2017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☆

- 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						<	Ę	3	
考生姓名									

2017年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no
different, with academics, writers, and activists once again that technology
is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be
defined by 2 : A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses
will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.
A different and not mutually exclusive 3 holds that the future will be a
wasteland of a different sort, one 4 by purposelessness: Without jobs to give
their lives 5, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 6, today's
unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. One Gallup poll found that 20
percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having
depression, double the rate for 7 Americans. Also, some research suggests
that the 8 for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction
9 poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs. Perhaps
this is why many 10 the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.
But it doesn't 11 follow from findings like these that a world without
work would be filled with unease. Such visions are based on the 12 of being
unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the13 of
work, a society designed with other ends in mind could 14 strikingly different
circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. Today, the15 of work may
encumbations for the fatare of fator and follows, the of work may
be a bit overblown. "Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a waste of
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be a bit overblown. "Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a waste of human potential," says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway. These days, because leisure time is relatively16 for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional17 of their jobs. "When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel18,"

1. [A] boasting	[B] denying	[C] warning	[D] ensuring
2. [A] inequality	[B] instability	[C] unreliability	[D] uncertainty
3. [A] policy	[B] guideline	[C] resolution	[D] prediction
4. [A] characterized	[B] divided	[C] balanced	[D] measured
5. [A] wisdom	[B] meaning	[C] glory	[D] freedom
6. [A] Instead	[B] Indeed	[C] Thus	[D] Nevertheless
7. [A] rich	[B] urban	[C] working	[D] educated
8. [A] explanation	[B] requirement	[C] compensation	[D] substitute
9. [A] under	[B] beyond	[C] alongside	[D] among
10. [A] leave behind	[B] make up	[C] worry about	[D] set aside
11. [A] statistically	[B] occasionally	[C] necessarily	[D] economically
12. [A] chances	[B] downsides	[C] benefits	[D] principles
13. [A] absence	[B] height	[C] face	[D] course
14. [A] disturb	[B] restore	[C] exclude	[D] yield
15. [A] model	[B] practice	[C] virtue	[D] hardship
16. [A] tricky	[B] lengthy	[C] mysterious	[D] scarce
17. [A] demands	[B] standards	[C] qualities	[D] threats
18. [A] ignored	[B] tired	[C] confused	[D] starved
19. [A] off	[B] against	[C] behind	[D] into
20. [A] technological	[B] professional	[C] educational	[D] interpersonal

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

Every Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to lever a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run-up to 2012 – but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation." The success of Parkrun offers answers.

Parkun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots" concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods — making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has
[A] gained great popularity
[B] created many jobs
[C] strengthened community ties
[D] become an official festival
A STE
22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to
[A] boost population growth
[B] promote sport participation
[C] improve the city's image
[D] increase sport hours in schools
23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it
[A] aims at discovering talents
[B] focuses on mass competition
[C] does not emphasize elitism
[D] does not attract first-timers
24. With regard to mass sports, the author holds that governments should
[A] organize "grassroots" sports events
[B] supervise local sports associations
[C] increase funds for sports clubs
[D] invest in public sports facilities
25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is
[A] tolerant
[B] critical
[C] uncertain
[D] sympathetic

Text 2

With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. "Tech is designed to really suck you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine."

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 per cent fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive – as they often are when absorbed in a device – it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. "Parents don't have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasised, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it – particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to
[A] simplify routine matters
[B] absorb user attention
[C] better interpersonal relations
[D] increase work efficiency
27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices
[A] takes away babies' appetite
[B] distracts children's attention
[C] slows down babies' verbal development
[D] reduces mother-child communication
28. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" to show that
[A] it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
[B] verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange
[C] children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood
[D] parents need to respond to children's emotional needs
29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to
[A] protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies
[B] teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year
[C] ensure constant interaction with their children
[D] remain concerned about kids' use of screens
30. According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may
[A] give their parents some free time
[B] make their parents more creative
[C] help them with their homework
[D] help them become more attentive



Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or a lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits – in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes – all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that await them in college. Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

31.	One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that
	[A] they think it academically misleading
	[B] they have a lot of fun to expect in college
	[C] it feels strange to do differently from others
	[D] it seems worthless to take off-campus courses
32.	Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps
	[A] keep students from being unrealistic
	[B] lower risks in choosing careers
	[C] ease freshmen's financial burdens
3	[D] relieve freshmen of pressures
33.	The word "acclimation" (Para. 3) is closest in meaning to
	[A] adaptation
	[B] application
	[C] motivation
	[D] competition
34.	A gap year may save money for students by helping them
	[A] avoid academic failures
	[B] establish long-term goals
	[C] switch to another college
	[D] decide on the right major
35.	The most suitable title for this text would be
	[A] In Favor of the Gap Year
	[B] The ABCs of the Gap Year
	[C] The Gap Year Comes Back
	[D] The Gap Year: ADilemma
	EHI

Text 4

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires – nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work – such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep – that affect the lives of all Americans.

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

"It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country," he says. "We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, 'Wait a minute, is this OK?' Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?"

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change – how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

"The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways," he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to "an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited."

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

"We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire," Balch says. "It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today."



50.	More request whattes have become a national concern because in 2013 they
	[A] exhausted unprecedented management efforts
	[B] consumed a record-high percentage of budget
	[C] severely damaged the ecology of western states
	[D] caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure
37.	Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to
	[A] raise more funds for fire-prone areas
	[B] avoid the redirection of federal money
	[C] find wildfire-free parts of the landscape
	[D] guarantee safer spending of public funds
38.	While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that
	[A] public debates have not settled yet
	[B] fire-fighting conditions are improving
	[C] other factors should not be overlooked
	[D] a shift in the view of fire has taken place
39.	The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to
	[A] discover the fundamental makeup of nature
	[B] explore the mechanism of the human systems
	[C] maximize the role of landscape in human life
	[D] understand the interrelations of man and nature
40	Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should
40.	[A] do away with
	[B] come to terms with
	[C] pay a price for
	[D] keep away from

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The decline in American manufacturing is a common refrain, particularly from Donald Trump. "We don't make anything anymore," he told Fox News, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line.

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing.

But there is also a different way to look at the data.

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: Instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every year. Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place. Other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay.

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers – and upward pressure on wages. "They're harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm, "They may be coming [into the workforce], but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing." Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keeps a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers. Five are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he's trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It's his first week on the job. Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. "I love working with tools. I love creating," he says.

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another



major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession," says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.

These concerns aren't misplaced: Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2015. When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

"The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. "There're enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community College points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. While their parents were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility. "Overtime is not attractive to this generation. They really want to live their lives," she says.

	[A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.
41. Jay Dunwell	[B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.
42. Jason Stenquist	[C] points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore.
43. Birgit Klohs	[D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.
44. Rob Spohr	[E] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.
45. Julie Parks	[F] points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.
	[G] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off of the young people's parents.

Section III Translation

46. Directions

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

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realized I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities. But, to be honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream – I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course "Fashion Media & Promotion."



Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. Write a reply to

- 1) accept the invitation, and
- 2) introduce the key points of your presentation.

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)

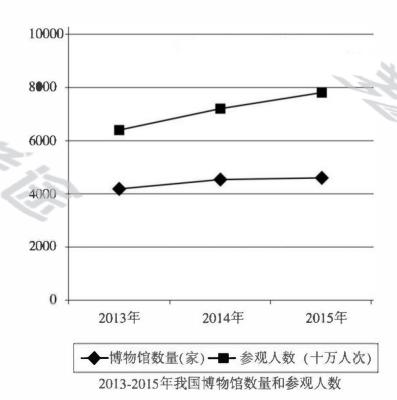
Part B

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)





Section I Use of English



原文外教朗语



一、文章总体分析

本文选自 The Atlantic《大西洋月刊》2016 年 6 月 28 日一篇题为 Would a Work-Free World Be So Bad? (无工作的世界有那么糟糕吗?)的文章。文章就"人们对无工作未来的消极看法"提出相反看法,论证了"无工作的积极意义"。本文仅截取了原文前四段内容,按照"介绍对无工作未来的消极看法(第一、二段)——驳斥消极推测,提出对无工作未来的积极看法(第三、四段)"的脉络展开。

二、语篇分析及试题精解 vx: KZRZ2016

People have **speculated** for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again 1 that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by 2: A few wealthy people will own all the **capital**, and **the masses** will **struggle** in an **impoverished** wasteland.

①几个世纪以来人们一直推测未来将没有工作。②如今也不例外,学者、作家以及活动家们再一次警告说技术正取代人工。③其中一些人猜测即将到来的无工作世界将会以不平等为特征:少数富人将会掌握所有的资本,而大众将会在贫困的荒芜之地苦苦挣扎。

・真题精解・ジ

1. [A] boasting 吹嘘 [B] denying 否认 [C] warning 警告 [D] ensuring 保证 [考点提炼] 上下文语义+词义辨析。

[解题思路] 独立主格结构 with...____ that...中,academics, writers...与 technology is replacing human workers 分别对应首句 People 与 a future without work,因此空格词与 speculated(对未来的猜测)应大致相关;而下文"其中一些猜测……:少数富人会掌握所有资本,大众则挣扎于贫困线(the masses will struggle...)"体现"担忧未来、不希望发生"的意味,warn 意为"预警某不好的情况以期避免",符合要求,因此[C]正确。

[错项排除][A] boasting 表示"对自身所有物或能力进行吹嘘",但文中"技术会取代人工"属于"推测",既非学者、作家们的"所有物",也非"能力"。[B] denying 表示"否认某事/情况为真",显然与文中 no different once again 所表明的"上下句同向逻辑"相违背。[D] ensuring 表示"确保某事一定会发生 (make certain of sth)",但其传递的"肯定"语气与首句"推测、预测"语气不符。

2. [A] inequality 不平等 [B] instability 不稳定 [C] unreliability 不可靠 [D] uncertainty 迟疑 「考点提炼]上下文语义+名词辨析。

[解题思路] 空格句指出,其中一些人猜测即将到来的无工作世界将会以______为特征。空格下文意为,少数富人会掌握所有资本,而大众将会挣扎于穷困的荒地之中。A few wealthy people VS the

masses 以及 own all the capital VS struggle in an impoverished wasteland 两组对比呈现出"财富分配的强烈不均衡性",只有 inequality 与该内容契合,[A]正确。

[错项排除] [B] instability 从下文"财富严重不均"过度推出"民愤民怨致国家不再稳定",但该词表示"不稳定"通常有限定成分说明其主体,如 economic/political/emotional instability(经济/政治/情绪的不稳定),其次,财富严重分化 \neq 充满变数。reliable 用于说明"人或物(机器、方法等)可被信任能做得好,或按你所想的去做",或"某物(数据、信息等)正确、符合事实,从而可信赖",文中主语为"(无工作的)世界",为客观环境,不存在"不能信赖"这种说法,故排除[C] unreliability。[D] uncertainty 表示"不确知、无把握的状态",该词与 instability 有一定交集,但财富严重分化 \neq 充满不确定性。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 3

- ①speculate ['spekjolent] v. 推测
- ②capital ['kæpɪtəl] n. 资本
- ③the masses 普通百姓

- ④struggle ['strAgəl] v. 奋斗;挣扎
- ⑤impoverished [im'ppvəri∫t] a. 穷困的
- ⑥wasteland ['weistlænd] n. 荒地,不毛之地

・语篇分析・

第一、二段介绍人们对未来无工作情况的消极看法。

首段指出人们的消极推测之一:贫富极度悬殊。①②句为引子,昔今对比引出人们对未来的不变推测:不再有工作。a future without work 提示全文话题:无工作的未来的情况。独立主格结构 with academics,... once again warning that... 细化首句 without work,借 warning 传达的"警示、危急"语气奠定人们对未来的"悲观"之情,同时以其"告诫以期避免"之意暗示这些人对技术心怀恐惧,认为技术的发展是未来悲剧的始作俑者。③句继续推测,说明"没有工作"的后果。Some imagine 承①句 People have speculated 和②句 academics,... warning... 串起"推测"链条, imagine 较 speculated"无根据/理由猜测"的意味更甚,暗含作者对观点的不赞同;define(为……的特征)为世界冠以 inequality 这一"特色",充分说明无工作的弊端。A few wealthy people VS the masses, own all... VS struggle... 以鲜明的对比刻画出无工作世界中劳苦大众的悲惨境地。

holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one 4 by purposelessness. Without jobs to give their lives 5, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 6 for its one Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for Americans. Also, some research suggests that the for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction poorly-educated middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs. Perhaps this is why many 10 the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

①另外一种与其不同但并不矛盾的预言认为,未来会是另一种荒芜之地,一个以"漫无目的"为特征的荒芜之地:没有情况。②的确如此,如今的无工作者似意义,人们只会变得懒似乎过得并不快乐。③一项盖洛普民意调查发现,在失业至少一年的美国人当中,有20%表示患有抑郁症,其比例是有工作的类和人的两倍。④某项研究也表明,在受教问程度低的中年人当中,死亡、心理健康因及染上毒瘾者的比例不断增长的原因是缺少高薪工作。⑤或许这解释了为什么许多人担忧无工作的未来会满是痛苦沉闷。

・真题精解・ジ

3. [A] policy 政策 [B] guideline 指导方针 [C] resolution 解决 [D] prediction 预言 [考点提炼] 上下文语义。

[解题思路] A different ______、a wasteland of a different sort 暗示本句与上文为"比较关系",针对

上文③句"其中一些人的猜想……"引出"另外的猜测",空格词应与 imagine、speculated 同质,[D] prediction符合文意。

[错项排除] [A] policy 一般指"官方批准或采取的,针对某情况的政策、做法等",如 the **policy** toward South Africa(针对南非的政策)、[B] guideline 表示"官方发布的,针对某问题的指导**方针**(未成法律)"或"行为、行动的参考"、[C] resolution 表示"对于问题、纠纷、困难处境的解决";三项均涉及"对问题的处理",而文中此处是"对问题的展示(the future will...)"。

4. [A] characterized 以……为特点 [B] divided 分开 [C] balanced 平衡 [D] measured 测量 [考点提炼] 句内语义。

[解题思路] 空格部分意为: ······认为,未来会是一片(与上述情况)不同的荒地,一个被"漫无目的" 所______的荒地: ······。冒号后具体说明 a wasteland..., one(wasteland) _____ by purposelessness,展现"人无所事事、没有生活动力(simply become lazy and depressed)"的情境,可见 purposelessness 一词是对"另一种荒芜"的特点,即"另一些人眼中的未来世界"之特征的概括,因此 A characterized 正确。

[错项排除] [B] divided(by)含义有二:1)某物被分成若干部分,by 后所接的内容为"造成分割、分开的因素",如:Britain and America are two countries **divided** by a common language. (英国与美国是被同一种语言分开的两个国家。),而"被漫无目的分割开来的荒地"显然逻辑错误;2)表示数学运算中的除法,如 30 divided by 6 is 5. (30 除以 6 等于 5。),排除该用法。[C] balanced (by)表示"使(重要性、数量、价值或影响)均衡,相抵",施动者和受动者应该"属性相同",而文中"荒芜之地"与"漫无目的"前者为地点,后者为性质,显然不能起到相互平衡的作用。[D] measured (by)引出的是"评判的标准、参照",文中"漫无目的(purposelessness)"属于性质、状态,"以之衡量荒芜之地"的说法显然不合逻辑。

5. [A] wisdom 智慧 [B] meaning 意义 [C] glory 光荣 [D] freedom 自由 [考点提炼] 句内语义。

[解题思路] 空格部分位于冒号之后,对 purposelessness 进行解释说明:没有工作赋予生活____,人们只会变得懒惰和沮丧。Without jobs to give their lives _____与 purposelessness 的含义相呼应,而考虑到否定介词 without 的存在,空格词应与 purposelessness 的含义相反, meaning 可表示"人生的意义,目标",恰与之相对,[B]正确。

[错项排除][A]、[C]均可以置于空格后充当 give 的直接宾语,但与"没有工作赋予生活智慧/荣耀"相对立的内容应该是"自身知识、经验变得贫瘠/欠缺成就感",尽管某些人可能会因此而感觉生活失去价值,但该情况缺乏普适性,不能据此判断"所有人都会产生无目的的空虚感"。[D] freedom 不符合语义逻辑,工作在一定程度上会降低自由程度,因此"没有了工作赋予人们自由"的说法不成立。

6. [A] Instead 代替 [B] Indeed 的确 [C] Thus 因此 [D] Nevertheless 然而 [考点提炼]上下文逻辑关系。

[解题思路] 从上文"未来人们(因为无业)会失去生活的热情,变得懒惰悲观(purposelessness、become lazy and depressed)"到本句"如今无业者过得不好(don't seem to be having a great time)",后者显然是通过"现实人们的糟糕境遇"来肯定和证实前者推测,「B] Indeed 正确。

[错项排除][A] Instead 引出"事实上做出的举动",与其前举动构成"取舍关联",强调"没干事 1,相反,干了事 2";[C] Thus 引出"上述内容造成的结果";而上下文分别是"对未来人们境遇的推测"和"如今无业者的境遇",不存在"取后舍前"的逻辑,前者也不是后者的原因。[D] Nevertheless 引出"与上文构成对比反差的内容",但上下文都涉及"人们的糟糕境遇",因而为顺承关系而非转折逻辑。

7. [A] rich 富有的 [B] urban 城市的 [C] working 工作的 [D] educated 受过教育的 [考点提炼] 句内语义。

[错项排除][A] rich、[B] urban、[D] educated 均可以修饰 Americans 表示某类人群,其相对的人群分别是"贫穷的"、"郊区、乡村的"和"教育水平低的",无法直接对应上文"无业的(who have been

unemployed)"这一信息;另外[D] educated 看似和下文 poorly-educated...相对,但其重心在 shortage of well-paid jobs 上,仍牢牢锁定"工作的重要性"这条主线。

8. 「A] explanation 原因

[B] requirement 必要条件

「C] compensation 补偿

「D] substitute 代替者

[考点提炼]句内逻辑关系。

[解题思路] Also, some research suggests that...与上句 One Gallup poll found 对仗,表明两句间 "并列补充"关系,而上句的发现为"无工作者患抑郁症的概率较大",即"无工作 VS疾病"之间有因果关 联;本句主语 for...引出的内容对应"疾病(mortality,...)",表语对应"无工作(a shortage of well-paid jobs)", explanation for sth 指"某事的原因",符合上下文逻辑,故[A]正确。

[错项排除] [B] requirement 与 for 搭配时多表示"实现某事必备的条件", for 后面是"要实现的 事",而"疾病概率上升的条件是缺少高薪工作"显然不合逻辑。[C] compensation 与 for 搭配表示"使坏 情况变好的事物:对不利局面的补偿",for后面是"坏情况";文中 rising rates of...虽然为"坏情况",但 shortage of well-paid jobs 为消极事物,自然不能对之起到改善作用。[D] substitute 与 for 搭配, for 后 面是"被替代的事物",应该与"替代物"同质、作用或功能类似,而文中 rising rates 和 a shortage of wellpaid jobs 并不属于同质事物。

9. 「A] under 由 ······ 控制; 在 ····· 手下工作

[B] beyond 超出某人的理解能力

「C] alongside 和……在一起

[D] among 在……中间

[考点提炼]句内语义+介词用法。

[解题思路] 空格前 mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction 为"疾病相关的问题",空格后 poorly-educated middle-aged people 为"特定人群",空格介词需体现两者之间的关系。上句为"无业者患 抑郁症(的比例……)",本句只能是"特定人群出现此类问题(的原因是……)",即"在这群人当中所出现 的问题",[D] among 符合要求。

[错项排除] [A] under (sb.)含义有二:1)由……控制[管理、经营],2)在……手下工作,这两个含义均 不能顺滑衔接"疾病相关问题"与"特定人群"之间的关系。[B] beyond (sb.)表示"超出某人的理解能力", 如:The whole problem was quite beyond him. (这个问题他根本无法理解。),[C] alongside (sb.)表示"与……— 起",而"超出某人理解能力的不断增长的比例"和"不断增长的比例与人一起"明显不合逻辑。

10. [A] leave behind 留下;永久脱离(某情况/人/地) [B] make up 组成;编造;补足;补修

「C] worry about 担心

[D] set aside 不顾;驳回,撤销

[考点提炼]上下文语义+动词词组辨析。

[解题思路] 空格句指出:也许这就是许多人 无工作的未来会满是痛苦沉闷的原因。本段 首句介绍另外一些人对未来的看法:人们感觉生活不再有意义,变得懒惰空虚。随后以调查发现说明 "无工作"对人的负面影响,可见空格句是对全段的总结,说明这些人有此看法的原因;agonizing dullness 呼应首句 purposelessness、lazy and depressed,只有[C]符合文意,表现人们对未来的担忧之情。

[错项排除] [A]错将句中 many 看成是对上句 poorly-educated middle-aged people 的指代,顺而得 出"他们心中留下了痛苦的无聊感",但该短语内涵为"把某物/人留在原地",而非"心中生出某情绪"。 [B]用法很多,及物时其后宾语可以是"群体/比例、理由/故事、数量/时间、课程"等,而文中宾语为"情 绪",排除该项。[D]表示"把情绪、信仰等抛诸脑后,不再受其影响",显然背离上下文。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 📝

①mutually exclusive 互相排斥

②purposelessness ['pɜːpəsləsnəs] n. 无目的

③Gallup poll 盖洛普民意调查

④mortality [mo:'tælɪtɪ] n. 死亡人数

⑤agonizing [ˈægənaɪzɪŋ] a. 痛苦难忍的

⑥dullness ['dʌlnɪs] n. 沉闷,无聊

A different and not mutually exclusive prediction holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one characterized by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives meaning, people will simply become lazy and depressed.

	-H 1 3 73	,, ,							
					,	V	同化	立语	
		that	the future	will be	a waste	land of a	different sort	one c	haracterized by
	宾语从	句引导词	主语	系动词		表语			selessness:
						宾语人	人句		_
5	分句1	A different	and not mu	tually exc	lusive	predictio	n holds		
			定语			主语	谓语		
								,	
1	分句2	Without jo	bs to give th	eir lives r	neaning,	people	will simply b	ecome	lazy and depressed.
			条件状	语		主语	系动证	ij	表语

功能注释:本句冒号后的分句是对前一分句中 purposelessness 的解释说明。分句 1 中 one 为 a wasteland 的同位语, characterized by purposelessness 为后置定语修饰 one, 说明这种类型荒芜之地的特点。

・语篇分析・

第二段指出对不用工作未来的消极推测二:生活失去意义,只剩负能量。①句过渡,引出不同于"世界将极其不平等"的另一种推测:人们会因缺少追求而堕落。different 开启对另一种看法的介绍,而 not mutually exclusive 和 a wasteland of...表明其与首段看法在本质上相同:均对未来持悲观态度; a different sort 明确句首 different 所指,由同位语 one characterized by purposelessness 具体明示,与 defined by inequality 形成对仗; Without jobs to give their lives meaning 侧面表明"工作"的意义:赋予生活价值和意义; lazy and depressed 从心态和心理健康两方面明确未来的不利局面。②至④句利用"现状"说"未来",论证①句推测。Indeed、One Gallup poll、Also, some research 串起句群逻辑线,其中②句总述无业者的悲观心态,③④句以调查研究表明无工作对身心健康的负面影响。who have been unemployed 与 a shortage of well-paid jobs 对应,表现"因"——无(高薪)工作,having depression...与 rising rates of mortality...对应,表现"果"——患病几率大,突显"无工作"对人的不利影响。⑤句总结:上述不利影响正是一些人担心(无工作的)未来会造成痛苦的原因。dullness 源于形容词 dull,既表示"乏味枯燥",还用于形容"疼痛":not very severe but continuous"不那么严重,却隐隐约约持续不断",暗示无工作的情况犹如"慢性疾病",害人于无形之中。

But it doesn't __11__ follow from[©] findings like these that a world without work would be filled with unease[©]. ②Such visions[©] are based on the __12__ of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. ③In the __13__ of work, a society designed[©] with other ends[©] in mind could __14__ strikingly[©] different circumstances[©] for the future of labor and leisure. ④ Today, the __15__ of work may be a bit overblown[©]. ⑤ "Many jobs are boring, degrading[©], unhealthy, and a waste of human potential," says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway.

