2018年6月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解(第二套)

Part I Writing

师生之间信任的重要性

一、审题引导

(与第1套同理,故略)

潭 二、词汇准备

师生关系中"信任"相关的词汇及表达

earn/gain students' trust and friendship 赢得学生的信任和友谊 build/foster authentic teacher-student relationships 建立真诚可信的师生关系

establish an emotional link 建立情感联系

serve as a model 作为榜样

goodwill n. 善意,好意

grant students the trust they deserve 给予学生应有的信任 teach students in accordance with their aptitude 因材施教 motivate/encourage v. 激励,鼓励

help students in an appropriate manner 以合适的方式帮助 学生

value students' feelings and opinions 重视学生的情感和意见 voice how they think and feel 吐露心声

put more effort into an assignment 花更多精力完成任务

师生关系中"不信任"相关的词汇及表达

develop a growing mistrust for 越来越不信任…… have a low opinion of teacher competence 对教师 能力评价低

saying one thing and doing another 说一套做一套 misbehave/underperform v. 品行不端,表现不佳 corporal punishment 体罚

discipline n./v. 纪律,惩罚 correct v. 纠正(某种错误行为) ignore/disregard v. 忽视 frustrate/upset v. 使沮丧 biased a. 对……有偏见的

stereotype/mindset n. 成见 defy authorities 反抗权威

drop out 辍学

三、写作提纲

第一段:提出论点:知识时代,师生互信愈发成为教育中的关键。

①学生层面:学生只有信任老师,才更愿意听从老师教诲。

第二段:展开论证: ②教师层面:教师只有信任学生,才能充分调动学生的主动性,达到更好的教学效果(事实论据:比较班主任与科任老师的教育效果)。

第三段:总结观点。

灣 四、下笔成文

满分范文

- ① In today's knowledge age that increasingly demands **comprehensive quality**, trust has become more pivotal for teachers to educate students and help **achieve** their **full potential**.
- ①As an old saying goes, "Students won't listen to their teachers until they love and trust them." ②That is to

参考译文

- ①在今天这样一个对综合素质要求越来越高的知识时代,互信愈加成为 师者教育学生并帮助其充分发挥潜力 的关键。
- ①俗话说"亲其师,信其道"。②也就是说,学生只有信任老师,才能对老

say, only when students trust teachers, will they open their hearts and follow teachers' instructions. 3 For teachers, as the quality-oriented education prevails today, controlling and tightening rules can be unfit for today's individualistic students who need fresher and less disturbing teaching approaches. 4 Only by trusting students, can teachers avoid paternalistic and force-feeding methods, and instead encourage students to take initiative, thus fulfilling their potential. ©Once such trust is established, education will **extend** through the process of teacher-student communication, reaching students' heart in an unconscious manner. © Compared with a teacher who teaches a specific subject and leaves after classes, a teacher who is in charge of the whole class and concerned for students can better earn students' trust and therefore play a greater role in every aspect of students' learning.

① Hence we can conclude that by trusting each other, both teachers and students will achieve a win-win outcome of effective teaching and **rewarding** learning.

①由此可见,老师和学生只有信任对方,才会获得"教有其效,学有所得"的共赢结果。

・词汇注释・

comprehensive quality 综合素质 achieve/realize/fulfill one's potential 发挥潜力 quality-oriented [kwplətɪ' ɔːrɪəntɪd] a. 以素质为导向的 tighten ['taɪtn] v. 收紧,固定 individualistic [ɪndɪɪvɪdʒuə'|ɪstɪk] a. 自主的,特立独行的

paternalistic [pəɪtɜːnəˈlɪstɪk] a. 家长式的 take initiative 发挥主观能动性 extend [ɪkˈstend] v. 延伸,拓展 be concerned for 关心,关怀 rewarding [rɪˈwɔːdɪŋ] a. 有益的,值得的,有回报的

・进阶表达・

	普通表达	高级替换表达
听从的教诲	listen to	follow 's teaching/instructions
填鸭式教学	force students to learn; give too much homework	cramming; force-feeding teaching method
在上发挥巨大 的作用	affect/influence alot	play an/a great/tremendous/important role in

・长难句分析・

andleaves after classes, 句子主干:a teacher定语从句:whoisin charge of the whole class并列连词谓语 2主语关系代词 系动词表语 1andconcerned for studentscan better earn students' trustand thereforeplay a greater role

andconcerned for studentscan better earn students trustand thereforeplay a greater role并列连词表语 2谓语 1 + 宾语 1并列连词副词谓语 2+ 宾语 2

in every aspect of students' learning.

状语

- ♣ Treat others the way you would like to be treated. 己所不欲,勿施于人。
- Teachers need to develop caring relationships with their students in order to develop an indepth understanding of their learning needs and abilities. They also need to establish an emotional link to motivate the students to participate actively in the learning process. Building genuine trustworthy relationships between teachers and students is pivotal in students' capacity to learn.

教师需要与学生建立充满关爱的关系,以此来深入了解学生的学习需求和能力。他们(教师) 也需要建立一种情感联系来激励学生积极参与学习过程。师生间构建真实的可相互信赖的关系 对培养学生学习能力起着关键性的作用。

- ♣ The data collected reveals that teachers who build trusting relationships with their students are able to address more of the curriculum requirements, since they spend less time with classroom management issues. 现有数据显示,与学生建立信任关系的老师能够达到更多的课程教学要求,因为他们管理课堂所花的时间更少。
- ♣ Skilled educators know the value of having good relationships with students. Establishing goodwill can help minimize classroom disruptions, improve student engagement, and reduce stress for everyone. 有技巧的教育者懂得与学生建立良好关系的价值。建立善意有助于最大程度地减少(学生)扰乱课堂的行为,提升学生的参与度并减轻所有人的压力。

六、高分模板

(参见本次考试第1套)

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One 兔子咖啡馆

一、听前看什么

1.	A) She advocates animal protection.	2. A) They bear a lot of similarities.
	B) She sells a special kind of coffee.	B) They are a profitable business sector.
	C) She is going to start a café chain.	C) They cater to different customers .
	D) She is the owner of a special café.	D) They help take care of <u>customers' pets</u> .
3.	A) By giving them regular cleaning and injections.	4. A) They want to learn about rabbits.
	B) By selecting <u>breeds</u> that are tame and peaceful.	B) They like to bring in their children.
	C) By placing them at a safe distance from customers .	C) They love the <u>animals</u> in her <u>café</u> .
	D) By briefing $\underline{\text{customers}}$ on how to get along with $\underline{\text{them}}$.	D) They give her café favorite reviews.

[看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 1. 根据各项主语 She 可知题干问及女士相关信息,再结合各项谓语信息 advocates...、sells...、is going to start...、is the owner of...侧重点"咖啡(馆)"可大胆推测女士信息与咖啡馆有关(或店员、或店长、或连锁店店长),听时着重注意身份标记词。
- 2. B 项表语 a profitable business sector 提示 They 指代某个行业; C、D 项谓语 cater、help 表明该行业属服务行业;再结合 1 题推测"咖啡馆"可推测本题可能问及咖啡馆服务行业相关情况或特征。

- 3. 根据各项表达(By doing...)可知题干问及**行为方式**,而由 B 项 breeds that..."温顺且平和的品种"可推测各选项中 them 可能指代某种动物,再结合各项相关行为信息 giving...、selecting...、placing...、briefing...可推测题干可能问及**对某种动物的处理方式**。
- 4. 由 D 项动宾部分 give her café favorite reviews(给出好评)可知 They 即咖啡馆的顾客,再结合其他项的谓语 want、like、love,推断题干询问咖啡馆顾客的做法或态度。

综上,听音时应着重把握录音中"咖啡馆特征/情况"、"对动物的行为方式"、"顾客态度"等。

[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、咖啡馆及其顾客相关表达 special café、coffee、café chain、customers;二、与动物相关表达 animal、breeds、pets、rabbits,推断本文谈及一个与动物有关的咖啡馆的情况。

🧳 二、听时记什么

- 1—M: Tonight we have a special guest ^{1D} from a local establishment, the Parisian Café. Welcome!
- 2-W: Hi, thanks for having me on your show.
- 3—M: Thank you for joining us. So please <u>tell us</u>, why did you decide to ^{1D}**open a café**?
- 4—W: Well, we saw the opportunity to offer something a little special and different from other establishments.

 Cafés certainly are a very competitive market sector.

 There are more than plenty in our city, and we felt ^{2A} they are all rather similar to each other.

 Wouldn't you agree?
- 5—M: Certainly yes. <u>So how</u> is your establishment any different?
- 6—W: Well, simply put, we have rabbits wandering freely around the place. Our customers come in and enjoy their food and drinks while little rabbits play about and brush against their legs.

 There is no other place like it.
- 7—M: That's amazing! How did you come up with the idea?
- 8—W: We saw other cafés with cats in them. So we thought, why not rabbits? People love rabbits.

 They are very cute animals.
- 9—M: But is it safe? Do the rabbits ever bite people?

 Or do any customers ever hurt the rabbits?
- 10—W: It's perfectly safe for both rabbits and our customers. Rabbits are very peaceful and certainly do not bite. Furthermore, our rabbits are ^{3A}regularly cleaned and have all received the required shots. So there is no health risk whatsoever. As for our customers, ^{4C}they are all

- 男:今晚我们邀请到一位来自本地企业 "巴黎人咖啡馆"的特别来宾。欢迎! 女:你好,谢谢你邀请我上节目。
- 男:感谢你的到来。那么请跟我们说 说你为什么决定开一家咖啡馆呢?
- 女:唔,我们发现了一个提供稍微有些特殊、有别于其他企业的东西的机会。咖啡馆确实是个竞争特别激烈的行业。我们市里(咖啡馆)真是太多了,而且感觉它们都挺相似的。你不觉得吗?
- 男:确实是这样。那么你的咖啡馆是 怎么个与众不同法呢?
- 女:唔,简单来说,我们那儿有自由跑 跳的兔子。顾客进店享用食物和 饮品,而小兔子们就在一旁玩耍, 蹭着他们的腿。这可是个独一无 二的地方。
- 男:这真棒! 你是怎么想出这个主意的?
- 女:我们看到其他一些咖啡馆里有小猫。 所以我们就想,为什么不能是兔子呢? 人们非常喜欢兔子。它们特别可爱。
- 男:但这安全吗?这些兔子咬过人吗? 有顾客伤害过它们吗?
- 女:不管是兔子还是顾客都安全极了。 兔子们都非常平和,当然不会咬人。 另外,我们的兔子都会定期清洁,并 且都按照要求打过疫苗。所以是一 丁点儿健康风险都没有。至于我们 的顾客,他们都是爱动物的人,因此

animal lovers, so they would never try to hurt the rabbits. Sometimes a young child may get over-excited, and they are a little too rough, but it's never a serious matter. On the contrary, the Parisian Café offers a great experience for children, a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them.

- 11—M: Well, it's certainly the first time I've heard of a café like that.
- Q1: What do we learn about the woman?
- Q2: What does the woman say about cafés in her city?
- Q3: How does the Parisian café guarantee that its rabbits pose no health threat?
- Q4: What does the woman say about their customers?

他们决不会试图伤害兔子。有时候,孩子可能会过于兴奋,动作不怎么温柔,但是这绝不是什么严重的问题。相反,巴黎人咖啡馆为孩子们提供了绝佳的体验,一个让他们能够了解兔子并学习如何照顾它们的机会。

男:好吧,这可确确实实是我第一次听 说这样的咖啡馆。

问题 1:关于女士,我们了解到什么?

问题 2:关于她所在城市的那些咖啡馆,女 士说了什么?

问题 3: 巴黎人咖啡馆如何保证其兔子不会带来健康风险?

问题 4:关于其顾客,女士说了什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]在访谈类对话中,提问者往往借助提问来推动对话发展,其后一般会有新内容及重要信息,因此在听到提问时要屏气凝神,为速记后面内容做准备。如本篇,男士的提问推动对话发展并明确了本次对话探讨的三个问题:女士开咖啡馆的原因、女士咖啡馆的特色、有关兔子和顾客的情况。

[听主体词记取行业、方式核心信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着此前选项预览时的"职业身份"、"咖啡馆行业特征/情况"、"对某种动物的处理方式"等听音重点,在听到相关信息时着力记录,并在完全复现原文信息的选项上做出预勾(1题D项,2题A项,3题A项,4题C项)。

[听内文主体词、要点提示词勾勒文章脉络]借助男士提问内容的转换,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
we have a special guest from(预示 人物身份)	special guest:fromParisian Café →1D)	1-2. 欢迎来宾并说明身份。
Why did youto open a café?(预示开店原因)	open a café →1D); Because: offer something a little special Cafés: a very competitive market sector, all others are rather similar →2A)	3-4. 女士回答开店 原因并介绍该行业 情况。
So how different? (预示不同之处) How did you come up with the idea (预示灵感来源)	have rabbits (wandering freely, brush against their legs) How: saw other cafés with cats, people love r (abbits)	5-8.介绍女士咖啡馆与众不同之处及灵感来源。
But is it safe? Do the rabbits? (引出安全问题) for both (提示从两方面说明安全有保障) Furthermore(引出补充说明内容) On the contrary(引出相反的情况)	perfectly safe: ①R(abbits): peaceful, ×bite; regularly cleaned, received shots → 3A); ② c (ustomers): animal lovers →4C) child: over-excited, rough, ×serious Parisian Café: offers a great experience for children, learn about r (abbits) and how to take care	9-11. 解答兔子和顾客是否安全的提问,并说明兔子咖啡馆带给人们的绝佳体验。

三、听后选什么

1	1. 关于女士,我们了解到什么?		
A	A) 她提倡动物保护。	C) 她将要开一家连锁咖啡馆。	
Е	3) 她售卖特殊咖啡。	D) 她是一家特殊咖啡馆的老板。	

「设题要点]原因引出处(why)。

[答案精析] D)。A)源自"女士在咖啡馆中养兔子、给兔子打疫苗",但这是女士对其咖啡馆的营销方式,录音中并未谈及女士对动物保护这一全民行业的主观意志。B)将录音中咖啡馆与众不同之处"养兔子"偷换为"特殊咖啡"。C)将3段中"决定开一家咖啡馆"实际所指"之前决定开目前正在运营的这家 Parisian Café"篡改为"现在决定要开一家咖啡连锁店"。D) the owner of a special café 对应 1、3段 from... the Parisian Café, open a café 所示信息"是 Parisian Café 这家咖啡店的开办人"。

2. 关于她所在城市的那些咖啡馆,女士说了什么?		
A) 它们有很多相似之处。		
B) 它们是一个有利可图的行业。	D) 它们帮助顾客照看宠物。	

[设题要点] 原因引出处(tell us why)。

[答案精析] A)。A) bear a lot of similarities 同义改写 4 段 they are all rather similar to each other。B) 将 4 段"竞争激烈的行业(competitive market sector)"篡改为"有利可图的行业", profitable 属无中生有。C) 由 4 段"城里咖啡馆特别多"过度推断而出,但录音中并未提及"这些咖啡馆是否/如何迎合不同的顾客"。D) 首先将录音中个例"女士所开咖啡馆的特色"篡改为普遍"女士所在城市的所有咖啡馆",其次还将"咖啡馆自己养宠物(兔子)"篡改为"帮顾客照看宠物"。

3. 巴黎人咖啡馆如何保证其兔子不会带来健康风险?		
A) 通过给它们定期清洁和打疫苗的方式。		
B) 通过选择温顺平和品种的方式。	D) 通过简要告诉客人如何与它们相处的方式。	

[设题要点] 引出安全问题处(But is it safe? Do the rabbits ever bite people?)。

[答案精析] A)。A) giving them regular cleaning and injections 同义改写 10 段 regularly cleaned and have all received the required shots。B) "选择温顺品种(selecting breeds)"在录音中未提及,录音中只说到"兔子(本身就)平和、不咬人(peaceful、do not bite)"。C) 与 6 段"兔子自由跑跳"、"蹭顾客的腿"相悖。D) briefing 错误,录音中指出"来咖啡馆的顾客都是动物爱好者,绝不会试图伤害兔子(they would never try to hurt...)",也即"顾客知道如何与兔子相处(而无须店主告知)"。

4. 关于其顾客,女士说了什么?	
A) 他们想要了解兔子。	C) 他们非常喜欢她咖啡馆里的兔子。
B) 他们喜欢带孩子来。	D) 他们给她的咖啡馆打出了好评。

「设题要点」多个主体信息聚合处(for both)。

[答案精析] C)。A)中"想要了解兔子"的是"孩子"而非题干广而泛之的"顾客"。B) 利用 10 段中 customers、a young child、children 设置干扰,但录音中只提及"孩子们因兔子而有了绝妙体验"但并未提及"顾客是否喜欢带孩子来"。C) they love the animals in her café 同义改写录音第 10 段中 they are all animal lovers。D) 由"顾客喜欢店里的动物"、"咖啡馆为孩子们提供了绝佳的体验"臆造出"顾客给咖啡馆打出好评",但文中没有提及顾客的评论(reviews)。

※四、听力词汇攻关・商业文娱相关词汇

①establishment [ɪˈstæblɪ∫mənt] n. 机构,单位(尤指企业、商店等)

【联想】sector n. (尤指商业、经贸等)部门,行业;private/state-owned company 私人/国有企业

②café [ˈkæfeɪ] n. 咖啡馆

【联想】gallery n. 画廊,美术馆; exhibition hall 展览馆; aquarium n. 水族馆,海洋馆

③wander ['wpndə] v./n. 漫游,闲逛

【搭配】wander the streets 在街上闲逛; take/have/go off a wander 去逛逛

④ brush [brʌʃ] v. 轻触,轻擦;n. 画笔,毛笔

【搭配】brush against 轻轻碰触;brush sb/sth aside;brush off 对……视而不见,充耳不闻

Conversation Two 垃圾食品和电视广告

灣 一、听前看什么

5. A) It contains t	oo many <u>additives</u> .	6. A	4)	Its fancy design.
B) It lacks the	essential vitamins.	E	3)	TV commercials.
C) It can cause	obesity.		<u>C</u>)	Its taste and texture.
D) It is mostly	garbage.	Ι))	Peer influence.
7. A) Investing he	avily in the production of sweet foods.	8. A	4)	They hardly ate <u>vegetables</u> .
B) Marketing tl	neir products with ordinary ingredients.	E	3)	They seldom had junk food.
C) Trying to tri	ck children into buying their products.])	They favored chocolate-coated sweets.
D) Offering chi	dren more varieties to choose from.	Ι))	They liked the food advertised on TV.

「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点】

- 5. 动宾结构 contains additives、lacks vitamins、cause obesity 暗示主语 It 指代某种食品,且都为负面评价,推测题干询问某种食品的特点或存在的问题。
- 6. 首先由 C 项 Its taste and texture 可知 It 指代某种食品,再由选项关键词 taste and texture、fancy design、TV commercials 可知题干可能询问与食品相关的因素(或制作、或包装、或宣传)。
- 7. 根据各选项关键信息 Investing heavily in...、Marketing their products...、Trying to trick children into buying...、offering children more varieties...可推断题干可能问及某公司的产品投资/营销行为。
- 8. 谓语部分 hardly ate、seldom had、favored、liked 暗示主语 They 指某类人,再结合宾语 vegetables、junk food、chocolate-coated sweets、the food 推测题干询问某类人对于某种食物的偏好。

综上,听音时应着重把握录音中"特点/问题"、"营销方式"、"偏好"等。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中反复出现的高频词集中于三类:一、与食品相关的名词: additives、vitamins、sweet foods、vegetables、junk food,二、与营销手段相关的词语: fancy design、TV commercials、Investing、Marketing,三、与饮食偏好相关的词语: hardly ate、seldom had、favored、liked,推断本文谈及食品及其营销手段以及(人们的)饮食偏好。

₩ 二、听时记什么

- 1—M: Hey, there. How are you?
- 2—W: Oh, hi. I'm great! Thanks. And you look great, too.

男:嗨,你好吗?

女:嗨,我很好。谢谢你的关心。你看起 来也很好。

- 3—M: Thank you. It's good to see you shopping at the organic section. I see you've got lots of healthy stuff. <u>I wish I could buy more organic produce</u> from here, ^{5A} <u>but I find the kids don't like it. I don't know about yours, but mine are all about junk food.</u>
- 4—W: Oh, trust me!^{5A} I know exactly how you feel.

 My children are the same. What is it with kids these days and all that junk food they eat? ^{6B} I think it's all that advertising on TV.

 That's where they get it.
- 5—M: Yes, it must be. 68 My children see something on TV and they immediately want it. It's like they don't realize it's just an advertisement.
- 6—W: Right. And practically everything that's advertised for children is unhealthy processed foods. No surprise then it becomes a battle for us parents to feed our children ordinary food and vegetables.
- 7—M: That's just the thing. One never sees ordinary ingredients being advertised on TV. It's never a carrot or a peach. It's always some garbage, like chocolate-covered sweets. So unhealthy.
- 8—W: Exactly. ^{7C}And these big food corporations have so much money to spend on clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products. Children never stand a chance. It's really not fair.
- 9—M: ^{7C}You are so right. ^{8B}When we were children, we barely had any junk food available, and we turned out just fine.
- 10—W: 8B Yes. My parents don't understand any of it.

 Both the TV commercials and the supermarkets are alien to them. Their worlds were so different back when they were young.
- 11—M: I don't know what will happen to the next generation.
- 12—W: The world is going crazy.
- 13-M: You bet.
- Q5: What do the speakers say about the food their children like?
- Q6: According to the speakers, what affects children's choice of food most?

- 男:谢谢关心。很高兴看见你在有机食品 货架这个区域买东西。我看到你买了 很多健康的东西。我好想能在这里购买 更多有机产品,但我发现孩子们不喜欢。 我不知道你的孩子怎么样,但我的孩子 喜欢的都是垃圾食品。
- 女:哦,相信我!我非常清楚你的感受。我的孩子也一样。现在的孩子都怎么了, 怎么那么喜欢吃垃圾食品?我认为这都 是因为电视上的广告。他们就从那儿知 道的垃圾食品。
- 男:是的,一定是。我的孩子们在电视上看到了什么,他们立即就想要。就像他们没有意识到这只是一个广告。
- 女:对。几乎所有向儿童做广告的东西都是不健康的加工食品。毫不奇怪,对我们做父母的来说,给孩子提供普通食物和蔬菜成为一场战斗。
- 男:事情就是这样的。人们从未在电视上看 到过普通食材的广告。广告里从来没有 胡萝卜或桃子。总是一些垃圾食品,比 如巧克力糖果。太不健康了。
- 女:没错。而且这些大型食品公司有很多 钱花在巧妙的策略上,目的就是让年 龄小一些的孩子想要购买他们的产 品。孩子们永远都不能抵抗住这种诱 惑。这真的不公平。
- 男:你是对的。我们还是孩子时,我们几 乎吃不到任何垃圾食品,但也好好的。
- 女:是的。我的父母不明白这一点。电视 广告和超市对他们来说都是陌生的。 在他们年轻的时候,他们的世界是如 此不同。
- 男:我不知道下一代会发生什么。

女:世界正变得疯狂。

男:你说的没错。

问题 5:对话者对孩子喜欢的食物怎么说?

问题 6:对话者认为,最影响儿童食物选择的 是什么?

