2015年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语(二)

	(科目
36	
	755
	☆考

(科目代码: 204)

☆考生注意事项☆

- 1. 答题前,考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生编号和考生姓名;在答题卡指定位置上填写报考单位、考生姓名和考生编号,并涂写考生编号信息点。
- 2. 考生须把试题册上的"试卷条形码"粘贴条取下,粘贴在答题卡的"试卷条形码 粘贴位置"框中。不按规定粘贴条形码而影响评卷结果的,责任由考生自负。
- 3. 选择题的答案必须涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上,非选择题的答案必须书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试题 册上答题无效。
- 4. 填(书)写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写,字迹工整、笔迹清楚;涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂。
- 5. 考试结束,将答题卡和试题册按规定交回。

(以下信息考生必须认真填写)

考生编号	3							
考生姓名								

2015年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

looking at – a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they cling to their phones, even without a1 on a subway. It's a sad reality – our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings – because there's _2_ to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. Bu you wouldn't know it, _3_ into your phone. This universal protection sends the _4_: "Please don't approach me." What is it that makes us feel we need to hide _5_ our screens? One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, an executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be _6_ as "weird." We fear we'll be _7 We fear we'll be disruptive. Strangers are inherently _8_ to us, so we are more likely to feel _9_ when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this uneasiness, we10 to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more _11" But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't12_ so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a _13_ They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow_14 "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to _15_ how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their _16_ would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," The New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they_17_ with the experiment, "not a single person reportedly more enjoyable compared with those	
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without communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 numan beings thrive of	without communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off
	of social connections. It's that 20: Talking to strangers can make you feel
connected.	

1. [A] signal	[B] permit	[C] ticket	[D] record
2. [A] nothing	[B] little	[C] another	[D] much
3. [A] beaten	[B] plugged	[C] guided	[D] brought
4. [A] message	[B] code	[C] notice	[D] sign
5. [A] under	[B] beyond	[C] behind	[D] from
6. [A] misapplied	[B] misinterpreted	[C] misadjusted	[D] mismatched
7. [A] judged	[B] fired	[C] replaced	[D] delayed
8. [A] unreasonable	[B] ungrateful	[C] unconventional	[D] unfamiliar
9. [A] comfortable	[B] confident	[C] anxious	[D] angry
10. [A] attend	[B] turn	[C] take	[D] point
11. [A] dangerous	[B] mysterious	[C] violent	[D] boring
12. [A] bend	[B] resist	[C] hurt	[D] decay
13. [A] lecture	[B] debate	[C] conversation	[D] negotiation
14. [A] trainees	[B] employees	[C] researchers	[D] passengers
15. [A] reveal	[B] choose	[C] predict	[D] design
16. [A] voyage	[B] flight	[C] walk	[D] ride
17. [A] went through	[B] did away	[C] caught up	[D] put up
18. [A] In turn	[B] In fact	[C] In particular	[D] In consequence
19. [A] unless	[B] whereas	[C] if	[D] since
20. [A] funn y	[B] simple	[C] logical	[D] rare

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

"Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home," writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues – your family – have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home
[A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace
[B] was an ideal place for stress measurement
[C] generated more stress than the workplace
[D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation
22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?
[A] Working mothers.
[B] Childless husbands.
[C] Working fathers.
[D] Childless wives.
23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that
[A] their home is also a place for kicking back
[B] they are both bread winners and housewives
[C] there is often much housework left behind
[D] it is difficult for them to leave their office
24. The word "moola" (Line 4, Para. 4) most probably means
[A] skills
[B] energy
[C] earnings
[D] nutrition
25. The home front differs from the workplace in that
[A] family labor is often adequately rewarded
[B] home is hardly a cozier working environment
[C] household tasks are generally more motivating [D] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut
[D] division of facol at nome is seldom clear-cut

Text 2

For years, studies have found that first-generation college students – those who do not have a parent with a college degree – lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created "a paradox" in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal *Psychological Science*.

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis – that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact – was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first-generation students "struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the 'rules of the game,' and take advantage of college resources," they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don't talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. "Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students 'like them' can improve."

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has [A] reduced their dropout rates [B] narrowed the achievement gap [C] missed its original purpose [D] depressed college students 27. The authors of the research article are optimistic because [A] their findings appeal to students [B] the recruiting rate has increased [C] the problem is solvable [D] their approach is costless 28. The study suggests that most first-generation students [A] are from single-parent families [B] study at private universities [C] are in need of financial support [D] have failed their college 29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students [A] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects [B] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college [C] can have a potential influence on other students [D] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap 30. We may infer from the last paragraph that___ [A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class [B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources [C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences

[D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

Text 3

Even in traditional offices, "the *lingua franca* of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago," said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. "If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like *journey*, *mission*, *passion*. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn't talk about *energy*; we didn't talk about *passion*."

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very "team"oriented – and not by coincidence. "Let's not forget sports – in male-dominated
corporate America, it's still a big deal. It's not explicitly conscious; it's the idea that
I'm a coach, and you're my team, and we're in this together. There are lots and lots of
CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is
their team and they want to win."

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning – and, as Rakesh Khurana, another professor, points out, increase allegiance to the firm. "You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: terms like *vision*, *values*, *passion*, and *purpose*," said Khurana.

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over *work-life balance*. The "mommy wars" of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like *unplug*, *offline*, *life-hack*, *bandwidth*, and *capacity* are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your "passion," you'll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As a linguist once said, "You can get people to think it's nonsense at the same time that you buy into it." In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work — and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become
[A] less strategic
[B] less energetic
[C] more objective
[D] more emotional
32. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to
[A] sports culture
[B] gender difference
[C] historical incidents
[D] athletic executives
33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to
[A] revive historical terms
[B] promote company image
[C] foster corporate cooperation
[D] strengthen employee loyalty
34. It can be inferred that <i>Lean In</i>
[A] voices for working women
[B] appeals to passionate workaholics
[C] triggers debates among mommies
[D] praises motivated employees
Et,
35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?
[A] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.
[B] Regular people mock it but accept it.
[C] Companies find it to be fundamental.
[D] Managers admire it but avoid it.

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is "yes," they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36.	Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?
	[A] The prospect of a thriving job market.
	[B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.
	[C] The possibility of full employment.
	[D] The acceleration of job creation.
	Left. Land
37.	Many people work part-time because they
	[A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs
	[B] feel that is enough to make ends meet
	[C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
	[D] haven't seen the weakness of the market
6	
38.	Involuntary part-time employment in the US
7	[A] shows a general tendency of decline
	[B] is harder to acquire than one year ago
	[C] satisfies the real need of the jobless
	[D] is lower than before the recession
39.	It can be learned that with Obamacare,
	[A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
	[B] full-time employment is still essential for insurance
	[C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
	[D] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance
40.	The text mainly discusses
	[A] employment in the US
	[B] part-timer classification
	[C] insurance through Medicaid
	[D] Ohamacare's trouble

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] You are not alone
- [B] Experience helps you grow
- [C] Pave your own unique path
- [D] Most of your fears are unreal
- [E] Think about the present moment
- [F] Don't fear responsibility for your life
- [G] There are many things to be grateful for

Some Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times

Unfortunately, life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

When our time of mourning is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life. Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way.

41.	

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it. Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with a help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

42.	

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep the eyes open to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

43.	
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Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

45

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life. When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

3 13

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-travelled road effect: People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.



Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students.

Write a notice to

- 1) briefly introduce the camp activities, and
- 2) call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your name or the name of your university.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

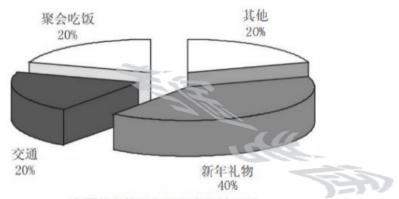
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



我国某市居民春节假期花销比例



Section I Use of English



原文外教朗读

放下手机,与陌生人交流

一、文章总体分析

本文选自 The Huffington Post (《赫芬顿邮报》) 2014 年 5 月 16 日一篇题为 This Is Why You Ignore Everybody On The Subway — And Why You Should Stop(这就是你为何在地铁上无视他人、以及你为什么应该终止该行为的原因)的文章。文章围绕"与陌生人交流有一定好处"这一观点展开论述。

一、语篇分析及试题精解 vx: KZRZ2019

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with — or even looking at — a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they cling to their phones, even without a 1 on a subway.

If s a sad reality — our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings — because there's _2_ to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, _3_ into your phone. This universal protection sends the _4_: "Please don't approach me."

①在我们的当代文化中,与陌生人交流,或甚至是看一眼陌生人,这种情形几乎是难以忍受的。②我们身边的每一个人似乎都颇有同感:人们抱着手机不放,哪怕地铁里没有一点儿信号。

①这是个可悲的现实——我们想要避免和其他人交流的愿望——因为与站在你身边的陌生人交谈会获益良多。②但你不懂得这一点,一心沉浸在你的手机中。③这个大家都在使用的护身装束传达出这样一条信息:"请不要靠近我。"

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①contemporary[kən'tempərərɪ] a. 当代的
- ②**prospect** ['prospekt] n. 景象,情形
- ③virtually [ˈvɜːtjuəlɪ] ad. 几乎

- ④unbearable [ʌnˈbeərəbəl] a. 难以忍受的
- ⑤cling [klɪŋ] v. 紧紧抓住
- ⑥interact [ɪntərˈækt] v. 相互交流

・语篇分析・

第一、二段提出现象。第一段首句点题:与陌生人交谈或目光接触都令人难以忍受。②句以地铁场景为例说明该情况:人们各自玩着手机(以避免和陌生人交流),即使地铁里没有信号(even without a signal on a subway)。

第二段转而评价现象。首句 It's a sad reality 呈现情感转折:"避免和陌生人交谈"其实是"可悲的现实"; because 引出该结论的原因:交谈可使人获益良多(there's much to be gained)。②句转折(But)指出,人们不知道这点,而是沉浸于手机。it 回指①句"交谈能使人获益良多"这一事实。③句承上说明手机的角色:是人们(躲避与他人交流)的防护装置。句首 This universal protection 实指②句 your phone。

・真题精解・

1. [A] signal 信号 [B] permit 许可证,执照 [C] ticket 车票,人场券 [D] record 记录

[试题精解] 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句描述现代人"不与陌生人交流"这一倾向的突出表现形式——cling to their phones(紧握手机不放); even without a $_1$ on a subway(甚至在地铁里面都没有……)作为状语,修饰 cling to...这一动作。B、C 项虽能与句中 subway 构成语义场,表示乘坐地铁的条件"地铁票",但两者并非"人们抱着手机不放"的潜在条件,因此首先排除;[D]项 record 可表示"手机记录",但 without a record on a subway(地铁上没有记录)不知所云,故排除该项;只有[A] signal 既与subway 构成语义场(根据常识地铁里常常没有信号),又能作为"玩手机(上网)"的潜在条件,故[A]正确。

2. [A] nothing 没有什么 [B] little 少量 [C] another 另一个 [D] much 许多,大量

- 3. [A] beaten (into) 强迫某人做某事
- [B] plugged (into)深陷于,沉浸于
- [C] guided (into) 指导进入,引导进入
- [D] brought (into) 带进,使卷入

[试题精解] 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句 But you wouldn't know it. _3 into your phone (……在你的手机中)后半句作为伴随状语,其逻辑主语为 you,描述"人们对手机做出的某种动作"。根据前半句"人们未意识到与陌生人交流的益处",及随后一句 This universal protection 的回指功能(指代phone),空格所在句意思应为:人们用手机把自己防护起来(免于打扰他人或被打扰),也即"埋头玩手机,漠视一切外物",选项中只有[B]plugged(本指"接插头,塞")与 into 搭配可以喻指"沉溺其中",符合语义逻辑。beat sb into sth 意为"强迫某人做某事",但"玩手机"属自愿行为,因此排除该项;[C]与[D]后接 into your phone(引导入手机、卷入手机),逻辑上均不能成立。

- 4. [A] message 信息
 - [C] notice 通知
- B code 代码,密码
- D sign 迹象(预示某事将要发生),符号

[试题精解] 本题考查上下文语义+词义辨析。上句指出"人们忽略了与他人交流的意义,沉浸在手机中。"本句随后指出"大家都在使用的这个'护身装束'发送出_4_:请不要靠近我。"首先,从"主谓搭配"角度考虑,该句主语为"物",物体不可能发出"通知",因此可以首先排除[C];其次,由于冒号后内容直接说明空格词,而"不要靠近我"显然是众所周知的内容,而非"代码、密码"或"迹象、符号",排除[B]、[D]。只有[A]message 与动词 sends 搭配,能与冒号后内容相统一,即"传达'不要靠近我'的信息"。

■ What is it that makes us feel we need to hide ____ our screens?

W ① One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, an executive mental coach^①. ② We fear rejection^②, or that our innocent social advances^③ will be __6_ as "weird." ③ We fear we'll be __7__. ④ We fear we'll be disruptive^④.

V ① Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances 8.

是什么让我们觉得自己需要躲在屏幕 后面?

①高级心理培训师乔恩·沃特曼认为,答案之一是恐惧。②我们害怕被拒绝,或者害怕我们单纯的主动社交行为会被误解为是"怪异的"。③我们害怕自己会被品头论足。④我们害怕会打扰到别人。

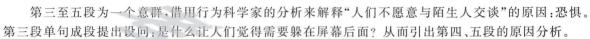
①我们本来就对陌生人不熟悉,因此与 朋友或熟人相比,我们与陌生人交流时更有 可能会感到焦虑。②为了避免这种局促感, To avoid this uneasiness, we 10 to our phones. 3 "Phones become our security blanket"," Wortmann says. 4 "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11."

我们转向我们的手机。③"手机成了我们的 安全毯,"沃特曼说道。④"它们是我们愉悦 的眼镜,使我们免受我们认为可能会更**危险** 的事物之害。"

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①executive coach 高级培训师
- ②rejection [rɪˈdʒekʃən] n. 拒绝
- ③advance[ədˈvɑːns]【僻】n. (表示愿意友好的)主动 姿态
- ④disruptive 「dis'raptiv」a. 破坏性的,制造混乱的
- ⑤inherently [in hiərəntli] a. 固有的,内在的
- ⑥acquaintance [əˈkweɪntəns] n. 相识
- ⑦blanket ['blænkit] n. 毯子
- ®perceive [pəˈsiːv] v. 察觉,认识到

・语篇分析・



第四段首句给出答案:恐惧。②至④句列举人们恐惧担忧的内容说明首句。

第五段继续分析人们避免与陌生人交流的原因:焦虑。首句点明主题:跟陌生人交谈更容易让人感到焦虑(are more likely to feel anxious)。②句说明人们应对这种焦虑之策:转向手机(turn to our phones)。③④句引用人物原话对手机角色进行戏谑:它们已成为保护人们免受自认为危险之事的工具。

・真题精解・ジ

5. [A] under 在下 [B] beyond 超出 [C] behind 在后面 [D] from 从,来自

[试题精解] 本题考查句内语义十介词用法。空格处介词与 our screens 搭配作状语,说明动作 hide (躲藏)的方式。句中 screens 指"手机屏幕",根据上下文可知,本句就"人们为何需要沉溺于手机当中" 发问,能表达"沉溺于手机(plugged into your phone)、以手机为护身装束(protection)"的只能是 hide behind our screens(藏匿于手机之后)。[A] under 与 hide 搭配意为"躲在……下方",接宾语 screens 不符合逻辑,因此排除;[D](hide sth/sb)from sb表示"(隐藏……)以免被某人发现,与 screen 搭配同样不合逻辑。[B] beyond 不能与 hide 搭配。正确项为[C]。

[注释补充] beyond 作为介词的用法:一、表示位置,意为"在……之外"。如: The sea is beyond that hill. 大海在山的那一边。二、表示时间,意为"迟于;超过"。如: Few people live beyond the age of a hundred. 很少有人能活到 100 岁。三、表示范围、水平、限度、能力等,意思是"超出;多于;为……所不能及",在句中常作表语、定语或状语,如: Your knowledge is far beyond my imagination. 你的学识远超我想象。四、用在否定句和疑问句中,表示"除……之外",如: I know nothing beyond what you told me. 除了你告诉我的外,其余我都不知道。

6. [A] misapplied 误用 [B] misinterpreted 误解 [C] misadjusted 误调 [D] mismatched 错配 [试题精解] 本题考查词义辨析。空格所在句指出,我们害怕遭到拒绝,或者害怕我们单纯的主动社交行为会被 _6_ 为是"怪异的"(will be... as weird),空格词必须从语法上能够与 as... 搭配,同时在语义上必须与前半句 rejection 传递出的"被排斥,被拒绝"这一负面感受一致; misapplied、misadjusted 和 mismatched 三词虽含有否定意义,但从语法上来看均不能与 as... 构成合理搭配;只有misinterpreted 既可以与 as 搭配,意为"被误解为是……的",同时符合句内逻辑,因此[B]正确。

7. [A] judged 评判 [B] fired 开除;攻击 [C] replaced 取代 [D] delayed 耽搁

[试题精解]本题考查平行结构+上下文语义。空格所在句"我们害怕自己会被__7_。"和其前后两句 We fear rejection, or that...、We fear we'll be disruptive. 排比列出人们害怕出现的情形。此三句间的平行关系暗示空格处动词应该与 weird(古怪的)及 disruptive(扰乱的)传递的负面感情保持一致,

同时与上句动词 misinterpreted 相关,选项中只有[A] judged 最符合, be judged 可以表示"受到他人评论(但可能与事实不符)",同时与上句"害怕被误认为是古怪的"相照应。[B] fired、[C] replaced 与[D] delayed 三项虽然带负面色彩,但原文并未涉及"与陌生人交往会'被攻击'、'被取代'或'被耽搁'令人害怕",因此排除。[A]正确。

8. 「A] unreasonable 不可理喻的

[B] ungrateful 忘恩负义的

「C] unconventional 非传统的

「D] unfamiliar 不熟悉的

[试题精解] 本题考查词义辨析。空格处形容词作为表语,其逻辑主语为 Strangers (陌生人),说明 "陌生人对我们来说是怎样的"。由副词 inherently 可知,空格词应当体现 strangers 内在的通性,因此首先排除[A] unreasonable 和[B] ungrateful,两者将一切陌生人蒙上"贬义"色彩,不合常识;[C] unconventional 通常表示"(人、行为、态度、做法等)非常规的,非传统的",但文中并未涉及"陌生人标新立异"这一内容,故排除。只有[D] unfamiliar(to us)完美概括了"陌生人"的通性——"不熟悉,不了解",与后半句 compared with our friends and acquaintances 相照应,为正确项。

9. [A] comfortable 舒服的 [B] confident 自信的 [C] anxious 焦虑的 [D] angry 生气的

[试题精解] 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句指出,"我们跟陌生人交谈比跟熟人和朋友交谈,更可能体会到_9_",后句紧接着指出"为了避免这种焦虑(this uneasiness),我们……手机。"根据 this 的回指功能,可推知两句间呈现人们"遭遇问题(某种负面感情)——应对问题(使用手机)"的逻辑。故先排除正向的[A]、[B]项;[D]虽为负面词汇,但"愤怒"之意在文中并未涉及,亦不符常理,故排除。只有[C] anxious(感到焦虑)与下句 this uneasiness 感情上色彩一致,含义上统一,符合题意。

10. [A] attend (to) 仔细听; 照顾; 专心于, 致力于

[B] turn (to)转向,求助于

「C] take (to) (短时期内)喜欢上;养成·····的习惯

[D] point (to)指向

11. [A] dangerous 危险的 [B] mysterious 神秘的 [C] violent 暴力的 [D] boring 无聊的 [试题精解] 本题考查句内语义。空格所在句指出"手机成了我们的安全毯……,保护我们免受我们认为可能更 11 的事物的伤害"。显然,空格词只能表示"危险的、有危害的",[B] mysterious 为中性词,不含"伤害、危险"的意味,首先排除;[C] violent 虽涉及"危险",但人们不可能通过手机去规避暴力,故排除该项;[D] boring 利用文中 happy glasses(愉悦的眼镜)以及"手机能够带给人极大的娱乐"的常识设置干扰,但文中并未提及"与陌生人交流很无趣"这一内容,选项脱离语境,不合题意;[A] dangerous 不仅能表示"具体事物所带来的危险",还能够表示"抽象事物对人的心理伤害",文中特指"人们认为的'比与陌生人交流带来的焦虑感更甚的心理伤害'"。

①但一旦我们撕掉这个绷带,把我们的智能手机塞入口袋,抬起头来,其实情况并没那么糟糕。②在2011年的一项实验中,行为科学家尼古拉斯·埃普利和朱莉安娜·施罗德让通勤者做了一件不可思议的事:主动攀谈。③他们让芝加哥火车通勤乘客与同车的乘客聊天。④"当埃普利博士和施罗德女士让同一车站的其他人预测他们与陌



they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their <u>16</u> would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," *The New York Times* summarizes. **5** Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they <u>17</u> with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been embarrassed."

■ 18 , these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections. ② It's that 20 : Talking to strangers can make you feel connected. [345 words]

生人交谈之后是什么感受时,那些通勤者认为,如果他们自己一个人坐着,旅途会更愉悦。"《纽约时报》总结道。⑤尽管参与者并没有期待会有一次积极体验,但当他们完成实验后,"没有一个人声称自己感到尴尬"。

①实际上,这些(参与交流的)通勤者的旅程据称比那些没有沟通的通勤者的旅程更加令人愉悦,这是完全合乎情理的,因为人类是在社会交往中发展起来的。②道理很简单:与陌生人交谈可以让你感受到自己与他人是有联系的。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 💉

①rip off 扯掉,撕掉

②band-aid「'bændeɪd] n. 创可贴,绷带

③tuck [tʌk] v. 把·····塞人

④commuter [kəˈmjuːtər] n. 通勤者

⑤unthinkable [ʌnˈθɪŋkəbəl] a. 难以想象的

⑥embarrassed [ɪmˈbærəst] a. 尴尬的

In fact, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, since human beings thrive off of social connections.