①但是这些调查发现不一定能证明 无工作的世界将满是不安。②此类想象 是基于"无业的"缺点,而其所在的社会 构建于"有业"概念之上的。③在没的社 作的情况下,一个怀揣着其他宗旨的产 行。一个怀揣着其他宗旨的产生就不同能会在未来的劳动与休闲方的产生就不同的情形。④如今,工作的好处当, 有点言过其实了。⑤戈尔韦爱尔近道:"许 多工作枯燥乏味、有失体面、有害健康,且 对人的潜能是一种浪费。"

・真题精解・

11. [A] statistically 统计地

[C] necessarily 必然地,一定地

[B] occasionally 偶尔,偶然地

[D] economically 经济地;节约地

[考点提炼]句内语义。

[解题思路] 空格句指出:但是从这些调查发现中不 证明无工作的世界将满是不安。But... doesn't follow from findings...表明本句为过渡句,转承上文"对未来消极看法",开启积极视角 评述。not necessarily表示"上述内容不一定正确",语气委婉,使论证更显客观,因此[C]正确。

「错项排除]「A] statistically、「D] economically 分别表示"从统计学角度看"和"从经济学角度看", 暗示上文从其他学科角度叙述(如社会学角度)。但上文是宏观论述无工作未来对人类的负面影响,后 文也未涉及"统计"或"经济"方面的内容。「Bloccasionally 强调"有时发生,但没规律或频率低",not occasionally 双重否定表肯定: 而"从上述发现中得出这一结论不是偶然的"暗示下文将就"结论(无工作 的未来充满不安)的必然性"展开论述,这与⑤句"许多工作枯燥、不体面、不利健康……"所体现的"工 作并非都是优势"相矛盾。

12. 「A] chances 机会,可能性

[B] downsides 不利的一面,缺点

「C] benefits 好处:利益

「D] principles 原则

「考点提炼」名词辨析。

「解题思路」such visions 指代上文"一些人对于无工作未来的推测", 空格词表明这些推测的出发 点;而上文"人们会变得空虚无聊、抑郁症、吸毒等问题发生概率会持续增长"等内容都是不工作的负面 影响,the downside of a situation 意为"某情况(中较其他方面的)不利一面",故[B]正确。

「错项排除]「A] chances 表示"事情发生的可能性、机会",如: There's always the chance that something will go wrong. (总有可能会出现问题。),但上文不涉及对"失业概率"问题的论述。[C] benefits 反向干扰,与上文所述不工作的消极影响相悖。[D] principles 指"某做法、计划、体系等所依据 的基本理念",而"失业的原则"这一说法明显不合逻辑。

13. 「A] (in the) absence (of) 没有,缺乏

[B] (in the) height (of) 在 ······的顶峰

「C] (in the) face (of) 面对:由于

「D] (in the) course (of) 在……期间

「考点提炼]上下文语义+固定搭配。

「解题思路」上文表明,人们对于未来的担忧源于当前社会对于"无业"的负面认知;本句中 other ends(其他目的)是就上句 (on the concept of) employment 而言,即上句描述惯常社会认知:以工作为社 会存在的唯一目的,本句描述另一种社会认知:不以工作为唯一目的,再结合 for the future of labor and leisure 以及空格后信息 of work 推断本句探讨的应该是"未来无工作(但存在劳动和休闲)"情况下的社 会情形, in the absence of work 可作句子状语,表示"在没有/缺乏工作的情况下", [A]正确。

「错项排除了[B]表示"在某事物的巅峰时期", of 后接"特定的时期或活动", 而文中空格后为 work, "在工作的巅峰时期"所指不明。「C] (in the) face (of)有两层含义:(1)即使面对(问题、困难等),(2)由 于、因为,分别体现让步和因果逻辑,不符合文意。[D]表示"在事物发生的进程中",而"在工作的过程 中,一个……的社会可能……"暗示"工作"这一动作的执行者为"社会",显然逻辑错误。

14. 「A disturb 使混乱

[B] restore 恢复,还原

[C] exclude 故意不考虑;排除(某种可能性) [D] yield 屈服;产生;放弃

「考点提炼]句内语义+动词辨析。

「解题思路] 空格处动词需体现"主语(社会)"与"宾语(截然不同的情形)"之间的关系。上句介绍 基于"无工作弊端多多"这一社会认知的有关未来之推测,即:未来充满焦虑、不安(would be filled with unease);本句介绍基于"社会存在的基础不仅仅是工作,还有休闲"这一认知的推测,即:未来会 截然不同的情形;空格词应与"充满"相近,只有 yield 符合要求,表示"产生某种结果"之意,[D]正确。

[错项排除][A] disturb 表示"破坏环境或氛围"、[C] exclude 表示"故意不接受/考虑某物",两项 均暗含"妨碍、不让某结果产生"之意,恰与文意相反。[B] restore 表示"恢复到原来的状态",其后接"原 有事物或状态",而空格后为 strikingly different circumstances,即不同于过去的新情形,与之不符。

15. [A] model 模式 [B] practice 实践 [C] virtue 优点 [D] hardship 困难

[考点提炼]上下文语义。

[解题思路] 空格句指出:如今,工作带来的 也许有点夸大了;下文进而以引语进行补充说 明:工作枯燥乏味、不体面、不健康,浪费人类潜力。因此空格句意在强调"工作并不像人们认为的那样 益处多多",借以反衬"无工作的未来未必那么糟糕"这一段落主旨,故「C] virtue 符合文意。

[错项排除][D] hardship 所示文意"工作的困难被放大了"暗示下文引语会围绕"工作并没有人们想得那么艰难痛苦"展开。[A] model、[B] practice 均不涉及"好坏程度",因此也不存在夸不夸大的问题,无法与文中 overblown 构成合理搭配。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • %

- ①follow from 是……的必然结果
- ②unease [An'iz] n. 不安
- ③vision ['vɪʒən] n. 憧憬,想象
- ④design [dɪ'zaɪn] v. 设计
- ⑤end [end] n. 目的

- ⑥strikingly ['straikingli] ad. 显著地,引人注目地
- ⑦circumstance ['sɜːkəmstəns] n. 情形
- ®overblow [เอบงอ'blอบ] v. 夸张, 过分渲染
- ⑨degrading [dɪˈgreɪdɪŋ] a. 丧失体面的

•语篇分析•

第三、四段针对上述消极看法提出反对意见:无工作有其积极意义。

第三段转承上文明确文章观点:无工作的世界未必不好,工作未必尽是好处。首句为段落主旨句。But it doesn't necessarily...提示本段开启对作者观点的论述。句中 it 为形式主语,真正主语为 that 从句; follow from findings 指"从研究发现中推出某结果"; be filled with unease 是对上文"无工作未来的负面影响"的概括。②至⑤句论证首句观点。②句分析消极看法的漏洞:出发点不客观。Such visions 回指上述对无工作未来的种种负面推测; are based on 引出其依据, the downsides of being unemployed 为依据的核心内容, in a society built on the concept of employment 则明确依据何以站不住脚:我们所在的社会构建于"工作"这一理念之上,"无业"理所当然被视为一无是处,据此来看未来势必不乐观。③句继而对"无工作未来"进行客观推测。In the absence of work 意即"未来无工作的情况下"; designed with other ends in mind(end 指"目的、目标")修饰 a society,表明"社会"的正确定位:不仅仅基于"工作",而是有多种目标; could...引出对"基于多种目标的社会"未来情况的推测;此处 strikingly different 修饰 circumstances for the future of...,强调"无工作"的非凡影响力:可能使得"劳动 VS 休闲"呈现出完全不同于当前的形式。④⑤句从反面论证"工作"的缺陷。a bit overblown 以委婉笔触表现出对"唯工作论"的质疑。⑤句引证④句,列举工作的弊端。boring、degrading、unhealthy、and a waste of human potential 反向暗示"无需工作"可以避免这些问题,为下文展开论述"无工作的好处"做好铺垫。

These days, because leisure time[®] is relatively[®] 16 for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance[®] the intellectual[®] and emotional 17 of their jobs. 20 "When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel 18," Danaher says, adding, "In a world in which I don't have to work, I might feel rather different" — perhaps different enough to throw himself 19 a hobby[®] or a passion[®] project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 matters. [352 words]

①现阶段,由于大多数工作者的闲暇时间相对不足,所以人们把空闲时间用作对工作上的智力以及情感方面烦心事的抵消力量。② 丹纳赫说:"结束一天的辛苦工作回到家时,我经常会感觉疲惫不堪。"他还补充道:"在不必工作的世界里,我也许会有大不同的感受"——也许足够不同到让他以一种往往是用于专业问题的专注度全身心投入到某个兴趣或爱好当中。

真题精解。

- 16. [A] tricky 难对付的;狡猾的
 - [C] mysterious 神秘的

[B] lengthy 长时间的;冗长的

[D] scarce 不足的,稀少的

[考点提炼]上下文语义+形容词辨析。

「解题思路] 空格句中 relatively(相对地)体现本句"现阶段人们的空闲时间"VS 上文"未来人们的

空闲时间"之间的比较意味,即无工作情况下时间必定很充裕,而当前人们不得不工作,其闲暇时间自然较少,因此「D〕符合文意。

[错项排除][A] tricky一方面表示"某事复杂或问题很多,因而难以对付、棘手",另一方面指"(人)狡猾,诡计多端",很显然这两个含义都不能说明"时间"的特点。[B] lengthy 一方面指"时间上的漫长",构成反义干扰,另一方面指"讲话、文章等冗长,过于详尽",不能与 leisure time 构成合理搭配。[C] mysterious 指"某事件或情况难以解释/理解",而"空闲时间"显然不存在"难以解释/理解"的情况。

17. [A] demands 困难的/烦人的/累人的事情;需要

[B] standards 水平;标准

[C] qualities 品质;质量;特性

「D] threats 威胁

「考点提炼〕句内语义。

[解题思路] 句中 counterbalance 指"使平衡,抵消";文中互相平衡/抵消的双方为:闲暇时间 VS 工作上智力和情感的_____;而闲暇时间明显是用来放松的,能与其产生相反影响的只能是"工作上智力和情绪的劳累",能表现这一含义的只有 demands, the demands of sth 为常见用法,表示"困难的/烦人的/累人的事情",[A]正确。

[错项排除][B] standards 指"用来判断/衡量质量的标准"或"质量/成就等被接受的水平",而"用闲暇时间平衡智力和情绪上的标准/水平"明显不符合语义逻辑。[C] qualities 指"优良品质",属于"自身属性",因而不存在"被平衡/抵消"的说法。[D] threats 暗含"工作给人类带来智力和情绪上的威胁"之意,不符合文意,其次闲暇时间也不可能对威胁起到抵消作用。

18. [A] ignored 被忽视的,被忽略的

[B] tired 疲倦的

[C] confused 困惑的

[D] starved 饥饿的

「考点提炼」句内语义。

[解题思路]上文指出人们利用空闲时间来抵消工作对智力和情感的要求,这种要求实指"工作中需要应付的困难、累人之事",因此本句只能是"工作一天后感觉疲惫",「B] tired 符合文意。

[错项排除][A] ignored、[C] confused、[D] starved 均可与 feel 构成合理搭配,但"感觉被忽视/困惑/饥饿"与上文"抵消工作中的需求"以及下文"不用工作时,有精力去发展业余爱好或喜好"无甚关联。

19. 「A」(throw)... off 摆脱

[B] (throw)... against 朝……扔/投

[C] (throw one's weight) behind 支持,做后盾[D](throw)...into 积极投入到某事中去

[考点提炼] 固定搭配。

[解题思路] 空格句对上句"工作一天后很疲惫"进行补充:"在一个不需要工作的世界,我也许会感觉大不相同";破折号后作者对这一感觉作出解释:也许不同到______某个兴趣或爱好计划……。不同于"疲惫",同时和"兴趣、爱好"挂钩、还要与"throw(投)"这一动词相关的动作只能是"投入",throw oneself into...表示"积极投入到某事中去",符合文意,「D]正确。

[错项排除] [A] (throw)... off 指"摆脱束缚、疾病等",而文中宾语为积极含义的"兴趣爱好"。 [B] (throw)... against 利用其"朝着……扔/投"释义进行干扰,但其表示的是"实际的身体动作",没有修辞用法,不能表示"投身于兴趣爱好"。 [C] behind 利用 throw one's weight behind 这一固定短语进行干扰,该短语表示"支持某人/某事",文中宾语为 himself 而非 his weight。

20. 「A] technological 技术的

[B] professional 专业的;职业的

[C] educational 教育的;有教育意义的

[D] interpersonal 人际的

[考点提炼]上下文语义。

[解题思路] 空格部分大意为:也许足够不同到让他以往往为 _____ 问题而留的热情投入到某个兴趣中去(with the intensity...)。professional 一词强调"区别于业余爱好的专业、职业性",紧贴全文焦点"工作"的同时,也契合句子体现的"人们在闲余情形下对兴趣的热情、专注度之高",印证全文论点:无工作的未来未必不好(不会满是闲散与不安,相反会涌现新的专业人才)。

[错项排除] 其余三项均能与 matters 构成合理搭配,体现一定的积极意义,但一方面"技术的/教育

的/人际的"修饰 matters,只能代表某个领域的问题,与 usually reserved for...(往往留给)所体现的宏 观现实情形不符,同时也无法体现"热烈程度"。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①leisure time 空闲时间
- ②relatively ['relətɪvlɪ] ad. 相对地,比较地
- ③counterbalance ['kauntəɪbæləns] v. 使平衡,抵消
- ④intellectual [iintəˈlektʃʊəl] a. 智力的
- ⑤hobby ['hobi] n. 业余爱好
- ⑥ passion ['pæʃən] n. 强烈的爱好,热爱

・语篇分析・

第四段深入说明"无工作"的积极意义。首句退步表明当前人们的无奈,闲暇时间仅够平衡工作的 辛劳。relatively scarce 暗示相对于未来不用工作的情况,当前人们没有什么空闲时间(去做其他的事); 后置修饰成分 of their jobs 表明 the intellectual and emotional demands 特指"为应对工作之需而造成的 智力、情感的损耗"。②句进而表明未来无需工作的意义。破折号前为具体人物引语,比较"为工作所 累(often feel tired) VS 无需工作(might feel rather different)"的不同:破折号后切换至评论视角,对这一 "不同"作详细说明;throw himself into a hobby or a passion project 明确直接意义:有机会专注于自身兴 趣爱好; with the intensity...说明这种"专注"的方式:以极大的专注力和激情; usually reserved for professional matters 修饰 intensity(强度、热烈、专心致志),侧面凸显无工作情况下人的潜能:会以一种 不亚于"专业的热情"投入到某个爱好中去,反而助力凡人成就不凡,为社会带来更大价值。

Section I Reading Comprehension



Part A

伦敦奥运遗产走向失败



一、文章总体分析及考题速览

「总体分析]

本文选自 The Guardian《卫报》2015 年 7 月 5 日一篇题为 The Olympic legacy: running out of steam (奥运遗产:动力耗尽)的文章。文章发表于伦敦申奥成功 10 周年之际,作者借"公园跑"成功的 经验,分析奥运遗产失败(未能提高运动参与、改善国民健康)的原因,并向政府提出建议。作者主要运 用了对比论证和因果论证。

[考题速览]

21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has	事实细节:关于公园跑的情形。
22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to	事实细节+作者观点:伦敦奥运"遗产"的 失败之处。
23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it	事实细节:公园跑和奥运会的区别所在。
24. With regard to mass sports, the author holds that governments should	作者观点:对于大众体育,政府该做之事。

25. The author's attitude to what **UK governments have** done for sports is

作者态度:对英国政府就体育运动所作行 为的看法。

问题速览:由题干信息关键词 Parkrun、London's Olympic "legacy"/Olympic games、mass sports/sports、governments/UK governments可知本文话题涉及"大众体育"、"奥运会"和"政府行为"。

问题关联:①联系第 21、22、23 题可推知,文章前半部分对 Parkrun(公园跑)和 Olympic games(奥运会)进行了比较,且侧重说明其区别、指出伦敦奥运遗产的失败(很可能提及了公园跑的成功)。②结合第 24、25 题可知,"政府"在"促进大众运动"中应起的作用是文章后半部分的重点。③结合第 23、24、25 题可推测"公园跑"很可能代表"大众体育",奥运会与其存在本质区别。

问题总结:本文通过对比"公园跑"和奥运会,指出"伦敦奥运遗产的失败",并指出"政府"在促进"大众体育运动"中应该发挥的作用。

学 二、语篇分析及试题精解 vx: KZRZ2019

Devery Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50, 000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. 20 The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. 30 Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. 41 Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

每周六上午 9点,超过 5 万名跑步者开始绕当地公园跑 5 千米。"公园跑"现象始于十来个朋友,如今已在英国激起 400 场活动,国外更多。活动免费,工作人员由数千名志愿者担任。跑步者年龄下起 4 岁的幼童,上至祖父母之辈;他们的成绩最短的是安德鲁•巴德利 13 分 48 秒的世界纪录,最长的高达一小时之久。

· 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①inspire [in spaiə] v. 激发,引起
- ②event [r'vent] n. 体育比赛,体育活动
- ③staff [sto:f] v. 为······配备工作人员,在·····工作
- ④time [taɪm] n. 所用的时间,成绩

● 经典搭配

- ①set off (出发,启程)
- ②range from...to...(包括从 ······到 ······)

・语篇分析 ・ 🚀

首段介绍"公园跑"的巨大成功。关键词为: The Parkrun phenomenon("公园跑"现象)。

- ①句采用"场景描述式"开篇:每周六上午 9 点,数万人开始绕本地公园长跑。 Every Saturday morning, at 9 am 说明活动时间,暗示活动的规律性和长期性。 more than 50,000 表明活动的规模性。 their local park 明确举办地点,以单数形式表达复数概念,表明活动的全国性:多地公园同时展开。
 - ②③④句详细介绍"公园跑"的发展过程及现有特征,多角度展现其巨大成功/广受欢迎。
- ②句介绍其蓬勃发展:始于数人,迅速扩大。The Parkrun phenomenon(phenomenon 有两层含义,一是"现象",二是"非凡的事物")概指上句现象并凸显其非凡规模,为本段关键词。句子以 began with... has inspired... 串起"公园跑"的迅速发展:朋友小圈子(a dozen friends)→英国(in the UK)→全球(abroad)。句中 a dozen friends 暗示活动的自发性;inspire 说明活动强大的激发力量。
- ③句说明其强大号召力:活动免费,工作人员由数千名志愿者担任。句子前后两部分看似并列关系、实为解释递进:活动免费、自由参加(free 结合"免费的"和"未加控制的,自由的"之意,说明活动"未设任何门槛")很大程度上是因为工作人员由志愿者担任(staffed by thousands of volunteers 进一步说明活动的"民间自发性"及"巨大号召力")。句中 Event 为熟词僻义,不是泛指"(重要)事件",而是专指"(重大)体育活动";staff 用作动词,意为"在……工作,为……配备职员"。

④句展现其参加者的无所不包:老少皆有,成绩各异。作者连用两个 range from... to... 结构,以借代手法展现全景视角"参加者各年龄段均有;成绩五花八门"(言外之意:他们在乎的不是竞争、不是成绩;而是参与、是健康)。注:一、Andrew Baddeley 是英国著名中长跑运动员;二、一般人步行速度为 5 一10km/h,即走完 5km 用时 0.5—1 小时(即:Andrew Baddeley 以 13'48"是在飞速跑完全程;用时高达1 小时者则是在"以极慢的速度走完全程")。

[段落整体解读]本段各句均为"细节描述",阅读重点在于"概括全部细节,得出段落主旨"——多角度展现"公园跑"的大获成功/大受欢迎,且可进一步推知后文必将阐释原因。

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21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has	21. 根据第一段,"公园跑"已。
[A] gained great popularity	[A] 赢得了巨大欢迎
[B] created many jobs	[B] 创造了许多岗位
[C] strengthened community ties	[C] 加强了社区联系
[D] become an official festival	[D] 成为了官方节日

[精准定位]第一段①句指出公园跑"每周六早上定时举行;每次人数超过5万"。②句指出公园跑"始于十来个朋友,如今在全国激起400场活动,国外更多"。③句指出该活动涉及数千名志愿者。④句则指出该活动中老少齐上场。综合段落可得知,该活动已赢得巨大欢迎,[A]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[A] gained great popularity 是对第一段 Every Saturday morning... 50,000 runners... has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad... thousands of volunteers... range from four years old to grandparents 等细节的高度概括。

[B]将③句公园跑活动"涉及数千名志愿者"(staffed by thousands of volunteers)改为与之存在巨大含义偏差的"创造了许多工作"(created many jobs)。[C]由①句 their local park、②句 a dozen friends、④句 range from four years old to grandparents 主观臆想出"邻里朋友间其乐融融的社区关系(strengthened community ties)",但文章只说"多人参加某个活动",没有提及"人们之间的交往互动",所以选项无从得知。[D]对④句 world record 进行曲解:由"世界纪录"主观推出这是一种"官方/正式赛事(become an official festival)",但实际上恰恰相反,这是一种自由参加的民间活动(集中体现于②③句)。

[技巧总结]本段表面考查事实细节,实则考查段落主旨,要求学生对文中细节进行概括推理。解题时可采取思路:一、综合各句细节,整体把握段落,初步得出答案;二、利用下段首句进行反推,检验推理是否正确;三、排除对原文细节进行篡改扭曲或断章取义的选项。

具体来看,首先结合首段①句的"活动已成规律、规模巨大"、②句的"发展迅速"、③句的"志愿者众多"、④句的"参加者老少皆有",可推知该活动获得了成功/赢得了欢迎,初步确定[A]正确,再由第二段首句 Parkrun is succeeding 可推知推理正确无误,确定[A]为答案。最后排除篡改③句信息的[B]、断章取义的[C]、反向干扰的[D]。

II ● Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing. ② Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. ③ Planning documents pledged[®] that the great legacy[®] of the Games would be to lever[®] a nation of sport lovers away from their couches[®]. ④ The population would be fitter[®], healthier and produce more winners. ⑤ It has not

"公园跑"的成功之处正是伦敦奥运会"遗产"的失败之处。十年前的那个星期一,(国际奥委会)宣布第30届奥林匹克运动会将在伦敦举行。规划文件承诺,奥运会的伟大遗产将会是把全国的体育爱好者撬离沙发。国民将会更强壮,更健康,产生更多获胜者。这并没有

happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run-up to 2012 — but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation." The success of Parkrun offers answers.

发生。每周坚持运动的成年人数的确增加了,到2012年前增加了近200万—但总人口增长更快。更糟的是,目前这些数字正在加速下降。反对派称,每周运动至少两小时的小学生人数已几乎减半。成人和儿童肥胖症人数都上升了。官方一直在反思为什么2012伦敦奥运会未能"激励一代人"。"公园跑"的成功给出了答案。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 3



- ①pledge [pled3] v. 发誓,保证
- ②legacy ['legəsi] n. 遗产
- ③lever ['li:və] v. (用杠杆)撬动
- ④couch [kautf] n. 沙发
- ⑤fit [fɪt] a. 健壮的,强健的
- ⑥obesity [əʊˈbiːsɪtɪ] n. 肥胖症

⑦retrospection [retrəu'spekfən] n. 回想,反思

● 经典搭配

- ①in the run-up to sth (重要事件的前夕)
- ②as to sth (关于)
- ③fail to do sth (未能完成某事)

・语篇分析・



- ①句过渡提出段落主旨:伦敦奥运遗产正走向失败。Parkrun is succeeding 概述上文:公园跑正走向成功; London's Olympic "legacy" is failing 引发下文:伦敦奥运会遗产在走向失败。where("在某个地方,正是……之处")以强调功能凸显对比意味:二者就某一相同目标出现了完全相反的结果。
 - ②至⑨句解释首句,具体说明"伦敦奥运遗产"的失败之处(亦即"公园跑"的成功之处)。
- ②③④句阐释"伦敦奥运遗产(London's Olympic "legacy")"具体所指。三句间借名词回指 the Games of the 30th Olympiad... the Games 及情态词重复 would be... 紧密衔接。
- ②句回溯至 2005 年宣布"伦敦将承办第 30 届奥运会"之日。 Ten years ago on Monday 以确切日期 凸显其重大意义。
- ③句指出"奥运遗产"所指:激励全国民众开始参加体育运动。句中 Planning documents 指出该遗产的明确文件:伦敦奥运会规划文件(由政府、奥组委发布;包括奥运会的指导思想、战略目标等)。lever a nation of sport lovers away from their couches 以比喻(lever 本意为"用杠杆撬动")和借代(couch 本意为"沙发")展现其宏伟的战略目标:激励国民脱离懒散观看状态,开始亲身参与体育运动。pledge、great、would be(pledge 意为"[尤指公开或正式作出的]誓言、誓约")刻画政府当时的"信誓旦旦",与后文的"承诺落空"形成鲜明对比。注:legacy of the Games(奥运遗产)为常用表述,指各届奥运会在经济、文化、体育等各方面产生的影响,正式开始于奥运申办成功之时,成文体现在奥运规划文件。
- ①**可进一步明确其双重目的。** would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners(fit 指外表的强壮(不一定健康); healthy则更进一层,指真正的健康)三个比较级连用、貌似传递三重语义,实则借 and 说明双重目的、并将重点落于后者:"使国民更强壮,更健康"和"产生更多获胜者/顶尖的体育精英"是伦敦奥运会提出的双重目的,但在一定程度上后者又是前者的目的。
 - ⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨句转而指出奥运预期遗产正在走向失败(is failing):国民运动参与不升反降。
 - ⑤句引领句群:上述预期并未实现。It has not happened 以短句传达力度、强调事实;It 回指③④

句所述 the (pledged) great legacy of the Games。

- ⑥⑦⑧⑨句以数据论证⑤句。
- ⑥⑦⑧句指出"国民运动参与"不升反降。
- ⑥⑦句指出成年人(adults)的运动参与加速下降。两句间以 worse 形成语义递进,以时间状语 in the run-up to 2012... now 及时态变化体现时间顺承。

¥ is

- ⑥句着眼"规划文件设定战略目标之时——2012 年伦敦奥运会前夕":成年人的运动参与并未提升。句子以 but 形成让步转折,戳破"运动人数增多"的假象:前半句以强调结构 did rise 指出每周参加运动的净人数的确增加;后半句转而以比较级 was growing faster 指出总人口增加更快(即:运动参与实际下降了)。注:本句所关注时间段"规划文件设定预期目标之时——2012 年伦敦奥运会前夕(in the run-up to 意为'[重要事件的]前夕')"按道理应该是国民运动热情高涨阶段,但"连这时的运动参与都未能提升"这一事实足以说明政府思路错误,或执行不当,甚至两者兼有。
- ⑦句进而聚焦"当前":指出成年人的运动参与在加速下降。the numbers 回指 The number of adults doing weekly sport。are now falling at an accelerating rate 直截了当指出现在成年人运动参与"在加速下降",暗示事出有因。
- ⑧句进一步指出,儿童的运动参与也已大幅下降。have nearly halved 以巨大的数据冲击力展示积极运动(每周运动至少两小时)的儿童数量的大幅减少。The opposition 指出信息来源"反对伦敦奥运战略目标或其执行方式的人",暗示问题已引发强烈不满。
- ⑨句概述⑥⑦⑧句现象"国民运动参与度不升反降"的后果:成人和儿童肥胖人数均增多。Obesity (when someone is very fat in a way that is unhealthy "肥胖症")和④句的 fitter, healthier 形成鲜明对比,凸显奥运遗产的失败:国民不仅未能更强壮、更健康;反而出现更多肥胖症、更不健康。
- ⑩⑪句收束全段、照应开篇、且引出下文:官方一直在反思原因,却始终不得其解;"公园跑"的成功则给出了答案。两句间以 why...offers answers 形成问答逻辑。
- ⑩句指出官方一直在反思原因,却至今未得其解。句中 Official retrospections as to why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation"借伦敦奥运会口号概指前九句内容,引出英国官方对失败原因的反思("inspire a generation"是 2012 伦敦奥运会口号,引号表直接援引; as to...为 retrospection 的定语,说明反思内容,后置是为了避免头重脚轻)。continue(意为 not stop doing sth"一直在持续(且将继续持续)")强调英国官方"一直在反思失败原因、却始终不得其解",预示后文引人原因分析。
- ①句顺而指出"公园跑"的成功给出了答案,为下文设引。The success of Parkrun 照应①句的 Parkrun is succeeding 乃至首段; offers answers 明确下文论述角度:以"公园跑"成功的原因,说明"奥运遗产"失败的原因。

