

2020年7月六级考试试题全1套

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) She is a great athlete.
B) She is a famed speaker.
C) She is a famous scientist.
D) She is a noted inventor.
2. A) How knowledge of human biochemistry has been evolving.
B) How nutrition helps athletes' performance in competitions.
C) How scientific training enables athletes to set new records.
D) How technology has helped athletes to scale new heights.
3. A) Our physical structures.
B) Our scientific knowledge.
C) Our biochemical process.
D) Our concept of nutrition.
4. A) It may increase the expenses of sports competitions.
B) It may lead to athletes' over-reliance on equipment.
C) It may give an unfair advantage to some athletes.
D) It may change the nature of sports competitions.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) Experience.
B) Flexibility.
C) Family background.
D) Business connections.
6. A) Buying directly from factories.
B) Shipping goods in bulk by sea.
C) Having partners in many parts of the world.
D) Using the same container back and forth.
7. A) Warehouses.
B) Factories.
C) Investors.
D) Retailers.



8. A) Trendy style.
B) Unique design.

- C) Lower import duties.
D) Lower shipping costs.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) It helps employees to reduce their stress.
B) It prevents employees from feeling bored.
C) It strengthens harmony among employees.
D) It helps employees to view things positively.
10. A) Weekends are conducive to reducing stress.
B) Humor is vital to interpersonal relationships.
C) All workers experience some emotional stress.
D) Humor can help workers excel at routine tasks.
11. A) Smash the toys to release their bottled-up resentments.
B) Take the boss doll apart as long as they reassemble it.
C) Design and install stress-reducing gadgets.
D) Strike at the boss doll as hard as they like.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) The recent finding of a changed gene in obese mice.
B) A breakthrough in understanding gene modification.
C) A newly discovered way for people to lose weight.
D) The self-repairing ability of a gene in obese mice.
13. A) It renders an organism unable to fight diseases.
B) It prevents the mice's fatty tissues from growing.
C) It helps organisms adapt to environmental changes.
D) It renders mice unable to sense when to stop eating.



14. A) Human beings have more obesity genes than most mice do.
B) Half of a person's total weight variation can be controlled.
C) People are born with a tendency to have a certain weight.
D) The function of the obesity genes is yet to be explored.
15. A) The worsening of natural environment.
B) The abundant provision of rich foods.
C) The accelerated pace of present-day life.
D) The adverse impact of the food industry.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 16. A) Similarity in interests. | C) Openness. |
| B) Mental stimulation. | D) Compassion. |
| 17. A) The willingness to offer timely help. | C) Personal bonds. |
| B) The joy found in each other's company. | D) Emotional factors. |
| 18. A) Failure to keep a promise. | C) Feelings of betrayal. |
| B) Lack of frankness. | D) Loss of contact. |

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) Along the low-lying Colorado River.
B) At the Dinosaur National Monument.
C) Along the border of the U.S. and Canada.
D) At museums of natural history in large cities.
20. A) Volcanic explosions could bring whole animal species to extinction.
B) Some natural disaster killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in the area.
C) The pit should be carefully preserved for the study of dinosaurs.
D) The whole region must have been struck by a devastating flood.



21. A) They floated down an eastward flowing river.
B) They lay buried deep in the sand for millions of years.
C) They were skeletons of dinosaurs inhabiting the locality.
D) They were remains of dinosaurs killed in a volcanic explosion.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Indulging in seeking leisure and material comfort.
B) Attaching too much importance to independence.
C) Failing to care for parents in the traditional way.
D) Leaving their parents on the verge of starvation.
23. A) They have great difficulty living by themselves.
B) They have little hope of getting any family care.
C) They have fond memories of their good old days.
D) They have a sense of independence and autonomy.
24. A) People in many parts of the world preferred small-sized families.
B) There have been extended families in most parts of the world.
C) Many elderly people were unwilling to take care of their grandchildren.
D) So many young Americans refused to live together with their parents.
25. A) Leave their younger generations alone.
B) Avoid being a burden to their children.
C) Stay healthy by engaging in joyful activities.
D) View things from their children's perspective.

Part III **Reading Comprehension** **(40 minutes)**

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

The United Nations issued a report last week warning that humans are destroying nature at such a rate that life on Earth is at risk. When the report came out, it naturally 26 headlines. But obviously it didn't hijack the news agenda in the manner of a major terrorist attack or 27 of war.



The report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is clear on what's at 28 and what needs to change. IPBES chair Robert Watson says the “29 evidence” presents an “*ominous* (凶兆的) picture”. “The health of ecosystems on which we and all other species depend is 30 more rapidly than ever,” Robert Watson said. “We are 31 the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide.” The report says it's not too late if we make “transformative change”—fundamental, system-wide reorganization—at every level from local to global, and we need to focus on how to make that happen.

First, don't indulge in despair, because despair leads to inertia and doing nothing means certain 32. Every action to save nature will improve our collective and personal futures and the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with 33 action rooted in headstrong optimism. Second, we need relentless focus, just like when *paramedics* (救护人员) arrive on a scene and use the concept of “*triage* (伤员鉴别分类)” to ensure the most 34 cases get treated first. Saving the natural world needs that kind of thinking. We don't have the 35 to do everything at once. We need to make hard choices.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) capacity | I) junction |
| B) declaration | J) monotonous |
| C) deteriorating | K) overwhelming |
| D) determined | L) stagnation |
| E) disaster | M) stake |
| F) eroding | N) stifled |
| G) grabbed | O) urgent |
| H) inventory | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Children Understand Far More About Other Minds Than Long Believed

A) Until a few decades ago, scholars believed that young children know very little, if anything, about what others are thinking. Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget, who is credited with founding the scientific study of children's thinking, was convinced that preschool children cannot consider what goes on in the minds of others. The interviews and experiments he conducted with kids in the middle of the 20th century suggested that they were trapped in their subjective viewpoints,



incapable of imagining what others think, feel or believe.

- B) Much of the subsequent research on early childhood thinking was highly influenced by Piaget's ideas. Scholars sought to refine his theory and empirically confirm his views. But it became increasingly clear that Piaget seemed to have gravely underestimated the intellectual powers of very young kids before they can make themselves understood by speech. Researchers began to devise ever more ingenious ways of figuring out what goes on in the minds of babies, and the resulting picture of their abilities shows subtle variations. Consequently, the old view of children's *egocentric* (自我中心的) nature and intellectual weaknesses has increasingly fallen out of favor and become replaced by a more generous position that sees a budding sense not only of the physical world but also of other minds, even in the "youngest young."
- C) Historically, children didn't receive much respect for their mental powers. Piaget not only believed that children were "egocentric" in the sense that they were unable to differentiate between their own viewpoint and that of others; he was also convinced that their thinking was characterized by systematic errors and confusions. When playing with others, they don't cooperate because they do not realize there are different roles and perspectives. He was convinced that children literally cannot "get their act together": instead of playing cooperatively and truly together, they play side by side, with little regard for others. And when speaking with others, a young child supposedly cannot consider the listener's viewpoint but "talks to himself without listening to others."
- D) Piaget and his followers maintained that children go through something like a dark age of intellectual development before slowly and gradually becoming enlightened by reason and rationality as they reach school age. Alongside this enlightenment develops an ever growing understanding of other persons, including their attitudes and views of the world.
- E) Today, a very different picture of children's mental development emerges. Psychologists continually reveal new insights into the depth of young children's knowledge of the world, including their understanding of other minds. Recent studies suggest that even infants are sensitive to others' perspectives and beliefs.
- F) Part of the motivation to revise some of Piaget's conclusions stemmed from an ideological shift about the origin of human knowledge that occurred in the second half of the 20th century. It became increasingly unpopular to assume that a basic understanding of the world can be built entirely from experience. This was in part prompted by theorist Noam Chomsky, who argued that something as complex as the rules of grammar cannot be picked up from exposure to speech, but is supplied by an inborn "language faculty." Others followed suit and defined further "core areas" in which knowledge allegedly cannot be pieced together from experience but must be possessed at birth. One such area is our knowledge of others' minds. Some even argue that a basic knowledge of others' minds is not only possessed by human infants, but must be evolutionarily old and hence



shared by our nearest living relatives, the great apes.

- G) To prove that infants know more in this realm than had been acknowledged, researchers needed to come up with innovative ways of showing it. A big part of why we now recognize so much more of kids' intellectual capacities is the development of much more sensitive research tools than Piaget had at his disposal.
- H) Instead of engaging babies in dialog or having them execute complex motor tasks, the newer methods capitalize on behaviors that have a firm place in infants' natural behavior repertoire: looking, listening, sucking, making facial expressions, gestures and simple manual actions. The idea of focusing on these "small behaviors" is that they give kids the chance to demonstrate their knowledge implicitly and spontaneously without having to respond to questions or instructions. For example, children might look longer at an event that they did not expect to happen, or they might show facial expressions indicating that they have sympathetic concern for others. When researchers measure these less demanding, and often involuntary, behaviors, they can detect a sensitivity to others' mental states at a much younger age than with the more taxing methods that Piaget and his followers deployed.
- I) In the 1980s, these kinds of implicit measures became customary in developmental psychology. But it took a while longer before these tools were employed to measure children's grasp of the mental lives of others.
- J) In a set of experiments, my colleagues at the University of Southern California and I found evidence that babies can even anticipate how others will feel when their expectations are disappointed. We acted out several *puppet* (木偶) shows in front of two-year-old children. In these puppet shows, a protagonist (Cookie Monster) left his precious belongings (cookies) on stage and later returned to fetch them. What the protagonist did not know was that an antagonist had come and messed with his possessions. The children had witnessed these acts and attentively watched the protagonist return. We recorded children's facial and bodily expressions. Children bit their lips, wrinkled their nose or *wiggled* (扭动) in their chair when the protagonist came back, as if they anticipated the bewilderment and disappointment he was about to experience. Importantly, children showed no such reactions and remained calm when the protagonist had seen the events himself and thus knew what to expect. Our study reveals that by the tender age of two, kids not only track what others believe or expect; they can even foresee how others will feel when they discover reality.
- K) Studies like this reveal that there is much more going on in small kids' and even infants' minds than was previously believed. With the explicit measures used by Piaget and successors, these deeper layers of kids' understanding cannot be accessed. The new investigative tools demonstrate that kids know more than they can say: when we scratch beneath the surface, we find an emerging



understanding of relations and perspectives that Piaget probably did not dream of.

- L) Despite these obvious advances in the study of young children's thinking, it would be a grave mistake to dismiss the careful and systematic analyses compiled by Piaget and others before the new tests dominated the scene because the original methods revealed essential facts about how children think that the new methods cannot uncover.
- M) There's no consensus in today's science community about how much we can infer from a look, a facial expression or a hand gesture. These behaviors clearly indicate a curiosity about what goes on in the mind of others, and probably a set of early intuitions coupled with a willingness to learn more. They pave the way to richer and more explicit forms of understanding of the minds of others. But they can in no way replace the child's growing ability to articulate and refine her understanding of how people behave and why.
36. Piaget believed that small children could not collaborate with others while playing.
37. The author and his colleagues' study shows two-year-olds may be able to predict other people's feelings.
38. In the latter half of the last century, fewer and fewer people believed the basis for our understanding of the world is wholly empirical.
39. Research conducted by Jean Piaget in the last century suggested babies were insensitive to others' thinking.
40. Our improved understanding of babies' intellectual power is attributable to better research tools.
41. It has been found in recent research that even small babies are sensitive to other people's points of view.
42. Scientists are still debating what inference can be drawn from certain physical expressions of a child.
43. The newer research methods focus on infants' simple behaviors instead of requiring them to answer questions.
44. With the progress in psychology, the traditional view of children's self-centered nature and limited thinking abilities has become less and less influential.
45. Even though marked advances have been made, it is wrong to dismiss Piaget's fundamental contributions to the study of kids' cognitive abilities.



Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

People often discuss the dangers of too much stress, but lately a very different view of stress is gaining popularity: this view of stress, held by members of the positive stress movement, argues that stress might actually be beneficial. The positive stress movement is made up of people such as Zachary Rapp who are looking for an edge in a competitive world, and Rapp's routine is a good example of followers of the movement. He wakes up most mornings at dawn, goes for a run, sips black coffee while ripping through emails, and then steps into a freezing cold shower. This is a routine designed to reduce the stress of running simultaneously three different health and biotechnology companies for 18 hours a day.

Although Rapp's practices may sound extreme, he is part of a growing movement, consisting largely of tech industry workers who claim that such radical tactics will help them live better and longer. Inspired by influential figures in different fields, including entertainers, athletes, entrepreneurs and scientists, positive stress practitioners seek out some combination of extreme temperatures, restrictive diets, punishing exercise routines and general discomfort.

Rapp argues that positive stress keeps him balanced. In addition to running and freezing showers, Rapp uses ice baths, hot yoga, and unconventional eating practices such as eliminating dairy, sugar, alcohol and various other foods high in carbohydrates. He believes that these practices, which put stress on his body, actually make him feel less stress from work. However, Rapp does not credit anyone in particular for his choices: he said he started using these methods in college, where he got into the habit of taking ice baths to recover from sports. He got back into it while trying to get his three companies off the ground.

Rapp works long hours and sleeps only five to seven hours a night but he said he only gets sick once a year. For him, the difference between day-to-day stress, like the kind we feel when moving apartments, and positive stress is that the latter involves pushing the body to extremes and forcing it to build up a tolerance.

One thought leader in the positive stress world is Dutch extreme athlete Wim Hof, who earned the name "ice man" for his ability to withstand severe cold using deep breathing exercises. Hof's ideas have become popular among tech industry elites and, thanks to Hof, cold showers are now a trend; indeed, some even call it a form of therapy.

But it is important to note that not everyone agrees with these practitioners; indeed, some



medical professionals argue that positive stress is not for everyone, and that it might even be dangerous for people who are unhealthy or older.

46. What do we learn about followers of the positive stress movement?
- A) They are usually quite sensitive to different types of stress.
 - B) They hold a different view on stress from the popular one.
 - C) They derive much pleasure from living a very hectic life.
 - D) They gain a competitive edge by enjoying good health.
47. What do followers of the positive stress movement usually do to put their ideas into practice?
- A) They keep changing their living habits.
 - B) They network with influential figures.
 - C) They seek jobs in tech industries.
 - D) They apply extreme tactics.
48. What does Zachary Rapp say about his unconventional practices?
- A) They help him combat stress from work.
 - B) They enable him to cut down living expenses.
 - C) They enable him to recover from injuries and illnesses.
 - D) They help him get three companies enlisted all at once.
49. What can be inferred from the passage about day-to-day stress?
- A) It is harmful to one's physical and mental health.
 - B) It does not differ in essence from positive stress.
 - C) It is something everybody has to live with.
 - D) It does not help build up one's tolerance.
50. What do some medical professionals think of positive stress?
- A) Its true effect remains to be verified.
 - B) Its side effect should not be ignored.
 - C) Its effect varies considerably from person to person.
 - D) Its practitioners should not take it as a form of therapy.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Is hunting good or bad for the environment? Like so many hot button issues, the answer to this question depends upon who you ask. On the one hand, some say, nothing could be more natural than



hunting, and indeed just about every animal species—including humans—has been either predator or prey at some point in its evolution. And, ironic as it sounds, since humans have wiped out many animal predators, some see hunting as a natural way to reduce the herds of prey animals that now reproduce beyond the environment’s carrying capacity.

On the other hand, many environmental and animal advocates see hunting as savage, arguing that it is morally wrong to kill animals, regardless of practical considerations. According to Glenn Kirk of the California-based *The Animals’ Voice*, hunting “causes immense suffering to individual wild animals...” and is “irrationally cruel because unlike natural *predation* (捕食), hunters kill for pleasure...” He adds that, despite hunters’ claims that hunting keeps wildlife populations in balance, hunters’ license fees are used to “manipulate a few game species into overpopulation at the expense of a much larger number of non-game species, resulting in the loss of biological diversity, genetic integrity and ecological balance.”

Beyond moral issues, others contend that hunting is not practical. According to the Humane Society of the United States, the vast majority of hunted species—such as waterfowl, rabbits, upland birds and mourning doves—“provide minimal nutrition and do not require population control.”

Author Gary E. Varner suggests in his book, *In Nature’s Interests*, that some types of hunting may be morally justifiable while others may not be. Hunting “designed to secure the aggregate welfare of the target species, the integrity of its ecosystem, or both”—what Varner terms “therapeutic hunting”—is defensible, while subsistence and sport hunting—both of which only benefit human beings—is not.

Regardless of one’s individual stance, fewer Americans hunt today than in recent history. Data gathered by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in 2006 show that only five percent of Americans—some 12.5 million individuals—consider themselves hunters today, down from nine percent in 2001 and 15 percent in 1996.

Public support for hunting, however, is on the rise. A 2007 survey by Responsive Management Inc. found that eighty percent of respondents agreed that “hunting has a legitimate place in modern society,” and the percentage of Americans indicating disapproval of hunting declined from 22 percent in 1995 to 16 percent in 2007.

Perhaps matching the trend among the public, green leaders are increasingly advocating cooperation between hunters and environmental groups: After all, both deplore urban sprawl and habitat destruction.

51. What does the author say sounds ironic?

- A) Some predators may often turn out to be prey of other predators.
- B) Hunting may also be a solution to the problem caused by hunting.
- C) The species of prey animals continue to vary despite humans’ hunting.
- D) The number of prey animals keeps rising despite environmental change.



52. What does Glenn Kirk think of charging hunters license fees?
- A) It keeps game population under control.
 - B) It turns hunting into a sport of the rich.
 - C) It leads to ecological imbalance.
 - D) It helps stop killing for pleasure.
53. What is the argument of the Humane Society of the United States against hunting?
- A) Overpopulation is not an issue for most hunted animals.
 - B) Hunting deprives animal populations of their food sources.
 - C) Many birds and small animals are being irrationally killed.
 - D) Hunting is universally acknowledged as a savage behavior.
54. When is hunting morally justifiable according to Gary E. Varner?
- A) When it benefits animals and their ecosystem.
 - B) When it serves both human and animal interests.
 - C) When it is indispensable to humans' subsistence.
 - D) When it stabilizes the population of animal species.
55. What concept are green leaders trying to promote?
- A) Effective protection of animal habitats.
 - B) Strict control over urban development.
 - C) Coordinated efforts of hunters and environmentalists.
 - D) A compromise between development and animal protection.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

《三国演义》(The Romance of the Three Kingdoms)是中国一部著名的历史小说,写于十四世纪。这部文学作品以三国时期的历史为背景,描写了从公元二世纪下半叶到公元三世纪下半叶的魏、蜀、吴三国之间的战争。小说中刻画了近千个人物和无数的历史事件。这些人物和事件虽然大都基于真实的历史,但都不同程度地被浪漫化和戏剧化了。《三国演义》是一部公认的文学杰作。自面世以来,这部小说不断吸引着一代又一代的读者,并且对中国文化产生了广泛而持久的影响。



Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying "The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today." You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*



2020年7月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解(全一套)

Part I Writing

对明天最好的准备就是今天尽力而为



一、审题引导

提取指令信息	解读指令信息	提示写作思路
... to write an essay on the saying	on the saying 提示作文需围绕一句格言展开。	题目要求围绕格言“对明天最好的准备就是今天尽力而为”展开写作。开篇应提炼出格言的核心,可用简单直白的语言说明,也可结合现实情形引出主题;主体部分应深入阐述格言蕴含的道理,点明“把握当下/今日事今日毕”的重要性;结尾部分可总结观点,发出呼吁。 论证方式:举例论证、对比论证(对比“把握当下”的积极影响与“不断拖延”的消极结果)等。
“The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today.”	tomorrow vs today 对比凸显格言要义“把握当下,切勿拖延”。	高分点拨:格言类题目通常相对抽象,写作时应尽可能结合现实生活将其具象化,适当举例比单纯讲道理更有说服力。此外,遇到此类励志格言,注意避免通篇“空喊口号”,而应深入浅出地说明其蕴含的道理,让人明白为何有必要按格言所说的去做。



二、词汇准备

“把握当下”相关的词汇及表达	“推迟/拖延”相关的词汇及表达
live in the present 活在当下 take control of one's time 掌控时间 make the most of the present moment 充分把握当下 complete one's assignments as soon as possible 尽快完成任务 never put off what you can do today until tomorrow 今日事今日毕	delay/procrastinate v. 拖延 idle the days away 虚度光阴 miss the deadline 没有按时完成 lack of self-discipline 缺乏自律 wait until the last minute to make a start 不到最后不动手



三、写作提纲

- 第一段:结合现实情形引入格言。
- 第二段:分析格言所示道理的合理性。
- 第三段:发出呼吁。



四、下笔成文

满分范文

①While we all desire to lead an ideal life someday, not many of us take practical actions to realize it. ②Some may **excuse themselves by claiming** that they are not ready to get started. ③As a matter of fact, they have yet to **grasp** the truth of that saying: the best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today.

①While tomorrow is **unpredictable**, today is to a large extent **manageable**. ②This means that a constant focus on

参考译文

①尽管我们都想在某一天过上理想的生活,但没有多少人会采取实际行动去实现它。②有人可能会辩称,自己没准备好。③他们实则还不明白“对明天最好的准备就是今天尽力而为”的道理。

①明日不可预测,而今日很大程度上能为人所控。②这意味着,一味关注明



tomorrow is **futile**, but **due** attention paid to today will **bear fruit**. ③ Take physical training as an example. ④ If you want to improve your **physical fitness**, the most effective way is to start now rather than spend hours making complicated **workout** plans for the following weeks. ⑤ It is not that planning is of little value. ⑥ It is just that people **are inclined to indulge in** the **illusory** satisfaction from planning, and it often **holds them back from** taking immediate actions.

① It is very difficult to **shake off** our **inertia**. ② Only by **confronting** it and acting now can we move toward success. ③ Those who put off what really matters to them until tomorrow will **end up** achieving nothing.

日徒劳无功,但对今日给予应有的重视会有所成效。③以体育锻炼为例。④如果你想增强体质,最有效的办法就是立刻开始,而不是花费几个小时为之后的几周制定复杂的锻炼计划。⑤并不是说制定计划没有价值。⑥只是人们容易沉浸于制定计划带来的虚假的满足感中,这通常让他们迟迟无法付诸行动。

①要摆脱惰性非常困难。②只有克服它并立刻行动起来,我们才能向成功进发。③把对自己来说真正要紧的事都推到明天做的人终将一事无成。

· 词汇注释 ·

grasp [grɑ:sp] *v.* 理解,领会
unpredictable [ˌʌnpriˈdɪktəbəl] *a.* 不可预测的
manageable [ˈmænidʒəbəl] *a.* 可处理的,能应对的
futile [ˈfju:təl] *a.* 徒劳的,无效的
due [dju:] *a.* 适当的,应有的
bear fruit 奏效,取得成果
physical fitness 体质,身体健康
workout [ˈwɜ:kɑʊt] *n.* 锻炼

be inclined to do 有做某事的倾向
indulge in 沉溺于
illusory [ɪˈlu:səri] *a.* 虚假的,迷惑人的
shake off 摆脱(疾病、坏习惯等)
inertia [ɪˈnɜ:ʃə] *n.* 懒惰,惰性
confront [kənˈfrʌnt] *v.* 处理,解决
end up 到头来,以……告终

· 进阶表达 ·

	普通表达	高级替换表达
为自己开脱道,……	say that the reason is...	excuse oneself by saying/claiming...
阻碍某人做某事	make it difficult for sb to do sth	hold sb back from doing sth

五、写作储备

♣ Yesterday is gone. Tomorrow has not yet come. We have only today. Let us begin. (Mother Teresa)
 昨日已逝,明日未至。我们仅拥有今日。让我们开始行动吧。(特蕾莎修女)

♣ You must live in the present, launch yourself on every wave, find your eternity in each moment. Fools stand on their island of opportunities and look toward another land. There is no other land; there is no other life but this. (Henry David Thoreau)

你必须活在当下,乘着每一个波浪前行,在每一刻中找到你的永恒。傻瓜站在他们的机会之岛上寻找另一片陆地。(而你)没有别的陆地,(你)除了这一生,没有别的人生。(亨利·戴维·梭罗)

♣ While making a plan of where we want to go is definitely a good idea, it is okay to steer off course a bit sometimes and simply follow the whims of our hearts. In fact, instead of planning every moment, it is more beneficial to simply throw yourself into things and go with the flow. Instead of wasting time sketching out the future and procrastinating, it is better to start doing things even if you don't have the end in mind.

为想要达成的目标制定计划绝对是个好主意,但有时稍微偏离正道、单凭一时兴起行事也未尝不可。实际上,与每时每刻都制定计划相比,还是单纯让自己全身心投入做事并顺其自然更有益。与浪费时间描绘未来、拖拖拉拉相比,还是即便头脑中没有目标也开始行动为好。





六、高分模板

I ①“_____,” as the saying goes. ②This inspiring phrase serves as a permanent reminder of the necessity/significance of A.

II ①The saying is often interpreted as a suggestion that enough emphasis should be put on A, which, without doubt, results in a lasting benefit. ②Take _____ as an example. ③A is a major contributing factor in his/her/their remarkable accomplishments that have earned him/her/them international fame. ④In contrast, those unwilling to follow this advice can hardly make satisfactory career/academic progress. ⑤Their dismissal of its value will eventually have a detrimental effect on themselves.

III ①It is no exaggeration to say that A is the cornerstone of success. ②It has been generally acknowledged as the key to a meaningful life/distinguished career/promising future. ③Anyone who would like to achieve something impressive should embrace such a philosophy of life.

①常言道：“(题目给出的格言)。”②这句鼓舞人心的话语时刻提醒着人们(格言的核心主题)的必要性(或;重要性)。

①这句格言常被解读为建议人们要足够重视_____,这样做无疑会带来长期助益。②以_____为例。③_____是他(或;她、他们)取得为其赢得国际声誉的瞩目成就的主要促成因素。④与之相对,那些不愿遵从这一建议的人在事业(或;学业)上几乎无法取得比较满意的进步。⑤他们对其价值不屑一顾,终将自食其果。

①毫不夸张地说,_____是成功的基石。②它已被公认为使生活有意义(或;事业辉煌、前途光明)的关键。③任何想要有所成就的人都应该欣然接受这一处世哲学。

【模板注释】该模板适用于“提倡发扬某种积极作风/培养某种优良品质”的励志类格言。第一段直接以格言入题,提炼其核心主旨。主体段进一步分析格言主旨,通过正反论证(... In contrast...)凸显遵从格言所含道理的必要性,其间穿插举例(Take... as an example... those...)增强论证力度。第三段重申格言主旨的重要性并发出呼吁。

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One 科技推动体育进步



一、听前预测

1. A) She is a great athlete. B) She is a famed speaker. C) She is a famous scientist. D) She is a noted inventor.	2. A) How knowledge of human biochemistry has been evolving. B) How nutrition helps athletes' performance in competitions. C) How scientific training enables athletes to set new records. D) How technology has helped athletes to scale new heights.
3. A) Our physical structures . B) Our scientific knowledge . C) Our biochemical process . D) Our concept of nutrition .	4. A) It may increase the expenses of sports competitions . B) It may lead to athletes' over-reliance on equipment. C) It may give an unfair advantage to some athletes . D) It may change the nature of sports competitions .

【看选项关键词预测问题】

1. 各项均为对女士身份的描述,且形容词 great/famed/famous/noted 表明该女士为知名人士,结合本篇听力体裁“对话”可推测它极有可能为访谈类,该女士为受访者,题目询问女士的身份。

2. 选项均为“疑问词 How+某一问题”的形式,后三项均指向“某事物(营养/科学训练/技术)对运动员的影响”,推测题目询问相关主题信息(如研究主题、书作主题、讨论主题等)。

3. 各项均为 Our... 名词结构,其中 A、C 与生理结构有关,B、D 与知识/概念有关,且中心词与 2 题中的主体存在很大程度的对应,推测题目询问人类所具备的某种能够对体育运动产生影响的生理结构、认知能力。

4. 各项均以主谓宾结构 It may increase/lead to/give/change 论及 It 可能对体育运动(员)产生的影响,且 A、



B、C 具有明显的负面语义,推测题目可能询问某物(It)对体育运动(员)的负面影响或某人对某物(It)的担忧。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中反复出现的高频词集中于两类:一、与体育运动/运动员相关的表达:athlete(s)、competitions、new records、new heights、sports competitions、equipment;二、与知识/概念/科学技术相关的表达:knowledge、scientific、technology、scientific knowledge、concept of nutrition。由此推断对话谈及科学技术与体育运动的关系。



二、录音分析

1-M: Tonight, we have a very special guest. ^① Mrs Anna Sanchez is a three-time Olympic champion and author of the new book To the Edge. Mrs Sanchez, thank you for joining us.

2-W: Thank you for having me.

男主持人介绍女嘉宾,二人互相寒暄。 话语标记词: Tonight, we have... Mrs Anna Sanchez is a... thank you for joining us; Thank you for having me. **核心语义词:** very special guest, three-time Olympic champion, author of the new book *To the Edge*。

1 段男士介绍女士身份并表示欢迎。 Tonight 重读,宣告今晚节目即将开始; very special guest 重读、Mrs Anna Sanchez 语调高扬,对特别来宾“桑切斯女士”发出热烈欢迎。three-time Olympic champion, author of the new book, *To the Edge* 皆一词一顿,前者呼应 very special 强调女士的杰出成就“三度获得奥运冠军”,后者导向采访的实际目的“宣传女士的新书、分享对体育的珍贵见解”。thank you... 传达对女士的欢迎。

2 段女士回谢。 Thank you for having me 表示自己也很荣幸受到邀请,侧面呈现女士的谦逊得体。

3-M: Let's start with your book. What does the title *To the Edge* mean? What are you referring to?