 In fact, fac

which makes absolute sense

since human beings thrive off of social connections.

功能注释:句子主干为 these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable, compared with...作比较状语, which 引导的定语从句修饰主句, since 引导的原因状语从句解释上述结论。

・语篇分析・

第六、七段为一个意群,介绍行为科学家的实验并分析结果。第六段具体介绍行为科学家在地铁上进行的"与陌生人交谈"实验及其结果。首句转折(But),对上文"人们认为手机是保护毯,能使人免受伤害"作出反驳:收起手机其实并没那么糟糕。②句至末句介绍实验,论证首句。②③句介绍实验方式:让火车通勤乘客与同车乘客聊天。④⑤句介绍"预测结果 VS 实验结果";④句介绍乘客的预测:独自坐着会更愉快。⑤句转而指出实验结果:没有任何人在交谈中感觉到尴尬。

第七段分析实验结果。首句承接上段末"人们在交谈中未觉尴尬",进而(In fact)指出更深层的实验结果:有交谈的旅途其实更愉快,并说明原因:社会交往使人受益并获得发展(thrive off of...)。②句基于首句,对实验结论作出总结:与陌生人交流可以感觉到自己与他人相连。

・真题精解・

12. [A] bend 弯曲,屈服 [B] resist 抵抗 [C] hurt 损害,伤害 [D] decay 衰退

[试题精解] 本题考查上下文语义。it doesn't __12__ so bad(情况并没有……得那么厉害)是对实验结果的概述,由段末"(实验参与者)没有一个人声称自己感到尴尬(not a single... embarrassed)"可知实验结果是正面的,即"将手机弃之一旁未带来负面感受",只有[C] hurt 符合这一逻辑,同时印证段首But 一词,与上文"手机被视作保护毯,防止外界伤害"形成语义转折。[A]bend、[B]resist 与[D]decay与 doesn't... so bad 搭配,指"屈服/抗拒/衰退得不那么厉害",与上下文均无法衔接。

13. [A] lecture 演讲 [B] debate 辩论 [C] conversation 交谈 [D] negotiation 谈判 [试题精解] 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句指出,"行为科学家让这些往返通勤者做一件难以

想象的事情:Start a 13 "。后一句指出"他们让芝加哥火车通勤乘客与同车乘客交谈(talk to)",不 难看出, 后一句具体说明空格所在句, start a 13 与 talk to 同指, 只有[C] conversation 能够表达此 意。其他三项分别表示"演讲"、"辩论"和"谈判",不符合文中"与陌生人进行随意交流"这一语境,故排 除,正确项为「C]。

14. [A] trainees 实习生 [B] employees 员工 [C] researchers 研究者 [D] passengers 乘客 「试题精解」本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句为"他们让芝加哥火车通勤者与他们同车的 14 聊天(talk to their fellow ...)。"由 fellow(同种情况的,同类的人)一词可知,空格词应该与 commuters 相对应,两者均为"去芝加哥上班的人",而实验中的交通工具为"火车",故只有[D] passengers 符合语境。「A」trainees(实习生)用 train 制造干扰,但该词与"乘坐火车的人"相差甚远。 [B] employees 与 fellow 搭配,表示"认识的同事",不符合"实验中让通勤者与陌生同行者进行交谈"这 一语义,故排除。「C] researchers 利用与段中 behavioral scientists 于扰,同样不符合语境。

[B] choose 选择 [C] predict 预测 [D] design 设计 15. 「A] reveal 揭露

[试题精解] 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句为"当科学家让同一车站的其他人 15 他们与 陌生人交谈之后是什么感受时,通勤者认为……"。后一句说明实验结论:"尽管参与者没有期待会有 一场积极体验(didn't expect a positive experience...),。"从④句 thought... would(虚拟语气)和⑤ 句 reported 可知,两句应该是"先表预测,后揭示实际结果"的逻辑关系,因此空格词应该与 expect 意义 相近,选项中只有「C] predict 符合要求,表示对未来情况的"预测、预计"。「A] reveal 和[B] choose 两者 的宾语只能为"已经发生、存在的事实",与文中 would...虚拟语气相矛盾,故排除;[D]design 无法与宾 语从句 how they would feel 搭配:"感受不能设计",故排除。正确项为[C]。

16. 「A] voyage 航行 「B] flight 飞行

「C] walk 步行

「D] ride 乘坐

[试题精解] 本题考查词义辨析。空格所在句表达的是 迁假设情况下的结果推测:"那些通勤者认 为,如果他们各自坐在自己位置上,会觉得他们的 16 更令人愉悦"。纵观四个选项,正确项应该符 合(train) commuters, sat on their own 所包含的语义,只有[D] ride(乘汽车/火车等出行)符合要求,[A] 指"乘船航行",[B] 指"乘坐飞机飞行",[C]指"步行",均不适合此语境,故[D]为正确项。

17. 「A] went through (with)完成

[B] did away (with)废除,去掉

[C] caught up (with) 赶上;逮捕,惩罚 [D] put up (with) 忍受

「试题精解」本题考查固定搭配。空格所在句内容为环环相扣的三部曲:最初,实验参与者没有预 计到会有一场积极体验→随后,他们进行了实验→最后,在 17 实验后,没有一个人声称自己感到尴 尬。从逻辑上来看,只有"完成实验",才能串起三部曲,揭晓实验结论,故正确项应为[A]went through, 与 with 搭配表示"完成(实验)"。[B]"废除(实验)"与[C]"赶上(实验)"均不合逻辑,排除;[D]put up (with)意为"忍受(实验)",虽然实验参与者起初不太愿意与陌生人交流,但不能就此推知他们在"(认为 实验很糟糕而)容忍实验"。正确项为[A]。

18. 「A] In turn 相应地,轮流地

「B] In fact 事实上

[C] In particular 特别是,尤其

[D] In consequence 因此

[试题精解]本题考查上下文逻辑关系。上文末句指出"与陌生乘客交谈的参与者中,所有人都未 感到尴尬",空格后指出,据称这些通勤者比起那些没有与他人交流的人来说,旅途更令人愉快;显然后 句是对前一句的补充和递进,选项中只有[B]in fact(用于补充说明,强调前面所说的话)符合这一语义 逻辑。[A]In turn 表示 as a result of sth,即"前文为后文的原因";[C]In particular 用于引出"特别的、需 要强调的"举例。[D]In consequence 引出结果,上文为"原因",三项均不合语境。正确项为[B]。

19. [A] unless 除非 [B] whereas 然而;鉴于 [C] if 如果 [D] since 因为

[试题精解] 本题考查句内逻辑关系。空格前指出,"据称,这些(参与交流的)通勤者的旅程比那些 没与人沟通的通勤者的旅程更加令人愉悦,这是完全合乎情理的",空格后指出,"社会交往使人受益并 获得发展(thrive off of social connections)。"不难看出,后半句对前半句"有沟通的旅程更令人愉悦"作 出了解释,即"人类靠交往实现发展,交往使人愉悦便不足为奇",[D]since 含因果逻辑,符合题意。[B] whereas 虽然也可以表达"原因",但多位于句首,用于正式公文当中,排除;[A]unless 和[C]if 均表示 "条件",但"人类靠社会交往而发展"并非"有交流的旅途更令人愉悦"的条件。正确项为[D]。

20. [A] funny 有趣的 [B] simple 简单的 [C] logical 合情合理的 [D] rare 稀有的 [试题精解] 本题考查上下文语义。空格处形容词作表语修饰 it, 冒号引出对 it 所指内容的说明: 与陌生人交谈让你感受到与他人相联系。即,交谈就是一种建立联系的过程,这显而易见,只有[B]

simple 符合要求。而文中并未指出这一现象"有趣"或"稀有",故排除「A」、「D]:「C]logical 侧重"逻辑推 理",而文中偏重于强调显而易见的道理,不存在"是否合乎逻辑"之说。因此正确项为[B]。

Reading Comprehension Section I Part A

人们在家比上班压力更大



一、文章总体分析及考题速览

「总体分析]

本文选自 Time(《时代周刊》)2014 年 5 月 22 日一篇题为 Why You're More Stressed by Home Than Work(为什么你在家比上班压力更大)的文章。这是一篇"展示观点 + 阐释观点"型的文章,按照"展示 研究结论(第一、二段)——具体分析该结论(第三至六段)"的脉络展开论述。

[考题速览]

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home	第一段中 以前大部分调查 对家的看法。
22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?	达玛斯克对" 在家最快乐的人" 的划定。
23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that	职业女性角色模糊所指代的事实。
24. The word "moola" (Line 4, Para 4) most probably means	词义题。
25. The home front differs from the workplace in that	家庭大后方与职场的差别所在。

问题速览:速览考题,由题干 home(家)、who... be the happiest at home(在家中最开心的人)、The blurring of working women's roles(职业女性角色的模糊)、The home front (家庭大后方)以及 the workplace (工作场所),可推知本文涉及"家庭与职场、人们在家中的感受以及职业女性的角色问题"等内容。

问题解读: ①21 题问及以往大部分研究对"家"的认定,推测首段内容可能涉及对"家"的全新看法。 ②由第 22 题可知,文中涉及 Damaske 对"哪种人在家中最具幸福感"的介绍;③由 23 题"职业女性角色 的模糊性"可推测文中"职业女性除工作外,往往还需完成家庭任务"这一内容;④第 25 题对比 home front 与 workplace,可知文章涉及两者区别,且应该有别于我们对两者的惯常认识。

问题总结:通过上述分析可知,本文引入了一项新研究,该研究颠覆了以往人们对"家"的惯常认 识;文中涉及某专家对"在家幸福感更强人群"的划定,还提及"职场女性角色的模糊"这一情况,暗示职 业女性可能面临职场和家庭双方面的压力;最后还将"家庭"与"工作场所"相关联,指出两者区别。

二、语篇分析及试题精解

I

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed[®] at home than at work. 2 Researchers measured people's

一项新研究表明,与大多数调查相左,人 们其实在家比上班压力更大。研究者分别对



cortisol[®], which is a stress marker[®], while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

人们在工作和家里时的皮质醇(精神压力的一种标志)进行了检测,结果显示,在人们普遍认为是避风港的环境中,皮质醇的含量更高。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 🛪

①stressed[strest] a. 紧张焦虑的,感到有压力的

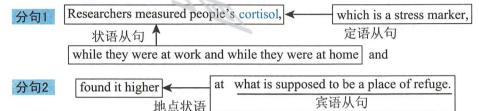
②cortisol ['kɔːtɪsɒl] n. 皮质醇

③marker ['ma:kə] n. 标记

∮ ● 经典搭配

- ①contrary to (与 ······相反, 违反)
- ②be supposed to be (应该是,被认为是)

Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.



功能注释:本句主干为 Researchers measured people's cortisol... and found it,其中 which 引导的非限制性定语从句解释 cortisol, while they... 为并列状语从句,介绍检测 cortisol 的地点; at what is... 为地点状语,其中嵌套 what ... 宾语从句,表示皮质醇含量更高的地点。

・语篇分析・

首段借一项与惯常看法相反的研究结论引出全文主题:人们在家比上班压力更大。关键词为: more stressed at home than at work。

①句开门见山提出一项新的研究结论:人们在家中其实比上班压力更大。actually 与 contrary to most surveys 前后呼应,吸引读者关注这一"颠覆人们惯常看法"的新结论; more stressed(其中 stressed 意为 so worried and tired that you **cannot relax** "焦虑不安,心力交瘁")划定研究范畴:人的精神状况; at home than at work 明确比较的两方:在家时(的压力)VS上班时(的压力)。

②句进而介绍研究方式及研究发现:分别检测上班和在家时皮质醇(压力标志之一),发现在家中其含量更高。stress marker 指"压力的标志";句中 it 指代 cortisol;地点介词 at 引出的宾语 what is...中,(be) a place of refuge(refuge 意为 shelter or protection from danger, trouble, etc. "庇护")与 home 直接对应,明确 what 所指; be supposed to be sth 意为"一般认为是,人们普遍觉得会是",微妙表达事实与普遍认知相反:家其实并非避风港,在家比上班更焦虑、更难放松。

・真题精解・

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found	21. 由第一段可知,以往大多数调查认	
that home	为,家。	
[A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace	[A] 比工作场所更能让人放松	
[B] was an ideal place for stress measurement	[B] 是测量压力的最佳场所	
[C] generated more stress than the workplace	[C] 生成的压力比工作场所更多	
[D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation	[D] 作为休闲放松的场所并不现实	

「精准定位]根据题干关键词定位至第一段①句。该句介绍一项新的研究结论"人们在家比上班压

力更大";但注意本题针对 most previous surueys(大部分以前的调查),根据 contrary to most surveys(与大多数先前的研究相反)反向推知以往大多数调查应该认为"在家比上班轻松",「A]正确。

[命题解密] 本题考查对第一段细节信息的把握,审清题干所问(most previous surveys)是关键。正确项[A]是对第一段①句的合理推断, greater relaxation than the workplace 与文中 more stressed at home than at work 正相反,与 contrary 传达的逻辑一致。

[B]利用 measure ... which is a stress marker 干扰,但"压力测量"只是研究的途径而非研究结论/观点,故排除。[C]generated more stress than the workplace 是新研究的结论,而非以往多数调查的结论。[D]利用②句信息 what is supposed to be a place of refuge(人们以为会是避风港的地方,但事实可能未必)设障,但该内容为新研究发现,与颞于不符,故排除。

If ① "Further contradicting" conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home," writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. ② In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. ③ "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." ④ Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. ⑤ This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

"与普遍看法更加矛盾的是,我们发现女性和男性一样,上班比在家中压力更小。"研究者之一萨拉·达玛斯克写道。她指出,事实上女性甚至说她们上班时感觉更好。"声称在家中更有幸福感的是男性而非女性。"另一项令人惊讶的结论是,该发现对有无子女者来说都适用,不过对于无子女者来说更甚。这就解释了为什么在外工作的人更加健康。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①contradict [kpntrə'dikt] v. 与……矛盾,反驳,否定

◎ 经典搭配

②nonparents [non perents] n. 无子女者

①hold true for (适用于,对……有效)

・语篇分析・

第二段展开介绍研究结论,从性别角度细述其与惯常看法的背离。关键词为:① further contradicting;②Another surprise。

①②③句深入说明研究结论与惯常认识的背离:"上班比在家压力更小"这一结论对男女均适用, 但女性尤甚。

①句引用研究者报告指出:女性和男性一样,上班比在家压力更小。句首 Further contradicting (further 指"进一步地")的潜在逻辑为:上段着眼 people 这一整体概念,表明"人们在家比上班压力更大"这一趋势,与惯常认识相反;本段进一步从性别角度强调"女性与男性一样,工作时压力更小",与惯常看法"女性相比男性更适合在家中"进一步矛盾。conventional wisdom 为习语,指"大多数人的看法",即"惯常看法",其中 wisdom 意为"(社会或文化长期积累的)知识"。主句中,A as well as B表示"除 B之外,A 也如此",该结构重点在于凸显 A,因此 women as well as men...强调"不止是男性,女性也一样"。have lower levels of stress at work than at home 与首段结论契合。

②③句表明人们的现实感受,强化①句观点:女性认为上班时感觉更好;男性反而认为在家比上班开心。②句 In fact 表明本句解释①句; even 再次凸显"女性上班时自我感觉更好"与传统看法的矛盾。③句进一步利用含有取舍关系的强调句型 It is men, not women, who...反向强调"女性在家不仅是客观的压力指数更高,而且主观上也缺乏幸福感"。句中 report 为熟词解意,意为 to relate or tell, especially from personal experience "(从自身经历出发)叙述,说"。[注:③句中"男性声称自己在家中更有幸福感"与上文观点"人在家比上班压力更大"并不矛盾,前者为主观感受,后者为客观研究结论。]

④句继续说明研究结论与惯常认识的背离:研究结论对有无子女者均适用,但无子女者尤甚。 Another surprise 与首句 Further contradicting 相呼应,体现两部分并列关系。句中 hold true 意为 to continue to be true "继续适用(有效)"; but more so for...转而引出这两类人中情况更甚者。

⑤句补充指出研究结论的意义:解释了"为什么在外工作者更加健康"这一客观事实。people who

work outside the home 使 work 和 home 相对立,回应文章主题:在家比上班压力更大。

・真题精解・

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?	22. 在达马斯克看来,在家最快乐的人有可能是以下哪类人群?	
[A] Working mothers.	[A] 有工作的母亲。	
[B] Childless husbands.	[B] 无子女的丈夫。	
[C] Working fathers.	[C] 有工作的父亲。	
[D] Childless wives.	[D] 无子女的妻子。	

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 Damaske 和 happiest at home 定位到第二段③句。该句指出"声称在家比上班更快乐是男性而非女性",即两性相比,男性自认在家中更开心;而④句又指出"这些研究发现对有无子女者都适用,但对无子女者更是如此(the findings hold true for both... but more so for nonparents)",即有子女和无子女者相比,无子女者在家中更开心,综合可知,无子女的男性在家中最快乐,故[B]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[B]是对第二段③④句所含信息的综合推断。选项[A]和[C]涉及 working 这一信息,但该段并未对"职业人士 VS 专职在家人士"两者进行比较,而是对人们在家中和上班时的感受进行对比,因此排除这两项。

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

这项研究对于"人们回家后是否继续工作,这种工作属于家务还是从办公室带回"并未作出考量。对于许多男性来说,工作日结束之时便是放松的时刻。对家中的女性来说,她们却没有"离开办公室"的机会。对在外工作的女性而言,她们常常回家后还要赶着完成家务活儿。由于角色的模糊,以及职业女性在家庭大后方比在职场中更难作出自我调整这一事实,女性在家中压力更大也就不足为奇了。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

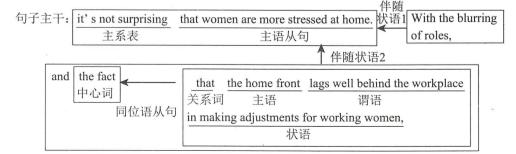
- ①**household** ['haʊshəʊld] a. 家庭的;日常的
- ②blurring [bləːrɪŋ] n. 模糊

● 经典搭配

①kick back (放松下来;回踢,反弹)

- ②leave the office (收工)
- ③home front (家庭后方;(战时)后方)
- ④lag behind (落后,拖欠)
- ⑤make adjustments (作出调整以适应)

With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.



功能注释: 主句为 it is not surprising that...,伴随状语 with the blurring of roles and the fact...说明"不足为奇"的两方面原因,其中第二个原因 the fact 后接 that...同位语从句,说明"事实"的具体内容,in making...为状语,解释"远远落后"的具体方面。

• 语篇分析 •

第三段针对上文研究结论与惯常认识的背离,解释女性较男性而言在家中压力更大的原因。关键词为:①blurring of roles;②not surprising。

- ①句过渡,承上指出该研究的局限:未考量人们回家后的情况。What the study doesn't measure 回应首段②句 Researchers measured people's cortisol,引出研究的盲点;第一个 whether 引出问题一:回到家是否还干活儿;其中 still(仍然)一词暗示 when they're at home 中的 they 并非"不工作专职在家者";第二个 whether 引出问题二:家中的活儿是家务事还是工作中带回的任务;其中 it 回指 work。
- ②至⑤句针对研究局限,对男性、家庭主妇、职业女性三类人回家后的情况进行说明,从而解释了上段"在家比上班压力大这一情况女性尤甚"的原因。
- ②句指出男性处境(For many man):结束工作便能回家放松。the end of the workday(workday 为美国英语,指"一天的工作时间")意为"一天工作的结束";kick back(kick 此处为"伸腿,抬腿")意为 to relax "放松下来",形象表明男性在家中较轻松的情况。
- ③句指出家庭主妇的处境(For women who stay home):永无收工之日。句中 get (to) 意为 to have the opportunity to do sth "得到(做某事的)机会", never get to leave the office 意即"家务事无定量,家庭主妇永远没有休息的机会", leave the office 与 the end of the workday 所指相同。
- ④⑤句指出职业女性的处境(For women who work):工作结束后还需赶攻家务。④句中 play 意为"扮演……,起……的作用";catch up with 本为动词词组,意为"赶上,追赶",连字符使其成为临时性复合形容词(与之类似的还有 good-for-nothing machines "无用的机器")修饰 household tasks(task 一词尤指"困难或必须定期做的任务"),凸显职场女性不得不内外兼顾的窘境。
- ⑤句得出结论:"必须内外兼顾"和"相比工作场所,职业女性在家中更难调整自己"两者叠加,是职业女性在家压力更大的原因。句首 With (意为"在······情况下")体现 the blurring of roles、the fact that ... 与主句 women are more stressed at home 之间因果关联。the blurring of roles 回指④句"职业女性还需应付家务"这一身兼两职,角色模糊的情况; the home front 本指"(战时的)国内大后方",与 workplace(工作场所)相对,喻指"(作为职场打拼大后方的)家中"; well 修饰 lag behind (意为"落后于"),强调职业女性在工作场所远比在家中更容易调整自己以适应新情况,反向凸显她们应付家事比应付工作要难得多。主句 it's not surprising that 总结指出研究结论的合理性。

・真题精解・

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that	23. 职业女性角色模糊指的是 这一事实。
[A] their home is also a place for kicking back	[A] 她们的家也是放松的地方
[B] they are both bread winners and housewives	[B] 她们既要赚钱养家也要兼顾家务
[C] there is often much housework left behind	[C] 总是有做不完的家务活
[D] it is difficult for them to leave their office	[D] 她们难有收工之时

[精准定位]根据题干关键词 blurring of working women's roles(职业女性角色模糊)定位到第三段⑤ 句,由 With the blurring of roles, and the fact that ... 可知, and 之前的内容是对④句"职业女性回家后还要赶着完成家务活"的总括,即,女性兼具双重身份,既要工作养家,又要承担家务,故[B]选项正确。

[命题解密]本题考查事实细节。[B]正确概括④句所述职业女性双重角色"在外赚钱养家,在内承包家务"。

[A]用②句出现的 is a time to kick back 干扰,但这是男性体验,与职业女性无关。[C]中 much housework left behind 只能代表④句中后半句,即女性的一种角色"完成家务",无法体现 the blurring of roles。[D]利用③句 they never get to leave the office 干扰,但描述的是"全职在家的女性"而非"职业女性",更不存在"角色模糊"这一问题。

IV ① But it's not just a gender[®] thing. ② At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw[®] an income. ③ The bargain[®] is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining[®] moola.