[段落整体梳理] 本段有 11 句之多,阅读时重在梳理句间逻辑。段落整体为因果论证:①至⑨句说明事实"伦敦奥运会预期遗产(激励一代人的运动精神)失败"—— ⑩⑪句进入原因分析。①至⑨句内部为"总(①句)——分(②至⑨句)"结构,且②③④句追溯当初伦敦奥运会预期遗产;⑤至⑨句说明预期失败:未能激发运动参与、改善国民健康(其中⑥⑦⑧句对应③句,⑨句对应④句)。

・真题精解・

22. The author believes that London's Olympic	22. 作者认为伦敦奥运会"遗产"未能。
"legacy" has failed to	
[A] boost population growth	[A] 促进人口增长
[B] promote sport participation	[B] 提升运动参与
[C] improve the city's image	[C] 改善城市形象

[精准定位]根据题干定位到第二段。该段指出,奥运会遗产预期能够促进国民参与运动、促进国民健康;结果却是运动人数下降,肥胖人数增加。可见[B]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[B](failed to)promote sport participation 是对第二段⑤至⑨句内容的概括。 sport participation 同义替换 doing weekly sport/doing...sport a week。

[A]将⑦句 the numbers are now falling(运动人数下降)理解为"总人口下降"。且⑥句明确指出人口数量在快速增加(was growing faster)。[C]结合常识"举办奥运会有助于提升城市形象"和④句 The population would be fitter, healthier 设置干扰,但作者关注的是"运动参与及国民健康",无关"城市形象"。[D]将⑧句 primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved 偷换对象,减半的是"热爱运动的学生人数(pupils)",而不是"校内运动时间(sport hours)"。

[技巧总结]第二段涉及多个概念之间的多重复杂关系(因果关系,同向、反向变化关系等),在此设置具体事实题能充分考查学生辨析信息的能力。解题时需从两个方向人手:一、借助逻辑词等线索理清所考段句(句群)间逻辑关系;二、将选项与原文比较,看信息是否一致,比较过程中一定要重神似(同义改写或概括原文内容)、轻形似(虽然文字表面与原文相似,但实际内容与原文相悖)。

具体看本题,首先从原文入手,可借①句 where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing 和⑩句 why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation"推断②一⑨句具体阐释伦敦奥运遗产的失败之处,说明 inspire a generation 所指,为解题主要线索。再借⑤句 It has not happened.进一步推知②一④句具体说明当初预期,⑥一⑨句则说明预期失败,解题需整体对比两大部分。对比可发现失败之处,未能促进运动参与、提升国民健康,初步锁定[B]。再从选项解题:发现[D]偷换⑧句概念,[A]与⑥句相悖,[C]在原文中并未提及,可排除。[B]虽从字面上看文中未提及,却是对其中主要内容的概括改写,故正确。

only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

"公园跑"不是竞赛,而是计时赛:你唯一的竞争对手便是时间。其精神在于欢迎任何人。气喘吁吁的初次参加者在掌声中跨过终点时,获得的快乐与光芒四射的顶尖天才一样多。相比之下,奥运会申办者则希望让更多人参与运动且产生更多的精英运动员。双重目的被混为一谈:强调"成功"胜过"参与"会吓退新手。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①ethos ['i:θps] n. 精神特质,理念
- ②shine [ʃaɪn] v. 干的出色,出类拔萃
- ③bidder ['bidə] n. 投标人
- ④dual ['dju:əl] a. 双重的
- ⑤intimidating [in'timidetin] a. 令人胆怯的
- 经典搭配

- ①time trial (计时赛)
- ②puffed-out (气喘吁吁的,上气不接下气的)
- ③first-timer (初次做某事者)
- ④Olympic bidder(奥运申办者)
- ⑤stress on A over B (强调 A 胜过 B,把 A 看的高于 B)

・语篇分析・

第三段对比"公园跑"和"奥运会",指出伦敦奥运遗产失败的原因:强调"成功"胜过"参与",吓退运动新手。关键词为:stress on success over taking part(强调成功胜过参与)。

- ①②③句分析"公园跑"成功吸引大众的原因。三句步步深入,指向公园跑大受欢迎的根本原因。
- ①句以取舍结构 not A but B强调"公园跑"的性质:不是竞赛,而是计时赛(无对手、无压力)。race 强调"与他人竞争、争取胜出"。a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock(the clock 为借代用法,以"时钟"指"时间";only 强调唯一性)强调"只需与时间竞争、挑战自己;没有与他人竞争的压力"。
- ②句以绝对表述 welcomes anybody 概括"公园跑"的理念:欢迎任何人参加(无门槛、无限制)。ethos (单数名词、集体概念,意为"道德意识、精神特质")强调公园跑的核心理念。
- ③句以同级比较 There is as much joy over A as there is about B 展现"公园跑"的最大魅力:带给每一位参加者同样的掌声和快乐(有鼓励、有快乐)。两组对比 first-timer VS top talent、puffed-out VS shining 选取参加公园跑的"两端人群":气喘吁吁到达终点的初次参加者 VS 光芒四射的顶尖天才运动员。同级比较 There is as much joy over... as there is about...强调公园跑的魅力:无关胜负,所有人都能获得同样多的快乐。being clapped over the line 修饰 puffed-out first-timer,进一步展现活动的吸引力:即便最后狼狈到达终点,也能获得热烈掌声(体现了鼓励与善意)。
- ④⑤句为第二层,分析伦敦奥运会遗产失败(国民运动参与不升反降)的原因。逻辑词 by contrast 衔接两个句群,强调二者成败的差异。The dual aim 回指衔接④⑤句。
- ④句明确奥运会申办者的"双重目的": 让更多民众参与运动;产生更多的精英运动员。The Olympic bidders"奥运申办者"具体到本文主要指伦敦奥组委。wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes 回应上段 would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners,说明奥运会申办者的双重目的,并和①②③句传递的"公园跑唯一目的——鼓励全民运动"形成对比。
- ⑤句进而指出申办者将双重目的混为一谈:"强调获胜"会吓退"运动菜鸟"。The dual aim was mixed up 直接否定上述思路:两种目的混为一谈(mix up 意为"混淆,混乱",带有强烈贬义)。冒号后进一步说明申办者强调重点,并明确其中矛盾、说明失败原因:申办者实则强调成功胜过参与(the stress on success over taking part 对应 to produce more elite athletes,即:"产生更多精英运动员"才是其强调重点)会吓退新手(newcomers 回应 to get more people doing sport,即:"让更多人参与运动"成为空谈)。

[段落整体解读]一、段落以 by contrast 衔接①②③句和④⑤句,在"公园跑"和"奥运会"之间形成对比,阅读重点在于抓取二者不同之处:前者目的唯一(欢迎全民运动),后者有双重目的("促进全民运动"和"产生精英运动员",且更重视后者)。二、本段通过末句的点睛之笔,揭示伦敦奥运申办者战略目标的矛盾性,从而解释上段所述现象(国民运动参与不升反降、奥运遗产走向失败)原因:强调成功胜过参与(即:强调产生精英运动员)会吓退新手(即:无法提升大众运动参与)。

・真题精解・

23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it	23. "公园跑"不同于"奥运会"之处在于
·	它。
[A] aims at discovering talents	[A] 意在发现天才
[B] focuses on mass competition	[B] 聚焦大众比赛
[C] does not emphasize elitism	[C] 不强调精英主义
[D] does not attract first-timers	[D] 无法吸引新手

[精准定位]根据题干关键词 different 定位到第三段(④句的 by contrast 是 different 的同义表达)。该段首先指出"公园跑"旨在让所有人参加运动、获得快乐。随后指出"奥运会"有两个目的:既希望民众广泛参与,又希望发现精英运动员。所以二者区别在于:"公园跑"不强调"精英主义",[C]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[C]中 emphasize elitism 是对 produce more elite athletes("奥运会"所强调的、而"公园跑"所不涉及的内容)的同义改写。

[A]aims at discovering talents (意在发现天才)源自④句 produce more elite athletes,但这是"奥运会"的目的,而非题目所问"公园跑"的目的。[B]focuses on mass competition 利用①句 competitor 和②句 welcomes anybody 糅杂形成干扰,但原文强调的是公园跑"鼓励大众运动,并不强调竞争",选项与之存在巨大含义偏差。[D]does not attract first-timers 利用⑤句 was intimidating for newcomers 形成干扰,但这是"奥运会(承办者)"的问题,与"公园跑"的特征相反。

[技巧总结]"事物详细比较处"为命题人常考点。考生需:一、仔细读题干,明确命题人重在考查"哪一方"特征;二、梳理原文,理清比较对象(A、B)、比较方面(X1、X2...)、以及比较结果;三、分析选项,排除颠倒比较结果的选项,排除扭曲原文信息的选项;选取和原文信息一致的选项。

具体看本题,首先读题干,发现命题人重在考查"公园跑"(it 指代 Parkrun)特征。随后读原文,发现第三段以 by contrast 将段落一分为二,比较"公园跑"和"奥运会"的区别。最后分析选项,发现[A]、[D]颠倒对象(将"奥运会"特征当做"公园跑"特征),[B]违背①②句信息,均排除。[C]体现二者根本差异,符合原文比较结果,为正确项。

IN 1 Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots" concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods — making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive.

的确,政府参与规划"社区体育协会"这样本质上"草根"的概念有点荒唐。如果政府要起点作用,那其实应该是努力提供公共物品——确保以现场的空间,有铺筑网球、篮球场的资金,并支持学校开展所有这场场价资金,并支持学校开展所有这场情景。但是历届政府却一直掌笔绝不高大级的体育运动。未来政府资金,拒绝有重视教育领域的体育运动。未来政略,是需要多干实事,为繁荣体育运动程制。或者至少不要让情况变得更糟。

词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①grassroots ['græs'ruts] n. [pl.] 基层民众,草根
- ②successive [sək'sesɪv] a. 连续的
- ③decline [dɪ'klaɪn] v. 拒绝
- ④wordy ['wə:dɪ] a. 冗长的,啰嗦的
- ⑤worthy ['wəs:ði] a. 有价值的,值得尊敬的
- 经典搭配

- ①get involved in sth (参与,卷人)
- ②common goods(公共产品,公共资源)
- ③make sure (确保)
- ④ preside over(主持,掌管……)
- ⑤at least(至少,起码)

・语篇分析・

第四段进一步指出伦敦奥运遗产失败更重要的原因:历届政府做法错误。关键词为: providing common goods(提供公共物品)。

- ①②③句重批判:英国政府做法严重错误。
- ①句指出政府的错误做法:具体参与草根运动的规划。Indeed 承载评判语气,开启对政府做法错误性的揭示。getting involved in...说明政府过去十年间做法:借设立"社区体育协会"等方式组织基层活动(such、fundamentally 蕴含作者强烈情感:"政府"居然插手策划如此"草根"的活动)。a little absurd 明确作者对政府做法的讽刺批判:有些可笑。
 - ②句转而指出政府应该采取的正确做法:确保公共资源到位。If there is a role for government, it

should really be...以假定条件句承接上文提出建议:假如政府真要起到什么作用(言外之意:政府无需具体规划基层体育活动),那便是……(其中 really 起强调功能:这才是政府真正应该做的)。getting involved in providing common goods 指明政府正确做法:提供公共资源。破折号后具体解释 getting involved in providing common goods:确保大众运动所需的场地、资金等。

③**句再次转折,指出历届政府实际背道而驰。**转折词 But 从②句的政府"应该如此"到本句"实际完全相反"。successive governments (successive 意为"连续的,历届的")强调历届政府都是如此。have presided over (preside over 意为"负责(重要局面)")强调政府的"牢牢掌控",与②句 getting involved in (强调"行动参与")形成对比。selling green spaces、squeezing money(squeeze 意为"严格限制、压缩",带贬义)、declining attention on sport in education(decline 此处为及物动词,意为"[正式]拒绝")和②句 making sure there is space、(making sure there is) the money、encouraging the provision... in schools 分别形成强烈对比,展现历届政府的背道而驰:本该确保体育场地、确保资金到位、鼓励学校重视体育;实际却在出售绿地、严格限制资金、拒绝关注学校运动(作者言外之意:难怪希望"促进运动参与,改善国民健康"的奥运遗产会走向失败)。

- ④⑤句重在建议(为未来政府指明弥补方向):少空谈策略,多干实事。
- ④句以取舍结构 Instead of..., future governments need to... 传递以史为鉴之意,为未来政府指出正确做法。wordy, worthy strategies 运用头韵修辞增强批判态度(wordy 意为"冗长的,话太多的",带强烈贬义; worthy 明褒实贬,以"值得尊敬的"讽刺政府策略的"大而无用"; strategy 指"[为实现某目标而制定的]行动计划、策略",原本中性,此处带上"纸上谈兵"的贬义),暗指以前历届政府做法。do more to provide the conditions 回应②句,向未来政府提出建议:多干实事,为繁荣体育运动提供条件。
- ⑤句再退一步,对政府提出最低期待:至少不要让事情变得更糟。Or at least 承接上句,退步引出作者对未来政府的最低期待。not make them worse(them 回指上句 conditions)表面是在向未来政府提出建议,实际是在批判历届政府所作所为:其做法不仅未能促进国民参与运动,反而让情况变得更糟。

[段落整体解读]本段前三句作者以多重转折(Indeed...If...But)直接评判英国历届政府就"促进大众体育"的做法。后两句以取舍建议结构(Instead of..., future governments need to...)和让步建议结构(Or at least...)向未来政府提出建议。阅读时应既能分清细节(哪是作者建议做法?哪是作者批判做法?)又能把握作者总体态度(不满政府现有做法,希望未来能够改变)。

・真题精解・

24. With regard to mass sports, the author holds that	24. 关于大众体育,作者认为政府应该。
governments should	
[A] organize "grassroots" sports events	[A]组织"草根"体育活动
[B] supervise local sports associations	[B] 监管地方的运动协会
[C] increase funds for sports clubs	[C] 增加对体育俱乐部的投资
[D] invest in public sports facilities	[D] 投资公共体育设施

[精准定位]由题干关键词 mass sports、governments 定位到第四段。该段②④句指出政府就促进"大众体育"的正确做法:采取具体行动、提供公共物品。可见[D]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[D]invest in public sports facilities 是对第四段②句 providing common goods—making sure there is...以及④句 provide the conditions for sport to thrive 的概括。

[A] organize "grassroots" sports events 利用①句 getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots" concept...制造干扰,将"作者认为错误的做法"当做"作者建议的正确做法"。[B] supervise local sports associations 对③句 have presided over... local authorities 断章取义,将"政府一直错误地压缩地方资金"理解为"政府应该监管当地体育组织"。[C] increase funds for sports clubs 篡改②句 making sure there is... the money to pave tennis and netball courts 文意:政府加大投资

的对象是"公共设施(common goods),而不是"运动俱乐部(sports clubs)"。

[技巧总结]本段考查作者(the author holds)对文中人物做法的建议(governments should)。解题关键在于划分信息、辨明真伪:文中哪是政府的现有做法(作者认为正确还是错误),哪是作者向政府未来做法提出的建议;一定要识别命题人设置的陷阱:将作者批判的做法当做作者建议的做法。主要辨别线索为:蕴含作者褒贬态度的形容词、副词等;表明建议的情态词、动词(should, need to, suggest)等;表明作者思路的逻辑词(But, instead of 等)。

具体来看本题,首先对第四段信息分类:凭借②④句的 it should really be... future governments need to 可知此处是作者建议政府应该采取的正确做法,是正确项的主要来源;凭借①句的 there is something a little absurd 以及③句的 But、④句的 Instead of wordy, worthy strategies 可知该内容为作者反对的错误做法,是干扰项的主要来源。随后看选项:[D]是对②④句"作者建议"的概括,故正确;[A]将①句"政府现有错误做法"当做作者建议,故排除。最后看[B]、[C],前者不仅来自对"错误做法"的描述(③句),而且篡改信息,故排除;后者虽来自对"建议做法"的阐释(②句),但偷换对象,也错误。

・真题精解・

25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is	25. 作者对英国政府对体育所做行为的态度 是。
[A] tolerant	[A] 宽容的
[B] critical	[B] 批评的
[C] uncertain	[C] 不确定的
[D] sympathetic	[D] 赞同的

[精准定位]根据题干关键词 what UK governments have done for sports 定位到第四段。本段前三句指出,英国政府参与规划基层体育运动的做法有些可笑。其正确做法应该是确保公共设施到位,而实际上政府却采取了完全相反的做法。最后两句向未来政府提出建议:为繁荣体育事业多干实事,至少不要让情况变得更糟。可见,作者对政府持明显的批判态度,[B]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[B] critical 概括了文中 a little absurd、It should really be... But successive governments...、wordy, worthy strategies 等所传递的作者态度。

[A]来自对⑤句 Or at least not make them worse 的曲解:作者认为政府至少没有让事情变得更糟,即持容忍态度(tolerant)。但实际上这是作者在对未来政府亮出底线(至少不能让情况更糟),暗示对政府已有行为的强烈不满。[C]来自文中明显褒贬词汇:由于文中既有贬义词 absurd、worse 等,又有褒义词 worthy 等,直接认定作者态度不确定(uncertain)。但实际上 worthy 此处是褒词贬用,讽刺历届政府习惯提"繁杂冗长、大而无用"的策略。[D]对④句 worthy strategies,future governments need to do more 断章取义:作者认为政府做法颇有价值,未来应继续加大力度(sympathetic)。但实际本句是在以取舍结构(Instead of....)和褒词贬用(worthy 和 wordy 连用,带贬义色彩)说明未来政府应该放弃当前错误做法,转变工作方式。

[技巧总结]本题和上题从不同角度考查第四段内容:上题侧重细节,考查作者具体建议;本段侧重整体,考查作者总体态度。解答本题时更应该宏观把握段落、抓取作者语义重点和整体态度。切忌:一、由个别褒义(贬义)词断定作者态度;二、错误划分句间关系,误解路标词(indeed, but 等)体现的逻辑关系;三、对文中表述断章取义。

具体来看本题,首先由第四段④句 future governments need to 可知,后两句重在向"未来政府"提出建议,前三句才是对"政府已有行为"的集中评判,是解题的主要线索来源。再进一步分析前三句,可发现语义重点集中于 But 转折之后的③句,该句以 have presided over selling green spaces... squeezing money... and declining attention 传递批判态度,初步判断[B]正确。最后再细看其他部分,发现前两句以 there is a little absurd 的贬义色彩和 It should really be 的批评性建议暗含对政府已有行为的不满,④⑤句对未来政府的建议也反向暗示对历届政府的不满。故完全确定[B]选项。



Text 2 数字产品使用对孩子成长的影响



頁文外教朗遠



一、文章总体分析及考题速览

[总体分析]

本文选自 The Independent《独立报》2016 年 6 月 7 日一篇题为 Does spending too much time on smart phones and tablets damage kids' development?(在智能手机和平板电脑上花太多时间会损害孩子的成长发展吗?)的文章。文章主要论述了数字产品的使用对家庭亲子互动的影响,指出父母沉浸于数字产品会减少亲子互动,造成家庭关系紧张,而适度地使用数字产品对双方皆有好处,能增进亲子互动。

「考题速览]

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed	人物观点: Jenny Radesky 关于数字产
to	品设计目的的观点。
27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices	事实细节: Radesky 关于"母亲使用数字设备"的研究发现。
28. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" to show that	人物观点:Radesky 引用"面无表情实验"的目的。
29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to	事实细节: Tronick 提及的"压制性意识形态"的内容。
30. According to Tronick , kids' use of screens may	人物观点: Tronick 关于"孩子使用数字设备"的观点。

问题速览:根据题干关键词组 digital products、mothers' use of devices、kids' use of screens 可推测文章话题涉及父母和孩子对数字产品的使用。

问题关联:①前三题涉及 Radesky 观点,后两题涉及 Tronick 观点,推测本文重在介绍人物观点;②由第 27、30 题 mothers' use of devices, kids' use of screens,可知文章探讨了数字产品的使用;③联系话题关键词组,推测第 28、29 题"面无表情实验"以及"压制性意识形态"与"数字产品的使用"有关联。

问题总结:通过上述分析可知,本文话题涉及"数字产品的使用",介绍了不同人物的看法。

二、语篇分析及试题精解

With so much focus on children's use of screens[®], it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. ② "Tech is designed to really suck you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, and "digital products are there to promote maximal engagement[®]. ③ It makes it hard to disengage[®], and leads to a lot of bleed-over[®] into the family routine."

随着儿童使用数字产品备受关注,父母很容易忽视他们自己对数字产品的使用。"科技旨在真正让你卷入其中,"詹妮·拉德斯基在她的数字消遣研究中说道,"而且数字产品是为了促进最大参与度。这种沉迷使人很难脱身,而且大量渗透到家庭日常生活中。"



• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①screen [skri:n] n. 屏幕,文中指代数字产品
- ②maximal ['mæksɪməl] a. 最大的,最高的
- ③engagement [ɪnˈgeɪdʒmənt] n. 参与度
- ④disengage [idisin'geid3] v. 脱离,不再感兴趣
- ⑤ bleed-over [bli:d-'əuvə] n. 渗透,渗开
- 经典搭配
- ①be designed to (为……而设计,目的是……)
- ②suck sb in (把某人卷入(某事);吸引某人)



第一段引出话题:父母对数字产品的使用。关键词为: forget about their own screen use(忽视父母自己对数字产品的使用)。

- ①句对比指出孩子对数字产品的使用广受关注,而父母使用数字产品被疏于关注。With 引出伴随 状语,说明父母或社会广为关注的问题:孩子使用数字产品的利弊;主句说明相应结果:父母疏于关注 其自身使用数字产品可能产生的影响。句中 so much focus on VS easy... to forget 体现关注度的高低 对比,重心在后,锁定文章话题"父母使用数字产品可能产生的影响。"
 - ②③句引用拉德斯基研究指出数字产品很容易让人沉浸其中不能自拔。
- ②句指出数字产品旨在让用户沉浸其中。同一语义场词 Tech、digital products 呼应前句 screens,均指代"数字产品"。suck you in、promote maximal engagement(动词 engage 意为"使……参与/卷入;吸引……")明确科技对人们的强大吸引力,副词 really、极限词 maximal 起强调作用,凸显人们沦陷于科技的程度之深、人数之多。is designed to are there to 凸显科技的强目的性,人们会因此被牢牢套住。
- ③句进一步指出人们对数字产品的沉迷大量渗透到家庭日常生活中。It makes it hard to disengage (It 回指 maximal engagement; it 为形式宾语,指代 to disengage"脱离,不再感兴趣"; make"使得"表因果逻辑)凸显对数字产品的高度参与/沉迷使人难以自拔、深陷其中; bleed-over 凸显更为严重的后果: 痴迷于数字产品的情景大量充斥于家庭生活中,预示下文将介绍"数字产品的使用给家庭带来的影响"。

・真题精解・

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products	26. 根据詹妮・拉德斯基的观点,数字产品的设
are designed to	计初衷在于。
[A] simplify routine matters	[A] 简化日常事务
[B] absorb user attention	[B] 吸引用户注意力
[C] better interpersonal relations	[C] 改善人际关系
[D] increase work efficiency	[D] 提高工作效率

[精准定位]首段②③句指出 Jenny Radesky 观点:科技旨在将你真正卷入其中,数字产品就是为了促进最大参与。这使你难以自拔,且渗透到家庭日常之中。可见 Jenny Radesky 认为,数字产品的设计初衷在于"吸引用户注意力",「B]正确。

[命题解密] 题干+正确项[B]是对②句信息的明确: digital products are designed to 对应 digital products are there to; absorb user attention 对应 promote maximal engagement.