- Q7: What do the speakers believe big food corporations are doing?
- Q8: What do we know about the speakers when they were children?
- 问题 7:对话者认为大型食品公司正在做什么?
- 问题 8:关于"还是孩子时的对话者",我们获得什么信息?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]生活类对话中,对话双方通常会对某一话题发表自身见解与看法,故常常会有很多观点表达词出现,听时应着重把握这些词背后的信息。

[听男声女声记取核心信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着选项预览时的关键词信息所示听音重点"食品特点/问题、营销方式、饮食偏好",在听到相关信息时着力记录核心内容,并在完全复现原文信息的选项上做出预勾(5题 A 项、6题 B 项、7题 C 项、8题 B 项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时根据听音重点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
I wish(观点表达处) but(转折处) but(转折处) I know(观点表达处) I think(观点表达处) Yes, it must be(观点肯定处)	 M:①buy more organic produce; ②kids don't like it→5A); ③mine are all about junk food W:①My children are the same→5A); ②it's all that advertising on TV. That's where they get it→6B). M: see something on TV and want it→6B) 	1-5. 指出孩子们喜欢食品的种类及他们做出这种选择的影响因素。
And practically(提示引出补充信息) That's just the thing(观点肯定处) And(提示引出补充信息)	 W:everything for children is unhealthy M: never sees ordinary advertised on TV W: big food corporations clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products→7C) 	6-8. 指出针对儿童广告的食品都不健康,且大公司利用巧妙的策略诱惑儿童购买。
When(引出新事件)	 M:①You are so right→7C) ② we were children, we barely had any junk food available→8B) W:①Yes→8B);②my parents don't understandTV commercials and the supermarkets are alien to them 	9-13. 指出我们这一代、 上一代人和下一代人对 垃圾食品的认知。

∅ 三、听后选什么

5. 对话者对孩子喜欢的食物怎么说?	
A) 包含太多添加剂。	C) 能引起肥胖。
B) 缺少必要维生素。	D) 主要是垃圾。

[设题要点] 观点转折处(but I find)。

[答案精析] D)。A)、B)、C)中添加剂、维生素、肥胖等相关信息在文中并未提及。D)It is mostly garbage 高度概括 3 段男声 mine are all about junk food 和 4 段女声 My children are the same。

6. 对话者认为,最影响儿童食物选择的是什么?	
A) 花哨的设计。	
B) 电视广告。	D) 同侪影响。

「设题要点」观点表达处(I think...)。

[答案精析] B)。A)、C)、D)中设计、味道和口感以及同侪影响在文中并未提及。B)中 TV commercials 是对 4 段 I think it's all that advertising on TV. That's where they get it 和 5 段 My children see something on TV and they immediately want it 的高度概括。

7. 对话者认为大型食品公司正在做什么?		
A) 在生产甜食方面大量投资。		
B) 推销用普通食材制作的产品。	D) 为儿童提供更多选择的种类。	

[设题要点] 信息补充处(And these big food corporations...)。

[答案精析] C)。A) sweet foods 源自 7 段 chocolate-covered sweets,但这是对于电视广告中垃圾食品的举例,文中并未指出食品公司在这一方面大量投资。B) 与原文 7 段 One never sees ordinary ingredients being advertised on TV 暗示的"大型食品公司从来都不会推销以普通材料制作的食品"相反。C)中 Trying to trick children into buying their products 是对讲话者所讨论的大型食品公司内容 have so much money to spend on clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products (8 段)和 You are so right(9 段)的高度概括。D)"提供更多选择种类"在文中并未提及。

8. 关于"还是孩子时的对话者",我们获得什么信息?		
A) 他们几乎不吃蔬菜。	C) 他们喜欢巧克力裹着的糖果。	
B) 他们很少吃垃圾食品。	D) 他们喜欢电视广告上的食物。	

[设题要点] 回顾过去处(When we were children)。

[答案精析] B)。A)利用原文 vegetables、carrot 等表"蔬菜"的词制造干扰,但文中并未提到"对话者小时候吃蔬菜的情况"。B)中 They seldom had junk food 同义改写 9 段 we barely had any junk food available。C)利用 7 段 chocolate-covered sweets 制造干扰,但这是现如今孩子们喜欢吃的食物。D)利用原文多次复现的 something on TV、advertisement、TV commercials 制造干扰,但"喜欢电视广告上的食物"的是现今的孩子们。

※四、听力词汇攻关・食品相关词汇

①organic 「ɔːˈgænɪk] a. 有机的

【联想】organic section 有机食品货架 genetically modified food 转基因食品

②**produce** ['prodju's] n. 农产品

【拓展】local produce 新鲜的本地农产品

③junk food 垃圾食品

【联想】unhealthy processed foods 不健康的加工食品; artificial flavourings/flavours 人造香料;

chemical dyes 化学色素; preservative 防腐剂; caffeine 咖啡因

④ ingredient [ɪn'gri:dɪənt] n. (烹调用的)成分,食材

【联想】high-temperature cooking 高温煮食; microwave food 微波炉食品; undercooked meat 未煮熟的肉类

⑤chocolate-covered sweets 巧克力糖果

Section B

Passage One 尼罗河和亚马逊河

҈ 一、听前看什么

- 9. A) Stretches of **farmland**.
 - B) Typical Egyptian animal farms.
 - C) Tombs of ancient rulers.
 - D) Ruins left by devastating floods.
- 10. A) It provides habitats for more primitive tribes.
 - B) It is hardly associated with great civilizations.
 - C) It has not yet been fully explored and exploited.
 - D) It gathers water from many tropical rain forests.

- 11. A) It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.
 - B) It has numerous human settlements along its banks.
- C) It is second only to the Mississippi River in width.
- D) It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined.

「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 9. 四项核心词 farmland、animal farms、Tombs、Ruins 均与土地利用类型相关,由 Egyptian、ancient rulers 等词可联想到古埃及文明,推测题干所问很可能涉及**与古埃及文明相关的某地**。
- 10. 首先根据 D 项"汇集热带雨林的水资源"可推测 It 指代某条河流,再结合 A、B、C 项关键信息"为原始部落提供栖息地"、"与伟大文明无关""未被充分开发"可进一步推测题干可能问及**某条河流的相关特征**。
- 11. 选项从"水量(carries... fresh water)""河岸聚落(its banks)""河宽(second only to the Mississippi River in width)""河长(as long as the Nile...)"四个角度描述河流特点,且将 It 与 Mississippi、Nile、Yangtze 等世界大河进行对比较,推测 It 很可能也指某条世界大河,题干询问该河流的特征。

[看选项复现词预测主题]选项中多个词汇 floods、water、fresh water、banks、Mississippi River、width、long、Nile、Yangtze构成了与河流相关的词汇语义场,其中密西西比河、尼罗河、长江均是世界大河,推测本文主题很可能是介绍世界几大河流,听音时应重点把握这几条世界大河流的特点。

👸 二、听时记什么

At some 2,300 miles in length, the Mississippi is the longest river in the United States. At some 1,000 miles, the Mackenzie is the longest river in Canada. But these waterways seem minute in comparison to the world's two lengthiest rivers—the Nile and the Amazon.

The Nile, which begins in central Africa and flows over 4,100 miles north into the Mediterranean, hosted one of the world's great ancient civilizations along its shores. Calm and peaceful for most of the year, the Nile used to flood annually, thereby creating, irrigating and carrying new topsoil to ^{9A}the nearby farmland on which ancient Egypt depended for livelihood. As a means of transportation, the river carried various vessels up and down its length. A journey through the unobstructed part of this waterway today would pass by the splendid Valley of the Kings, where ^{9C}the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs have stood for over 3,000 years.

hardly associated with the Amazon. Yet this 4,000-milelong south American river carries about 11A 20% of the world's fresh water—more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined. Other statistics are equally astonishing. The Amazon is so wide at some points that from its center neither shore can be seen. Each second, the Amazon pours some 55 million gallons of water into the Atlantic; there,

密西西比河长约 2300 英里,是美国最长的河流。马更些河长约 1000 英里,是加拿大最长的河流。但这两条水路与世界上最长的两条河——尼罗河和亚马逊河——相比就显得渺小了。

尼罗河(发源于非洲中部,跨越 4100多英里向北注入地中海)沿岸孕 育了世界上伟大的古代文明之一。尼 罗河在每年的大部分时间里都是平野 温和的,过去它总是年年泛滥,从而创 造、灌溉了附近的农田——古埃及 战生存的田地,并为其运送去新鲜的 表层土。作为一种交通方式,这条鲜的 运载着来往的各种船只。今天沿着这 条水路中的畅通河段旅行时,会路 整 推览的帝王谷,众多古代帝王的陵墓 在这里伫立了 3000 多年。

伟大的文明和密集的聚落几乎与亚马逊河沾不上边。然而,这条 4000 英里长的南美洲河流承载了世界上约 20%的淡水,比密西西比河、尼罗河和长江的总和还要多。其他统计数据同样惊人。亚马逊河的某些河段非常宽阔,以至于从河中心看不到两侧的岸边。亚马逊河每秒钟向大西洋注入约 5500 万加仑的水,

at its mouth, stands one island larger than Switzerland. <u>Most important of all</u>, the Amazon irrigates the largest tropical rain forest on earth.

Q9: What can be found in the Valley of the Kings?

Q10: In what way is the Amazon different from other big rivers?

Q11: What does the speaker say about the Amazon?

其入海口处坐落着一个面积比瑞士还 大的岛屿。最重要的是,亚马逊河灌 溉了地球上最大的热带雨林。

问题 9:在帝王谷可以发现什么? 问题 10:亚马逊河与其他大型河流有什么 不同?

问题 11:讲话者对亚马逊河有何看法?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]本篇录音属科普类文章,话语标记词大多集中在逻辑词(But、Yet、Other...、Most important of all 等)和话题词(the world's two lengthiest rivers、The Nile、As a means of transportation 等),听时要着重把握其后关键信息。

[听河流名称记取各河流的特征][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]根据此前由选项预测出的古埃及文明、不同河流特点对比等听音重点以及话语标记语预示的重点信息,带着预期去听音,边听边记取核心信息,并在完全复现原文信息的选项上做出预勾选(9题A、C项,10题B项,11题A、B项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时提炼出的"尼罗河特点""亚马逊河特点"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
But(提示转折和语义重心) the world's two lengthiest rivers(预示引出两条世界长河,并借 But 后为语义重心可推测这两条大河可能是文章主旨)	Mis(sissippi):longest in US Mac(kenzie):longest in Canada N(ile),A(mazon):world's lengthiest	I 引出短文话题:尼罗河和亚马逊河。
The Nile(预示介绍关于尼罗河信息) As a means of transportation(提示介绍尼罗河河运功能)	N(ile): ancient civilization, Calm and peaceful, used to flood annually, farmland → 9A), ancient Egypt livelihood; carried vessels, valley of the kings with tombs→9C)	Ⅱ 介绍尼罗河 特点。
Great civilizations with the Amazon(提示介绍亚马逊河信息) Yet(提示转折:虽没有伟大文明,但有其他优势) Other statistics are equally astonishing.(提示介绍其他惊人特点) Most important of all(预示介绍亚马逊河最重要特点)	A (mazon): no great civilization & intensive settlement→10B)11B),20% world's fresh water→11A), so wide at some points,55 million second, one island larger than Switzerland, irrigates rain forest	Ⅲ 介绍亚马逊 河特点。

※ 三、听后选什么

9. 在帝王谷可以发现什么?	
A) 成片成片的农田。	C) 古代统治者的陵墓。
B) 典型的埃及畜牧场。	D) 毁灭性洪水留下的废墟。

[设题要点] 细节介绍处(The Nile、Valley of the Kings)。

[答案精析] C)。A)提到的"农田"是尼罗河流域的大范围自然景观,并非帝王谷(流域内一处陵墓区)的景观。B)利用原文字眼 farmland (农田)捏造出 animal farm(动物农场/畜牧场),但原文并未提及

畜牧场信息。C)与题干的组合信息精准复现Ⅱ段帝王谷信息 Valley of the Kings, where the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs...。D)源自Ⅱ段中 flood annually,但文中并未指出"年年洪灾极具毁灭性、带来片片废墟",相反指出其好处"给附近农田施以表层土、古埃及赖以生存的田地"。

10. 亚马逊河与其他大型河流有什么不同?	
A) 它为更多原始部落提供栖息地。	C) 它尚未被充分探索和开发。
B) 它与伟大的文明几乎没有联系。	D) 它汇集了许多热带雨林中的水。

[设题要点] 话题转换处、对比处(hardly associated with the Amazon)。

[答案精析] B)。A)将Ⅲ段首"与密集聚落沾不上边"偷换成"有更多原始部落"。B)中 hardly associated with great civilizations 完全复现Ⅲ段亚马逊河特点 Great civilizations... are hardly associated with the Amazon。C)由Ⅲ段首"与伟大文明和密集聚落不沾边"捏造而来,且由文中无法得知该捏造信息是亚马逊河与其他河流的不同之处。D)将篇末"为热带雨林提供水源(irrigates)"反向改写为"从热带雨林中集水(gathers water)"。

11. 讲话者对亚马逊河有何看法?	
A) 它承载了世界上五分之一的淡水。	C) 它的宽度仅次于密西西比河。
B) 它的沿岸有许多人类聚落。	D) 它的长度相当于尼罗河和长江之和。

[设题要点]事物特点介绍处(Yet、Other statistics)。

[答案精析] A)。A)是对 \square 段亚马逊河水量信息 this... river carries about 20% of the world's fresh water 的 同义改写。B) 中 It has **numerous...** settlements 与 原文信息 settlement... **hardly** associated with the Amazon 相悖。C)、D)杂糅扭曲了原文的对比信息。原文只提及亚马逊河的**宽度**很宽(\square 段),未对比不同河流的宽度;由原文对比信息仅能推知亚马逊河的**长度**远超密西西比河(开篇 I 段),亚马逊河的**水量**超过密西西比河、尼罗河、长江的总和(\square 段),不能得出 D)项信息。

四、听力词汇攻关・河流水文特征相关词汇

①the Mississippi 密西西比河(美国)

【联想】the Nile 尼罗河(非洲); the Amazon 亚马逊河(南美洲); the Congo 刚果河(非洲)

②minute [maɪ'njuːt] a. 微小的,微不足道的

【近义】tiny a. 极小的,微小的; miniature a. 微型的,小型的

③ the Mediterranean 地中海(欧亚非之间的陆间海)

【联想】the Caribbean 加勒比海; the Arctic Ocean 北冰洋; the Atlantic 大西洋; the Pacific 太平洋

④shore 「∫ɔː] n. 海岸

【联想】bank n. 岸,河畔; coastline n. 海岸线; mouth n. 河流入海口,河口

⑤flood 「flAd] v. (洪水)淹没,溢出,泛滥

【联想】flood season/period 汛期; low-water season/period 枯水期

- ⑥irrigate ['ɪrɪgeɪt] v. 浇灌,滋润
- ⑦topsoil「'topsoil] n. 表土,表层土壤
- ③vessel「'vesəl n. 船,舰

【近义】freighter n. 货船; cargo ship/boat 货船; marine n. 舰队; yacht n. 游艇

Passage Two 放慢生活节奏

◎ 一、听前看什么

- 12. A) Living a life in the fast lane leads to success.
 - B) We are always in a rush to do various things.
 - C) The search for **tranquility** has become a trend.
 - D) All of us actually yearn for a slow and calm life.
- 13. A) She had trouble balancing family and work.
 - B) She enjoyed the various social events.
 - C) She was accustomed to tight schedules.
 - D) She spent all her leisure time writing books.

- 14. A) The possibility of ruining her family.
 - B) Becoming aware of her declining health.
 - C) The fatigue from living a fast-paced life.
 - D) Reading a book about slowing down.
- 15. A) She started to follow the **cultural norms**.
 - B) She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.
 - C) She learned to use more polite expressions.
 - D) She stopped using to-do lists and calendars.

「看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点】

- 12. A、B、D 项谓语均为一般现在时,C 项谓语则内含对于现在趋势的一种陈述语气,再结合各项关 键性名词信息 life in the fast lane、rush、tranquility、a slow and calm life 所反映的"生活节奏",推测本题 可能询问与当下生活节奏相关的事实/观点。
 - 13. 由选项共同的主语 She 及一般过去时态推测本题询问过去某时间某女士的相关情况。
- 14. 根据 A、B 项中的 her 可知本题问及某女士,再借助各选项核心信息"毁坏家庭、健康日益恶化、 快节奏生活的疲惫、读一本有关慢下来的书"可知前三项涉及"负面信息"、后一项涉及"积极举措",由 此可推测本题可能询问某女士因生活节奏而出现的问题或其应对措施。
- 15. 根据谓语动词 started、came to(变得)、learned、stopped 的一般过去时态及其所体现的"变化"内 涵,推测本题询问过去某时间某女士的行为变化。

「看选项复现词预测主题〕选项中多次出现 life in the fast lane, in a rush, tight schedules, a fastpaced life 等"快节奏生活"的表达和 slow and calm life、slowing down 等"慢节奏生活"的表达;结合 13、 14、15题涉及的人物"某女士",推测本文谈论生活节奏,以及某女士的个人情况,听音时应着重注意。

二、听时记什么

- How often do you say to people "I'm busy" or "I haven't got time for that." It's an inevitable truth that ^{12B} all of us live a life in the fast lane, even though we know that being busy is not always particularly healthy.
- I Growing up in New Zealand, everything was always calm and slow. People enjoyed the tranquility of a slower pace of life. But after I moved to Tokyo and lived there for a number of years, 13C I got used to having a pile of to-do lists and my calendar always looked like a mess, with loads of things to do written across it. I found myself filling my time up with endless work meetings and social events, rushing along as busy as a bee.
- Then, one day, I came across 14D a book called In Praise of Slowness and realized that being busy is not only detrimental, but also has the danger of turning life into an endless race. So I started practicing the various practical steps mentioned by the author in the book, and began to revolt against the very idea of being too busy. It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist, but I've become more aware of the importance of slowing down and 15B making sure that I enjoy the daily activities as I carry them out.

你多久对人说一次"我很忙"或者"我没 时间弄这个"呢。这是一个不可避免的事 实:我们所有人都生活在快节奏中,即使我 们知道忙碌并不总是特别健康。

我在新西兰长大,那里的一切总是平 静而缓慢。人们享受着慢节奏生活的宁 静。但在我搬到东京并在那里住上几年 后,我习惯了有一堆的待办事项清单,而 且我的日历看起来总是一团糟,上面记满 了要做的事情。我发现自己的时间填满 了无休止的工作会议和社交活动,自己像 蜜蜂一样忙碌。

后来有一天,我无意中发现了一本 名为《慢活》的书,意识到忙碌不仅有害, 而且还有将生命变成一场没有尽头的赛 跑的危险。所以我开始实践作者在书中 提到的各种实用措施,对忙碌过头的想 法变得反感。这不是说我就没有待办事 项清单了,而是说我更清晰地意识到放 慢生活节奏、确保自己处理日常事务时 乐在其中的重要性。

<u>N</u> From now on, when someone asks you how your life is, try responding with words like "exciting and fun" instead of the cultural norm that says "busy." See if you experience the tranquility that follows.

Q12: What does the speaker think is an inevitable truth?

Q13: What does the speaker say about her life in Tokyo?

Q14: What made the speaker change her lifestyle?

Q15: What happened after the speaker changed her lifestyle?

从现在开始,当有人问你过得怎么样的时候,尝试用"既刺激又有趣"这样的词来回应吧,而不是按照文化规范回答"很忙"。然后看看你是否感受到了宁静。

问题 12:说话者认为不可避免的事实是什么? 问题 13:说话者对她在东京的生活怎么说? 问题 14:是什么让说话者改变了她的生活方式? 问题 15:说话者改变生活方式之后发生了什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神] 社会生活类短文听力中,说话人往往在说话叙事过程中蕴藏着自己对某社会问题/现象的观点和态度,故听时应着重把握观点/态度表达词以及一些说话叙事的角度转换词。如本录音中 But after... 引出(与新西兰不同的)日本东京的生活节奏,既是转折处又是标志时间顺序的地方,需引起格外注意。

[听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着通过预览选项获得的关键词信息,在听到"生活节奏"、"女士所遇问题"、"应对措施"等相关信息时着力记录核心内容,并预先勾取完全复现原文信息的选项(12题 B 项,13 题 C 项,14 题 D 项,15 题 B 项)。

[听内文主旨句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时提炼出的核心信息,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
It's an inevitable truth that(引出重点信息"生活节奏"的相关事实)	all of us live a life in the fast lane→ 12B)	I 引出"当下生活节奏快速"这一核心话题。
in New Zealand(引出新西兰的生活节奏) But after I moved to Tokyo and(引出日本的生活节奏)	①N(ew) Z(ealand): a slower pace of life; ②Tokyo: a pile of to-do lists calendar a mess → 13C), endless work meetings and social events	Ⅱ 介绍说话人搬到东京 后,生活节奏加快。
Then one day, I came across(预示引出与说话人相关的事件) So I started(预示说话人的行为改变) but I've become more aware of(引出说话人想法的改变)	①a book called In Praise of Slowness → 14D); ②practicing the various practical steps; ③ making sure enjoy the daily activities→15B)	Ⅲ 介绍一本书如何促使 说话人放慢自己的生活 节奏并乐在其中。
From now on, when someone asks(预示引出说话人建议)	words like "exciting and fun" instead of the cultural norm that says "busy"	IV 提出说话人的建议:打破寒暄时文化规范的束缚以获得内心的宁静

◎ 三、听后选什么

12. 说话者认为不可避免的事实是什么?	
A) 快节奏的生活带来成功。	C) 寻求平静已经成为一种潮流。
B) 我们总是忙着做各种事情。	D) 其实我们所有人都渴望平静的慢生活。

[设题要点] 文章开头处兼重点词汇处(It's an inevitable truth that...)。

[答案精析] B)。A) 虽然复现 I 段 live a life in the fast lane,但添加了 leads to success 这一原文中

并未出现的信息。B) in a rush to do various things 是对 live a life in the fast lane"快节奏生活"的具体阐释。C)、D)干扰方式相似,将新西兰的情况"人们享受着慢节奏生活的宁静"分别歪曲为"这是一种潮流"和"所有人都渴望这种生活"。

13. 说话者对她在东京的生活怎么说?	
A) 她难以平衡家庭和工作。	C) 她习惯了紧张的日程。
B) 她享受各种社交活动。	D) 她把所有的空闲时间都用来写书。

「设题要点]转折处(But)兼话题引出处(after I moved to...)。

[答案精析] C)。A)、B)根据 Ⅱ段 endless work meetings and social events 臆断说话者"难以平衡家庭和工作"和"享受社交活动",但原文重在说明女士生活忙碌。C)是对 Ⅱ段第三句 got used to... my calendar... with loads of things to do written across it"习惯待办事项清单成堆,日历记满待办事项"的同义改写。D)源于Ⅲ段碎片信息 a book,但原文指说话者偶遇一本书,而非自己写书。

14. 是什么让说话者改变了她的生活方式?	
A) 家庭毁灭的可能性。	C) 快节奏生活带来的疲惫。
B) 开始意识到自己健康状况恶化。	D) 读到一本关于慢下来的书。

「设题要点」新话题引出处(Then, one day...)。

[答案精析] D)。A)捏造说话人家庭受影响,但原文并未提到。B) declining health 由 Ⅲ段首句 detrimental 引申而来、C) fatigue 似对应 turning life into an endless race,但两项均将书中内容"忙碌生活的普遍危害"篡改为说话人的个人经历。D)复现 came across a book called *In Praise of Slowness*,题干中"改变了她的生活方式"是对 So I started practicing... and began to revolt against...的概括。

15. 说话者改变了生活方式之后发生了什么?	
A) 她开始遵循文化规范。	C) 她学会用更礼貌的表达。
B) 她变得享受日常事务。	D) 她不再用待办事项清单和日历。

[设题要点]转折处(but)兼比较处(more aware of...)。

[答案精析] B)。A)复现Ⅳ段 cultural norm,但与作者建议"寒暄时不遵循'文化规范'(instead of)"相悖。B)是对Ⅲ段 I've become more aware of the importance of... making sure that I enjoy the daily activities 的合理延申。C) expressions 似与Ⅳ段 words 近义,但将文中"违背文化规范的寒暄用语"等同于"更加礼貌的表达"。D)与Ⅲ段 It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist 相悖。

※四、听力词汇攻关・生活节奏相关词汇

①inevitable [ɪnˈevɪtəbl] a. 不可避免的

【近义】unavoidable/ inescapable a. 不可避免的

②in the fast lane 在生活的快车道上,紧张刺激的生活方式

【联想】fast track 快速晋升之道,迅速成功之路

③tranquility [træŋ'kwɪlətɪ] n. 恬静

【反义】 chaos n. 混乱; unrest n. 骚动

④**detrimental** [idetril mental] a. 有害的,不利的

【反义】beneficial/favorable a. 有利的

⑤revolt [rɪ'vəʊlt] v. 厌恶,生反感

【搭配】revolt against/at sth 对……厌恶/反感

⑥cultural norm 文化规范

【联想】custom n. 风俗; formality n. 礼节

⑦schedule ['sked3uil] n. 工作计划,日程安排

【搭配】a tight/heavy/crowded schedule 紧张

的日程; on schedule 如期,准时

Section C

Recording One 正确看待外来物种

灣 一、听前看什么

- 16. A) They will **root out native species** altogether.
 - B) They contribute to a region's biodiversity.
 - C) They pose a threat to the local ecosystem.
 - D) They will crossbreed with native species.
- 17. A) Their classifications are meaningful.
 - B) Their interactions are hard to define.
 - C) Their **definitions** are changeable.
 - D) Their **distinctions** are artificial.
- 18. A) Only a few of them cause problems to native species.
 - B) They may turn out to benefit the local environment.
- C) Few of them can survive in their new habitats.
- D) Only 10 percent of them can be naturalized.

