refreshing**. The <u>main ingredients</u> are **tomato**, **cucumber**, **bell peppers**, **olive oil and stale bread**.
- 7—M: <u>Stale bread?</u> Surely you mean bread for dipping into the soup?
- 8—W: No. Bread is **crushed and blended in** like everything else. It ^{2A} adds texture and thickness to the soup.
- 9—M: Mm. And is it healthy?
- 10—W: Sure. As I said earlier, it's ^{3D} mostly vegetables.

 You can also add different things if you like, such as half-boiled eggs or cured ham.
- 11-M: Cured ham? What's that?
- 12—W: That's **another Spanish delicacy**. Have you never heard of it? It's quite famous.
- 13-M: No. Is it good too?
- 14—W: Oh, yeah, definitely. It's amazing. It's a little **dry and salty**, and it's very expensive because it ⁴⁰ **comes from a special type of pig** that only eats a special type of food. The ham is covered in salt to dry and preserve it, and left to hang for up to two years. It has a very distinct flavor.
- 15—M: Mm. Sounds interesting. Where can I find some?
- 16—W: It used to be difficult to get Spanish produce here. But it's now a lot more common.
 Most large supermarket chains have cured ham in little packets, but in Spain you can buy a whole leg.
- 17—M: A whole pig leg? Why would anybody want so much ham?

- 男:那是什么?你要做沙拉吗?
- 女:不,我要做 gazpacho。
- 男:那是什么?
- 女:gazpacho 是一种来自西班牙的冷汤,它 主要是蔬菜。你也可以叫它液体沙拉。
- 男:冷汤? 听起来怪怪的。
- 女:很好吃的。相信我。我在西班牙度暑假的时候第一次吃。你看,在西班牙南部,夏天很热,气温高达 42 摄氏度。所以冷的 gazpacho 非常清爽。它的主要原料是西红柿、黄瓜、柿子椒、橄榄油和陈面包。
- 男:陈面包? 你肯定是指蘸汤的面包吧?
- 女:不是的,面包和其他原料一样,都是碾碎、加入汤中的。它增加了汤的口感和浓度。
- 男:嗯。这健康吗?
- 女:当然了。就像我刚才所说的,它主要是 蔬菜。如果你喜欢的话,也可以加入不 同的东西,比如半熟的鸡蛋或腌制火腿。
- 男:腌制火腿? 那是什么?
- 女:那是另一种西班牙美食。你没听说过 吗?它很有名的。
- 男:没有,这也很好吃吗?
- 女:噢,是的,当然了。它的味道很棒。它有一点干和咸,而且很贵,因为是取自一种特殊品种的猪,这种猪只吃一种特殊的饲料。火腿用盐覆盖以干燥和保存,并悬挂长达两年。它具有一种非常特殊的味道。
- 男:嗯。听起来很有趣。在哪里能找到?
- 女:以前很难在这里买到西班牙产品,但 现在常见多了。大多数大型连锁超市 都有小包装的腌制火腿。但在西班 牙,你能买到一整条火腿。
- 男:一整条? 为什么有人要这么多火腿?

18—W: In Spain, many people buy a whole leg for special group events such as Christmas.

They cut it themselves into very thin slices with a long flat knife.

Q1: What do we learn about gazpacho?

Q2: For what purpose is stale bread mixed into gazpacho?

Q3: Why does the woman think gazpacho is healthy?

Q4: What does the woman say about cured ham?

女:在西班牙,许多人会为圣诞节之类的 特殊集体活动买一整条火腿。他们会 自己用一把又长又平的刀把它切成很 薄的薄片。

问题 1:关于 gazpacho 我们了解到了什么? 问题 2:为什么要将陈面包混入 gazpacho 中? 问题 3:为什么这位女士认为 gazpacho 是健康的? 问题 4:关于腌制火腿这位女士说了什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]对话常借"问一答"形式引出下文内容。如本对话中,男声通过 What's all that、What's that、is it healthy 等疑问句引出内容,女声则围绕问题作答。考生可根据问题预测下文内容与主题,做好速记准备。

[听不同食材特点记取核心信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着听前预测的信息听音,记取"几种食物/烹饪食材的名称与特点"关键信息,并在复现关键信息的选项上做出预勾(1题B项,2题A项,3题D项,4题C项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助引导话题的关键问句以及"食物一特点及制作方式"等核心信息,大致勾勒对话脉络。

「听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
What's all that? (提示引出新事物) What's that? (提示介绍 gazpacho 是什么食物) Cold soup? Sounds weird(提示介绍为何制作成冷汤,即冷汤有何优点) main ingredients(提示介绍主要食材)	① make a gazpacho; ② a cold soup from Spain mostly vegetables liquid salad → 1B); ③ delicious refreshing; ④tomato olive oil and stale bread	1-6. 介绍西班牙美食 gazpacho 的特点和原料。
Stale bread? (提示介绍为何选择陈面包,即陈面包有何优点) is it healthy? (提示说明 gazpacho 是否有益健康) As I said earlier(提示回顾上文所述内容)	①crushed and blended in adds texture and thickness→2A); ②Sure mostly vegetables→3D)→W; ③ add different things half-boiled eggs or cured ham	7-10. 介绍 gazpacho 原料之一: 陈面包。
Cured ham? What's that? (提示介绍腌制火腿) Is it good too? (提示介绍腌制火腿的风味和特点) Where can I find some? (提示介绍腌制火腿的购买途径) Why would anybody want so much ham? (提示说明购买一整条火腿的原因)	①another Spanish delicacy; ②dry and salty comes from a special type of pig→4C)→W; ③ Most large supermarket chains in little packets; in Spain a whole leg; ④for special group events	

◎ 三、听后选什么

1. 关于 gazpacho 我们了解到了什么?	
A)这是一种典型的沙拉。	C)这是一种奇怪的蔬菜。
B)这是西班牙的一种汤。	D)这是一种辛辣食物。

「设题要点]文章开头处兼新事物引出处(What's that?)。

[答案精析] B)。A)干扰源自开篇男士问句的 salad,但女士随即回答 No, I'm going to make a gazpacho(女士做的是 gazpacho,不是 salad),下文中女士虽指出可将 gazpacho 看作液体沙拉,但这是为了便于男士理解这种食物,不可将其等同于沙拉。B)是对 4 段女士话语"gazpacho 是一种来自西班牙的冷汤(a cold soup from Spain)"的同义改写。C)将 4、5 段中的 vegetables、weird 杂糅在一起,但 vegetables 是 gazpacho 的主要原料,weird 是男士对 gazpacho 的主观评价,两者并不存在联系。D)根据 6 段的 bell peppers(柿子椒)臆测出 gazpacho 是一种辛辣食物,但文中并未提到该信息。

2. 为什么要将陈面包混入 gazpacho 中?	
A)为了让它更浓稠。	C)为了增加它的吸引力。
B) 为了使它更有营养。	D)为了替换一种原料。

「设题要点〕疑问句提示重点信息处(Stale bread?)。

[答案精析] A)。A)是对 8 段女士话语"在汤中加入陈面包可以增加汤的口感和浓度(adds texture and thickness to the soup),即陈面包可以使汤变得更浓稠"的同义改写。B)、C)、D)均属于对题干的主观臆测,文中并未涉及这三项内容。

3. 为什么这位女士认为 gazpacho 是健康的?		
A)它含有的脂肪很少。 C)它不使用人造添加剂。		
B)它使用橄榄油进行烹饪。	D)它主要由蔬菜制作而成。	

[设题要点] 疑问句提示重点信息处(is it healthy?)。

[答案精析] D)。A)由"gazpacho 的主要原料为蔬菜"臆测出"gazpacho 的脂肪含量少",但文中并未提及该信息。B)利用主要原料之一的 olive oil 进行干扰,但文中并未说明 gazpacho 有益健康是由于使用了橄榄油。C)的"人造添加剂"在文中并未提及。D)是对 9、10 段对话的同义改写。男士询问 gazpacho 是否健康,女士明确回答"当然健康,它的主要成分是蔬菜",即 gazpacho 有益健康是由于主要食材为蔬菜。

4. 关于腌制火腿这位女士说了什么?	
A)它在两年内不会变质。	C)它取自一种特殊品种的猪。
B)它的制备不需要特殊技巧。	D)它是一种与面包混合的美食。

[设题要点] 疑问句提示重点信息处(Cured ham? What's that?)。

[答案精析] C)。A)源自 14 段的 left to hang for up to two years,但文中指制作腌制火腿时需要将其悬挂两年,而它的保质时长在文中并未提到。B)反向篡改原文。对话中女士介绍道,腌制火腿在制作时需要先用盐覆盖保存,再悬挂两年。可见,其制作工艺较为复杂,需要一定的技巧。C)原义复现 14 段女士话语"它(腌制火腿)是一种昂贵的食物,因为它取自一种特殊品种的猪(comes from a special type of pig)"。D)将与面包相混合的"gazpacho"篡改为"腌制火腿"。

※四、听力词汇攻关・食物烹饪相关词汇

①salad ['sæləd] n. 沙拉

【联想】Caesar salad 凯撒沙拉; ham salad 火腿沙拉; fruit salad 水果沙拉; green salad 蔬菜沙拉; salad dressing 色拉酱调料; salad oil 沙拉油; sauce 沙司; Thousand Island dressing 千岛汁

②cold soup 冷汤

【联想】hot soup 热汤; thick soup 浓汤; clear soup 清汤; onion soup 洋葱汤; Minestrone Soup 意大利蔬菜汤; borsch 罗宋汤; cream soup 奶油汤

③delicious [dɪ'lɪʃəs] a. 美味的;可口的

【近义】 palatable a. 美味的,可口的; delectable a. 美味的,令人愉快的; yummy a. 好吃的,美味的

④refreshing [rɪˈfreʃɪŋ] a. 清爽的,消暑的

【联想】greasy a. 油腻的; spicy a. 辛辣的; light a. 清淡的

⑤ingredient [ɪnˈgriːdɪənt] n. 原料

【联想】seasoning/condiment/dressing n. 佐料, 调味品;spice n. 香料;additive n. 添加剂;appetizer/

starter *n*. 开胃菜,头盘; side dish 配菜; main course 主菜; dessert *n*. 甜点

⑥cucumber ['kju:kʌmbə] n. 黄瓜

【联想】bitter gourd 苦瓜; white gourd/wax gourd 冬瓜; watermelon n. 西瓜; pumpkin 南瓜

⑦bell pepper 柿子椒,甜椒

【联想】pepper/chili n. 辣椒; black pepper 黑胡椒; green pepper 青椒

⑧olive oil 橄榄油

【联想】peanut oil 花生油; canola oil 菜籽油; soy sauce 酱油; lard 猪油

⑨stale bread 陈面包,不新鲜的面包

【联想】bun n. 小圆面包; loaf n. 一条面包; toast n. 吐司面包; baguette n. 法棍面包; wheat bread 小麦面包; bagel n. 百吉饼,贝果,面包圈; white bread 白面包; croissant n. 牛角面包

⑩crush [kr∧∫] v. 压碎

【联想】blend v. 搅拌; squeeze v. 挤压; fry v. 煎; deep fry 油炸; saute v. 炒,嫩煎; boil v. 煮; braise v. 炖,蒸; stew v. 焖; roast v. 烤; bake v. 焗; grill v. 铁扒; broil v. 串烧

Conversation Two 购买葡萄酒

🦥 一、听前看什么

5. A) They come in a great variety.	6. A) \$30 - \$40.
B) They do not make decent gifts.	B) \$40-\$50.
C) They do not vary much in <u>price</u> .	C) \$50-\$60.
D) They go well with Italian food.	D) Around \$150.
7. A) They are a healthy choice for elderly people.	8. A) It is a wine imported from California.
B) They are especially <u>popular</u> among <u>Italians</u> .	B) It is less spicy than all other <u>red wines</u> .
C) They symbolize good health and longevity.	C) It is far more expensive than he expected.
D) They go well with different kinds of food.	D) It is <u>Italy</u> 's most <u>famous</u> type of <u>red wine</u> .

[看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 5. 根据各项所描述的事物特点"种类多样"、"充当礼物"、"价格范围"、"和意式菜肴很配"可推断主语 Thev 很可能指代**西餐中的某种佐餐食品**,题干很可能询问该类食品的相关信息。
- 6. 结合 5 题推断信息"某西餐食品"可推断本题选项可能是**该西餐食品的价格范围**,提示题干询问的是**价格范围**。
- 7. 根据各项肯定句式及褒义性表述(a healthy choice、popular、good health and longevity、go well with... food)并结合 5 题推断信息"某西餐食品",可推断本题题干所问很可能涉及**该西餐食品的优点**。
- 8. 由各项表语核心词 a wine、spicy... red wines、expensive、Italy's... red wine 推测 It 指代某种红酒,题干询问某种红酒的相关信息。

[看选项复现词预测主题]由8题选项的复现核心词 wine 可推测出前三题选项隐含的西餐食品很可能指葡萄酒,而根据各题选项语义可知,文章有较多篇幅谈论葡萄酒具体的特点,完全有可能涉及多种葡萄酒的比较,听时应着重关注和区分不同种类葡萄酒的各自特点。

◎ 二、听时记什么

- 1-M: Hello, I wish to buy a bottle of wine.
- 2-W: Hi, yes. What kind of wine would you like?
- 3-M: I don't know. Sorry, I don't know much about wine.
- 4—W: That's no problem at all. What's the occasion and how much would you like to spend?

男:你好,我想买一瓶葡萄酒。 女:嗨,好的。您喜欢哪种葡萄酒? 男:我不知道。抱歉,我对葡萄酒不太了解。 女:完全不成问题。请问是什么场合,

您的预算是多少呢?

- 5—M: It's **for my boss**. It's his **birthday**. I know he likes wine, but I don't know what type. I also do not want anything too expensive, maybe **midrange**. **How much** would you say is a mid-range bottle of wine approximately?
- 6—W: Well, ^{5A} it varies greatly. Our lowest prices are around \$6 a bottle, but those are table wines.

 They are not very special. And ^{5B} I would not suggest them as a gift. On the other end, our most expensive bottles are ^{6D} over \$150. If you are looking for something priced in the middle, I would say anything between \$30 and \$60 would make a decent gift. How does that sound?
- 7—M: Mm, yeah. I guess something ^{6A} in the vicinity of **30 or 40** would be good. Which type would you recommend?
- 8—W: I would say the safest option is always a red wine. They are generally more popular than whites, and 5D7D can usually be paired with food more easily. Our specialty here are Italian wines, and these tend to be fruity with medium acidity. This one here is a Chianti, 8D which is perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine. Alternatively, you may wish to try and surprise your boss with something less common, such as this Zinfandel. The grapes are originally native to Croatia but this winery is in eastern Italy and it has a more spicy and peppery flavor. So to summarize, the Chianti is more classical and the Zinfandel more exciting. Both are 5C similarly priced at just 6A under \$40.
- 9-M: I will go with Chianti then. Thanks.
- Q5: What does the woman think of table wines?
- Q6: What is the price range of wine the man will consider?
- Q7: Why does the woman recommend red wines?
- Q8: What do we learn about the wine the man finally bought?

- 男:是想送给老板,他过生日。我知道 他喜欢葡萄酒,但我不知道他喜欢 哪种。我也不想要太贵的,大概中 档的就可以。一瓶中档的葡萄酒 大约多少钱?
- 女:呃,价位差别很大。我们最便宜的是一瓶6美元左右,但那些是佐餐酒,并不是什么很特别的酒。我不建议把它们当作礼物。另一方面,我们这里最贵的酒超过150美元。如果您在找中间价位的酒,我觉得30到60美元的酒用来送人很体面。您觉得可以吗?
- 男:嗯,行。我想 30 或 40 美元左右的 酒会比较合适。你推荐哪种酒?

男:那么我就选基安蒂吧。谢谢。

问题 5:女士对佐餐酒有什么看法? 问题 6:男士愿意考虑的葡萄酒价格范围 是多少?

问题 7: 为什么女士推荐红葡萄酒? 问题 8: 关于男士最终买下的葡萄酒,我们

知道什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]本篇对话的话语标记语主要集中于两类:①承上启下的提示性/引导性问句,②逻辑信号词(表顺序、补充、强调、因果等逻辑关系的词汇短语),这些话语标记语提示的重要信息或新信息往往含有潜在考点。例如,根据 What's the occasion and how much would you like to spend? 这一引导性问句能够预测对方将提供购买葡萄酒的原因和价位要求;根据 On the other end 这一逻辑信号词能预测说话者很可能要介绍与上文"低价酒"相对立的"高价酒"的信息,所以听音时要对这些标记语提高警觉。

[听葡萄酒种类记取核心信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]根据此前由选项预测出的不同种类

葡萄酒特点等听音重点,带着问题和预期去听音,在听到相关信息时记录核心内容,并在完全复现原文信息的选项上做出预勾选(5题 A、B、C、D项,6题 A、D项,7题 D项,8题 D项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时提炼出的"不同档次、不同类别的葡萄酒及其各自特点"等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
Hello(唤起对方注意,提示将引出对话主题) What's the occasion and how much?(预示顾客将说明礼物所用场合及价位要求)	① buy a bottle of wine ② What kind of wine, What's the occasion and how much?	1-4. 顾客向店员咨询购买葡萄酒
How much a mid-range bottle of wine approximately? (预示店员将介绍中档葡萄酒的价格)	①for my boss, birthday ②mid-range, How much?	5. 顾客说明买葡萄酒的原因和对酒类档次的要求:中档酒
Well, it varies greatly. (暗示店员不会直接回答中档酒价格,而会补充其他档位酒的价格) but those are table wines (预示可能指出佐餐酒不适合送礼) On the other end (提示将介绍"高价酒") How does that sound? (预示顾客将表达自己的态度)	varies greatly→5A): ①lowest prices, but table wines, not very special, not suggest them as a gift→5B) ② expensive bottles are over \$150→ 6D) ③ sth priced in the middle, between \$30 and \$60 a decent gift	6. 店员介绍店内葡萄酒的价格范围, 指出中档酒的价格 范围:30-60美元
Which type would you recommend? (预示店员将具体推荐中档价格的某种葡萄酒)	yeah, sth in the vicinity of 30 or 40 good→6A)	7. 顾客确定价格范围,请求店员推荐相应种类的葡萄酒。
the safest option is always a red wine(预示可能会解释推荐红葡萄酒的理由) Alternatively(提示转承上句的最著名的红酒种类,将介绍不太出名的红酒种类) So to summarize(预示店员进行总结,引导顾客作出选择) Both(预示介绍两种红酒的共同点)	red wine: ① more popular than whites; ② paired with food more easily→5D) 7D) Italian wines: ① fruity with medium acidity; ② Chianti: most famous→8D), more classical; ③ Zinfandel: less common, grapes Croatia, winery in eastern Italy, more spicy & exciting; ④ Both: under \$ 40→5C) 6A)	8. 店员推荐红酒, 并具体介绍两种中档红酒: 基安蒂 和仙粉黛
I will go with(引出顾客的最终选择)	Chianti	9. 顾客最终选择基安蒂

灣 三、听后选什么

5. 女士对佐餐酒有什么看法?	
A)它们有很多种类。	C)它们的价格相差不多。
B)它们算不上体面的礼物。	D)它们和意式菜肴很好搭配。

[设题要点] 语义转折处(But)。

[答案精析] B)。A)把原文第 6 段 it varies greatly 所指内容"葡萄酒价格多样"篡改为"佐餐酒种类多样"。B) They do not make decent gifts 是对 6 段女士就佐餐酒看法 I would not suggest them as a gift

(them 指代 table wines)及 I would say anything between \$ 30 and \$ 60 would make a decent gift 的正确概括和推理。C)将 8 段末句提到的价格相近的中档红酒"基安蒂和仙粉黛"曲解为低档的"佐餐酒"。D)将 8 段提到的中档红酒的特点"更易于和不同食物搭配"扭曲篡改为佐餐酒的特点。

6. 男士愿意考虑的葡萄酒价位是多少?	
A) 30 至 40 美元。	C) 50 至 60 美元。
B) 40 至 50 美元。	D) 150 美元左右。

[设题要点] 人物观点信息(I guess... would be good)。

[答案精析] A)。A)是对7段男士话语 I guess something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 would be good 的同义改写。B)、C)、D)均属张冠李戴:原文6段中,女士指出葡萄酒的最高档价位是150美元以上,推荐的中档价位是30至60美元,但男士将其愿意接受的价位进一步缩小到30至40美元,故B)、C)是女士推荐的中档价位,D)属于女士提到的高档价位,三项均不是男士愿意考虑的准确价位。

7. 为什么女士推荐红葡萄酒?	
A) 它们是老年人的健康之选。	C) 它们象征着健康和长寿。
B) 它们在意大利人中特别受欢迎。	D) 它们和各类食物很搭配。

[设题要点] 最高级表达处(the safest option)兼对比处(more popular than...)。

[答案精析] D)。A)、C)利用原文未提及的常识经验"红酒有利于健康"捏造干扰。B)将 8 段 more popular、Italian 等个别词汇杂糅曲解为"红酒很受意大利人欢迎",但原文本意为"红酒比白葡萄酒更受欢迎,意大利红酒是店内特色红酒"。D)与题干的合并信息"女士推荐红葡萄酒是因为它们能和不同食物搭配"是对 8 段女士建议 I would say the safest option is always a red wine→They... can usually be paired with food more easily 的同义转述。

8. 关于男士最终买下的葡萄酒,我们知道什么?	
A) 它是从加利福尼亚州进口的葡萄酒。	C) 它比男士预期的价格要贵得多。
B) 它的辛辣味比其他所有红酒都更淡。	D) 它是意大利最著名的红酒。

[设题要点] 事物对比处(Chianti、Alternatively... Zinfandel)兼最高级表达处(Chianti... the most famous)。

[答案精析] D)。对话末尾男士话语 I will go with Chianti 表明他最终选择的是 Chianti。A)将原文 The grapes are originally native to Croatia 的地名 Croatia 混淆为读音相近的 California,且从 Croatia 进口的是"葡萄(红酒原料)"而非"红酒"。B)将原文中的两者比较"Zinfandel 比 Chianti 更辛辣"过度推断为多者比较"在所有红酒中 Chianti 辛辣味最淡(than all other red wines)"。C)与原文意"7 段指出男士期望价格是 30—40 美元,8 段末句指出 Chianti 低于 40 美元(即符合男士预期价格)"相悖。D) It/Chianti is Italy's most famous type of red wine 复现 8 段有关 Chianti 的信息 This one here is a Chianti, which is perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine。

※ 四、听力词汇攻关・购物相关词汇

①wine 「waɪn] n. 葡萄酒

【联想】table wine 佐餐酒,餐中酒;red/white wine 红/白葡萄酒;cocktail n. 鸡尾酒;champagne n. 香槟

②occasion [əˈkeɪʒən] n. 场合;理由,原因

【近义】 reason n. 原因,理由

③mid-range [mɪd'reɪnd3] a. 中档的,中等的 【搭配】mid-range car 中档车; mid-range pric 中档价格

④approximately [ə'prɒksɪmətlɪ] ad. 大约,近似地【近义】in the vicinity of 在……附近,在……

左右,大约; about/around ad. 大约,左右

⑤vary ['veəri] v. (大小、形状等)相异,不同

【搭配】vary in price 价格不同; vary in form 形式不同

е

⑥gift [gɪft] n. 礼物,赠品

【搭配】decent gift 体面的礼物

⑦ How does that sound? 你觉得怎么样?

【近义】How do you like it? What do you think of it?

⑧ pair... with... 使⋯⋯与⋯⋯配对

【近义】go well with与……相配/协调; match

up with 与·····相配,适应

⑨ alternatively [ɔːl¹tɜːnətɪvlɪ] ad. (引出第二种选择或可能的建议)要不,或者

【联想】instead ad. 代替,却

⑩go with 接受,采纳

【近义】adopt v. 采纳; accept v. 接受

Section B

Passage One 纳瓦霍密码

灣 一、听前看什么

9. A) Learning others' secrets.	10. A) They helped the U.S. army in World War II.
B) Searching for information.	B) They could write down spoken codes promptly.
C) Decoding secret messages.	C) They were assigned to decode enemy messages.
D) Spreading sensational news.	D)They were good at breaking enemy secret codes .