[A]截取③句词汇 routine 捏造干扰:将原文观点"人们对数字产品的沉迷影响到了家庭日常生活"篡改为"数字产品旨在简化日常事务"。[C]将②句 promote maximal engagement(促进对数字产品的最大使用)错误理解为"促进人际交流、改善人际关系"。[D]将②句 promote maximal engagement(促进对数字产品的最大使用)错误理解为"促进最大工作投入,提高工作效率"。

[技巧总结] 本题要求考生对"文中人物话语/观点"做出明确解读。解题难点在于:话语中的关键

表述或为固定短语、或为抽象用语,均难解其义(即:本题在很大程度上考查的是词义推断,而且是直接 词汇线索匮乏的词义推断)。考生对此可采取策略:一、将人物话语视为整体,将其中难词相互关联,尽 可能推导出人物观点大致方向;二、借助上下文和所考人物话语的逻辑关系,进一步获取推理线索;三、 对四个选项同时采用"排除干扰法"和"锁定正确项法",最终确定答案。

具体来看本题,首先会发现 Jenny Radesky 话语(第一段②③句)中关键词(promote maximal engagement, suck you in, bleed-over)均难以理解,但整体看两句、并将难词进行关联,发现 suck you in 和 promote maximal engagement 同义/近义,说明科技/数字产品的设计初衷(随后的 disengage 与其反 义,表示相反过程, dis-前缀意为"去掉/解除……"),此时可推知其大概含义(数字产品的设计初衷):将 你吸入,使你最大程度参与。再联系上、下文(第一段①句和第二段①句),可知 Radesky 所言针对场景 为"家庭内对数字产品的使用"。最后对比选项:[A]与 suck you in/promote maximal engagement 的"卷 人,拉人"方向相悖,「C]、「D]表示的场景"社交""职场"与原文场景"家庭"不符,均排除;「B]既与原文方 向一致,又可切入文章场景,且符合数字产品特征,故是对 Radesky 观点的正确解读。

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets[®] at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise². 2 She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 per cent fewer verbal³⁰ and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions⁴⁰ with their children. 3 During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of **tension**⁵ in the family. **4** Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

通过让多对母子参与食物测试任务, 拉德斯基研究了进餐时段手机和平板电脑 的使用情况。她发现,在任务期间使用数 字设备的母亲与孩子进行语言交流的频率 降低了20%,进行非语言交流的频率降低 了39%。在另外一次观察中,她发现手机 成了家庭紧张关系的根源。当孩子们紧张 不安地企图获得父母的注意时,父母们却 在查看电子邮件。

词汇注释与难句分析



- ①tablet['tæblɪt] n. 平板电脑
- ②exercise ['eksəsaiz] n. 活动,任务
- ③verbal ['vɜːbəl] a. 文字的,言语的

- ④interaction [ɪntərˈækʃən] n. 交流;相互作用
- ⑤tension ['tenfən] n. 紧张关系,紧张状况
- ⑥**bid** [bɪd] n. 努力,企图,争取

・语篇分析・ 🔏

第二、三段具体介绍拉德斯基的研究:父母使用数字产品会减少亲子互动,对亲子关系造成不良 影响。

第二段介绍拉德斯基的研究发现:父母使用数字产品会减少亲子互动,导致家庭紧张关系。关键 词为:①fewer...interactions with their children(与孩子的交流减少);②a source of tension(紧张关系的 根源)。

①②句介绍拉德斯基有关"数字设备的使用对亲子互动的影响"的研究。Radesky has studied 与 She found, a food-testing exercise 与 during the exercise 实现句间紧密衔接。

①句介绍研究内容、对象和方法。has studied...明确研究内容:手机和平板电脑在进餐时段的使 用情况; by giving mother-child pairs...表明以"母子"为研究对象,让其接受测试任务。

②句介绍研究发现。20 per cent fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions 明确数字 产品的使用降低了亲子之间的言语或非言语交流,尤其是非言语交流的骤降,表明孩子内心诸多难以 言表的真实情感、情绪被大大忽视了,暗示可能对亲子关系造成不良后果。

- ③④句继续介绍拉德斯基的另一发现。两句间为例证关系。
- ③句介绍其观察发现: 手机成了家庭紧张关系的根源。tension 明确手机导致家庭内部紧张关系,说明数字产品给家庭关系带来负面影响。
- ④句举例指出:当孩子们急切地想获得父母的注意时,父母们却在查看电子邮件。while 既是时间状语引出词,强调同时性,又表让步转折,强调对比。making excited bids for 形象传达孩子努力博取父母注意时紧张不安的心情(excited 意为 nervous or upset and unable to relax"受刺激的,紧张不安的"), looking at their emails 则传达父母盯着邮件的沉静专注之态,双方之间形成"你动我静、你急我缓"的截然反差局面,导致关系紧张。两个 would be(老是,总是)凸显这种情形发生得很频繁。

・真题精解・ 🔏

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that	27. 拉德斯基的食物测试任务表明,母亲使用(数
mothers' use of devices	字)设备会。
[A] takes away babies' appetite	[A] 降低幼儿食欲
[B] distracts children's attention	[B] 分散孩子注意力
[C] slows down babies' verbal development	[C] 减缓幼儿语言发展
[D] reduces mother-child communication	[D] 减少母子交流

[精准定位]根据题干中关键名词短语 Radesky's food-testing exercise 定位到第二段。该段②句指出食物测试发现:使用数字设备的母亲与孩子的语言交流减少了 20%,非语言交流减少了 39%。可见,母亲使用数字设备会减少其与孩子的交流,「D]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[D]是对第二段②句所述"食物测试发现"的概括: reduces 对应 20 per cent fewer...39 per cent fewer; communication 对应 verbal and... nonverbal interactions。

[A]利用①句 mealtimes、food-testing 等词捏造干扰,但研究观察的不是"孩子食欲(babies'appetite)",而是"进餐时的母子交流"。[B]改变④句逻辑关系:将"孩子努力获取父母的注意力时,父母却在使用数字设备"改为"父母使用数字设备,会分散孩子注意力"。[C]由②句"使用数字设备会使母亲与孩子的语言交流减少 20%"主观臆断出"这会减缓孩子的语言发展",但文中实际并未提及该影响。

[技巧总结] 本题就"文中所提及检测/实验/研究"命制事实细节题。考生若要快速正确解题,必须既做到"精确定位",又做到"正确理解":"准确定位"需要考生首先快速阅读题干、确定具体所问(命题人就哪一项研究设问?具体问的是该研究的对象、发现、还是意义?);随后阅读文章,先圈定阐释该研究的所有内容,再分清各句阐述对象(哪一句/几句是在阐释研究对象,哪是研究发现,哪是研究意义?),从而锁定题干问题的确切来源。"理解正确"要求考生精准定位之后,从句法、语义等角度对该内容进行分析,正确提取文意、从而确定正确项;切忌对其中个别表述断章取义。

具体看本题,首先"精确定位":根据题干 Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that 可知,命题人就 "Radesky 的食物检测实验"设问,具体问的是"实验发现"。据此初步定位至第二段并对其进行信息区分:首先发现①②句围绕 food-testing exercise 阐释,③④句则是关于另一实验(a separate observation),从而将解题线索锁定①②句。随后进一步分析①②句:②句 She found that...表明该句才是"研究发现"介绍句,为答案确切来源。随后"准确理解":首先明确②句主干 mothers who used devices... started... fewer verbal and... fewer nonverbal interactions with their children,从而得知其意在展现"母亲使用数字设备"对"母子交流"的影响。随后从具体信息 20 per cent fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions 得出结果"交流大幅减少",从而确定「D]正确。

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive — as they often are when absorbed in a device — it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. Parents don't have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.

嬰幼儿生来就靠观察父母的面孔来理解世界,如果这些面孔毫无表情也无任何反应——就像他们沉浸在数字设备时经常就是如此——这会让孩子感到非常不安。拉德斯基引用了20世纪70年代发展心理学家爱德华·特罗尼克设计的"面无表情实验"。在实验中,母亲被要求先以正常方式与孩子交流,之后摆出一副面无表情的神情并且不给孩子任何视觉上的社交反馈;孩子在试图吸引母亲注意力的过程中变得越来越苦恼。"父母不必一直都近乎完美地做到无时无刻不在,但必须有一个平衡而且父母需要积极回应并体恤孩子的语言或非语言的情感诉求,"拉德斯基说。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①blank [blæŋk] a. 没表情的,不感兴趣的
- ②unresponsive [Anri'sponsiv] a. 反应迟钝的
- ③disconcerting [idiskən səːtɪn] a. 使人不安的
- ④distressed [dr'strest] a. 痛苦的,悲伤的,苦恼的
- ⑤exquisitely [ek'skwizntli] ad. 精致地,近乎完美地
- ⑥present ['prezənt] a. 在场的,存在的

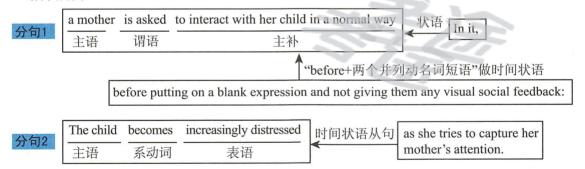
⑦sensitive ['sensitiv] a. 体恤的,善解人意的

● 经典搭配

- ①be wired to do (天生,自然就会)
- ②be absorbed in (全神贯注于 ······, 专注于 ······)
- ③put on a... expression (做出/装出某一表情)
- ④capture one's attention (吸引某人的注意力)

In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention.

结构切分:



功能注释: 本句是由冒号连接的两个并列分句构成。分句 1 描述实验过程: to do A before doing B "先做 A,再做 B"表明两个实验步骤。分句 2 描述结果, becomes increasingly distressed 说明了孩子越来越苦恼的心理变化。

・语篇分析・

第三段继续介绍拉德斯基研究的观点:父母沉迷于电子产品导致孩子产生负面情绪,需寻求平衡,保持亲子互动。关键词为:①still face experiment(面无表情实验);②a balance(平衡)。

- ①②③句为一层,介绍拉德斯基观点:父母面无表情的冷漠态度会让婴儿产生负面情绪。①句与②③句之间为例证关系。
- ①句概述指出父母沉迷于电子产品的冷漠无神模样让孩子感到不安。本句为 and(表结果)连接的并列句。are wired to"天生就……"描述婴儿本能"通过观察父母脸色来理解世界",暗示婴儿有追求交流互动的本能需求。if...it can be 阐述结果:如果父母面无表情且无反应,孩子会极为不安。blank and unresponsive 说明父母不与孩子进行任何交流互动,定语从句 as...in a device 是 if 假设情形的例证说明:父母专注于数字设备时往往表现如此,often 一词凸显这种情形频繁发生;disconcerting"使人不安的"凸显对孩子情感、情绪等造成不良影响,加之程度副词 extremely 的修饰,强调这种影响非常严重。
 - ②③句介绍拉德斯基研究中所引用的特罗尼克设计的"面无表情实验"。
- ②句介绍实验名称及设计者。still face experiment 明确实验名称"面无表情实验"; by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick 明确实验设计者及其研究领域"心理学",暗示实验可能涉及交流互动对心理状态的影响。
- ③句介绍实验过程和结果。冒号前概述实验过程,before"在……之前"说明实验有两个步骤:母亲先与孩子正常交流,随后装作面无表情也无视觉性反馈,interact...in a normal way VS putting on a... feedback 体现母亲对孩子"正常互动"与"零互动"的对比,blank expression,not... social feedback 呼应①句 blank and unresponsive,诠释 still face 的内涵。冒号后概述实验结果:孩子在试图吸引母亲注意力的过程中变得越来越苦恼,tries to capture... attention 明确孩子试图重建交流互动关系,becomes increasingly distressed 强调孩子徒劳而无果,苦恼渐增,呼应①句 extremely disconcerting。
- ④句拉德斯基承接上述实验总结结论:寻求平衡,保持亲子互动。don't have to be... but there needs to be 表让步转折逻辑:先让步指出家长不必寸步不离孩子,近乎完美无可挑剔,绝对性词汇 exquisitely、all the time 凸显这种做法过于严苛,趋于极端;后转折强调父母需寻找平衡,回应并体恤孩子的情感诉求,balance 表明在"完全沉浸于数字产品中而无亲子互动"和"拒绝所有数字产品时刻陪伴孩子"之间取得平衡,responsive、sensitive... 明确要回应,还要理解,暗示与孩子进行真正的交流互动, verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need 明确交流互动中体现着孩子的情感诉求,说明"零互动或缺乏互动"容易伤及孩子的情感,不利于形成良好的亲子关系。

・真题精解・ 🎉

28. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" to show that	28. Radesky 引用"面无表情实验"是为 了表明。
[A] it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions	[A] 孩子很容易对面无表情习以为常
[B] verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange	[B] 语言表达对于情感交流并非必须
[C] children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood	[C] 孩子对父母的情绪变化不敏感
[D] parents need to respond to children's emotional needs	[D] 父母需要回应孩子的情感需求

[精准定位] 由 the "still face experiment"定位至第三段。该段②③句指出 Radesky 引用了"面无表情实验",并说明实验发现"父母面无表情会令孩子越来越压抑"。④句则指出 Radesky 观点:父母应积极回应孩子所表达的情感诉求。综上可知, Radesky 意在借实验提醒父母回应孩子的情感需求,[D]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[D]是对第三段④句 Radesky 观点 parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need 的正确概括。

[A]将③句所述孩子对父母面无表情的反应"越来越苦恼"(increasingly distressed)篡改为与之完全相反的"很容易习惯"(it is easy for children to get used to)。[B]将④句关键词 verbal... expressions、emotional need 结合现实体验"情感交流有时无需语言传达"形成干扰,但实际上这与④句观点相悖。且选项中 emotional exchange 泛指人们的情感交流,未触及本段论述焦点"父母与孩子的交流互动"。[C]

将①句 those faces are blank and unresponsive 所指"没有表情、没有反应的父母(those faces 指 parents' faces)"错误理解为"对父母情绪变化不敏感的孩子(those faces 指 children's faces)"。

[技巧总结] 本题考查"文中人物(Radesky)"引用某一实验(the "still face experiment")的目的,实为"文中人物观点题"和"写作目的题"的结合。解题时可采取思路:一、整体理解实验内容(尤其是实验发现);二、概括提取人物主要观点;三、找到"人物观点"与"实验发现"的对应关系,明确人物引用实验的目的。注:无论是与"人物观点"还是"实验内容"相悖的选项都错误。

具体来看本题,首先从"实验"人手,锁定第三段②③句所述面无表情实验,并抓取其"发现":父母面无表情会令孩子越来越苦恼。随后从"人物"入手,锁定第三段①④句,提取 Radesky 主要观点(重点在于④句 but 转折之后的语义重点):父母应积极回应孩子所表达的情感诉求。最后将二者联系,可知 Radesky 引用实验的目的:以"研究发现"引出/支撑"自己观点",从而确定[D]。其它三项或与"研究发现"相悖,或与"人物观点"相悖,均可排除。

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive" ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasized", very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time. [420 words]

另一方面,特罗尼克自己担心对于孩子们使用数字产品的各种担忧是出于一种"要求父母一直与孩子保持交流的压制性的意识形态":"它基于一种有点儿幻想成分,非常符合白人和中上阶层价值观念的意识形态,认为如果你与孩子的语言交流未达到3万词汇,你就是在忽视他们"。特罗尼克认为,仅仅因为孩子没有从数字户品上学到东西并不意味着它没有任何的去洗澡,做家务或只是暂时离开孩子休息一下。他说道,父母们可以从使用数字设备与朋友交谈或者处理完一些工作中获益良多。这能使他们感到更加幸福,让他们在其余时间里更有闲暇陪伴孩子。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

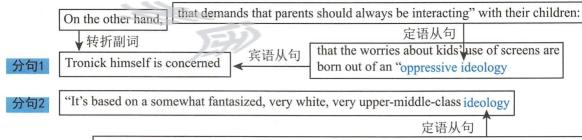
- ①oppressive [ə'presiv] a. 压制的,令人焦虑的
- ②fantasized「fæntəsaɪzd]a. 想象的,幻想的
- ③available [ə'veɪləbəl] a. 有空的,有暇的
- ④attentive [ə'tentɪv] a. 专心的,留意的(30题)

● 经典搭配

- ①be born out of (因……而产生)
- ②expose sb to sth (使某人接触/体验某事物)
- ③get a lot out of sth (从……中获益良多)
- ④get sth out of the way (把某事处理完)

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them."

结构切分:



that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them."

功能注释:本句是由冒号连接两个并列分句构成。分句1为间接引述,分句2为直接引语,共同传达 Tronick 的观点:人们对孩子使用数字设备的普遍担忧根源于一种压制性的意识形态。两个 ideology 后都有定语从句,都是对"压制性意识形态"内涵的解释说明。

・语篇分析・

第四段转而介绍特罗尼克的观点:数字产品的使用有一定益处,能增进亲子交流。关键词:①can get a lot(获益良多);②more available(更有闲暇)。本段借助观点句式 Tronick... is concerned that、Tronick believes that、he says 以及④句代词 This 的回指作用将四句紧密衔接。

①句介绍特罗尼克的担忧:对孩子使用数字产品的忧虑根源于一种压制性的意识形态。On the other hand 起转换话题的作用,由前文探讨"父母使用数字产品的可能影响"切入"大众对于孩子使用数字产品的担忧(worries about kids' use of screens)"。is concerned that...明确其担忧的问题"人们对孩子使用数字产品的担忧根源于一种压制性的意识形态", are born out of(因……而产生)明确因果关联, that 定语从句解释说明 oppressive ideology:它要求父母一直与孩子保持交流,demands、should 传递的命令式语气以及 always be interacting 表达的持续状态,与 oppressive 感情色彩相吻合,凸显这种意识形态对人行为的强制性影响,体现特罗尼克的反感态度。It's based on...与 the worries about... are born out of... 同指,引出阐述这种意识形态的性质"有一定的幻想成分,非常符合白人和中上阶层价值观念",fantasized表明它基于主观想象,暗示不一定符合客观事实,体现特罗尼克的批驳态度;very white, very upper middle-class 暗示这种意识形态代表的是社会主流群体,占据社会主导地位,会对大多数人的行为产生影响。if you're... you are...说明它对父母行为的影响:亲子互动量必须达到一定硬性标准,呼应 always be interacting with。

②句介绍特罗尼克对孩子使用数字设备的看法:能让父母有时间做其他事情。doesn't mean... (mean"产生……结果,意味着")明确否定了"孩子没有利用数字产品学会东西"与"数字产品无价值"之间的因果关联,just 凸显这一原因很不充分,表明对数字产品价值的充分肯定。particularly if 引出代表性事例说明数字产品的价值,to have...do...or simply...表明它令父母获得短暂的解放,or simply 尤为强调父母无需时时刻刻陪伴孩子,照应上段 parents don't... present、needs to be a balance,表明可以适度地使用数字产品,在"使用数字产品"与"进行亲子互动"之间取得平衡。

- ③④句介绍特罗尼克对父母使用数字设备的看法:让父母获益匪浅,也有更多闲暇陪伴孩子。
- **③句说明给父母带来的益处。** get a lot out of...引出说明父母可从使用数字产品中获益多多, speak to a friend or get some work out of the way 凸显对个人生活和工作都有所助益。
- ④句进而说明给孩子带来的益处。This 回指上句内容, makes"使得"表因果关系, 说明父母使用数字产品能提升自我幸福感, which 从句说明带给孩子的好处, be more available to 明确父母更有闲暇陪伴孩子, 表明对数字产品的使用有助于增进亲子交流。

・真题精解・

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick	29. Tronick 所提及的"压制性意识形态"要求父
requires parents to	母。
[A] protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies	[A] 保护孩子免受狂乱幻想的影响
[B] teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year	[B] 每年至少教给孩子 3 万个词汇
[C] ensure constant interaction with their children	[C] 确保与孩子一直保持互动
[D] remain concerned about kids' use of screens	[D] 一直关心孩子对数字产品的使用

[精准定位]根据题干中关键名词 oppressive ideology(压制性意识形态)定位至第四段①句。该句指出,压制性意识形态要求父母必须一直与孩子保持互动,因此[C]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[C]是对①句 that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children 的同义改写,该从句是对 oppressive ideology 内涵的说明。

[A] 糅杂①句两处片段 fantasized 及 expose your kids to 设置干扰。但 fantasized 是作者对该意识形态的评价,无关意识形态本身内容;且 expose your kids to...指出该意识形态要求父母与孩子的语言交流"达到 3 万词",文中并未提及该意识形态要求父母保护孩子免受狂乱幻想的影响(protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies)。[B] 曲解①句 expose your child to 30,000 words 内涵:该信息意在说明压制性意识形态认为"父母与孩子的语言交流必须达到 3 万词的量(即必须与孩子不断进行语言交流)"并非指"父母每年必须教会孩子多少词汇(teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year)"。[D]利用①句 worries about kids' use of screens 设置干扰,但这是压制性意识形态"造成的后果"而非"其本身内容"。

[技巧总结]本题就文中以"逻辑关系复杂的长难句"所阐释的"关键概念"命题,重在考查考生理解长难句、提取关键信息的能力。可采取解题思路:先借"语法知识"和"语用分析"分解长难句,锁定答案具体来源(这一过程需谨记解题任务:不必纠结于完全理清句中各种复杂关系,而是将重点放在确定题目答案来源);再将具体来源与各选项对比,找到与其同义(或为同义转述,或为语义概括)的选项。

具体看本题,据题干关键词 oppressive ideology 直接锁定第四段①句,该长难句涉及多个从句、多重内容:Tronick 担忧问题(Tronick himself... concerned)、孩子使用屏幕担忧者观点(the worries about kids' use of screens)、压制性意识形态(an oppressive ideology)、上层中产阶级意识形态(upper-middle-class ideology)等。但考生借助语法、语用知识可知:对于解答本题,句子前半部分信息基本可以忽略;后半部分中定语从句 that demands...为对 oppressive ideology 内容的直接介绍,是解题的主要来源;It's based on...说明该意识形态的来源,其内容 that says if you're failing...可作为解题的次要线索。再将该内容与选项对比,发现[C]是主要来源的同义转换,且与次要线索信息完全一致,为正确项。

・真题精解・

30. According to Tronick, kids' use of screens	30 根据 Tropick 的观占 孩子使用数字产品可
30. According to Tromck, kids use of screens	
may	以。
[A] give their parents some free time	[A] 给父母一些空闲时间
[B] make their parents more creative	[B] 让他们的父母更富有创造力
[C] help them with their homework	[C] 帮助他们做作业
[D] help them become more attentive	[D] 帮助他们变得更专心

[精准定位] 第四段②句指出,Tronick 认为孩子使用数字产品并非完全没有好处:它可以使父母抽出时间洗澡、做家务或者稍作休息,即,给父母一些自由时间,[A]正确。

「命题解密」正确项[A] give their parents some free time 是对第四段②句 it (the screen) gives



parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child 的概括。

[B]将第四段③句 get a lot out of using their devices(可以从使用数字设备中"获益良多")错误理解为"从使用数字产品中'获得创造力'(more creative)"。且原文侧重"父母对数字设备的使用",和题于所问"孩子对数字设备的使用"无直接关联。[C]将第四段②句蕴含多重否定的句式 just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it(仅仅因为孩子没有从数字产品上学到东西,并不意味着它没有任何价值)理解为与之相悖的"数字产品可帮助孩子完成作业(help them with their homework)"。[D]利用第一段 suck you in、promote maximal engagement 形成干扰,但这指的是"沉迷于数字设备",而非"提高注意力(become more attentive)",且第一段内容并非 Tronick 观点。

[技巧总结] 本题考查"人物观点细节"(Tronick 就"孩子使用数字产品的影响"的看法),要求考生:一、借助观点引出词(say、believe 等)、信息关键词(同义词、反义词复现等凸显关注对象)、逻辑路标词(on the other hand 等转折词表明观点方向转变; particularly、especially 等强调词则引出语义重点)就"阐释同一人物观点"的大段内容划分句群、区分"子观点",从而锁定正确项。二、正确理解特殊句式(多重否定句、反问质疑句)传递的观点、根据上下文理解抽象表述的含义,以识别命题人的干扰陷阱。

具体看本题,首先根据观点引出词 Tronick himself is concerned、Tronick believes、he says 可知:第四段各句均在阐释 Tronick 观点。随后根据 kids' use of screens... your child... a child... 和 Parents... using their devices... This can make them 可将其划分句群:①②句侧重对"孩子使用数字设备"的论述,③④则是对"父母使用数字设备"的论述,即:解题线索应主要来自①②句,尤其是②句 particularly if 之后内容,并确定对其进行概括的[A]为答案。[B]对 get a lot 断章取义,[C]利用涉及多重否定的特殊句式 just because... doesn't mean... 设置干扰,[D]则利用和 Tronick 观点无直接关联的内容形成干扰。



Text 3

毕业生应选择间隔年



原文外教朗语

一、文章总体分析及考题速览

[总体分析]

本文选自 Huffington Post《赫芬顿邮报》2016年6月28日一篇题为 In Favor Of The Gap Year(支持间隔年)的文章。本文围绕间隔年展开,按照"介绍普遍现象(第一段)——针对现象提出观点(第二段)——论证观点(第三、四段)"的脉络行文。作者通过分析间隔年的积极作用,表明对"毕业生重视并选择经历大学之前的一年休整期"的呼吁,希望他们能更快融入新环境,明确自身兴趣,少走弯路。

「考题速览]

31.	One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a	因果细节:高中毕业生不选 a gap year
	gap year is that	的一个原因。
32.	Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a	事实细节:美、澳两地研究所示 taking
	gap year helps	a gap year 的好处。
33.	The word "acclimation" (Para. 3) is closest in meaning to	词义推断:第三段 acclimation 的词义。
34.	A gap year may save money for students by helping	事实细节:a gap year 通过何种方式帮
	them	助学生省钱。
35.	The most suitable title for this text would be	文章主旨:文章最恰当的标题。

问题速览:由关键词 a gap year、high-school graduates、students 推知文章话题涉及"高中毕业生升



入大学之前的一年空档期"。

问题关联:①31 题提问"高中毕业生不选 a gap year 的原因",32、34 题均涉及"a gap year 的好处",可推知文章"先指出学生普遍看法(a gap year 意义不大),再提出相反观点(a gap year 很有价值)并论证"。②34 题提及"a gap year 在经济方面有利于学生",表明"文章后半段涉及 a gap year 的现实意义"的同时,也反向暗示学生不认可 a gap year 的原因之一:担心浪费时间,跟不上快速发展的现实。

问题总结:本文针对"高中毕业生不愿经历间隔年,希望直入大学学习"这一普遍现象提出批评,呼吁学生重新认识并重视间隔年经历。论述中作者首先介绍了现象及其原因(即间隔年的不利一面),然后借研究调查证明间隔年的直接意义,并论证了间隔年对于学生的重要现实意义。

学 二、语篇分析及试题精解x: KZRZ2019

I Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in **conjunction**[⊕] with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely **overlook**[⊕] the possibility of taking a **gap year**[⊕]. ② After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the **fall**[⊕], it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? ③ And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't **academic**[⊕].