4-W: ^② The book is about how science and technology has helped push humans to the edge of their physical abilities. I argue that in the past 20 years we've had the best athletes the world has ever seen.

女士应男士要求介绍自己的新书,阐述其主要观点“科技助推人类逼近身体极限”并给出论据。 话语标记词: Let's start with... What does the title... mean... referring to; The book is about... I argue that... **核心语义词:** your book; *To the Edge*; how science and technology... helped... to the edge of their physical abilities, past 20 years... best athletes。

3 段男士询问新书主题。 Let's start 语调升高,提示由寒暄进入正题。title *To the Edge* 将听者注意力引至颇为抽象的书名。mean, referring to 重读,凸显男士疑问:书名的含义;预示随后将论及该书主题。

4 段女士阐释新书主题/论点“科技助推人类逼近身体极限”,并给出依据“过去二十年培养出了有史以来最优秀的运动员”。 The book is about 引出主题,science and technology 语速放缓,push... to the edge 重读,共同突显科技对人类体能的巨大推动作用。I argue... 引出依据,其中 best... ever 重读印证 push... to the edge。

5-M: But is this a fair comparison? How do you know, how, say, a football player from 50 years ago would compare to one today?

6-W: Well, you are right. That comparison would be perhaps impossible to make. But the point is more about our knowledge today of human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics. ^③ I believe that while our bodies have not changed in thousands of years, what has changed is the scientific knowledge. This has allowed athletes to push the limits of what was previously thought possible.

男士质疑女士的论据,女士先让步认可,随后转折介绍自己的观点。 话语标记词: But is this... How do you know...; Well, you are right. That comparison would be... But the point is... I believe that while... what has changed is... This has allowed... **核心语义词:** fair comparison; perhaps impossible, knowledge today of... mechanics, bodies... not changed... has changed... scientific knowledge。

5 段男士对女士的论据提出质疑“不同时期的运动员没有可比性”。 转折词 But 引出男士异议, fair comparison 重读,回应 4 段 best... ever, 质疑女士这种比较是否公平。say 略作停顿引出例证, a... player from 50 years ago vs. one today 说明不公平之处。

6 段女士先认可男士的质疑,继而转向重心“科学不断深化对人类的认识,使运动员能突破人们曾经认定



的身体极限”。right、perhaps impossible 重读先认可男士质疑的合理性。But 引发转折，the point... more about... knowledge 重读将讨论重点聚集于“科技成就”，human biochemistry、nutrition、mechanics 一词一顿，强调科学对人类身体各方面的认知都在深化。while... our bodies have not changed...、What has changed... scientific knowledge 由快到慢、由轻到重，以“人体之不变”进一步凸显“科学知识之进步”；push the limits、previously 重读，暗示现代运动员是借助这些知识才得以突破前人认定的极限。

7-M: That's interesting. Please tell us more about these perceived limits.

8-W: The world has seen sports records being broken that could only be broken with the aid of technology, whether this be the speed of a tennis serve or the fastest time in a 100-meter dash or 200-meter swimming race.

女士进一步阐释科技如何帮助突破人类极限。话语标记词: That's... Please tell us more about...; The world has seen... whether this be... or... 核心语义词: perceived limits; records... only... broken with the aid of technology...

7段男士请女士详述“(科技如何帮助运动员突破)人们曾经认定的身体极限”。interesting 语调轻快，(tell us) more 重读体现主持人的好奇心；perceived limits 呼应上段 limits... previously thought possible。

8段女士以打破世界纪录为例加以说明。sports records being broken 与 that could only be broken with... (that... 定语从句修饰 sports records) 之间稍作停顿，only 重读，强调“使用科技是打破这些纪录的必要条件”，whether this be... or... 举例具体说明。

9-M: [□] Is there any concern that technology is giving some athletes an unfair advantage over others?

10-W: That is an interesting question and one that has to be considered very carefully. Skis, for example, went from being made of wood to a metal alloy, which allows for better control and faster speed. There is no stopping technological progress. But, as I said, each situation should be considered carefully on a case-by-case basis.

双方讨论科技是否会影响体育公平。话语标记词: Is there any concern that...; That is... Skis, for example... There is no... But, as I said... 核心语义词: unfair advantage; considered very carefully、no stopping technological progress、considered carefully on a case-by-case basis。

9段男士提出担忧“科技是否会助长运动员之间的不公平竞争”。concern 重读凸显男士担忧之情，some athletes、unfair advantage 语调迟缓低沉，道出具体担忧。

10段女士作出回应“科技进步无法阻挡，其公平性问题需依据情况具体分析”。interesting、considered very carefully 重读，一方面传递女士对男士忧虑的赞赏态度，另一方面表明其对体育公平问题的谨慎态度。Skis 重读，for example 略作停顿，提示即将以 skis 为例做出说明；wood、metal alloy、better control、faster speed 重读，展现科技带来的优势和便利。no stopping technological progress 重读，进一步指出技术进步总体上势不可挡。But 音量升高、引发转折，each... considered carefully、case-by-case 重读，强调对于技术的公平性问题需视具体情况而定。

[问题分析]

Q1: What do we learn about Anna Sanchez?

Q2: What is the woman's book mainly about?

Q3: What has changed in the past thousands of years?

Q4: What is the man's concern about the use of technology in sports competitions?

Q1: Anna Sanchez 重读，提示询问有关 Anna Sanchez 的人物信息。

Q2: woman's book 重读，圈定提问对象“女士的书”；mainly about 降调收尾，限定问题“女士书作的主题”。

Q3: changed 重读，提示询问“变化之物”，past thousands of years 放慢语速限定时间范围“过去几千年间”。

Q4: concern 重读，提示询问“男士担忧”；停顿后，the use of technology in sports competitions 说明担忧的对象“体育比赛中的技术运用”。





三、试题精解

1. 关于安娜·桑切斯,我们了解到什么?	
A) 她是伟大运动员。	C) 她是著名科学家。
B) 她是著名演说家。	D) 她是知名发明家。

【命题要点】人物身份介绍处(Mrs Anna Sanchez is a...)。

【答案精析】A。A 正确概括第 1 段男主持人对安娜·桑切斯的介绍“三度获得奥运冠军(a three-time Olympic champion)”。B 由桑切斯对其观点的表达 I argue/believe/said 捏造而来,文中并无相关信息。C 利用碎片信息 science and technology, scientific knowledge 捏造而来,但这些实与桑切斯所著书目的主题“科技如何助推人类逼近身体极限”有关,而与其身份无关。D 来自末段 Skis... went from... wood to a metal alloy,但此例是为说明“科学技术对体育运动的影响”,与桑切斯无关。

2. 女士书作的主要话题是什么?	
A) 人类生化的相关知识如何进化。	C) 科学训练如何使运动员创造新纪录。
B) 营养如何帮助提升运动员的竞赛成绩。	D) 技术如何帮助运动员攀登新高峰。

【命题要点】主题引出处(The book is about...)。

【答案精析】D。D 同义改写第 4 段首句女士所著书目的主题“科技如何助推人类逼近身体极限”,其中 scale new heights 同义改写 push... to the edge of their physical abilities。其余三项结合碎片信息“突破极限、打破记录”以及第 6 段③句 knowledge... human biochemistry, nutrition, mechanics 捏造而来,但该书探讨的是(包括人体生化、营养、力学在内的)科学知识对运动水平的影响,而非知识本身的进化,故 A 关注焦点错误, B、C 是对该书主题的窄化。

3. 过去几千年间,什么发生了变化?	
A) 我们的身体结构。	C) 我们的生化过程。
B) 我们的科学知识。	D) 我们的营养观念。

【命题要点】对比兼强调处(while... what has changed is...)。

【答案精析】B。B 复现第 6 段女士所言 what has changed is the scientific knowledge。A、C 均与第 6 段④句“人类身体几千年来都未曾改变”相悖。D 将“人体生化、营养、力学等在内的相关科学知识”窄化为“营养观念”。

4. 对于体育比赛中的技术运用,男士有何担忧?	
A) 它可能会增加体育竞赛的成本。	C) 它可能会给一些运动员带来不公平的优势。
B) 它可能会让运动员过度依赖设备。	D) 它可能会改变体育竞赛的本质。

【命题要点】疑问处兼同位语处(Is there any concern that...)。

【答案精析】C。C 复现第 9 段男士的担忧“给某些运动员带来不公平的优势”。A、B 来自末段女士引用的具体事例 Skis... wood to a metal alloy, D 则由常识臆断而来,均不属于男士担忧的内容。



四、全文翻译

男:今晚我们有一位特别来宾,安娜·桑切斯女士。她三度获得奥运冠军,新近还写了本书,名叫《挑战极限》。

桑切斯女士,感谢参加我们的节目。

女:感谢你们的邀请。

男:我们先从您的这本书聊起吧。《挑战极限》这个书名是什么意思?您指什么?

女:这本书主要探讨科学与技术如何助推人类逼近体能极限。我认为,在过去二十年里,我们培养出了人类历史上最优秀的运动员。

男:但这样比较合适吗?你怎么知道,比方说,如何能将五十年前的足球运动员和现如今的足球运动员相提并论呢?

女:呃,你说得有道理。这样比较或许不可取。但关键更在于我们现如今对于人体生化、营养及力学的了解。我认为,人类身体几千年来都未曾改变,改变的是科学知识。多亏这一点,运动员才得以突破先前所认定的极限。

男:真有趣。请跟我们多谈谈人们所认定的极限吧。



女:人类世界已见证了借助科技才得以被打破的体育记录,无论是网球的发球速度,还是100米短跑、200米游泳比赛的最短用时,都是如此。

男:会不会担忧技术给某些运动员带来不公平的优势?

女:这是一个很有意思的问题,也是一个必须慎重考虑的问题。举个例子,滑雪板从木制过渡到金属合金制,以便实现更好的控制与更快的速度。技术进步之势不可阻挡。但是,正如我所说,每种情形都应该慎重考虑,具体问题具体分析。

Conversation Two 外贸生意



一、听前预测

5. A) Experience. B) Flexibility. C) Family background. D) Business connections.	6. A) Buying directly from factories . B) Shipping goods in bulk by sea. C) Having partners in many parts of the world . D) Using the same container back and forth.
7. A) Warehouses. B) Factories. C) Investors. D) Retailers.	8. A) Trendy style. B) Unique design. C) Lower import duties. D) Lower shipping costs.

[看选项关键词预测问题]

5. 由B“灵活性”可知,各项均含正面导向(经验丰富、灵活性强、家族背景深厚、商业人脉广泛),且D“商业人脉”明确指向商业方面的优势,故推测题目询问某人具备的商业优势,或实现商业优势/成功的必要条件或原因。

6. 各项核心义(“从工厂采购”“运输货物”“拥有合作伙伴”“利用集装箱”)均指向商业贸易中的具体操作/情况,directly,in bulk,many parts,the same暗中传递出做法的不一般,故推测题目询问某人做生意的特点/特别之处。

7. 各项均为简单名词,指向商业贸易涉及的对象/资源,故推测题目询问某人具备的贸易相关资源或达成某商业目的的必要条件。

8. 各项均为带有正面导向的名词短语,“式样时髦”“设计独特”“进口关税/运输成本更低”指向商品优势,故推测题目询问某类商品的优势或具备优势的原因。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中factories和shipping复现,均为贸易相关词汇;结合第6、7题对商业贸易行为/资源的指涉,及第8题对具体商品特点的提及,可推测对话围绕“某人从事的商业贸易情况及某些商品的情况”展开。



二、录音分析

1-W: I've worked in international trade all my life. My father did so too before me. So I guess you could say it runs in the family.

2-M: What products have you worked with?

3-W: All sorts, really. I've imported textiles, machinery, toys, solar panels, all kinds of things over the years. Trends and demand come and go. ⁵ So one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry.

4-M: I see. What goods are you trading now?

5-W: I now import furniture from China into Italy and foods from Italy into China. ⁶ I even use the same container. It's a very efficient way of conducting trade.

女士向男士介绍自己所做的工作:跨国贸易。 话语标记词:I've worked in... So I guess... What products, really... I've imported... So, What goods, I now... I even use... It's. **核心语义词:** international trade... runs in the family, all kinds of things, very flexible, import furniture... and foods, the same container... efficient.

1段女士自述“和父亲一样都在外贸行业打拼多年”。 ①句 international trade、all my life 和 ②句 too、before me 分别重读,强调女士的工作行业“跨国贸易”与其父亲的一致性。③句 So 后略微停顿,引出女士的看法“外贸已成为家族传统”。

2段男士发问“做过什么产品的生意”。 products 之后略停顿,凸显男士的提问重点“什么产品”。

3段女士回应“种类繁多”并以此引出外贸行业的挑战“需灵活把握市场”。 ①句 All sorts 重读、②句



textiles... machinery... toys... solar panels... all kinds of things 整体呈现“先升后降”的语调,共同勾勒局部“概述→细述”的逻辑。③句 Trends and demand come and go 语速放缓,④句 So 之后停顿明显,引出结论;flexible 重读且其后停顿,凸显“灵活变通”这一品质的同时,将其明确为从商者在变幻莫测的外贸市场取得成功的必要条件。

4 段男士问及女士现在做的生意。now 重读,明确男士对女士生意的关注点“目前的业务”。

5 段女士介绍自己在做的生意“中国的家具和意大利的食品”和特别的业务模式“用同样的集装箱”。①句借 and 构成局部语义并列,furniture 和 foods 分别重读且其后停顿,分别引出“家具”和“食品”的进出口方向。②句 even、same container 和③句 efficient 重读,体现女士业务模式的独特与高效。

6-M: The same container? You mean you own a 40-foot cargo container?

7-W: Yeah, that's right. ^[7] I have a warehouse in Genova, Italy and another in Shanghai. I source mid-century modern furniture from different factories in China. It's very good value for money.

^[8] I collect it all in my warehouse and then dispatch it to my other warehouse in Italy. Over there I do the same, but with Italian foods instead of furniture, things like pasta, cheese, wine, chocolates. ^[6] And I send all that to my warehouse in China in the same freight container I use for the furniture.

女士向男士介绍自己的外贸工作流程:在两个国家设有仓库,用相同的集装箱往返运送不同货物。话语标记词: You mean、Yeah... I have... I source... It's... I... Over there... And I send... 核心语义词: container... a 40-foot cargo container、a warehouse... and another、mid-century modern furniture... good value for money... collect it... and then dispatch it、do the same... with Italian foods... send all that to my warehouse... the same freight container。

6 段男士发问女士“是否拥有自己的集装箱”。连续两个问句均呈现升调,并借 container→a 40-foot cargo container 这一语义上的细化和对 own 的重读,尤其凸显男士的讶异之情。

7 段女士首先肯定自己拥有集装箱和仓库,随后讲述自己的业务流程。①句 Yeah 对男士疑问做出肯定回答。②句针对仓库相关信息做出补充,warehouse、another 重读,凸显局部信息重点“拥有两个仓库”。③—⑤句讲述在中国的业务流程,其中 mid-century modern furniture、very good (value for money)重读以明确女士的家具业务情况,my warehouse 和 my other warehouse 分别重读以再次明确女士“坐拥两个仓库”。⑥⑦句讲述在意大利的业务流程,Over there 重读且其后停顿,并联合重读的 the same 和 Italian foods 明确女士在意大利的业务范围和流程(和在中国一样,将产品集中到仓库并装箱出口);all that 重读且其后停顿,联合重读的 the same freight container 和 the furniture 再次明确女士业务流程中的特别之处“用同样的集装箱”。

8-M: So I presume you sell both lines of products wholesale in each respective country.

9-W: Of course. I possess a network of clients and partners in both countries. That's the main benefit of having done this for so long. I've made great business contacts over time.

女士回答男士在产品销售方面的疑问:借助客户和伙伴关系网批发销售。话语标记词: So I presume、I possess... That's... I've made。核心语义词: wholesale、Of course... a network of clients and partners... main benefit... great business contacts。

8 段男士推测女士通过批发手段销售产品。presume 其后停顿,both、wholesale 重读且 each respective country 一词一顿,完整呈现男士的推测。

9 段女士确证自己采用批发销售手段,并指出自己拥有完善的客户和伙伴关系网。②句 clients and partners 借重读进一步明确女士通过关系网开展批发销售。③④句 main benefit、for so long 和 great business contacts 重读,凸显女士对自己在商界奋斗多年积累了大量人脉的自豪之情。

10-M: How many times do you ship?

11-W: I did 12 shipments last year, 18 this year, and I hope to grow to around 25 next year. That's both ways, there and back again. Demand for authentic Italian food in China is growing rapidly. And similarly, sales of affordable, yet stylish wooden furniture are also increasing in Italy. ^[8] Furniture is marginally more profitable, mostly because it enjoys lower customs duties.



女士回答男士在工作业绩方面的提问,并补充目前的经营情况。话语标记词:How many times、I did... That's、Demand... And similarly... Furniture... mostly because。核心语义词:ship、12 shipments... 18... 25... both ways、growing rapidly... increasing、more profitable... lower customs duties。

10 段男士发问女士运送了多少批货物。特殊疑问句整体呈降调,ship 重读明确问题的核心信息。

11 段女士首先介绍自己过往的业绩及明年的预期业绩,并补充指出木制家具利润稍高。①句数字 12、18 和 25 分别重读,既完整回答了男士的提问,又借数字的增长表明女士经营的业务稳步增长。②③句中 authentic Italian food、growing rapidly 和 stylish wooden furniture、increasing 分别重读,并通过 And 后的停顿和 similarly 的重读,实现局部的语义并列,表明女士的业务均是市场需求较大的产品,商业眼光锐利。④句 Furniture 重读、marginally more profitable 一词一顿,明确家具的利润更高,而 enjoys lower customs duties 语调较低且语速较快,解释家具利润更高的原因“关税更低”。

[问题分析]

Q5: What does the woman think is required to be successful in international trade?

Q6: What does the woman say is special about her way of doing trade?

Q7: What does the woman have in both Italy and China?

Q8: What does the woman say makes furniture marginally more profitable?

Q5: required、successful、international trade 三者均重读且彼此之间停顿明显,凸显提问核心“在外贸行业成功的必备素质”。

Q6: special、her 分别重读,强调题目问的是女士(而非男士)做生意的特别之处(而非一般之处)。

Q7: have 重读、Italy and China 内部停顿明显,共同凸显问题核心“在意大利和中国都拥有之物”。

Q8: furniture 和 marginally more profitable 分别重读,之间停顿明显,提醒考生注意询问对象“家具”和关注点“利润更高”。



三、试题精解

5. 女士觉得要在水外贸行业取得成功,什么是必需的?

A) 经验。

C) 家族背景。

B) 灵活性。

D) 商业人脉。

[设题要点] 结论处(So)兼强调处(very)。

[答案精析] B。B 符合 3 段女士所说“要想在这个行业中取得成功,就必须做到灵活变通(flexible)”。A、C 利用 1 段碎片信息 all my life(引申出“经验丰富”)和 it runs in my family(引申出“家族背景深厚”)干扰,但两者只是女士的情况自述。D 属于常识干扰,但女士并未指出商业人脉是取得外贸行业成功的必需条件,而只是在 9 段提及自己在中国和意大利都有客户和伙伴关系网。

6. 女士说她的经营之道的特别之处在哪?

A) 直接从工厂采购。

C) 在世界各地都有合作伙伴。

B) 经由海路大批量运输货物。

D) 来回都用同一个集装箱。

[设题要点] 强调处(even、very efficient)。

[答案精析] D。D 复现 5 段女士自述“(在意大利和中国来回贸易时)集装箱都用同一个”,even 体现这一做法的特别之处;该做法于 7 段“把意大利食品运到中国仓库时,用的还是之前向意大利运中国家具的货物集装箱”亦有体现。A 复现 7 段内容“从中国/意大利工厂获得(source)家具/食品”,B 符合女士的跨国贸易实行方法“经由海路(ship/shipment)、利用集装箱大批量(freight container)运输货物”,C 源自 9 段信息“在中国和意大利都有客户和伙伴关系网”,但三者均非女士做生意的特别之处。

7. 女士同时在意大利和中国有的是什么?

A) 仓库。

C) 投资者。

B) 工厂。

D) 零售商。

[设题要点] 省略处(another [warehouse])兼信息重复处(a warehouse... another、my warehouse... other warehouse)。



[答案精析] A。A 与 7 段女士的说法“在意大利热那亚和上海各有一个仓库”及随后详述“将中国生产的家具集中到自己的仓库后,运到意大利的另一个仓库”相符。B 利用 7 段个别词汇干扰,但意大利和中国的工厂是女士的供应商,并非为女士所有。C、D 利用 8、9 段中的 wholesale, clients and partners 捏造“投资者”“零售商”,但女士一方面并未说明自己的资金来源(即是否存在投资者),另一方面并未介绍自己商业伙伴的销售模式(即虽然女士批发销售产品,但无法确定她的客户是以零售方式售卖产品)。

8. 女士说是什么让家具的盈利略高一些?	
A) 时髦的样式。	C) 更低的进口税。
B) 独特的设计。	D) 更低的运输成本。

[设题要点] 原因解释处 (because)。

[答案精析] C。题干+C 符合 11 段女士的说法“家具盈利略高是因为它享有较低的关税(lower customs duties)”。A、B 源于女士对家具的描述“样式雅致(stylish)”,但这是家具日益畅销的原因,并非利润稍多的原因。D 利用 10、11 段出现的 ship、shipments 捏造“家具运输成本更低”,而对话中并无相关信息。



四、全文翻译

女:我在外贸行业干了一辈子。在我之前,我父亲也是这样。所以我觉得你大可说这是代代相传。

男:你经手过哪些产品?

女:不夸张地说,什么都有。这些年来我进口过纺织品、机器、玩具、太阳能电池板,各种各样的东西。趋势和需求变化不断,所以要想在这个行业中取得成功,就必须非常灵活变通。

男:我明白。那你现在在做什么生意呢?

女:我现在把家具从中国进口到意大利,把食品从意大利进口到中国。我甚至连集装箱都用同一个。这样处理生意的效率很高。

男:同一个集装箱?你是说你有一个 40 英尺集装箱?

女:对,没错。我在意大利热那亚有一个仓库,上海也有一个。我从中国的各个工厂搜寻中世纪摩登风格家具。它们很划算。我把它们全都集中到我的仓库,然后运到我在意大利的另一个仓库。在那边我也是这么做,只不过家具换成了意大利食品,比如意大利面、奶酪、红酒和巧克力。我把所有这些都运到中国的仓库,用的还是我用来运家具的货物集装箱。

男:我猜你的两大产品系列在两个国家都是批发出售的。

女:当然了。我在两个国家都有客户和伙伴关系网。这就是在这个行业干了这么久的最大好处。我积累了不少生意熟人。

男:你会运多少批货物?

女:我去年运了 12 批,今年运了 18 批,希望明年能增到差不多 25 批。这是算上来回两条路线的。中国对正宗意大利食品的需求正在快速增长。同样地,价格不算贵但样式雅致的木制家具在意大利也卖得越来越好。家具盈利稍微多些,主要是因为它享有较低的关税。

Section B

Passage One 职场幽默



一、听前预测

9. A) It helps employees to reduce their stress . B) It prevents employees from feeling bored . C) It strengthens harmony among employees. D) It helps employees to view things positively .	10. A) Weekends are conducive to reducing stress. B) Humor is vital to interpersonal relationships. C) All workers experience some emotional stress . D) Humor can help workers excel at routine tasks.
11. A) Smash the toys to release their bottled-up resentments. B) Take the boss doll apart as long as they reassemble it. C) Design and install stress-reducing gadgets. D) Strike at the boss doll as hard as they like.	



[看选项关键词预测问题]

9. 由各项复现词 employees 可判断话题指向“职场”,再由各项核心语义“它对员工职场压力、无聊感受、人际关系、待事方式的积极影响”可进而推断,题目问及某职场事物 It 的相关情况或其对员工的积极影响。

10. A、C 指向员工的职场压力状况,B、D 指向幽默对职场的积极作用,再结合 9 题“它对员工职场生活的积极影响”(尤其 A 项“It 有助减缓员工的职场压力”)可大胆推断,9 题 It 极有可能指向 Humor,而本题极有可能问及幽默对员工职场生活的相关作用,重点在区辨 B、D。

11. 各项均指向对某一小器具实施的行为,A、C 中 release... bottled-up resentments、stress-reducing 暗示行为的目的为释放某种负面情绪(怨恨、焦虑),结合常识“员工与老板间的‘敌对关系’”,B、D 也可视为释放负面情绪的行为,结合 9、10 题主题及 B、D 中 boss doll 可推测题目询问员工为释放某种负面情绪而做出的行为。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中复现的词可分为两类:一、与职场有关的表达:employees、workers、Weekends、interpersonal relationships、routine tasks;二、与情绪/释放情绪有关的表达:reduce... stress、prevents... from feeling bored、reducing stress、emotional stress、Smash the toys to release their bottled-up resentments、stress-reducing gadgets、Take the boss doll apart、Strike at the boss doll(情绪中复现最多的词为“压力”,在三题中均有涉及)。由此可推测本文谈及职场的解压方式。



二、录音分析

I “Too many people view their jobs as a five-day prison from which they are paroled every Friday,” says Joel Goodman, founder of the Humour Project, a humour consulting group in Saratoga Springs, New York. ^①Humour unlocks the office prison because it lets adults bring some of their childlike spirit to the job.

引出主题:职场幽默可破解办公室桎梏。 话语标记词:Too many people view... says... because...。核心语义词:jobs as a five-day prison... Humour unlocks the office prison... childlike spirit...

①句介绍大众对工作的看法:如蹲监狱。Too、five-day prison、paroled 重读,用以强调“困于工作”现象之普遍以及程度之严重;founder... Humour 以及 a humour consulting group 重读,凸显说话人的身份,提示人物身份可能与本文主题相关。

②句提出解决办法:职场幽默。Humour 重读、随后停顿,对 humour 重复的重读暗示幽默为本文话题;unlocks the office prison 一字一顿,引出职场幽默的作用,暗示下文围绕此展开;adults 与 childlike spirit 后都稍停顿,以对比反差凸显职场幽默能对抗办公室桎梏的原因:幽默使成年人将孩童般的活力带到工作中去。

II According to Howard Pollio, professor of psychology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, an office with humour breaks is an office with satisfied and productive employees. ^②Pollio conducted a study that proved humour can help workers excel at routine production tasks. Employees perform better when they have fun.

阐述主题:职场幽默的益处。 话语标记词:According to... a study that proved...。核心语义词:an office with humour breaks... satisfied and productive employees... excel at... perform better...

①句总述益处:使员工内心满足、工作高效。Howard Pollio 语调上升,随后可能引出其观点或其同位语。an office with humour breaks 后稍停顿,提示文章开始围绕职场幽默展开,office 与 humour 以重读凸显;satisfied and productive employees 重读且一字一顿慢速读出,凸显职场幽默的益处。

②③句详述益处之一“工作高效”。Pollio 重读,提示随后引出其行为。humour 继续重读,凸显其话题词地位,其随后停顿,提示其后陈述重点信息。excel 与 better 重读、随后停顿,凸显职场幽默的益处。

III In large corporations with a hierarchy of power, there is often no outlet for stress. “Every company needs underground ways of poking fun at the organization,” says Lynn N. Mark, a speaker on workplace humour for St. Mary’s Health Centre in St. Louis.

III 至 V 段例证职场幽默的具体操作方法。

本段介绍大公司的职场现状。话语标记词:In large corporations... there is... Every company needs...



says...。核心语义词:often no outlet for stress... underground ways of poking fun at the organization...。

①句介绍大公司的职场现状:员工无释放压力的途径。In large corporations with a hierarchy of power 提示本句聚焦于权力等级森严的大公司,large 与 hierarchy of power 重读凸显;often no outlet for stress 一字一顿,副词 often 与否定词 no 重读,强调现状之严峻。

②句引证说明公司对职场幽默的需求。Every 重读,强调职场对幽默需求的普遍性;needs underground ways... poking fun(近义复现 humour)... organization 重读,凸显 Lynn 的建议“将私下嘲弄公司作为释放压力的一个出口”。workplace humour 重读,凸显 Lynn 的演讲主题。

IV Kodak's Rochester, New York branch discovered a way for its 20,000 employees to uncork their bottled-up resentments. Their 1,000-square-foot Humour Room features a toy store. Among the room's many stress-reducing gadgets, the main attraction is a boss doll with detachable arms and legs.

□ Employees can take the doll apart as long as they put its arms and legs back in place.

列举柯达分公司为提高职场幽默的做法。话语标记词:Kodak's Rochester... branch discovered a way... to... Among... the main attraction is...。核心语义词:uncork their bottled-up resentments... boss doll... detachable arms and legs... take the doll apart...。

①句概述柯达分公司为员工发泄内心积怨找到了办法。Kodak's Rochester, New York branch 重读,提示本句以柯达分公司举例。way 重读、随后停顿,提示后文对此展开描述;uncork their bottled-up resentments 一字一顿重读读出,与上文 no outlet for stress 构成“提出问题——作出应对”的逻辑。

②句详述柯达公司的做法:设立内嵌玩具店的幽默室。Their 1,000-square-foot Humour Room 语调先升后降,其后稍停顿,确立其主语地位,Humour 重读,表明房间的作用——提供快乐;features a toy store 重读,且一字一顿慢速读出,强调幽默室的特色,具体解释上句 way 的具体内容。

③④句详述具体解压方法。Among 重读,提示后文陈列多项内容,并将着重陈述其中一项;stress-reducing gadgets 一字一顿,明确玩具的功用:解压;main 重读,回应前文 Among, a boss doll 一字一顿、其后停顿,凸显最吸引人的帮助解压的玩偶;随后 with detachable arms and legs 引出该玩具的特点。take the doll apart 与 back in place 一字一顿,具体介绍如何用玩偶解压及使用条件。

V Sandy Cohen, owner of a graphic print production business, created the Quote Board to document the bizarre phrases people say when under strict deadlines. “When you're under stress, you say stupid things,” says Cohen. “Now we just look at each other and say, that's one for the Quote Board.”