- 11. A) Important battles fought in the Pacific War.
 - B) Decoding of secret messages in war times.
- C) A military code that was never broken.
- D) Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking.

[看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 9. 由 Learning、Searching、Decoding、Spreading 可知潜在主语应是人,另外宾语 secrets、secret messages、news、information着重偏向机密信息,可测题干可能询问某个体/群体对机密信息的行为(或刺探、或寻找、或解密、或散播)。
- 10. 由 helped、write down、decode、breaking... codes 可知 They 指某类人,结合 army in World War II、enemy 等与军事相关的表达可知本题可能询问二战期间某类人群的相关状况(或作用、或能力、或任务、或优势)。
- 11. 各选项均为带后置定语的名词性短语, Important battles、Decoding of... messages、A military code、Navajo Indian's contribution 这些中心名词信息暗示本题大致询问文章主要内容。

[看选项复现词预测主题]选项中反复出现 secret messages、codes、enemy messages/secret codes 等表示"密码/机密讯息"的名词,又有 decoding、break (codes)等表"破解密码"的动词;结合两者推测本篇文章主题为密码(的破解)。

◎ 二、听时记什么

I Many people enjoy secret codes. The harder the code, the more some people will try to ⁹⁰ figure it out. In wartime, codes are especially important. They help army send news about battles and the size of enemy forces. Neither side wants its codes broken by the other.

One very important code was ^{11C} never broken. It was used during ^{10A} World War II by the Americans. It was a spoken code never written down. And it was developed and used by Navajo Indians. They were called "the Navajo code talkers". The Navajos created the code in their own language. Navajo is hard to learn and only a

许多人喜欢密码。密码越难,越会有人想要破解它。在战时,密码尤其重要。它们帮助军队传送战斗和敌军规模的相关情报。任何一方都不希望自己的密码遭到另一方破解。

有一种极为重要的密码从未被破解。它在二战期间由美国人使用。它是一种从未写下来的口头密码。它由纳瓦霍印第安人发明和使用。而他们就被称为"纳瓦霍密码通讯员"。纳瓦霍人用他们自己的语言创建了密码。纳瓦霍语很

few people know it. <u>So</u> it was pretty certain that the **enemy would not be able to understand** the code talkers. <u>In addition</u>, the talkers used **code words**. They called a submarine an iron fish and a small bomb thrown by hand a potato. If they wanted to spell something, they used code words for letters of the alphabet. <u>For</u> instance, the letter A was ant or apple or ax.

The code talkers worked mostly in the **islands in the Pacific.** One or two would be assigned to a group of soldiers. They would send messages by field telephone to the code talker in the next group. And he would relay the information to his commander. The code talkers played ^{10A} an important part in several battles. They helped troops coordinate their movements and attacks. After the war, the U.S. government honored them for what they had accomplished. Theirs was ^{11C} the most successful wartime code ever used.

Q9: What does the speaker say many people enjoy doing? Q10: What do we learn about Navajo code talkers?

Q11: What is the speaker mainly talking about?

难学,懂的人很少。因此,敌人肯定听不懂密码通讯员说的话。此外,密码通讯员用的是暗语。他们把潜艇叫作铁鱼,把手榴弹叫作土豆。要是他们想拼什么单词,他们会用暗语来表示字母表中的字母。例如,字母 A 就是"蚂蚁(ant)"或"苹果(apple)"或"斧子(ax)"。

密码通讯员主要在太平洋岛屿工作。每队士兵配有一到两名(密码码讯员)。他们通过野战电话给另一的密码通讯员发送消息。然后再是人人,会员的密码通讯员发送消息。然后,员人,他们的战争,是有更少来最成功的战时密码是有更以来最成功的战时密码是有更以来最成功的战时密码。

问 9:说话者说很多人喜欢做什么? 问 10:关于纳瓦霍密码通讯员,我们知道 了什么?

问 11:说话者主要在讲什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]一些关键性的话语标记词应引起重视,如本篇 One very important code 说明之后将引出一种极其重要的密码,有可能是文章主要描述对象,应重点听取其后内容并把握文意。

[听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着第一部分预览选项中的关键词信息,在听到相关信息(群体行为、士兵行为/任务)时着力记录核心内容,并预先勾取完全复现关键词信息的选项(9题 C 项,10 题 A 项,11 题 C 项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助"密码(破解)"为核心的信息,可大致整理勾勒出材料的脉络。 「听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
The harder (预示 the more 句式,提示引出密码难度上升带来的变化) In wartime, codes (提示引出对战时密码的说明)	①The harder the code figure it out→9C); ② especially important news about battles and the size of enemy forces	I 引出"密码"这一核心话题。
One very important code(引出对一种重要密码的介绍) So(提示纳瓦霍语难学带来的结果) In addition(补充说明纳瓦霍密码的特点) For instance(举例说明如何用纳瓦霍密码拼写)	① One code: never broken → 11C), World War II the Americans→10A), spoken code, Navajo Indians; ② the enemy would not be able to understand; ③ code words	II 介绍从未 被破译的纳 瓦霍密码相 关情况。
The code talkers worked(提示引出纳瓦霍密码通讯员的工作情况) The code talkers played(引出对密码通讯员工作的评价) After the war(预示介绍二战结束后密码通讯员的情况) Theirs was(引出对纳瓦霍密码的评价)	①islands in the Pacific; ②an important part the U.S. government honored them → 10A); ③ the most successful wartime code→11C)	III 介绍纳 瓦霍密码通 讯员的工作 和评价。

🎬 三、听后选什么

9. 说话者说很多人喜欢做什么?	
A)刺探他人秘密。	C)破解秘密信息。
B)搜寻信息。	D)传播轰动新闻。

「设题要点] 文章开头处兼特殊句式处(The harder... the more...)。

[答案精析] C)。A)中 secrets 源于首段首句 secret codes,但该短语表示"密码"而非"秘密"。B)、D)中的 information、news 复现首段末 news 一词,但原文此处指"密码在战时发送情报/密码的作用",而非"许多人的爱好"。C) Decoding secret messages 对应 figure it out,it 即指 the (secret) code。

10. 关于纳瓦霍密码通讯员,我们知道了什么?	
A)他们在二战中帮助了美军。	C)他们被派遣破解敌方讯息。
B)他们可以立即写下口头密码。	D)他们擅长破解敌方密码。

[设题要点] 新话题引出处(One very important code...、The code talkers played...)。

[答案精析] A)。II 段首先提到(the code) was used during World War II by the Americans"二战期间被美国人使用",III 段随后提到 The code talkers played an important part in several battles"密码通讯员在数场战役中发挥重要作用",由此可知纳瓦霍密码通讯员在二战中帮助了美军,A)符合题干所问。B)与 II 段第三句 It was a spoken code never written down 相悖。C)、D)干扰方式相似,均将纳瓦霍密码通讯员的工作"协调己方部队的行动和进攻"篡改为"破解敌方讯息"。

11. 说话者主要在讲什么?	
A)太平洋战争中的重要战役。	C)一种未遭破解的军事密码。
B)战时破解秘密讯息。	D)纳瓦霍印第安人对破解密码的贡献。

[设题要点] 文章主旨题,直接解题信息位于新话题开启处(One very important code...) 兼结尾处(Theirs was...)。

[答案精析] C)。A)来自对第Ⅲ段 the Pacific、several battles 的整合,B)是对首段 army... codes broken 的改写,但两项均不足以概括整篇文章。C)既抓住了文中"纳瓦霍密码的发明和使用"及"纳瓦霍密码员的工作成果"所体现的"军事密码"主要话题,又高度概括了文中核心信息"未曾破解"。D)虽然复现文章关键词之一 Navajo Indians,且似乎与文章末尾 the most successful wartime code 相一致,但原文此处用以强调"纳瓦霍密码因从未被破解而成为有史以来最成功的的战时密码",而选项将其曲解为"纳瓦霍印第安人对密码破解的贡献"。

※四、听力词汇攻关・军事相关词汇

①wartime ['wɔːtaɪm] n. 战时

【反义】peacetime n. 和平时期

②submarine [isʌbməˈriːn] n. 潜艇

【联想】torpedo n. 鱼雷; warship n. 军舰; gunboat

n. 炮艇

③assign [əˈsaɪn] v. 指定,指派

【近义】appoint v. 委派; delegate v. 指派

④relay ['riːleɪ]v. 转发(消息、信息等)

【近义】forward v. 转交,转寄;transmit v. 传送

⑤coordinate [kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪt] v. 使协调,使相配合

【近义】systematize v. 使系统化;organize v. 安排,分配

⑥commander [kəˈmɑːndə] n. 指挥官

【近义】officer n. 军官; captain n. 战略家,有经验的指挥官

【联想】soldier n. 士兵;infantryman/foot soldier n. 步兵;paratrooper n. 伞兵

Passage Two 技术对传统高薪工作的冲击

┈ 一、听前看什么

- 12. A) All services will be personalized.
 - B) A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.
 - C) Technology will revolutionize all sectors of industry.
 - D) More information will be available.

- 13. A) In the robotics industry.
 - B) In the information service.
 - C) In the personal care sector.
 - D) In high-end manufacturing.

- 14. A) They charge high prices.
 - B) They need lots of training.
 - C) They cater to the needs of young people.
 - D) They focus on customers' specific needs.
- 15. A) The **rising demand** in education and healthcare in the next 20 years.
 - B) The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.
 - C) The tremendous changes new technology will bring to people's lives.
 - D) The amazing amount of personal attention people would like to have.

「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点】

- 12. 根据各选项时态 will 及谓语核心信息 be personalized, be replaced, revolutionize..., be available 可推测题干可能询问未来某种变化/现象。
 - 13. 根据各选项所示信息"不同行业内"可推断题干可能询问某事件/现象/行为等发生的行业领域。
- 14. 各项谓语部分 charge... prices、need... training、cater to the needs of... 、focus on... needs 暗示主语 They 指代某行业从业者,推测题干可能询问某行业从业者的行为特征。
- 15. 各选项均以表社会现象的抽象名词为中心,且前三项中心词 rising demand、disruption、tremendous changes 都含"变化"之意,B、C 项都含有表"科技"导致的词推测题干可能问及**与科技有关的某种现象/变化。**

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中反复出现的高频词集中于两类:一、表"行业、产业"的名词 sector(s), industry;二、与科技有关的名词 robotics, information, (new) technology;再结合 15 题 B、C 项 caused by、bring to 可推测本文主题可能关乎"科技对其他行业的影响"。

二、听时记什么

If you are young and thinking about your career, you'll want to know where you can make a living.

Well, there's going to be 128 a technological replacement of a lot of knowledge-intensive jobs in the next 20 years, particularly in the two largest sectors of the labor force with professional skills. One is teaching and the other healthcare. You have so many applications and software and platforms that are going to come in and provide information and service in these two fields, which means a lot of healthcare and education sectors will be radically changed and a lot of jobs will be lost.

如果你还年轻,正在思索自己的 职业生涯,你可能想知道自己可以在 哪个行业谋生。

未来二十年,许多知识密集型工作将被技术所取代,特别是在最大的两个需要专业技能的劳动力行业。一个是教育,另一个是医疗。现在的许多应用、软件和平台都将进入这两个领域,为之提供信息和服务,这意味着许多医疗和教育行业将经历剧烈的变革,许多岗位将消失。

Now, where will the new jobs be found? Well, the one sector of the economy that ^{13C} can't be easily duplicated by even smart technologies is the caring sector—the personal care sector. That is, you can't really get a robot to do a great massage or physical therapy, or you can't get the kind of personal attention you need with regard to therapy or any other personal service. There could be very high-end personal services.

Therapists do ^{14A} charge a lot of money. I think there's no limit to the amount of personal attention and personal care people would like if they could afford it.

But the real question in the future is how come people afford these things if they don't have money, because they can't get a job that pays enough. That's why I wrote this book which is about how to reorganize the economy for the future ^{15B} when technology brings about destructive changes to what we used to consider high income work.

Q12: What does the speaker say will happen in the next 20 years?

Q13: Where will young people have more chances to find jobs?

Q14: What does the speaker say about therapists?

Q15: What is the speaker's book about?

现在,我们将在哪些领域发现新的岗位呢?有一种经济部门,即便智能技术也难以复制,那就是护理业——私人护理业。更确切地说,你不可能真正也社机器人提供舒适的按摩或理疗,或者说不可能得到那种你需要从治疗疗或其他私人服务那里得到的私人关怀。(未来)可能出现非常高端的私人服务。另一种,我们对私人关怀和私人护理数量的要求是没有上限的。

不过,未来真正的问题在于,如果 人们因找不到工资足够多的工作而挣 不到钱,他们怎样支付得起这些服务。 这就是我写这本书的原因,这本书主 要讲的是,在技术给我们曾经视作高 薪的工作带来毁灭性转变时,我们应 如何面向未来、重组经济。

问题 12:演讲者称,未来二十年将发生什么? 问题 13:年轻人在哪里找到工作的几率 更大?

问题 14:关于治疗师,演讲者说了什么? 问题 15:演讲者写的书是关于什么的?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]话语标记词预示重要信息或新/子话题,而这些信息或话题都是潜在考点,听到此类词时要屏气凝神、做出速记其后内容的准备。

[听行业词记取核心信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着此前选项预览时的关键词信息及听音重点,在听到有关"现象/变化/某行业/某行业从业人员"相关信息时着力记录核心内容,并在与核心内容完全相符的选项上做出预勾(12题 B项、13题 C项、14题 A项、15题 B、D项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时根据"行业、变化、影响"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
If you are(提示引出演讲受众) you'll want to know(提示引出演讲主题)	young where make a living	I介绍演讲受众"年轻人"及 主题"未来就业形势"。
there is going to be (预示未来现象) particularly in the two largest sectors of (引出该现象中尤为显著的两个行业)	①a technological replacement of knowledge-intensive jobs next 20 years → 12 B); particularly teaching and healthcare (T+H); ② T + H: apps and platforms provide information and service; sectors radically changed jobs lost	Ⅱ 预测未来就业形势,描述现象一"许多教育和医疗岗位将被技术取代"。

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
where will the new jobs be found? Well, the one sector (提示将推荐能提供新岗位的行业)	① New jobs: personal caring (PC) can't be duplicated →13C); ② PC: high-end services; therapists charge a lot of money→14A); no limit personal attention and care →15 D)	Ⅲ 描述现象二"私人护理将 创造新岗位",说明原因"原岗 位难以被技术取代;尽管收费 高,但高需求会催生高端服 务,(产生新岗位)"。
But the real question in the future is(提示未来重大问题) That's why I wrote this book(提示上述重大问题即作者写作动机) which is about(引出书的内容)	① The real question: how people afford; ② this book: reorganize the economy when technology destructive changes what we used to consider high income work→15 B)	IV 总结演讲人关注的重点, 引出其书作的主题"技术对传 统高薪岗位的冲击"。

灣 三、听后选什么

12. 演讲者称,未来二十年将发生什么?	
A) 所有服务都会被私人化。	C)技术将变革所有行业。
B)许多知识密集型岗位会被取代。	D)将有更多信息可供使用。

[设题要点] 预测未来现象处(there's going to be...)。

[答案精析] B)。A)由第Ⅲ段"私人护理难以被取代"臆断出"所有服务都会被私人化"。B) a lot of knowledge-intensive jobs 复现第Ⅱ段原词,replaced 对应 replacement。C)将第Ⅱ段"教育和医疗业行许多部门会经历变革"扩大为"所有行业"。D)由第Ⅱ段"许多技术将进入教育和医疗行业,(代替人类)提供信息和服务"臆断出"可供使用的信息会增多"。

13. 年轻人在哪里找到工作的几率更大?	
A)机器人业。	C)私人护理业。
B)信息服务业。	D) 高端制造业。

[设题要点]设问一回答处(where will the new jobs be found)。

[答案精析] C)。A)由第Ⅲ段细节"机器人(a robot)"捏造,该处实际以"机器人难以提供高质服务"说明私人护理业难以被取代,并未谈及机器人行业。B)由第Ⅱ段细节"信息与服务(information and service)"捏造,该处实际描述技术对教育和医疗行业的变革作用"提供信息和服务",并未谈及信息服务业。C) 第Ⅲ段开头先设问"哪些领域会有新岗位",继而指出"私人护理业难以被技术取代",暗示在该行业找到工作的几率更大,与题干所问相符,the personal care sector 复现原词。D) 从第Ⅲ段的预测"将出现高端私人服务(There could be... high-end services)"中抽取 high-end,捏造出"高端制造业",本文并未谈及制造业。

14. 关于治疗师,演讲者说了什么?	
A)他们收费很高。	C)他们迎合年轻人的需求。
B)他们需要大量训练。	D)他们关注顾客的具体需求。

「设题要点」事实信息强调处(Therapists do...)。

[答案精析] A)。A) charge 复现第Ⅲ段原词, high prices 同义替换 a lot of money。B) 将第Ⅱ段 "教育和医疗从业者(teaching and healthcare)需要专业技能(with professional skills,暗示需要接受训练)"偷换成题干所问治疗师(therapists)必备的素质。C)由第Ⅰ段演讲受众"年轻人(If you are young)"捏造出"迎合年轻人需求",本文并未谈及这一点。D) 由第Ⅲ段顾客客观需求"从治疗中得到关怀(the

kind of personal attention you need with regard to therapy)"过度推理出治疗师主观态度"关注(focus on...)",本文并未明确提及治疗师的态度。

15. 演讲者写的书是关于什么的?	
A)未来二十年对教育业和医疗业需求的增长。	C)新技术将给人们生活带来的巨大变化。
B)技术给传统高薪岗位带来的破坏。	D)人们需求的私人关怀的惊人数量。

[设题要点] 定语从句解释说明处(I wrote this book which is about...)。

[答案精析]B)。A)由文章主要分析对象之一"教育业和医疗业"捏造出"教育和医疗需求增长"。 B) 是对原文的同义表述, disruption 对应第Ⅳ段 destructive changes, traditionally well-paid jobs 同义替 换 what we used to consider high income work。C)将第Ⅱ、IV段文意"技术将对(教育、医疗等)传统高薪 岗位产生冲击"中的受影响对象改为"日常生活"。D)将Ⅲ段次要细节"人们对关怀的需求很高"看成作 者关注重点/本书主题(由 But the real question is... 可知其后的内容才是作者关注重点)。

四、听力词汇攻关・职场/服务业相关词汇

①knowledge-intensive a. 知识密集型的

【拓展】capital-/energy-/labor-intensive 资本/ 能源/劳动力密集型的

②**sector** ['sektə] n. 经济部门,行业

- ③massage「məˈsɑːʒ] n./v. 按摩
- ⑤physical therapy 理疗
- ⑥high-end「'haɪend a. 高端的,质优价高的

【近义】select a. 名优的,优等的 choice a.

【拓展】public/private sector 国营/私营部门 《 优质的,上等的 quality a. 优质的,高档的

Section C

Recording One 世界上第一条人工铺就的道路

、听前看什么

16. A) It was the longest road in ancient Egypt.	17. A) Saws used for cutting stone.
B) It was constructed some 500 years ago.	B) Traces left by early explorers .
C) It lay 8 miles from the monument sites.	C) An ancient geographical map .
D) It linked a stone pit to some waterways.	D) Some stone tool segments.
18. A) To transport stones to block floods.	C) To link the various monument sites.
B) To provide services for the stone pit .	D) To connect the villages along the Nile.

[看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 16. 谓语 constructed,lay,linked,名词 the longest road 及时间标记词 ancient,some 500 years ago 暗 示 It 可能指代若干年前的某条道路,推测题干询问该道路的具体信息(或时间、或长度、或关联物)。
- 17. 根据涉及"探索、发现"的名词 traces、explorers、map,涉及"工具"的词汇或短语 saws、cutting stone, stone tool 及 16 题,推测题干询问与这条道路相关的发现或工具。
- 18. 表目的的 To do 结构暗示题干询问目的,动宾短语 transport stones、link... monument sites、 connect the villages 涉及"运输"、"连接"等字眼,暗示题干所涉主体可能与 16、17 题相同,为某条道路, 推测题干询问这条道路的修建目的。

[看选项结构预测主题] 选项中的关键词和反复出现的高频词分为两类:一、与地点相关的名词 road、monument sites、waterways、stone pit、stone(s)、villages,二、与道路用途相关的目的短语 To link/ connect(为了连接)、To transport(为了运输)、To provide(为了提供),推测本文涉及某条道路的相关信 息及其用途。

American researchers have discovered the world's **oldest paved road**, a 4,600-year-old highway. ^{16D}It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways that carried blocks to monument sites along the Nile. The 8-mile road is at least 500 years older than any previously discovered road. It is the only paved road discovered in ancient Egypt, said geologist Thomas Bown of the United States Geological Survey. He reported the discovery on Friday. "The road probably doesn't rank with the pyramids as a construction feat, but it is a major engineering achievement," said his colleague, geologist James Harrell of the University of Toledo. "Not only is the road earlier than we thought possible, we didn't even think they built roads." The researchers also made a discovery in the stone pit at the northern end of the road: the first evidence that the Egyptians used rock saws. "This is the oldest example of 17A saws being used for cutting stone," said Bown's colleague Hoffmeier of Wheaton College in Illinois.

II "That's two technologies we didn't know they had," Harrell said. "And we don't know why they were both abandoned." The road was discovered in the Faiyum Depression, about 45 miles southwest of Cairo. Short segments of the road had been observed by earlier explorers, Bown said, but they failed to realize its significance or follow up on their observations. Bown and his colleagues stumbled across it while they were doing geological mapping in the region. The road was clearly built to 18B provide services for the newly discovered stone pit. Bown and Harrell have found the camp that housed workers at the stone pit. The road appears today to go nowhere, ending in the middle of the desert. When it was built, its terminal was a dock on the shore of Lake Moeris, which had an **elevation** of about **66 feet above** sea level, the same as the dock. Lake Moeris received its water from the annual floods of the Nile. At the time of the floods, the river and lake were at the same level and connected through a gap in the hills near the modern villages of el-Lahun and Hawara. Harrell and Bown believe that blocks were loaded onto barges during the dry season, then floated over to the Nile during the floods to be shipped off to the monument sites at Giza and Saggara.

美国研究人员发现了世界上最古老的人 工铺就的道路,一条 4600 年前修建的公路。 它将埃及沙漠中的一个采石场和沿尼罗河运 送石块到纪念碑工地(这里指金字塔工地)的 航道连接了起来。这条八英里的路比先前发 现的任意一条路都要古老至少五百年。它是 古埃及已发现的唯一一条人工铺就的道路, 美国地质调查局的地质学家托马斯 • 鲍恩说 道。他于周五报告了这一发现。"这条道路 也许无法和金字塔相媲美,算不上建筑成就, 但它是一项重大的工程成就",他的同事、托 莱多大学的地质学家詹姆斯·哈勒尔说道。 "不仅仅是这条道路比我们所想象的要古老, 我们甚至都没想到他们修建了道路"。研究 人员还在这条道路北部尽头的采石场有所发 现:埃及人使用石锯的首个证据。"这是人们 使用锯来切割石头的最古老的例子",鲍恩的 同事、伊利诺伊州威顿学院的詹姆斯·霍夫 梅尔说道。

"这是两项我们不知道他们已拥有的 技术",哈勒尔说道。"并且我们不知道它 们为何都被废弃"。这条道路是在法尤姆 洼地中被发现的,位于开罗西南方向大约 45 英里。鲍恩说,早期探险家已观察到了 这条路的一小部分,但是他们未能意识到 其重要性,也未能跟进其观察。鲍恩和其 同事在这片区域进行地质填图时无意中 发现了这条道路。这条路显然是为了给 新近发现的采石场提供服务而修建的。 鲍恩和哈勒尔在采石场发现了供工人居 住的营地。今天这条路似乎不知所终,止 于沙漠的中间。在其被修建时,它的终点 是莫里斯湖岸边的一个码头,莫里斯湖高 于海平面约66英尺,与码头高度一样。 莫里斯湖中的水来自每年尼罗河的洪水。 在洪水期,尼罗河和莫里斯湖处于同一水 平面,通过靠近拉罕和哈瓦拉的现代村庄 的山丘内的一个洞相连。哈勒尔和鲍恩 认为这些石块是在旱季被装入驳船,然后 在洪水期漂到尼罗河上,并被运往吉萨和 塞加拉的金字塔工地。

Q16: What do we learn from the lecture about the world's oldest paved road in Egypt?