但这不仅仅是性别的问题。工作中, 人们更清楚他们应该做什么:干活、赚钱、 完成硬性任务从而获得收入。这种协议很 纯粹:员工投入数小时体力和脑力劳动,取 得维持生计的钱。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①gender ['dʒendə] n. 性别
- ②draw [dro:] v. (从某来源)得到,取,获取
- ③bargain ['ba:gən] n. 协议,协定
- ④life-sustaining a. 维持生命的

● 经典搭面

①pretty much(几乎,差不多是)

②put in(投入)

・语篇分析・

第四至六段跳出性别差异,从宏观角度解释"人们在家比上班压力更大"的原因。

第四段首先指出人们在外工作的情况:交易明确,劳有所得。关键词为:①not just a gender thing;②pure。

- ①句过渡,it's not just a gender thing(not just 意为"不仅仅是")表明本句旨在跳出上文"从性别角度对研究结论的解释",转而开启下文"从宏观角度的解释"。
- ②句指出工作中任务明确,按劳得酬。pretty much 修饰 know...,强调人们在工作中有清晰的任务划分; doing the tasks... to draw an income 是对 working, making money 的细化说明,其中 draw 为熟词僻意,指 to get sth that you need or want from sb or sth "获得,收取"。
- ③句进一步说明在外工作的性质:一种纯粹的协议。bargain(意为 an agreement, made between two people or groups to do sth in return for sth else)一词体现员工与雇主间"劳动与付酬"的交易关系; hours of physical or mental labor 即指"一天的劳作"; moola 为美国俚语,指"钞票",该句 Employee puts in ... labor and ... draws out moola 与②句 doing the tasks... to draw an income 完全对应。

• 真题精解 •

24. The word "moola" (Line 4, Para 4) most probably	
means	可能的含义是。
[A] skills	[A] 技能
[B] energy	[B] 能量
[C] earnings	[C] 收入
[D] nutrition	[D] 营养

[精准定位]第四段②句描述人们在外工作的情形:工作,赚钱,完成硬性任务赚取薪水(doing the tasks... in order to draw an income),③句进而评述此工作性质很纯粹,冒号后继续解释其纯粹在于投入体力或脑力劳动换取维持生活的 moola,两部分内容完全对应,推知 moola 接近②句 income(薪水)之意,[C]正确。

[命题解密]本题考查根据上下文推测词义的能力。[C]符合第四段②③句两者间总结说明关系, ③句 puts in... labor... draws out... moola 同义复述②句 doing the tasks... in order to draw an income.

[A]项 skills(技能)脱离了上下文论述的重点,上下文并未涉及"技能与生存"这一内容,因此排除该项。[B]energy(能量)与[D]nutrition(营养)利用所考词汇前的限定成分 life-sustaining(维持生计,维持生命的)设置干扰,同样脱离上下文语境,不符合题意。

V ① On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. ② Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. ③ There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. ④ Your home colleagues — your family — have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. ⑤ Plus, they're your family. ⑥ You cannot fire your family. ⑦ You never really get to go home from home.

然而,在家庭大后方,情况没有这么明确。 很少有家庭能不偏不倚且有序地安排家务活 儿。有许多家务事要做,大部分人却得不到足 够的奖励。你的家庭同事——你的家庭—— 对家务劳动没有明确的奖励;他们需要被劝服 去做家务,或者如果他们是青少年的话,需要 以"切断一切电子设备"为威胁让他们完成家 务。而且,他们是家人。你不可能解雇自己的 家人。你永远不会真正地从家务劳动中解放 出来。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①division [dɪ'vɪʒən] n. 分配
- ②clinically ['klınıklı] ad. 不偏不倚地
- ③methodically [mɪˈθɔdɪkəlɪ] ad. 有条不紊地
- ④inadequate [ɪnˈædɪkwət] a. 不充分的,不适当的

⑤removal [rɪˈmuːvəl] n. 移动,搬动

● 经典搭配

- ①lay out (安排,布置,展示)
- ②talk into (说服)

Your home colleagues — your family — have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, (they need to be) threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices.

なななななない

分句1	Your	home colleagues -	— your f	ami	ly — have no c	lear rev	vards for their labor;
		主语	同化	立语		谓语	+宾语
分句2	they	need to be talked	l into it,	or	if they're teena	igers,	(they need to be)
	主语	谓语 1			插入语	i	
	threate	ened with complet	te remov	al of	all electronic of	devices	E
		谓	语2	1	350		-

功能注释:本句由分号一分为二,分句 1 结构较简单,破折号间的 your family 为主语同位语,说明 home colleagues 的确切身份;分句 2 中,or if they're teenagers 为插入成分,举出在"对方为未成年"时,"说服家人帮助做家务"所需要采取的手段。

・语篇分析・

第五段转而指出人们在家中工作的情况:分工不明,奖励不足,且难以调动家庭成员分担家务。关键词为:①no such clarity;②no clear rewards。

- ①②句转承上文(however)指出在家中工作的情况:分工不明。On the home front 与上段 At work 相呼应,体现段间并列关系。such clarity(clarity 意为"清楚,明确")回指上段"在外工作时任务清晰明确"。②句将 Rare(鲜有,稀有)提前,clinically and methodically 两词共用,凸显"和职场一样分工条理明确的家庭几乎不存在";其中,clinical 本指"临床的",此处引申为"客观的,不偏不倚的"。
 - ③④句进而指出家庭任务基本没有酬劳可言。
- ③句指出"家务事多而无酬劳"这一事实。inadequate rewards 与上段 draw an income、draws out life-sustaining moola 反差鲜明。
- ④句指出上述事实带来的侧面影响:家庭"同事"很难配合帮助完成家务。home colleagues 针对"职场同事"而言,破折号间 your family 强调其真实身份"家庭成员";have no clear rewards ... 重申③句事



实,随后以 they need to be...引出事实下的结果:无酬劳使得家务事的完成只能以"劝解、威逼"等方式实现。talk into 意为"说服某人做某事";(be)threatened with...引出具体威胁青少年做家务的手段:封杀一切电子设备,这对青少年来说无疑很"致命",反映出"家务事被分担之难"。

⑤⑥⑦句最后指出无奈:家庭"同事"(即使不给力,却)无法更换。⑤句首词 Plus 语用功能为 used to add more information "而且;况且",体现递进逻辑。⑥cannot fire your family 继续与上段职场情况对比,即:家中工作永远无法像职场工作一样,可以选择得力的助手。⑦句 never really get to go home from home 复现第三段③句 never get to leave the office,表明人在家中,永远得不到真正的休息;其中第一个 home 指"真正能够放松休闲的、避风港的'家'",第二个 home 则为"有各种家务任务的'家'"。

・真题精解・

25. The home front differs from the workplace in	25. 家庭大后方有别于工作场所在
that	'于。
[A] family labor is often adequately rewarded	[A] 家务劳动常常能够得到充分的回报
[B] home is hardly a cozier working environment	[B] 家中并不是个更舒适的工作环境
[C] household tasks are generally more motivating	[C] 家庭任务通常更能调动积极性
[D] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut	[D] 家庭很少会分工明确

[精准定位]根据题干关键词 The home front differs from the workplace 可定位至第五段,该段首句 On the home front, however...引出"人们在家庭大后方的情况",即"情况没有那么清晰(have no such clarity)",however 暗示本段内容与上段 At work 引出的"人们在工作场所的情况"正相反,因此 such clarity 便是该题的题眼,也即 the home front 与 workplace 两者的区别。根据上段③句可知,工作场所中,劳动性质很纯粹:人们清楚自己的工作职责且按劳获酬,而由②句可知,在家中,家务劳动很难有序分配(Rare...so clinically and methodically laid out),且无足够的奖励。总结可知两者区别:家庭劳动没有明确的分工,且没有相应的奖励报酬,[D]符合其中一项,为正确项。

[命题解密] 正确项[D]是对第五段②句的同义转述。其中文中 Rare、clinically and methodically laid out 分别对应选项中 seldom 和 clear-cut。

[A] family labor is often adequately rewarded 与第五段③句 there are inadequate rewards for most of them (them 指代"家务事")正好相反。[B]将第五段"家庭工作不像职场工作一样条理有序、劳而有酬"偷换成"家中不是舒适的工作环境"。[C]中 household tasks are generally more motivating (家务劳动更能调动积极性)与第五段④句"家人'同事'往往需要劝说和威胁才可能帮助做家务"矛盾。

■ So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. ② Not only are the tasks apparently infinite , the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

因此人们在家中压力更大不足为奇。 不仅仅是由于任务似乎没完没了,还由于 激发"同事"的积极性要困难得多。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①apparently[ə'pærəntlɪ] ad. 显然地;似乎

②infinite ['ɪnfɪnət] a. 无限的,无穷的,极多的

③ **motivate** ['məʊtɪveɪt] v. 使有动机,激发⋯⋯的积 极性

・语篇分析・

第六段得出结论,重申"人们在家比上班压力更大"的合理性,并再次总结上述宏观原因。关键词为:①not surprising;②infinite;③much harder to motivate。

①句以 So(因此)回应第四、五段对"职场和家中工作反差",引出结论:人们在家比上班压力更大不足

为奇,重申了首段研究结论。②句对第五段"由于家务事既多而又无报酬,家庭成员很难主动分担"这一情况作出总结:不仅家中任务无穷无尽,也很难驱动成员搭把手。句中 apparently 意为 according to the way sth appears "看起来",强调"家务事繁杂无穷尽众所周知";co-workers 概括说明代指"(有义务合作完成家务的)家庭成员",比较级 much harder to motivate 意在同职场同事相比,概括说明上段④句。



Text 2 改变"第一代大学生学业成就落后"状况



原文外教朗词

一、文章总体分析及考题速览

[总体分析]

本文摘自 Inside Higher Ed (《高等教育视点》) 2014年2月27日一篇题为 An Hour Makes a Difference(一小时,大不同)的文章。文章围绕如何解决"第一代大学生(父母均没有大学学历的大学生)在校表现落后他人,高等教育实际在拉大基于社会阶层的成就差异"这一问题展开论述,按照"引出问题及相关论文(第一段)——概括介绍文中所提方案(第二段)——详细介绍研究对象及研究的可行性(第三、四段)——回应开篇、详释并凸显问题(第五段)"的脉络展开论述。

「考题速览〕

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has	招收更多第一代大学生带来的 影响。
27. The authors of the research article are optimistic because	论文作者持乐观态度的原因。
28. The study suggests that most first-generation students	研究所表明第一代大学生中的 普遍情形。
29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students	论文作者对第一代大学生的看 法/结论。
30. We may infer from the last paragraph that	对最后一段进行推理。

问题速览:快速浏览题干发现 first-generation students 复现三次,同义表达 the research article, the study, the paper 复现,可推知本文论述了"第一代大学生"及以该群体为对象的"研究论文"。

问题解读:①26 题"招收更多第一代大学生"的影响,暗示背后行为主体"各高校"。②27、28、29 题说明本文重在介绍一篇关于"第一代大学生"的研究论文(讨论了第一代大学生中普遍存在的情形,且 其作者总体持乐观态度)。③30 题要求阅读最后一段时需注意联系全文、提取言外之意。

问题总结:由上述分析可知,本文对一篇关于"第一代大学生"的研究论文展开论述,论述涉及招收 更多第一代大学生带来的影响、第一代大学生中存在的普遍情形,及论文作者对这一群体的观点态度。

河 二、语篇分析及试题精解

To parent with a college degree—lag[®] other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout[®] rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if

多年来的研究已发现,第一代大学生——那些父母均没有大学学位的大学生——在一系列学业成就指标上均落后于其他学生。他们考试分数更低,辍学率更高。但由于这类学生一旦成功完成高等教育,便会是最有可能在经济上取得发展的

they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created "a paradox" in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

人群,所以各高校数十年来一直在努力招收更多这类学生。这就产生了"一种自相矛盾的情形":高校把第一代大学生招进来,然后却任由他们中许多人走向失败,这意味着高等教育在"继续再生并扩大,而非弥合"基于社会阶层的成就差距,一篇即将发表在《心理科学》上的文章令人沮丧的开头部分如此写道。

· 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①lag [læg] v. 落后(于)
- ②dropout ['dropaut] n. 退学,辍学;退学者
- ③paradox ['pærədoks] n. 自相矛盾的情形,悖论
- ④recruit [rɪˈkruːt] v. 招收
- ⑤forthcoming [fɔ:θ'kʌmɪŋ] a. 即将到来的

● 经典搭配

- ①college degree(大学学位)
- ②lag sb (落后于某人)
- ③a range of (一系列)
- ④social class(社会阶层)

・语篇分析・

首段提出全文讨论问题:"第一代大学生"在校表现普遍落后于其他学生,而高校的漠视态度使得问题进一步加剧。关键词为:①first-generation students; ②watching them fail。

- ①②句指出"第一代大学生"中存在的普遍现象/问题:学业成就落后于其他学生。
- ①句直接指出问题。first-generation college students 及破折号解释内容共同亮出本文关注群体:第一代大学生(父母均无大学学历的大学生);lag other students on... factors 指出这一群体中存在的问题——学业成就落后于其他学生;For years, studies...说明此乃多年研究发现、应该予以关注。
- ②句具体说明问题:第一代大学生考分低、退学率高。句中两个 their 同指 first-generation college students,"考试分数(grades)"和"辍学率(dropout rates)"是 a range of education achievement factors 中两个重要指标;比较级 lower 与 higher 均相较其他学生而言,是 lag other students 的具体体现。
- ③句 But 转而指出与①②句相对的现象:因第一代大学生具有"巨大经济潜力",高校一直争取多招这类学生。since(由于,因为)则表明句内因果逻辑;句中 such students, they, them 同指①句 first-generation college students。

since 从句指出第一代大学生"在校表现落后"这一大背景下的"耀眼闪光点":一旦成功完成高等教育,则最有可能取得经济发展。最高级 most likely to advance economically 凸显第一代大学生"一马向前、将其他人甩于身后"的强大潜力。if 从句强调:第一代大学生能够释放其潜力的前提条件是"成功完成高等教育"。

主句顺而指出第一代大学生的巨大经济潜力引致的现象:高校一直在争取多招第一代大学生。pushed、recruit more、for decades(push 从其本意"推,推挤"引申出"努力争取、争先恐后"之意)展现高校招生中"几十年来一直争先恐后努力争取第一代大学生"的情形。

④句以矛盾凸显问题:高等教育"努力招收第一代大学生,却任由其学业失败"的做法加剧了①② 句所述现象。

主句概而指出上述情形会生成自相矛盾的状况。This 指代③句高校做法; paradox 意为"自相矛盾(的情况)"。从句以 in that (固定搭配,意为"由于······,体现在······")引出"矛盾"的具体体现:高校把第一代大学生招进来之后却不加引导、而任由其走向失败,高等教育实际在拉大基于阶层的成就差距。

从句中, recruiting first-generation students 回应③句所述做法"努力多招第一代大学生"; watching many of them fail 却与③句 if 从句所强调的条件形成错位, 传达作者对高校的批评: 第一代大学生释放 潜力、取得成功的前提是"完成高等教育"; 而高校因看中其潜力将其招进, 却任由其失败(watch 意为

relax outside by just looking at "悠闲地看着事情发生"), 反映高校"置身事外,不加干预"。

从句谓语部分拔高角度,从"教育的公平性"层面凸显问题、进一步传达批评态度。取舍结构 continued...rather than 暗含"正确使命 VS 现实所为"对比:高等教育正拉大各阶层成就差距,完全背离其原本的、正确的使命(缩小阶层差距)。

补充成分 according to... 说明观点来源,引出下文即将详细介绍的一项研究。depressing 一词巧用"转移修饰"手法:形为修饰 beginning of a paper,实为集中展现作者对上述情形的郁闷、担忧态度。

段落整体回顾:本段实则采用了"倒叙(flash back)"方式:先说明问题的存在,后指出这来自某一文章,下文即围绕该文章展开具体论述。这一方法既使文章主题得以凸显,又使文章开篇免于平淡。

真题精解。

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has	26. "招收更多第一代大学生"的做法。
[A] reduced their dropout rates	[A] 降低了他们的辍学率
[B] narrowed the achievement gap	[B] 缩小了成就差距
[C] missed its original purpose	[C] 未能实现其初衷
[D] depressed college students	[D] 使高校学生感到沮丧

[精准定位]根据行为关键词 recruiting more first-generation students 定位到首段③④句。③句指出高校在争取招收更多第一代大学生,并说明原因:这类学生一旦能够顺利完成高等教育,就是最有可能取得经济发展的人群。④句却指出实际情形是:高校眼睁睁地看着很多"第一代大学生"走向失败,进一步拉大了各阶层的成就差异。结合两句可判断,高校的做法未达初衷,「C]符合文意。

[命题解密] 本题要求考生概括第一段所述事实,正确项[C] missed its original purpose 概括了文中 advance economically if they succeed in higher education 与 watching many of them fail 所体现的反差。

[A]利用②句 their dropout rates are higher 形成干扰,但该句是在横比"第一代大学生"与"其他学生"的辍学率,未提及第一代大学生辍学率的纵向变化。[B]与④句"招收更多第一代大学生实际扩大了(continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close)成就差距"相悖。[D]利用④句 depressing 干扰,但该词暗示的是"研究论文作者以及本文作者"的态度,和"第一代大学生"的态度无关。

If But the article is actually quite optimistic[®], as it outlines[®] a potential[®] solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

但这篇文章实际上相当乐观,因为它概述了解决这个问题的一种可能方案,指出有一种方式(一个一小时,几乎零成本的项目)能够将第一代大学生与其他学生之间的成就差距缩小63%(以成绩等指标衡量)。

vx · K7R72019

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①optimistic [pptɪˈmɪstɪk] a. 乐观的

②outline ['autlaɪn] v. 概述,勾勒

③potential [pəˈtenʃl] a. 可能的

● 经典搭配

①a potential solution to(解决某一问题的可能方案)

②next-to-no-cost(接近零成本的,几乎无成本的)

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

句子主干: But the article is actually quite optimistic,	伴随状语 suggesting
原因状语从句↑	1
as it outlines a potential solution to this problem,	宾语从句
that an approach can close 63 percent of the achieven	nent gap between first-generation and other students.
定语从句 ↑	↑过去分词做后置定语
(which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program)	(measured by such factors as grades)

功能注释:本句主干为主系表结构 But the article is actually quite optimistic; as 引导原因状语从句引出解决方案以说明乐观的原因,其中含有 suggesting 引导宾语从句具体解释该方案。

・语篇分析・

第二段概述问题解决方案。关键词为:①optimistic;②a potential solution。

该段为独句段。句首转折逻辑词 But 辅以强调副词 actually 一改上文的"担忧"为本段的"乐观",实现论述角度从"揭示问题存在"到"提出解决方案"的转移。句中 as 兼具 used to state the reason why a particular situation exists"由于,因为"和 while or when "当……时"之意,表明句子前后两部分"既时间并行,又体现因果"的关系; a potential solution, an approach, a program 同指。

主句直接指出论文基调"总体乐观(quite optimistic)"。the article 回指上段末 a paper,亦即本文论述对象。as 从句说明作者认为文章态度乐观的原因(即文章乐观态度的具体体现)。其中主干部分概括说明其体现:勾勒出了一种可能方案(a potential solution to...), this problem 回指上段末句所述问题"高校听任第一代大学生走向失败,高等教育拉大基于社会阶层的成就差距"。suggesting that...说明方案的具体内容及效果,进一步展现文章乐观态度:两个括号内容 a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program/measured by such factors as grades 暗示方案"简单易行、成本低廉"; can close 63 percent...展现方案明显效果;二者对比展现"时间少、几乎零成本、成效却颇为显著"的可喜情形。

・真题精解・

27. The authors of the research article are optimistic	27. 研究论文的作者持乐观态度的原
because	因是。
[A] their findings appeal to students	[A] 他们的发现对学生具有吸引力
[B] the recruiting rate has increased	[B] 录取率已经被提高
[C] the problem is solvable	[C] 该问题是可解决的
[D] their approach is costless	[D] 他们的方案不需成本

[精准定位]根据关键词 The authors of the research article 、optimistic 定位到第二段。该段主句指出文章作者态度相当乐观,从句则以 as 引出原因:问题的可能解决方案,可见,[C]正确。

[命题解密] 本题考查因果细节。题干+[C]选项构成了对第二段所含因果关系的概括,题干中because 代替原文 as 表明因果关系,[C]义同原文 outlines a potential solution to this problem.

