

2021 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）试题

（科目代码：201）



☆考生注意事项☆

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

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

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| 考生姓名 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



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)

Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that has to do with short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly in order to solve new problems. It 1 in young adulthood, levels out for a period of time, and then 2 starts to slowly decline as we age. But 3 aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be.

One study found that muscle loss and the 4 of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence. This suggests the 5 that lifestyle factors might help prevent or 6 this type of decline.

The researchers looked at data that 7 measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle-to-older-aged men and women and 8 that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period. They found that middle-aged people 9 higher measures of abdominal fat 10 worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years 11.

For women, the association may be 12 to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat; in men, the immune system did not appear to be 13. It is hoped that future studies could 14 these differences and perhaps lead to different 15 for men and women.

16 there are steps you can 17 to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental 18. The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your 19 of aerobic exercise and following Mediterranean-style 20 that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods.



- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] pauses | [B] returns | [C] peaks | [D] fades |
| 2. [A] alternatively | [B] formally | [C] accidentally | [D] generally |
| 3. [A] while | [B] since | [C] once | [D] until |
| 4. [A] detection | [B] accumulation | [C] consumption | [D] separation |
| 5. [A] possibility | [B] decision | [C] goal | [D] requirement |
| 6. [A] delay | [B] ensure | [C] seek | [D] utilize |
| 7. [A] modified | [B] supported | [C] included | [D] predicted |
| 8. [A] devoted | [B] compared | [C] converted | [D] applied |
| 9. [A] with | [B] above | [C] by | [D] against |
| 10. [A] lived | [B] managed | [C] scored | [D] played |
| 11. [A] ran out | [B] set off | [C] drew in | [D] went by |
| 12. [A] superior | [B] attributable | [C] parallel | [D] resistant |
| 13. [A] restored | [B] isolated | [C] involved | [D] controlled |
| 14. [A] alter | [B] spread | [C] remove | [D] explain |
| 15. [A] compensations | [B] symptoms | [C] demands | [D] treatments |
| 16. [A] Likewise | [B] Meanwhile | [C] Therefore | [D] Instead |
| 17. [A] change | [B] watch | [C] count | [D] take |
| 18. [A] well-being | [B] process | [C] formation | [D] coordination |
| 19. [A] level | [B] love | [C] knowledge | [D] space |
| 20. [A] design | [B] routine | [C] diet | [D] prescription |

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

How can the train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares? It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual: every January the cost of travelling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise. This year's rise, an average of 2.7 per cent, may be a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be borne by those who use it, rather than the general taxpayer. Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subsidise the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey? Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.

However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years. It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel. The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions. However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.

The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement so that, even when strikes occur, services can continue to operate. This should form part of a wider package of measures to address the long-running problems on Britain's railways. Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, punctuated by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently. The threat of nationalisation may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.



21. The author holds that this year's increase in rail passenger fares

- [A] has kept pace with inflation.
- [B] is a big surprise to commuters.
- [C] remains an unreasonable measure.
- [D] will ease train operators' burden.

22. The stockbroker in Paragraph 2 is used to stand for

- [A] car drivers.
- [B] rail travelers.
- [C] local investors.
- [D] ordinary taxpayers.

23. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that train operators

- [A] are offering compensation to commuters.
- [B] are trying to repair relations with the unions.
- [C] have failed to provide an adequate service.
- [D] have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes.

24. If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face

- [A] the loss of investment.
- [B] the collapse of operations.
- [C] a reduction of revenue.
- [D] a change of ownership.

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Who Are to Blame for the Strikes?
- [B] Constant Complaining Doesn't Work
- [C] Can Nationalisation Bring Hope?
- [D] Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable



Text 2

Last year marked the third year in a row of when Indonesia's bleak rate of deforestation has slowed in pace. One reason for the turnaround may be the country's antipoverty program.

In 2007, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get regular medical care. Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty. They're already used in dozens of countries worldwide. In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.

But CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment. In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

That's because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect. The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view. There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

Such programs do not have to negatively affect the environment, though. Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates.

Ferraro analyzed satellite data showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012—including during Indonesia's phase-in of the antipoverty program—in 7,468 forested villages across 15 provinces. "We see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation," Ferraro says.

That's likely because the rural poor are using the money as makeshift insurance policies against inclement weather, Ferraro says. Typically, if rains are delayed, people may clear land to plant more rice to supplement their harvests.

Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody's guess. Ferraro suggests the results may transfer to other parts of Asia, due to commonalities such as the importance of growing rice and market access. And regardless of transferability, the study shows that what's good for people may also be good for the environment. Even if this program didn't reduce poverty, Ferraro says, "the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs."



26. According to the first two paragraphs, CCT programs aim to
- [A] facilitate healthcare reform.
 - [B] help poor families get better off.
 - [C] improve local education systems.
 - [D] lower deforestation rates.
27. The study based on an area in Mexico is cited to show that
- [A] cattle raising has been a major means of livelihood for the poor.
 - [B] CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles.
 - [C] antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers.
 - [D] economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation.
28. In his study about Indonesia, Ferraro intends to find out
- [A] its acceptance level of CCTs.
 - [B] its annual rate of poverty alleviation.
 - [C] the relation of CCTs to its forest loss.
 - [D] the role of its forests in climate change.
29. According to Ferraro, the CCT program in Indonesia is most valuable in that
- [A] it will benefit other Asian countries.
 - [B] it will reduce regional inequality.
 - [C] it can protect the environment.
 - [D] it can benefit grain production.
30. What is the text centered on?
- [A] The effects of a program.
 - [B] The debates over a program.
 - [C] The process of a study.
 - [D] The transferability of a study.



Text 3

As a historian who's always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past, I've become preoccupied with looking for photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling (what better way to shatter the image of 19th-century prudery?). I've found quite a few, and—since I started posting them on Twitter—they have been causing quite a stir. People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh. They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

Of course, I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance. How do we explain this trend?

During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, exposure times were notoriously long: the daguerreotype photographic method (producing an image on a silvered copper plate) could take several minutes to complete, resulting in blurred images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their limbs. The thought of holding a fixed grin as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to contemplate, and so a non-committal blank stare became the norm.

But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction of the Box Brownie and other portable cameras meant that, though slow by today's digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous. Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture by the 1890s, so we must look elsewhere for an explanation of why Victorians still hesitated to smile.

One explanation might be the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin. "Nature gave us lips to conceal our teeth," ran one popular Victorian maxim, alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry, mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene. A flashing set of healthy and clean, regular 'pearly whites' was a rare sight in Victorian society, the preserve of the super-rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not guaranteed).

A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened gnashers) lacked class: drunks, tramps, and music hall performers might gurn and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll's gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons. Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be "nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever".



31. According to Paragraph 1, the author's posts on Twitter
- [A] changed people's impression of the Victorians.
 - [B] highlighted social media's role in Victorian studies.
 - [C] re-evaluated the Victorian's notion of public image.
 - [D] illustrated the development of Victorian photography.
32. What does the author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected?
- [A] They are in popular use among historians.
 - [B] They are rare among photographs of that age.
 - [C] They mirror 19th-century social conventions.
 - [D] They show effects of different exposure times.
33. What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s?
- [A] Their inherent social sensitiveness.
 - [B] Their tension before the camera.
 - [C] Their distrust of new inventions.
 - [D] Their unhealthy dental condition.
34. Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was
- [A] a deep-root belief.
 - [B] a misguided attitude.
 - [C] a controversial view.
 - [D] a thought-provoking idea.
35. Which of the following questions does the text answer?
- [A] Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?
 - [B] Why did the Victorians start to view photographs?
 - [C] What made photography develop in the Victorian period?
 - [D] How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm?



Text 4

From the early days of broadband, advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals'. That's why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood of the Internet.

Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill—in part because of pushback from broadband providers, anti-regulatory conservatives and the courts. A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution, it only prolonged the fight. At issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the latest take of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a party-line vote in 2017. The Republican-penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything. The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either.

The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV. Yet the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed data caps on their rivals' streaming services but not their own.

On Tuesday, the appeals court unanimously upheld the 2017 order deregulating broadband providers, citing a Supreme Court ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulatory move. But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that “the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service,” and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to “avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism.”

In the meantime, the court threw out the FCC's attempt to block all state rules on net neutrality, while preserving the commission's power to preempt individual state laws that undermine its order. That means more battles like the one now going on between the Justice Department and California, which enacted a tough net neutrality law in the wake of the FCC's abdication.

The endless legal battles and back-and-forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act. It needs to give the commission explicit authority once and for all to bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online.



36. There has long been concern that broadband providers would

- [A] bring web-based firms under control.
- [B] slow down the traffic on their network.
- [C] show partiality in treating clients.
- [D] intensify competition with their rivals.

37. Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC

- [A] sticks to an out-of-date order.
- [B] takes an anti-regulatory stance.
- [C] has issued a special resolution.
- [D] has allowed the states to intervene.

38. What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3?

- [A] It protects against unfair competition.
- [B] It engages in anti-competitive practices.
- [C] It is under the FCC's investigation.
- [D] It is in pursuit of quality service.

39. Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision

- [A] focus on trivialities.
- [B] conveys an ambiguous message.
- [C] is at odds with its earlier rulings.
- [D] is out of touch with reality.

40. What does the author argue in the last paragraph?

- [A] Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality.
- [B] The FCC should be put under strict supervision.
- [C] Rules need to be set to diversify online services.
- [D] Broadband providers' rights should be protected.



Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41–45, choose the most suitable one from the list A–G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence is typically depicted as something sinister that will upend our way of life. When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries from Tata Consultancy Services found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities. Here are a few ways AI is aiding companies without replacing employees:

Better hiring practices

Companies are using artificial intelligence to remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions. “There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does,” says Pedro Domingos, author of *The Master Algorithm: How the Quest for the Ultimate Learning Machine Will Remake Our World* and a computer science professor at the University of Washington. “(41) _____” One company that's doing this is called Blendoor. It uses analytics to help identify where there may be bias in the hiring process.

More effective marketing

Some AI software can analyze and optimize marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent when it comes to email open rates. This can mean millions more in revenue. (42) _____ These are “tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people,” says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

Saving customers money

Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce their electricity bills, saving them money while helping the environment. Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile, can



base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk. Domingos says, “(43)_____”

Improved accuracy

“Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics which makes data more valuable,” says Winston. It “helps people make smarter decisions.” (44)_____

Protecting and maintaining infrastructure

A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen. “If they fail first and then you fix them, it’s very expensive,” says Domingos. “(45)_____”

- [A] AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you’re doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn’t have time for.
- [B] One accounting firm, EY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.
- [C] There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.
- [D] You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it’s useful for employees to go to.
- [E] Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost the company money.
- [F] We’re also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.
- [G] AI looks at résumés in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.



Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies. (46) Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war. But after the war, great social and political changes arising out of the successful war against Fascism created a growing demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of graduates with more than a secondary school education. (47) And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war. These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly (though unevenly) during the 1970s and 1980s.

The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems. There was first the rate of growth: (48) in many countries of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s. Second, growth obviously affected the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions. And third, growth was reflected in changes in the proportion of the relevant age group enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake. For example, a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization. When a faculty or department grows from, say, five to 20 members within three or four years, (49) and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty. And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close apprenticeship relationship between faculty members and students, the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with consequences for the intellectual and academic life of the institution—this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan. (50) High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth. In the 1960s and 1970s, European universities saw marked changes in their governance arrangements, with empowerment of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well.



Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

A foreign friend of yours has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China. Write him/her an email to make some suggestions.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



2021 年全真试题解析



第一部分 知识运用

腹部脂肪与大脑



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析

来源: *Psychology Today*《今日心理学》2019 年 12 月 19 日文章 *Belly Fat and Your Brain*(腹部脂肪与大脑)。主题: 流体智力会随着我们变老而逐渐衰退, 罪魁祸首在于“肌肉减少, 腹部脂肪堆积”, 因此良好的生活方式可以有效抑制这一衰退。脉络: 引出并介绍研究发现(第一段)——介绍研究方法 & 数据(第二、三段)——分析研究结果并展望未来研究(第四段)——提出生活方面的建议(第五段)。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that **has to do with**^① short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, **logically**^②, and **abstractly**^③ in order to solve new problems. ② It 1 in young adulthood, **levels out**^④ for a period of time, and then 2 starts to slowly **decline**^⑤ as we age. ③ But 3 aging is **inevitable**^⑥, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be.

① 流体智力(注: 又称可变智力, 与晶体智力/固化智力相对)是这样一种智力: 它关乎短期记忆及解决新问题所用的快速思维、逻辑思维、抽象思维能力。② 它在青年时期**达到顶峰**, 并保持一段时间的平稳, 随后**普遍会**开始随年龄增长而逐渐衰退。③ 但是, **尽管**衰老无可避免, 科学家们却发现大脑功能的某些变化或许并非不可避免。

· 真题精解 ·

1. [A] pauses 暂停; 停顿

[C] peaks 达到高峰; 达到最高值

[B] returns 返回; 归还; 恢复

[D] fades(使)变淡, 变暗; 逐渐消失; 衰退

[考点提炼] 句内语义+常识。

[解题思路] ①句说明“流体智力(Fluid intelligence)”的含义: 与短期记忆和快速、逻辑、抽象思维能力相关的智力。②句指出, 它在青年时期_____, 保持一段时间的平稳, 然后开始随年龄增长而逐渐衰退。不难看出②句是在描述流体智力随年龄变化的过程, 其中 levels out (升/跌后呈平稳状态)暗示此前存在持续的升/降, **starts to slowly decline**(开始逐渐衰退)提示此前未曾出现衰退, 由此可推知流体智力应该是年少时持续上升, 直至青年期“增至峰值”。此外, 由常识也可知, 青少年时期人的短期记忆力最强, 思维敏捷度最佳。综上, C 正确。

[错项排除] [A] pauses 意为“停顿, 暂停”, 表示“(某一情形持续一段时间之后)暂时静止/停顿(之后再重新开始同一情形)”。而空格前未提及某一情形的开始/延续, 空格后也并非指出同一情形的继续, 故不合情景。[B] returns 作不及物动词时表示“事物/情形(消失一段时间后)返回, 回归”, 而空格前并未提到流动智力的消失/降低, 故错误。[D] fades 与 decline 近义, 均表示“衰退, 减少”, 填入空中与 **starts to... decline** 所提示的“流体智力在衰老开始前未曾有过衰退”不符。此外, 任何事物必有增长过程才有下降余地, 不会一直处于下降状态, 故 D 错误。

2. [A] alternatively(引出第二种选择或可能的建议)要不, 或者

[C] accidentally 意外地; 偶然地

[B] formally 正式地; 形式上

[D] generally 通常; 普遍地, 一般地

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



[考点提炼] 上下文语义+副词辨析。

[解题思路] 由上题分析可知,②句是在说明流体智力随年龄变化的规律,具有普遍性、一般性。且由③句核心信息“(但)科学家发现大脑某些变化可能并非不可避免”也可反推“流体智力随变老而衰退”只是一般情形。[D] generally 常用于“引出在大多数情况下成立的现象、观点等”,符合文意。

[错项排除] [A] alternatively 用于引出前一种做法的替代选择,例: The agency will make travel arrangements for you. Alternatively, you can organize your own transport. (旅行社将为你安排旅行。或者,你也可以自己安排交通工具。)而文中 levels out... starts to slowly decline... 为连续变化的过程(同一变化的不同阶段),故 A 错误。[B] formally 用于强调“正式性、严肃性”,很少用于说明“生理变化”等自然发生的现象。[C] accidentally 用于引出偶然发生的少数情况,与文意相悖(尤其无法与③句构成转折逻辑)。

3. [A] while (对比两件事物)……然而;虽然;在……期间 [B] since 由于;自……以来
[C] once 一……就……;当……时候 [D] until 到……时;直到……为止

[考点提炼] 句内逻辑+连词辨析。

[解题思路] 空格句指出,_____衰老无可避免,科学家们发现大脑功能的某些变化或许并不是这样(并非不可避免)。利用句内情形对比“衰老无可避免 vs 大脑功能的某些变化可以避免”可推知句子前后为“让步—转折”逻辑,[A] while 可用于从句之首,引出与主句内容相对比的信息,符合文意。

[错项排除] [B] since 用于引出主句现象发生的原因,[C] once 表示只要从句现象发生,主句现象就会随之发生(即用于引出主句现象发生的前提条件),而文中“衰老无可避免”显然不是“大脑功能的某些变化可以避免”的原因/前提条件,均可排除。[D] until 用于引出主句所述持续状态最终结束的时刻,例: Until recently they were living in New York. (直到不久前他们还住在纽约。)而“直到衰老无可避免前,科学家发现大脑某些功能的变化可以避免=衰老无可避免后,科学家不再发现……”显然逻辑不通,D 错误。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ① have to do with 与……有关 | ④ level out 呈平稳状态 |
| ② logically ['lɒdʒɪkli] ad. 合逻辑地 | ⑤ decline [dɪ'klaɪn] v. 下降;衰退 |
| ③ abstractly ['æbstræktli] ad. 抽象地 | ⑥ inevitable [ɪn'evɪtəbl̩] a. 不可避免的 |

· 语篇分析 ·

首段概述“流体智力”的含义、功用及变化规律,并引出研究发现:流体智力的衰退并非无可避免。

①句开篇采用典型下定义句式 A is sth that... 亮出讨论对象“流体智力(Fluid intelligence)”,说明其具体内涵,并展示其重要功用。has to do with 明确流体智力与“短期记忆”及“三种思维能力(快速、逻辑、抽象思维能力)”的关联,初步展示其重要功用;in order to 引出三种思维能力的作用“解决新问题”,侧面凸显流体智力的重要功用。②句以三组表变化的动词 peaks(用作动词,意为“达到顶峰”)、levels out(趋向稳定)、decline 以及三组表时间的短语 in young adulthood, a period of time, as we age(age 用作动词,意为“变老”)以及接续词 and then(然后,随后)呈现流体智力的变化规律:青少年期呈上升趋势,达到顶峰后一段时间保持平稳,中老年期开始逐渐衰退。注:generally 强调“流体智力随变老而衰退”为“一般情形”,暗留“例外可能”。③句以 But 引发句间转折,引出重点信息:“流体智力衰退”与“年龄衰老”不一定同步。句内以 while 形成“让步—转折”,语义重点在后。前半句让步承认自然规律“衰老无可避免(aging 呼应②句 age)”,后半句转而强调“大脑功能的衰退却不一定不可避免(certain changes in brain function 此处指向 Fluid intelligence)”。本句对比(inevitable vs may not be [inevitable])之中凸显“防止/减缓流体智力衰退”的可能,暗示下文将介绍防止衰退的原理、方法等。

II ① One study found that muscle loss and the 4 of body fat around the abdomen^① are associated with^② a decline in fluid intelligence. ② This suggests the 5 that lifestyle factors might help prevent^③ or 6 this type of decline.