如今,(高中毕业后)即刻升入大学这一普遍社会压力,加之快速发展的世界(对人们)越来越高的期望,往往导致学生们完全忽略了经历间隔年这一选择。毕竟,如果你认识的每个人都将在秋季步入大学,你一个人延迟一年入学似乎很傻,不是吗?而且在上了12年学之后,花一年时间做学习之外的事也感觉不大正常。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①conjunction [kənˈdʒʌŋkʃən] n. (引起某种结果的事

物等的)结合,同时发生

②overlook [əuvə'luk] v. 忽略,未注意到

③gap year 间隔年(指中学毕业之后上大学之前所休

的一年假期,常用于实习或旅游)

④fall [fo:1] n. 秋天

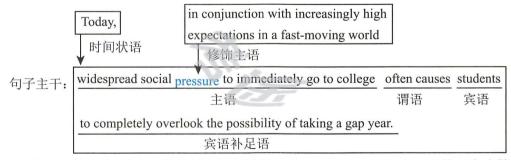
⑤academic「ækə'demik」a. 学业的,教学的,学术的

(尤指与学校教育有关)

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year.

3

结构切分:



功能注释:本句主语点明学生忽视间隔年的原因, widespread social pressure 后接不定式做后置定语指出社会压力的具体内容, in conjunction with 引导状语介绍另一个原因, 谓语与主语保持一致用第三人称单数形式 causes。

・语篇分析・

首段介绍现象:如今的高中毕业生往往不选择经历"间隔年"。关键词为:completely overlook(完全



忽视)。

- ①句介绍现象及其外因:在快节奏、高竞争的高压环境下毕业生完全忽略了间隔年的意义。句首时间副词 Today 引入对当前现象的介绍,以 sth causes sb to do sth 结构呈现现象及其原因。in conjunction with(连同……)连接两大原因;中心语 social pressure 和 expectation(a strong belief about how sb should be or behave"期望")均反映社会共识下的压力感; immediately、fast-moving(move 意为"发展、进展")共同说明现代社会的一大特征"节奏快、发展迅速", widespread、increasingly high 则强调这一特征日益渗透至生活的方方面面,暗示人人倍感压力,亟待快速进步以顺应时代要求。在这种背景下,暂停前进的脚步去"休间隔年"自然被视为不务正业之举。to completely overlook...表明结果,锁定全文论述话题(现象):毕业生完全意识不到经历间隔年的重要性。possibility(意为"可选择的办法、可做之事")表明间隔年性质(个人的自主选择)的同时,更以其 sth that gives you a chance to achieve sth"契机"之意暗示作者态度:间隔年是一生中的关键枢纽,很可能对个人发展起到决定性作用; cause(to make sth happen, especially sth bad or unpleasant)、overlook(to not see how important sth is)与表示绝对概念的 completely则明示作者对这种现象的不认同与担忧。
 - ②③句补充指出现象的内因:从众与惯性心理。After all 表明句群是对①句的解释说明。
- ②句表明内因一:从众。After all(used when introducing a statement that supports or helps explain sth you have just said)引领②③句对于上述现象的原因补充, to stay back a year 呼应①句 taking a gap year。本句借第二人称 you、反问表达 doesn't it? 突出表现毕业生普遍心理:周围人都直入大学,自己浪费一年时间休整貌似愚蠢之举,不如随大流放弃选择间隔年。
- ③句表明内因二:惯性。And 表明②③句的并列关系。going to school for 12 years 强调"多年连续读书已成惯性"; to spend a year doing something that is not academic 明确间隔年的具体内涵:用一年时间暂时放下学业,去实习或旅游。否定句式 it doesn't feel natural(natural 指"合常理的")对应上句肯定句式 it seems silly,重申毕业生对间隔年的质疑心态;而两句主观词 feel、seem 暗示学生对间隔年根本认识不清,侧面表现作者对"毕业生缺乏判断力盲目从众"的批评之意。

[背景知识] 美国基础教育采取 K-12 制度,其中 K 代表"kindergarten", 12 代表小学、初中、高中三个教育阶段共 12 个年级。因各州规定不同,各阶段的划分略有不同,有 5-3-4、6-2-4、8-4 等形式。

・真题精解・

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not	31. 高中毕业生不选择间隔年的一个原因
taking a gap year is that	是。
[A] they think it academically misleading	[A] 他们认为它在学业上误人子弟
[B] they have a lot of fun to expect in college	[B] 他们对大学许多乐趣有所期待
[C] it feels strange to do differently from others	[C] 做法和其他人不一样令人不安
[D] it seems worthless to take off-campus courses	[D] 修读校外课程似乎没什么价值

[精准定位]首段①句说明"毕业生不选择间隔年"的环境因素,即"尽早入学"的社会压力和快速发展的世界对个人越来越高的要求;②③句补充主观原因:周围人都直入大学,一意孤行显得愚蠢;连读12年书突然休整一年感觉"有违常理",[C]正确概括了毕业生这种从众心理(群体压力)。

[命题解密] 题干 not taking a gap year 呼应①句现象 to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year, reasons 呼应②句 After all;选项[C]中 do differently from others 概括②③句"周围人都直入大学,多年学习一般不会中断学业"这一群体做法,feels strange则对应 seems silly、doesn't feel natural。

[A]把③句"休间隔年,即暂停学业(doing something that isn't academic)"曲解为"间隔年在学业上误人子弟(academically misleading)"。[B]把首句碎片信息 immediately go to college, high expectations 糅杂,臆断出"学生急于体验大学乐趣",但前者源于"社会压力(widespread social pressure)"而非"自身

兴趣",后者指"快速发展的世界对学生的要求(in a fast-moving world)"。[D]把"间隔年的内涵,即体验学业以外的事情"偷换为"修读校外课程(take off-campus courses)"。

[技巧总结] 因果题的基本解题原则是找出表示因果关系的逻辑词,确定孰因孰果后逐一比对选项。但许多情况下,尤其当题干形式不是惯常的"... because(或 in that due to for) ______",而是"one of the reasons... is _____."时(且原文并无此类字眼),文中很可能探讨了不止一个原因,而强干扰项往往是对其中一个原因的曲解,因此解题时切忌找到一组因果逻辑词就草草比对相似信息盖棺定论。

本题对应的首段中,①句因果关联词 causes students to...极易让人认为答案就在本句中,从而把 social pressure to immediately go to college, high expectations 等片段信息和选项强行关联,而忽略了②句因果关联短语 After all(补充解释上述情况的原因)及其后内容,最终错过正确项。

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to **condemn**[®] gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially **perpetuated**[®] "race to the **finish line**[®]," whether that be toward **graduate school**[®], **medical school**[®] or a **lucrative**[®] career. But despite common **misconceptions**[®], a gap year does not **hinder**[®] the success of academic **pursuits**[®]—in fact, it probably **enhances**[®] it.

但这即使是事实,也不足以成为谴责间隔年的理由。在全社会一直延续着"向终点冲刺的比赛",无论终点是研究生院、医学院还是赚钱的职业,人们永远有一种落于人后的担忧。然而,尽管存在许多误解,间隔年其实不会阻碍学术事业的成功——实际上,它很可能助人成功。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 🚽

- ①condemn [kən'dem]v. 谴责
- ②perpetuate [pə'petʃueɪt] v. 使永久化,使持续
- ③finish line(finishing line)(体育比赛跑道的)终点线
- ④graduate school 研究生院
- ⑤medical school(med school) 医学院

- ⑥lucrative ['lu:krətɪv] a. 赚大钱的,获利多的
- ⑦misconception [miskən sepʃən] n. 错误认识,误解
- ⑧hinder ['hɪndə] v. 阻碍,妨碍,阻挡
- ⑨**pursuit**[pəˈsjuːt] n. 事业,消遣,爱好
- ⑩enhance [ɪn'ha:ns] v. 提高,增强,增进

・语篇分析・

第二段提出作者观点:间隔年不仅不会妨碍学业,反而有助于学业成功。关键词为:doesn't hinder...enhances it(不阻碍……助人成功)。

①句为过渡句,承上"学生对间隔年的否定"开启下文"为间隔年平反"的论述。But 转承上文引出作者观点; this、it 指代首段"学生不考虑间隔年的原因/间隔年的问题"。句内以"让步一转折(while..., it's not...)"方式提出观点,推测语气 may be true 暗示作者意不在"承认上述情况为真",而是以退为进,强调"就算是事实,也不足以作为反对间隔年的依据"; not... good enough 委婉传达否定之意:"不随大流、不走寻常路(选择间隔年)"本无所谓好坏、"显得很傻"、"感觉不正常"也只是人们在完全不了解甚至不愿了解的情况下做出的感性判断,并未触及间隔年本身,因而对其的否定根本站不住脚。condemn(to say sth is very bad and unacceptable)呼应首段①句 completely overlook,表明如今人们几乎将间隔年"妖魔化",有失公允。

②句解释①句:人们排斥间隔年是因为担心落于人后(,而非间隔年本身有问题)。主干 There's always a constant fear...强调人们"生怕落后"这一担忧历来都有,且会持续存在。状语 on the...进一步介绍这种心态的背景; "race to the finish line"被 socially perpetuated(perpetuate 意为"使持续[尤指不好的情形、体系或信仰]")修饰,强调"人生就是一场冲向终点的比赛,结果才是最重要的"是整个社会营造出的氛围,根深蒂固,难以摒除;注:引号中 race 为名词, to...为后置定语,表明比赛的目标)。whether...or...(that 回指 race)强调不管比赛的终点(finish line,即目标)是"学术科研(graduate school, medical school)"抑或"个人谋生(a lucrative career)",无一例外都贯穿着"生怕落后"的心态,人

们在这种氛围里自然视间隔年为成功的绊脚石。

③句表明观点:间隔年有助于学术成功。But 承接上文暗含之意"(在冲向终点的比赛中)选择间隔年浪费时间,导致落后"转而提出作者观点。本句与①句类似,句内为"让步一转折(despite...,... does not...)"逻辑:尽管"间隔年不利于成功"已是大众共识,但与事实不符;misconceptions(ideas that are not correct)直接将上文人们的普遍看法定性为"误解";does not hinder...回应 fear of falling behind...,对共识予以纠正;再以破折号以及 in fact(事实上[用于补充说明,强调前面所说的话])引出作者欲强调的内容,突出其核心观点:间隔年很可能有利于学业。两个代词 it 分别指代破折号前 a gap year 和 the success of academic pursuits。

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes — all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

美国和澳大利亚的研究表明,经历过间隔年的学生普遍比没经历过间隔年的学生对大学有更充分的准备,表现也更好。间隔年不仅不会使学生退步,反而能让学生在独立、新的责任和环境变化方面——这些都是一年级学生往往最为纠结的事情——做好更充分的准备,从而为共进步。间隔年经历可以减轻适应大学生活和陷入全新环境所带来的冲击,使学生更容易专注于学业和活动,而不必为适应问题分心。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①lessen ['lesən] v. 减弱,减轻
- ②brand new 全新的,崭新的
- ③acclimation [næklə meɪʃən] n. 适应
- ④**blunder**['blʌndə] n. 愚蠢(或粗心的)错误
- 经典搭配

- ①pull back (把……向后拉,使后退)
- ②push ahead (促进,推进)
- ③struggle with (与……斗争、抗争)
- ④lessen/soften/cushion the blow (缓解,缓和)
- ⑤throw into (使突然陷入某种状态)

・语篇分析・

第三、四段通过"说明间隔年的价值"论证作者观点。

第三段借研究发现指出间隔年对学业的价值:有助于适应大学生活,实现学业成功。关键词为: generally better prepared for and perform better(准备更充分,表现更好)。

- ①句概述研究发现。以对比结构 better... better... than... 清晰呈现"休间隔年的学生(who take a gap year)"较"直入大学的学生(those who do not)"的优势,力证间隔年的作用; and 此处体现因果逻辑:鉴于准备更加充分(prepared 指 ready and able to deal with sth)→入学后能更好应对新环境和问题,自然表现更好。
 - ②③句细述研究发现。
- ②句阐释间隔年的直接作用:使预备。以取舍结构 Rather than(而不是)与对称结构 pulling students back VS pushes them ahead 否定普遍看法"间隔年导致学生落后",突出本文观点"间隔年推动学生进步"。by 后具体说明间隔年如何促人进步, preparing them for...呼应并具体化①句 better prepared for,与破折号后 first-year students often struggle with the most 相对,凸显大学新生面临的最大障碍(最高级 the most 修饰动词短语 struggle with...):独立、新的责任、环境变化,而经历过间隔年的学生能更好应对这些问题。
 - ③句进而阐释"预备"的意义:能更好专注学业与大学活动。 lessen the blow(to make sth that is

unpleasant seem less unpleasant and easier to accept"缓解,缓和")承②句重申间隔年的作用:减轻冲击,缓解压力,when it comes to(=as for"关于")引出冲击源:适应突如其来的新环境。状语 making it...继 而说明这一作用的深层意义;focus on academics and activities 是对①句 perform better in college 的具体解释,easier 暗含比较意味,与 rather than...一起凸显"选择间隔年 VS 不选间隔年"的学生之间的差异:前者避免了对新环境的困惑与不适,能更快融入大学学习和生活,从而取得良好表现。注:blunder作动词用以形容"因看不清而走路不稳(to move in an unsteady way, as if you cannot see properly)",此处为名词,表示"因疏忽而导致的错误",喻指"没提前熟悉新环境,盲目行动而造成的磕绊,问题"。

・真题精解・

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that	32. 美国和澳大利亚的研究表明,选择间隔年
taking a gap year helps	有助于。
[A] keep students from being unrealistic	[A] 避免学生不切实际
[B] lower risks in choosing careers	[B] 降低择业的风险
[C] ease freshmen's financial burdens	[C]减轻新生经济负担
[D] relieve freshmen of pressures	[D] 减轻新生的压力

[精准定位] 由题干关键词 Studies from the US and Australia 定位至第三段,本段借美、澳两国研究指出间隔年能帮助学生做好准备,更顺利地适应大学环境,更自如地应对多数新生最为头疼的问题,即间隔年相当于大学预演环节,使学生提前受到磨炼,减轻适应新环境的压力,[D]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[D]对应③句 lessen the blow,其中 freshmen 和 pressures 对应②句 all things that first-year students often struggle with...。

[A]将第二段②句"出于担心落于人后的现实考量,不选择间隔年(constant fear of falling behind everyone else)"反向曲解为"有助于学生变得更加实际"。[B]源自第二段②句 a lucrative career,但该内容只是举例说明社会"快节奏、重结果"的氛围(无论什么目标,心态都是如此),不涉及"间隔年对择业的指导作用"。[C]利用第四段 financial impact、costly 进行干扰,但其引用的数据源自"国家教育统计中心",与题干"美、澳研究"不符。

[技巧总结]事实细节题考查对文中细节的理解和概括能力,此类题往往信息覆盖面较大,不易准确定位,可以先对选项展开分析,提炼各自的核心内涵,各项若存在信息交叠的情况,则考虑交叠点很可能与正确项相关,再带着信息结合原文解题,最后还可以结合段落(群)主旨对结果进行验证。

本题中,四个选项共有的信息点为:避免、防止学生出现某问题或使问题缓解;[C]、[D]两项的交叠信息为:减轻新生某种压力;综合判断考虑正确项与"学生压力"相关,再通过原文 better prepared for...all things that...struggle with、lessen the blow...adjusting...推测此处聚焦"大一新生面临的各种压力"问题,且与核心话题"间隔年"的性质,即"高中毕业后,上大学之前的一段时间"直接相关,由此判断[D]正确。

33. The word "acclimation" (Para. 3) is closest in	33. acclimation 一词(第三段)词义最接
meaning to	近。
[A] adaptation	[A] 适应
[B] application	[B] 申请
[C] motivation	[C] 激励
[D] competition	[D] 竞争

[精准定位] 所考词出现于第三段③句,本句指出间隔年经历可以帮助人们"更好地适应大学的新环境,从而专注于学业和活动,而非 acclimation blunders",推知 acclimation blunders 和"专注学业"对

立,即"牵绊于学业之外的问题",结合上文可知为 acclimation 为"(新生对环境的)适应"问题,[A]正确。

[命题解密][A]adaptation 呼应第三段③句 adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment,是对②句 things that first-year students often struggle with、③句 the blow 概括和说明,与 rather than 之前的"能专注学业与活动"形成了取舍关系,故为正确项。

[B]源于第四段④句中 college applications(大学专业的申请),但首先 application blunders 表意不明,其次"学业和活动"与"(专业)申请错误/问题"虽然能构成取舍关系,却脱离了上下文针对"适应大学新环境"的探讨。[C]脱离考查词所在句子,从②句 a gap year pushes them ahead 中臆测出"(间隔年让学生有)积极性、干劲",曲解了 focus on... rather than...的取舍内涵。[D]源于第二段②句"竞争压力导致人们忽视间隔年(a constant fear of falling behind everyone else)",但"专注学业,而非竞争问题"显然不合逻辑。

[技巧总结]词义推断题考查学生结合上下文推断词义的能力,逻辑关系词、特殊句型、语义重复等内容都是解题线索。本题中,acclimation、blunder 均为超纲词,如果不知道 blunder 的词义,不妨将 acclimation blunders 看作一个整体。由 rather than 的取舍之意可知,间隔年能让学生得以"免受 acclimation blunders 的困扰",而专注于自身学业和各种活动,而上文表明"新生最大困扰就是适应新环境方面的问题",因此 acclimation blunders 指的是适应问题。

IV 1 If you're not convinced of the **inherent**[□] value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. 2 According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. 3 This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory[®] high school curriculum[®] leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that await them in college. 4 Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching[®] to another after taking college classes. **6** It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be **costly** to make up credits[®] after[®] switching too late in the game[®]. 6 At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department[®]. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on. [399 words]

如果你不相信休学一年具有发掘 兴趣的内在价值,那么就想想它对于未 来学业选择的经济影响吧。根据(美 国)国家教育统计中心的数据,约80% 的大学生最后都至少转过一次专业。 鉴于高中强制性基础课程使学生对于 大学里广阔的学术选择知之甚少,这并 不奇怪。许多学生发现自己在大学申请 书中填报了一个专业,上过大学课程之 后却转到了另一个专业。这并不一定 是坏事,但是根据学校的不同,由于转 专业太迟,补学分的费用可能会很高。 例如,在波士顿学院,如果你要从其他 院系转到护理学院的话,就必须再多读 一年。选择间隔年一开始就把事情理 顺有助于预防压力,之后还能节省 开支。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①inherent [ɪn'hɪərənt] a. 固有的,内在的
- ②major ['meɪdʒə] n. 主修课程,专业课
- ③mandatory ['mændətəri] a. 强制的,法定的,义务的
- ④curriculum [kəˈrɪkjʊləm] n. 全部课程
- ⑤await [əˈweɪt] v. 将发生在,将降临到
- ⑥switch [switf] v. (尤指突然彻底的)改变
- ⑦costly ['kpstli] a. 昂贵的

- ⑧credit ['kredit] n. 学分
- ⑨after ['aftə] prep. 鉴于,由于
- ⑩game [geɪm] n. 活动,行业
- ①nursing ['nɜːsɪŋ] n. 护理
- ①department [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] n. 系
- 经典搭配



- ①be convinced of (确信,认识到)
- ②take sth off (休假,休息)

- ③make up (补上[失去的东西];补修[某课程])
- ④figure out (弄懂,弄清楚,弄明白)

・语篇分析・

第四段通过举例说明间隔年对现实的价值:发掘兴趣所在,提供经济助力。关键词为:①to explore interests(发现兴趣);②financial impact(经济影响)。

- ①句为段落主旨句,指出间隔年能让学生找到自身兴趣,且有助于省钱。全句以 If you're not..., then consider...句式先退步引出假设内容(若你不认可间隔年有助发现自身兴趣),后邀读者考虑其在经济方面的好处;句式背后的论证逻辑为:间隔年作为高中和大学之间的缓冲阶段,最基本的作用就是"从纷繁的内容中明确自己的兴趣"(inherent 意为 that is a basic or permanent part of sb/sth and that cannot be removed"固有的,内在的"),作者对此深信不疑,认为毋庸赘言,因此转向更具说服力的现实经济影响加以论证;future academic choices 锁定影响的对象:未来的学业选择。
- ②至⑥句借"转专业现象十分普遍,浪费钱财"反面论证其经济价值。changing their majors、switch (ing)、switch to 呼应①句 academic choices。
- ②句引用研究数据提出一种现象:大部分学生有过转专业经历。According to 引出数据来源"美国国家教育统计中心", nearly 80 percent 强调转专业者比例之高, at least once 表明这部分人不乏多次转专业的学生,再次强调现象的普遍性。end up... (to find yourself in a place or situation that you did not intend or expect to be in"最终却")微妙传达"学生本无意转专业,却因缺乏了解选择了不合适、不合意的专业,最终不得不转专业"的情形。
- ③句评价现象并解释现象原因。This 指代②句现象,主句直接进行评价:在意料之中。considering (鉴于……)引出作者评价的依据,也即转专业现象普遍存在的原因;其中 leave... with... (leave 指 to make sth happen or remain as a result"便发生、造成")体现因果关联:高中强制性基础课程限制了学生的视野,这导致他们对于大学各类专业不甚了解从而错选专业。a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities 中 poor VS vast 对比鲜明,暗中肯定利用间隔年开拓视野、发掘兴趣的重要性。
- ④句退而介绍转专业的过程。find themselves listing one major..., but switching to another... (find sb doing sth 表示"[尤指意外地]发现,发觉[处于某状态、在做某事]")呼应②句 end up changing their majors,形象刻画学生对于转专业"意外而无奈"的心情。
 - ⑤⑥句说明转专业的代价。for example 表明两句例证关系。
- ⑤句指出转专业的代价:补学分代价很大。前半句退步指出转专业未必不好,后半句以 but 转折引出语义重心"转专业代价很大":学生为补学分可能需要支付高昂费用(costly)。句中还为这一代价限定了具体条件,depending on 引出条件一"在某些学校",after(意为 because of sth that happened earlier"由于,既然")引出条件二"转专业太晚",这种条件限定与 not necessarily(不一定,未必)、can(可能)都体现论证的严谨。注:game 取僻义 a type of activity or business,指代转专业这种行为/活动。
- ⑥**句举例说明**⑤句。以波士顿学院的护理专业为例证明转专业的代价之大。本句为虚拟将来时,were you to...为省略了 if 的倒装形式,其完整形式为 if you were to...。虚拟语气与一般现在/将来时相比暗含一种否定,暗示由于转专业代价太大,现实中学生选择转入护理专业的可能性较小。
- ⑦句总结全段重申间隔年的现实意义。Taking a gap year 再次点题, to figure out...回应段首句 explore interests, 总结间隔年的实质"利用一年时间对包括自身兴趣在内的许多问题形成初步认识"; can help prevent stress 呼应上段内容,即间隔年的直接作用"缓解(新环境下的各种)压力",并由 and 引出本段重点,即间隔年的现实作用"省钱"。

・真题精解・ジ

34. A gap year may save money for students by	34. 通过帮助大学生,间隔年能够为其节
helping them	省开支。
[A] avoid academic failures	[A] 避免学业失败
[B] establish long-term goals	[B] 建立长期目标
[C] switch to another college	[C] 转到其他大学
[D] decide on the right major	[D] 选定正确专业

[精准定位] 由题干关键词 save money 定位至第四段,本段利用研究数据说明间隔年能帮助学生更好地确定自身兴趣所在,减少转专业造成的金钱上的浪费,故「D]正确。

[命题解密] [D]准确概括了第四段内容,即间隔年有助于确定自身兴趣所在,避免转专业造成的花钱补学分的情况,从而为学生省钱。题干中 save money 对应①句 its financial impact、⑤句 costly、⑦句 save money;选项中 the right major 呼应①句 future academic choices。

[A]由第三段①句 perform better in college、③句 focus on academics 而来,但原文意在说明间隔年对于适应新环境的作用,而非其经济影响。[B]从第四段②句"大部分学生最后都至少转过一次专业 (end up changing their majors at least once)"中推出"大学生缺乏恒心,无法树立长远目标",但③句表明其原因在于"高中毕业后对大学专业认识有限,盲目选择了不适合的专业",而非耐性、坚持的问题。 [C]将第四段②至⑥句重点说明的"转专业(switching to another major)"现象曲解为"转学(switching to another college)"。

[技巧总结]分析题干是解题的首要关键环节,通常来说,所考内容位于题干的重心部分,因而正确项与段落或全文主旨紧密挂钩;但有时命题人将重心部分设为题干的已知信息,转而考查辅助性内容,这时答案一定不能脱离已限定的重心内容。这种情况相当于告知考生某段落的主旨,通过该内容明确目标段落,在其中寻找答案,而非到处撒网。

本题中,题干重心信息为"间隔年能够帮助学生节省开支",所考内容"by helping them _____"为辅助性内容,即"节省开支的具体实现方式",解题时切不可孤立信息,单纯考虑"间隔年对学生的作用",在第三、四两段中寻找答案,而应从一开始就根据重心信息 save money 定位至第四段首句(段落主旨),锁定该段为答案目标段落,从而快速排除与第三段相关的[A],而段首句就提及了 the inherent value... to explore interests,再结合重心信息 future academic choices 推测正确项与"间隔年有助确立个人兴趣,有助于专业选择"相关。

35. The most suitable title for this text would be	35. 本文最恰当的标题可能是。
[A] In Favor of the Gap Year	[A] 支持间隔年
[B] The ABCs of the Gap Year	[B] 间隔年基本知识
[C] The Gap Year Comes Back	[C] 间隔年再度兴起
[D] The Gap Year: A Dilemma	[D] 间隔年——一个两难抉择

[精准定位] 首段介绍了普遍现象"毕业生完全忽视间隔年",第二段提出作者观点"间隔年可以帮助学生获得学业上的成功",第三、四段通过分析间隔年的作用论证这一观点,可见全文立意在于"呼吁毕业生重视间隔年的意义",「A]正确。

[命题解密] [A]是全文立意的准确体现, the Gap Year 为全文关键词, In Favor of 体现了作者对间隔年的支持态度。

[B]暗示全文围绕"间隔年的基本知识"展开,但文中仅在第三、四段论证其价值时涉及了间隔年的基本作用,不足以概括全篇主旨。[C]所对应的内容应为"间隔年由盛转衰后,而今重获人们的重视",

显然与文中所述当前现象"学生完全忽视间隔年"不符。[D]中关键词 Dilemma 表示一种模棱两可的态 度,暗示作者认为"选择间隔年"利弊参半,违背作者"明确支持间隔年"这一态度。

[技巧总结]全文主旨题需要从宏观把握文章类型。考研文章一般为议论文,又叫说理文,也就是 说作者立意在于表达观点、主张,无论采取何种方式(立论或驳论),标题必须体现这一观点。本文首段 介绍普遍认知(现象),即"间隔年费时无用,让人落后",第二段提出相反观点,即"间隔年很有意义",第 三、四段论证这一观点,很明显作者旗帜鲜明,在为间隔年"平反"。选项中[B]对应的是"阐释说明"型 文体,完全不涉及作者观点、态度:[C]为"现象阐释"型,也能体现作者对间隔年的支持态度,但文意侧 重对"新现象原因、影响"的说明,未能凸显"批评、反对某情况"的站位:[D]态度比较明确,但论证重心 在于"间隔年有两面性,利弊参半",与文中"力挺"基调不符。



美国社会看待森林大火的态度亟待改变



一、文章总体分析及考

[总体分析]

本文选自 The Christian Science Monitor《基督教科学箴言报》2016 年 7 月 1 日一篇题为 As wildfires challenge California, the causes go beyond climate(森林大火考验加利福尼亚时,原因不止是气 候)的文章,围绕森林大火展开,提出了两个举国关切的问题,并就问题提出了相应的解决措施。

[考题速览]

36. More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they	因果细节:举国关切的森林大火更频 繁的原因。
37. Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to	推理引申: 莫里茨呼吁使用"放大镜" 的目的。
38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that	人物观点:承认气候是关键因素,莫里 茨还指出的观点。
39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to	因果细节:造成过度简化观点的原因。
40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should	人物观点:鲍尔奇教授所指出的火灾 与人类之间的关系。

问题速览: 快速浏览考题, 抓取关键词 wildfires, national concern, fire, 可知本文与举国关切的森林 大火/火灾有关。

问题关联:结合36、38、40题可知,本文探究了森林大火频发引发全国关注的原因,还谈及森林大 火的影响因素,并澄清了人类与火灾的关联。

问题总结:通过上述分析可知,本文围绕举国关切的森林大火展开,论及森林大火的成因,并谈及 人类与火灾的关联等。

、语篇分析及试题精解

I 1 Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires[®] is a national concern because of its impact on federal

日益频繁的森林大火尽管常常被视为西部 州的棘手问题,但由于它对联邦税款的不良影



tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a **specialist**[®] in fire **ecology**[®] and management.

