

2016年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二）

（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															
考生姓名															

2016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. (10points)

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence 1 firms work, too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. 2, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking 3 for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the 4 and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would 5 the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness 6 by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

7 enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were 8. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest – like size, industry, and sales – and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally 12 even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors 13 to “less codified decision making process” and the possible presence of “younger and less 14 managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.” The relationship was 15 stronger in places where happiness was spread more 16. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least 18 at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help 19 how executives think about the future. “It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and 20 R&D more than the average,” said one researcher.



- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] why | [B] how | [C] where | [D] when |
| 2. [A] In return | [B] In particular | [C] In contrast | [D] In conclusion |
| 3. [A] necessary | [B] famous | [C] perfect | [D] sufficient |
| 4. [A] individualism | [B] realism | [C] optimism | [D] modernism |
| 5. [A] miss | [B] echo | [C] spoil | [D] change |
| 6. [A] imagined | [B] measured | [C] assumed | [D] invented |
| 7. [A] Sure | [B] Odd | [C] Unfortunate | [D] Often |
| 8. [A] divided | [B] advertised | [C] overtaxed | [D] headquartered |
| 9. [A] summarize | [B] overstate | [C] explain | [D] emphasize |
| 10. [A] factors | [B] stages | [C] levels | [D] methods |
| 11. [A] desirable | [B] sociable | [C] reliable | [D] reputable |
| 12. [A] resumed | [B] emerged | [C] held | [D] broke |
| 13. [A] assign | [B] attribute | [C] transfer | [D] compare |
| 14. [A] serious | [B] civilized | [C] ambitious | [D] experienced |
| 15. [A] instead | [B] thus | [C] also | [D] never |
| 16. [A] rapidly | [B] directly | [C] regularly | [D] equally |
| 17. [A] While | [B] Until | [C] After | [D] Since |
| 18. [A] arrives | [B] jumps | [C] hints | [D] strikes |
| 19. [A] share | [B] rediscover | [C] simplify | [D] shape |
| 20. [A] pray for | [B] lean towards | [C] send out | [D] give away |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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



Text 1

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers – but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or -determined students away.

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but “we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in,” said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the “Ruby on Rails” language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn – how to think logically through a problem and organize the results – apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers – in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes – for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want – the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that – the better.



21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to_____.
[A] complete future job training
[B] remodel the way of thinking
[C] formulate logical hypotheses
[D] perfect artwork production
22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their_____.
[A] experience
[B] interest
[C] career prospects
[D] academic backgrounds
23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will_____.
[A] help students learn other computer languages
[B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come
[C] need improving when students look for jobs
[D] enable students to make big quick money
24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to_____.
[A] bring forth innovative computer technologies
[B] stay longer in the information technology industry
[C] become better prepared for the digitalized world
[D] compete with a future army of programmers
25. The word “coax” (Line 4, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to_____.
[A] persuade
[B] frighten
[C] misguide
[D] challenge



Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens – a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands – once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as “endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let “states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species,” Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. “The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction,” says biologist Jay Lininger.



26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is _____.
[A] its drastically decreased population
[B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage
[C] a desperate appeal from some biologists
[D] the insistence of private landowners
27. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it _____.
[A] was a give-in to governmental pressure
[B] would involve fewer agencies in action
[C] granted less federal regulatory power
[D] went against conservation policies
28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they _____.
[A] agree to pay a sum for compensation
[B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
[C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
[D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations
29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is _____.
[A] the federal government
[B] the wildlife agencies
[C] the landowners
[D] the states
30. Jay Lininger would most likely support _____.
[A] industry groups
[B] the win-win rhetoric
[C] environmental groups
[D] the plan under challenge



Text 3

That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times." But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning – or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication... It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually *inclined* to interruption." Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it in as a to-do list item and you'll manage only goal-focused reading – useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them." No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time." You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too – providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.



31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because _____.
[A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
[B] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
[C] what people often forget is carrying a book with them
[D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed
32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to _____.
[A] update their to-do lists
[B] make passing time fulfilling
[C] carry their plans through
[D] pursue carefree reading
33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps _____.
[A] encourage the efficiency mind-set
[B] develop online reading habits
[C] promote ritualistic reading
[D] achieve immersive reading
34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if _____.
[A] reading becomes your primary business of the day
[B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with
[C] you are able to drop back to business after reading
[D] time can be evenly split for reading and business
35. The best title for this text could be _____.
[A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading
[B] How to Find Time to Read
[C] How to Set Reading Goals
[D] How to Read Extensively



Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, “I can’t afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen.” Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said. “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”



36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____.
[A] trying out different lifestyles
[B] having a family with children
[C] working beyond retirement age
[D] setting up a profitable business
37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to _____.
[A] favor a slower life pace
[B] hold an occupation longer
[C] attach importance to pre-marital finance
[D] give priority to childcare outside the home
38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____.
[A] become increasingly clear
[B] focus on materialistic issues
[C] depend largely on political preferences
[D] reach almost all aspects of American life
39. Both young and old agree that _____.
[A] good-paying jobs are less available
[B] the old made more life achievements
[C] housing loans today are easy to obtain
[D] getting established is harder for the young
40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?
[A] He found a dream job after graduating from college.
[B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.
[C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.
[D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.



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] Be silly
- [B] Have fun
- [C] Ask for help
- [D] Express your emotions
- [E] Don't overthink it
- [F] Be easily pleased
- [G] Notice things

Act Your Shoe Size, Not Your Age

As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with mixed results. Yet children appear to have it down to an art – and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy. Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

41. _____

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then – again, like children – move on.

42. _____

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day



is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

43. _____

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which would, of course, have a positive effect on our happiness levels.

44. _____

The problem with being a grownup is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with – work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?) – it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

45. _____

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness." And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.



Section III Translation

46. Directions

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

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally – which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.



Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend, Jack, wrote an email to congratulate you and ask for advice on translation. Write him a reply to

- 1) thank him, and
- 2) give your advice.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

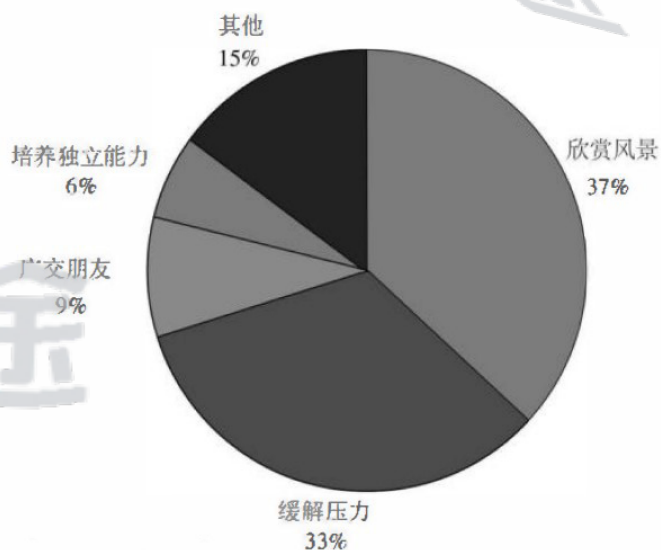
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. 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)



某高校学生旅游目的调查





2016年全真试题

Section I Use of English

城市幸福指数影响公司长远投资



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析

本文选自 *Harvard Business Review* (《哈佛商业评论》) 2015 年 6 月 9 日一篇题为 *Companies in Happy Cities Invest More for the Long Term* (城市幸福指数越高, 公司长远投资越多) 的文章。文章通过引述相关研究报告指出, 某地的幸福指数影响该地公司的未来投资, 特别是在研发上的投资。文章按照“由最新研究发现引出本文论点(第一、二段)→具体介绍研究目的、方法和干扰因素的排除(第三、四段)→对研究发现予以补充说明(第五段)→指出研究的局限和意义(第六段)”的行文顺序展开。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① Happy people work differently. ② They're more **productive**^①, more creative, and willing to **take** greater **risks**^②. ③ And new research suggests that happiness might influence 1 firms work, too.

II ① Companies **located**^③ in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. ② 2, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). ③ That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking 3 for making investments for the future.

幸福的人工作方式有所不同。他们更高效, 更有创造力, 且愿意去冒更大风险。新的研究表明幸福感也可能影响公司如何运作。

根据近期某篇研究论文, 位于居民幸福感更强的地方的公司投资更多。尤其地, 位于幸福之地的公司在研发(研究和开发)上投入更多。那是因为幸福感与对未来做投资所必需的那种长远思考相联系。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **productive** [prə'dʌktɪv] a. 多产的、富饶的

② **take risk** 冒险

③ **locate** [ləʊ'keɪt] v. 把……设置/建造在

· 语篇分析 ·

首两段提出本文论点“地方的幸福指数影响该地公司的投资”。

首段引入全文话题“幸福感影响公司的运作方式”。首两句以“幸福感对人工作方式的影响”先行铺垫。其中①句引出主题词 happy/work differently, ②句具体说明幸福感带给人的影响“更高效、创新, 也更愿意冒险”, and 表并列递进, 即 willing to take greater risks 是后文重点。③句借新研究发现提出全文论点“幸福感也可能影响公司的运作方式”, too 表明③句与①②句并列关系。

第二段承接首段末句, 具体说明某地幸福感影响该地公司的投资决策。invest more 回应首段 take greater risks, 明确本文论述主题。①②句引用最新研究指出地方幸福感促进公司投资, 特别是研发投入, in particular 表明两句递进关系。③句解释原因(because)“投资需要长远思考, 而长远思考与幸福感相关”。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我





1. [A] why 为何 [B] how 如何 [C] where 何地 [D] when 何时

[快速解题] 本题考查句内语义+宾语从句引导词。由表并列关系的副词 too 以及 people work/firms work 可知①②句与③句并列,①②句指出幸福感对人工作方式产生影响(work differently 指工作方式不同),使人更高效、创新,也更愿意冒险,因此可推知③句说明幸福感也影响公司运作方式。选项中只有[B]表示方式,为正确答案。

[选项设置] 空格后 firms work 为主谓结构的句子,因此空格处应填入一个连接词引导从句 firms work 做 influence 的宾语。四个备选项在语法上均能引导宾语从句,why, how, where, when 分别表示原因、方式、地点和时间。但上下文内容并未涉及公司运作的原因和时间,因此[A]和[D]可轻松排除。由于下文第二段出现 Companies located in places.../ firms in happy places,考生很可能会误选[C] where,认为幸福感会影响公司的选址,但通过继续阅读第二段发现,该段意在说明“一个地方的幸福指数影响公司的投资”,这与公司运作相关,而与公司选址并无关系。

2. [A] In return 作为对……的交换/回报 [B] In particular 特别地、尤其地
[C] In contrast 相反地、相对照地 [D] In conclusion 总之、最后

[快速解题] 本题考查上下文语义逻辑+词义辨析。空格上文①句指出,位于幸福指数高的地方的公司投资更多;②句指出位于幸福地方的公司在研发上投入更多。由三组对应词汇 companies/firms, in places with happier people/ in happy places, invest more/ spend more on R&D 可知②句具体说明①句,明确公司在哪一方面投资更多,由此推知,①②句语义上为递进关系,[B] In particular 符合文义。

[选项设置] [A] 意为“作为对某事物的回报/回应/交换”,表示所涉双方间的互动关系,而①②句仅涉及一个事物“幸福感较高的地方的公司”(Companies 和 firms 同指)的具体行为,并未存在互动的双方。[C] 表示两事物或两部分论述内容间存在巨大差异和对比,与①②句的同向语义内容不符。[D] 表示后文是对前文的总结或结束语,也与①②句间的关系不符。

3. [A] necessary 必需的、必要的 [B] famous 著名的
[C] perfect 完美的、理想的 [D] sufficient 充足的、充分的

[快速解题] 本题考查句内语义。空格所在句对前两句内容“幸福指数高的地方的公司在研发上投资更多”进行解释,指出幸福与长远思考相联系,而“这种长远思考”和“对未来的投资”存在某种关系。联系常识可知,对未来投资需要长远思考,后者是前者的必要条件,[A] 符合文义,同时也能与介词 for 搭配。

[选项设置] 本题其他选项均能与介词 for 构成合理搭配,其中 famous for 意为“以……而著名”,显然“长远思考因未来投资而著名”逻辑不通;perfect for 意为“理想的、非常适合……”,表明 X 是 Y 的理想条件,显然“长远思考是未来投资的理想条件”也逻辑不通;sufficient for 意为“充足的”,表示充分条件,也就是说“长远思考一定会带来未来投资”,显然这不一定成立。

III ① The researchers wanted to know if the 4 and inclination^① for risk-taking that come with happiness would 5 the way companies invested. ② So they compared^② U. S. cities' average happiness 6 by Gallup polling^③ with the investment activity of publicly traded firms^④ in those areas.

IV ① 7 enough^⑤, firms' investment and R&D intensity^⑥ were correlated^⑦ with the happiness of the area in which they were 8. ② But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier

研究者想要了解随幸福感而来的乐观和冒险倾向是否会改变公司的投资方式。于是,他们将由盖洛普民意测验调查得出的美国城市平均幸福指数与那些地区上市公司的投资活动进行了比较。

果然,公司的投资和研发力度与其总部所在地的幸福指数相关。但与投资相联系的真的是幸福指数吗?或者说,和幸福指数较高城市相关的其他方面能否解释为何那里的公司在研发上投入更多?



cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D? ③ To find out, the researchers **controlled for**® various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest — like size, industry, and sales — and for **indicators**® that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. ④ The link between happiness and investment generally 12 even after **accounting for**® these things.

为了查明真相, 研究者们控制了可能促使公司更愿意投资的多种因素——比如规模、产业和销售——以及一个地方适宜居住的指标, 比如工资涨幅或人口增长。甚至在考虑了这些情况之后, 幸福感和投资之间的关联依然普遍适用。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **inclination** [ɪnˈkɪleɪʃən] *n.* 意向、倾向

② **compare... with...** 将……和……相互比较

③ **polling** [ˈpɒlɪŋ] *n.* 民意测验

④ **publicly traded firms** 公开交易的公司、上市公司

⑤ **sure enough** 果然、果真(如此)
- ⑥ **intensity** [ɪnˈtensɪti] *n.* 强度、力度

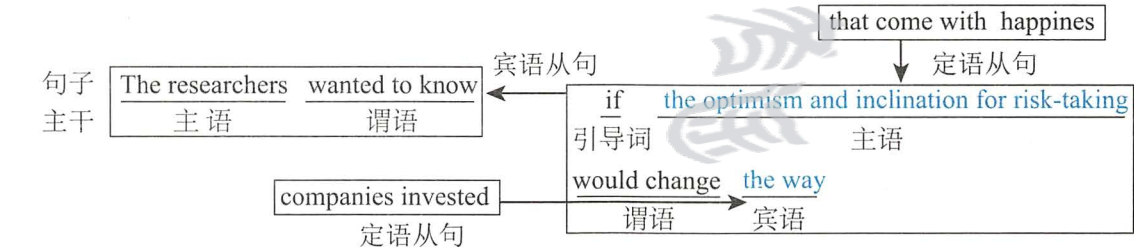
⑦ **correlate** [ˈkɒrəleɪt] *v.* 使相互关联

⑧ **control for** 考虑(某种因素)

⑨ **indicators** [ˈɪndɪkeɪtə] *n.* 指示物, 指标

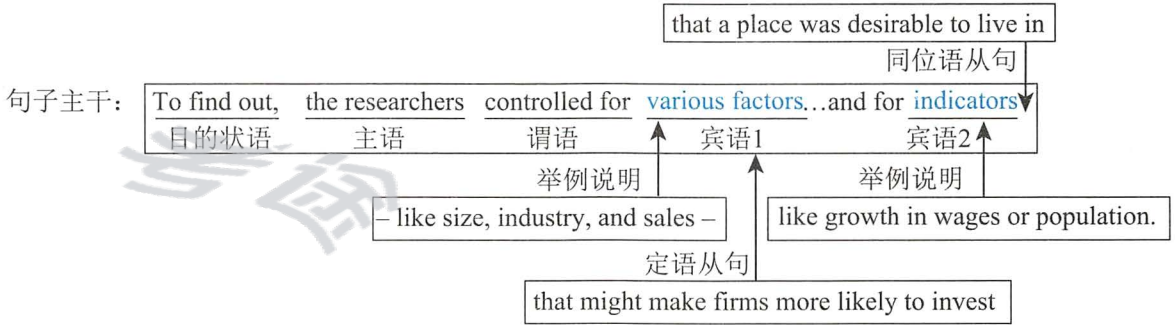
⑩ **accounting for** 作出解释, 作出说明

1. The researchers wanted to know if the optimism and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would change the way companies invested.



功能注释: 本句中宾语从句包含两个定语从句, 第一个定语从句说明乐观和冒险倾向的来源“幸福感”, 第二个定语从句说明幸福感会改变公司的投资方式。

2. To find out, the researchers controlled for various factors that might make firms more likely to invest — like size, industry, and sales — and for indicators that a place was desirable to live in, like growth in wages or population.



功能注释: 本句主干中的两个宾语 various factors/ indicators 分别是影响公司投资的因素和影响城市幸福指数的因素, 两个 like 引入的插入语对这两类因素举例说明。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三、四段具体介绍新研究的目的、方法和结论, 并补充排除干扰因素, 增强研究的严密性。第三段指出新研究的目的和方法。①句指出研究目的(The researchers wanted to know)“想要弄清幸福感是否会改变公司投资方式”。the optimism and inclination for risk-taking 是幸福感对公司影响



的两个方面:乐观的心态 VS 可能会造成投资失败的冒险倾向。②句说明研究方法(compare A with B)“将美国城市平均幸福指数与该地区上市公司的投资活动进行比较”。

第四段说明研究结论并补充排除干扰因素。①句借(Sure enough)研究发现重申全文论点,验证研究目的“果然,幸福感影响公司投资”。②③④句通过排除可能的干扰因素,使研究发现更加严密可信。②句提出疑问“其他因素会不会影响公司投资呢?”,③句以 To find out 引出研究者的证明方法“分别设定影响投资的因素和影响城市幸福感的因素”。④句得出结论印证①句“即使将上述因素全部考虑在内,幸福感与公司投资之间的关系依然成立”。even after accounting for these things 表示让步转折,其中 these things 指代③句 factors...and...indicators。

· 真题精解 ·

4. [A] individualism 个人主义、利己主义 [B] realism 现实主义、写实主义
[C] optimism 乐观、乐观主义 [D] modernism 现代主义

[快速解题] 本题考查句内语义。选项均根据词根-ism 而设置,但根据定语从句 that come with happiness 可知(因为 come 为动词原形,因此可知该定语从句修饰 and 所连接的两个名词词组,而不是仅仅修饰 inclination for risk-taking),幸福感所带来的应该是某种心态,而并未上升至表示意识形态的“……主义”,备选项中只有[C] 含有“乐观心态”之意,为正确答案。

[选项设置] 干扰项[A]、[B] 和[D]仿照正确项[C] 的词根以及另一含义“乐观主义”设置,意图利用常识“公司投资会受到个人/现实/现代环境的影响”来干扰考生判断,但该三项完全偏离本文关键词 happiness,与“幸福感”并无直接关联。

5. [A] miss 错过 [B] echo [声音]回响、回应或反映
[C] spoil 毁坏、破坏 [D] change 改变、使变化

[快速解题] 本题考查上下文语义。本文首段提出全文论点“幸福感可能影响公司如何运作”(happiness might influence how firms work),因此本句研究者的研究目的(The researchers wanted to know)自然也是想要找出随幸福感而来的乐观和冒险倾向是否会影响公司的投资方式(the way companies invested),[D] “使发生变化、改变”符合文义。

[选项设置] [A]和[C] 利用第二段末句 longer-term thinking 设置干扰,欲使考生误认为“长时间思考投资可能会错过或损失投资机会”,但[A] 与 the way companies invested 搭配不当,即“错过公司的投资方式”语义不通,[C] 则过度推断,上文仅提到幸福感会影响公司投资,但并未说明这种影响是好是坏。[B] 本意为“发出回声、回响”,含比喻义“……是……的回应或反映”,借 come with happiness 设置干扰,欲误导考生认为“幸福感是公司投资方式的反映/回应”,而根据文义,公司的投资方式应是幸福感的反映。

6. [A] imagined 想象、猜测 [B] measured 调查、测量
[C] assumed 假定、假设 [D] invented 虚构、创造

[快速解题] 本题考查句内语义+词义辨析。浏览发现备选项均为动词过去分词,与 by 搭配一般表被动,也即 U. S. cities' average happiness 和 Gallup polling 为受事—施事关系。由常识可知,城市的平均幸福指数一般经由民意测验调查得出,[B]符合文义。

[选项设置] 其他三个选项在用法上都能与 by 搭配表示被动含义,但盖洛普民意测验是美国调查机构发起的一项调查,其所调查得出的城市平均幸福指数显然不可能是经由想象/假设/虚构而得出。

7. [A] Sure 确定的、肯定的 [B] Odd 奇怪的
[C] Unfortunate 不幸的 [D] Often 经常的

[快速解题] 本题考查上下文语义+逻辑衔接。空格后介绍研究发现,指出一个地区的幸福指数与公司投资正相关,是对第三段①句研究目的“想要了解幸福感是否影响公司投资”的肯定验证,是意料之中的结果,备选项中[A] 与 enough 搭配,意为“果真、果然”,符合文义。

[选项设置] 干扰项均能与 enough 搭配使用,但[B]和[C]暗含语义转折,与第三、四段间“介绍研究目的和方法→肯定研究发现”的顺承关系不符。[D]表示频率,often enough 意为“非常频繁的、经常性的”,暗示研究发现“幸福感和公司投资正相关”还有特殊情况存在,而实际上两者关系普遍存在,本文并未提



及任何特殊情况。

8. [A] divided 划分成(分支机构)、分开

[B] advertised 做广告、做宣传

[C] overtaxed 过度征税

[D] headquartered 总部设立于

[快速解题] 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句重申本文论点“果然,公司投资与研发力度与公司……的地区的幸福指数相关”,文中 they 回指 firms, in which they were 8 做后置定语修饰 area,也即公司在这些地区有某种行为。结合第二段内容 Companies located in places with happier people invest more/firms in happy places spend more on R&D 可知公司所在地区的幸福指数影响公司投资,推知本句中 the area 即是公司的所在地,[D] (设立总部于)符合文义。另外根据常识可知,公司总部对公司未来投资决策起决定性作用,在此能起到强化地区幸福指数与公司投资之间关系的作用。

[选项设置] 若考生误认为 they 回指 the area,可能会误选[A] 认为“土地被分割/划分”,但实际上 they 回指 firms;[A] 还可能被理解为“公司被划分成多个分公司或分支”,也即公司设立分支的地区的幸福指数影响公司投资,这与常识“公司总部决定公司未来投资决策”存在出入。[B] 和[C]均根据公司可能的行为“在某地做广告宣传自己”和可能遇到的情况“公司在某地被过度征税”设置干扰,但是“公司被广告宣传的地方”和“公司被过度征税的地方”与“公司所在地”未必同指,且与全文论点“地区幸福感影响公司投资”并无直接关系。

9. [A] summarize 总结 [B] overstate 夸大 [C] explain 解释 [D] emphasize 强调

[快速解题] 本题考查上下文语义。②句中 could something else about happier cities 9 why... 对研究方法中的干扰因素提出疑问,③④句给出回答,由此推知为增加研究发现的严密性和科学性,②句在①句研究发现的基础上进一步分析(除幸福指数外,)其他因素对公司投资的影响,也即 something else... 与 why firms there spend more on R&D 为因果解释关系,[C] 符合文义。

[选项设置] [A]表示对已经确定的东西进行总结,[B]表示对已经存在的事实进行夸张描述,[D]表示对已知情况进行强化凸显,这三项均与②句分析干扰因素对研究的影响的写作目的不符。

10. [A] factors 因素 [B] stages 阶段 [C] levels 水平 [D] methods 方法

[快速解题] 本题考查句内语义。空格所填词是 various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest 的中心词,破折号后 like size, industry, and sales 对其举例说明,可以推知,这些都是促使公司更可能投资的影响因素,[A] 符合文义。