①一项研究发现,肌肉流失及腹部体脂堆积与流体智力的衰退相关。②这表明生活方式因素可能会有助于防止或延缓这种衰退。





4. [A] detection 发现; 察觉; 探测

[B] accumulation 堆积; 积累

[C] consumption 消耗; 消费

[D] separation 分离; 隔离

[考点提炼] 上下文语义+常识。

[解题思路] 空格句指出, 研究发现“肌肉流失”及“腹部体脂 _____”与“流体智力的衰退”相关。由句中并列关系可知“肌肉流失”与“腹部体脂 _____”同向, 而肌肉 (muscle) 和脂肪 (fat) 对立, 所以空格词应与 loss (失去、流失) 反向, 表示“增加/累积”。另外, 由首段已知, 流体智力随年龄的增长而衰退, 而由常识可知随年龄增长, 往往会肌肉流失, 腹部脂肪堆积。此外, 下文多处信息均表明过多的腹部脂肪对流体智力不利 (如 higher... abdominal fat... worse... fluid intelligence)。综上三条线索可确定 B 正确。

[错项排除] 空格词所在短语的并列事物 muscle loss 以及与之相连的现象 a decline in fluid intelligence 均为生理变化, 所以空格词也应表示某种生理变化才能合理, 而 [A] detection 意为“(对已存在事物的) 察觉, 探测”, 为瞬间动作或持续状态, 不涉及实质性变化, 不合文意。[C] consumption 填入空格后, “脂肪消耗”与“肌肉流失”为反向变化, 无法以 and 连接, 且违背通常情形“腹部脂肪随年龄增长而增加”, 可排除。[D] separation 指“将一个整体分为几个部分”, 与 loss 看似同向可并列, 但 muscle 和 body fat 对立, 因此 muscle loss 和 separation of body fat 无法以 and 连接, 且后文并未提及“腹部脂肪的分离”。

5. [A] possibility 可能性; 可能发生的事物

[B] decision 决定; 决议

[C] goal 目标

[D] requirement 要求; 必要条件; 必需品

[考点提炼] 上下文语义+句内语义。

[解题思路] 空格句指出, 这 (肌肉流失及腹部体脂堆积与流体智力的衰退有关) 表明了一种 _____: 生活方式因素可能有助于防止或……这种流体智力的衰退。可见空格名词应聚焦研究意义 (This suggests the _____), 体现 that 从句的“性质”。而从句的整体语义和其中用词 might help, 以及主句的 suggests 均指向一种“可能情形”。另外, 本段两句间实为通过逻辑推理得出可能情形: 由研究发现“肌肉流失及腹部体脂堆积会导致流体智力衰退”可推知“正确的生活方式可以减少肌肉流失和腹部脂肪堆积, 从而防止流体智力衰退”。综合两方面推理可知 [A] possibility 为正确项。

[错项排除] [B] decision、[C] goal、[D] requirement 分别指“某人主观上做出的选择/希望实现的目标/提出的要求”, 因此三项均不合语义要求。

6. [A] delay 推迟; 延期

[B] ensure 确保

[C] seek 寻找; 谋求

[D] utilize 利用

[考点提炼] 并列结构+句内语义。

[解题思路] 空格词与 prevent 以并列连词 or 连接, 共同宾语为 this type of decline (流体智力的衰退), 这表明两者方向一致, 空格词应表示“避免/消除/延缓”等, [A] delay 正确。

[错项排除] [B] ensure、[C] seek、[D] utilize “确保/寻求/利用 (这种衰退)”均含有“正面肯定流体智力衰退的价值”之意, 既无法与 prevent 形成语义上的并列, 也违背了“流体智力衰退是一种负面变化”这一文中反复强调的内容, 故三项均错误。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① abdomen ['æbdəməɪn] n. 腹部

② be associated with 与……有关



③ prevent [prɪ'vent] v. 预防, 防止

· 语篇分析 ·



第二段概述研究发现: “流体智力的衰退”与“肌肉流失”及“腹部脂肪堆积”相关。①句说明研究发现 (One study found), 以 A and B are associated with C 句式明确“肌肉流失”及“腹部脂肪堆积”与“流体智力衰退”的关联。注: 该句并未直接提及“年龄增长/变老”, 看似与首段末句无法关联, 但结合常识可知, “肌肉流失”及“腹部脂肪堆积”均为典型的“变老迹象”, 即年龄对流体智力的影响主要体现于这两方面。②句对上述发现进行推理/说明发现的意义 (This suggests), 主句宾语中心词 possibility 及从句中 might help 共同强调“一种可能性”, 肯定“生活方式因素”对“防止或减缓流体智力衰退”的影响, 即流体智力的衰退在一定程度上是可控的, 方式为: 改变生活方式, 防止肌肉流失及腹部脂肪堆积 (减脂增肌)。



III ① The researchers looked at data that 7 measurements^① of lean muscle^② and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle-to-older-aged men and women and 8 that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period. ② They found that middle-aged people 9 higher measures of abdominal fat 10 worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years 11.

①研究人员分析了包含4000多名中老年男性和女性的精瘦肌肉及腹部脂肪测量值在内的数据,并将这些数据与受试者六年来的流体智力变化进行比较。②他们发现,随着岁月流逝,具有较高腹部脂肪测量值的中年人流体智力测量得分较低。

· 真题精解 ·

7. [A] modified 修改;修饰
[C] included 包含

- [B] supported 支持;支撑;证实
[D] predicted 预测;预报

[考点提炼] 句内语义。

[解题思路] 空格所在定语从句说明研究者所分析的数据(data)的特征:(这些数据)_____4000多名中老年男性和女性的精瘦肌肉及腹部脂肪测量值(measurements)。“数据(that/data)”与“测量值(measurements)”为同类事物,故空格词只能表示“包含关系”。另外联系上文可知,本句与上段为“说明研究发现—介绍研究数据”的对应关系,“数据包含研究对象的精瘦肌肉及腹部脂肪测量值”恰能对应上文提及的“影响流体智力的两个具体因素”,确认[C] included 正确。

[错项排除] “数据调整/预测测量值”显然搭配不当(应是研究者调整/预测测量值),[A] modified、[D] predicted 均错误。[B] supported 表示“证实/支持某事是事实/情形/观点”,而空格后内容为研究的“观测值”(而非研究结论或需要验证的情形),B 错误。

8. [A] devoted (to) 将……奉献给;把……专用于
[C] converted (to) 转变为……

- [B] compared (to) 与……作比较
[D] applied (to) 应用于……

[考点提炼] 上下文语义。

[解题思路] 各项均可构成~sth to sth 搭配,故需从“上下文语义”角度辨析。空格所在分句指出,研究人员将这些数据(受试者精瘦肌肉及腹部脂肪测量值)_____受试者六年来的流体智力变化。由上段已知研究发现为“肌肉流失及腹部脂肪堆积与流体智力的衰退相关”,而要测定这种相关性必然需要比较/比对相应的数据,由此可知[B] compared (to) 正确。

[错项排除] [A] devoted (to)、[D] applied (to) 均表示“将 A 应用于 B”,而文中的两类数据为并列比较对象,共同得到研究发现,并不存在将“一组数据”用于“一群对象/一种情形”的关系,A、D 均可排除。[C] converted (to) 表示“将 A 转变为 B”,而文中的两类数据显然不存在转换关系,可排除。

9. [A] with 具有;用;随着
[C] by 通过;被

- [B] above 超过;在……上面
[D] against 违反;以……为背景;和……相比

[考点提炼] 上下文语义+介词辨析

[解题思路] 空格句以 They found 引出研究发现:_____“更高腹部脂肪测量值”的“中年人”流体智力测量值……。结合上句提到的研究方式“将4000多名中老年人的腹部脂肪测量值和其流体智力变化数据相比对”以及上段说明的研究发现“流体智力下降与人们的体脂增加相关”,可知空格词应表示“具有/显示出”等,[A] with 可表示“拥有或携带某物/具有某种特征”,符合文意。

[错项排除] [B] above 表示“(数目、水平等)超过;(重要性、质量)胜过”,随后一般跟“一个定值”而不是“比较级”,例:above 6%, average(超过6%/超过平均值);[C] by 常用于引出“方式”或“施动者”,例:pay by cheque/knocked down by a bus(用支票付款/被公共汽车撞倒)。[D] against 表示“比照某物,和某物相比”,例:weigh the benefits against the cost(权衡利益与成本得失)。三项均无法在“中年人”与“更高的腹部脂肪测量值”间构成合理逻辑,故排除。

10. [A] lived (on) 靠……生活
[C] scored (on) 在……中得分为

- [B] managed (on) 靠……勉强过活
[D] played (on) 利用(感情等)

[考点提炼] 上下文语义+固定搭配。

[解题思路] 结合上文可知,空格动词应体现“腹部脂肪越多,流体智力越易衰退”这一关系以及“将腹



部脂肪测量值和受试者流体智力变化值进行比较”的研究方法,即腹部脂肪测量值越高,流体智力测量得分越低,“score+具体数值或表示好/差的副词及其比较级+on+某一方面”表示“在某项指标或测试中的具体得分情况”,例:scored 98/highly/higher on TOEFL (托福测试中得 98 分/得分高/较高),C 符合文意。

【错项排除】[A] lived (on)、[B] managed (on) 表示“靠……生活”,后面接“谋生所依(物品/工作等)”,而空格后的“更差的流体智力测量值”显然不属此类。[D] played (on) 后常跟表示情绪的词,意为“利用某人的感情”,例:Advertisements often play on people's fears. (广告常利用人们的恐惧心理。)该词也无法与“测量值”搭配。

11. [A] ran out 用完;耗尽

[B] set off 出发;引起

[C] drew in (天黑)渐早;(白昼)渐短

[D] went by 时间流逝;经过;遵循

【考点提炼】上下文语义+固定搭配。

【解题思路】空格句大意为:随着岁月_____,腹部脂肪越多的中年人流体智力越低。结合首段所述流体智力的变化规律“随年龄增长而衰退”,以及腹部脂肪的通常变化规律“随年龄增长而增加”,可知空格词应表示“(岁月)流逝/(时间)推移”,as the years go by 为固定表达,意为“随着时光流逝”,D 正确。

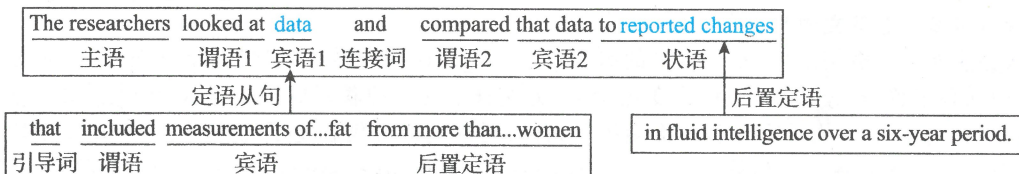
【错项排除】[A] ran out 表示“(资源、燃料等)耗尽,用完”,例:Supplies are running out. (给养快耗尽了。)[B] set off 表示“(某人)出发(前往某地)”,例:They set off at a steady pace. (他们以不紧不慢的速度出发了。)[C] drew in 通常与 days/nights 搭配,表示“(天黑)渐早;(白昼)渐短”,例:The nights/days are drawing in. (天黑得越来越早了。)三项均无法表示“(时间)流逝/人的变老”,故排除。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① measurement ['meʒəmənt] n. 测量的结果

② lean muscle 精瘦的肌肉

The researchers looked at data that included measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle-to-older-aged men and women and compared that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period.



功能注释:主句中以 and 连接两套并列的“谓语+宾语”结构,说明研究者的两项操作。定语从句 that included... fat 修饰 data,说明数据中所包含的信息,from... women 作 measurements of... fat 的后置定语,说明数据的来源。in fluid intelligence over a six-year period 作 reported changes 的后置定语,说明产生变化的主体及时间。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段详述研究数据及具体发现。①句说明研究数据。研究对象为 4000 多名中老年男性和女性;研究持续时间为 6 年;研究数据有两组,分别为精瘦肌肉和腹部脂肪测量值(measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat)以及流体智力的变化值(reported changes in fluid intelligence)。compared 体现研究方法:将两种数据对照比较。注:此处 looked at 意为“考虑,研究”。②句说明研究结果,三组表变化趋势的词 higher measures of abdominal fat、scored worse on measures of fluid intelligence、as the years went by 呈现变化关系“随年龄增长,腹部脂肪量越高的中年人流体智力越低”,呼应上段①句。

IV ① For women, the association may be 12 to changes in immunity^① that resulted from^② excess abdominal fat; in men, the immune system did not appear to be 13. ② It is hoped that future studies could 14 these differences and perhaps lead to^③ different 15 for men and women.

①对女性而言,这种联系或许可归因于腹部脂肪过多导致的免疫力变化;对于男性,(这种联系)似乎并不涉及免疫系统。
②希望未来的研究可以解释这些差异,或许还能为男性和女性带来不同的疗法。



12. [A] superior (to) 优于;比……优越

[B] attributable (to) 由……造成;归因于……

[C] parallel (to) 与……相同;平行于……

[D] resistant (to) 对……有抵抗力的;耐……的

【考点提炼】句内语义+因果逻辑链。

【解题思路】空格所在分句指出,这种联系(腹部体脂堆积与流体智力衰退相关)可能_____腹部脂肪过多导致的免疫力变化。resulted from 提示“免疫力变化”为“腹部体脂堆积→流体智力衰退”的中间环节,因此空格词应引出原因,搭建“根本原因(腹部脂肪增加)→直接原因(免疫力变化)→最终结果(流体智力衰退)”的完整因果链条,[B] attributable (to)符合文意。

【错项排除】[A] superior (to)、[C] parallel (to) 分别用于比较两种事物的优劣性/相似性,而本句显然是在围绕同一主题展开(the association... resulted from excess abdominal fat)。
[D] resistant (to) 表示“前一种事物不受后一种事物的影响”,与文意恰相悖。

13. [A] restored 恢复;归还

[B] isolated(使)隔离;孤立

[C] involved 涉及;包含

[D] controlled 控制;管理

【考点提炼】句内平行对比。

【解题思路】句中 For women... attributable to changes in immunity...; in men... the immune system did not appear to... 形成平行对仗结构,分别说明“女性/男性的免疫力”对“这种联系(腹部体脂堆积与流体智力衰退相关)”的影响,空格词应与 attributable 语义指向一致,表示“有因果关联/牵涉”等, [C] involved 可表示“某物是某种情况/事件/活动的重要参与者或影响因素”,符合文意。

【错项排除】[A] restored、[B] isolated、[D] controlled 均无法在句内形成“女性身上的这种联系跟免疫力有关 vs 男性身上的这种联系跟免疫力无关”的句内平行对比关系,故均可排除。

14. [A] alter 改变;修改 [B] spread 传播;伸展 [C] remove 移动;去除 [D] explain 说明;解释

【考点提炼】上下文语义。

【解题思路】空格句指出,希望未来的研究可以_____这些差异。“这些差异”指前一句所述“女性身上的这种联系或许(may be)与免疫力变化相关,男性身上的这种联系似乎(appear to)与免疫系统无关”。其中 may be, appear to 均带有明显的推测语气,针对男性的内容仅否定了无关因素,并未指明相关因素,暗示还需进一步研究确认。另外,空格句中 It is hoped that future studies could 针对“后续的研究方向”传达出强烈的建议/期盼。综合两方面线索可知,空格词应表示“研究/分析/解释”等,以实现“当前研究局限—后续研究方向”的呼应,[D] explain 符合文意。

【错项排除】[A] alter、[C] remove 均指向“消除差异”,暗示差异为不利因素;[B] spread 指向“扩大差异”,暗示差异为有利因素。而文中仅客观呈现男女差异,并未评价这种差异是否有利,“消除/扩大差异”更无从谈起,故三项均可排除。

15. [A] compensations 补偿;报酬

[B] symptoms 症状;征兆

[C] demands 要求;需求

[D] treatments 治疗;疗法

【考点提炼】句内语义+文章主旨。

【解题思路】and perhaps lead to... 引出对未来研究的另一项期许:带来针对男性和女性的不同_____。结合本句 could... and perhaps lead to 带有的“递进语义”,上句“腹部脂肪与流体智力相关的原因存在性别差异”以及而第二段②句“研究的根本目的是通过改变生活方式延缓流体智力衰退”,可知 lead to different _____ for men and women 应体现对症下药,即针对男性和女性研制出不同的疗法/药物来延缓流体智力衰退,[D] treatments 符合文意。

【错项排除】[A] compensations 指“对某人所受伤害或损失做出补偿”,似乎符合语义要求,但随后不能是“人(men and women)”,而应该是“流体智力的衰退(the decline in fluid intelligence)”。[B] symptoms 指“表明身体或精神状况不佳的变化/症状”,“带来不同症状”不符合研究的作用。[C] demands 与 for 搭配时,表示“对……的需求”,“未来研究带来对男性和女性的不同需求”显然不符合逻辑。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①immunity [ɪ'mjuːnəti] n. 免疫力

②result from 由……造成

③lead to 带来; 导致

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段分析研究结果,并展望后续研究。①句承接上段,分析“随腹部脂肪堆积,流体智力衰退”这一关联存在的原因。句子整体以 For women...; in men... 体现性别差异; changes in immunity 与 the immune system 复现,体现主要关注点“免疫力变化”。前半句以 the association may be attributable to... resulted from... (be attributable to 意为“可归因于……”)说明女性存在这一关联的原因:腹部脂肪过多→免疫力变化/降低→流体智力衰退。后一分句以 did not... be involved 指出男性身上并不存在相同的作用过程,但并未指出真正原因。②句顺势提出对未来研究的期待:解释男女差异并带来治疗方法。It is hoped that 传达强烈的建议及期待,explain these differences and perhaps lead to different treatments... 以语义递进呈现两重期待,再次呼应首段末句“流体智力衰退或可避免”。

V ① 16 there are steps you can 17 to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass^① as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental 18 .
② The two highly recommended^② lifestyle approaches^③ are maintaining or increasing your 19 of aerobic^④ exercise and following Mediterranean-style 20 that is high in fiber^⑤ and eliminates^⑥ highly processed foods^⑦. [275 words]

①与此同时,你可以在年龄增长的过程中采取一些措施来减少腹部脂肪,保持精瘦肌肉量,从而维护自己的身心健康。②两种强烈推荐的生活方式为:保持或提升你的有氧运动水平;遵循高纤维、无精加工食品的地中海饮食方式。

· 真题精解 ·

16. [A] Likewise 同样地;也

[C] Therefore 因此;所以

[B] Meanwhile 同时;其间

[D] Instead 反而;相反

【考点提炼】段间逻辑+副词辨析。

【解题思路】上段末句憧憬未来研究成果(It is hoped that future studies could...),空格句转而向读者提出建议(there are steps you can...),可见空格词应体现平行并列关系,指向两个方面的建议。[B] Meanwhile 意为“与此同时”,用于引出某种情况/事物的不同方面,符合文意。

【错项排除】[A] Likewise 用于“引出前一事物的同类或相似事物”,强调相似性,例:To achieve this goal, you must have ambition; likewise you need to exert great efforts. (要实现这一目标,你必须有雄心壮志;同样,你还需要付出努力。)[C] Therefore 用于“引出前一事物造成的结果”,体现因果关系,例:There is still much to discuss. Therefore, we shall return to this item at our next meeting. (要讨论的问题还有很多。所以,我们将在下次会议上再讨论这项议题。)[D] Instead 用于“引出前一事物的替代做法”,强调选择性,例:He didn't reply. Instead, he turned on his heel and left the room. (他没有回答,反而转身离开了房间。)空格词前后两句为“解决同一问题的两个并行努力方向,而非强调两物的相似性/因果关联/取舍选择,故三项均可排除。

17. [A] change 改变;更换

[C] count 计数;包括;认为

[B] watch 观察;注视

[D] take 采取(措施);拿,取

【考点提炼】句内语义+固定搭配。

【解题思路】空格词位于嵌套了定语从句的 there be 句型中,从句可改写为 you can _____ steps to... to 后的内容指向目的(减少腹部脂肪,保持肌肉量),可见空格词应表示“采取/使用(方法)”等, take steps to 为固定搭配,表示“采取措施以做到某事”,[D] take 正确。

【错项排除】[A] change(steps)、[C] count(steps) 分别表示“改变步骤”“计算步数”,而上下文中并未提及做某事的具体步骤/程序,可排除。[B] watch 常用于 watch your steps 这一固定表达中,意为“当心台阶;小心走路”,该表达既不符合文中语境,也与文中形式有出入,可排除。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



18. [A] well-being 健康;福祉

[B] process 过程;进展

[C] formation 形成;构造

[D] coordination 协作;配合

[考点提炼] 句内因果逻辑链+上下文语义+固定搭配。

[解题思路] 空格句中以 to...in order to... 构建因果目的链:采取措施→减少腹部脂肪,保持肌肉量→维护自身的身心____。联系贯穿全文的主旨“减少腹部脂肪、增加肌肉量可延缓流体智力衰退”,可知空格词意在说明“采取措施”的根本目的(维护身心健康:减少脂肪,保持肌肉,延缓流体智力衰退)。physical and mental health/well-being 为固定搭配,表示“身心健康”,[A] well-being 正确。

[错项排除] [B] process、[C] formation 分别指向事物的“发展”和“形成”过程,而文中的建议对象为“中老年人”,身心状态已趋向成熟和稳定,且“形成”“发展”等变化过程通常不与 protect 以及 physical and mental 搭配。[D] coordination 强调“各部分形成一个整体共同运作”,而文中 both“两者都”表明此处仍将“生理的____”和“心理的____”看作彼此独立的部分,且上下文中并未涉及“身心的协调”。

19. [A] level 水平;标准

[B] love 喜好;热爱

[C] knowledge 知识;学识

[D] space 空间;间隔

[考点提炼] 上下文语义+常识。

[解题思路] 空格句指出两种强烈推荐的生活方式:保持或提升你的有氧运动____以及……。根据上一句提出的建议可知,空格句说明“减少腹部脂肪,保持肌肉量”的具体做法。结合常识可知,运动有助于减脂增肌,故空格词应表示“强度/频率/水平”等,[A] level 正确。

[错项排除] [B] love、[C] knowledge 分别指向主观上的“喜好”和“了解、掌握程度”,停留在思想意识层面;[D] space 指向“物理空间”,停留在外在环境条件层面。三项均未触及实际行动,无法真正实现上文提出的建议,且 B、D 很少构成 increase your _____ of 搭配,均可排除。

20. [A] design 设计;构思

[B] routine 常规;惯例

[C] diet 日常饮食

[D] prescription 药方;指示

[考点提炼] 句内语义+常识。

[解题思路] 本题的解题思路有二:1. 句首“两种强烈推荐的生活方式(lifestyle approaches)”已为 Mediterranean-style _____ 限定方向,选项中只有 [B] routine、[C] diet 能体现“生活方式”。2. 定语从句 that is high in... foods“富含纤维,去除精加工食品”表明 Mediterranean-style _____ 是一种“饮食”。综上,C 为正确项。