Q17: What did the researchers discover in the stone pit?

Q18: For what purpose was the paved road built?

问题 16:有关世界上最古老的埃及人工铺就道 路,从讲座中我们可以得知什么?

问题 17:研究人员在采石场发现了什么?

问题 18:这条人工铺就道路的修建目的是什么?

水被运往金字塔工地。)

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]对于研究介绍型文章,需以介绍研究发现(如 discover/find/notice/ detect/explore)和体现研究人员观点(如 believe/think/argue)的话语标记词为重点。如本篇,当听到 American researchers have discovered/The researchers also made a discovery 时,应立马警觉其后可能要 介绍重要研究发现。

[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,在听到"道路、道路周边发现、 道路修建目的"等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 D 项,17题A项,18题B项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时根据"主体—研究发现"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 ① oldest paved road; ② It linked a I介绍美国研究人员的 stone pit in the Egyptian desert to 两项发现: American researchers have discovered(提示 waterways→ 16D); ③ 8-mile... 500 一、一条世界上最古老的 引出研究发现) years older...; 4 the only paved 人工铺就道路,将某采石 The researchers also made a discovery(提示 road discovered in ancient Egypt; 5 a 场与航道连接了起来; 引出另一研究发现) major engineering achievement; 6 the 二、埃及人使用石锯切割 first evidence... saws being used for 石头的首个证据。 cutting stone→17A) ① Short segments of the road... Ⅱ详细阐述发现过程及 ... had been observed... (提示过去的发现) observed by earlier explorers... but they 这条道路的修建目的。 but they failed to... (提示探险者的未做之事) 发现过程:早期探险家已 failed to...; 2stumbled across... doing Bown and his colleagues stumbled across it geological mapping; 3 provide services 对这条路的部分路段有所 (介绍鲍恩和其同事的做法) 发现,但未加以重视,鲍恩 for the newly discovered stone pit → The road was clearly built to(提示修建目的) 18B); 4 its terminal was a dock... 等人偶然发现了这条路。 Bown and Harrell have found(提示研究发现) elevation... 66 feet above; 5 received its 修建目的:为采石场提供 The road appears today... (提示今时今日 water from... floods of the Nile: 服务。(采石场的石块经 该条道路的状况) 由这条路被运到码头,随 6 blocks were loaded onto... When it was built(提示有关修建之初的信息) floated over to the Nile... to be shipped 后借助尼罗河每年的洪

Ξ、听后选什么

Harrell and Bown believe that(提示人物观点)

16. 有关世界上最古老的埃及人工铺就道路,从讲座中我们可以得知什么?	
A)它是古埃及最长的道路。	C)它距离金字塔工地 8 英里。
B)它被建于约 500 年前。	D)它将一采石场和一些航道连接了起来。

off to the monument sites

[设题要点] 文章开头处兼新发现引出处(American researchers have discovered)。

[答案精析] D)。A)把原文"唯一的(the only)"篡改为"最长的(the longest)"。B)将原文"比已发 现的任意一条路都要古老至少五百年"曲解为"这条路的修建时间是大约500年前"。C)由 monument sites 与 8-mile 杂糅而来,但文意为"这条路的长度为 8 英里"。D)直接对应首段对该道路的描述 It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways that...。

17. 研究人员在采石场发现了什么?	
A) 用于切割石头的锯。	C) 一张古老的地理图。
B) 早期探险家留下的痕迹。	D) 一些石器片段。

[设题要点] 并列处(The researchers also...)及新发现引出处(made a discovery)。

[答案精析] A)。A)复现于原文 [段(The researchers also made a discovery in the stone pit... saws being used for cutting stone)。B)由 [[段提到的"早期探险家已观察到这条路的一小部分"臆断出"研究人员发现了早期探险家留下的痕迹"。C)由 [[段提到的研究人员进行地质填图(doing geological mapping)时发现的道路, 臆断出"研究人员发现了一张古老的地理图"。D)将原文 stone 与 segments 杂糅而来,但文中的 segments 指的是"路段、部分",并未提及"石器片段"。

18. 这条人工铺就道路的修建目的是什么?	
A) 为了运输石块以拦截洪水。	C) 为了连接各种不同的金字塔工地。
B) 为了给采石场提供服务。	D) 为了连接尼罗河沿岸的村庄。

[设题要点]强调处(clearly)。

[答案精析] B)。A)将原文 stone、blocks、floods 杂糅而来,但原文 blocks 为名词,意同 stones,原文意在说明"载有石块的驳船借洪水漂到尼罗河上",而非"用石块拦截洪水"。B)复现于原文Ⅱ段(The road was clearly built to provide services for the newly discovered stone pit.)。C)将原文 monument sites、linked 杂糅而来,D)将原文 villages、the Nile 杂糅而来,但由原文可知,这条路连接的并非不同的金字塔工地或尼罗河沿岸的村庄,而是采石场与码头。

🦥 四、听力词汇攻关・地质探险相关词汇

① monument ['mɒnjʊmənt] n. 纪念碑,纪念 塔;遗迹

【联想】be a monument to sb/sth 是见证某人/某事物的丰碑

②ancient ['eɪnʃənt] a. 古代的;古老的

【近义】old/antique a. 古老的

③geologist [dʒɪˈplədʒɪst] n. 地质学家

【联想】senior geologist 高级地质师

④ **segment** ['segmənt] n. 部分,段,片

【近义】proportion/part/portion n. 部分

⑤ explorer [ek'sploirə] n. 探险者;勘探者

【同根】explore v. 勘探,探索; exploration n. 勘探,探索; exploratory a. 探索的,探究的

⑥follow up 追查;对……采取进一步行动

【联想】follow up on orders 跟进订单

⑦stumble across 偶然发现;意外发现

【联想】to stumble across a clue 偶然地发现 一条线索

⑧geological mapping 地质填图,地质测绘

【近义】geological exploration 地质勘探;地质勘测

Recording Two 中医针灸疗法

一、听前看什么

- 19. A) Dr. Gong didn't give him any conventional tests.
 - B) Dr. Gong marked his office with a hand-painted sign.
 - C) Dr. Gong didn't ask him any questions about his pain.
 - D) Dr. Gong slipped in needles where he felt no pain.
- 20. A) He had heard of the wonders acupuncture could work.
 - B) Dr. Gong was very famous in New York's Chinatown.
 - C) Previous **medical treatments failed** to relieve his **pain**.
 - D) He found the expensive medical tests unaffordable.

21. A) More and more patients ask for the treatment.

B) Acupuncture techniques have been perfected.

C) It doesn't need the conventional medical tests.

D) It does not have any negative side effects.

[看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

19. 选项主语均为 Dr. Gong,动宾结构涉及问诊(ask him any questions about his pain)、治疗病痛 (give him any conventional tests、slipped in needles),故推测 Dr. Gong 身份是医生,推测题干问及**龚医生治病方法。**

20. 据 A、C、D 项宾语 wonders acupuncture could work、the expensive medical tests、medical treatment 可推断 He 的身份是(龚医生的)患者,再由词义褒贬对比(wonders/famous VS failed/unaffordable)可知文中谈及患者此前接受过与龚医生不同的治疗方法,据此可推测题干可能询问不同治疗方式的差异或选择龚医生看病的原因。

21. 根据 C、D 项宾语(conventional medical tests, negative side effects)可推断 It 为一种有别于传统 医疗的治疗方式,再结合 A、B 项的指物名词 treatment、acupuncture 可知这种治疗方式可能指的就是针灸,且根据各项的"正向表达(more and more patients ask for、have been perfected、doesn't need the conventional medical tests、does not have any negative side effects)"可推测题干可能询问针灸治疗的优点或流行性。

[看选项复现词预测主题]选项中反复出现的高频词集中在两种治疗方式上: conventional (medical) tests、medical treatments 及 needles、acupuncture (techniques),推测本文谈及针灸治疗和传统医疗方式特点及差异。

灣 二、听时记什么

I The thin, extremely sharp **needles** didn't hurt at all going in. <u>Dr. Gong</u> pierced them **into my left arm**, around the **elbow** that had been **bothering me**. **Other** ^{19D} **needles were slipped** into my left wrist and, <u>strangely</u>, **into my right arm**, and then **into** both my closed **eyelids**.

There wasn't any discomfort, just a mild warming sensation. However, I did begin to wonder what had driven me here, to the office of Dr. James Gong in New York's Chinatown. Then I remembered—the torturing pain in that left elbow. Several trips to a hospital and two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had 200° failed to produce even a diagnosis. "Maybe you lean on your left arm too much," the doctor concluded, suggesting I see a bone doctor. During the hours spent waiting in vain to see a bone doctor, I decided to take another track and try acupuncture. A Chinese-American friend recommended Dr. Gong. I took the subway to Gong's second-floor office, 1918 marked with a handpainted sign.

III Dr. Gong speaks English, but not often. Most of my questions to him were greeted with a friendly laugh,

那一根根纤细而又极其尖锐的针扎进去时一点也不疼。龚医生将这些针刺入我的左臂,环绕在困扰我很久的手肘周围。其他一些针插入了我的左手腕,还有很不可思议的地方——我的右臂和我闭着的双眼眼睑。

没有任何的不适,只有轻微的温热感。但是,我确实开始疑惑,是什么让我来到这里,来到医生詹姆斯·龚位于纽约唐人街的办公室。随后我记起来了——是我左手时难忍的疼痛(让我来到这里的)。去了好几趟医院,做了两次价格昂贵又不舒服的医疗检查,甚至连个诊断都做不出来。"也许你靠左臂支撑得过多了,"医生总结道,并建议我去看骨科大夫。在徒然地等着看骨科医生的时间里,我决定试试另外一条路,中医针灸。一个美籍华人朋友推荐了龚医生。我坐地铁去了龚医生坐落在二楼、以手写指示牌标识的办公室。

龚医生说英语,但不经常说。对我的大 多数问题他都报以友善的一笑。但我想办 <u>but I managed to</u> **let him know where my arm hurt.** <u>He</u> asked me to go into a room, had me lie down on a bed, and went to work. In the next room, I learned, a woman dancer was also getting a treatment. As I lay there a while, I drifted into a dream-like state and fantasized about what she looked like.

N Acupuncturists today are as likely to be found on Park Avenue as on Mott Street. In all there are an estimated 10,000 **acupuncturists** in the country. Nowadays, a lot of medical doctors have learned acupuncture techniques; so have a number of dentists. Reason? ^{21A} Patient demand, Few, though, can adequately explain how acupuncture works. Acupuncturists may say that the body has more than 800 acupuncture points. A life force called qi circulates through the body. Points on the skin are energetically connected to specific organs, body structures and systems. Acupuncture points are stimulated to balance the circulation of qi. The truth is, though acupuncture is at least 2, 200 years old, "nobody really knows what's happening," says Paul Zmiewski, a Ph. D. in Chinese studies who practices acupuncture in Philadelphia.

V After five treatments, there has been dramatic improvement in my arm, and the pain is a fraction of what it was. The mainly silent Dr. Gong finally even offered a diagnosis for what troubled me. "Pinched nerve," he said.

Q19. What does the speaker find especially strange?

Q20. Why did the speaker go see Dr. Gong?

Q21. What accounts for the growing popularity of acupuncture in the United States, according to the speaker?

法让他知道了我的胳膊哪里疼。他让我 走进一个房间,躺到床上,然后便开始了 治疗。我得知,在隔壁的房间里,一个女 舞者也在接受治疗。我在床上躺了一会 儿,就渐渐进入了一种做梦般的状态,幻 想着那个女舞者长什么样子。

现在,你在派克大街上找到针灸师 的概率跟在唐人街的勿街上找到针灸 师的概率没什么两样。据估计,在美国 总共有一万名针灸师。如今,许多医生 都学了针灸技法,连许多牙医都学了针 灸。原因呢?患者需求呗。尽管几乎 没人能充分解释针灸是如何奏效的。 针灸师可能会说,人体有不下800个穴 位。一种被称之为"气"的生命之力在 体内循环流通。肌肤上的穴位与特定 器官、人体结构和系统强有力地连接 着,刺激针灸穴位是为了平衡"气"循 环。真实情况是,尽管针灸至少有2200 年的历史,"没有人真正知道这到底是 怎么一回事,"在费城练习针灸的汉学 博士 Paul Zmiewski 说道。

经过了五次治疗之后,我的胳膊好多了,痛楚只是原来的一点点了。大多沉默不语的龚医生最后甚至对这一令我烦恼的病症给出了诊断,"是神经压迫,"他说。

问题 19:发言者觉得特别不可思议的地方是 什么?

问题 20:为什么发言者要去看龚医生? 问题 21:据发言者称,是什么导致美国的针 灸普及度上升?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神] 对叙述经历类的听力材料,尤其要关注事件的"时间、地点、人物、起因、结果、经过"六要素。一些具体的时间、地点及人物的做法都是常见命题点;而对"事件经过",文中提到的特殊事件则是常见考点。如本篇中,听到时间标记词(Acupuncturists today、Nowadays)、人名标记词(Dr. Gong)、原因标记词(what had driven me here、Reason?)及特殊事件标记词(strangely)时应集中精力,准备速记其后核心信息。

[听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着此前选项预览时的"龚医生治疗方式"、"不同治疗方式的特点和差异"、"针灸治疗的优点或流行性"等听音重点,在听到相关信息时着力记录核心内容,并在完全符合文意的选项上做出预勾(19题 B、D 项,20题 C 项,21题 A 项),注意划掉与录音内容不符的选项。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时根据"事件起因—发展—结果"所提炼出的核心信息、时空转换标记词及选项预勾位置,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
Dr. Gong(提示引出主人翁行为) strangely(提示引出异乎寻常的情况)	Dr. Gong: ① needles (into) left arm, elbow bothering me ② strangely: needles slipped into right arm, eyelids→19D)	I描绘龚医生给发言者进行扎针治疗的过程。 ①针扎患病的左臂/肘;②针扎右臂、眼睑。
begin to wonder what had driven me here (提示引出找龚医生看病的起因) Several trips to a hospital(提示引出在其他 医院看病的经历) I decided to take another track(提示引出新 治疗路径) Gong's second-floor office(提示介绍龚医生 办公室)	driven me: to NY Chinatown, pain in that left elbow hospital: expensive, uncomfortable medical tests, failed to produce even a diagnosis > 20C) another track: waiting in vain try acu(puncture) office: 2nd floor, marked handpainted sign > 19B)	Ⅱ说明起因:发言者去找龚 医生进行针灸治疗的原因 是传统医疗检查无法查明 病因、缓解病痛。
but I managed to(提示引出发言者所做努力) He(提示引出龚医生治疗事实细节)	Dr. Gong: speaks English, not often, friendly laugh I: my questions, let him know where my arm hurt	Ⅲ 介绍发言者就诊及治疗 经过。 ①问诊沟通;②进行治疗。
Acupuncturists today(提示引出当前针灸师的情况) Nowadays, a lot of medical doctors so have dentists(提示引出当前医生的情况) Reason(提示引出原因) though (提示引出与上文相冲突的语义信息)	Acupuncturists: 10000 doctor, dentists: learned acupuncture techniques Reason: Patient demand > 21A) Few: can explain, nobody really knows	IV 介绍针灸治疗在美国普及的情况及针灸的治疗原理。 ①普及原因乃"患者需求"; ②治疗原理难以充分解释。
After five treatments(提示总结,引出治疗结果)	dramatic improvement, diagnosis	V 说明针灸治疗的效果:极 大缓解病痛并给出了诊断。



19. 发言者觉得特别不可思议的地方是什么?	
A) 龚医生没有给他做任何传统的检查。	C) 龚医生没有问他任何关于其病痛的问题。
B) 龚医生用手写标识牌标记他的办公室。	D) 龚医生把针刺进了他不感觉疼的地方。

「设题要点]引出特殊事件或情况处(strangely)。

[答案精析] D)。A)借Ⅲ段段首"龚医生对我的大多数问题仅报以友善的微笑,似乎并未了解病情即展开治疗"所暗藏的"龚医生并未进行传统医疗检查"设置干扰,但文中并未指出发言者对此感到不可思议。B)借Ⅲ段段末"龚医生办公室的客观描述:用手写标识牌标记办公室(office, marked with a hand-painted sign)"设置干扰,但文中并未指出发言者对此感到奇怪。C)由 III 段段首"龚医生对我所述大多数问题报以微笑"绝对化为"没有问他任何关于病痛的问题";并且,发言者也并未对医生这种做法发表想法。D) slipped in needles where he felt no pain 正确概括Ⅰ段 strangely 后 into my right arm、and then into both my closed eyelids 真实含义"连我感觉不到痛的右臂和双眼眼睑都扎针了(由前文可知,真正病痛的是其左胳膊肘周围)"。

20. 为什么发言者要去看龚医生?	
A) 他曾听说过针灸创造的奇迹。	C) 之前的医疗没能缓解他的病痛。
B) 龚医生在纽约唐人街闻名遐迩。	D) 他发现昂贵的医疗检查价格难以承受。

[设题要点] 原因引出处(what had driven me here)。

[答案精析] C)。A)借 Ⅱ 段 wonder 一词干扰,但文中 wonder 做动词,意为"想知道"。B)由 Ⅱ 段段尾"发言者的一个华人朋友向其推荐龚医生"过度推断而来,但并不意味着龚医生"在整个唐人街名气很大"。C) failed to relieve his pain 符合 Ⅱ 段"医院治疗甚至连诊断都无法做出"所暗含的"无法治疗、缓解发言者病痛"。D)利用 Ⅱ 段提及的"医疗检查价格昂贵"干扰,但"昂贵检查未能诊断出患者病因才是发言者选"针灸"的原因。

21. 据发言者称,是什么导致美国的针灸普及度上升?	
A) 越来越多人要求这种治疗。	C) 它无需传统的医疗检查。
B) 针灸技术已被完善。	D) 它没有任何不良副作用。

「设题要点]引出当前情形处(Nowadays)、原因引出处(Reason?)。

[答案精析] A)。A) patients ask for the treatment 同义改写 IV 段 Patient demand。B)借 IV、V 段"医生纷纷学习针灸技法、患者(以发言者自己为例)也肯定针灸治疗"干扰,但并不能由此推导出"针灸技术已完善",且与 IV 段所示"几乎无人能充分揭示针灸是如何奏效的、没人真正知道这到底是怎么回事"相悖。C)在Ⅲ段"龚医生针灸治疗流程(问诊后直接治疗而未进行医疗检查)"与"针灸日益普及"之间强加因果。D)表述过于绝对,且"针灸副作用(side effect)"文中没有提及。

※四、听力词汇攻关・中医相关词汇

① pierce [piəs] v. 刺破,刺穿

【近义】insert v. 刺,扎入; stab v. 刺,捅; penetrate v. 进入,穿透

② slip into 滑入,插入;陷入

【搭配】slip away 悄悄离开;slip your mind 遗忘

③ eyelid ['aɪlɪd] n. 眼皮,眼睑

【联想】eyebrow n. 眉毛; eyelash n. 睫毛; cheek n. 脸颊; jaw n. 下巴

④ elbow ['elbəʊ] n. 手肘

【联想】wrist n. 手腕;ankle n. 脚踝;knee n. 膝盖;joint n. 关节;spine n. 脊椎;waist n. 腰

⑤ diagnosis [ɪdaɪəgˈnəʊsɪs] n. 诊断结论

【联想】remedy/treatment *n*. 治疗; therapy *n*. 疗法; operation *n*. 手术; injection *n*. 打针; prescription *n*. 药方

⑥ acupuncture [ˈækjʊpʌウktʃər] n. 针灸

【联想】traditional Chines medicine 中医; medical message 推拿; cupping n. 拔罐

⑦ circulation [ss:kjə leɪʃn] n. 血液循环,流通

【联想】immune/respiratory/digestive system 免疫/呼吸/消化系统;disharmony n. 失调

Recording Three 出生排行对婚配的影响

一、听前看什么

- 22. A) They were on the verge of breaking up.
 - B) They were **compatible** despite differences.
 - C) They quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments.
 - D) They **argued** persistently about whether to <u>have</u> children.
- 23. A) **Neither** of them has any **brothers or sisters**.
 - B) Neither of them won their parents' favor.
 - C) They weren't **spoiled** in their childhood.
 - D) They didn't like to be the apple of their **parents** eyes.

- 24. A) They are usually good at making friends.
 - B) They tend to be adventurous and creative.
 - C) They are often content with what they have.
 - D) They tend to be self-assured and responsible.
- 25. A) They **enjoy** making friends.
 - B) They tend to be well adjusted.
 - C) They are **least likely** to take initiative.
 - D) They usually have successful marriages.

「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点〕

- 22. 由 D)项 have children 可知 They 指代一对夫妇,再由各项时态"一般过去时"以及各项关键词 breaking up、compatible、quarreled、argued 所示信息"两人关系"可推测本题可能就**某夫妇之间过去的关系**,不是行提问。
- 23. 由 A)、B)两项中复现的 Neither 一词可推知,各项的 they/them 指代两个人,可能仍为上题中提到的夫妇;另外,A)项涉及他们的兄弟姐妹,其余三项涉及他们与父母的关系(parents/spoiled),故推测本题询问夫妻俩在原生家庭中的情况。
- 24. 各项近义复现的词(组)usually/tend to/often 表示"通常、往往"之意,其后接续的形容词(短语)均与人物性格相关,故推测本题询问某类人的性格特征。
- 25. B)、D)中 tend to/usually 近义复现,A)、C)一般现在时也表示通常性的动作或状态,可推知本题同上题,可能也询问某类人的行为特征。

各题主语/主体均为 they,但具体指代有所不同,听音时应重点关注人物群体名词(词组)。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 本题高频词集中于两类:一是与婚姻家庭相关的词: breaking up、have children、brothers or sisters、parents、marriages; 二是与人物特征相关的词: adventurous、creative、self-assured、responsible、well adjusted,故推测本文谈及婚姻家庭情况和人物特征。

🦥 二、听时记什么

- Ronald and Lois, married for two decades, consider themselves a happy couple. But in the early years of their marriage, both were distilled by ^{22c} persistent arguments that seem to fade away without ever being truly resolved. They uncovered clues to what was going wrong by researching a fascinating subject: how birth order affects not only your personality, but also how compatible you are with your mate!
- Ronald and Lois are ^{23A} only children, and "onlies" grow up accustomed to being the apple of their parents' eyes. Match two "onlies" and you have partners who subconsciously expect each other to continue fulfilling this expectation, while neither has much experience in the "giving" end.
- Here's a list of common birth-order characteristics and some thoughts on the best and worst marital matches for each.
- The oldest tends to be ^{24D} self-assured, responsible, a high achiever and relatively serious and reserved. He may be slow to make friends, perhaps

结婚二十年的罗纳德、罗伊斯夫妇认为自己是幸福的一对。但在早期婚姻生活中,两人都被持续反复的争执历练,这些争执虽从未真正得到解决却似乎已经慢慢消失。他们通过研究一个极具吸引力的课题发现了两人之间问题的线索,这个课题是:出生次序如何不但影响你的性格,还影响你与配偶的匹配程度!