[选项设置] [B]和[C]与 that 从句构成“促使企业投资的阶段/水平”,明显搭配不当;[D]虽能与 that 从句搭配“促使企业投资的方法”,但后文举例 size, industry, and sales 明显不属于“投资方法”。

11. [A] desirable 理想的、值得拥有的

[B] sociable 社交的、善于交际的

[C] reliable 可靠的、可信赖的

[D] reputable 声誉好的、有声望的

[快速解题] 本题考查上下文语义+词义辨析。空格词修饰 a place,用以说明在某地居住的特点。再由 like growth in wages or population 可知,工资涨幅和人口增长指标是该地这一特点的例证说明。联系第三段②句 U. S. cities' average happiness、本段①句 happiness of the area、②句 happier cities 可知,该地特点和“幸福指数”息息相关,[A] 符合文义,a place was desirable to live in 指“某地宜居”。

[选项设置] 空格所填词修饰 a place,而[B] 只能用以修饰人,说明人善于社交的特点;[C] 一般用于说明人或事物很可靠,但不能用来修饰地方,即“在某地居住很可靠”搭配不当。[D] 能够用来修饰地方,但后文举例 growth in wages or population 并非是一个地方声誉好坏的体现,同时地方声誉好并不一定与居民幸福指数挂钩。

12. [A] resumed [中断之后]继续或重新开始

[B] emerged 出现、显现

[C] held 抓住、持有(观点)、举行(会议)、(报价或邀请、建议等)继续适用或有效

[D] broke 打破、坏掉

[快速解题] 本题考查句内语义+词义辨析。空格所在句总结研究结论指出,幸福指数和投资之间的关系普遍……,其他因素的影响不大(these things 指代③句中 various factors that... and for



indicators that...). 由 even 的让步转折语气可知,即使在考虑了幸福城市的其他因素后,幸福感和投资之间的关系依然普遍成立/适用/有效。[C]符合文义。hold 这里为熟词僻意,意为 to continue to be true, good, available“继续适用或有效”,generally hold 为固定搭配,意为“普遍适用”。

[选项设置] [A]意为“重新开始、继续”,表示某事中断之后继续,[B]表示“(新事物)出现、显现”,而由 generally(普遍地)和 even 的让步转折语气可知,幸福感和公司投资之间的关系一直存在,并未出现中断、也并不是在考虑其他因素后初次显现。[D]反向干扰,表明“幸福感和投资之间的关系在考虑其他因素后就不成立了”,这显然与 even 的让步转折语气以及全文一直重申的观点相悖。

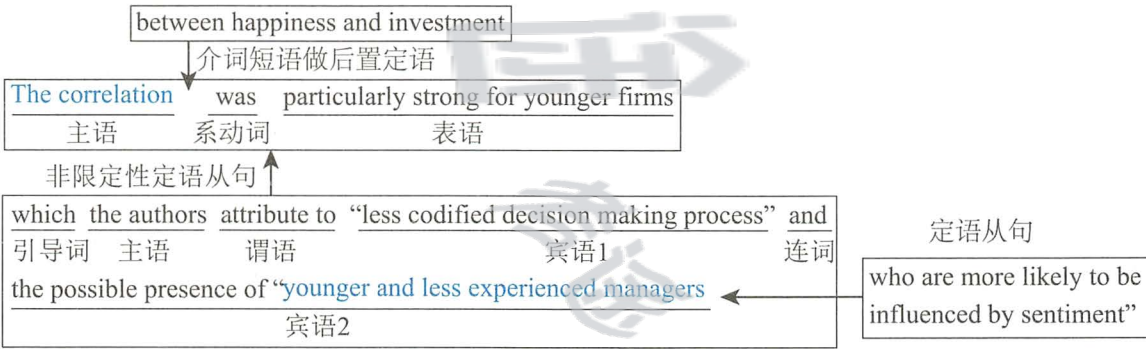
V ① The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors 13 to “less codified^① decision making process” and the possible presence of “younger and less 14 managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment^②.” ② The relationship was 15 stronger in places where happiness was spread more 16 . ③ Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively^③ happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

幸福感和投资之间的关联在较年轻公司尤其明显,作者将其归因于“不那么固守成规的决策过程”以及(企业)可能存在“较为年轻且经验较少的管理者,他们更容易受到情感的影响”。这一关联在幸福感较为均等分布的地方也更加明显。公司似乎在大多数人都比较幸福的地区投资更多,而不是在幸福感不均等的地区。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①codified [ˈkɒdɪfaɪd] a. 将(法律、条例、事实等)编辑成典的,文中引申为“刻板的、固守成规的”
②sentiment [ˈsentɪmənt] n. 情感、情绪
③relatively [rɪlətɪvli] ad. 比较而言地,相对地

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors attribute to “less codified decision making process” and the possible presence of “younger and less experienced managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.”



功能注释:本句主干说明幸福感和投资之间的关系在较年轻公司中的情况,which 从句则给出作者认为造成这种情况的两个原因“决策过程较为刻板”、“年轻管理者缺少经验、易受思想情感影响”。

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段对研究结论予以补充说明。①句补充说明第一种情况:幸福感和投资之间的关系在年轻公司尤其明显,并给出两个原因(attribute to);②③句补充说明第二种情况:幸福感和投资之间的关系在幸福感较为均等分布的地方更为明显。其中③句是对②句的进一步解释说明。对应词汇 The correlation between happiness and investment/The relationship、younger firms/places where ...、particularly strong/stronger 和副词 also 体现①句和②③句间的并列递进关系。





13. [A] assign (to) 分配、指派 [B] attribute (to) 把……归因于
[C] transfer (to) 转移、迁移 [D] compare (to) 与……相比

【快速解题】 本题考查句内逻辑。空格所在句中, which 之前重申研究结论“幸福感和投资的关系在较年轻公司里尤其明显”, which 之后以 and 连接的两个名词短语“less codified decision making process”(决策过程不那么固守成规)/ the possible presence of “younger and less 14 managers who... (管理者年轻、易受情感影响) 说明年轻公司的特点, 这一特点能够解释为何幸福感和投资的关系在年轻公司里尤其明显, 也即 which 前后为果因关系, [B] attribute 与 to 搭配表原因, 为正确答案。

【选项设置】 干扰项均能与 to 构成合理搭配, 但 [A] 多用于 assign sb to (do) sth/assign sth to sb, 意为“把(任务)指派/分配给某人”, 与文中“决策过程”不能搭配; [C] 一般用于 transfer (from sth) to sth, 表示事物在地点上的变化, 显然不符合文义; [D] 表示句子主干所描述的现象与 which 从句所说明的年轻公司特点是比较关系, 但两者并不存在可比性。

14. [A] serious 严肃的、认真的 [B] civilized 文明的、有教养的
[C] ambitious 有雄心的、野心勃勃的 [D] experienced 有经验的、老练的

【快速解题】 本题考查句内语义。空格词与 younger 及 who... 从句共同修饰 managers, 说明年轻公司管理者的特点“年轻、缺少/不怎么……、易受情感影响”。所填词之前有 less 限定, 说明年轻管理者缺少某种特质, 且这种特质影响公司投资, 浏览选项发现, [D] (有经验的) 与公司投资有直接关系, 且 less experienced 符合年轻管理者的特点, 为正确答案。

【选项设置】 干扰项均是能表示人的特点的形容词, [A] [B] 与 less 连用, 即“不太严肃认真/没有教养”, 可能是年轻人的特点, 但两者和公司投资并无直接显性关系; [C] 反向干扰, 即年轻人一般胸怀野心, 而非野心更小 (less ambitious)。

15. [A] instead 代替、反而 [B] thus 因此、从而
[C] also 也、同样 [D] never 从未、决不

【快速解题】 本题考查上下文逻辑。空格所在的②句中, The relationship 回指①句 The correlation between happiness and investment, 表地点的 places where... 对应①句 younger firms, 表明论述对象由“年轻公司”转换到“某一地区”, stronger 与①句 particularly strong 近义, 结合③句 Firms seem to invest more in places where... 可推知, ②③句与①句语义同向并列, ②句意在说明幸福感和投资的关系在某一地区也更加明显, [C] 符合文义。

【选项设置】 [A] 表明反义关系, 与①②句的同向论述关系不符; [B] 表因果顺承关系, 干扰性较强, 但①②句的论述对象 younger firms (年轻公司)、places where... (……的地方) 并无联系; [D] 表否定, 即“这种关系在……地方并不更明显”, 与③句“公司在这些地方似乎投资更多”相悖。

16. [A] rapidly 快速地 [B] directly 直接地 [C] regularly 定期地 [D] equally 均等地

【快速解题】 本题考查上下文语义。②句指出, 幸福感和投资的关系在幸福感较为 _____ 分布的地方也很明显, ③句进一步解释, 公司在大多数人都比较幸福的地方投资更多, 在幸福感不均等的地方投资不多。综合可知, places where happiness was spread more 16 与③句中 where most people are relatively happy 同义, 与 places with happiness inequality 反义。[D] 与 inequality 同源反义, 故正确。

【选项设置】 干扰项 [A]、[B]、[C] 在语法上均能与 spread 搭配, 但与本题解题关键 where most people are relatively happy/places with happiness inequality (③句) 无关, 不能体现②③句间的解释说明关系。

VI ① 17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view^①, the authors believe it at least 18 at that possibility. ② It's

尽管这并不能证明幸福感致使公司增加投资或更有远见, 作者相信它至少隐含了那种可能性。不难想象, 地方文化和



not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help 19 how executives think about the future. ③ “It surely seems **plausible**^② that happy people would be more **forward-thinking**^③ and creative and 20 R&D more than the average,” said one researcher. [348 words]

思想情感将有助于塑造管理者思考未来的方式。“似乎可以确信的是，幸福的人更有远见，更加创新，并且比一般人更倾向于研发，”一位研究者说道。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **take a longer-term view** 采取更加长远的眼光、把眼光放长远

② **plausible** ['plɔːzɪbəl] *a.* 有道理的、可信的

③ **forward-thinking** *a.* 前瞻的、有远见的

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段总结指出新研究的意义“暗示幸福感能够促使公司增加投资”。①句以让步转折句式 While 总说新研究的意义。②③句分别从地方文化和管理者特点角度具体解释①句。②句深入指出地方文化有助于塑造管理者思考未来的方式，也即某些地域特色已经内化为管理者思维的一部分，潜移默化地影响着其对公司投资的决策。③句从管理者角度指出，幸福感使人更具前瞻性、更创新、更倾向于研发，解释①句，并回应文章开篇，圆满结束论证。

· 真题精解 ·

17. [A] While 虽然、尽管

[B] Until 直到……时候

[C] After 在……之后

[D] Since 由于；既然

[快速解题] 本题考查**句内逻辑**。空格所在句指出，_____这(this指代上述研究结论)不能证明幸福感致使公司增加投资或更有远见(cause意为“导致、引发”，强调幸福感和投资之间存在明显直接的因果关系)，作者相信它(it回指this，同指研究结论)至少……，at least表明作者在承认前述研究局限性的情况下，对研究最基本的价值予以肯定，以体现论述的严密性和严谨性。也就是说，本句两个分句之间为让步转折关系，即“尽管……，但作者还是相信它至少……”，[A]符合文义。

[选项设置] [B]和[C]一般引导时间状语从句，而空格后的句子与时间无关。[D]表原因，与at least所体现的让步转折关系不符。

18. [A] arrives (at) 到达(某地)、达成(协议)

[B] jumps (at) 匆忙做出(结论)、迫不及待地接受(机会)

[C] hints (at) 暗示、示意

[D] strikes (at) 打/击/撞到；伤害、危害

[快速解题] 本题考查**词语搭配+词义辨析**。空格所在句指出，尽管上述研究不能证明幸福感致使公司增加投资，但作者相信它至少_____这种可能性，由cause的含义to make sth happen可知，作者意欲先让步指出上述研究不能证明幸福感和投资存在直接显性的因果关系，之后转折指出它至少隐含了这种可能性。[C]“暗示、示意”符合文义。

[选项设置] 空格词应能与at搭配做谓语，其宾语为that possibility。[A]与at搭配意为“达成(协议/结论)”，表示已经达到或实现了那种可能性，这显然与前文内容相悖；[B]与at搭配意为“匆忙做出(结论)”，但其宾语that possibility显然不是结论；[D]原意为“打/击/撞/碰”，与at搭配意为“朝……打去；伤害、危害”，与本句让步转折关系不符。

19. [A] share 分享、分担

[B] rediscover 重新发现、再发现

[C] simplify 简化、精简

[D] shape 塑造、使成形，对……产生影响

[快速解题] 本题考查**上下文语义**。②句指出，地方文化和情感有助于_____管理者对未来的思考。综合全文，通篇都在论述某地的幸福指数影响该地区公司的投资，具体来说即，地方文化和人文情



怀等地域因素潜移默化地影响管理者对未来投资的思考,且这种影响可能已经内化成为管理者思维的一部分,[D]“塑造”能体现这种由内而外的影响过程,为正确答案。

[选项设置] 全文围绕主题“幸福感影响公司投资”展开,本句是对这一主题的重申和深层解释。干扰项[A]、[B]、[C]虽在语法上能与 how... 从句搭配,但在语义上,“分享/重新发现/简化管理者思考未来的方式”均未触及地区文化与管理者思考方式的深层联系,不足以影响公司的投资。

20. [A] pray for 祈求;企盼
- [B] lean towards 倾向于、偏向于
- [C] send out 发出(某物)、派遣(某人)
- [D] give away 分发、颁发;错失、失去;泄露

[快速解题] 本题考查句内语义。空格词语说明幸福的人对研发的态度。综合第一段②句“幸福的人更创新、更愿意冒险”,第二段②句“位于幸福指数高的地区的公司在研发上投入更多”,第四段①句“公司投资和研发力度与公司总部所在地的幸福指数相关”,可以推知,幸福的人更愿意在研发上投入,即他们更倾向于/偏向于研发。[B]符合文义。lean to/towards sth 意为“倾向/偏向于某事物”。

[选项设置] [A] 一般用于向上帝祈祷以达成某种愿望,如 pray for peace“祈求和平”,或表示非常希望某事发生,如 pray for good weather on Saturday“企盼星期六是个好天气”,但将其带入原文,即“幸福的人祈求或企盼研发”带有强烈主观色彩,语义过重,与本文客观介绍研究发现不符。[C] 意为“发送某物或派遣某人”,[D] 意为“分发、泄露”等,均和 R&D 搭配不当。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1 教授青少年编码知识的经济意义



原文外教朗读

一、文章总体分析及考题速览

[总体分析]

本文选自 *The Atlantic* (《大西洋月刊》) 2015 年 5 月 14 日一篇题为 *The Economic Importance of Teaching Coding to Teens* (教授青少年编码课程的经济意义) 的文章。全文呼吁对青少年开展计算机编程教育并表明此举的经济意义: 为市场输送紧缺的 IT 人才; 在论述过程中, 作者变换视角, 说明了“大学前便接触编码知识对青少年的好处(培养高效思维和处理问题的能力)”。作者按照“提出观点(第一至三段)——例证观点(第四至六段)”的脉络行文。

[考题速览]

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to _____.	Cortina 就尽早接触计算机科学的益处的看法。
22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers , Flatiron has considered their _____.	Flatiron 为高中生授课时考虑到的因素。
23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will _____.	Deborah Seehorn 认为在 Flatiron 学到的技能有何作用。
24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to _____.	根据最后一段, Flatiron 的学生预计会怎样。
25. The word “ coax ” (Line 4, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to _____.	根据上下文推断 coax 词义。

考题速览:快速浏览考题、锁定信息关键词 early exposure to computer science、delivering lessons for high-schoolers、Flatiron、skills learned at Flatiron,推知本文话题涉及“提早接触计算机科学”,并涉及“高中生在 Flatiron 上课,获得技能”的内容。

问题解读:①从 21 题可知,文中提及 Cortina 这一人物就“早早接触计算机科学有益”的观点, makes it easier 表明文章对益处进行了说明;②22 题表明,在为高中生上课方面,Flatiron 有其独特的考虑之处;③由 23、24 题可知,本文涉及“学生在 Flatiron 学到的技能以及对他们未来发展的展望”等内容;另外由 the skills learned at Flatiron 可知 Flatiron 为某个教授计算机技能的培训基地。

问题总结:通过上述分析可知,本文围绕“提早(即,让人们从高中时就开始)接触计算机科学”展开,指出这一举措的意义,并以 Flatiron 为例介绍了提早学习计算机知识的益处;作者在论述过程中引用了 Deborah Seehorn 以及 Cortina 的观点。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① It's true that high-school **coding**^① classes aren't **essential**^② for learning computer science in college. ② Students without experience can **catch up**^③ after a few **introductory**^④ **courses**^⑤, said Tom Cortina, the **assistant dean**^⑥ at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

诚然,高中编码课程对于大学计算机科学的学习并非必不可少。没有经验的学生在几节入门课程之后便可以赶上,卡内基梅隆大学计算机科学学院的副院长汤姆·科尔蒂纳说道。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **coding** ['kəʊdɪŋ] *n.* 编码,编程

② **essential** [ɪ'senʃəl] *a.* 必不可少的

③ **catch up** 赶上,追上

④ **introductory** [ɪntrə'dʌktɔːri] *a.* 入门的,初步的

⑤ **course** [kɔːs] *n.* 课程

⑥ **assistant dean** (学院)副院长

· 语篇分析 ·

第一至三段为第一部分,提出全文观点:尽早教授(即让青少年接触)计算机编码知识很有意义。

第一段首先让步说明事实:高中编码课程对大学计算机学习并非必需。关键词为: **not essential**。

①句指出大学学习计算机不以高中编码知识为前提。aren't essential for(essential 意为“必不可少的、至关重要的”)明确“高中编码课程 VS 大学计算机学习”两者关系:后者不以前者为必要条件。It's true that... 暗示作者虽承认这一情况属实,但其真实意图在于引出更重要的考虑,为下文论述“高中学习编码课程(虽非必需,但)很有意义”做好准备。本句也从侧面表明计算机提前教育并未得到重视,由此明确成文目的:呼吁加强青少年计算机提前教育。

②句引大学计算机学院副院长 Cortina 原话解释①句。Students without experience 回应①句,指在高中并未上过编码课程的学生;can catch up after...(catch up 指“赶上[同班、同组等其他人的水平]”)说明事实:几堂入门课之后便能赶上(高中学过编码的同学们);without experience 与 after a few... courses 形成的反差突出体现了高中编码课程的“可有可无”。

①②句之间暗含解释说明关系:high-school coding classes aren't essential(为什么高中编码课程不是必需)→can catch up after a few introductory courses(因为学生上大学后很快就能赶上)。

II ① However, Cortina said, early **exposure**^① is **beneficial**^②. ② When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a **confusing**^③, endless **string**^④ of letters and numbers — but a tool to

然而,科尔蒂纳说,早点接触(编码课程)是有益的。年龄较小的孩子学习计算机科学时,他们认识到它并非只是令人困惑的、无休止的字母与数字组成的字符串——



build apps, or create **artwork**^⑥, or test **hypotheses**^⑤. ③ It's not as hard for them to **transform**^⑦ their thought processes as it is for older students. ④ **Breaking down**^⑧ problems into **bite-sized**^⑨ **chunks**^⑩ and using code to solve them becomes normal. ⑤ Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the **jobs gap**^⑪, Cortina said.

也是构建应用程序、创造艺术作品、检验假设的工具。对于他们来说,转换思维过程不会像年龄较大的学生(转换思维过程)那样难。把问题分解成小块然后使用编码解决问题变得稀松平常。给予更多的孩子这样的培训会增加对这一领域感兴趣者的人数,从而有助于填补职位缺口,科尔蒂纳说道。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- | | |
|---|--|
| ① exposure [ɪk'spəʊʒə] <i>n.</i> 接触, 体验(新事物) | ⑦ transform [træns'fɔ:m] <i>v.</i> 转换, (彻底)改变 |
| ② beneficial [beni'fɪʃəl] <i>a.</i> 有利的, 有用的 | ⑧ break down 拆分 |
| ③ confusing [kən'fju:zɪŋ] <i>a.</i> 令人困惑的, 难懂的 | ⑨ bite-sized ['baɪtsaɪzd] <i>a.</i> 很小的 |
| ④ string [strɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 一连串, 一系列 | ⑩ chunk [tʃʌŋk] <i>n.</i> 大块 |
| ⑤ artwork ['ɑ:tweɪk] <i>n.</i> 艺术作品 | ⑪ jobs gap 职位空缺 |
| ⑥ hypothesis [haɪ'pɒθɪsɪs] <i>n.</i> 假设, 假说 | |

· 语篇分析 ·

第二、三段转而亮明观点:(让青少年)尽早接触编码知识很有益。

第二段介绍对青少年进行编码培训的经济意义之一:有助于填补市场计算机人才缺口。关键词为:①**beneficial**; ②**fill the jobs gap**。

①句继续引 Cortina 原话,转而明确全文观点:青少年学习编码知识是有益的。However 转折呼应首段 It's true that..., 引出方向性变化;early exposure 潜在宾语为第一段①句 high-school coding classes,指“青少年接触计算机编码知识”;beneficial 明确作者强调重点:高中编码课程不是必需,但非常有益。

②至⑤句以“分—总”结构(②句、③④句分述;⑤句总述)具体说明意义所在。

②句首先指出尽早教授编码知识对青少年的启蒙作用:扭转了其对计算机科学“抽象、枯燥”等负面认知。When 形式上引导时间状语从句,实际暗表条件(假设情境,相当于 if);取舍结构 not just... but... (不只是……而是……;其中 just 意为“只不过,只是”)否前肯后,突破对计算机科学浅层的消极认识(难懂、冗长的字符),形成深层的积极认识(解决实际问题的实用工具),突出尽早接触计算机知识的重大意义:改正青少年对计算机科学的负面认知,触发其深入学习的兴趣。注意句中两处 learn 的含义不同,从句中 learn 意为 obtain knowledge or skills through training or studying“学习,学会”,强调“学习的过程”;而主句中 learn 意为“发现,认识到”,强调“结果”。

③④句继而指出尽早教授编码知识可培养青少年能力:“把问题化大为小再用编码解决”变得容易。

③句指出改变思维方式对于年纪较小的孩子来说更容易。not as hard for them (younger kids) to... as it is for older students 通过对比年龄较大者(改变思维过程较难),强调尽早教授编码课程的好处。transform their thought processes(transform 意为“彻底改变[使更好]”)暗示计算机早教有助于青少年了解计算机思维模式,借以重塑自身思维模式。

④句说明尽早教授编码知识的结果:“分解问题并用编码逐步攻克”成为青少年的惯常思维。becomes normal(normal 指“普通平常,符合人们的认知”)强调通过学习编码知识,原本被青少年认为抽象复杂的内容可变为“家常便饭”;breaking down... into... (把……分解成……)为思维过程之一,chunks 本指“大块、厚块”,由 bite-sized(一口的量,喻指“很少的”)限定,指“由复杂的大任务所分解出的一个个小任务”;using code to solve them 为思维过程之二,也即指挥计算机完成任务。

⑤句借 Cortina 原话总结指出青少年学习编码知识的意义:增加计算机爱好者的人数,满足市场对



相关人才的需求。this training 回指上文中所暗含的“对青少年开展计算机早教培训”这一内容,与①句 early exposure 首尾呼应。increase the number... and help fill the jobs gap 是由②至④句内容推出的合理结论:认识转变(并非抽象字符,而是实用工具)、思维能力提升(习惯用编码解决问题)→对计算机更感兴趣→人才更多→有效缓解信息技术人才短缺问题。

· 真题精解 ·



21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to ____.	21. 科尔蒂纳认为早点接触计算机科学会使 ____ 变得更容易。
[A] complete future job training	[A] 完成未来工作培训
[B] remodel the way of thinking	[B] 重塑思维方式
[C] formulate logical hypotheses	[C] 构想逻辑假设
[D] perfect artwork production	[D] 完善艺术制作

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 Cortina, early exposure to computer science 定位到第二段。③句承接②句,继续说明年龄较小的孩子学习计算机的情况:他们改变思维过程不会像大龄学生那样难;也就是说,年少时接触计算机科学比成年后才学习计算机更易于改变思维方式,因此[B]正确。

[命题解密] [B]是对③句中 transform their thought processes 的同义改写,题干中 makes it easier 是对③句中 not as hard... as... 的同义转换。

[A]利用⑤句中个别词汇 training, jobs gap 编造干扰,将“(尽早使青少年接触计算机知识)会增加对该领域感兴趣的人数,从而有助于填补岗位空缺”夸大为“完成未来工作培训”。[C]、[D]分别将②句中的“检验假设(test hypotheses)”和“创造艺术作品(create artwork)”偷换为“构想逻辑假设”和“完善艺术作品的制作”,且两项内容不符合题干“越早接触计算机知识就越容易”这一信息。

III Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed^① to the brim^②, which can drive the less-experienced or -determined^③ students away^④.