辅助思路:地中海饮食以蔬果、鱼类、五谷杂粮等清淡、健康食材为主,为减脂增肌过程中常用的饮食方法。考生若掌握这一常识,也可快速选出答案。

[错项排除] [A] design、[B] routine 的范围过于宽泛,空格后定语从句的解释说明内容已明显指向“饮食”。[D] prescription 一般指“医生开的药方”,与“生活方式”这一限定范围和定语从句描述的内容不符。

· 词汇注释与难句分析

① mass [mæs] n. 质量

② recommend [ˈrekəˈmend] v. 推荐

③ approach [əˈprəʊtʃ] n. 方法

④ aerobic [əˈrɔːbɪk] a. 有氧的

⑤ fiber [ˈfaɪbər] n. 纤维

⑥ eliminate [ɪˈlɪmɪneɪt] v. 消除

⑦ processed food 加工食品

The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your level of aerobic exercise and following Mediterranean-style diet that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| The two...lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing...aerobic exercise and following...diet | | | | |
| 主语 | 系动词 | 表语1 | 连接词 | 表语2 ↑ |
| | | | | 定语从句 |

| | | | |
|------|------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| that | is high in fiber | and | eliminates highly processed foods. |
| 引导词 | 系表结构作谓语1 | 连接词 | 谓语2 宾语 |

功能注释:本句主干为主系表结构,两组动名词短语 maintaining or increasing...、following... 作并列表语。后一个表语中嵌套一个定语从句 that is high in... foods,进一步说明“地中海饮食”的特点。





末段就“如何避免流体智力衰退”提出生活方式方面的建议。①句承上指出,在等待“后续研究发现治疗方式”的同时,我们自己也应该采取措施。Meanwhile there are steps you can take 将建议对象由“未来研究成果”转向“当下我们的自身努力”;两组表目的的衔接词 to, in order to 明确采取措施的直接目的“减少腹部脂肪,保持肌肉量”和根本目的“保持身心健康(包括减缓流体智力的衰退)”。②句进而明确提出两项建议:保持/提升有氧运动水平;遵循地中海式饮食方式(高纤维、无精加工饮食)。本句明确回应第一、二段末句“可通过改变生活方式防止或延缓流体智力衰退”,实现首尾圆合。



知识补充



第二部分 阅读理解

Part A



原文外教朗读

Text 1 火车票价一涨再涨,乘客终将忍无可忍



一、文章总体分析

来源: *The Telegraph*《每日电讯报》2020年1月2日文章 *Passengers Won't Put up With Ever-Rising Rail Fares Forever*(火车票价不断上涨,乘客终将忍无可忍)。主题:全文围绕“英国火车票价一涨再涨”一事展开论述,呼吁政府加强对火车运营商的监管,运营商提升服务质量以与票价匹配,并指出若不立即采取措施,乘客终将忍无可忍,英国铁路将再度面临国有化风险。脉络:提出事件“英国火车运营商今年再次上调票价”并暗指其不合理(第一段)——分析事件“政府准许运营商提价自有其道理,但乘客支付高昂票价,却连最基本的服务都无法享有,实在不合道理”(第二、三段)——提出建议“政府应采取更多措施监管运营商;运营商应立即提升服务质量,平息乘客的愤怒情绪”(第四段)。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① How can the train operators^① possibly justify^② yet another increase to rail^③ passenger fares^④? ② It has become a grimly^⑤ reliable annual^⑥ ritual^⑦: every January the cost of travelling by train rises, imposing^⑧ a significant extra burden on those who have no option^⑨ but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise. ③ This year's rise, an average of 2.7 per cent, may be a fraction^⑩ lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation^⑪.

火车运营商怎样才可能证明这又一次的铁路客运提价正当合理? 这已变成雷打不动的年度惯例:每到一月,乘火车出行的费用就会上涨,给那些别无选择、只能利用铁路网上下班的人们带来大量的额外负担。今年(火车票价)的平均涨幅为2.7%,虽然可能略微低于去年,却仍远高于官方的消费者物价指数(CPI)所反映的通胀水平。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ①operator ['ɒpəreɪtə(r)] n. 经营者, 专业公司
②justify ['dʒʌstɪfaɪ] v. 证明……有理
③rail [reɪl] n. 铁路
④fare [feə(r)] n. 车费
⑤grimly ['grɪmli] ad. 冷酷地; 无情地
⑥annual ['ænjuəl] a. 每年的; 一年一次的
⑦ritual ['rɪtʃuəl] n. 惯例; 例行公事

- ⑧impose [ɪm'pəʊz] v. 加(负担、惩罚等)于
⑨option ['ɒpʃn] n. 选择
⑩fraction ['frækʃn] n. 少量; 一点儿
⑪inflation [ɪn'fleɪʃn] n. 通货膨胀; 通胀率

● 经典搭配

or otherwise 或相反, 或其反面

· 语篇分析 ·



首段提出事件“英国火车运营商再次上调客运票价”,并暗传作者态度“票价一涨再涨极不合理”。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



关键词: yet another increase to rail passenger fares.

①句开门见山,介绍事件并传递质疑。train operators、another increase to rail passenger fares 明确事件:火车运营商又一次上调客运票价。yet another(又一次,再一次;yet意为“又,再”,强调次数的增加)强调火车票提价绝非第一次,而是接二连三、已经多次。How can... possibly justify... (possibly意为“竟然”,用于强调惊讶或不能理解;justify意为“对……作出解释;证明……合理”)反问之中传递质疑:火车运营商很难证明涨价合理。

②句指出不合理之一:多年来频繁提价,通勤者不堪重负。冒号前后的内容为“概述—解释”关系。It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual 字字珠玑,中心名词 ritual 结合“仪式”和“惯例”之意;形容词 annual 强调“每年的,一年一度的”,reliable 意为“可靠的,可信赖的”;程度副词 grimly 意为“坚定地,冷酷地”,修饰 reliable 形成矛盾修辞。句子整体有力讽刺票价每年必涨,雷打不动;这已成每年必有的仪式,可靠到无情的惯例。冒号后主句 every January the cost... rises 明确事实“票价每年必涨”。结果状语 imposing a significant extra burden on... (impose sth on sb 意为“将某物强加给某人”)说明影响:令通勤者不堪重负。定语从句 who have no option but to use... 凸显通勤者的弱势:除了乘火车以外别无选择。注:or otherwise 表示“或相反,或其反面”,与 get to work 相对,指下班回家。

③句指出不合理之二:本年度票价涨幅远高于通胀水平。This year's rise 回归①句“本次票价上涨”。may be... but... still... 明确句内逻辑:先让步,后转折,语义重点在后。前半句纵向比较,让步承认今年涨幅的确可能略低于去年;后半句转而横向比较,强调票价涨幅远高于通胀水平。a fraction lower than(略微低于,fraction 意为“微量,一点儿”)、well above(远远高于,well 强调“十分,大大地”)一面指出历年票价涨幅波动不大,另一面又强调今年票价涨幅远超平均,共同凸显票价涨幅常年处于较高水平。注:CPI 反映消费者所购买消费品的价格总体变动情况,是衡量通货膨胀水平的常用指标。

【深层解读】作者在本段明确提出事件“火车运营商再次上调票价”,但并未直接表明态度,大家需从字里行间提炼作者立场:1. 首句 How can... possibly justify... 以反问句式传达质疑;2. 贯穿全段的 yet another, a grimly reliable annual ritual, every January, well above... CPI... 强调涨价频繁、涨幅过大;3. imposing a significant extra burden, who have no option but... 呈现通勤者的被动地位“不堪重负却别无选择”。据此可推定作者的总体立场:同情通勤者、批判运营商。

· 真题精解 ·

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 21. The author holds that this year's increase in rail passenger fares _____. | 21. 作者认为今年的火车客运票价上涨_____。 |
| [A] has kept pace with inflation | [A] 已与通货膨胀同步 |
| [B] is a big surprise to commuters | [B] 令通勤者倍感意外 |
| [C] remains an unreasonable measure | [C] 仍是一项不合理的措施 |
| [D] will ease train operators' burden | [D] 将减轻火车运营者的负担 |

【精准定位】首段首句提出事件“今年火车票价又一次上涨”并反问火车运营商如何才能对此作出合理解释,暗传作者态度“此举不合理”;②③句介绍运营商涨价的两大特点“涨价频繁”“涨幅过大”,进一步明确作者态度:今年火车客运票价上涨不合理,C 正确。

【命题解密】unreasonable 概括 How can... possibly justify... , well above... CPI... 暗含的作者态度。其余各项均借首段细节设置干扰。A 将末句“今年的涨幅远高于(well above)通胀水平”篡改成“二者水平相当(kept pace with)”。B 对①句反问 How can... possibly... 断章取义,认为“涨价令通勤者大感惊讶”,但由②句“火车票价每年必涨”可知,通勤者对此应该是“毫不意外”。D 由②句“票价上涨给通勤者带来沉重的负担”过度推出“火车运营者的负担相应减轻”,但文中并未提及这种“你(乘客)多则我(运营商)少”的关系,该项属于主观臆断。

【技巧总结】本题就首段命制作者观点态度题,文中并未明示作者态度,考生需从字里行间进行提炼。How can... possibly 反问传达质疑,yet another, a grimly reliable annual ritual, every January, well above... CPI... 强调涨价频繁、涨幅过大,由此可推知作者的观点态度:今年的火车票涨价并不合理。C 正确。其余各项或对原文细节进行篡改(A),或对特殊句式断章取义(B),或对原文信息过度推导(D)。



II ① **Successive**^① governments have permitted such increases on the **grounds**^② that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be **borne**^③ by those who use it, rather than the general taxpayer. ② Why, the **argument**^④ goes, should a car-driving **pensioner**^⑤ from Lincolnshire have to **subsidise**^⑥ the daily **commute**^⑦ of a **stockbroker**^⑧ from Surrey? ③ **Equally**^⑨, there is a sense that the **travails**^⑩ of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must **endure**^⑪ the relatively poor **infrastructure**^⑫ of the Midlands and the North.

历届政府都准许了类似的提价,理由是铁路网的投资与运营成本理应由其使用者而非全体纳税人承担。这种论点认为,林肯郡一位开车出行的领养老金者凭什么要补贴萨里郡一位股票经纪人的日常通勤?此外,历届政府还认为,与中、北部地区不得不忍受相对落后的基础设施的通勤者相比,东南部地区通勤者的出行困境(其中许多人将面临最大的票价涨幅)受到了过多关注。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **successive** [sək'sesɪv] *a.* 连续的;相继的
② **ground** [graʊnd] *n.* <常作 grounds>充分的理由;根据
③ **bear** [beə(r)] *v.* 承受;忍受
④ **argument** ['ɑ:gjumənt] *n.* 论据;理由
⑤ **pensioner** ['penʃənə(r)] *n.* 领养老金(或抚恤金)者
⑥ **subsidise** ['səbsɪdaɪz] *v.* <亦作 subsidize>资助;补助

- ⑦ **commute** [kə'mju:t] *n.* (乘火车等)上下班往返
⑧ **stockbroker** ['stɒkbroʊkə(r)] *n.* 股票经纪人
⑨ **equally** ['i:kwəli] *ad.* 同样,此外,也
⑩ **travail** ['træveɪl] *n.* 艰难的处境
⑪ **endure** [ɪn'djʊə(r)] *v.* 忍耐;忍受
⑫ **infrastructure** ['ɪnfəstrʌktʃə(r)] *n.* 基础设施建设

· 语篇分析 ·

第二、三段分析事件。第二段说明历届政府准许火车票提价的原因。关键词: **Successive governments have permitted such increases.**

①句明确历届政府的“准许”态度,并说明原因一:谁使用,谁付费,铁路成本理应由乘客承担。句子整体以 **Successive governments have... on the grounds that...** (on the grounds that 意为“以……为根据,基于……理由”)聚焦政府行为,体现因果逻辑。主句直接明确历届政府的态度:准许提价(such increases 囊括首段核心信息“火车票价每年必涨”)。从句以取舍结构... should be borne by... rather than... 说明化解铁路成本上涨压力的两种思路,并明确政府的逻辑:“让火车乘客承担铁路成本,提高票价”符合基本经济学原理“谁使用、谁付费”,公平合理;“让所有纳税人承担铁路成本,拿公共税收补贴铁路”则是慷他人之慨,损害纳税人利益。

②句具体展示政府“谁使用,谁买单”这一逻辑。the argument goes(这种观点认为……,这种观点的逻辑是……)表明本句进一步展现政府逻辑。句中选用两个人物,以三重对比(pensioner vs stockbroker, car-driving vs commute, Lincolnshire vs Surrey)凸显政府逻辑(“谁乘车、谁买单”合情合理):一个住在林肯郡(公共交通欠发达地区)、自己开车出行且靠退休金生活的人凭什么要去补贴一个住在萨里郡(公共交通发达地区)、乘火车通勤的股票经纪人/高收入者?

③句进一步说明原因二:谁享受好服务,谁多付费,享受发达的铁路服务就应该承担票价的大幅上涨。Equally, there is a sense that(同样,还有一种意识/观点)表明本句与①②句并列,介绍历届政府的另一层类似逻辑。that 从句以 A have received too much attention compared to B 形成对比:享受东南部地区较发达铁路网的通勤者却因票价涨幅大等(commuters in the South East... the biggest rises)比那些必须忍受中、北部地区较差公共交通设施的通勤者(those who must endure... of the Midlands and the North)受到了太多的关注。政府言外之意:1. 享受好服务,就该多付费,不应受到太多关注;2. 忍受落后设施的地区才更应该受到关注,可考虑通过提高票价改善基础设施。

【深层解读】本段以 **Successive governments have permitted... on the grounds that... the argument goes... there is a sense that...** 介绍历届政府(从纳税人、经济学的角度)准许提价的逻辑:通过提高票价来补贴铁路成本合情合理。这与首段中作者的总体站位(同情通勤者、批判火车运营商)并不矛盾。





| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 22. The stockbroker in Paragraph 2 is used to stand for ____. | 22. 第二段中的股票经纪人用于代表 ____。 |
| [A] car drivers | [A] 有车一族 |
| [B] rail travelers | [B] 火车乘客 |
| [C] local investors | [C] 当地投资者 |
| [D] ordinary taxpayers | [D] 普通纳税人 |

[精准定位] 第二段①句介绍政府允许提价的原因:铁路网的投资运营成本理应由其使用者(those who use it)而非全体纳税人承担。②句列举两个典型的人物具体说明①句所述原因:一位驾车出行、靠退休金度日的人凭什么要补贴一位股票经纪人的日常通勤(the daily commute)? 即谁乘车,谁买单,不乘车者没有义务为火车乘客买单。股票经纪人是“火车乘客/铁路网使用者”的典型代表,B正确。

[命题解密] rail travelers 同义替换①句 those who use it / the rail network,也体现②句 daily commute。

A指向“林肯郡一位开车出行的领养老金者”,与股票经纪人所代表的“火车乘客”正相对。C利用①句中的 investing 设置干扰,但“投资者”未在文中出现,更非股票经纪人所代表的对象。D指向①句“普通纳税人(the general taxpayer)”,有较强干扰性,但本文中不仅体现出股票经纪人是普通纳税人中的一员,更强调其有别于其他纳税人的“火车乘客”身份,选项忽略了这一点。

[技巧总结] 本题就第二段的例子命制写作目的题,解题关键在于梳理句间逻辑,找到例子所服务的论点句,并找出二者的对应关系。解题时,先由题干关键词 stockbroker 定位至第二段②句,由句中逻辑路标 the argument goes 可知,该句是对上句的具体说明,由此确定这两句为解题范围。然后,根据①句中的取舍结构... should be borne by... rather than... 和②句中的对比关系可知,股票经纪人代表“火车乘客”,驾车出行的退休者则代表“不乘火车者”,两个群体合为“全体纳税人”,B正确。

III ① However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes^① in years. ② It is all very well train operators trumpeting^② the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect^③ a basic level of service for the substantial^④ sums^⑤ they are now paying to travel. ③ The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions^⑥. ④ However, there is a strong case^⑦ that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation^⑧ for the disruption^⑨ they have suffered.

然而,在过去的12个月里,东南部的通勤者还是经历了多年以来最严重的铁路罢工。火车运营商当然尽可以吹嘘自己如何改善了铁路网,但乘客既然支付了高昂的乘车费用,就理应可以要求基本水平的服务。虽然最近这波罢工潮的责任在于工会,但受劳工行动(这里指“铁路罢工”)影响最严重的人们完全有理由就其遭受的混乱获得赔偿。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ①strike [straɪk] n. 罢工
- ②trumpet ['trʌmpɪt] v. 宣扬;鼓吹;吹嘘
- ③expect [ɪk'spekt] v. 要求;期望;指望
- ④substantial [səb'stænʃl] a. 大量的;价值巨大的
- ⑤sum [sʌm] n. 金额;款项
- ⑥union ['juːniən] n. 工会
- ⑦case [keɪs] n. 论据;理由

- ⑧compensation [ˌkɒmpen'seɪʃn] n. 补偿;赔偿
- ⑨disruption [dɪs'rʌpʃn] n. 扰乱;干扰
- 经典搭配
- ①all very well (用于批评或反驳)某人尽可做某事
- ②rest on 依赖;依靠
- ③industrial action (罢工等)劳工行动

It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel.



结构切分:

分句1:

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----|---------------|---|----|-----------------|-----------------|
| It | is | all very well | train operators trumpeting the improvements | 定语 | they are making | to the network, |
| 形式主语 | 系动词 | 表语 | 真正的主语 | 从句 | 主语 | 谓语 状语 |

分句2:

| | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|---|--------------------------|----|---------------------|------------|
| but | passengers | should be able to expect a basic level of service | for the substantial sums | 定语 | they are now paying | to travel. |
| 连词 | 主语 | 谓语 | 原因状语 | 从句 | 主语 | 谓语 目的状语 |

功能注释:分句1主干为 It is all very well, 其中 It 为形式主语, 真正的主语为独立主格结构 train operators trumpeting the improvements(逻辑主语 + V-ing + 宾语); they are making... 为定语从句(作宾语的引导词 that/which 被省略), 修饰 the improvements。分句2内嵌定语从句 they are now paying... (作宾语的 that/which 被省略), 修饰 the substantial sums。两分句以转折连词 but 衔接, 强调运营商所称的改善只是自吹自擂, 乘客获得的铁路服务实际非常糟糕。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段指出, 乘客虽然支付了高昂票价, 却未能获得基本的服务。关键词: should be able to expect a basic level of service。

①②句指出, 乘客虽然支付了高昂费用, 却未能获得基本的服务(铁路罢工频发, 出行受到严重影响)。

①句指出事实情形:(票价涨幅最大的)东南部通勤者并未逃脱罢工的影响。those commuters 回指上段末句“东南部的通勤者”; experienced some of the worst rail strikes 强调罢工极为严重, 对通勤者影响巨大。However, also 暗含之意: 票价涨幅最大的通勤者也未能逃脱最严重罢工的影响, 看来“多付费, 享受更好的服务”的逻辑并不成立。

②句直接批驳铁路运营商: 乘客支付高价, 却连最基本的出行需求都未得到满足。It is all very well train operators... but passengers should... (It is all very well 意为“某人大可做某事”)形成“让步—转折”逻辑, 将“运营商的大肆吹嘘”与“通勤者的糟糕体验”作对比; trumpeting the improvements vs should be able to expect a basic level of service 和 expect a basic level of service vs (paying) substantial sums 形成两重对比, 凸显巨大落差, 强烈谴责运营商: 你们大可吹嘘“改善了铁路网”(trumpet 意为“鼓吹, 吹嘘”, 暗示违背事实); 但起码应该为花了大价钱的乘客提供最基本的服务/满足他们的基本出行需求, 而实际上并没有(should be able to 意为“本应能够, 实际却并没有”)。

③④句再次表明作者观点: 受罢工严重影响的乘客理应得到补偿(而不是面临继续涨价)。

两句以 However 形成“让步—转折”逻辑, 语义重点在后。③句先指出罢工责任在于工会, 并非直接在于运营商(rest on 意为“依赖于, 在于”), ④句转而指出即便如此, 乘客完全有理由因其受到的影响获得赔偿(there is a strong case 意为“有足够的理由”); 虽然运营商并非罢工的直接责任者, 但乘客遭受损失, 理应获得赔偿(those who have been worst affected by industrial action/the disruption they have suffered 和 receive compensation 形成合理逻辑“消费者蒙受损失——理应获得赔偿”)。

【深层解读】1. 本段理解难点在于, ②③④句不仅存在两重“让步—转折”逻辑(It is all very well... but... 和... However...), 还存在两重“虚实”(passengers should be able to expect... 和 those... should...), 阅读关键在于抓住语义重点, 并分清其中虚实(should“应当……”表示“实际未……”)。