列举某平面印刷制作公司为提高职场幽默的做法。话语标记词:Sandy Cohen... created... to... When... says... Now...。核心语义词:document the bizarre phrases... under strict deadlines... stupid things。

①句概述做法:创建“引用板”记录人们在压力下的怪诞话语。Sandy Cohen 语调上升,随后停顿,提示之后引出其同位语;the Quote Board 重读,强调 Sandy Cohen 创建的“引用板”;document the bizarre phrases 重读,并一字一顿读出,强调“引用板”的用途。say 后稍停顿,随后引出该做法的执行背景:工作截止日期极为严苛时。

②句详述“引用板”的使用情况。under stress 与 stupid things 重读,凸显人们在压力下的表现;Now, that's one 与 the Quote Board 重读,凸显现今的解压做法:员工们交流那些可被记录于“引用板”的发泄之言,将压力转化为幽默。

[问题分析]

Q9: What does the passage say about humour in the workplace?

Q10: What does the study by Howard Pollio show?

Q11: What can Kodak's employees do in the Humour Room?

Q9: What 升调, say 重读停顿,提示问及“细节匹配”, humor, workplace 重读,凸显询问对象“职场幽默”。

Q10: What 升调,提示问及“事实信息”;study, Howard Pollio 重读,限定研究者,提示本题询问某位特定研究者的研究信息。

Q11: What 升调, Kodak's employees 重读停顿, do, Humour room 重读,提示本题询问柯达员工在幽默室的具体行为。





三、试题精解

9. 关于职场幽默,文章说了什么?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A) 它帮助员工减轻压力。 | C) 它促进了员工间的和谐相处。 |
| B) 它让员工不感到无聊。 | D) 它帮助员工积极地看待事物。 |

【设题要点】引入文章话题处/比喻处(Humour unlocks the office prison...、In large corporations with a hierarchy of power, there is...).

【答案精析】A.首段首句借“幽默计划”创始人古德曼之言指出,办公室对员工而言是一种桎梏。首段末句进而点明幽默的作用:打破职场桎梏(unlocks the office prison)。II段借波利奥研究叙述幽默的作用“让员工开心、满足,进而提高员工的工作效率”。III段首句介绍职场状况“在权力等级森严的大公司里,员工往往没有释放压力的出口”,以此点明首段中 prison 喻指职场压力对人的桎梏。由此可知首段 Humour unlocks the office prison 指幽默对职场压力的减轻、释放作用,A 契合此意。B 由II、III段 have fun、poking fun at 臆断出员工在办公室很无聊,C 将II段信息“员工个人内心的满足、快乐(satisfied、have fun)”曲解为“员工间的和谐相处”,D 将首段首句太多人的看法“工作为五日监禁”臆断为一种对工作的消极态度,这种看法实为一种正常感受。

10. 霍华德·波利奥的研究显示了什么?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A) (过)周末有助于减轻压力。 | C) 所有员工都有一些情绪压力。 |
| B) 幽默对人际关系至关重要。 | D) 幽默能帮助员工出色地完成日常工作。 |

【设题要点】介绍研究发现处(According to Howard Pollio...、Pollio conducted a study that proved...).

【答案精析】D.D 复述原文 II 段信息“波利奥开展的一项研究证明,幽默能帮助员工出色地完成日常工作任务”。A、C 或是对首段所引“幽默计划”创始人古德曼之言“太多人将工作视为五日监禁,每周五获假释出狱”的合理引申中,或是对其的绝对夸大,均非波利奥的研究结果。B 错误原因同 9 题 C。

11. 柯达的员工在幽默室可以做什么?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A) 砸碎玩具以发泄他们压抑已久的怨恨。 | C) 设计和安装减压小工具。 |
| B) 拆解老板娃娃,只要他们会将其重组。 | D) 想怎么用力就怎么用力地击打老板娃娃。 |

【设题要点】细节信息说明处(Employees can... as long as they...).

【答案精析】B.B 语义复现 IV 段末句“只要之后把(已被拆解的)老板娃娃的胳膊和腿复位,员工就能将老板娃娃拆解”,其中 resemble 是对 put... back in place 的同义表达。其余三项行为均基于原文碎片信息主观捏造而来,A、D 与原文 detachable arms and legs、put its arms and legs back in place 传递的“拆卸之后要复原”之意相悖;柯达幽默室内所提供的的减压小玩具已设计安装好,只需使用即可,故排除 C。



四、全文翻译

“太多人将工作视为五日监禁,每周五被假释出狱。”“幽默计划”(一家位于纽约萨拉托加斯普林斯的幽默咨询集团)的创始人乔尔·古德曼如是说。幽默打开了办公室这座监狱之门,因为它让成年人将自己孩童般的活力带到工作中。

田纳西大学诺克斯维尔分校的心理学教授霍华德·波利奥认为,一间能够提供幽默小憩时光的办公室会是一间内部员工心满意足、工作高效的办公室。波利奥开展的一项研究证明,幽默能帮助员工出色地完成日常工作任务。当员工们开心时,他们的表现会更好。

在权力等级森严的大公司里,员工往往没有释放压力的出口。“每个公司都要有进行自我调侃的私密途径。”圣路易斯圣玛丽健康中心的职场幽默演讲者琳恩·N·马克说。

柯达纽约罗彻斯特分公司为其 2 万名员工找到了一种发泄内心积怨的办法。他们的幽默室占地面积 1000 平方英尺,玩具店是其主要特色,室内有众多减压小器械,其中最引人注目的是一个胳膊和腿都可以拆卸的老板娃娃。员工们能将该老板娃娃拆解(以泄愤),只要他们之后将其胳膊和腿复位。

某平面印刷制作公司的老板桑迪·科恩创建了一个“引用板”,用来记录人们在严苛任务期下所说的怪诞话语。“压力之下,你会说一些愚蠢的话。”科恩说,“现在,我们只是互相看着对方说,这话是说给‘引用板’的。”





一、听前预测

12. A) The recent finding of a changed gene in obese mice . B) A breakthrough in understanding gene modification . C) A newly discovered way for people to lose weight . D) The self-repairing ability of a gene in obese mice .	13. A) It renders an organism unable to fight diseases . B) It prevents the mice's fatty tissues from growing . C) It helps organisms adapt to environmental changes . D) It renders mice unable to sense when to stop eating.
14. A) Human beings have more obesity genes than most mice do. B) Half of a person's total weight variation can be controlled . C) People are born with a tendency to have a certain weight . D) The function of the obesity genes is yet to be explored .	15. A) The worsening of natural environment. B) The abundant provision of rich foods. C) The accelerated pace of present-day life. D) The adverse impact of the food industry.

[看选项关键词预测问题]

12. 各项中心名词(发现、突破、新方法、能力)带有总结性,且多含有“新”意,再结合各项修饰成分中的复现词 gene、obese/weight 推测题目询问全篇话题(很可能涉及与“基因、肥胖”相关的一项新科学发现)。

13. 各项语义涉及 It 对小鼠/机体造成的影响,结合 12 题选项可推测 It 指代某种基因,题目可能询问某基因的功能作用/对身体机能的影响。

14. 前三项语义偏向已经得出的结论,D 项语义偏向尚未达成的目标,结合复现词 obesity genes、person/People、weight 推测题目询问与肥胖基因/人类体重相关的研究结论、发现、局限等。

15. 选项均为名词词组,A、D 项中心名词(恶化、负面影响)明示消极性,B、C 项核心语义(油腻食物大量供应、生活节奏加快)隐含消极性,结合 12、14 题复现词 obese/obesity、weight 推测题目询问导致肥胖的外在因素。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项复现词集中于两类:一、涉及生物的表达 gene、mice、people/Human beings/person、organism;二、涉及肥胖/体重的表达 obese/obesity、weight,推测本文可能谈及肥胖与生物基因的关联。



二、录音分析

I ^[12] Public interest was aroused by the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice. The news was made known by Rockefeller University geneticist Jeffrey Friedman. The researchers believe this gene influences development of a hormone that tells the organism how fat or full it is. ^[13] Those with the changed gene may not sense when they have eaten enough or if they have sufficient fatty tissue, and thus can't tell when to stop eating.

引出最新研究发现。话语标记词:Public interest was aroused by... The researchers believe... Those... may... and thus... 核心语义词:a changed gene in obese mice... this gene influences... how fat or full it is... may not sense... can't tell when to stop eating.

①句引出研究话题“肥胖小鼠的变异基因”。aroused 重读且其后明显停顿,吸引听众注意;changed、gene 一字一顿且均拖音重读,明确引发公众关注的对象。

②句介绍主要研究者身份。Rockefeller University、geneticist、Jeffrey Friedman 之间停顿明显,清晰展现研究者的身份信息。

③④句详述研究发现。fat、full 重读,指出该基因事关肥胖。changed、not sense... enough/sufficient、can't... stop eating 均重读,凸显基因变异的影响:基因变异→感知不到是否吃饱→不停止进食(→变胖)。

II The researchers also reported finding a gene nearly identical to the mouse obesity gene in humans. The operation of this gene in humans has not yet been demonstrated, however. ^[14] Still, professionals like University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum reacted enthusiastically: “This research indicates that people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight, just as they are to have a particular skin color or height.”



由鼠及人,介绍有关人类的研究发现。话语标记词:The researchers also reported... The operation of this gene in humans... Esther Rothblum reacted... 核心语义词:identical to the mouse obesity gene in humans... has not yet been demonstrated... are born... to have a certain weight.

①句指出人类亦有类似鼠类的肥胖基因。The researchers also 语调上升,引出另一项研究发现。关键词 identical、mouse、humans 升调重读,凸显人鼠基因的相似。

②句补充指出此人类基因的作用尚未被证实。this gene 升调、in humans 重读,明确语义重心为“人类的肥胖基因”;其后 has not yet... 语调渐弱,强化否定意味。

③句说明心理学家 Esther Rothblum 的观点。Still 语调上扬,引出 Rothblum 的积极看法;两处系动词 are (born)、(they) are 均慢读,肯定基因对体重的决定作用。

III Actually, behavioral geneticists believe that less than half of the total weight variation is programmed in the genes, while height is almost entirely genetically determined.

说明行为遗传学家的不同看法。话语标记词:Actually, behavioral geneticists believe... 核心语义词:less than half... weight... genes... height... genetically determined.

Actually, behavioral geneticists 升调提示语义转折;half、entirely 语调一升一降,对比突出基因对体重的影响相对较小。

IV Whatever role genes play, Americans are getting fatter. ¹⁴ A survey by the Center for Disease Control found that obesity has increased greatly over the last 10 years. Such rapid change underlines the role of environmental factors, like the abundance of rich foods, in Americans' overeating.

立足现实,揭示美国人日益肥胖的原因一。话语标记词:Americans are... A survey... found... 核心语义词:getting fatter... last 10 years... environmental factors... rich foods.

①句概述指出美国人越来越胖。Americans 语速减缓,将语义聚焦于美国人的现状。

②句借调查研究具体说明。greatly、last 重读,凸显短时间内肥胖症剧增。

③句揭示原因之一是油腻食物过多。environmental factors、rich foods 重读,强调引起肥胖的外部因素。

V The Center for Disease Control has also found that teens are far less physically active than they were even a decade ago. Accepting that weight is predetermined can relieve guilt for overweight people. But people's belief that they cannot control their weight can itself contribute to obesity.

揭示美国人肥胖的原因二。话语标记词:The... has also found... Accepting... weight is predetermined can... But... 核心语义词:teens are far less physically active... relieve guilt... contribute to obesity.

①句说明关于美国人身体状况的另一调查。far less 重读,强调青少年运动量的大幅下降。

②③句总结“体重乃先天决定”观念的双重影响:可减轻超重人士的负罪感,但亦可导致肥胖。can relieve 升调引出此观点的积极影响,can itself 降调重读,强调其负面作用。

[问题分析]

Q12: What does the speaker say has aroused public interest?

Q13: What do we learn about the changed gene?

Q14: What does University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum say?

Q15: What accounts for Americans' obesity according to a survey by the Center for Disease Control?

Q12: public interest 重读,提示询问“引起公众关注之事”。

Q13: changed gene 重读,提示询问“变异的基因”相关信息。

Q14: Esther Rothblum 重读,锁定观点的来源。

Q15: accounts、obesity 重读,锁定问题为“肥胖的原因”,according to 限定其依据。





三、试题精解

12. 讲话人说什么引起了公众的关注?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A) 关于肥胖小鼠某种变异基因的新近发现。 | C) 新发现的一种人类减肥方法。 |
| B) 在了解基因改造方面的一项突破。 | D) 肥胖小鼠某种基因的自我修复能力。 |

【命题要点】 开篇话题引出处(Public interest was aroused by...)。

【答案精析】 A。A 契合开篇句“最近在肥胖小鼠身上发现的一种变异基因引起了公众关注”, recent finding 同义改写 latest discovery。B、D 均利用 gene 干扰,但录音并未提及“基因改造/自我修复”。C 将新发现的内容“肥胖小鼠的某种变异基因”窜改为“人类减肥的方法”。

13. 关于这一变异的基因,我们了解到什么?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A) 它致使机体无法抵御疾病。 | C) 它帮助机体适应环境变化。 |
| B) 它阻止小鼠的脂肪组织生长。 | D) 它致使小鼠感知不到该何时停止进食。 |

【命题要点】 细节信息说明处(Those with the changed gene...)。

【答案精析】 D。D 契合[段末句“发生基因变异的小鼠感知不到自己什么时候吃饱或者是否已拥有足够的脂肪组织,因此无法判断该什么时候停止进食”。A、C 利用 organism 干扰,但录音并未提及“疾病/环境变化”。B 将变异基因的影响“致使小鼠感知不到自己是否已拥有足够的脂肪组织”窜改为“阻止脂肪组织生长”。

14. 佛蒙特大学心理学家埃丝特·罗思布鲁姆说了什么?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A) 人类比大多数鼠类拥有更多肥胖基因。 | C) 人生来就倾向于有特定的体重。 |
| B) 人的体重差异有一半可控。 | D) 肥胖基因的功能尚待探究。 |

【命题要点】 人物观点引出处(University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum reacted...)。

【答案精析】 C。C 同义复现 II 段末句“这项研究表明,人确实生来就倾向于有着特定的体重(即基因某种程度上决定体重)”。其余三项张冠李戴,均非 Esther Rothblum 所言。具体来看,A 将研究人员的发现“人类拥有一种与小鼠肥胖基因几乎相同的基因”窜改为“人类拥有的肥胖基因比小鼠多”;B 是基于行为遗传学家观点“不到一半的体重差异由基因决定”的大致推断;D 为研究人员所言。

15. 根据疾病控制中心的调查,什么导致美国人肥胖?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) 自然环境的恶化。 | C) 现代生活的节奏加快。 |
| B) 油腻食物的大量供应。 | D) 食品产业的负面影响。 |

【命题要点】 新信息引出处(A survey by the Center for Disease Control found...)。

【答案精析】 B。B 契合 IV 段信息“疾病控制中心的一项调查发现……肥胖症显著增加……凸显了环境因素(如大量油腻食物)对美国人过量饮食的影响”。A 将 IV 段末句 environmental 所指“(饮食文化、食品供应等与基因相对的)外在因素”曲解为“自然环境”。C 将 IV 段末句 rapid changes 所指“美国患肥胖症的人数增速快”曲解为“生活节奏快”。D 过于宽泛,且有过度推断之嫌,录音仅陈述“美国人有大量油腻食物可吃”的事实,并未提及食品产业在其中所起的作用。



四、全文翻译

最近在肥胖小鼠身上发现的一种变异基因引起了公众关注。该消息由洛克菲勒大学遗传学家杰弗里·弗里德曼公布。研究人员认为,该基因会影响某种能让机体感知自身胖瘦或饱腹程度的激素的分泌。那些发生基因变异的小鼠可能感知不到自己什么时候吃饱或者是否已拥有足够的脂肪组织,因此也就无法判断该什么时候停止进食。

研究人员还报告指出,他们在人体中发现了一种与小鼠肥胖基因几乎完全相同的基因。但该基因在体内的作用尚未被证实。尽管如此,像佛蒙特大学心理学家埃丝特·罗思布鲁姆这样的专业人士表现出了极大兴趣:“这项研究表明,人确实生来就倾向于有特定的体重,就像有某种特定的肤色或身高一样。”

实际上,行为遗传学家认为,身高几乎完全由基因决定,而体重差异只有不到一半写在基因里。

不管基因扮演什么样的角色,美国人都在变胖。疾病控制中心的一项调查发现,过去十年间,肥胖症显著增加。如此迅速的变化凸显了环境因素(如大量油腻食物)对美国人过量饮食的影响。



疾病控制中心还发现,即使与十年前相比,青少年参加的体育锻炼也大大减少。对超重人士来说,接受“体重是预先确定好的”能减轻其负罪感。但“人无法控制自己的体重”这一想法本身亦是导致肥胖的原因。

Section C

Recording One 友谊的魅力及威胁



一、听前预测

16. A) Similarity in interests. B) Mental stimulation. C) Openness. D) Compassion.	17. A) The willingness to offer timely help . B) The joy found in each other's company . C) Personal bonds . D) Emotional factors.
18. A) Failure to keep a promise . B) Lack of frankness .	C) Feelings of betrayal . D) Loss of contact .

[看选项关键词预测问题]

16. 各项均为人际交往中的正面品质(兴趣相似性、精神激励、坦率、同情),且 A“兴趣相似性”将“人际交往(包括亲人、朋友、同事等)”的范围进一步缩小至“(往往依赖于‘志同道合’)的友谊”,故推测题目询问友谊中的重要品质/建立友谊的基础/友谊令人愉悦的原因等。

17. 各项均为可能促进友谊的正面因素(愿意及时提供帮助、彼此陪伴的乐趣、人际纽带、情感因素),均属于抽象、偏向于情感的范畴,且比 16 题选项内容更细化、更侧重友谊给人带来的好处,故推测题目询问友谊得以维持/促进的原因,或某人/某群体希望从友谊中获得的情感回馈等。

18. 各项均为可能破坏友谊的负面因素(未能信守承诺、不够坦率、感受到背叛、失去联络),故推测题目询问友谊遭到破坏的原因。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 三道题目均与人际关系/友谊相关,其中 16 题指向友谊中的重要品质,17 和 18 题指向促进或破坏友谊的因素,推测本文主要讨论友谊中所涉及的重要品质、情感回馈、致命威胁。



二、录音分析

I Qualities of a relationship, such as openness, compassion, and mental stimulation are of concern to most of us regardless of sex, but—judging from the questionnaire response—they are more important to women than to men.

引出讨论话题:关系的品质对男性和女性的重要性不同。 话语标记词:such as... regardless of... but—judging from...。核心语义词:Qualities of a relationship... openness, compassion, and mental stimulation... questionnaire response... more important to women than to men。

①句引出讨论话题。openness, compassion, and mental stimulation 停顿、重读,强调“坦率、同情、精神激励”是人们普遍重视的品质;but 重读后停顿,提示语义转折;more important、women 重读,强调男女差异;女性更重视这些品质。

II Asked to consider the ingredients of close friendship, women rated these qualities above all others. ^[6] Men assigned a lower priority to them in favor of similarity in interests, selected by 77% of men, and responsiveness in a crisis, chosen by 61% of male respondents. Mental stimulation, ranked third in popularity by men as well as women, was the only area of overlap. Among men, only 28% named openness as an important quality; caring was picked by just 23%.

介绍问卷结果:女性认为以上三种品质在亲密友谊中最为重要,男性则看重“兴趣相似性、危机响应力”。 话语标记词:Asked to consider... selected by... chosen by... Among men, only... was picked by just...。核心语义词:ingredients of friendship... above all others... lower priority... in favor of similarity in interests... responsiveness in a crisis... Mental stimulation... third... the only area of overlap... openness... caring...。

①②③句介绍男性女性各自排名前三的品质。①句 ingredients 升调,提示本段讨论内容;above all others



重读,凸显女性对这三种品质的重视。②句 Men 重读并停顿,提示转入男性情况;similarity in interests,77%、responsiveness in a crisis,61%为重点信息,重读以凸显。③句 Mental stimulation,third,only,overlap 重读,突出对“精神激励”的重视是男女的唯一共同点。

④句补充男性对“女性重视的品质”的态度。openness 重读后停顿,呼应前文女性看重的品质,only,just 凸显重视此类特质的男性之少。

III ^[17] It is evident by their selections that when women speak of close friendships they are referring to emotional factors, while men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company. That is, when a man speaks of "a friend" he is likely to be talking about someone he does things with—a teammate, a fellow hobbyist, a drinking buddy. These activities are the fabric of the friendship; it is a "doing" relationship in which similarity in interests is the key bond. This factor was a consideration of less than 11% of women. Women opt for a warm, emotional atmosphere where communication flows freely; activity is mere background.

分析问卷内在含义:女性更重感情,而男性则关注与伙伴一起从事活动。 话语标记词:It is evident... when women speak of... while men... That is... This factor... 核心语义词:emotional factors... pleasure... does things with... a teammate, a fellow hobbyist, a drinking buddy... key bond... warm, emotional atmosphere... communication.

①句分析研究结论。emotional、pleasure、company 重读,对比凸显男女差异。

②③句分析男性情况。②句 a man 升调,提示话题转入男性;friend、does 重读,凸显男性对“朋友”的认知;teammate、fellow hobbyist、drinking buddy 重读,例子之间以停顿来区分。③句 fabric 升调,突出这些活动的纽带作用;doing、similarity in interests、bond 为核心信息,重读以凸显。

④⑤句分析女性情况。④句 less than 11%、women 重读,强调女性群体对此品质并不重视。⑤句 Women 重读,提示本句依然讲述女性情况;warm、emotional 速度放缓并重读,强调女性追求温暖、感性的氛围;communication、freely 重读以凸显;mere background 升调,提示“活动”并不那么重要。

IV Lastly, men, as we have seen, have serious questions about each other's loyalty. Perhaps this is why they placed such strong emphasis on responsiveness in a crisis—"someone I can call on for help." Women, as their testimonies indicate, are generally more secure with each other and consequently are more likely to treat this issue lightly. In follow-up interviews this was confirmed numerous times as woman after woman indicated that "being there when needed was taken for granted."

分析忠诚度在男女心目中的位置:男性担忧朋友的忠诚,女性则轻松以待。 话语标记词:Lastly... as we have seen... Perhaps this is why... as their testimonies indicate... and consequently... In follow-up interviews. 核心语义词:serious questions... loyalty... call on for help... more secure with... treat this issue lightly... confirmed numerous times... being there when needed... taken for granted.

①②句介绍男性对忠诚的担忧。①句 men 重读后停顿,提示讨论男性情况;serious questions、loyalty 为核心信息,重读以凸显。②句 emphasis、responsiveness、crisis、call on、help 重读,强调男性期待忠实的友谊,即朋友永远能在自己危机时予以帮助。

③④句介绍女性对忠诚的态度更轻松。③句 Women 重读后停顿,提示话题转入女性情况;secure 和 consequently 重读,lightly 语气轻快,以体现女性更有安全感、因与男性态度不同从而“更轻松”。④句 confirmed、numerous、woman after woman 重读,以强调这一特质在女性群体中的普遍性;being there、needed、granted 重读,说明女性之间本就默认要彼此帮助。

V ^[18] As for the hazards of friendship, more than a few relationships have been shattered because of cutthroat competition and feelings of betrayal. This applies to both men and women, but unequally. In comparison, nearly twice as many men complained about these issues as women. Further, while competition and betrayal are the main thorns to female friendship, men are plagued in almost equal amounts by two additional issues: lack of frankness and a fear of appearing unmanly. Obviously, for a man, a good friendship is hard to find.



讨论威胁友谊的因素:竞争和背叛。 话语标记词:As for... because of... both... but... In comparison... Further, while... Obviously... **核心语义词:** hazards... cutthroat competition and feelings of betrayal... unequally... twice... complained... main thorns... additional issues: lack of frankness and a fear of appearing unmanly... hard to find.

①句指出竞争和背叛对友谊构成威胁。shattered后停顿,引起注意;cutthroat competition、feelings of betrayal为核心信息,重读以凸显。

②③句指出男女均是如此,但程度不同。②句men and women速度放慢,突出这些威胁因素对男女均适用;unequally重读,突出威胁因素对男女影响程度不同。③句comparison重读后停顿,提示引出对比;twice、men、complained重读,强调对此抱怨的男性之多。

④⑤句进一步指出男性友谊的威胁因素。④句Further后停顿,提示将谈论进一步内容;female重读,强调女性情况;men are plagued后停顿,提示转入男性情况;lack、frankness、fear、unmanly为核心信息,重读以凸显。⑤句Obviously、men重读,说明此句承接上句、得出关于男性的结论;hard重读,突出男性优质友谊难得。

[问题分析]

Q16: What quality do men value most concerning friendship, according to a questionnaire response?

Q17: What do women refer to when speaking of close friendships?

Q18: What may threaten a friendship for both men and women?

Q16: What quality 重读后停顿,提示本题询问某种品质;value most、friendship重读,提示询问对象及话题范畴;according to、questionnaire response重读且拉长,锁定信息来源为“问卷”。

Q17: What 重读后停顿、refer to重读且拉长,提示本题询问具体所指。

Q18: threaten、friendship重读,提示本题询问对友谊的某种威胁;men and women重读且凸显and,强调询问内容涵盖男女,听时注意过滤差异,提取共性。



三、试题精解

16. 根据一项问卷调查结果,男性在友谊中最看重的品质是什么?

A) 兴趣相似性。	C) 坦率。
B) 精神激励。	D) 同情。

[命题要点] 对比引出新信息处(Men assigned a lower priority to them in favor of...).

[答案精析] A。II段②句先承接①句,指出Men assigned a lower priority to them,其中them指代女性更看重的“坦率、同情、精神激励”,而lower priority表明男性对这些品质不甚重视;随即以in favor of(赞同、支持)引出男性更看重的品质:兴趣相似性(被77%的男性受访者选择)以及危机响应力(被61%的男性受访者选择)。由此可知,男性最看重的是兴趣相似性,A正确。B、C、D均利用女性看重的品质设障。

17. 当女性言及亲密友谊时,她们指的是什么?

A) 愿意及时提供帮助。	C) 人际纽带。
B) 彼此陪伴的乐趣。	D) 情感因素。

[命题要点] 推断及表达观点处(It is evident by their selections that...).

[答案精析] D。III段①句指出,when women speak of close friendships they are referring to emotional factors(当女性言及亲密友谊时,她们指的是情感因素),题干+D复现该句,正确。A归纳和阐释了IV段男性所强调(和缺乏)的“危机响应力”,而女性则认为该品质理所当然。B和C通过“男性的选择所表明的(他们对友谊的看法)”、“共同从事活动所建立的人际纽带”设置干扰。

18. 对男性和女性的友谊都可能造成威胁的是什么?

A) 未能信守承诺。	C) 感受到背叛。
B) 不够坦率。	D) 失去联络。

[命题要点] 新信息引出处(As for the hazards of friendship...).

[答案精析] C。V段①②句指出,不少友谊因为激烈的竞争和感受到背叛(feelings of betrayal)而瓦解,这在



男性和女性身上都有发生(applies to both men and women),可知 C 正确。A、D 均利用常识设障(未能信守承诺导致朋友失望、失去联络导致友谊终结),但文中并未提及。B 通过 V 段④句“男性的友谊也同样受到其他两个因素的困扰:不够坦率、担心显得没有男子气概”设置干扰,但“不够坦率”并不对女性的友谊构成威胁。



四、全文翻译

一段关系的品质,诸如坦率、同情、精神激励,对我们大多数人而言都至关重要,无关乎性别。但是,从问卷调查结果来看,女性比男性更看重这些品质。

当被要求评估亲密友谊的要素时,女性把这些品质列于其他一切品质之上。男性则将这些品质排得较低,他们更看重的是:兴趣相似性(被 77% 的男性受访者选择)以及危机响应力(被 61% 的男性受访者选择)。精神激励在男性和女性群体中均排名第三,这是唯一重叠的区域。男性中,只有 28% 的受访者认为坦率是重要的品质;为他人着想则仅被 23% 的受访者选择。

他们的选择表明,当女性言及亲密友谊时,指的是情感因素,而男性则强调他们与友为伴时所获得的乐趣。也就是说,当男性说到“朋友”时,可能指的是与他一起做事的人——队友、兴趣相投者、酒友。这些活动是友谊的基本架构;这是一种“共事”的友谊,兴趣相似性是维持友谊的关键纽带。而考虑这一因素的女性占比却不到 11%。她们选择的是可以畅所欲言的温暖、感性氛围,活动(对她们而言)纯属虚设。

最后,正如我们看到的,男性对彼此的忠诚抱有很大的疑问。也许,这正是他们如此强调危机响应力的原因——“某个我能寻求帮助的人”。而正如其选择所表明的,女性通常对彼此更有安全感,因此也更可能轻松面对危机。在后续采访中,这一点得到多次证实,一位又一位女性表示:“在需要时出现是理所当然的。”

至于友谊的威胁,不少友谊因为激烈的竞争和感受到背叛而瓦解。这在男性和女性身上都有发生,但是程度不同。相比之下,抱怨这些问题的男性几乎是女性的两倍。此外,竞争和背叛是女性友谊的主要威胁,而男性的友谊还受到其他两个因素几乎同样程度的困扰:不够坦率、担心显得没有男子气概。很明显,对男性来说,挚友难寻。

Recording Two 规模最大的恐龙化石埋藏地



一、听前预测

19. A) Along the low-lying Colorado River. B) At the Dinosaur National Monument . C) Along the border of the U. S. and Canada. D) At museums of natural history in large cities.	20. A) Volcanic explosions could bring whole animal species to extinction. B) Some natural disaster killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in the area. C) The pit should be carefully preserved for the study of dinosaurs . D) The whole region must have been struck by a devastating flood .
21. A) They floated down an eastward flowing river . B) They lay buried deep in the sand for millions of years . C) They were skeletons of dinosaurs inhabiting the locality . D) They were remains of dinosaurs killed in a volcanic explosion .	