学生在进入大学之前也会从学习一些有关编码的知识中获益,因为在大学里,计算机科学入门课程都排得满满当当,这可能会吓跑那些经验欠缺或意志力不足的学生。

vx: KZRZ2019

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① pack [pæk] v. 塞满,挤满

② brim [brim] n. 口,边沿

③ determined [dɪ'tɜːmɪnd] a. 有决心的,意志坚定的

④ drive... away 赶跑,使离去

· 语篇分析 ·



第三段介绍对青少年进行编码培训的经济意义之二:有利于培养更多计算机高等人才。关键词为:also benefit。

also benefit 呼应上段 is beneficial,体现两段递进关系。before they get to college 再次点明本文聚焦的中心:“高中(即:为青少年)开设编码课程的意义”问题。where 引导的定语从句形式上修饰 college,实际上解释了主句“大学前学习编码知识有好处”的原因:are packed to the brim(pack 指“挤满,塞满”;brim 指“容器的]边沿”)形象展现出“大学计算机入门课程超多”这一特点;which can drive... away(drive away 意为 to make sb not want to stay“使离去”)表明结果——使许多学生望而生畏,less-experienced or (less)-determined 说明这部分学生的特点:经验不足、决心不够,由此强化观点:在高中就提早教授编码知识会让学生在大学初始便拥有经验和决心,从而在计算机学习的道路上坚定走下去。

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



IV ① The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, **started**^① as one of the many coding bootcamps^② that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. ② The high-schoolers get the same curriculum^③, but “we try to **gear**^④ lessons toward things they're interested in,” said Victoria Friedman, an instructor^⑤. ③ For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies **based on**^⑥ your mood.

熨斗学校,人们花钱来学习编程的地方,创办之初只是众多编码训练营之中的一家,现如今已在那些寻求职业转变的成人中大受欢迎。高中生上相同的课程,但是“我们在努力根据他们的兴趣来调整课程,”一位名叫维多利亚·弗里德曼的讲师说道。例如,学生们正在开发的应用之一就是基于你的心情来推荐电影。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **start** [stɑ:t] *v.* 开办,创办

② **bootcamp** ['bu:tkeɪmp] *n.* 训练营

③ **curriculum** [kə'ɪrɪkjələm] *n.* 课程

④ **gear** [gɪə] *v.* 使与……相适应;使适合于

⑤ **instructor** [ɪn'strʌktə] *n.* 讲师

⑥ **be based on** 根据……

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change.

where people pay to learn programming 关系副词 主语 谓语	that's become popular for adults looking for a career change 主语+系动词 表语 状语
定语从句	定语从句
句子主干: <u>The Flatiron School</u> started <u>as one of the many coding bootcamps</u> 主语 谓语 主语补足语	

功能注释: 句子主干为 The Flatiron School started as..., 交代熨斗学校在最初创立时的情形; where 引导的定语从句修饰 school, 补充说明该学校的性质; that 引导的定语从句修饰 one, 说明 Flatiron 现在的情况: 深受成年人欢迎, looking for... 锁定成年人的类型; 试图转变职业生涯的人。

· 语篇分析 ·

第四至六段为第二部分,以编程职业学校“熨斗学校”为例说明让青少年接触编程知识的益处。

第四段介绍熨斗学校的特点: 依学生兴趣设置课程。关键词为: interested。

①句引出熨斗学校并作笼统介绍。where people pay to learn programming 表明学校性质: 计算机培训机构。started as one of the many coding bootcamps (start 意为“开办、创办”)为熨斗学校开办之初时的情形; 和其他编码训练营并无两样; 定语从句 that's become popular 修饰 one, 即熨斗学校 (注意 has become 为单数形式, 因此 that 并非指代 many coding bootcamps), 表明其现在的状态: 颇受试图寻求职业生涯转变的成年人欢迎, 暗示该学校能够突出重围必定有其独特之处。

②③句介绍熨斗学校的教学特点: 高中生课程设置以学生的兴趣为出发点。

②句将视角由 adults 拉回全文主角 high-schoolers, 并指出熨斗学校高中生编程课程的特点。the same curriculum 让步表明该校为高中生设置的课程与成人相同, but 转而表明该校针对高中生的人性化做法: (考虑到青少年不像成年人有耐力和定力,) 学校依据其自身兴趣来调整课程内容; gear sth toward sth 意为“使与……相适应; 使适合于”, 文中即“调整内容以适应学生兴趣”。③句举例 (For instance) 说明②句。句中 develop 指“开发”; suggest 意为“推荐”; based on your mood 说明“推荐”方式: 基于用户情绪。

· 真题精解 ·

22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their _____.

22. 在为高中生上课时, 熨斗学校考虑到了他们的_____。



[A] experience	[A] 经历
[B] interest	[B] 兴趣
[C] career prospects	[C] 职业前景
[D] academic backgrounds	[D] 学术背景

[精准定位] 第四段②句提到,所有的高中生都上同样的课程,而 Flatiron 不同之处在于:他们会根据学生们的兴趣调整课程,可见“兴趣”是 Flatiron 给高中生们上课时所考虑的因素,[B]正确。

[命题解密] 题干+正确项[B]是对第四段②句中 we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in 的高度概括。

[A][D]都利用第四段①句 that's become popular for adults looking for a career change (Flatiron 受到寻求职业改变的成年人欢迎)干扰,[A]结合常识“成年人经历较多”臆测出“学校考虑到成年人经历”,[D]由文中信息“成年人寻求职业转变”推出“学校考虑到成年人职业前景”,但二者均与题干所问“高中生”无关。[D]从 The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but we... 中捕风捉影,臆断出学术背景是熨斗学校上课时所考虑的因素。

V ① The students in the Flatiron class probably won't **drop out of**^① high school and build the next Facebook. ② Programming languages have a quick **turnover**^②, so the “Ruby on Rails” language they learned may not even be **relevant**^③ by the time they enter the job market. ③ But the skills they learn — how to think logically through a problem and organize the results — apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education **consultant**^④ for the state of North Carolina.

熨斗课堂的学生很可能不会从高中辍学去创建下一个 Facebook。程序语言不断推陈出新,因此在他们进入就业市场时,所学的“Ruby on Rails”语言也许甚至已与当下完全脱节。但是他们学到的技能——如何有逻辑地充分思考某问题并整理结果——适用于任何一种编码语言,南卡罗来纳州的一名教育顾问黛博拉·希霍恩说道。

xx: KZRZ2019

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **drop out of** 退学,辍学

② **turnover** [tɜːnəʊvə] n. 倾覆、翻转

③ **relevant** ['relɪvənt] a. 紧密相关的;切题的

④ **consultant** [kən'sʌltənt] n. 顾问

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段指出熨斗学校的培训对于青少年的价值:有助于应对各种编码语言。关键词为: any coding language。

①②句先让步指出在熨斗学校所学到的具体知识可能在就业时已无用,为③句的转折做铺垫。

①句指出熨斗课堂未必能帮助青少年“不经历正规教育便能成功创业”。probably won't (probably 表“很有可能”)表明其后所述的情况发生率较低;drop out of high school and build the next Facebook (drop out of 意为“退学,辍学”)类比扎克伯格从哈佛大学辍学成功创办社交网站 Facebook 的经历,暗指学习编程的高中生将来未必都会在互联网行业取得成功。

②句解释原因:编程语言推陈出新的速度很快,当前学会的语言可能已不适用于未来就业时的市场。turnover 本指“倾覆、翻转”,句中引申为“编程语言的更新率”,限定词 quick 强调科技发展迅速,编程语言更新换代很快;后半句以 the “Ruby on Rails”为例,表明“在培训学校学到的编码知识”的总体情况: not even be relevant 强调学到的这些内容可能在学生就业时已完全派不上用场。by the time 引导时间状语从句,意为“到……时候”。

③句转承①②句,引用某教育顾问观点表明在熨斗课堂学到的技术能够让人驾驭任何一种编程语言。破折号间特别说明了熨斗学校所传授的技能,其中,修饰 think through (彻底、认真地考虑[做某事可能产生的结果])的副词 logically (logical 指 using a thinking process in which facts and ideas are



connected in a correct way)、动词 organize(意为 to plan or arrange sth in an efficient way)并未涉及某种特定编程语言,却无不展示出课堂着力培养的“严密理性的思维能力及高效有序的处事能力”。apply to any coding language(apply to 意为“[对……]有效”)充分肯定了这种综合技能的巨大意义:足以让学习者举一反三,掌握②句所述“编程语言快速更新换代”情况下所衍生的任意一种编程语言,即只要通过熨斗课堂掌握编码技能,便无惧快速变幻的世界和市场。

· 真题精解 ·



23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will ____.	23. 黛博拉·希霍恩认为在熨斗学校学到的技能会 ____。
[A] help students learn other computer languages	[A] 有助于学生掌握其他计算机语言
[B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come	[B] 在新科技到来时不得不进行改进
[C] need improving when students look for jobs	[C] 在学生找工作时需要提高
[D] enable students to make big quick money	[D] 使学生能够快速赚大钱

[精准定位] 第五段②③句指出,虽然在 Flatiron 学到的编程语言更新换代很快,但学到的技能(逻辑性、条理性)将适用于任何一种编码语言,也即“将有助于学生掌握其他计算机语言”,[A]符合文意。

[命题解密] 正确项[A]是对③句 But the skills they learn... apply to any coding language 的概括推理。
[B]、[C]利用第五段②句中... may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market 设置干扰,由“当前所学的编程语言未必会适用于未来的岗位”过度推出“学生们学到的技能必须要‘改进’、‘提高’”。[D]利用②句 a quick turnover 设置干扰,对 turnover 一词取“营业额,成交额”之意,但此处该词意为“倾覆、翻转”,引申为“(编程语言)更新换代快”。

VI ① Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. ② But creating a future army of coders is not the sole^① purpose of the classes. ③ These kids are going to be surrounded by computers — in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes — for the rest of their lives. ④ The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax^② the machine into producing what they want — the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that — the better. [386 words]

实际上,熨斗学校的学生可能根本不会从事 IT 行业。但是创建一支未来程序员队伍并不是这些课程的唯一目的。这些孩子未来的岁月将会被电脑包围——口袋中有电脑、办公室有电脑、家里有电脑。他们越早学习电脑如何思维,如何劝诱这一机器去制作自己需要的东西——他们越早了解到自己具备这种能力——对他们也越好。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① sole [səʊl] a. 唯一的,仅有的

② coax^② [kəʊks] v. 劝诱,哄劝

· 语篇分析 ·



第六段总结全文,重申主旨:青少年越早接触计算机科学越好。关键词为:the younger... the better.
①句承接上文进一步指出熨斗学校的学生甚至可能不会涉足 IT 行业。句首 Indeed(“甚至;其实”,语用功能为“补充内容,以强调或支持刚说过的话”)表明段间逻辑:学生可能不会取得像扎克伯格一样的成就(probably won't... and build...)→他们所学的编程语言可能很快被新语言取代(may not even be relevant)→他们甚至可能根本不会涉足 IT 行业(might not go into IT at all),从上段到本句,语气逐层递进,使熨斗课堂对求职者未来可能的现实利好退至最小(probably won't, may not, might not 可使论述更严谨,不排除其中确实有学生会达成),从而为下文“强调熨斗课堂的重要意义”作铺垫。

②句转而(But)指出熨斗学校并非只专注于培养 IT 人才。creating a future army of coders is not



the sole purpose(army 意为“[参与特定活动的]大批、大群”)回应①句 might not go into IT,表明熨斗课堂本身的目的也不仅限于培养大批量的编程人才;sole purpose 暗示下文将介绍熨斗课堂的其他意义。

③④句表明熨斗课堂除教授计算机专业知识以外的意义:一、有助于青少年培养计算思维的能力;二、使计算机能“为我所用”。

③句指出客观环境:人的一生都与计算机紧密相连。These kids 回指①句 the Flatiron students,即“接受编程知识培训的青少年”,全句以这部分人为基点,再次点明“青少年”这一全文主角,强调其终生都难免与计算机打交道;破折号间例证 be surrounded by computers;口袋中、办公室中、家中,突显计算机充斥人们生活的画面;for the rest of their lives 则强调这并非暂时,而是终其一生的客观环境。

④句进而得出结论:越早接触计算机编码知识对青少年就越好。句中 (they learn) how computers think, how to coax... 实际指代以熨斗学校为代表的培训学校所教授的两类编码知识:“计算思维”及“有效利用计算机这一工具来处理现实问题”,与第二段②③④句提及的“改变思维方式”以及“由大化小用编码解决问题”相契合,明确了熨斗学校编码培训除培养 IT 人才以外的意义——重塑更高效的思维方式、培养解决实际问题的能力;the younger... the better(越早……,就越好)体现因果逻辑,与第二段 early exposure is beneficial 首尾呼应,强化了主旨。破折号间内容 the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that 是对 (how to) coax the machine into... (其中 coax 意为 to gently try to persuade“哄,劝诱”)的附加说明:越早学习如何让计算机为我所用→越早知道自己有这种驾驭能力,就越好,凸显“兴趣和信心”对于计算机学习的重要性。

· 真题精解 ·



24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to _____.	24. 根据最后一段可知,熨斗学校的学生预计会_____。
[A] bring forth innovative computer technologies	[A] 带来创新的计算机技术
[B] stay longer in the information technology industry	[B] 在 IT 行业从业较长时间
[C] become better prepared for the digitalized world	[C] 为数字化的世界做好更充分的准备
[D] compete with a future army of programmers	[D] 与未来的程序员大军竞争

[精准定位] 第六段②句表明 Flatiron 的目的不仅限于“培养编码大军”;随后③④句解释 Flatiron 的其他目的:计算机正在也将继续影响人们的生活,人们越早接触计算机知识,了解其思维方式,让计算机为我所用,就越好,也就是说,Flatiron 还致力于“使人更好应对这个数字时代”,因此[C]正确。

[命题解密] [C]是对第四段③句的高度概括,the digitalized world 对应 These kids are going to be surrounded by computers;而 become better prepared 对应④句 The younger they learn... , the better.

[A]从④句中“孩子们所要学习的计算机相关内容(how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want)”过度推出“他们将会带来创新的计算机技术”。[B]反向干扰,将①句“Flatiron 的学生可能根本不会从事 IT 行业”说成“在 IT 业从业较长时间”,且两个内容都只能适用于个例,与题干不符。[D]利用②句中出现的 a future army of coders 编造干扰,但该句表达的是“培养程序员大军并不是 Flatiron 的唯一目的”,无法从中推知学校学生将会与未来的程序员大军竞争。

25. The word “coax”(Line 4, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to _____.	25. 与“coax”(第六段,第四行)含义最接近的是_____。
[A] persuade	[A] 劝服
[B] frighten	[B] 吓唬
[C] misguide	[C] 误导
[D] challenge	[D] 挑战



[精准定位] 根据关键词“coax”定位到第六段④句。The younger they learn... the better(他们越早学习……, 就越好)重述全文主旨: 让青少年提早学习计算机编码知识很有益处; 而由全文可知, 让青少年学习计算机编码知识的目的在于利用计算机处理实际问题, 也即使用编码语言和计算机对话, 向其发出命令, 从而开发各种应用(如第四段末句所提的 apps)以满足生活需求, 只有[A]符合这一内容。

[命题解密] [A]项 persuade 从内容上符合“掌握计算机编码语言的人利用计算机来完成任务”, 也符合“人借助工具来实现目标”的正向感情色彩。

[B]与 into 搭配, frighten sb into sth/into doing sth, 表示“把……吓得做某事”, 违背“借助计算机行事”这一感情色彩。[C]和[D]从形式上来说不能与 into 搭配, 从内容上来说, 文中并不涉及“使电脑误入歧途、向电脑挑战”这一内容。



Text 2 USFWS 保护小草原榛鸡计划引发巨大争议



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析及考题速览

[总体分析]

本文节选自 *Science*(《科学》)2015 年 6 月 19 日一篇题为 Researchers push to prevent a last dance for the lesser prairie chicken(研究人员敦促阻止小草原榛鸡“最后一舞”的发生)的文章。全文围绕中心事件“美国鱼类及野生动物管理局(USFWS)正式将小草原榛鸡列为受威胁物种”展开。文中指出, USFWS 此项计划引发巨大争议且遭到多方抵制, 把握纷争中的各方观点是理解本文的关键。

[考题速览]

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is ____.	因果关系: the lesser prairie chicken 被列为受威胁物种的主要原因。
27. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it ____.	人物观点(事实): 环保主义者感到失望的原因。
28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they ____.	条件(因果)关系: 非故意伤害者不会被起诉的条件。
29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is ____.	人物观点(事实): Ashe 眼中管理物种的主导角色。
30. Jay Lininger would most likely support ____.	人物观点(推理): 推断 Jay Lininger 支持哪一方。

问题速览: 抓取关键词 the lesser prairie chicken、threatened、environmentalists、harm-doers、prosecuted、managing the species 等, 可知本文围绕“对受威胁物种 the lesser prairie chicken 的管理”展开。

问题解读: ①由 26 题可知, 开篇部分指出 the lesser prairie chicken 被列为受威胁物种, 并说明原因。②由 27 题可知, 文中指出一些环保主义者对于将 the lesser prairie chicken 列为受威胁物种感到失望, 并说明原因。③28 题告诉我们, 第三段说明事实“非故意伤害(the lesser prairie chicken)者不会被起诉”, 并明确其前提条件。④29 题告诉我们, 文中介绍 Ashe 这一人物就“谁应该在管理物种中起主导作用”的看法。⑤由 30 题可知, 文中提及 Jay Lininger 观点, 且可联系上下文推知其支持哪一方观点。⑥综合五题可推断, 本文呈“多种观点交锋”之势, 理清各自观点并把握其间关系是关键。

问题总结: 通过上述分析可知, 本文围绕“the lesser prairie chicken 被列为受威胁物种”这一事件展开, 文中介绍了事件原因, 并提及了对物种进行管理的方式, 且说明了多方人士的看法或反应。





二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① Biologists **estimate**^① that as many as 2 million lesser **prairie**^② chickens—a kind of bird living on **stretching**^③ grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. ② But just some 22,000 birds remain today, **occupying**^④ about 16% of the species' historic **range**^⑤.

生物学家估计,多达 200 万只的小草原榛鸡——一种栖息于绵延草地的鸟类——曾为美国中西部和西南部常年灰暗的风景增添了一抹红色。但如今只剩下约 2.2 万只,栖息地约为其历史分布范围的 16%。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **estimate** ['estimeɪt] v. 估计,估算

② **prairie** [preəri] n. (北美洲)大草原

③ **stretch** [stretʃ] v. 延伸、绵延

④ **occupy** ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] v. 占据,居住

⑤ **range** [reɪndʒ] n. 生长区,分布区

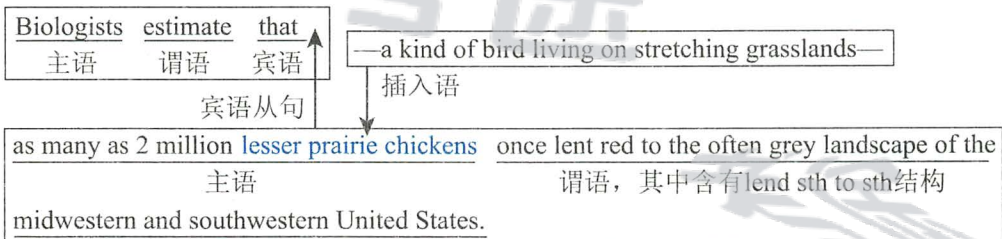
● 经典搭配

① as many as (多达,像……一样多)

② lend sth to sth (给……增加,增添[某种特色或特性])

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States.

句子主干:



功能注释: 本句主干为 Biologists estimate that..., 表明句子旨在说明生物学家的估计; that 宾语从句主干为 as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens... once lent... to... 具体说明生物学家估计的主要信息; 插入语补充说明 lesser prairie chickens(小草原榛鸡)对栖息地的要求。

· 语篇分析 ·



第一段今昔对比交代背景: 小草原榛鸡的数量及栖息地范围锐减。关键词为: ① just some 22,000 birds remain; ② about 16% of... historic range.

① 句说明过去情形(once): 小草原榛鸡数量众多、分布范围甚广。Biologists estimate 体现本文“以生物学家估算开篇, 增加信息可信度”的起笔方式; as many as 2 million(as many as 意为“[表示惊讶]多达, 多至……”)凸显小草原榛鸡曾经的“数量众多”; living on stretching grasslands(stretching 意为“延伸的, 绵延的”)强调其对栖息地的要求、为下文暗埋伏笔。lent red to the often grey landscape... (其中 lend sth to sb/sth 意为“给……增添(特色)”)则借勾勒一幅往昔的“风景图”说明小草原榛鸡曾“分布甚广”, 是该灰暗地区“难得的亮色”。

② 句交代现在情形(today): 小草原榛鸡数量锐减、分布范围骤缩。转折连词 But 衔接上句, 体现对比转折; just some 22,000(其中 just 意为“仅仅, 只”; some 意为 used to emphasize that a quantity or number is fairly small[表强调]“一点”)和上句 as many as 2 million 形成鲜明对比, 直观呈现小草原榛鸡的“数量锐减”、并传达作者的“遗憾情感”。occupying about 16% of the species' historic range 暗含另一今昔对比、补充说明该物种“栖息地范围”也大幅缩减。

整体把握本段可借助五点: 一, used to... But... today 体现今昔对比的开篇方式; 二, lesser prairie chickens, a kind of bird, birds, the species 同指, 体现全文关注对象: 鸟类“小草原榛鸡”; 三, as many as 2

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



million VS just some 22,000 对比亮出本段直接关注点:小草原榛鸡“数量锐减”;四,stretching grasslands, the midwestern and southwestern United States 和 occupying about 16% of the species' historic range 形成语义场体现本段隐蔽关注点:小草原榛鸡“栖息地锐减”;五,两句意境对比蕴藏作者遗憾之情。

II ① The crash^① was a major reason the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service(USFWS)decided to formally list the bird as threatened. ② “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate^② situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. ③ Some environmentalists^③, however, were disappointed. ④ They had pushed the agency to designate^④ the bird as “endangered^⑤,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. ⑤ But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag^⑥ gave the federal government flexibility^⑦ to try out new, potentially less confrontational^⑧ conservation^⑨ approaches^⑩. ⑥ In particular, they called for forging^⑪ closer collaborations^⑫ with western state governments, which are often uneasy^⑬ with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat^⑭.