2. 第二、三段以 However 转折, 对“火车运营商屡次调涨票价”这一影响重大的争议事件进行全面分析: 第二段先从政府立场指出, 上调票价有其合理之处; 第三段则从消费者角度指出, 乘客虽然支付了高昂票价, 却未能获得基本的服务, 运营商持续涨价根本不合理。

· 真题精解 ·

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| 23. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that train operators _____. | 23. 第三段内容暗示火车运营商_____。 |
| [A] are offering compensation to commuters | [A] 正向通勤者提供赔偿 |
| [B] are trying to repair relations with the unions | [B] 正努力修复与工会的关系 |
| [C] have failed to provide an adequate service | [C] 未能提供合格的服务 |
| [D] have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes | [D] 已因罢工遭受重大损失 |



[精准定位] 第三段①句指出事实:过去一年,通勤者遭遇了严重的铁路罢工活动。②句中,作者提出,乘客既然支付了高昂的乘车费用,就理应能够要求基本水平的服务。联系两句可知,罢工导致铁路停摆,火车运营商未能提供基本的服务,C正确。

[命题解密] C项中的 failed to 明确 should be able to 传达的“实际未能”这层否定含义。

A 源自④句 should receive compensation,但这是作者的看法,实际上运营商并未进行补偿,选项与事实相悖。B 根据③句 the unions 以及常识“罢工发生后,企业将与工会协商以解决矛盾”主观臆测而来,实际原文并未提及。D 源自①句 the worst rail strikes、④句 have been worst affected,但张冠李戴:原文强调罢工给“通勤者”造成严重影响,而非给“火车运营商”带来巨大损失。

[技巧总结] 本题考查事实细节,难点在于本段中并未直接描述“火车运营商”的行为,而是利用两重“让步—转折”逻辑(It is all very well train operators trumpeting... but passengers should be able to expect... 以及... However, there is a strong case that...)表明作者观点(虽然……但理应……)。考生需重点关注转折之后的内容,并从“理应如何”中反推“实则怎样”,即运营商未能提供基本的服务且并未补偿乘客的损失,C正确。其余选项或偏离主线,指向运营商遭受损失(D)或改善与工会的关系(B),或将“理应情形”当作“事实信息”,描述运营商的补救措施(A),均排除。

IV ① The Government has **pledged**^① to change the law to **introduce**^② a **minimum**^③ service requirement so that, even when strikes occur, services can continue to operate. **②** This should form part of a wider **package**^④ of measures to **address**^⑤ the **long-running**^⑥ problems on Britain's railways. **③** Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more **indefinitely**^⑦ if they must also endure **cramped**^⑧, unreliable services, **punctuated**^⑨ by regular **chaos**^⑩ when timetables are changed, or planned **maintenance**^⑪ is managed **incompetently**^⑫. **④** The threat of **nationalisation**^⑬ may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order. [388 words]

政府已经承诺修改法律,推行最低服务要求,以保证即使发生罢工,铁路服务也仍可继续运行。除此之外,还应实施更广泛的一揽子措施,以解决英国铁路长期存在的痼疾。确实,这需要更多投资,但如果还必须忍受拥挤、不准点,且常因时刻表变动、养护计划执行不力等混乱情形而中断的铁路服务,乘客将不会一直心甘情愿接受提价。国有化威胁可能目前已暂时解除,但若不及时处理乘客正当的愤怒情绪,它将会更加猛烈地卷土重来。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **pledge** [pledʒ] *v.* 保证给予;正式承诺

② **introduce** [ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs] *v.* 推行;实施;采用

③ **minimum** [ˈmɪnɪmə] *a.* 最低的;最小的

④ **package** [ˈpækɪdʒ] *n.* 一套;一揽子

⑤ **address** [əˈdres] *v.* 设法解决;处理

⑥ **long-running** [ˈlɒŋ ˈrʌnɪŋ] *a.* 持续时间长的

⑦ **indefinitely** [ˌɪnˈdefɪnətli] *ad.* 无限期地

⑧ **cramped** [kræmpt] *a.* 狭窄的;狭小的

⑨ **punctuate** [ˈpʌŋktʃueɪt] *v.* 不时打断

⑩ **chaos** [ˈkeɪbɪs] *n.* 混乱;混杂

⑪ **maintenance** [ˈmeɪntənəns] *n.* 维护;保养

⑫ **incompetently** [ˌɪnˈkɒmpɪtəntli] *ad.* 无能力地;不能胜任地

⑬ **nationalisation** [ˌnæʃnəlaɪˈzeɪʃn] *n.* 国有化

● 经典搭配

① see off 赶走,驱逐

② with a vengeance 猛烈地;程度更深地

③ in short order 立即;毫不耽搁地

Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, punctuated by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently.



结构切分:

分句1:

| | | |
|------|-----------------|------------|
| Yes, | more investment | is needed, |
| 感叹词 | 主语 | 谓语 |

分句2:

| | | |
|-----|------------|--|
| but | passengers | will not be willing to pay more indefinitely |
| 连词 | 主语 | 谓语 |

条件状语从句

| | | | | |
|-----|------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| if | they | must also endure | cramped, unreliable services, | punctuated by regular chaos |
| 引导词 | 主语 | 谓语 | 宾语 | 后置定语修饰services |

时间状语从句

| | | | | | | |
|------|------------|--------------|----|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| when | timetables | are changed, | or | planned maintenance | is managed | incompetently. |
| 引导词 | 主语1 | 谓语1 | 连词 | 主语2 | 谓语2 | 状语 |

功能注释:分句2主干 passengers will... if... 表示“条件—结果”关联,强调要是火车服务得不到改善,乘客将不会一直容忍票价上涨。if 引导的条件状语从句中, cramped、unreliable 与 punctuated by regular chaos 是 services 的前置和后置定语,描述当前铁路服务的三个特点“拥挤、不准时、常因混乱而中断”。when 引导的时间状语从句进一步说明特点三 punctuated by regular chaos,指出造成服务中断的两个原因“列车时刻表变更”“养护计划执行不力”。

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段提出解决方案,分别向政府和运营商提建议。关键词:① a minimum service requirement; ② anger... is... addressed.

①②句向政府提出建议。

①句说明政府现有计划:推行“最低服务要求”。主句 The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement 回应罢工事件,表明政府开始有所行动,对运营商的服务提出要求;目的状语从句 so that... 回应上段,具体说明这一规定的作用:即使再遇到罢工事件,也能保障乘客基本的乘车需求。

②句指出,政府还应实行更多举措解决铁路系统的痼疾。This 回指上句“最低服务要求”; a wider package of measures 指出政府还必须制定一整套措施/一揽子计划; to address... 说明这一系列措施的目的:解决英国铁路系统长期存在的问题(票价高、基础设施老旧、罢工事件频发等),暗示政府任重道远。

③④句对火车运营商提出建议及警告。

③句指出票价上涨应伴随服务质量的提升,否则乘客将不再买账。全句以 Yes... but... 形成“让步—转折”逻辑; more investment is needed 肯定加大铁路投资的必要性(即认可提升票价的必要性); will not... if... 指出,要使乘客愿意接受涨价、分担成本,运营商必须改变“管理混乱、服务极差”的现状。其中 pay more indefinitely 重申票价“每年必涨”的特点; cramped、unreliable services、punctuated by regular chaos 强调英国铁路服务当前的问题:拥挤、不准点,甚至经常因各种混乱情形而中断。when... 说明引发混乱的原因“时刻表变更、养护计划执行不力”。endure 则表明乘客对运营商的不满忍耐已久,很有可能爆发。

④句进而以运营商最不愿意看到的后果“铁路经营被收归国有”敦促其立即处理乘客的愤懑。but 明示全句为“让步—转折”逻辑。前半句指出铁路运营权被收归国有、运营利益受到威胁的危机暂时得以解除(注:这里指保守党在大选中获胜,英国铁路收归国有这条道路暂时被封死)。后半句转而向运营商发出警告:若不立即处理乘客的愤怒情绪,收归国有的风险将会更加猛烈地卷土重来。with a vengeance (更猛烈地)暗示运营商到时可能再无转圜余地,面临生存危机。if... anger... is not addressed... 反向说明运营商的应有做法:尽快处理乘客对“票价持续上涨、服务质量极差”的愤怒; in short order 强调此举刻不容缓。justified 回应开篇 How can... justify,再次明确作者立场:支持乘客,敦促运营商尽快改善服务。

【深层解读】1. 末段从“政府”和“企业”两个角度提出解决方案。政府作为监管者,需有效规范运营商的行为,保障乘客的基本权益。运营商作为直接管理者,需尽快改善服务,化解乘客积聚已久的愤懑。

2. 末两句均以... but... will... if... 结构形成“让步—转折”逻辑,强调运营商不采取行动的后果,警告之中有力传达建议。

3. 作为世界上历史最悠久的铁路系统,英国铁路经历了私有化→公有化→私有化三轮变革,如今通

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



勤者一面支付着“欧洲最昂贵的票价”，另一面却忍受着运力不足、车厢老旧、线路混乱、罢工频等问题。工党希望再次将铁路部门收归国有，而随着保守党在大选中获胜，这条道路暂时被封死。

· 真题精解 ·



| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 24. If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face _____. | 24. 若无法安抚乘客,铁路或许要面临_____。 |
| [A] the loss of investment | [A] 投资损失 |
| [B] the collapse of operations | [B] 运营瘫痪 |
| [C] a reduction of revenue | [C] 收益减少 |
| [D] a change of ownership | [D] 所有权变更 |

[精准定位] 末段末句指出,虽然国有化威胁可能目前暂时得以解除,但是火车运营商若不立即处理乘客的愤怒情绪,这一威胁将会更猛烈地卷土重来。可见 D 正确。

[命题解密] [D] a change of ownership 是对 The threat of nationalisation... will return 的正确解读,体现铁路公司面临的威胁;若不能平息乘客怒火,铁路运营很可能将面临所有权变更——“私有”变“国有”。

A、C 由③句 more investment is needed... but passengers will not be willing to pay more 推测若铁路公司不能让乘客满意,则乘客将不愿付出高额票价,造成收益下降、投资损失。但这两项一方面夸大了事实(运营商减少的是车票收入,不一定是所有投资收入),另一方面又弱化了威胁(收益下降、投资损失仅是直接影响,未能体现运营商面临的终极威胁——国有化)。B 由①句 can continue to operate 反向推测而来,误以为乘客的愤怒情绪会导致铁路运营瘫痪,但原文实际指“罢工”会导致服务瘫痪。

[技巧总结] 本题是广义的因果细节题,考查“条件—结果”关联,难点在于各选项在文中均有涉及且表面看似均有道理,解题关键在于顺藤摸“瓜”,找到铁路运营商面临的最终结果/最大威胁。首先根据题干 If unable to calm down passengers 定位至 if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed,确定其所在句 The threat of nationalisation..., but it will return... if... 为解题关键。随后逐层拆解,得出“不安抚乘客→将再次面临国有化的威胁(it 指代 The threat of nationalisation)”这一“条件—结果”关联,D 正确。其余各项虽方向正确,指向可能影响,但不仅不准确,而且并非最终结果。

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| 25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text? | 25. 下列哪项是本文的最佳标题? |
| [A] Who Are to Blame for the Strikes? | [A] 罢工频起谁之过? |
| [B] Constant Complaining Doesn't Work | [B] 无休止的抱怨无济于事 |
| [C] Can Nationalisation Bring Hope? | [C] 国有化能否带来希望? |
| [D] Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable | [D] 持续涨价并非长久之计 |

[精准定位] 首段引入事件“火车运营商再次调涨客运票价”并指出这给乘客增添沉重负担,并不合理。第二、三段分析事件,先让步指出,本着“谁使用、谁付费”的逻辑,“乘客分担上涨的铁路成本”有其道理,再转而指出虽然乘客付出的费用不断攀升,其获得的服务水平却停滞不前,甚至根本未达到基本合格标准,持续涨价并不合理。末段向政府提议,向运营商发出警告:若仍旧“只涨票价,不提高服务水平”,乘客将不再买账,铁路线路将面临国有化威胁。可见,全文围绕火车运营商“连年调涨火车票价”展开,意在表明这一不合理之举已引起众怒,绝非长久之计,D 正确。

[命题解密] D 中的 Ever-rising Fares 准确锁定问题核心“一而再、再而三涨价”,Aren't Sustainable 体现作者对此事的评判“乘客不会一直容忍持续涨价/持续涨价不可取”。

A、C 两项的核心词汇均只在文中某一个或两个段落出现(strikes 仅在第三段着重论述,nationalisation 仅在末段末句提及),并非全篇的论述对象,且第三段只是借罢工说明乘客获得的铁路服务之差,而非讨论谁该为罢工负责;末段末句意在以国有化威胁警告运营商作出改变,而非探讨国有化是否可行。B 虽总体符合全文话题“票价上涨引发乘客不满”,但错将矛头指向乘客,与作者的整体立场不符:文章并未指责乘客抱怨,而是批判运营商行为不合理。



[技巧总结] 本题以标题题的形式考查对全篇的把握,解题时可分两步。第一,判断各项核心词是否为全文论述中心。各项中心词分别为 the Strikes、Constant Complaining、Nationalisation、Ever-rising Fares,而 yet another increase to... fares、the cost... rises、This year's rise、pay more 均表明“票价上涨”为全文论述中心,由此初步选定[D] Ever-rising Fares...。第二,验证备选项的“描述/限定信息”是否符合文章观点/方向。开篇 How... possibly、yet another、a significant extra burden 已暗含作者对涨价的否定,末段 will not be willing to pay more 更是表明其反对态度,Aren't Sustainable 恰能体现这一态度,故可最终确定 D 正确。A、C 偏离全文论述中心;B 虽总体符合文章话题,但方向偏离。

此外,考生还可从选项反推文章内容,验证选项的正误。若以[A]“罢工频起谁之过?”为标题,文章应介绍多起罢工事件,并详尽分析罢工原因;若以[B]“无休止的抱怨无济于事”为标题,文章应描述乘客的多次抱怨,以及其抱怨如何被运营商忽视;若以[C]“国有化能否带来希望?”为标题,文章应说明国有化改革的优点/不足,上述内容均与本文大意不符,故排除这三项。



知识补充



原文外教朗读

Text 2 印尼的扶贫计划有助于减缓森林砍伐



一、文章总体分析

来源: Science News《科学新闻》2020年6月12日的文章 How giving cash to poor families may also save trees in Indonesia(印度尼西亚给贫困家庭现金为何也能拯救林木)。**主题:** 本文借一项有关印尼扶贫计划的最新研究发现指出扶贫与环保并不矛盾,CCT 扶贫计划除了具有扶贫成效外,实际也可以通过减缓森林砍伐带来环保效益。**脉络:** 引出全文主旨/最新研究发现(第一段)——铺垫相关背景信息/惯常认知(第二至四段)——详述最新研究发现,说明与惯常认识相反的实际情形(第五至八段)。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① Last year **marked**^① the third year in a row of when Indonesia's **bleak**^② rate of **deforestation**^③ has **slowed**^④ in **pace**^⑤. ② One reason for the **turnaround**^⑥ may be the country's antipoverty program.

去年是印度尼西亚不容乐观的森林砍伐率连续放缓的第三年。这一好转出现的原因之一可能是该国实施的反贫困计划。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **mark** [mɑ:k] *v.* 标志……的发生
② **bleak** [blik] *a.* 不乐观的;无望的;暗淡的
③ **deforestation** [ˌdi:fɒrɪ'steɪʃn] *n.* 毁林;滥伐森林
④ **slow** [sləu] *v.* 减缓

- ⑤ **pace** [peɪs] *n.* 发生的速度
⑥ **turnaround** [ˈtɜ:nəraʊnd] *n.* 好转;转机
● **经典搭配**
in a row 连续

· 语篇分析 ·

第一段引出全文主旨:印尼实施的扶贫计划有助减缓该国森林砍伐率。关键词:① rate of deforestation has slowed;② the country's antipoverty program。

①句引出具体事实:印尼严峻的森林砍伐率连续第三年放缓。句子采用了以 mark 为标志的特殊句式“某年/月/周+mark+某个重要事件”,表示“某年/月/周标志某重要事件的发生”,文中借此强调事件的重要性。其中 bleak 形似修饰 rate,实质移位修饰 deforestation,凸显印尼森林砍伐率的严峻局势,而 the third year in a row、bleak rate... has slowed 则共同强调这种严峻局势的持续好转。

②句分析原因:可能与印尼的扶贫计划相关。One reason for A may be B 搭建 A(the turnaround 回指①句“印尼森林砍伐率由恶向善的突然转变”)、B(the country's antipoverty program 指印尼的反贫困

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



计划)之间的因果关联, may(可能)虽似将这种强因果关联予以了弱化, 却也暗示两者之间的强相关性, 同时将语义重点落脚到了 B, 预示后文将围绕印尼扶贫计划展开。

【深层解读】本文为典型的观点引出型开篇方式, 借由上下义词(has slowed, turnaround)与显性因果逻辑词(One reason)直接为两个看似毫无关联的概念搭建起因果关联, 从而引出全文主旨: 扶贫计划也许有助于降低森林砍伐率, 有利于环境保护。

II ① In 2007, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get **regular**^① medical care. ② Called **conditional**^② cash transfers^③ or CCTs, these social **assistance**^④ programs are designed to reduce **inequality**^⑤ and break the cycle of poverty. ③ They're already used in dozens of countries worldwide. ④ In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to **substantially**^⑥ reduce **severe**^⑦ growth problems among children.

2007年, 印度尼西亚开始逐步实施一项重大计划: 在特定条件下向最贫困的居民提供资金, 比如要求人们让孩子接受教育或接受常规医疗保健。这类被称为有条件现金转移(CCTs)的社会援助计划旨在减少不平等, 打破贫困的恶性循环。它们已经在全世界几十个国家得到应用。在印度尼西亚, 这一扶贫计划提供了充足的食物和药品, 大大减少了儿童严重发育问题的出现。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **regular** ['regjələ(r)] *a.* 常规的; 定期的

② **conditional** [kən'diʃənl] *a.* 附带条件的

③ **transfer** ['trænsfə:(r)] *n.* 转让; 转移

④ **assistance** [ə'sistəns] *n.* 帮助; 援助; 支持

⑤ **inequality** [ˌɪni'kwɒləti] *n.* 不平等

⑥ **substantially** [səb'stænfəli] *ad.* 非常; 大大地

⑦ **severe** [sɪ'viə(r)] *a.* 十分严重的

● 经典搭配

① phase in 逐步引入; 分阶段开始

② under... conditions 在……境况或条件下

③ dozens of 几十; 许多

· 语篇分析 ·

第二至四段铺垫 CCT 扶贫计划与环境保护之间的相关背景信息。

第二段先介绍 CCT 计划的设立初衷及实施效果。关键词: ①are designed to; ②has provided enough...