响而变成了一件举国关切之事, 林火生态与管理专家马克斯·莫里茨教授说。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①wildfire ['waildfaiə] n. 不易扑灭的大火,野火;大火灾

②specialist ['speʃəlɪst] n. 专家

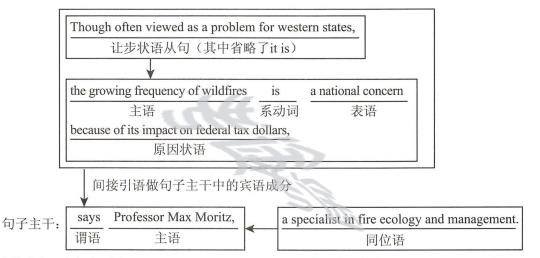
③ecology [ɪˈkɒlədʒɪ] n. 生态,生态学

● 经典搭配

be viewed as (被视为……,被看作……)

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

结构切分:



功能注释: 本句主干为 says Professor Max Moritz, 句末同位语结构 a specialist in...对 Professor Max Moritz 的身份进行说明。引语的主干为 the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern, because of 引导原因状语,对主干的原因进行说明;连词 Though 引导的让步状语从句中省略了 it is。

・语篇分析・

第一至四段为第一部分。提出两个举国关切问题。

第一、二段提出第一个举国关切问题。

第一段概述问题:森林大火日益频繁,给联邦税款造成不良影响。关键词为:①growing frequency of wildfires(森林大火日益频繁);②impact on federal tax dollars(对联邦税款的不良影响)。

句法结构而言, Though often viewed as X, A is Y because of B, says Professor Max Moritz 句式既展示开篇模式:引证(says)+对比(Though),又表明对比内容:常规看法(often viewed as)+非常规看法(is),还突出语义重点:非常规看法(Y:不是常规上所认为的只是西部州问题,而是一个举国关切的全国性问题)+理据(B:对联邦税款造成不良影响)。

词义角度而言, growing 实质强调森林大火日益频发且愈演愈烈的现状及趋势; impact 隐藏强烈贬义色彩,强调森林大火频发对联邦税款造成重大不良影响, 为后文具体说明埋伏笔; specialist 则以其"专家"色彩暗传引言的权威性以及问题的严肃性/严重性。

II ① In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires — nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. ② In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work — such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep. — that affect the lives of all Americans.

2015年,美国林务局首次将其年度预算总额55亿元中的过半用于抗击林火——几乎是20年前在这方面支出比例的两倍。事实上,现在更少的联邦基金被投放到该机构的其他工作,诸如森林保护、集水区及文化资源管理、以及基础设施养护等,这些工作影响到全美国人民的生活。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①budget「'bʌdʒɪt] n. 预算
- ②fund [fAnd] n. 基金,专款
- ③conservation [kpnsə veɪʃən] n. 保护
- ④watershed^趣['wɔ:təʃed] n. (森林地带的)集水区
- ⑤infrastructure ['ɪnfrəstrʌktʃə] n. 基础设施
- ⑥upkeep ['Apki:p] n. 保养,维修

● 经典搭配

- ①in effect (事实上,实际上)
- ②forest conservation (森林保护)
- ③infrastructure upkeep (基础设施养护)

・语篇分析・

第二段细说问题: 林务局投入大拨预算抗击森林大火,导致其他方面投入资金有限。关键词为:① spent more than half of its... annual budget(花费过半预算);②fewer federal funds... are going towards... (较少联邦资金被投入到……)。

①句直指林务局预算划拨比例问题: 2015 年, 抗击火灾耗费的预算过半, 比例相较 20 年前翻番。 频次词 for the first time"首次"、绝对数值结构 more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget"55 亿元总预算额度过半"以及比例式比较结构 nearly double the percentage"投入比例相较以前翻番"突出强调林务局现如今用于抗击火灾的投入之大、耗费联邦税款之巨:金额及比例都空前。

②句补充林火救灾预算超比例的后果:流向其他林务工作的联邦专款正在减少。In effect"事实上" 兼具"结果上"之意,暗藏因果关联,实现句间衔接; fewer、nearly double 明确因果内涵"总额一定情况下:投入到森林抗火若多→投入到森林防护等其他工作则少"; that 从句形为解释 such as 后内容,实则说明 other work,强调林务局抗火以外其他林务工作的重要性:影响到全美国人民生活,深层暗示森林抗火所占联邦基金比例之大严重影响到全美国人民的生活,俨然上升为一个全国性而非仅仅是西部问题,实现与首段的圆合。

真题精解。

36. More frequent wildfires have become a national	36. 森林大火更频繁已成举国关切之事,是因
concern because in 2015 they	为 2015 年森林大火。
[A] exhausted unprecedented management efforts	[A] 消耗史无前例的管理力度
[B] consumed a record-high percentage of budget	[B] 花费破纪录的高比例预算
[C] severely damaged the ecology of western states	[C] 严重损害西部州的生态
[D] caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure	[D] 造成基础设施支出大幅上升

[精准定位] 第一段明确指出:日益频繁的森林大火因其对联邦税款的不良影响而发展为举国关切之事,第二段①句例证其对联邦税款的不良影响:2015年,美国林务局首次将超过一半的预算用于对抗森林大火,故[B]正确。

「命题解密」正确项[B]是对第二段①句的同义改写,是对第二段①句与第一段解释说明关系的正



确解读。

「A]利用第二段中碎片信息 for the first time、efforts、management 等凭空捏造出"史无前例的管理 力度问题"。[C]利用第一段中碎片信息 western states, ecology 等捏造出"西部州的生态问题",而文意 重在讲述西部州森林大火给全国税款带来的影响。「D]将第二段末句 infrastructure upkeep"基础设施 养护"曲解为 infrastructure expenditure"基础设施支出",且将文意"基础设施养护所用联邦专款减少 (fewer)"反向干扰为"基础设施支出大幅增加"。

[技巧总结]因果细节题的常规解答办法为:根据题干所示"果"回文定位"因",并借题干时间词、处 所词等缩小定位信息,随后将其与选项——比对,敲定正确答案。如本题,首先根据题干"果:森林大火 更频繁已成举国关切之事"定位至首段"因:对联邦税款的影响",而该段实为独句段,并不能就此得出 准确因果关联, 故而再借题干时间词 in 2015 锁定至第二段①句"林务局首次花费总预算的过半用于抗 击林火,所占比例高达 20 年前的两倍",最后将这一精准信息与选项比对,最终敲定「B]正确。

■ Another nationwide[®] concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. 2 As Moritz puts³ it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

另一件举国关切之事是,来自其他机构的 公共基金是否被用于火灾易发区建设。以莫 里茨的话来讲就是,联邦资金用于建设那些可 能会被毁于林火的家园的频率如何。

词汇注释与难句分析

①nationwide ['neɪʃənwaɪd] a. 全国范围的,全国性的 ③put [put] v. 说,表达

②prone [prəun] a. 易于发生某事的;很可能……的

语篇分析 •

第三、四段提出第二个举国关切问题。

第三段概述问题:其他机构公共资金是否用于火灾易发区建设及其使用频率。关键词为:① whether...going into...(是否用于……);②how often(频率多高)。

①句直指问题:其他机构公共资金是否用于火灾易发区建设。public funds from other agencies 承 前 the US Forest Service,将讨论范围由"林务局预算分配比例失衡"扩大到"其他机构的公共资金是否 也被挪用至森林抗火"。

②句深化问题:其他机构公共资金用于火灾易发区建设的频率如何。As Moritz puts it(it 回指首 句所述问题)体现①②句间解释说明关系; how often 以频率设问,将①句"是否用于……"进一步细化为 "到底有多么频繁地用于……",深层暗示"其他机构的公共资金被移用到森林火灾易发区建设为既成 事实,举国关切的是被移用频率到底有多高";building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire 实质 照应 construction in fire-prone districts,指向"火灾易发区建设"。

IV 1 "It's already a huge problem from a public **expenditure** perspective for the whole country," he says. 2"We need to take a magnifying glass to that. 3 Like, 'Wait a minute, is this OK?' 4 Do we want instead to redirect[®] those funds to concentrate[®] on lower-hazard[®] parts of the landscape ?"

"从公共支出角度看,这对整个国家来 说已然是一个巨大的难题,"他说,"对此,我 们要用放大镜来看待。比如,'等一下,这 样做可行吗?'我们要反过来,将这些资金 转向,集中用于该地景的低风险区域吗?"

①expenditure [ɪkˈspendɪtʃə] n. 开支,支出

②magnify ['mægnɪfaɪ] v. 放大



- ③redirect [rri:də rekt] v. 使改变用涂,重新使用
- ④concentrate ['kɒnsəntreɪt] v. 使集中于,使汇聚于
- ⑤hazard ['hæzəd] n. 危险,隐患
- ⑥landscape [ˈlændskeɪp] n. 地形,地貌

● 经典搭配

- ①public expenditure (公共支出)
- ②magnifying glass (放大镜)

・语篇分析・

第四段指出问题严重性及应对办法:问题很严重,需慎重对待。关键词为:①already a huge problem (已是一个重大问题);②need to take a magnifying glass(需采用放大镜对待)。

- ①句指出问题严重性:极其巨大、非常棘手。It 再现上段所述问题"其他机构公共资金是否也用于火灾易发区建设、其频率有多高"; already 暗传此重大问题业已存在且有愈演愈烈之势; from a public expenditure perspective 形似强调看待这一巨大问题的角度,实则反衬全文论述角度:从公共资金支出角度看待抗击林火所需联邦税款给全国人民造成的影响。
- ②至④句就问题解决方案给出建设性意见。We need to..., Like..., instead...以其内部"建议→例证→反说"实现句间衔接。
- ②句给出建议:要用放大镜来看待这个问题。magnifying glass喻指:对待"将大量联邦资金用于抗击林火、火灾易发区建设(that 复现 it 之意)"这一巨大问题要多方位、多角度、多层面看待,要善于见微知著、洞察细小问题,深层暗示:需要确保联邦资金的支出安全可靠。
 - ③④句解释说明②句:要审慎公共资金投向。Like实则辖域③④句,体现其与②句的例证关联。
- ③句指出审思方向一:投入火灾易发区是否可行? this 再度复现前文 that、it,明确问题,并借 Wait a minute、is this OK 强调资金投放时多加思考,反衬莫里茨否定之意:投入火灾易发区或许并没有想象中那么切实可行。
- ④**句指出审思方向二:要不要投入到低风险区域建设去**? instead 实则相较 this 而言,引出另外一种做法,即 redirect... to concentrate on...,并借 Do we want 所蕴藏的"我们要不要去……?"传递莫里茨实质性建议:不应将公共资金全部投入到火灾易发区建设,而应将一部分公共资金投入到该林区的较低风险区域建设(言外之意是,要重视森林防护、基础设施养护等工作,诸如树木死亡生态救治和森林健康恢复等)。注:句中 lower-hazard parts of the landscape 实则相较上段 fire-prone districts 而言,指的某一地景(如林区)范围内风险较小区域。

・真题精解・

37. Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass"	37. 莫里茨呼吁使用"放大镜"旨在。	
to		
[A] raise more funds for fire-prone areas	[A] 为火灾易发区募集更多资金	
[B] avoid the redirection of federal money	[B] 避免改变联邦资金的用途	
[C] find wildfire-free parts of the landscape	[C] 寻找该地景林火免疫区	
[D] guarantee safer spending of public funds	[D] 确保公共资金的支出更可靠	

[精准定位] 第四段②句直指莫里茨建议:要用放大镜来看待"是否将联邦资金投入林火易发区建设"这个全国性大问题;③④句进而以正反设问的方式解释说明抽象概念"用放大镜看待":等一等,这么投放可行不可行?要不要将其投向该地景的低风险区域?换而言之,要多提问、多审思以确保联邦资产的投向准确无误,故[D]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[D]是对第四段③④句所传递的莫里茨之意的正确解读。

[A]利用 magnifying glass 的字面意"放大"捏造干扰"raise more funds",而文意实际针对"联邦资金的投向"而言,与"募集资金"无关。[B]首先将④句 Do we want instead to redirect **those funds...**"我们是否要将**这些联邦资金……**"中 those funds 范围扩大至 federal money"联邦资金",其次将该句所传递

的疑问之意曲解为充分肯定的否定之意"避免改变联邦资金的用途(avoid the redirection)"。[C]首先将④句 lower-hazard parts of the landscape"低风险区域"偷换为 wildfire-free parts of the landscape"无风险区域",其次文中并未提及"找寻无风险区域(find wildfire-free parts)"的相关信息,故排除。

[技巧总结] 本题就含有回指关系、比喻修辞、抽象概念的复杂信息处设置推理引申题。解答时应当:首先,理清回指关系,明确被考查的核心对象;其次,借助上下文特殊句式结构认识被考查对象的本质;最后,结合段落(群)主旨,明确抽象概念深层所指。如本题,根据题干 a magnifying glass 所在句中that 回指"公共资金是否被用于火灾易发区建设",可推知本题实质考查对象为"联邦资金的投放问题";其次,根据下文的疑问句式复现所传递出的正反两向"is this OK? Do we want instead to...?(这么做好么?要不要……?)"可推测莫里茨意在建议联邦资金投放时要双向考虑清楚,借此推测"用放大镜看问题"即指"全方位、多角度设问,审思资金投向是否可靠";最后,根据第三四段核心论述话题"非林务局、其他机构公共资金是否用于火灾易发区建设"亦可明确"放大镜"意在强调细思公共资金的投向以确保其正确可靠,故[D]正确。

V ● Such a view would require a corresponding[®] shift[®] in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

这种观念需要当今美国社会在看待火 灾的方式上做出相应改变,研究者说。

W. K7D72010

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 3/2

① **corresponding** [ˌkɒrrˈspɒndɪŋ] *a*. 相应的,由此引 (②**shift** [ʃɪft] *n*. (想法、做法等的)转变,改变起的

・语篇分析・ジ

第五至十段为第二部分,针对两个举国关切问题提出解决办法。

第五段总述问题应对办法:全社会需要转变火灾观念。关键词为:shift in the way...views fire(转变看待火灾的方式)。

独句成段, Such a view 回指上段疑问所传递的部分肯定之意"改变部分公共资金用途,聚焦低风险区域建设";强调必要性的 require 表明形成这一视角的必要条件是美国社会看待火灾的方式做出改变; corresponding"相对应的"进而表明 Such a view 与 shift in the way... views fire 的紧密联系:只有看待火灾的方式做出相应的转变,才有这种视角的形成。

W 1 For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. 2 Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change — how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

首先,关于森林大火的晤谈应该更具 包容性。在过去的十来年间,晤谈一直聚 焦于气候变化——温室气体所致的地球变 暖如何诱发火灾恶化的环境。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①inclusive [ɪnˈklu:sɪv] a. 包容广阔的,范围广的

②worsen ['wɔ:sən] v. (使)变得更差,(使)恶化

● 经典搭配

①climate change (气候变化)

②greenhouse gases (温室气体)

・语篇分析・

第六至八段(从森林大火晤谈角度)指出观念转变方式之一。

第六段直说转变方式:关于森林大火的晤谈应更加包容。关键词为:more inclusive(更具包容性)。

- ①**句直指建议:晤谈应更具包容性。**比较级 more inclusive 说明建议内容:有关森林大火的晤谈应该主题更开阔、内容更广泛,反衬此前晤谈范围狭窄。
- ②句回溯过去晤谈范围:一直聚焦于气候变化。Over the past decade 强调这一做法持续时间之久,且有延续之嫌; from、leading to、worsen 搭建起因果逻辑链:温室气体排放→地球气候变暖→环境恶化→火灾频发,深层暗示过去做法的单一性"仅仅聚焦于气候变化对森林大火的影响"而忽略了其他若干人为因素。

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

尽管气候是一个关键要素,但它不应 以牺牲其他影响因素作为代价,莫里茨说。

・词汇注释与难句分析・

①equation [ɪ'kweɪʒən] n. 影响因素,综合体

①key element (关键要素)

● 经典搭配

②at the expense of (以……为代价)

・语篇分析・

第七、八段通过说明"晤谈范围过窄造成不良影响"论证这一转变方式的正确性。

第七段指出晤谈聚焦气候变化的后果:以忽略其他影响因素为代价。关键词为:come at the expense of...(以……为代价)。

句子先以 While 让步承认气候变化对森林大火的影响,后以 shouldn't 指出过去晤谈聚焦气候变化的不妥之处:以牺牲其他影响因素为代价; equation(the set of different facts, ideas etc. that all affect a situation and must be considered together"(涉及平衡的)影响因素,综合体")表明影响森林大火的所有因素是一个综合体,必须综合起来考虑。

・真题精解・

38. While admitting that climate is a key element,	38. 承认气候是关键要素之余,莫里茨也指
Moritz notes that	出。
[A] public debates have not settled yet	[A] 公开讨论尚无定论
[B] fire-fighting conditions are improving	[B] 消防条件正在改善
[C] other factors should not be overlooked	[C] 不应忽略其他因素
[D] a shift in the view of fire has taken place	[D] 火灾观念已经改变

[精准定位]第七段明确指出莫里茨观点:气候尽管是一个关键要素,但不应以牺牲其他影响因素为代价,故[C]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[C]是 shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation 的同义改写。

[A]源自第六段②句 how... is leading to...,但将"晤谈焦点在于探究地球变暖如何导致火灾恶化"曲解为"公开讨论尚未定论"。[B]源自第六段②句 conditions that worsen fires,却将"地球变暖诱发使火灾恶化的条件"反向曲解为"抗击火灾的条件在改善"。[D]源自第五段 shift in the way... views fire,却将"期望:应改变看待火灾的方式"曲解为"事实:对火灾的看法已经发生改变"。

[技巧总结]本题形似考查人物观点,实则考查事实细节。解答关键在:根据题干关键词定位,并于定位处寻找正确信息,干扰项或反向曲解、或张冠李戴、或望文生义。如本题,根据题干关键词 While admitting...a key element 定位至第七段,并于其中断定[C]的正确性。

● The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways," he says. ② Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to "an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. ③ Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited."

"人类系统与我们所赖以生存的地景相互 关联,而且,两者间的相互影响是双向的,"他 说。不能认识到这一点会导致"对可能性解决 措施的看法过于简化,对问题的认知以及对问 题解决办法的认知变得极其有限,"他指出。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①interaction [ɪntərˈækʃən] n. 相互作用,相互影响
- ②simplified ['simplified] a. 简化的

③perception [pə'sepfən] n. 认识,观念,看法

・语篇分析・

第八段进而展示忽略其他影响因素的代价。关键词为:leads to(导致)。

- ① 句先指出人文与地景的关系:相互关联,相互影响。we live on 强调地景之于人类的重要性:赖以生存之基; and 以并列之形传递递进语义:不仅相互作用,且作用好坏兼具; go both ways 在 interactions 基础上强调指出:两者间相互影响既可以是正面的、也可以是负面的,反向强调两者间相辅相成、相互制约的关联。
 - ②③句后说明未能认识上述关联的后果。
- ②句直指后果1:对问题解决办法的思路过简。leads to 表因果关联:不能认识两者间关联→对问题解决办法的看法过于简化;overly simplified 强调人们看法过于简单,以致无法找到真正正确而又全面的问题解决方案。
- ③**句直指后果** 2:对问题、解决办法的思路过窄。Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is 细化②句 view of what the solutions might be; very limited 强调对问题及其解决办法的看法都变得非常有限。

・真题精解・

39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a	39. 莫里茨所言及的过度简化的看法是未能	
result of failing to	所致。	
[A] discover the fundamental makeup of nature	[A] 挖掘自然的基本构成	
[B] explore the mechanism of the human systems	[B] 探索人类系统的机制	
[C] maximize the role of landscape in human life	[C] 充分发挥地景在人类生活中的作用	
[D] understand the interrelations of man and nature	[D] 掌握人类和自然的相互关系	

[精准定位] 第八段首先指出人文与地景的关系:相互关联、相互影响;随后指出不认识这一关系的后果:对可能性解决措施的看法过于简化,故[D]正确。

[命题解密] 题干+正确项[D]是对第八段②句的同义改写。

[A]、[B]将①句双向关联"人类系统与地景紧密相连(linked)"割裂为单向研究"探索自然/人文基本构成"。[C]则将①句双向关联"人类系统与地景相互作用(interactions)"单向割裂为"地景对人类生活的作用(the role of A in B)"。

[技巧总结] 本题同 36 题,考查因果细节。解答关键在:根据题干关键信息定位,并于定位信息中借助隐性因果逻辑词明确"因"、"果",最后借助代词指代关联将因果关联细化。如本题,根据题干关键信息 The overly simplified view 定位至第八段,而后借助隐性因果关联词 leads to 明确所考查的"因"为

Failing to recognize that,而借助 that 回指功能"人类系统与地景之间相互联系、相互影响"即可推知真正的原因即在于:未能把握好人与自然的相关关系,故[D]正确。**技巧补充**:观察敏锐者通过透析四个选项即可快速得出正确答案[D]:四个选项围绕"人"、"自然"展开,其中[A]、[B]为单一考查,指向"某一方面的构成",[C]、[D]则联合考查,指向"两者间影响",而[C]"某一方之于另一方的作用"其实也侧重于单向考查,并未强调两者间关联。

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

然而,人们仍旧把火灾视为需要全面 控制且唯有必要方可释放的事件,科罗拉 多大学鲍尔奇教授说。但是,承认火灾在 人类生活中的必然存在这一态度对于形成 确保火灾尽可能安全的法律、政策、惯例至 关重要,她说。

• 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①unleash [An'li:f] v. 发泄,突然释放,使爆发
- ②necessity [nɪˈsesɪtɪ] n. 必然,必要
- ③acknowledge [ək nplid3] v. 承认
- ④inevitable [ɪn'evɪtəbəl] a. 必然发生的,难以避免的
- ⑤ presence ['prezəns] n. 存在,出现

● 经典搭配

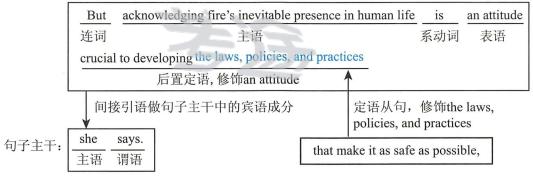
①treat as (把····视为)

②out of necessity (出于必要)

But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

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结构切分:



功能注释: 本句主干为 she says,引语部分做 says 的宾语,引语部分的主干为 acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude。形容词结构 crucial to developing... 做后置定语修饰 an attitude,其中又嵌套 that 引导的定语从句修饰 the laws, policies and practices。

・语篇分析・

第九、十段(从人们对待火灾角度)指出观念转变方式之二。

第九段直说转变方式:承认火灾是人类生活中的必然存在。关键词为: acknowledging fire's inevitable presence(承认火灾的必然存在)。

