

2013

扣分3+6+4+6+5+10=44

1 完型

1.1 错题分析

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that *grants* the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by *external* factors. But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big 3 was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. *For example*, he theorised that a judge 5 of appearing too soft 6 crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 7 he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

1. [A] **grants** [B] submits [C] transmits [D] delivers
2. [A] minor [B] **external** [C] crucial [D] objective
3. [A] issue [B] vision [C] **picture** [D] moment
4. [A] Above all [B] On average [C] In principle [D] **For example**
5. [A] fond [B] **fearful** [C] capable [D] thoughtless
6. [A] in [B] for [C] to [D] **on**
7. [A] **if** [B] until [C] though [D] unless

1. 填及物动词，submit语法错误，transmit原文意思不是能力从一些人传到另一些人身上。deliver常用于发表演讲与递送货物。

grant + 抽象名词：grant the ability to do sth 赋予某人做某事的能力。submit sth to sb提交给官方/上级，submit to屈服于。

2. 与原文 **background information** 同指。不是minor次要因素。不考虑crucial关键因素、不受objective客观因素显然不是strength优势。

3. 填考虑大局、考虑背景信息。**the big picture** 整体情况、全局观。**the big picture** = **overall perspective**。issue重大议题，moment关键时刻、重大时机。vision愿景、展望、幻觉、构想、视力、视野，远大愿景是强调对未来的目标和方向，与"日常信息偏差"关联较弱。注意下文的例子也是"on that day"，是当下场景而不是未来规划，并且big vision不是地道用法。

In my political work I try to concentrate on the big picture and not be distracted by details.在我的政治工作中，我试着着眼全局，而不是为枝节而分心。[剑桥词典](#)

4. **above all** 最重要的是、尤其是、首先，强调最重要/特别的一点，通常需要列举多方面、一系列的内容。**in principle** 原则上、理论上、大体上、基本上，理论上可行(现实中未必会发生)。

5.

<https://chat.deepseek.com/a/chat/s/11c4c31e-3b76-4214-b992-bd23c917e6d8>


<https://chatgpt.com/c/6820ad32-e48c-800f-b9b1-bd8d9c157ca2>

2 Text 1

2.1 语段分析

[P1] In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for **imagining** that high fashion doesn't affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended **over the years** from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

在2006年的电影版...中，MS饰演的MP训斥了她那不起眼的助理，因为助理认为高级时尚与自己(助理自己)无关。MP解释道，助理毛衣的深蓝色是如何从时装秀逐渐流传到百货商店，最终进入打折区——毫无疑问，这个可怜的女孩正是在那里淘到了这件衣服。

1. 首先要清楚，scold的主语是MP(是饰演的角色，而不是其本人)，**for imagining that** 是原因状语，表示训斥的原因。
2.  **imagine**: assuming incorrectly, **错误地认为**，想当然、自以为、误以为，猜测。**department store**: mall, 百货商店。**bargain bin**: outlet, 打折区。
3. **over the years**说明时尚被抛弃需要较长时间，这与下文的 **fast fashion** 形成对比。

[p4] Overdressed is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*.

[p6] She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy.

《着装过度》堪称时尚界的消费者活跃分子畅销书(诸如...的《杂食者的困境》之类)。/...的《杂食者的困境》是维护消费者权益方面的畅销书，《过度着装》则相当于时尚界的《杂食者的困境》。她表现出许多可持续发展倡导者(无论是食品还是能源领域)所共有的理想主义。

1. **A is the fashion world's answer to B** 的意思是A是B的对应物，在时尚领域的同类批判作品。**consumer-activist** 是消费者活跃分子，认为大众不善思考自身的消费习惯且无视自己购物行为的社会影响和道德意义，致力于推动市场透明、产品安全、价格合理等消费者保护议题。**The Omnivore's Dilemma** 批判工业化食品体系，其割裂了人与自然的原始联系。**be it in...** 的虚拟语气是省略形式的让步状语从句，完整形式为: **whether it be in food or in energy**。简而言之: **be it in X or Y** = **whether it be in X or Y**。例如: Be it in theory or in practice, this method yields consistent results. Whether it be in theory or in practice, this method yields consistent results. (无论是理论还是实践，这种方法都能产生一致的结果。)
2. **answer**: 堪称相当的事物，相当的人，对应物。**consumer-activist**: 消费者活跃分子，消费者权益保护者。**bestseller**: 畅销书。**common to**: shared by, 为...所共有(This problem is common to all beginners.)

2.2 词汇积累

[p6] green Conscious Collection line

环保意识系列产品线

[22-A] According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to combat unnecessary waste.

据Cline所言，大众市场品牌力劝消费者反对不必要的浪费。

[25-B] What is the subject of the text? Challenge to a high-fashion myth.

质疑高端时尚界的错误观念。

1. **collection** 本身就有 **时装系列** 的含义，当然也能通过 作品集 这一含义猜测出来。H&M的做法有 **greenwashing** (漂绿: 组织以某些行为宣示自身对环保的付出，实际上却反其道而行的嫌疑)。

2. **combat** : 战斗、争论、反对、防止, 减轻。张剑取的**反对**的意思, 我觉得理解为积极主动地斗争、对抗、消除、减少, 而非被动地阻挡、避免即可。 **mass-market labels** : 大众市场品牌, **mass-market** 面向大众的, **labels** 商标、品牌、标签。
3. 🚩 **challenge** : **质疑**、反对, 是对某事物的真实性或合法性提出质疑。 **myth** : 神话、虚构的事物、错误观念。

2.3 主题探究

🚩 本文2~3段是在介绍Cline的观点(Cline谴责 **fast fashion**), 而4~6段其实在**批判**(或者说是skeptical)Cline的观点, 而我在阅读的时候没有意识到。下面进行反思:

- 首先, P4说的是Cline发现美国人浪费严重, 但P5说的"Cline introduced her ideal(典范), ... But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off."说明这是P6提及的 **idealism** (不切实际, 贬义), 因为明确说明了这个 **ideal** 难以效仿(否定态度)。解析Page10
- P6 "Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts ... Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer." 即便(发生了好事), Cline依旧坚信(说明坚信的东西是有问题的), 让步-转折中体现的是作者的观点(Cline不顾现实、偏执己见、武断看法)。
- 再注意全文最后一句话 "Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to. ", 这是作者的态度, 这说明即使Cline讽刺快时尚, 但人们该买还是会买的, 趋势变不了。
- 综上, 难以效仿、无视努力、忽视虚荣, 都体现的是作者的反驳。Cline矫枉过正、纸上谈兵、缘木求鱼、好高骛远。

3 Text 2

4 Text 3

5 Text 4

6 Part B

7 翻译