[A]过度推断,利用文中所述方案用时少、成本低、效用大(can close 63 percent of the achievement gap)的特点臆测学生的"欢迎态度(appeals to)",实际文中并未提及。[B]利用首段 recruit more of them 干扰,但这是高校行为,与论文作者态度无关。[D]不准确,文中指出该方案"接近零成本(next-to-no cost)",而非"完全无成本(costless)"。

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their **findings** are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were **recipients** of Pell Grants, a federal **grant** for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

这篇论文的作者们来自不同的大学, 其发现是基于对一所匿名私立大学的 147 名学生的调查(这些学生均完成了该项 目)。"第一代大学生"被定义为父母均无 四年制大学学历的学生。大多数"第一代 大学生"(59.1%)都是佩尔助学金,一项专 门为有经济需求的本科生设立的联邦奖学 金的受助对象,而那些父母至少一人有本 科学历的学生中,这一比例仅为 8.6%。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①finding ['faindin] n. 调查发现
- ②recipients [rɪˈsɪpɪənt] n. 接受者
- ③grant [grɑ:nt] n. 助学金,拨款
- 经典搭配

①an unnamed private university (匿名私立大学)

②recipients of...((助学金、奖项)等的获得者、接受者)

③financial need (经济需求)

Most of the first-generation students(59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need,

同位语↓

分句1

| Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) | were | recipients of Pell Grants, | 表语 | 表语

分句2

 while
 this
 was
 true
 only for 8.6 percent of the students

 连词
 主语
 系动词
 表语

后置定语

with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

功能注释:本句由 while 连接两个并列分句构成,对"第一代大学生"与"其他学生"接受佩尔助学金的比例进行对比,中间插入一个修饰 Pell Grants 的同位语 a federal grant...。

・语篇分析・

第三、四段详细介绍研究对象及研究论题。

第三段介绍研究对象/样本。关键词为:a study involving 147 students。

- ①句概括介绍文章作者及研究样本。句中 the paper 与上段 the article、首段 a paper 同指; a study involving 147 students(who completed the project)说明研究样本"完成项目的学生有 147 名(即:研究过程中还有些学生被滤掉)",暗示样本较大、且研究过程中对样本质量的控制较严格。
 - ②句界定样本中的"对象组",即"第一代大学生",复现开篇句两个破折号中间内容。
- ③句以"佩尔助学金的受助比例"说明"第一代大学生"一大特点:家庭经济状况普遍不佳。句子以 while 形成句内对比,说明"对象组(the first-generation students)"和"对照组(the students with... degree)"接受助学金比例差异:59.1% VS 8.6%,only强调相差悬殊,暗示大部分第一代大学生家庭条件较差。

②③句共同说明第一代大学生普遍特征为"父母受教育水平低、家庭状况不佳",呼应首段末句 social class 所指,并为下文具体论述问题并提出解决方案做好背景铺垫。

• 真题精解 • 🔌

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students	28. 研究表明大多数第一代大学生
•	0
[A] are from single-parent families	[A] 来自于单亲家庭
[B] study at private universities	[B] 就读于私立大学
[C] are in need of financial support	[C] 需要经济支持
[D] have failed their college	[D] 没能上完大学

[精准定位]文中对"第一代大学生"的介绍集中在第三段。该段指出第一代大学生被定义为父母均无本科学历的大学生,且大多数学生都是佩尔助学金(一项专门为有经济需求的本科生设立的联邦奖学金)的资助对象。由此可知,大多数第一代大学生都需要经济上的帮助,[C]选项正确。

[命题解密] 本题围绕"第一代大学生的特征"考查文中细节。正确项 [C] are in need of financial support 高度概括 Most of the first-generation students(59.1 percent) were recipients...。

[A]将②句所述第一代大学生特征 not having a parent with a four-year college degree(父母都没有本科学历)曲解为"来自于单亲家庭"。[B]对①句 involving 147 students... private university 过度引申,文中只是说明"研究样本来自某私立大学",并非"第一代大学生大都就读于私立大学"。[D]将第一段②句"第一代大学生辍学率高"夸大为"大部分第一代大学生会中途辍学(most... failed their college)"。

IV 1 Their thesis®—that a relatively modest® intervention® could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. 2 They cite® past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

他们的论题——较小的干预便能产生很大的影响——是基于这样一种观点:第一代大学生最欠缺的可能并不是潜力,而是关于"如何应对摆在大多数高校学生面前的各种问题"的实用知识。他们引用了数位作者的已有研究说明,这正是弥合成就差距所必须缩小的缺口。

· 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①thesis['θi:sɪs] n. 论点,论题
- ②modest ['mpdist] a. 较小的
- ③intervention [ɪntəˈven∫ən] n. 干预
- ④cite [saɪt] v. 引用
- 经典搭配

- ①a big impact (巨大影响)
- ②be lacking in...(缺乏……)
- ③practical knowledge(实用知识)
- ④deal with(处理)

Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students.

that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact

,同位语从句1

句子主干: Their thesis was based on the view

同位语从句21

that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students.

功能注释:本句主干为 Their thesis was based on the view;破折号间插入部分介绍 their thesis 内容;同位语从句 that first-generation students... 说明 the view 具体所指,其主干为 first-generation students may be most lacking not in... but in..., 其中 how to deal with... 为介词 about 的宾语。

・语篇分析・

第四段说明研究论题的合理性和重要性。关键词为:①thesis;②practical knowledge。

①句指出研究论题的合理性和可行性(即,研究者基于什么理论或观点认为"小干预便能起到大效果")。句首 Their 指代上段 the authors of the paper; thesis 意为"论题、论点"。破折号内插入成分说明论题: a relatively modest intervention 和 big impact 形成对比,回应第二段内容,说明"小干预、大影响/一小时、大不同"之功效。

was based on 引出该论题所基于的观点/理论依据。取舍结构 not in... but in 说明"第一代大学生" 在校表现落后的根本原因:不是缺乏潜力(potential),而是缺乏处理应对大学生活的实用知识(practical knowledge)。深层含义:相比"潜能","实用知识"更具"可教性",且这些实用知识很可能起到阿基米德支点的功用,助第一代大学生释放巨大潜能,改变落后情形。注:首段所述情形"第一代大学生一旦能够完成学业,便会是最有可能取得成功的群体"可视为对此句观点的验证。

②句说明研究论题的必要性和重要性(即,研究者为什么要采用"消除实用知识差距"的方式)。研究者援引先前研究(past research)来证实论题的必要性:若要弥合成就差异(the achievement gap 指代本文首段所述问题),必须消除实用知识差距(this/the gap 指代上句 practical knowledge about...)。that 从句以"强调句式(this is...that ...)+强硬语气词(must be)"有力表明研究者观点。

・真题精解・

29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation	29. 论文作者认为第一代大学生们
students	0
[A] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects	[A] 可能缺少申请研究项目的机会
[B] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college	[B] 在处理在校问题时缺乏经验
[C] can have a potential influence on other students	[C] 对其他学生有潜在的影响
[D] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap	[D] 实际上不在乎成就差距

[精准定位] 第四段指出研究论文的作者认为: 第一代大学生缺乏的并不是潜力,而是处理摆在大多数高校学生面前的各种问题的实用知识。即,第一代大学生缺乏处理"大学中遇到问题"的经验,[B]符合文意。

[命题解密] 本题看似作者观点题,实为细节推理。[B] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college 概括引申 lacking . . . in practical knowledge about how. . . college students。

[A]将文中词汇 lacking 和 past research 糅杂到一起形成干扰,文中并未提及"申请研究项目"这一内容。[C]利文中关键词 potential 干扰,文中是说"第一代大学生并不缺乏成功的潜力",选项却篡改为"第一代大学生对其他学生有潜在的影响"。[D]用文中关键词 achievement gap 干扰,但文中并未提及第一代大学生对自己与他人的差距毫不在意,相反,文章结尾一句暗示第一代大学生渴望缩小自己与他人的差距,indifferent 错误。

V • Many first-generation students "struggle to navigate" the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the 'rules of the game,' and take advantage of college resources," they write. ② And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don't talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. ③ "Because US colleges and universities seldom" acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experience, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students 'like them' can improve." [395 words]

许多第一代大学生"挣扎于应付高等教育中的中产阶级文化,学会'游戏规则'并利用高校资源",他们写道。当大学对于不同学生群体的阶层优势和劣势避而不谈时,这就会越发成为问题。"由于美国高校很少承认社会阶层能够影响学生的教育体验,所以很多第一代大学生不明白他们为何挣扎,也不知道'像他们一样的'学生如何才能进步。"

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①**navigate** ['nævigeit] v. 理解,应对②**seldom** ['seldəm] ad. 很少,几乎不

● 经典搭配

- ①struggle to...(挣扎于……)
 - ②middle-class culture(中产阶级文化)
- ③take advantage of... (利用……)

・语篇分析・

第五段回应首段,详细阐释"第一代大学生"面临问题、并指出高校对此负有一定责任。关键词为: ①struggle;②becomes more of a problem;③US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge...。

本段论述中研究者观点和本文作者观点交织融合(①句研究者"······"they write—②句作者 And this...—③句研究者"·····"),表明二者观点总体—致、无需区分。

①句初步说明"问题性":第一代大学生苦苦挣扎却难以适应大学生活。struggle(to be likely to fail, even though you are trying extremely hard "艰难前行,挣扎于")一词形象刻画第一代大学生"艰难挣扎、却依然难以避免失败结局"的情形;三个排比短语增强语势、具体展现"第一代大学生"面临的重重困境:难以应付周围的中产阶级文化;无法学会"游戏规则";不知如何利用学校资源。

该句整体回应第四段、暗示问题根源"第一代大学生缺乏应付大学生活的实用知识";同时和第三段的背景铺垫遥相呼应:第一代大学生父母没有上大学的经历、不能给自己提供相关建议(如,告诉自己大学的"游戏规则"等);来自社会底层,无法融入高等教育的中产阶级文化(注:虽然美国大学会从社会的各个阶层中搜罗优秀新生,但总体来看,高等教育还是一种中产阶级文化)。

②句进一步凸显"问题性":各高校若对不同阶层学生的优势和劣势避而不谈,则上述情形会越发成为问题。And this...表明与上句间的顺承递进关系,凸显问题性。when 从句具体说明"雪上加霜"的问题叠加因素:高校对阶层差异避而不谈(注:"教育的公平性"历来是美国的争议话题,高校也往往也会标榜自己的"公平性、无差异性",故经常会回避社会阶层问题)。这里 class advantages and disadvantages of different groups主要就"第一代大学生"而言,分别对应"不缺乏成功潜能"及"欠缺实用知识"。

③句指出各高校在这一问题中负有一定责任。句子前后半句分别以"高校(US colleges and universities)"和"第一代大学生(first-generation students)"为论述主体,Because 体现因果关系:"高校不当做法"加剧了"第一代大学生学业成就落后"问题。

主句以 lack insight about why...和 do not understand how...回应①句、凸显第一代大学生的茫然无措:不知如何取得进步,甚至不知自己挣扎的根源在哪儿。这一情形之下,许多第一代大学生落于人后,甚至学业失败、中途退学,成就差距拉大也成为了必然,和开篇(lag other students、dropout、fail、an achievement gap based on social class)呼应、实现文章首尾圆和。注:'like them'冠以引号强调第一代大学生"清楚知道'自己这一类人'在大学中处于劣势,却完全不知该如何改变这一状态"的情形。

文章推理:本文自始至终没有正面详细介绍研究者所提解决方式,但联系全文信息可推知其具体

内容:(在入学时),利用很短的时间(一两个小时)给第一代大学生在"学会适应大学生活的实用知识"方面提供指导,如:教会他们如何适应中产阶级文化,如何利用大学资源等(practical knowledge),从而引导学生走出迷茫,使其能够释放自身潜力。

・真题精解・ジ

30. We may infer from the last paragraph that	30. 我们可以从最后一段推知。
[A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class	[A] 大学经常拒绝中产阶级文化
[B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources	[B] 学生自身应该为缺少资源负责
[C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences	[C] 社会阶层极大地帮助丰富了教育 体验
[D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question	[D] 高校对于所提及的问题负有部分责任

[精准定位]最后一段首先指出第一代大学生们在大学生活中困难重重:很难融入中产阶级文化、学会游戏规则并有效利用资源。随后指出,高校对学生群体间的阶层优劣势避而不谈使得上述问题加剧,正是由于高校不承认社会阶层会影响学生的学习体验,才使得许多"第一代大学生"无法认清自己为何挣扎以及怎样提高。由此可知,高校对"第一代大学生"面临的问题负有责任,[D]正确。

[命题解密] 本题要求考生对末段信息进行推理引申。[D]正确概括了②③句 colleges don't talk about the class advantages and disadvantages...和 seldom acknowledge how...experience 所表明的高校 "不当做法"以及 becomes more of a problem when colleges 和 many first-generation students lack sight...and do not understand...所表明的"问题"。

[A]将"高等教育基本上是一种中产阶级文化(the middle-class culture of higher education)"改为与之相反的"大学拒绝中产阶级文化"。[B]干扰源自文中 struggle to... take advantage of college resources,但该句只是指出客观事实"第一代大学生挣扎于如何利用大学资源",其中并不含对第一代大学生的批评态度,并且从后文(class advantages and disadvantages)可知,第一代大学生所处阶层才是造成这一境况的根本原因,并非学生本人做法不当。[C]干扰源自③句 how social class can affect students' educational experience,但将其本意"社会阶层会影响学生的教育体验"这一中性观点(且本文重在说明社会阶层对第一代大学生的负面影响)改为褒义的"社会阶层有助于丰富教学体验"。



Text 3 办公室语言的积极作用



原文外教朗诗

一、文章总体分析及考题速览

[总体分析]

本文摘自 The Atlantic (《大西洋月刊》) 2014 年 4 月 24 日文章 The Origins of Office Speak(办公室语言的起源)。原文探讨了 20 世纪以来由于管理手段、思维、科技、劳工关系等变化,办公室语言也转变为注重以人为本、追求个人的自我实现和团队合作。选文摘自文章的最后部分,按"介绍现象(第一段)——分析原因(第二段)——说明影响(第三、四段)——集中评价(第五段)"的脉络展开论述。

「考题速览〕

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become	南希・克恩认为办公室语言发生
	了何种变化。
32. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to	"团队"导向型的企业词汇受到何
	种因素的影响。

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to	库拉纳眼中术语引进的目的。
34. It can be inferred that <i>Lean In</i>	从 Lean In 中能推知什么。
35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak ?	关于"办公室语言"的细节判断。

问题速览:根据题干关键词 office language(办公室语言/用语)、corporate vocabulary(企业词汇)、the importation of terminology(术语的引进/输入)、office speak(办公室语言)等可推知本文围绕"办公室语言"展开。

问题解读:①31 题表明开篇提及 Nancy Koehn 观点,该观点认为办公室语言发生了某种变化;②由 32 题可知,文中涉及"'团队'导向型的企业语言"这一概念,并指出其促成因素;结合 31 题和常识推测 "Team"-oriented 很可能是当前企业用语的特点;③33 题表明文章涉及有关"术语引用"的内容,并提及了 Khurana 对其"目的"的判定;根据 importation(引进)暗示 the importation of terminology 针对当前企业用语变化而言,与主题直接相关;④34 题提示文中提及名为 Lean In 的特殊内容,be inferred 提醒读者阅读时需透过其字面看内涵;⑤35 题表明文章末段论述"办公室语言"一些细节,注意仔细甄别。

问题总结:通过上述分析可知,本文围绕"办公室语言"展开,介绍了办公室语言的变化、特点、变化的原因等,并引用多个人物观点论证说明。

学二、语篇分析及试题精解

of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago, said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn't talk about energy; we didn't talk about passion."

即使在传统办公室里,"美国企业的通用语也比二十年前更富情感,更多由右脑主导,"哈佛大学商学院教授南希·克恩如是说。她随即列举一系列实例。"如果我们穿越回到1990年的世界五百强企业中,我们会发现像'旅程'、'使命'、'激情'这样的词汇较少使用。我们会使用'目标'、'策略'、'目的'这样的词汇,但却不会谈及'干劲';也不会谈及'激情'。"

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①lingua franca [ˈlɪŋgwəˈfræŋkə] (母语不同的人之间使用的)通用语、交际语

②right-brained a. 右脑的,这里引申为"感性的"

③spin[spin] v. 快速旋转

④ parachute ['pærəʃuːt] v. 空降、空投

・语篇分析・

第一段指出现象:美国企业的通用语(即后文的办公室语言)与二十年前相比更加富有情感。关键词为: much more emotional and much more right-brained。

①句引用专家话语引出本文话题:美国企业通用语比过去更富情感。the *lingua franca* of corporate America 明确探讨对象:美国企业通用语;of corporate America 将该通用语(lingua franca)细化为"在企业中使用的语言",即办公室用语;has gotten... more emotional... more right-brained than... 表明企业通用语发生的变化:比二十年前更富情感,更加感性。其中 emotional ("激起感情的、有情感的")和 right-brained (使用右脑的,引申为"感性的、感情丰富的"(详见"背景知识②"))近义词重复,凸显如今的办公室语言更重情感和人文关怀,反向暗示 20 年前的办公室语言相对比较严肃刻板、程式化。本句首词 even 的语用功能为 used to emphasize sth that is **unexpected or surprising** in what you are saying "(强调情况出乎意料)即使,甚至连……都",强调即使是相对守旧的传统办公室通用语也同样发生了变

化,凸显此变化趋势已成定势。

- ②③④句继续引用专家话语论证①句。
- ②句过渡,承上引出专家对现象的例证。代词 she 体现句际衔接, started spinning off examples 体现后三句与①句间例证关系。spin off 本意为"(因离心力)从旋体中抛出、甩出",句中喻指相关例证比比皆是,克恩教授信手拈来,侧面凸显"美国企业的通用语变得更富情感"这一现象的普遍性。
- ③句以虚拟语气假设回到二十年前的 500 强企业中,举出当时的办公室常用语(If..., we would see...)。parachute 本意为"跳伞、空降",后接 back to... in 1990,喻指"穿越时空,回到过去"。主句说明当时企业用语的特点;比较级 much less frequent use of terms like...潜在比对对象为"当前办公室用语",即,journey, mission, passion 等是现代企业中常用表达。注:句中 you 特指"说话或写作的对象"。
- ④句补充③句,明确昔今用语差异:过去说 goals、strategies 和 objectives,却不(像现在)说 energy、passion。
- ③④句表面为举例论证,但其中又包含今昔企业用语的对比论证。深入体味便不难理解如今的企业用语的特点。其中,journey: an act of travelling from one place to another, especially when they are far apart"(尤指长途)旅行、行程"; mission: particular work that you feel it is your duty to do"使命、天职"; passion: a very strong belief or feeling about sth"强烈的情感、激情"; energy: the ability to put effort and enthusiasm into an activity, work etc"活力、干劲"; 相比昔日内涵简单、直白的企业用语: goals、objective、strategy,如今的企业用语则注重"精神、感受以及拼搏的过程",烘托出"享受工作"的人文氛围,给员工积极的心理暗示;而昔日企业用语更注重"物质与结果",反映出"严肃、刻板"的企业氛围。综上对比,如今企业用语"更加感性、更加富有人文关怀"的微妙变化完全展现出来了。

[背景知识]①lingua franca(通用语):也叫做贸易语言或媒介语言,指不同语言背景的人在贸易或交际中所共同使用的语言媒介。如普通话是中国不同民族之间的通用语;英语是国际间交际的通用语之一。

②right-brained(使用右脑的):科学家通常把右脑称为"感性脑",负责处理声音和图像等具体信息,具有想象、创意、灵感和超高速反应等功能,有感性和直观的特点;而左脑为"理性脑",负责处理文字和数据等抽象信息,具有理解、分析、判断等抽象思维功能,有理性和逻辑性的特点。

・真题精解・

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become	31. 根据南希•克恩的话语,办公室语
	言变得。
[A] less strategic	[A] 更加缺少战略性
[B] less energetic	[B] 更没活力
[C] more objective	[C] 更加客观
[D] more emotional	[D] 更富情感

[精准定位]根据题干信息 Nancy Koehn 定位至第一段①句。该句指出"相比 20 年前,美国企业的通用语变得更加富有情感,更多使用右脑(即更加感性)"。若考生不能确定 the *lingua franca* of corporate America 的意思,可从下文③④句中列举的多个词汇推测该词含义"美国企业使用的词汇、语言"。纵观备选项,[D]复现原文词汇 much more emotional,故正确。

[命题解密]本题考查事实细节。题干+正确项是对第一段①句的同义改写。题干中 office language has decome 对应文中 the *lingua franca* ... has gotten,正确项[D]more emotional,复现文中原词。

[A]、[B]、[C]选项分别利用原文③④句中个别词汇 strategies、energy、objective 设置干扰,但这三个词均是 Nancy Koehn 为证明办公室语言发生变化而列举的例子,并非办公室语言发生的变化。

**Mocahu pointed out that this new era* of corporate vocabulary is very "team"-oriented—and not by coincidence.

**Parameter oriented—and not by coincidence.

**Parameter oriented ori

克恩指出新时代的这种企业词汇具有明显的"团队"导向——而这并非偶然。"别忘了体育运动——在男性主导的美国企业中,它依然非同小可。它不是明明白白的有意行为;它是这样一种想法:我是教练,你们是我的队员,我们同舟共济。企业各不相同,CEO许许多多,但大部分都自认为是教练,企业是自己的团队,他们想赢。"

• 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①era ['ɪərə] n. 时代、年代
- ②male-dominated a. 男性占主导地位的
- ③explicitly[ɪk'splɪsɪtlɪ] ad. 清楚地
- 经典搭配

- ①point out (指出)
 - ②by coincidence (巧合、偶然)
 - ③a big deal (非常重要的事)

・语篇分析・

第二至四段阐释现象;其中,第二段说明现象背后的原因,第三、四段说明现象带来的积极影响。 第二段说明办公室语言发生变化的重要原因:体育运动中的团队合作文化。关键词为:①very "team"-oriented;②sports。