这种急剧下降是美国鱼类及野生动物管理局(USFWS)决定正式将该鸟类列为受威胁物种的一个主要原因。“小草原榛鸡处于危急状态,”USFWS局长丹尼尔·阿什说道。然而一些环保主义者对此决定感到失望。他们曾敦促该机构将这一鸟类认定为“濒危物种”,这一定位会给予联邦官员更大的监管权力,以打击对该物种的威胁。但是阿什及其他人士坚称,“受威胁物种”标签给了联邦政府尝试“新的、潜在对抗性较低的保护方法”的灵活性。特别是,他们呼吁与西部各州政府(通常不满联邦政府的行动)以及私人土地所有者(控制着约95%的草原榛鸡栖息地)缔造更紧密的合作关系。

vx: KZRZ2019

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

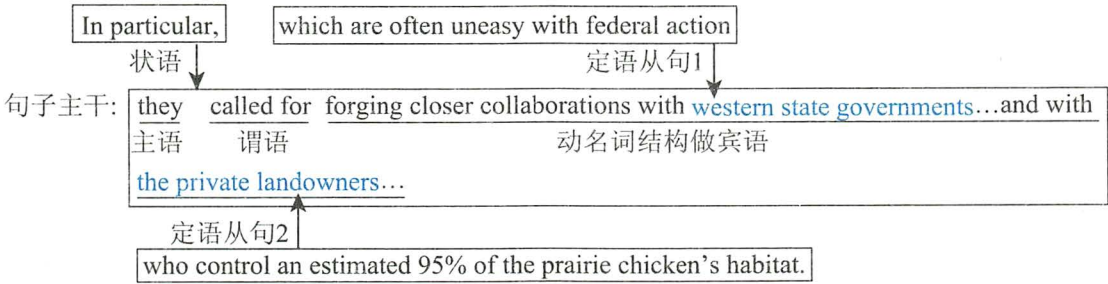
- ① crash [kræʃ] *n.* 暴跌,猛跌
② desperate ['despəret] *a.* 危急的,严峻的
③ environmentalist [ˌɪnvaɪrən'mentəlɪst] *n.* 环保人士
④ designate ['deɪzɪneɪt] *v.* 指定,认定(~sth as sth)
⑤ endangered [ˌɪn'deɪndʒəd] *a.* 濒临灭绝的
⑥ tag [tæg] *n.* 标签,标志
⑦ flexibility [ˌfɪleksɪ'bɪlɪti] *n.* 灵活性
⑧ confrontational [ˌkɒnfrən'teɪʃənəl] *a.* 对抗性的,挑起冲突的
⑨ conservation [kən'sə'veɪʃən] *n.* 保护
⑩ approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *n.* 方法,方式

- ⑪ forge [fɔ:dʒ] *v.* 形成,缔造[尤指与他人、团体或国家形成牢固的关系]
⑫ collaboration [kə'læbə'reɪʃən] *n.* 合作,协作
⑬ uneasy [ˌʌn'i:zi] *a.* 不和谐的,不协调的,矛盾的
⑭ habitat ['hæbɪtæt] *n.* (动植物的)生活环境,栖息地

● 经典搭配

- ① regulatory power (监管权力)
② crack down on (严厉打击,镇压)
③ try out (试,试验)
④ call for (要求,呼吁)

In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.



功能注释:本句主干为 they called for forging closer collaborations with... and with...,指出他们(承接上句指代 Ashe and others,代表 USFWS)呼吁与其他两方(western state governments; the private landowners)的合作。两个由 which 和 who 引导的定语从句,分别修饰 western state governments 和 the private landowners,直接说明两方特征,间接说明呼吁合作的原因。

· 语篇分析 ·

第二、三段提出新事件“USFWS 决定将小草原榛鸡正式列为受威胁物种”并解释其思路。

第二段提出事件,并通过介绍“USFWS VS 环保主义者”之争说明 USFWS 基本思路:尝试少对抗、重合作的保护方式。关键词为:①threatened;②less confrontational;③closer collaborations。

①②句提出全文中心事件:USFWS 决定正式将小草原榛鸡列为受威胁物种。

①句 the major reason 从“因(第一段背景信息)”到“果(文章中心事件)”,指出小草原榛鸡数量及栖息地骤减的后果—USFWS 决定正式将其列为受威胁物种。句中 The crash 借用金融用语(crash 原指“[股票]狂跌”)形象指代第一段主要信息“小草原榛鸡数量及栖息地骤减”。对于这一全文中心事件,需把握两点:

一,事件发起者(USFWS)和发起方式(formally)。USFWS 是联邦政府机构,它一旦正式提出将某物种列为“濒危/受威胁物种”,则会要求立法、依法执行脱危方案,这将涉及多个利益群体。因此,本决定很可能引发争议。

二,USFWS 对小草原榛鸡保护等级的界定“受威胁物种(threatened)”。美国《濒危物种法》将保护物种分为“濒危(Endangered)”和“受威胁(Threatened)”两个等级。“受威胁”物种的保护责任主要在于州政府,且该等级认定对私有财产所有者等威胁因素的打击较小;“濒危特种”则会受到联邦政府关注,打击力度较大。

②句从“果(新近事件)”再到“因(事件初衷)”,引用 USFWS 局长话语说明该决定意在“拯救小草原榛鸡脱离危急状态”。in a desperate situation(desperate 意为 extremely serious or dangerous“极危险的,很危急的”)体现的是一种“不加拯救则很可能灭绝”的情形,回应首段信息,明确 USFWS 做出上述决定的原因,同时累加决定争议性:既然情况如此危急,为何不将其指定为“濒危物种”?

③④句语义转折,指出一些环保主义者对 USFWS 决定表示失望。

③句首先交代环保主义者对 USFWS 决定的反应:失望(disappointed)。however 体现①②句和④句间“介绍一项决定——引出反对意见”的转折逻辑。

④句进而借解释环保主义者失望原因说明其主张:应将小草原榛鸡列为“濒危物种”。过去完成时态 They had pushed the agency(they 就近回指 environmentalists; the agency 指代较远的 USFWS; pushed 意为“敦促、推动”,体现“强烈主张”)引出 USFWS 决定宣布之前情形:环保主义者一直在敦促 USFWS(做出某种决定);designate the bird as “endangered”(将该鸟类列为“濒危”)和 list the bird as threatened(将该鸟类列为“受威胁”)分别为“环保主义者主张”和“USFWS 决定”,其间落差明确失望原因。a status that... 解释 endangered,说明环保主义者为何主张将其指定为“濒危物种”:给予联邦政府就“严厉打击物种威胁”更大的监管权力,即其思路为:恢复物种至上。

⑤⑥句再次转折,介绍 USFWS 对环保主义者观点所作回应。But, argued (to state, giving clear reasons, that sth is true, should be done etc) 引出 USFWS 对环保主义者观点的还击。In particular(尤其,特别)体现两句间“总体说明——聚焦重点”的逻辑。

⑤句总体说明“受威胁”标签的创新性和积极意义。new 体现其“创新性”;单从小草原榛鸡的状态来看,并非完全不够列为濒危物种,之所以将其列为“受威胁物种”是在尝试一种新思路:flexibility、potentially less confrontational 说明新思路的积极意义;列为“濒危”意味着联邦政府占主导地位,且容易引发多重对抗;“受威胁”标签给予联邦政府更大灵活性,且降低潜在对抗。

⑥句解释⑤句,直接展示 USFWS 计划的积极思路:呼吁缔造三方合作(联邦政府,各州政府,私人土地所有者),共同保护栖息地。句子主干 they call for forging closer collaborations with... and with... 直接呼应⑤句 try out new, potentially less confrontational,体现 USFWS 的保护新思路:更少对



抗,更多合作。两个定语从句以 uneasy(不满的,矛盾的)、control 体现潜在的“对抗性”,反向说明新思路的积极意义:西部各州政府通常不满联邦政府的行动;私人土地所有者控制着大部分的小草原榛鸡栖息地,即:倘若将其指定为“濒危物种”,则很可能引发多种对抗、反而降低恢复效果。

整体看本段,段落以 USFWS decided to... Some environmentalists, however... But Ashe and others argued... 形成两方交锋之势(USFWS VS environmentalists):USFWS 做出决定——环保主义者表示不满——USFWS 还击辩护。双方分歧集中于小草原榛鸡应被列为“受威胁”还是“濒危”物种(threatened VS endangered),USFWS 将其划归“受威胁物种”,意在尝试“少对抗、多合作、共建栖息地”的思路;环保主义者主张将其划归“濒危物种”,体现的是其“保护物种至上”的观点。

• 真题精解 •

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is _____.	26. 将小草原榛鸡列为受威胁物种的主要原因是_____。
[A] its drastically decreased population	[A] 其数量大幅下降
[B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage	[B] 草原面积被低估
[C] a desperate appeal from some biologists	[C] 一些生物学家的迫切呼吁
[D] the insistence of private landowners	[D] 私有土地所有者的坚持

[精准定位] 根据题干定位至第二段①句,该句指出这种急剧下跌(The crash 回指第一段主要内容“小草原榛鸡数量以及栖息地的锐减”)是 USFWS 将该鸟类列为受威胁物种的主要原因。故[A]正确。

[命题解密] 本题表面考查因果细节,实际上是考查 The crash 的跨段回指。正确项[A]是对第二段首句(直接定位句)中 The crash 所指内容(第一段)的概括。

[B] 糅杂第一段①句 estimate、grasslands 和②句 just... occupying about 16%... 形成干扰,却将文中信息“估计小草原榛鸡曾经数量众多;如今其栖息地面积大幅缩减”生硬篡改成“草原面积被低估”。[C] 利用第一段①句 Biologists 和第二段④句 They had pushed the agency to... 设置干扰,却将文中信息“环保人士呼吁将小草原榛鸡列为濒危物种”偷换为“生物学家呼吁将小草原榛鸡列为受威胁物种”,实际上文中并未提及生物学家就“保护等级”的意见。[D] 利用第二段⑥句 private landowners 设置干扰,却因果倒置,把“将小草原榛鸡列为受威胁物种的目的之一是实现与私有土地所有者的紧密合作”改为“私有土地所有者的坚决要求是将小草原榛鸡列为受威胁物种的原因”。

27. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it _____.	27. “受威胁”标签令一些环保主义者感到失望是因为它_____。
[A] was a give-in to governmental pressure	[A] 是对政府压力的一种屈服
[B] would involve fewer agencies in action	[B] 将使参与行动的机构变少
[C] granted less federal regulatory power	[C] 赋予了较小的联邦监管权
[D] went against conservation policies	[D] 与保护政策相违背

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词“threatened” tag、disappointed、environmentalists 定位至第二段③④句。③句首先指出一些环保主义者对于将该鸟类列为“受威胁物种”感到失望,④句交代原因:他们曾经一直敦促 USFWS 将其认定为“濒危物种”,以赋予联邦政府更大的监管权。即:“受威胁物种”标签意味着联邦政府的监管权力较小,[C]正确。

[命题解密] 题干+正确项[C]构成对第二段③④句之间因果关系的反向同义表述:“呼吁将该鸟类列为濒危物种以赋予联邦政府更大的监管权力”=“对将该物种列为受威胁物种感到失望是因为这一标签意味着联邦政府的监管权力较小”。

[A] 将第二段④句 They had pushed the agency 错误理解为“政府(They=governments)施压将该鸟类列为受威胁物种”,而实际上原文真实含义为“环保人士(They = environmentalists)敦促 USFWS 将



该鸟类定为濒危物种(endangered)”。[B]对第二段④句“endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power 推理错误:从该内容可以推知的是“受威胁标签会相对分散联邦政府的监管权力,即:涉及更多部门参与行动”,而选项却与之完全相反。[D]对第二段⑤句 confrontational conservation approaches 断章取义,得出“受威胁标签与保护政策相违背”,而实际上与该句完整文意“受威胁标签给予联邦政府‘尝试较少对抗性的保护方法’的灵活性”相去甚远。

III ① Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not **prosecute**^① landowners or businesses that **unintentionally**^② kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to **restore**^③ prairie chicken habitat. ② Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every **acre**^④ destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. ③ The fund will also be used to **compensate**^⑤ landowners who set aside habitat. ④ USFWS also set an **interim**^⑥ goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. ⑤ And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a **coalition**^⑦ of state agencies, the job of **monitoring**^⑧ progress. ⑥ Overall, the idea is to let “states remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species,” Ashe said.

在此项计划之下,例如,该机构(USFWS)表示它不会起诉非故意杀死、伤害或骚扰该鸟类的土地所有者或企业,只要他们已经签署一项为恢复草原榛鸡栖息地而制定的大范围管理计划。经 USFWS 与各州协商决定,这一计划要求在经营中破坏栖息地的个人和企业向一项基金付款,用两英亩适宜的新栖息地来替代每一英亩被破坏的栖息地。该基金还将被用于补偿保留栖息地的土地所有者。USFWS 还设定了一个暂时性目标:在未来十年将草原榛鸡的数量恢复到平均每年 6.7 万只。且它将监督进程的职责赋予了州级机构联盟“鱼类及野生动物管理局西部联合会(WAFWA)”。总的说来,其理念是让“各州处于管理该物种的主导地位,”阿什说道。

vx: KZRZ2019

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

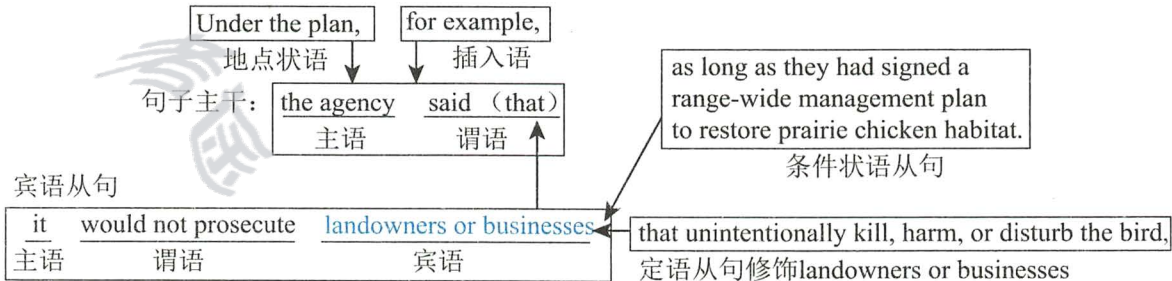
- ①prosecute ['prɒsɪkjʊə] v. 起诉,控告,检举
- ②unintentionally [ˌʌnɪn'tenʃənəli] ad. 非故意地
- ③restore [rɪ'stɔː] v. 恢复,复原
- ④acre ['eɪkə] n. 英亩(相当于 0.405 公顷)
- ⑤compensate ['kɒmpenseɪt] v. 弥补,补偿
- ⑥interim ['ɪntərɪm] a. 临时的,暂时的,过渡期间的
- ⑦coalition [ˌkəʊəlɪʃən] n. 联盟,联合体

- ⑧monitor ['mɒnɪtə] v. 监控,监督

● 经典搭配

- ①replace A with B (以 A 替代 B)
- ②set aside (留出,省出)
- ③set a goal (制定目标)
- ④in the driver’s seat (处于控制地位、主导地位)

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat.



功能注释:本句主干为 the agency said (that)... ,引出该机构(USFWS)具体规定;句首 Under the plan, for example 表明本句和上文的顺承例证关系;省略 that 的宾语从句主干为 it would not prosecute landowners or businesses,其中嵌套 that 引导的定语从句限定 landowners or businesses; as long as 引导的条件状语从句说明非故意破坏栖息地的土地所有者及企业免受起诉的条件。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段列举 USFWS 保护计划的具体条款,以验证其“合作”思路并进一步体现“双赢性”。关键词为:①signed a range-wide management plan;②let states remain in the driver's seat.

①②③句为第一意群,重在介绍 USFWS 面向“私人土地所有者及企业(landowners or businesses)”的共建双赢计划。... a range-wide management plan ... the plan ... a fund ... The fund ... 回指衔接三句。

①句总述,指出 USFWS 规定:只要签订恢复栖息地的大范围管理计划,非故意破坏行为便免于被诉。Under the plan, for example(the plan 指代上段 USFWS 将小草原榛鸡列为受威胁物种的决定/计划)表明此段与上段间例证关系;it would not prosecute... unintentionally 指出 USFWS 承诺“不起诉非故意损害栖息地者”,体现“少对抗性”;as long as... (as long as 意为“只要……”)引出免起诉的唯一条件“签订恢复栖息地的大范围管理计划”,凸显“合作性”。

②③句具体介绍“大范围管理计划(a range-wide management plan)”主要内容。

②句指出该计划要求非故意破坏栖息地者向一项基金交付补偿金。句中 the plan 回指上句 a range-wide management plan;damage habitat as part of their operations 回应上句 unintentionally,说明其破坏是出于经营目的,并非故意为之;pay into a fund to replace every acre... with 2 new acres... 体现了“谁破坏谁赔偿、翻倍补偿”的原则。注:于 USFWS,这是一种“共建双赢”:既可保护栖息地,又可从轻惩罚、促进合作(法律起诉>经济补偿);但于私人土地所有者,这一翻倍补偿原则却可能被视为经济负担,是否接受则不得而知,为后文埋下伏笔。另外,本句虽重点说明 USFWS 面向“个人和企业”的合作,但 Negotiated by USFWS and the states 却顺带验证了 USFWS 与“各州”的合作。

③句指出基金还会用于补偿保护栖息地的土地所有者。also 并列衔接②③句,体现该基金(the fund)双重功能:收取栖息地破坏者的赔偿金,给予栖息地保护者补偿金,展现 USFWS 与私有土地所有者及企业之间合作的主要方式。

④⑤⑥句为第二意群,重在说明 USFWS 计划面向“西部各州”的合作。also 体现本意群和上一意群之间的并列关系;USFWS sets... and it gives... overall, the idea is... 表明句群内部的“分说(④⑤句)——总括(⑥句)”逻辑。

④句为铺垫信息,指出 USFWS 计划的临时目标:将未来十年内的小草原榛鸡年平均数量恢复到 6.7 万只。注:之所以称“临时目标(interim goal)”是因为物种管理的目标需要随情形变化而调整;之所以用“年平均数量”主要是为了反映长期趋势(一两年内的数量猛增很难说该物种得以有效恢复)。

⑤句为重点信息,明确恢复计划的监督机构:WAFWA——州级保护机构联盟。句中 it 指代 USFWS(联邦政府机构),WAFWA 为州级联盟机构(a coalition of state agencies);the job of monitoring progress 指“监管十年恢复计划的进程”;句子整体 it gives WAFWA... the job of monitoring progress 体现的是“联邦政府”和“州政府”的合作:USFWS 制定目标,州政府联盟监管进程。

⑥句引述点题:总之,其理念为“让各州处于管理物种的主导地位”。注:WAFWA 是西部各州或地方鱼类及野生动物委员会的联盟机构,故“WAFWA 负责监督恢复计划的进程”体现的即是“让各州处于管理物种的主导地位”。in the driver's seat 字面含义为“处于驾驶之位”,喻意为“处于控制地位、主导地位”。

整体把握第二、三段信息,可清楚 USFWS 将小草原榛鸡列为“受威胁物种”的逻辑:承认“小草原榛鸡正面临极度危急的状态(in a desperate situation),但之所以不将其指定为“濒危物种(endangered)”而是将其列入“被威胁物种(threatened)”,目的在于尝试保护新思路(new... approaches):采用少冲突(less confrontational)、重合作(closer collaborations)的方式,让各州处于管理物种的主导地位(let



“states remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species.”),实现“恢复物种”和“发展当地经济”的“双赢”(集中体现于第三段①②③句所述“基金(a fund)”职能)。

· 真题精解 ·

28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they _____. [A] agree to pay a sum for compensation [B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat [C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job [D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations	28. 从第三段可知,非故意伤害者将不会被起诉,如果他们_____ [A] 同意支付一笔赔偿金 [B] 自愿建立一个同样大小的栖息地 [C] 愿意支持 WAFWA 的监督工作 [D] 承诺为 USFWS 的运作筹集资金
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[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 unintentional harm-doers, be prosecuted 定位到第三段前两句。其中①句指出非故意伤害者不会被起诉的条件:签署了恢复草原榛鸡栖息地的管理计划。②句进一步指出该计划内容:要求破坏栖息地者向保护基金付款,以 2 倍的土地替代被破坏的栖息地。联系两句可知,非故意伤害者不被起诉的条件是他们向保护基金支付补偿金,[A]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[A]准确把握了本段①②句之间紧密相接关系:题干中 unintentional harm-doers 概括原文 landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird... damage habitat as part of their operations;选项中 pay a sum for compensation 则是对原文 signed a range-wide management plan... pay into a fund... 的替换。

[B]利用第三段③句 set aside habitat 设置干扰,但这是“得到保护基金补偿(compensate)”的条件,而不是“非故意伤害者不被起诉的条件”,且 equally big 属于捏造信息。[C]利用第三段⑤句 the job of monitoring progress 强加关联,“支持 WAFWA 的监督工作”并非不被起诉的充分条件。[D]将第三段②句 operations 和 a fund 糅杂设置干扰,但文中用两词指“个人和企业的运作”及“保护基金组织”,作者并未提及“USFWS 的运作需要筹集资金”。

29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is _____. [A] the federal government [B] the wildlife agencies [C] the landowners [D] the states	29. 根据阿什所说,在管理该物种中扮演主导角色的是_____ [A] 联邦政府 [B] 野生动物机构 [C] 土地所有者 [D] 各州
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[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 Ashe 和 managing the species 定位至第三段⑥句。该句总结指出,(总之)基本理念为:让各州处于管理该物种的主导地位,[D]正确。注:假如不知 in the driver’s seat 意为“处于控制地位、主导地位”,可借助⑤句“监督进程的职责归州级联盟机构”推知其大概含义。

[命题解密] 本题直接考查文中人物观点,侧面考查词义推断。题干+正确项[D]是对第三段⑥句 let “states remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species,”及 gives... a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress 的概括。

[A]将第二段⑤句“在保护该物种上给予联邦政府更多灵活性,即,能实行少对抗、多合作的方式”曲解为“让联邦政府主导对该物种的管理”。[B]根据第三段⑤句... Wildlife Agencies... the job of monitoring progress 设置干扰,但将“负责监督进程(monitored progress)”错误等同于“主导物种管理”,而且,负责监督进程的并非“野生动物机构”,而是“鱼类及野生动物管理局西部联合会(WAFWA)”。

[C]利用第二段⑥句 private landowners... control... 95% of... habitat 设置干扰,但由“控制绝大部分栖息地”只能说明私人土地所有者对于恢复物种有巨大影响,并不意味着他们会主导恢复物种的过程。

IV ① Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric^①. ② Some Congress members are trying to block^② the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging^③ it in federal court. ③ Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. ④ “The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction^④,” says biologist Jay Lininger. [399 words]

不是每个人都接受这种双赢说辞。一些国会议员正试图阻挠该计划的实施,且至少有十几个行业团体,四个州以及三个环境保护组织正在联邦法庭上对其发起质疑。行业团体和各州普遍认为它做得太过,而环保主义者表示它做得还不够,这并不令人意外。“联邦政府正将对该鸟类的管理责任交给恰恰是正在将其推向灭绝的行业,”生物学家杰伊·林恩格说道。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① rhetoric ['retərɪk] *n.* 华而不实的言语,花言巧语
② block [blɒk] *v.* 阻止,妨碍,阻挠
③ challenge ['tʃælɪndʒ] *v.* 质疑(或怀疑);拒绝接受
④ extinction [ɪk'stɪŋkʃən] *n.* 灭绝,绝种

● 经典搭配

- ① win-win rhetoric (双赢说辞)
② go too far 走得太远,做得过分

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段重在说明 USFWS 计划“引发多方利益团体的抵制”的情形。关键词为:Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric.