【看选项关键词预测问题】

19. 各项均为表示地点的介词短语,推测题目询问文中提及的某事物所在地/发生地,结合选项中 the Dinosaur National Monument, museums of natural history 推测该事物很可能与“恐龙化石”有关。

20. 各项均为完整句,其中情态动词 could、should、must 及限定词 some(某一,某种)均指向“某种猜测,看法”,再根据其中三组关键词(Volcanic explosions/natural disaster/a devastating flood 指向“自然灾害”;animal species/dinosaurs 指向“某物种/恐龙”;the area/the pit/the whole region 指向“某地”)可进一步推知该猜想/看法很可能与“某地是否因自然灾害导致了恐龙灭绝”有关。

21. 由 C、D 项 skeletons/remains of dinosaurs 可知 They 指代“某些恐龙遗骸”,结合各项核心语义(随东流的河水漂流而下、已深埋在沙子里数百万年、来自于当地、在火山爆发中丧生)推测题目询问某些恐龙遗骸的相关信息。

【看选项复现词预测主题】选项中的复现词主要集中在三类:一、与恐龙化石有关的词汇 the Dinosaur National Monument, dinosaurs, skeletons/remains of dinosaurs; 二、可能导致恐龙灭绝的自然灾害 volcanic explosions, some natural disaster, a devastating flood; 三、恐龙遗骸来源(floated down an eastward flowing river, inhabiting the locality),由此推测本篇录音材料可能关乎某个恐龙遗骸聚集地的成因。





二、录音分析

I The partial skeletons of more than 20 dinosaurs and the scattered bones of about 300 more have been discovered in Utah and Colorado at what is now the Dinosaur National Monument. ^[19] Many of the best specimens may be seen today at museums of natural history in the larger cities of the United States and Canada. This dinosaur pit is the largest and best preserved deposit of dinosaurs known today.

引出关注对象:规模最大、保存最完好的恐龙化石埋藏地——美国国立恐龙公园。 话语标记词: The partial skeletons... the scattered bones... Many of the best specimens... This dinosaur pit... **核心语义词:** the Dinosaur National Monument、museums of natural history、the largest and best preserved deposit of dinosaurs.

①②句简介该公园出土的恐龙化石。起句语调上扬,到 300 more 后语调回落且微顿,交代主语部分,其中 more than 20 dinosaurs 和 300 more 重读,凸显恐龙数量之多。in Utah and Colorado 后微顿,the Dinosaur National Monument 一词一顿且重读,共同明确恐龙化石的发现地。②句 Many of the best specimens 以最高级结合升调将关注点从前一句“众多的化石”聚焦于“最完好的化石”;museums of natural history... Canada 语调先升后降且中间略有停顿,引出完好化石的展示场所。

③句描述该恐龙公园的重要地位。the largest and best preserved deposit 顿挫读出,强调该公园的恐龙坑“规模最大、保存最为完好”。

II ^[20] Many people get the idea from the mass of bones in the pit wall that some disaster such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area. This could have happened but it probably did not.

从本段开始聚焦话题:为何大量恐龙化石埋藏于此?

本段介绍众人的猜想“自然灾害导致该地区恐龙集群死亡”并对“集群死亡”这一猜想予以否定。 话语标记词: Many people get the idea... but it probably did not. **核心语义词:** some disaster... killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area.

①句 Many people... idea... pit wall 连续读出后微顿,提示其后将引出众人关于恐龙坑的猜想;some disaster、volcanic explosion、sudden flood 重读,whole herd 拖音且重读,揭晓人们的猜想“自然灾害导致此地恐龙全部死亡”。②句 could have happened 语调上扬(could 重读),先让步承认猜想或许正确;随后 but 提示语义转折,probably did not 降调重读,婉转指出讲话人并不认可这种猜想。

III The main reasons for thinking otherwise are the scattered bones and the thickness of the deposit.

否定“该地区恐龙为集群死亡”的两点主要原因:骨骼的零散度,埋藏层的厚度。 话语标记词: The main reasons for thinking otherwise... **核心语义词:** the scattered bones、the thickness of the deposit.

main reasons... thinking otherwise 重读后微顿,scattered bones、thickness... deposit 顿挫读出,共同引出讲话人否定众人猜想的两点主要原因。

IV In other deposits where the animals were thought to have died together, the skeletons were usually complete and often all the bones were in their proper places. Rounded pieces of fossil bone have been found here. These fragments got their smooth round shape by rolling along the stream bottom.

通过对比详述原因一:骨骼的零散度不同。 话语标记词: In other deposits... here... **核心语义词:** complete... in their proper places、Rounded pieces/These fragments... rolling along the stream bottom.

①句介绍集群死亡后动物的骨骼特点。In other deposits... died together(其中 other 重读)提示本句聚焦“动物集群死亡后形成的埋藏坑”;complete、proper places 一词一顿且重读,凸显集群死亡后的骨骼特点“骨骼完整、没有移位”。

②③句介绍该恐龙坑中恐龙的骨骼特点。here 提示本句聚焦“该公园的恐龙坑”;Rounded pieces/These



fragments... smooth round shape... rolling... 语速较慢且重读,凸显该恐龙坑的骨骼特点“骨骼零碎、发生移位(滚动磨损成圆形)”。

V In a mass killing, the bones would have been left on the stream or lake bottom together at the same level. But in this deposit, the bones occur throughout a zone of sandstone about 12 feet thick.

通过对比详述原因二:埋藏层厚度不同。话语标记词:In a mass killing... But in this deposit...。核心语义词:together at the same level,throughout a zone of sandstone。

①句介绍集群死亡后恐龙骨骼的埋藏特点。In a mass killing 继续聚焦“动物集群死亡后形成的埋藏坑”;left... together (at the) same level 重读,明确集群死亡后的骨骼埋藏特点“处于同一水平位置”。

②句介绍该恐龙坑中恐龙骨骼的埋藏特点。But in this deposit (But 明显重读)转向“该公园的恐龙坑”;occur throughout (a) zone (of) sandstone about 12 feet thick 语速较慢且重读,明确该恐龙坑的骨骼埋藏特点“散布在较厚的砂岩层”。

VI The mixture of swamp dwellers and dry-land types also seems to indicate that the deposit is a mixture from different places.

否定“该地区恐龙为集群死亡”的第三点原因:恐龙种类的混杂。话语标记词:also。核心语义词:The mixture of swamp dwellers and dry-land types。

mixture... swamp dwellers... dry-land types 重读,引入新信息;also... indicate... different places 表明该新信息实际承接 III 段,补充指出讲话人否定“该地区恐龙集群死亡后原地埋藏”的又一原因。

VII The pit area is a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died. ^[21] Most of the remains probably floated down an eastward flowing river until they were left on a shallow sandbar. Some of them may have come from far-away dry-land areas to the west. Perhaps they drowned trying to cross a small stream or were washed away during floods. Some of the swamp dwellers may have got stuck in the very sandbar that became their grave; others may have floated for miles before being stranded.

介绍讲话人自己的猜想“众多死于不同地区的恐龙漂流埋葬至此”。话语标记词:The pit area is... Most of the remains... Some of them... Perhaps they... Some of the swamp dwellers... others...。核心语义词:graveyard, not a place where they died,floated down an eastward flowing river。

①句引出讲话人的猜想/判断。a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died 取舍结构(not 明显重读),否定上述众人猜想(集群死亡后原地埋藏)的同时,重读引出讲话人自己的结论(异地死亡后埋藏至此)。

②-⑤句具体解释讲话人的猜想(“异地死亡的恐龙如何埋藏至此”)。②句 Most of the remains 语调上扬,eastward flowing river... left... shallow sandbar 语调回落且重读,明确大部分恐龙遗骸埋藏至此的方式“顺水向东漂流到此处的沙洲”。③④句 Some of them 后微顿,提示开始分类讨论;far-away dry-land areas... west 及 drowned... washed away 重读,引出某些陆地生活类恐龙埋藏至此的原因“溺死或被洪水冲到此处”。⑤句 Some/others 继续分类讨论;stuck (in) the very sandbar... floated (for) miles 重读,引出某些沼泽栖息类恐龙埋藏至此的原因“恰好因死在此处或漂流因滞此处”。

VIII Even today similar events take place. When floods come in the spring, sheep, cattle and deer are often trapped by rising waters and often drown. Their dead bodies float downstream until the flood recedes and leaves them stranded on a bar or shore where they lie, half buried in the sand, until they decay. Early travelers on the Missouri river reported that shores and bars were often lined with the decaying bodies of buffalo that had died during spring floods.

由古及今论证讲话人的猜想。话语标记词:Even today similar events take place。核心语义词:trapped by rising waters and often drown,dead bodies float downstream,stranded on a bar or shore,shores and bars were often lined with the decaying bodies of buffalo...。

①句承上指出古时的异地埋藏现象如今也会发生。Even today 降调重读,将视角推至当今。

②-④句描述现象并引述旅行者所见予以佐证。②③句中的部分动词 trapped,drown,float downstream,



stranded (on a bar or shore)、decay 均重读且微顿,串起如今动物死后异地埋藏的过程“动物被洪水围困或溺死→尸体顺流而下→尸体滞留在沙洲或岸滩上→尸体腐烂”。④句 shores (and) bars... lined... buffalo... died 重读,勾勒出如今旅行者的所见所闻,以此证明古时也有出现动物尸体异地埋藏的可能性(即佐证讲话人自己的猜想)。

【问题分析】

Q19: Where can many of the best dinosaur specimens be found in North America?

Q20: What occurs to many people when they see the massive bones in the pit wall?

Q21: What does the speaker suggest about the large number of dinosaur bones found in the pit?

Q19: Where 提示询问方向“地点”; best dinosaur specimens、found、North America 重读,明确考查要点“北美上好的恐龙标本”。

Q20: What occurs to many people 后微顿,提示询问方向“众人的想法”; when 后限定具体情形。

Q21: the large number of dinosaur bones 重读后微顿,found... pit 重读,共同提示询问对象“坑中发现的大量恐龙骨骼”。



三、试题精解

19. 北美哪里可以找到上好的恐龙标本?

A) 沿着地势低洼的科罗拉多河。

C) 沿着美国和加拿大的边界。

B) 在国立恐龙公园里。

D) 在大城市的自然历史博物馆里。

【设题要点】 细节信息汇集处 (in... Colorado... Dinosaur National Monument... at museums... in the larger cities of the United States and Canada)

【答案精析】 D。D 正确概括 I 段②句信息“其中许多最好的标本如今或许能在美国和加拿大大城市的自然历史博物馆里看到”。A 将首段①句“科罗拉多州”窜改为“科罗拉多河”,且该句是在指出“美国国立恐龙公园的所在地/大量恐龙标本的发现地”,而非题目所问的“上好的恐龙标本存放地”。B 利用③句 best... 干扰,但这里是在指出“国立恐龙公园是保存最完好的恐龙化石出土处”,而非题目所问的“最佳标本存放处”。C 将②句“美国和加拿大的大城市”窜改为“沿着美国和加拿大的边界”。

20. 大多数人看到坑壁中的大量骨骼时会想到什么?

A) 火山爆发可能导致了整个动物物种的灭绝。

C) 为了恐龙研究,这个(恐龙)坑需要精心保护。

B) 某一自然灾害导致了这一地区的整个恐龙群的灭亡。

D) 整个地区一定遭受了毁灭性的洪水袭击。

【设题要点】 人物观点处 (Many people get the idea... some disaster... killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area.)

【答案精析】 B。B 准确概括 II 段①句信息“许多人看到坑壁中的大量骨头会产生一种观点:火山爆发或洪水突发等某种灾害导致了这一地区的整个恐龙群的灭亡”。A 将火山爆发可能“导致了这一地区整个恐龙群的灭亡(killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area)”夸大为“导致了整个动物物种的灭绝”。C 利用惯常情形“看到如此大量的珍贵恐龙遗骸,便自然想到要对其进行精心保护”设置干扰,但录音中并未提及。D 将“可能情形”当作“必然情形”,且未能切中问题要害、体现人们的完整想法;人们想到的是“洪水爆发等自然灾害(“洪水突发”仅是多种可能之一)导致了恐龙群的灭亡”,而非“这里必然遭受过洪水侵袭”。

21. 关于在坑中发现的大量恐龙骨骼,讲话人暗示了什么?

A) 它们随东流的河水漂流而下。

C) 它们是栖居于当地的恐龙的骨骼。

B) 它们已被深埋在砂层中数百万年。

D) 它们是在火山爆发中丧生的恐龙的遗骸。

【设题要点】 关键信息处/讲话人真实观点——恐龙遗骸来源 (The pit area is... Most of the remains probably floated down... Some of them...)

【答案精析】 A。A 同义改写 VII 段②句信息“大部分遗骸可能是随东流的河水而下,最后被留在了一个浅滩沙洲上(即:恐龙坑)”。B 与 VII 段②句信息“大部分遗骸可能是随东流河水而下,最后被留在了一个浅滩沙洲上(言外之意:具体埋藏于此多少年不得而知)”相悖。C 与 VII 段①句信息“这一坑区是恐龙埋葬地,



而非死亡地(这里的恐龙骨骼很大部分来自于其他地方)”相悖。D 将 II 段提及的他人猜想“火山爆发等导致了这一地区的整个恐龙群的灭亡”偷换为讲话人的想法。



四、全文翻译

在犹他州和科罗拉多州现在是美国国立恐龙公园的地方(注:美国国立恐龙公园位于两州交界处)已经发现了 20 多只恐龙的局部骨架和 300 多只恐龙的零散骨骼。其中许多最好的标本如今或许能在美国和加拿大较大城市的自然历史博物馆里看到。这个恐龙坑(美国国立恐龙公园)是目前已知规模最大、保存最为完好的恐龙化石埋藏地。

许多人看到坑壁中的大量骨头会产生一种观点:火山爆发或洪水突发等某种灾难导致了这一地区整个恐龙群的灭亡。这种事或许发生过,但也很可能并没有发生。

认为并非如此(注:并非集群死亡)的主要理由在于骨骼的零散程度以及埋藏层的厚度。

在其他被认作动物集群死亡的埋藏地,骨架通常完整无缺,且往往所有骨头各居其位。而在此埋藏地中发现了圆形的骨骼化石碎片。这些碎片是因为沿河底滚动而变成了光滑的圆形物。

动物大规模死亡时,骨头会一起被留在河底或湖底的同一水平面。但在此埋藏地,骨头在 12 英尺厚的砂岩层中均有分布。

沼泽栖息类恐龙和陆地生活类恐龙混杂的情形似乎也表明这一埋藏地的恐龙遗骸来自不同地方。

这一坑区是一个巨大的恐龙埋葬地,而非它们的死亡地。大部分遗骸可能是随东流的河水漂流而下,最后被留在了一个浅滩沙洲之上。其中有些可能来自遥远的西部陆地。这些恐龙或许是在尝试横穿小河时溺亡,或许是在洪水爆发时被冲走。一些沼泽栖息类恐龙可能正好被困在了那个成为其坟墓的沙洲;另一些沼泽栖息类恐龙则可能在搁浅之前已经漂流数英里。

即便今天,类似的情况也仍在发生。当春天洪水来临时,羊、牛、鹿经常被上涨的河水所困住、并常常溺亡。它们的尸体顺流而下,直到洪水退去并将其留在沙洲或岸滩上,它们会被沙子半掩着躺在那里,直至腐烂。密苏里河的早期旅行者反映,岸滩和沙洲上经常排列着在春季洪水中死去的水牛腐尸。

Recording Three 独立自主文化使美国人孤独终老



一、听前预测

22. A) Indulging in seeking leisure and material comfort. B) Attaching too much importance to independence. C) Failing to care for parents in the traditional way. D) Leaving their parents on the verge of starvation.	23. A) They have great difficulty living by themselves . B) They have little hope of getting any family care. C) They have fond memories of their good old days. D) They have a sense of independence and autonomy .
24. A) People in many parts of the world preferred small-sized families . B) There have been extended families in most parts of the world. C) Many elderly people were unwilling to take care of their grandchildren . D) So many young Americans refused to live together with their parents .	25. A) Leave their younger generations alone. B) Avoid being a burden to their children. C) Stay healthy by engaging in joyful activities. D) View things from their children's perspective.

[看选项关键词预测问题]

22. 各项均为 v. -ing 结构,均指向消极做法(Indulging in、Attaching too much importance、Failing to、Leaving... on the verge of starvation),且根据 C、D 中的 care for parents、leaving their parents 可知动作主体为“年轻的下一代/子女”,综合推测题目问及年轻的下一代/子女(被批评)的消极行为。听时应注意区辨消极行为到底指向“年轻一代的自身生活(A/B)”还是“年轻一代对待父母的态度(C/D)”。

23. 各项主语均为 They,分别涉及其面临的生活困境(A、B)、怀念的生活状态(C)、持有的生活理念(D),且根据 C 中 their good old days 以及 22 题 C、D 所展示的“年轻的下一代(子女)vs 年长的上一代(父母)”关联,可推测 They 指代“年长的上一代”,而题目询问年长一代生活方面的相关信息。

24. 根据各项中 small-sized families、extended families、unwilling to take care of... grandchildren、refused... live together with... parents 所构建的语义场“家庭结构/生活状况”,再结合 A、C、D 中的复现词 many 以及 B 中的 most 可综合推测,题目问及某种普遍存在的家庭结构/生活状况。注意 A 与 B 一定程度上



语义相反:世界大多数地区的家庭形式“小家庭 vs 大家庭”,正确项可能是两者择其一,听时应注意抓取与家庭组成形式相关的信息。

25. 各项均为动词原形短语,由 A、B、D 的近义/复现词 their younger generations、their children 可知动作主体为“年长一代”,再结合作“不干涉……、避免成为……的负担、从……角度看问题”可推测题目问及父母处理与子女关系的方式方法或是讲话人对年长一代/父母与年轻一代/子女相处的意见建议。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中复现词集中于三类:一、有关“子女 vs 父母”的表述:parents、children;二、有关“独立生活”的表述:independence、living by themselves、refused to live together;三、有关“悲惨老年生活”的表述:parents on the verge of starvation、have great difficulty living by themselves、have little hope of getting any family care、Avoid being a burden to their children,再结合 24 题 D 中的 American,推测录音可能批判了“美国人强调独立自主的家庭结构/生活状态”。



二、录音分析

I I would like particularly to talk about the need to develop a new style of aging in our own society.

直入讲话主题:美国人老去的方式亟需改变。话语标记词:I would like particularly to talk about...。核心语义词:need... a new style of aging。

particularly 重读并上扬、need 升调缓读、a new style of aging 前后停顿,明示讲话主题:提倡建立新的老去方式,暗示后文可能分析现有方式的弊病。

II ²² Young people in this country have been accused of not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country. And this is true. ²³ But it is also true that old people have been influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy. So we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation, in time without friends, but we are independent.

介绍当下美国人老去的方式,并分析其产生的原因:受独立自主思想的影响。话语标记词:Young people in this country... And this is true... But it is also true that... So... perhaps... but...。核心语义词:accused of not caring for their parents the way... the old country... influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy... live alone... starvation... without friends... independent。

①句 Young people 重读、accused 语调上升,提示引出新信息“年轻人受到指责”(accuse sb of doing sth 为固定搭配,意为“指责某人做某事”);not caring、parents、the way、would have、old country 重读,明确被指责的原因;年轻人已不像过去那么关心、照料老年人。②句 this is true 重读,明确这一指责的合理性。③句 (But...) also true 重读,提示承前介绍更重要却被忽视的事实;influenced 升调微顿,independence、autonomy 一字一顿,强调老年人深受独立思想影响。④句 So 语调上扬,提示将引出具体影响/结果;alone 重读,强调影响“独自一人”,至此明确当下老年人孤独老去的根本原因不只在年轻人的冷漠,更在于老年人对独立的追求。perhaps 重读、starvation、without friends、but、independent 字字重读,强调孤独老去时可能发生的场景。

III This standard American style has been forced on every ethnic group, although there are many groups for whom the ideal is not practical. It is a poor ideal and pursuing it does a great deal of harm. This ideal of independence also contains a tremendous amount of unselfishness.

总评独立思想的影响:影响范围广且坏处多。话语标记词:This standard American style... although... It is... and... This ideal... also...。核心语义词:forced on every ethnic group... not practical... poor ideal... a great deal of harm... a tremendous amount of unselfishness。

①句 forced 停顿、every 重读,凸显独立思想的强制性、广泛性影响;although 语调上扬,预示将引出某个令主句所述的“强制性、广泛性”更加令人惊讶、不可理喻的事实性信息;否定表达 not practical 重读,强调这一理想的不切实际,暗示老年人对其的追求会带来不良影响。②句 poor ideal、pursuing it、a great deal of harm 重读,强调追求独立思想的危害。③句 also 语调上扬,预示下文继续说明独立思想的危害;tremendous amount、unselfishness 重读,意在指出独立文化让人不顾自身利益。



IV In talking to today's young mothers, I have asked them what kind of grandmothers they think they are going to be. I hear devoted, loving mothers say that when they are through raising their children, they have no intention of becoming grandmothers. ²⁴ They are astonished to hear that in most of the world throughout most of its history, families have been three- or four-generation families, living under the same roof.

通过介绍年轻妈妈对参与子女婚后家庭的看法说明影响。 话语标记词: In talking to... I have asked... I hear... say... They are astonished to hear... 核心语义词: what kind of grandmothers... no intention of becoming grandmothers... three- or four-generation families living under the same roof.

①句 asked 拖音, 预示后文引出具体提问内容; what kind of grandmothers、think、going to be 重读, 明确具体提问内容; 将想要成为怎样的祖母。②句 I hear 微顿, 预示引出回答; no intention 升调重读, 与重读的 devoted, loving mothers 形成反差, 强调即便是对子女疼爱有加的母亲也没有参与儿女婚后家庭的打算。③句 astonished 拖音, three- or four-generation families living under the same roof 重读, 凸显年轻妈妈对多代同堂家庭的看法, 与②句合力体现独立思想对美国年轻妈妈的家庭观念的影响。

V We have over-emphasized the small family unit—father, mother, small children. We think it is wonderful if grandma and grandpa, if they're still alive, can live alone. We have reached the point where we think the only thing we can do for our children is to stay out of their way and the only thing we can do for our daughter-in-law is to see as little of her as possible.

进一步分析影响: 无论老少, 都过分追求小家庭的独立性。 话语标记词: We have over-emphasized... We think it is wonderful... We have reached the point... the only thing... 核心语义词: small family unit... live alone... stay out of their way... see as little of her as possible.

①句 over-emphasized、small、unit 重读微顿, father、mother、small children 字字重读, 强调美国文化讲究小家庭。②句 wonderful 微顿、Grandma、Grandpa、live alone 重读拖音, 指出在小家庭制下, 独居被公认为老年人最好的选择。③句 reached the point(事态已发展到某个阶段)、复现表达 the only thing、stay out... way、see as little... as possible 重读, 凸显老年人的窘境; 只为保持子女婚后家庭的独立性, 不惜主动断绝往来。

VI Old people's nursing homes, even the best run, are filled with older people who believe the only thing they can do for their children is to look cheerful when they come to visit. ²⁵ So in the end, older people have to devote all their energies to "not being a burden".

补充介绍独立文化影响下的老年人如何处理与子女的关系。 话语标记词: Old people's nursing homes... even... the only thing... So in the end... 核心语义词: look cheerful when they come to visit... devote all their energies to "not being a burden".

①句 older people 重读停顿, believe 停顿, 预示介绍老年人的看法; the only thing、look cheerful 重读, 表明老年人认为他们唯一能为孩子做的事就是用笑容告诉孩子自己过得很好。②句 So 弱读, in the end 重读, 两者共同引出最终结果; all their energies 重读、not being a burden 缓读, 强调独立小家庭文化迫使老年人不得不竭力避免成为儿女的负担。

VII We are beginning to see what a tremendous price we've paid for our emphasis on independence and autonomy. We've isolated old people and we've cut off the children from their grandparents.

指出对独立自主的追求使人们付出了惨痛代价。 话语标记词: We are beginning to see... We've... and... 核心语义词: tremendous price... isolated old people... cut off the children from their grandparents.

①句 tremendous price、paid、emphasis、independence、autonomy 重读, 强调人们为追求独立付出惨重代价, 预示后文将介绍具体代价。②句 cut off 重读, 与重读的 isolated 近义复现, 凸显代价的内容。

VIII One of the reasons we have as bad a generation gap today as we do is that grandparents have stepped out. Young people are being deprived of the thing they need most—perspective, to know why their parents behave so peculiarly and why their grandparents say the things they do.



列举代价:代际鸿沟加深。话语标记词:One of the reasons... grandparents... Young people... know why... and why... **核心语义词:**bad a generation gap... stepped out... deprived of... perspective... parents behave so peculiarly... grandparents say the things they do.

①句 bad 拖音,凸显代沟之深;grandparents 停顿、stepped out(离开,退出)重读,阐明原因。②句 deprived (deprive sb of sth 意为“使某人丧失某物”)、perspective、why parents behave so peculiarly、why grandparents say the things they do 重读,明确祖父母缺位对年轻人的影响:无法客观判断父母及祖父母的行事方式(该 thing 后为省略 that 的定语从句,总体结构为 need A to do B“需要 A 来实现 B”)。

[问题分析]

- Q22: What have young Americans been accused of?
 Q23: What does the speaker say about old people in the United States?
 Q24: What is astonishing to the young mothers interviewed by the speaker?
 Q25: What does the speaker say older people try their best to do?

Q22: What 重读, young Americans 升调, accused 重读、降调,提示题目询问“美国年轻人被谴责的内容”。
 Q23: What 升调, say 重读停顿,凸显问题类型“细节匹配”;old people/United States 重读,锁定考查对象“美国老年人”,综合指向“美国老年人的相关内容”。
 Q24: What 升调, astonishing 重读,提示题目问及“令人震惊的事物”;young mothers 拖音重读、interviewed 升调,限定震惊者“被采访的年轻妈妈们”。
 Q25: What 升调, say 重读停顿,凸显问题类型“细节匹配”;older people 升调, best to do 重读,锁定考查点“老年人竭尽全力要做的事”。



三、试题精解

22. 美国年轻人受到了什么指责?	
A) 沉迷于追求娱乐与物质享受。	C) 未能遵循传统方式来照顾父母。
B) 过度看重独立性。	D) 任凭其父母濒临饿死。

[命题要点] 新信息引出处(Young people in this country have been accused of...).

[答案精析] C。题干+C 同义复现 II 段首句美国年轻人被谴责的行为:不会像过去的年轻人那样关心照料父母。A 由首段 new style... in our own society 与社会常见报道“年轻人不再节俭、追求享乐”捏造,而录音中并未提及。B 将 II 段③句中“深受独立观念影响”的主体由老年人偷换为年轻人;D 将 II 段④句“老年人濒临饿死”这一种可能出现的情况窜改为普遍事实,此外,B、D 也非年轻人受指责的原因。

23. 关于美国老年人,讲话人说了什么?	
A) 他们无法独自一人生活。	C) 他们十分怀念美好的过去。
B) 他们几乎没有希望获得任何家人照顾。	D) 他们拥有独立、自主的意识。

[命题要点] 转折强调处(But it is also true that old people... So we...).

[答案精析] D。D 契合 II 段③④句“老年人一直以来都深受独立自主这一理想标准的影响,因此选择独自生活,尽管可能濒临饿死、缺乏朋友,但至少自己是独立的”。A 将“濒临饿死”这一种可能情况(perhaps)窜改为普遍事实(have great difficulty),且与 II 段末句中 but 后所强调语义“至少我们(即老年人)是独立的”相悖。B 将首句“子女对父母的照顾较过去有所减弱”绝对化为“所有家人对老年人都几乎不提供任何照顾”。C 则利用当下个别老年人“濒临饿死/没有朋友”的悲惨境遇捏造录音中未提及的“老年人怀念美好过往”。

24. 对接受讲话人采访的年轻妈妈来说,令人震惊的是什么?	
A) 世界上许多地方的人们都偏好小型家庭。	C) 许多老人不愿意照顾其孙子孙女。
B) 世界上大多数地方都存在大型家庭。	D) 有那么多美国年轻人拒绝与父母住一起。

[命题要点] 人物感受表明处(They are astonished to hear that...).