- ①句指出当今企业词汇的特点:具有明显的"团队"导向。Koehn pointed out 表明本段继续论述克恩教授的观点。this new era of corporate vocabulary 引出新时代企业词汇的特点:团队导向型("team"-oriented,其中-oriented 意为"以……为方向的、重视……的"),也即当今企业用语更强调团队合作;破折号后补充说明这一特点并非偶然(not by coincidence),为下文论述现象原因作准备。
 - ②③④句具体解释①句,说明办公室语言发生变化的原因。
- ②句点明原因:美国企业中男性占主导地位,体育文化对美国企业影响深远。Let's not forget sports 提醒读者联想体育运动,破折号后明确解释:美国企业中男性占主导地位(male-dominated),(而大多数美国男性热衷体育运动,)因此体育文化对企业管理影响很大(it 指代 sports);句中 still 暗示影响从未间断。
 - ③④句具体解释体育文化如何影响企业。
- ③句指出体育文化影响企业的方式。句中 conscious(意为"(行为、感情等)有意的,刻意的"),由副词 explicitly(意为 expressed or shown clearly and openly, without any attempt to hide anything "不隐瞒地,直截了当地")限定,使全句微妙传达出体育文化对企业的影响之特点:人们对体育文化的尊崇和套用(于企业当中)不是无意识之举,但这种"有意为之"未坦率表露,也只能算作半刻意行为;分号后具体解释这种体育文化思维:教练带领团队一同作战(be in this together 意为"同心协力")。注:句中两个 It 源于 sports,但内涵不同,第一个 It 指代"人们在企业中贯彻体育文化"这一行为;第二个 it 指"渗透至企业文化中的体育运动思维"本身。
- ④句结合企业本身,对上句 idea 进行解释:企业领导将自己看作教练,将员工看作团队。There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies 先行强调美国企业和各自高层之多,随后转折(but)指出不同公司众多高层,思维却如出一辙:自认是教练,员工如队员,大家一同作战、赢得胜利。coaches、team、want to win 无不体现"体育运动(sports)"的内在特点,在这样的管理思维下,企业词汇也势必深受体育文化的影响,其"团队导向的特点"也就有因可寻了。

[背景知识]美国的体育文化:美国人对体育运动有很高的热情,其中橄榄球(Football)、棒球

(Baseball)、篮球(Basketball)、足球(Soccer)、曲棍球/冰球(Hockey/Ice hockey)深受欢迎。美国有四大职业体育联盟:国家橄榄球联盟(National Football League,NFL)、美国职业棒球大联盟(Major League Baseball,MLB)、美国篮球职业联赛(National Basketball Association,NBA)和国家冰球联盟(National Hockey League,NHL)。每年的各种赛事都受到美国人的高度关注和热烈讨论。

· 真题精解 ·

32. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to	32. "团队"导向型的企业词汇与
	密切相关。
[A] sports culture	[A] 体育文化
[B] gender difference	[B] 性别差异
[C] historical incidents	[C] 历史事件
[D] athletic executives	[D] 运动型的公司经理

[精准定位]根据题干信息"Team"-oriented/corporate vocabulary 定位至第二段①句。该句指出"新的企业词汇具有明显的团队导向,这并非偶然",随后②③④句解释原因"美国企业中男性占主导地位,受到体育团队文化(CEO 是教练,企业是其团队,二者共同争取胜利)很深的影响。由此推出"团队"导向型的企业词汇与美国的体育文化密切相关。[A]正确。

[命题解密]本题为判断推理题,需要考生整合第二段②③④句的信息"在以男性为主导的美国企业中,CEO以体育文化的思维管理和运营企业",合理推断出"团队导向型的企业词汇深受体育运动中的团队合作的影响"。[A]是在原文细节信息的基础上作出的合理推理。

[B]利用第二段②句中个别词汇 male-dominated 而主观臆断出"性别差异"这一信息。[C]20 years ago/in 1990 及第三段②句个别词汇 historically,捏造出"历史事件"这一信息。[D]根据第二段中个别词汇 CEOs/sports/coaches/team/win,将文义"企业 CEO 以体育运动的思维管理企业"曲解成了"企业经理体格健壮,像运动员一样"。

These terms are also intended to infuse[®] work with meaning—and, as Rakesh Khurana, another professor, points out increase allegiance[®] to the firm. 2 "You have the importation[®] of terminology[®] that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations; terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose," said Khurana.

这些词汇的使用也旨在赋予工作意义——同时;如另一位教授拉凯什·库拉纳指出的那样,提高员工对企业的忠诚度。"我们引入了历史上和非营利性组织及宗教组织相关联的专门用语,如'愿景'、'价值观'、'激情'和'意志'等,"库拉纳说。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①infuse [m'fjuz] v. 把·····注入;灌输
- ②**allegiance**[ə'li:dʒəns] *n*. (对组织、人物、信仰的)忠诚,拥护
- ③importation[/impo:'teɪʃən] n. 引进、输入
- ④terminology[it3:mɪˈnɒlədʒɪ] n. 学科术语;专门用语
- 经典搭配
- ①be associated with (和……有关联)
- ②non-profit organization (非营利性组织)

・语篇分析・

第三段说明如今办公室用语的积极影响之一:赋予工作意义,进而增强员工的忠诚度。关键词为:① infuse work with meaning;② increase allegiance to the firm。

①句指出当今办公室语言的积极作用之一:使工作更有价值,员工忠诚度提升。These terms 回指第二段①句的"企业词汇";also 表明本句与上段首句并列,继续指出企业词汇的另一个特点:旨在赋予

工作以"价值、意义", meaning 意为 the quality that makes life, work etc seem to have a purpose or value "(生活、工作的)价值、目标"。破折号后进而指出企业用语变化的深层目的,同时也是"赋予工作以价值"带来的结果:员工忠诚度提升(increase allegiance)。连词 and 的语用功能为 used to say that sth is caused by sth else("用以提示结果"),因而全句逻辑为:当前企业词汇使原本的工作有了具体价值和目标,员工对工作更加认同,从而对企业更忠诚。短语 be intended to do 意为"是为某事物而专门提供的、设计的",暗示企业词汇变化很大程度上是人们有意导向的,体现了领导者的管理理念和管理模式的转变:当前管理理念更富情感、侧重以人为本。

②句介绍企业新用语的来历,侧面明确其能够产生积极作用的原因。the importation of terminology 指"其他领域的专门用语引入到企业中";定语从句 that ... 表明用语来源:非营利组织和宗教组织,其中 historically used to be associated with... 为"在历史上专门用于……"之意; non-profit 与 religious 暗示如今企业重视员工对所在岗位的价值认可和情感共鸣,试图从精神层面增强员工对工作的认同和忠诚。冒号后以 terms like... 列出相关词汇予以说明。注:首词人称代词 you 与第一段意思不同,这里泛指"人们、众人(people in general)"。

附注:末句所列四个词汇中或多或少有宗教组织或非营利性组织的影子,如 vision 意为 a dream of similar experience, especially of a religious kind"神示,幻象"; values 意为 your ideas about what is right and wrong, or what is important in life"价值观"; Passion(首字母大写)意为 the suffering and death of Jesus Christ / a very strong belief or feeling about sth"耶稣受难记/强烈的信仰", passion 意为"强烈的情感、激情",与 Passion 有相通之处; purpose 意为 a feeling of determination to achieve things in life"意志"。

・真题精解・

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims	33. 库拉纳认为专用语的输入目的是
to	o
[A] revive historical terms	[A] 复兴历史词汇
[B] promote company image	[B] 提升企业形象
[C] foster corporate cooperation	[C] 培养企业合作
D strengthen employee loyalty	[D] 增强员工忠诚度

[精准定位]根据 Khurana/ the importation of terminology 定位至第三段。该段①句指出"新型企业词汇旨在赋予工作意义,进而增强员工对企业的忠诚度",之后②句以"很多输入的专门用语"说明。综合可知,一些专用语的输入旨在增强员工对企业的忠诚度。「D]正确。

[命题解密]本题考查原文事实细节。正确项[D] strengthen employee loyalty 是对原文 increase allegiance to the firm 的同义改写;题干 aims to...与文中 are intended to..相对应。

[A]用②句 historically 干扰,但是为说明专用语特点"历史上与……相关",这并不是要复兴这些曾经使用过的词汇。[B]将①句中 increase allegiance to the firm 曲解为"提升企业形象",文中并未提及任何与"企业形象"相关的信息。[C]根据②句 be associated with... and... 捏造出 corporate cooperation,文中并未有任何关于"企业间合作"的内容。

IV 1 This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The "mommy wars" of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like

在关于"如何平衡工作和生活"的越来越激烈的辩论中,这种新兴的对个人自我实现的关注有助于激励员工。二十世纪九十年代的"妈咪大战"如今仍在继续,激起了关于"为何女性仍然不能兼顾工作与家庭"的争论,还催生了如谢丽尔·桑德伯格的《向前一步》一类的书籍,这一书名本身也因此成为流行语。像"断电"、

unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your "passion," you'll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

"下线"、"生活黑客"、"带宽"、"能力"这类词汇 都和划清工作和家庭的界限有关。但是如果你 的工作就是你的"激情"(所在),即使这意味着 你需要回家吃晚饭、然后等孩子入睡后还要继 续工作很长时间,你也更愿意投入其中。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①amid[ə'mɪd] prep. 在……中间,在……当中
- ②prompt[prompt] v. 促进、激起
- ③buzzword['bʌzwɜːd] n. 某一领域内的时髦用语

● 经典搭配

①keep sb motivated (使某人有动力、使人受到激励)

- ②personal fulfillment (个人成就、自我实现)
- ③in its own right (凭借自身的能力)
- ④set boundaries between A and B (在 A 和 B 之间设 置界限)
- ⑤devote vourself to sth (奉献/投身于某事)

The "mommy wars" of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right,

about why women still can't have it all

介词短语做后置定语

The "mommy wars" of the 1990s are still going on today, |结果状语| prompting arguments 主语 系表结构 时间状语

and books

宾语1 连词 宾语2

介词短语做后置定语

like Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In,

定语从句

whose title has become a buzzword in its own right

功能注释:本句难点在于理解现在分词短语 prompting 后接两个宾语 arguments 和 books,作结果状 语。前者意为"激起……争论",介词短语 about why women still can't have it all 做后置定语,说明 arguments 的具体内容;后者为"促使……书籍(出版或畅销)",介词短语 like Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In 做 后置定语,修饰 books, whose 引导的从句修饰 Lean In,补充说明该书的巨大影响。

・语篇分析・

第四段论述当今办公室用语的积极作用之二:有助于员工平衡家庭与工作的关系。关键词为:① keep employees motivated; 2 work-life balance,

①句总说当前办公室用语的积极作用之二:能够激励员工、帮助员工平衡工作与家庭。This new focus on personal fulfillment 总结指出如今办公室用语的第三个特点:关注个人的自我实现。随后指出该 特点的积极作用:激励员工(keep employees motivated); amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance 补充说明当前社会大环境,侧面凸显人们日益受到"在生活与工作两者间寻求平衡"这一难题的困扰,而 新用语使重心转向关注员工的个人成就和自我价值,从而成为提升员工工作激情(,不至于完全倒向家 庭)的强大动力。

- ②③④句论证①句。
- ②③句承接①句 increasingly loud debates over work-life balance,退而表明"家庭与生活的平衡"一直是 人们要解决的难题。
- ②句以具体实例说明社会现实,强调"如何兼顾工作与家庭"的争论从未停止过。时间对比 the 1990s VS today 以及 The "mommy war"... still going on 凸显"女性究竟应当扮演何种角色"一直都是社会争议的

焦点("妈咪大战"详见背景知识①);句中 prompt(to cause sth to happen"激起、导致某事发生")表明前后因 果关系,引出"妈咪大战"的影响:第一,激起关于"女性为何仍然不能兼顾工作和家庭"的争论(have it all 意为"拥有一切",这里指"兼顾工作和家庭,在两方面都做得很好"),副词 still 暗示二十多年前(1990s)女 性不能兼顾工作与家庭,而随着社会发展,到今天职场女性依然面临这一难题。第二,促使相关书籍出版 畅销。like 提示列举其中最具代表性的例子"成功女性谢丽尔·桑德伯格探讨职场女性如何追求成功的 力作《向前一步》"(详见背景知识②)。whose 从句补充说明"向前一步"这一书名已经成为当前流行语 (buzzword),輔以短语 in its own right("凭借自身能力、本身")突出强调当前社会对工作和家庭之间如何 平衡这一问题的关注度之高,已成为社会性话题。

③句列举词汇说明人们希望平衡工作与家庭的愿望。Terms like 提示下文引出词汇; unplug(拔下插 座),offline(下线、脱机),life-hack(生活黑客,详见背景知识③),bandwidth(带宽,详见背景知识④), capacity(能力、最大限度)总体展现人们希冀充分利用工作时间提高工作效率、不希望工作影响生活、划清 工作与个人生活的界限(setting boundaries between...),也即"平衡工作与家庭"。

④句转而(But)指出"兼顾工作和生活"这一难题的破解方式,即企业新词汇对员工的积极作用:(新词 汇激发出的对工作的)热情可以促使身负繁琐家务的人们仍愿主动投入工作。if 从句中 passion 继第一段 ③④句、第三段②句再次出现,凸显该词对现代企业的重大意义: 主句中 devote yourself to... 意为 to use all or most of your time, effort etc in order to do sth"将自己奉献给某事"; even if 让步引出某些具体的家中琐 事,反衬如今企业词汇给员工带来的积极心理暗示和导向,使员工能主动积极地克服种种家务负担,变工 作为挚爱,竭尽所能去完成,这样一来,工作与家庭的冲突就有望得到缓解甚至解决。

[背景知识] ①The "mommy wars" of the 1990s(二十世纪九十年代的"妈咪大战"): "妈咪大战"这一词 汇最初用来描述职业母亲和家庭主妇之间的争论。1986 年莱斯利・摩根・斯坦纳(Leslie Morgan Steiner)出版了一本名为《妈咪大战:家庭主妇和职业妈妈及她们的选择、生活和家庭》(Mommy Wars: Stay at-Home and Career Moms Face Off on Their Choices, Their Lives, Their Families),之后"妈咪大战" 一词开始流行并广受关注。

②Sheryl Sandberg(谢丽尔·桑德伯格):曾任克林顿政府财政部办公厅主任、谷歌全球在线销售和运 营部门副总裁。现任 Facebook 首席运营官,是第一位进入 Facebook 董事会的女性成员,被美国媒体誉为 "硅谷最有影响力女人"。Lean In (《向前一步》):书籍全名为 Lean In : Women, Work, and the Will to Lead(《向前一步:女性,工作及领导意志》),谢丽尔·桑德伯格在本书中深刻地剖析了男女不平等现象 的根本原因,她认为,女性之所以没有勇气跻身领导层,不敢放开脚步追求自己的梦想,更多是出于内在的恐 惧与不自信。她在书中鼓励所有女性,要大胆地"往桌前坐",主动参与对话和讨论,说出自己的想法。同时, 她还为女性提出了成功密码,激励女性勇于接受挑战,满怀热情地追求自己的人生目标。

③life-hack(生活黑客):最初含义是指电脑黑客们使用的一些非常巧妙高效的"黑客技巧",这些技 巧可能看起来很不正规和优雅,但却能非常高效地把问题解决,有快刀斩乱麻之意。现在 life-hack 被引 申为指各种能提高个人办事效率的方法和技巧,而不仅限于黑客的领域,可以使用在生活的方方面面。

④bandwidth(带宽):又叫频宽,指在固定的时间可传输的资料数量,亦即在传输管道中可以传递数 据的能力。抽象理解为人的工作效率,和 capacity(能力)相通。

・真题精解・ジ

34. It can be inferred that Lean In	34. 从文中可以推出,《向前一步》。
[A] voices for working women	[A] 为职场女性发声
[B] appeals to passionate workaholics	[B] 吸引有激情的工作狂
[C] triggers debates among mommies	[C] 引起妈妈之间的争论

[D] praises motivated employees

「D] 赞扬有积极性的员工

「精准定位]根据题干信息 Lean In 定位至第四段②句、该句指出"'妈咪大战'激起了关于为何女性 仍然不能兼顾工作与家庭的争论,并使得《向前一步》这类书籍出版畅销",由此推知,《向前一步》这本书 讨论了职场女性如何才能兼顾工作和家庭,道出了很多职场女性的困扰,为职场女性发声。[A]正确。

[命题解密]本题考查考生根据事例进行概括推理的能力。[A]是在综合原文 increasingly loud debates over work-life balance, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all 的基础上做 出的合理推理。

「B]根据第四段④句 if your work is your "passion"... 捏造出 passionate workaholics"有激情的工作 狂"一词,原文并非强调员工是否是工作狂,而是强调企业词汇对员工的激励作用。「CT错误有二:一、 将原文中"1990年代的'妈咪战争'催生了《向前一步》这类书籍"颠倒因果,成了"《向前一步》这类书籍 引发了'妈妈之间的争论'";二、原文中的 The "mommy wars"指的是关于"女性如何平衡工作和家庭" 的争论,而选项"妈妈之间的争论"表意过于笼统。「D]由①句 keep employees motivated 主观臆断出"该 书赞扬有积极性的员工",但段中并未提及该内容。

V 1 But this seems to be the irony of office speak : Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. 2 As a linguist once said, "You can get people to think it's nonsense³ at the same time that you buy into it." 3 In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work-and how your work defines who you are. [405 words]

但这似乎是关于办公室语言的一个讽 刺:大家都拿它开玩笑,但是经理们却喜欢 它,公司依赖于它,普通人欣然接受它。正如 一位语言学家所说,"你可以让其他人认为它 是无稽之谈,但与此同时你却买它的账。"在 一个根本与你生活及生活的意义毫不相关的 职场中,办公室语言能帮你认清你和工作的 关系——以及你的工作如何定义你是谁。

· 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①office speak 办公室语言
- ②linguist ['lɪŋgwɪst] n. 语言学家
- ③nonsense ['npnsəns] n. 无稽之谈、胡说、荒谬的想法

● 经典搭配

- ✓ 经典搭配✓ ① buy into it (买账、从② ② figure out (弄清楚) ①buy into it (买账、认可)

・语篇分析・ジ

第五段对现象进行集中评价:帮助认清个人和工作的关系,找到自身定位和价值。关键词为:① help you figure out how you relate to your work; 2 how your work defines who you are.

①句承接上文对办公室语言的正面描写,转而引出颇具讽刺意味的现象(irony)。代词 this 这里为 下指,指代冒号后对现象的描述。office speak 意同上文 the lingua franca of corporate America, corporate vocabulary,其中 speak 为名词,指"行话、术语、语言"。冒号后内容对 irony 作出说明,其中 Everyone makes fun of it 为"讽刺"的集中表现:所有人都将其视作揶揄、取笑的对象;but 后转而引出处 于不同立场下的各方态度:经理们却喜欢它(love),企业离不了它(depend on),普通人乐意接受它 (willingly absorb);其中 absorb 意为 to take sth into the mind and learn or understand it"理解、掌握", regular people 指"普通员工"。可见,人们虽然嘲笑办公室语言,但由于立场、角度不同(员工希望借办 公室语言找到工作意义但同时又想划清工作与个人生活的界限;经理希望利用企业用语来帮助有效管 理团队;企业希望依靠办公室语言来激励员工,获得企业的发展),又有着各自的态度,折射出"雇主 VS 雇员"间的微妙关系。

②句引用语言学专家的话语对上述现象评论:你使其他人认为办公室语言是无稽之谈、毫无用处,

但与此同时你自己却深信不疑。nonsense ("荒谬的想法、说法") 与 buy into it ("信从、相信")前后反差,并由 at the same time 连接,凸显并回应上句中人们对办公室语言既嘲笑又愿意接受的矛盾态度。

③句总结办公室语言的意义:帮助认清个人和工作的关系,找到个人定位。In a workplace that's...先让步引出工作和生活之间的关系(workplace 为工作场所、职场):职场与个人生活及其意义从根本上讲并不相关,其中 indifferent(意为 not at all interested in sth or someone"不关心的、不在乎的")由副词 fundamentally("根本地、基本地")限定,强调两者并无交集,互无关系;主句以 can help you...转而引出结论:办公室语言对个人仍然具有积极意义;figure out 意为"弄清楚",how you relate to your work 即指"人们与工作的关系";破折号后 how your work defines who you are 进一步说明其意义:使人们从工作中更好地理解、认识自己。

・真题精解・

35. Which of the following statements is true about office	35. 以下关于"办公室语言"的说法哪
speak?	个正确?
[A] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.	[A] 语言学家认为它是无稽之谈。
[B] Regular people mock it but accept it.	[B] 普通人嘲笑它但却接受它。
[C] Companies find it to be fundamental.	[C] 企业发现它是必不可少的。
[D] Managers admire it but avoid it.	[D] 经理们称赞它但却避免使用它。

[精准定位]根据题干信息 office speak 定位至最后一段①句。该句指出"大家都取笑它,但是经理们却喜欢它,企业依赖于它,普通人欣然接受它"。本题解题难点在于理解原文中的 regular people 属于 Everyone 的一部分,他们对办公室语言的态度是既取笑它但同时又接受它。[B]选项正确。

[命题解密]本题考查考生对最后一段中事实细节的掌握。[B]中的 Regular people 复现原文词汇, mock it 对应 makes fun of it, accept it 对应 willingly absorb it。

[A]用原文②句个别词汇 linguist /nonsense 干扰,但该句为引用语言学家的话语,评论人们对办公室语言的矛盾态度"你可以让他人觉得办公室语言是无稽之谈,但同时你自己却认可它",并非表达语言学家对办公室语言的态度。[C]过度引申原文 companies depend on it,"企业依赖于办公室语言"并不等于说"企业认为它是必不可少的",fundamental(根本的、至关重要的)语义过重。[D]中经理们对办公室语言的态度 admire it(称赞它)对应原文 love it(喜欢它),但选项添加了无关信息 avoid it(避免它)。