罗纳德和罗伊斯都是独生子女,独生子女在成长过程中已经习惯被父母视为珍宝。如果两个独生子女结婚,两人潜意识里都希望对方继续满足这一期待,而都没有多少作为"付出"一方的经验。

下面是不同出生次序对应的一些常 见性格特征及其相应的最佳和最差婚配 的一些想法。

长子女往往是拥有自信和责任感的 成功人士,相对严谨和保守。他可能不 会轻易结交朋友,或许只需一个同伴就心 content with only one companion. The best matches are with a youngest, an "only," or a mate raised in a large family. The worst match is with another oldest, since the two will be too sovereign to share a household comfortably.

The youngest child of the family thrives on attention and tends to be outgoing, ^{24B} adventurous, optimistic, creative and less ambitious than others in the family. He may lack self-discipline and have difficulty making decisions on his own. A youngest brother of brothers, often unpredictable and romantic, will match best with an oldest sister of brothers. The youngest sister of brothers is best matched with an oldest brother of sisters, who will happily indulge these traits.

The middle child is influenced by many variables; however, middles are ^{25C} less likely to take initiative and more anxious and self-critical than others. Middles often successfully marry other middles, since both are strong on tact, not so strong on the aggressiveness and tend to crave affection.

The only child is often most comfortable when alone. But since an "only" tends to be ^{25B}a well-adjusted individual, she'll eventually learn to relate to any chosen spouse. The male only child expects his wife to make life easier without getting much in return. He is sometimes best matched with a younger sister of brothers. The female only child, who tends to be slightly more flexible, is well matched with an older man, who will indulge her tendency to test his love. Her worst match? Another "only," of course.

Q22: What does the speaker say about Ronald and Lois's early years of married life?

Q23: What do we learn about Ronald and Lois?

Q24: What does the speaker say about the oldest child in the family?

Q25: What does the speaker say about the only children?

满意足。最佳婚配对象是幺子女、独生子女或在大家庭中长大的配偶。最差婚配对象是长子女,因为两人都过于强势,无法在同一屋檐下舒适共处。

家中的幺子女在关注中长大,往往是外向、有冒险精神、乐观、有创造力的,不如家中其他人那么雄心勃勃。他可能缺乏自律精神,难以自主做决定。兄弟中最小的一位往往善变且浪漫,与有若干弟弟的长姐最配。有若干哥哥的幺妹和有若干妹妹的长兄最配,后者会很乐意纵容前者的这些特点。

排行中间的孩子受许多变量的影响;但是,他们不会像其他人那样采取主动,但更为焦虑,更多地自我批判。 他们往往相互匹配成功结合,因为双方都机敏过人,攻击性不强,且倾向于渴求感情。

独生子女通常在独处时最自在,但 因为独生子女往往是一个个适应性强 的个体,无论她选择了哪类配偶,最终 都会学着与对方相处。独子盼望妻子 改善他的生活而不向他索取太多回报; 他有时与有若干哥哥的妹妹最配。独 女往往稍微灵活一些,与较年长的男子 相配,这样的男子会纵容她常常测试他 的爱。她的最差婚配对象呢? 当然就 是另一个独生子女了。

问题 22:关于罗纳德和罗伊斯早期的婚姻生活,讲者说了什么?

问题 23:关于罗纳德和罗伊斯,我们了解到 什么?

问题 24:关于家庭中的长子女,讲者说了 什么?

问题 25:关于独生子女,讲者说了什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]本文介绍不同群体的特征,话语标记词多为表示不同群体的名词(词组)——Ronald and Lois、The oldest、The youngest child、The middle child、The only child。这类文章常常考查各群体与其对应特点或细节的匹配,考生应在听到标记词时做好速记其后内容的准备,避免做题时犯张冠李戴的错误。

[听人物群体名词(词组)记取群体特征][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着预览选项提取的关键信息、"人物群体名词(词组)"的听音重点,听取材料、记录重要内容,并预勾关键词在材料中完全复现的选项(22题 C项,23题 A项,24题 B、D项,25题 B、C项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听力过程中记取"出生次序不同群体的性格和行为特征"信息,可勾勒文章脉络。

[听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
Ronald and Lois(提示介绍一对夫妇的情况) a fascinating subject(提示引出文章关注话题)	Ronald and Lois: ① a happy couple But persistent arguments → 22C); ② researching a fascinating subject: how birth order affects personality also how compatible with your mate only children: ① "onlies" the apple of their parents' eyes→23A); ② neither in the "giving" end	前两段为引子,介绍研究者夫妇二人如何受个人经历启发而着手研究本文中心话题:出生次序如何影响个人的性格与婚配。 【由罗纳德、罗伊斯夫妇的私人经历引出他们的研究课题。 【从出生次序角度解释夫妇问题。
Here's a list of (提示引出不同出生次序对应的性格特征和婚配情况) The oldest(提示介绍长子女的情况) The youngest child(提示介绍幺子女的情况) The middle child(提示介绍排行中间的孩子的情况) The only child(提示介绍独生子女的情况)	The oldest: ① self-assured, responsible, slow to make friends, content with only one companion→24D);②The best matches The worst match The youngest child: ① adventurous creative →24B);②will match best with is best matched with The middle child:①less likely to take initiative→25C);②marry other middles The only child:①most comfortable when alone, a well-adjusted individual→25B);② best matched with well matched with	余下各段介绍不同出生次序对应的性格特征和婚配情况。 Ⅲ 段总述,IV至 III 段分述。 IV 段介绍长子女的特征和婚配。 V 段介绍幺子女的特征和婚配。 VI 段介绍排行中间的孩子的特征和婚配。 III 段介绍排行中间的孩子的特征和婚配。 III 段介绍独生子女的特征和婚配。

灣 三、听后选什么

22. 关于罗纳德和罗伊斯早期的婚姻生活,讲者说了什么?		
A) 他们正濒临分手。	C) 他们经常争吵且从未解决争执。	
B) 他们虽有分歧但相处和睦。	D) 他们就是否要孩子反复争吵。	

[设题要点] 用于引出话题的事例处(Ronald and Lois)。

[答案精析] C)。A)由 I 段 persistent arguments... without ever being truly resolved 过度引申出两人濒临分手,夸大了两人在婚姻初期的矛盾。B) differences 对应过去的情形(were distilled by) persistent arguments,compatible 对应现在的情形(consider themselves) a happy couple,两个词概括了这对夫妇迄今二十年的婚姻生活"以前争吵不断,现在相处融洽",但与题干所问"早期的婚姻生活"不符。C)quarreled a lot 对应 I 段 persistent arguments, never resolved... 与 I 段 without ever being truly resolved 同义。D) children 一词虽在 II 段复现,但其在文中指代的是夫妇二人,原文并未提及有关"孕育下一代"的内容。

23. 关于罗纳德和罗伊斯,我们了解到什么?	
A) 他们都没有兄弟姐妹。	C) 他们童年时不曾被溺爱。
B) 他们都没有赢得父母的喜爱。	D) 他们不想被父母视为珍宝。

「设题要点] 用于引出话题的事例处(Ronald and Lois)。

[答案精析] A)。A)虽未直接复现原文,但实际上是对 II 段 only children/"onlies"的解释说明。B)、C)两项均与 II 段"他们被父母视为珍宝(the apple of their parents' eyes)"相悖。D)与 II 段 expect each other to continue fulfilling this expectation 含义"他们期待配偶继续像父母般珍视宠爱他们"相悖。

24. 关于家庭中的长子女,讲者说了什么?		
A) 他们通常擅于结交朋友。	C) 他们常满足于他们所拥有的东西。	
B) 他们往往具有冒险和创新精神。	D) 他们往往自信且有责任感。	

[设题要点] 分类介绍处(The oldest)。

[答案精析] D)。A)与 IV 段"他可能不会轻易结交朋友(slow to make friends)"相悖。B)adventurous、creative 在 V 段复现,实为幺子女的特点。C)content 复现,但将其适用范围由原文的交友方面引申至生活的方方面面。D)指出了长子女的两大特点,复现 IV 段 self-assured、responsible。

25. 关于独生子女,讲者说了什么?	
A) 他们喜欢结交朋友。	C) 他们最不可能采取主动。
B) 他们往往适应性强。	D) 他们通常拥有成功的婚姻。

[设题要点] 分类介绍处(The only child)。

[答案精析] B)。A)与 VII 段 often most comfortable when alone 文意相悖。B)同义复现 VII 段 an "only" tends to be a well-adjusted individual。C) 虽复现 VI 段 less likely to take initiative... than others,但这是排行中间的孩子的特点,与题干要求不符。D)由 VII 段 well-adjusted、relate to any chosen spouse 过度引申而来,但原文并未提到婚姻成功与否。

河 四、听力词汇攻关・婚姻家庭相关词汇

① marry ['mærɪ] v. 结婚,娶,嫁

【联想】propose v. 求婚; be/get engaged to sb 与某人订婚; fiancé n. 未婚夫; fiancée n. 未婚妻; matrimony n. 婚姻; marital a. 婚姻的; divorce v. 离婚

② couple ['kʌpəl] n. 夫妇,情侣

【联想】bride n. 新娘;bridegroom/groom n. 新郎;honeymoon n. 蜜月;widow n. 寡妇;widower n. 鳏夫;bachelor n. 单身汉

③ birth order 出生次序

【联想】only child 独生子女; oldest /eldest (child) 长子长女; youngest child 幺子幺女; middle child 排行中间的孩子

④ **compatible** [kəm'pætɪbəl] a. (因志趣相投而)关系好的,和睦相处的

【近义】be on friendly terms with... 与…… 和睦相处

⑤ mate [meɪt] n. 配偶

【近义】spouse *n*. 配偶; partner *n*. 配偶,长期共同生活的伴侣; companion *n*. 同伴,伴侣

⑥ match [met] v. 和……相配,使结婚;n. 相配的人,婚姻

【联想】marital match 婚姻对象

⑦ raise [reɪz] v. 抚养,养育,培养

【近义】bring sb up 抚养,养育,教养; rear v. 抚养(孩子),饲养(动物); foster v. 代养(别人的孩子); adopt v. 收养,领养; keep v. 饲养(动物)

⑧ household [haʊshəʊld] n. 家庭,一家人

【联想】householder n. 房主,住户;domestic a. 家用的,家庭的,家务的

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

世界七大奇迹之一有点歪

一、总体分析

本文选自 Newser 网站 2016. 6. 21 文章: One of World's Seven Wonders Stands a Bit Askew(世界七大奇迹之一有点歪)。文章脉络:指出吉萨大金字塔虽并非完全对称,但并没有差多少(第一段)——推测埃及人在当时的条件之下如何将金字塔设计和建筑得如此接近完美(第二段)。

二、选项分析

词性		选项	词义	
名词	复数	A) chronicles	编年史	
		L) remnants	残余,残留物	
		N) revelations	1.被揭露[披露]的(惊人)真相 2.出乎意料的好东西[乐趣,用处]	
	单数或不可数	E) hypothesis	假设,猜想	
		J) precision	精确(性),准确(性)	
		F) maximum	最大值	
		G) momentum	势头,动量,动力	
	原形	B) complete	1. 完成 2. 使完整	
	かい カン・カン・カン・カン・カン・カン・カン・カン・カン・カン・カン・カン・カン・カ	I) perfect	使完美,完善	
动词	第三人称单数	A) chronicles	将(一系列事件)载入编年史中,按时序记载	
		D) fascinates	深深吸引,迷住	
	ed 分词	C) established	建立,设立	
		K) puzzled	使困惑,使迷惑	
		M) removed	1. 移走;搬走;去掉 2. 清除,除去	
形容词		B) complete	1. 完全的,彻底的 2. 完整的,全部的	
		C) established	早已确立的;早已投入使用的	
		F) maximum	最大量的,最大限度的	
		I) perfect	完美的	
		J) precision	精确的,精密的	
副词		H) mysteriously	神秘地	
		O) slightly	轻微地,稍微	

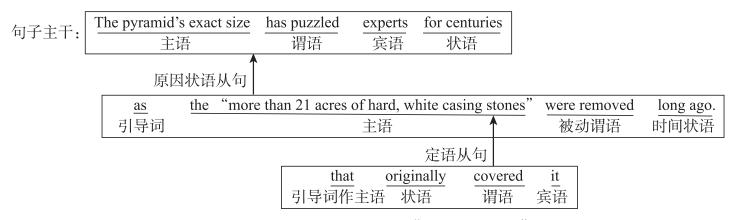


pyramids say they've discovered that the Great Pyramid of Giza is not exactly even. But really not by much. This pyramid is the oldest of the world's Seven Wonders. The pyramid's exact size has __26__ experts for centuries, as the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing stones" that originally covered it were __27__ long ago. Reporting in the most recent issue of the newsletter "AERAGRAM," which __28__ the work of the Ancient Egypt Research Associates, engineer Glen Dash says his team used a new measuring approach that involved finding any surviving __29__ of the casing in order to determine where the original edge was. They found the east side of the pyramid to be a __30__ of 5.55_ inches shorter than the west side.

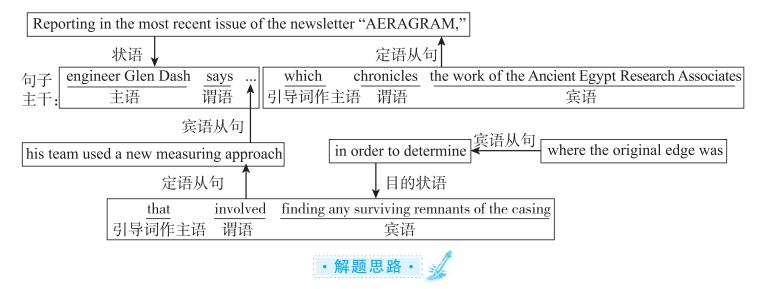
• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①scan [skæn] v. 扫描
 ②map [mæp] v. 绘制(某地区)的地图;表示出(某物的形状等)
 ③pyramid ['pirəmid] n. 金字塔
 ④acre ['eikə] n. 英亩

 ⑤casing ['keisi]] n. (包在电线等外面起保护作用的)罩,壳
 ⑥newsletter ['njuiziletə] n. 通讯,简报
- 1. The pyramid's exact size has puzzled experts for centuries, as the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing stones" that originally covered it were removed long ago.



2. Reporting in the most recent issue of the newsletter "AERAGRAM," which chronicles the work of the Ancient Egypt Research Associates, engineer Glen Dash says his team used a new measuring approach that involved finding any surviving remnants of the casing in order to determine where the original edge was.



26. 答案: K) puzzled

【确定词性】The pyramid's exact size has <u>26</u> experts for centuries 中,空格位于 has 之后,名词 experts 之前,可知其为(**及物动词的**)过去分词,构成现在完成时。可选范围:C) established、K) puzzled、M) removed。

【锁定答案】空格词体现一直以来/几百年来"金字塔的确切尺寸"与"专家们"之间的关系。首两句指出科学家最近发现:吉萨大金字塔并不完全对称,但也没有差很多。可见,以前专家们对于金字塔的确切尺寸是不了解、不清楚的,K)puzzled"使……迷惑/困惑"符合文意。

【点拨技巧】关注时态/时间呼应,理解句间语义逻辑:借 they've (Scientists have) discovered 与 has _____ experts for centuries 的呼应可推知文章开篇四句为倒叙"先指出最近发现——再追溯历来情形",空格词应和 discovered 相对,从而选 puzzled。

【补充语法】分词短语作后置定语:现在分词与过去分词的区别主要表现在"语态"和"时间"概念上。在语态上,现在分词表示主动意义,过去分词表示被动意义。在时间上,现在分词表示动作正在进行,过去分词则表示动作已经完成。现在分词作定语如文中 Scientists scanning and mapping the Giza pyramids;过去分词作定语如 the suggestion sent to the committee(呈送给委员会的建议)。

27. 答案:M) removed

【确定词性】空格所在分句"the... casing stones"were __27__ long ago 可能存在以下三种情况: 1. 空格词为形容词/名词复数,构成主系表结构; 2. 空格词为 ed 分词,构成被动语态; 3. 空格词为 ing 分词,构成过去进行时。可选范围: A) chronicles、L) remnants、N) revelations、C) established、M) removed、B) complete、F) maximum、I) perfect、J) precision。

【锁定答案】空格所在分句指出"原来覆盖在金字塔上的罩石很久以前 _____",之前主句指出这导致的结果(as 体现因果关系):金字塔的确切尺寸困扰专家多年。搭建语义跳板即:最初覆盖金字塔的罩石被移走,导致无法知晓金字塔的确切尺寸,M)removed符合文意。

【点拨技巧】解答本题的关键线索有两个:1. originally covered 反向暗示"(罩石)现在不在了,被移走了或被破坏了";2. as 提示空格词所在分句需和前面主句形成"合理的因果关系"。

28. 答案:A) chronicles

【确定词性】首先,根据空格所在位置 which __28__ the work of ... 可知其为谓语动词,可能是过去式,也可能是第三人称单数(which 指代 "AERAGRAM")。其次,由主句时态 engineer Glen Dash says... 可进一步确定空格为第三人称单数。可选范围:A)chronicles、D)fascinates。

【锁定答案】空格所在定语从句解释说明 AERAGRAM 简报的功用:______协会所做工作。显然空格词应为"记录、描述、报道"之意,A)chronicles"记录,按时序记载"符合文意。D)fascinates 无法衔接 work。

【点拨技巧】chron来自希腊语 khronos(=time),因此带 chron的词往往与"时间"相关: chronograph=chro(时间)+ graph(图表)=计时器;Chronology=chron(时间)+ ology(学科)=年代学,年表;Chronicle=chron(时间)+icle(一点一点)=按时间一点一点记录事件,按时序记载,编年史。

29. 答案:L) remnants

【确定词性】根据空格所在位置 finding any surviving _____ of 可知其为名词,被 surviving 修饰,作 finding 的宾语。可选范围:E) hypothesis、L) remnants、N) revelations、J) precision、F) maximum、G) momentum。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,新测量方法包括"寻找所有幸存的外壳的____,以确定原始边缘的位置",且上文指出,原来覆盖在其上的"坚硬白色外壳"很久以前就被移除了。可见,如今能找到的只能是"外壳的残留",且借其达到"确定原始边缘"的目的,L)remnants"残留物,残存"符合文意。

【点拨技巧】1. 解答本题的关键线索在于 casting: 回看上文发现其特征"当初覆盖于金字塔之上,但很久以前已被移走(casting... that originally covered it were removed long ago)",则较容易可推断"如今科学家找到的只能是残留",从而大大降低解题难度。2. 解答本题的难点部分来自难词 remnant: 考生若不认识,可借助常见词 remain(保持;残存)猜测其义为"残留物,残存"。

30. 答案:F) maximum

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 be a _____ of... 可知其为以辅音音素开始的可数名词单数。可选范围: E)hypothesis、F)maximum。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,他们发现金字塔东侧长度比西侧_____短 5.55 英寸,可选范围中,F) maximum 符合语境,且 a maximum of 为固定搭配(最大,具体到文中即:金字塔东西侧最大差值不超过 5.55 英寸,这也契合开篇内容:"大金字塔并不完全对称,但真的没有差多少"。

If 1 The question that most __31__ him, however, isn't how the Egyptians who designed and built the pyramid got it wrong 4, 500 years ago, but how they got it so close to __32__. 2 "We can only speculate" as to how the Egyptians could have laid out" these lines with such __33__ using only the tools they had," Dash writes. 3 He says his __34__ is that the Egyptians laid out their design" on a grid, noting that the great pyramid is oriented only __35__ away from the cardinal directions (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," archeologist Atlas Obscura points out. [256 words]

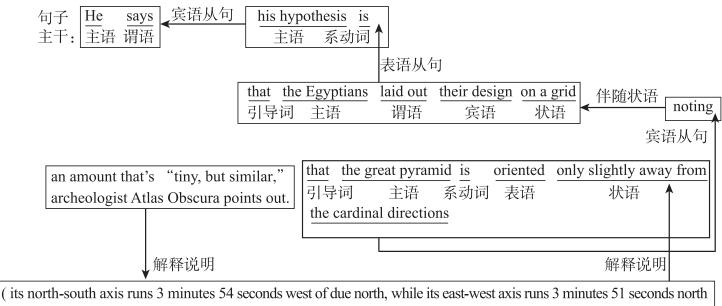
然而,最吸引他的问题不是设计和建造金字塔的埃及人在4,500年前如何弄错了,而是他们如何让它如此接近完美。达什写道,"对于埃及人在仅仅使用他们当时所拥有的工具的情况下,如何做到如此精确地铺线,我们只能做出的设计图布在网格上,指出大金字塔的的设记是埃及人把他们的设计图布在网格上,指出大金字塔的方向只是稍稍偏离基本方向(其南北铂线)。一一这个差值"很小,但相差无几,"考古学家阿特拉斯·奥布斯丘拉指出。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①**speculate** ['spekjʊleɪt] v. 猜测,推测
- ②lay out 安排,布置,设计
- ③design [dɪˈzaɪn] n. 设计图
- ④grid [grid] n. (地图上的)坐标方格
- ⑤note [nəʊt] v. 特别提到,指出

- ⑥ oriented ['ɔːrɪentɪd] a. 以……为方向的
 - ⑦cardinal direction 基本方向
 - ⑧axis [ˈæksɪs] n. 轴,轴线
 - ⑨point out 指出,指明

He says his hypothesis is that the Egyptians laid out their design on a grid, noting that the great pyramid is oriented only slightly away from the cardinal directions (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," archeologist Atlas Obscura points out.