[答案精析] B。题干+B 复现 IV 段③句年轻妈妈震惊的内容“世界上竟然有很多地方在大部分历史时



期都是三/四代同堂”，其中 extended families 概指“三代或四代同堂的大家庭”，而 A 的 small-sized families (两代同堂)与此恰恰相反。C 为②句中年轻妈妈已持有的观点“无意做祖母”，不可能令其震惊。D 则将“年轻妈妈无意要做祖母”的言外之意“老了无意与已成家生子的子女同住”偷换为“很多年轻人不愿与父母同住”。

25. 讲话人说,老年人在竭尽全力做什么?	
A) 不打扰他们的后代。	C) 通过参加快乐的活动来保持健康。
B) 避免成为子女的负担。	D) 从子女的角度看待问题。

【命题要点】 总结强调处 (So in the end, older people have to...)。

【答案精析】 B。B 原词复现 VI 段末句“老年人不得不竭尽全力让自己别成为累赘”。A 利用 V 段③句 stay out of their way 干扰,但这是“过度强调小家庭”对我们的思想观念 (we think) 所造成的影响,而不是老年人竭尽全力在做的事 (do)。C 虽包含 VI 段首句 look cheerful,但该句意在强调“老年人在子女来访时表现得很快乐”而非“参加令自己快乐的诸多活动”,录音中更未提及“老年人借此保持身体健康”。D 利用 VIII 段②句 perspective 干扰,将文意“年轻人缺乏客观判断能力,缺乏从不同的视角来理解上一辈及上上一辈人的行事方式的能力”颠倒曲解为“老年人努力从年轻人的角度看问题”。



四、全文翻译

我特别想谈一谈在我们社会发展一种新的老去方式的必要性。

在我们国家(美国),年轻人被指责不会像过去那样(注:原文作“古老的国度中,是指一些美国人原先来自的国家,如意大利、波多黎各等”)关心照料父母。这是事实。但另一个事实是,老年人一直以来都深受独立自主这一理想的影响。为此,我们独自生活,或濒于饿死,或无友可依,但是我们独立。

这一标准的美国变老方式被强加给各个族群,哪怕这个理想对于许多族群而言不切实际。这是一个糟糕的理想,追求它会造成极大伤害。这个独立自主的理想还要求(人们)具备极度的无私奉献精神。

在与当今年轻母亲的交谈中,我问她们觉着自己将会成为怎样的祖母。我听尽心尽责又慈爱的母亲说,她们抚育孩子长大成人后无意要做祖母。当听说世界上大多数国家在大部分历史时期都是三代或四代同堂的家庭模式时,她们感到十分震惊。

我们过度强调要以小家庭为单位——父亲、母亲和孩子。我们认为,祖母和祖父(倘若还在世)能独自生活是一件极好的事。我们已经到了这样一种地步:我们认为唯一可为孩子做的事就是不涉入他们的生活,唯一可为儿媳做的事就是尽可能少与她会面。

养老院,甚至是那些经营至善的养老院,挤满了一群认为唯一可为孩子做的事就是在他们前来探望时笑脸相迎的老年人。所以到最后,老年人不得不竭尽全力让自己“别成为累赘”。

我们开始认识到,对独立自主的重视让我们付出了极为惨重的代价。我们使老年人陷于孤立,切断了孩子与祖父母的联系。

现今我们之所以会有如此严重的代沟,原因之一就在于祖父母的缺位。年轻人被剥夺了他们最需要的东西——客观判断能力,他们无法了解父母行事为何这般独特,祖父母为何说出那样的话。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

联合国报告称人类正在毁灭自然界



一、总体分析

来源:《悉尼先驱晨报》2019.05.12 文章 The UN says we're destroying the world. This should change everything(联合国称我们正在毁灭世界,这将改变一切)。**脉络:**概述报告发现“人类对自然的破坏速度之快已致使地球上的生命陷入险境”(第一段)——详述报告启示,警示人们应采取行动拯救自然(第二段)——说明拯救自然的具体做法(第三段)。





二、选项分析

词性	选项	词义	
名词	A) capacity	1. 容积, 容纳能力, 生产能力 2. 领悟(或理解、办事)能力 3. 职位, 职责	
	B) declaration	1. 公告, 宣告, 宣言 2. 表白 3. 申报(单)	
	E) disaster	1. 灾难, 灾祸 2. 彻底失败的人(或事)	
	H) inventory	1. (建筑物里的物品、家具等的)清单, 财产清单 2. (商店的)存货, 库存	
	I) junction	1. (公路或铁路的)汇合处, 枢纽站 2. (电缆、河流等的)主接点, 结合点	
	L) stagnation	停滞, 不发展, 不进步	
	M) stake	1. 桩子, 标桩 2. 股本, 股份 3. 重大利益, 重大利害关系 4. at stake 处于危险中; 在紧要关头	
动词	原形	H) inventory	开列清单
		M) stake	1. 以……打赌, 拿……冒险 2. 用桩支撑
	-ing 分词	C) deteriorating	变坏, 恶化, 退化
		F) eroding	1. 侵蚀, 腐蚀, 风化 2. 逐渐毁坏, 削弱
		K) overwhelming	1. (强烈的情感)充溢, 使难以承受, 使不知所措 2. 压倒, 击败, 征服 3. 使应接不暇
	-ed 分词	D) determined	1. 决心(做某事) 2. 决定, 支配, 影响 3. 确定, 裁决 4. 查明, 测定, 准确算出
		G) grabbed	1. 抓住, 攫取 2. (尤指匆忙地)拿, 吃, 喝 3. 引人注目, 吸引
N) stifled		1. 压制, 扼杀 2. (使)窒息	
形容词	C) deteriorating	正在变坏的, 正在恶化的	
	D) determined	坚决的, 决意的	
	J) monotonous	单调的, 乏味的	
	K) overwhelming	巨大的, 压倒性的, 无法抗拒的	
	O) urgent	紧急的, 迫切的	



三、真题精解

I ① The United Nations issued a report last week warning that humans are destroying nature at such a rate that life on Earth is at risk. ② When the report came out, it naturally 26 **headlines**^①. ③ But obviously it didn't **hijack**^② the **news agenda**^③ in the manner of a major terrorist attack or 27 of war.

联合国上周发布的一份报告发出警告, 人类毁坏自然的速率如此之快, 已致使地球上的生命陷入险境。报告一出炉, 便自然而然地占据了新闻头条。但显然它并没有如同重大恐怖袭击或宣战事件那般抢占新闻议程。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **headline** ['hedlaɪn] *n.* (报纸的)大字标题

② **hijack** ['haɪdʒæk] *v.* 控制, 操纵

③ **news agenda** 新闻议程



The United Nations issued a report last week warning that humans are destroying nature at such a rate that life on Earth is at risk.

The United Nations	issued	a report	last week
主语	谓语	宾语	时间状语

↑ing分词短语作后置定语，其中that从句作warning的宾语

warning	that	humans are destroying nature at such a rate that life on Earth is at risk.
现在分词	引导词	宾语从句（含such...that...结构）

· 解题思路 ·

26. 答案:G) grabbed

【确定词性】空格所在主句“it (主语) + naturally (状语) + _____ + headlines (宾语)”缺少谓语动词，结合时间状语从句 When the report came out 可知空格词应为及物动词过去式。

【锁定答案】首句介绍联合国最新报告发现：人类对自然的快速破坏导致地球上的生命面临生存威胁。②③句中 headlines、news agenda 提示此两句探讨该报告受媒体关注的程度，两句借 But 转折，由③句“但这项报告并没有如大型恐怖袭击事件那般抢占新闻议程(hijack the news agenda)”可反向推知，空格句是在让步肯定“报告在发布之时取得了不少媒体关注”，G 符合文意。

注：grab (the) headlines 意为“占据新闻头条，成为新闻焦点”，强调事件刚刚发布时大受媒体关注；hijack the news agenda 意为“抢占/劫持新闻议程”，强调媒体对事件的持续关注。

27. 答案:B) declaration

【确定词性】_____ of war 与 a major terrorist attack 并列，空格词应为名词。

【锁定答案】由并列连词 or 前后语义同向可知，“_____ 战争”应与“大型恐怖袭击”同为重大事件，再结合整句可知，二者往往会获得新闻媒体的持续关注。备选项中 B 最合文意，declaration of war 为固定搭配，意为“宣战”。

E) disaster 符合词性要求，也符合空格处对“危机、灾难”等消极语义的要求，因此干扰性极强，但可以通如下方法排除：一、由上述分析可知，_____ of war 应指向重大事件，而 disaster 代入空格处意为“战争造成的灾祸”，指向事件的影响；二、disaster 在表示“某事造成的灾难/祸患/负面后果”时通常使用复数。

【点拨技巧】第 26、27 两题的解答关键在于借助逻辑连词 But、or 确定句际、短语间的逻辑关系：一、由 But 可知②③句间为“让步—转折”逻辑，由此可判断“_____ headlines”和“didn't hijack the news agenda”应语义对立。二、由 or 可知 _____ of war 与 a major terrorist attack 为并列语义，应共同指向“重大危机事件”。

II ① The report from the **Intergovernmental**^① Science-Policy **Platform**^② on **Biodiversity**^③ and **Ecosystem**^④ Services (IPBES) is clear on what's at 28 and what needs to change. ② IPBES chair Robert Watson says the “29 **evidence**^⑤” presents an “ominous (凶兆的) picture”. ③ “The health of ecosystems on which we and all other species depend is 30 more rapidly than ever,” Robert Watson said. ④ “We are 31 the very **foundations**^⑥ of our economies, **livelihoods**^⑦, food **security**^⑧, health and quality of life worldwide.” ⑤ The report says it's not too late if we make “**transformative**^⑨ change”—fundamental, **system-wide**^⑩ reorganization—at every level from local to global, and we need to focus on how to make that happen.

这份来自联合国生物多样性和生态系统服务政府间科学政策平台 (IPBES) 的报告明确指出了什么正处于危险境地，以及需要做出何种改变。IPBES 的主席罗伯特·沃森称，“绝大多数证据”呈现出“不祥的景象”。“人类及其他所有物种所依赖的生态系统的健康状况正在以前所未有的速度恶化。”罗伯特·沃森说，“我们正在侵蚀我们的经济、生计、粮食安全、健康与全球生活质量的根基。”报告表示，如果我们现在开始从地方到全球各个层面做出“变革性改变”——根本性的、全系统的重组——那还为时未晚，且我们需要重点关注如何实现这一变革。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **intergovernmental** [ˌɪntəɡəvɪn'mentl] a. 政府间的

② **platform** ['plætfɔ:m] n. (公开表达看法的) 平台

③ **biodiversity** [ˌbaɪəʊdəɪ'vɜ:səti] n. 生物多样性

④ **ecosystem** ['i:kəʊsɪstəm] n. 生态系统



⑤ **evidence** [ˈevidəns] *n.* 证据,证明

⑥ **foundation** [faʊn'deɪʃn] *n.* 基础

⑦ **livelihood** [ˈlɪvliːhʊd] *n.* 生计

⑧ **security** [sɪˈkjʊərəti] *n.* 安全

⑨ **transformative** [trænsˈfɔ:mətɪv] *a.* 改造性的;变革性的

⑩ **system-wide** *a.* 全系统范围的

· 解题思路 ·



28. 答案: M) stake

【确定词性】空格位于宾语从句 what's at _____ 中,空格词应为名词或 ing 分词,且能与 at 搭配。

【锁定答案】空格句介绍 IPBES 发布的报告内容“明确了什么正处于 _____, 以及我们需要做出哪些改变”。结合首段报告发现“人类对自然的破坏正危及全球生命”可知,报告应先分析具体存在哪些问题(即人类活动对生态系统的哪些方面构成威胁),才能对症下药去寻求变革措施,空格词应表示“(处于)危险/灾难/危急情形”等意, M 正确, at stake 为固定搭配,意为“处于危险境地/生死攸关之际”。E) disaster 有干扰性,但其搭配为 in a/the disaster。

29. 答案: K) overwhelming

【确定词性】空格词所在宾语从句中, the “_____ evidence” 为主语, 所以空格词可能为形容词、名词、ed 分词或 ing 分词(修饰名词 evidence)。

【锁定答案】空格句介绍 IPBES 主席 Robert Watson 所言: “_____ 证据” 展现出“不祥的景象”。其中“不祥的景象” 照应上文报告发现“人类活动正威胁到地球上所有生命”, 再据由“证据→发现/结论” 的常识逻辑可知, 报告发现应当有大量的/确凿的证据作支撑, K 符合要求。

30. 答案: C) deteriorating 31. 答案: F) eroding

【确定词性】空 30 所在主句结构为“The health of ecosystems (主语) + is + _____ 30 + more rapidly than ever (状语)”, 根据副词 rapidly (表示动作的快慢) 可排除空格词为名词或形容词(作表语)的情况, 确定应为不及物动词的 ing 分词(构成进行时态)或 ed 分词(构成被动语态), 且更可能是强调变化的 ing 分词。空 31 前为 We are, 后为名词短语 the very foundations of..., 空格词可能是及物动词的 ing 分词(构成进行时态)或副词(构成主系表结构)。

【锁定答案】第二段③④句继续引述 Robert Watson 的话语, 指出“人类及其他物种所依赖的生态系统的健康状况正以前所未有的速度 _____ 30; 我们正在 _____ 31 我们的经济、生计等的根基”。其中, 空 30 前的“生态系统的健康状况”、空 31 后的“经济、生计等的根基”均指向“自然环境(nature)”, 再结合空格前句“大量证据表现出不祥的景象”以及后句“如果我们能做出‘变革性改革’还为时未晚”可知, 两空均应填入“恶化/破坏”等表示消极趋势的词汇, 以实现“问题—表现—对策”的呼应衔接。C) deteriorating (“恶化, 变坏”)为不及物动词, 符合空 30 词义及词性要求; F) eroding (“损害, 削弱”)可作及物动词, 符合空 31 词义及词性要求。

【点拨技巧】报告/研究负责人的话语往往是对报告内容及意义的总结提炼, 应与文中对报告的相关介绍一致, 解题时需寻找对应信息。空 30、31 所在句均为报告相关负责人 Robert Watson 的话语, 故应与首段报告发现 humans are destroying nature at such a rate that life on Earth is at risk、第二段首句报告内容 what's at stake and what needs to change、下文报告所述解决对策 it's not too late if we make “transformative change” 形成照应, 才能实现上下文语义的连贯一致。

III ① First, don't **indulge**^① in despair, because **despair**^② leads to **inertia**^③ and doing nothing means certain 32. ② Every action to save nature will improve our collective and personal futures and the only way to respond to a threat of this **scale**^④ is with 33 action rooted in **headstrong**^⑤ optimism. ③ Second, we need **relentless**^⑥ focus, just like when *paramedics* (救护人员) arrive on a scene and use the concept of “*triage* (伤员鉴别分类)” to ensure the most 34 cases get treated first. ④ Saving the natural world needs that kind of thinking. ⑤ We don't have the 35 to do everything at once. ⑥ We need to make hard choices. [285 words]

首先, 不要沉沦于绝望, 因为绝望会导致惰性, 而不作为则意味着某种灾难会降临。每一次拯救自然的行动都会改善人类集体及个人的未来, 而应对这种大规模威胁的唯一方法是采取根植于顽强乐观主义的坚决行动。其次, 我们需要“残酷的聚焦”, 就像救护人员抵达现场后会采用“伤员鉴别分类”概念来确保最紧急的病例最先得到治疗。拯救自然界需要这种思维。我们没有能力同时做所有的事情。我们需要做出艰难的抉择。



① **indulge** [ɪn'dʌldʒ] *v.* 沉湎, 沉溺(于)② **despair** [dɪ'speɪ] *n.* 绝望③ **inertia** [ɪ'nɜːʃə] *n.* 惰性, 保守④ **scale** [skeɪl] *n.* 规模⑤ **headstrong** ['hedstrɒŋ] *a.* 倔强任性的, 固执的⑥ **relentless** [rɪ'lentləs] *a.* 残酷的; 无情的; 不减弱的

· 解题思路 ·

32. 答案: E) disaster

【确定词性】空格所在分句结构为“doing nothing(动名词短语作主语)+ means(及物动词作谓语)+ certain _____”, 空格词应为**名词**, 作 certain 的修饰对象、means 的宾语。

【锁定答案】第二段末句提出问题“如何实现变革性改变(how to make that happen)”, 末段①句(空格句)先指出第一项做法“不要沉沦于绝望”, 并解释原因“绝望会导致懒惰, 不作为意味着某种_____”。可见本句是在暗示人们要采取行动, 空格词应表示“(什么都不做会导致)灾难/困境/危害”等负面结果, E 正确。

L) stagnation 有较强干扰, 但“停滞”仅为“懒惰(inertia)/不作为(doing nothing)”的同义表述, 无法体现 means 所暗藏的因果“懒惰/不作为/停滞导致危害”, 故排除。

33. 答案: D) determined

【确定词性】空格所在分句主干为“the only way(主语)+ is(系动词)+ with _____ action(介宾结构作表语)”, 空格词应作名词 action 的修饰成分, 可能为**名词、形容词、ed 分词、ing 分词**。

【锁定答案】空格所在句指出, 采取行动拯救自然会改善人类的未来, 采取根植于顽强乐观主义的_____行动是解决环境威胁的唯一方法。空格词应体现积极正向的色彩, 且呼应 the only way(唯一方法)、a threat of this scale(如此大规模的威胁)以及 headstrong optimism(顽强的乐观主义)所体现的“任务艰巨性/行动必要性/坚决性”, D 正确。

【点拨技巧】借助因果关联词明确逻辑链条。末段①②句借助多个显性/隐性因果关联词(because, leads to, means, will, the only way to)构建两条逻辑链: 1. 陷入绝望→懒惰/不作为→ 32; 2. 采取 33 行动→应对当前巨大的环境威胁 & 改善人类未来。两条逻辑链恰为正反论证, 表达同一语义, 由此可明确两空答案。

34. 答案: O) urgent

【确定词性】空格词位于 ensure 的宾语从句(that) the most _____ cases get treated first 中, 空格前为最高级标志 the most, 后为名词 cases, 空格词应为**形容词**。

【锁定答案】末段③句先概述指出拯救自然的第二项做法“我们需要 relentless focus”, 随后以 just like... 类比解释: 就像救护人员抵达现场后会采用“伤员鉴别分类”概念来确保最_____病例最先得到治疗。结合常识、relentless focus 的大概含义, 以及句子逻辑可推知类比解释关系: 救护人员要确保最紧急的/严重的病例最先得到治疗→拯救自然也需要类似的“残忍聚焦: 虽然都亟待处理, 但还是必须要做出艰难的抉择, 先处理最为紧急的事情”。O 正确。

35. 答案: A) capacity

【确定词性】空格前为 We don't have the, 空格后为不定式 to do everything..., 可推知空格词应为**名词**, 与 the 共作 have 的宾语。

【锁定答案】空格句及前后句三句一体, 指出拯救自然界需要这种思维(残酷聚焦: 确保最紧急的事情先处理); 我们没有_____来同时做所有的事情; 我们需要做出艰难的抉择。可见, 作者是在呼吁人们在能力/精力/资源有限的情况下要做出取舍, 率先解决最紧急的事情, A 正确。

Section B

儿童理解他人心理的能力长期被严重低估



一、总体分析

本文选自 *The Conversation* 新闻网站 2017 年 3 月 22 日文章 Children understand far more about other minds than long believed(儿童理解他人心理的能力长期被严重低估)。文章聚焦幼儿思维研究领域的理论进展, 介绍皮亚杰的经典理论“儿童自我中心论”如何低估幼儿的思维能力, 后世学者又如何利用创新的研究方法颠覆经典, 为幼儿的思维能力正名。





二、试题分析

试题	定位词	核心义
36. Piaget believed that small children could not collaborate ^① with others while playing.	[1] could not collaborate with others while playing	皮亚杰对幼儿的看法:他们玩耍时无法协作。
37. The author and his colleagues' study shows two-year-olds may be able to predict other people's feelings.	[1] The author and his colleagues' study [2] two-year-olds	作者与其同事的研究发现:两岁儿童可能具备预料他人感受的能力。
38. In the latter half of the last century, fewer and fewer people believed the basis for our understanding of the world is wholly empirical ^② .	[1] In the latter half of the last century [2] wholly empirical	上世纪的观念转变:越来越多人相信知识完全基于经验。
39. Research conducted by Jean Piaget in the last century suggested babies were insensitive to others' thinking.	[1] Research conducted by Jean Piaget in the last century [2] insensitive to others' thinking	皮亚杰对幼儿的研究发现:他们对他人心理不敏感。
40. Our improved understanding of babies' intellectual power is attributable ^③ to better research tools.	[1] is attributable to [2] better research tools	对幼儿智力的理解加深的原因:研究工具的改善。
41. It has been found in recent research that even small babies are sensitive to other people's points of view.	[1] recent research [2] sensitive to other people's points of view	近期对婴儿的研究发现:他们对他人心理很敏感。
42. Scientists are still debating what inference ^④ can be drawn from certain physical expressions of a child.	[1] what inference can be drawn	科学家仍在争论的问题:我们能从儿童的某些身体表现中推断出什么信息。
43. The newer research methods focus on infants ^⑤ simple behaviors instead of requiring them to answer questions.	[1] newer research methods [2] simple behaviors [3] answer questions	新研究方法的关注点:婴儿的简单行为而非其对问题的回答。
44. With the progress in psychology, the traditional view of children's self-centered nature and limited thinking abilities has become less and less influential.	[1] self-centered nature [2] limited thinking abilities	如今的观念转变:越来越多人信奉“儿童以自我为中心、思维能力有限”的传统观点。
45. Even though marked advances have been made, it is wrong to dismiss ^⑥ Piaget's fundamental contributions to the study of kids' cognitive ^⑦ abilities.	[1] marked advances [2] it is wrong to dismiss	对待皮亚杰学术贡献的正确态度:应正视其价值。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① **collaborate** [kə'ləbəreɪt] *v.* 合作, 协作 § infer)
- ② **empirical** [ɪm'pɪrɪkl] *a.* 基于经验的, 经验主义的 § ⑤ **infant** ['ɪnfənt] *n.* 婴儿
- ③ **be attributable to** 可归因于…… § ⑥ **dismiss** [dɪs'mɪs] *v.* 否定
- ④ **inference** [ɪn'fɜːrəns] *n.* 推断的结果(动词形式为 **infer**) § ⑦ **cognitive** [kɒgnə'tɪv] *a.* 认知的

定位词选取原则: (1) 排除 (small) children/babies, infants, kids 等多次复现的信息, 但其下义词如 two-year-olds 涉及明确数字信息, 区辨性很强, 仍应入选。(2) 优先选择人、物相关名词短语, 如 The author and his colleagues' study, better research tools, recent research, simple behaviors 等, 注意 (Jean) Piaget 虽在多题中出现, 但在定位信息较少的题中, 仍可与其他细节信息共同入选, 如 39 题 Research conducted by Jean Piaget; 时间相关表达, 如 In the latter half of the last century 等; 表示因果逻辑的相关表达, 如 is attributable to 等; 评价性形容词短语/结构, 如 wholly empirical, it is wrong to dismiss 等。(3) 补充选择其他具有区辨性的动词性表达, 如 could not collaborate with others while playing 等。



解题思维原则:速读巧解时,带着试题定位词快速浏览文中段落,一旦发现试题定位词(不是单一、而是全部)出现于某段某处,随即将试题核心义与该定位处核心文意进行比对,若比对成功即可确定答案,正确答案往往是对原文定位处的同义复现或改写,偶尔可能是几个句子的文意概括或段落主旨概括。(短时记忆有限者,这一解题过程可分批进行,如先分析5道题然后通读全文,然后分析剩下5道题及剩余未确定段落。)



三、速读巧解

Children Understand Far More About Other Minds Than Long Believed

A) ① Until a few decades ago, scholars believed that young children know very little, if anything, about what others are thinking. ② Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget, who is **credited with**^① founding the scientific study of children's thinking, was **convinced**^② that preschool children cannot consider what goes on in the minds of others. ③ The interviews and experiments he **conducted**^③ with kids in the middle of the 20th century suggested that they were trapped in their **subjective**^④ viewpoints, incapable of imagining what others think, feel or believe.

B) ① Much of the **subsequent**^⑤ research on early childhood thinking was highly influenced by Piaget's ideas. ② Scholars sought to **refine**^⑥ his theory and empirically confirm his views. ③ But it became increasingly clear that Piaget seemed to have **gravely**^⑦ underestimated the intellectual powers of very young kids before they can make themselves understood by speech. ④ Researchers began to **devise**^⑧ ever more **ingenious**^⑨ ways of figuring out what goes on in the minds of babies, and the resulting picture of their abilities shows **subtle**^⑩ variations. ⑤ **Consequently**^⑪, the old view of children's *egocentric* (自我中心的) nature and intellectual weaknesses has increasingly **fallen out of favor**^⑫ and become **replaced**^⑬ by a more generous position that sees a **budding**^⑭ sense not only of the physical world but also of other minds, even in the “youngest young.”

儿童理解他人心理的能力 长期被严重低估

直到几十年前,学者们还认为,幼儿对他人的想法其实知之甚少。被誉为儿童思维科学研究之父的瑞士心理学家让·皮亚杰就坚信,学龄前儿童考虑不到他人的心理活动。他在20世纪中期对儿童进行的访谈和实验表明,他们跳不出自己的主观视角,无法设想他人的想法、感受及观念。

关于幼儿思维的大量后续研究都深受皮亚杰思想的影响。学者们试图进一步完善他的理论,并用实验来证明他的观点。但他们却越来越清晰地认识到,皮亚杰似乎严重低估了婴幼儿(尚不能用言语表达自己的想法)的智力。研究人员开始设计出越来越巧妙的方法来探究幼儿的心理活动,对于幼儿能力的认识因而呈现出细微的变化。“儿童生来以自我为中心,智力存在不足”这种旧观念因而日渐失宠,取而代之的是一种更具包容性的立场,该立场认为,幼儿(甚至最年幼的幼儿)不仅会萌生对物质世界的意识,还会萌生对他人思维的意识。

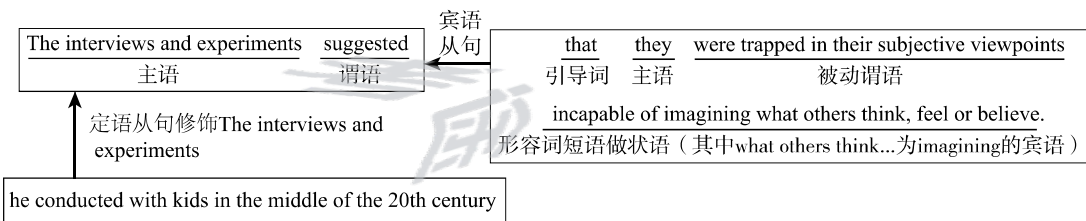
· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **credit A with B** 把 B 归功于 A
- ② **convinced** [kən'vɪnst] *a.* 深信的,坚信的
- ③ **conduct** [kən'dʌkt] *v.* 实施,执行
- ④ **subjective** [səb'dʒektɪv] *a.* 主观的
- ⑤ **subsequent** [ˈsʌbstkwənt] *a.* 随后的
- ⑥ **refine** [rɪ'faɪn] *v.* 完善
- ⑦ **gravely** [ˈɡreɪvli] *ad.* 严重地

- ⑧ **devise** [dɪ'vaɪz] *v.* 发明,设计
- ⑨ **ingenious** [ɪn'dʒɪniəs] *a.* 巧妙的
- ⑩ **subtle** ['sʌtl] *a.* 不明显的,微妙的
- ⑪ **consequently** [ˈkɒnstkwəntli] *ad.* 因此,所以
- ⑫ **fall out of favor** 失宠,不再受欢迎
- ⑬ **replace** [rɪ'pleɪs] *v.* 代替,取代
- ⑭ **budding** [ˈbʌdɪŋ] *a.* 萌发中的

The interviews and experiments he conducted with kids in the middle of the 20th century suggested that they were trapped in their subjective viewpoints, incapable of imagining what others think, feel or believe.





· 速读巧解 ·



A、B 段介绍幼儿思维研究领域的理论发展“‘儿童自我中心论’遭后世学者挑战”，引出全文主题：幼儿的思维能力长期被低估，近几十年才逐渐得到正视。

A 段概述以皮亚杰为代表的老派学者提出的“儿童自我中心论(只了解自己、对他人心理一无所知)”。Until a few decades ago, scholars believed... 引出学界对幼儿心理的传统观点，同时暗示该观点在近几十年内受到了冲击。Jean Piaget... was convinced that... The interviews and experiments he conducted... suggested that... 引用心理学界泰斗皮亚杰的研究发现对该观点加以说明。全段核心信息为：皮亚杰基于研究发现提出“儿童自我中心论”。

【定位词定位】39 题 Research conducted by Jean Piaget in the last century 对应③句 The interviews and experiments he conducted... in the middle of the 20th century, insensitive to others' thinking 同义替换 incapable of imagining what others think.

【核心义匹配】③句皮亚杰通过访谈和实验得出的发现“儿童无法设想他人的想法、感受及观念”与 39 题核心义相符。

B 段叙述这一旧理论如何由盛转衰，最终被后世的新发现所取代。Much of the subsequent research... highly influenced 点明皮亚杰的旧理论最初在学界影响极强。sought to... confirm his views → increasingly clear that Piaget... underestimated... → began to devise ever more ingenious ways of figuring out → the resulting picture... 按时间顺序叙述部分后世学者如何逐步另立门户“先是试着证实旧理论，随即发现其不足，后来用新方法得出不同的新发现”，Consequently, the old view... fallen out of favor... replaced 指出新发现的颠覆性“剥夺旧理论影响力并取而代之”。全段核心信息为：皮亚杰“儿童自我中心论”的影响如何减弱。

【定位词定位】40 题 is attributable to 和④⑤句的 resulting、Consequently 都表因果关系，better research tools 可对应④句 more ingenious ways of figuring out...；44 题 self-centered nature, limited thinking abilities 分别同义替换⑤句 egocentric nature, intellectual weaknesses.