一、文章总体分析及考题速览

Text 4 美国就业形势与奥巴马医改之关联



原文外教朗读

[总体分析]

本文选自 The Huffington Post (《赫芬顿邮报》) 2014 年 7 月 7 日一篇题为 The Good News About Obamacare in the June Jobs Report (六月就业报告中关于奥巴马医改的好消息)的文章。作者借劳工部六月数据、对美国当前就业图景进行了分析,重在指出"自愿兼职者激增、非自愿兼职者降低"为向好变化,且这一变化与奥巴马医改的实施有很大关联。文章以"引出现象——区分现象对立面、反向暗示现象利好——分析现象原因、正面明确现象利好"的脉络行文。

「考题速览〕

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?	就业图景中被忽略的部分(考查文中事实)。
37. Many people work part-time because they	很多人从事兼职工作的原因(考查因果细节)。
38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US	美国非自愿兼职工作相关情形(考查文中事实)。
39. It can be learned that with Obamacare ,	奥巴马医改 产生的影响(考查文中事实或推理引申)。
40. The text mainly discusses	本文主要讨论对象(以"话题"形式考查文章主旨)。

问题速览:快速浏览考题、抓取关键词 jobs picture、work part-time、involuntary part-time employment 及 Obamacare,可推知文章围绕"美国就业形势,尤其是兼职情形"以及"奥巴马医改"展开论述。

问题解读:①由 36 题可知,文章开篇描绘"美国就业图景(jobs picture)",且指出其中某一部分被人们所忽略(was neglected)。根据考研文章开篇特征可推测:这一"被忽略部分"很可能便是作者重点关注对象。②由 37、38 题可知,文中对"兼职人群(people work part-time)"进行了分析并说明人们选择兼职的原因,且特别关注了这一群体中的"非自愿兼职者(involuntary part-time employment)"。由此可进一步推测:作者极有可能也对"自愿兼职者(voluntary part-time employment)"进行了论述。③39 题表明文中对"奥巴马医改(Obamacare)"的影响进行了分析。结合前面三题可推知,作者很可能重在分析医改对"美国就业形势"的影响。④40 题以"文章话题"的形式考查了文章主旨,提醒考生阅读过程中需有意宏观把握全文。

问题总结:通过上述分析可知,本文围绕"美国就业现状"展开论述,且"兼职情形"为作者重点关注对象,其中涉及就"奥巴马医改对就业形势影响"的分析。

② 二、语篇分析及试题精解

I Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department[®] reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent[®] pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

许多人将劳工部六月所公布的"就业岗位新增28.8万,且失业率降至6.1%"视为福音大加谈论。而且他们是对的。目前看来经济似乎正在以相当不错的速度创造着就业机会。虽然重回充分就业还有很长的路要走,但至少我们现在终于能以较快的速度前行了。

·词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①the Labor Department 劳工部
- ②decent['di:sənt] a. 相当好的,不错的
- 经典搭配
- ①along with (伴随,随同……一起)
- ②unemployment rate (失业率)

- ③for now (目前看来)
- ④at a decent/faster pace (以相当不错的/更快的速度)
- ⑤still have a long way to go(还有很长的路要走)
- ⑥full employment(充分就业)

・语篇分析・

第一、二段为文章第一部分,从"公众关注面"到"公众忽略面"解读劳工部报告,说明美国当前就业图景并提出重点关注现象:自愿兼职人数大幅激增。

第一段指出公众关注面"就业岗位增加,失业率降低",并说明原因:美国经济复苏。关键词为: creating jobs at a decent pace,

- ①②句借赞同公众看法表明作者观点: 劳工部六月就业数据是一种福音。And (语用功能为引出 评论,可译为"而目")体现两句间"述-评"逻辑。
- ① 句说明公众观点。句中涉及两个行为主体:劳工部(the Labor Department)和公众(many people)。首先,"劳工部"公布了六月就业数据:288,000 new jobs 和 drop in the unemployment rate 一增 一降、双向凸显数据核心"就业岗位增加,失业率降低"。其次,公众对此反应:大加谈论(many people talked of),且视其为福音(good news)。注:report 此处意为"公布,公告"。
- ②句带人作者对公众观点的赞同态度。表面看来,两句中无论"公众"还是"作者"的观点态度都清 晰明确,实际却暗中存疑——这一短期数据为何引发如此关注?为何被视作美国福音?这为下文展开 对"数据背后原因(美国经济长期走势)"的分析蓄势设伏。
- ③④句作者展开评论,说明就业岗位增加的原因,明确"福音"真正所指:美国经济开始走出泥沼,就 业形势总体向好。
- ③句总括当前经济在以相当不错的速度创造着就业机会。the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace 明确①句 good news 及②句作者态度的深层内涵:上述就业数据之所以被视为一种福音,是因为它 反映出目前美国经济相当强劲的态势。decent"像样的、相当好的"体现一种"虽未达极致,但已相当不 错"的情态。
- ④句补充③句,进一步展现整体向好的就业形势。整句以 still... but... 形成让步转折,客观评价 当前就业形势、且重在展现 but 之后乐观基调。句中 get back to full employment 和 moving forward at a faster pace 分别说明"最终目标"和"如今进展";still have a long way to go 和 at least ... now finally 则 强调"展望未来,依然前路漫漫;对比过去,却已是进展斐然":整句充分展现"美国已在高失业率的泥沼中 挣扎数年,现在虽远未恢复至充分就业的均衡状态,但至少终于开始加速前行"这一虽尚未令人满意,但 已足以令人振奋的情形,从而明确③句 at a decent pace 深层内涵,进一步说明①②句 good news 所指。
- $\dot{\mathbf{E}}: \mathbf{D}$ 充分就业(full employment): 并非百分百就业, 经济学家通常用其指失业率低于 5.5% 的情 形,但最近开始强调这一概念并非固定值,而是指一种均衡状态,是一系列依国家/时间/情形等的不同 而变化的数值。②美国经济(the economy): 2008 年美国金融市场深陷泥潭引发经济危机,如今美国已 逐渐摆脱危机带来的影响,但数据表明危机尚未远去、美国经济完全恢复尚待时日。
- I 1 However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. 2 There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. 3 This figure is now 830,000(4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

然而,人们在很大程度上忽略了就业图 景的另一重要部分。申报自愿从事兼职工 作的人数出现大幅激增。该数字目前比一 年前水平增加了83万(增长率为4.4%)。

· 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①largely['la:d3li] ad. 很大程度上
- ②overlook [əuvə'luk] v. 忽略,忽视
- ③voluntarily ['vɒləntærɪlɪ] ad. 自愿地
- 经典搭配

- ①jobs picture (就业图景)
- ②a big jump in...(……的突增)
- ③voluntarily working part-time(自愿从事兼职工作)

• 语篇分析 •

第二段转而提出被公众忽略的方面(文章重点讨论现象):自愿兼职人数大幅激增。关键词为:① people who report voluntarily working part-time; 2 a big jump; 3 above its year ago levelo

- ①句概括指出就业图景中"一个重要部分"被忽略。段中 jobs picture 明确第一、二段共同关注对象——美国就业图景(此处 picture 意为"情况,局面")。句中转折逻辑词 However、并列限定词 another,以及两段间 many people talked of (被大加谈论) VS was largely overlooked(被基本忽略)形成的对比、共同体现前两段由"公众关注面"到"公众忽略面"的论述方式,并将重点放在后者。
 - ②③句明确"被忽略的重要部分"所指:自愿兼职人数激增。两句间逻辑为"提论点——给论据"。
- ②句亮出观点。people who report voluntarily working part-time 为作者重点关注群体,重心落于强调该群体从事兼职工作"自愿性"的 voluntary 一词; a big jump 则说明这一群体出现的显著新特点:人数大幅激增,其中 big 和 jump(暴涨)分别强调"增幅大"及"增速快"。注:此处 report 意为 tell people about it"报告,告知",与上段该词含义大不相同。
- ③句以事实数据支撑②句观点。句中以 This figure 回指 the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time,以劳工部数据的前后对比(now VS its year ago level)展现自愿兼职者相比去年的大幅增加:830,000 和 4.4 percent 分别为"增长量"和"增长率"。

本段清晰描述之中暗藏疑问:自愿从事兼职的人数为何会出现大幅激增?这一年内是否出现了有力推动因素(新事物)?这种激增到底是好事还是坏事?这再次为后文论述埋以伏笔。

・真题精解・

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?	36. 就业图景中的哪一部分被人们忽视?
[A] The prospect of a thriving job market.	[A] 欣欣向荣的工作市场前景。
[B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.	[B] 自愿兼职工作的增加。
[C] The possibility of full employment.	[C] 充分就业的可能性。
[D] The acceleration of job creation.	[D] 就业机会的加速生成。

[精准定位]根据题干关键词 jobs picture, neglected 定位到第二段,该段①句指出就业图景中有一个重要部分被忽略,②③句则具体说明"自愿从事兼职工作的人数出现大幅上升"这一情形。可见,"被忽略的就业图景部分"就是"自愿兼职工作的增加",[B]选项正确。

[命题解密] 本题考查"文中事实细节"以及"句间逻辑关系"。正确项[B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs 同义替换②句 a big jump... working part-time,明确①句 another important part... overlooked 所指。

[A]选项利用第一段①句 288,000 new jobs...drop in the unemployment rate, [C]选项利用第一段 ④句 We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, [D]选项利用第一段③句 the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace 形成干扰,但均文不对题,第一段内容为就业图景中"被关注部分(Many people talked of)",而题目所问为"被忽略部分(was neglected)"。

Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

在解释这(自愿兼职人数激增)与"奥巴马医改"的关联之前,有必要澄清一个重要区别。很多做着兼职工作的人实际上想要的是全职工作。他们之所以接受兼职工作是因为别无选择。非自愿兼职工作增加是劳动力市场疲软的表现,且意味着很多人将会极其艰难地勉强维持生计。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①distinction [dɪˈstɪŋkʃən] n. 区别,差别
- ②evidence ['evidəns] n. 证据,迹象

● 经典搭配

①the connection to...(与·····的联系)

- ②it's worth doing (值得/有必要做某事)
- ③have a very hard time doing (很艰难地……)
- ④ make ends meet (收支相抵,维持生计)

语篇分析·

第三至五段反面论证:指出"非自愿兼职人数增加"为负面现象,但美国这一群体人数大幅下降(情感基调暗中走向乐观)。

第三段引入"非自愿兼职"概念,并指出非自愿兼职工作的增加是一种负面现象。关键词为: involuntary part-time work。

- ①句概而指出首先需要澄清一个重要区别。本句利用 Before...it's worth...句式强调:区分与"自愿兼职"看似非常相似、实际却有本质差异的某一概念(distinction 意为"差别,不同")对阐释"自愿兼职人数增加"与"奥巴马医改(the Obamacare)"之间关联非常重要。从全文看,句子实则是在蜻蜓点水般触及文章主要意图"解释自愿兼职人数激增与奥巴马医改之间关联"之后,退而先继续说明现象,即:提出第三至五段主旨。
- ②③④句明确"一个重要区别"所指,阐释和"自愿兼职"存在根本差异的"非自愿兼职"。其间逻辑为"先具体描述(②③句)——后总结概括(④句)"。
 - ②③句先详细描述"一类兼职者"的心理。
- ②句指出许多人从事兼职并非心中所愿。work part-time jobs VS want full-time jobs 就这一人群的"现实所做——兼职工作"和"心中所愿——全职工作"形成对比, actually 凸显现实与实际对比、强调心理落差。
- ③句进一步指出从事兼职对他们来说实属被迫无奈。句中 this is all they can get(此处 get 意为"设法获得,有机会做",强调"可得性")凸显这些人的"别无选择"。
- ④句在②③句描述基础上自然引入"非自愿兼职者"的概念,并明确指出这一群体人数增加乃负面现象。and 之前从"劳动力市场"宏观层面说明现象负面性:这是劳动力市场疲软的表现(即:就业位置匮乏)。and 之后从"劳动者个体"微观层面说明负面性:这意味着许多人身处入不敷出的境地。make ends meet 为固定搭配,意为"使收支相抵,靠微薄收入生活,勉强维持生计"。两分句分别以 is evidence of ,it means 暗示"现象一影响"逻辑。

· 真题精解 · 🔏

37. Many people work part-time because they	37. 很多人之所以从事兼职工作是因为他们。
[A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs	[A] 喜欢兼职工作胜过全职工作
[B] feel that is enough to make ends meet	[B] 感觉兼职工作足以使收支相抵
[C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs	[C] 无法得到全职工作
[D] haven' t seen the weakness of the market	[D] 尚未见识过市场疲软

[精准定位]根据题干关键词 Many people work part-time 定位到第三段。该段指出,很多做兼职工作的人事实上想要的是全职工作,之所以接受兼职工作是因为他们别无选择,即很多人之所以从事兼职工作,是因为无法得到全职工作,「C]选项符合文意。

[命题解密] 本题考查"因果关系+概括推理",正确项[C]是对②③句 actually want full-time jobs... because this is all they can get 所暗示这一人群从事兼职工作原因的明确。

[A]将②句信息"许多人做着兼职工作,实际上却想要全职工作(actually want full-time jobs)"改为与之完全相悖的"喜欢兼职工作胜过全职工作(prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs)。[B]将④句信息"兼职工作者往往极其艰难地勉强收支相抵(having a very hard time making ends meet)"改为与之含义偏差极大的"兼职者觉得从事兼职便足够收支相抵(is enough to make ends meet)"。[D]将④句所暗示"人们被迫从事兼职的原因——劳动力市场疲软(weakness in the labor market)"改为"人们从事兼职工作的原因——没有见识到劳动力市场疲软(haven't seen the weakness of the market)",既违背了这部分人从事兼职的"被迫性",又改变了"现实情形";并非"没有见识过市场疲软",而是"正在经历市场疲软"。

N There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the **recession**, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

六月份非自愿兼职有所增加,但总体呈下降趋势。非自愿兼职者虽仍比经济衰退之前高出许多,但比一年前水平降低了64万(7.9%)。

·词汇注释与难句分析 · 🔏

recession [rɪ'seʃən] n. 衰退,不景气

● 经典搭配

①an increase in...(·····的增加)

②general direction(总体趋势,大方向)

③be down by ... from (在……的基础上降低了……)

・语篇分析・

第四段指出美国非自愿兼职人数下降。关键词为:①the general direction has been down;②down ... from its year ago level。

- ①句概括指出非自愿兼职人数呈下降趋势。句子以 but 形成句内转折,前半句 an increase... in June 先退而说明六月非自愿兼职人数出现上升,后半句 the general direction... down 转而提出作者语义重点:总体趋势下降。
- ②句以数据说明①句。本句同样以 but 形成句内转折并将语义重点拉至后半句:非自愿兼职人数(仍比经济衰退之前高出许多,但)比一年前降低了64万(7.9%)。联系第三段末句可知,本句直接验证了"非自愿兼职人数的增加意味着劳动力市场疲软",同时反向表明"就业市场出现好转",文章情感基调走向乐观。

・真题精解・

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US	38. 美国的非自愿兼职工作。
[A] shows a general tendency of decline	[A] 总体呈下降趋势
[B] is harder to acquire than one year ago	[B] 比一年之前更难获得
[C] satisfies the real need of the jobless	[C]满足了失业者的真实需要
[D] is lower than before the recession	[D] 低于经济衰退之前水平

[精准定位]第四段指出,非自愿兼职者六月份虽有所增加、但总体呈下降趋势;与经济衰退之前相比虽多出很多,但比一年前水平下降许多。可见,非自愿兼职工作总体呈下降趋势,[A]选项符合文意。

[命题解密] 本题就第四段(由两个 but 转折句式构成)考查事实细节,需要考生抓取语义重点、明确区分信息。正确项[A] shows a general tendency of decline 是对两句转折之后内容(语义重点) the

general direction has been down, it is down by 640,000(7.9 percent) from its year ago level 所述"非自愿兼职者的长期趋势"的概括。

[B]对②句 down by 640,000(7.9 percent) from its year ago level(非自愿兼职工作比一年前降低) 断章取义,文中意在说明"这意味着就业市场的好转",而不是"连非自愿兼职都难以获得(is harder to acquire)"。[C]与兼职者的"非自愿性"有冲突,混淆了主动与被动:兼职工作是"失业者别无选择情形下的糊口方式",而非"满足了失业者的真正所需",involuntary 一词暗示兼职工作远不能满足他们的真正所需。[D]反向窜改②句 Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession (非自愿兼职依然比衰退前高出许多)。

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us.

The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week.

The answer is "yes," they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

我们之所以能区分自愿与非自愿兼职,是因为人们告诉了我们。劳工部采用的调查会询问人们,调查参考周内的工作时间是否少于35小时。如果回答"是",他们就会被归类为从事兼职工作。该调查会进一步询问,他们那周的工作时间少于35小时是因为自己希望工作时间少于全职还是因为别无选择。只有在他们告诉调查者他们"选择"一周工作少于35小时的情况下,才会被归类为自愿兼职工作者。

· 词汇注释与难句分析。

①survey ['səveɪ] n. 调查,研究 ②reference ['refərəns] n. 参考,参照 ①the difference between A and B (A和B之间的差异)

②have no choice (别无选择)

③be classified as (被归入……类)

● 经典搭配

・语篇分析・ ¾

第五段补充介绍劳工部调查中区分"自愿"和"非自愿"的具体方式、暗示上述数据真实有效。关键词为:people tell us。

①句承上启下,指出将兼职者划分为"自愿"还是"非自愿"是基于被调查者亲口所言。the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment 回应第三段首句 distinction; people tell us 以简短句式强调:是人们亲口告诉我们兼职是"自愿"或"非自愿",暗示上述数据真实可信。

②③句说明将被调查者界定为"兼职者"的标准。两句以 The survey... asks people... If the answer is... they are classified as... 重现劳工部调查当时的"问一答"场景,并说明将被调查者划归"兼职者"的标准:在选定的参考周内,工作时间少于 35 小时。注:reference week 这里指美国劳工部月度就业报告所选定的"目标参考周",一般为"调查进行周(the survey week)"前一周。

④⑤句进一步指出被调查者被界定为"自愿兼职者"的标准。两句以 then asks whether they... they tell the survey taker 继续呈现调查场景,并说明"兼职者"进一步被划归"自愿兼职者"的标准:从事兼职确实是出于个人内心意愿。两句中 wanted to work less than full time 和 chose to work less than 35 hours a week 同义复现,借助强调"意愿"的 wanted 和强调"主动性"的 chose 说明:只有当从事兼职工作完全是出于内心意愿时,才将其划归"自愿兼职者";had no choice则为其对立面,指别无选择的非自愿兼职者。⑤句副词 only 以及人称代词 they 的多次重复传达作者言外之意:将兼职者划归"自愿兼职者"并非随意为之,而是有着严格的标准,来自被调查者亲口所言(即,再次强调上述数据非常可信)。

M 1 The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. 2 For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

自愿兼职工作问题的确和奥巴马医改 相关,因为医改的主要目的之一便是使人 们在非就业的情况下也能得到保险。对于 很多人,尤其是那些本人或家人有严重健 康问题的人来说,在奥巴马医改之前,他们 得到保险的唯一途径便是找到一份提供医 疗保险的工作。

· 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①issue ['ɪʃu:] n. 问题,话题
- ②insurance [ɪnˈʃuərəns] n. 保险
- 经典搭配

- ①relate to (与……相关)
- ②outside of employment (失业,非就业)
 - ③serious health conditions (有严重健康问题)

・语篇分析・

第六、七段为全文第三部分,今昔对比、正面论述"自愿兼职者增加现象"与"奥巴马医改"之间关联, 肯定现象正面性、表明对医改的支持。

,第六段重在说明奥巴马医改的主要目的:使人们在非就业的情况下也能得到保险。关键词为: allow people to get insurance outside of employment,

①句明确亮出作者观点:自愿兼职问题的确和奥巴马医改相关。句中用了语义色彩非常严肃的 issue"议题,争论的问题(尤指社会或政治方面)"一词描述自愿兼职问题,强调其"社会性"和"政治性", 并用 relate to 一词斩钉截铁地肯定该问题与"奥巴马医改"的确相关(注: 奥巴马医改实施生效日期为 2014年1月,本文写于2014年7月)。

because 从句说明作者断言二者相关的原因: 奥巴马医改主要目的之一便是允许"非就业情形 (outside of employment)下"也能获得医保。言外之意:医改之前,医保与就业(employment)严格挂钩, 若要获得医保必须就业;医改将这一情形改变,免除"医保"对人们就业的束缚。注:美国是少数几个未 实施全民医保的国家,也并未强制公司为兼职人员购买医保;而在高昂的医保开支面前,许多公司也确 实会只为全职人员购买保险,故这里 employment(就业)≈ a full-time job(全职工作)。

②句反向解释①句观点,介绍医改之前情形:"找到一份提供医保的工作"对"许多人"来说是得到保 险的"唯一途径"。句中 For many people 指那些"因为需要保险而希望从事全职工作"的人,具体大致包 括:因为希望得到保险而渴望找到一份全职工作的失业者/兼职者,以及因为不能失去保险而勉强继续 当前工作的全职者。especially those 引出其中最具代表性的人群:自身或家庭成员有严重健康问题的 那些人(天价医疗费用使得这部分人尤其需要保险)。the only way 则引出这些人获得保险的"唯一途 径":得到一份提供医保的工作(a job that provided health insurance≈employment≈a full-time job)。

整体看本句可推知,医改之前的体系存在严重问题:将许多"没有工作、却更需要医保的人"排除在 保险范围之外,同时也对许多"有工作、却想改变的人"形成束缚,暗示作者对当前的奥巴马医改持支持 态度。从全文关注现象来看,医改之前的问题生成了更多的"非自愿兼职者"以及"非自愿全职者",为直 接明确"如今自愿兼职者增多"现象与"奥巴马医改实施"之间关联做好充分准备。