[看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 16. 由选项动作信息"根除本土物种""促进生物多样性""威胁生态系统""与本土物种杂交"推测主语 They 指代外来物种,题目可能询问某外来物种对本土物种或生态系统的影响。
- 17. 选项主语 classifications(分类)、definitions(定义)、distinctions(区别)表示"将某事物与其他事物区分开",interactions(相互作用)表示"不同事物间的相互影响";由此推测 Their 指两种或多种既有区别又有联系的同类事物,再联系 16 题的暗含信息"外来物种对本土物种的影响",进一步推测 Their 指代外来物种和本土物种,题干可能问及外来物种和本土物种的相关信息。
- 18. 选项动作信息"对本土物种有害""使当地环境受益""在新栖息地存活下来""可以被归化"暗示them/They(题干所问事物)指**外来物种**;数量限定词 Only a few of、Few of、Only 10 percent of 暗示原文可能提及少数外来物种的特殊情形。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 16、18 题选项的主语 They/them 均指"外来物种",推测本文的论述焦点是外来物种。选项中多次复现的关键信息还包括:一、围绕"本土物种/本地生态"的名词短语 native species、a region's biodiversity/local ecosystem/local environment;二、表述"对本土物种/本地生态影响"的动词短语 contribute to/benefit(有利)、pose a threat to/cause problems to(有害)。据此推断本文主题涉及外来物种对本土物种/生态环境的影响。

🧳 二、听时记什么

I Governments, private groups and individuals spend billions of dollars a year trying to root out ^{16C}non-native organisms that are considered dangerous to ecosystems, and to prevent the introduction of new intruders.

But a number of scientists question the assumption that the presence of alien species can never be acceptable in a natural ecosystem. They say that 16°C portraying introduced species as inherently bad is an unscientific approach.

Tip Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial, said Dr. Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona, because they depend on picking a date and

政府、私人团体和个人每年花费数十亿美元试图彻底根除被认为对生态系统有危险的非本地生物体,并防止引进新的入侵者。

但是一些科学家对"在自然生态系统中,外来物种的存在永远不能被接受"这一假设提出了质疑。他们指出,将引进的物种描绘成本质上不好的东西是不科学的。

外来物种和本土物种的区别是人为 (划分)的,亚利桑那大学进化生物学教 授迈克尔·罗森茨威格博士指出,因为 他们依靠的方法是选择一个日期,然后把 calling the plants and animals that show up after that date exotic. Ecosystems free of species defined as exotic are, by default, considered the most natural.

W "You can't roll back the clock and remove all exotics or fix habitats," Dr. Rosenzweig said. "Both native and exotic species can become invasive, and so they all have to be monitored and controlled when they begin to get out of hand".

At its core, the debate is about how to manage the world's remaining natural ecosystems and about how, and how much, to restore other habitats. Species that invade a territory can harm ecosystems, agriculture and human health. They can threaten some native species or even destroy and replace others. Next to habitat loss, these invasive species represent the greatest threat to biodiversity worldwide, many ecologists say.

M Ecologists generally define an alien species as one that people, accidentally or deliberately, carried to its new location. Across the American continents, exotic species are those introduced after the first European contact. That date, rounded off to 1500 AD, represents what ecologists consider to have been a major shift in the spread of species, including crops and livestock, as they began to migrate with humans from continent to continent.

problems in their new habitats, said Don Smith, professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Tennessee. Of the 7,000 alien species in the United States — out of a total of 150,000 species — only about 10 percent are invasive, he pointed out. The other 90 percent have fit into their environments and are considered naturalized. Yet appearances can deceive, ecologists caution, and many of these exotics may be considered acceptable only because no one has documented their harmful effects. What is more, non-native species can appear harmless for decades, then turn invasive.

- Q16: What assumption about introduced species is challenged by a number of scientists?
- Q17: What does Dr. Michael Rosenzweig think of exotic and native species?
- Q18: What does Professor Don Smith say about alien species?

那个日期之后出现的动植物叫作外来 物种。没有外来物种的生态系统,在默 认情况下,被看作是最天然的。

"你不能倒转时钟并驱除所有外来物种或修复栖息地",罗森茨威格博士表示。"本土物种和外来物种都能变成入侵物种,因此当它们开始失去控制时都必须被监控起来。"

争论的核心是如何管理世界上现存的天然生态系统,以及如何恢复其他栖息地,恢复到何种程度。侵入一个领地的物种可能会损害生态系统、农业和人类健康。它们可能会威胁一些本地物种,甚至毁灭和取代其他物种。许多生态学家指出,这些入侵物种,仅次于栖息地的减少,是全球生物多样性面临的最大威胁。

生态学家通常将外来物种定义为人们偶然或故意带到新地区的物种。在美洲大陆,外来物种是指欧洲人第一次进入美洲后引进的那些物种。这一时期——大约在公元 1500 年——在生态学家看来,标志着农作物、牲畜等物种传播发生了重大转变,因为它们开始跟随人类从一个大陆迁移到另一个大陆。

只有一小部分外来物种会在它们的新栖息地引发问题,田纳西大学生态学和进化生物学教授唐·史密斯说道。他指出,美国15万个物种中,有7000个外来物种,其中只有大约10%是入侵物种。其余90%已经融入到它们的环境中并被认定为归化物种。然而,生态学家警告说,眼见不一定为实,这些外来物种中有很多可能只是因为没人记录它们的危害而被认定为可接受的物种。更重要的是,非本土物种可能在几十年中看起来无害,然后才变成入侵物种。

- 问题 16:关于被引进物种的什么假设受到一 些科学家的质疑?
- 问题 17: 迈克尔·罗森茨威格博士如何看待 外来物种和本土物种?
- 问题 18:唐·史密斯教授对外来物种有什么 看法?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神] 科普类录音中话语标记词通常有话题引出/转换类语句、逻辑信号词(表转折、强调等逻辑关系词),例如,本录音开头即以 But a number of scientists 引出全文语义核心,换言之,接下来要着重注意这些科学家的观点/态度/行为等;再如,Species that invade a territory 引入"入侵物种"这一子话题,预示下文将对其展开论述。

[听主体词记取观点信息][听关键信息复现预勾选项]带着选项预览时的关键词信息和听音重点,在听到原文 Governments、scientists、Rosenzweig、Don Smith 等群体/人物时着力记录他们在"外来物种 VS 本土物种"问题上的立场观点(或行为举措),并在完全复现原文信息的选项上做出预勾选(16 题 C 项,17 题 D 项,18 题 A 项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时提炼出的"科学家对传统物种观念的质疑""外来物种与本土物种的区分""外来物种与入侵物种区分"等关键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
(Governments) trying to(提示引出核心话题) But (scientists) question the assumption (预示转折:科学家不同观念) They say (预示介绍这些科学家观点)	G (overnment): root out organisms; preventnew intruders→16C) some scientists: question the assumption; portrayingunscientific→16C)	I、Ⅱ 科学家批驳"自然生态系统中的外来物种是有害物种"这一传统观念。
said Dr. M(ichael) R(osenzweig)/Dr. R said (提示上文为 Dr. R看法) because(预示给出解释) Both(预示引出相似处)	Dr. R; ① exotic VS native are artificial (picking a date) → 17D); ② Both nativeinvasivecontrolled	Ⅲ、VI 介绍罗森茨威格的观点。
At its core, the debate is about (提示介绍争论核心) Species that invade a territory(预示介绍入侵物种信息) many ecologists say(提示上文为生态学家观点)	core of debate: how to manage remaining natural ecosystems & restore other habitats	V 说明外来物种和本 土物种争论的核心。
Across the American continents(提示介绍美洲情况)	A (merican) continents: exotic species introduced after the first European contact	Ⅵ 具体介绍美洲大陆 外来物种的引入。
Only(预示小概率事件) said D(on) S(mith)(提示上文为 DS 观点) Yet appearances can deceive, ecologists caution(生态学家警示,预示将提出与上 文表象相反的实际情形) What is more(预示介绍另一例外情形)	D(on) S(mith): Only problems (only 10% invasive,90% naturalized) →18A) ecologists caution: ① no one effects; ② appear harmless turn invasive	₩介绍唐•史密斯观 点和生态学家警示。

◎ 三、听后选什么

16. 关于被引进物种的什么假设受到一些科学家的质疑?		
A) 它们将彻底根除本土物种。	C) 它们对当地生态系统构成威胁。	
B) 它们对一个地区的生物多样性有利。	D) 它们会与本土物种杂交。	

[设题要点] 转折处、观点交锋处(But a number of scientists question the assumption)。

[答案精析] C)。A)把 I 段 root out 的逻辑主语 Governments... 和宾语 non-native organisms...分

别篡改为 introduced species 和 native species,而程度词 altogether 在原文并无根据。B)、C)分别是对原文的反向篡改和同义改写:开篇指出政府、民众力图根除对(本地)生态系统有危险的外来物种,随后转折引出一些科学家的质疑,并进一步解释科学家观点"将引进的物种描绘成本质上不好的东西是不科学的",即科学家质疑将外来物种当成有害物种的观念,C)与科学家质疑的观念相符,而 B)与此相悖。D)"杂交"在原文并未提及。

17. 迈克尔・罗森茨威格博士如何看待外来物种和本土物种?		
A) 它们的分类是有意义的。	C) 它们的定义是可变的。	
B) 它们的相互作用很难界定。	D) 它们的区别是人为的。	

「设题要点]人物观点介绍处(said Dr. Michael Rosenzweig)。

[答案精析] D)。A)与罗森茨威格隐含态度相悖。罗森茨威格指出外来物种和本土物种是按照时间先后人为划分的,二者都有可能变成有害的人侵物种,由此推断罗森茨威格认为"外来/本土"的物种分类不够科学。B)、C)项利用Ⅲ段末句 defined 一词臆测出与罗森茨威格观点无关的内容。D)是对罗森茨威格引语 Distinctions... are artificial 的精准复现。

18. 唐·史密斯教授对外来物种有什么看法?	
A) 只有少数外来物种对本土物种有害。	C) 很少有外来物种能在新栖息地生存。
B) 它们可能会使当地环境受益。	D) 只有 10%的外来物种可被归化。

[设题要点] 人物观点介绍处(said Don Smith)。

[答案精析] A)。A)是对唐·史密斯引语 Only a small percentage... new habitats 的同义改写。B) 将原文信息"只有少数外来物种对当地环境有害"夸大为"外来物种对当地环境有益"。C)、D)与原文"90%的外来物种已经融入当地环境,被认定为归化物种"相悖。

※四、听力词汇攻关・生态学类相关词汇

①root out 彻底根除,连根拔除

【近义】eradicate v. 根除,消灭; eliminate v. 清除,消灭; remove v. 删除,移除

②ecosystem ['iːkəʊsɪstəm] n. 生态系统

【联想】organism n. 有机体,生物体;invasive species 入侵物种; biodiversity n. 生物多样性; habitat n. 栖息地;livestock n. 牲畜,家畜

- ③portray...as... 把……描述为……
- ④inherently [ɪnˈhɪərəntlɪ] ad. 内在地,固有地,天性地

- ⑤artificial [aːtɪˈfɪʃəl] a. 人为的,人造的
- ⑥evolutionary biology 进化生物学

【联想】ecologist n. 生态学家

- ⑦by default 默认情况下
- ⑧get out of hand 失去控制,难以控制
- ⑨ naturalized [ˈnæt∫ərəlaɪzd] a. 自然化的, 驯化的

【联想】naturalization *n*. 归化,自然化; domestication *n*. 驯化; adaptation *n*. 适应

Recording Two 跨国商务中的跨文化意识

一、听前看什么

19. A) Respect their traditional culture.

B) Attend their business seminars.

C) Research their specific demands.

D) Adopt the right business strategies.

20. A) Showing them your palm.

B) Giving them gifts of great value.

C) Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month.

D) Clicking your fingers loudly in their presence.

C) They tend to be friendly and enthusiastic.

B) They have a strong sense of worth.

D) They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p. m.

[看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

- 19. 各选项均为祈使句式,表明题目指向"意见/建议",再结合选项复现词 business,推测题干与做生意时的建议有关,their 指代"商务人士"。
- 20. 各选项核心义"展示手掌"、"送极具价值的礼物"、"在每月的某些日子里饮酒"、"在人前打响指"均指向"人"及"某种独特行为或风俗",故推测题干问及某群体的某种独特行为或风俗。
- 21. A、B、C 项核心义"易满足"、"强价值意识"、"友好热情"指向"某群体性格特点"、D 项"2:005:30 休息"指向"某群体工作生活习惯",由此推测题目询问某**群体的性格特点或工作生活习惯**。
- 20题、21题涉及某群体的风俗习惯和性格特点,因此应注意着重把握文中"主体—风俗习惯/性格特点"的组合信息。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 结合 19 题复现词 business 所示信息"商务活动"及 20、21 题提问倾向"某群体的风俗习惯和性格特点(均由文化而生)",推测本文可能谈及**商务活动中的文化意识**。

₩ 二、听时记什么

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. And welcome to the third in our series of business seminars in the program — Doing Business Abroad. Today we are going to look at intercultural awareness, that is, the fact that not everyone is British, not everyone speaks English and not everyone does business in the British way. And why should they? If 194 overseas business people are selling to us and they will make every effort to speak English and to respect our traditions and methods. It is only polite for us to do the same when we visit them. It is not only polite. It is essential if we want to sell British products overseas.

First, a short quiz. Let's see how interculturally aware you are. Question 1: Where must you not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of every month? Question 2: Where should you never admire your host's possessions? Question 3: How should you attract the waiter during a business lunch in Bangkok? And Question 4: Where should you try to make all your appointments either before 2:00 or after 5:30 p. m.?

Right. Here are the answers — although I am sure that the information could equally well apply to countries other than those I have chosen. So No. 1, 200 you must not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of the month in India. In international hotels, you may find it served, but if you are having a meal with an Indian colleague, remember to avoid asking for a beer if your arrival coincides with one of those dates. 2, In Arab countries, the politeness and generosity of the people is

女士们、先生们,早上好。欢迎来 到"境外经商"栏目第三期商务研讨会。 今天,我们将着眼跨文化意识。也即: 并非每个人都是英国人、并非每个人都 说英语、并非每个人都以英国人的方式 做生意。他们又何必要那么做?这样 做不仅关乎礼貌。如果外国商人,受 话、尊重我们的传统和方式。我们拜访 他们时也这样做才是礼貌的。这样做 不仅关乎礼貌,如果我们想在国外销售 英国产品,这样做也必不可少。

首先,来个小测验。一起看看你们有多少跨文化意识?问题一:在哪里每月的1日和7日不能喝酒?问题二:在哪里绝不该称赞招待你的主人的财物?问题三:在曼谷享用商业午餐时应如何招呼服务员?以及问题四:在哪里应该将所有约见都安排在下午2点之前或5:30之后?

好,大家都做好笔记了吗?好的。答案揭晓——不过我敢确定除了我选取的国家,这些信息(这种文化差异)同样适用于其他国家。那么第一:在印度,不能在每月1日和7日喝酒。你可能会发现国际酒店里提供酒,但如果你刚好撞上这两天中的一天到印度, 仅正和印度同事一同用餐,记住不要点啤酒。第二:在阿拉伯国家,人们的礼

without parallel. If you admire your colleague's beautiful golden bowls, you may well find yourself being presented with them as a present. This is not a cheap way to do your shopping, however, as your host will, quite correctly, expect you to respond by presenting him with a gift of equal worth and beauty. In Thailand, clicking the fingers, clapping your hands, or just shouting "Waiter!" will embarrass your hosts, fellow diners, the waiter himself and, most of all, you! Place your palm downward and make an inconspicuous waving gesture, which will produce instant and satisfying results. And finally, in Spain, some businesses maintain the pattern of 21D working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5;30 to 8;00, 9;00 or 10;00 in the evening.

Q19: What should you do when doing business with foreigners?

Q20: What must you avoid doing with your Indian colleague?

Q21: What do we learn about some Spanish business people?

问题 19:与外国人做生意时,应该做什么?问题 20:与印度同事一起时,不可以做什么?问题 21:关于某些西班牙商务人士,我们了解到什么?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神] 讲座类听力中主题导入词(如 Today we are going to look at)、表序列关系的信号词(如 Question 1... Question 2...、No. 1... 2...) 为常见话语标记词,提示说话者关注点,也即文章核心信息。考生应有意识地培养对话语标记词的敏感度,缩小话语理解过程,快速定位关键信息。

[听关键词信息复现预勾选项]以预览选项所得关键信息及"主体—风俗习惯/性格特点"听音重点为导向,记取音频核心内容,并在完全复现关键词信息的选项(19题 A 项、20题 C 项、21题 D 项)上做出预勾。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时涉及"主体—风俗习惯/性格特点"的核心信息,可大致勾勒出文章脉络。

「听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
Today we are going to look at(提示引出主题) that is, the fact that(提示引出对主题的具体阐释) It is only polite for us to(提示引出我们应做之举)	① intercultural awareness: not everyone does business in the British way; ② overseas business people to speak English and to respect our traditions and methodsusdo the same→19A)	I 介绍本次研讨会主题:商务交往中跨文化意识。
First, a short quiz(提示以小测验考查听众) Question 1(提示问题一) Question 2(提示问题二) Question 3(提示问题三) And Question 4(提示问题四)	①Wherenot drink alcohol on the first and sevent of every month? ② Where never admire your host's possessions? ③Howattract the waiter Bangkok? ④ Where make appointments either before 2:00 or after 5:30 p. m.?	Ⅱ Ⅲ以小测验形式考查听众跨文化意识。 Ⅱ 提出测验问题。

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
	① in Indian having a meal with an Indian	
Right, here are the answers(提示引出答案)	colleague avoid asking for a beer→20C);	
No.1(提示答案一)	②In Arab countries admire respond;	
No. 2(提示答案二)	③ Place your palm downward and make an	Ⅲ给出答案。
In Thailand(提示答案三)	inconspicuous waving gesture; ④ in Spain	
And finally, in Spain(提示答案四)	working until about 2 o'clock returning to office	
	from 5:30 to→21D)	

灣 三、听后选什么

19. 与外国人做生意时,应该做什么?	
A) 尊重他们的传统文化。	C) 研究他们的具体需求。
B) 参加他们的商务研讨会。	D) 采用合适的商业策略。

[设题要点] 文章开头处兼语义反复处(It is only polite for us to... It is not only polite. It is essential...)。 [答案精析] A)。A)是对 I 段段尾 overseas business people... make every effort to speak English and to respect our traditions and methods. It is only polite for us to do the same... "外国人(跟我们英国人做生意时)尽力说我们的英语、尊重我们的传统和方式,我们也应该这么做"这一文意的高度概括。B)复现 I 段开场白中 business seminars 一词,但该词仅用以说明"此期讲座的相关内容:商务"而非"此期讲座中发言人对对外商务的建议"。C)和 D)分别将录音中 intercultural awareness"跨文化意识"所渗透出来的"文化差异"、"对外商务礼仪"分别偷换为"具体需求"、"商业策略"。

20. 与印度同事一起时,不可以做什么?	
A) 向他们展示你的手掌。	C) 在每月的某些日子里饮酒。
B) 送给他们非常有价值的礼物。	D) 在他们面前大声打响指。

[设题要点]问题 1 答案处(No. 1)。

[答案精析] C)。A)将Ⅲ段 In Thailand 处关键信息"泰国招呼服务员的方式:将手掌朝下,做出一个不明显的挥手姿势"偷换为"不能向印度同事展示手掌"。B)将Ⅲ段 2,In Arab countries 处关键信息 "阿拉伯人会慷慨地赠送给客人高价值礼物"偷换为"不能向印度同事赠送高价礼物"。C)题干+C项对应Ⅲ段 you must not drink alcohol in the first and seventh of the month in Indian"在印度,每月的1日和7日不可以喝酒"。D)将Ⅲ段 In Thailand 处"在泰国不能打响指招呼服务员"偷换为"不能在印度同事面前打响指"。

21. 关于某些西班牙商务人士,我们了解到什么?	
A) 他们非常容易满足。	C) 他们往往友好而热情。
B) 他们有很强的(礼品)价值意识。	D) 他们在下午 2:00 到 5:30 间休息。

[设题要点] 问题 4 答案处(And finally, in Spain...)。

[答案精析] D)。A)源自Ⅲ段段尾 satisfying results,但它实质用以说明泰国文化背景,与西班牙无关。B)源自Ⅲ段 a gift of equal worth,但它实质用以说明阿拉伯文化背景,与西班牙无关。C)由"人们对西班牙人的固有印象"臆断而来,但文中并未提到。D)由Ⅲ段 working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5:30 to 8:00, 9:00 or 10:00 in the evening 合理推断得出。

※四、听力词汇攻关・文化差异相关词汇

①intercultural awareness 跨文化意识

【同根】interculturally-aware 有跨文化意识的

【联想】cultural boundary 文化边界; culture shock 文化冲击; intercultural/cross-cultural communication 跨文化交际

②drink alcohol 喝酒

【联想】ask for/order a beer 点啤酒

③present sb with a gift 向某人赠送礼物

【联想】receive a gift 收到礼物

④click fingers 打响指

【联想】cross one's fingers/keep one's fingers

crossed 交叉手指(以祈求好运); point the finger at sb 指责某人

⑤clap hands 拍手

【近义】applaud v. 鼓掌(称赞)

⑥ place one's palm downward 将手掌朝下

【联想】show one's palm 伸出手掌

⑦make a waving gesture 做出挥手的姿势

⑧pattern of working 工作模式

【近义】working mode 工作模式

⑨maintain eye contact 保持眼神交流

【联想】avoid eye contact 避免眼神交流

Recording Three 《读者文摘》的过去与现在

🦥 一、听前看什么

- 22. A) He completely changed the company's culture.
 - B) He collected paintings by world-famous artists.
 - C) He took over the sales department of Reader's Digest.
 - D) He had the company's boardroom extensively renovated.
- 23. A) It should be sold at a reasonable price.
 - B) Its articles should be short and inspiring.
 - C) It should be published in the world's leading languages.
 - D) Its <u>articles</u> should entertain blue-and pink-collar workers.
- 24. A) He knew how to make the magazine profitable.
 - B) He served as a church minister for many years.
 - C) He suffered many setbacks and misfortunes in his life.
 - D) He treated the employees like members of his family.
- 25. A) It carried many more advertisements.
 - B) George Grune joined it as an ad salesman.
 - C) Several hundred of its **employees got fired.**
 - D) Its subscriptions increased considerably.

[看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

22. 选项所述举措"改变公司文化""接管销售部门""整修公司董事会议室"暗示 He 很可能指代某个公司高管人员,且各项动作均为过去时态,推测题干询问某公司高管过去的行为(由 C 项 sales department of *Reader's Dige* st 进一步推测该公司可能是《读者文摘》)。

23. 谓语 be sold、be published 以及复现词 Its articles 暗示 It 指代某出版物(很可能是《读者文摘》), 各项均有表示要求的情态动词 should,推测题干可能询问针对《读者文摘》杂志的要求/建议。

24. A 项 make the magazine profitable 和 D 项 treated the employees 暗示 He 很可能指代《读者文摘》某领导,再结合谓语 knew、served、suffered 推测题干询问《读者文摘》某领导过去的行为/经历。

25. 名词 advertisements、employees、subscriptions 及上述推测信息暗示 It、Its 很可能指代《读者文摘》,再结合隐含"变化"的表达 carried... more、joined it、got fired、subscriptions increased 推测题干可能询问《读者文摘》发生的变化。

22、24 题选项(均为 He did sth 结构)涉及公司管理人员的过去行为/经历,25 题选项(均包含 it/its、did)涉及公司或其出版物的过去变化/举措,听音时要着重关注和区分不同人物行为、公司变化等信息。

[看选项关键词和复现词预测主题] 选项中提示文段主题的词集中于两类:一、与杂志(出版公司)相关的名词(词组)company、sales department、Reader's Digest、articles、magazine、employees、subscriptions;二、与出版公司运营相关的动词(词组)sold、published、make profitable、carried advertisements,推测本文谈及杂志(可能是《读者文摘》)出版公司的运营。

I Shortly after he took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984, George Grune unlocked the company's boardroom and announced that the room was now open to the employees. It was a symbolic act, indicating that under Grune's leadership, Reader's Digest was going to be different. True to his word, ^{22A} Grune has shaken up the culture here. To get an idea of the culture we're talking about, consider the boardroom Grune opened up. It has artworks that any museum in the world would want to collect, paintings by many world famous artists like Monet and Piccaso. Its headquarters houses some 3,000 works of art. The main building is topped with a Georgian Tower with four sculptures of the mythical winged horse, the magazine's corporate logo. It sits on 127 acres of well-trimmed lawns.

II The editor's office used to be occupied by founder DeWitt Wallace, who, along with his wife, Lila Acheson Wallace, launched Reader's Digest in 1922 with condensed articles from other publications. It has become the world's most widely read magazine, selling 28 million copies each month in 17 languages and 41 different editions. The Wallaces, both children of church ministers, had a clearly defined formula for their "little magazine" as Reader's Digest was originally subtitled. ^{23B}Articles were to be short, readable and uplifting. Subjects were picked to inspire or entertain. The Wallaces didn't accept advertising in the US edition until 1955 and even then they didn't allow any ads for cigarettes, liquor or drugs. The Wallaces also had a clear sense of the kind of workplace they wanted. It started as a mom-and-pop operation and ^{24D}the childless Wallaces always considered employees to be part of their family. Employees still tell stories of how the Wallaces would take care of their employees who had met with misfortunes and they showered their employees with unusual benefits, like a turkey on Thanksgiving and Fridays off in May.