31. 答案:D) fascinates

of due east)

【确定词性】The question that most __31__ him 中,空格词位于主语 that/the question 之后,代词 him 之前,可知其为谓语动词,可能是及物动词的过去式或第三人称单数形式。再由句子主干 The question... isn't... 时态可进一步推知为及物动词第三人称单数形式,基本确定答案为 D) fascinates。

【锁定答案】上段末指出他(him= engineer Glen Dash)的发现:金字塔东侧比西侧稍短。空格句转

折指出:然而,最_____他的问题不是当初设计建造金字塔的埃及人如何弄错了,而是·····。可见空格词应表示"引人思考、令人着迷"之意,D)fascinates 完全符合文意。

32. 答案: I) perfect

【确定词性】根据空格所在分句 they got it so close to __32__,可知空格处为名词、动名词、或形容词,整体意为"他们使其接近(某种状态、某个时间或某一空间)"。可选范围: E) hypothesis、N) revelations、J) precision、G) momentum、B) complete、I) perfect、C) established。

【锁定答案】空格句指出:最吸引他们的问题不是当初设计建造金字塔的埃及人如何弄错了,而是他们如何让它如此接近 ____。首段①②句指出"金字塔并不完全对称,但真的没有差多少";末句指出"金字塔东西侧长度差的最大值为 5.55 英寸"。由此可判断空格句强调的是"金字塔设计建筑上非常接近完美",I) perfect 正确。

J) precision"准确、精确"完全符合语境,有很大干扰性,但仔细分析可发现并非合适选项:1. precision 为名词时多为中性概念"精确(性/度)",即便带有肯定色彩,意为"精确、准确"时,也是 with precision 结构(如:The work was carried out with precision)。2. precision 为形容词"精确的,精密的"之意时,仅用于名词之前(如:precision tool 精密工具)。

【点拨技巧】第二段首句往往为对第一段的概括回应,所以选词填空时必须关注"该句和上文的对应关系"。The question that most fascinates him, however, isn't how... but how... (然而,最吸引他的问题不是……而是……。)言外之意:假若顺承上文,那么他关心的应该是第一个问题(即:第一个问题回应上段末句),但实际上他关心的反而是与之相对的第二个问题(第二个问题应该是下文论述对象,且很可能会在文章开篇处提及)。

【补充语法】一般来说,形容词不可直接在介词之后出现,而是要 being 做媒介(如:I am afraid of being late. I am afraid of late. X)。但 close to、far from 之后的 being 可省略。如,She was sure that he was far from (being) happy. (她确信他根本不高兴。)。又如文中 close to perfect(接近完美)。

33. 答案:J) precision

【确定词性】根据空格所在位置 with such _____ 可知其为名词,构成介词短语作句子状语,修饰 have laid out these lines。可选范围:E) hypothesis、N) revelations、J) precision、G) momentum。

34. 答案:E) hypothesis

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 his __34__ is that... 可知其为单数名词或动名词,作主语。可选范围:E) hypothesis、G) momentum。

【锁定答案】空格句上文指出"我们只能推测埃及人如何……(We can only speculate as to how...)",空格句则指出"他说他的_____是……(He says his _____ is...)"。可推知空格词应含有"推测,猜测"之意,hypothesis"假定,假设"正确。

【点拨技巧】本题解题的关键线索在于: speculate 和 hypothesis 带有同样的"猜测、推测(不一定是事实)"意味。补充: speculate/speculation、assume/assumption、hypothesize/hypothesis、suppose/supposition、presume/presumption 都含有"假定、假设、猜测"之意,带有(作者或文中人物)的主观色彩,阅读时需注意和"事实"对比区分。

35. 答案:O) slightly

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 the great pyramid is oriented only __35__ away from...可知其为副词,和 only —起修饰 away from。可选范围:H)mysteriously、O)slightly。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,大金字塔的位置只是_____偏离基本方向;括号内指出偏离的具体角度;破折号评价指出"偏离值很小,但相差无几",也即是大金字塔相对基本方向的偏离都很轻微,slightly正

确。mysteriously无法体现括号内的详释以及随后的评判。

【点拨技巧】空格句前后实则暗含因果关系(这一关系是解答空 34 的有力线索):主句概述他(Glen Dash)对"埃及人建造金字塔方式的推测——将设计图布于网格上";noting...表面是说明他指出的事 实,实则是说明其推测的依据。nothing that... 说明观察到的内容,实则三位一体(这是解答空 35 的思 路):主干概述事实;括号内详述数据;破折号后作出评论。

Section B

同侪压力有积极一面



一、总体分析

本文选自 Scientific American《科学美国人》2015 年 11 月 1 日一篇题为 Peer Pressure Has a Positive Side(同侪压力有积极一面)的文章。本文主要介绍同侪压力对青少年的积极影响,以及其在教 育中的具体应用。



二、试题分析

	定位词	核心义
36. It is thought probable that the human brain is particularly good at picking up [®] socially important information.	[1] human brain [2] particularly good at	人类大脑特点:特别擅 长学习有重大社交意 义的信息。
37. It can be concluded from experiments that the presence ² of peers ³ increases risk-taking by adolescents ⁴ and youth.	[1] concluded from experiments [2] increases risk-taking	实验结论:同伴在场增加青少年冒险行为。
38. Students should be told that risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive.	[1] risk-taking in the classroom [2] something positive	学生应被告知的事:课 堂冒险并非坏事。
39. The urge ^⑤ of finding a mate ^⑥ and getting married accounts for ^⑥ adolescents' greater attention to social interactions.	[1] finding a mate [2] getting married	青少年更关注社交的原因:求偶和结婚的欲望。
40. According to Steinberg, the presence of peers increases the speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning.	[1] Steinberg [2] the speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning	Steinberg 观点:同伴在 场提高青少年学习速 度和效果。
41. Teenagers' parents are often concerned about negative peer influence.	[1] teenagers' parents [2] often concerned about	青少年父母的担忧:同 辈影响的负面作用。
42. Activating [®] the brain's social network involved in socially motivated learning and memory may allow students to tap [®] unused mental powers.	[1] the brain's social network [2] unused mental powers	激活大脑社交网络的作用:帮学生获得尚未 开发的脑力。
43. The presence of peers intensifies the feeling of rewards in teens' brains.	[1] the feeling of rewards [2] teens' brains	同龄人在场对青少年大 脑的影响:强化奖励感。
44. When we absorb information for the purpose of imparting [®] it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth.	[1] imparting it to others [2] greater accuracy and depth	为教而学的影响:学得更准确、更深入。
45. Some experts are suggesting that we turn peer influence to good use in education.	[1] some experts [2] good use in education	专家建议:应将同伴影响好好应用于教育。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①pick up 学会,获得;发现,识别
- ② presence ['prezəns] n. 存在,在场
- ③ peer [pɪə] n. 同辈,同龄人
- ④ adolescent 「ædə'lesənt] n. 青少年
- ⑤ **urge** ['ɜːdʒ] n. 强烈的欲望,迫切要求

- ⑥mate [meɪt] n. 配偶
- ⑦account for 是·····的原因;导致,引起
- ⑧activate [ˈæktɪveɪt] v. 使活动;使活跃;使(开始)起作用
- ⑨tap [tæp] v. 利用,发掘,开发
- ⑤ ⑩impart [ɪm'paɪt] υ. 传授,告知

定位词选取原则:(1)排除复现信息 the presence of peers、peer influence;(2)优先选择具有区分度的人物名称、身份职位等专有名词,如 Steinberg、Some experts;(3)补充选取易于区分的细节信息(即各题区别于其他题所独具的细节)。

解题思维原则:快速阅读时,带着试题定位词迅速浏览文中段落,一旦发现某题定位词(全部而非部分)现于某段(或复现、或同义、或转述等),随即将该试题核心义与定位词对应处所示核心文意进行比对,若比对成功即可确定答案(正确答案往往是对原文定位处的同义复现或改写,偶尔可能是几个句子的文意概括或段落主旨概括);若段落中没有发现任何定位词对应信息、或只发现某试题部分而非全部定位词对应信息,则无需进行文意比对也可直接将之排除(定位词无对应或只是部分对应表明文意肯定有缺失)。短时记忆有限者,这一解题过程可分批进行,比如先分析5道题然后速览全文,接着分析剩下5道题并匹配剩余未确定段落。



三、速读巧解

Peer Pressure Has a Positive Side

- [A] ① Parents of teenagers often view their children's friends with something like suspicion. ② They worry that the adolescent peer group has the power to push its members into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous.
- 3 Such wariness[®] is well founded[®]: statistics show, for example, that a teenage driver with a same-age passenger in the car is at higher risk of a fatal crash than an adolescent driving alone or with an adult.
- [B] In a 2005 study, psychologist Laurence Steinberg of Temple University and his co-author, psychologist Margo Gardner, then at Temple, divided 306 people into three age groups: young adolescents, with a mean age of 14; older adolescents, with a mean age of 19; and adults, aged 24 and older. 2 Subjects played a computerized driving game in which the player must avoid crashing into a wall that materializes, without warning, on the roadway. 3 Steinberg and Gardner randomly assigned some participants to play alone or with two same-age peers looking on.
- [C] ① Older adolescents scored about 50 percent higher on an index of risky driving when their peers were in the room—and the driving of early adolescents was

同侪压力有积极一面

青少年的父母常以某种类似怀疑的眼光来看待自己孩子的朋友。他们担心青少年同辈群体有能力逼其成员做出愚蠢甚至危险行为。这种警惕有充分理由:例如,统计数据显示,车上带有同龄乘客的青少年司机比单独驾车或带有成年人乘客的青少年司机遭到命车祸的风险更高。

在2005年一项研究中,天普大学 心理学家劳伦斯·斯坦伯格及其合著 者,当时任职于天普大学的心理学家 马戈·加德纳,将306人分为三个年 龄组:年幼青少年,平均年龄14岁;年 长青少年,平均年龄19岁;成年人,年 龄24岁及以上。受试者玩一款电脑驾 驶游戏,游戏中玩家必须避免撞上毫无 预兆、突然出现在车道上的一堵墙。斯 坦伯格和加德纳随机指派一些参与者 单独玩、或有两名同龄同伴在旁观看。

当与同龄人共处一室时,年长 青少年在危险驾驶指数上的得分提 高约50%——而当其他年幼青少年 fully twice as **reckless**[®] when other young teens were around. ② In contrast, adults behaved in similar ways regardless of whether they were on their own or observed by others. ③ "The presence of peers makes adolescents and youth, but not adults, more likely to take risks," Steinberg and Gardner concluded.

[D] 1 Yet in the years following the publication of this study, Steinberg began to believe that this interpretation did not capture the whole picture. 2 As he and other researchers examined the question of why teens were more apt to take risks in the company of other teenagers, they came to suspect that a crowd's influence need not always be negative. So Now some experts are proposing that we should take advantage of the teen brain's keen sensitivity to the presence of friends and leverage it to improve education.

在旁,年幼青少年的驾驶鲁莽程度则整整翻了一倍。相比之下,不管独自开车还是有人旁观,成年人的行为都没有什么不同。"同龄人在场让青少年,而非成年人,更可能冒险," 斯坦伯格和加德纳总结道。

然而,在这项研究发表后的几年里,斯坦伯格开始认为这种解读未能抓住全貌。当他和其他研究者探讨为何青少年在其他青少年陪伴下更倾向于冒险这一问题时,他们开始怀疑群体的影响并不一定总别的。现在,一些专家提出,我们应该利用青少年大脑对朋友在场的高度敏感来改善教育。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①wariness ['weərɪnɪs] n. 谨慎,小心
- ②well founded 理由充足的,有充分根据的
- ③mean [mi:n] a. 平均的
- ④subject「'sʌbdʒɪkt] n. (批评、研究或调查的)对象
- ⑤ materialize [məˈtɪərɪəlaɪz] v. 突然出现
- ⑥randomly ['rændəmlɪ] ad. 随机地,任意地
- ⑦assign [əˈsaɪn] v. 委派,指派

- ⑧look on 旁观
- ⑨reckless ['reklis] a. 鲁莽的,不顾后果的
- ⑩capture ['kæpt∫ə] v. 充分体现
- ①be apt to do sth 易于做某事,有做某事的倾向
- ⑫in the company of 与某人在一起
- ③ propose [prə'pəuz] v. 建议
- ④leverage ['liːvərɪdʒ] v. 利用

• 速读巧解 • 💉



「A]至[C]段介绍人们对同侪压力的负面印象。

[A]段由"青少年父母对其孩子的朋友持怀疑态度"引出"同侪压力的负面影响"。首两句以Parents... often view... with suspicion 与 They worry that... 形成因果逻辑:青少年父母担忧同侪群体起负面作用→对孩子的朋友持怀疑态度;末句借 Such wariness is well founded 与①②句再次形成因果逻辑:统计数据表明同侪群体确实会给青少年带来负面影响→担忧/警惕不无道理。三句由主观印象(suspicion、worry、wariness)过渡到客观依据(well founded、statistics),强调同侪压力对青少年带来负面影响已是不争的事实。全段核心信息为:(1)青少年父母的警惕之心及其原因;(2)统计数据所示内容。

【定位词定位】41 题 teenagers' parents、often concerned about 对应②句 They worry that... (They 指代 Parents of teenagers)。

【核心义匹配】②句"青少年父母担心青少年同侪群体能促其成员做出愚蠢或危险行为"与 41 题核心义匹配。

[B][C]段详细介绍上段末句所提到的研究。

[B]段介绍研究方法及内容。In a 2005 study 提挈两段内容。①句以 psychologist... Steinberg and his co-author... Gardner... divided 306 people into three groups 明确研究人员及研究方法(受试者分组情况);②③句以 Subjects played...、Steinberg and Gardner randomly assigned some participants to... or... 明确研究内容:受试者独自一人或在同龄人旁观下玩驾驶游戏。全段核心信息为:Steinberg 和 Gardner 的研究方

法及内容。

【定位词定位】无。

[C]段介绍研究发现及结论"同辈在场增加青少年冒险风险"。①②句 In contrast 表明句间对比关联"青少年组(包括年幼组、年长组) VS 成人组",50 percent higher VS fully twice VS similar 明确三组鲜明对比;③句 concluded 提示研究结论。全段核心信息为: Steinberg 和 Gardner 的研究发现及结论。

【定位词定位】37 题 concluded from experiments、increases risk-taking 分别对应③句 concluded、more likely to take risks。

【核心义匹配】③句"斯坦伯格和加德纳得出结论:同龄人在场让青少年更可能冒险"与37题核心义匹配。

[D]段由"研究者/专家对同辈影响的思维转变"提出文章主旨"同侪压力并不一定是负面的"。段首 Yet 表示语义转折,提示人们对同侪压力的看法可能发生变化。三句以 in the years following the publication of this study... began to believe... \rightarrow As he and other researchers examined the question of... came to suspect that... \rightarrow Now some experts are proposing that... 呈现"2005 年研究之后(包括斯坦伯格在内的)研究者及一些专家逐渐认识到同侪压力的积极作用"这一思维转变过程。全段核心信息为:(1)Steinberg 新观点;(2)一些专家目前的主张。

【定位词定位】45 题 some experts 在③句复现, good use in education 对应 leverage it to improve education。 【核心义匹配】③句"现在一些专家主张我们应利用青少年对朋友在场的高度敏感来改善教育"与 45 题核心义匹配。

[E] In a 2011 study, Steinberg and his colleagues turned to functional *MRI* (磁共振) to investigate how the presence of peers affects the activity in the adolescent brain. ② They scanned[®] the brains of 40 teens and adults who were playing a virtual[®] driving game designed to test whether players would brake[®] at a yellow light or speed on through the crossroad.

showed greater activity in two regions associated with rewards when they were being observed by same-age peers than when alone. ② In other words, rewards are more intense for teens when they are with peers, which motivates them to pursue higher-risk experiences that might bring a big payoff[®] (such as the thrill[®] of just making the light before it turns red). ③ But Steinberg suspected this tendency could also have its advantages. ④ In his latest experiment, published online in August, Steinberg and his colleagues used a computerized version of a card game called the Iowa Gambling[®] Task to investigate how the presence of peers affects the way young people gather and apply information.

[G] The results: Teens who played the Iowa Gambling Task under the eyes of fellow adolescents engaged in more **exploratory** behavior, learned faster

在2011年一项研究中,斯坦伯格 及其同事转而使用功能性磁共振来研究同龄人在场如何影响青少年大脑活 跃度。他们扫描了40位正在玩虚拟驾 驶游戏的青少年和成年人的大脑,这个 游戏旨在测试玩家在黄灯时会刹车、还 是会加速冲过十字路口。

与独处时相比,在被同龄人观察时,青少年大脑与奖励相关的两个大脑与奖励相关的两个大脑无规。换言之,当青少年与同龄化允龄。 少年为人的高见。换言之,当青少年为别励见险的。则是不可能带来巨大回报的。但是斯坦伯格多时,这一倾向性也有其优点。在其为归婚人,这一倾向性也有其优点。在其为"发际"的电脑版纸牌游戏调查同龄人投集和应用信息的方式。

结果是:与独自玩"爱荷华赌博任 务"的青少年相比,在同伴注视下玩此 游戏的青少年行为探索性更强,从正面 better performance on the task than those who played in solitude[®]. ⁴⁰ **2** "What our study suggests is that teenagers learn more quickly and more effectively when their peers are present than when they're on their own," Steinberg says. **3** And this finding could have important implications[®] for

和负面结果中学习得更快,并且在任 务中表现得更好。"我们的研究表明, 较之独处时,青少年在同龄人在场时 学习得更快、更有效,"斯坦伯格说道。 而且这一发现可能对我们如何思考青 少年教育有重大影响。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①scan [skæn] v. 扫描
- ②virtual ['vɜ:tʃʊəl] a. 虚拟的

how we think about educating adolescents.

- ③brake [breɪk] v. 刹车
- ④payoff ['peɪɔːf] n. 报酬
- ⑤thrill [θrɪl] n. 兴奋,激动

- ⑤gambling [ˈgæmblɪŋ] n. 赌博
 - ⑦exploratory [ɪkˈsplɒrətərɪ] a. 探索的
 - ⑧solitude [ˈsɒlɪtjuːd] n. 孤独
 - ⑨implication [ɪmplɪˈkeɪʃən] n. 可能的影响

• 速读巧解 •



[E]段介绍 Steinberg 2011 年某项研究的目的及内容。In a 2011 study 辖域[E][F]段。①句 turned to functional MRI to investigate how... 引出研究手段及目的:借功能性磁共振来研究同侪压力对青少年大脑活动的影响。②句以 They scanned the brains... 引出研究内容:扫描 40 名玩虚拟驾驶游戏的青少年和成年人的大脑。全段核心信息为:Steinberg 2011 年一项研究的目的及内容。

【定位词定位】无。

[F]段介绍上述研究的发现及结论"同侪压力亦可能发挥正面作用"。①②句以 In other words 提示并列逻辑,共同介绍研究发现(由③句 this tendency 可知为"某一倾向性"):同侪压力令青少年奖励感更强、从而促使其追求高风险但也可能带来高回报的体验;③句以 But Steinberg suspected 引出研究者对这一趋势的评价:有其优势,其中 But 实际转承上一段落群所述 Steinberg 2005 年研究结论"同侪压力会带来负面影响:让青少年更易冒险"引出 Steinberg 于此次 2011 年研究中所做出的思维转变"同侪压力激活青少年与奖励相关的大脑区域,他们之所以更易冒险是为了追求更高回报,从此层面而言,这种同侪压力虽说带来风险、但也带来好处";④句(及下段)引出 Steinberg 最新一项实验以证明③句 Steinberg 判断,本句先介绍该实验内容。全段核心信息为:(1) Steinberg 2011 年一项关于青少年大脑活动的研究发现;(2) Steinberg 对该研究发现的评价;(3) Steinberg 最新一次实验内容。

【定位词定位】43 题 the feeling of rewards、teens' brains 分别对应②句 rewards (are more intense)、 ①句 the brains of teenagers。

【核心义匹配】①②句"同龄人在场时,青少年大脑奖励感更强烈,这激励他们去寻求高风险高回报的经历"与43题核心义匹配。

[G]段介绍 Steinberg 最新一项实验的实验结果、研究发现"同侪压力会提高青少年学习速度及效果"和研究意义"对如何思考青少年教育有重要意义"。全段以 The results... What our study suggests is that... And this finding could have important implications for... 体现"先实验结果、再研究发现、最后研究意义"的论述逻辑;段中多处比较级内容 engaged in more exploratory behavior、learned faster、achieved better performance、learn more quickly and more effectively 彰显出同侪压力对青少年的积极影响。全段核心信息为:(1)"青少年玩爱荷华赌博任务游戏"实验结果、研究结论及研究意义。

【定位词定位】40 题 Steinberg 虽在多段出现,但 the speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning 仅现于②句 teenagers learn more quickly and more effectively。

neuroscientist[®] at the University of California, Los Angeles, and author of the 2013 book Social: Why Our Brains Are Wired to Connect, suspects that the human brain is especially skillful at[®] learning socially significant[®] information. ② He points to a classic 2004 study in which psychologists at Dartmouth College and Harvard University used functional MRI to track brain activity in 17 young men as they listened to descriptions of people while concentrating on either socially relevant cues[®] (for example, trying to form an impression of a person based on the description) or more socially neutral information (such as noting the order of details in the description, but people could better remember these statements when given a social motivation.

[I] **1** The study also found that when subjects thought about and later recalled descriptions in terms of their informational content, regions associated with factual memory, such as the medial temporal lobe, became active. 2 But thinking about or remembering descriptions in terms of their social meaning activated the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex—part of the brain's social network—even as traditional memory regions **registered** low levels of activity. **3** More recently, as he reported in a 2012 review, Lieberman has discovered that this region may be part of a distinct network involved in socially motivated learning and memory. 42 A Such findings, he says, suggest that "this network can be called on to process and store the kind of information taught in school—potentially giving students access to a range of untapped mental powers."

[J] ① If humans are generally geared to[®] recall details about one another, this pattern is probably even more powerful among teenagers who are very attentive[®] to social details: who is in, who is out, who likes whom, who is mad at[®] whom. ② Their desire for social drama[®] is not—or not only—a way of distracting themselves from their schoolwork or of driving adults crazy. ③ It is actually a neurological (神经的) sensitivity, initiated by hormonal[®] changes.

这项研究还发现,当受试者想起并随后回忆起与信息内容相关的描述时,与事实记忆相关的区域,如内侧颞社,变得活跃起,如内侧型,是一大的区域,如内侧与社交。避免,在这是一大的一大的。更近时候,正如和伯子,该部分一个人。这是一个人。这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。他说,这样的发现。

如果说人类普遍倾向于回忆有关 彼此的细节,那么这一模式在青少年 中间甚至更加强大,他们极其留心社 交细节:谁加入了,谁退出了,谁喜欢 谁,谁生谁的气。他们对于社交戏剧 性事件的渴望不是——或者不仅仅 是——一种分散他们对功课的注意力 或是把大人逼疯的方法。这实际上是 荷尔蒙变化引发的一种神经敏感。从进 4 Evolutionarily speaking, people in this age group are at a stage in which they can prepare to find a mate and start their own family while separating from parents and striking out on their own. To do this successfully, their brain prompts them to think and even obsess about others.