M • However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. 2 These are people who may **previously** have felt the need to get a full-time job

然而,奥巴马医改使得1200多万人能够 通过医疗补助计划(Medicaid)或是保险交易 市场(exchanges) 获得医保。这些人可能先 前感到迫切需要找到一份提供保险的全职

that provided insurance in order to **cover**[©] themselves and their families. **3** With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance. [427 words]

工作来为自己和家人投保。然而随着奥巴马医改法案的实施,保险不再与就业挂钩。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 3

- ①previously ['pri:vju:slɪ] ad. 先前的
- ②cover ['knvə] v. 投保,承保
- 经典搭配

- ①allow...to...(允许……,使……成为可能)
- ②either...or...(或者……或者……)
- ③feel the need to (感到……的迫切需要)
- ④a link between ... and ... (······和······之间关联)

・语篇分析・

第七段重在指出奥巴马医改带来的改变:使得保险不再与就业挂钩。关键词为: no longer a link between employment and insurance。

①句以 However 转接上段的"昔",引出"今"之改变:奥巴马医改使许多美国公民通过寻得全职工作之外的其它方式取得了医保。本句 allowed... to either... or... 呼应上段①句 allow people to get insurance outside of employment,并与上段②句 the only way... 形成鲜明对比,说明奥巴马医改带来的"医保获取途径的增加"。more than 12 million people 为奥巴马医改的主要受益者,主要包括先前没有保险的失业者或兼职者,即大部分来自上段 many people 所指群体。

注:①Medicaid:美国于上世纪 60 年代创建的公共医疗补助机制,旨在帮助贫困人群和残疾人士。②exchanges:健康保险交易市场,为推进《保护患者及合理医疗费用法案》(即:奥巴马医改)而设立的组织,一种政府与市场化相结合的方式;提供一系列政府监管的健康保险计划,同时提供联邦补贴以帮助低收入人群支付保费,并为那些没有雇主提供医保的美国人提供购买医保的新途径。

②句反向展示医改带来的改变,以虚拟语气假定医改之前情形(previously),说明这些人当时的可能心理:因保险原因非常渴望一份全职工作。These 指代①句 12 million people; felt the need to get a full-time job 强调这些人对全职工作的渴求,即:他们即便接受兼职工作也是属于"非自愿兼职者"。that 从句说明原因:为给自己和家人获得保险。cover 为保险领域专用术语,意为"承保,给……保险"。

③句概括①②句并收束全篇,明确奥巴马医改带来的变化:使得医保不再与就业挂钩(从而许多人会"自愿兼职")。 there is no longer a link between employment and insurance 跨越"医改之前"(对应上段②句及本段②句)和"医改之后"(对应上段①句及本段①句)的体系,凸显乐观情绪,明确"自愿兼职者激增"和"奥巴马医改"之间关联:医改使得保险不再与就业挂钩,消除了人们最大的后顾之忧,因此许多"原来被逼无奈的兼职者"开始"心甘情愿地从事兼职工作"(involuntary part-time workers → voluntary part-time workers),甚至一些"原来虽然不满现有工作、但由于保险原因不得不继续坚持"的全职工作者也会暂时转向兼职(full-time workers → voluntary part-time workers)。

注: 奥巴马医改: 导致美国企业或家庭破产的主要原因,不是外界所说的"房价下跌"或"投资缩水",而是"医疗费用过高",且美国属于少数几个至今未提供全民医保的先进国家,奥巴马医改之前约有15%的美国人——3200万——未被纳入医保体系,因此"医疗保险问题"一直是美国历史上的争议话题。奥巴马上台后,致力于推进其医改法案,并于2014年1月实施生效。医改目标主要是"广覆盖"和"低成本",最终目的是给需要的人提供医疗保险,给已有医疗保险的人提供安全感。其亮点之一便是改变以前"就业"和"医保"挂钩的情形,建立新的国家保险市场,向没有由雇佣者提供医保的美国人、以及小企业提供购买医保的新途径。虽然医改仍未能实现全民医保,但足以涵盖95%美国公民。

• 真题精解 • 🚽

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare,

39. 从文章可知,有了"奥巴马医改",

[A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance	[A] 兼职者不能再轻易地得到医保
[B] full-time employment is still essential for insurance	[B] 全职工作仍是获得医保的必要条件
[C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members	[C] 为家庭成员获取医保仍旧很困难
[D] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance	[D] 有工作不再是获得医保的前提

[精准定位] 从题干关键词 Obamacare 以及真题"按顺序出题"原则,可定位到第六、七段。第六段 指出,奥巴马医改的主要目的之一便是使人们在非就业的情况下也得到保险;第七段则指出,奥巴马医 改使得人们可以通过医疗补助计划(Medicaid)或保险交易市场(exchanges)得到保险,保险不再与就业 挂钩。可见「D]选项符合文意。

[命题解密] 正确项[D]是对原文 allow people to get insurance outside of employment 以及 there is no longer a link between employment and insurance 的概括和改写。

[A]选项将原文词汇 no longer, get insurance 糅杂到一起形成反向干扰; 奥巴马医改是使人们"有 更多途径/更容易得到保险(either...or...)",而不是"不再能容易地得到保险(no longer easy)"。「B]选 项将文章末句"奥巴马医改使得保险不再与就业挂钩(there is no longer a link)"改为与之完全相悖的 "就业依然是获得医保的必要条件(is still essential)。"[C]选项利用第七段②句 have felt the need to . . . in order to cover themselves and their families 形成干扰,但该句所述为"奥巴马医改之前情形"。

・全局真题精解・

40. The text mainly discusses	40. 本文主要讨论。
[A] employment in the US	[A] 美国的就业
[B] part-timer classification	[B] 兼职工作者的分类
[C] insurance through Medicaid	[C] 通过联邦医助获得医保
[D] Obamacare's trouble	[D] 奥巴马医改遇到的困难

「精准定位]本文前五段就劳工部六月就业报告数据讨论了美国的就业状况:工业岗位增加,失业 率降低;自愿兼职人数大幅增加,非自愿兼职人数大幅降低。后两段则讨论"自愿兼职人数激增"和"奥 巴马医改"间的关联。可见,文章整体围绕美国就业形势问题及其影响因素展开,所以「A]选项正确。

[命题解密] 本文以"文章话题"形式考查考生对文章的宏观把握,[A] employment in the US体现 了贯穿全文的关键词汇 employment, full-time employment, part-time employment, voluntarily working part-time, involuntary part-time 等。

[B]选项利用第五段内容形成干扰,但该选项太窄,无力涵盖全篇。[C]选项利用末段首句表达 get insurance through Medicaid 形成干扰,但该内容属针对全文而言属于细枝末节。「D]选项虽含有文章关 键词 Obamacare,但偏离文章内容,文中并未提及"奥巴马医改的困难(trouble)"。

Part B 帮你克服艰难时日的真理



一、文章总体分析

本文选自 Womanitely(女性杂志网)2014年6月26日一篇题为9 Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times(九条帮你克服艰难时日的真理)的文章。作者与人们分享了克服困难、度过难 关的具体方式,具有较强的励志性和实用性。

二、语篇分析

- [A] You are not alone
- [B] Experience helps you grow
- [C] Pave your own unique path
- [D] Most of your fears are unreal
- [E] Think about the present moment
- [F] Don't fear responsibility for your life
- [G] There are many things to be grateful for

- [A] 你不是孤立无援
- [B] 经历助你成长
- [C] 铺设你自己独一无二的路
- [D] 你的恐惧大多都并非真实
- [E] 考虑当下时刻
- [F] 不要害怕为你的人生负责任
- 「G」有很多事情值得感恩

・小标题分析・ジ

- [A] You are not alone 表明段落应涉及内容:每个人都不是孤立无援的,即:朋友亲人甚至旁人都可能会给你支持和陪伴,助你渡过难关。
- [B] Experience helps you grow 表明段落应强调"体验、经历对人们成长的帮助", Experience 可能是"愉悦的体验"也可能是"痛苦的体验",也可能二者兼有。且根据生活常识可大胆推测,作者很可能意在说明"痛苦体验很可能会成为帮助我们成长的经历"。
- [C] Pave your own unique path 表明段落应围绕"相信自己,做独一无二的自己,把握自己的人生旅途"展开论述。
- [D] Most of your fears are unreal 说明段落意在提醒人们"恐惧并非真实、而更多是一种想象;我们不应夸大,而应控制自己的恐惧"。
- [E] Think about the present moment 强调"当下时刻"的重要性并建议人们要"关注当下",且很可能涉及"不要过多关注过去或未来"。
- [F] Don't fear responsibility for your life 选项暗示段落围绕一种"害怕为自己人生负责,拒绝为自己人生做主"的错误做法展开论述。
- [G] There are many things to be grateful for 表明段落意在说明"我们应感恩生活,珍惜当前所有",很可能涉及"不要总是关注痛苦、不停抱怨"。
- We are going through life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss; a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

很不幸,人生并非事事如意。我们在生活中都会遇到一些令人悲伤的经历。此外, 我们要为各种失去而伤心:失去一段友谊,失 去一段爱情,或是失去一套房子。困难时刻似乎总在你最不顺心的时候令你倍感压抑, 但你应该记住,它们不会永远持续。

• 词汇注释与难句分析。

①grieve [gri:v] v. 为……而悲伤,为……感到伤心

②inopportune [m'ppətjum] a. 不合时宜的,不是时候的

● 经典搭配

①a bed of roses (轻松安逸的生活,称心如意的境遇) ②hold down(压制,抑制)

Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

时间 Hard times may hold you down what usually seems like the most inopportune time, 主语 谓语 宾语 宾语从句

并列句2 that they won't last forever. but you should remember 并列连词 主语 谓语 宾语从句

功能注释: 本句为转折词 but 连接的两个并列句。but 之前强调困难时刻对人们的打击,其中 at what usually seems like the most inopportune time 的核心部分为 at... time; but 之后转而指出困难时刻 不会是永远的,其中 remember 的宾语为 that 从句。

• 语篇分析 • 🔣

第一段指出:人生并非事事如意,而是会时常面临困境。

首句以比喻句 life is not a bed of roses(人生并非一片鲜花, bed 此处意为"花床") 形象地概括指出, 人生境遇并非总是称心如意。②③句以 Moreover 体现并列递进关系,分别从"面对悲伤经历(facing sad experiences)"和"面临各种失去(grieving various kinds of loss)"两个方面说明我们的人生中经常面 临困难时刻。两句所用人称(第一人称 we)体现"每个人的情形都是如此"之意;所用时态(现在进行时 态)表现了该情态的伴随和常有;冒号后列举说明,具体展现人生中常常面临的各种"难关"。④句口吻 由第一人称 we 转至第二人称 you, 形成"作者和读者面对面传达建议"的情形:艰难时期也许来得不是 时候,但要记住它不会永远持续。句中 Hard times 是对上述内容的概括;转折之前的 hold you down、at ... most inopportune time 强调困难时刻对人们的禁锢和打击;转折之后则以 won't last forever 强调困 难不会是永久的(总会过去),体现看待困境的乐观态度。

I O When our time of **mourning**[□] is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life. 2 Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. 3 I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way.

悲伤过后,我们努力前行,(此时因为) 有了对生活更深刻的理解和更多的尊重而 变得更加坚强。此外,这些失去让我们变 得成熟,最终让我们获得未来成长和幸福 的机会。在此,我想分享我一路走来所领 悟到的一些古老真理。

词汇注释与难句分析。

①mourn [mo:n] v. 悲哀,痛惜,忧伤

● 经典搭配

①press forward(奋力向前,努力前进)

②along the way(沿途,一路上)

• 语篇分析 •

第二段转而指出"生活中的困难时刻促使我们成熟成长,并最终给我们带来幸福",并顺而提出下文 内容:与读者分享"从生活中体味到的应对痛苦时刻的古老真理"。

前两句转承上文指出,痛苦会使我们受益颇多,两句以 Furthermore 并列衔接。①句 When our time of mourning is over 衔接上段,引出对"痛苦时刻过后情形"的说明;两句以 stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life, makes us mature 以及 eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness 展现"生活中的痛苦时刻使我们成熟、成长,最终给我们带来幸福"的情形。③ 句开启下文:作者将与读者分享"从生活中痛苦时刻体味到的古老真理"。

Ⅲ 41.

1) Fear is both useful and harmful. 2) This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it.

41.

恐惧既有用也有害。这一正常的人体反应通 过发出危险信号让我们做好应对准备的方式来保

3 Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with a help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

护我们。遗憾的是,人们往往会夸大恐惧,从而制造内心障碍。我最喜爱的演员威尔·史密斯曾经说过,"恐惧并非真实存在。它是你自己创造出来的一种思维产物。不要误解我的意思。危险是真实的。但是恐惧是可选的。"我的确完全同意"恐惧只是我们丰富想象力的产物"这一观点。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①signal ['sɪgnəl] v. 发出……信号,表明

②inner [ɪnə] a. 内心的,思想的

③barrier ['bærɪə] n. 障碍物,屏障

④luxuriant [lʌgˈʒʊərɪənt] a. 丰富的,过多的

•语篇分析 •

第三段说明真理一。

①至③句说明恐惧的利与弊。首句概括指出恐惧有利有弊(both useful and harmful)。②句说明恐惧的"利"。句中 This normal human reaction 指代 fear, protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it 说明了恐惧的"预警、保护"作用。③句 Unfortunately 转折指出恐惧的"弊": create inner barriers 说明夸大恐惧会"造成内心障碍"这一害处。注意:句中 with a help of 为褒词贬用,此处具体含义为"通过(一种错误的方式——夸大恐惧)"。④至⑨句基于对恐惧"利弊"的分析,进一步指出:恐惧并非真实存在,它只是我们丰富想象力的产物(即:应选择利用恐惧的有利面,而无须担忧、夸大恐惧,使其造成危害)。其中④至⑧句援引著名演员威尔·史密斯话语表明观点;⑨句进一步澄清观点。Fear is not real 和 fear is a choice, it is a product of thoughts you create 和 fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination 为两组近义表达,共同说明作者观点;强调句式 I do completely agree 则凸显作者对这一看法的确认坚持、建议读者将其采纳。

IV 42.

● If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. ② Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. ③ You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning[®] the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. ④ Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. ⑤ Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep the eyes open to see the possibilities before you. ⑥ Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset[®] that can be designed[®] into the present.

42.

如果你被一堆问题所困,并且无法停止回想过去,那就努力去关注当下。我们中许多人会被过去所累,或是为未来焦虑。你也许为你的过去感到内疚,但你这是在用你无法改变的事物和环境破坏着你的现在。珍惜当下时刻并记住自己能活着是多么幸运。享受周围世界的美好,并睁大眼睛窗面前的机会。快乐不是未来的某一点,也不是过去的某一刻,而是一种有意融入当下的心态。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①poison ['ppizən] v. 败坏,污染,阻碍

②mindset ['maindset] n. 心态,思想倾向

③design [dɪ'zaɪn] v. 决意,意欲

● 经典搭配

①weigh down(使负重担,保持留心)

②keep the eyes open(睁大眼睛,保持留心)

・语篇分析・

第四段提出真理二。

①句以"条件句+祈使句"的结构直接给出建议:若你被各种问题困扰且不由自主会回想过去,那就努力关注当下(try to focus on the present moment)。

②句反面论证首句,指出很多人为"过去"或"未来"所累。weighed down by the past 和 anxious about the future 说明许多人的错误做法:将关注点放在"过去"或"未来",并为其所累。③句指出上述做法的错误性。该句以 but 形成转折并将作者语义重点拉至后半句。but 之前指出上句做法的可以理解之处,but 之后转而表明作者对该做法的批驳:你是在用已经无法改变的事情破坏着你的现在。④至⑥句正面表达作者观点:珍惜当下。其中④⑤句以祈使句呼应第一句,直接提出建议:珍视当下、感恩自己能够活着;享受周围世界的美好并留意眼前的机会。⑥句以取舍结构 Happiness is not a point... and not a moment... but a mindset... the present 总结全段,道出幸福的真谛:有意融入当下的心态。

V 43.

① Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. ② You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause[⊕] and appreciate the things you have. ③ Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

43.

有时候你很容易会因为正在经历困难时期而感觉糟糕。你很容易被生活中的问题所困,以至于忘了停下来欣赏自己已有的东西。只有坚强的人才会选择微笑并珍视自己的生活,而不会选择哭泣和抱怨。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

① pause [poiz] v. 暂停,停顿

● 经典搭面

①catch up(把······缠住,陷人······)

・语篇分析・

第五段说明真理三。

①②句说明人们通常会形成的(错误)做法。Sometimes it is easy... You can be easily...体现两句间的顺承关系。feel bad because... tough times 和 caught up by life problems 近义复现,共同说明人们很容易会在困难时期"感觉糟糕";forget to pause and appreciate the things you have 则反面说明正确做法"困境之中更应停下来欣赏自己已有的东西"。③句正面表明作者观点:选择微笑并珍视自己的生活。句子以强调结构 Only strong people...和取舍句式 prefer to... instead of 凸显观点:强者应微笑并珍视生活,而不是哭泣和抱怨,其中 smile and value their life 与 appreciate the things you have 相一致, crying and complaining 则回应 feel bad 以及 caught up by life problems。

VI 44.

No matter how isolated[®] you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. 2 Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. 3 You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship[®]. 4 If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

44

不管你感觉多么孤独无助,也不管情况多么严重,你要永远牢记,你并非孤独无援。请记住,如果你努力在生活中作出积极的改变,那么几乎所有的人都会尊重你并且愿意帮助你,尤其是你至亲至近的人。你身边可能有一个朋友圈子,给你持续提供好心情,帮助以及陪伴。假如你没有朋友或亲人,那么努力加入几个在线社区吧,那里有许多人总是乐意分享建议和鼓励。

词汇注释与难句分析

①isolated ['aisəleitid] a. 孤立的,孤独的

②companionship [kəm pænjənʃɪp] n. 友谊,交情,陪伴

经典搭配

①dearest and nearest(最亲密的,最亲近的)

②circle of friends(朋友圈,交友圈)

③good humor(高兴,好心情)

· 语篇分析 · 🔌

第六段说明真理四。

首句直接提出建议:永远记住你不是孤立无援(you are not alone)。No matter how...and how... 辅以语气强烈的情态词 you should 凸显作者建议。②句进一步指出:自助者多助。主句以表示强烈建 议的祈使句 Try to keep in mind 进一步阐释首句:假如你自己在努力做出积极改变(make a good change in your life),则很多人会尊重你并向你伸出援手,即:自助者才能多助。especially 进一步引出最有可能 帮助你的人:至亲至近的人。③④句进而指出:多交朋友会得到渡过难关的建议和鼓励。两句通过 You may have a circle of friends... If you have no friends or relatives 相呼应,实现紧密衔接,其中③句指出朋 友能为自己渡过难关提供有力支持——提供好心情、帮助及陪伴(provide constant good humor, help and companionship)。④句进一步指出,假若现实中没有朋友,那就从在线社区寻找朋友。其中 always willing to share advice and encouragement 再现朋友的作用。

WI 45.