①句指出长期以来人们对火灾的错误认知:将其视为可控事件。At the same time (used to introduce a contrasting fact, etc. that must be considered,"然而,不过")照应第六段 For one thing,实现段群衔接,引出观念转变的第二个方式; wholly, only out of necessity 分别修饰被动态动词 controlled、



unleashed, 凸显人们对火灾的一般认识: 火灾可全面控制, 非必要时可完全将其压制, 而必要时亦可将 其释放, 字里行间透露出人们对待火灾可控性的自以为是。

②句转而指出正确认知:应将其视为人类生活中不可避免的事件。inevitable"必然发生的,难以避免的"表明火灾的存在是不可避免的; crucial、make 以其隐藏的因果关联强调这一认知的重要性:是形成相应法律、政策及惯例以确保火灾足够安全的关键。

X ① "We've disconnected[®] ourselves from living with fire," Balch says. ② "It is really important to understand and try and tease[®] out what is the human connection with fire today." [431 words]

"我们已将自身从与火灾共存中剥离 开来,"鲍尔奇说。"理解并尽力梳理出当 今人类与火灾之间关联非常重要。"

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①disconnect [diskə nekt] v. 使分离,使脱离

②tease [ti:z] v. 梳理

● 经典搭配

①disconnect...from...(使·····脱离)

②tease out (梳理,疏通)

・语篇分析・

第十段补充说明:认清人与火灾密不可分,切不可割裂两者关联。关键词为: It is really important to...(……非常重要)。

- ①**句指出错误做法:将自身生活与火灾割裂开来。**(have) disconnected... from doing 以其现在完成时态表明当前现状:将自身生活与火灾完全割裂开来,不想也不愿与火灾共存,深层暗示当前人们对火灾的零容忍。
- ②句指出正确做法:要努力与火灾和谐相处。really important 强调"与火灾和谐共存"的重要性; and 复现,却语义有差,前者有"先后之意:先思维上转变过来,后行动上调整过来"之意,后者有"to 之意:相当于 try to tease out(尽可能梳理清楚)"; connection 与①句 disconnected 反向呼应,表明鲍尔奇对梳理人与火灾之间联系的认识:人应该与火灾达成妥协,并与之共存。

・真题精解・ジ

40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something	40. 鲍尔奇教授指出火灾是人类应该的	
man should	事物。	
[A] do away with	[A] 终结	
[B] come to terms with	[B] 与之妥协	
[C] pay a price for	[C] 付出代价	
[D] keep away from	[D] 远离	

[精准定位] 第九段间接引用鲍尔奇教授之言指出:现如今的人们认为火灾是可以被全面控制的,而事实是,人们必须承认火灾是不可避免之物;第十段直接引用鲍尔奇教授之言指出:现如今的人们业已切断与火灾的关联,而事实是,理解人与火灾的关联并梳理好这一关联至关重要。由此可见,鲍尔奇教授认为火灾不可避免、人与火灾密不可分、人类应与火灾和谐共存,故[B]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项 come to terms with 是对末两段鲍尔奇教授对火灾认知 acknowledging fire's inevitable presence, really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire 的合理推断。

[A]错将第九段①句人们错误认知"火灾应该被全面控制,且只在有必要时才使其爆发(wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity)"曲解为鲍尔奇观点"人类应该终结火灾"。[C]由第九段

②句鲍尔奇所述客观事实"火灾在人类生活中不可避免(fire's inevitable presence in human life)"捏造出因果关联"人类要为火灾付出代价"。[D]将末段①句人们错误做法"人类将自己与火灾割裂开来(disconnected ourselves from living with fire)"曲解为鲍尔奇观点"人类应该远离火灾"。

[技巧总结]本题借考查人物观点考查推理引申。解答关键在:1.借助逻辑词、句式、时态等区辨人物观点与普遍观点的差异;2.就人物观点信息抽取合理的概念关联。如本题,借助逻辑词 But 及完成时句式可判定:第九段①句十第十段①句为鲍尔奇所反对的人们普遍看法"认为火灾可控,进而割裂自身与火灾的关联"、第九段②句十第十段②句即为鲍尔奇观点"火灾不可避免、要充分理解这一关联并力图理清关系",进而借"两者密不可分、应正视并做好相关工作"可推知鲍尔奇观点指向"人应与火灾和平共处",也即[B]正确。

Part B 美国制造业并未衰退

原文外教朗读

一、文章总体分析

本文摘自 The Christian Science Monitor《基督教科学箴言报》2016 年 6 月 29 日一篇题为 The surprising truth about American manufacturing(美国制造业的惊人真相)的文章。文章以全新视角看待美国制造业"衰退"数据,通过介绍美国制造业现状、当前工厂老板们所面临的严峻用工荒已采取或可采取的应对之策,指出制造业并未衰退,而是处于转型升级期,最终批驳以特朗普为特殊代表的大众对制造业发展的悲观看法。全文共十一段,可分为两大部分。第一部分(第一至四段):以"树靶十立论"方式,介绍美国制造业现状:并非人员过剩,而是人员紧缺。第二部分(第五至末段):以"分析问题十解决问题"方式,介绍工厂老板们针对当前制造业劳动力紧缺问题的解决之道。

汽 二、语篇分析 vx: KZRZ2019

■ The decline in American manufacturing[®] is a common refrain[®], particularly from Donald Trump. ②
"We don't make anything anymore," he told Fox News, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line[®].

II Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing.

美国制造业衰退已是老生常谈,更是唐纳德·特朗普的老调。他向福克斯新闻表示"我们不再制造任何东西了,"而与此同时 又在为自己的墨西哥制造服装品牌辩护。

毫无疑问,近几十年来,制造业遭受了 重创,且更进一步的贸易协定又带来了"新 冲击是否会打击制造业"的问题。

词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①manufacturing [ˌmænjʊˈfæktʃərɪŋ] n. 制造业
- ②refrain [rɪ'freɪn] n. 老调,一再重复的话
- ③line [laɪn] n. (货物的)种,类
- 经典搭配

- ①take a hit (遭到打击,被击中)
- ②trade deal (贸易协定)
- ③raise question (提出/提起……问题)

・语篇分析・

第一至四段为第一部分,介绍美国制造业的现状:并非人员过剩,而是人员紧缺,千禧一代不愿投身制造业。

第一段树立靶子,介绍普遍看法:美国制造业在衰退。

①句由普遍到特殊,指出以特朗普为特殊代表的美国民众对制造业的悲观看法:衰退。refrain"经常重复的话/想法"辅以 common"普遍的、常见的"强调此看法乃老生常谈、且为民众普遍认同; particularly 则引出其典型代表人物特朗普,为下文具体论述设伏。

②句直引特殊代表特朗普 [Donald Trump] 之言予以说明:制造业不再制造任何东西。not make anything anymore 强调美国制造业的死寂,反衬以特朗普为特殊代表的普通民众对该行业的论调悲观至极;转折对比词 while 引出特朗普对待自身海外品牌的态度:维护,以其一面唱衰美国制造业、一面却又不愿助力本国制造业回流的双面态度暗示其论调的不可信,暗传美国制造业势头并非像老生常谈的那样无力起死回生,而可能是蕴藏生机、甚至可能万分强劲。

第二段欲进先退,指出普遍看法的合理性:制造业长期以来确实遭受了重创,且未来亦面临着新打击。评注词 Without question"毫无疑问"实现段落衔接,奠定全段基调:普遍看法有其合理性; has taken a significant hit(take 取其僻义"忍受、遭受")、new shocks could hit 以其隐藏的时间轴传递美国制造业的过去、现在及将来:境遇不佳、打击一轮接一轮、祸不单行,明示普遍看法合理性具体所在;而whether、could 实则以其不可确定性暗藏作者反驳之意。

Ⅲ But there is also a different way to look at the data.

M ① Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: Instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. ② Despite trade competition and outsourcing[®], American manufacturing still needs to replace[®] tens of thousands of retiring boomers[®] every year. ③ Millennials[®] may not be that interested in taking their place. ④ Other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay.

但还有一种不同的方式来看待这些数据。

全国上下,工厂老板们现如今都在努力应对一项新挑战:他们最终可能不是拥有过多员工,而是拥有过少员工。美国制造业虽存在贸易竞争和业务外包,但每年仍需更替数万名即将退休的婴儿潮一代人。千禧一代可能对填补他们的职位空缺不那么感兴趣。其他行业正以相近或更高的薪金招聘他们。

・词汇注释与难句分析・

- ①outsourcing ['autiso:siŋ] n. 外包
- ②replace [rɪ'pleɪs] v. 以……替换、更换
- ③**boomer** ['bu:mə] *n*. 婴儿潮一代,(尤指 1947—1961年间)生育高峰期出生的人
- ④ Millennial [mr'lenrəl] n. 千禧一代,20 世纪的最后一个世代

● 经典搭面

- ①grapple with (尽力解决(某困难问题))
- ②end up with (最终处于 ······)
- ③trade competition (贸易竞争)
- ④take sb's place (代替,取代)

・语篇分析・

第三段转折过渡,指出有一种不同于普遍看法的观点存在。But 承接 Without question 实现欲进先退,进而指出关键点:看待数据的不同方式,暗示方式不同、结论不同,开启下文对悲观论调的反驳。编者注:特指词 the data 表上文提及某些数据,但因文章删减而出现所指断层,不过大体由文意可推知其所指可能为"有关制造业的数据"。

第四段顺而立论,抛出新看法/观点(同为问题):美国制造业劳动力并非过剩,而是紧缺(意即,并非衰退而是复苏繁荣)。

①**句直指制造业真实现状:并非劳动力过剩,而是劳动力短缺。**取舍结构 Instead of 暗藏对普遍观点、新观点的取舍:制造业并非衰退,而是强劲;end up with"[尤指经历一系列意料之外的事情后]最终处于"暗表制造业虽历经重创,但并未造成"产能过剩、劳动力过多"的颓废局面,反倒呈现着劳动力紧

缺的发展势头。

- ②③④句解释"劳动力紧缺"的原因。
- ②句指出原因一(制造业自身劳动力构造问题):婴儿潮一代陆续退休、岗位空缺严重。Despite... still... 表让步转折:贸易竞争、业务外包确实削减制造业就业岗位数量(导致人员过剩),但婴儿潮一代每年退休人员数目远超岗位削减数量(导致人员供不应求)。
- ③句指出原因二(制造业空缺职位魅力指数不够):千禧一代兴趣不高。not that interested 实质暗示千禧一代有其他行业提供的适选职位。
- ④句指出原因三(制造业空缺职位竞争力不足):千禧一代选择其他行业适选职位。similar or better pay 语带双关,一面暗示千禧一代职位选择意愿:在同等薪资条件下,弃制造业、选其他行业,暗示其对制造业有"成见",不同薪资条件下,选择高薪资;另一面暗示制造业职位空缺之于其他行业职位空缺而言缺乏竞争力。
- ②③④句深层解读:三句以直链式结构"因婴儿潮一代退休而空缺过多职位→千禧一代对空缺职位不感兴趣→而选择其他行业适选职位"论证①句,并将语义重心落于"千禧一代无意投入制造业劳动力大军",预示下文着力角度"如何吸引千禧一代投身制造业"。
- V ① For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff[®] competition for workers and upward pressure on wages[®]. ② "They're harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm. ③ "They may be coming [into the workforce[®]], but they've been plucked[®] by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing."
- **4** Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school **juniors** to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

对工厂老板们而言,所有这一切共同引发了对工人的激烈争夺——以及工资上涨的压力。"工人更难找了,他们有多个工作机会,"一家名为"金刚狼螺旋弹簧"的家族企业的总裁杰伊·顿维尔说道。"他们可能会加入劳动力大军,但却已被那些与制造业表现不相上下的其他行业抢走了。"顿维尔现已着手让高中三年级学生走进工厂,接触企业文化。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①stiff [stif] a. 激烈的,严厉的
- ②wage [weid3] n. 工资
- ③workforce ['wɜːkfɔɪs] n. (国家、地区、行业或公司) 劳动力
- ④ pluck [plnk] v. 拖,拉,扯
- ⑤junior ['dʒuːnɪə] n. (高中或四年制大学的)三年级

学生

● 经典搭配

- ①add up to (结果是)
- ②get exposed to (接触,体验)

・语篇分析・ジ

第五至末段为第二部分,针对当前制造业劳动力紧缺问题,介绍说明解决办法"如何吸引千禧一代投身制造业"。

第五至七段为第一层,介绍老板们针对"激烈争夺工人、工人工资上行等压力"的解决之道:提前让 学生走近工厂、了解工厂文化,提供实习机会,提高薪资待遇。

第五段承上总括当前制造业劳动力紧缺带给工厂老板们的困难,并介绍其解决之道。

① 句总述制造业劳动力紧缺给生产商带来的双重压力:激烈争夺工人、工人工资上涨。it all 回指上文所述"制造业面临老一代职工大批量退休、而新生代却对空缺职位了无兴趣"等情形,也即当前制造业现状;adds up to(to produce a particular result/lead to)明确因果关联:制造业用工紧缺→工厂老板们压力重重;and 虽表并列却暗藏因果:用工荒→薪资上行压力。

- ②③④句以某家族企业总裁杰伊·顿维尔 (Jay Dunwell) 所面临困境例证①句,并指出其应对之策。
- ②③句指出困境:工人难找、多半都有多个工作机会、常被其他行业抢走(直说用工荒严峻)。 they have job offers/they've been plucked by other industries 深层表明其他行业招揽人才行动之快,凸显行业间劳动力争夺之激烈; also doing as well as manufacturing 实质表明制造业与其他行业均呈复兴繁荣之势,一方面驳斥上文悲观论调,另一方面反衬其他行业竞争导致制造业雇用难度加剧。注:句中 pluck "[快速地]拉、拽"兼具"[将某人从不好或危险的境地]解救、搭救出来"之意,照应上段末句 similar pay 所暗藏语义"同等薪资条件下,千禧一代弃制造业而选其他行业",深层暗示他们对制造业的成见,为下文说明年轻人及其父母对制造业的成见埋下伏笔。
- ④句指出应对之策:提前让学生走进工厂,接触公司文化(反衬工人争夺战之激烈)。high school juniors表明行业间的人才争夺前哨战已提前至校园,人才争夺已悄然升级,其激烈程度可想而知。
- At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keeps a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers. Five are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

罗曼制造,一家罗伯特·劳斯的父亲于1980年与人合伙创建的电力变压器和焊接设备的生产商,罗伯特·劳斯密切关注着他近200名员工的年龄。今年将有5名员工退休。劳斯先生现已招收3名社区学院学生参与实习项目,起薪13美元每小时,2年后涨至17美元每小时。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 · 🚽

①enroll [in'rəul] v. 招(生),吸收(成员)

● 经典搭配

- ①electrical transformer (电力变压器)
- ②welding equipment (焊接设备)

- ③keep an eye on (密切注意)
- ④community-college student (社区学院学生)
- ⑤work-placement program (实习项目)

・语篇分析・ 🌡

第六段以某生产商罗伯特·劳斯 (Robert Roth) 所处困境说明上段①句,并指出其应对之策。(注:本段与上段②③④句为并列关联。)

- ①②句以"老板劳斯密切关注工人年龄"说明企业困境:劳动力老龄化、婴儿潮一代退休、工人紧缺。 keeps a close eye on the age 突出强调劳斯对员工年龄的关注度之高,反衬其对用工短缺问题极度重视、并时刻急寻对策的态度。Five/nearly 200 以"劳斯工厂退休比例高"反衬整个制造业行业退休人数之多,凸显用工荒严峻。
- ③句介绍劳斯招揽人才之策:设立实习项目并提高薪资待遇。placement 取其僻义 a job, usually as part of a course of study, which gives you experience of a particular type of work"实习工作[常是课程的一部分]";逗号后补充劳斯以"随工龄涨薪"以挽留人才。
- M 1 At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he's trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It's his first week on the job. Asked

在变压器厂房内的一个工作台旁,年轻的贾森·施坦奎斯面对着正要努力组装的铜线圈以及两位客人的到访显得紧张而慌乱。 这是他工作的第一周。问起他的职业选择 about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. **4** "I love working with tools. **5** I love creating," he says.

时,他说高中时他曾考虑去医学院,后来改修 电气工程。"我喜欢与工具打交道,我喜爱创 造,"他说。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①worktable ['wɜːkɪteɪbəl] n. 工作台
- ②flustered ['flʌstəd] a. 紧张的,慌乱的,激动的
- ③assemble [əˈsembəl] v. 装配,组装

● 经典搭配

①transformer plant(变压器厂房,变电所)

- ②copper coil(铜线圈)
- ③medical school(医学院)
- ④switch to(转变,改变)
- ⑤electrical engineering(电气工程)

・语篇分析・

第七段以实习生贾森·施坦奎斯 (Jason Stenquist) 对工作的喜爱表明劳斯吸引人才策略有效。 (注:本段实为第六段劳斯招聘实习生的接续。)

- ①②句描述该实习生面对工作和来访客人的表现:显得紧张、慌乱、激动。flustered"慌乱的、紧张的、激动的"和 It's his first week on the job 暗示贾森·施坦奎斯虽工作经验尚少、涉世未深,却十分重视、喜爱这份工作。
- ③④⑤句引该实习生原话介绍其职业选择转变的原因,暗示工厂老板们做法有一定成效。 switching to 以及 I love 的复现凸显该实习生对工作的喜爱,并暗示工厂老板提供实习项目、按工作年 头涨薪等策略确实能一定程度上缓解用工荒问题。
- But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. ② Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. ③ They blame it on the manufacturing recession[©]," says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.

但是要争取到这些年轻人,制造商们不得不克服另一个重大困难:父母,他们经历了大萧条以来美国最严重的经济衰退,时时告诫他们(年轻人)远离工厂。千禧一代"记得他们的父母曾双双被解雇。他们把这归咎于制造业衰退,"西密西根州一家名为"理想之地"的商务发展代理公司的总裁波吉特·科尔士如是说。

• 词汇注释与难句分析。

①recession [rɪ'seʃən] n. (经济)衰退,萧条

● 经典搭配

- ①win over (把(某人)争取过来)
- ②clear a hurdle(成功克服困难)
- ③live through (经历(艰难或险境))
- ④economic downturn (经济衰退)

- ⑤the Great Depression(大萧条)
- ⑥be laid off(被辞退)
- ⑦blame sth on(把……归咎于)
- ⑧chief executive(总裁,总经理)
- ⑨business development agency(商务发展代理公司)

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle; parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. 结构切分:

to win	over these you	ng					
,	目的状语						
But	manufacturers	have to clear	another major h	urdle:]	paren	its, telling them to avoid the f	actory.
连词	主语	谓语	宾	语	A	定语修饰parents	3
	定语从句修饰parents						
wh	no lived throu	gh the worst	US economic do	ownturn	ı sin	nce the Great Depression,	
引导	词 谓语		宾语			状语	

功能注释:句子主干为 manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents。telling them to avoid the factory 做 parents 的定语,指出父母的行为; who 引导的定语从句解释父母如此做的原因。

・语篇分析・

第八至十段为第二层,提请老板们关注"干禧一代及其父母对制造业的成见"并暗示解决之道:明确当前劳动力紧缺实为中高级技术工种紧缺,这些职位并不存在失业风险(故大可放心)。

第八段承接第一层"给年轻人提供走进工厂、了解工厂文化的机会、提供实习工作机会"指出制造 商面临的另一大难题:父母的劝诫。

①**句直指难题:千禧一代的父母。** another major hurdle 实则相较"赢取年轻人自身"而言,指出还得"赢取年轻人父母"; who... telling... (telling 取其僻义"告诫")以父母经历说明其劝阻原因:深受经济衰退、制造业衰退所害。

②③句引商务代理公司总裁波吉特·科尔士 (Birgit Klohs) 之言说明:父母经历严重影响千禧一代对制造业的悲观看法。remember、blame 凸显制造业在千禧一代心中声名狼藉的形象:严重衰退,导致父母双双下岗,打心底里对其职位空缺没兴趣。

These concerns[®] aren't misplaced[®]: Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2015. When the recovery began, worker shortages[®] first appeared in the high-skilled trades[®]. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

这些担忧并非空穴来风:制造业就业人数已从 1970 年的 1700 万下滑至 2015年的 1200 万。复苏初现时,高技术岗位首先出现用工短缺。现在,短缺现象正出现在中级技术岗位。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①concern [kən'sɜːn] n. 忧虑,担心
- ②**misplaced**[mis'plest] a. (把感情等)寄托于不当对象上的
- ③shortage ['ʃɔttɪdʒ] n. 短缺

④trade [treid] n. 行业,职业

● 经典搭配

appear at ((尤指突然)出现,呈现)

・语篇分析・

第九段(过渡段)承上指出千禧一代对制造业悲观看法的合理性,启下明确当前制造商用工短缺的 真实状况,以解除其悲观看法。

①句承认看法合理性:过去几十年来,制造业就业人数确实大幅下降(1700万→1200万)。双重否定 aren't misplaced 表肯定,明确上述担忧有一定根据、可以理解(父辈曾深受制造业衰退之害、如今千禧一代又亲眼见证了制造业就业率下降)。

②③句明确当前用工短缺实况:制造业复苏、中高级技工短缺(暗示无需过多担忧下岗失业问题)。 When the recovery began 表明如今制造业已经开始复苏,暗示千禧一代上述担忧虽然不无道理,但如今 形势好转,没有必要过分担忧(①句和②③句隐含转折逻辑)。first appeared in... Now... are appearing at... 呈现当前制造业用工短缺实况:高级技工短缺→中级技工短缺。

The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. **2* "There're enough people to fill** the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. **3 It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

"(劳动力)缺口存在于无需技能的工作和需要很多技能的工作之间,"蒙特卡姆社区学院的商科教授罗布·施波尔说。 "有足够的人去充任麦当劳及其他不需要多少技能的地方的工作。那一用工缺口就介于中间,而那就是问题所在。"

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①gap [gæp] n. 缺口

②fill [fɪl] v. 担任,充任

● 经典搭配

in between (在·····中间,介乎两者之间)

・语篇分析・

第十段引商科教授罗布·施波尔 (Rob Spohr) 之言说明上段末句,强调当前用工短缺实况:中级技工严重短缺,就此解除千禧一代及其父母担忧。

- ①句指出用工缺口:非技术性岗位和高级技术岗位之间,也即中级技术岗位。between the jobs that... and... that... 明确 the mid-skill levels(回指 shortages"短缺")所指:复兴之初时的高技术岗位用工短知已得到缓解,如今当务之急是解决中级技术岗位用工缺口。
- ②**句补充低级技术岗位情形:人力储备充足**。enough 照应 shortages、gap,强调非技术性岗位人员充足; fill 取其僻意 to perform a particular job"担任,充任"。
- ③句强调当前缺口实况:中级技工短缺是关键问题所在。that's where the problem is 强调制造业问题"介于低级技术岗位与高级技术岗位之间的中级技术岗位严重短缺"。

本段深层解读:本段作用有二:一、明确"与婴儿潮一代从业期不同,现今制造业技术性人才紧缺, 并不存在失业风险",从而否定千禧一代及其父母的忧虑;二、表明制造业就业人数虽大幅下降,但空缺 职位技术性增强,即"制造业并未衰落,而是正在实现产业升级"。

Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community College points to another key to luring[®] Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. ②While their parents were content[®] to work long hours, young people value flexibility[®]. ③"Overtime[®] is not attractive to this generation.