【核心义匹配】相比 40 题核心义，④⑤句仅提及研究方法的改进导致儿童自我中心论被一种更具包容性的观点所取代，并未明确指出这深化了对于幼儿智力的理解(理解出现变化≠理解加深)，故二者难以匹配；⑤句人们的观念变化“‘儿童天生以自我为中心、智力存在不足’的旧观念逐渐失宠”符合 44 题核心义。

C) ① Historically, children didn't receive much respect for their mental powers. ② Piaget not only believed that children were "egocentric" in the sense that they were unable to differentiate between their own viewpoint and that of others; he was also convinced that their thinking was characterized by systematic errors and confusions. ③ When playing with others, they don't cooperate because they do not realize there are different roles and perspectives^①. ④ He was convinced that children literally^② cannot "get their act together": instead of playing cooperatively and truly together, they play side by side, with little regard^③ for others. ⑤ And when speaking with others, a young child supposedly cannot consider the listener's viewpoint but "talks to himself without listening to others."

D) ① Piaget and his followers maintained^④ that children go through something like a dark age of intellectual development

过去，儿童的思维能力不大被重视。皮亚杰认为儿童“以自我为中心”，无法区分自己和他人的视角，并坚信儿童思维以系统性错误和混沌为特征。在和别人玩的时候，他们不会相互协作，因为他们意识不到玩乐中有不同的角色和视角。皮亚杰深信，儿童根本没法“一起行动”：他们不会协同玩耍，不会真正打成一片，而是各玩各的，基本无视同伴的存在。此外，幼童在交谈时大概也无法考虑听者的角度，而是“自言自语，不听他人讲话”。

皮亚杰及其追随者坚持认为，儿童首先会经历一个类似“黑暗时代”



before slowly and gradually becoming **enlightened**^① by reason and rationality as they reach school age. ② Alongside this enlightenment develops an ever growing understanding of other persons, including their attitudes and views of the world.

的智力发展期,等到了学龄时期,他们才会慢慢地逐渐开始接受理智和理性的启蒙。在这一启蒙时期,他们对他人(包括他人对世界的态度及观点)的理解会日益加深。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **perspective** [pə'spektɪv] *n.* 思维方式,视角
② **literally** ['lɪtərəli] *ad.* 真地(起加强语气作用)
③ **regard** [rɪ'gɑ:d] *n.* 注意,关注

- ④ **maintain** [meɪn'teɪn] *v.* 坚持说,坚持认为
⑤ **enlighten** [ɪn'laɪtən] *v.* 启发,启迪

· 速读巧解 ·

C、D 段具体介绍儿童自我中心论,明确学界传统观点“幼儿思维能力低下”。

C 段指出儿童自我中心论认为儿童思维能力低下:无法区分自己与他人的视角,思维充斥着错误和混乱。

Historically... 总领 C、D 两段,回顾传统观点,即皮亚杰的经典理论。not only... also... 概述皮亚杰眼中儿童思维的特点,When playing with others... don't cooperate, when speaking with others... talks to himself 列举儿童在两种社交情境下的奇怪表现具体说明。全段核心信息为:(1)皮亚杰认为儿童不知他人视角与己不同;(2)皮亚杰发现儿童在玩耍时不会配合,在交谈时只会自说自话。

【定位词定位】36 题 could not collaborate with others while playing 对应③句 When playing with others... don't cooperate... 及④句 instead of playing cooperatively。

【核心义匹配】③④句皮亚杰笔下儿童玩耍时的表现“不会相互协作”可与 36 题核心义匹配。

D 段指出皮亚杰的“儿童自我中心论”具有阶段性“儿童在婴幼儿时期缺乏思维能力,到上学年纪就会渐通人心”。本段借 before, Alongside 勾勒儿童心智发展过程“由最初的蒙昧渐渐走向理性,同时开始了解他人”。全段核心信息为:皮亚杰认为儿童以自我为中心的现象多限于学龄前时期。

【定位词定位】无。

E) ① Today, a very different picture of children's mental development emerges. ② Psychologists continually reveal new **insights**^① into the depth of young children's knowledge of the world, including their understanding of other minds. ③ Recent studies suggest that even infants are sensitive to others' perspectives and beliefs.

关于儿童的思维发展,如今出现了一种截然不同的认识。心理学家们不断发表关于幼童对世界认知深度的新洞见(包括对他人心理的了解)。新近研究表明,即便是婴儿也能敏锐地感知到他人的视角和观点。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **insight** [ɪn'saɪt] *n.* 洞悉,深刻了解

· 速读巧解 ·

E 段对比引出后世学者的不同发现,明确学界新观点“儿童早在婴儿时期就能知晓他人心理”。

Today, a very different picture... new insights... 与 C、D 两段形成今昔对比,引出后世截然不同的观点。Recent studies suggest that even infants are sensitive... 借新近研究发现明示二者差异之巨大“就连婴儿也能敏锐感知到他人视角(更别谈幼儿或更大的儿童了)”。全段核心信息为:新近研究发现婴儿也能知晓他人心理。

【定位词定位】41 题 recent research 对应③句 Recent studies, sensitive to other people's points of view 复现该句 sensitive to others' perspectives and beliefs。

【核心义匹配】③句近期的研究发现“即便婴儿也对他人的视角敏感”贴合 41 题核心义。



F) ① Part of the motivation to **revise**^① some of Piaget's conclusions **stemmed from**^② an ideological shift about the origin of human knowledge that occurred in the second half of the 20th century. ② It became increasingly unpopular to assume that a basic understanding of the world can be built entirely from experience. ③ This was in part **prompted**^③ by theorist Noam Chomsky, who argued that something as complex as the rules of grammar cannot be **picked up**^④ from **exposure**^⑤ to speech, but is supplied by an **inborn**^⑥ “language faculty”^⑦. ④ Others **followed suit**^⑧ and defined further “core areas” in which knowledge **allegedly**^⑨ cannot be pieced together from experience but must be possessed at birth. ⑤ One such area is our knowledge of others' minds. ⑥ Some even argue that a basic knowledge of others' minds is not only possessed by human infants, but must be evolutionarily old and **hence**^⑩ shared by our nearest living relatives, the great apes.

修正皮亚杰某些论断的动力部分源自 20 世纪下半叶出现的有关人类知识起源的观念转变。“仅靠经验就能建立起对世界的基本认知”这种设想越来越不受欢迎。这在某种程度上因理论家诺姆·乔姆斯基而起，他主张，像语法规则这样复杂的知识不可能通过接触语言来习得，而是源自于一种天生的“语言机制”。其他人效仿乔姆斯基又界定了一些“核心领域”，宣称这些领域的知识无法靠经验拼凑而成，只能与生俱来。其中一个领域就是对他人心理的认知。有些人甚至认为，对他人心理的基本认知不仅为人类婴儿所有，而且必然拥有悠久的进化历史，因而也一定为我们人类的近亲——类人猿——所有。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **revise** [rɪ'vaɪz] *v.* 修改, 修正
- ② **stem from** 源自……
- ③ **prompt** [prɒmpt] *v.* 促使, 引发
- ④ **pick up** (不费力地) 学会
- ⑤ **exposure** [ɪk'spəʊʒə] *n.* 暴露, 接触

- ⑥ **inborn** [ɪn'bɔ:n] *a.* 天生的
- ⑦ **faculty** ['fækəlti] *n.* 机能, 官能
- ⑧ **follow suit** 跟着做
- ⑨ **allegedly** [ə'ledʒɪdli] *ad.* 据称
- ⑩ **hence** [hens] *ad.* 因此

· 速读巧解 ·

F 段介绍推翻儿童自我中心论的理论动力“人类知识与生俱来论”。Part of the motivation... stemmed from an ideological shift... 承接上段指出这些学者受到了上世纪思潮的启发。prompted by... → Others followed suit and defined further “core areas”... One... is our knowledge of others' minds → Some even argue... shared by... great apes 叙述这一思潮如何从语言学界蔓延到心理学界“乔姆斯基提出语法知识与生俱来, 其他学者认为对他人心理的认知也是天生的, 甚至有人相信类人猿也能洞悉同类心理”。全段核心信息为: (1)“人类知识后天习得论”的衰落; (2)“人类知识与生俱来论”的兴起及扩散。

【定位词定位】38 题 In the latter half of the last century 替换①句 in the second half of the 20th century, wholly empirical 对应②句 built entirely from experience.

【核心义匹配】①②句人们观念的转变“‘知识完全基于经验’这一观念失去市场”可匹配 38 题核心义。

G) ① To prove that infants know more in this **realm**^① than had been **acknowledged**^②, researchers needed to come up with innovative ways of showing it. ② A big part of why we now recognize so much more of kids' intellectual **capacities**^③ is the development of much more sensitive research tools than Piaget had **at his disposal**^④.

H) ① Instead of **engaging**^⑤ babies in dialog or having them **execute**^⑥ complex **motor**^⑦ tasks, the newer methods **capitalize on**^⑧ behaviors that have a firm place in infants' natural behavior **repertoire**^⑨: looking, listening, sucking, making facial expressions, gestures and simple **manual**^⑩

为了证明婴儿在这方面的知识比以往认为的更丰富, 研究人员需想出新的方法来证实。如今, 我们之所以对儿童的智力有了更加深入的认识, 很大一部分原因是开发出了远比皮亚杰所用工具更灵敏的研究工具。

这些更为新颖的研究方法不是与幼儿对话, 也不是让他们执行复杂的肌肉运动, 而是充分利用婴儿已经牢牢掌握的那些自然行为: 看、听、吮吸、做表情、做手势以及简单手部动作。关注此



actions. ② The idea of focusing on these “small behaviors” is that they give kids the chance to demonstrate their knowledge **implicitly**^⑪ and **spontaneously**^⑫ without having to respond to questions or instructions. ③ For example, children might look longer at an event that they did not expect to happen, or they might show facial expressions indicating that they have **sympathetic**^⑬ concern for others. ④ When researchers measure these less demanding, and often **involuntary**^⑭, behaviors, they can detect a sensitivity to others’ mental states at a much younger age than with the more **taxing**^⑮ methods that Piaget and his followers **deployed**^⑯.

D ① In the 1980s, these kinds of implicit measures became **customary**^⑰ in developmental psychology. ② But it took a while longer before these tools were **employed**^⑱ to measure children’s **grasp**^⑲ of the mental lives of others.

类“小行为”是为了让儿童有机会自然、自发地展示自己的理解能力——而无须回应问题或指令。例如,儿童可能对他们意料之外的事件投以更长时间的注视,也可能流露出显示其对他人具有同情心的面部表情。当研究人员测量这些要求较低、往往无意识的行为,而不是采用皮亚杰及其追随者所采用的更费力的办法时,他们就可以发现,儿童早在更年幼时就已具备对他人心理状态的敏感性。

早在 20 世纪 80 年代,发展心理学就时兴这种内隐测量工具。但又过了一段时间,这些工具才被用以衡量儿童对他人内心生活的领悟能力。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **realm** [reɪlm] *n.* 领域
- ② **acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *v.* 承认(权威、地位)
- ③ **capacity** [kə'pæsəti] *n.* 领悟(或理解)能力
- ④ **at sb's disposal** 供某人使用;由某人支配
- ⑤ **engage** [ɪn'geɪdʒ] *v.* 使从事;使参加
- ⑥ **execute** ['eksɪkjʊt] *v.* 执行;实施
- ⑦ **motor** ['məʊtə] *a.* 肌肉运动的
- ⑧ **capitalize on/upon sth** 充分利用
- ⑨ **repertoire** [ˈrepɔːtwɑː] *n.* 全部功能;全套
- ⑩ **manual** [ˈmænjuəl] *a.* 用手的

- ⑪ **implicitly** [ɪm'plɪsɪtli] *ad.* 不明言地;内隐地
- ⑫ **spontaneously** [spɒn'teɪniəsli] *ad.* 自发地
- ⑬ **sympathetic** [sɪmpə'tetɪk] *a.* 同情的;有同情心的
- ⑭ **involuntary** [ɪn'vɒləntəri] *a.* 无意识的;不自觉的
- ⑮ **taxing** ['tæksɪŋ] *a.* 费力的
- ⑯ **deploy** [dɪ'plɔɪ] *v.* 有效地利用
- ⑰ **customary** ['kʌstəməri] *a.* 习惯上的,惯常的
- ⑱ **employ** [ɪm'plɔɪ] *v.* 应用,运用,使用
- ⑲ **grasp** [grɑːsp] *n.* 理解(力),领会

· 速读巧解 ·

G 至 I 段 介绍后世学者所采用的新研究方法。

G 段承上启下,总领段群。首句 To prove... needed to... 承接上文的理论进展引出本段群对新方法的介绍,并凸显开发新方法的必要性,末句 A big part of... now... 明确新方法实际发挥的重要作用“深化了对儿童智力的认识”。**全段核心信息为:**新方法极大推动了儿童思维研究领域的理论进展。

【定位词定位】40 题 is attributable to 对应末句 A big part of why... is...; better research tools 概括该句 much more sensitive research tools。

【核心义匹配】末句大意“我们对儿童智力有了更多认识,主要原因在于研究工具更加灵敏”可匹配 40 题核心义。

H 段介绍新方法及其核心特点与优势。Instead of... the newer methods... 对比提出新方法。The idea... For example... 列举说明新方法的核心特点:不去引导儿童做出特定的表达,而是捕捉其在自然状态下的反应。less demanding、much younger、more taxing 等比较级结构通过新旧对比凸显新方法的优势;更易轻松观察、研究儿童在更年幼时期的思维能力。**全段核心信息为:**新方法的特点与优势。

【定位词定位】43 题 newer research methods 复现首句 newer methods; simple behaviors 概括首句 behaviors... simple manual actions; answer questions 同义替换②句 respond to questions。

【核心义匹配】①②句所述新方法的特点可匹配 43 题核心义。

I 段介绍新方法逐步应用于儿童思维研究领域的历史。In the 1980s, a while longer 等时间表达词串联起段内两句;成为发展心理学常见的研究方法→被应用于儿童思维研究。**全段核心信息为:**新方法的发展历史。

【定位词定位】无。



J) ① In a set of experiments, my colleagues at the University of Southern California and I found evidence that babies can even anticipate how others will feel when their expectations are **disappointed**^①. ② We acted out several *puppet* (木偶) shows in front of two-year-old children. ③ In these puppet shows, a **protagonist**^② (Cookie Monster) left his precious **belongings**^③ (cookies) on stage and later returned to **fetch**^④ them. ④ What the protagonist did not know was that an **antagonist**^⑤ had come and **messed**^⑥ with his possessions. ⑤ The children had witnessed these acts and **attentively**^⑦ watched the protagonist return. ⑥ We recorded children's facial and bodily expressions. ⑦ Children bit their lips, **wrinkled**^⑧ their nose or *wiggled* (扭动) in their chair when the protagonist came back, as if they anticipated the **bewilderment**^⑨ and disappointment he was about to experience. ⑧ Importantly, children showed no such reactions and remained calm when the protagonist had seen the events himself and thus knew what to expect. ⑨ Our study reveals that by the **tender**^⑩ age of two, kids not only track what others believe or expect; they can even foresee how others will feel when they discover reality.

K) ① Studies like this reveal that there is much more going on in small kids' and even infants' minds than was previously believed. ② With the **explicit**^⑪ measures used by Piaget and **successors**^⑫, these deeper layers of kids' understanding cannot be accessed. ③ The new investigative tools demonstrate that kids know more than they can say: when we scratch beneath the surface, we find an emerging understanding of relations and perspectives that Piaget probably did not dream of.

在一组实验中,我和南加州大学的同事找到了可以证明幼儿甚至能预料他人期望落空时的感受的证据。我们在两岁儿童面前表演了几场木偶戏。戏中,主人公(甜饼怪)将自己珍贵的物品(饼干)遗落在舞台上,晚些时候折返来取。主人公不知道期间反派已经来过,而且弄乱了他的东西。这些孩子亲眼目睹了这一切,聚精会神地看着主人公返回。我们记录了孩子们的面部表情和肢体语言。当主人公折返时,他们紧咬嘴唇、皱起鼻子,或者坐在椅子上扭动,仿佛预料到主人公将感到困惑和失望。重要的是,如果主人公自己目睹了这一切,因而知道将发生什么,孩子们就不会表现出这种反应,而是仍保持平静。我们的研究表明,到两岁这个稚嫩的年纪,儿童就不仅能理解他人的想法或期望,甚至还能预见他人在发现事实真相后的感受。

此类研究表明,幼儿乃至婴儿的思维活动都远比人们此前所认为的丰富。皮亚杰及其追随者所使用的外显测量工具无法触及儿童更深层次的理解力。新的研究工具表明儿童的感知力超乎其表达力;透过表面进一步探究后,我们发现儿童对关系及视角有初步的感知,这大概是皮亚杰不曾想到的。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① disappoint [ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪnt] <i>v.</i> 使破灭,使落空 | ⑦ attentively [əˈtɛntɪvli] <i>ad.</i> 专心地,留心地 |
| ② protagonist [prəˈtæɡənɪst] <i>n.</i> 主人公,主角 | ⑧ wrinkle [ˈrɪŋkəl] <i>v.</i> 皱起 |
| ③ belongings [bɪˈlɒŋɪŋz] <i>n.</i> 财物 | ⑨ bewilderment [bɪˈwɪldəmənt] <i>n.</i> 困惑 |
| ④ fetch [fetʃ] <i>v.</i> 拿,取 | ⑩ tender [ˈtendə] <i>a.</i> 年轻的,未成熟的 |
| ⑤ antagonist [ænˈtæɡənɪst] <i>n.</i> 对手,敌人 | ⑪ explicit [ɪkˈsplɪsɪt] <i>a.</i> 详述的,明确的;外显的 |
| ⑥ mess [mes] <i>v.</i> 弄乱 | ⑫ successor [səkˈsesə] <i>n.</i> 后继者 |

· 速读巧解 ·

J、K 段以作者与其同事的研究为例,介绍幼儿思维研究领域应用新方法的研究成果。

J 段介绍作者与其同事的实验和发现。In a set of experiments 提示本段将以具体的实验发现说明新方法在儿童思维领域的应用情况。首句 found evidence that... 概述实验发现,随后以 We acted out... We recorded... 介绍实验过程和结果,最后以 Our study reveals... 引出实验结论:儿童可以预料他人的感受。全段核心信息为:作者与其同事的研究发现。

【定位词定位】37 题 The author and his colleagues' study 对应首句 my colleagues... and I found...; two-year-olds 复现②句 two-year-old children。



【核心义匹配】首句中作者与其同事的研究发现可匹配 37 题核心义。

K 段总结新方法如何推动儿童思维研究领域的理论进展。 Studies like this (this 回指上段所述作者所在团队的研究) 引出同类研究的共同结论, 并通过对比皮亚杰的外显测量工具 (the explicit measures VS new investigative tools), 强调应用新方法带来的进展: 研究人员对婴幼儿思维活动的了解更加准确、深入。全段核心信息为: 新方法带来的研究进展。

【定位词定位】无。

L) Despite these obvious advances in the study of young children's thinking, it would be a grave mistake to dismiss the careful and systematic analyses **compiled**^① by Piaget and others before the new tests dominated the scene because the original methods revealed essential facts about how children think that the new methods cannot uncover.

M) ① There's no **consensus**^② in today's science community about how much we can infer from a look, a facial expression or a hand gesture. ② These behaviors clearly indicate a curiosity about what goes on in the mind of others, and probably a set of early **intuitions**^③ **coupled with**^④ a willingness to learn more. ③ They **pave the way to**^⑤ richer and more explicit forms of understanding of the minds of others. ④ But they can **in no way**^⑥ replace the child's growing ability to **articulate**^⑦ and refine her understanding of how people behave and why. [1202 words]

尽管幼儿思维研究领域已取得显著进展, 但若否定皮亚杰等人在新测试方法成为主流之前积累下来的系统性细致分析将是**大错特错**, 因为原先的这些方法揭示了新方法所无法揭示的关于儿童思维方式的关键事实。

当今科学界并未就“我们能从某个眼神、表情或手势中推断出多少信息”达成共识。这些行为清楚地体现(幼儿)对他人心思的好奇, 也极可能体现(幼儿的)一系列早期直觉及求知意愿。它们为更加丰富、外显的理解他人想法的形式铺平了道路, 但绝不可能取代幼儿在“表达与完善其对他人的行为方式及原因的理解”方面日益提高的能力。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **compile** [kəm'paɪl] v. 累积

② **consensus** [kən'sensəs] n. 共识

③ **intuition** [ɪntju'ɪʃn] n. 直觉(力)

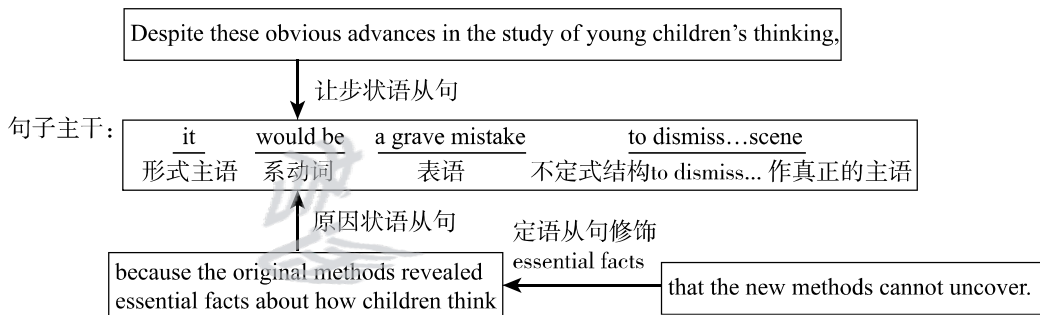
④ **be coupled with** 与……连接/结合起来

⑤ **pave the way to** 为某事物铺平道路/创造条件

⑥ **in no way** 决不, 一点也不

⑦ **articulate** [ɑ:'tɪkjuleɪt] v. 明确表达, 清楚说明

Despite these obvious advances in the study of young children's thinking, it would be a grave mistake to dismiss the careful and systematic analyses compiled by Piaget and others before the new tests dominated the scene because the original methods revealed essential facts about how children think that the new methods cannot uncover.



· 速读巧解 ·

L、M 段指出新方法的局限性, 强调皮亚杰学术贡献的重要价值。

L 段强调旧方法仍有价值。 these obvious advances 概括上文所述儿童思维研究领域的理论进展, Despite... it would be a grave mistake... 以“让步—转折”结构提示本段重心落在传统研究方法的价值。全句/段先借虚拟语气 would be, 以及表示负面评价的短语 a grave mistake 强调学界不应否定皮亚杰的研究成



果,后以 because 引出原因;旧方法能揭示新方法所不能揭示的重要事实。全段核心信息为:不应否定旧方法及前人积累的研究成果。

【定位词定位】45 题 marked advances 同义替换 obvious advances; it is wrong to dismiss 对应 it would be a grave mistake to dismiss。

【核心义匹配】该段大意“尽管幼儿思维研究取得了显著的进步,但否定皮亚杰的重要贡献不可取”可匹配 45 题核心义。

M 段指出新方法无法取代旧方法,进一步凸显后者的重要价值。首句概括, no consensus... about how much... 表面介绍学界缺乏共识,实则揭示新方法的局限性:自然行为对于儿童思维能力的反映是有限的。后三句以“让步—转折”逻辑具体说明, These behaviors clearly... They pave the way to... 先让步承认自然行为的重要性, But they can in no way... 后转而强调其局限性:自然行为无法取代儿童不断提高的表达能力和完善自身理解的能力,即新方法也无法取代旧方法。其中, ability to articulate and refine... 呼应 B 段 make themselves understood by speech、H 段 engaging babies in dialog、K 段 they can say, 指向皮亚杰等人的传统方法。全段核心信息为:(1)学界尚未就“个别行为所反映的信息量”达成共识;(2)自然行为的重要性和局限性。

【定位词定位】42 题 what inference can be drawn 对应 how much we can infer。

【核心义匹配】首句大意“科学界尚未就‘眼神、表情或手势能反映多少信息’达成共识”匹配 42 题核心义。



四、答案精析

36. 皮亚杰认为幼儿在玩耍时不能相互协作。

【答案】C **【精解】**③④句呈现皮亚杰对幼儿玩耍行为的观察“他们不会相互协作,而是各玩各的,因为他们意识不到玩耍时别人的视角和角色与自己不同”,试题是对两句内容的提取及改写。

37. 作者与其同事的研究表明,两岁儿童可能具备预料他人感受的能力。

【答案】J **【精解】**首句概述作者及其同事的研究发现“幼儿可预料他人感受”,下文介绍实验过程,并明确实验对象“两岁儿童”。试题是对首句研究发现的同义改写, may be able to predict 对应 can... anticipate。

38. 上世纪下半叶,认为“人类对世界的认识完全基于经验”的人越来越少。

【答案】F **【精解】**①句指出对皮亚杰儿童自我中心论的修正源于 20 世纪下半叶的一次观念转变,②句介绍具体转变趋向“‘仅靠经验就能建立起对世界的基本认知’的设想越来越不流行”。试题是对两句内容的归纳概括,其中 fewer and fewer people believed 对应 It became increasingly unpopular to assume...。

39. 让·皮亚杰在上个世纪所做的研究表明,幼儿对他人的所思所想不敏感。

【答案】A **【精解】**③句提及皮亚杰在 20 世纪中期的研究发现“儿童无法设想他人的想法、感受及观念”,试题是对该句的提取及转述,其中 babies 为 kids 的下义词。

40. 我们对幼儿智力的理解有所加深,这得益于研究工具的改进。

【答案】G **【精解】**末句解释我们对儿童智力的理解有所加深的主要原因是研究工具更加灵敏。试题是对该句的同义改写, Our improved understanding of babies' intellectual power 改写 we now recognize so much more of kids' intellectual capacities。

41. 近期研究发现即便是小婴儿也能敏锐地感知到他人的看法。

【答案】E **【精解】**③句介绍近期的研究发现“即便是婴儿也对他人的视角和观点敏感”,试题是对该句的同义改写,其中 small babies 同义替换 infants。

42. 我们能从儿童的某些身体表现中推断出什么信息,对此科学家仍争论不休。

【答案】M **【精解】**首句指出科学界的现状“尚未就‘我们可从某个眼神、表情或手势中推断出多少信息’达成共识”。试题改写该句, Scientists are still debating 对应 There's no consensus in today's science community, 明确“科学家尚未达成一致/仍在争论”的现状; certain physical expressions of a child 概括 a look... a facial expression or a hand gesture, of a child 虽未在文中明示,但结合本段大意“儿童思维研究领域的新方法的局限性”可知,科学家争论的焦点是“我们能从儿童的眼神、表情、手势等自然行为中推断出多少有关其思维能力的信息”,因此 of a child 是对原文暗含信息的明示。

43. 新研究方法不要求婴儿回答问题,而是关注他们的简单行为。

【答案】H **【精解】**①②句通过对比凸显新研究方法的特点:观察婴儿已经牢牢掌握的自然行为,而非其对话、执行复杂肌肉运动的表现(即对问题和指令的回应)。试题是对两句大意的概括, simple 一词准确概括了②句中 implicitly and spontaneously 的内涵:新方法关注的是婴儿自然、自发的行为,即无需刻意引导就会做出的简单行为。



44. 由于心理学的发展,“儿童天生以自我为中心、思维能力有限”这一传统观点的影响力越来越小。

[答案] B **[精解]** ①句指出皮亚杰的“儿童自我中心论”最初对学界影响极大(subsequent指代皮亚杰学说建立后紧接着进行的研究),②至④句描述后世心理学者如何逐步另立门户“发现皮亚杰低估了儿童智力,采用新的方法评估,得出不同发现”,⑤句指出这种进步的最终结果“导致‘儿童自我中心论’日渐失宠”。试题是对上述因果关系的归纳概括,其中 progress in psychology 对应②至④句后世学者循序渐进的研究进程,With(后接原因)呼应 Consequently。

45. 尽管儿童认知能力研究已取得显著进展,但否定皮亚杰的奠基性贡献不可取。

[答案] L **[精解]** 本段强调应正视皮亚杰的学术贡献,试题是对段落大意的概括。Even though... 对应 Despite...; Piaget's fundamental contributions... 对应 the careful and systematic analyses compiled by Piaget and others,概括了皮亚杰的重要贡献。

Section C

Passage One 积极压力运动



一、总体分析

来源:CNBC网站2018.03.01文章 Tech elites are fasting and taking ice baths to push their bodies to work harder(科技精英通过节食和冰浴促使身体强力工作)。主题:科技工作者掀起一场积极压力运动,他们采用极端做法帮助自己减轻压力、增强身体耐力,但医学专家认为积极压力并非对所有人都有益。脉络:引出全文论述对象“积极压力运动”并展示其思想理念和实践策略(第一、二段)——以代表人物拉普为线展示“积极压力运动”的实践效果(第三、四段)——补充思想领袖霍夫对“积极压力运动”的推动作用(第五段)——援引医学专家之言做出提醒(第六段)。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

1 ① People often discuss the dangers of too much stress, but lately a very different view of stress is gaining popularity: this view of stress, held by members of the positive stress movement, argues that stress might actually be beneficial. ② The positive stress movement is made up of people such as Zachary Rapp who are looking for an edge^① in a competitive world, and Rapp's routine is a good example of followers of the movement. ③ He wakes up most mornings at dawn^②, goes for a run, sips^③ black coffee^④ while ripping through^⑤ emails, and then steps into a freezing cold shower. ④ This is a routine designed to reduce the stress of running^⑥ simultaneously^⑦ three different health and biotechnology^⑧ companies for 18 hours a day.