①②句总述,指出 USFWS 计划引发多方抵制。

①句概述引领段落:并非所有人都接受上述双赢说辞。the win-win rhetoric 指代第二、三段中 USFWS 说辞,即“有效恢复物种”和“发展当地经济”的双赢。需注意 rhetoric(意为“很可能并非完全属实的说辞”)带有一定贬义,暗含作者观点:USFWS 说辞似乎展现了一种诱人的“双赢”,但其可行性有待验证,所涉各方不一定认同。部分否定结构 Not everyone buys(buy 此处意为 to accept or believe sth as true“接受,相信”)明确指出:有人拒绝接受该双赢说辞。

②句解释①句,明确本段重点信息:各利益团体对 USFWS 决定发起强烈抵制。句中 Some Congress members, at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups 凸显“抵制力量之多之强”;trying to block the plan, challenging it in federal court 体现的是“抵制势头之猛烈、激进”,暗示该计划立法的前景堪忧。

③④句具体介绍行业团体及各州、环保主义者的反对态度。

③句概述两方观点。goes too far 集中体现行业团体和各州观点:该计划太过(即,伤害私人土地所有者和企业利益,影响当地经济发展);doesn't go far enough 集中体现环保主义者观点(可结合第二段③④句理解):认为该计划“不够”(即:应该将小草原榛鸡列为“濒危”,以获得最大程度保护)。句首评注副词 Not surprisingly 则表明作者态度:两方冲突也在情理之中——分别从自身利益出发而已。

④句引用生物学家 Jay Lininger 话语支持环保主义者观点。the same 是体现 Jay Lininger 观点的关键词,它将 managing the bird 与 pushing it to extinction 两个相反的行为相连,凸显其对环保主义者的支持、对私有土地所有者和企业的批判、对 USFWS 计划的反对:联邦政府现在是把“管理该鸟类的责任”交给了“正在将该鸟类推向灭绝的行业”,即:联邦政府不仅推卸责任,而且所托非人。注:the same industries 即指 private landowners and businesses。

纵观全文,作者总体客观中立、并未明确表示站位,而是借介绍多轮观点交锋(USFWS 宣布其保护小草原榛鸡的决定——环保主义者对其表示失望——USFWS 为自己的决定解释辩白——各利益群体依然纷纷抵制)暗示自己观点:该计划前途堪忧。





30. Jay Lininger would most likely support _____.	30. 杰伊·林恩格最可能支持_____。
[A] industry groups	[A] 行业团体
[B] the win-win rhetoric	[B] 双赢说辞
[C] environmental groups	[C] 环保团体
[D] the plan under challenge	[D] 受到挑战的计划

[精准定位] 由题干人名关键词 Jay Lininger 定位至末段④句。句中 Jay Lininger 认为:联邦政府是在将管理该物种的责任推卸给那些正在将物种推向灭绝的行业。可见,他认为联邦政府应自己负起管理(恢复)小草原榛鸡的主要责任,而不应推卸给各州和各行业。这与环保主义者观点一致,[C]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[C]是将 Jay Lininger 观点与环保主义者观点比较得出的结论:二者观点基本一致,Jay Lininger 本身就是一个环保主义者或认同环保主义者的观点。

[A]与 Jay Lininger 对各行业的批判态度“是各行业将小草原榛鸡推向了灭绝边缘”相悖。[B]将第四段④句的论证目的“说明并不是每个人都接受这种双赢说辞”错误理解为“说明人们对该双赢说辞的支持”。[D]将第四段③④句之间关系“两句同向,共同论证②句,批判联邦政府的方案”改为“两句反向,③句批判方案,④句支持该方案”。另:[B]、[D]实则所指相同。

Text 3 如何找时间阅读



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析及考题速览

[总体分析]

本文摘自 *The Guardian* (《卫报》) 2015 年 4 月 3 日一篇题为 How to find time to read (如何找时间阅读) 的文章。这是一篇“问题解决”型文章,围绕“如何找时间阅读”这一话题,按照“提出问题(第一段)——分析问题(第二、三段)——解决问题(第四段)”的脉络展开论述。作者认为:人们不应该仅在做其他事情的间隙挤时间阅读,而应该把阅读当作一件固定的事情,留出专门的时间去做。

[考题速览]

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because _____.	常规时间管理技巧不起作用的原因。
32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to _____.	“空瓶子”隐喻所包含的信息。
33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps _____.	埃伯利关于安排固定时间阅读的观点。
34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if _____.	“始终随身携带一本书”起作用的条件。
35. The best title for this text could be _____.	文章标题。

问题速览:快速浏览各题干、抓取关键词 time-management techniques(时间管理技巧)、scheduling regular times for reading(安排固定阅读时间)、carry a book with you at all times(随时随身带本书),可推断本文话题关乎“阅读时间(times for reading)”。

问题解读:①由 31 题可知,文章探及“寻常时间管理技巧行不通的原因”;②32 题告诉我们,文中关



乎“空瓶子”的隐喻可以表露人们的某种压力;③由 33 题可知,文中谈及“安排固定时间阅读”并且介绍了 Eberle 的看法;④由 34 题可知,文中还论及“随时随身携带一本书”起作用的条件,暗示文中可能论及这一做法不起效,结合 31 题可推知,这种做法可能属于常规时间管理技巧的一种。

问题总结:通过上述分析可知,本文具体围绕“阅读时间”展开探讨,其间涉及“时间管理技巧”,并包含作者以及他人的观点。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché^①. ② But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully^②; There's never any time to read.

现在人人都太忙,这是老生常谈。但是,一个具体而又极其悲哀的抱怨是:根本没时间阅读。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① cliché^① ['kli:ʃeɪ] *n.* 陈词滥调,老生常谈

② mournfully ['mə:nfəli] *ad.* 悲哀地,凄惨地

· 语篇分析 ·

第一段采取“抽象→具体”开篇方式,提出问题:人们忙碌到根本找不到时间阅读。关键词为:never any time to read。

①句直陈现如今人们生活常态:太过忙碌。too(“太,过于,过度”)强调这种忙碌程度太过,预示下文可能描述它对人们生活的某种影响;今昔对照表达 these days 反衬昔日生活节奏的惬意,表明人们对过去生活的留恋;cliché(an idea or a phrase that has been used so much that it is not effective or does not have any meaning any longer“陈词滥调”)蕴藏作者态度:“生活太过忙碌”这种抱怨太过陈腐、空泛,忙碌的生活状态在当今时代实属正常。

②句转而出忙碌生活状态的某一具体影响:人们根本找不到时间阅读。one specific complaint (specific 意为“明确的,具体的”)反向说明首句实为人们对现在生活忙碌状态的泛泛之谈,(即,并未具体解释忙到什么程度),也暗示本文开篇手法:从抽象到具体;绝对表达词 never any time 突出强调阅读时间的稀缺,照应首句 too busy; mournfully 经 especially(“尤其,格外”)修饰,充分展现了人们对“现如今忙碌到根本没时间阅读”的极度惋惜之情,反衬该问题的严重性,预示下文可能将对此加以分析并给出建议。

II ① What makes the problem thornier^① is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. ② The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: “Give up TV” or “Carry a book with you at all times.” ③ But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd^③ 30 minutes doesn't work. ④ Sit down to read and the flywheel^④ of work-related thoughts keeps spinning^④—or else you're so exhausted^⑤ that a challenging book's the last thing you need. ⑤ The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, “is overwhelmingly^⑥ inclined^⑦ toward communication... It is not simply that one is interrupted^⑧; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption.” ⑥ Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely^⑨ by becoming more efficient.

使这一问题更加棘手的是,那些常规的时间管理技巧似乎并不奏效。网上有很多介绍“腾出时间阅读”小窍门的文章,比如“不看电视”、“身边随时带一本书”。但根据我的经验,采用这些窍门挤出个 30 来分钟并没什么用。坐下来认真阅读却发现与工作相关的思绪飞轮始终转个不停——要不就是极度疲惫,以至于阅读一本有挑战的书成为你最不想去做的事。小说家兼评论家蒂姆·帕克斯写道:现代人的大脑“非常愿意交流……不是被打断这么简单,而是人们真的愿意中断。”深度阅读需要的不只是时间,而是一种特殊的时间,这种时间仅仅靠提高效率是无法得到的。





① **thorny** ['θɔːni] *a.* 棘手的

② **odd** [ɒd] *a.* 少量的,微小的;零散的

③ **flywheel** ['flaɪwiːl] *n.* 飞轮,惯性轮

④ **spin** [spɪn] *v.* 旋转,转动

⑤ **exhausted** [ɪɡ'zɔːstɪd] *a.* 精疲力竭的

⑥ **overwhelmingly** [ˌoʊvə'welɪŋŋli] *ad.* 势不可挡地

⑦ **incline** [ɪn'klaɪn] *v.* 使倾向于(某种行动或观点)

⑧ **interrupt** [ɪntə'rʌpt] *v.* 打断

⑨ **merely** ['mɪəli] *ad.* 仅仅

● 经典搭配

free up (腾出;使……可用)

· 语篇分析 ·



第二、三段分析问题:常规时间管理小窍门不仅无济于事,相反使得问题雪上加霜。

第二段先分析指出:通过常规时间管理小窍门挤出来的阅读时间无济于“深度阅读”,真正有济于“深度阅读”的是某种特殊的阅读时间。关键词为:① **don't seem sufficient**; ② **a special kind of time**。

①句(段群主旨句)总起指出问题的雪上之霜:那些常规的时间管理技巧无效。句子借助 **thorny** (complicated and difficult) 比较级 **thornier** 传达出“人们因太忙找不到阅读时间而苦恼,而常规的时间管理技巧不但没解决问题相反还使得问题更加棘手”之意,就此设下悬念:那些技巧有何不当之处,竟然使得问题雪上加霜?有什么新的技巧奏效吗? **don't seem sufficient** 以委婉语气深度暗示:这些技巧在某种情况下也许能够起作用,但大体上是没用的。

②至⑥句采用逐层剥笋的办法,解释说明①句后半句“常规时间管理技巧无效”。

②句退而指出网络上有很多介绍“腾出时间阅读”小窍门的文章。**full of** 表面说明相关文章之多,实际暗示“没时间阅读”这一问题的普遍性,人们普遍期待有一种行之有效的解决办法;**tips on making time to read** 回应首句 **time-management techniques**,即“在挤出时间阅读这件事情上的时间管理窍门”;冒号后列举两个窍门,两者均附引号,一是表明引用他人之言,二是一定程度上传达作者的否定和讽刺之意:不看电视、随身携带书本等小窍门并不能解决问题。

③句进而明确作者对这些小窍门的否定态度:不管用(**doesn't work**)。**in my experience** 以作者经验之谈表明作者态度,同时也深层暗示这并不一定等同于事实;**free up** (“腾出,挤出”)... **minutes** 复现上句 **make time**,说明常规时间管理窍门旨在让人们在忙碌之余挤出时间进行阅读,而不是给予特殊的专项时间,为后文的批驳留下空间;**odd** 一语双关,兼具“少量的,微小的,不重要的”与“零散的”之意,充分表明作者对时间管理窍门的“蔑视”之情:省来省去,最后也就省下来个 30 分钟,而且零零散散、不集中,这么点时间对于需要进行深度思考的阅读来说无济于事。

④句随后给出作者认为这些小窍门“不管用”的原因(作者经验之谈):在这种忙碌之余挤出的时间里阅读,要么是工作思绪满天飞,要么就是累得精疲力竭无心也无力阅读。破折号前后借助 **or else** (“[表示另一种可能]或者,也许”)指出两种结果:**flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning**, the last thing you need 委婉表达“于忙碌之中挤出时间阅读,却并未真正取得阅读效果”之意。注:句中 **sit down to read** 实质援引 **sit down and do sth** (to give sth time and attention in order to try to solve a problem “坐下来认真做某事”),因其后为 **and** 而将其中 **and** 改为 **to** 以免过度重复,故文中处理为“坐下来认真阅读”,传达“人们急切期望挤出时间来认真阅读”的心情,同时也说明本文主题实为“深度阅读”而非“普通的休闲阅读”;句中 **and** 形为并列连词,实质语带转折、表达结果,因此处理为“却发现”。

⑤句进而引证“阅读时无法集中注意力”的深层原因:现代人大脑喜欢交流,时刻处于想要被打断的状态。句中 **inclined** (tending to do sth, likely to do sth) 复现,表明现代人大脑思维的倾向性,并借助强有力表达词 **overwhelmingly** (incapable of being resisted) 强调该倾向性的力度:势不可挡,传达出“现代人对交流欲罢不能,因时刻处于想要被打断状态而无法集中精力干某事”之意;取舍句式 **It is not simply that...; it is that one is actually...** (**simply** “仅仅,只”; **actually** “事实上,实际上”)先行否定“现代人大脑喜欢交流不是因为不得不适应‘时常被打断’的情况(被动适应)”,进而肯定“而是因为人们本身就愿意中断(主动寻求)”这一令人惊讶却又不得不接受的事实,借此诠释④句:由于人们大脑本身就愿意中断下来进行交流,于是阅读时精力无法集中。



⑥句最后回归“常规时间管理小窍门无效”的根本原因：这种通过提高效率挤出来的时间无济于事，有济于事的是某种特殊时间。句子再次借助取舍结构 not...but...引出问题的根本所在“某种特殊时间”，which 从句进一步限定这种时间的特殊性“不是通过高效做事而节省下来的时间”，蕴藏两层含义：一、时间管理小窍门倡导的是“高效办事”，通过高效办事抽挤出时间阅读；二、这种时间特殊在不是被挤出来的而是被专门安排出来的，分别为下文批驳“高效思维模式”及倡议“安排固定时间阅读”埋下伏笔。至此，①句后半句“时间管理窍门无效”得以全面解释。

• 真题精解 •

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because _____.	31. 常规的时间管理技巧不起作用的原因是_____。
[A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind	[A] 它们所提供的东西不能使现代人放松
[B] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading	[B] 具有挑战性的书需要的是反复阅读
[C] what people often forget is carrying a book with them	[C] 人们经常忘记的是随身携带一本书
[D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed	[D] 深度阅读所需要的无法得到保证

[精准定位] 由题干中的 the usual time-management techniques 定位至第二段。③句指出：这些方法(即上述时间管理技巧)都不可行；随后阐释原因，⑥句总结根本原因：实现深度阅读需要的不只是“(普通)时间”，而是一种仅凭提高效率无法获得的“特殊时间”，也就是说，常规的时间管理技巧虽然有助于提高效率，但这样挤出来的时间有别于“特殊时间”，不能满足深度阅读所需，因此[D]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[D]是对第二段末句的合理概括，cannot be guaranteed 对应句中 can't be obtained merely by...；题干 the usual time-management techniques 与句中 becoming more efficient 对应。

[A]把④句中的 you're so exhausted 和⑤句中 The modern mind 糅杂，在“技巧不能让现代人的精神放松”VS“技巧不顶用”之间强加因果关联，但文中“常常疲惫不堪无暇阅读”是当前快节奏生活下人们的客观状况，并非技巧导致。[B]从④句提到的 a challenging book 与②句 Carry a book with you at all times 臆断出“具有挑战性的书籍需要反复阅读”；但文中提及“具有挑战性的书”是对比“现代人常常疲惫不堪”而言，旨在强调人们虽然想沉下心阅读，但往往心有余力不足。[C]利用②句 Carry a book with you at all times 设置反向干扰，该内容是对常见时间管理技巧的举例，不能从中推知“人们总是忘记携带书籍”。

III ① In fact, “becoming more efficient” is part of the problem. ② Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised^① means you approach^② it instrumentally^③, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances^④ progress toward some goal. ③ Immersive^⑤ reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. ④ Try to slot it in as a to-do list item and you'll manage only goal-focused reading—useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling^⑥ kind. ⑤ “The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite^⑦ conveyor belt^⑧,” writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and “we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them.” ⑥ No mind-set^⑨ could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

事实上，“变得更加高效”是问题的一部分。把时间看作一种要最大限度利用的资源意味着你功利性地对待时间：认为每一刻都应该充分利用起来以使其向着某一既定目标迈进。相形之下，沉浸式阅读需要人们愿意承担低效率、无目标、甚至浪费时间的风险。将之插在任务清单里只能进行目标集中式阅读——有时候有用，但是并非是最令人满足的阅读方式。“未来就像永不停歇、永无止境传送带上的空瓶子一样向我们走来”，盖瑞·埃伯利在他《神圣的时间》一书中写道：“随着时间的流逝，我们要把这些不同大小的瓶子(天、小时、分钟)装满，对此我们倍感压力，因为如果它们没有被装满就过去了的话，我们就是浪费了时间。”没有什么思维模式(比这种思维模式)更不利于沉浸在书本中了。



① maximise ['mæksɪmaɪz] v. 充分利用

② approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] v. 对待, 处理

③ instrumentally [ɪnstru'mentəli] ad. 起作用地, 有帮助地

④ advance [əd'vɑːns] v. 促进, 推动

⑤ immersive [ɪ'mɜːsɪv] a. 沉浸式的

⑥ fulfilling [fʊl'fɪlɪŋ] a. 让人感到满足的

⑦ infinite ['ɪnfɪnət] a. 无限的; 极多的

⑧ conveyor belt 传送带

⑨ mind-set 思想倾向

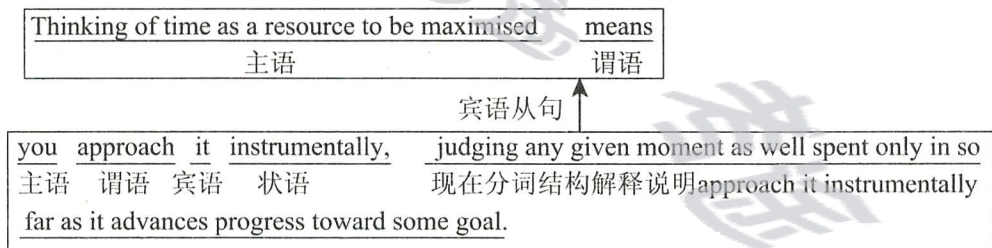
● 经典搭配

① by contrast (相比之下)

② slot in (安置, 安排)

③ to-do list (任务清单)

Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal.



功能注释: 本句主干为 Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means..., 宾语由省略 that 的从句充当。宾语从句中, 现在分词结构 judging any given moment as well spent... 解释说明 you approach it instrumentally, 其中在 judging... as... 结构中, any given moment 为 judge 的宾语, as well spent 为宾语补足语; only in so far as... 引导状语从句, 相当于 to the degree that..., 表示“到……程度”。

· 语篇分析 ·



第三段再分析指出: 常规时间管理小窍门所倡导的“效率至上”心态从根本上否认“深度阅读”, 使得问题雪上加霜。关键词为: ① “becoming more efficient” is part of the problem; ② No... could be worse.

①句(段落主旨句)承上指出“高效办事”本身就是问题的一部分。“becoming more efficient”、the problem 分别回指第二段末句“借助高效时间管理小窍门以挤出阅读时间”这一做法以及首段所述“人们忙碌得找不到时间阅读”这一问题; part of 则搭建起两者之间的桥梁, 深层反映出“高效办事”这一做法不但没有有效解决“忙得没时间阅读”这一问题, 相反该做法本身也是问题的一部分, 它使得问题更为严重, 呼应第二段首句前半句 What makes the problem thornier, 预示下文即将展开相关论述。

②至⑥句依然逐层剥笋, 说明“时间管理小窍门所倡导的高效办事法使深度阅读问题雪上加霜”。

②句退而说明“高效做事”的具体所指: 刻意追求更高效率、既定目标以及时间的最大限度利用。句中 thinking of time as a resource to be maximised, judging any given moment as well spent 实为相似结构 (think of/judge time/moment as...), 表达相同语义, 互为解释说明关系, 以“人们观念中时间的可挤性”反衬“高效办事的具体含义: 最大限度地利用时间, 充分利用每分每秒”; approach it instrumentally, only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal (两个 it 分别指代 time 和 any given moment, 即均指“时间”) 则以“人们观念中时间的有用性”反衬“高效办事的功利性: 以期接近既定目标”。借数个“效用”表达词 (如 resource to be maximised, approach it instrumentally, well spent, advances progress 等) 不难揣摩本句语义重点, 旨在传达“时间的重要性及有用性”, 借此说明“高效办事的重要性及功利性”, 从而解释①句“becoming more efficient”这一现代人做事风格。

③句转而指出“沉浸式阅读 (即深度阅读)”的具体含义: 提倡低效率、无目标、甚至浪费时间的阅读。by contrast 衔接上句, 起到语义转折之用, 将话题由“提高办事效率”转至“沉浸式阅读”, 并借 depends on 引出做到沉浸式阅读的前提条件: (与高效办事完全相反的) 低效率、无目标、甚至浪费时间



(inefficiency, goallessness, time-wasting 照应②句 well spent, toward some goal, maximised),由此不难揣度作者言外之意:在“寻找(深度)阅读时间”这一问题上“高效做事”并非可行之策。

④句进而借“祈使句+and+陈述句”句型以“先条件后结果”的方式展现“沉浸式阅读”如果与“高效办事”相遇的后果:只能做到目标集中式阅读,做不到沉浸式阅读,无法给人最充实的满足感。Try to slot it in as a to-do list item(it 指 immersive reading, a to-do list 指照着高效时间管理技巧策划出来的“工作计划表”, slot... in 意为 to fit sth into a plan“安置,安排”)实际指代“把沉浸式阅读划入工作计划表,将其当作任务项目之一,百忙之中也得抽时间来完成”的做法(slot 原意为“把……放入狭缝”,凸显任务本身已很满);manage only goal-focused reading 则指出这种做法的后果:仅仅做到目标集中阅读,并未做到沉浸式阅读,再度表明这种通过提高办事效率以挤出时间来进行沉浸式阅读(深度阅读)是行不通的,其中 goal-focused 呼应②句 toward some goal,反衬这种做法的功利性。破折号后内容高度彰显了句子语义重点:高效式、目标集中式阅读有时有用,但它并不是最令人充实、满足的阅读方式,并没有真正取得深度阅读的效果:灵魂的升华、精神世界的满足,其中 but 将全句语义重点最后落在“充实感、满足感(fulfilling 意为 causing sb to feel satisfied and useful)”上,为下文的阐释铺路。

⑤句进而解释为何将沉浸式阅读置入任务清单无法获取最充实的满足感:人们对时间的流逝太过紧张,以至于因太想将分分秒秒充盈而倍感压力最后未能如愿,内心世界并未得到满足。and 前一分句先将“未来(即时间)”比喻成“永不停歇、永无止境的传送带上的一个个空瓶子”,empty、unstoppable、infinite 分别传达出“时间的可填充性及无休止性”,暗示“要想将每分每秒都充实起来”真心很难,最终只能因此产生巨大压力;后一分句随即指出人们为了填充这些大大小小的空瓶子(喻指每天每分每秒)而倍感压力;若不填满则意味着浪费,pressure(difficulties and feelings of anxiety that are caused by the need to achieve in a particular way)一词充分反映出“人们由于太过期待将分分秒秒充盈起来而产生压力,最终反而造成期待难以得到满足”之意,借此也得以说明④句 but not the most fulfilling kind。

⑥句最后指出这种“时间充盈需求”错误思想对沉浸式阅读危害极大。句子以“否定词 no+比较级 (be worse)”表示最高级之意 (be the worst),以“没有哪种思想对沉浸式阅读的危害要比这种思想大”传递出“这种思想给沉浸式阅读带来的危害最大”之意。再次明确本段主旨——“高效做事”本身就是问题的一部分:不但没解决问题,相反加重问题。至此①句前半句“高效时间管理小窍门是问题的雪上之霜”得以诠释。

· 真题精解 ·

32. The “empty bottles” metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to _____.	32. “空瓶子”的隐喻表明人们对于 _____ 感到有压力。
[A] update their to-do lists	[A] 更新他们的任务清单
[B] make passing time fulfilling	[B] 让流逝的时间充盈起来
[C] carry their plans through	[C] 完成他们的计划
[D] pursue carefree reading	[D] 追求无忧无虑的阅读

[精准定位] 由题干中的“empty bottles”定位至第三段。⑤句首先介绍“空瓶子”的隐喻:“未来”好比“沿着传送带不断向我们运来的空瓶子”;继而说明现代人的心态:迫切地想把这些(象征“时间”的)瓶子装满,否则就是虚度光阴,也即,人们每天都因“想把时间安排得满满当当”而备受压力,[B]选项正确。

[命题解密] [B]正确体现了作者“把时间比作空瓶子”的写作目的:说明现代人“压力巨大,生怕浪费一分一秒”的心态。people feel a pressure to make passing time fulfilling 与文中“we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles(days, hours, minutes)as they pass”相对应。

[A]利用④句中 a to-do list item 和 manage only... 编造出“人们的任务清单不够完善”;[C]利用③句 inefficiency、goallessness、time-wasting 和④句 a to-do list、manage only... 编造出“人们因低效而常常搞不定自己的计划”;但该句重心不在于两项所聚焦的“清单(to-do list)”或“计划(plan)”,而在于说明人

们“(在清单中)插空读书”的效果:只能实现“目的性”阅读而已。[D]利用③句 Immersive reading... being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting 编造出“人们苦于无法毫无顾虑、自由自在地读书”,但该句是在客观说明“沉浸式阅读的本质”,与空瓶子比喻无关。

IV ① So what does work? ② Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling^① regular^② times for reading. ③ You'd think this might fuel^③ the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic^④ behaviour helps us “step outside time's flow” into “soul^⑤ time.” ④ You could limit distractions^⑥ by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. ⑤ “Carry a book with you at all times” can actually work, too — providing^⑦ you dip^⑧ in often enough, so that reading becomes the default^⑨ state from which you temporarily^⑩ surface^⑪ to take care of business, before dropping back down. ⑥ On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're “making time to read,” but just reading, and making time for everything else. [413 words]

那什么才起作用呢?安排固定时间阅读,这也许出人意料。你或许认为这可能会加剧“效率至上”的思维倾向,但实际上,埃伯利指出,这种例行行为帮助我们“从时间的流逝中走出来”,进入“灵魂时间”。你可以通过只阅读纸质书或在只有单一功能的电子阅读器上阅读来减少干扰。“随时随身携带一本书”其实也可行——如果你能够频繁地沉入其中,这样阅读就成了你的默认状态,从中你可以暂时脱离开来处理工作,然后再沉浸进去。在一个着实美好的日子里,你不会再感觉像是在“挤时间阅读”,而是仅仅在阅读,并且是要挤时间去做其他事。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① schedule ['ʃedju:l] v. 安排,计划
② regular ['regjələ] a. 定期的;固定的
③ fuel [fjuəl] v. 刺激;使加剧
④ ritualistic [ˌrɪtʃuəlɪstɪk] a. 仪式的;例行的
⑤ soul [saʊl] n. 灵魂
⑥ distraction [dɪ'strækʃən] n. 使人分心的事物
⑦ providing [prə'vaɪdɪŋ] conj. 以……为条件;如果

- ⑧ dip [dɪp] v. 浸,蘸
⑨ default [dɪ'fɔ:lt] a. 默认的
⑩ temporarily ['tempərərɪli] ad. 暂时地,临时地
⑪ surface ['sɜ:fɪs] v. 浮出水面;现身

● 经典搭配

no longer(不再)

“Carry a book with you at all times” can actually work, too — providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down.