1 Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity[®] from external[®] sources. **2** This way you devalue[®] your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life. 3 When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. 4 You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices. [559 words]

如今很多人觉得很难信任自己的观 点,并通过从外部来源获得客观性来寻求 平衡。这样做贬低了你自己的见解,显示 你没有能力经营自己的人生。当你奋力获 取某一重要之物时,你应该相信自己,确信 自己的决定是最好的。你栖息在自己的身 体里,思考着你自己的想法,有你自己的价 值观并做出你自己的选择。

①objectivity [ipbd3ek tiviti] n. 客观,客观性

②external [ɪk'st3:nəl]a. 外部的,外界的

③ devalue [di: vælju:] v. 降低……的价值(或地位、重要 性等),贬低

● 经典搭配

①be incapable of (无能力的,不会的)

• 语篇分析 •

第七段说明真理五。

①句提出如今许多人的做法:很难信任自己的观点,转而从外部寻求客观性。their own opinion 和 external sources 形成对立面。②句对上述做法进行驳斥:这是在贬低自己的见解,表示没有能力经营自 己的人生。This way 指代上句内容; devalue、incapable 表明作者批驳态度:自己的观点不珍视,自己的 生活不经营。③④句正面提出建议:应该相信自己的决定,把握自己的人生。③句以表示语气强烈情态 词 should 提出建议:相信自己(believe in yourself),肯定自己的决定(be sure that your decision is the best)。④句以排比句式 live in your skin、think your own thoughts、have your own values、make your own choices 由浅及深、层层铺排,强调自己观点:做独一无二的自己,把握自己的生活。

、试题精解

"小标题对应",即《英语(二)考试大纲》中 Part B 第二种备选题型:文章前有 7 个概括句

或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括或阐述。要求考生根据文章内容和篇章结构从这7个选项中选出最恰当的5个概括句或小标题填入文章空白处,其中有两项为干扰项。

- (一)迅速阅读选项,了解其内容并推断文章大意。
- (二)阅读给定段落,提炼段落主旨,选出相应的小标题。
- 41. [答案] D [精解] 第三段首先指出,恐惧有用也有害;然后在此基础上进一步表明观点:恐惧并非真实,而只是我们丰富想象力的产物。可见,选项[D] Most of your fears are unreal 为对本段内容的恰当概括,fears 体现本段讨论对象,unreal 则概括 not real/...a product of thoughts you create... is a choice... just the product of our luxuriant imagination 等内容。
- 42. [答案] E [精解] 第四段首句给出建议:若面临被各种问题困扰的情形,那就努力关注当下。随后指出,为过去难过等于是在用你无法改变的事物破坏着你的现在。最后指出正确做法:珍视当下,享受周围的美好并留意面前的机会;幸福便是有意融入当下的心态。通观全段,作者主要观点为"关注当下",[E] 选项 Think about the present moment 即是对该段主旨的概括。

[干扰项设置] 选项[B] Experience helps you grow 根据段落中 weighed down by the past、Value the present moment、keep the eyes open to see the possibilities 等内容设置干扰,但核心词"经历"并非全段中心所在,段中提及过去的问题和包袱意在说明"当下"的重要性。

- 43. [答案] G [精解] 第五段首先指出人们很容易会在困难时期感觉糟糕,忘记停下来欣赏自己已有的东西。随后提出正确的做法:选择微笑并珍视自己的生活。可见选项[G] There are many things to be grateful for 应为该段小标题。
- 44. [答案] A [精解] 第六段首句提出建议: 你要记住你不是孤立无援。随后进一步阐释: 如果你要努力做出改变,几乎每个人都会尊重你、愿意帮你,尤其是你最亲最近的人。然后给出建议——多交朋友。可见,选项[A] You are not alone 与全段内容统一,更是对主旨句核心部分的重现。
- 45. [答案] C [精解] 第七段首两句驳斥人们"觉得很难相信自己观点,转而从外部寻求客观性"这一做法:这是在贬低自己的见解,是在表明你没有能力经营自己的人生。随后正面提出建议:你应该相信自己的决定,把握自己的人生。由此可见,[C]选项 Pave your own unique path 为对本段主要观点的概括,与段落中 managing your own life、believe in yourself、think your own thoughts, have your own values、make your own choices 相契合。

[干扰项设置] 根据该段前两句 find it difficult to trust their own opinion、show that you are incapable of managing your own life 很容易将[F]Don't fear responsibility for your life 当做正确项。但最后会发现,它无法体现作者正面建议的后半部分,因此排除。

Section I Translation



原文外教良

熟路效应

一、文章总体分析

本文节选自心理学研究网站 www. spring. org. uk 2013 年 6 月一篇题为 The Well-travelled Road Effect: Why Familiar Routes Fly By(熟路效应:为何熟悉路线飞逝)的文章。文中介绍了"熟路效应"(人们走熟路时往往会低估所需的时间)以及这种心理效应的成因。由于文章话题为日常生活中的心理学,通俗易懂,故理解并不是很困难,但翻译时应注意原文语义传达的完整性、多义词的词义选择,以及修辞用法的翻译。

二、语篇分析

In Think about driving a route[®] that's very familiar. ② It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. ③ Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. ④ On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. ⑤ The consequence is that you perceive[®] that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

II This is the well-travelled[®] road effect: people tend to underestimate[®] the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

试想开车走一条非常熟悉的路。可以是上下班、进城或是回家的路。不管是哪条路,你对每一处曲曲弯弯都了如指掌。在这种路上,很容易不专注于驾驶,很少注意沿途的景色。结果你就觉得旅途所花的时间比实际的要短。

这就是熟路效应:人们走熟路时往 往会低估所需的时间。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①route[rut] n. 路,道路(尤指公路)
- ②perceive [pə'si:v] v. 发觉,感知
- ③well-travelled a. 经常旅行的,去过很多地方的(指
- 人);频繁经过的
- ④underestimate[Andər'estimeit] v. 低估

● 经典搭配

- ①know...like the back of one's hand(对……十分熟悉,了如指掌)
- ②twist and turn(迂回曲折)

・语篇分析・

第一、二段采用"具体情形描述法"引出心理学概念"熟路效应"。

第一段介绍一种生活常情:轻车熟路会感觉途中所花时间比实际短。

首句以 Think about 带读者进入虚设场景:开车走一条非常熟悉的路(a route that's very familiar)。②③句补充说明你对这条路的熟悉程度。两句间以 Whichever it is(无论哪种情形,无论哪条路)形成"列举一概括"逻辑;两句中 it 均指代首句 a route; your commute to work、a trip into town、the way home 以及 know every twist and turn like the back of your hand则呼应首句 very familiar,凸显你对这条路的熟悉程度。④句进一步指出,在这种熟悉的路上,你所费精力甚少。句中 these sorts of trips 回指前文所述"熟悉的路";近义表达 lose concentration on 和 pay little attention to 则说明开车走这种熟路"所费精力甚少"的情形; it's easy to 则强调这是惯常情形。⑤句紧承④句指出结果:你会觉得旅途所花的时间比实际要短。其中 you perceive 和 it actually has 形成"个人感觉 VS 实际情形"的对比,taken less time 说明对比结果:个人感觉花时间比实际短。

第二段由上段具体情形正式引出"熟路效应"概念。

该句为独句段, This 回指首段所述情形, This is ... 引出对该情形的界定。其中 well-travelled road 呼应首段 a route that's very familiar; effect 回应首段 consequence; 冒号后具体说明效应(effect): underestimate the time it takes 与首段末句 you perceive that the trip has taken less time... 一致, 展现熟路效应的核心内容:人们走熟路时往往会低估所需的时间。

☐ The effect is caused by the way we allocate[©] our attention. ② When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. ③ And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. ④ So we assume[©] it was shorter. [156 words]

这种效应是由我们分配注意力的方式造成的。我们走很熟的路时,由于不必非常专注,时间似乎就过得快些。之后,我们回想起这段旅程时,由于当时没怎么注意,所以记得不很清楚。这样,我们就觉得时间短了。

• 词汇注释与难句分

①allocate[ˈæləkeɪt] v. 分配,派定,配给

②assume [əˈsjuːm] v. 假定,臆断,想当然地认为;承担

・语篇分析・

第三段介绍熟路效应的成因。

首句提出段落主旨,概述熟路效应的成因:我们分配注意力的方式导致。The effect 回指 the welltravelled road effect;因果标志词 is caused by 引出其成因。②至④句具体说明首句,三句间以 When... And afterwards,... So... 表明"因一果"逻辑:走熟路时由于不必非常专注,时间似乎就过得快些;事后回 想旅程时,因为没怎么注意所以记得不很清楚,所以也就觉得时间短了。其中②句 we don't have to concentrate much、③句 we didn't pay much attention to it 呼应首段 it's easy to lose concentration... and pay little attention to... 所述情形,并解释本段首句 the way we allocate our attention 具体内涵:②句 seems to、④句 assume 呼应首段末句 perceive,体现熟路效应乃"个人感受主观性"所致。

三、难句分析

1. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery.

本 句 涉 及 难 点: it 形 式 主 语, 并 列 结 构, 现 在 分 词 做 定 语。

「句法分析]

On these sorts of trips

介词短语作地点状语

丰干,

it's it作形式主语+is系动词 easy 表语

to lose concentration on the driving

不定式作真正主语]

and (to) pay little attention to the passing scenery.

省略了to的不定式作真正主语?

「要点注释]

- ① it 在句中作形式主语,无需翻译出来;真正主语为 to lose concentration...(to) pay little attention...,为了符合汉语表达习惯,可以不翻译形式主语,而是直接译为"很容易·····"。
- ② pass 一词原意为"走过,经过",这里以其现在分词形式 passing 修饰 scenery,可根据上下文译为 "沿途的景色"。
- 2. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly.

本句涉及的难点:原因状语从句、熟词僻意。

「句法分析]

When 引导的时间状语从句: When travel down a well-known route,

引导词 主语 谓语

介词短语作状语

because 引导的原因状语从句: because we 引导词 主语

don't have to concentrate 谓语

much, 程度副词作状语

主干句: time seems to flow more quickly.

谓语

「要点注释」

主语

① travel 此处并非常见"旅行、旅游"之意,此处意为 change location; move, or proceed"经过,通 过"; well-known 也非常见的"知名的,众所周知"之意,此处意为"熟悉的"; down 表示"沿着,顺着",按照 汉语表达习惯可略去;所以 when 引导的整个从句可处理成"我们走很熟的路时"。

②flow常见义为"流淌、流动",此处形容时间(time seems to flow)为暗喻修辞;考生根据常用表达 "时光如流水"不难理解句意,可根据上下文直接译为"时间似乎就过得快些"。

3. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it.

本句涉及的难点:词义选取、时间状语从句、原因状语从句。

「句法分析]

时间状语: And afterwards, When 引导的时间状语从句: when we come to think back on it 谓语十宾语部分 引导词 主语

丰干句: we

can't remember

the journey

主语"情态动词十动词原形"构成谓语 because 引导的原因状语从句: because we didn't pay much attention to it.

副词作状语 宾语

引导词 主语

谓语

「要点注释]

come to think back on it 中, come to 是偏口语化的表达,翻译时可以弱化或省去, it 指代 the journey,为了文意清晰、翻译时将其明确。故整个短语可直接译为"回想起这段旅程"。

Section V Writing

Part A 招募夏令营的志愿者

一、审题谋篇

1. 解析题目指令,确定行文要点

指令关键词	信息解读	要点归纳
Write a notice	规定写一个告示。	1. 应用文类型为告示,告示格式要正
call for volunteers	透露告示的目的是招募志愿者。	确和完整;
briefly introduce the camp activities	规定写作内容:要介绍夏令营的 活动。	2. 告示需要号召读者成为志愿者,所 写内容需有吸引力; 3. 告示内容应该包括:介绍适合高中
host a summer camp for high school students	提供内容线索:夏令营是针对高 中生的。	生参与的夏令营活动,吸引读者为这个夏令营提供志愿者服务。

2. 罗列关键词

organize [v.] 组织, cooperation ability 合作能力, practical skills 实践技能

二、优秀范文常析

Recruitment Announcement

We are looking for some volunteers for the summer camp for high school students. The summer camp is organized to facilitate high school students' academic learning and more importantly cultivate their cooperation ability and practical skills through activities including but not limited to reading salon and business-starting competition.

Volunteers are required to help organize activities and cope with daily affairs during the summer camp. Ideal candidates should be patient, active, warm-hearted and responsible. Having relevant experience is preferred. Anyone interested please contact us by students' union@abcuniversity. edu. cn or reach us at 12345678.

Students' Union

「参考译文]

招募启事

我们正在为高中夏令营招募几位志愿者。组织夏令营是为了通过活动促进高中生的学业学习,更重要的是培养他们的合作能力和实践技能。这些活动包括但不局限干读书沙龙和创业大器。

要求志愿者帮助组织活动,并处理夏令营中的日常事务。理想的人选应该有耐心、积极、热心并且负责。有相关经验更佳。感兴趣者请通过 students' union@abcuniversity. edu. cn 联系我们,或者拨打电话 12345678 联系我们。

学生会

「必备表达〕

- 1. facilitate academic learning 促进学业学习
- 2. cultivate ability 培养能力
- 3. including but not limited to 包括但不限于
- 4. business-starting competition 创业大赛
- 5. daily affairs 日常事务
- 6. ideal candidate 理想人选
- 7. relevant experience 相关经验

[精彩句式]

importantly cultivate their cooperation ability and practical skills

through activities (方式状语)

including but not limited to reading salon and business-starting competition.

(分词做后置定语修饰activities)

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

We will organize the summer camp.

The summer camp aims to improve learning.

The summer camp aims to develop abilities.

The latter purpose is more important.

Activities include reading salon, business-starting competition and so on.

②整合简单句

We will organize the summer camp to improve learning and more importantly develop abilities through activities including reading salon, business-starting competition and so on.

③增加表达精确性和美感

The summer camp is organized to facilitate high school students academic learning and more importantly cultivate their cooperation ability and practical skills through activities including but not limited to reading salon and business-starting competition.

[思路框架]

招募启事用来招募人员。首段指出招募对象以及招募方的介绍。第二段指出对招募对象的要求以及联系方式。

「应用模板]

该思路适用于招募职员或者志愿者之类的服务者。

We are looking for	for	is (organized to facilitat	te and more
importantly through	activities incl	uding but not lim	ited to	
are required to	helpan	d cope with daily	affairs during	Ideal candidates
should be Having	relevant experi	ence is preferred.	Anyone interested	please contact us by
or reach us at 12345	678.			

三、写作储备

[夏令营的好处]

make new friends 结交新朋友, learn new skills 学习新技能, discover and grow 发现和成长, expand one's horizon 开阔眼界, learn to be independent 学会独立

[招募启事的常见表达]

1. 提出招募目的、吸引应征者注意

We are seeking for ... to work with us in ... 我们在寻找……与我们一起为……工作。

We plan to recruit ... to ... 我们为 ······ 计划招聘 ·····。

Since its establishment in <u>时间</u>,... has grown to become a leader in... 自从……成立以来,它已经成为……领域的领袖。

This position will provide a challenging, stimulating and rewarding career opportunity. 这个职位将提供有挑战性的、激动人心的、回报高的职业机会。

2. 罗列对应聘者的具体要求

To be considered for ..., you will ideally possess ... 要胜任……,你最好具备……。 Candidates for the above position should have ...上述职位的候选人应该具备……。

Candidates are expected to ... 希望候选人……。

3. 写出招聘方的联系方式

If you are interested in this position, you can send your resume to ... 如果你对该职位感兴趣,可以将你的简历寄至……。

If needing more details, you can contact ... 如果需要更多细节信息,你可以联系……。

四、写作练习

请参考模板和话题词汇,按照下列要求,进行写作。

Directions:

Suppose your university is going to hold a university sports meeting. Write a notice to

- 1) briefly introduce the sports meeting, and
- 2) call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your name or the name of your university.

「话题词汇]

health [n.] 健康

athlete/sportsman [n.] 运动员

coach [n.] 教练

lodgment [n.] 住宿

arrange accommodation 安排食宿

keep...in order 维持秩序



Part B 居民春节假期花销比例情况

一、审题谋篇

1. 分析图表数据,解读背后现象

图表数据	数据意义	数据分析	现象解读
图表标题	说明图表表示的是某市居民春节期 间的开支情况	春节开支的主要方向有三个: 聚合、交通和送礼。而其他开支总共只有 20%。	聚会和送礼都是人情交
聚会吃饭 20%	聚会支出占了春节开支的五分之一		往的开支。交通费除了可能的旅游开支外,更多
交通 20%	交通路费占了春节开支的五分之一		的是归家团圆的花费
新年礼物 40%	互相送礼的花费占了春节开支的绝 大部分,将近一半		绝大部分开支与人情交 往相关,这和春节传统节
其他 20%	还有一些其他的花费		日的性质相符。

2. 罗列关键词

描写关键词:chart [n.] 图表, have a dinner 聚餐, traveling [n.] 交通, New Year's gift 新年礼物 话题关键词:spring festival 春节, spending [n.] 花费、开支, interpersonal communication 人际交往

二、优秀范文赏析

The chart reflects the Spring Festival spending types and their respective proportions. Chinese people's money is mainly used for three purposes during the Spring Festival: traveling, New Year's gift giving and having dinners with friends or relatives. They account for 80% of total spending.

Most spending is used to maintain or facilitate interpersonal relationship. This finding is not strange, since the Spring Festival is a Chinese traditional festival for family reunion. Developing relationship is beneficial and necessary for a person's fulfillment and investing on people we love is sweet and happy.

However, we should not go to extremes. In China, there are many people fond of appearing extraordinary and hating to be known as weaker and poorer. They use handsome money to blindly pursue pride. Such intention causes huge waste of money and imposes heavy economic burden on people involved. The pride gotten by squandering money is transient and can only be a topic for gossip soon forgotten by others. Therefore, we should think rationally before opening our purses. We should remember it is happiness that is the main concern.

[参考译文]

表格体现了春节开销的类型和各自的比例。在春节期间中国人的钱主要有三种用途:交通、送新年礼物和与朋友、亲人共进晚餐。它们占了花费总额的80%。

绝大多数开支被用来维护和促进人际关系。鉴于春节是中国传统的家庭团圆的节日,这个发现不奇怪。发展人际关系对一个人的幸福是有益和必需的,在我们爱的人身上投资是甜蜜而幸福的。

但是,我们不能走向极端。在中国,很多人喜欢显得不凡,讨厌被认为比别人弱或穷。他们花大量的钱去盲目追求面子。这样的意图造成了金钱的大量浪费,给相关人带来了沉重的经济压力。靠挥霍钱获得的面子是短暂的,只能作为一个八卦话题,很快被其他人遗忘。因此,我们在打开钱包前,应该理性思考。我们应该记住幸福才是我们关注的重点。

「亮点词汇]

- 1. fulfillment [n.] 幸福感
- 2. extraordinary [a.] 超凡
- 3. handsome [a.] 大量的
- 4. blindly [ad.] 盲目地
- 5. intention [n.] 意图

- 6. squander [v.] 挥霍
- 7. transient [a.] 短暂的
- 8. rationally [ad.] 理性地
- 9. concern [n.] 重要的事

[必备搭配]

- 1. respective proportions 各自的比例
- 2. account for 占
- 3. facilitate interpersonal relationship 发展人际关系
 - 4. family reunion 家庭团圆

- 5. invest on 投資
- 6. go to extremes 走向极端
- 7. pursue pride 追求面子
- 8. impose heavy economic burden on 给 ······ 造成沉重的经济负担

[精彩句式]

traveling, New Year's gift giving and having dinners with friends or relatives. 并列的同位语解释说明purposes

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

Chinese people use their money during the Spring Festival.

They do it for three purposes.

The three purposes include traveling, giving gift to others and having dinners with others.

②整合简单句

Chinese people use their money for three purposes including traveling, giving gift to others and having dinners with others.

③增加表达精确性和美感

Chinese people's money is mainly used for three purposes during the Spring Festival: traveling, New Year's gift giving and having dinners with friends or relatives.

点评句式发光点:

该句主要信息在于呈现春节开支的去向,话题为春节开支,因此将其调整为句子主语。

In China (地点状语)there are there be句型many people 主语fond of appearing extraordinary (形容词后置定语)

hating to be known as weaker and poorer.

(现在分词后置定语)

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

People like to be great.

People don't like to be weak.

People don't like to be poor.

There are many such people in China.

②整合简单句

There are many people in China, who like to be great and don't like to be weak and poor.

③增加表达精确性和美感

In China, there are many people fond of appearing extraordinary and hating to be known as weaker and poorer.

占评句式发光点,

为使修饰成分和中心语更紧凑,将地点状语调整到句首。使用形容词后置定语和现在分词后置定语,句式和表达更加多样。

3. The pride in the pride representation of the pride rep

soon forgotten by others.

(过去分词后置定语)

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

People use money to get the pride.

Such pride doesn't last for a long time.

Such pride can only be talked by others.

Such pride will be forgotten soon.

②整合简单句

People use money to get the pride which doesn't last for a long time and can only be talked and soon forgotten by others.

③增加表达精确性和美感

The pride gotten by squandering money is transient and can only be a topic for gossip soon forgotten by others.

点评句式发光点:

承接上文的话题,该句主题应该是"面子",因此调整主语。使用过去分词短语代替分句,使结构紧凑、重点突出。

[思路框架]

图表描绘了中国某城市居民春节期间的开支比例。分为四项,其中三项有名目,剩下一个标记为其他。主要信息是前三个,描写时应该着重介绍。

第一段:首句指出图表的性质;第二句描写三个主要数据;第三句对数据进行汇总。

第二段:第一句承接上文指出三种花销的目的;第二句顺势指出该目的背后蕴藏的文化和传统;第三句指出开支背后的意义。

第三段:第一句转折指出开支不能走向极端;第二、三句指出开支走向极端的情形;第四句指出走向极端的影响;第五至七句使用因果分析指出应该采取的态度和行为。

「应用模板〕

该思路适用于分析人们的开支情况,论述开支的意义以及过度开支的后果。

The chart refl	ects	spending type	es and their res	pective proportions.	money is
mainly used for	purposes	:同位语解释	译说明 purposes.	They account for	% of total
spending.					

Most spending is used to	. This finding is not strange, since	is beneficial
and necessary for a person's fulfillme	ent and investing onis sweet and happy.	The world
However, we should not go to	extremes. In China, there are many people	They use
handsome money to blindly pursue _	Such intention causes huge waste of mone	y and imposes
heavy economic burden on people inv	volvedgotten by squandering money is tra	nsient and can
only be a topic for gossip soon forgo	otten by others. Therefore, we should think rat	tionally before
opening our purses. We should reme	ember it isthat is the main concern.	

三、写作储备

[写作素材积累]

- 1. The Spring Festival is the most important festival for the Chinese people and is when all family members get together, just like Christmas in the West. All people living away from home go back, making about half a month from the Spring Festival the busiest time for transportation systems. Airports, railway stations and long-distance bus stations are crowded with home returnees. 春节就像西方的圣诞节,对中国人来说是最重要的节日,是所有家庭成员团聚的日子。所有离家远的人都回家,春节前后半月对交通系统来说是最忙的时候。机场、火车站、长途车站都挤满回家的人。
- 2. People attach great importance to Spring Festival Eve. At that time, all family members eat dinner together. The meal is more luxurious than usual. Dishes such as chicken, fish and bean curd cannot be excluded, for in Chinese, their pronunciations, respectively "ji", "yu" and "doufu", mean auspiciousness, abundance and richness. 人们非常重视除夕。那天,所有的家人会一起聚餐。这顿饭比平常更丰富。请如鸡、鱼和豆腐的菜是必不可少的,因为在中文里它们的发音分别是:"ji", "yu"和"doufu",意思是吉利、富裕和富足。

四、写作练习

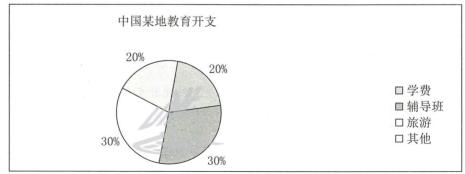
请参考模板和话题词汇,按照下列要求,进行写作。

Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, your should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comment.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.



[话题词汇]

education spending 教育开支 remedial class 辅导班 traveling/tour [n.] 旅游 tuition [n.] 学费 training class 培训班 for other purposes 出于其他目的