This cozy workplace no longer exists here.

The Wallaces both **died** in their nineties in the early

1980s. George Grune, a former ad salesman who

乔治·格鲁恩 1984 年接管读者文摘协会后不久就敞开公司董事会议室室的大门,宣布会议室现在向员工们开放。这是一种象征性的举动,表明《读者文摘》在各鲁恩的领导下将会不同。确实如格鲁恩所说,他已重塑了这里的文化。为了鲁恩所说的董事会议室。它拥有世界上任何之家博物馆都想要收藏的艺术品,拥有莫奈和毕加索等许多世界知名艺术家的事件。公司总部为乔治王朝时期的塔楼,塔楼上有四座雕塑,雕刻着神话中的飞马——该杂志公司的标志。主楼坐落在 127 英亩修剪整齐的草坪上。

编辑办公室过去被德威特•华莱 士占用,他和他的妻子莉拉。埃奇森。 华莱士将其他出版物中的文章缩编,于 1922年创办了《读者文摘》。它每月以 17种语言和41个版本发行2800万册, 已成为世界上阅读量最大的杂志。华 莱士夫妇均为教堂牧师的孩子,他们最 初在给《读者文摘》写副标题时就给自 己这本小杂志制定了明确的准则。文 章要简短易读、鼓舞人心。文章主题经 过挑选,意在鼓舞或取悦(读者)。直到 1955年,华莱士夫妇才接受在美国版杂 志上刊登广告,即便如此,他们也不允 许有任何烟酒或毒品的广告。华莱士 夫妇也很清楚他们想要怎样的工作环 境。公司最初以夫妻店的形式经营,华 莱士夫妇没有孩子,他们总是把员工当 作家庭的一份子。员工现在仍会谈到 夫妇二人如何照料遭遇不幸的员工,谈 到他们给予员工许多罕见的福利,比如 感恩节的火鸡、五月份周五不上班。

这种舒适的工作环境已不复存在。 夫妇二人均于20世纪80年代初去世, 享年九十余岁。乔治·格鲁恩于1960 joined Reader's Digest in 1960, has his eye focused on the bottom line. In a few short years, he turned the magazine on its head. ^{25C}He laid off several hundred workers. Especially hard hit were the blue- and pink-collar departments such as subscription fulfillment.

Q22: What did George Grune do in 1984?

Q23: How did the Wallaces define the formula for *Reader's Digest*?

Q24: What do we learn about the founder of *Reader's Digest* DeWitt Wallace?

Q25: What change took place in *Reader's Digest* after the Wallaces' death?

年加入《读者文摘》,此前是一名广告推销员,他将着眼点放在了净利润上。短短几年里,他彻底改变了杂志社。他解雇了数百名员工,尤其受到重创的是订阅执行部等蓝领和粉领部门。

问题 22:乔治·格鲁恩在 1984 年做了什么? 问题 23:华莱士夫妇给《读者文摘》制定了怎样的准则?

问题 24:关于《读者文摘》创始人德威特·华莱士,我们能了解到什么?

问题 25:华莱士夫妇去世后,《读者文摘》发生了什么变化?

[听话语标记词屏气凝神]本文出现的话语标记词集中于引出子话题的短语或短句(如 George Grune、DeWitt Wallace、The Wallaces had a clearly defined formula for...、The Wallaces also had a clear sense of...),考生听到此类表达(尤其是出现人名)时要提高警觉。

[听关键词信息复现预勾选项]带着所预测的"某人的行为/经历"、"对出版物的要求"、"出版物/公司的变化"等听音重点,在听到相关信息时着力记录核心内容,并在完全复现关键词信息的选项(22 题 A 项、23 题 B 项、24 题 D 项、25 题 C 项)上做出预勾。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]借助听时根据"某人的行为/经历"、"对出版物的要求"、"出版物/公司的变化"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
Shortly after in 1984(引出事件) George Grune(开篇人物,提示可能会介绍其身份、行为举措、立场观点等) was going to be different(预示介绍不同)	G(eorge Grune): ① unlocked the company's boardroom open to the employees; ② symbolic act has shaken up the culture →22A); ③ boardroom: artworks, paintings	I 介绍乔治・格鲁 恩改革《读者文摘》 的象征性举措: 开 放公司董事会议室
used to be(提示介绍旧时情况) founder DeWitt Wallace(引出公司创始人,提示可能会介绍其行为举措、立场观点等) (The Wallaces) had a clearly defined formula for their "little magazine"(预示介绍创始人为杂志制定的准则) The Wallaces also had a clear sense of the kind of workplace they wanted(预示介绍创始人营造的工作环境)	D(eWitt Wallace) with his wife: ① launched Reader's Digest; ② Articles short, readable and uplifting. Subjects to inspire or entertain →23B); accept advertising didn't allow any ads for cigarettes, liquor or drugs; ③a mom and pop operation considered employees to be part of their family: take care of their employees showered their employees with unusual benefits→24D)	Ⅱ回顾《读者文摘》 创始人华莱士夫妇 的经营理念和方式: 1.杂志选文简短易 读、鼓舞人心; 2.杂志禁止刊登烟 酒毒品广告; 3.注重员工关怀
This cozy workplace no longer exists here (预示介绍公司工作环境发生了哪些变化) In a few short years(预示介绍格鲁恩加入公司后带来的改变)	The Wallaces: died G(eorge Grune): ① joined focused on the bottom line; ② turned the magazine on its head; ③laid off several hundred workers→25C)	Ⅲ介绍格鲁恩在华 莱士夫妇逝世后给 《读者文摘》带来的 改变。

☞ 三、听后选什么

22. 乔治・格鲁恩在 1984 年做了什么?	
A) 他彻底改变了公司文化。	C) 他接管了《读者文摘》的销售部门。
B) 他收藏了世界知名艺术家的画作。	D) 他将董事会议室大大整修了一番。

「设题要点]事件引出处(Shortly after... in 1984)。

[答案精析] A)。A)是对Ⅰ段 Grune has shaken up the culture 的同义改写。B)将艺术画作的收藏者"公司(董事会议室)"偷换为"个人(格鲁恩)"。C)将Ⅲ段人物信息"加入公司前曾是广告销售员"篡改为"接管公司的销售部门"。D)将"敞开董事会议事大门向员工开放"篡改为"整修董事会议室"。

23. 华莱士夫妇给《读者文摘》制定了怎样的准则?		
A) 它应以合理的价格出售。	C) 它的出版语言应该是世界主要语言。	
B) 它的文章应简短、鼓舞人心。	D) 它的文章应取悦蓝领和粉领员工。	

[设题要点] 概念介绍处(clearly defined formula)

[答案精析]B)。A)"《读者文摘》的定价"在文中没有提及。B)是对Ⅱ段 Articles were to be short... and uplifting 的同义改写。C)由"《读者文摘》现有 17 种语言、41 个不同版本"臆测出"出版世界主要语言的版本"是华莱士夫妇制定的准则。D)干扰源自Ⅱ段华莱士夫妇的选题准则之一"取悦(读者)"和Ⅲ段格鲁恩举措"接管公司后解雇了很多蓝领和粉领员工",但Ⅱ段华莱士夫妇的举措未涉及蓝领和粉领员工,更未指出文章要取悦员工。

24. 关于《读者文摘》创始人德威特・华莱士,我们能了解到什么?		
A) 他懂得如何让这本杂志赚钱。	C) 他在生活中遭遇了诸多挫折与不幸。	
B) 他当了多年的教堂牧师。	D) 他把员工当作家庭成员对待。	

[设题要点] 概念介绍处(a clear sense of...)及举例说明处(Employees still tell stories of...)

[答案精析] D)。A)由"《读者文摘》已成为世界上阅读量最大的杂志"和"华莱士夫妇为杂志制定了准则"臆测出原文未论及的信息"华莱士了解让杂志赚钱的方法"。B)、C)均属张冠李戴:"当教堂牧师"的是华莱士的父母,"经历不幸"的是某些公司员工,均不是华莱士本人。D)对应II段华莱士行为 considered employees to be part of their family。

25. 华莱士夫妇去世后,《读者文摘》发生了什么变化?	
A) 它刊登了更多广告。	C) 数百名员工被解雇。
B) 乔治·格鲁恩以广告推销员的身份加入。	D) 它的订阅量大幅增加。

「设题要点]转折变化处(no longer exists、In a few short years)。

[答案精析] C)。A)、D)均主观臆测原文未提及的信息:A)由"华莱士夫妇严格限制刊登广告"和"华莱士夫妇去世"臆测出"杂志上刊登了更多广告";D)由文末碎片信息 subscription 结合"《读者文摘》已成为世界上阅读量最大杂志"臆测出"华莱士夫妇去世后,订阅量大幅增加"。B)将"格鲁恩加入读者文摘公司之前是广告推销员"(a former ad salesman)篡改为"格鲁恩担任该公司的广告推销员"。C)对应 II 段格鲁恩对公司的改革 He laid off several hundred workers。

※四、听力词汇攻关・出版经营相关词汇

①magazine [mægəˈziːn] n. 杂志

【搭配】weekly/monthly/quarterly magazine 周/月/季刊杂志

【近义】journal n. 杂志,期刊; periodical n. (尤指内容严肃或学术性的)期刊

②publication [ipAblikeIfən] n. 出版,出版物

【联想】publishing *n*. 出版业,出版界; publisher *n*. 出版社,出版商

③edition [ɪˈdɪʃən] n. 版本,版次

【搭配】paperback/hardcover edition 平装版/精装版;revised edition 修订版

【近义】version n. 版本,译本

④ mom-and-pop ['məmən'pəp] a. 夫妻经营的,家庭经营的

【搭配】a mom-and-pop store/restaurant 夫妻

店/家庭餐馆

⑤bottom line 账本底线,盈亏一览结算线; (非正式用语)净利润,净收益

【联想】top line(非正式用语)总收入; income statement/profit and loss account 损益表

⑥lay off 解雇,裁员

【同义】dismiss/fire/sack v. 解雇,开除

⑦blue-collar worker 蓝领,体力劳动者

【联想】pink-collar worker 粉领,从事主要由 女性所任工作的职工(如秘书、护士、前台等); white-collar worker 白领,(受雇于企事业单位的) 脑力劳动者

⑧subscription [səbˈskrɪp∫ən] n. 订阅

【联想】subscriber n. 订阅者,用户;subscribe to a magazine/newspaper 订阅一本杂志/一份报纸

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

《玛丽有只小羊羔》的可能作者——黑尔

一、总体分析

本文选自 *smithsonianmag. com* 网站 2016 年 5 月 24 日文章 Five Fascinating Details About the Media Mogul Who May Have Written "Mary Had a Little Lamb"(关于可能创作了《玛丽有只小羊羔》的传媒大亨的五个有趣细节)。脉络:指出经典童谣《玛丽有只小羊羔》的作者有争议,但其认定作者黑尔称得上美国最传奇的人物之一,并表明文章写作目的"介绍黑尔的生平"(第一段)——指出黑尔对社会活动的热衷(第二段)——推测《玛丽有只小羊羔》创作过程(第三段)。

◎ 二、选项分析

词性		选项	词义
名词	单数/不可数	A) campaign	运动;活动;战役
		B) career	职业,事业
		I) proclamation	宣告,宣布,公布
		L) rest	1. 休息 2. 其余部分
	复数	C) characters	1.人物,角色 2.(某人的)个性,性格
		D) features	1. 特点 2. 面貌特色, 五官 3. 特写, 专题节目

词性		选项	词义	
动词	原形	L) rest	1. 休息 2. 依靠	
	第三人称单数	D) features	以为特色,由主演	
	ed 分词	F) inspired	1. 鼓舞,激励 2. 给(某人)创作灵感	
		H) obsessed	使痴迷,使迷恋	
		J) rectified	矫正,改正	
		M) supposed	1. 假设 2. (根据所知)料想	
形容词		E) fierce	1. 猛烈的,激烈的 2. 凶猛的	
		F) inspired	卓越的;激动人心的	
		G) latter	后面的,后者的	
		H) obsessed	对痴迷的	
		K) reputed	据说的,据称的;号称的	
		M) supposed	据说的,所谓的	
		N) traditional	传统的,惯例的	
		O) versatile	1. 多才多艺的 2. 多功能的	

三、真题精解

是萨拉·约瑟法·黑尔写的《玛丽有只小羊羔》这首关于一个名叫玛丽的小女孩和一只顽固的小羊羔的不朽儿歌么?这依然存在争议,但很明显,这位被认为写下这首儿歌的女子是美国最迷人的人物之一。为了纪念 1830 年 5 月 24 日这首诗的发表(注:本文发表于 2016 年 5 月 24 日、诗歌发表 186 周年纪念日)本文接下来将较多着墨于这位被认定作者的生平。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①eternal [ɪ'tɜːnəl] a. 永远的,永恒的
- ②**stubborn** ['stʌbən] a. 固执的,顽固的
- (③ dispute [dɪˈspjuːt] v. 对〔某事〕表示异议,质疑
- ∬ ④fascinating [ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ] a. 有极大吸引力的,迷人的

・解题思路・

26. 答案:K) reputed

【确定词性】空格所在从句的主干为 the woman... was one of...,其中_____ for writing it 为 the woman 后置定语,所以空格词可能为"形容词、ed 分词、ing 分词",且能与 for 搭配。

【锁定答案】空格句所在从句以"_____写这首儿歌的女性"界定黑尔。而前文已问答指出就"《玛丽的小羊羔》是否为黑尔所写"仍存在争议(disputed)。可见,黑尔只能算是这首诗歌"被认定的,据称的"作者,K)reputed"据说的,号称的,所谓的"符合文意。

M) supposed 也能表示"假定的,被认为的"之意,但它不与 for 搭配,而与 to be 搭配,故排除。

【补充语法】reputed 意为"据说的;以……闻名的",主要用法为:1. 作前置定语,如, the reputed leader(所谓的头领)。2. be reputed to be/do sth: She is reputed to be extremely wealthy. (据说她非常有钱)。3. be reputed for (以……著称): a country reputed for its orderliness(以整洁著称的国家)。

【点拨技巧】借 the 明确 the woman _____ for writing it 回指前文 Sarah Josepha Hale 是解题关键,随后便可知 for writing it 为对前文"Hale 是否为《玛丽有只小羊羔》的作者尚有争议"的概括。

27. 答案:C) characters

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 one of America's most fascinating __27__可知其为名词复数,可选范围;C)characters、D)features。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,这位女性(黑尔)是美国最迷人的____之一。可见空格词应表示"人,人物"之意, C) characters 符合文意。

D) features 与"人"相关的含义为"特色、特点"以及"面貌,五官",二者均无法与 the women was one of America's most fascinating 搭配。

【补充语法】characters 除了表"个性、性格"之外,还有"人、人物"之意:具体包括:1.(书、电影等中的)人物(the characters in the play,剧中人物);2. 某一类型的人物,尤指怪人(a reformed character,改 邪归正的人);3. 有趣的人、不同寻常的人(Linda was something of a character. 琳达是个有趣的人)。

28. 答案:M) supposed

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 the __28__ author's life 可知其为 author's life 或 author 的修饰成分,可能为"单数名词、形容词、ed 分词、ing 分词"。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,本文接下来会将较多着墨于这位 _____ 作者的生平。上文指出这首诗是否为黑尔所作仍存在争议(disputed),她只是大多数人认为的作者(reputed for writing it),可见 M) supposed"假定的,被暂时认定为真的"符合文意。

【点拨技巧】对本段现有信息分析逻辑、抓关键词,以明确作者主要关注点,得到解题关键线索:通过①②句逻辑"问(Did...?)——答(This is still disputed)——转(but it's clear that...)"以及③句对本文写作目的的明示(In honor of... here's more about the __28__ author's life)可知作者关注点有二:1. 诗歌作者"有争议"(the women __26__ for writing it、the __28__ author 均指 Hale; disputed 为空 26、28 关键线索)。2. 这位有争议的作者是一位"美国传奇人物"(one of America's most fascinating __27__ 也 指 Hale,空 27 为"人物"之意,此处凸显的"Hale 极具传奇性"将会在下文展开论述)。

■ 1 Hale wasn't just a writer, she was also a

29 social advocate[®], and she was particularly

30 with an ideal New England, which she
associated[®] with abundant[®] Thanksgiving meals that
she claimed[®] had "a deep moral influence." ② She
began a nationwide[®] 31 to have a national holiday
declared that would bring families together while
celebrating the 32 festivals. ③ In 1863, after 17
years of advocacy including letters to five presidents,
Hale got it. ④ President Abraham Lincoln, during
the Civil War, issued a 33 setting aside[®] the last
Thursday in November for the holiday.

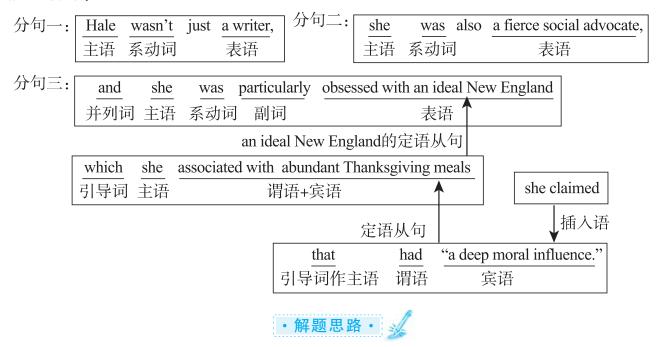
黑尔不仅仅是一位作家,还是一名狂 热的社会倡导者,她尤其痴迷于"理想的 新英格兰",她将这一理念与丰盛的感恩 节大餐相联,称其会产生"一种深刻的的 德影响"。她发起了一场全国范围内的全国 动,致力于促使(美国政府)宣布一个日 时将家人团聚在一起。1863年,在17年 的倡导之后,包括给五位总统写信,黑尔 约于成功了。亚伯拉罕·林肯总统 战期间颁布公告,把这个节日定在11月 的最后一个星期四。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①advocate「'ædvəkeɪt] n. 提倡者,拥护者
- ②associate [əˈsəʊʃieɪt] v. 将 (······和······) 联系起来
- ③ **abundant** ['plænɪt] a. 充裕的,丰富的

- ④claim [kleɪm] v. 声称;断言;主张
- ⑤nationwide [ɪneɪʃənˈwaɪd] a. 全国性的,全国各地的
- ⑥set aside 留出,抽出

Hale wasn't just a writer, she was also a fierce social advocate, and she was particularly obsessed with an ideal New England, which she associated with abundant Thanksgiving meals that she claimed had "a deep moral influence."



29. 答案:E) fierce

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 a _____ social advocate 可知其为 social advocate 的修饰限定成分,可能为"以辅音音素开始的形容词、ed 分词、ing 分词"。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,黑尔不仅是一位作家,还是一名_____的社会倡导者。下文指出,她要求颁布一个全国性的节假日;经过17年的倡导,包括给五位总统的信件,黑尔最终成功了。可见,黑尔是一位"热情、狂热的"社会倡导者,E)fierce符合文意。

【点拨技巧】由①句 Hale wasn't just a... she was also a... and she was particularly... 的语义逻辑"先转承上文引出作者关注的新信息——后进一步引发语义递进、聚焦典型事例"可知空 29 与空 30 语义相近,重点落在"典型事例",且这极可能是下文论述对象。故可将两空一起解答,主要从下文寻找线索。

30. 答案:H) obsessed

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 she was particularly __30_ with an ideal New England,可推知空格词为形容词或 ed 分词,且能够与 with 搭配。可选范围:F)inspired、H)obsessed、J)rectified、N)traditional、O)versatile。

【锁定答案】空格所在句指出,黑尔是一名狂热的社会倡导者,尤其 _____ 一个理想的新英格兰。可见,空格词应体现"狂热的、痴迷的"这层含义,且需要体现空 29 解题过程中发现的下文"黑尔对建立全国性节日的多年强烈倡导"。H)obsessed 符合文意。be obsessed with 意味"沉迷于,痴迷于"。

【技巧点拨】除了主要线索(空 29 答案以及②③④句大概文意),本空还有两条较为微妙的线索:1. ideal 意为"理想的,完美的",带有"向往、痴迷"之意;2. which 从句(黑尔"将理想的新英格兰"与"感恩节大餐"相连,认为大餐有"深刻的道德影响")同样带有"痴迷、热情"色彩。

31. 答案:A) campaign

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 She began a nationwide _____ to... 可知其为单数名词,作句子的宾语,可选范围:A)campaign、B)career、I)proclamation、L)rest。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,她发起了一场全国范围内的 _____以促进推行一个全国性的节日。下文指出"黑尔进行了17年的宣传,并给五位总统写了信"。即黑尔为了设定国家法定假日,发起了一场旷日持久的全国性运动,A)campaign"〔为取得某种结果而进行的政治、商业或社会性的〕运动"符合文意。

I) proclamation"公告,宣言",似乎符合语境,有一定干扰。但该词指的是关于某一重要事件的官方声明,并非个人行为,可排除。

32. 答案: N) traditional

【确定词性】根据空格所在位置 celebrating the _____ festivals,可推知空格为 festivals 的修饰限定成分,可能是"形容词、ed 分词、ing 分词、或单数名词",可选范围: B) career、I) proclamation、L) rest、F) inspired、J) rectified、G) latter、N) traditional、O) versatile。

【锁定答案】空格部分指出"黑尔致力于推行一个全国性节假日,使人们在庆祝 _____ 节日时将家人团聚在一起",结合语义以及常识可知 N) traditional 符合文意。

33. 答案:I) proclamation

【确定词性】根据空格所在位置 President Abraham Lincoln... issued a __33__ 可知其为以辅音音素 开始的单数名词,作句子宾语,可选范围:B) career、I) proclamation、L) rest。

【锁定答案】空格句指出:林肯总统颁布了一份____。把这个节日定在 11 月最后一个星期四。显然空格词应表示"(官方的、正式的)公告、声明"之意。I)proclamation 符合文意。

【点拨技巧】①句 Hale wasn't just a... she was also a... and she was particularly... 体现强烈的"评判性";②③④句 She began... In 1863, after 17 years of advocacy... Hale got it... President Abraham Lincoln, during the Civil War, issued... 体现鲜明的"叙事性"。

解答本段所设题目的关键是找到两部分之间对应: 1. Hale 认为"丰盛的感恩节大餐"会产生"深刻的道德影响",体现着"理想的新英格兰",所以强烈倡议将感恩节纳入美国法定节假日。2. Hale 眼中的感恩节的理想性(ideal)、道德影响("a deep moral influence")体现在"借庆祝节日将家人团聚、共同感恩(bring families together while celebrating the 32 festivals)"。

注:感恩节最初只限于新英格兰地区(美国本土集中的东北部),黑尔是第一个提出将其作为法定节假日的人,在此之前美国国家法定假日只有华盛顿纪念日和独立日。

Lamb" is disputed. ② According to New England Historical Society, Hale wrote only part of the poem, but claimed authorship. ③ Regardless of the author, it seems that the poem was 34 by a real event. ④ When young Mary Sawyer was followed to school by a lamb in 1816, it caused some problems. ⑤ A bystander named John Roulstone wrote a poem about the event. ⑥ Then, at some point, Hale herself seems to have helped write it. ⑦ However, if a 1916 piece by her great-niece is to be trusted, Hale claimed for the 35 of her life that "some other people pretended that someone else wrote the poem". [263 words]

《玛丽有只小羊羔》的真正作者仍然 存在争议。按照新英格兰历史学会的说 法,黑尔只写了这首诗的其中一部分,却 声称自己是作者。不管作者是谁,似乎的 首诗的创作灵感都是源于一个真实的的 件。1816 年一 只小羊羔 跟着 年一 以外 一些不是不是,它引起了。 一位名叫约翰·罗尔斯登的亲 就这一事件写了一首诗,然后在某个时 刻,黑尔本人似乎对其创作提供了帮助。 然而,如果她侄孙女 1916 年的文章值得 信任,那么黑尔余生中都在宣称"一些人 妄称是他人写了这首诗"。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①authorship ['ɔːθəʃɪp] n. 作者身份
- ②regardless of 不管怎样

- ⑤ bystander ['balistændə] n. 旁观者,局外人
- ④ **pretend** [prɪˈtend] v. 声称〔不真实的事为真实〕

·解题思路 · 🔌



34. 答案:F) inspired

【确定词性】the poem was __34__ by a real event 可判断为被动句式,空格词为 ed 分词。可选范围: F)inspired、J)rectified。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,不管作者是谁,似乎"这首诗"都是受一起"真实事件"的__34__。随后则讨论了这首诗歌的创作过程,指出诗的创作灵感来源于一起真实的事件。可见,F)inspired"启发,给……以创作灵感"符合文意。

【点拨技巧】空格所在句 it seems that the poem was _____ by a real event 体现高度概括性,空格词明确"诗(the poem)"和"一起真实事件(a real event)"的关系。随后则紧跟对事件的具体描述when...。由此可知,空格词含义可从随后的事例描述中得知。