人们常常大谈特谈压力过大的危害,但最近一种大不相同的压力观开始流行起来:这种由“积极压力运动”成员所抱持的压力观认为,压力实际上可能是有益的。“积极压力运动”参与者由像扎卡里·拉普这样在竞争激烈的世界里寻找自身优势的人员组成,而拉普的日常对该运动的追随者来说就是个良好范例。几乎每个早上,他都在黎明时分醒来,出去跑步,然后一边啜饮清咖啡一边快速浏览邮件,之后再冲个冰凉的冷水澡。这一日常旨在减轻“每天花18个小时同时经营三家不同的医疗生物技术公司”的压力。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① edge [edʒ] n. 优势

② dawn [dɔ:n] n. 黎明

③ sip [sɪp] v. 小口喝;抿

④ black coffee 清咖啡;不加牛奶的咖啡

⑤ rip through (快速而猛烈地)穿透,穿过

⑥ run [rʌn] v. 管理;经营

⑦ simultaneously [ˌsɪmɪl'teɪniəsli] ad. 同时地

⑧ biotechnology [ˌbaɪəʊteɪk'nɒlədʒi] n. 生物科技

· 语篇分析 ·

首两段为第一部分,引出全文主述对象“积极压力运动”并说明其思想理念及实践策略。



首段引出“积极压力运动”并介绍其思想理念。

①句借“人们对压力的惯常认识”引出“积极压力运动成员对压力的新奇看法”，从而明确“积极压力运动”的思想理念。句内借 but 明示转折，前后以 People often discuss vs lately a very different view... argues 和 the dangers of too much stress vs stress might actually be beneficial 形成鲜明对比，由大众看法转而引出积极压力运动团体大为不同的新奇观点，从而明确全文主述对象；gaining popularity、held by、argues that 分别指向新奇观点的发展态势（越发受欢迎）、持有者（积极压力运动成员）及思想理念（压力并非有害，而是很有益）；might actually 暗藏矛盾修辞（might 指向“可能性”，actually 指向“确定性”），实际委婉地传递出了极为肯定的语气“压力实际非常有益”。

②句借运动成员组成结构及代表人物进一步明确“积极压力运动”的思想理念。who 定语从句表面上用以说明组建成员的身份特征，实质上暗示运动宗旨“以求在激烈竞争中提升自身优势”，从而进一步明确运动成员的思想理念“压力是积极的、有益的，能够提升自身竞争力”。people such as Zachary Rapp... and Rapp's routine is a good example 由整体到个体，将论述重点缩至该运动的典型代表——拉普。

③④句借代表人物拉普的日常生活惯例更进一步明确“积极压力运动”的思想理念。③句以一连串动词短语生动地描绘出拉普的晨间活动安排，其中 most mornings 借“大多数”凸显“几乎每一天”，强调这种行事风格已成日常惯例。④句 designed to... 引出拉普特意维持这一晨间惯例的目的“减轻繁忙工作的压力”，从而得以更进一步明确该运动的理念：以非常规方式对身体加压，以此缓解繁忙工作带来的精神压力，simultaneously、three different、18 hours a day 从业务的艰难程度和消耗时长等方面凸显“工作压力之大”。

· 真题精解 · 

46. What do we learn about followers of the positive stress movement?	46. 关于积极压力运动的追随者，我们了解到什么？
A) They are usually quite sensitive to different types of stress.	A) 他们通常对不同类型的压力很敏感。
B) They hold a different view on stress from the popular one.	B) 他们对压力的看法与大众看法不同。
C) They derive much pleasure from living a very hectic life.	C) 他们从极其忙碌的生活中获得许多乐趣。
D) They gain a competitive edge by enjoying good health.	D) 他们因享有健康的体魄而获得竞争优势。

[精准定位] 本题考查“积极压力运动追随者”的相关事实，可定位至第一段（the positive stress movement、followers of the movement）。

[锁定答案] B。文首句借由转折词 but 就常规看法（often）与新近非常规看法（lately a very different view）作出详细对比：普通大众通常认为，压力过大危害重重 vs 积极压力运动者们则认为，压力实际可能有益。由此可知 B 正确，They hold a different view on stress from... 改写 a very different view of stress... held by...，the popular one 对应 People often...。

[排除干扰] A 利用①句 different、stress 等词汇捏造干扰，将文中“不同类型的压力观”窜改为“不同类型的压力”，且 quite sensitive to... stress“极易受压力影响”与第四段文意“积极压力运动的追随者具有更强的身体忍耐力，抗压性更强”相悖。C 将④句 reduce the stress of running... for 18 hours a day“减轻繁忙工作带来的压力”歪曲为“从繁忙工作中获得乐趣”。D 混淆逻辑关系：首段②句 looking for an edge... 提示“寻找竞争优势”是积极压力运动成员/追随者的目的，第二段①句 help them live better and longer 提示“享有健康”是积极压力运动带来的结果，而选项则将其因果倒置为“通过享有健康（手段）获得竞争优势（结果）”。

[提炼思路] 开篇对比处常为出题点所在。首句虽较长，但对比标志明显（but 体现转折，其前的 People often... 体现大众看法，其后的 lately a very different view... 体现新奇观点），再借助冒号（特殊标点符号）的解释说明作用，可知该新奇观点由积极压力运动成员/追随者所持有，故可以很快理清对比信息“不同的压力观（大众观点 vs 追随者观点）”，锁定正确项 B。



II ① Although Rapp's practices may sound extreme, he is part of a growing movement, consisting largely of tech industry workers who claim that such **radical**^① **tactics**^② will help them live better and longer. ② Inspired by influential figures in different fields, including **entertainers**^③, athletes, **entrepreneurs**^④ and scientists, positive stress practitioners **seek out**^⑤ some combination of extreme temperatures, restrictive diets, punishing exercise routines and general discomfort.

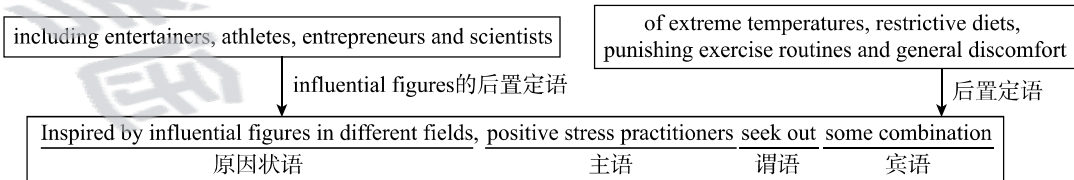
尽管拉普的做法听起来可能有些极端,但他参与的运动正日渐壮大,该运动成员主要由科技行业的工作者组成,他们声称这种激进的策略有助于他们活得更舒坦、更长寿。在不同领域有影响力的人物(包括艺人、运动员、企业家和科学家等)的启发下,积极压力的实践者们寻求一种混合体验:极端温度、限制性饮食、魔鬼式日常锻炼以及周身不适。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **radical** ['rædɪkəl] *a.* 激进的;极端的
 ② **tactic** ['tæktɪk] *n.* 策略;手段
 ③ **entertainer** [ˌentə'teɪnə] *n.* 表演者;艺人

- ④ **entrepreneur** [ˌɒntrəprəʊ'nɜː] *n.* 创业者,企业家
 ⑤ **seek out** 寻找到;找出

Inspired by influential figures in different fields, including entertainers, athletes, entrepreneurs and scientists, positive stress practitioners seek out some combination of extreme temperatures, restrictive diets, punishing exercise routines and general discomfort.



· 语篇分析 ·

第二段说明“积极压力运动”的实践策略。

① 句点评拉普非常规日常并概述该运动的实践策略。从句中 Rapp's practices 概指上段③句拉普的晨间习惯, extreme 一词总括该晨间习惯的特点:挑战身体极限。主句 growing 呼应文首句 gaining popularity, 再次强调积极压力运动的蓬勃发展之势; largely 表面上说明构成主体, 实际暗示科技行业工作者相较其他行业工作者压力更大、竞争更激烈, 是积极压力运动的狂热追求者; who 定语从句一箭双雕, 既表明运动成员的理念“借激进策略来提升自己生活品质及身体健康”, 也强调其实践策略“采取激进的手段/做法”; such radical tactics 回指 Rapp's practices... extreme, 其中 extreme“异乎寻常的, 极端的, 严重的”和 radical“极端的, 过激的, 根本的, 彻底的”强调运动成员们所采取策略的极端激进, 复现文首句中 a very different view 所蕴藏的“与传统观点/做法大为不同、几近截然相反/背道而驰的颠覆”之意。

② 句说明该实践策略的灵感来源及具体示例。Inspired by... 引出积极压力运动成员采取极端做法的灵感来源“各行各业的影响者”, including... 举例说明各行各业“娱乐、运动、企业、科学界不等”, 表明积极压力运动践行策略被广泛运用于各行业精英人士, 间接说明该运动蓬勃发展、追溯者众多的原因; extreme temperatures, restrictive diets, punishing exercise routines, general discomfort 是对上句 practices... extreme/radical tactics 的具体示例展示, 借“极端温度(冰点或高温)、严格性忌口、魔鬼式锻炼、周身不适”对概念性含义“极端、激进策略”进行更具象的阐释。

· 真题精解 ·

47. What do followers of the positive stress movement usually do to put their ideas into practice?	47. 积极压力运动的追随者通常做什么来将他们的想法付诸实践?
A) They keep changing their living habits.	A) 他们不断改变自己的生活习惯。
B) They network with influential figures.	B) 他们与具有影响力的人物交往。



C) They seek jobs in tech industries.	C) 他们在科技行业求职。
D) They apply extreme tactics.	D) 他们使用极端的策略。

【精准定位】 本题考查积极压力运动追随者将行动付诸实践的具体做法,根据题干关键词 followers of the positive stress movement, put their ideas into practice 及试题命制先后顺序原则定位至第二段 (practices, positive stress practitioners seek out...)。注:practitioners“实践者,从业者”实际暗藏“将知识理论等付诸实践的人”之意,对应题干中 put... ideas into practice。

【锁定答案】D。 第二段①句首先指出,以拉普为代表的积极压力运动参与者采取的是极端做法、激进策略;②句随后阐释,实践者们寻求极端温度、限制性饮食、魔鬼式锻炼等的混合体验。可见,该运动的实践者/追随者将想法付诸实践的具体做法是使用极端的策略,D正确,extreme tactics 是对段中 practices... extreme, radical tactics, some combination of extreme temperatures, restrictive diets, punishing exercise routines and general discomfort 所展示语义场的高度凝练。

【排除干扰】 A由②句 seek out some combination of... 推导出“运动成员在生活方式上做出了改变”,但首段末句 routine 提示这种新的生活方式已成为一种日常惯例,而非在不断改变(keep changing)。B将②句“运动成员采取极端策略的原因:受到有影响力人物的启发”曲解为“运动成员采取的策略:与有影响力人物交往”。C将①句“运动成员的身份:大多为科技工作者”偷换为“运动成员的行为:在科技行业找工作”。

【提炼思路】 本题实际考查对第二段长难句的理解及其与上下文的联系。解题需:一、认识到第二段①句中 such radical tactics 实际回指 Rapp's practices... extreme“拉普所采取的那些极端做法”,既概指上段具体人物事例 Rapp's routine... He wakes up... and then steps into a freezing cold shower,也概指下句积极压力运动践行者的集体行为 positive stress practitioners seek out some combination of extreme temperatures... and general discomfort;二、借助语法知识准确切分句子并提取关键信息(追随者做法“采取激进策略”、追随者身份“科技行业工作者”、追随者灵感来源“受到有影响力人物的启发”);三、借助近、同、反、上下义等语义关联架构核心语义场, (practices...) extreme, radical (tactics)、extreme (temperatures)、restrictive (diets)、punishing (exercise routines)、general discomfort 共同指向“挑战身体极限的、令周身都很难受的方法”。在梳理上下文关联、提取关键信息、构建语义场的过程中不仅锁定了正确项,同时也排除了干扰项。

III ① Rapp argues that positive stress keeps him balanced. ② In addition to running and freezing showers, Rapp uses ice baths, hot yoga, and **unconventional**^① eating practices such as **eliminating**^② dairy, sugar, alcohol and various other foods high in **carbohydrates**^③. ③ He believes that these practices, which put stress on his body, actually make him feel less stress from work. ④ However, Rapp does not **credit**^④ anyone in particular for his choices; he said he started using these methods in college, where he got into the habit of taking ice baths to recover from sports. ⑤ He got back into it while trying to get his three companies **off the ground**^⑤.

IV ① Rapp works long hours and sleeps only five to seven hours a night but he said he only gets sick once a year. ② For him, the difference between day-to-day stress, like the kind we feel when moving apartments, and positive stress is that the **latter**^② involves pushing the body to extremes and forcing it to build up a **tolerance**^②.

拉普认为,积极压力使他保持平稳心境。除了跑步和冷水淋浴,拉普使用的策略还有冰浴、高温瑜伽和非常规饮食习惯,比如避免摄入乳制品、糖、酒以及其他各种高碳水化合物食物。他认为,这些对身体施加压力的习惯做法实际上减轻了他从工作中感受到的压力。然而,拉普并没有把他的选择归因于任何人;他说他在大学时开始使用这些方法,在学校他养成了运动后用冰浴促进身体恢复的习惯。在为了让自己的三家公司顺利开张而努力奔波的那段时期,他又重拾了这一习惯。

拉普每日工作时间很长,每晚只睡5到7个小时,但他说他一年只生一次病。对他来说,日常压力(如我们搬家时所感受到的那种压力)与积极压力之间的区别在于,后者将身体推向极限,迫使其耐力增强。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **unconventional** [ˌʌnkən'venʃənl] a. 不因循守旧的; 新奇的

② **eliminate** [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] v. 排除; 消除

③ **carbohydrate** [ˌkɑ:bəʊ'haidreɪt] n. 碳水化合物



④ credit [ˈkredɪt] v. 归功于

⑤ get (sth) off the ground (使) 顺利开始

⑥ latter [ˈlætə] pron. (两者之间的) 后者

⑦ tolerance [ˈtɒlərəns] n. 忍耐力; 忍受性

· 语篇分析 ·

第三、四段为第二部分,以代表人物拉普为主线,说明“积极压力运动”的实践效果。

第三段说明效果之一:缓解压力。

①句概述拉普践行积极压力的动机:为保持心境平稳。balanced“镇静的,神智正常的”着力从神智、情绪、心智上强调积极压力的有益性,即带来心智健康、情绪稳定、神智清醒,与上段①句中的 live better and longer 指向一致,与文首句中大众所认为的 dangers 则恰恰相反。

②③句列举拉普的实践策略并明确其效果:缓解工作压力。两句中近义复现词 these practices、his choices、these methods、the habit of.../it 呼应上段 tactics,均指向践行策略。②句 In addition to... 承接首段③句拉普的晨间跑步、冷水浴习惯,主干部分 ice baths、hot yoga、unconventional eating、eliminating... foods high in carbohydrates 则进一步强调其生活日常“非常规、极端且激进”。③句形式上明确其策略的作用原理“对身体施加压力,从而减轻工作带来的压力感”,实质强调其策略效果“真真切切可以减缓工作压力(actually)”。

④⑤句回顾拉普践行积极压力的历程,明确其积极压力运动理念缘起自身。两句借 got into the habit... 和 got back into it 紧密衔接,回顾拉普的过往做法,与首段末两句所述的如今做法相呼应,共同刻画出拉普践行积极压力的历程:大学时期形成运动后泡冰浴的习惯,创业时期重拾该习惯,如今继续践行这类习惯。两句借 However... does not credit anyone in particular for his choices 反向呼应第二段 Inspired by influential figures,明确拉普践行积极压力缘起自身,呼应首段 a good example“典范”之意。

第四段说明效果之二:增强耐力,抵御疾病。

①句借拉普工作日常及生病频率展示积极压力的益处:抵御疾病。works long hours and sleeps only five to seven hours 与 only gets sick once a year 以不良作息和良好健康的反差强调积极压力有预防疾病的功效。

②句明确积极压力的效果:可增强身体耐力,从而提高抵抗力。句子借 the difference between A and B is that... 明确了“日常压力”与“积极压力”的区别(同时也解释了积极压力抵御疾病的工作原理):通过让身体挑战极限来增强耐力,反言之,日常压力无益于增强耐力,无法提高身体的抵抗力。

· 真题精解 ·

48. What does Zachary Rapp say about his unconventional practices?	48. 关于他的非常规做法,扎卡里·拉普说了什么?
A) They help him combat stress from work.	A) 它们帮助他应对工作压力。
B) They enable him to cut down living expenses.	B) 它们使他能够削减生活开支。
C) They enable him to recover from injuries and illnesses.	C) 它们使他能够从伤病中恢复。
D) They help him get three companies enlisted all at once.	D) 它们帮助他同时成立三家公司。

[精准定位] 本题考查“拉普如何看待自身的非常规做法”,题干关键词 unconventional practices 复现于第三段②句,可定位至此。

[锁定答案] A。第三段②句提到拉普的非常规做法,③句进而给出拉普的观点“这些做法实际上可以让他感受到的工作压力更少”,即“有助于他应对工作压力”,故 A 正确。

[排除干扰] B 干扰来自②句“不吃乳制品、糖、酒精以及其他各种高碳水化合物食物”,但这是在介绍非常规饮食本身的特征,不能主观推出拉普对该饮食法的看法“有助于节省生活开支”。C 将④句冰浴/非常规做法的促进对象“运动后的恢复”窜改为“伤病后的恢复”。D 将末句事实陈述“拉普因需同时让三家公司顺利开张而压力重重,故而重拾冰浴习惯”当作拉普的观点“冰浴/非常规习惯有助于同时成立三家公司”。

[提炼思路] 本题考查人物观点,可在定位段搜寻观点来源句(①句 Rapp argues...、③句 He believes...、④句 he said he...),比对观点句内容与选项内容,发现正确项 A 与原文③句完全对应。但需注意,干扰项大多并非出自观点来源句,考生切忌利用客观事实主观臆断人物观点(如 B 和 D)。

49. What can be inferred from the passage about day-to-day stress?	49. 从文中我们可以推断出关于日常压力的什么信息?
A) It is harmful to one's physical and mental health.	A) 它会损害人们的身心健康。



B) It does not differ in essence from positive stress.	B) 它和积极压力没有本质区别。
C) It is something everybody has to live with.	C) 它是每个人都必须忍受的事物。
D) It does not help build up one's tolerance.	D) 它无助于增强人们的忍耐力。

【精准定位】 本题考查“日常压力”的相关信息。由题干关键词 day-to-day stress 可定位至第四段②句。

【锁定答案】D。 第四段②句指出日常压力与积极压力的区别:后者(即积极压力)能通过把身体推向极限的方式来提高身体忍耐力。换言之,日常压力无助于增强人体忍耐力,故D正确,同时排除B。

【排除干扰】 A由末句 involves pushing the body to extremes“将身体推向极限”以及常识“压力有损身心健康”臆断而来,该信息实际指向的是“积极压力”而非“日常压力”。C利用 day-to-day 的“日常/寻常”之意、tolerance“忍耐力”等碎片信息以及末段信息“积极压力并不适用于所有人”捏造出原文未提及的信息“日常压力是所有人都必须忍受的寻常事”。

【提炼思路】 本题考查对文中信息的逻辑推理。解题关键是从“X区别于Y的优点”反推出“Y的缺点”,第四段②句主干结构可归纳为 the difference between Y and X is that X involves... to build up tolerance,即X(相比于Y)的优点是“可增强耐力”,进而可反推出Y(相比于X)的缺点是“没有增强耐力的作用”。本题的另一个难点是A项非常贴合“压力影响身心健康”这一常识,有很强的干扰性,必须速览全文进行信息核实,确定文中未论及此信息才能排除该项。

V ① One thought leader in the positive stress world is Dutch extreme athlete Wim Hof, who earned the name “ice man” for his ability to withstand severe cold using deep breathing exercises. **②** Hof's ideas have become popular among tech industry elites^① and, thanks to Hof, cold showers are now a trend; indeed, some even call it a form of therapy^②.

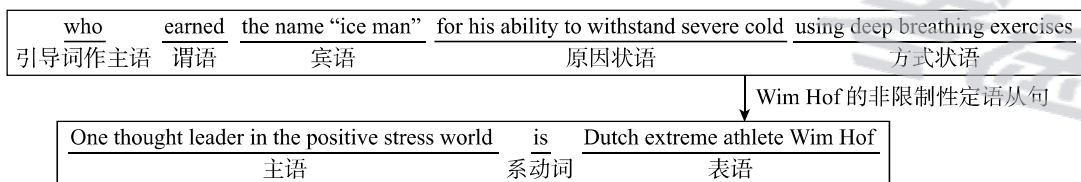
荷兰极限运动员维姆·霍夫是积极压力领域的思想领袖之一,他靠深呼吸练习法抵御严寒的能力为其赢得了“冰人”的称号。霍夫的理念在科技行业精英中很受欢迎,而且,多亏了霍夫,冷水浴才成为当下的一种潮流;事实上,有些人甚至把冷水浴称为一种疗法。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① elite [ˈiːlɪt] n. 精英;杰出人物

② therapy [ˈθerəpi] n. 治疗;疗法

One thought leader in the positive stress world is Dutch extreme athlete Wim Hof, who earned the name “ice man” for his ability to withstand severe cold using deep breathing exercises.



· 语篇分析 ·

第五段为第三部分,补充“冰人”维姆·霍夫对积极压力运动的推动作用。

①句引出“冰人”维姆·霍夫,并概述其超能力。三个身份标签 thought leader、extreme athlete(呼应上段末句积极压力训练的特点“将身体推向极限”)、“ice man”均暗示霍夫具备超乎常人的独特能力,his ability to withstand severe cold using deep breathing exercises 则明确其超能力:靠呼吸法抵御严寒。

②句介绍霍夫在公众中发挥的思想领袖作用。连词 and 和分号将整句划分为三小句,分别指出霍夫在公众中的三重影响力(解释①句中 thought leader in the positive stress world 的内涵):1. 深呼吸抗寒理念受到科技精英的追捧(Hof's ideas 回指上句霍夫的深呼吸抗寒法);2. 冷水浴已成为当下一股潮流;3. 冷水浴甚至被奉为治病疗法。



VI ① But it is important to note that not everyone agrees with these practitioners; indeed, some **medical**^① **professionals**^② argue that positive stress is not for everyone, and that it might even be dangerous for people who are unhealthy or older. [453 words]

但需要注意的是,并不是每个人都赞同这些实践者的理念;事实上,一些医学专家认为,积极压力并不适用于所有人,对于那些不健康或年老的人来说甚至可能是有危险的。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **medical** [ˈmedɪkl] *a.* 医学的; 医疗的

② **professional** [prəˈfeʃənl] *n.* 专业人士; 专家

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段为第四部分,援引专家之言对“积极压力运动”做出点评:并非对所有人都有益。

独句成段,分号将其分为两个分句。分号前 But it is important to note 预示本段将由上文“益处/作用”转向“风险/缺陷”,not everyone agrees with these practitioners 明确这一运动虽发展势头猛烈,但仍有不支持者,深层暗示其也可能存在风险;分号后以 some medical professionals argue 引出医学专家的看法,引导读者从更科学严谨的角度看待积极压力,argue 后跟两个宾语从句(that... and that...),先指出积极压力并不适合所有人(暗示其作用因人而异),随后具体说明:对健康欠佳人群或老年人群有风险,其中 people who are unhealthy or older 是对 not for everyone 的解释说明。

· 真题精解 ·

50. What do some medical professionals think of positive stress?	50. 一些医学专家如何看待积极压力?
A) Its true effect remains to be verified.	A) 其真实效果有待验证。
B) Its side effect should not be ignored.	B) 其副作用不容忽视。
C) Its effect varies considerably from person to person.	C) 其效果在很大程度上因人而异。
D) Its practitioners should not take it as a form of therapy.	D) 其实践者不应把它当作一种疗法。

[精准定位] 本题考查医学专家对积极压力的看法。由题干关键词 some medical professionals 定位至末段。

[锁定答案] C。末段引出医学专家的看法:积极压力并不适合所有人,它可能会给本身健康欠佳的人群或老年人群带来健康风险,可知积极压力的效果因人而异(对某些人有好处,对另一些人有风险),C 正确。

[排除干扰] A、B 将医学专家的看法“积极压力只对某些人有疗效,而对另一些人可能有害”分别曲解为“积极压力的实际疗效有待验证”和“积极压力发挥疗效的同时会附带产生不良影响”。D 的言外之意为“积极压力没有疗效”,显然也不符合文意,医学专家并未全盘否定积极压力的疗效,而是提醒人们注意其对某些特定人群的潜在风险。

[提炼思路] 由各项关键词(A 项 true effect、B 项 side effect、C 项 effect、D 项 therapy)可知选项聚焦积极压力的疗效,需由文中信息总结出医学专家对积极压力疗效的看法(积极压力对某些人有疗效,对另一些人无效/甚至有害),然后提炼各项核心意(疗效有待验证、发挥疗效的同时带来副作用、疗效因人而异、没有疗效/不应被当作疗法)与专家看法进行一一比对,最终确定正确项。

Passage Two 狩猎对环境有益还是有害



一、总体分析

来源: *Scientific American* 《科学美国人》2009. 11. 10 文章 Does Hunting Help or Hurt the Environment? (狩猎对环境有益还是有害?)。 **主题:** 探讨狩猎对环境的影响。 **脉络:** 介绍人们对狩猎的不同看法:有人认为狩猎于环境有益,有人认为狩猎于环境有害,也有人认为需细分狩猎类型加以探讨(第一至四段)——剥离“个人观点”,聚焦客观现状:狩猎者大幅减少(第五段)——指出与“狩猎发展现状”截然相反的公众倾向:对狩猎愈加支持(第六段)——指出绿色领袖顺势而为,倡导狩猎者与环保组织进行合作(第七段)。





I ① Is hunting good or bad for the environment? ② Like so many **hot button issues**^①, the answer to this question depends upon who you ask. ③ On the one hand, nothing could be more natural than hunting, and indeed just about every animal species—including humans—has been either **predator**^② or **prey**^③ at some point in its evolution. ④ And, **ironic**^④ as it sounds, since humans have **wiped out**^⑤ many animal predators, some see hunting as a natural way to reduce the **herds**^⑥ of prey animals that now **reproduce**^⑦ beyond the environment's carrying capacity.

狩猎对环境有益还是有害呢?和许多热议话题一样,这个问题的答案取决于你问的是谁。一方面,有人说,没什么比狩猎更自然的了;确实,几乎每一种动物——包括人类——在其进化的某一时刻都要么是捕食者要么是被捕食者。而且(尽管听上去奇怪),由于人类消灭了大量动物捕食者,一些人便将狩猎视为减少那些如今繁殖数量已超出环境承载力的被捕食动物群体的一种自然方式。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **hot button issue** 敏感问题; 热点话题

② **predator** ['predətə] *n.* 捕食者

③ **prey** [preɪ] *n.* 被捕食的动物

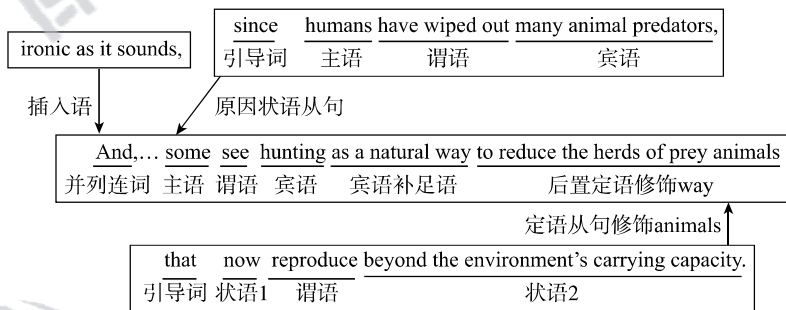
④ **ironic** [aɪə'ɒnɪk] *a.* 具有讽刺意味的, 奇怪的

⑤ **wipe out** 彻底摧毁

⑥ **herd** [hɜ:d] *n.* 兽群

⑦ **reproduce** [rɪ:'rɒdju:s] *v.* 繁殖

And, **ironic as it sounds**, since humans have **wiped out** many animal predators, some see hunting as a natural way to reduce the herds of prey animals that now **reproduce** beyond the environment's carrying capacity.