“Carry a book with you at all times”	can actually work, too
主语	谓语

条件状语从句

— providing	you	dip in often enough,
引导词	主语	谓语

结果状语从句

so that	reading	becomes	the default state
引导词	主语	系动词	表语

定语从句

from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down.

功能注释:本句主干为“Carry a book with you at all times” can actually work, too,破折号后为 providing 引导的条件状语从句,层层嵌套的从句(条件状语从句中嵌套 so that 引导的结果状语从句,其中又嵌套 from which 引导的定语从句)具体介绍“随身携带一本书”这一技巧起作用的前提条件:能够经常沉浸于书中,所以读书是常态,可以暂时从书中出来处理下工作的事情,然后再回到书中。

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段解决问题:安排固定的时间阅读。关键词为:scheduling regular times for reading(安排固定的

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



①②句自问自答,给出问题解决办法。

①句借 So 承接上文“常规时间管理窍门不仅无效,而且使得问题雪上加霜”抛出问题:那到底怎么办呢? 什么方法奏效呢? does 此处为助动词,用以加强主要动词 work(起作用,有效)的语气。

②句回答问题:安排固定的阅读时间。Perhaps surprisingly 铺垫感情基调:即将给出的答案可能令人惊讶,暗示它可能在别人看来并不能解决问题,相反可能加重问题。regular times 指“固定的/规律的、特定用来阅读的一段段时间”,它借助 scheduling(“为……安排时间;预定”)共同传达“要解决没时间阅读问题,必须特意将阅读时间预留出来,并且将其固定下来,形成一个惯例”之意。很明显,这种方法与上段 slot it in as a to-do list item 有着本质区别:前者安排专门的、固定的时间阅读;后者强调想方设法将阅读安插到任务清单里,阅读时间是挤出来而非特意安排出来的,有“为完成而完成”之意。

③句解释“安排固定时间阅读”的好处:能够做到深度阅读,至此全文论述问题得以解决。转折词 but 为句子分界点,其前解释②句 Perhaps surprisingly,这种做法让人觉着会加剧“效率至上”思维倾向(而该倾向导致问题雪上加霜,所以令人惊讶),mind-set(a set of attitudes or **fixed ideas** that sb has and that are **often difficult to change**“观念模式,思维倾向”)及贬义动词 fuel(to make something, **especially something bad**, increase or become stronger “刺激,使加剧”)传达出“分秒必争、效率至上思想观念太过固化,很难改变,并且使得没时间阅读问题雪上加霜”之意,反衬作者对该思维模式的不赞同态度。but 后为语义重心,引证说明这一做法的好处:有助于人们“从时间的流逝中走出来”,进入“灵魂时间”,其中关键性动词 helps 深层蕴藏作者的赞同态度;“step outside time's flow” into “soul time”实质意指“走出‘人们因紧张于时间流逝而将时间安排得满满,但是安插在任务表中的阅读时间并没有取得最令人满意的阅读效果’这一泥潭,进入到‘不管时间的流逝、不管任务的完成,完完全全潜下心来进行深度阅读,最终找到心灵的寄托、灵魂的归属’这一最令人充实的阅读模式(the most fulfilling kind)中”。

④⑤句针对第二段所述“注意力不集中”、“始终随身携带一本书不管用”等问题提出改善性意见,以作为对本段②句所述建议的补充。

④句承第二段⑤句“现代人极度渴望被打断,无法集中注意力”提出建议:只阅读纸质书,或在单一阅读功能的电子阅读器上阅读。only、single-purpose 突出强调“单一性”,旨在突出“深度阅读过程中集中注意力的重要性”。句中 distractions (“使人分心的事物”)呼应第二段⑤句 interrupted/interruption。

⑤句承第二段②③句“始终随身携带一本书无用”给出其适用条件。too 衔接④句,表明两句并列逻辑关联,均在就前文所述问题提出改善性建议;can actually work 照应第二段③句 in my experience... doesn't work,以客观事实佐证经验之误:经验上来讲,随身携带书本无效,因为被各种外界信息所干扰;而事实上,这种做法是可以有效的。破折号后旋即给出有效的条件(条件引出词 providing):必须频繁沉入书中;often enough 强调“沉入书中的次数必须足够多,否则无效”之意。so that(used to show the result of sth)引出频繁沉入书中取得的结果:阅读成为一种默认状态,人们可以随时抽离开来处理工作任务,然后再沉入阅读中;default state(默认状态)即指“如若不经人为有意调整,阅读将成为一种常态,而不再需要被人为穿插在日程表中当作任务来完成”,亦即“阅读已成为第一要务,工作已居于阅读之后、被颠倒过来穿插在阅读第一要务中进行”。句中 dip in(“浸”)、surface(“浮出水面”)、drop back down 分别喻指“沉迷于书中”、“从书中抽离出来”、“继续沉入书中”这三种状态。

⑥句以“安排固定时间阅读的美好前景”终结全文:有朝一日,人们不再需要“挤时间阅读”,而是要“挤时间做其他事情,比如工作”。no longer..., but just... 说明过去“做其他事情是常态,阅读得挤时间来做”之时,重在引出未来美好前景“阅读是常态,其他事情得挤时间来做”。just 强调阅读的纯粹性,仅仅为了阅读而阅读,不为效率而走马观花,不夹杂任何功利性目的,与第三段③句 Immersive reading... depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting 遥相呼应。and 语意递进,进一步借 making time for everything else 与当前所流传的“making time to read”类比表明作者观点:应当安排专门的时间阅读,而不要太过功利地对待时间,将阅读时间卡得死死的。至此,作者的态度跃然纸上:人们不应仅仅挤时间阅读,而是要把阅读当作固定的事情,留出专门的时间去做。





33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps _____.	33. 埃伯利赞同安排固定时间段阅读有助于_____。
[A] encourage the efficiency mind-set	[A] 激励效率至上的思维模式
[B] develop online reading habits	[B] 培养在线阅读的习惯
[C] promote ritualistic reading	[C] 促进例行性阅读
[D] achieve immersive reading	[D] 实现沉浸式阅读

[精准定位] 根据题干中 scheduling regular times for reading 定位至第四段。首句提出问题:究竟怎样的时间管理方式对阅读来说才有效?随后作答:为阅读安排固定时间段。③句借 Eberle 观点说明这样行事(such ritualistic behaviour 指“固定时间阅读”)的作用:有助于人们挣脱“时间的流逝”,进入“灵魂时间”,联系第三段③至⑤句即为:不再为浪费时间而惶恐,实现纯粹的沉浸式阅读,因此[D]正确。

[命题解密] 题干+正确项[D]是综合第二段⑥句、第三段以及第四段②③句得出的结论,体现全文主旨。选项中 immersive reading 等同于第二段⑥句的 Deep reading,复现第三段③句 immersive reading,均与第四段③句 soul time 相对应。

[A]根据③句 You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set 设置障碍,但该内容为“让步”逻辑,表明惯常看法,旨在引出 Eberle 的不同观点。[B]对④句对“克服阅读分心”的建议“只读纸质书或使用单一功能的电子阅读器”断章取义,并将其偷换成了“安排固定时间段阅读的作用”。[C]利用③句 such ritualistic behaviour 设置干扰,从常识上来看,“安排固定时间段阅读”确实能够促进“例行性(即习惯性)阅读”,但该内容并非 Eberle 在文中所提及的观点。

34. “Carry a book with you at all times” can work if _____.	34. 如果_____,“始终随身携带一本书”会起作用。
[A] reading becomes your primary business of the day	[A] 阅读成为你一天当中的首要事务
[B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with	[B] 所有的日常事务都已得到立即处理
[C] you are able to drop back to business after reading	[C] 你能够在阅读之后返回到工作中去
[D] time can be evenly split for reading and business	[D] 时间可以平均分配给阅读和工作

[精准定位] 根据题干可定位至第四段⑤句,句中破折号引出“随身携带一本书”起作用的条件(providing 作连词,意为“如果”);能经常沉浸于书中,阅读成为默认状态,而其他事务则变为附带,也即,阅读成为高于其他事务的首要事务,[A]正确。

[命题解密] 题干+正确项[A]是对⑤句的概括,其中 can work if...对应原文 can actually work, too—providing...;选项 reading becomes your primary business 提炼文中 becomes the default state from which...。

[B]把⑤句“短暂地浮出水面处理事务”偷换为“所有日常事务得到立即处理”。[C]颠倒关系,将⑤句中“处理完事务返回阅读(before dropping back down)”偷换为“阅读之后返回工作(drop back to business)”。[D]中“在阅读和事务上平均分配时间(evenly split)”与原文强调“阅读为主,其他为辅”相矛盾。



35. The best title for this text could be _____.	35. 本文最佳标题可能是_____。
[A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading	[A] 如何享受轻松阅读
[B] How to Find Time to Read	[B] 如何找时间阅读
[C] How to Set Reading Goals	[C] 如何设定阅读目标
[D] How to Read Extensively	[D] 如何广泛阅读

[精准定位] 第一段提出问题:如今人们总抱怨没有时间阅读。第二、三段分析问题:阐释常见时



间管理技巧在阅读上不可行的根本原因。第四段提出建议:安排固定时间段来阅读,把阅读当作“主业”,其他事务当作“副业”。可见全文针对“现代人烦恼没有时间阅读”提出可行性办法,[B]正确。

[命题解密] 文章标题体现全文主旨,应涉及文章探讨的主要对象,涵盖全文主题。本文主题包含两个关键信息——阅读、时间,[B]包含这两个信息,并完美涵盖了主题。[A]、[C]、[D]均未体现文中的关键信息之一——时间,且 enjoy,reading goals 从文中细枝末节中捕风捉影,extensively 在文中并无体现。



原文外教朗读

Text 4 美国年轻一代正在重新定义成功之路



一、文章总体分析及考题速览

[总体分析]

本文节选自 *The Atlantic* (《大西洋月刊》) 2015 年 6 月 11 日一篇题为 *How Younger Americans Are Redefining Success* (美国年轻人如何重新定义成功) 的文章。文章先以一项民意调查结果提出全文主旨:美国年轻一代正在改写成功之路;随后具体阐述他们如何及为何改写成功之路。

[考题速览]

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____.	成功人生的跨世代标志。
37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to _____.	由第三段可推测的有关年轻人的内容。
38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____.	年轻人定义的首要事项和期望的影响。
39. Both young and old agree that _____.	年轻人和老一辈的共识。
40. Which of the following is true about Schneider ?	Schneider 相关信息。

问题速览:由题干关键词 a successful life、Both young and old agree 可知,本文话题关乎“成功人生”,文中可能言及“新老一辈对成功人生在某方面的共识”。

问题解读:①由第 36、37 题可推知文章涉及“不同世代对成功人生的共同看法”以及“年轻人的倾向性”;②第 38 题表明,文内可能涉及“年轻人对首要事项和期望”的定义及其可能产生的影响。③透过第 39 题可知,新老一辈在某些方面达成一致,暗示文中可能还谈及他们在某些方面的不一致。④第 40 题表明,文章介绍了 Schneider 的有关内容,暗示其可能为年轻人或者老一辈人的典型代表。

问题总结:通过上述分析可知,本文话题关乎“成功人生”,涉及新老一辈的相似看法及不同看法,其间还穿插了年轻人对首要事项及期望的定义及其影响,并以 Schneider 为例进行了阐述。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I Against a **backdrop**^① of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest **poll**^② has found.

最新民意调查发现:在经济、人口结构急剧改变的背景下,较为年轻的美国人正在绘制一幅新型的 21 世纪成功路线图。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ① **backdrop**^① ['bækdrɒp] *n.* 背景
② **poll** [pəʊl] *n.* 民意调查,民意测验

● 经典搭配

- ① against a backdrop of (在……背景下)
② population structure (人口结构)
③ draw a road map to success (绘制一幅成功路线图)



第一、二段借最新民意调查结果指出新一代美国人正在改写成功之路。

第一段结论式开篇,借最新民意调查结果引出全文主旨:美国年轻人正在改写成功之路。关键词为: a new 21st-century road map to success.

宏观上, a latest poll has found 表明本段为“最新民意调查结果”的介绍。latest(最近的,最新的)表面说明调查之“新”,实质暗示调查结果引人关注,预示下文将围绕该结果展开论述。

微观上而言, Against... success 介绍具体调查结果。背景表达词 Against a backdrop of 引出社会背景:经济和人口结构急剧变化,其中 drastic(剧烈的)蕴藏作者情感基调:这一变化很极端,带来严重不良影响。比较级结构 younger Americans 明确比较对象:较年轻美国人 VS 稍年长美国人。形象表达 A is drawing B(A 正在绘制 B)及新旧对比词 new 形象展露社会背景变化的影响:较年轻美国人正在改写成功之路。注:road map 本义为“(专为开车者设计的)公路交通图”,此处喻指“(成功的)路径”。

II ① Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize^① many of the same traditional milestones^② of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties.

② But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes^③ the finish line of a fulfilling^④ life, they offer strikingly^⑤ different paths for reaching it.

跨越代际线,美国人依然高度重视许多相同的、传统的成功人生标志性事件,包括结婚、生子、购房及六十多岁退休。但是,尽管年轻一辈和老一辈在“什么构成成功人生的终点线”上大体达成共识,他们却提供了截然不同的到达终点线的路径。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① prize [praɪz] v. 珍视,高度重视

② milestone ['maɪlstəʊn] n. 重大事件,里程碑

③ constitute ['kɒnstɪtjuːt] v. 构成

④ fulfilling [fʊl'fɪlɪŋ] a. 令人满意的

⑤ strikingly ['straɪkɪŋli] ad. 惹人注目地,醒目地

● 经典搭配

① generational line (代际线)

② finish line (终点线)

· 语篇分析 ·

第二段明确全文主旨:新老一辈成功之路截然不同。关键词为: strikingly different paths for reaching it.

①句退而指出新老一代美国人在成功人生的标志性事件上认知大体一致。Across generational lines(跨越世代分界线),点明本句关注“代际共同点”;continue to prize(prize 为熟词僻意,意为“高度重视”)明确代际“共同点/认知一致面”;均高度重视……;many of the same... 则表明两者认知一致的面虽未延及成功人生传统价值观的全部,但也在诸多方面相同;including... 例举成功人生标志性事件:结婚、生子、买房、六十几岁退休(详见“背景知识①”)。

②句进而转折(But)指出新老一辈美国人的不同之处:成功路径截然不同。句内 while 让步状语从句实际回指①句内容:新老一辈在成功人生构成要素上持基本一致观点,其中 mostly agree on 呼应 continue to prize many of the same, what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life(finish line 本义“[比赛的]终点线”,此处喻指“成功人生的标志性事件”)回指 milestones of a successful life。主句转而(while 蕴藏的让步转折之意)引出语义重点:新老一代成功路径截然不同,其中 different 以 strikingly(醒目地)修饰,极言年轻一代与老一辈人追求成功的路线差异之大,预示下文将对此展开详细论述。

【背景知识】①代际线(generational line):一个开放的社会或当社会急剧变革时期,一代人与另一代人的社会化过程、社会经历不同,从而使各自组群中心观(或称群体中心观)较为悬殊。这种认识上、价值观念上的明显差异,通称“代沟(generation gap)”,而划分两代人的虚拟的线通常被称作“代际线(generational line)”。

②美国退休制度:美国退休政策分三个层次:①提前退休:年满 62 岁就可以开始领退休金,但退休



金要打7折,每推迟一个月领取,打的折扣就少一些。②正常退休:根据出生日期的不同,美国社会保障局设定了不同的正常退休年龄。在正常退休年龄内退休的人,可以领取全额退休金。③延迟退休:选择延迟退休的人在原有的退休金基础上还能获得奖励性的收益(Delayed Retirement Credits)。

· 真题精解 ·



36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____.	36. 成功人生的一个跨世代标志是_____。
[A] trying out different lifestyles	[A] 尝试不同生活方式
[B] having a family with children	[B] 结婚生子
[C] working beyond retirement age	[C] 到退休年龄后仍旧工作
[D] setting up a profitable business	[D] 创建一家盈利企业

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 cross-generation 定位至第二段①句。该句指出,跨越代际线,美国人依旧重视那些成功人生的传统里程碑,诸如结婚生子、拥有住房及六十来岁退休。[B]正确。

[命题解密] 题干是对①句 Across generational lines, ... traditional milestones of a successful life 的同义替换,正确项[B]是对原文 getting married, having children, owning a home 的同义改写。

[A]将第二段②句 strikingly different paths“成功之路迥然不同”曲解为“尝试不同生活方式”,同时还将这种尝试冠以成功之标志。[C]利用第二段①句 retiring in their sixties 反向干扰,把“在六十几岁退休(按时退休)”反向曲解为“在退休年龄之后仍工作”。[D]将第三段 financially secure 曲解成“公司财务安全”,从而误读出“创建一家盈利企业”之意,而文中实际指的是夫妻双方婚前、生孩子前最好要有经济保障。

III Young people who are still getting started^① in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize^② personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance^③ their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain^④ that children are best served^⑤ by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

调查发现:相比稍微年长一些的成年人来讲,仍处于人生起步阶段的年轻人更可能在工作中优先考虑个人成就感,他们觉得频繁更换工作最能推动职业发展,他们更喜欢公共服务更多、生活节奏更快的社区,他们赞同夫妻在结婚生子前应该有经济保障,并认为孩子最好由均在外工作的双亲来抚育。

vx: KZRZ2019

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ①start [stɑ:t] v. 开始生活,开始立业
- ②prioritize [praɪ'ɒrɪtaɪz] v. 按优先顺序列出;确定(事项、问题等)的优先顺序;优先考虑[处理]
- ③advance [əd'vɑ:ns] v. 前进,推进;(使)进展
- ④maintain [meɪn'teɪn] v. 主张;坚持认为

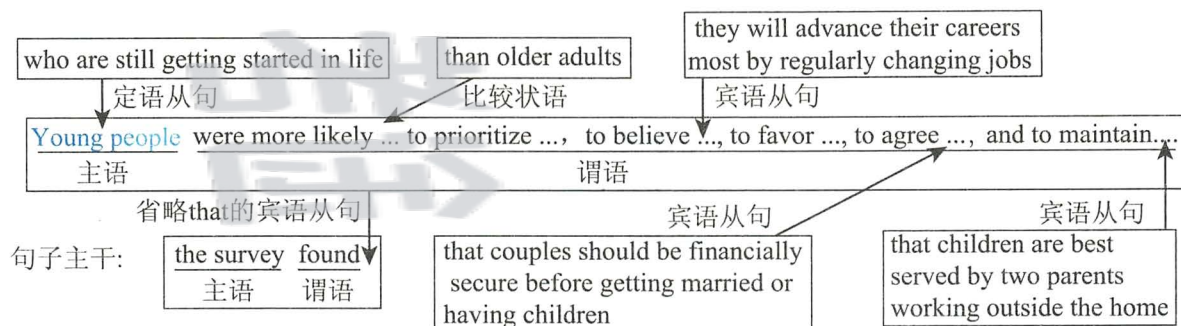
- ⑤serve [sɜ:v] v. 为……提供服务;满足……的需要

● 经典搭配

- ①personal fulfillment (个人满足感)
- ②pace of life (生活节奏)
- ③financially secure (有经济保障)

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.





功能注释:本句主干为 the survey found, 其宾语由省略 that 的从句充当并置于句首。比较级结构 more likely than older adults to... 引出年轻人和老一辈人的比较, 其内包含五个并列的 to do 不定式结构, 其中 to believe, to agree 和 to maintain 后又各包含一个宾语从句。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三、四段借最新民意调查结果分析新一代美国人如何改写成功之路。

第三段具体诠释年轻一辈美国人与众不同的成功路线, 即年轻一代如何改写成功之路。关键词为: more likely than older adults.

宏观上, ... the survey found 表明本段亦为“民意调查结果”的介绍。the survey 即指首段 a latest poll, 表明本段同首段实为语义逻辑相类似的段落, 均在呈现调查结果, 以为文章主题服务。

微观上, Young people... outside the home 承上段, 具体阐述年轻一代美国人相较老一辈而言完全不同的成功追求路线。who 定语从句(其中 start 为熟词僻意, 意为“开始生活, 开始立业”)限定 young people, 明确首段 younger Americans 具体所指: 尚且处于人生起步阶段的年轻人。were more likely than 引出其比对对象 older adults。一系列观点标记词所组成的并列结构(to prioritize... to believe... to favor... to agree... and to maintain...) 分别从职业、社区和家庭三个角度引出年轻人追求成功的不同路线: 一、职业观上, 更注重个人成就感, 借助频繁跳槽来实现职业发展。二、社区观上, 偏爱公共服务多、生活节奏快的社区。三、家庭观上, 认为结婚生子前应有经济保障、父母都出去工作以抚育孩子。

· 真题精解 ·

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to _____.	37. 从第三段可以得知年轻人往往_____。
[A] favor a slower life pace	[A] 更喜欢较慢的生活节奏
[B] hold an occupation longer	[B] 在一个职位上待得更久
[C] attach importance to pre-marital finance	[C] 重视婚前财务状况
[D] give priority to childcare outside the home	[D] 优先考虑在外面托管孩子

[精准定位] 第三段从职业、社区和家庭角度指出年轻人追求的成功道路, 他们赞同结婚或生子前经济上有保障。由此可知, 年轻人往往重视婚前财务状况, [C]选项正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[C]是对文中... agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married 的同义改写。

[A]利用段中词汇 a faster pace of life 反向干扰, 将“更快的生活节奏”偷换为“更慢的生活节奏”。[B]干扰源自段中 regularly changing jobs, 将“频繁更换工作”反向曲解为“在一个职位上更久”。[D]将文中“孩子最好由均在外工作的双亲照顾”曲解为“优先考虑在外面托管孩子”。



IV From career to community and family, these contrasts^① suggest that in the aftermath^② of the searing^③ Great Recession^④, those just starting out in life are defining^⑤ priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually^⑥ all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

从职业发展社区、家庭,这些差异表明:在灼热的大衰退余波下,那些人生刚刚起步的人正在界定首要事项和期望,这些事项和期望将逐渐蔓延到美国人生活的几乎所有方面,从消费者偏好到居住模式,再到政治。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①contrast ['kɒntrɑːst] *n.* 差别,差异

②aftermath^② ['ɑːftəməθ] *n.* (战争、风暴、事故的)后果,余波

③searing^③ ['siəriŋ] *a.* 炽热的,灼热的;灼痛的,剧痛的

④the Great Recession 大衰退

⑤define [dɪ'faɪn] *v.* 给……下定义,解释;界定,说明

⑥virtually ['vɜːtʃʊəli] *ad.* 实际上,几乎,差不多

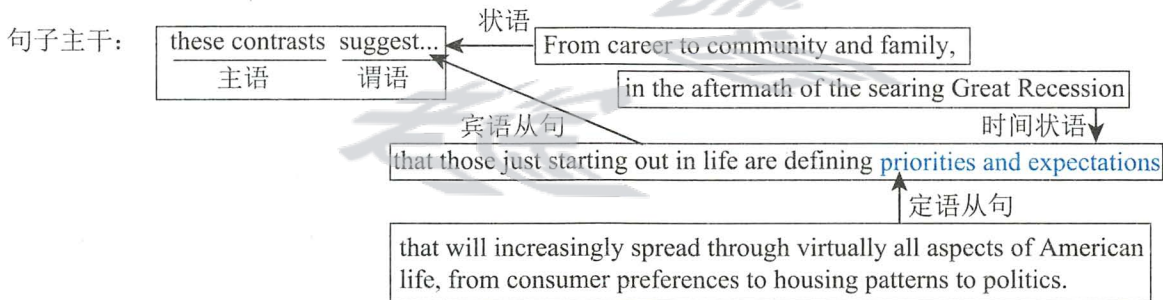
● 经典搭配

①spread through (蔓延到)

②consumer preference (消费者偏好)

③housing pattern (居住模式)

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.