35. 答案:L) rest

【确定词性】根据空格所在位置 the _____of her life,可知其为名词或动名词,可选范围:B) career、D) features、L) rest。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,黑尔在其生命的______一直声称"一些人妄称是他人写了这首诗(即:宣称自己才是真正的作者)"。可选范围中,L)rest"剩余部分"符合语境,the rest of one's life 为固定搭配,表示"某人的余生"。

Section B

无水栽培

一、总体分析

本文选自 TED 网站 2016 年 3 月 3 日发表的一篇名为 Grow Plants without Water 的文章。本文以生物学家 Farrant 研究为线索,通过比较复苏植物、耐旱植物、植物种子的抗旱性状突出复苏植物在极干旱情况下强大的复苏能力,借 Farrant 研究核心要义"研究复苏植物性状、培育抗旱作物,以供南非等国自给农民所用"突出全文主题"如何在降雨不规律、旱灾频发的地区种植农作物"。

二、试题分析

试题	定位词	核心义
36. There are a couple of plants tough [⊕] and adaptable ^② enough to survive on bare ^③ rocky hills and in deserts.	[1] bare rocky hills [2] deserts	几种植物的生命力:能顽强 地在岩石山丘和沙漠生存。
37. Farrant is trying to isolate [®] genes in resurrection [®] plants and reproduce [®] them in crops [®] .	[1] isolate genes [2] reproduce	Farrant 正在做的工作:从复 苏植物中抽离基因并将其复 制到作物中。
38. Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of an nature, especially inconsistent rainfall.	[1] South Africa[2] inconsistent rainfall	南非农民:更易受大自然、尤 其是无常降雨的支配。
39. Resurrection crops are most likely to be the choice of subsistence [®] farmers.	[1] subsistence farmers	自给农民的农作物选择倾向:复苏农作物。

试题	定位词	核心义
40. Even though many plants have developed various tactics [®] to cope with dry weather, they can't survive a prolonged [®] drought [®] .	[1] various tactics weather	许多植物的生命力:虽有多种抗旱能力、但终究扛不过 长期干旱。
41. Despite consumer resistance, researchers are pushing ahead with genetic modification [®] of crops.	[1] consumer resistance [2] genetic modification	研究者正在做的工作:推进转基因农作物的研究。
42. Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back.	[1] most seeds [2] begin growing	多数种子的能力:能熬过干旱期直到条件成熟时开始生长, 但一旦开始生长便不能停止。
43. Farrant is working hard to cultivate food crops that can survive extreme dryness by studying the traits [®] of rare wild plants.	[1] extreme dryness [2] the traits of rareplants	Farrant 正在做的工作:研究 稀有野生植物的性状以培育 极度耐旱的农作物。
44. By adjusting their metabolism [®] , resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought.	[1] adjusting metabolism	复苏植物的复苏方法:调整新陈代谢。
45. Resurrection plants can come back to life in a short time after a rainfall.	[1] in a short time	复苏植物的复苏能力:雨后 很短时间内即可。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •



- ①tough [tʌf] a. 坚强的,顽强的
- ②adaptable [ə'dæptəbl] a. 有适应力的
- ③bare [beə] a. 裸露的,光秃秃的
- ④isolate ['aɪsəleɪt] v. 将……分离出来(以作研究)
- ⑤resurrection [rezəˈrekʃən] n. 起死回生,使复活
- ⑥reproduce [riːprəˈdjuːs] v. 复制
- ⑦crop [krpp] n. 庄稼,农作物
- **⑧at the mercy of** 任 ······ 处置, 受制于 ······
- ⑨inconsistent [Inkənˈsɪstənt] a. 反复无常的,不稳定的

- ⑩subsistence [səbˈsɪstəns] n. (农业、农民)收成仅够作为口粮
- ①tactic ['tæktɪk] n. 策略,手段
- ②prolong [prə'lɒŋ] v. 延长(=extend)
- ③drought [draut] n. 旱灾,干旱
- ④genetic modification 转基因
- ⑤pull through 渡过危机(或难关等)
- ⑩trait [trest] n. 特征,特性
- ① metabolism [mɪˈtæbəlɪzəm] n. 新陈代谢

定位词选取原则:(1)排除复现信息 plants/resurrection plants、crops/food crops、survive/pull through、recover/come back to life、rainfall;(2)优先选择学科专有名词或带有此类词的词组,如 genetic modification, adjusting their metabolism。(3)补充选取带有易于区分的细节信息的词或词组,如 South Africa 为地点细节。

解题思维原则: (略,详见2018年6月第1套)



三、谏读巧解

Grow Plants without Water

[A] ② Ever since humanity began to farm our own food, we've faced the unpredictable rain that is both friend and enemy. ② It comes and goes without much warning, and a field of *lush*(茂盛的) leafy **greens** ① one year can dry up and blow away the next. ③ ③ Food security and fortunes depend on sufficient rain, and nowhere more so

无水栽培

自人类开始种植属于自己的食物 以来,就一直面临着不可预知的、亦敌 亦友的雨水。雨水的来去没有太多的 预兆,上一年枝繁叶茂的蔬菜地,下一 年可能就会干涸后随风消逝。粮食安 全及粮食创收都依赖于充足的雨水,非 than in Africa, where 96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the **irrigation** common in more-developed places. 4 It has consequences: South Africa's ongoing drought—the worst in three decades—will cost it at least a quarter of its corn **crop** this year.

[B] ① Biologist Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town in South Africa says that nature has plenty of answers for people who want to grow crops in places with unpredictable rainfall. 43 ② She is hard at work finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops.

3 As the earth's climate changes and rainfall becomes even less predictable in some places, those answers will grow even more valuable. 4 "The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive as it's going to get more and more dry," Farrant says.

洲尤甚,那里 96%的农田依赖的是雨水而非较发达地区常用的灌溉。后果是:南非持续的干旱——30 年来最严重的干旱——将令今年玉米产量减少至少四分之一。

南非开普敦大学生物学家吉尔· 法兰特表示,大自然会给那些想在降 限以预测的地区种植农作物的寻找。 性很多应对办法。她正在努力,转看的 是在努力,这些应权端干旱天们的的方法。随着地球气候的难以 没某些地区降雨变得愈发有价值。 "我所追寻的那种农耕,实际上是那种人们在干旱愈发严重的情况下依然还能生存下去的农耕,"法兰特说道。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①**greens** [griins] n. 绿叶蔬菜

②irrigation [ˌɪrɪˈgeʃn] n. 灌溉

③crop [krop] n. 收成,收获

④literally [ˈlɪtərəlɪ] ad. 实际上,事实上(用于加强语气)

• 速读巧解 •

[A][B]段提出生物学家 Farrant 对旱灾频发地区种植业的研究对策"将稀有野生植物的耐旱性状复制到农作物上"。

[A]段铺垫问题:旱灾频发地区种植业受严重影响。①②句引出降雨的负面性"不规律"。both friend and enemy 指出降雨对全人类农业活动的两面性(重心在负面性),unpredictable、comes and goes without much warning、a field of... one year can... the next (year)说明其负面性所在"降雨不规律使食物种植不稳定"。③④句 nowhere more so than in Africa... it has consequences 将视角由全人类转向最依赖降雨的非洲,以南非为例说明这种依赖的严重后果"旱灾时难以通过灌溉拯救作物,导致减产"。全段核心信息为:(1)降雨的负面性"不规律";(2)降雨不规律对非洲的严重影响"粮食减产"。

【定位词定位】38 题 South Africa 对应④句 South Africa, inconsistent rainfall 同义替换①句 unpredictable rain。 【核心义匹配】根据③句"非洲 96%的农田依赖于降水(由①②句可知降雨的不规律性),其他较为发达地区依赖灌溉"及④句"南非长期干旱令其玉米收成减产"可推知 38 题核心义"南非农民更易受不规律降水支配"是文意的合理延伸。

[B]段引出生物学家 Farrant 对此问题的应对之策:将野生植物的耐旱特征转移到农作物上。本段以 has plenty of answers for... unpredictable rainfall 与上段 the unpredictable rain... enemy 形成"问题一对策"的逻辑链条。①②句介绍法兰特对策,其中 Nature has... answers... take traits from... wild plants 强调其总体思路"在自然界寻找现成的耐旱基因(而不是自己培育)"。③④句评价该对策, even more valuable 指出该对策"有价值、且价值在提升",两个 as 既表伴随也表因果,呼应上段"旱灾"说明理由"降雨愈发不规律,旱灾频发已成趋势"。注:末句 get more and more dry 中的 dry 为名词用法,意指"干涸,干旱",但这种表达不常见。全段核心信息为:(1)法兰特针对降雨不规律的对策;(2)该对策的价值。

【定位词定位】(1)38 题 South Africa 复现①句原词, inconsistent rainfall 同义替换①句 unpredictable rain。(2)43 题 extreme dryness, the traits of rare wild plants 分别对应②句 extreme dry weather, traits from rare wild plants。

【核心义匹配】(1)38 题核心义与[A]段对应,与本段并不匹配;(2)②句"Farrant 正提取稀有野生植物的性状用于粮食作物"匹配 43 题核心义。

[C] ① Extreme conditions produce extremely tough plants. ② In the rusty[®] red deserts of South Africa, steep[®]-sided rocky hills called inselbergs[®] rear[®] up from the plains[®] like the bones of the earth. ③ The hills are remnants[®] of an earlier geological era[®], scraped[®] bare of most soil and exposed to the elements[®]. ③ ④ Yet on these and similar formations[®] in deserts around the world, a few fierce[®] plants have adapted to endure[®] under ever-changing conditions.

[D] ① Farrant calls them resurrection plants (复苏植物). ② During months without water under a harsh sun, they wither , shrink and contract until they look like a pile of dead gray leaves. ⑤ But rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours. ④ Her time-lapse (间歇性拍摄的) videos of the revivals look like someone playing a tape of the plant's death in reverse.

极端条件成就极端顽强的植物。 在南非锈红色的沙漠中,被称为"孤 山"的陡峭岩石山丘巍然耸立于平原 之上,仿佛大地之骨。这些山丘是早 期地质时代的残遗,大部分土壤已被 侵蚀殆尽,山体裸露在外,经受风吹日 晒。然而,在这些岩层以及世界各地沙 漠中的类似岩层上,少数几种坚韧的植 物已适应了在不断变化的环境中存活。

法兰特称它们为复苏植物。在长达数月没有水又烈日暴晒的环境下,它们干枯、萎缩、蔫皱,直至看起来像是一堆枯死的灰叶。但是降雨能够让它们在短短几个小时内复苏。她对这一复苏过程拍摄的延时视频看起来像是有人在倒带播放植物的死亡。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •



- ②steep [stirp] a. (路,山等)陡的,陡峭的
- ③inselberg ['InsəlibArg] n. 岛山,孤山
- ④rear [riə] v. (up)(尤指可怖地)巍然耸立
- ⑤ **plain** 「pleɪn] n. 平原
- ⑥**remnant** ['remnənt] n. 残余部分,剩余部分
- ⑦era ['ɪərə] n. 时代,年代
- ⑧scrape [skreIp] v. 刮掉,削去(文中指风力侵蚀)
- ⑨the elements pl. 天气(尤指坏天气)
- **(即formation** 「for mel [ən] n. (岩石或云的)组成物,形

成物

- ①fierce [frəs] a. 凶猛的,好斗的(在文中引申为"好与恶劣环境作对的,顽强的")
- ②endure [ɪn'djʊə] v. 持续,持久
- ⑬harsh 「hɑː∫] a. 强烈刺眼的
- ④wither ['wɪðə] v. 枯萎,凋谢
- ⑤contract ['kpntrækt] v. 收缩
- ⑥revive [rɪ'vaɪv] n. (使) 苏醒,复活
- ⑪in reverse 反向地

• 速读巧解 •

[C][D]段进而阐释稀有野生植物(即 Farrant 口中的"复苏植物")的生存环境和生存能力。

[C]段描绘生存环境。本段采取"总(①句)—分(②③④句)"结构,强调指出"极端顽强植物在极端环境下的生存力"。②③④句 deserts、rocky/scraped bare of most soil、the elements、ever-changing conditions 具现①句 extreme conditions:干旱缺水、土壤贫瘠、天气恶劣、环境多变;④句 a few fierce plants、adapted to endure 具现①句 extremely tough plants:极少数植物已适应这种恶劣环境,为下文探索"它们的生存力为何如此之强"作铺垫。全段核心信息为:(1)少数几种稀有野生植物(即复苏植物)的生存环境"沙漠的石丘"。

【定位词定位】36 题 deserts 复现②④句原词, bare rocky hills 对应②③句 rocky hills, The hills、bare。 【核心义匹配】本段核心信息"少数几种野生植物能在沙漠的石丘上生存"匹配 36 题核心义。

[D]段描绘生存能力:虽长期濒死却可迅速复活。①句承上引出"复苏植物"这一概念,②③④句进而借 look like... dead gray leaves、look like... playing... the plant's death in reverse 描述这类植物"死而复生"的神奇过程,借 during months VS in a matter of hours 对比"死期的漫长"与"复苏的迅速"。全段核心信息为:复苏植物的强大复苏能力。

【定位词定位】45 题 in a short time 对应③句 in a matter of hours(a matter of seconds/hours 意为"仅仅……秒/小时",暗含"时间短"之意)。

【核心义匹配】③句"降雨能使复苏植物在几小时内迅速复苏"与 45 题核心义匹配。

plants and these tough plants: metabolism. Definition and these tough developed tactics to weather dry spells. Definition and start to see them through a drought; others send roots deep down to subsurface water supplies. Definition deep down to subsurface water supplies. Definition and the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die. They may be able to handle a drought of some length, and many people use the term "drought tolerant" to describe such plants, but they never actually stop needing to consume water, so Farrant prefers to call them drought resistant.

[F] • Resurrection plants, defined as those capable of recovering from holding less than 0.1 grams of water per gram of **dry mass**[©], are different. 44 2 They lack water-storing structures, and their existence on rock faces prevents them from tapping groundwater, so they have instead developed the ability to change their metabolism. 3 When they detect [®] an extended [®] dry period, they divert® their metabolisms, producing sugars and certain stress-associated proteins and other materials in their **tissues**[®]. **4** As the plant dries, these resources take on first the properties of honey, then rubber, and finally enter a glass-like state that is "the most stable state that the plant can maintain," Farrant says. **5** That slows the plant's metabolism and protects its dried out tissues. 6 The plants also change shape, shrinking to minimize the surface area through which their remaining water might evaporate[®]. 4 They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species.

"耐旱"植物和这些顽强植物之间的最大差异在于:新陈代谢。许多不同种类的植物已经进化出了熬过干旱期的对策。一些植物会储藏水分渡北和沙震,一些植物则会将根部深扎入藏水分用光或将地下水源。不过,一旦这些植物将储藏水分用光或将地下水源吸收完,它们就会停止生长、开始死亡。这些植物或许能应对一段时间的干旱,因此许多人用"耐旱"这个词来形容它们,但实际上它们从未停止对水分的需求,所以法兰特更倾向于称它们为"抗旱"。

复苏植物不同,它们被定义为那 些在每克干质量含水量不足 0.1 克时 (即,在相对含水量低于10%时)仍可 复苏的植物。它们没有储水结构,由 于生长在岩石表面也无法利用地下 水,因此它们转而进化出了调整新陈 代谢的能力。当察觉到干旱期延长 时,它们会改变自身新陈代谢,在组织 中生成糖、某些应激相关蛋白及其他 物质。在植物枯萎过程中,这些物质 一开始呈现蜂蜜的特性,然后呈现橡 胶的性状,最后进入一种类似玻璃的形 态,这是"植物能维持的最稳定的形 态",法兰特说。这种形态能减缓植物 的新陈代谢并且保护其业已干枯的组 织。这些植物还会变形,萎缩以尽可能 减少表面积,因为剩余水分可能会从植 物表面蒸发。根据品种的不同,它们可 以在数月、数年没有水的情况下复苏。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①weather ['weðə] v. 经受住,平安地渡过
- ②spell [spel] n. (持续的)一段时间
- ③reserve [rɪ'zɜːv] n. 储备(量)
- ④ see sth through 把(任务、过程等)进行到底,坚持完成
- ⑥tap [tæp] v. 利用,开发,发掘
- ⑦cease [siːs] v. 停止,终止
- ⑧dry mass 干重
- ⑨detect [dɪ'tekt] v. 发现,察觉

- ①extend [ɪkˈstend] v. 延长
- ①divert [daɪ'vɜːt] v. 使转向,转移
- ⑫stress-associated 应激相关的
- ⑬**tissue** ['tɪʃu] *n*. (人, 动植物细胞的)组织
- ⑭take on 呈现,具有(特征,外观等)
- ⑤property ['propətɪ] n. 性质,特性
- ⑤evaporate [ɪ'væpəreɪt] v. 蒸发,挥发

・速读巧解・



[E]至[F]段随后通过比较复苏植物与耐旱植物的旱期生存策略,强调复苏植物的极强复苏能力。

[E]段分析耐旱植物所用策略的缺陷"被动依赖储藏水和地下水,撑不过漫长旱期"。①句实际辖域[E][F]两段核心信息"抗旱植物与复苏植物最大的不同:新陈代谢",引出对两种植物的分别介绍。②③句以 Many...plants....Some plants.... 举例说明耐旱植物的多种策略"依靠自储水或地下水"; But 总领④⑤句,分借条件逻辑 once... they...、让步转折逻辑 They may be able to... but they never actually 以及对比结构 many people use the term... VS Farrant prefers to call them... 转而指出这些策略的有限性:一旦缺水(水用完)即毙命,深层暗示这些耐旱植物"生存能力有限,只能撑过较短的旱期"。全段核心信息为:耐旱植物的抗旱策略及其局限性。

【定位词定位】40 题 various tactics to cope with dry weather 对应②③句 tactics to weather dry spells...Some plants...others...。

【核心义匹配】②至⑤句核心义"许多不同种类的植物有着不同的干旱应对策略,但抗旱能力十分有限"符合 40 题核心义。

[F]段分析复苏植物所用策略的优势"主动减缓新陈代谢,撑得过漫长旱期"。本段以... are different 承接上段 The big difference,比较复苏植物与耐旱植物所用策略的不同。①句直指不同,②至末句分析比较,其中②③句 They lack... and... prevents them..., so they... instead... 通过比较两种植物在自身能力和客观条件上的区别说明二者策略为何不同;④至⑥句 As... dries、also change shape并列,具体描述复苏植物的策略"调整代谢——将营养物转为稳定态(以减少消耗,减缓代谢),减少水分蒸发(以防止代谢完全停止)",从而间接说明[D]段"复苏植物干枯萎缩"背后原理;末句指出该策略功效:能在数月、数年没有水的情况下"死而复生",其中 months and years 对比上段 some length,强调复苏植物生存期之久,生存力之强。全段核心信息为:复苏植物的抗旱策略及其(相较耐旱植物)的优势。

【定位词定位】44 题 adjusting their metabolism 对应②③句 change their metabolism, divert their metabolisms。

【核心义匹配】②③句"复苏植物通过调整新陈代谢应对变长的旱期"及⑦句"复苏植物能撑过长达数月甚至数年的旱期"与44题核心义匹配。

[G] ① What else can do this dry-out-and-revive trick? ② Seeds—almost all of them. ③ At the start of her career, Farrant studied "recalcitrant seeds(顽拗性种子)," such as avocados, coffee and lychee. ④ While tasty, such seeds are delicate[®]— they cannot bud and grow if they dry out (as you may know if you've ever tried to grow a tree from an avocado pit[®]). ⑤ In the seed world, that makes them rare, because most seeds from flowering plants are quite

还有什么东西会变这种"干枯后复苏"的戏法呢?种子——几乎所有的种子。在职业生涯初期,法兰特研究过"顽拗性种子",比如牛油果、咖啡和荔枝。它们虽然美味可口,但这些种子很是娇气——如果干枯,就不能发芽生长(假如你尝试过用牛油果核种树,你可能就会明白这一点)。在种子界,这一点使它们

robust^③. ^[2] **6** Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they *sprout*(发芽). **②** Yet once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves.

Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient(迅速恢复活力的) and transfer them to other plant tissues. ② What Farrant and others have found over the past two decades is that there are many genes involved in resurrection plants' response to dryness. ③ Many of them are the same that regulate how seeds become dryness-tolerant while still attached to their parent plants[®]. ③ Now they are trying to figure out what molecular signaling processes activate those seed-building genes in resurrection plants—and how to reproduce them in crops. ⑤ "Most genes are regulated by a master" set of genes," Farrant says. ⑥ "We're looking at gene promoters and what would be their master switch"."

[I] ① Once Farrant and her colleagues feel they have a better sense of which switches to throw , they will have to find the best way to do so in useful crops. ② "I'm trying three methods of breeding", "Farrant says: conventional", genetic modification and gene editing". [41] ③ She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works. ④ Farmers and consumers alike can choose whether or not to use whichever version prevails": "I'm giving people an option."

[J] ① Farrant and others in the resurrection business got together last year to discuss the best species of resurrection plant to use as a lab model. ② Just like medical researchers use rats to test ideas for human medical treatments, botanists[®] use plants that are relatively easy to grow in a lab or greenhouse setting[®] to test their ideas for related species. ③ The Queensland rock violet is one of the best studied resurrection plants so far, with a draft genome (基因图谱) published last year by a Chinese team. ④ Also last year, Farrant and colleagues published a detailed

非常罕见,因为大多数开花植物的种子都很强健。它们大多能熬过干旱、不宜生长的季节,等到条件适宜时再发芽。然而一旦开始生长,这些植物似乎并没有保留暂停其枝叶新陈代谢的能力。

对启动哪些开关更有把握后,法兰特和同事必须找到在有用的作物中启动它们的最佳方法。法兰特称,"我将试验三种培育方法:常规法、转基因法和基因编辑法。"她表示,自己完全的主意。则许多人不愿食用转基因作物,但处正在努力推进,用尽所有方式,直到找到有效的方式。无论哪种方式有效的方式。无论哪种方式有效的方式。无论哪种方式有效,农民和消费者都可以选择是否采用:"我将向人们提供一项选择。"

molecular study of another candidate, Xerophyta viscosa, a **tough-as-nail** South African plant with lily-like flowers, and she says that a genome is on the way. **5** One or both of these models will help researchers test their ideas—so far mostly done in the lab—on **test plots**.

[K] Understanding the basic science first is key.

There are good reasons why crop plants do not use dryness defenses already. For instance, there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism. It will also be necessary to understand what sort of yield farmers might expect and to establish the plant's safety. The yield is never going to be high, Farrant says, so these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa. My vision is for the subsistence farmer, Farrant says. The yield fields are of African value.

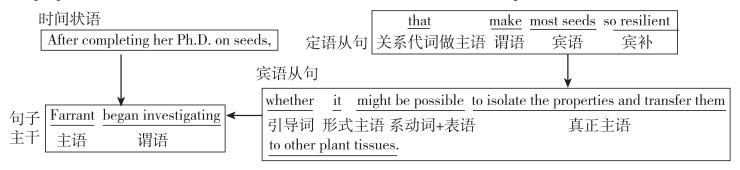
坚韧的南非植物,花朵像百合,她说(这种植物的)基因组即将问世。这两种模型,或其中的一种,将帮助研究者在试验田里测试他们的想法——目前大多数测试仍在实验室进行。

・词汇注释与难句分析・ 🕉

- ①**delicate** ['delɪkət] a. 易损的,脆弱的
- ②**pit** [pɪt] *n*. 果核(=stone)
- ③robust [rə'bʌst] a. 强健的,强壮的
- ④parent plant (植物)母体,亲代
- ⑤molecular [məˈlekjʊlə] a. 分子的
- ⑥activate [ˈæktɪveɪt] v. 激活
- ⑦**master** ['maːstə] a. 最重要的,主要的
- ⑧gene promoter 基因启动子
- ⑨**switch** 「swit∫ n. 开关
- ⑩throw [θrəυ] υ. 扳动(开关)
- ① breeding ['briːdɪŋ] n. 培育,育种

- ②conventional [kən ven [ənl] a. 传统的,常规的
- ③push ahead with sth(尤指坚定地)继续进行,大力推进
- (available [ə'veɪləbl] a. 可用的,可获得的
- ⑤prevail [prɪ'veɪl] v. 获胜,占上风
- ⓑbotanist ['bɒtənɪst] n. 植物学家
- ①setting ['setɪウ] n. 背景,环境
- ®tough-as-nail 非常坚强的
- ⑨test plot 试验田
- ②yield [jiːld] n. 产量
- ②target ['taːgɪt] v. 以······为目标,以······为对象

After completing her Ph. D. on seeds, Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient and transfer them to other plant tissues.