化的角度来说,这个年龄段的人正处于这样一个阶段:他们一面与父母分离、自谋生计,一面可能准备寻找配偶并组建自己的家庭。为了成功做到这点,他们的大脑迫使他们考虑他人,甚至过于在意他人。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ①cognitive ['kɒgnɪtɪv] a. 认知的
- ②neuroscientist [ɪnjʊərəʊˈsaɪəntɪst] n. 神经系统科学家
- ③be skillful at 擅长
- ④ **significant** [sɪgˈnɪfɪkənt] a. 重要的,重大的
- ⑤cue [kjuː] n. 线索,提示
- ⑥register [ˈredʒɪstə] v. (在仪表上)显示
- ⑦call on 号召;要求
- ⑧process [prə'ses] v. 处理
- ⑨be geared to 准备好

- ⑩attentive [əˈtentɪv] a. 注意的
- ①be mad at 对……十分恼火的
- ⑫drama ['drɑːmə] n. 一系列(由生动、感人的冲突或引人入胜的后果组成的)戏剧性事件
- [] **hormonal** [hɔːˈməʊnəl] a. 荷尔蒙的,激素的
- ⑭strike out 开辟(……的道路);开始行动
- ⑤prompt [prompt] v. 促使
- ®obsess about 挂牵,念念不忘

・速读巧解・

[H]至[J]段探究同侪压力背后的大脑作用机制。

[H]段先引利伯曼观点总括"大脑具有社交天性",后介绍 2004 年某项经典研究发现"人们在社交动机驱动下能更好地学习/记忆信息"。本段遵循"先论点后论据"的行文顺序。①句开门见山提出研究结论/段群主旨(suspects that...):人类大脑尤其擅长学习具有重大社交意义的信息;②③句以经典研究内容及结果进行论证(a classic study in which...):提供社交激励时人们能更好地记住信息(即,边听描述边关注具有重大社交意义的信息这一组比边听描述边关注比较缺乏社交意义的信息这一组表现更好)。全段核心信息为:(1)利伯曼观点"人类大脑特别擅长学习具有重大社交意义的信息";(2)2004 年一项经典研究的研究内容及发现。

【定位词定位】36 题 human brain 在①句复现, particularly good at 与句末 especially skillful at 同义。 【核心义匹配】①句"利伯曼认为'人类大脑特别擅长学习具有重大社交意义的信息'"与 36 题核心义匹配。

[1]段由上述经典研究的另一发现"学习和记忆不同信息触发不同大脑区域"引出利伯曼新近研究发现"大脑存在一个用于社交驱动型学习和记忆的独特区域"(就此完成对上段①句段落群旨"大脑具有社交天性"的阐释)并指出其教育意义"大脑社交区域可用以帮助学生开发智力"。①②句以 The study also found that... in terms of... 、But... in terms of... 体现语义对比,承[H]段继续介绍经典研究的另一发现;③句进而以 More recently,as... Lieberman has discovered... 将镜头由远及近,借利伯曼新近发现对①②句研究结果作结;④句最后借 Such findings,he says,suggest that... 点明研究意义,其中 this network 指代③句 this region/part of a distinct network。全段核心信息为:(1)2004 年经典研究另一发现;(2)利伯曼新近发现及其教育意义。

【定位词定位】42 题 the brain's social network、unused mental powers 对应末句 this network(回指 the brain's social network)... untapped mental powers。

【核心义匹配】④句所述利伯曼观点"利用大脑社交相关区域帮助学生开发智力"与 42 题核心义匹配。

「」门段聚焦青少年群体的大脑作用机制:具有尤其强烈的社交趋向性。①句由上文人类大脑的普遍

特征"记忆社交信息(generally geared to recall)"过渡到青少年大脑的具体特征"更为强大(even more powerful)";②至⑤句分析原因,其中②③句以 Their desire for social drama is not...、It is... 先否定后肯定提出真实原因"荷尔蒙变化引发的神经敏感"(注:②句中 or not only 实质表明的确可能存在某些青少年出于逃避学业或叛逆心理而产生强烈的社交趋向);④⑤句从进化角度转述(Evolutionarily speaking):身处特定的进化阶段、对求偶和组建家庭有需求。全段核心信息为:(1)青少年大脑社交趋向尤为强烈;(2)青少年社交趋向的背后原因"荷尔蒙的变化/所处人生阶段的要求"。

【定位词定位】39 题 finding a mate、getting married 对应④句 find a mate and start their own family。 【核心义匹配】④⑤句"青少年正处于独立求偶并组建家庭的特定进化阶段,大脑迫使他们考虑甚至过于在意他人"与 39 题核心义匹配。

[K] • Yet our schools focus primarily on students as individual entities.
What would happen if educators instead took advantage of the fact that teens are powerfully compelled to think in social terms?
In Social, Lieberman lays out a number of ways to do so.
History and English could be presented through the lens of the psychological drives of the people involved.
One could therefore present Napoleon in terms of his desire to impress or Churchill in terms of his lonely gloom.
Less inherently interpersonal subjects, such as math, could acquire a social aspect through team problem solving and peer tutoring.
Presearch shows that when we absorb information in order to teach it to someone else, we learn it more accurately and deeply, perhaps in part because we are engaging our social cognition.

welcome® the notion, educators could turn adolescent recklessness to academic ends®. ② "Risk taking in an educational context is a vital skill that enables progress and creativity," wrote Sarah-Jayne Blakemore, a cognitive neuroscientist at University College London, in a review published last year. ③ Yet, she noted, many young people are especially unwilling to take risks at school—afraid that one low test score or poor grade could cost® them a spot at a selective® university. ⑤ ④ We should assure such students that risk, and even peer pressure, can be a good thing—as long as it happens in the classroom and not in the car. [1362 words]

但是,我们的学校主要关注的是 作为个体的学生。如果教育者反过来 利用"青少年群体受强大外力驱使而 从社交角度思考问题"这一事实,会发 生什么呢?在《社交天性》一书中,利伯 曼介绍了一些方法来实现这一点。历 史和国语科目可以透过相关人物的心 理驱动力来展示。因此,教育者可以 从渴望让人刮目相看的角度来介绍拿 破仓,或从寂寞忧郁的角度来介绍丘 吉尔。自身人际互动性较弱的学科, 如数学,可以通过团队解决问题和同 辈辅导来获得社交性。研究表明,当 我们为了教他人而汲取信息时,我们 学得更准确、更深入,部分原因可能是 我们在调动自己的社会认知。

・词汇注释与难句分析・

①**entity** ['entɪtɪ] *n*. 实体,独立存在体

②compel [kəm'pel] v. 强迫,迫使

- ③lav out 清晰地表达
- ④lens [lenz] n. 透镜,镜片
- ⑤drive [draɪv] n. 内驱力,推动力
- ⑥gloom [gluːm] n. 昏暗,忧郁
- ⑦interpersonal [Intə pɜɪsənəl] a. 人际的

- ⑧tutoring [ˈtju:tərɪŋ] n. 辅导
- ⑨welcome ['welkəm] v. 欣然接受
- ⑩end [end] n. 目的
- ①cost [kpst] v. 使损失,使失去
- ②**selective** [sɪ'lektɪv] a. 选择性的

・速读巧解・



「KTLT段介绍将同侪影响用于青少年教育的思路。

[K]段介绍思路一:利用青少年强烈社交趋向。①②句以 Yet... →What would happen if...? 提示"问题一方案"逻辑,③至⑦句以 a number of ways to do so... → History and English could be presented through... → Less inherently interpersonal subjects, such as math, could... → Research shows that... 展示"概述多种方法一介绍具体方法一以实验结果佐证"逻辑。全段核心信息为:(1)教育问题:将学生作为独立个体进行教育;(2)解决措施:利用青少年群体的社交天性进行因势利导;(3)历史和国语的教育方法:利用相关人物的心理驱动力;(4)数学等人机互动性较弱学科的教育方法:利用团队解决问题、同辈辅导;(5)研究结果:为了教别人而学习信息会学得更加准确和深入。

【定位词定位】44 题 imparting it to others 对应 teach it to someone else, greater accuracy and depth 对应 more accurately and deeply。

【核心义匹配】⑦句研究结果"抱着教别人的目的去吸收信息会学得更准确、更深入"与 44 题核心义匹配。

[L]段介绍思路二:鼓励青少年在学习上冒险。①②句借"turn recklessness to academic ends 与 Risk taking... is a vital skill... 所示语义场'鲁莽/冒险是正面的'"体现"论点(将冒险/鲁莽转化为教学目标)—论据(鲁莽/冒险是一个关键技能)"逻辑;③④句借"Yet... →We should..."体现"问题(学生并不愿在学校表现出鲁莽/冒险,因为有碍大学报考)—应对办法(消除学生顾虑,告诉他们冒险、甚至同侪压力都可为自身所用,只要注意场合即可)"逻辑。全段核心信息为:(1)教育者可以使青少年的鲁莽/冒险服务于学业;(2)莱克莫尔观点"教育上的冒险能带来进步和创意";(3)很多青少年因冒险代价大而却步;(4)我们应该确保发挥冒险及同侪压力的积极影响。

【定位词定位】38 题 risk-taking in the classroom 对应④句 risk... in the classroom, something positive 对应 a good thing。

【核心义匹配】④句"我们应向学生确保,教室里的冒险和同侪压力可以是好事"与 38 题核心义匹配。

四、答案精析

36. 人类大脑被认为可能尤其善于接收具有重要社交意义的信息。

[答案][H] [精析] 根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[H]段①句。该句指出利伯曼怀疑人类大脑尤其擅长学习具有重大社交意义的信息。试题是对该句的同义改写,其中 thought probable、particularly good at picking up 分别对应句中 suspects、especially skillful at learning。

37. 由实验可得出结论:同龄人在场会增加青少年冒险行为。

[答案][C] [精析] 根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[C]段③句。该句介绍斯坦伯格和加德纳的实验结论"同龄人在场使得青少年更可能冒险"。试题是对该句的同义改写,其中increases risk-taking 是对 makes... more likely to take risks 的同义转述。

38. 学生应该被告知,课堂上的冒险行为可能是正面的。

[答案][L] [精析] 根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[L]段④句。该句指出我们 (代指教育者)应该让学生相信"课堂上冒险可能是一件好事"。试题是对该句的同义改述,其中 Students should be told 是句中 We should assure such students 的被动态表达。

39. 寻找伴侣和结婚的欲望使青少年更加关注社会交往。

[答案] [J] [精析] 根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[J]段末两句。两句指出青少年大脑社交倾向的原因:恰处准备寻找伴侣、组建家庭的人生阶段,为了成功找到伴侣并组建家庭,大脑促其考虑他人、甚至过于在意他人;换言之,青少年这个阶段更加关注社会交往是受寻找伴侣、结婚的需求所迫。试题是对此两句的归纳概括,其实 accounts for 所体现的因果关联对应末句中 To do..., their brain... 所示目的关联"寻找伴侣、结婚需求→大脑社交倾向",adolescents' greater attention to social interactions 对应末句 their brain prompts them.... about others。

40. 据斯坦伯格所言,同龄人在场会提高青少年的学习速度和学习效果。

[答案][G] [精析] 根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[G]段②句。该句直接引用斯坦伯格言论指出其研究结论:同龄人在场时青少年学习得更快更有效。试题是对该句的同义改写,其中 the presence of peers increases... 对应该句中比较级结构 more... and more... when their peers are present。

41. 青少年的父母常常担心同辈的负面影响。

[答案][A] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[A]段②句。该句介绍父母对于青少年同侪团体负面影响的担忧。本题是对该句的同义转述。

42. 激活与社交驱动型学习和记忆相关的大脑社交网络,可能让学生得以开发尚未使用的智力。

[答案][I] [精析] 根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[I]段④句。该句介绍"大脑存在一个独特的社交驱动型学习和记忆区域"这一发现的意义:可用来处理和存储学校教授的那些信息,从而可能让学生得以利用未被开发的智力。试题是对该句的同义改写,其中 may allow students to... 对应该句中 potentially giving students access to... 。

43. 同龄人在场会强化青少年大脑对奖励的感受。

[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①②句。两句介绍研究发现,指出与同龄人在一起时,青少年大脑与奖励相关的两个区域活跃度更高,奖励感更强烈。试题是对两句大意的概括。其中 The presence of peers 对应①句 when they were being observed by same-age peers、②句 when they are with peers, intensifies 与②句 are more intense 同义。

44. 当我们为了向他人传授信息而吸收信息时,我们对信息的吸收会更加准确和深入。

[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⑦句。该句介绍研究发现:当我们抱着教别人的目的去吸收信息时,我们就能学得又准确又深入。本题是对该句的同义转述。

45. 一些专家正提出建议,我们应该好好将同伴影响应用于教育。

[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③句。该句指出现在一些专家正提议我们应该利用青少年对于朋友在场的敏感来改善教育,即利用同龄人在场对青少年的积极影响改善教育。本题是对该句的同义改写,其中 are suggesting that we turn... to good use... 与 are proposing that we should take advantage of... 同义。

Section C

Passage One 欧洲争分夺秒挽救水稻

◎ 一、总体分析

来源: Hakai Magazine《哈凯杂志》2016. 11. 17 文章 Europe's Race to Save Its Rice(欧洲争分夺秒挽救水稻)。主题:介绍旨在抗击苹果螺虫害与气候变化、保护埃布罗河三角洲水稻的欧盟 Neurice 项目。脉络:介绍背景:埃布罗河三角洲水稻产区面临双重威胁—苹果螺侵害和海平面上升(首段)——由两种威胁间关系"海水能消灭苹果螺"引出最有效保护战略"以敌制敌",但也暗示其具弊端"海水处理后土壤中的高盐分有碍水稻生长"(第二段)——进而引出"意在破除以敌制敌战略之弊的 Neurice 项目:培育高盐耐受水稻品种以抵御气候变化及苹果螺之灾"(第三至七段)。



The Ebro Delta, in Spain, famous as a battleground during the Spanish Civil War, is now the setting for a different contest, one that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies: the rice-eating giant apple snail, and rising sea levels. What happens here will have a bearing on the future of European rice production and the overall health of southern European wetlands.

以西班牙内战战场闻名的西班牙埃布罗河三角洲现在成了另一场战争的发生地,一场稻农与巨型食稻苹果螺和海平面上升这两个敌人之间的战争。这里发生的一切将对欧洲未来水稻生产以及南欧湿地整体健康产生影响。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ① battleground ['bætlgraʊnd] n. 战场
- ②setting ['setɪŋ] n. (事件发生的)背景,地点
- ③contest ['kpntest] n. 斗争
- ④giant ['dʒaɪənt] a. 巨型的

- ⑤apple snail 苹果螺
- ⑥bearing ['beərɪŋ] n. 关系,关联
 - ⑦**overall** [ˈəʊvərɔːl] a. 一切的,全部的
- ⑧wetland [ˈwetlənd] n. 湿地

The Ebro Delta, in Spain, famous as a battleground during the Spanish Civil War, is now the setting for a different contest, one that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies: the rice-eating giant apple snail, and rising sea levels.

The Ebro Delta,
主语in Spain, famous... War,
后置定语is now
系动词the setting for
表语a different contest, one表语局位语

定语从句 T that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies: the rice-eating giant apple snail, and rising sea levels

关系代词 谓语 宾语 宾补

・语篇分析・ 🔏

首段介绍背景:埃布罗河三角洲水稻产区面临双重威胁(巨型食稻苹果螺和海平面上升)。

- ①句说明埃布罗河三角洲当前严峻形势:稻农正与苹果螺、漫延的海水艰难对抗。the setting for a... contest 近义 battleground,以比喻手法将埃布罗河三角洲"现今情状"与其"历史地位——西班牙内战战场"类比,暗示"此役重要性堪比内战"。one 为 a different contest 同位语,其后 that 从句明确此役敌对双方:稻农 VS 以水稻为食的苹果螺、不断上升的海平面(pit A against B 意为"使 A 与 B 相斗")。
- ②句强调稻农护稻之战的重要性:将影响到欧洲水稻生产及欧洲南部湿地整体健康。What happens here 回指"稻农与苹果螺、海平面上升之战"; have a bearing on(指"对······有影响")引出此战重要意义: European、southern European 既体现埃布罗河三角洲水稻危机的波及面之广、影响之大,又暗示埃布罗河三角洲为欧洲极其重要的"水稻产区和湿地区"、应对危机刻不容缓。

• 真题精解 • 🔣

46. Why does the author mention the Spanish Civil War at the beginning of the passage?	46. 作者为何在文章开头提及西班牙内战?
A) It had great impact on the life of Spanish rice farmers.	A)它对西班牙稻农的生活影响巨大。

B) It is of great significance in the records of Spanish history.	B)它在西班牙历史记载中意义重大。
C) Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are waging a battle of similar importance.	C) 埃布罗河三角洲的稻农正在进行一场 同样重要的战争。
D) Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are experiencing as hard a time as in the war.	D)埃布罗河三角洲的稻农正经历着如内战中般的艰难时期。

[精准定位] 本题考查"文首提及西班牙内战的目的",由 the Spanish Civil War 可定位至首段。

[锁定答案] C)。首段①句先指出埃布罗河三角洲曾是西班牙内战战场,现在是稻农对抗苹果螺、海平面上升之战的战场;②句随后强调当前稻农护稻之战的重要性:将对欧洲未来水稻生产及欧洲南部湿地健康带来影响。可见,作者将"稻农护稻之战"与"西班牙内战"作对照,旨在凸显"稻农护稻之战"的重要意义。正确项是对首段①②句句间关联、尤其是②句 what happens here will have a bearing on... 的正确解读。

[排除干扰] A 项在"西班牙内战"与"西班牙稻农"间强加关联,而两者在文中实处不同时代(过去 VS 现在)。B 项答非所问,文章提及西班牙内战是为引入主题"护稻之战"而非强调其本身重要意义。D 项由"战争之际人民生活苦难"这一常识捏造而来,但首段②句表明文意重在强调"护稻之战的重要意义"。

[提炼思路] 文首采用"比较(different)"写作手法引入话题,而引子处常为阅读考点。解题思路有二,思路1:体味"比较对照"处隐含之意(①句 a battleground during the Spanish Civil War VS now the setting for a different contest 将如今的"稻农护稻之战"与曾经的"西班牙内战"置于同等地位),并结合上下文推断写作目的(随后②句 have a bearing on 强调"稻农护稻之战"影响大、波及面广,具有重要意义)锁定正确项 C 项;思路2:排除法,因援引目的通常并非事件本身的影响、意义,排除干扰项 A、B 项,且援引目的需与文章主题契合,排除文中未涉及的、关注稻农生活状况的 D 项,确定 C 项正确。

II ① Located on the Mediterranean[®] just two hours south of Barcelona, the Ebro Delta produces 120 million kilograms of rice a year, making it one of the continent's[®] most important rice-growing areas. ② As the sea creeps into these fresh-water marshes[®], however, rising salinity (益分) is hampering[®] rice production. ③ At the same time, this sea-water also kills off[®] the greedy giant apple snail, an introduced[®] pest that feeds on[®] young rice plants. ④ The most promising[®] strategy has become to harness[®] one foe[®] against the other.

埃布罗河三角洲位于巴塞罗那以南仅两小时车程的地中海,每年生产1.2亿公斤水稻,使其成为欧洲大陆最重要的水稻种植区之一。但是,随着海水漫延这些淡水沼泽,日渐增加的盐分正在阻碍着水稻的生产。不过,这种盐分日益增加的海水也会杀死贪婪的巨型苹果螺(一种以水稻幼株为食的外来害虫)。最有希望的策略已转变成以敌制敌。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①the Mediterranean 地中海
- ②continent ['kpntɪnənt] n. 洲
- ③marsh [mail] n. 沼泽
- ④ hamper ['hæmpə] v. 阻碍,妨碍
- ⑤kill off 灭绝,杀光

- ⑥introduce [ɪntrəˈdjuːs] v. 引进,传入
- ⑦feed on 以... 为食物
- - ⑨harness ['haːnɪs] v. 利用
- ①foe [fəʊ] n. 敌人

・语篇分析・

第二段由两种威胁之间的关联"海水杀死苹果螺"引出水稻产区最有效保护战略"以海水制苹果螺",并暗示其弊端"海水中高盐分不利水稻生长"。

- ①句承上明确指出埃布罗河三角洲的重要性:欧洲重要水稻种植区。先借 120 million kilograms of rice 凸显该地区水稻产量之大,随后以 making... 引出结论"埃布罗河三角洲堪当欧洲最重要的水稻种植区之一",从而回应上文 What happens here will have a bearing on the future of European rice production。
 - ②③句双重转折,一正一反指出海平面上升对该地区水稻生产的利弊。
- ②句转①句指出海平面上升之于水稻生产的危害:土壤盐碱化。主从句间借 As、hampering 所示因果 关联"海水进入淡水沼泽→淡水沼泽盐分增加→水稻生产受阻"阐明"海平面上升何以为稻农之一敌"。
- ③句转②句指出海平面上升之于水稻生产的裨益:杀死苹果螺。At the same time 形似并列,实表语义对比,意同 however、nonetheless,借此引出海平面上升之于"危害水稻生产"的反面作用"杀死苹果螺"。greedy(贪婪的)、that feeds on young rice plants(专以水稻幼株为食)与②句 creeps into(缓慢进入)形成对比,深层暗示"比之海平面上涨,苹果螺侵害于稻农而言更为紧迫,严重阻碍水稻繁育"。
- ④句进而引出水稻产区最有效保护战略:以敌制敌。harness one foe against the other(由 harness "利用"可推知 one foe 指"不断上升的海平面", the other 指"苹果螺")承上句 sea-water kills off the apple snail 明确策略"以海水制苹果螺";现在完成时 has become to 表明应对策略历经时间沉淀、已逐步发生转向,由过去的非以敌制敌发展至现如今的以敌制敌;The most promising 肯定以敌制敌策略"大有可为——海水可有效消灭苹果螺"之际,实质也借②句所述海水之于水稻生长的副作用暗示该策略"需要加以优化——使其不阻碍水稻生长"。

・真题精解・

47. What may be the most effective strategy for rice farmers to employ in fighting their enemies?	47. 什么会是稻农用来打击敌人的最有效战略?
A) Striking the weaker enemy first.	A) 先袭击较弱敌人。
B) Killing two birds with one stone.	B)一石二鸟。
C) Eliminating the enemy one by one.	C)逐一消灭敌人。
D) Using one evil to combat the other.	D)以一恶敌另一恶。

[精准定位] 本题考查"稻农打击敌人的最有效战略",由 be the most effective strategy 定位至第二段(The most promising strategy)。

[锁定答案] D)。第二段②③句先说明稻农两个敌人间的关系"海水能消灭苹果螺",④句随后指出"最有希望的战略是以敌制敌"。正确项是 harness one foe against the other 的同义改写。

[排除干扰] A 项将优先打击苹果螺的原因"比之海平面缓慢上升所带来的影响,苹果螺专以水稻幼株为食更阻碍水稻繁育"篡改为"其力量较弱(the weaker enemy)"。B 项"一石二鸟(喻指'以一个战略同时打击两个敌人')"与"以敌制敌"相悖。C 项与第三至七段所述对抗海平面上升这一敌人的战略"培育耐盐水稻品种(被动防御,而非主动进攻)"相悖。

[提炼思路] 本题考查"事实细节"的同时亦考查"文中核心策略"。解题可:一、根据事实细节题解题技巧"由题干定位原文",发现第二段④句是对题干+D项(Using one evil to combat the other may be the most effective strategy)的同义改写;二、根据主旨题解题技巧"梳理文章脉络",首段介绍背景"埃布罗河三角洲稻农面临两大敌",第二段由两大敌间"一能制一"的关系引出应对战略"以敌制敌",第三至七段介绍的 Neurice 项目亦是为此战略服务(去除其"有害水稻生产"的弊端),故确定 D项正确。

The battle is currently being waged on land, in **greenhouses**[©] at the University of Barcelona. Scientists working under the banner "Project Neurice" are seeking **varieties**[©] of rice that can **withstand** the increasing **salinity** without losing the **absorbency** that makes European rice ideal for traditional Spanish and Italian **dishes**.

目前,这场战争正在陆地、在巴塞罗那大学的温室里展开。在"Neurice项目"旗下工作的科学家们正在寻找既能耐受日益增加的盐度、又能不失其吸收能力(成就欧洲水稻为西班牙和意大利传统佳肴的理想之选)的水稻品种。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①**greenhouse** ['griːnhaʊs] n. 温室
- ②variety [vəˈraɪətɪ] n. 品种
- ③withstand [wið'stænd] v. 承受,经受

- ∬ ④salinity [səˈlɪnətɪ] n. 盐度,盐浓度
- ⑤absorbency [əbˈsɔːbənsɪ] n. 吸收性,吸收能力
- ⑤ **dish** [dɪʃ] n. 菜肴

Scientists working under the banner Project Neurice are seeking varieties of rice that can withstand the increasing salinity without losing the absorbency that makes European rice ideal for traditional Spanish and Italian dishes.

Scientists	working under	the banner "Project New	rrice" are seeking	varieties of rice	
主语		后置定语	 谓语	宾语	
		定语从	人句,修饰varieti	les of rice	
that	can withstand	the increasing salinity	without losing the	absorbency	
关系代词	司 谓语	宾语	状语	<u> </u>	
		定语。	从句,修饰the al	osorbency	
		that makes	European rice id	leal for traditional	Spanish and Italian dishes.
		关系代词 谓语			 宾补

・语篇分析・

第三至七段详细介绍"意在破除以敌制敌战略之弊(海水浸润后土壤的高盐分有碍水稻生长)"的 Neurice 项目。

第三段介绍项目目标:探求耐盐又不失吸收能力的水稻品种。

- ①句先借被动句式实现视角转移。The battle is currently being waged on land(wage 为熟词僻意,取"发动,进行(战争或斗争)"之意)照应文首段 The Ebro Delta... is now the setting for a different contest,将战场由"埃布罗河三角洲湿地"转移至"巴塞罗那大学温室",也即,由稻农种植区转移至科学试验田,深层暗示"以敌制敌策略正由科研人员推动前行"。
- ②句进而明确项目目标。Scientists... under the banner "Project Neurice"(banner 意为 a belief or principle"旗帜,口号(指信仰,准则)")衔接 University of Barcelona,暗示巴塞罗那大学科研项目即指 Neurice 项目; are seeking... 引出目标需求:寻找水稻品种,其中状语 without losing the absorbency 虽与谓语 can withstand 处于不同句法层级,但两者语义上实属一个层级,分指水稻新品种的两个标准。

编者注: NEURICE 即指欧盟于 2015 年 11 月批准的中欧科学家共同申请的地平线 2020 计划研究项目"New Commercial European Rice harbouring salt tolerance alleles to protect the rice sector against climate change and apple snail invasion"。

¹⁸ **2** But the snail has given the project greater **urgency**²."