①句承上介绍印尼自 2007 年开始逐步实施的扶贫计划。In 2007, started 明确印尼实施扶贫计划的起始时间。a program that gives money to its poorest residents 明确上段 antipoverty program 的核心内涵: 为最贫困的居民提供资金; under certain conditions 强调该计划的条件性: 目标群体需满足特定条件方可领取资金; such as... 举例说明该计划规定的具体条件, 其中 requiring(要求, 规定)体现计划规则的强制性, 呼应 conditions(必要前提, 先决条件)。

②③句铺垫有条件现金转移救助计划(CCT 计划)的设立初衷及应用情况。②句中 are designed to A and B 明确其两大目标: 减少不平等, 打破贫困的恶性循环; social assistance programs 侧面暗示这些扶贫计划的意旨: 为贫困人民提供社会性救助(为的是解决贫富不公、贫富差异等社会层面的问题, 这对于调整资源分配、实现社会公平、维护社会稳定具有非常重大的作用)。③句中 already, dozens of countries worldwide 体现 CCT 计划的应用之广, 暗示 CCT 计划在扶贫上具有一定成效。

④句介绍 CCT 计划在印尼的具体成效。the program 回指①句 a program that gives money to... conditions, 即印尼实施的“有条件现金转移”计划(CCT 计划); has provided enough, substantially reduce, severe growth problems 凸显印尼 CCT 计划的扶贫力度及扶贫成效。

【深层解读】本段通过语义复现(a program that gives... residents, these social assistance programs, They, the program)展开对印尼 CCT 计划的介绍。整段内容与首段“森林砍伐率趋缓”毫无关联, 在展现 CCT 计划显著成效的同时, 预示下文将回归主题, 讨论 CCT 扶贫计划对森林砍伐/环保的影响。



| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 26. According to the first two paragraphs, CCT programs aim to _____. | 26. 根据首两段, CCT 计划旨在_____。 |
| [A] facilitate healthcare reform | [A] 促进医疗改革 |
| [B] help poor families get better off | [B] 帮助贫困家庭过得更好 |
| [C] improve local education systems | [C] 改进地方教育系统 |
| [D] lower deforestation rates | [D] 降低森林砍伐率 |

【精准定位】 根据 CCT 定位至第二段。②句指出,被称作“有条件现金转移(CCTs)”的这类社会援助计划旨在减少不平等,打破贫困的恶性循环,故 CCT 计划旨在帮助贫困家庭改善经济状况,[B]正确。

【命题解密】 “题干+正确项[B]”是对②句信息的同义改写,题干中 aim to、选项中 help poor families get better off 分别同义改写句中的 are designed to、break the cycle of poverty。

[A]、[C]根据段中碎片信息“要求人们让孩子接受教育或接受常规医疗服务”捏造出改善医疗和教育体系,原文提及教育、医疗信息是为了举例说明 CCT 计划为贫困群体提供资金是有前提条件的,两项均将该计划所涉的前提条件曲解为计划的宗旨。[D]源自首段①句所述情形 rate of deforestation has slowed,但由首段②句可知,该情形是印尼 CCT 计划产生的意料之外的附带效果,而非计划的初衷。

【技巧总结】 本题就 CCT 计划的创立目的设题,不仅题干辨识度高,而且各个选项的辨识度也高。此类事实细节题可在利用题干高辨识度词汇定位后,通过搜寻定位处相关目的表达(to, in order to, be designed to, aim to/for, be aimed at, for/with the purpose of, so that 等)快速锁定答案。如本题,依据 CCT 定位至第二段后可快速找到 are designed to 短语,然后据此短语后面的并列动词结构 reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty 快速锁定正确项[B]。

III ① But CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment. ② In fact, poverty^① alleviation^② and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting^③ goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

IV ① That's because economic growth can be correlated^④ with environmental degradation^⑤, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. ② However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect. ③ The only previous study analyzing causality^⑥, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted^⑦ CCTs, supported the traditional view. ④ There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

但 CCT 计划一般不考虑对环境的影响。事实上,扶贫和环保常常被视为两个相互矛盾的目标,约翰斯·霍普金斯大学经济学家保罗·费拉罗表示。

这是因为经济增长可能与环境恶化相关,而环境保护有时与贫困恶化相关。然而,这些相关性并不能证明(它们)存在因果关系。此前唯一一项分析经济与环境间因果关系的研究(基于墨西哥一个实施 CCT 计划的地区)证实了传统看法。在那里,当人们拿到的钱越多时,他们中有些人就有可能伐木垦出更多的土地来饲养肉牛,费拉罗指出。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① poverty ['pɒvəti] n. 贫困
② alleviation [əliːvi'eɪʃən] n. 缓和
③ conflicting [kən'fliktɪŋ] a. 冲突的;矛盾的
④ correlate ['kɒrəleɪt] v. 相互关联;相互依赖
⑤ degradation [ˌdeɡreɪ'deɪʃn] n. 毁坏,恶化(过程)

- ⑥ causality [kə:'zæləti] n. 因果关系;因果性
⑦ institute ['ɪnɪtɪʃuːt] v. 实行
● 经典搭配
① in fact 事实上;确切地说
② cause and effect 因果关系

· 语篇分析 ·

第三、四段转而介绍经济学界的惯常认知:扶贫往往与环保相矛盾(即不利于环保)。



第三段引出惯常认识。关键词:conflicting。

①句指出 CCT 扶贫计划一般不考虑对环境的影响。But 凸显段际转折:上文聚焦 CCT 计划的光明面,指出该计划扶贫成效显著,被广泛应用;而本段转而指出 CCT 计划的阴暗面:通常不考虑对环境的影响(暗示可能对环境有负面影响)。generally(呼应上文“CCT 被广泛应用”的情形)强调各地实施的 CCT 计划中大多数/普遍都不考虑环境因素。

②句借经济学家保罗·费拉罗之言引出学界对扶贫和环保的惯常认识:扶贫与环保相矛盾。are often viewed 指向“(学界的)惯常认识”。In fact 基于①句递进引申,conflicting goals 指两个目标相互抵触,不可兼得,隐含因果关联:加大扶贫力度可能会损害环境,而推进环保可能会使经济发展停滞,不利于扶贫。

第四段进一步解释上述惯常认识:经济与环境为负相关关系。关键词:①correlations;②causality。

①句引出惯常认知(扶贫和环保相矛盾)的逻辑依据:经济与环境为负相关关系。That 回指第三段学界存在的“扶贫和环保相矛盾”的惯常认识。对比词 while 以及复现词 correlated with 明确了两组相关关系(经济增长与环境恶化相关、环境保护与贫困加剧相关)。两分句中表示委婉语气的 can 和表示低频度的 sometimes 与第三段描述惯常看法的频度词 often 形成对比,暗示学界对扶贫与环保的看法与事实情形可能存在偏差。

②句转折指出此种相关关系不等于因果关系。those correlations 回指①句所述两种相关关系。don't prove cause and effect(prove 指用事实、证据等证实)说明目前无充分的研究证据明确证明上述相关性是因果关系(一方导致,引起另一方),但不排除有个别研究发现了因果关系,为下文埋下伏笔。

③④句引用一项对墨西哥某个 CCT 计划实施地的研究说明①②句。

③句介绍唯一一项证实因果关系的研究:针对墨西哥某个 CCT 计划实施地的研究。The only previous study analyzing causality(causality 呼应②句 cause and effect)强调此项研究是过去唯一一项分析扶贫计划与环境恶化间因果关联的研究;supported the traditional view(其中 the traditional view 回指上文的惯常认识,即扶贫与环保相斥:推进扶贫可能会导致环境恶化,而推进环保可能会造成贫困加剧)表明该研究得出了扶贫与环境恶化之间的因果关系(支持了惯常认识)。联系上句主旨可体会本句强调词 only 的内涵:只有一项研究得出了因果关系,说明研究证据不够充分,不能完全证实因果关系(呼应上句的 don't prove cause and effect)。

④句介绍研究结果:当地的扶贫金额与伐木规模成正相关(体现了扶贫与环保相斥)。句首 There 回指上文地点信息“墨西哥某地”,强调该句所述的研究结果只是针对该地而言,其隐含的逻辑为:单就针对该地的研究来看,其结果确实印证了惯常认识(即扶贫与环保相斥)。more money(扶贫金额增多)与 more cleared land(毁林开地规模扩大)分别对应①句中 economic growth 与 environmental degradation,连词 as(随着)的时间逻辑体现二者的同步性,表明当地的经济增长与环境恶化成正相关(即扶贫与环保成负相关)。

【深层解读】第三、四段段际逻辑:第四段①句虽以 That's because 凸显原因解释,实际仍是对第三段惯常看法的展开说明:一方面点明扶贫的本质,即促进经济增长,另一方面将上文抽象概念 conflicting(相互矛盾)的内涵具体化,即经济与环境的关系为“一方的增长可能意味着另一方的恶化”。第四段段内逻辑:由②句 However 凸显的句群转折实际暗含了本文对惯常认识的质疑,即经济增长与环境恶化的相关性只代表二者有比较模糊的联系,没有充分的证据证明二者有因果关系,即经济增长很可能不会导致环境恶化,这与下文引出的事实(研究发现)实现逻辑顺承。

· 真题精解 ·



| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 27. The study based on an area in Mexico is cited to show that _____. | 27. 文章提及基于墨西哥某一地区的研究是为了表明_____。 |
| [A] cattle raising has been a major means of livelihood for the poor | [A] 养牛一直是穷人的主要生计 |
| [B] CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles | [B] CCT 计划有助于保护传统的生活方式 |
| [C] antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers | [C] 反贫困活动需要当地农民的参与 |
| [D] economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation | [D] 经济增长往往会造成环境的恶化 |



[精准定位] 第四段③句指出一项基于墨西哥某地的研究证实了传统看法(the traditional view),所以应追溯上文明确“传统看法”的具体所指,而由上文第三段②句 often viewed as 和第四段①句 That's because 可知传统看法为“扶贫与环保相矛盾,经济增长与环境恶化成正相关”,故[D]符合此意。

[命题解密] “题干+正确项[D]”近义对应第四段③句(其中 the traditional view 回指上文的惯常看法 poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals 以及 economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation),选项中的 tends to、cause 分别对应文中的 often/traditional、be correlated with/causality。

[A]由第四段④句中 cattle to raise for meat 主观推测出养牛是穷人的主要生计,[B]将第四段③④句中的碎片信息 supported、traditional、cattle to raise for meat 杂糅,捏造出“帮助保护传统生活方式”, [C]则将第四段④句所述的“当地农民领取扶贫资金后养殖肉牛的行为”曲解为“农民积极参与扶贫计划”,而且此三项均囿于研究事例本身,并非作者引用例子的目的。

[技巧总结] 本题就引用研究事例的目的设题,为写作目的题。解答此类题型首先需要明确论据与论点之间的论证逻辑:论据(研究事例)本身细节往往并非作者意在关注的焦点,它常常用作正例或反例来说明超于其本身的论点,答题的关键在于借助逻辑衔接手段、语义指代关联、上下文等语义关联提炼语义重心。如本题,首先根据研究事例所在句中的 supported the traditional view 可知“研究事例证实了传统观点”,再据由 That's because、However 所体现的段际、句际逻辑以及 often viewed、the traditional view 所形成的近义复现可推断出传统观点的具体内容为“扶贫与环保相矛盾,经济增长与环境恶化相关”,就此锁定[D]。

V ① Such programs do not have to negatively^① affect the environment, though^②. ② Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. ③ Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical^③ forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates.

不过,这类扶贫计划不一定会对环境产生负面影响。费拉罗想了解印度尼西亚的扶贫计划是否会影响森林砍伐。印度尼西亚拥有世界第三大热带森林面积,也是森林砍伐率最高的国家之一。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①negatively ['negətɪvli] *ad.* 有害地;负面地
②though [ðəʊ] *ad.* 不过;可是;然而
③tropical ['trɒpɪkl] *a.* 热带的

● 经典搭配

have to 必须;不得不

· 语篇分析 ·

第五至八段进而借最新研究说明实际情形(对开篇主旨展开论述):印尼的扶贫计划与该国的森林砍伐速率放缓相关(即扶贫助益环保)。

第五段引出费拉罗为了解“印尼扶贫计划与森林砍伐之间的关联”而开展的研究。关键词:do not have to negatively affect。

①句转承上文惯常认识,指出扶贫计划并不一定对环境不利。though 体现段群间的语义转折。do not have to negatively affect the environment 转承上文的传统观点(扶贫与环保相斥),指出扶贫未必造成环境恶化,深层暗示扶贫也有可能对环境有利,为下文埋下伏笔。

②③句顺而引出费拉罗对印尼扶贫计划的研究。②句 wanted to see if... 点明研究目的,即弄清扶贫计划对森林砍伐是否有影响;结合上句的 negatively affect the environment 可推测研究意在调查扶贫是否会加剧森林砍伐。③句用两个最高级表达 the third-largest area of tropical forest、the highest deforestation rates 刻画该国的森林资源概况:总量巨大,但形势严峻。

【深层解读】 把握本段对全篇行文逻辑及写作意图的提示作用:①句以 do not have to... though 转承上文的惯常认识,体现了段群之间“先铺垫惯常认识,再引出真实情形”的逻辑。②句以 Ferraro wanted to see if A was affecting B 句式引出 Ferraro 新近开展的研究,其研究课题(印尼的扶贫计划是否会影响森林砍伐)实际呼应开篇引出的利好情形(印尼森林砍伐率放缓,这可能与该国实施的扶贫计划有关),表明开篇所述事实信息实际指向该研究的最终结论,由此可把握本文“以最新研究结论突破惯常认知”的立意高度。





| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 28. In his study about Indonesia, Ferraro intends to find out _____. | 28. 费拉罗在其关于印度尼西亚的研究中想要弄清_____。 |
| [A] its acceptance level of CCTs | [A] 该国对 CCT 计划的接受程度 |
| [B] its annual rate of poverty alleviation | [B] 该国的年度减贫率 |
| [C] the relation of CCTs to its forest loss | [C] CCT 计划与该国森林减少的关系 |
| [D] the role of its forests in climate change | [D] 该国森林在气候变化中所起的作用 |

[精准定位] 第五段②句引出费拉罗的研究:他想了解印度尼西亚的扶贫计划(即上文的 CCT 计划)是否影响森林砍伐。第六段①句指出其研究方法(根据卫星数据分析了该国七千多个林村的年度林木减少情况)及研究发现(扶贫计划与森林砍伐的变化有关)。综合可知,此项研究意在探究 CCT 计划与森林减少的关联,[C]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[C]是基于第五段研究目的(if... poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation)及第六段研究发现(the program is associated with... deforestation)做出的合理概括,其中 relation、CCTs、forest loss 分别对应文中的 is associated with、poverty-alleviation program、deforestation。

[A]由第四段③④句中 CCTs、supported、people 望文生义而来,supported 指向“研究结果证实传统看法”而非“印尼居民接受 CCT 计划”;[B]将首段的关键信息 rate of deforestation“(年度)森林砍伐率”及第六段费拉罗分析的对象 annual forest loss“年度森林减少量”偷换为 annual rate of poverty alleviation“年度减贫率”;[D]由第五段末句信息“印尼森林资源丰富,森林砍伐严重”以及末段信息“二氧化碳排放(气候变化的影响因素)”臆断而来;三个选项均非费拉罗的研究内容。

[技巧总结] 本题考查对文中信息的整合归纳。根据题干信息(Ferraro intends to find out)很容易定位至第五段②句(Ferraro wanted to see...),可确定 if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation 应是正确项来源,结合上文详述的印尼扶贫计划可知 Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program 具体指 CCT 扶贫计划,结合下文的研究方法及研究发现可知 deforestation 近义对应 forest loss,只有[C]涵盖了扶贫和森林这两个关键点,故为正确项。其他三项要么仅聚焦扶贫,要么仅聚焦森林,均可排除。

VI ① Ferraro analyzed satellite data showing **annual**^① forest loss from 2008 to 2012—including during Indonesia's phase-in of the antipoverty program—in 7,468 **forested**^② villages across 15 provinces. ② “We see that the program is **associated**^③ with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation,” Ferraro says.

VII ① That's likely because the rural poor are using the money as **makeshift**^④ insurance policies against **inclement**^⑤ weather, Ferraro says. ② Typically, if rains are **delayed**^⑥, people may **clear**^⑦ land to plant more rice to **supplement**^⑧ their harvests.

费拉罗分析了显示 2008 年至 2012 年(含印度尼西亚分阶段实施反贫困计划期间)15 个省、7468 个林村的年度林木减少情况的卫星数据。费拉罗指出,“我们发现,这个反贫困计划与森林砍伐降低 30% 有关。”

费拉罗表示,这很可能是因为农村贫困人口将这笔钱用作应对恶劣天气的权宜之计。通常情况下,如果雨季推迟,人们可能会伐木垦地种植更多水稻以补充收成。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



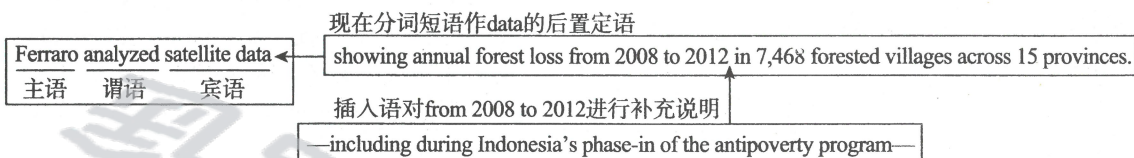
- ① **annual** ['ænjʊəl] *a.* 每年的;年度的
- ② **forested** ['fɒrɪstɪd] *a.* 满是森林的;林木覆盖的
- ③ **associated** [ə'səʊʃɪetɪd] *a.* 有关联的;相关的
- ④ **makeshift** ['meɪkʃɪft] *a.* 临时替代的;权宜的
- ⑤ **inclement** [ɪn'kleɪmənt] *a.* (天气)恶劣的
- ⑥ **delay** [dɪ'leɪ] *v.* 延期;推迟

- ⑦ **clear** [kleə(r)] *v.* 清理;给……排除障碍;开辟
- ⑧ **supplement** ['sʌplɪmənt] *v.* 增补;补充
- **经典搭配**
insurance (policies) against sth 防备不测的保障措施,安全保证



Ferraro analyzed satellite data showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012—including during Indonesia's phase-in of the antipoverty program—in 7,468 forested villages across 15 provinces.

结构切分：



功能注释：本句主干为 Ferraro analyzed satellite data。data 后接较长的后置定语 (showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012 in 7,468 forested villages across 15 provinces) 解释数据反映的具体信息：2008 年至 2012 年间分布于 15 个省份的七千多个林村每年的森林减少情况。破折号内的短语 including during... program 对研究所选时段 (2008 年至 2012 年) 进行补充说明，说明该时段内印尼也在逐步实施扶贫计划。

· 语篇分析 ·

第六、七段详述关于印尼扶贫计划的研究，意在说明扶贫计划也可以减少森林砍伐。

第六段介绍研究方法与研究发现。关键词：①analyzed；②We see that。

①句介绍研究方法：基于卫星数据分析 2008 年至 2012 年间 (含反贫困计划实施期间) 数千个林村的年度森林减少情况。satellite data showing... 明确研究的数据来源及具体信息，其中 annual、from 2008 to 2012、7,468 forested villages、15 provinces 强调数据涵盖面广，间接说明此次数据分析的可信度；破折号内的信息 including during... the antipoverty program 表明研究选取的森林变化时段 (2008 年至 2012 年) 与印尼实施扶贫计划的时段 (2007 年至今) 相重叠，实质将森林变化情况与印尼的扶贫计划相连，呼应上段的研究目的 (考查两者是否存在相关性)。

②句介绍研究发现：森林砍伐降低 30% 与印尼实施扶贫计划有关。is associated with (可表示两事物含因果关联) 将森林砍伐降低 30% 与扶贫计划相挂钩，说明扶贫计划有助于减少森林砍伐。

第七段对上述研究发现进行原因解释。关键词：That's likely because。

①句概述原因：人们把扶贫资金当作应对恶劣天气的临时保障。likely 表明此原因属研究者的一种逻辑推测，体现其严谨性；using the money... against inclement weather 将“救济资金/扶贫”与“恶劣天气”相关联，进而引发读者疑问：恶劣天气跟森林砍伐又有何关联？其中 makeshift (临时替代的，权宜的) 实际暗示人们应对恶劣天气的常规做法并非如此，预示后文将予以说明。注：句中 insurance policies 本指保险单，在文中表示“ (防备不测的) 保障措施”。

②句承上指出恶劣天气与森林砍伐的关联：为弥补恶劣天气导致的水稻歉收，人们通常以伐木垦田的粗放方式种植更多水稻。Typically 暗示句子所述情形是村民世代沿袭的农耕惯例，与上句中村民享受扶贫项目后的新情形相对。条件句 if rains are delayed 引出“雨季推迟”这一异常气象，结合东南亚气候特点 (雨季降水多，而旱季降水少) 可知雨季推迟意味着当地长期处于缺水的旱季 (呼应上句的 inclement weather)，这种气象不利于水稻作物的生长，很可能导致水稻歉收。随后主句引出当地村民的应对办法：clear land to plant more rice 体现了以伐木垦田、广种薄收为特点的粗放型水稻生产方式，to supplement their harvests 以期望/目的侧面反映了水稻歉收导致粮食短缺的现实情形，也暗示伐木垦田是当地贫困人口出于生计、迫于无奈的做法，反向说明扶贫资金对减缓森林砍伐的重要意义。

【深层解读】第六、七段借 That's likely because 将“研究推论”与“研究推论的理据”相关联，在呈递“扶贫助益环境”的同时，更意在说明“为何扶贫能助益环境”，使得整个论证更加饱满且具有说服力，likely、may 等词看似传递出不太肯定的语气，但单就其“可能性”而言就足以与上一段群的语义重心“扶贫与环保相斥”抗衡，给带有悲观色彩的扶贫气氛注入了生机。

VII ① Whether this research translates^① elsewhere is anybody's guess. ② Ferraro suggests the results may transfer^② to other parts of Asia, due to commonalities^③

这项研究是否适用于其他地区还不得而知。费拉罗认为，这些研究结果也许适用于亚洲其他地区，因为这些区域在水稻种植的重要



such as the importance of growing rice and market access^④. ③ And regardless of transferability^⑤, the study shows that what's good for people may also be good for the environment. ④ Even if this program didn't reduce poverty, Ferraro says, "the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions^⑥ alone is more than the program costs." [409 words]

性以及市场准入等方面跟印度尼西亚共通。而且,不管研究结果共通与否,这项研究表明了人们对人们有益的东西也可以对环境有益。费拉罗指出,即使这个反贫困计划未能减轻贫困,“由此避免的森林砍伐具有二氧化碳吸储价值,仅是这一方面的价值就超越了该反贫困计划的成本。”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **translate** [træns'leɪt] *v.* (使)适应不同情况;转化
 ② **transfer** [træns'fɜ:(r)] *v.* 转移(地方);转用
 ③ **commonality** [kɒmə'næləti] *n.* 共性;共同特征
 ④ **access** ['ækses] *n.* 进入权;使用权;接触的机会
 ⑤ **transferability** [træns'fɜ:(r)'bɪləti] *n.* 可转移性

⑥ **emission** [i'mɪʃn] *n.* 排放物;散发物

● 经典搭配

- ① anybody's guess 谁也拿不准的事
 ② regardless of 不管;不顾;不理睬
 ③ carbon dioxide 二氧化碳

· 语篇分析 ·

第八段介绍研究带来的两点启示:亚洲其他国家的 CCT 扶贫计划可能也有类似环保效果;CCT 扶贫计划单从环保效益来看也是非常划算的。关键词:①transferability;②good for the environment.