[G]至[K]段最后借 Farrant 的研究工作开展情况指出其终极研究目标"帮助非洲自给农民培育出具有极强抗旱能力的农作物"。

[G]段由"大多数种子也能'枯而复苏'"引出 Farrant 早期职业生涯的研究内容:顽拗性种子与非顽拗性种子的复苏能力对比。①②句借问答(What else can ...? Seeds—almost all of them)引出对两类种子的介绍——"使用复苏策略的大多数种子"和"不使用该策略的少数种子(即顽拗性种子)";③至⑥句进而借对比(recalcitrant seeds...cannot... VS most seeds can...)突出大多数种子与复苏植物相似,具有减缓/暂停代谢的能力;⑦句实质又借"大多数种子虽具复苏能力,但一旦生根发芽即丧失这种能力"诠释[C]段末句"仅有少数植物能在不断变化的环境中生存(即,复苏植物为数有限)"的原因。全段核心信息为:(1)大多数种子(除顽拗性种子外)具有与复苏植物相同的复苏能力;(2)种子生长即刻起就丧失其复苏能力。

【定位词定位】42 题 most seeds 复现⑤⑥句原词, begin growing 同义替换⑦句 start growing。

【核心义匹配】⑥⑦句"大多数种子能熬过旱期,等到条件适宜时发芽,但一旦发芽就难以暂停代谢"与 42 题核心义匹配。

[H]段由种子研究带来的灵感"抽离种子基因以复制到植物上"到 20 多年来研究发现带来的灵感转变"复苏植物基因与种子抗旱基因相同,故可抽离复苏植物基因以复制到作物上"最后到当前研究重心"弄清基因启动子及其主开关"。After completing her Ph. D... investigating whether it might be possible→have found over the past two decades...→now they are trying to figure out...借时间推移体现 Farrant"假设可能性—验证可能性—寻找具体方法"的研究过程。全段核心信息为:(1) Farrant 种子研究工作带来的灵感;(2)过去 20 年里 Farrant 的研究发现;(3) Farrant 当前正在开展的研究工作。

【定位词定位】37 题 isolate genes 同义替换①句 isolate the properties, reproduce 于④句出现。

【核心义匹配】①④句"目前,Farrant 正试图从复苏植物中分离出基因并将其复制到农作物中"匹配 37 题核心义。

[1]段介绍 Farrant 下一个研究重心"找出在有用作物中启动耐旱基因的最佳办法(即最佳培育法)"。①句以 Once... have a better sense of which switches to throw 与上段 We're looking at... switch 形成时间先后顺序,引出法兰特研究的下一步。②③④句以直接引用和间接引用的方式介绍 Farrant 意欲采取的三种培育方式及其对转基因法的执着"努力推进、用尽一切办法(pushing ahead with every available tool)"和原因"给人们更多选择余地(giving people an option)"。全段核心信息为:(1) Farrant 下一步研究重心;(2) Farrant 对转基因培育法的执着及原因。

【定位词定位】41 题 consumer resistance 与③句 plenty of people do not want to eat 所传递文意相似; genetic modification 于②句呈现。

【核心义匹配】③句"尽管许多人抵制转基因作物,Farrant 仍要努力推进农作物的转基因研究工作"匹配 41 题核心义。

[J]段介绍 Farrant 所处行业最新进展"已有两种复苏植物入选最适用实验模型"。段首 In the resurrection business 实现段落从 Farrant 个人工作到整个行业研究状况的过渡。①②句引出行业当前的研究重点"寻找最适合用作实验模型的复苏植物"并借 Just like 类比手法说明这种模型需具备的特性"与现有农作物相关(犹如老鼠之于人类的相关性)、且较易在室内种植(犹如老鼠较易繁殖)"。③④句引出两种候选植物。⑤句接续③④句指出这两种候选植物给研究者带来的帮助:有助打破当前"多数试验在室内开展"的局势,将试验转向室外,为研究成果的推广打下基础。全段核心信息为:复苏行业当前工作重心及最新进展。

【定位词定位】无。

[K]段借由研究注意事项"了解农作物干旱防御机制及目标受众"上升到 Farrant 终极目标"为非洲自给农民培育有非洲价值的农作物"。全段借 Understanding... first is key... → It will also be necessary to understand... 根据重要性先后介绍两大注意事项"科学规律(①至③句)"和"受众期待(④至⑦句)"。其中 good reasons... For instance... 明确"科学规律"所指,侧面说明[G]段"种子长成植株后失去暂停代谢能力"背后的原理"节省能量"; The yield is... so ... 解释为何有必要了解各群体期待"只有将预估产量与各群体的期待相匹配,才能选出合适受众"; targeted not at... but... My vision is for... I'm targeting... 强调 Farrant 的目标受众"收成极少(因而可以满足其期待)的非洲农民,而不是收成已经很高(因而难以满足)的农民"。全段核心信息为:(1)研究注意事项;(2)Farrant 终极研究目标。

【定位词定位】39 题 subsistence farmers 复现⑤⑥句原词。

【核心义匹配】⑤⑥句"Farrant 目标群体是收成仅够自身口粮的农民"与 39 题核心义相符。

四、答案精析

36. 有几种植物相当坚韧、适应力强,足以在光秃的石山和沙漠中生存。

[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。该段末句指出仅有几种坚韧的植物能够在沙漠中的这些岩层(回指②③句所述"大部土壤已被侵蚀、山体裸露的光秃石山")或类似岩层中适应、存活。试题是对④句及其内部指代关系的综合概括,其中 tough 复现, adaptable 对应 adapt, survive 同义替换 endure。

37. 法兰特试图提取复苏植物中的基因并将其复制到农作物上。

[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至④句。①至④句 先介绍 Farrant 调查"是否可能将使种子具备复苏能力的基因提取出来",再介绍调查发现"这些基因与复苏植物中的很多基因相同",最后介绍目前工作"寻找将这些基因从复苏植物复制到农作物上的方法"。试题是对此四句的同义概括,其中 genes in resurrection plants 对应①句 the properties that make most seeds so resilient 和④句 those seed-building genes in resurrection plants,暗含"使种子具备复苏能力的基因"与"复苏植物的基因"间的对应关系。

38. 南非的农民更容易受到大自然的影响,尤其是不规律降雨的影响。

[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。该段先指出降雨的特性"不规律"及其负面影响,然后以南非旱灾为例说明"因为最依赖降雨,非洲农业也(最)易受降雨不规律性的支配、影响"。可见试题是对本段文意的综合概括,其中 more at the mercy of 体现③④句 depend on... nowhere more so in Africa... It has consequences 中暗含的非洲(包括南非)农业与降雨之间"最依赖,因而最受支配/影响"的关系。

39. 复苏农作物最有可能成为自给农民的选择。

[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⑤⑥句。⑤⑥句指出"因为产量不高,法兰特所培育的植物面向的是收成仅够自身口粮的农民"。试题是结合该段⑤⑥句与上文内容(由上文可知法兰特正培育具备复苏能力的农作物)作出的合理推测,resurrection crops 对应crop plants, these plants。

40. 尽管许多植物已经进化出多种应对干旱天气的策略,但它们仍无法撑过漫长的旱期。

[答案] [E] [精析] 根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[E]段②至⑤句。②③句介绍许多植物进化出"利用自储水/地下水"的策略,④⑤句转而指出"这些植物一旦用光水就会死去"。试题是对此四句文意的综合概括,其中 can't survive a prolonged drought 体现 once... they... start to die 和 may be able to handle a drought of some length, but...中暗含的"这些植物熬不过较长的旱期"之意。

41. 尽管消费者有抵触情绪,研究者们仍在推进农作物的转基因。

[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③句。该句借法兰特的

话指出"尽管目前人们不愿意食用转基因作物,她仍在继续自己的研究"。试题是对此句的同义改写, 其中 Despite 体现 but 所含的转折关系。

42. 大多数种子能熬过旱期、等到条件成熟再开始生长,但该生长过程一旦开始就无法停止。

[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⑥⑦句。⑥⑦句"大多数种子能熬过旱期,到条件适宜时再发芽,但一旦发芽就难以暂停代谢"。试题是对此三句的同义转述,其中 cannot be held back 对应 not to retain the ability to hit the pause button。

43. 法兰特正在通过研究稀有野生植物的性状努力培育能在极端干旱中存活的粮食作物。

[答案][B] [精析] 根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[B]段②句。该句介绍法兰特的研究"她试图从能适应极端干旱的稀有野生植物中提取性状用于粮食作物"。试题是对此句的同义转写,其中 She 回指①句 Biologist Jill Farrant, that can survive extreme dryness 体现 use them in food crops(them 回指 traits)中包含的研究目标"培育出像某些稀有野生植物那样,能在极端干旱中存活的粮食作物"。

44. 通过调整新陈代谢,复苏植物可以从漫长的旱期中恢复过来。

[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②③⑦句。②③句介绍复苏植物生存策略"发现旱期变长时,调整代谢",⑦句说明其成效"可让复苏植物在数月、数年的漫长旱期后复原"。试题是对此三句的同义概括,其中 By... resurrection plants can...体现"调整代谢"与"恢复原状"之间"策略—成效"的关系。

45. 降雨后,复苏植物可以在短时间内苏醒。

[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"降雨能使复苏植物在短短几小时内苏醒"。试题是对本句的同义转述,其中 Resurrection plants 对应 them (them 回指①句 resurrection plants), come back to life 对应 revive。

Section C

Passage One 终极人脸识别算法

一、总体分析

来源: The Atlantic《大西洋月刊》2016.06.28 文章 The Ultimate Facial-Recognition Algorithm(终极人脸识别算法)。主题: 机器人脸识别有局限,算法改进努力遇阻。脉络: 指出人类的人脸识别能力非常有限(第一、二段)——转而指出机器不受此限/潜力无穷(第三段)——再次转折指出机器人脸识别当前确有局限(第四至七段)——进而明确人脸识别技术仍有局限的根本原因(第八、九段)。

二、语篇分析及试题精解

I 1 Human memory is notoriously unreliable.
 ② Even people with the sharpest[⊕] facial-recognition[©] skills can only remember so much.

II ① It's tough® to quantify® how good a person is at remembering. ② No one really knows how many different faces someone can recall®, for example, but various estimates® tend to hover in the thousands—based on the number of acquaintances® a person might have.

人类记忆不可靠乃人所共知。 即使是拥有最敏锐的人脸识别能 力的人也只能记住那么多。

"一个人有多擅长记忆"难以量化。例如,没有人确切知道一个人能记起多少张不同的面孔,但各种估值往往在几千上下波动——基于一个人可能结识的人数。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①**sharp** [ʃɑːp] *a*. 敏锐的
- ②facial-recognition 人脸识别
- ③tough [tʌf] a. 难办的,费力的
- ④quantify ['kwpntɪfaɪ] v. 量化

- ⑤recall [rɪˈkɔːl] v. 回忆起,记得
- ⑥**estimate** ['estɪmeɪt] n. 估计值,估计数
- ⑦acquaintance [əˈkweɪntəns] n. 相识的人



首两段指出人类的人脸识别能力非常有限。

第一段概述指出人类的人脸识别能力有限。

- ①句判断句(A is + 形容词)开篇,直指人类记忆不可靠。notoriously unreliable(notoriously 意为 "众所周知的,臭名昭著的")强调"人类记忆之差",并说明"这是公认事实"。
- ②句进一步以"其中佼佼者的局限"凸显"人类总体能力之差"。Even... can only... 连接 with the sharpest facial-recognition skills 及 remember so much(so much 这里不是强调"多",而是强调"少")强调"面孔识别能力最强的人也只能记住这么些,更何况普通人?"

第二段具体说明人类所能记忆的面孔数量。

两句可视为一体,but 将其一分为二。前一部分指出人类对面孔的记忆能力难以确切量化。for example 体现"观点(①句)—例证(②句前半句)"关系; No one really knows 回应 tough to quantify。后一部分转而指出人们对面孔的记忆量约为几千(in the thousands)。various estimates tend to hover... (hover 意为"在……附近徘徊")回应前文 it's tough to quality 及 No one really knows,完整表明作者观点"虽难以确切量化,但多种估值差别不大/趋同"。破折号后说明估算依据:一个人能够结识的人数。

【段落深层解读】第一、二段以三组同义词复现(1. human、people、a person; 2. memory、recognition、remember、recall; 3. facial、faces) 明确关注对象"人类对面孔的记忆识别能力"; 以词汇情感色彩 notoriously unreliable, can only remember so much 明确作者评判(事实):人类这方面能力很差,只能识别几千面孔"。

Machines aren't limited this way. ②Give the right computer a massive database of faces, and it can process what it sees—then recognize a face it's told to find—with remarkable speed and precision. This skill is what supports the enormous promise of facial-recognition software in the 21st century. ④It's also what makes contemporary surveillance systems so scary.

机器并没有这样的限制。给一台合适的电脑一个庞大的人脸数据库,它就能处理自己所见——而后认出受命寻找的面孔——速度和精度都十分惊人。正是这项技术支撑起了21世纪人脸识别软件的巨大潜力。也是它令现代监控系统如此可怕。

•词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①**massive** ['mæsɪv] a. 大规模的,巨大的
- ②database ['deɪtəbeɪs] n. 数据库
- ③process [prə'ses] v. 处理(数据等)
- ④remarkable [rɪˈmɑːkəbl] a. 非凡的

- ⑤ **promise** ['promis] n. [有]前途, [有]指望
- ⑥contemporary [kənˈtemprɪ] a. 现代的,当代的
- ⑦**surveillance** [sə'veɪlns] n. 监视
- ⑧scary [ˈskeərɪ] a. 骇人的

・语篇分析・

第三段转而指出,机器则无此能力限制(具有高效处理辨识大量面孔的潜能)。

①句转承前文指出:机器则无此限制。limited this way 概指上文"人类受记忆限制,人脸识别能力

非常有限"; Machines aren't limited this way 明确机器人脸识别的无限潜能。

②句明确①句:机器/电脑具有强大的人脸处理识别能力。句子整体以 Give... and it can... 传递必然条件关系:只要给它……它就能……。主句三部分之间重重语义递进,强调机器强大的能力:处理自己所见→识别被要求找到的人脸→且速度和准确度都惊人。

③④句进而指出机器这一处理识别能力的重大影响。This skill is what supports... It's also what makes... 两个相同的判断句式形成并列、增强语势。enormous promise(promise 此处意为"成功的迹象")和 so scary 分别强调"人脸识别软件的巨大潜力"和"当代监控系统的强大功能",表明其核心技术"机器强大处理识别能力"的功用。

【段落深层解读】一、结合上文可知,本段 Machines aren't limited this way 承上省略,完整形式大致为 Machines aren't limited in recognizing faces。二、由 limited 和 promise 可体味,本段侧重强调"机器在人脸识别上潜能无限",而非说明"当前已经无比强大"。

・真题精解・

46. Compared with human memory, machines can	46. 相较人类记忆,机器能。
A) identify human faces more efficiently	A) 更高效地识别人类面孔
B) tell a friend from a mere acquaintance	B) 分辨朋友和泛泛之交
C) store an unlimited number of human faces	C) 储存无限量的人类面孔
D) perceive images invisible to the human eye	D) 感知人眼看不见的图像

[精准定位]本题考查"机器较人类记忆的优势",可定位至前三段(第三段首句 Machines aren't limited this way 承上启下,引出机器人较人类的优势)。

[锁定答案] A)。首两段指出"人类记忆不可靠,人脸识别能力非常有限,普通人只能记起几千张面孔",第三段转而指出"机器在这方面不受限制,只要给电脑一个庞大数据库,它就能快速准确地识别要求找到的人脸(recognize a face it's told to find—with remarkable speed and precision)"。可见机器具有更强的人脸识别能力,A项正确。

[排除干扰] B项由第二段②句 acquaintances 一词臆断而来,但文中并未区分"朋友"和"仅仅是相识的人"。C 项将第三段②句"给电脑一个庞大的人脸数据库(Give the right computer... a massive database of faces),则它能快速处理识别其中人脸"偷改为"电脑能无限存储人脸(store an unlimited number of human faces)"。D 项常识干扰,文中并未提及人眼对图像的感知能力。

[提炼思路]文章以"人类有限的人脸识别能力"对比引入"机器强大的人脸识别能力",对比处常为命题人考查重点。解题策略:先找到主体转换处(Machines aren't limited this way),再分别概括前后文,明确具体对比方面:前两段以 facial-recognition skills... how many different faces someone 以及 notoriously unreliable... can only remember so much 表明:人类大脑的人脸识别能力有限。第三段则以 it can process what it sees—then recognize a face it's told to find—with remarkable speed and precision强调:电脑具有强大的处理识别人脸能力。可见,对比点在于"人脸识别能力"且机器明显更强,A项正确。

The thing is, machines still have **limitations** when it comes to facial recognition. And scientists are only just beginning to understand what those **constraints** are. To begin to **figure out** how computers are **struggling**, researchers at the University of Washington created a

问题是,在人脸识别方面机器仍然有其局限。而科学家们也只是刚刚开始认识到这些限制是什么。 为着手弄清计算机为何正处在挣扎 状态,华盛顿大学研究人员创建了一 massive database of faces—they call it MegaFace—and tested a variety of facial-recognition algorithms (算法) as they scaled up^⑤ in complexity^⑥. The idea was to test the machines on a database that included up to 1 million different images of nearly 700,000 different people—and not just a large database featuring^⑥ a relatively small number of different faces, more consistent with^⑥ what's been used in other research.

个庞大的人脸数据库——他们称之为 MegaFace——并随着逐步加大复杂度,测试各种人脸识别算法。研究的思路是"以包含近70万人的高达100万张不同图像的数据库来对机器进行测试",而不是像其他研究所用的数据库一样,只是"以人脸数相对较少的大型数据库来测试"。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①limitation [lɪmɪ'teɪʃn] n. 局限
- ②constraint [kənˈstreɪnt] n. 限制
- ③figure out 弄清,理解
- ④struggle ['strAl] v. 挣扎

- ⑤scale up 按比例增加
- ⑥complexity [kəmˈpleksətɪ] n. 复杂性
- ⑦feature ['fiːtʃə] v. 以······为特色
- ⑧consistent with 与……一致的

・语篇分析・ 🔏



- ①句转承上文:问题是,在人脸识别方面机器仍然有其局限。The thing is 功用为"指出现实情形或引出真正观点",从上段的"机器人脸识别的潜能"到本段的"现实情形"; still have limitations 指出机器人脸识别技术(虽潜能无限,但当前确实)遇到瓶颈。
- ②句进一步指出:科学家最近才刚刚开始认识到人脸识别技术的限制。only just beginning to understand what those constraints are 说明科学家刚刚认识到瓶颈成因,引发下文具体论述。
 - ③④句介绍华盛顿大学为探究这些限制所进行的实验。
- ③句说明实验方法:逐步扩大人脸数据集、检测人脸识别算法准确度。To...引出实验目的:探究电脑为何尚处挣扎之中/电脑仍存局限的原因。created a massive database of faces 明确实验基础:庞大的人脸数据库。tested A as they scaled up in B 明确实验方法:"各种人脸识别算法"随"数据规模增大"的表现。
- ④句说明实验思路:以庞大数据库测试机器。破折号前列具体数字 up to 1 million different images of nearly 700,000 different people 凸显实验所用数据库规模之大,破折号后对比其他研究所用数据库 (massive VS just a large database, relatively small number of different faces)强调此数据库规模前所未有。

【段落深层解读】一、前四段以 Machines aren't limited this way... The thing is machines still have limitations 两度转折,引出本文重点讨论对象:先指出人类人脸识别能力的极限——后转而指出机器能力无此极限——后再次转折指出问题是如今机器在人脸识别上却确实有其局限。二、limit VS limitation VS constraints(三词近义,但有细微差别,体现本文论证层次):limit 强调"某事物自身的极限、最大值(机器的人脸识别能力没有极限)";limitation 强调"阻止某事物发展实现最佳状态的特征(局限性、不足之处),往往由外因造成(机器人脸识别技术目前存在瓶颈)";constraints 强调"外因、限制条件",指向"某事物局限性的成因(机器人脸识别技术存在瓶颈的原因)"。

・真题精解・

47. Why did researchers create MegaFace?	47. 研究人员为何创建 MegaFace?
A) To enlarge the volume of the facial-recognition database.	A) 为扩大人脸识别数据库容量。

B) To increase the variety of facial-recognition software.	B) 为增加人脸识别软件类型。
C) To understand computers' problems with facial recognition.	C) 为了解计算机人脸识别方面的问题。
D) To reduce the complexity of facial-recognition algorithms.	D) 为降低人脸识别算法的复杂性。

[精准定位]本题考查"研究人员创建 MegaFace 的原因/目的"。由 researchers create MegaFace 定位至第四段(researchers...created.... MegaFace)。

[锁定答案] C)。第四段先指出科学家刚刚认识到计算机在人脸识别方面的限制,随后指出为了弄清计算机为何处在挣扎状态,华盛顿大学研究人员创建了 MegaFace。可见,创建 MegaFace 是要解决计算机人脸识别方面存在的问题,C项正确,选项是对原文 to understand what those constraints are、To begin to figure out how computers are struggling 的概括改写。

[排除干扰] A 项源自第四段第④句"MegaFace 比以往研究所用数据库都大",但这是其自身特征,并非其创建目的。B 项利用第四段③句指出的 MegaFace 用以"测试各种算法的性能(test a variety of...)"改为"增加其类别(increase the variety of...)"。D 项糅杂第四段③句词汇 facial-recognition algorithm...complexity,但这里指"测试各种人脸识别算法随数据复杂度提升的性能变化",并非是"降低人脸识别算法的复杂性"。

[提炼思路]题干形似问"原因",实则问"目的",易于定位(第四段③句 To...)。但难点在于:理解目的状语 To begin to figure out how computers are struggling,需要结合前两句 machines still have limitations when it comes to facial recognition 以及 to understand what those constraints are 明确其所指"计算机人脸识别技术面临的困难/问题"。基于这一难点,解题时可结合"排除干扰法": A 虽为事实,但非目的; B 虽复现原文关键词,但改变文意; D 虽与原文表面相似,但实则强加关联。

As the databases grew, machine accuracy dipped across the board. 2 Algorithms that were right 95% of the time when they were dealing with a 13,000-image database, for example, were accurate about 70% of the time when confronted with 1 million images. 3 That's still pretty good, says one of the researchers, Ira Kemelmacher-Schlizerman. 4 "Much better than we expected," she said.

Machines also had difficulty **adjusting**[®] for people who look a lot alike—⁴⁹ either *doppelgangers*(长相极相似的人), whom the machine would have trouble **identifying as**[®] two **separate**[®] people, or the same person who appear in different photos at different ages or in different **lighting**[®], whom the machine would incorrectly **view as**[®] separate people.

"Once we scale up, algorithms must be sensitive to tiny changes in identities and at the same time invariant to lighting, pose, age," Kemelmacher-Shlizerman said.

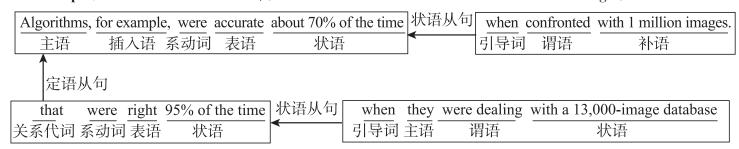
随着数据库的增大,机器的准确度全面下降。例如,在处理13000张图像数据库时准确度达95%的算法,面对100万张图像时,准确度大约为70%。这还是相当不错了,研究者之一艾拉·凯麦尔马赫-施利泽曼说道。"比我们的预期好很多,"她说。

机器也难以就长相相似的人做出 调整——不论是长相极相似的人(机 器会很难识别出这是两个不同的人), 还是以不同年龄或不同灯光(背景)出 现在不同照片的同一个人(机器会错 误地把他们视作不同的人)。

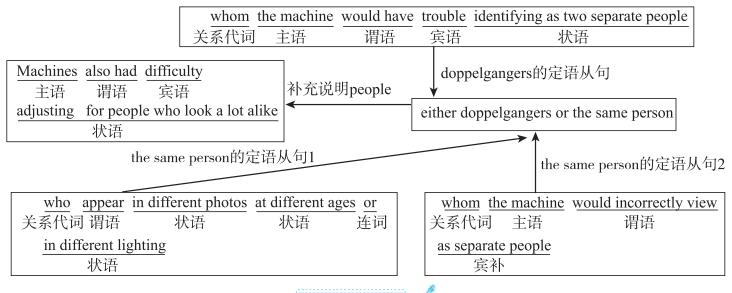
"一旦我们扩大(数据库),算法必须容易察觉特性的微小变化,同时不受灯光、姿势、年龄等影响",凯麦尔马赫-施利泽曼说。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①accuracy ['ækjʊrəsɪ] n. 准确度
 ②dip [dɪp] v. [尤指短暂或小幅度地]减少
 ③across the board 全面地,包括一切地
 ④confronted with 面临(任务等)
 ⑤adjust [ə'dʒʌst] v. 被调节
 ⑥identify...as...将……认作/识别为
 ⑤lighting ['laɪtɪŋ] n. (绘画或摄影等的)布光
 ⑤view...as...将……视作……
 ⑥be sensitive to 对……敏感
 ⑥tiny ['taɪnɪ] a. 微小的
 ⑥identity [aɪ'dentɪtɪ] n. (区别人或群体的)特性
 ⑥identify...as...将……认作/识别为
- 1. Algorithms that were right 95% of the time when they were dealing with a 13,000-image database, for example, were accurate about 70% of the time when confronted with 1 million images.