"项目包含两个方面:同苹果螺的 短期斗争以及同气候变化的中长期斗 争,不过,苹果螺给了这个项目更大的 紧迫感,"Neurice 项目负责人兼巴塞 罗那大学研究员泽维尔·塞拉特说。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①side [saɪd] n. (某事物的)一个方面

② urgency ['ɜːdʒənsɪ] n. 紧急,迫切

•语篇分析 •



第四五段退而借"苹果螺亟待防治"阐释项目的紧迫性。

第四段介绍项目两大任务,并对比指出其紧迫性。

①句说明两大任务:抗击苹果螺、抗击气候变化。the short-term fight... and a mid- to long-term fight... 照应 two sides,借两大任务时间预期暗示苹果螺虫害之战可短期内实现,而气候变化之战更为任重道远。注:climate change 代指 rising sea levels。

②句对比两大任务紧迫性,指出苹果螺之战更为紧迫。But 实现转折,强调两大任务虽时间预期不同,但轻缓有别; urgency 前辅以 greater,在传递项目十分紧迫的基础上,进一步强调苹果螺对该项目的进一步加压作用,深层暗示该项目的当务之急是要控制苹果螺虫害。

・真题精解・ 🏑

48. What do we learn about"Project Neurice"?	48. 关于 Neurice 项目,我们了解到什么?
A) Its goals will have to be realized at a cost.	A)其目标需以一定代价来实现。
B) It aims to increase the yield of Spanish rice.	B)它旨在提高西班牙水稻产量。
C) Its immediate priority is to bring the pest under control.	C)其当务之急是控制害虫。
D) It tries to kill the snails with the help of climate change.	D)它试图借助气候变化杀死螺虫。

「精准定位]本题就"Neurice 项目"设题,可定位至第三至七段。

[锁定答案] C)。第四段先介绍项目两大任务:抗击苹果螺、对抗气候变化;后指出苹果螺之战使得项目更为紧迫。可见,抗击苹果螺是当前项目当务之急,C项正确。

[排除干扰] A 项误将第四段首句 has two sides"有两个方面"曲解为"有正反面",从而将该句错解为"项目目标的实现要付出代价"。B 项将第三段②句所述项目目标"培育既耐盐、又具吸收力的水稻品种"狭隘理解为"提高西班牙水稻产量"。D 项将第二段末句所述"以敌制敌策略:以海水(代指气候变化)制苹果螺"偷换为"Neurice 项目目标",而事实上 Neurice 项目"培育耐盐水稻新品种"意在破解以敌制敌策略之弊"海水浸润过后土壤中的高盐分不利于水稻生长"。

[提炼思路] 本题为事实细节题,但由于题干关键词的定位范围较大,此时可采取二次定位法,即选项定位法。解题可:一、提取选项中心词(A项 goals、B项 aims to、C项 immediate priority、D项 tries to)、识别选项关注点(A、B、D项均指向"Neurice项目目标",C项则指向"Neurice项目的优先要务");二、根据题目位置分配,由前至后梳理定位部分,发现第三段 are seeking 指示项目目标"培育耐盐水稻品种"(A、D项均偏离原文,B项太过狭隘),第四段 The project has two sides... the short-term fight... and a mid- to long-term fight... 指示项目两项任务,... has given the project greater urgency 明确项目的优先要务"螺虫治理",由此敲定正确项 C。

W Originally[®] from South America, the snails were accidentally[®] introduced into the Ebro Delta by Global Aquatic Technologies, a company that raised[®] the snails for fresh-water[®] aquariums (水族馆), but failed to prevent their escape. ②For now, the giant apple snail's presence[®] in Europe is limited to the Ebro Delta. ③But the snail continues its march[®] to new territory[®], says Serrat. ⁴⁹ ④ "The question is not if it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when."

苹果螺原产于南美,被全球水产技术公司(一家为淡水水族馆饲养苹果螺、却未能防止它们脱逃的公司)偶然引入到埃布罗河三角洲。至今为止,巨型苹果螺在欧洲仅存在于埃布罗河三角洲。但它正继续向新的地域迈进,塞拉特称,"问题不是它是否会抵达欧洲其他水稻种植区,而是何时抵达。"

•词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①originally [əˈrɪdʒɪnəlɪ] ad. 原先,最初
- ②accidentally [æksɪˈdentəlɪ] ad. 偶然地,意外地
- ③raise [reɪz] v. 饲养
- ④fresh-water ['fre∫wɔːtə] a. 淡水的

- ⑤presence ['prezəns] n. 存在
- ⑥march [mait]] v. 行进,行军
- ⑦territory ['terɪtərɪ] n. 领土,领地

Originally from South America, the snails were accidentally introduced into the Ebro Delta by Global Aquatic Technologies, a company that raised the snails for fresh-water aquariums, but failed to prevent their escape.

the snails were	accidentally introduced	l into the Ebro Delta	by Global Aquation	Technologies, a company
主语	谓语	地点状语 方式状	语(a company为Glo	bal Aquatic Technologies同位语)
the snails定记	五.		定语	从句,修饰a company
Originally from	that raised th	e snails for fresh-water	aquariums, but fai	led to prevent their escape.
South America	关系代词 谓语1	宾语1 状语	连词 谓证	吾2 宾语2

・语篇分析・

第五段进而解释"苹果螺令项目更紧迫"的原因:苹果螺正朝欧洲其他水稻种植区进军。全段以 the snails... the giant apple snail's presence... the snail... it... 衔接,明确论述主体"苹果螺",时间逻辑词 Originally... For now... will... 及地点标识词 South America、Europe (Ebro Delta)、new territory/other rice-growing areas of Europe 提示段落逻辑"苹果螺起源地→苹果螺现今分布状况→苹果螺潜在分布范围"。

①句追溯该地区苹果螺的由来。were accidentally introduced 在呼应第二段②句 an introduced pest "苹果螺是外来虫害"的同时,又借 accidentally 传递出这一外来物种的引入实属意外、并非计划之内,间接透露该地区苹果螺难治理的原因"没有历史经验可循";a company that... 虽为附属的同位语,但却借 that 定语从句起着关键性解释作用:全球水产技术公司为商业目的饲养苹果螺,却未能防止其逃脱。

②③④句说明苹果螺现今分布状况并预测其扩张之势。But 表明②③句间转折逻辑(For now... is limited to VS continues its march to new territory):目前虽是小范围内存在,但有扩张蔓延之势。④句取舍结构 The question is not... but... "问题不是……而是……"(question 意为"需要讨论(或考虑)的问题")引证③句扩张蔓延之势:对此无需质疑,这只是一个时间问题而已。

49. What does Neurice project manager say about the giant apple snail?	49. 关于巨型苹果螺, Neurice 项目负责人 怎么说?
A) It can survive only on southern European wetlands.	A)它仅能在欧洲南部湿地存活。
B) It will invade other rice-growing regions of Europe.	B)它将入侵欧洲其他水稻种植区。
C) It multiplies at a speed beyond human imagination.	C)它以超乎人类想象的速度繁殖。
D) It was introduced into the rice fields on purpose.	D)它是被有意引入稻田的。

[精准定位] 本题考查"Neurice 项目负责人对于巨型苹果螺的看法",由 Neurice project manager、the giant apple snail 可定位至第四段以及第五段末两句。

[锁定答案] B)。第四段指出负责人原话:苹果螺使 Neurice 项目更紧迫;第五段末两句再借负责人原话指出:苹果螺朝新领地进军,终将抵达欧洲其他水稻种植区。正确项是第五段④句 The question is not if it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when 的同义改写。

[排除干扰] A 项根据第五段②句"苹果螺截止目前仅存在于埃布罗河三角洲(欧洲南部湿地)"捏造而来,却与①句"苹果螺最初产于南美/苹果螺主要生活在南美"相悖。C 项将第五段至③④句"苹果螺正'逃窜'到其他新领地"曲解为"苹果螺正飞速繁殖"。D 项与第五段①句"苹果螺由南美被偶然引入到埃布罗河三角洲(accidentally)"相悖。

[提炼思路] 本题表面考查"人物观点",实质考查"特殊句式(表取舍意义句式)"。解题步骤为:一、借观点表达词定位观点句:文中第四段及第五段③④句为直接引语或间接引语,但第四段仅提及"苹果螺使Neurice项目更为紧迫/苹果螺急需治理"、并未对苹果螺予以详细说明,故题目线索应在第五段③④句;二、理解特殊句式:第五段④句取舍句式 The question is not if... but when... "不是会不会……的问题,而是何时会……的问题"明确指出"苹果螺定会入侵欧洲其他水稻种植区",由此确定 B项正确。

Will test the various strains of salt-tolerant rice they've bred. In 2018, farmers will plant the varieties with the most promise in the Ebro Delta and Europe's other two main rice-growing regions—along the Po in Italy, and France's Rhône. A season in the field will help determine which, if any, of the varieties are ready for commercialization.

在接下来的一年半中,调查人员将会对其培育的各种耐盐水稻品种进行测试。2018年,稻农将在埃布罗河三角洲和欧洲另外两个主要水稻种植区(分别位于意大利波河沿岸及法国罗纳河沿岸)种植其中最有潜力的品种。种植一季将有助于确定哪些品种,如果有的话,可用于商业化。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①investigator [ɪnˈvestɪgeɪtə] n. 调查研究员
- ②salt-tolerant a. 耐盐的
- ③ breed 「briːd] v. 培育,培植

- ④ **promise** ['promis] n. (有)可能
- ⑤ season ['siːzn] n. (食物的)当季期
 - ⑥commercialization [kəɪmɜːʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃən] n. 商业化

・语篇分析・

第六段说明项目总体规划。Over the next year and a half、In 2018 串起本段时间链条。

①句说明未来一年半的规划:研究人员测试→确定可供试种品种。various strains(strain 为熟词僻意,取义"品种")借测试品种之多反向说明此次护稻之战研究工作的艰巨性。

②③句说明 2018 年的规划:稻农试种→确定可供商业化品种。will help determine(help 后省略 investigators)明确两句语义重心落在③句"试种水稻于项目的意义:由产量确定可供商业化的品种"; with the most promise、if any 体现语言严谨性:Neurice 项目尚处初期实验阶段,水稻试种区尚未敲定、试种结果无法预知。

As an EU-funded effort, the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice is taking place in all three countries. ② Each team is crossbreeding[®] a local European short-grain[®] rice with a long-grain Asian variety that carries the salt-resistant gene. ⑤ 3 The scientists are breeding successive[®] generations to arrive at varieties that incorporate[®] salt tolerance but retain[®] about 97 percent of the European rice genome(基因组). [459 words]

作为欧盟资助的一项工作,对 耐盐水稻品种的探寻正在三个国 家同时进行。各国团队正将欧洲 当地一种短粒水稻与亚洲一种携 带抗盐基因的长粒水稻杂交。科 学家们正在培育继代品种,以期找 到"既有耐盐性、又能将欧洲水稻 基因组保持约97%"的品种。

・词汇注释与难句分析・ 🔣

- ①crossbreed ['krɒsbriːd] v. (使)杂交繁育
- ②grain [greɪn] n. 谷粒
- ③successive [sək'sesɪv] a. 连续的

- ④incorporate [In'kəːpəreɪt] v. 吸收,加入
- ⑤retain [rɪˈteɪn] v. 保留

・语篇分析・

第七段强调项目终极目标。in all three countries... Each team... The scientists... 体现段落"先总述,后详述"逻辑。

①句总述项目正在三个国家同时展开。the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice 呼应第三段②句 are seeking varieties of rice that can withstand the increasing salinity,再次强调项目目标"培育耐盐水稻品种"; EU-funded, in all three countries(代指上文提到的西班牙、意大利、法国)凸显项目重要性"欧盟资助的多国合作项目"。注:effort 此处为熟词僻义,取"有组织的活动"义。

②③句详述项目研究方法及终极目标。Each team is crossbreeding、The scientists are breeding successwe generations 明确研究方法"杂交抗盐水稻→繁育继代品种"; arrive at"达成(协议),作出(决议等),得出(结论等)"引出目标水稻品种的特点:增加耐盐性,同时保留约 97%基因(再度呼应第三段②句 can withstand the increasing salinity without losing the absorbency,体现项目最终目标)。

【段落整体解读】第六七段着重讲述"项目的详细规划及具体操作细节",与第四五段所述的"项目的紧迫性"形成并列,同时与第三段总括性"项目目标"形成呼应,实现段落群的首尾圆合(借第六段①句 will test the various strains of salt-tolerant rice they've bred、第七段①句 the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice 与第三段②句 are seeking varieties of rice that can withstand the increasing salinity 的同义复现可知,此三段的语义重点落在项目的目标"探求抗盐水稻品种"上)。

・真题精解・

50. What is the ultimate goal of the EU-funded program?	50. 此项欧盟资助项目的最终目标是什么?
A) Cultivating ideal salt-resistant rice varieties.	A)培育理想的耐盐水稻品种。
B) Increasing the absorbency of the Spanish rice.	B)增强西班牙水稻的吸收能力。
C) Introducing Spanish rice to the rest of Europe.	C)将西班牙水稻引进到欧洲其他地区。
D) Popularizing the rice crossbreeding technology.	D)普及水稻杂交技术。

[精准定位] 本题考查"欧盟资助项目(即 Neurice) 最终目标",由 the ultimate goal、the EU-funded program 可定位至末段 an EU-funded effort... The scientists are breeding... to arrive at varieties that...。

[锁定答案] A)。末段首句明确此项欧盟资助项目是"对耐盐水稻品种的探寻",末句再借科学家"正在培育一代又一代新品种,以期找到既具耐盐性、又能保持 97%欧洲水稻基因组的水稻品种"强调指出该项目的终极目标就是"培育理想的耐盐水稻品种"。正确项是对首、末句中 the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice、to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance but retain about 97 percent of the European rice genome 的同义改写。

[排除干扰] B项太过狭隘,根据首句 in all three countries 即可排除。C项无从谈起,因为单由文意"西班牙水稻目前正遭苹果螺及高盐分土壤危害"即可推知"西班牙水稻品种存在缺陷:无法抗击苹果螺、也不能耐受高盐分",也即"不可能被其他地区引入"。D项由②句 crossbreeding 臆断而来,但该词用于说明"项目研究人员探究耐受盐分水稻新品种的方式方法"而非"项目的终极目标"。

[提炼思路] 本题难点在于题干中 the ultimate goal 并未在原文复现,难以准确定位。但借由 the EU-funded program 不难将其定位至末段 EU-funded effort,从而在该段中识别体现目的性的动(名)词 (the search for、to arrive at),并借由目的性词汇后所对应的主体(salt-tolerant varieties of rice、varieties that incorporate salt tolerance but retain...)确定目标"寻找耐盐水稻品种",由此得出正确答案。

Passage Two 拍照提升你的体验度

一、总体分析

来源: Time《时代周刊》2016.06.09 文章 How Your iPhone Photos Make You Happier(你的苹果手机中的相片如何让你更快乐)。主题: 拍照不仅不会削弱体验度, 反而会增强体验度。脉络: 引入全文讨论话题"拍照是否会削弱体验"(第一二段)——以研究为轴, 阐释全文主旨"拍照不仅不会削弱体验, 相反还会增强体验度"(第三至末段)。

二、语篇分析及试题精解

Photography was once an expensive, laborious ordeal reserved for life's greatest milestones.

Now, the only apparent cost to taking infinite photos of something as common as a meal is the space on your hard drive and your dining companion's patience.

曾经,照相是一种既昂贵又折磨人的体验,留以记录人生中最重要时刻。现在,给吃饭这类常事拍下个无数张照片,其可见代价只不过是硬盘空间(减少)和进餐伙伴的耐心(消耗)。

・词汇注释与难句分析・

- ①laborious [ləˈbɔːrɪəs] a. 耗时费力的
- ②ordeal [ɔːˈdiːl] n. 磨难,折磨
- ③reserve [rɪ'zɜːv] v. 保留,预留
- ④apparent [əˈpærənt] a. 显而易见的

- ⑤**infinite** ['Infinət] a. 数不清的,极大的
- ⑥hard drive 硬盘
- ⑦ painstaking ['peɪnzteɪkɪŋ] a. 需细心的,辛苦的(51 题)
- ⑧luxury ['lʌkʃərɪ] n. 奢侈品(51 题)

Now, the only apparent cost to taking infinite photos of something as common as a meal is the space on your hard drive and your dining companion's patience.

to taki	ng infinite photos	of something as common as a meal
介词	介词宾语	后置定语
	后置定语	

Now, the only apparent cost is the space on your hard drive and your dining companion's patience. 时间状语 主语 系动词 表语1 并列词 表语2

・语篇分析・

第一二段引入全文讨论话题:拍照是否真的会干扰体验。

第一段今昔对比,指出照相技术取得惊人进步。

①句说古:成本高、体验不佳。expensive、laborious、ordeal 直陈旧时照相的体验:费钱、费时、费力、费神、可怕而又痛苦; reserved for life's greatest milestones 进而明确旧时值得照相之场景:单是人生重大事件还不足,必须是人生事件重中之重方可,借此反衬说明其体验为何有费钱费时、费力费神之感。

②句论今:成本低、体验上好。apparent 既指"容易看见的、明显的",又有"表面上的"之意,暗示可能存在"表面以下的"、更深层的东西; the only cost to (to 在此为介词,后接现在分词意为"做……的代价")则说明现如今照相的代价微乎其微,即便将硬盘空间及进餐伴侣的耐心两者相加也不及旧时照相成本的九牛一毫,体现了照相技术进步之大; something as common as a meal 与上句 life's greatest milestones 形成鲜明对比,强调当前照相技术的应用场景也大大增多。

・真题精解・

51. What does the author say about photo-taking in the past?	51. 作者对旧时照相有何看法?
A) It was a painstaking effort for recording life's major events.	A) 那是为记录人生大事的一件苦差事。
B) It was a luxury that only a few wealthy people could enjoy.	B) 那是只有少数富人才能享受的奢侈品。
C) It was a good way to preserve one's precious images.	C) 那是保存一个人珍贵影像的好方法。
D) It was a skill that required lots of practice to master.	D) 那是一门需要大量练习才能掌握的技艺。

[精准定位] 本题就"旧时照相(photo-taking in the past)"询问事实情况,可定位至第一段(Photography was once...)。

[锁定答案] A)。首段①句指出,照相在过去是又昂贵又艰苦的磨难,专门用来记录人生中最重要的里程碑。正确项是对原文 an expensive, laborious ordeal reserved for life's greatest milestones 的同义改写。

[排除干扰] B 项根据①句碎片信息 expensive 错误推断出照相原先只有富人才承担得起,且将 ordeal 展示出的"痛苦经历"曲解为"享受"。C 项将旧时照相的目的"记录最重要时刻"偷换为"记录珍贵影像"。D 项将 laborious 所展示的"为照相而大费周章"偷换为拍照技术需要大量练习才能掌握。

[提炼思路] 开篇今昔对比处常为出题点所在,可对原来或现在的情况设题,而解题的关键就在于按照时间链条区分意群并根据语法知识和具体用词明确意群主旨。如本题,首先借 once、was 与 Now、is 明确首段两句分述今昔情况,并根据题干所问锁定叙述过去情况的①句;随后提取核心句义"照相所需成本高(expensive、laborious、ordeal)、记录人生重要事件(life's greatest milestones)"并与选项比对,从而确定同时复现了这两个关键信息的 A 项。

But is there another cost, a deeper cost, to documenting a life experience instead of simply enjoying it?

"You hear that you shouldn't take all these photos and interrupt" the experience; and it's bad for you, and we're not living in the present moment," says Kristin Diehl, associate professor of marketing at the University of Southern California Marshall School of Business.

但是,记录生活体验而非单纯 乐在其中是否会带来另外一种损失,一种更深隐的损失?"你听说: 不该为了拍这些照片而中断体验; 这对你不好,我们没有活在当下。" 南加州大学马歇尔商学院市场营销副教授克莉丝汀·迪尔说。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 · 🔌

①interrupt [lintə'rʌpt] v. 中断,打断

\$ ②associate [əˈsəʊʃɪeɪt] a. (头衔)副的

・语篇分析・

第二段由照相技术惊人进步引出新疑惑(即全文讨论核心):拍照是否会干扰人们的体验。

①句发问:拍照是否会带来深层的损失? deeper 相对上段 apparent 而言,既有"相对于表面更深层的"之意,又有"相对于轻微更深厚的"之意,从而揭示了人们的担忧:照相技术的进步虽然极大地缩减了表面上的人力、财力成本,但"此消彼长",可能会产生新的深层成本。documenting a life experience 与simply enjoying it 这组借 instead of 形成的对立,一方面明确了当下在体验过程中两种行为取向的对立性(记录体验 VS 专注体验),另一方面又隐含了拍照行为中角色的今昔转变,从而得以解释人们疑惑的内在逻辑:旧时,摄影师负责记录、被照相人负责参与(尽管从照相巨大成本来看未必是享受);现在,经历的记录者与参与/享受者这两个角色汇集在一个人身上,所谓"一心不能二用",人们也就担心对经历的记录会影响对经历的享受。

②句借研究者之口明确深层成本所指。You hear 一方面说明有关照相深层成本的说法流传较广,另一方面也暗示这种说法仍停留在"流言"的层面,尚未受到科学的肯定或否定。take... photos and interrupt the experience 是对上句 documenting a life experience instead of simply enjoying it 所体现对立的同义复述,而两者都基于这样一个假设:参与/享受经历与记录经历是两种互斥的行为。bad for you 对这种一心二用行为的影响进行评判,not living in the present moment 对其负面影响进行具体阐述,同时也从反面说明了人们提倡专心体验而非记录。

Diehl and her fellow researchers wanted to find out if that was true, so they embarked on a series of nine experiments in the lab and in the field testing people's enjoyment in the presence or absence of a camera. The results, published in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, surprised them. 3 Taking photos actually makes people enjoy what they're doing more, not less.

迪尔及其同事想要弄清这种说法 是不是正确,于是他们在实验室和实 地接连开展了九个实验,检测人们在 能照相和不能照相情况下的愉悦程 度。实验结果,现已发表于《人格与社 会心理学》杂志,让他们感到很意外。 拍照实际上让人们更多(而非更少)地 享受当下的快乐。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①embark on 开始做,从事于

②field [fi:ld] n. 实地,野外

③sightseeing [ˈsaɪtsiːɪŋ] n. 观光,游览(52 题)

・语篇分析・

第三至八段,以研究为线索,回答疑虑,阐明全文主旨:拍照不但不会削减体验,相反还会增强体验度。第三四段直接介绍研究结论。

第三段引出相关研究及结论:拍照让人们更加享受体验。

①句介绍研究基本信息。wanted to find out if that was true (that 回指上段流言)指出研究目的:检验流言是否属实;testing people's enjoyment in the presence or absence of a camera 说明研究思路:对比有相机(记录经历)和没有相机(单纯体验)两种情况下人们的愉悦程度。

②③句概述研究结论。②句 surprised them 借"研究结果出乎研究人员意料之外"说明流言被研究证伪。③句 enjoy... more, not less 揭露流言与事实不符,更是直接否定了流言所基于的假设"记录体验与享受体验互斥",指出记录体验(即拍照)并不会妨碍人们享受正在做的事情,相反会增强体验感; actually 在此实质包含由"事实与假设不符"引发的惊奇,呼应②句 surprised。

・真题精解・

52. Kristin Diehl conducted a series of experiments on phototaking to find out	52. 克莉丝汀・迪尔进行一系列有关拍 照的实验,旨在弄清。
A) what kind of pleasure it would actually bring to photo-takers	A)它究竟会给拍照人带来哪种乐趣
B) whether people enjoyed it when they did sightseeing	B)人们在观光时是否享受它
C) how it could help to enrich people's life experiences	C)它如何丰富人们生活经历
D) whether it prevented people enjoying what they were doing	D)它是否妨碍人们享受正在做的事情

[精准定位] 本题就"迪尔实验目的(Diehl conducted... experiments on photo-taking to find out)"设题,可定位至第三段(Diehl... wanted to find out...)。

[锁定答案] D)。第三段①句指出,迪尔及其同事想要弄清楚"这(that)"是不是真的;而利用 that 的回指功能回到第二段搜索信息,发现 that 指"你不该拍照片、中断体验、没有享受当下"。由此可知,迪尔的研究目的旨在检测拍照是否真的会中断体验、妨碍享受当下。正确项是对原文第三段①句 if that was true(that 指代 you shouldn't take all these photos and interrupt the experience; and it's bad for you, and we're not living in the present moment)的正确解读。

[排除干扰] A 项 pleasure 虽复现第三段①句 so 结果状语从句中 enjoyment,但该部分实为实验内容而非实验目的(选项有答非所问之嫌),且选项将该部分内容"检测不同情境下的愉悦程度"单方面曲解为"检测到底会带来何种愉悦"。B 项利用第五段 sightseeing 设置干扰,但亦有答非所问之嫌(该段讲具体实验而非实验目的),且将实验内容"检测观光时不同情境下的愉悦程度"简单偷换为"检测观光时是否愉悦"。C 项利用第五段 the experience 设置干扰,错误路径同 B 项,且文中并未谈及"如何丰富人们生活经历"。

[提炼思路] 思路1:代词体现句间乃至段间关系,对代词的考查既要求考生具备相应语法知识确定代词的回指对象,又要求考生对代词指代内容及相关句子理解到位。如本题,解答的关键在于找到(if) that (was true)的指代内容:其所在句为本段首句,因此 that 应回指上段中的内容。第二段首先指出人们担忧拍照可能带来一种新的成本,随后说明具体内容"拍照打断体验",因此 that 应指"拍照带来'打断体验'的成本"这一事实;与选项对比后锁定 D 项。思路 2:死死盯住题干所问信息"实验目的(to find out)",结合 to find out 定位至第三段首句 to find out,并发现其后有个关键信息词是 if,借此锁定 B、D 项 whether,而 B 项中有一个非常明显的词源于其他段落 sightseeing,且根据直觉"实验目的通常指向普适性结论,而 B 项却将其拘囿于观光旅游这一特定行为"进而果断排除 B 项。

What we find is you actually look at the world slightly differently, because you're looking for things you want to capture, that you may want to hang onto, "Diehl explains. 2 "That gets people more engaged in the experience, and they tend to enjoy it more."