①They really want to live their lives," she says. [544 words]

大急流城社区学院的朱莉·帕克斯指出了另一个吸引千禧一代进入制造业的关键:工作—生活平衡。他们的父母甘愿长时间工作,而年轻人重视弹性。"加班对这一代人并无吸引力,他们真的想过自己的生活,"她说。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①lure [ljʊə] v. 吸引

②content [kən'tent] a. 满足的,甘愿的

③flexibility [ifleksi'biliti] n. 灵活性

④overtime ['əʊvətaɪm] n. 加班时间,额外工作时间

● 经典搭配

①work/life balance (工作一生活平衡)

②live a life (过……生活)

・语篇分析・

第十一段为第三层,针对"如何吸引千禧一代投身制造业",引社区学院朱莉·帕克斯 (Julie Parks) 之言补充另一解决办法:确保其工作一生活平衡。

①句说明另一个吸引人才之策:平衡员工工作与生活。another 承接上文工厂老板们"让学生走入工厂了解企业文化、设置实习项目、提高薪资"等吸引年轻人的良策,指出另一个招揽人才的重要策略;lure into 和 key 共同强调"工作一生活平衡"对千禧一代的巨大吸引力。

②③④句通过对比千禧一代与其父母心态差异解释①句:其父辈可以接受加班,但年轻人注重灵活性、希望过自己的生活。 be content to work long hours VS value flexibility/really want to live their lives 表明新老劳动者心态转变"父辈可以接受超负荷工作,而年轻人则注重弹性工作安排、以自己的方式生活";这一转变提醒工厂老板:要想吸引年轻人、弥补劳动力空缺,必须要了解并迎合年轻人的心理和特点,保证工作和生活平衡。

◎ 三、试题精解

	[A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.
	[A]说他改修电气工程是因为他喜欢与工具打交道。
41. Jay Dunwell	[B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.
41. 杰伊·顿维尔	[B]指出有足够多的人来填补那些无需太多技能的工作。
42. Jason Stenquist	[C] points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore.
42. 贾森·施坦奎斯	[C]指出美国不再制造任何东西了。
43. Birgit Klohs	[D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.
43. 波吉特·科尔士	[D]认为密切关注其员工年龄很重要。
44. Rob Spohr 44. 罗布・施波尔	[E] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition. [E]称对于工厂老板而言,因竞争激烈工人愈加难寻。
45. Julie Parks 45. 朱莉・帕克斯	[F] points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing. [F]指出工作一生活平衡能吸引年轻人进入制造业。
	[G] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off of the young people's parents. [G]称年轻人父母遭解雇归咎于制造业衰退。

- 41. [答案] E [精解]根据题干 Jay Dunwell 定位至第五段。该段借助观点标记词/符(says+双引号)将其观点呈现:工人更加难寻/工人手上有多个工作机会/工人已经被其他行业抢走了(②③句),而该观点实则顺承①句"行业间劳动力竞争激烈"而来;[E]选项"对于工厂老板而言,因(行业间)激烈争夺,工人愈加难寻"复现 Dunwell 观点关键词 for factory owners/are harder to find/stiff competition,故正确。
- 42. [答案] A [精解]根据题干 Jason Stenquist 定位至第七段。该段③④⑤句借助观点表达词/符(says+双引号)说明 Stenquist 职业选择改变的原因:由医学转到电气工程,是因为喜欢与工具打交道、喜爱创造;[A]"他改修电气工程是因为他喜欢与工具打交道"复现该部分关键词 switching to electrical engineering/love working with tools,与文中 Jason Stenquist 信息匹配。
- 43. [答案] G [精解]根据题干 Birgit Klohs 定位至第八段。该段②③句借助观点标记词/符(says+双引号)指出其观点:千禧一代记得他们的父母曾双双被辞退,并将这归咎于制造业衰退;[G]中 the

lay-off of the young people's parents, the manufacturing recession is to blame 分别同义替换 their father and mother both were laid off、They blame it on the manufacturing recession,所述内容"年轻人的父母遭解雇应归咎于制造业衰退"与 Birgit Klohs 观点一致。

44. [答案] B [精解]根据题干 Rob Spohr 定位至第十段。该段①②句借助观点表达词/符(says+双引号)指出其观点:劳动力缺口存在于中级技术岗位,而无需技能的岗位则劳动力充足;[B]通过复现 there are enough people to fill,并以 the jobs that don't need much skill 同义改写 the jobs... where you don't need to have much skill,指出"有足够的人来填补那些无需太多技能的工作",与 Rob Spohr 观点一致。

45. [答案] F [精解]根据题干 Julie Parks 定位至第十一段。该段①句借助观点标记词(points to)指出其观点:另一个吸引千禧一代进入制造业的关键是"工作一生活平衡";[F]复现关键词 a work/life balance,指出"工作—生活平衡能吸引年轻人进入制造业",与 Julie Parks 匹配。

[干扰项排除][C]:由其关键内容 the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore"美国不再制造任何东西了"定位至第一段②句,锁定该选项观点持有人物为 Donald Trump。

[D]: 由其关键内容 keep a close eye on the age of his workers "密切关注员工年龄"定位至第六段①句,锁定该选项观点所持人物为 Robert Roth。

[技巧总结]解答"人物一观点"匹配题的关键在:第一、由题干人物回文定位,于定位处所在的上下文中抓取观点标记词,并就观点标记词锁定观点内容;第二、将人物观点内容与备选项观点内容比对,锁定可能性正确项;第三、将剩余选项内容回文对应,找出该观点持有人物,并与题干比对,排除错项,敲定答案。就本篇"人物一观点"匹配题而言,由于借由人物观点即可锁定正确答案,故而只需敲定未选项的错误性即可。

Section II Translation



原文外教朗词

我的梦想

一、文章总体分析

本文节选自 2016 年 1 月份第 4 期 World Student《世界学生杂志》。文章是国际留学生 Inese Gailane(伊尼斯·盖来恩)对梦想的自述,讲述在追求"在时尚和出版之间领域工作"这一梦想路上的心路历程,有过尝试,也曾受挫,最后还是坚持最初的梦想。文章句子结构及用词比较简单,但固定短语比较多,翻译时需结合上下文语境使译文表达更加精准、确切。

二、语篇分析

① My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. ② Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took[□] a sewing^② and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. ③ However, during that course I realized I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities^⑤ in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. ④ Before applying^⑥ for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because

我的梦想一直是在时尚和出版之间的领域工作。中学毕业前两年,我选了一门缝纫与设计课,心想以后会接着修一门时装设计课。然而,在学习那门课程期间,我意识到自己在这个领域不够出色,日后不足以与其他有创造力的人士竞争,因此我认定,这条路不适合我。申请上大学之前,我跟所有人说我要学新闻,因为

writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities. §
But, to be honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream — I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! § So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course "Fashion Media & Promotion"."[156 words]

写作曾经是——现在依然是——我最喜欢的活动之一。可是,说实话,当时我那么说是因为我觉得时尚和我结缘仅仅是个梦——我知道,别人根本无法想象我能进入时尚行业!于是,我决定找些含有写作的与时尚相关的课程。就在这个时候,我注意到了"时尚传媒与推广"这门课。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①take [teɪk] v. 攻读,修(某一课程)
- ②sewing ['səʊɪŋ] n. 缝纫
- ③personality [pɜːsəˈnælɪtɪ] n. 有突出个性的人
- ④apply [ə'plaɪ] v. 申请
- ⑤ promotion 「prə'məʊʃn] n. 推广

● 经典搭配

①graduate from(从……毕业)

- ②secondary school(中学)
- ③move on to sth/doing sth(继续某事,接着做某事)
- ④fashion design(时装设计)
- ⑤compete with(与……竞争)
- ⑥to be honest(说实话)
- ⑦no/not...at all(完全不,根本不)

・语篇分析・

本段讲述作者在追求"在时尚和出版之间的领域工作"这一梦想路上的心路历程:从尝试与时尚相 关课程之后想放弃,到后来坚守梦想,找到了相关课程"时尚传媒与推广"。

①句为主旨句,介绍作者的梦想:在时尚和出版之间的领域工作。an area between fashion and publishing 界定其梦想工作领域。

②③句为第一层,介绍作者的中学经历与想法:尝试过时装相关课程,但认定时尚之路不适合自己。However 体现句间转折关系,took a sewing and design course, during that course 实现句间衔接。②句介绍作者在中学修读缝纫与设计课的心理动机。伴随状语 thinking that... 明确其选课心理:以后还会修时装设计课;took a sewing and design course, move on to a fashion design course 体现作者对时尚行业饶有兴趣。③句转而谈其课程感想:自认为表现不够出色,因此认定时尚之路不通。not good enough... to compete with 说明作者梦想受挫,自认为不足以与创造力人士竞争。so I decided...引出结果:欲放弃时尚之路。

④⑤句为第二层,介绍作者申请大学专业时的心路历程:认为时尚行业仅是一个梦,而打算学新闻业。I said it 回指 I told everyone that I would study journalism,实现句间衔接。④句指出其打算学新闻业的浅层原因:爱好写作。writing was, and still is 凸显其对写作的兴趣一直很强。⑤句转而介绍真正原因。to be honest... because... 强调真正原因:时尚行业仅仅是一个梦,是难以企及和想象的(just a dream, no one could imagine); just, no... at all 起加强语气的效果。

⑥⑦句为第三层,介绍作者的最终决定:寻找写作与时尚相结合的课程。⑥句 fashion-related courses that included writing 回应首句 an area between fashion and publishing,说明作者坚持最初的梦想。⑦句指出作者与"时尚传媒与推广"这门课不期而遇。Fashion Media& Promotion 是"时尚与写作"的结合,promotion 通常指通过广告营销来推广,可能包含营销方案策划。

河 三、难句分析

1. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course.

本句涉及的难点:现在分词结构、宾语从句、固定短语。

「句法分析]

主句: I took a sewing and design course 主语 谓语 宾语

时间状语:Two years before graduating from secondary school,

现在分词结构做伴随状语:thinking

宾语从句: <u>that</u> <u>I</u> <u>would move on to</u> <u>a fashion design course.</u> 引导词 主语 <u>谓语</u> 宾语

[要点注释]

- ①take a... course 意为"修读……课程"。move on to sth 为固定短语,意为"继续某事",翻译 move on to a fashion design course 时,应结合前文"修读"之意,更加确切地译为"继续/接着修读时装设计课"。
- ②thinking that...是"V-ing+宾语从句"结构做伴随状语,表明 thinking 与主句选课动作同时发生,描述选课心理,可以译为并列的汉语单句,"……,心想着……"。
- 2. However, during that course I realized I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me.

本句涉及的难点:宾语从句、结果状语、熟词僻义。

[句法分析]

宾语从句 1: (that) I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities 地点状语 结果状语

in the future,

时间状语

分句 2: <u>so</u> <u>I</u> <u>decided</u> 并列连词 主语 谓语

宾语从句 2: that it was not the right path for me. 引导词 主语 系表结构

「要点注释]

- ①本句为并列连词 so 连接的并列复合句,副词 However 表示与上句的转折关系。宾语从句 1 中的 引导词 that 已被省略。
- ②状语 During that course 是指学习这门课程期间,需译出动作意味。not... enough to... 为固定结构,不定式引出结果,译为"不够……,不足以……"。compete with 意为"与……竞争"。personalities 为熟词僻义,意为 someone who has a very strong character and is very different from other people"有突出个性的人", creative personalities 指"有创造力的人"。
- 3. But, to be honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all!

本句涉及的难点:插入语、原因状语从句、破折号表解释说明。

「句法公析」

主句: But, to be honest, I said it, 转折词 插入语 主语 谓语 宾语

原因状语从句: because I thought 引导词 主语 谓语

宾语从句: that dream = fashion and me together was just a dream = 系动词 表语

解释 a dream: I knew 注语 谓语 that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! 宾语从句

「要点注释]

①to be honest 为固定短语,意为"说实话",做插入语,结合后面的 because,可知此句介绍真实原因。

②I said it 回指上一句 I told everyone that I would study journalism,但因语义衔接紧密,可直译为"我那么说……"。fashion and me together was...字面意为"时尚和我结合一起……",可以灵活译为"我与时尚结缘",显得更自然、地道。

③破折号引出句子解释说明 a dream。no...at all 表强烈否定之意,"根本不"。imagine me in the fashion industry at all 中介词 in 带动词意味,表示 into a place,"进入某地",故译为"别人根本无法想象我能进入时尚行业"。

Section IV Writing

Part A 接受邀请信

一、审题谋篇

1. 解析题目指令,确定行文要点

	抓取指令关键词	梳理信息	归纳要点
情景	Suppose you ¹ are invited by Professor Williams ² to give a presentation about Chinese culture ³ to a group of international students.	1. 写信人身份:"你",即大学生 2. 写作对象:威廉姆斯教授 3. 写作话题:关于中国文化的 讲座	1. 格式: 书信(接受邀请信)。 2. 语域: 给教授的信件 属于公务信函, 应使用
要求	Write a reply to 1) accept the invitation, and 2) introduce the key points of your presentation.	4. 写作类型:书信 5. 交际目的:回应邀请	展丁公务信函,应使户 正式语体。 3. 内容要点:①接受遗 请;②介绍讲座要点。

2. 罗列关键词

invitation 邀请; presentation 讲座; Chinese culture 中国文化

3. 行文思路

第一段:说明写信目的,接受邀请;

第二段:介绍讲座要点;

第三段:表达期待。

优秀范文

Dear Professor Williams,

①I am honored to give a **presentation** about Chinese culture to international students at your invitation. ②I am pleased to take this opportunity to communicate with foreign friends about cultures.

① My presentation will be focused on Chinese martial arts, which is an important component of Chinese culture. ② To begin with, I will briefly introduce it and its development over millennia. ③ Then, I will focus on some common styles of Chinese martial arts, each of which has its own set of techniques and ideas. ④ Furthermore, I will show some photos of relevant historical locations and figures. ⑤ I believe graphic visual depiction will be more impressive than boring language.

① Thank you for your invitation. ② I am looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours, Li Ming

参考译文

亲爱的威廉姆斯教授:

①很荣幸能够受邀为留学生做有关中国文化的讲座。②我非常愿意借此机会与外国朋友进行文化沟通和交流。

①讲座将以中国文化的一个重要组成部分——中国武术为主题。②首先,我会对中国武术及其几千年来的发展历程进行简要介绍。③然后,我将重点介绍一些常见的中国武术门派,其中每一派都有各自的技术和思想体系。④此外,一些相关的历史遗迹和历史人物将用照片呈现给大家。⑤我相信,相对于干瘪的文字,生动形象的视觉描绘可以给大家留下更深刻的印象。

①感谢您的邀请。②期待与您见面。 诚挚的。

[必备表达]

- 1. presentation [n.] 讲座
- 2. Chinese martial arts 中国武术
- 3. component [n.] 组成部分
- 4. focus on...集中于 ······ ,以 ······ 为重点
- 5. furthermore 「ad. 〕此外
- 6. graphic 「a. 〕图画的
- 7. visual [a.] 视觉的
- 8. impressive [a.] 给人印象深刻的

「活用外刊」

1. To begin with, the government must act with conviction, rather than wish the problem away.

——The Economist

译文:首先,政府必须带着坚定的信念有所行动,而非期待问题能不攻自破。

点拨:to begin with 用于引出几点内容中的第一点,可替换常用的 firstly, first of all,增加表达的灵活性。

2. It's been something that I have been looking forward to doing for a while.

——The Wall Street Journal

译文:这是我一直以来都很期待的事情。

点拨:look forward to...表示"盼望、期待某事",常用于书信中,表示对即将进行的会面或回信的期待。

[精彩句式]

Then,
術接词 主语I
環语will focus on
環语some common styles of Chinese martial arts,
実语定语从句修饰

styles of Chinese martial arts: <u>each of which</u> 关系代词做主语 谓语 <u>its own set of techniques and ideas.</u>

句子成形步骤:



①写出简单句

I will introduce some styles of Chinese martial arts.

All of them have their own techniques and ideas.

②利用代词将简单句整合

I will introduce some styles of Chinese martial arts, each of which has its own techniques and ideas.

③通过替换动词、增加形容词等增加表达精确性、内容饱满度以及美感

I will focus on some common styles of Chinese martial arts, each of which has its own set of techniques and ideas.

④采用衔接手法,使文字连贯,层次清晰

Then, I will focus on....

「篇章衔接]

引言部分(2句):①句表示已收到邀请;②句表示接受邀请。

主体部分(5句):①句明确讲座主题;②至⑤句介绍讲座的内容要点。

结尾部分(2句):①句表达感谢;②句表达对见面的期待。

「模板提炼〕

本模板由【优秀范文】提炼、改编而来,适用于接受讲座邀请等的回信。

Dear ,

I have received your letter inviting me to __具体邀请内容__. Thank you for your invitation. I am pleased to accept it.

My presentation would be focused on <u>讲座主题</u>. The key points of my presentation would be as follows. To begin with, <u>要点一</u>. Then, I will focus on <u>要点二</u>. Furthermore, <u>要点三</u>.

Thank you once again for your kind invitation. I am looking forward to meeting you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

三、写作储备

[回复邀请信常用表达]

(1)开篇:说明写作目的,接受或拒绝邀请

- ♣It was nice of you to invite me to attend....感谢您邀请我参加……。
- ♣I am pleased to accept your invitation. 我很高兴接受您的邀请。
- ♣It will be my pleasure to be present on this occasion. 能参加这次活动我深感荣幸。
- ♣I regret to inform you that I will not be able to attend your event due to.... 很抱歉告诉您,因为……,我不能参加您的活动。
- ♣I would love to attend, but unfortunately I have other engagements on the same day and will not be able to make it. 我很想参加,但很遗憾,我在当天已另有安排,所以无法前来。

(2)结尾:表达感谢、期待或歉意

- ♣ Thank you once again for your kind invitation and for your effort in making...a successful one. 再次感谢您的善意邀请,以及您为成功举办·····所做的努力。
- ♣ Please accept my apologies. I would love to attend future events and I am sure I will have a better luck next time. Wish you all the best and hope to see you soon. 请接受我的歉意。我很乐意参加今后的活动,并相信下次我能有幸参加。祝你一切顺利,期待早日相见。
 - ♣I'm sure that... will be memorable, and we are truly sorry to miss it. 相信·····会让人难以忘怀,并为错过这次机会表示诚挚的歉意。

四、写作练习

请根据下列要求讲行写作。

Directions:

You are invited by Professor McCarthy to attend a session of the forthcoming Second International Conference on Knowledge Economy. But you can't attend it because of some personal reasons. Write a letter to Professor McCarthy to 1) tell him your decision, and 2) state the reasons.

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)

Part B 博物馆数量与参观人数情况

一、审题谋篇

1. 分析图表数据,解读背后现象

图表数据	数据意义	数据分析	现象解读
横坐标 数据	划 定 时 间 范 围: 2013 年至 2015 年	两条折线显示从 2013年到2015年,博物 馆参观人数和博物馆数	两折线的攀升趋势反映我国文化事业 繁荣发展的景象。参观人数增长显示人民 文化需求旺盛;而博物馆增速先快后慢则
纵坐标 数据	博物馆和参观人数的数量变化情况	量均连续攀升;其中参 观人数保持稳定增长, 而博物馆增速有所放缓。	表明潜在挑战:若参观人数持续增加,未来 博物馆可能供不应求等。考生可根据图表 阐发对变化的看法,或分析变化原因。

2. 罗列关键词

描写关键词:annual growth 年度增长,a constant/consecutive/continuous increase 持续增加 话题关键词:line chart 折线图, visit museums 参观博物馆, cultural infrastructure/facilities 文化基础设施, public cultural undertaking 公共文化事业

3. 行文思路

第一段:描述图表变化趋势;

第二段:分析现象原因;

第三段:揭示现象带来的挑战,提出应对建议。

二、优秀范文赏析

优秀范文

① The given chart reveals China's consecutive growth of museums and museum visitors from 2013 to 2015. ② The growth of museum experienced a **slowdown** in 2014, while the growth of museum visitors maintained a **dynamic momentum**.

① This phenomenon can be attributed to the following reasons. ② Firstly, thanks to national endeavor at cultural undertakings, numerous museums have been constructed and opened freely to the public. ③ Moreover, China's rapid economic growth underpins the cultural progress. ④ With living-standard improving, the public demand increasingly varied spiritual nutrition, thus visiting museums and galleries has become a willing choice for more people.

参考译文

①上述图表反映了 2013 年至 2015 年 三年间中国博物馆数量以及参观人数连续 攀升的情况。②其中,博物馆增长在 2014 年出现放缓,而参观人数则始终保持强劲增 长势头。

①之所以出现这种现象,原因可能有以下几点。②首先,得益于国家对文化事业的鼎力支持,大批博物馆得以建成并免费对公众开放。③其次,中国经济快速发展为文化进步奠定了坚实的基础。④随着生活水平的提高,人们需要的精神食粮也愈加多样,流连于博物馆、美术馆自然成为了越来越多人的自发选择。

① However, this encouraging sign also presents challenges, like how to address the supply deficiency posed by decelerated growth of museum and people's increasingly diverse need for exhibitions. ② Museums can improve efficiency by embracing mobile and digital technologies like e-museum. ③ Meanwhile, through digital pictures and interactive videos, visitors can appreciate numerous exhibits from around the world and obtain fresh visiting experiences. ④ It's believed that through joint efforts, China's museums will constitute a bigger driving force advancing cultural development and the important means to enhance people's well-being, thus further boosting economic and social development.

①不过,这一可喜现象背后也存在诸多挑战,如怎样应对博物馆增长放缓带来的供不应求问题以及人们日益多样化的观展需求问题等。②博物馆可以通过移动数字技术,如网上观展来提高效率。③同时,通过数字图片和互动视频,参观者们也能欣赏到来自世界各地的展品,获得全新的观展体验。④相信通过各方努力,中国博物馆会对文化发展起到更大的推动作用,成为改善民生的重要阵地,从而推动经济社会的更快发展。

[必备表达]

- 1. slowdown [n.] 减速
- 2. dynamic momentum 强劲增长的势头
- 3. be attributed to... 归因于
- 4. endeavor [n.] 努力
- 5. numerous [a.] 许多的,大量的
- 6. underpin [v.] 构成·····的基础
- 7. spiritual nutrition 精神食粮,精神营养
- 8. address [v.] 处理,设法解决
- 9. supply deficiency 供应不足,供不应求

- 10. decelerated growth 增长放缓
- 11. increasingly diverse need 日益多样化的需求
 - 12. efficiency [n.] 效率,利用率
- 13. mobile and digital technology 移动数字技术
 - 14. interactive [a.] 人机交互的,互动的
 - 15. constitute [v.] 构成
 - 16. people's well-being 人民福祉

[活用外刊]

1. Africa needs its judiciary to underpin social progress.

——The Guardian

译文:非洲需要司法体系为基础促进社会进步。

点拨:underpin 意为"从底部支持或巩固、作为……的基础",此处用以说明经济基础乃文化发展的根本,经济繁荣对文化发展有巨大的促进作用。

2. This simple change would go a long way to address many of the problems described here. ——Forbes 译文:这个简单的变化或将足够解决这里所描述的很多问题。

点拨:address 此处取僻义"对付、解决(某一问题)",形容对某一问题或矛盾进行处理并设法解决。

[精彩句式]

It'sbelieved主语从句:thatthrough joint effortsChina's museumswill constitute形式主语谓语方式状语主语谓语

a bigger driving forceadvancing cultural developmentandthe important means to enhance宾语1后置定语修饰driving force连词

people's well-being, thus further boosting economic and social development.

结果状语

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

It's believed that China's museums can drive cultural development and improve people's well-being. We should work together to achieve this.

So these museums will improve the economic and social development.

②利用从句、副词及连词将简单句整合

It's believed that we can work together to improve China's museums which will drive cultural development and improve people's well-being, so we can improve the economic and social development.

③通过微调句式,替换词汇等使逻辑顺畅、表达精确

It's believed that through joint efforts, China's museums will constitute a bigger driving force advancing cultural development and the important means to enhance people's well-being, thus further boosting economic and social development.

点评发光句式:

本句信息量大,成句时应选择恰当主语,可将次要信息处理成状语、定语结构,避免过多从句叠加。「篇章衔接〕

第一段(2句):①句说明图片总体趋势;②句具体描绘两条折线变化情况。

第二段(4句):①句过渡,开启下文原因分析。②句说明博物馆增加原因:国家支持文化发展。③ ④句说明参观人数持续增加原因。其中③句以短句指出:经济发展促进文化繁荣;④句具体分析该因素如何作用。

第三段(4句):①句过渡,肯定现象积极意义后,转而指出潜在矛盾:增长亦会带来挑战;②③句针对挑战提出建议:利用数字技术提高博物馆利用率、创造全新观展体验;④句总结收篇,提出期待。

「应用模板]

该思路适用于对正向变化趋势进行评价和分析,如:"发达国家手机订阅量发展"、"在线教育增长"等。

I ①The above chart illustrates that(描述图表变	①在上面的图片中反映了。
化)	N 3 1
${ m I\hspace{1em}I}$ ${ m f I\hspace{1em}I}$ From my perspective, the above phenomenon	①在我看来,上述现象必然在下面几
will inevitably benefit both individuals and our society in	个方面,为个人和整个社会的发展带来巨
the following aspects. ② To begin with, through(方	大的价值。②首先,通过,人们有
式) , people are entrusted with an opportunity to	机会提升,从而无论在哪里,都能
improve their <u>(能力)</u> , thus living a more fulfilling	过上更加富有意义且的生活。③
and life wherever they are. ③In addition, from a	另外,从长远来看,这种由而导致
long-term vision, the change which is closely related to/	的变化成为促进发展源源不断的
caused by(原因), constitutes the engine of	动力,意味着将拥有一个光明的
development, which indicates a promising future for	前途。
Ⅲ ①However, while maintaining the development of	①但在保持发展的同时,我们
, we should also realize the risk of, thus	也要意识到的风险,进而同心协力
making joint efforts to(建议) ②Only by(总结	。②只有通过,我们才能收
性建议), can we yield a fruitful result of	获的成功果实。

模板注释:第二段着眼变化带来的机遇,从"个人"和"社会"两个方面进行分析。第三段指出须规避风险,并给出具体建议。

三、写作储备

[话题表述补充]

关于文化: civilization[n.]文明, bright/promising [a.]光明的, cultural exchange/contact 文化交流, community/grassroots culture 社区/草根文化, cultural troupe 文化团体

关于发展: scale[n.]规模,input[v/n.]投入,rejuvenation/renaissance[n.]复兴,reinforce/facilitate/empower[v.]巩固、促进, steadily step up 稳定增长,scale up/down 大规模增加/减少,yield good results 取得良好的成效

[写作素材积累]

The value of culture is its effect on character. It avails nothing unless it enables and strengthens that. Its aim is not beauty but goodness. (Somerset Maugham)

文化的价值在于它对人类品性的影响。除非文化能使品性更为高尚、有力,否则并无任何作用。 它的目标不是美,而是善。(英国小说家、戏剧家,毛姆)

♣ Up to today, an integrated, open, competition-based and orderly cultural market system has been established in China.

时至今日,一个综合、开放、以竞争为基础且秩序良好的文化市场体系已然在中国形成。

In line with the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend", great efforts have been made to inherit and promote the good traditional cultures of China and actively absorb the outstanding cultural achievements of the world, resulting in great prosperity and progress in both public cultural undertakings and cultural industries.

以"百花齐放百家争鸣"为原则,中国大力继承和弘扬优秀传统文化,积极吸取世界文化的杰出成就,使文化事业和文化产业发展实现了极大的繁荣、取得了巨大的进步。

A composer cannot write enchanting melody with one note, and a painter cannot paint landscape with only one color. The world is a treasure house where the unique cultural achievements created by people of all countries are displayed.

作曲家无法用一个音符表达出优美的旋律,画家难以用一种颜色描绘多彩的画卷。世界是一座丰富多彩的艺术殿堂,各国人民创造的独特历史文化都是其中的瑰宝。

四、写作练习

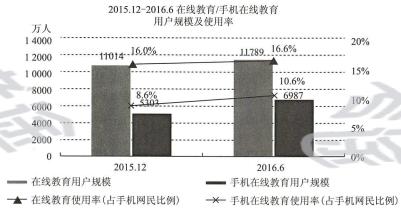
请参考模板和话题词汇,按照下列要求,进行写作。

Directions:

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

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

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



[话题词汇]

e-learning[n.]在线学习 model[n.]模式 customer[n.]用户 scale[n.]规模 the proportion of 所占比例 use/employ[v.]使用