①②句聚焦研究发现的适用性/可迁移性。两句借近义表述(this research、the results 指向费拉罗的最新研究,translates elsewhere、transfer to other parts 指向研究的“适用性/可迁移性”,anybody's guess、may 指向对研究可迁移性的猜测)实现强关联。due to commonalities such as... 明确这种猜测所基于的逻辑;印尼与亚洲其他国家有诸多共通之处,所以印尼的研究结果很可能也适用于这些国家。

③④句聚焦扶贫计划的环境效益。

③句概述指出扶贫与环保并不冲突。And regardless of transferability 凸显①②句与③④句之间的句群关联,实现句群过渡,既以 transferability 总结上一句群的关注点,又以让步语气引出本句群更为重要的关注点“环境效益”,what's good for people may also be good for the environment 为抽象表述,需结合下句理解其具体内涵。

④句进一步解读上句,指出单从环保效益角度来看,CCT 扶贫计划也是非常划算的。从句既以 Even if 传达让步语气,又以过去时态 didn't 传达虚拟假设语气(暗示事实情形:扶贫项目确实有减贫效果)。主句主语可简化为 the value of A just for B alone 结构,指 A(因 CCT 扶贫计划而免遭砍伐的林木)对于 B(二氧化碳排放问题)的价值(结合常识可知森林能吸收二氧化碳,因此减少森林砍伐有利于应对碳排放问题),just、alone 意在强调这一价值考量无关乎减贫,而只关注环保。主句主干以比较结构 the value... is more than... costs(value 指益处, costs 指成本)呈现,指向对 CCT 计划的成本效益分析:单是在环保方面带来的效益就超越了其投入的成本,更不用说它还有减贫作用;深层暗示 CCT 计划不仅是扶贫计划,更是值得推广的环保计划,由此可明确上句 what's good for people may also be good for the environment 的具体内涵。

【深层解读】第八段为总结升华段,一方面以 the avoided deforestation、this program/the program 分别呼应开篇段中的 rate of deforestation has slowed、the country's antipoverty program,另一方面借让步表达(regardless of、Even if)、强调词(just、alone)、虚拟语气(Even if... didn't...)、比较级结构(more than)将语义重心落于 CCT 计划的环保价值上,实现对开篇主旨的升华:CCT 扶贫计划有巨大环保价值。

· 真题精解 ·

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 29. According to Ferraro, the CCT program in Indonesia is most valuable in that _____. | 29. 费拉罗认为,印度尼西亚的 CCT 计划非常有价值,因为_____。 |
| [A] it will benefit other Asian countries | [A] 它会使亚洲其他国家受益 |
| [B] it will reduce regional inequality | [B] 它将减少地区不平等 |



| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| [C] it can protect the environment | [C] 它可以保护环境 |
| [D] it can benefit grain production | [D] 它有利于粮食生产 |

[精准定位] 文末句引述了费拉罗对 CCT 计划价值的看法:该计划即使没有减贫效果,也有利于减少森林砍伐,而减少森林砍伐有利于应对二氧化碳排放问题,单就这一方面的价值就超越了该扶贫计划的成本。由此可知,费拉罗认为 CCT 计划有巨大环保价值(即可以通过减少森林砍伐缓解气候变化),[C]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[C]是对末段末句人物引语的合理推断与提炼,文中 the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone 强调减少森林砍伐在吸收二氧化碳方面的价值意义,补齐了扶贫计划与环境问题之间的因果链条(CCT 扶贫计划→减少森林砍伐→吸收更多二氧化碳→缓解环境问题)。

[A]曲解末段②句信息(针对印尼 CCT 计划的研究结果也许适用于亚洲其他地区,暗示亚洲其他地区的 CCT 计划也可能使这些地区受益),且把原文的委婉语气(may)偷换为肯定语气(will)。(B)将第二段②句的 reduce inequality 与地区信息 Indonesia,elsewhere,other parts of Asia 杂糅,捏造出“地区间经济不平衡/发展不平衡”,但文中 inequality 泛指社会阶层间的不平等(贫富差距),并未论及不同地区间的经济差距。[D]用第七段②句的水稻生产相关信息设置干扰,但该段实际意在解释 CCT 计划为何有助于减少森林砍伐(贫困农民可以把 CCT 扶贫资金当作粮食歉收的临时保险,不必再毁林开地扩大水稻生产),故从森林砍伐与粮食生产的关系来看,CCT 计划实际上不利于粮食生产(减少毁林开地不利于扩大水稻生产)。

[技巧总结] 本题既考查人物看法,也考查全文主旨,有两种解题思路:一是直接从引述 Ferraro 看法的长难句(末段末句)入手,由 the value... just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs 锁定[C];二是从文章主旨入手:纵览全文可发现人名 Ferraro 从第三段开始一直贯穿至末段,表明本文在开篇点明主旨之后主要借 Ferraro 的相关研究及相关言论对开篇主旨展开论述,故 Ferraro 的核心观点应与本文主旨(印尼的扶贫计划/CCT 计划有助于减少森林砍伐)一致,选项中只有[C]体现了 CCT 计划通过减少森林砍伐而产生的环保作用。

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 30. What is the text centered on? | 30. 本文的中心话题是什么? |
| [A] The effects of a program. | [A] 一项计划的(实施)效果。 |
| [B] The debates over a program. | [B] 围绕一项计划的争论。 |
| [C] The process of a study. | [C] 一项研究的开展过程。 |
| [D] The transferability of a study. | [D] 一项研究的可迁移性。 |

[精准定位] 本文首段先点明全文主旨(印尼的一项扶贫计划有助于减少森林砍伐,即有环保作用),随后第二段详述印尼实施的扶贫计划(即 CCT 计划),第三、四段转而阐述“扶贫可能与环保相矛盾”这一传统看法;第五至末段围绕 Ferraro 的研究展开论述,指出印尼的扶贫计划实际上有环保作用(呼应开篇主旨)。综合可知,本文意在论述一项扶贫计划(CCT 计划)所带来的环保效果,[A]最贴合此意。

[命题解密] 正确项[A]是对全文主述内容的高度概括,a program 对应印尼实施的一项扶贫计划(CCT 计划),effects 对应该扶贫计划产生的效果/影响(体现于文中的多处近义表述:CCT programs... effects on the environment,economic growth... correlated with environmental degradation,Such programs... negatively affect the environment,the program is associated with... reduction in deforestation)。

[B]中 debates(指向不同的或对立的看法)虽然呼应第三、四段的惯常看法(are often viewed as,traditional view)以及第五至末段的新研究发现(即新看法),但文中并非并列陈述两种观点,而是先以惯常看法做铺垫,然后引出挑战惯常看法的新发现,后者才是本文论述的重点。[C]聚焦研究过程,[D]仅聚焦研究结果的适用性层面,两项均偏离全文论述的重点(研究发现)。

[技巧总结] 本题考查对全文主旨的进一步提炼。解题关键是先根据首段初步把握全文主旨,然后快速梳理全文内容,进一步明确主旨大意,最后分析主旨大意中各具体概念的本质属性,将其提炼为抽象概念。本文主旨大意为“印尼的一项扶贫计划有助于减缓森林砍伐率”,其中“印尼的一项扶贫计划”属于“计划/政策”范畴,“有助于减缓森林砍伐率”可抽象为“(计划/政策产生的)效果”,故[A]正确。





知识补充



Text 3 维多利亚人拍照不笑是个谣言



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析

来源:BBC History《BBC 历史》2020 年 1 月刊文章 Smiling Victorians: why it's a myth that our ancestors didn't smile for pictures(微笑的维多利亚人:为何我们的祖先拍照不笑是个谣言)。主题:文章由作者发现的“微笑的维多利亚人”照片入题,介绍维多利亚时代的奇特现象“绝大多数肖像照神情淡漠、不展笑颜”,并剖析现象产生的原因。脉络:引出全文话题“为何大部分维多利亚时代的人拍照时不笑”(第一、二段)——指出第一个原因(摄影技术原因):早期摄影曝光时间长,很难保持长时间微笑(第三段)——介绍维多利亚晚期情形“摄影技术显著进步,可轻易捕捉微笑”,引出对“维多利亚人拍照时不笑”的深层原因探讨(第四段)——深刻剖析维多利亚人拍照时不愿微笑的思想观念原因(第五、六段)。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① As a historian who's always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past, I've become **preoccupied**^① with looking for photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling (what better way to **shatter**^② the image of 19th-century **prudery**^③?). ② I've found quite a few, and—since I started posting them on Twitter—they have been causing quite a **stir**^④. ③ People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh. ④ They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more **human**^⑤ as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

作为一名史学工作者,我一直在搜寻能让我们重新评价历史的文章或图片,我专注于寻找展现我们维多利亚时代祖先笑容的照片(哪还有更好的方法来打破 19 世纪拘谨的形象呢?)。我找到了不少,而且自从我把这些照片发布到推特上以后,它们就持续引发热议。人们惊讶地发现,维多利亚时代的人玩得很开心而且确实会笑。人们还注意到维多利亚时代的人似乎突然变得更有人情味儿了,因为我们之间相隔的这 100 多年因我们共同的欢笑经历而逐渐消失。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **preoccupied** [pri:'ɒkjupaɪd] a. 专注的;全神贯注的② **shatter** ['ʃætə(r)] v. 粉碎;破灭③ **prudery** ['pru:dəri] n. 过分拘谨;故作正经④ **stir** [stɜ:(r)] n. 激动;愤怒⑤ **human** ['hju:mən] a. 有人情味的;通人情的

● 经典搭配

① cause a stir 引起轰动;引发议论

② fade away 逐渐消失

· 语篇分析 ·

第一、二段引出全文话题:为何大部分维多利亚时代的人拍照时不笑。

首段以作者的个人工作为切入点,引出新发现:维多利亚时代的人是会笑的。关键词:① **photographs**; ② **Victorian ancestors**; ③ **laugh**。

①句介绍作者的个人工作:搜寻维多利亚人微笑的照片,以打破人们对 19 世纪严肃拘谨的刻板印象。As a historian who... 交代作者身份,并指出其工作内容及工作目的:寻找文章或照片,让人们重新评价历史。(i)s always searching for、preoccupied with(专注于)凸显作者对待工作之认真、专注,引发读者对其倾注心血的工作成果的好奇。photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling 锁定文章话题“维多利亚时代的人微笑的照片”。括号内反问句进一步说明这项工作的意义“能够打破人们对 19 世纪严肃拘谨的刻板印象”,其中 shatter the image of 19th-century prudery 是对 makes us re-evaluate the



past 的具体阐释。该句借反问句和比较级(better way)增强语气,激发读者兴趣。

②句展示作者的工作成果与影响:找到不少维多利亚时代人微笑的照片,并在社交平台上引发热议。本句中连用两个 quite(quite a few、causing quite a stir)凸显作者工作成果之丰、产生的影响之大,并借助 have been causing 表明这些照片引发的热议影响深远,体现作者工作(本文话题)的重要价值。

③④句指出这项工作转变了人们对维多利亚人的传统印象:人们发现,维多利亚时代的人的确会笑,并且也有人情味。两句中 surprised to see... suddenly seem to become... 表明人们开始突然有了新发现,暗示人们的传统印象正在发生转变;Victorians had fun and... laugh、more human 与 image of 19th-century prudery 构成“新发现 vs 旧观念”的鲜明对比,而 could, and did, laugh(did 表强调)和 our common experience of laughter 进一步凸显新发现的真实性:维多利亚时代的人真的会笑。

· 真题精解 ·

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 31. According to Paragraph 1, the author's posts on Twitter ____. | 31. 根据第一段,作者在推特上的推文 ____。 |
| [A] changed people's impression of the Victorians | [A] 改变了人们对维多利亚人的印象 |
| [B] highlighted social media's role in Victorian studies | [B] 突出了社交媒体在维多利亚时代研究中的作用 |
| [C] re-evaluated the Victorian's notion of public image | [C] 重新评价了维多利亚人对公众形象的理解 |
| [D] illustrated the development of Victorian photography | [D] 说明了维多利亚时代照片的发展过程 |

[精准定位] 第一段②句指出,作者将微笑的维多利亚人的照片发布到推特上后,它们持续引发热议。随后③④句具体阐述:人们惊讶地发现,维多利亚时代的人玩得很开心而且确实会笑;人们注意到维多利亚时代的人似乎突然变得更有人情味儿了。这都表明人们对维多利亚时代人的印象发生了改变,[A]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[A]契合首段人们对维多利亚人的印象的变化:过分拘谨(the image of 19th-century prudery)→开心嬉闹且确实会笑(Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh... more human)”。

[B]由②句中“这些推文持续引发热议”推断出“社交媒体对于维多利亚时代研究很重要”,但无任何信息支持;[C]偷换主语,重新评估维多利亚人对公众形象的理解的是“看到照片的人们”,而非“作者在Twitter上的推文”;[D]根据首段关键词 Victorian 和 photographs 捏造选项,与第一段所述内容无关。

[技巧总结] 本题为事实细节题,解题关键在于精准定位,并正确梳理句间关系。具体而言,本题考查的是作者推文带来的影响,首先定位至②句。但该句只是概括地指出“这些推特持续引发热议”,并未说明具体影响,因此需要继续阅读下文。紧接着,③④句中 People have been surprised to see... laugh、They are noting... suddenly seem to become more human 具体说明人们看到这些推文的新发现、新变化,故[A]正确。

II ① Of course, I need to **concede**^① that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic **portraiture**^② created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing **miserably**^③ and **stiffly**^④ in front of painted **backdrops**^⑤, or staring **absently**^⑥ into the middle distance.
② How do we explain this trend?

当然了,我需要承认,我收集的“微笑的维多利亚人”只占了1840至1900年间大量肖像照中的极小一部分。大部分的照片中,被拍摄对象或以痛苦而僵硬的姿势坐在彩绘背景前,或心不在焉地凝视着不远处。我们该如何解释这一现象呢?

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **concede** [kən'si:d] v. 承认

② **portraiture** ['pɒtrətʃə(r)] n. 肖像;画像

③ **miserably** ['mɪzəbli] ad. 痛苦地;非常难受地

④ **stiffly** ['stɪfli] ad. 僵硬地

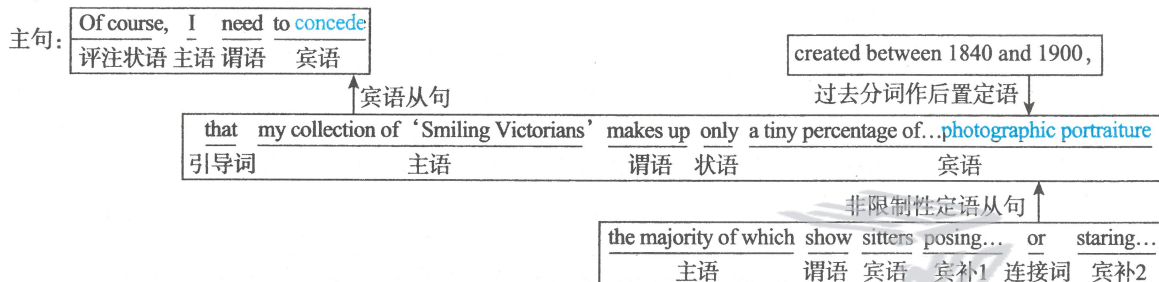
⑤ **backdrop** ['bækdrɒp] n. 背景幕布

⑥ **absently** ['æbsəntli] ad. 心不在焉地;出神地



Of course, I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance.

结构切分：



功能注释：本句主干为 I need to concede that...。that 从句作 concede 的宾语，介绍作者观点。created between 1840 and 1900 为过去分词作后置定语，修饰 photographic portraiture，交代肖像照被拍摄的时间；the majority... middle distance 为非限制性定语从句，补充说明这些肖像照的整体特征。

· 语篇分析 ·

第二段提出本文论述的问题：为什么大部分维多利亚时代的人照相时不愿微笑呢？关键词：① posing miserably and stiffly；② staring absently。

①句介绍维多利亚时期肖像照的总体特点：姿势僵硬、面无表情。本句可分为两层来理解：第一层为 Of course... and 1900，将论述对象从上段“微笑的维多利亚人照片”过渡到“该时代的所有肖像照”上，开始关注当时肖像照的整体特点（between 1840 and 1900 即前文所提到的维多利亚时期）。only a tiny percentage of 与 the vast catalogue of 形成数量上的鲜明对比，说明即便作者收集到的微笑照片已经不少，但也只占了该时期肖像照的极小一部分，暗示当时大部分照片中的人物其实都是不笑的。第二层为 the majority of which... middle distance (which 指代 photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900)，通过非限制性定语从句补充说明当时大部分人照相时的神态 (posing miserably and stiffly “痛苦和僵硬的姿势”、staring absently “心不在焉地凝视”)，具体生动地展示了维多利亚时期肖像照的整体特点。

②句顺势抛出全文论述的问题：怎样解释这一现象呢？this trend 回指上句“维多利亚人照相时姿势僵硬、面无表情的整体特点”；trend 意为“趋势，倾向”，体现出这一特点的普遍性与广泛性，可根据语境翻译为人们互相效仿、表现出某种共同行为的“现象”。

【深层解读】前两段为全文第一部分，首段作者从个人工作出发，引出微笑的维多利亚人照片，以此唤起人们对 19 世纪拘谨严肃的刻板印象的重新审视。第二段作者转而指出，该时期绝大多数照片中的人物其实都是不笑的。两段内容形成反差，从而引出文章论述的问题：既然他们是玩得很愉快且会放声大笑的人，为什么绝大多数人在镜头前甚至连一个微笑都不愿展露呢？两段中作者使用了两个问句，第一个为反问句，加强语气，激发阅读兴趣；第二个为特殊疑问句，引发思考，提出全文讨论的核心问题。

· 真题精解 ·

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 32. What does the author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected? | 32. 关于他收集的维多利亚时期的肖像照，作者说了什么？ |
| [A] They are in popular use among historians. | [A] 它们在历史学家中得到广泛应用。 |
| [B] They are rare among photographs of that age. | [B] 它们在那个时代的照片中很稀有。 |
| [C] They mirror 19th-century social conventions. | [C] 它们反映了 19 世纪的社会习俗。 |
| [D] They show effects of different exposure times. | [D] 它们展现了不同曝光时长的效果。 |

【精准定位】根据题干关键词 Victorian portraits he has collected 定位至第二段①句。该句指出，我收集的“微笑的维多利亚人”只占了 1840 至 1900 年间大量的肖像照的极小一部分，故 [B] 正确。



【命题解密】 正确项[B]是第二段①句的同义改写,其中 rare 对应 only a tiny percentage。

[A]根据作者在首段首句中表明的身份 historian 推测出这些照片也被其他历史学家应用于研究,但在文中找不到依据。[C]张冠李戴,作者收集到的是“微笑的维多利亚人”照片,这些照片只占当时大量照片的极小比例,无法反映社会习俗。另外,原文讨论的是当时人们拍照时的神态表情,而非社会习俗, social conventions 也有偷换概念之嫌。[D]由第三段的关键词 exposure times 捏造而来,但第三段讨论的是为什么大多数维多利亚人在照片中不笑,与作者所收集的“微笑的维多利亚人”照片无关。

【技巧总结】 本题属于事实细节题,解题关键依然是审读题干,精准定位。题干关键词是 the Victorian portraits he has collected (作者收集到的肖像照),可据此定位至第二段①句前半句 my collection of ‘Smiling Victorians’,与之相关的信息为 makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, [B]中 rare 和 photographs of that age 分别对应 a tiny percentage of 和 photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900,故[B]正确。

III ① During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, **exposure**^① times were **notoriously**^② long; the **daguerreotype**^③ photographic method (producing an image on a silvered **copper**^④ plate) could take several minutes to complete, resulting in **blurred**^⑤ images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their **limbs**^⑥. **②** The thought of holding a fixed **grin**^⑦ as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to **contemplate**^⑧, and so a **non-committal**^⑨ blank stare became the norm.