2. Machines also had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike—either *doppelgangers*(长相极相似的人), whom the machine would have trouble identifying as two separate people, or the same person who appear in different photos at different ages or in different lighting, whom the machine would incorrectly view as separate people.



・语篇分析・

第五至七段论述实验发现/人脸识别技术的局限。

⑦separate ['seprət] a. 不同的

第五段说明局限一:识别精确度随数据库增大而降低。

- ①②句说明研究结果:机器精确度随数据库增大(数据复杂度增加)而降低。
- ①句概述结果: 随数据库增大,机器的准确度全面下降。As the databases grew, machine accuracy...回应 tested...algorithms as they scaled up in complexity,说明研究结果。Across the board 回应 a variety of facial-recognition algorithms 指出各种算法均如此。
- ②句以具体数据例证①句(for example)。13,000-image...1 million images 体现数据规模 (database)的增大;95%...70%说明(随数据规模增大)机器识别准确度(right、accurate)的明显下降。
 - ③④句指出结果符合研究者预期。still pretty good、Much better than we expected 同义句复现,说

明研究者已预料到这一结果、甚至预料结果更糟,暗示大规模数据库对机器的识别能力确是很大挑战。

第六段阐释人脸识别技术的局限二:难以辨别相似度很高的人脸。

本段为长难句独句成段,可以破折号为界一分为二。破折号前明确机器局限: had difficulty adjusting for 体现"局限性"; people who look a lot alike 为本段关注点。破折号后解释 people who look a lot alike: either...or...点明"看起来相似的人"包括两类:"长相极相似的两个人"或"不同年龄或不同(照相)布光下的同一个人"; 两定语从句分别以 would have trouble identifying as...和 would incorrectly view...as...详陈机器识别错误:未能将两相似面孔区分出不同两人;将不同年龄或灯光下的一人认作两人。

第七段引述研究人员话语概括机器两大局限、凸显人脸识别技术的挑战。

Once..., algorithms must be... and at the same time... 说明"数据库升级"对"算法"的高要求(即挑战): be sensitive to tiny changes in identities 和 (be) invariant to lighting, pose, age 体现要求之高:一方面对特征的细微变化要非常敏感;另一方面对背景、年龄等变化又要不受影响。

【段落整体解读】Machines also had difficulty 体现第五、六段之间的并列关系,两段共同说明机器人脸识别现有的两大局限。第七段进而引用研究者话语,概括凸显机器人脸级别技术面对的巨大挑战: must be sensitive to tiny changes in identities 对应第五段所述局限以及第六段 would have trouble identifying (doppelgangers) as two separate people;而(must be) invariant to lighting, pose, age 则对应第六段 would incorrectly view(the same person who appear in different photos at different ages or in different lighting) as separate people.

・真题精解・

48. What does the passage say about machine accuracy?	48. 关于机器准确度,文章讲了什么?
A) It falls short of researchers' expectations.	A) 它没有达到研究人员的期望。
B) It improves with added computing power.	B) 它随计算能力增强而提高。
C) It varies greatly with different algorithms.	C) 它依算法不同而差异很大。
D) It decreases as the database size increases.	D) 它随数据库规模增大而降低。

[精准定位]本题就"机器准确度(machine accuracy)"相关信息设题,可定位至第五段。

[锁定答案] D)。第五段①句指出"随着数据库增大,机器准确度普遍降低",②句举例,以数据指出:算法处理 13000 张图像数据库时准确度达 95%,面对 100 万张图像时准确度却大约为 70%,可见 D 正确。

[排除干扰] A 项与第五段③④句研究人员话语"还算相当不错、比我们预期的好得多"相悖。B 项利用常识干扰,文中并未论及机器的计算能力。C 项与第五段①句"机器准确度随着数据库的增长全面下降(across the board)"相悖。

[提炼思路]本题易于定位,但难在超纲词 dip 和固定短语 across the board。应对策略:据 for example 可知②句为对①句的例证,Algorithms that were.... when... were.... when... 的数据详述意在说明"相同的算法面对数据库增大,准确度会大幅下降",dip 意为"下降($95\% \rightarrow 70\%$)。再结合③句 That's still pretty good 可知作者并未对不同算法进行分类,而是将其视为一体,across the board 很可能意为"全面的,普遍的(across 意为"遍及,在某一范围的各处"也是重要推断线索)"。

49. What is said to be a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines?	49. 下列哪项算作人脸识别机器的不足之处?
A) They cannot easily tell apart people with near-identical appearances.	A) 它们不能轻松辨别外貌几近相同的人。

B) They have difficulty identifying changes in facial expressions.	B) 它们难以识别面部表情的变化。
C) They are not sensitive to minute changes in people's mood.	C) 它们对人类情绪的微小变化不敏感。
D) They have problems distinguishing people of the same age.	D) 它们在辨别同龄人上有困难。

[精准定位]本题考查"人脸识别机器的不足"。由 a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines 与 Machines also had difficulty 的对应关系定位至第六段。

[锁定答案] A)。第六段指出机器难以就长相相似的人做出调整:对于长相极相似的人,机器很难将他们分辨开来;而对于以不同年龄等出现的同一人,机器会错误地视为不同的人",可见 A 项正确,选项同义改写 the machine would have trouble identifying (doppelgangers) as two separate people。

[排除干扰] B 项将第七段指出的机器难以识别"人物姿势(pose)变化"偷换为"人物面部表情(facial expressions)变化"。C 项将第七段 must be sensitive to tiny changes in identities 传递之意"机器对特征的微小变化不敏感"偷改为"机器对情绪的微小变化不敏感"。D 项将第六段"机器难以辨别不同年龄的同一个人"篡改为"机器难以辨别同龄的两个人"。

[提炼思路]本题借"事实细节题"形式考查"长难句(第六段)",解题重在辨析信息、分清情形,避免张冠李戴或偷换概念:先抓句子主干 Machines had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike—either doppelgangers...or the same person... 明确人脸识别机器难辨别两类相似面孔(一类"分属两人"、一类"同属一人");再将选项分类,A、D 关注点(tell apart people、distinguishing people)是"两人",B、C 关注点(changes in facial expressions、changes in people's mood)是"一人";最后将选项仔细比对原文,进行正误判断。

The trouble is, for many of the researchers who'd like to design systems to address[®] these challenges, massive datasets[®] for experimentation[®] just don't exist—at least, not in formats[®] that are accessible[®] to academic researchers. 2 Training sets[®] like the ones Google and Facebook have are private. 3 There are no public databases that contain millions of faces. 4 MegaFace's creators say it's the largest publicly available facial-recognition dataset out there.

IX "An ultimate[®] face recognition algorithm should perform[®] with billions of people in a dataset," the researchers wrote. [494 words]

问题在于,对于许多想要设计系统、以应对这些挑战的研究人员,实验所需的庞大数据库根本不存在——至少不是以学术研究者可用的方式存在。谷歌和脸谱网等所拥有的训练集是私有的。没有任何公共数据库包含数百万张人脸。MegaFace的创建者说它是公开可用的最大人脸识别数据集。

"终极人脸识别算法应该是在 一个有数十亿人的数据集中运行," 研究人员写道。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①address [ə'dres] v. 处理,对付
- ②dataset「'deɪtəɪset] n. 数据集
- ③**experimentation** [ɪkɪsperɪmenˈteɪʃən] n. 实验(的进行)
- ④**format** ['formæt] n. (安排或表现的)方式
- ⑤accessible [əkˈsesɪbl] a. 可使用的
 - ⑥training set 训练集
- ⑦ultimate ['Altɪmət] a. 无法超越的
- ⊗perform [pəˈfɔːm] v. 工作

・语篇分析・

第八、九段明确造成人脸识别技术仍存局限的原因:没有能用以实验的大规模公共数据库。 第八段直指"机器局限难突破"的问题所在。 ①句指出问题:实验所需庞大数据库根本不存在、至少不是以研究者可用的形式存在。The trouble is...引出人脸识别技术仍存局限(these challenges 回指第五至七段所述人脸识别技术核心挑战)的根本原因。massive datasets for experimentation just don't exist 以强调副词 just 凸显大型数据库的缺失。破折号后 at least(用于纠正或补充刚说过的话)形似补充、实表强调:大型数据库并非完全不存在,而是对于学术研究者不可用。

②至④句具体说明当前情形。②③句中 Training sets like the ones Google and Facebook have、databases that contain millions of faces 均指向"大规模数据库", private、no public 强调现有大规模数据库的性质:为科技巨头私人所有,非公共资源。④句以"包含 100 万人脸数据的 MegaFace 数据库为现有最大公开数据库"侧面证实③句"包含数百万人脸的公共数据库不存在"(out there 指"在那里[大家都会注意到的地方]")。注:Training sets(训练集)指用于训练模型的数据的集合。

第九段引研究人员之言,明确问题的"关键性"。An **ultimate** face recognition algorithm 回应第三段,指克服现有局限,真正能快速、高效识别人脸的算法。should perform with billions of people in a dataset 体现强烈语气,说明必要条件、凸显巨大挑战:若要得到终极人脸识别算法,必须有一个集中数十亿人的数据库。

【段落深层解读】一、串联文中数据,明确人脸识别技术面临的"数据库挑战":若要获得人脸识别终极算法,需要有一个集合了数十亿人的数据库(billions of people),而当前就连数百万人脸的数据库都根本没有(millions of faces),最大的数据库也不过有一百万(1 million different images)。二、文章段落较多(共九段),阅读时需要借路标句(常为段落首句)抓取全文脉络: Machines aren't limited this way. (第三段①句)... The thing is, machines still have limitations(第四段①句)... The trouble is... massive datasets for experimentation just don't exist(第八段①句)将文章分为四部分:从"人类人脸识别能力的极限"到"机器人脸识别能力的无极限(潜力无穷)"再到"当前机器人脸识别却确有局限",直至最后明确"造成人脸识别未能冲破局限的根本问题"。

・真题精解・

50. What is the difficulty confronting researchers of	50. 人脸识别机器的研究人员面临的困难是
facial-recognition machines?	什么?
A) No computer is yet able to handle huge datasets of human faces.	A) 尚未有计算机能处理大型人脸数据集。
B) There do not exist public databases with sufficient face samples.	B) 不存在有足够人脸样本的公共数据库。
C) There are no appropriate algorithms to process the face samples.	C) 没有处理人脸样本的适当算法。
D) They have trouble converting face datasets into the right format.	D) 他们很难将人脸数据库转变为合适格式。

[精准定位]本题考查"人脸识别机器的研究者面临的困难(the difficulty confronting researchers of facial-recognition machines)",可定位至第八、九段(The trouble is, for many of the researchers...)。

[锁定答案] B)。第八段指出"研究人员没有用以实验的大规模数据库,当前的大型数据库均为巨头私有"。第九段则指出终极人脸识别算法应该是在一个有数十亿人脸的数据库中运行。可见研究者面临的困难是"没有样本足够的大型数据库",B项正确。

[排除干扰] A、C 项均生硬理解第五段所述实验结果"随着数据库的增长,机器准确度普遍降低,算法在处理少量数据时准确度明显高于处理大量数据时"。首先,文中的 machine 指的是"算法"并非"计

算机(computer)",其次,当前的问题不在于"处理样本的合适算法",而在于"实现终极算法所需的大型数据库"。D项由第八段①句关键词 datasets 和 formats 杂糅而来,但 formats 指"数据库存在方式——可为学术研究者使用",并非"数据库格式"。

[提炼思路] 解答本题重在:1. 读选项方向。四个选项均体现"缺乏":A 缺的是计算机(no computer);B 缺公共数据库(public databases);C 缺适当算法(appropriate algorithms);D 缺合适格式的数据集(right format)。2. 读文章逻辑:作者以 The thing is... The trouble is... 呼应,明确机器人脸识别尚存局限,根本原因在于没有实验所需的庞大数据库,即:当前问题不在于计算机,不在于算法,不在于数据集格式,而是在于公共数据库不够大。

Passage Two 不应由纳税人为大学教育买单

灣 一、总体分析

来源: Philly. com 2016.08.31 文章 If taxpayers pick up the college costs, they decide what students study(如果纳税人负担大学学费,他们就要决定学生学什么)。主题:日渐高昂的大学学费能否让纳税人承担。脉络:介绍现状"美国大学学费日渐高昂,学生负债累累,免除学费的呼声高涨"(第一段)——作者第一层论述,指出"大学免费"的呼声并非指向"大学免除收费"(显然大学运行要成本,免除学费不实际)(第二段)——作者第二层论述,指出若由纳税人承担大学学费,那纳税人就有权决定学生学什么(第三至七段)——作者第三层论述,指出"由纳税人负担大学学费、并决定学生学什么"不可行、也没必要(即:学生应自己支付大学学费)。

-04

二、语篇分析及试题精解

America, and many will be funding their college on borrowed money. Given that there's now over \$1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible. The average student's debt upon graduation now approaches \$40,000, and as college becomes ever more expensive, calls to make it "free" are multiplying. Even Hillary Clinton says that when it comes to college, "Costs won't be a barrier."

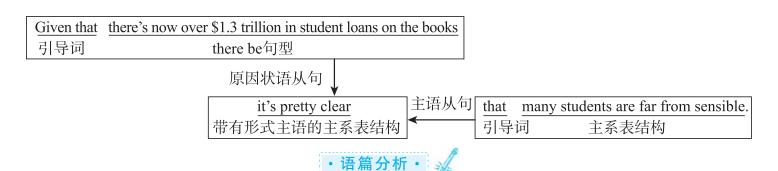
目前美国有 2150 万学生,许多 人打算靠借钱支付大学学费。鉴于 当前账面上的学生贷款已超过 13 亿 美元,很显然许多学生是非常不理智 的。学生毕业时人均负债现在已接 近 4 万美元,且随着大学学费变得日 益高昂,"免除"学费的呼声在不断高 涨。就连希拉里·克林顿都说,谈到 大学时,"学费不能成为阻碍"。

• 词汇注释及难句分析 •

- ①given that... 鉴于……,考虑到……
- ②loan [ləʊn] n. 贷款
- ③books [boks] n. 账簿
- ④ far from... 远非……,远远不是……

- ⑤**sensible** ['sensibəl] a. 理智的,明智的
- ⑥approach [ə'prəutʃ] v. 接近,靠近
- ⑦**multiply** ['mʌltɪplaɪ] v. 大大增加,倍增
- ⑧barrier [ˈbærɪə] n. 障碍,阻碍

Given that there's now over \$1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible.



第一段介绍现状:美国大学学费日渐高昂,学生负债累累,免除学费的呼声高涨。

- ①②句交代背景:现今许多大学生打算借钱/贷款支付学费。
- ①句指出现状:许多大学生打算借钱支付学费。funding their college on borrowed money 为本句关键词,说明学生做法:靠借钱/贷款支付学费。There are currently 21.5 million students... and many... 形成语义递进,强调打算靠借钱付学费的人数之多。
- ②句作者评价:这些学生的做法非常不理智。句子以 Given that..., it's pretty clear that...(given that 意为"鉴于、考虑到")传递"论据—论点"逻辑:当前大学借款总额已是数目惊人(政府及银行很可能 无力再为太多学生提供贷款、且很多学生毕业后可能并没有能力按时还款),所以许多学生想靠贷款上大学的想法相当不理智。It's pretty clear、far from sensible 强调作者对于借钱付学费的明确否定。on the books 意为"账本上,账簿上",强调巨额贷款的切实存在。
 - ③④句进入正题:随着学费负担加重,大学免费的呼声四起。
- ③句以 A now approaches... and as B becomes...., C are... 传递因果伴随:大学生已经是一毕业便背负高额欠债,大学费用却还在日益高昂,其叠加效果便是大学免费的呼声日益高涨(multiplying 意为"倍增",体现"呼声四起"的情形)。
- ④句以 Even...聚焦"大学免费"呼声的典型(希拉里)。Costs won't be a barrier 指向希拉里"让(一定收入之下家庭的孩子)免费读大学"的倡议,回应上句 make it "free"。
- 【段落整体解读】"free"一词加引号,叠加三重作用:1.表示引用,引用呼吁者用语。2.表示强调,说明这是作者强调的内容。3.暗示别有深意,下文将论证"何为免费,如何免费"。

・真题精解・

51. What does the author think of college students funding their education through loans?	51. 作者如何看待"用贷款支付教育费用的大学生"?
A) They only expect to get huge returns.	A) 他们只希望得到丰厚回报。
B) They are acting in an irrational way.	B) 他们的做法不理智。
C) They benefit at taxpayers' expense.	C) 他们的获益以纳税人的损失为代价。
D) They will regret doing so someday.	D) 他们有一天会后悔这么做。

[精准定位]本题就"作者观点(the author think of)"设题,评论对象为"贷款付学费的学生(college students... loans)",可定位至第一段①②句。

[锁定答案] B)。第一段①句指出许多学生打算贷款支付大学学费,②句作者发表观点:此举非常不理智(far from sensible),B正确,irrational = far from sensible。

[排除干扰] A 项利用普遍观点"人们上大学往往是为了获得巨大回报"干扰,但文中并未提及。C 项 忽略第三段②句 If taxpayers are to bear the cost of forgiving students loans 和第四段②句 If we are going to force taxpayers to foot the bill for college degrees 的假设性,将"尚待讨论的情况"当作"既定事实"。D 项由"学生贷款付学费不理智"过度推断出"这些学生之后会后悔",但作者未对学生的未来发表看法。

[提炼思路]由于文中未触及"贷款学生的心理或未来打算",可较容易排除 A、D 项。C 项由于和原文看似非常相似,所以干扰性最强,排除关键在于分清"假设"和"事实",可从两个角度入手:一、正面突破(借助表示"假设"的逻辑词 If 和 If we are going to 可知 C 项并非事实);二、侧面印证(由第一段可知事实是"学生贷款支付学费、毕业后努力偿还贷款",由此无法看出"他们的获益以纳税人的利益为代价")。

But the only way college could be free is if the faculty and staff[®] donated[®] their time, the buildings required no maintenance[®], and the campuses required no utilities[®]. 2 As long as it's impossible to produce something from nothing, costs are absolutely a barrier.

但大学可能免费的唯一方式 就是教职工捐出时间,校舍不用维护,校园无需设施。既然不可能做 到"无中生有",那学费就必然会是 阻碍。

• 词汇注释及难句分析 •

- ①faculty and staff 教职员工
- ②donate [dəʊˈneɪt] v. 捐赠,贡献

- § ③ maintenance ['meɪntənəns] n. 维护,维修
- ④ **utility** [ju: 'tɪlɪtɪ] n. 公共设施,公共事业

・语篇分析・

第二段为作者第一层论述,指出"大学免费"的呼声并非指向"大学免除收费"(显然大学运行要成本,免除学费不实际)。

- ①句以虚拟语气假定大学免学费的前提条件(作者以"条件显然无法成立"说明"免学费不切实际")。 But the only way college could be free is if...为虚拟条件句,引出大学免费的唯一可能情形。条件句中三个并列分句(注意:因为是虚拟语态,故谓语动词为过去式)列举大学免费的必要条件(但显然这些条件无法实现):教职工无偿捐出时间(不领工资)、校舍不需维护(不需费用)、校园无需设施(不需投入)。
- ②句点明作者观点:大学运行成本不可避免,所以学费必然会存在。produce something from nothing 意为"凭空造出、为无米之炊",具体到文即为"不需任何成本便能保持大学运行"。句子以 As long as it's impossible to...., costs...(既然……不可能,那么成本必然……)结合强调副词 absolutely (绝对的,完全的) 传递强烈肯定:既然"为无米之炊"不可能,那么学费必然会是阻碍(大学教育不可能免费),从而全盘否定希拉里的观点(Costs won't be a barrier)。

【段落整体解读】本段阅读的关键在于理解"特殊句式"传递的作者观点:1. 体味虚拟语气 But the only way college could be free is if... 引出的大学免费唯一的、但明显不成立的可能(即:免费完全不可能);2. 体味强调条件句 As long as it's impossible to do A, B... 传递之意:既然 A 不可能,那 B 必然会……(既然无米之炊不可为,那大学必然收费)。

・真题精解・ 🔏

52. In the author's opinion, free college education is	52. 在作者看来,免费大学教育是。
A) impractical	A) 不切实际的
B) unsustainable	B) 不可持续的
C) a goal to strive for	C) 奋斗的目标
D) a way to social equality	D) 实现社会平等的方式

[精准定位]本题就"作者观点(In the author's opinion)"设题,评论对象为"免费的大学教育(free college education)",可定位至第二段(college...free)。

[锁定答案]A)。第二段①句给出了实现免费大学教育的唯一可能:教师不拿工资,校舍不用维护,校园无需设施(显然这些条件不可能被满足),②句进一步明确指出:因为无米之炊不可为,学费必然会

是障碍。可见作者认为大学免费不现实,A项是对第二段内容的合理推断。

[排除干扰] B项由第二段①句所列条件主观推出"大学免费不可持续(即:短期内可行)",而结合②句 costs are absolutely a barrier 可知作者不是认为"不可持续"而是认为"根本不可能"(该推断弱化了作者观点)。C项脱离文中内容、无视虚拟语气,将 the only way college could be free is.... As long as...理解为在倡导"努力实现大学免费"。D项对 costs are absolutely a barrier 断章取义,理解为"作者认为学费对穷孩子是一种前进的障碍"。

[提炼思路]本题为观点推断题,文中无法找到与选项直接对应的内容,需要考生进行推理引申。解题时需:一、借分析特殊句式(①句虚拟条件句、②句必然因果关系句式)和观点态度词(①句 only、②句 absolutely)推断作者对实现免费大学教育持完全否定的态度;二、排除与作者整体态度不符的选项(C、D 项均为对免费大学教育的高度肯定;B 项暗含一定程度的肯定)。

The actual question we debate is who should pay for people to go to college. ② If taxpayers^① are to bear the cost of forgiving^② student loans, shouldn't they have a say in^③ how their money is used?

我们真正讨论的问题是谁应该为 大学生付学费。倘若将由纳税人负担 免除学生贷款的费用,那么对于自己的 钱如何使用他们难道不该有发言权吗?

·词汇注释及难句分析 · 🔌

- ①taxpayer [ˈtækspeɪə] n. 纳税人
- ②forgive [fə'qɪv] v. 免除(债务)

③ have a say in... 对于……有发言权

・语篇分析・

第三至七段为作者第二层论述,指出若由纳税人承担大学学费,那纳税人就有权决定学生学什么。 第三段提出问题:若由纳税人承担大学学费,那他们对于如何使用自己的钱是不是该有发言权?

- ①句承接上文(大学免费不可行)指出真正应该讨论的问题是"大学学费应由谁付"。The actual question we debate is...引出真正值得讨论的问题,暗示前段观点显而易见,并非真正争论点。
- ②句指出大学学费最可能的买单者"纳税人",并提出新问题:如果纳税人买单,那是不是该对于如何使用自己的钱有发言权? bear the cost of forgiving student loans(forgive 熟词僻义,表示"免除(债务)")与①句 pay for people to go to college 同指,体现句间问答关系(谁买单?纳税人)。shouldn't they...反问引出新问题,并暗中表明态度(他们应该有发言权)。

【段落整体解读】本段实则为过渡段兼段群主旨段:①The actual question we debate is 引出作者的核心论述:"大学免费"之争的核心问题(不是大学要不要收费——显然必须收费)是谁来为大学生买单。②If taxpayers are to... shouldn't they设问引领下文具体论述。

At least taxpayers should be able to decide what students will study on the public dime. So If we are going to force taxpayers to foot the bill for college degrees, students should only study those subjects that are of greatest benefit to taxpayers. After all, students making their own choices in this respect is what caused the problem in the first place. We simply don't need more poetry, gender studies, or sociology majors. How do we know which subjects benefit society? Easy.