· 语篇分析 ·

第一至四段为文章第一大部分,介绍对狩猎的不同看法。

第一段介绍观点一“狩猎对环境有益”。

①句提出全文话题:狩猎对环境有益还是有害? ②句给出开放式回答:取决于所问对象。depends upon who you ask 提示下文将展现多方观点。

③④句以 On the one hand, some say... And... 介绍“狩猎有益论者”的看法。

③句指出理由一“狩猎乃自然行为”。natural 一词概述其核心理由, nothing could be more... than 加强语气。every 及非此即彼结构 either... or... 进一步证明“任何动物都必然处于狩猎过程中(要么是捕食者 predator, 要么是被捕食者 prey), 以普遍性和必然性突出狩猎乃动物进化过程中不可避免的一环, 再正常不过”。

④句指出理由二“狩猎可缓解过度繁殖”。主句中, a natural way to reduce... 肯定狩猎在缓解物种过量繁殖方面的益处。since 及 that 从句均补充说明这一过程: since 从句交代前因“人类消灭了大量捕食者 (animal predators)”, that 定语从句说明后果/被捕食动物 (prey animals) 的特点“过度繁殖, 超出了环境承载力”。梳理关系即“人类狩猎导致捕食者减少→被捕食者过度繁殖→人类狩猎以减少被捕食者数量”。ironic as it sounds 插入语体现作者对“狩猎一方面带来问题, 另一方面又解决问题”这一特殊现象的评价。

【整体解读】首段以 Is... good or bad... depends upon... On the one hand... 清晰展现“引入一争议性话题——亮明一方观点”的行文脉络, 并暗示后文仍会以 On the other hand 引出不同观点。③④句详述观点时, 褒义表达 natural 一词复现, 明确此段聚焦对狩猎的积极看法。但同时 ironic 一词暗含贬义, 提示作者未必赞





51. What does the author say sounds ironic?	51. 作者认为什么听起来很奇怪?
A) Some predators may often turn out to be prey of other predators.	A) 一些捕食者可能常常变成其他捕食者的猎物。
B) Hunting may also be a solution to the problem caused by hunting.	B) 狩猎可能亦是其导致的问题的解决办法。
C) The species of prey animals continue to vary despite humans' hunting.	C) 即使有人类狩猎,被捕食动物的种类仍不断变化。
D) The number of prey animals keeps rising despite environmental change.	D) 即使有环境变化,被捕食动物的数量仍不断增加。

【精准定位】 本题考查作者的看法。由 sounds ironic 定位至第一段④句(ironic as it sounds...)。

【锁定答案】 B。第一段④句引出作者感到奇怪的现象:一方面狩猎令捕食者数量减少,(由此)被捕食者数量激增、超出环境承载力,但另一方面狩猎又可帮助减少这些数量过多的动物,即狩猎可解决其本身带来的问题,B正确提炼这一奇怪现象。a solution to 对应文中 a natural way to, the problem 概括文中“被捕食者超过环境承载力 (prey animals... reproduce beyond the environment's carrying capacity)”这一问题。

【排除干扰】 A 由第一段③句“每个动物不是捕食者便是被捕食者”联想到“捕食者会转变为被捕食者/猎物”,虽符合常识,但并非文意所在,更不是作者认为奇怪的事情。C、D 均由第一段④句片段信息“被捕食动物的数量已超出环境承载力”推测而来,但本身均含有事实错误:“数量超出环境承载力”≠“种类不断变化”,故 C 错误;D 项颠倒因果:“数量增多→超过环境承载力”≠“环境改变→数量增多”。

【提炼思路】 本题考查人物观点的具体内容,根据题干关键词可轻松定位,但难点在于正确理解该定位句并提炼观点。首先可借由主句 some see hunting as a natural way to... 把握该句的总体指向“对狩猎的积极态度”,初步锁定体现这两个元素的 B、C 项。其次可借由 since 梳理出句内的因果逻辑:人类狩猎导致捕食者减少→被捕食者繁殖过量→人类通过狩猎缓解这一问题,此时与选项 B、C 对比便知 B“狩猎是其导致问题的解决办法”最能概括这一奇怪现象。

II ① On the other hand, many environmental and animal **advocates**^① see hunting as **savage**^②, arguing that it is morally wrong to kill animals, regardless of practical considerations. ② According to Glenn Kirk of the California-based *The Animals' Voice*, hunting “causes **immense**^③ suffering to individual wild animals...” and is “**irrationally**^④ cruel because unlike natural *predation* (捕食), hunters kill for pleasure...” ③ He adds that, despite hunters' claims that hunting keeps wildlife populations in balance, hunters' **license**^⑤ fees are used to “**manipulate**^⑥ a few **game**^⑦ species into overpopulation **at the expense of**^⑧ a much larger number of non-game species, resulting in the loss of biological **diversity**^⑨, genetic **integrity**^⑩ and **ecological**^⑪ balance.”

但另一方面,许多环境及动物权益倡导者都将狩猎视为野蛮行径,认为杀死动物从道德上讲是错误的,不管其实际考量为何。加利福尼亚《动物之声》杂志的格伦·柯克称,狩猎“会让野生动物个体遭受极大的痛苦……”而且“(狩猎)异常残忍,因为与自然捕食不同,狩猎者杀死动物是为了消遣……”他还补充道,尽管狩猎者声称打猎使野生动植物种群保持平衡,但其执照费被用以“使少部分狩猎物种进行过度繁殖,而这伤害了大量非狩猎物种,导致了生物多样性、基因完整性及生态平衡这三方面的破坏”。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

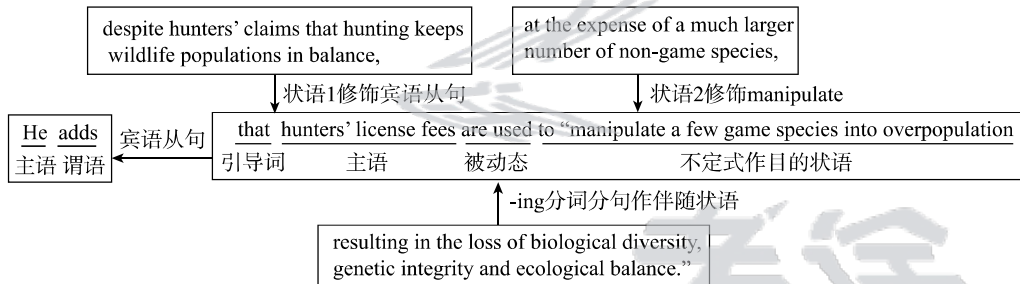


- ① **advocate** [ˈædvəkət] *n.* 拥护者, 倡导者
- ② **savage** [ˈsæviɪdʒ] *a.* 野蛮的
- ③ **immense** [ɪˈmens] *a.* 巨大的
- ④ **irrationally** [ɪˈræʃnəli] *ad.* 无理性地
- ⑤ **license** [ˈlaɪsns] *n.* 许可

- ⑥ **manipulate** [məˈnɪpjəleɪt] *v.* 操纵; 控制
- ⑦ **game** [geɪm] *n.* 猎物
- ⑧ **at the expense of** 以……为代价; 在损害……的情况下
- ⑨ **diversity** [daɪˈvɜːsəti] *n.* 多样性



He adds that, despite hunters' claims that hunting keeps wildlife populations in balance, hunters' license fees are used to "manipulate a few game species into overpopulation at the expense of a much larger number of non-game species, resulting in the loss of biological diversity, genetic integrity and ecological balance."



· 语篇分析 ·

第二段介绍观点二“狩猎对环境有害”。

①句说明环境及动物权益倡导者的理由——“狩猎违反道德”。On the other hand 引出与上段相反的观点，并以 savage(野蛮的)、morally wrong 从道德(而非实用)角度发起对狩猎的批判。

②③句援引权威人士 Glenn Kirk 之言佐证上述看法。

②句指出狩猎给动物带来极大痛苦。hunting causes... and is... 强语气凸显 Glenn 对狩猎的反对。natural predation (为了生存的自然捕食) vs kill for pleasure (为了消遣的狩猎) 对比强调狩猎的不合道德、残忍。

③句指出狩猎执照费实际会伤害大量非狩猎物种，破坏生态平衡。全句以 despite hunters' claims... hunters' license fees are... 形成让步一转折逻辑，语义重心在后，强调狩猎执照费(hunters' license fees)的危害。主句以 manipulate... into something (操纵、驱使某事，表贬义) 指出狩猎执照费实际会驱使相关部门(为了保证狩猎产业的进行而)刻意增加少数狩猎物种(game species)的数量，令其过度繁殖，at the expense of 继而引出此举的代价/不良后果：伤害大量非狩猎物种(non-game species); a few vs a much larger number of... 凸显这种“牺牲多数以利少数”的不良动态。分句 resulting in the loss of A,B and C 明确揭示狩猎执照费的最终危害。

【整体解读】On the other hand 呼应首段 On the one hand, 引出对狩猎的负面看法，奠定全段基调。从语义上来说，本段①②句主要聚焦对狩猎的道德批判。savage, morally wrong, causes... suffering to, irrationally cruel, kill for pleasure 凸显“人类的快乐建立在动物的痛苦之上”，批判狩猎的残忍性。③句则进一步列举客观现实，补充说明狩猎不但不会维持生态平衡，反而破坏了生态平衡，有力反驳了前文狩猎支持者的观点。

· 真题精解 ·

52. What does Glenn Kirk think of charging hunters license fees?	52. 格伦·柯克如何看待向狩猎者收取执照费?
A) It keeps game population under control.	A) 这可控制狩猎物种的总量。
B) It turns hunting into a sport of the rich.	B) 这让狩猎变成富人的运动。
C) It leads to ecological imbalance.	C) 这导致生态失衡。
D) It helps stop killing for pleasure.	D) 这可阻止为消遣而进行的猎杀。

【精准定位】 本题考查 Glenn Kirk 对收取狩猎执照费的想法。根据 Glenn Kirk、hunters' license fees 定位至第二段③句(He adds... hunters' license fees are...)。

【锁定答案】 C。该句指出 Glenn Kirk 称，向狩猎者收取的执照费造成狩猎物种(game species)过度繁殖，伤害了大量非狩猎物种(non-game species)，最终导致了生物多样性、基因完整性及生态平衡三方面的破坏。ecological imbalance 同义替换原文 the loss of... ecological balance, 体现收取执照费的糟糕后果之一，故正确。

【排除干扰】 A 源自该段③句前半部分“狩猎使野生动物种群保持平衡”，但这是狩猎者的观点，despite(尽管)一词表明 Glenn Kirk 并不认同此说法。C 杂糅第二段 license fees, at the expense of 及第四段 sport hunting 等个别字眼，原文并无此意。D 在②句 Glenn Kirk “对消遣型狩猎的批判”与“收取狩猎执照费”之间强加关联。

【提炼思路】 本题考查涉及人物观点的事实细节。锁定定位句后可首先确定 Glenn Kirk 对收取狩猎执照



费的总体态度为消极; despite hunters' claims... hunters' license fees are... 之间的转折逻辑表明此人与 hunters 的态度恰相反, 而 hunters 对狩猎持积极态度(keeps wildlife populations in balance), 故 Glenn Kirk 的态度为消极, 由此锁定体现消极评价的 B、C。其次再细读定位句对执照费的具体描述: 虽然主句部分 manipulate... into... at the expense of... 较难理解, 但状语部分 resulting in the loss of... ecological balance 可直接对应 C 项 leads to ecological imbalance。

III ① Beyond moral issues, others **contend**^① that hunting is not practical. ② According to the **Humane**^② Society of the United States, the vast majority of hunted species—such as **waterfowl**^③, rabbits, upland birds and mourning doves—“provide minimal **nutrition**^④ and do not require population control.”

除了道德问题外, 还有人认为狩猎没有实际价值。美国人道主义协会称, 绝大多数被狩猎的物种(如水禽、兔子、陆鸟及哀鸽)“提供的营养极少, 且并不需要种群控制”。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **contend** [kən'tend] v. 主张

② **humane** [hju:'meɪn] a. 人道的

③ **waterfowl** ['wɔ:təfaʊl] n. 水禽

④ **nutrition** [nju:'tri:ʃn] n. 营养

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段说明环境及动物权益倡导者的理由二“狩猎无实用价值”。

① 句引出其理由二。others 指代 other environmental and animal advocates, contend(声称, 主张)引出其观点; moral issues 承接上段对狩猎进行的道德批判, not practical 则表明本段从实用价值角度进行阐述。

② 句援引人道主义协会的说法具体阐述。nutrition, population control 分别指出狩猎者既不会因此得到更富营养的食物, 被狩猎的物种也不会因此获得种群平衡; minimal, do not 共同凸显这种无用性。

【整体解读】首三段 depends upon who you ask → On the one hand, some → On the other hand, many environmental and animal advocates... others... 清晰展现“狩猎对环境的影响”这一话题下支持者与反对者的不同看法。值得注意的是, 双方观点虽针锋相对(狩猎是种自然现象 vs 消遣狩猎过于残忍、不道德, 狩猎可帮助维持物种平衡 vs 狩猎执照费的不合理利用反而破坏生态平衡、狩猎对某些物种的种群平衡并无裨益), 但这些矛盾也指明了双方妥协、合作共建更良性狩猎氛围的方向, 为下文提出未来的行动方向做了铺垫。

· 真题精解 ·

53. What is the argument of the Humane Society of the United States against hunting?	53. 美国人道主义协会反对狩猎的理由是什么?
A) Overpopulation is not an issue for most hunted animals.	A) 就大多被捕猎动物而言, 数量过剩不是问题。
B) Hunting deprives animal populations of their food sources.	B) 狩猎使动物种群丧失其食物来源。
C) Many birds and small animals are being irrationally killed.	C) 许多鸟类和小型动物正被无端屠杀。
D) Hunting is universally acknowledged as a savage behavior.	D) 人们普遍认为狩猎是一种野蛮行为。

【精准定位】本题考查美国人道主义协会的观点, 可定位至第三段②句(According to the Humane Society of the United States...)。

【锁定答案】A。该段①句介绍部分人对狩猎的反对观点“不实用(not practical)”, ②句引出代表性组织“人道主义协会”两大反对理由: 绝大多数被捕猎的物种提供的营养极少, 且不需要种群控制(即狩猎既无益于人体健康, 也无助于生态平衡, 不具实用价值), A 契合第二个反对理由, 故正确。

【排除干扰】B 将第三段②句“被捕猎的动物为人类提供营养(provide... nutrition)”曲解为“被捕猎的动物为其他动物提供营养, 狩猎行为使其他动物丧失食物来源(deprive sb of sth 使某人丧失某物)”。C 中 irrationally 复现于第二段②句, 但这一对狩猎行为的评价“残忍到荒谬”是 Glenn Kirk 观点, 并非人道主义协会的观点。D 中 savage 复现于第二段①句, 但张冠李戴, 将“视狩猎为野蛮行径”的主体“环境及动物权益倡导者”偷换为“人道主义协会”。

【提炼思路】文章涉及多个社会群体/组织/个人的观点, 解题关键在于厘清段间及段内逻辑, 区辨信息: 1. 第三段两句语义顺承, others contend... According to the Humane Society... 提示段内逻辑“概述部分人的



观点——援引代表性组织的观点加以详释”，故人道主义协会的批驳角度为“狩猎的实用性(not practical)”；2. 第二、三段 it is morally wrong... Beyond moral issues... not practical 呈递段间逻辑“狩猎的道德性→狩猎的实用性”，可直接排除源自第二段、体现“狩猎行为违背道德”的 C、D 两项；3. 第三段②句 and 衔接被捕猎的物种两大特征，明确“狩猎不实用”的两大理由，B 将第一个理由中营养供给对象由“人类”改为“动物捕食者”，A 体现第二个理由“不需要种群控制(即使数量过剩，也不是问题)”。

IV ① Author Gary E. Varner suggests in his book, *In Nature's Interests*, that some types of hunting may be morally **justifiable**^① while others may not be. ② Hunting “designed to **secure**^② the **aggregate**^③ **welfare**^④ of the target species, the integrity of its ecosystem, or both”—what Varner terms “**therapeutic**^⑤ hunting”—is **defensible**^⑥, while **subsistence**^⑦ and sport hunting—both of which only benefit human beings—is not.

作家加里·E·瓦尔纳在其著作《为了自然的利益》中表示，某些类型的狩猎也许在道德上无可厚非，而其他类型的狩猎则不然。“旨在保证目标物种总福利、其生态系统完整性，或两者兼而有之的”狩猎——瓦尔纳称其为“有疗效的狩猎”——是合乎情理的，而为维持生计而进行的狩猎和运动狩猎——两者都仅仅于人类有益——则是不合乎情理的。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **justifiable** ['dʒʌstɪfəɪəbl̩] *a.* 可证明为正当的
 ② **secure** [sɪ'kjʊə] *v.* 保证
 ③ **aggregate** [ægrɪ'gɪət] *a.* 合计的
 ④ **welfare** ['wɛlfəə] *n.* 福祉

- ⑤ **therapeutic** [θerə'pjʊ:tɪk] *a.* 有治疗作用的
 ⑥ **defensible** [dɪ'fensəbl̩] *a.* 合乎情理的
 ⑦ **subsistence** [səb'sɪstəns] *n.* 生计
 ⑧ **indispensable** [ɪndɪ'spensəbl̩] *a.* 必不可少的(54 题)

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段转承“狩猎反对者观点”，指出“部分狩猎行为合乎道德”。两句均以 while 标示对比，some types of hunting vs others, therapeutic hunting vs subsistence and sport hunting 彼此呼应，分述不同类型的狩猎：designed to 明确狩猎类型是以目的划分，“therapeutic hunting 旨在保证目标物种总福利或(和)其生态系统完整性，subsistence and sport hunting 旨在维持生计和运动娱乐(welfare of vs only benefit 暗示前者尊重自然、敬畏生命，后者乃人类中心主义、自私自利)”，may be morally justifiable vs may not be, is defensible vs is not 一肯一否，点明“前者合乎情理，后者不合情理”。

【整体解读】较之上文狩猎支持者和狩猎反对者的单一式观点(On the one hand... On the other hand...), 瓦尔纳的观点更显全面、辩证:some types of hunting... others... 将狩猎按类型细分，指出狩猎目的不同(therapeutic vs subsistence and sport), 道德评价亦应不同(is defensible... is not...)

· 真题精解 ·

54. When is hunting morally justifiable according to Gary E. Varner?	54. 据加里·E·瓦尔纳所说，什么情况下狩猎在道德上是无可厚非的？
A) When it benefits animals and their ecosystem.	A) 在它有益于动物及其生态系统时。
B) When it serves both human and animal interests.	B) 在它符合人类和动物两者的利益时。
C) When it is indispensable to humans' subsistence.	C) 在它对于人类的生存必不可少时。
D) When it stabilizes the population of animal species.	D) 在它稳定动物物种的数量时。

【精准定位】本题询问 Gary E. Varner 的观点，考查狩猎合乎道德的情况/条件，可定位至第四段(Gary E. Varner suggests... morally justifiable)。

【锁定答案】A。该段①句指出“狩猎是否合乎道德因其类型而异”，②句明确“旨在保证目标物种总福利或(和)其生态系统完整性的狩猎合乎情理”，也即“狩猎若有益于目标动物及其生态系统则是道德上无可厚非的”，A 正确。

【排除干扰】B 将②句(正反)对比逻辑(while)“考量目标物种利益的狩猎是合乎情理的，而仅于人类有益的狩猎是不合乎情理的”窜改为并列逻辑(both... and...)“既符合人类利益又符合动物利益的狩猎才是合乎情理的”。C 与②句“而为维持生计而进行的狩猎是不合乎情理的”相悖。D 将第二段③句狩猎者的说辞“狩



猎使野生动植物种群保持平衡 (keeps... in balance)”偷换为“狩猎稳定动物物种的数量 (stabilizes)”,且 Varner 并未论及“狩猎对动物物种数量的影响”。

【提炼思路】 本题形似考查狩猎合乎道德的条件,实际考查对第四段长难句中对比关系的把握。首先发现两句句式相近:均以 while 标示对比逻辑,分句 may be vs may not be, is vs is not 均为判断句式、前肯后否, morally justifiable 义近 defensible, 将狩猎划分为道德上正当的和不正当的。然后比对两句,明确 some types of hunting 指代 therapeutic hunting, others 指代 subsistence and sport hunting, 即“合乎道德的是有疗效的狩猎(保证目标动物福利及其生态系统稳定性的狩猎), 不合乎道德的是为维持生计而进行的狩猎和运动狩猎(仅仅于人类有益的狩猎)”,锁定 A 正确。

V ① Regardless of one's individual **stance**^①, fewer Americans hunt today than in recent history. ② Data gathered by the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service in 2006 show that only five percent of Americans—some 12.5 million individuals—consider themselves hunters today, down from nine percent in 2001 and 15 percent in 1996.

不论个人持何立场,现今狩猎的美国人较近代历史上而言更少了。美国鱼类及野生动植物管理局在2006年搜集的数据显示,如今仅有5%的美国人(由1996年的15%及2001年的9%下降至此)——约1250万人——认为自己是狩猎者。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

stance [stɑːns] *n.* 态度,立场

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段从“个人观点”中抽离出来,转而聚焦客观现状:美国狩猎者大幅减少。

①句陈述观点:狩猎人数减少。one's individual stance 回应首段 the answer... depends upon who you ask, Regardless of 提示前一意群“个体对于狩猎的立场”的结束,下一意群“狩猎发展现状”的开始。

②句列数字力证观点。Americans... consider themselves hunters 呼应 Americans hunt, down 近义 fewer 直言狩猎者数量下降,今昔数据对比 five percent... today (2006) vs nine percent in 2001 and 15 percent in 1996 凸显持续下降的趋势以及降幅之大。

VI ① Public support for hunting, however, is on the rise. ② A 2007 survey by Responsive Management Inc. found that eighty percent of respondents agreed that “hunting has a **legitimate**^① place in modern society,” and the percentage of Americans indicating disapproval of hunting **declined**^② from 22 percent in 1995 to 16 percent in 2007.

然而,公众对狩猎的支持正在攀升。有求必应管理公司(RMI)在2007年开展的一项民意调查发现,80%的受访者赞同“狩猎在现代社会中具有合理地位”,而表示不赞同狩猎的美国人比例则从1995年的22%下降到了2007年的16%。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **legitimate** [lɪˈdʒɪtɪmət] *a.* 正当的

② **decline** [dɪˈklaɪn] *v.* 下降

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段转折指出与“狩猎发展现状”截然相反的公众观点倾向:公众对狩猎愈加支持。

①句陈述观点:公众对狩猎的支持率攀升。however 标示转折逻辑, on the rise vs fewer/down 明确公众支持率与狩猎发展态势完全相反“一升一降”。

②句以民意调查结果力证观点。and 为对比标识,两分句分述两方面调查发现“赞同狩猎者比例 vs 不赞同狩猎者比例 (respondents agreed vs Americans indicating disapproval)”, eighty percent 强调赞同狩猎者占绝大多数, 22 percent in 1995 → 16 percent in 2007 突出不赞同狩猎者比例极低且降幅明显。

VII ① Perhaps matching the trend among the public, green leaders are increasingly advocating **cooperation**^① between hunters and environmental groups: ② After all, both **deplore**^② urban **sprawl**^③ and habitat destruction. [438 words]

也许是为了适应公众倾向,绿色领袖越来越倡导狩猎者与环保组织间的合作:毕竟,两者都强烈反对城市的无计划扩张和对栖息地的破坏。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **cooperation** [kəʊ'pɒrɪeɪʃn] *n.* 合作

② **deplore** [dɪ'plɔː] *v.* 强烈反对

③ **sprawl** [sprɔːl] *n.* (城市的)无计划扩展

④ **coordinated** [kəʊ'ɔːdɪneɪtɪd] *a.* 协调的 (55 题)

· 语篇分析 ·

第七段指出绿色领袖顺势而为,倡导狩猎者与环保组织合作。matching... (match 意为 to provide sth that is suitable for a particular situation“适应”,the trend among the public 代指上段“公众对狩猎的支持攀升”)逻辑主语为 green leaders,明确绿色领袖倡导合作的行为“顺应时势”;After all (used when you are explaining sth, or giving a reason) 强调原因,一方面引出狩猎者与环保组织两群体的合作基础“观点态度相同 (both deplore...)”,另一方面暗示对生态环境破坏最大的是“城市的无计划扩展、人类行为对栖息地的破坏”。

· 真题精解 ·

55. What concept are green leaders trying to promote?	55. 绿色领袖正努力推广什么观念?
A) Effective protection of animal habitats.	A) 有效保护动物栖息地。
B) Strict control over urban development.	B) 严格控制城市发展。
C) Coordinated efforts of hunters and environmentalists.	C) 狩猎者和环保主义者协同努力。
D) A compromise between development and animal protection.	D) 在发展与动物保护之间寻求折衷方案。

[精准定位] 本题考查绿色领袖致力推广的观念,定位至末段 (green leaders are... advocating...)。

[锁定答案] C。该段指出绿色领袖适应公众支持狩猎的倾向,立足狩猎者和环保组织的共同态度“反对城市的无计划扩张和对栖息地的破坏”,积极倡导双方开展合作,C 正确。

[排除干扰] A、B 由末句“动植物栖息地被破坏 (habitat destruction)”“城市无计划扩张 (urban sprawl)”反推出“绿色领袖倡导有效保护栖息地、严格控制城市发展”,但由逻辑词 After all 可知,这是“狩猎者和环保组织的合作基础”,并非“绿色领袖致力推广的观念”。D 在“城市发展扩张 (urban sprawl)”和“动物保护(狩猎者与环保组织致力实现的目标)”之间强加矛盾,臆断出“两者不能并存,需寻求妥协折中”,但文章并未涉及。

[提炼思路] 本题易于定位,解题关键在于理解句间关系:After all 强调原因,狩猎者和环保组织的共同观点“强烈反对城市的无计划扩张和对栖息地的破坏”是双方合作的基础,故绿色领袖正倡导推广的是“环保新方式:狩猎者与环保组织协同合作”,而非“环保任务本身:保护动物栖息地,控制城市无计划扩张”,C 正确,排除 A、B 两项,D 结合常识“发展与保护间往往存在矛盾冲突”主观臆断而来,也错误。

Part IV Translation

《三国演义》



一、参考译文

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, which was written in the 14th century, is a well-known Chinese historical novel. This piece of literature is based on the history of the Three Kingdoms period and depicts the wars between the states of Wei, Shu, and Wu from the latter part of the 2nd century AD to the second half of the 3rd century AD. The novel portrays almost a thousand characters and countless historical events. Although most of these figures and incidents are based on real history, they are romanticized and dramatized to varying degrees. *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* is generally recognized as a literary masterpiece. Since its publication, this novel has continuously attracted generations of readers and had a widespread and long-lasting impact on Chinese culture.



二、精析精译

1. 《三国演义》(*The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*) 是中国一部著名的历史小说, 写于十四世纪。

[词汇准备] 著名的 well-known; renowned 历史小说 historical novel

[句子解析] 本句有两个动词短语“是……历史小说”和“写于十四世纪”, 语义上前重后轻, 可把前者译为系



表结构(作谓语部分)is a... novel,把后者译为主语的非限制性定语从句 which was written...。“中国一部著名的”翻译时应调整语序,处理为 a well-known Chinese(国籍/地区类修饰词一般放在描绘性修饰词的后面)。

2. 这部文学作品以三国时期的历史为背景,描写了从公元二世纪下半叶到公元三世纪下半叶的魏、蜀、吴三国之间的战争。

[词汇准备] 文学作品 literary work; literature 时期 period; era 描写 depict; portray; describe 下半叶 the second half; the latter part 战争 war; battle; conflict

[句子解析] 本句两个动词短语在语义上前轻后重,可分别译为非限制性定语和主干谓语,也可合译为 and 连接的并列谓语结构。“三国时期的历史”可理解为“那段历史时期”,译为 the historical Three Kingdoms period,也可理解为“那段时期发生的历史事件”,译为 the history/historical events of the Three Kingdoms period。“……之间的战争”可译为 the wars between... (表示两个或两个以上事物彼此间的差异、区别、矛盾或竞争等关系时,常用介词 between)。

3. 小说中刻画了近千个人物和无数的历史事件。

[词汇准备] 人物 figure; character 无数的 innumerable; countless; numerous 事件 event; incident

[句子解析] 本句结构简单,顺译即可。“小说”特指《三国演义》这部小说,故 novel 前应使用定冠词 the。“近千个”即“接近/将近一千个”,可译为 almost/nearly a thousand。

4. 这些人物和事件虽然大都基于真实的历史,但都不同程度地被浪漫化和戏剧化了。

[词汇准备] 大都 most; mostly; mainly; largely 基于 be based on 真实的 real; actual 不同程度地 to varying degrees 浪漫化 romanticize 戏剧化 dramatize

[句子解析] 两小句由关联词“虽然……但……”连接,可译为“although 引导的让步状语从句+主句”句式(注:although 与 but 不能共用)。“这些人物和事件……大都……”可直译为 these figures and incidents are mostly/mainly/largely... ,也可使用“most of+复数名词”结构(表示“……中的大多数”)译为 most of these figures and incidents are... 。

5. 《三国演义》是一部公认的文学杰作。

[词汇准备] 公认的 (universally/generally) accepted/recognized/acknowledged; established 文学杰作 literary masterpiece/classic

[句子解析] 本句比较简短,顺译为主系表结构即可。“杰作”对应的词汇 masterpiece/classic 属可数名词,其前应添加不定冠词 a。

6. 自面世以来,这部小说不断吸引着一代又一代的读者,并且对中国文化产生了广泛而持久的影响。

[词汇准备] 自……以来 since 面世 publication; be published; come out 吸引 attract 代 generation 读者 reader 广泛的 extensive; widespread 持久的 lasting; long-lasting

[句子解析] 两个动词短语“吸引……读者”和“产生……影响”暗含微弱的顺承/因果关联,可译为 and 连接的并列谓语结构。“自面世以来”实指“自出版以来”,可译为介词短语 since its publication 或时间状语从句 since it was published,此时主干句的谓语应采用现在完成时形式(since 通常是现在完成时的标志词)。“对某事物产生影响”可使用 have... impact/influence on sth 结构。

重难点词汇短语	高分翻译	低分翻译
文学作品	literary work; literature	literature product
下半叶	the second half; the latter part	the rest half; the lower half
人物	figures; characters	people
事件	events; incidents	things
不同程度地	to varying degrees	with different degrees; differently



三、知识补充

按传统语法, between 只用于两者, among 用于两者以上。但在当代的实际语言使用中, between 也常用于两个以上的人或事物。 between 用于两者以上时与 among 的含义有细微差别; among 的基本含义是“在……之中; 被……所环绕”,其强调的是由多个人或物所组成的一个整体,每个个体间的关系比较含糊、笼统;而 between 的基本含义是“在……之间/中间”,表示多个人或物中每两者之间的关系,各个人或物是作为独立的个体来看待的,常与 difference、distinction、contradiction、competition、relationship 等名词连用。