在 19 世纪 40 年代至 50 年代——摄影的早期时代,曝光时间长是众所周知的;达盖尔式摄影法(在镀银的铜盘上制作图像)可能需要几分钟才能完成,当坐着的人改变姿势或者调整四肢时,图像就会变得模糊不清。在摄像机履行神奇的职责时,保持不变的露齿笑简直难以接受,所以面无表情木然凝视就成了常态。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **exposure** [ɪk'spəʊʒə(r)] *n.* 曝光时间

② **notoriously** [nəʊ'tɔ:riəsli] *ad.* 众所周知地

③ **daguerreotype** [də'gerəʊtaɪp] *n.* (早期的)达盖尔银版照片

④ **copper** ['kɒpə(r)] *n.* 铜

⑤ **blurred** [blɜ:d] *a.* 模糊不清的

⑥ **limb** [lɪm] *n.* 肢;臂;腿

⑦ **grin** [grɪn] *n.* 露齿笑;咧嘴笑

⑧ **contemplate** ['kɒntəmpleɪt] *v.* 考虑接受(发生某事的可能性)

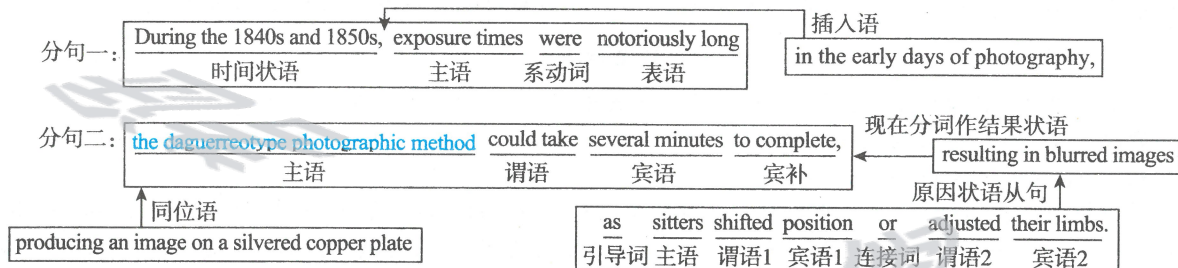
⑨ **non-committal** [ɪnɒnkə'mɪtl] *a.* 无明确意义的;态度不明朗的

● 经典搭配

① perform one's duty 履行职责

During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, exposure times were notoriously long; the daguerreotype photographic method (producing an image on a silvered copper plate) could take several minutes to complete, resulting in blurred images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their limbs.

结构切分:



功能注释: 本句是由冒号隔开的并列句。分句一主干为 exposure times were notoriously long; in the early days of photography 为插入语,语义上与 During the 1840s and 1850s 并列,对这段时间进行补充说明。分句二主干为 the daguerreotype photographic method could take several minutes to complete。分句



二中 producing an image on a silvered copper plate 为 the daguerreotype photographic method 的同位语, 解释其具体的操作方法。随后的 resulting in... 为现在分词结构作结果状语, as 引导的原因状语从句交代这一结果产生的原因。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段针对上文提出的问题, 开始分析“维多利亚时期的人们拍照时不笑”的第一个原因(摄影技术原因): 早期摄影“曝光时间长”, 很难长时间保持微笑。关键词: ①exposure times; ②notoriously long。

①句介绍早期摄影技术的局限性: 技术落后, 曝光时间长。本句由冒号分为前后两个分句, 分句一概述早期摄影的技术特点: 曝光时间长。During the 1840s and 1850s 与 in the early days of photography 共同锁定早期摄影时代, notoriously long(notoriously 意为“[贬义]众所周知”)体现当时人们对于拍照时间过长的普遍厌恶。分句二具体介绍当时最典型的达盖尔式摄影法的成像原理, 解释曝光时间长对人们拍照姿势的影响。take several minutes 表明曝光时间长, resulting in... as... 构成因果逻辑: 一旦在曝光期间改变姿势或调整四肢, 就会导致成像模糊(因此人们在拍照期间需要长时间静止不动)。

②句进一步明确“曝光时间长”这一技术局限对人们拍照表情的影响: 在镜头前长时间保持露齿笑很难。and so 构成因果逻辑: 照相时很难长时间保持不变的露齿笑→不笑便成了常态。前半句中 thought 和 contemplate 都有“想到、考虑”之意, 并借助 too much to... 结构的强烈否定语义(太难而无法……), 凸显长时间保持微笑之难: 想一想都觉得太难。后半句中 non-committal blank stare(non-committal“态度不明朗的”, blank“木然的, 面无表情的”, stare“长时间盯着看”)凸显照片中人物表情的僵化与木然, 呼应上段 posing miserably and stiffly... staring absently into the middle distance, the norm(意为“常态; 惯例”)说明这种木然神情的普遍性, 呼应上段末句 this trend。

IV ① But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction^① of the Box Brownie and other portable^② cameras meant that, though slow by today's digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous^③. ② Spontaneous^④ smiles were relatively easy to capture^⑤ by the 1890s, so we must look elsewhere for an explanation^⑥ of why Victorians still hesitated^⑦ to smile.

但到了19世纪80年代, 曝光时间大幅缩短, 布朗尼盒式相机及其他便携式相机的投入使用更使曝光时间几近一瞬(虽然按照今天的数码标准, 这仍然很慢)。19世纪90年代时, 自然的微笑已比较容易捕捉, 因此我们必须转而寻找“维多利亚时代的人为何仍不愿微笑”的其他原因。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- | | |
|--|--|
| ①introduction [ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃn] n. 初次投入使用; 采用 | § 由自主的 |
| ②portable ['pɔ:təbl] a. 便携式的 | § ⑤capture ['kæptʃə(r)] v. 拍摄 |
| ③instantaneous [ˌɪnstənˈteɪniəs] a. 立即的; 立刻的 | § ⑥explanation [ˌɪkspləˈneɪʃn] n. 解释; 理由 |
| ④spontaneous [spɒnˈteɪniəs] a. (动作等)无意识的, 不 | § ⑦hesitate ['hezɪteɪt] v. 有疑虑; 不愿意 |

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段介绍维多利亚晚期情形“摄影技术显著进步, 可轻易捕捉微笑”, 进一步引出对“维多利亚人拍照时不笑”的深层原因探讨。关键词: ①exposure times... much quicker by the 1880s; ②Spontaneous smiles... easy to capture by the 1890s。

①句指出19世纪80年代摄影技术取得显著进步。and 标示语义递进: 两分句中 exposure times, the exposure 同指, much quicker, almost instantaneous 呈现摄影技术的突破性成就“曝光时间大幅缩短, 几乎接近一瞬”, 其中分句二以 meant(产生……结果)呈递因果逻辑“便携式相机投入使用→曝光几乎瞬间完成”, though 则以退为进, 指出虽然比不上如今的数码摄影速度, 但当时的摄影技术已然突飞猛进。

②句指出19世纪90年代拍摄微笑并非难事(但人们依然不笑), 进而引出对这一现象的深层思考。so 提示因果逻辑: Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture 与前文 The thought of holding a fixed



grin... was too much to contemplate(第三段)形成鲜明对比“早期摄影技术不成熟,需要人们长时间保持微笑 vs 后来摄影技术显著进步,相机可以轻松捕获自然微笑”,由此得出结论“90年代的维多利亚人不愿微笑并非技术原因,而是另有他因”。we must look elsewhere for an explanation引出下文更深层次的原因。

【深层解读】第三、四段以 During the 1840s and 1850s... by the 1880s... by the 1890s 勾勒时间线索,以 But 提示逻辑脉络,借助 exposure times were notoriously long→exposure times were much quicker→the exposure was almost instantaneous 聚焦摄像技术的巨大进步,再由 The thought of holding a fixed grin... was too much to contemplate→Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture 呈现维多利亚早期和晚期截然不同的摄像体验,由此在维多利亚人拍照时不愿微笑的原因剖析上,实现了从摄影技术因素向思想观念因素的过渡(photography/the daguerreotype photographic method→hesitated)。

V ① One explanation might be the loss of **dignity**^① displayed through a cheesy grin. ② “Nature gave us lips to **conceal**^② our teeth,” ran one popular Victorian **maxim**^③, alluding to the fact that before the birth of **proper**^④ **dentistry**^⑤, mouths were often in a **shocking**^⑥ state of **hygiene**^⑦. ③ A **flashing**^⑧ set of healthy and clean, regular ‘**pearly**^⑨ whites’ was a rare sight in Victorian society, the **preserve**^⑩ of the super-rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not **guaranteed**^⑪).

一种解释是做作地露齿笑会显得有失尊严。一则维多利亚时代广为流传的箴言称“自然予我们嘴唇以掩藏牙齿”,这暗示严格意义上的牙科学诞生之前,口腔的卫生状况往往非常糟糕。在维多利亚时代的社会,一口闪闪发亮、清洁健康、整整齐齐的“珍珠般的皓齿”难得一见,那是超级富豪的专属(而即便那样,牙齿卫生也无法保证)。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **dignity** ['dignəti] n. 庄严;尊严

② **conceal** [kən'si:l] v. 隐藏,掩盖

③ **maxim** ['mæksɪm] n. 格言;箴言

④ **proper** ['prɒpə(r)] a. 严格意义上的,真正的

⑤ **dentistry** ['dentɪstri] n. 牙科学

⑥ **shocking** ['ʃɒkɪŋ] a. 非常糟糕的

⑦ **hygiene** ['haɪdʒi:n] n. 卫生

⑧ **flashing** ['flæʃɪŋ] a. 闪光的

⑨ **pearly** ['pɜ:li] a. 珍珠的;似珍珠的

⑩ **preserve** [prɪ'zɜ:v] n. (某人或群体活动等的)专门领域

⑪ **guarantee** [ˌɡærən'ti:] v. 确保;使必然发生

● **经典搭配**

① allude to 暗指,影射

· 语篇分析 ·

第五、六段追根溯源,深刻剖析维多利亚人拍照时不愿微笑的思想观念原因。

第五段分析原因一:维多利亚时代的人认为“露齿笑有失尊严”,因为当时人们的口腔卫生状况非常糟糕。关键词:①the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin;②mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene.

①句概述维多利亚时代的人不愿微笑的原因:认为露齿笑有失尊严。One explanation 体现本段与上文的逻辑衔接(解释原因),并暗示原因可能不止一个(下文可能继续探讨其他原因);through 搭建句内因果联系“做作地露齿而笑→有失尊严”,由“露齿笑后果严重”解开人们不愿微笑之谜,且 grin(露齿而笑)有别于前文 smile,暗示尊严的丧失与牙齿有关。

②句指出这种观念形成的时代原因:牙科学尚未诞生,人们的口腔卫生状况极差。句内先借 ran 的僻义“原话为”引出维多利亚时代的一则箴言(popular 强调该箴言广为流传,被奉为圭臬):Nature gave us... 将“以嘴唇掩藏牙齿”归于自然法则(to conceal our teeth 与 grin 形成强对比,明确露齿而笑有违天意);然后以状语 alluding to the fact 追溯该箴言产生的时代背景:before... 提示“牙科学尚未诞生,口腔知识极度匮乏”,频度词 often 修饰形容词 shocking 强调“人们的口腔卫生状况普遍极差”。

③句以“看似健康的牙齿少之又少”反衬时人牙齿卫生堪忧。句首 flashing、healthy、clean、regular、pearly whites 集中展现健康牙齿的外在状态,而后 a rare sight 及其同位语 the preserve of the super-rich (preserve 指“[某人或群体]独占的领域”)直指“健康牙齿为巨富专属,拥有者寥寥无几”,括号内再以 even then 实现递进,指出“(没有牙科学指导的情况下,)即使牙齿看似健康,也不一定卫生”。

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



【深层解读】段际: we must look elsewhere for an explanation. . . One explanation might be. . . 串联第四、五段, 形成“指出维多利亚晚期的人不愿微笑另有他因→细述可能原因”的逻辑。段内: 先借 through 传递因果逻辑, 总述“露齿笑会丧失尊严”, 随后借箴言之意“牙齿必须掩藏起来(to conceal our teeth)”暗示“维多利亚时代, 牙齿为人所耻的缺陷”, 并以 often vs a rare sight 分述常见情形和鲜见情形, 从正反两面展示时人的牙齿状态“大多数人极为糟糕, 极少数人看似健康(但也不一定卫生)”, 最终明确露齿笑有失尊严的根由“牙齿的不卫生状态”。

· 真题精解 ·



| | |
|---|--|
| 33. What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s? | 33. 在 19 世纪 90 年代, 可能是什么原因使维多利亚时代的人拍照不笑? |
| [A] Their inherent social sensitiveness. | [A] 他们天生对社交敏感。 |
| [B] Their tension before the camera. | [B] 他们在相机前感到紧张。 |
| [C] Their distrust of new inventions. | [C] 他们不信任新发明。 |
| [D] Their unhealthy dental condition. | [D] 他们的牙齿状况不健康。 |

【精准定位】根据题干关键词 kept the Victorians from smiling 和 in the 1890s 定位至第四段末句。该句指出, 19 世纪 90 年代时, 自然的微笑已比较容易捕捉, 人们拍照时不笑另有他因。第五段继而提出一种可能解释“露齿笑显得有失尊严”并借由古箴言追溯时代背景“当时牙科学尚未诞生, 人们的牙齿卫生状况极差”。可见, 90 年代的人拍照不笑是因为“微笑会暴露牙齿的不健康状态, 有失尊严”, [D] 正确。

【命题解密】正确项 [D] 概括改写第五段 mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene. . . A flashing set of. . . was a rare sight, 体现维多利亚人掩藏牙齿、以笑为耻的缘由。

[A] 干扰在 social sensitiveness 一词, 其指“能察觉他人情绪、理解他人观点的交际能力”(而非“关注自身形象、在乎他人观点的敏感心态”)。[B] 由第二段①句被拍摄对象状态“姿势痛苦而僵硬(posing miserably and stiffly)”臆断出“人们在相机前感到紧张”, 但这是“摄影曝光时间太长”所致, 而非由于紧张。另外, 该选项定位错误, 与题干中 in the 1890s 的定位信息不符。[C] 由第三段碎片信息 the early days of photography, non-committal blank stare 捏造出“因为相机是新发明, 所以人们在拍照时不愿表露情感, 只是木然凝视”, 但由第四段可知“90 年代时摄像技术已实现巨大飞跃, 相机已不算新发明”, 且全文未提及“人们对拍照持抵触、怀疑态度”。

【技巧总结】本题为事实细节题, 考查因果逻辑, 解题关键依然是“精准定位+准确梳理逻辑关系”。以本题为例, 根据题干中的时间词 the 1890s 可直接定位至第四段末句 we must look elsewhere for an explanation, 该句没有答案, 只是说我们需要寻找维多利亚人拍照不笑的其他原因。接着第五段以 One explanation might be. . . 衔接, 引出 90 年代人拍照不笑之因“认为露齿笑有失尊严, 必须掩藏牙齿”, 随后揭示这种观念背后的社会现实“口腔(牙齿)卫生状况非常糟糕”, 由此确定“牙齿状况不健康”是 90 年代人拍照不笑的根本原因, [D] 正确。干扰项或曲解文义([A] 项), 或定位错误([B] [C] 项)。

VI ① A toothy^① grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened gnashers^②) lacked class^③: drunks^④, tramps^⑤, and music hall performers^⑥ might gurn^⑦ and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll's gum^⑧-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming^⑨ look for properly bred^⑩ persons. ② Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty^⑪ laugh, said that when it came to photographic^⑫ portraits^⑬ there could be “nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever”. [444 words]

露齿一笑(尤其是在牙齿有豁口或发黑时)有失身份: 酒鬼、流浪汉和音乐厅里的戏子也许会像路易斯·卡罗尔笔下露着牙龈嬉笑的柴郡猫那般扮着鬼脸、咧嘴大笑, 但这种举止与教养良好的人并不相称。即使是马克·吐温这样一个乐于开怀大笑的人, 也曾言“说起人像照片, 没有什么比一个又傻又蠢的微笑被永久定格更糟了”。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **toothy** ['tu:θi] *a.* 露齿的
 ② **gnashers** ['næʃəz] *n.* [pl.] 牙齿
 ③ **class** [kla:s] *n.* 阶级; 阶层
 ④ **drunk** [drʌŋk] *n.* 醉汉; 酒鬼
 ⑤ **tramp** [træmp] *n.* 流浪汉; 流浪乞丐
 ⑥ **performer** [pə'fɔ:mə(r)] *n.* 演出者; 演员
 ⑦ **gurn** [gɜ:n] *v.* 做俏皮相; 扮鬼脸
 ⑧ **gum** [gʌm] *n.* 牙龈; 齿龈

- ⑨ **becoming** [bi'kʌmɪŋ] *a.* 合适的; 与……相称的
 ⑩ **breed** [bri:d] *v.* 以……方式教育
 ⑪ **hearty** ['hɑ:ti] *a.* 尽情的
 ⑫ **photographic** [ɪfəʊtə'græfɪk] *a.* 摄影的; 照片的
 ⑬ **portrait** ['pɔ:treɪt] *n.* 肖像; 人像

● 经典搭配

- ① when it comes to 当谈到某事时

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段分析原因二: 维多利亚时代的人认为“露齿笑有失身份”。关键词: A toothy grin... lacked class.

①句直陈原因: 露齿笑有失身份。冒号标示总分结构: 冒号前 lacked class(class 指“社会阶层”)简短明确露齿笑给人的印象“身份低下、缺乏教养”, 同时在括号中又叠加了上段“口腔状况非常糟糕(牙齿有豁口或发黑)”这一因素, 极力凸显露齿笑在时人眼中的不合时宜; 冒号后将“社会底层人群(酒鬼、流浪汉、戏子)的大笑”与“柴郡猫的露龈笑”进行类比(gurn and grin with a smile as... as...), 通过 gurn and grin(扮鬼脸、呲牙咧嘴大笑)、gum-exposing(露出牙龈)、smile as wide as(咧嘴大笑)等展现其狂放粗俗的笑态, 并结合转折句式、一肯一否结构(... might... but it was not a becoming look...)明确咧嘴大笑是“粗鄙的底层之人所为, 却为高雅体面的君子所不齿”(drunks, tramps, and music hall performers vs properly bred persons 分别指向“身份卑微、缺乏教养之人 vs 高雅绅士、教养良好之人”, becoming 取其僻义“与……相称的”, 暗示这已经成为一种普遍认可的社会观念和对人的评价标准)。

②句援引马克·吐温之言强调“摄像时不可微笑”的观念根深蒂固。Even Mark Twain... said that 引出典型代表马克·吐温之言以论证上文观点, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh 明确马克·吐温的个性特征“乐于开怀大笑”; 而他所言 nothing more damning than(“否定词[nothing, no 等]+比较级+than”表示最高级意义, 意即“……是最糟的”)明确其极力反对拍照时微笑(fixed 指“定[影]”, 即笑容被拍摄下来永久定格), a hearty laugh vs a silly, foolish smile 形成强烈矛盾“明明自己喜欢纵情大笑, 却认为拍照时即使微笑也是憨傻、愚蠢的”, 凸显维多利亚时期“摄像时不可微笑”这一观念根深蒂固、深入人心。

【深层解读】段内: 本段通过 A toothy grin... lacked class... it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons... Even Mark Twain... 串起段内逻辑, 首先提出观点“露齿笑有失身份”, 接着进一步说明这种举止与教养良好的人并不相称, 末句引用马克·吐温的例子予以证明, 构成完整的“论点—论据”关系。段际: 第五段通过 One explanation might be... 引出对“维多利亚后期人们拍照时依然不笑”的深层原因分析, 随后第五、六段分别从 the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin 和 A toothy grin... lacked class 两个角度进行了阐述, 前者强调“口腔卫生糟糕使得露齿笑有损美观”, 后者强调“笑被赋予身份、等级意义, 露齿笑缺乏教养、有失身份”, 共同解释了维多利亚时期的人拍照不笑的思想观念原因。

· 真题精解 ·

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 34. Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was _____. | 34. 引用马克·吐温的话是为了证明, 不赞同拍照时微笑曾是_____。 |
| [A] a deep-root belief | [A] 一种根深蒂固的观念 |
| [B] a misguided attitude | [B] 一种错误的态度 |
| [C] a controversial view | [C] 一个有争议的观点 |
| [D] a thought-provoking idea | [D] 一个发人深省的看法 |

【精准定位】题干问及作者引用马克·吐温之言的目的, 应到马克·吐温的话语之外寻找作者观点, 由此锁定第六段首句。该句首先指出, 露齿笑有失身份, 也即拍照时不应该笑, 随后对比两类人(drunks, tramps, and music hall performers vs properly bred persons)指出, 粗俗之人才会咧嘴大笑, 而