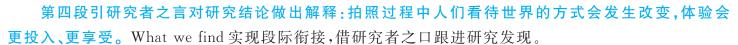
"我们发现,事实上你看待世界的方式会有细微不同,因为你在寻找想要拍摄、想要留存的东西," 迪尔解释说。"这让人们在体验中更加投入,往往也就更加享受。"

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①capture ['kæptʃə] v. 拍摄,录制,绘制
- ②hang onto 保留,不放弃

- ⑤ engaged [ɪnˈgeɪdʒd] a. 忙的,从事⋯⋯的
- \$\int 4\ distract [dr strækt] v. 转移注意,使分心(53 题)\$

・语篇分析・



①句首先指出拍照者看待世界的方式轻微别于不拍照者。actually 复现,再度强调事实与流言的反差; slightly differently 借句中 What we find(研究者发现) 及 because you're... (拍照者行为)可推知其所述对象为"(试验中)拍照者",其隐含比较对象为"非拍照者";全句看似在讲两者看待世界的方式轻微不同,实则借助这种轻微不同(注: because 看似用于引出"看待世界的方式不同"的原因,但 looking for things you want to... 实际上就是看待世界方式的"不同之所在") 隐晦说明上段末"拍照者体验感更强烈"的原因:因为要去找寻想要拍摄、想要留存的东西。

②句进而指出看待世界的不同方式使得照相者更为投入、更为享受。That gets... and... (That 回指上句所述"拍照者看待世界的方式轻微不同,即着重留意一些东西")暗示因果逻辑关联:拍照者寻找体验中值得拍摄、值得留存的东西→更投入→更享受,由此可看出拍照者对于抓其眼球的东西极为专注。

・真题精解・

53. What do the results of Diehl's experiments show about people taking pictures?	53. 迪尔的实验结果表明拍照的人怎么样?
A) They are distracted from what they are doing.	A)他们对正在做的事情分心了。
B) They can better remember what they see or do.	B)他们对看到的东西或做过的事情记得更牢。
C) They are more absorbed in what catches their eye.	C)他们对抓住眼球的东西更加专心致志。
D) They can have a better understanding of the world.	D)他们对世界的理解更胜一筹。

[精准定位] 本题就"迪尔的实验结果(the results of Diehl's experiments)"设题,可定位至第三段②句(The results)和第四段(What we find is...)。

[锁定答案] C)。第三段②③句概述实验结果:拍照让人更享受正在做的事情;第四段引迪尔之言作解:拍照的人看待世界的方式有所不同,他们需要找寻需要拍摄、需要留存的东西,这使得他们更加投入体验、更加享受体验。换言之,拍照的人会对其留意的东西(即抓住他眼球的东西)更加投入。正确项是对第三段 makes people enjoy what they're doing more、第四段 gets people more engaged in the experience... tend to enjoy it more 的合理延伸。

[排除干扰] A 项 are distracted from 很明显与第四段 more engaged "更投入"相悖。B 项由 enjoy... more、more engaged 过度推导出 better remember,但前者着重"当下体验"、后者着重"事后回忆",而文中并未提及"回忆、记忆"相关信息。D 项源自第四段①句 look at the world slightly differently,却将"以些微不同视角看世界"曲解为"能更好地理解世界"。

[提炼思路]本题考查实验具体发现,而借题干所问对象"拍照的人"及各个选项相似的语义结构可知,本题实质上与事物/群体特征题并无二致;可循"提取选项中心词并找出区辨点——抓取文中核心语义并与区辨点比对"的思路解题。A、C 项 distracted 和 absorbed 体现"注意力",B 项 remember 体现"记忆力",D 项 understanding 体现"理解力";而文中关于实验发现的论述涉及 enjoy"享受"、look at"观察"、engaged"专注",因此可首先排除 B、D 两项,然后再根据具体内容 enjoy... more、more engaged 锁定 C 项,排除与之含义相反的 A 项。

V 1 Take sightseeing. 2 In one experiment, nearly 200 participants[®] boarded a double-decker bus[®] for a tour of Philadelphia. 3 Both bus tours forbade[®] the use of cell phones but one tour provided digital cameras and encouraged people to take photos. 4 The people who took photos enjoyed the experience significantly[®] more, and said they were more engaged, than those who didn't.

以观光为例。在一项实验中,近200名参与者登上了费城观光的双层巴士。两组巴士旅游都禁止使用手机,但其中一组提供数码相机并鼓励拍照。拍照者比未拍照者更为享受这次旅途,并表示在旅途中更投入。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①participant [paːˈtɪsɪpənt] n. 参与者
- ②double-decker bus 双层公共汽车

- (garante and a state of the st
- ∬ ④significantly [sɪgˈnɪfɪkəntlɪ] ad. 显著地

・语篇分析・



第五段展示第一项实验结果:拍照使人更享受观光游览。

①至③句介绍实验内容。③句 Both bus tours forbade... but one tour provided... 实借"实验组与对照组的设定方式:两组均不能使用手机,但实验组可以使用数码相机"将变量控制为"纯粹的数码照相设备",从而可有效排除多功能手机设备所造成的干扰。

④句介绍实验结果。enjoy... more and... more engaged 复现第四段中 more engaged... and... enjoy it more,体现拍照对体验的提升效果;significantly 说明提升效果明显。

M ① Snapping a photo directs attention, which heightens[®] the pleasure you get from whatever you're looking at, Diehl says. ②It works for things as boring as archaeological (考古的) museums, where people were given eye-tracking[®] glasses and instructed[®] either to take photos or not. ⑤ ③ "People look longer at things they want to photograph," Diehl says. ④ They report liking the exhibits[®] more, too.

迪尔认为,拍照能引导注意力,这 能提升你从眼前所视之物中获得的快 乐。这同样适用于(游览)考古博物馆 这类无趣的东西,受试者戴上眼球追 踪眼镜并(分别)被告知可拍照或不可 拍照。"人们对自己想要拍照的东西 注视得更久。"迪尔说道。他们也说更 加喜欢展品。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①heighten ['haɪtn] v. 使加强,提高
- ②track [træk] v. 跟踪,追踪
- ③instruct [In'strAkt] v. 命令,吩咐
- ④exhibit [ɪgˈzɪbɪt] n. 展品,陈列品

- ⑤come out with 出版,发表(54 题)
- ⑥ **on display** 陈列,展出(54 题)
- ⑦follow ['fpləu] v. 理解,明白(54 题)

It works for things as boring as archaeological museums, where people were given eye-tracking glasses and instructed either to take photos or not.

where people 引导词 主语were given eye-tracking glasses and (were) instructed either to take photos or not. 被动谓语1+宾语1 并列词 被动谓语2+宾语2正语 works 谓语 介词结构作状语 后置定语for things as boring as archaeological museums, 后置定语

・语篇分析・

第六段展示第二项实验结果:拍照使人们更享受考古文物展览。

- ①句借研究者之言承上揭示拍照提升乐趣的原因。句子先借 direct"监督,指导"呼应第四段 you're looking for things you want to capture, that you may want to hang onto 明确拍照对注意力/专注力的引导作用;后借 heightens the pleasure you get from whatever you're looking at 呼应该段 more engaged in the experience... enjoy it more 进一步明确这种注意力引导作用的终极结果:让体验更加投入、更加享受。
- ②句介绍第二项实验内容并影射其结果。It works for things as boring as... (it 回指上句所述"拍照提升乐趣")一方面说明上句所述结论适用范围广、与活动本身的有趣程度无关,另一方面也明确了考古博物馆中的实验结果。eye-tracking glasses 说明该实验将获取受试者的眼球活动情况,并借相关数据对受试者的注意力情况进行客观呈现。instructed 较上段(以及下段)实验中的 encouraged 语气更为强烈,这是由实验场所决定的:许多博物馆禁止拍照,因此需要用更明确的指令"矫正"受试者的默认倾向,使实验呈现真实的结果。
- ③④句分别直接引证研究者之言、间接引证当事人之言详细说明研究结果。其中③句 look longer at things they want to photograph 不仅包含第四段中 looking for things you want to capture, that you may want to hang onto 所含的"选取拍照对象"之意,也反映出第四段 more engaged in the experience 所体现的"专注"之意。④句 too 呼应第四段中 more engaged... and... enjoy it more 体现出的"专注"与"享受"之间的并列递进之意。

・真题精解・

54. What is found about museum visitors with the aid of eye-	54. (实验)对戴着眼球追踪眼镜的博物
tracking glasses?	馆参观者有何发现?
A) They come out with better photographs of the exhibits.	A)他们拍出了更好的展品照片。
B) They focus more on the exhibits when taking pictures.	B)他们在拍照时对展品更加关注。
C) They have a better view of what are on display.	C)他们更好地观看到展示的物品。
D) They follow the historical events more easily.	D)他们更容易跟进历史事件。

[精准定位] 本题就"有关博物馆参观者的研究发现"设题,由 museum visitors with the aid of eye-tracking glasses 可定位至第六段 archaeological museums... eye-tracking glasses。

[锁定答案] B)。第六段③句指出:人们(代指"戴眼球追踪眼镜的博物馆参观者")对自己想要拍照的东西注视得更久,意即他们在拍照时对展品更加关注。正确项是根据 look longer at things they want to photograph 的同义转述。

[排除干扰] A、C、D 项均根据 with the aid of eye-tracking glasses 凭空捏造出 better photographs "拍出更好的展品照片"、better view"更好地观看到展品"、follow... more easily"更容易跟进历史事件",且这些均与文意主旨无关。

「提炼思路」本题表面考查单个实验的发现,但实验本身一般不是出题意图,(段落乃至文章的)主

旨才是;因此在解题时应将选项与主旨相联系,而贴合主旨的选项才是正确选项。如本题对应的第六段并非孤立的单个实验,第五至七段均是有着共同主题的实验,对第四段中研究结论进行说明,因此应从"第五至七段例证第四段"的语篇角度考虑本题:第四段 That gets people more engaged in the experience, and they tend to enjoy it more 指出"人们更专注于经历、更享受经历";本段 People look longer at things they want to photograph、They report liking the exhibits more, too则指出"人们对展品盯得更久、更喜欢展品",与研究整体结论一致,只是表述更加具体。而纵观本题选项,只有 B 项 focus more 复现了"专注度"这一关键信息,因此确定答案。

① To the relief of **Instagrammers(Instagram 用户) everywhere, it can even make meals more enjoyable. ② When people were encouraged to take at least three photos while they ate lunch, they were more **immersed** **in their meals than those who weren't told to take photos.

让全球各地 Instagram 用户舒一口 气的是,拍照甚至能让饭菜变得更加可 口。当受试者被告知在吃饭期间要拍 至少三张照片时,他们用餐的投入程 度都比那些未被告知的同伴要高。

·词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①to the relief of sb/to sb's relief 使人欣慰/庆幸

\$ ②immersed [ɪ'mэ:st] a. 专心的

・语篇分析・

第七段展示第三项实验结果:拍照使人们更享受饭菜。

①句概述实验结果。To the relief 实际侧面体现出对拍照及分享情有独钟的 Instagram 用户长期笼罩在流言"拍照削弱体验、不能享受当下"之下、无力喘息的情境; everywhere 形似说明 Instagram 用户覆盖面广,实则体现流言流传范围之广,进一步反衬其对该用户造成的心理阴影面积之大。强调词 even 实则在上段"拍照提升体验与体验本身是否有趣无关(it 回指上文 snapping a photo)"进一步深化到"拍照提升体验与体验本身是否寻常也无关",从而说明研究结果的普适性,另一方面也体现出这一事实发现着实令人惊奇。

②句细述实验内容及发现。When people were encouraged to... they were more immersed in... than who weren't told to... 实质传递出"允许拍照"与"体验感增强"之间的因果逻辑,其中 more immersed 复现上文 more engaged,强调拍照有助专注力的提升。

Was it the satisfying click of the camera?

The physical act of the snap?? So No, they found; just the act of planning to take a photo—and not actually taking it—had the same joy-boosting effect.

Thinking about what you would want to photograph also gets you more engaged. [433 words]

是(因为)相机那令人愉悦的咔嚓声吗?或是想下快门这个切切实实的动作?不,研究者发现并非如此;仅仅是计划拍摄一张照片的行为——而不是真正的拍照——就有同样的快乐提升效果。"如果想要在心里拍照的话,这也同样有效,想想自己想要拍什么同样能让你更加投入,"迪尔说。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①click [klɪk] n. 咔嚓声

②snap [snæp] n. 快照,快摄

⑤ **boost** [buːst] v. 使增长,使兴旺

④ derive... from... (从……中)得到,获得(55 题)

・语篇分析・

第八段升华研究结论并收束全篇:(不单是拍照这个行为,甚至连)拍照这个想法都能增强体验度。

- ①至③句揭示拍照者更享受体验的根本原因。
- ①②句针对体验提升的源头发问。两句 Was it...?(Was it)...?并列,看似毫无头绪的发问,但由下句的回应不难推知,此处剑指"体验提升效果的原因";the click of the camera、the act of the snap 实为两个假设性原因,暗示研究者意从拍照行为本身去寻找原因。
- ③句借研究发现作答。No, they found 言简意赅,直接给出否定答案:与咔嚓声无关、与摁快门无关;just the act of planning...—and not actually taking it—... 形似在对比"计划拍照"VS"真实拍照"的体验度提升效果,实则借研究结果"两者都能产生同样的体验提升效果"先行否定研究者假设性原因"拍照行为本身",并最终揭示出真实原因"想照相这一心理因素",以此回应第四段中... look at the world slightly differently"看待世界的方式轻微不同"所展示出的拍照者心态变化。
- ④⑤句引用研究者原话进行佐证。两句分借不同形式对③句予以说明,其中④句以条件句式 If you want to...、⑤句以动名词做主语形式 Thinking about what... 复现③句 planning to take a photo and not actually taking it 之意,④句 works the same way、⑤句 also gets you more engaged 复现③句 had the same joy-boosting effect。

・真题精解・

55. What do we learn from the last paragraph?	55. 根据末段,我们可得知什么?
A) It is better to make plans before taking photos.	A) 拍照前先制定计划会更好。
B) Mental photos can be as beautiful as snapshots.	B) 想象的照片可以和真实的照片一样美丽。
C) Photographers can derive great joy from the click of the camera.	C) 相机的咔嚓声能让拍照者感到十分满足。
D) Even the very thought of taking a photo can have a positive effect.	D) 即便只是想着要拍照也会带来积极的效果。

「精准定位]根据题干定位至末段(the last paragraph)。

[锁定答案] D)。末段③句指出,打算拍而实际并没拍同样也能提升乐趣;④⑤句进而引证指出:在心里拍照一样能提升乐趣。由此可知,单纯是拍照的想法就能让人更加投入、更加享受。正确项是对原文 just the act of planning to take a photo... had the same joy-boosting effect 和 Thinking about what you would want to photograph also gets you more engaged 的正确解读。

[排除干扰] A、B项虽分别复现③句 planning、④句 mental photos,但却分别将文意"计划拍照/在心里拍照同样能够提升体验"歪曲为"最好先计划后拍照"、"想象的照片跟真实照片一样美"。C项利用首句 the satisfying click of the camera 设障,但忽略③句对本句的否定回答:No(咔嚓声不能提升体验)。

[提炼思路] 段落主旨题的解答要求考生正确理解段落各个句子,并通过叙述手段、逻辑词等把握语义重点,从而理解段落关键所在。如本题,由③句与①②句的设问形式可知,③句具体所述才是语义重点所在。而由③句与④⑤句之间的"论述—引用说明",结合语义上的相似(planning to take a photo/take mental photos/Thinking about what you would want to photograph、the same joy-boosting effect/works the same way/gets you more engaged),便可提取出"计划拍照同样提升乐趣"的论述重点,亦即本段主旨,从而确定 D 项。

Part IV Translation

私家车

灣 一、参考译文

In the past, owning a private car was a luxury for most Chinese people. Today, private cars are everywhere in China. Cars have become an indispensable part of people's lives: they not only drive to commute, but also take self-drive trips frequently. In some cities, the number of cars is growing so fast that traffic congestion and parking space shortage are becoming rising problems, so the municipal governments of these cities have to introduce new regulations to limit the number of vehicles on the road. Due to the ever-increasing air pollution, a growing number of people choose to purchase new energy vehicles nowadays, and the Chinese government has also adopted some measures to provide incentives for new energy vehicles to grow.

二、精析精译

1. 过去,拥有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事。

[词汇准备]过去 used to; in the past;私家车 private car;拥有 own; possess

[句子解析]本句介绍私家车在中国的昔日情形。动宾短语"拥有一辆私家车"是句子的主语,应译为动名词形式 owning a private car。"对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事"是谓语,其核心结构"对某人而言是奢侈的"可直译为 be a luxury for sb,也可意译为 be out of the reach of sb。时间状语"过去"既可借助英文的特定表达 used to,也可借助英文对应的时间状语 in the past。

2. 如今,私家车在中国随处可见。

[词汇准备]如今 nowadays; today; these days; 随处可见 can be seen everywhere; be ubiquitous/omnipresent; be everywhere

[句子解析]本句介绍私家车在中国的今日情形。谓语"随处可见"可直译为 can be seen everywhere,也可借助形容词 ubiquitous(普遍存在的)译为系表结构 are ubiquitous。

3. ①汽车成了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分,②他们不仅开车上下班,还经常驾车出游。

[词汇准备]不可或缺的一部分 an indispensable/essential/integral part;开车上下班 drive to commute; drive to and from work; drive to work and back; 驾车出游 travel by car; go on/make/take self-drive trips

[句子解析]本句介绍汽车在生活中的重要地位。根据语义逻辑可把本句分为两个意层:意层①总说汽车的重要地位,意层②以具体情形进行解释说明,两个意层可译为以冒号连接的两个分句(冒号起解释说明作用:用在总说性话语的后边,引起下文的分说)。意层①中"<u>成了</u>"提示谓语动词用现在完成时,意层②中"<u>不仅……还……</u>"是对当前事实的陈述,提示谓语动词可用一般现在时,并直接套用英文对应的并列结构 not only... but also... 连接两个谓语即可。

4. ①有些城市的汽车增长速度过快,以至于交通拥堵和停车位不足的问题日益严峻,②这些城市的市政府不得不出台新规,限制上路汽车的数量。

[词汇准备]以至于 so... that...;交通拥堵 traffic congestion/gridlock;停车位不足 insufficient/inadequate parking spaces; parking space shortage; scarce parking;出台 release/enact/introduce;限制 limit; restrict

[句子解析]本句介绍汽车增多带来的问题及对策。根据语义逻辑可把本句分为两个意层:意层①聚焦问题,意层②聚焦对策,二者含有隐性因果关联"因为问题日益严峻,所以政府出台对策",故可把本句译为由因果连词 so 连接的复合句。意层①中"增长速度过快,以至于……"为因果关联,可采用英语中常见的"so+形容词/副词+that+从句"结构(表示"如此/这么……以至于……")结构,将之译为

the growth rate of cars is so high that... 或 the number of cars is growing so fast that...;"……的问题日益严峻"可以直译为 the problems of ... are increasingly severe/getting worse,也可将之变形为"……成为日益严峻的问题",从而处理为... are becoming growing/rising problems。意层②中"出台新规"与"限制……数量"为"动作—目的"关系,可借助动词不定式 to do sth 结构传递目的之意。

5. ①由于空气污染日益严重,现在越来越多的人选择购买新能源汽车,②中国政府也采取了一些措施,支持新能源汽车的发展。

[词汇准备] 日益严重 increasingly severe; ever-increasing; ever-worsening; 越来越多的人 a(n) growing/increasing number of people; more and more people; 新能源汽车 new energy vehicle/car;采取一些措施 adopt/take some measures; 支持 provide incentives for; support

[句子解析]本句介绍汽车增多带来的另一问题及其对策。本句也可划分为两个意层:意层①聚焦个人选择,意层②聚焦政府措施,"也"表明二者的并列关系,故本句分译为以句号隔开的两个独立句(可添译表示并列关系的副词 Besides/Additionally/Moreover等),也可译为由 and... also... 或 and... as well 衔接的并列复合句。意层①中"由于"可译为因果关联词 Due to/Because of/Because/As(如果全句采取复合句式则选介词结构较为合理,如果全句采取两独立句式,则可选择连词);"选择"与"购买"之间实际存在"动宾"关系,而英语中 choose 后的宾语通常是动词不定式结构,故可直接译为 choose to purchase。意层②中"支持新能源汽车的发展"可直译为 support the development of new energy vehicles,也可借助 provide incentives for 短语(其中 incentive"刺激,鼓励"是政策措施类英语语篇中的高频词汇)译为 provide incentives for new energy vehicles to grow 或 provide incentives for development of new energy vehicles;采取……措施"与"支持……发展"之间存在"动作—目的"关系,同上可借助动词不定式结构 to do sth 予以传递。

重难点词汇短语	高分翻译	低分翻译
随处可见	can be seen everywhere; be ubiquitous	be here and there
不可或缺的一部分	an indispensable/essential/integral part	a part that is difficult to ignore; a necessary part that can not be removed
开车上下班	drive to commute; drive to and from work; drive to work and back	go to work and get off work through driving cars
停车位不足	insufficient parking spaces; parking space shortage; scarce parking	small/less/not enough parking place
越来越多的人	a growing number of people	many more people
采取一些措施	adopt/take some measures	make some methods

灣 三、知识补充

英语和汉语中冒号用法大致相同。在记叙、议论、说明三大类语篇中,冒号最常见的用法是用于引出行文中的人物对话;此外,冒号也常用于提示下文,引出一个词汇/短语/句子来强调、举例解释或证明刚才所述的内容,即冒号可提示读者其后仍是对上文进一步的陈述,例如 You can't count on him to help: he is such a busy man(冒号后的内容解释说明"不能指望他帮忙"的原因)。本题文段第三句中"汽车成了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分(即汽车很重要)"可视为总述性话语,"他们不仅升车上下班,还经常驾车出游(即汽车重要性的具体体现)"可看作是对前面总述内容的解释说明,故两小句可用冒号连接。