功能注释:本句主干为 these contrasts suggest that..., that 引导一个宾语从句,指出差异表明的具体内容, in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession 做时间状语修饰宾语从句, that will increasingly... 为定语从句修饰 priorities and expectations, 说明“优先考虑的事项和期望”的具体情况。

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段补充指出年轻一代美国人重新定义成功之路的影响:波及美国人生活的方方面面。关键词为: spread through virtually all aspects of American life.

句中 From career to community and family, these contrasts 回指上段所述年轻一代美国人在职业观、社区观、家庭观三方面相较年长美国人而言截然不同的成功追求路线。in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession 呼应首段 Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy, 明确当下美国年轻一代所处时代背景(详见“背景知识”),灼热的大衰退余波未了,其中 aftermath, searing 共同体现大衰退程度之严重、影响之久远(时至今日年轻人还受其影响,致其不得不改写老一辈的成功之路)。these contrasts suggest that... are defining priorities and expectations 直接明示“上述差异”与“年轻一代正在改写成功之路”的印证关系(suggest)。that will... 定语从句补充说明这给美国人生活带来的影响:几乎波及到方方面面,其中 increasingly 表明影响愈来愈强, virtually all aspects of American life 强调影响面之宽:几近所有方面; from ... to ... to... 由浅入深、由小及大例证说明影响面之广。



【背景知识】Great Recession(大衰退):发生于2007年影响至今的经济危机,国际货币基金组织称之为 Great Recession,与2007—2008年的金融危机和2007—2009年的美国次贷危机有关。此前,历史上影响最深远的经济危机为1929—1933年的大萧条(Great Depression)。

· 真题精解 ·

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____.	38. 年轻人界定的首要事项和期望将_____。
[A] become increasingly clear	[A] 变得日益清晰
[B] focus on materialistic issues	[B] 聚焦物质问题
[C] depend largely on political preferences	[C] 很大程度上取决于政治偏好
[D] reach almost all aspects of American life	[D] 几乎触及美国人生活的所有方面

【精准定位】根据题干关键词 priorities and expectations 定位至第四段。该段指出身处人生起步阶段的年轻人正在定义首要事项及期望,这些事项及期望将逐渐蔓延至美国人生活的方方面面。[D]正确。

【命题解密】正确项[D]是段中 spread through virtually all aspects of American life 的同义替换。
[A]将段中用以说明完全不同层面的两个词 defining、increasingly 杂糅在一起捏造出 increasingly clear 之意,将“影响”理解成“事件本身”。[B]借助段中 consumer preferences、housing patterns 臆断出“物质问题”,而文意旨在例证年轻人定义的首要事项、期望“波及美国人生活的方方面面,诸如消费者偏好、住房问题”,而非“聚焦物质问题”。[C]将段中 preferences、politics 杂糅,而文意旨在例证年轻人定义的首要事项和期望“对美国人生活影响之深,从住房偏好到政治无不触及”而非“取决于政治偏好”。

V ① Young and old converge^① on one key point: Overwhelming^② majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. ② While younger people are somewhat^③ more optimistic^④ than their elders about the prospects^⑤ for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb^⑥ than earlier generations in reaching such signpost^⑦ achievements as securing^⑧ a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

年轻一辈和老一辈在一个关键点上观点趋同;双方以压倒性多数认为当今年轻人比前几代人更难起步。尽管年轻人要比年长者对今天刚起步的年轻人的前景多少更乐观一点,但是双方绝大多数认为,在实现诸如获取高薪的工作、组建家庭、债务管理、拥有买得起的住房这些标志性成就上,那些“刚起步”的人比前几代人面临更艰难的攀行。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①converge [kən'vɜ:dʒ] v. (观点、目标)趋同

②overwhelming [ˌəʊvə'hwelmɪŋ] a. 巨大的,压倒性的

③somewhat ['sʌmwtʌt] ad. 有点儿,有几分

④optimistic [ˌɒptɪ'mɪstɪk] a. 乐观的,乐观主义的

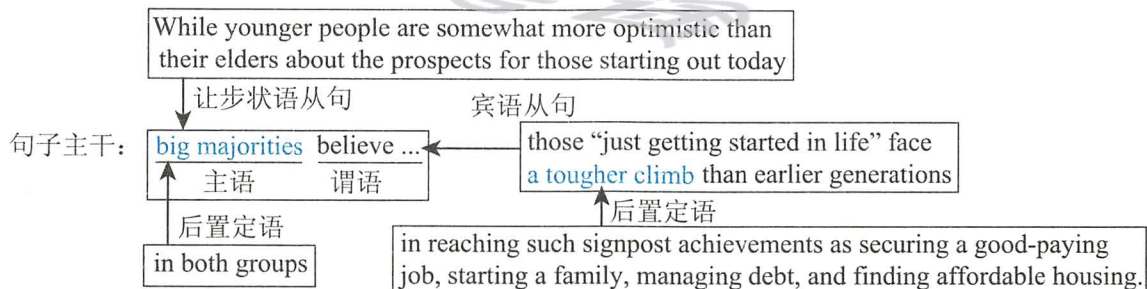
⑤prospect ['prɒspekt] n. 可能性;机会;希望;前景
- ⑥climb [klaɪm] n. (社会地位)上升;(职务)晋升;提高(地位)

⑦signpost ['saɪnpəʊst] n. 路标;标志物

⑧secure [sɪ'kjʊə] v. (尤指经过努力)获得,取得,实现

While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.





功能注释:本句主干为 big majorities believe... ,while 引导让步状语从句修饰主句,先让步指出年轻人对起步前景比老一辈人乐观;those... than earlier generations 为省略 that 的宾语从句,做 believe 的宾语;in reaching such signpost achievements as... 做后置定语修饰 a tougher climb,指出社会地位上更为困难具体所指内容。

· 语篇分析 ·

第五、六段补充说明新一代美国人改变成功之路的原因:成功之路面临更大挑战。

第五段传承上文指出年轻一代面临的挑战:起步、立足更困难。关键词为:①harder;②tougher。

①句(段落主旨句)指出年轻一代人起步比前几代人更难。句子借助冒号分为前后两部分,互为解释说明关系。

冒号前概述新老一辈在某个关键点上认知相同。converge“(观点、想法)趋同”)表面引出新老一辈共识,实质暗示文章开启新的层次,由论述代际差异转向代际共识;point经key(the most important)限定,意在强调这个要点的重要性。

冒号后具体说明两者共识:当年轻人起步更艰难。overwhelming majorities 重在强调新老一辈持相同观点的人数之多,暗示该问题值得关注;harder for young people today... than for earlier generations 在表明比较对象(当年轻人 VS 前几代人)的同时,指出新一代美国人在成家立业成功之路上面临比以往更大的压力与挑战。

②句进而解释①句,明示“起步更难”具体所指:年轻人在求职、成家、还债、买房方面处境更艰难。

while 从句首先让步指出年轻人对生活前景比老一辈人更积极乐观;其中比较级... more optimistic than... 和程度副词 somewhat 暗含其“初生牛犊不怕虎”之意,也反衬说明年轻人对成功人生的信心。

主句转而指出两个群体绝大多数人对“起步更难”的具体认识:高薪的工作更难获得,成家成本更高,管理债务比前几代人更难,买得起的住房更难找到。意即,对于今日的年轻人来说,实现“美国梦”(住房自有、职业稳定、经济稳定)变得更加困难。其中 climb 为熟词僻意,意为“(尤指职位或社会地位的)提升;晋升”,此处即指由“起步”上升到“立足、成功”。

· 真题精解 ·

39. Both young and old agree that _____.	39. 年轻人和老一辈人都认为_____。
[A] good-paying jobs are less available	[A] 高薪的工作变得更少
[B] the old made more life achievements	[B] 老一辈人的人生成就更多
[C] housing loans today are easy to obtain	[C] 今天的住房贷款容易获得
[D] getting established is harder for the young	[D] 对年轻人来说立足更困难

[精准定位] 根据题干 Both young and old agree 定位至第五段。该段首先指出年轻人和老一辈人的共识:对今日的年轻人来说,人生起步比之前的几代人更困难;继而进一步阐释:在找到高薪工作、组建家庭、管理债务和拥有可支付性住房这些标志性成就上,那些“刚刚人生起步”的人比几代之前的人攀登得更困难。即,成家立业、安稳下来对年轻人来说更困难。[D]正确。



[命题解密] 正确项[D]getting established is harder for the young(其中 get established 意为“立足, 站稳脚跟”)是对文中 it is harder for young people today to get started and those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb ... in reaching such signpost achievements... 的合理概括。

[A]源自②句 a good-paying job,但原文重在指出找到薪水不菲的工作“变得更难”,而非薪水不菲的工作数量“变得更少”。[B]由②句 those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb ... in reaching such signpost achievements... 臆断出“老一辈人的人生成就更多”,但文中旨在指出年轻人想要在社会上立足比老一辈人更困难,而并未涉及两个群体人生成就多少的比较。[C]由②句 affordable housing 捏造出“住房贷款更容易获得”,而段中并未涉及“住房贷款”问题。

VI ① Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. **②** Schneider, a 27-year-old auto **technician**^① from the Chicago suburbs, says he **struggled**^② to find a job after graduating from college. **③** Even now that he is working **steadily**^③, he said, “I can’t afford to pay my monthly **mortgage**^④ payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen.” **④** Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. **⑤** “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said. **⑥** “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.” [411 words]

皮特·施耐德认为现今的攀行更艰难。施耐德,一位来自芝加哥郊区的27岁汽车技师,说大学毕业后很努力才找到一份工作。尽管工作稳定,但是“凭一己之力无法负担月供,因此不得不把房间租给别人以负担月供,”他说。回首过往,他猛然发现小时候父母尽管都没有读大学,却也能为孩子们提供一个舒适的生活。“尽管爸妈没有大学文凭,但是我仍然在一个上层中产阶级家庭中长大,”施耐德说,“我想人们再也做不到那样了。”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **technician** [tek'nɪʃən] *n.* 技师,技术人员

② **struggle** ['strʌɡl] *v.* 奋斗,拼搏,作出极大的努力

③ **steadily** ['stedɪli] *ad.* 稳定地,稳固地

④ **mortgage** ['mɔːɡɪdʒ] *n.* 抵押贷款,按揭

· 语篇分析 ·



第六段具体例证说明“当年轻人们生活更难起步、更难立足社会”。关键词为:① **Pete Schneider**; ② **tougher**。

①句总述 Schneider 观点(considers 为观点标记词):现如今想要立足社会、取得成功更难。the climb tougher today 呼应上段②句 a tougher climb,实现段间衔接,具体指代“由人生起步到立足社会最后取得成功”这一人生阶梯。

②至⑥句解释说明①句。

②句介绍 Schneider 基本情况:年龄(27-year-old)、职业(auto technician)、地域(Chicago suburbs)、学历(college)及求职历程(struggled to find a job)。struggled(挣扎,艰难地行进)以点代面暗示整个年轻一代求职艰难,人生的第一步就很困难;after graduating from college 暗示“大学生都已如此窘迫,何况他人”。

③句解释 Schneider 经济情况:工作稳定却无力负担月供。让步表达 Even now 先指出 Schneider 目前状况:工作稳定,后借直接引语转折指出其经济状况:必须靠出租房间才能负担房贷。can't afford... on my own 与 have to... 共同表现出 Schneider 经济上的无力及无奈,深层表明稳定的工作并不意味着经济上的完全独立。

④⑤句回顾 Schneider 小时候的境遇。

④句间接转述 Schneider 童年境遇:没读过大学的父母竟也能为孩子们提供舒适的生活。让步结构



even though 和隐性对比 a comfortable life for ... children VS neither had completed college 共同彰显其父母一代人在生活起步初期相对容易。is struck (strike 意为“突然意识到, 突然想到”) 反衬说明 Schneider 父辈们境遇的轻松, 年轻一辈立足之道的艰辛。

⑤句直接引述 Schneider 童年境遇: 虽然父母没有大学文凭, 但他(作为孩子)依然可以成长于上层中产阶级家庭。an upper middle-class home VS didn't have college degrees 强对比和②③句所述 Schneider 虽大学毕业但无力独自负担房贷的境遇形成鲜明对比, 暗示年轻一代和老一辈在人生起步期面临的情况截然不同, 年轻人起步变得更加困难。

⑥句以 Schneider 之言收尾: 如今人们再也做不到这样, 反衬年轻一代成功之路艰难。that 回指④⑤句所述其父母当年状况, not... anymore 体现今非昔比: “轻易立足社会”之时一去不返。

· 真题精解 ·

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?	40. 下面哪一项关于施耐德的内容是正确的?
[A] He found a dream job after graduating from college.	[A] 他在大学毕业后找到了一份理想的工作。
[B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.	[B] 他父母认为稳定工作是成功必需。
[C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.	[C] 他父母的上乘生活和大学文凭几乎没有关系。
[D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.	[D] 他认为他的技师工作颇有挑战性。

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 Schneider 定位至第六段。该段④⑤句指出, Schneider 的父母虽然没有上过大学, 但给孩子们提供了舒适的生活; 父母虽然没有大学文凭, 但他仍在上层中产阶级家庭长大。由此可推知, 他父母的上乘生活和大学文凭几乎没有关系, [C]选项正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[C]是对文中... his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college... 和... grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn't have college degrees 的合理推断。

[A]将②句 struggled to find a job(很努力才找到一份工作)过度推导为“(既然如此努力, 那么肯定是)找到了一份理想的工作”, 而“理想与否”文中并未提及。[B]将段中词汇 his parents、working steadily 杂糅, 并臆想出“他的父母认为稳定工作是成功之必须”, 而文中并未对他父母的看法展开探讨, 同时也未探讨稳定工作与成功之间的关联。[D]将①句 considers the climb tougher(认为由起步到立足最后到成功这条人生攀行之路更艰难)曲解为“技师工作具有挑战性”。

Part B 快乐秘诀: 释放你的内在孩童



原文外教朗读

一、文章总体分析

本文选自 The Guardian 《卫报》一篇题为 Act Your Shoe Size, Not Your Age(别那么成熟)的文章。文章指出不断追求幸福、却往往求而不得的成年人应该向孩子学习如何获取幸福。





二、语篇分析

- [A] Be silly
- [B] Have fun
- [C] Ask for help
- [D] Express your emotions
- [E] Don't overthink it
- [F] Be easily pleased
- [G] Notice things

- [A] 傻点儿
- [B] 玩得开心
- [C] 寻求帮助
- [D] 表达情绪
- [E] 别想太多
- [F] 容易满足
- [G] 留意事物

· 小标题分析 ·



- [A] Be silly 表明段落涉及内容:不要总是努力变得成熟、睿智,而是要允许自己傻气、幼稚一点。
- [B] Have fun 表明段落意在提醒人们“要懂得玩耍、娱乐,放松自己”。
- [C] Ask for help 说明段落可能会指出“不要什么事都一个人扛,要适时寻求他人的帮助”。
- [D] Express your emotions 说明段落涉及“情绪和情感的 control/压抑”,建议人们多表达、释放情绪。
- [E] Don't overthink it 重在前缀 over-,暗示我们平时顾虑太多,强调“应顺其自然,不要太过苛求”。
- [F] Be easily pleased 重在 easily 一词指出“我们应学会容易满足,为小事感到开心”。
- [G] Notice things 意在提醒人们“保持一定的好奇心,留意周围的事物”。

I ① As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with **mixed**^① results. ② Yet children appear to have it down to an art — and for the most part they don't need self-help books or **therapy**^②. ③ Instead, they look after their **wellbeing**^③ **instinctively**^④, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. ④ Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

作为成年人,似乎我们在不断追寻幸福,结局却往往不一。而孩子们似乎对此驾轻就熟——并且在很大程度上,他们不需要自助书籍或治疗。相反,他们本能地守住自己的幸福,且通常比我们成年人做起来更有成效。也许是时候向他们学习一些经验了。

vx: KZRZ2019

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① **mixed** [mɪkst] *a.* 混杂的
- ② **therapy** ['θerəpi] *n.* 治疗,疗法
- ③ **wellbeing** [ˌwel'biːŋ] *n.* 幸福
- ④ **instinctively** [ɪn'stɪŋktɪvli] *ad.* 本能地

● 经典搭配

- ① have/get sth down to an art/a fine art = do sth very well (把某事做得很出色[精巧])
- ② for the most part (多半,在很大程度上)

· 语篇分析 ·



第一段概述指出,成年人应该向孩子学习如何守住幸福。

①句从“成年人”入手,指出我们在不断追寻幸福,结局却往往不一。mixed results 说明并非每个人都能收获幸福,求得的可能并非真正的幸福。

②③句转入(Yet)“孩子们”的情形:他们本能地获取幸福,结果却更有成效。其中②句以 have it down to an art(it 回指首句 pursuing happiness)、don't need self-help books or therapy 说明孩子们往往不需外界帮助便能成功获得幸福。③句进一步正面指出孩子们获取幸福是出自本能,且比成年人更为有效。其中 instinctively 和 need self-help books or therapy 形成对比,体现 instead 内涵;more effectively than 将“孩子”与“成年人”追求幸福的成效相较,明确前者优于后者。

④句最后提出结论/建议:成年人应学习孩子们的经验。It's time to... 体现建议性,引领下文。



41. _____

II ① What does a child do when he's sad? ② He cries. ③ When he's angry? ④ He shouts. ⑤ Scared? ⑥ Probably a bit of both. ⑦ As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are **manageable**^① and don't **dictate**^② our behaviours, which is in many ways a good thing. ⑧ But too often we take this process too far and end up **suppressing**^③ emotions, especially negative ones. ⑨ That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. ⑩ What we need to do is find a way to **acknowledge**^④ and express what we feel appropriately, and then — again, like children — move on.

41. _____

当一个孩子伤心时他会做什么呢? 他会大哭。当他生气时呢? 他会大叫。害怕时呢? 大概两者都有那么一点。在成长过程中,我们会学着控制情绪,为的是使其易于控制而不会支配我们的行为,这在许多方面是好事情。但我们常常会将这一步做得太过,并最终压抑情绪,尤其是负面情绪。这样做的影响大致等同于将灰尘扫到地毯下,甚至会让我们患病。我们需要做的就是找到一种方式承认并适当地表达我们的感觉,然后——再次像孩子一样——继续前行。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **manageable** ['mænidʒəbəl] *a.* 易控制的, 易管理的

② **dictate** ['diktet] *v.* 影响, 决定, 支配

③ **suppress** [sə'pres] *v.* 抑制(感情)

④ **acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *v.* 承认

● 经典搭配

① take sth too far (将某事做得太过)

② end up doing (最终处于……)

③ brush/sweep sth under the carpet (掩盖某事, 尤指错事)

④ move on (继续向前)

· 语篇分析 ·



第二段为建议一。

首六句以三组设问清楚说明, 孩子会非常直白地表露、宣泄情绪: sad → cries, angry → shouts, Scared → both (cries + shouts)。

⑦至⑨句介绍成年人的情绪反应: 控制、甚至是压抑情绪。其间以 But 形成“让步—转折”逻辑。⑦句先退步, 以 emotions 总概前面 sad, angry, Scared, 锁定段落中心为“情绪”; control our emotions, manageable, don't dictate our behaviors 说明成年人往往会“控制情绪”, 其目的在于“不让情绪失控、支配我们的行为”(so 体现“目的性”); in many ways a good thing 则肯定这一做法确实有许多“益处”。⑧句转而以 too often, too far, end up suppressing emotions 说明人们往往会过于极端地抑制情绪, 尤其是(有害健康的)负面情绪。⑨句进一步指出后果: 这是在掩盖事实, 甚至会让人患病。其中 brush dirt under a carpet 字面意思为“将灰尘扫到地毯下”, 比喻义为“掩盖某事, 不去正视问题”。

⑩句引出作者建议: 承认情绪并适当地表达出来。What we need to do is 体现建议性; acknowledge, express 与前面 control, suppress 形成鲜明对比, 表明作者观点: 成年人有时也需要像孩子一样承认和释放情绪。

42. _____

III ① A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. ② It cost less than a **fiver**^① but she was **overjoyed**^②, and couldn't stop talking about it. ③ Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these

42. _____

几年前的圣诞节, 我最小的继女, 那时九岁, 得到了一件超人 T 恤作为圣诞礼物。这件 T 恤只花了不到五镑但却令她极为高兴, 她简直不能停止谈论它。我们常常认为一份新工作, 一套更大的房子或一辆更好的车会是让我们最终得以满足的神奇良方, 但



things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. ④ Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

真实情况是这些东西对我们的幸福水平产生的持久影响微乎其微。相反,每天因小事情充满感激是提升幸福的更佳方式。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

① **fiver** ['faɪvə] *n.* 五元美钞

② **overjoyed** [əʊvə'dʒɔɪd] *a.* 极为高兴的,十分开心的

● **经典搭配**

silver bullet (解决某一难题的良方,高招)

• 语篇分析 •

第三段为建议二。

①②句以作者九岁女儿的事例介绍“孩子眼中的幸福”。cost less than a fiver 与 overjoyed、couldn't stop talking about it 形成对比,说明事实:孩子的幸福非常简单,一件小东西便能带来巨大的快乐。

③句分析“成年人眼中的幸福”。句子整体以 we believe... but the reality is... 体现“人们的观念”与“实际情形”之间差异:我们认为高价值的物质(新工作,大房子,好车)能让自己得到满足 (be the magic silver bullet...); 而实际情形是这些东西对我们的幸福影响甚微 (these things have very little lasting impact...; these things 回指 a new job, bigger house or better car)。

④句作者顺而提出建议:每天对小事情充满感激是提升幸福的更佳方式... is a much better way to... 再次体现强烈的建议性; small things 和上文 a new job, bigger house or better car 形成对比,体现 much better 的比较含义。

43. _____

IV ① Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? ② If we adults could **indulge**^① in a bit of silliness and **giggling**^②, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like **endorphins**^③, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off **infection**^④. ③ All of which would, of course, have a positive effect on our happiness levels.

43. _____

你曾注意过孩子们是多么爱笑吗? 如果我们成年人能够纵情于一点傻气和傻笑,那么我们将会减少体内的压力激素,增加有益激素如内啡肽,提高心脏血流量,甚至提升防御传染病的可能。所有这一切当然会对我们的幸福水平具有积极的影响。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

① **indulge** [ɪn'dʌldʒ] *v.* 沉溺于,沉湎于,纵情于

② **giggle** ['gɪɡəl] *v.* 傻笑

③ **endorphin** [en'dɔːfɪn] *n.* 内啡肽

④ **infection** [ɪn'fekʃən] *n.* 传染病

● **经典搭配**

fight off (抵挡,击退,竭力摆脱)

• 语篇分析 •

第四段为建议三。

①句以反问传递作者强烈肯定:孩子们非常爱笑。

②句进而以虚拟语气向成年人提出建议。If 从句表明建议:纵情于一些傻气和傻笑。主句则指出这对健康的积极影响:reduce the stress hormones... increase good hormones... improve blood flow to our hearts... fighting off infection 列举说明益处。

③句概括指出这一切无疑会提升我们的幸福水平。of course 凸显作者的肯定语气; All of which 指代上句“这些对健康的益处”; positive effect on our happiness levels 指出影响:提升幸福感。



44. _____

V ① The problem with being a grownup is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with — work, mortgage^① payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. ② But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries^② and it's important that we schedule^③ in time to enjoy the things we love. ③ Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random^④ (dancing around the living room, anyone?) — it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree^⑤ if you're on a tight budget.