纳税人至少应能够决定学生花 公众的钱学什么。如果我们打算强 迫纳税人负担(攻读)大学学位的费 用,那么学生就应该只学习那些对纳 税人最为有益的学科。毕竟,学生自 主选择专业是造成问题的首要原因。 我们根本不需要更多诗歌、性别研究 或社会学专业。我们如何才能知道 哪些学科有益于社会?很简单。

词汇注释及难句分析

- ①dime [daɪm] n. 十美分硬币
- ②foot the bill 负担费用,付账
- ③subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] n. 学科,科目
- ④ be of (great) benefit to... 对……(非常)有益
- ⑤in this respect 在这方面
- ⑥in the first place 起初,首先
- ⑦**gender** ['dʒendə] n. 性别
- ⑧sociology [səʊsɪˈplədʒɪ] n. 社会学

・语篇分析・ 🔣



第四段阐述作者观点:若纳税人负担学费,则至少应该能决定学生学什么。

- ①②句回答上段末问题、提出作者观点。
- ①句概述作者观点:若纳税人负担学费,他们至少应该能够决定学生学什么。At least 引出纳税人 "最基本的权利"。decide what students will study, on the public dime 传递作者观点:出钱者有权确定钱 花在何处,受益者应对出钱人负责。the public dime (dime 指"十美分硬币")为借代手法,指"公众/纳税 人支付的学生学费"。
- ②句明确①句观点:若强迫纳税人负担大学学费,则学生应该只学习对纳税人最有益的学科。 force taxpayers foot the bill for college degrees (foot the bill 意为"买单,负担全部费用"; college degrees 指代"大学教育")强调让纳税人为学生大学教育买单的"强迫性"(对学生来说是"受益"); students should only study those subjects that are of greatest benefit to taxpayers 则强调纳税人随之应有的"受益 性"(对学生来说是"义务"):学生应该只学那些对纳税人最有益的学科。
 - ③④句解释理由(After all 意为"毕竟",引出明显理由)。
- ③句说明理由:"学生自主选择学科"是造成"纳税人支付学费(却得不到最大回报)"的首要原因。 in this respect 回指①句 what students will study,指"学生学什么/选择什么专业"; the problem 回应② 句暗含问题"纳税人/公众/社会为学生的大学教育买单,却得不到最大回报"; A is what caused B in the first place 明确因果关联:"学生自主选择专业"是造成"纳税人为大学教育买单,却不能得到最大回报" 的首要原因(因此,纳税人应该有权决定学生花公众的钱学什么)。
- ④句补充说明③句:我们不需要更多的诗歌等专业(再有太多学生选学这些专业几乎不能使社会 获益)。simply don't need more 断然否定这些专业对当前社会的贡献。
- 560句进而引出新问题。5句顺势提出新问题"(既然纳税人有权要求学生选择最能使社会获益 的专业)那怎么才能知道哪些学科对社会有益?"。⑥指出"这很简单",为下段具体解答问题做铺垫。

【段落整体解读】1. 本段的阅读重点在于分清"事实"与"假定":①句承接上段 If taxpayers are to bear the cost 而来,②句则直接明确前提 If we are going to force taxpayers to,这表明作者是在就"假定纳税人承 担大学学费"的情形展开论述,该情形并非真实存在。2. 本段句子较多,需借助逻辑词把握脉络: At least taxpayers should... After all... How do we know 将段落分为三层:表明观点——说明理由——引出新问 题。3. 根据句间语义逻辑可知 taxpayers、public、society 实为一体:"纳税人"即指"公众",代表"社会"。

53. What should students do if taxpayers are to bear their college costs?	53. 如果纳税人负担大学学费,那么学生应该怎么做?
A) Work even harder to repay society.	A) 更加努力学习以回报社会。
B) Choose their subjects more carefully.	B) 更加谨慎地选择学科。
C) Choose majors that will serve society's practical needs.	C) 选择能满足社会实际需求的专业。
D) Allow taxpayers to participate in college administration.	D) 让纳税人参与大学管理。

[精准定位]本题就"学生应做的事(What should students do)"设题,前提条件为"纳税人负担其学费(if taxpayers are to bear their college costs)",可定位至第三、四段(If taxpayers... shouldn't they...; If... taxpayers to foot the bill... students should...)。

[锁定答案] C)。第四段②句指出"如果我们强迫纳税人负担大学学费,那么学生就应该只学习对纳税人最为有益的学科",且由⑤句可反推"对纳税人有益"与"对社会有益"同义,C项正确。

[排除干扰] A 项利用第四段⑤句 benefit society 干扰,但原文指"选择最能使社会受益的学科",并没有提及"努力学习以使社会受益"。B 项利用第四段 students should only study those subjects...干扰,但该内容强调的是"所选专业要对社会/纳税人有益"并非"选择专业要谨慎"。D 项利用第四段①句干扰,但纳税人"能够决定学生学什么"并不等于"参与大学管理"。

[提炼思路]本题考查假设细节。题干有明显提示假设信息的逻辑词 if,可定位至第三段②句和第四段,但随后发现第三段②句只是提出问题,第四段(尤其是②句)才是回答问题,为答案出处。定位后应将选项与定位处仔细比对:排除"一半来自文中(命题人用其形成干扰)、一半文中并未提及(考生应将其作为排除依据)"的选项(A、B 项中 repay society、Choose subjects 分别对应文中 benefit society、students should only study those subjects;但 even harder、carefully 却是文中没有的信息;确定"虽与原文看似有差距,但实则语义一致"的选项(C 项虽和定位句看似不一致,但分析可知选项中 serve society's practical needs 和⑤句 benefit society 及②句 of greatest benefit to taxpayers 实为同义)。

Average starting salaries give a clear indication of what type of training society needs its new workers to have. Certainly, there are benefits to a college major beyond the job a student can perform. But if we're talking about the benefits to society, the only thing that matters is what the major enables the student to produce for society. And the value of what the student can produce is reflected in the wage employers are willing to pay the student to produce it.

平均起薪明确标识出了社会需要 职场新人接受什么样的培训。当然, 大学专业学习对于学生的益处远不止 (找到)能够胜任的工作。但如果谈到 对社会的益处,唯一重要的就是这门 专业能让学生为社会创造什么样的价值。而学生能创造出的价值就体现在 雇主愿意支付给学生去进行创造的薪 酬中。

• 词汇注释及难句分析 •

- ①starting salary 起薪,入职薪酬
- ②indication [IndI'keIʃən] n. 指示,标示
- ③matter ['mætə] v. 重要,要紧

- ④**reflect** [rɪˈflekt] v. 反映,表现
- ⑤wage [weɪdʒ] n. 工资,薪酬

But if we're talking about the benefits to society, the only thing that matters is what the major enables the student to produce for society.



第五段回答上段末问题,指出"学科对社会是否有益"的标识:平均起薪。

①句承上作答: "平均起薪"是"学科对社会是否有益"的明确标识。A give a clear indication of B 明

确 A(Average starting salaries)对 B(what type of training society needs its new workers to have = which subjects benefit society)的有效标识作用; new workers 指"刚入职场的新人",这里指大学毕业生。

- ②③④句具体说明其间逻辑关系。
- ②句先让步(Certainly),指出对于个人收益,大学专业学习带来的不只是工作能力。Certainly 浅层引出"公认事实",深层体现作者的"让步论证"(预示后文转折:这虽是不争事实,但并非我关注的重点)。
- ③句后转折(But),指出但对于社会收益,专业能使学生为社会创造什么才是唯一重要的。the only thing that matters 体现出唯一性和重要性。
- ④句再递进(And),指出学生创造价值的能力体现为雇主给出的薪酬。the wage employers are willing to pay the student 回应①句 starting salaries。

【段落整体解读】本段为典型的"起一承一转一合"结构(①句开启论述、表明作者核心观点——②句顺承①句、承认事实——③句转折,表明语义重点——④句回应①句、完成论证),阐释专业学习(带给学生的工作能力)、毕业起薪(starting salary)、社会收益(benefits to society)之间的关系,意在表明观点"起薪是衡量专业学习是否有益社会的明确标识"。需注意: what type of training society needs its new workers to have the job a student can perform what the major enables the student to produce what the student can produce 实为近义,均指向专业学习带给学生的工作能力。

・真题精解・ 🚀

54. What does the author say about the value of a student's college education?	54. 关于大学教育的价值,作者说了什么?
A) It is underestimated by profit-seeking employers.	A) 它被追求利益的雇主们低估。
B) It is to be proved by what they can do on the job.	B) 它有待通过学生们在工作中能做的事加以证明。
C) It is well reflected in their average starting salary.	C) 它清楚地体现在学生们的平均起薪中。
D) It is embodied in how they remove social barriers.	D) 它以学生们消除社会隔阂的方式来体现。

[精准定位]本题就"大学教育的价值(the value of a student's college education)"设题,定位至第五段。

[锁定答案] C)。第五段①句指出,毕业起薪明确标识出了社会需要职场新人接受什么样的培训。④句指出,学生能创造出的价值体现在雇主愿意支付给学生去创造的薪酬中。结合②③句可知学生为社会创造价值的能力主要来自大学教育。可见 C 项正确。

[排除干扰] A 项由 the wage employers are willing to pay 臆造出"雇主低估大学教育的价值,给毕业生较低报酬"。B 项 what they can do on the job 复现第五段④句 what the student can produce,但 prove 改变二者关系:将"大学教育赋予学生工作的能力"改为"大学教育的效果由学生工作能力所证明"。D 项利用第二段 barrier 一词结合常识"大学教育在一定程度上可以降低社会隔阂"捏造干扰。

[提炼思路]本题看似考查细节信息,实际需要考生全面理解第五段。思路1:借助体现句内、句间逻辑的词把握段内行文脉络(②③④句以 Certainly... But... And...形成"让步一转折一递进",强调"大学专业学习对社会的益处就是看学生能为社会创造出什么,而学生的创造能力体现于雇主支付的薪酬",从而完成对①句"平均起薪标识出社会需要职场新人接受什么样的培训"的论证。)思路2:将选项关键词代入第五段,找不到对应的内容则可以排除(A项 underestimated、D项 remove social barriers),尤其要注意命题人可能通过混淆概念或改变逻辑关系设置强干扰(如 B项混淆逻辑关系)。

If A low wage for **elementary school** teachers, however, doesn't mean elementary education isn't important. ② It simply means there are too many elementary school teachers already.

Meanwhile, there are few who are willing and able to perform jobs requiring a **petroleum** engineering major, so the value of one more of those people is very high.

不过,小学教师薪酬低并不意味着小学教育不重要。这只能说明小学教师的数量已经过剩。

与此同时,有意愿也能够胜任 石油工程专业相关工作的人则屈 指可数,因而每增加一个这样的人 都极具价值。

•词汇注释及难句分析• 🔧



①elementary school 小学

②**petroleum** [pəˈtrəʊlɪəm] n. 石油

③ engineering [endʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ] n. 工程,工程学

Meanwhile, there are few who are willing and able to perform jobs requiring a petroleum engineering major, so the value of one more of those people is very high.

分句1:

Meanwhile, there are few 副词作状语 there be结构 主语

定语从句

who are willing and able
引导词to perform jobs
不定式作补语requiring a可导动不定式作补语现在分词作petroleum engineering major,
后置定语

分句2:

 so
 the value
 of one more of those people
 is very high.

 连词
 主语
 介词结构作后置定语
 系表结构

・语篇分析・



第六、七段补充观点:薪酬不仅说明"专业创造价值的能力",也体现着"从业者饱和程度"(低薪表明"饱和",高薪说明"稀缺")。

第六段以"小学教师"为例指出:薪酬低并不一定意味着"专业不重要",也可能是因为"从业者已过剩"。

- ①句举出实例:小学教师薪酬低,但并不意味着小学教育不重要。however 引出与上段"专业为社会创造价值的能力体现在薪酬中"相反的情形。
- ②句明确原因:从业者数量已经过剩。It simply means 引出小学教师薪酬低的真正原因; there are too many... already强调现在已经供大于求(学生若再聚集到大学的基础教育专业,已不能带给社会太大收益),即:若大学免费(由纳税人出资),则会避免让更多的学生学习这一专业。

第七段反向举例:"石油工程从业人员"薪酬高是因为"社会稀缺"。

Meanwhile 用于说明同一道理的两个方面,体现第六、七段的正反论证。there are few 强调"(愿意且能胜任石油工程专业的)人数少"、value... very high 则指出(增加新的从业者)价值高,即:若大学免费(由纳税人出资),则会要求更多的学生学习这一专业。

【段落整体解读】第五、六、七段共同阐释作者观点:"平均起薪"有效衡量"大学专业对社会的价值",但这种价值不仅体现于"专业学习赋予学生为社会创造价值的能力",还体现于"当前从业人员的社会饱和程度"。

We students' tuition[®] in exchange for[®] dictating[®] what those students will study. ②Or we can allow students both to choose their majors and pay for their education themselves.

所以,我们要么让纳税人负担学生的学费,交换条件是让他们决定学生要学什么。要么我们就让学生自己选择专业并自行支付教育费用。不过

3 But in the end^⑤, one of two things is true:

■ Either a college major is worth its cost or it isn't. ② If yes, taxpayer financing[®] isn't needed. ③ If not, taxpayer financing isn't desirable[®]. ⑤ ④ Either way[®], taxpayers have no business[®] paying for students' college education. [487 words]

到头来,以下二者必居其一:

读一门大学专业要么值,要么不 值。如果值,那纳税人的资助就没有 必要。如果不值,那纳税人的资助就 不会有人想要。无论如何,纳税人都 不该支付学生的大学教育费用。

• 词汇注释及难句分析 •

- ①pick up 承担,负担(费用)
- ②tuition [tju: 'ɪʃən] n. 学费
- ③ in exchange for... 用于交换……,作为对……的交换
- ④dictate [dɪk'teɪt] v. 指示,命令
- ⑤in the end 结果,到头来

- ⑥financing [fɪˈnænsɪŋ] n. 筹资,融资
- ⑦desirable [dɪˈzaɪərəbəl] a. 合意的,值得拥有的
- ⑧either way 无论如何,不管怎样
- ⑨have no business 没有理由/不该(做某事)

・语篇分析・

第八、九段为作者的第三层论述:"由纳税人负担大学学费、并决定学生学什么"不可行,也没必要。 第八段综合上文分析,提出支付学费的两种选择。

- ①句概括上文,给出选择一:让纳税人负担学费,交换条件是纳税人决定学生学什么。pick up 取其生僻义"负担(费用)";in exchange for 体现交换关系,明确义务和权利的对等。
- ②句介绍选择二:让学生自己决定学什么,条件是自己负担学费。we can... Or we can... 衔接两句,暗含"两种选择非此即彼,只可取其一"之意;both... and... 指出"自由(选择专业)"与"责任(支付学费)"均属于学生。
- ③句总结上述两种情形,为引出新的内容做铺垫:不过到头来,以下二者必居其一。But in the end 收束全段,引出结论; one of two things 设定下文论述对象。

第九段导出结论:无论读大学值不值得,纳税人都不该负担学费。

- ①句承接上段末句,指出问题焦点:某一专业值还是不值? Either... or... 取舍结构呼应上段末句 one of two things is true。
- ②句基于肯定回答发表观点:若值,那没有必要由纳税人资助(既然该专业值其成本,那也就是说读完大学能找到薪酬理想的工作,学生完全可以贷款交学费,工作后还清贷款)。If yes 呼应①句的肯定论断,相当于 If a college major is worth its cost; isn't needed 言外之意:完全可以不用纳税人的钱,自己付/自己贷款还款。
- ③句基于否定回答发表观点:若不值,则纳税人的资助不值得要(暗含逻辑:既然该专业不值其成本,那干脆别读,即便纳税人买单也不值得)。If no 呼应①句的否定论断,相当于 If a college major isn't worth its cost;isn't desirable 意为"不值得要,不值得拥有",言外之意:与其用纳税人的钱来读,不如干脆不读。
- ④句总结全文,指出不应该由纳税人负担学费。Either way 回指②③句述及的两种情况; have no business paying... 明确作者态度:不赞同让纳税人支付大学学费(结合第八段的"两种选择"可知作者言外之意:应由学生自己支付大学学费)。

【段落整体解读】第八、九段论述结构清晰,逻辑顺畅:第八段作者先承上指出两种选择(包揽所有可能),随后合二为一指出问题根本。第九段回应上段末,提出一个绝对正确、符合常理的论断("大学专业要么值要么不值"包含所有情形、没有任何漏洞,看似多余实则是引导出最终结论必不可少的铺垫),然后就两种情况分别导出分论点(读大学值→纳税人资助学费没有必要;读大学不值→没有人会要纳税人资助),最后综合两个分论点得出结论(纳税人没有理由负担学费)。

55. What message does the author want to convey in the passage?	55. 作者想在文章中传达什么信息?
A) Students should think carefully whether to go to college.	A) 学生应该慎重考虑是否要读大学。
B) Taxpayers should only finance the most gifted students.	B) 纳税人应该只资助最有天赋的学生。
C) The worth of a college education is open to debate.	C) 大学教育的价值存在争议。
D) College students should fund their own education.	D) 大学生应该自己负担教育费用。

[精准定位]本题考查全文主旨,需要纵览全文,尤其是集中体现作者观点的第八、九段。

[锁定答案] D)。第九段指出,若某一专业值其成本,则无需纳税人负担;若不值,则纳税人的钱根本不值得要。无论哪种情形,纳税人都不应该负担大学学费。再结合第八段(学生有两种选择:要么由纳税人支付学费并决定自己所学专业,要么自己负担学费自己选择专业)可知,作者观点为:学生自己支付大学学费。D项是对第八、九段内容的合理推断。

[排除干扰] A 项利用第九段①句 Either a college major is worth its cost or it isn't 设障(既然读大学可能值可能不值,那学生应慎重考虑到底要不要读),但作者关注的并非是"要不要读",而是"如何读(由谁支付学费)"。B 项将第九段②③句曲解为是在讨论"学生是不是值得资助(应该只资助值得资助的学生),而实际上该内容是在指出"无论读大学值不值,都不应该由纳税人资助"。C 项混淆了前提和论题,"大学教育值或不值"是作者为了导出"纳税人不该负担学费"这一结论而设置的前提条件,并非探讨的核心问题。且纵观全篇可知,作者是在就"谁付学费"问题发表见解,没有质疑"大学教育的价值"。

[提炼思路]"全文主旨题"的解题思路 1:在文章开篇、结尾处寻找主旨:本文开篇提出探讨问题"大学是否应该免费",文末明确全文观点"无论如何,纳税人都不该为大学教育买单",借此基本可以确定答案。思路 2:考生解答此题时基本已读完全篇,对文章探讨的话题应有清晰的认识,而文章主旨必定和话题紧密相关(如本文话题为"大学学费"),凡是偏离该话题的选项均可以排除(如本题 A、C 项关注点为"读大学的价值")。

Part IV Translation

高铁

一、参考译文

China currently has the world's largest and fastest high-speed rail network. The running speed of high-speed trains will continue to increase, and more cities will build high-speed rail stations. High-speed rail has greatly shortened passengers' travel time. Different from flights, high-speed trains have a prominent advantage of being able to arrive on time, as they are hardly influenced by weather or traffic control. High-speed rail has greatly changed Chinese people's lifestyle. Today, it has become the preferred means of transportation for many people on business trips. A growing number of people take high-speed trains for their holiday trips as well. In addition, many young people, who opt to work in a city and live in a nearby city, take high-speed trains for commuting every day.

二、精析精译

1. 中国目前拥有世界上最大最快的高速铁路网。

[词汇准备]高速铁路网 high-speed rail network

[句子解析]本句介绍中国高铁的国际地位。句子结构简单,顺译即可。其中"世界上"可直译为前置定语 the world's,也可译为句末地点状语 in the world。

2. 高铁列车的运行速度还将继续提升,更多的城市将修建高铁站。

[词汇准备]高铁列车 high-speed trains; bullet trains; CRH trains;提升 increase; improve; enhance;高铁站 high-speed rail stations

[句子解析]本句介绍中国高铁的未来趋势。按照语义逻辑,逗号前聚焦运行速度,逗号后聚焦设施建设,二者为并列关系,故本句可译为 and 连接的复合句。两小句结构简单,可按原语序直译。"速度……提升"可译为 sth increase/improve 的主动形式,因为 increase 和 improve 都可以用作不及物动词表示"提高,改善"。

3. 高铁大大缩短了人们出行的时间。

[词汇准备] 大大 greatly; vastly; enormously; immensely; 缩短 shorten; cut; reduce; 出行的时间 travel time [句子解析]本句介绍高铁的优点之一: 省时。谓语"缩短了"中的"了"字表示动作的完成/实现,英语中一般过去时和现在完成时都可以表示动作的完成,但前者表示事情纯属过去,与现在情形没有联系,暗示"现在已不再这样",后者表示事情发生在过去某时间,对现在情况产生了影响;显然现在完成时态符合本文语境"高铁目前的发展状况和影响",故译句谓语要使用现在完成时 has shortened/cut/reduced。

4. 相对飞机而言,高铁列车的突出优势在于准时,因为基本不受天气或交通管制的影响。

[词汇准备]相对……而言 compared with; in comparison with; as opposed to; in contrast to; different from; unlike; 突出(的) distinct; prominent; outstanding; 准时 being able to arrive on time; being punctual; punctuality; 交通管制 traffic control

[句子解析]本句介绍高铁的优点之二:准时。根据句意,"相对飞机而言"实指"不同于飞机,与飞机相比",故可译为 Unlike/Different from flights/planes。此外,"相对飞机而言,高铁列车的突出优势在于准时"可理解为"准时是高铁胜于飞机的突出优势",可借助固定短语 sth is an advantage of A over B(……是A胜于/超越B的一个优势)译为 Punctuality/Being punctual is a distinct advantage of high-speed trains over flights。"因为基本不受……影响"可直译为原因状语从句 as/because...,"基本不……"也即"几乎不……",可译为 hardly、barely、scarcely。

5. 高铁极大地改变了中国人的生活方式。

「词汇准备] 极大地 greatly; vastly; enormously; immensely; 生活方式 way of life; lifestyle

[句子解析]本句总述高铁对生活方式的影响。句子结构简单,谓语"改变了"同3中"<u>缩短了</u>",译为现在完成时态 has changed 更契合语境。

6. 如今,它已经成了很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具。

[词汇准备]商务旅行 business trip; 首选(的) preferred; favorite; 交通工具 means of transportation; mode of transport

[句子解析]本句分述高铁对生活方式的影响之一。句中"<u>首选交通工具</u>"实际针对"<u>很多人</u>"而言,"商务旅行的"实际用以限定选择场景"人们进行商务旅行时",故句子宾语"<u>很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具</u>"可处理为 the preferred means of transportation for many people on business trips。句末"<u>交通工</u>具"实指"交通出行方式(means/mode)"而非实质意义上的"交通工具(vehicles)"。

7. 越来越多的人也在假日乘高铁外出旅游。

[词汇准备]越来越多的人 a(n) growing/increasing number of people; more and more people; 乘高铁 take high-speed trains/bullet trains

[句子解析]本句分述高铁对生活方式的影响之二。"<u>在假日乘高铁外出旅游</u>"可直译为 travel by high-speed trains during holidays,也可意译 take high-speed trains for their holiday trips,其中"<u>外出旅</u>游"实质即指"旅游","外出"无需翻译。

8. 还有不少年轻人选择在一个城市工作而在临近城市居住,每天乘高铁上下班。

「词汇准备]选择 choose/opt to; 临近(的) nearby; 上下班 commute; regular trips between home and

work; get to and from work; go to work and back

[句子解析]本句分述高铁对生活方式的影响之三。本句形式上含有两个并列谓语"选择在一个城市工作而在临近城市居住"和"每天乘高铁上下班",但根据全文主述话题"高铁的影响力"可知后者实质为语义重点,故翻译时应有主次之分,将后者处理为译句主干成分,将前者处理为修饰性成分,比如译为who...定语从句对主语"年轻人"进行补充说明。句首"还有"实为句际衔接词,承接上文引出并列的另一情形,意同"此外,另外",故可译为英语中的并列衔接词,如 In addition、Besides、Apart from that、Beyond that 等。

重难点词汇短语	高分翻译	低分翻译
相对而言	compared with; in comparison with; as opposed to; in contrast to; different from; unlike	better than; rather than; as far as are concerned
准时	being able to arrive on time; being punctual; punctuality	on accurate time
首选	preferred; favorite	the first chosen
交通工具	mode of transport; means of transportation	traffic tool; traffic instrument; travelling means
乘高铁上下班	take high-speed trains for commuting; go to work and back by high-speed rail	take high-speed trains to go to work and get off work

灣 三、知识补充

- 1. 英语中现在完成时(have done)和一般过去时(did)经常被考生混用,要区分二者的概念意义,首先要明确动词的时体概念,"时"指事件在外部时间轴上的定位(如现在时、过去时),而"体"指事件内部的发展进程或状态(如完成体、进行体)。从"时"的角度看,在以说话时间为参照点的时间轴上,现在完成时属于现在时,一般过去时属于过去时。从"体"的角度看,现在完成时的"完成体"根据字面义可知其表示动作已完成,而一般过去时的"一般体"既可以表示动作已完成,也可以表示动作的习惯性或反复性,具体含义要根据语境来确定。
- 2. 汉语"了"字有特定的时体特征。动宾之间的"了"表示动作的完成或实现状态,可用于表示过去、现在、将来事件的句子中。本题文段中"高铁缩短了出行时间""高铁改变了生活方式"都体现了动作的实现(完成体),且根据语境可知动作实现状态或其影响延续到现在(现在时),故翻译时应使用现在完成时,而非一般过去时。