44. _____

作为成年人面对的问题是有太多严肃的事情需要处理——工作,按揭付款,计划晚餐该做什么。但作为成年人,我们也可以拥有“把控自己工作日程”这样的奢侈机会,而且“适时安排以享受我们喜欢的事情”是非常重要的。那些事情可以是有关社交的,运动的,创意的或完全随机的(在客厅翩翩起舞,有人做过吗?)——这没关系,只要它们令人愉快,且不大可能有负面影响,如饮酒过度或在预算紧张的情况下疯狂挥霍。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① mortgage ['mɔ:ɡɪdʒ] n. 按揭
- ② diary ['daɪəri] n. 工作日程登记表
- ③ schedule ['ʃedju:l] v. 安排,计划
- ④ random ['rændəm] a. 随意的
- ⑤ spree [spri:] n. 作乐,狂欢(尤指花钱或喝酒)

● 经典搭配

- ① an awful lot of (许多,多得可怕的)
- ② figure out (想出,计划)
- ③ have the luxury of (难得能享受某种机会)
- ④ side effect (副作用)

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段为建议四。

①句指出成年人面临的现实情形/问题。an awful lot of serious stuff 背后是工作生活中各种“严肃事情”,是令成年人疲于奔命的紧凑日程;破折号后举例说明这些“严肃的事情”。

②句作者转而(But)提出建议:(即便如此,也可以)奢侈一下:控制好工作日程,适时安排做点自己喜爱的事情。luxury(奢侈品;享受)、enjoy the things we love 体现成年人往往忙于各种“严肃的事情”而使得享受爱好成为奢侈之事。It's important that we schedule in time 体现建议性、指出要“兼顾两者”:适时安排,处理“严肃事情”之余享受“奢侈时光”。

③句说明如何享受放松玩乐时光。主句以 Those things 回指第二句 the things we love,并说明这些事情的可以多种多样。破折号后补充指出:形式无关紧要,只要这些活动令人愉快,不会产生负面影响便可。such as 举例说明有负面影响的玩乐活动:饮酒过度,经济拮据时期的疯狂挥霍。

45. _____

VI ① Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. ② Scientists tell us this can backfire^① and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. ③ As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: “Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness.” ④ And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct^② of the way they live. [522 words]

45. _____

上面说了这么多,有必要补充说明的是,我们不应该过分追逐幸福。科学家告诉我们这可能适得其反,并且实际上对我们的幸福有负面影响。正如中国哲学家庄子曾言:“无为诚乐。”在这一点上,我们需再次以孩子们为榜样,对他们来说,幸福不是目标而是其生活方式的自然额外收获。



① **backfire** [bæk'faɪə] *v.* 产生事与愿违的结果§ ② **byproduct** ['baɪprɒdʌkt] *n.* 意外收获, 附带的结果

第六段为建议五。

首句补充指出作者建议: 不要过分追逐幸福。Having said all of the above 承上衔接; it's important to add that we shouldn't 体现“建议性”; try too hard 则明确作者观点: 追求幸福不要用力过猛。

②③句解释原因。②句借研究发现指出: 过度追求幸福可能适得其反, 对我们的幸福产生负面影响。③句引用庄子名言“无为诚乐”进一步指出: 真正的幸福并非是“求来”的, 即: 求之不得, 不求而得。the absence of striving for happiness 与 shouldn't try too hard to be happy 同义。

④句点明主旨: 这需要再次向孩子学习。in that(就此, 在这一点上) 回指③句内容; we need to look to the example of our children 体现遍布全篇的作者建议“向孩子学习”; 取舍结构 happiness is not... but... 强调孩子们幸福的真谛、反向警示苦苦追求幸福的成年人: 幸福不是目标, 是正确生活方式中顺其自然的收获(goal 暗含功利性; natural byproduct 则为“自然额外收获”)。



三、试题精解

(一) 迅速阅读选项, 了解其内容并推断文章大意。

根据“成年人、学习、孩子、幸福”等关键词推测文章围绕“成年人如何向孩子学习获取幸福”展开。

(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] 第二段首六句先介绍孩子的情绪反应: 喜怒哀乐非常直白。随后⑦至⑨句介绍成年人控制/抑制情绪, 且说明这有害健康。⑩句顺而提出建议: 要像孩子一样承认并表达情绪。[D]紧扣段落中心 emotions, 故正确。

42. [答案] F [精解] 第三段前三句对比说明“孩子们容易对小事感到幸福, 而成年人认为只有大事才能带来幸福”, ④句作者给出对成年人的建议“对小事情充满感激可以提升幸福”。[F]正确。

43. [答案] A [精解] 第四段首两句作者由孩子们爱笑, 指出成年人应该也保留一些傻气和傻笑, 并说明这样有益健康。末句指出这会提升幸福水平。[A]正确。

[干扰项设置] [G]容易因该段首句出现“noticed how much...”而误选。实际上该句不是作者建议的内容, 句意重点也不在 notice 之上。

44. [答案] B [精解] 第五段先以“让步一转折”指出成年人虽要应付诸多事情, 但也可以控制好工作日程, 安排时间享受、放松, 然后说明成年人可以如何放松玩乐。[B]正确。

[干扰项设置] [C]可能因为该段首句所述“成年人要应付太多事情”而主观臆测出“成年人需要寻求帮助”, 实际上该段后文强调要“适时玩乐”, 并未提及要“寻求帮助”。

45. [答案] E [精解] 第六段首句即亮明建议: 不应该过分追求/顾念幸福。随后引用科学发现和庄子名言解释原因: 以幸福为念反而可能会适得其反; 幸福不是目标, 而是顺其自然的收获。[E]正确。

Section III Translation

战胜鬼祟的超市心理学



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析

本文节选自 *National Geographic*《国家地理》杂志 2015 年 6 月 15 日一篇题为 Surviving the Sneaky Psychology of Supermarkets(战胜鬼祟的超市心理学)的文章。本文重在揭示“超市心理学”: 将顾客尽



量长时间地留于店内,并以种类繁多的商品使顾客“信息过载”,从而放弃“理性购物”,陷入“冲动购物”。文章用词并不难,但有些词汇并非其最常见含义,翻译时需特别注意“多义词的词义选择”。

二、语篇分析

① The supermarket is designed to **lure**^① customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. ② The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. ③ And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. ④ The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, **carries**^② some 44,000 different **items**^③, and many carry tens of thousands more. ⑤ The **sheer**^④ volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information **overload**^⑤. ⑥ According to brain-scan experiments, the **demands**^⑥ of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. ⑦ After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be **rationally selective**^⑦, and instead begin shopping emotionally—which is the point at which we **accumulate**^⑧ the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying. [146 words]

超市的设计就是要诱使顾客尽可能久地待在店内。其理由很简单:你在店里逗留越久,看到的東西就越多,看到的東西越多,买的就越多。而超市里的东西多得很。按食品营销研究院所说,普通超市售卖约44,000种各式货品,而且许多超市的货品还要多出成千上万种。单是可供选择的货品数量就足以让购物者陷入信息超负荷的状态。根据大脑扫描实验,如此之大的决策量带来的负担会很快令我们无法承受。购物约40分钟后,大多数人就不再费心去理性选购,而是开始冲动购物了——就是从这一刻起,我们把本来根本没打算买的那一半东西堆进了购物车。

· 词汇注释 ·

- ① **lure** [ljʊə] *v.* 引诱,诱使
② **carry** ['kæri] *v.* 备有(货物)供销售
③ **item** ['aɪtəm] *n.* 商品(物品),货品
④ **sheer** [ʃiə] *a.* 十足的,彻底的,纯粹的
⑤ **overload** [əʊvə'ləʊd] *n.* 超载,超负荷

- ⑥ **demand** [dɪ'mɑːnd] *n.* 困难的(烦人的,累人的)事情,[对技术的]要求
⑦ **rationally** ['ræʃənli] *ad.* 理性地
⑧ **selective** [sɪ'lektɪv] *a.* 认真挑选的
⑨ **accumulate** [ə'kjʊ:mjələnt] *v.* 堆积,聚集

· 语篇分析 ·

本文(段)旨在揭示“超市心理学”:将顾客尽量长时间地留于店内,并以种类繁多的商品使顾客“信息超负荷”,从而放弃“理性购物”,陷入“冲动购物”。本文可分为三层理解。

①②句为第一层,明确超市设计初衷并解释原因。The reason for this...体现句间因果。

①句指出超市设计初衷:引诱消费者在店内停留尽可能长的时间。is designed to 体现强烈目的性,引出超市的设计思路;lure customers into spending 略带贬义色彩,承载对人们的警示;as much time as possible 凸显超市“极尽引诱之能长时间将消费者留于店内”的做法。②句明确原由。the more... the more... 体现超市的目的:顾客停留越久→看到的货物越多→购买的商品越多。

③④句为第二层,承上启下说明超市基本特征:出售种类繁多、数量巨大的货品。And 体现①②句和③④句间暗含的递进关系“超市意在引诱顾客尽可能多地购买,它也确实装盛着大量货品”;同时,本层所强调的“超市货品数量巨大”又为下一层进一步论证进行铺陈。

③句概述,以 contain a lot of stuff(其中 contain 意为“容纳,装承”;stuff 意为“[非正式]东西,物品”)形象说明超市基本特征:将品类繁多的、大量的物品装盛其中。

④句以数据例证③句。some 44,000 different items(some“大约”)和 carry tens of thousands more 均回应③句 contain a lot of stuff,说明超市货品数量之大、种类之多。

⑤⑥⑦句为第三层(作者语义重点),明确超市以“提供大量选择”实现的效果/目的:使购物者陷入“信息超负荷状态”,从而放弃“理性购物”,转入“冲动购物”。



⑤句概述,指出大量选择会让购物者陷入“信息超负荷状态”。句中 The sheer volume of available choice 回指③④句内容,其中 sheer(十足的)修饰 volume(数量),凸显超市内可供选择的货品之多;send shoppers into a state of information overload 明确后果:使购物者陷入“信息超负荷状态”。

⑥⑦句以脑部扫描实验解释⑤句,并进一步明确其结果:人们陷入冲动购物。

⑥句指出“做出大量决策”的负担很快令我们“难以承受”。the demands of so much decision-making 回应 The sheer volume of available choice,指顾客面对大量商品,需要做出“买与不买,买哪一种”的抉择;其中 demands 凸显“抉择带给人负担”。too much for us 则回应 send shoppers into a state of information overload,说明信息超过了我们能够做出理性分析的范围(暗示很可能导致故障状况)。

⑦句指出上述心理状况下人们的现实做法:放弃理性购物,开始感性/冲动购物。stop struggling to be rationally selective 和 instead begin shopping emotionally 一正一反,体现人们“努力挣扎、希望能够保持理性购物,但最后不得不放弃挣扎,陷入感性购物”的情形;破折号后进一步凸显“感性购物”的冲动性;accumulate the 50 percent of stuff、we never intended buying 呈现“购物者将大量计划外的东西(与计划购买量/支出持平)放入购物车”的场景,这于购物者是冲动消费,于超市则是诱导成功。



三、难句分析

1. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy.

本句涉及的难点:冒号表解释说明,并列分句;the more... the more... 结构。

[句法分析]

主句: The reason for this is simple;
 主语 系动词 表语

(解释主句)分句1: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see,
 时间状语 主谓结构 宾语 主谓结构

(解释主句)分句2: and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy.
 并列连词 宾语 主谓结构 宾语 主谓结构

[要点注释]

①this 回指首句内容,冒号引出两个并列复合句对主句做解释说明。

②the more..., the more... 句型表示“越……就越……”之意,是一个复合句,其中前面的句子是状语从句,后面的句子是主句,表示主句在程度上随着从句变化而变化。The longer、the more stuff、the more stuff、the more 属于强调部分前置,翻译的时候应该还原语序,移至句尾,译为“……越久,……就越多;……越多,……就越多”。

2. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload.

本句涉及的难点:固定短语,熟词僻意,动词不定式。

[句法分析]

The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload.
 主语 系动词+表语 动词不定式做主语补足语

[要点注释]

①sheer 为强调词,强调某种特性或某一方面,意为“十足的,纯粹的,单单”,volume 意为“(货品)数量”。of available choice 为后置定语,修饰 volume,翻译时需提前,整体译为“单是可供选择的货品数量”。

②send sb into sth 为固定搭配,send 此处为熟词僻意,意为“使进入/陷入(某种状态)”。

3. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally—which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

本句涉及的难点:并列谓语,定语从句。

[句法分析]

主句: After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective,
 时间状语 主语 谓语1



and instead begin shopping emotionally—
连词 谓语2

非限定性定语从句,修饰主句: which is the point
主语 系动词 表语

定语从句,修饰 the point: at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart
关系词 主语 谓语 宾语 地点状语

定语从句,修饰 the 50 percent of stuff: that we never intended buying.
关系词 主语 谓语

[要点注释]

①本句主干为 most people stop... and instead begin shopping emotionally。which 引导非限定性定语从句说明 shopping emotionally 行为,内嵌 which 定语从句修饰 the point;that 引导定语从句修饰 stuff。

②struggle to do sth 意为“努力做某事”;rationally selective 与 shopping emotionally 为相反概念,表“理性购物”和“冲动购物”之意。

③point 意为“时候,时刻”,at the point 意为“此时,这时”。

④that 定语从句修饰 stuff,翻译的时候将其前置,译为“我们本来根本没打算买的东西”。

Section IV Writing

Part A 建议信

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 reply	应用文形式为回复函	1. 题目要求写一封回复函,回复函的格式要完整; 2. 来函的是一位朋友,回信时的语气应该热情,乐于分享。 3. 回函内容涵盖两点:表达对朋友祝贺的感谢、为朋友提供翻译学习的建议并以提建议为主体。考生可根据自身学习的感悟提出两至三条建议,比如博览群书、多接触外国文化、重在坚持等,并表示期待切磋、期待回信。
your friend, Jack, wrote an email to congratulate you and ask for advice on translation	点明来函的是一位朋友,他对自己表示祝贺、并寻求建议	
thank him	规定回复函内容:要对朋友的祝贺表示感谢	
give your advice	说明回复函内容:要为朋友提供学习翻译的建议	

2. 罗列关键词

gratitude[n.]谢意,share with 和……分享,suggestions[n.]建议

二、优秀范文赏析

Dear Jack,

I'm writing to express my gratitude for your congratulation on my success in the translation contest. Since you asked for my advice, I'd like to share with you some of my thoughts on how to improve translation skills.

To begin with, it is vital that you appreciate the beauty of language and hone your reading skills. Besides, a good translator usually reads extensively and constantly exposes himself to quality reading



据自身体悟提出“广泛阅读”、“持之以恒”等建议,具有合理性和说服力;第三段重申目的,并表示期待。

[应用模板]

该思路适用于撰写回复别人、给予别人建议的信件,如:建议如何提高英语口语水平。

Dear _____,

I am very glad to hear that you want to seek some suggestions about 说明提出建议相关事宜 in order to 说明对方诉求.

From my point of view, 提出建议一. Also, to you, I highly recommend that 提出建议二. On the one hand, 具体展开建议. On the other hand, _____. Besides, it is unnecessary for you to 补充说明反向不必要举措. Consequently, I believe that 进而提出建议三.

I hope that my opinions are of help to you, and please feel free to contact me for further discussions.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

三、写作储备

[建议信常用表达]

1. 开头语

I'm writing to make some suggestions...
I'm writing to put forward some suggestions...
I would like to offer some suggestions...

2. 正文

You asked for advice concerning (with regard to)... and I will try to make some suggestions.
I think it would be beneficial that...
It would help to...
I would recommend that...

3. 结束语

I hope you will find these suggestions useful.
I hope you find these proposals practical.
I would be ready to discuss this matter with you about further details.

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 you won a speech contest and your friend, Jack, wrote an email to congratulate you and ask for advice on English speech. Write him a reply to

1) thank him, and
2) give your advice.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.
Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use Li Ming instead.
Do not write the address. (10 points)

[话题词汇]

public speaking skill 公共演讲技能
eloquence [n.] 流利的口才
conquer fear 战胜恐惧心理
proper training 正确的训练方法



一、审题谋篇

1. 解析图画信息,推导图画寓意

细节信息	信息解析	推导寓意
图表下方写着“某高校学生旅游目的调查”。	说明了图表描述内容:针对对象为高校学生;调查内容是学生们旅游的目的。	图表显示了对高校学生旅游目的调查结果,多数学生出行是为了欣赏风景、缓解压力;此外,广交朋友、培养独立能力也占一定比重。考生可以依自身体验对两点主要目的进行分析阐释,说明其体现的心理诉求及背后原因;也可以对图中所占比重小的两点进行简要分析,还可对大学生对旅游的认识进行评价。
图表中各块分别代表“欣赏风景”、“缓解压力”、“广交朋友”、“培养独立能力”。	高校学生出行诸多目的、不一而足。	
以“欣赏风景”和“缓解压力”所占比重最大。	学生时代出行主要是为了探索美景、舒缓压力。	

2. 罗列关键词

描写关键词: pie chart 饼状图, appreciate [v.] 欣赏, relieve pressure 减压, cultivate/foster independence 培养独立能力

话题关键词: see the world 见世面,见多识广,antidote to pressure 抗压良方,benefit 使人受益

二、优秀范文赏析

This pie chart, simple yet illuminating, illustrates the purposes of travel for students polled in a certain university. As is reflected by the chart, 37 percent of college students travel to appreciate the beauty of the scenery; next comes the aim of relieving pressure, accounting for 33 percent. Students' other objectives — making more friends, fostering greater independence, and other aims respectively account for 9%, 6% and 15%.

The survey reveals that most students go on a journey to enjoy the view as well as to unwind and recharge. On the one hand, with the prosperity of tourism, college students who have ample time, curiosity and energy to explore their individuality and see the outside world are lured to go out of campus and come into contact with grandeur and beauty. On the other hand, college students have their share of pressure coming from academic study, employment and interpersonal relationship, to which travelling is a wonderful antidote. One usually comes back from a trip feeling refreshed and revitalized.

In my opinion, though it's natural for college students to seek fun and enjoyment, they should attach deeper meaning to travelling. In the journey one can try to interact with local people and experience their culture in-depth, make friends with people from different cultural backgrounds and feel a sense of independence and self-reliance from the bottom of heart. Travelling truly could benefit a lot.

[参考译文]

这张简单却具启发性的饼状图图解了某大学被调查的学生旅行的目的。正如图表反映的,37%的大学生旅行是为了欣赏景色的美好;仅次于的是为了缓解压力,占了33%。学生的其他目的——结交更多朋友,培养独立能力以及其他分别占9%,6%和15%。

该项调查显示,大多数学生去旅行的目的都是欣赏美景以及放松休息一下。一方面,随着旅游业的繁荣,有着足够时间、好奇心和精力去探索他们自身个性和看外面世界的大学生们很容易受到大千

世界的诱惑,走出大学校园,去接触那些美好和壮阔。另一方面,大学生也有他们自己的压力,来自于学业、就业以及人际关系,而旅行是對抗压力的极妙良方。通常一个人旅行归来,都会感觉神清气爽,焕然一新。

依我看来,尽管大学生寻求旅行的乐趣与享受很自然,但他们也应当赋予旅行更深层次的意义。在这个过程中,一个人可以尝试着去接触当地人并深度体验他们的文化,同来自不同文化背景的人成为朋友,并且从心底感受到一种自由、自立的感觉。旅行的确能让人收益颇丰。

[亮点词汇]

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. illuminating [a.] 有启发性的 | 6. ample [a.] 足够的,充足的 |
| 2. poll [v.] 民意测验,调查 | 7. lure [v.] 吸引,诱惑 |
| 3. foster [v.] 培养,促进 | 8. antidote [n.] (+to)克服……的良方 |
| 4. unwind [v.] 使松弛,放松 | 9. refreshed [a.] 恢复精神的 |
| 5. recharge [v.] 放松休息,恢复精力 | 10. revitalized [a.] 焕发生机的 |

[必备搭配]

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. relieve pressure 纾缓压力 | 3. have one's share of 有自己的一份儿…… |
| 2. come into contact with 接触到,遇到 | 4. attach meaning to 对……赋予意义 |

[精彩句式]

On the other hand, college students have their share of pressure
状语 主语 谓语 宾语
现在分词做定语: coming from academic study, employment and interpersonal relationship,
定语从句修饰 their share of pressure: to which travelling is a wonderful antidote.
to+关系代词 主语 系动词 表语

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

College students have their pressure.
The pressure comes from academic study, employment and interpersonal relationship.
Travelling is an antidote to the pressure.

②整合简单句

College students have their pressure coming from academic study, employment and interpersonal relationship, to which travelling is an antidote.

③增加表达精确性和美感

College students have their share of pressure coming from academic study, employment and interpersonal relationship, to which travelling is a wonderful antidote.

④增加衔接成分,连贯上下文

On the other hand, college students have their share of pressure coming from academic study, employment and interpersonal relationship, to which travelling is a wonderful antidote.

[思路框架]

饼状图通过数字及图形分布体现了大学生旅游的主要心理诉求,以“欣赏风景”和“缓解压力”最为突出。范文对这两点进行了阐释,并对大学生当下对旅游的认识进行了点评。

第一段描述饼状图。首句概括饼状图统计对象——大学生旅游目的。第二、三句具体说明大学生旅游的多种目的。

第二段对两点主要旅行的目的“欣赏美景”和“缓解压力”进行了分析说明:首句照应首段,重述了饼状图中体现的两大心理诉求。第二句和第三、四句分别对两点进行了剖析,说明诉求背后的原因。



第三段对大学生旅游诉求进行点评:首句 seek fun and enjoyment 对应两大主要原因“看风景、放松”, attach deeper meaning to travelling 引出旅行更深层次的意义;第二、三句说明大学生应当拓宽眼界丰富自己,旅行的诉求中把广交好友、增长见闻、发现自我、实现人格独立等亦放在重要位置。

[应用模板]

当图表体现某现象并要求对其解读和评论时,可以参照该思路,如:解读手机使用功能图表。

This pie chart, simple yet illuminating, illustrates 概括图表描绘的内容. As is reflected by the chart, 具体说明图表数据体现的情况.

vx: KZRZ2019

The survey reveals that 概括说明图表数据体现的情况、凸出重点. On the one hand, 对重点一进行阐释. On the other hand, 对重点二进行阐释.

In my opinion, though it's natural... they should 对图表情况予以评论. 对评论引出部分予以详细阐述、完善论证.

三、写作储备

[写作素材积累]

Travel, in the younger sort, is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. (Francis Bacon, British essayist) 远游于年少者乃教育之一部分,于年长者则为经验之一部分。(英国散文作家弗朗西斯·培根)

Certainly, travel is more than the seeing of sights; it is a change that goes on, deep and permanent, in the ideas of living. (Miriam Beard) 当然,旅行不仅仅是看风景;它是一种持续发生的变化,深刻而永久,关于生活的思考。(米利亚姆·比尔德)

四、写作练习

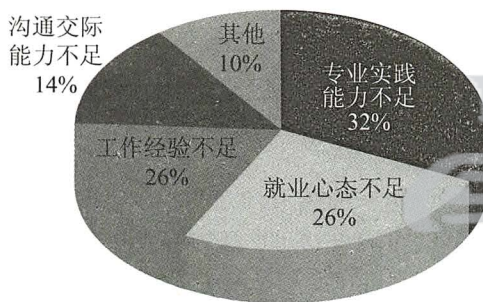
请参考模板和话题词汇,按照下列要求,进行写作。

Directions:

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following chart. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the chart briefly,
- 2) interpret the meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

国内用人单位眼中的大学生的不足



[话题词汇]

lack of professional practical ability 专业实践能力不足

ill-prepared mentally for employment 就业心态不足

limited work experience 工作经验不足

lack of communication skills 沟通交际能力不足