(大笑)这种举止与教养良好的人并不相称。再结合马克·吐温的例子“尽管他喜欢纵情大笑,却认为拍照时微笑是愚蠢之举”,可见“在维多利亚时代,拍照时不得微笑的观念已根深蒂固、深入人心,[A]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[A]符合第六段首句“露齿笑有失身份”这一社会观念,同时也符合例子本身“马克·吐温虽喜欢开怀大笑,却认为拍照时绝对不能微笑”之意。

[B]结合首段“作者发现了不少维多利亚时期人微笑的照片”推断而来,但第二段即指出“大部分摄影作品中的人物表情严肃”,末段亦体现社会主流观点“微笑有失身份”。[C]将 nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile vs enjoyed a hearty laugh 传递的“马克·吐温观点与其自身性格矛盾”误解为“马克·吐温观点与他人观点相矛盾(不赞同拍照微笑的观点是有争议的)”。[D]由马克·吐温的写作风格“以幽默笔触讽刺社会现实”臆断出“其观点发人深省、引人深思”。

[技巧总结] 本题为写作目的题,解题技巧是跳出例子本身,寻找上下文中的作者观点,因为例子永远是为观点服务的。如本题,根据题干中 Mark Twain 定位至第六段②句,该段只有两句话,因此该例子要证明的观点就是①句。①句首先指出露齿笑有失身份,然后通过对比两类人(drunks, tramps, and music hall performers vs properly bred persons)说明维多利亚时代根深蒂固的社会观念“露齿笑有失身份”,再结合文章主题词“拍照”可得知,该时期的人们普遍认为拍照时不应该微笑,也即该观念已深入人心。当然,此时再结合例子本身来理解,就可以“既见树木,又见森林”了。

| 35. Which of the following questions does the text answer? | 35. 本文回答了以下哪个问题? |
|--|-------------------------------|
| [A] Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs? | [A] 为什么大多数维多利亚时代的人在照片里看起来很严厉? |
| [B] Why did the Victorians start to view photographs? | [B] 为什么维多利亚时代的人开始欣赏照片? |
| [C] What made photography develop in the Victorian period? | [C] 在维多利亚时期,什么推动了摄影术的进步? |
| [D] How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm? | [D] 拍照时微笑如何成为后维多利亚时代的常态? |

[精准定位] 本文首段介绍作者发现“不少维多利亚人面带微笑的照片”,第二段陈述事实“当时的肖像照中,面带微笑者仅占少数,多数被拍摄者姿势僵硬、表情淡漠”并提出问题“如何解释这一现象?”,第三至六段分别阐释了三个原因“早期的相机曝光时间过长,人们难以保持微笑;当时人们牙齿卫生极差,露齿笑有失尊严;社会普遍认为露齿笑有失身份、缺乏教养”。综合可知,全文旨在剖析“为何大部分维多利亚时代的人拍照不笑/表情严肃”(第二段段末问句即为文章主题),[A]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[A]为文章主题句 How do we explain this trend (this trend 代指 sitters posing miserably and stiffly... or staring absently) 的同义改写。

[B]中 view(看;仔细察看)源自第二、三段复现词 staring、stare,但其指“被拍摄者的空洞凝视”而非“人们察看、欣赏照片”。[C]源自第三、四段“维多利亚早期相机曝光时间长,而维多利亚晚期相机曝光时间大幅缩短”以及第四段①句所述曝光时间缩短的原因之一“便携式相机投入使用”,但文章并未深入分析“相机曝光时间缩短/摄影术发展进步的原因”。[D]中 post-Victorian 属无中生有,全文并未提及“后维多利亚时代的拍照方式”。

[技巧总结] 本题考查文章主题,串联各段主旨句即可轻松解题。第一段介绍作者经历“我找到了一些‘微笑的维多利亚人’照片,并在社交媒体上引发热议”(其实已暗示那个时期的微笑照片不多),第二段指出“微笑的维多利亚人的照片并不多见,那个时期的大多数照片中人们都是不笑的”,并提出问题“该如何解释这一现象呢?”;随后,第三至六段通过大量与“笑/不笑”相关的同义词复现(第三段 non-committal blank stare、第四段 smiles、第五段 a cheesy grin、第六段 A toothy grin... gurn and grin with a smile... gum-exposing... a hearty laugh... a silly, foolish smile)以及因果逻辑衔接(第四段末句 so we must look elsewhere for an explanation of why Victorians still hesitated to smile 和第五段 One explanation might be...)深入分析了其中的原因。综上,本文遵循“介绍某历史现象——剖析其产生原因”的行文逻辑,对“为什么大部分维多利亚时期的人在照片中不笑”这一历史现象进行了原因分析,[A]符合文章主题。





知识补充



Text 4 国会需赋权 FCC, 确保实施网络中立



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析

来源: Los Angeles Times《洛杉矶时报》2019年10月2日文章 Is net neutrality alive or dead? It's hard to tell(网络中立是生是死? 难下定论!)。主题: 作者指出, 网络中立可确保宽带运营商不会区别对待与其竞争的网络公司, 然而联邦通信委员会(FCC)的当前政策和上诉法院的最新判决均与这一目标相悖; 鉴于此, 国会应当介入以确保 FCC 实施网络中立。脉络: 介绍对网络中立的需求(第一段)——指出网络中立无法实施并聚焦 FCC 的不合理政策(第二、三段)——分析上诉法院有关网络中立的最新判决的不足(第四、五段)——对国会提出建议(第六段)。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① From the early days of broadband^①, advocates^② for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable^③ and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive^④ to favor affiliated^⑤ websites over their rivals'. ② That's why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood^⑥ of the Internet.

自打宽带问世初期, 消费者及互联网公司的权益倡导者们就在担心, 销售宽带连接的有线电视和电话公司不仅有能力而且有动机去偏袒自己的关联网站、歧视竞争对手的网站。正是基于这一原因, 人们一直以来都在强烈要求出台相关规则, 避免由宽带运营商来决定网上谁是赢家谁是输家, 从而维护自由与创新——互联网的命脉所在。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①broadband ['brɔ:dbænd] n. 宽带连接
②advocate ['ædvəkeɪt] n. 支持者; 倡导者
③cable ['keɪbl] n. 有线电视

- ④incentive [ɪn'sentɪv] n. 刺激; 动机
⑤affiliated [ə'fɪlietɪd] a. 隶属的
⑥lifeblood ['laɪfbld] n. (事物的) 命脉; 生命线

· 语篇分析 ·

第一段说明背景: 对“出台规则, 防止宽带运营商区别对待客户, 保证数据传输中立性”的要求非常强烈。关键词: ①favor affiliated websites over their rivals'; ②a strong demand。

①句指出对“宽带运营商不中立、不公平”的担忧由来已久。From the early days of broadband, advocates... worried... 确立视角“消费者及互联网公司权益倡导者的担忧”, 并强调这一担忧伴随整个宽带发展历程。consumers and web-based companies, cable and phone companies selling broadband connections 明确利益冲突双方“消费者及互联网公司 vs 有线电视及电话公司/宽带运营商”; had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals' 体现冲突根源“宽带运营商可能偏袒自家关联网站、歧视对手的网站(缺乏公平性和中立性)”, 且强调这一可能性之大“运营商有能力(本身是宽带提供者)、有动机(偏袒己方、打压敌方)”。

②句明确结果: “出台规则以限制运营商”的要求非常强烈。That's why 建立①②句间因果逻辑: 由于担心宽带运营商不公行为, 所以要求出台规则。such a strong demand for rules 体现对网络中立性规则的要求之强烈, 侧面反映运营商潜在破坏力之大。prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online 展现运营商的潜在巨大破坏力“成为网络世界的主宰”(pick 意为“挑选”, 此处以较为不正式的用词凸显运营商的任意操纵)。preserving the freedom... the lifeblood of the Internet 明确要求制定网络中立规则的最终目的“维护自由与创新、保护互联网的命脉”(lifeblood 意为 the thing that keeps sth strong and healthy and is necessary for successful development, 强调自由与创新是互联网健康发展的根本保障)。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



【**深层解读**】首段在精炼阐述网络中立性问题的同时,明确传递了作者的观点态度:1.从语法上看,时态标记 From the early days...worried...had、there has been...that would prevent...that have been 表明“担忧网络运营商不公,要求网络中立性”伴随整个宽带发展历程;2.从衔接上看,That's why 体现因果论证,聚焦对“网络中立法则”的要求,凸显这一需求有理有据。3.从语义上看,本段以“网络中立性”为核心,从网络中立倡导者的担忧切入,首先表明了缺乏网络中立性的后果,随后将网络中立规则的作用提升至维护互联网命脉的高度,展现出了此类规则的必要性。

· 真题精解 ·



| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 36. There has long been concern that broadband providers would _____. | 36. 长久以来都有人担心,宽带运营商会_____。 |
| [A] bring web-based firms under control | [A] 控制互联网公司 |
| [B] slow down the traffic on their network | [B] 降低网络流量的传输速度 |
| [C] show partiality in treating clients | [C] 区别对待客户 |
| [D] intensify competition with their rivals | [D] 强化与对手之间的竞争 |

【**精准定位**】第一段①句指出,自打宽带问世初期,消费者权益倡导者就担心宽带运营商会如下做法:偏袒自己的关联网站而歧视竞争对手的网站,即区别对待客户。②句进一步说明其影响:宽带运营商可以决定网上的赢家和输家。C 是对权益倡导者担忧的正确概括。

【**命题解密**】题干+正确项 C 正确改写首段①句:has long been 概括 From the early days of broadband;show partiality in treating clients 改写 favor affiliated websites over their rivals'。

A 利用个别词汇 web-based companies 及宽带运营商可能做法“歧视某些网站”,捏造出运营商意欲控制互联网公司,但文中缺乏信息支持。B 将宽带运营商令人担忧的做法“偏袒自身关联网站,限制竞争对手网络流量的传输速度”泛化为“降低所有网络流量的传输速度”。D 源于①句 rivals' 一词,但这里指宽带运营商(流量掌控者)对于对手网站(流量使用者)的掣肘,并未涉及宽带运营商之间竞争加剧。

【**技巧总结**】事实细节题的基本解答策略是“利用题干关键词返回文章中进行定位→锁定信息并比对选项”;而当单个句子不足以解答试题时,应向其所在句群求助。如本题,根据题干关键词 broadband providers 找到的信息 picking winners and losers online 不够具体。因此应将视野提升至段落层面:以因果逻辑表达 That's why 为纽带,确立 worried 与 prevent...from 所涉及内容的语义关联(因为存在担忧,所以需要制止),从而确定 companies selling broadband connections 与 broadband providers 同指,并随之确定 favor affiliated websites over their rivals' 与 picking...一致,从而确定同样体现“偏袒”之义的 C 为正确答案。

II ① Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill—in part because of **pushback**^① from broadband providers, anti-regulatory **conservatives**^② and the courts. ② A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed **resolution**^③, it only **prolonged**^④ the fight. ③ At issue before the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the latest **take**^⑤ of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a **party-line**^⑥ vote in 2017. ④ The Republican-**penned**^⑦ order not only **eliminated**^⑧ the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything. ⑤ The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either.

然而这一需求一直都几乎不可能被满足——部分原因就在于宽带运营商、反监管的保守派以及各级法院的反对。周二,联邦上诉法院再次介入,但它并未提供急需的决议,而只是延长了这场争论。摆在美国哥伦比亚特区巡回上诉法院面前的争议焦点是联邦通信委员会(FCC)就网络中立性(net neutrality)于2017年经由一次政党路线投票通过的最新意见。共和党人起草的这一规定不仅废除了FCC于2015年(彼时大多数成员是民主党人)通过的严苛的网络中立性规则,而且否决了委员会对宽带运营商提出任何行为要求的权力。(2017年的)规定同时声明,州政府及地方政府同样不得监管宽带运营商。





- ① **pushback** ['puʃbæk] *n.* 反对; 抵制
 ② **conservative** [kən'sɜ:vətɪv] *n.* 保守派
 ③ **resolution** [ˌrezə'lju:ʃn] *n.* 决议; 正式决定
 ④ **prolong** [prə'lɒŋ] *v.* 延长
 ⑤ **take** [teɪk] *n.* 看法; 意见
 ⑥ **party-line** [ˌpɑ:ti 'laɪn] *a.* 政党路线的

- ⑦ **pen** [pen] *v.* 起草; 草拟
 ⑧ **eliminate** [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] *v.* 排除; 清除

● 经典搭配

- ① **weigh in** 加入(争论或争吵)
 ② **at issue** 是讨论的焦点

The Republican-penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything.

结构切分:

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|--|
| The Republican-penned order | not only eliminated | the...rules | but rejected | the commission's authority | to require broadband providers...anything. |
| 主语 | 谓语1 | 宾语1 | 谓语2 | 宾语2 | 介词短语做后置定语 |
| 省略了that的定语从句修饰rules | | | | | |
| the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, | | | | | |
| 主语 | 谓语 | 时间状语从句 | | | |

功能注释: 本句主干为 The Republican-penned order not only eliminated... but rejected... authority. rules 后接一个省略了 that 的定语从句, 介绍 FCC 原定规则的情况; to require... 为修饰 authority 的后置定语, 介绍 FCC 原有权限。

· 语篇分析 ·



第二段引出当前相关事件: 哥伦比亚特区巡回上诉法院最新判决。关键词: A federal appeals court weighed in again.

①句转承上文, 指出网络中立规则并未得以实施, 并指出三大阻挠力量。Yet 实现段际衔接, 引出实际情形; almost impossible to fill 明确网络中立“几乎无法实行”; in part because of pushback from A, B and C 指出三大阻挠力量: 除了被运营商抵制, 还遭遇政治(反监管的保守派)和法律(法院)方面的阻挠。

②句引出最新事件“上诉法院介入”并简单评价“并未解决问题”。A federal appeals court weighed in again (weigh in 意为“加入[争论或争吵]”) 回应①句 pushback from... the courts, 指出法庭再次介入。but 引发转折, 取舍结构 instead of... it only prolonged the fight 明确法院此次介入的结果“没有解决问题, 而只是延长了争议”, 体现出作者的失望之情。句中 a badly needed resolution 回应前文, 指向“急需解决的网络不公问题”; fight 意为“争论”, 指网络中立支持方和反对方的长久交锋。

③句指出案件焦点: FCC 最新政策(2017 年通过的规定)。本句以倒装结构“表语(At issue) + 系动词(was) + 主语(the latest take of...)”加强句间衔接并凸显语义重点(主语)。the U. S. Court of Appeals... 明确上句 A federal appeals court 所指; At issue(意为“讨论的焦点”)引出法庭面前的问题/案件的焦点(编者注: 即 Mozilla 公司诉 FCC 案); the latest take of the FCC (take 意为“看法, 意见”; latest 意为“最新的, 最近的”)为全句语义重点, 聚焦“FCC 最新站位”, 暗示其立场带有一定主观性、存在多次反复。adopted on a party-line vote in 2017 明确 FCC 最新政策的通过时间及其与政治挂钩。编者注: party-line vote 意为“(符合)政党路线的投票”, 表明结果在一定程度上无关事件本身是非, 而是关乎政党利益。

④⑤句具体介绍 FCC 于 2017 年投票通过的政策。The Republican-penned order not only eliminated... but rejected... The order also declared... 并列结果, 介绍 FCC 于 2017 年投票通过的法规的多项内容, 凸显其总体方向“去监管化”: 1. 废除网络中立规则; 2. 规定 FCC 无权向运营商提出行为要求; 3. 宣布地方政府也不得监管运营商。对该内容的理解需要注意: 1. Republican-penned (pen 用作动词, 意为“起草”)明确③句 a party-line vote in 2017 具体所指, 并与本句 a Democratic majority in 2015 形成对比, 展现 FCC 的立场反复“2015 年遵循民主党路线, 严格推行网络中立; 到了 2017 年则倒向共和党, 完全废除网络中立”; 2. much of anything 凸显去监管化的程度之深; 3. 结合美国文化常识理解⑤句



可知,这是身为联邦政府部门的 FCC 试图影响地方政府,足见其推行去监管化的不遗余力。

【深层解读】1. 本段整体行文脉络为“总结上文、引出新事件→聚焦新事件焦点”。①②句 badly needed、only prolonged 反映了作者对法庭最新判决的不满,奠定批判基调;③④⑤句以 At issue 引出案件核心“FCC 的最新规定”,并以 adopted on a party-line vote、Republican-penned order 凸显规定的“政治性”(暗示有失客观),且借助 not only... but (also)... also 实现语义上的不断递进,揭露去监管化之彻底。

2. 读完本段会产生两个疑问:既然 FCC 的新规定抛弃了被消费者权益倡导者(包括作者在内)奉为圭臬的网络中立,那么相关方面的市场监管如何进行?法院到底是支持了还是驳回了 FCC 对网络中立的抛弃,判决又是基于何种理由?预测下文将围绕这两方面问题展开。

· 真题精解 ·

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 37. Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC ____. | 37. 在对网络中立性规则的要求之下, FCC ____。 |
| [A] sticks to an out-of-date order | [A] 坚守过时的规则 |
| [B] takes an anti-regulatory stance | [B] 采取反监管立场 |
| [C] has issued a special resolution | [C] 颁布了特别解决方案 |
| [D] has allowed the states to intervene | [D] 允许各州介入其中 |

【精准定位】第二段③句指出,FCC 于 2017 年通过了网络中立性方面的最新决议;④⑤句进一步指出,这份决议废除了原先严苛的网络中立性原则,且规定州政府和地方政府均不得监管宽带运营商。由此可知,FCC 如今对网络中立性采取了反监管立场,B 正确。

【命题解密】正确项 B 是对原文 eliminated the strict net neutrality rules、state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers 等信息的高度概括。

A 源于第四段②句 unhinged from the realities“与现实脱节”,但这是法官对判决结果的解读,而非作者对 FCC 现行规则的描述。C 源于②句 a badly needed resolution,但这里指“上诉法院未能就网络中立给出解决办法”,并非“FCC 提出了特别解决方案来保证网络中立”。D 与⑤句“FCC 不允许州政府监管宽带运营商”相悖。

【技巧总结】本题要求考生把握论述主题的变换、辨别相关信息。具体来看,首先梳理本段脉络:指出网络中立未能实行(impossible to fill)→明确法庭判决无助于解决这一问题(instead of providing a... resolution)→指出法庭面对的核心问题“FCC 最新政策/2017 规定”→介绍 FCC 的最新规定。由此可知答案出现在最后一部分:关键信息“废除严苛的网络中立性规则,否决委员会对宽带运营商提出行为要求的权力,禁止当地政府监管运营商”明确 FCC 的政策整体具有去监管化的倾向,从而锁定答案为 B。

此外还可适当从选项出发,首先将其分成积极行动(C、D)及消极行动(A、B)两类;随后根据段落整体走向判断 FCC 应采取了消极行动,排除 C 和 D;最后按选项关键词 out-of-date 和 anti-regulatory 返回文章中寻找,从而确认 B 为正确项,排除原文并未论及的 A。

III ① The commission^① argued that other agencies^② would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate^③ like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV. ② Yet the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed^④ data caps^⑤ on their rivals' streaming services but not their own.

FCC 提出,自有其他部门对抗反竞争行为,比如,像 AT&T 这样的宽带服务集团偏袒自家流媒体服务而损害 Netflix 和 Apple TV 的利益。然而,FCC 也叫停了对某些宽带运营商的多项调查,这些运营商给对手的流媒体服务设置了数据限额,却没对自己的服务这么做。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **commission** [kə'mɪʃn] *n.* 委员会
- ② **agency** ['eɪdʒənsi] *n.* (政府的)专门机构
- ③ **conglomerate** [kən'glɒməreɪt] *n.* 联合大企业;企业集团
- ④ **impose** [ɪm'pəʊz] *v.* 迫使;把……强加于

- ⑤ **cap** [kæp] *n.* 最高限额

● 经典搭配

- ① at the expense of 在牺牲(或损害)……的情况下

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段介绍 FCC 对自己去监管化政策的辩解,揭露其实质:维护网络运营商的利益。关键词: ①other agencies; ②ended the investigations.

①句介绍 FCC 对自身政策的解释:其他部门负责监管宽带运营商的反竞争行为(反竞争行为并非无人监管)。argued 引出 FCC 的说辞;other agencies 明确 FCC 口中的反竞争行为监管者是“FCC 以外的其他部门”;such as 引出反竞争行为实例,favoring its own... service at the expense of... 体现宽带运营商“偏袒自家服务而打压竞争对手”的行为,恰恰呼应第一段 favor affiliated websites over their rivals'.

②句转而指出,FCC 实际上还停止了对运营商反竞争行为的多项调查(FCC 实际上就是要对宽带运营商“去监管”)。Yet 提示转折,also 表示一致,两者的矛盾结合引出了 FCC 的言行不一:自称是在将对反竞争行为的监管交给其他部门(并不是要放松对宽带提供商的监管),实际却停止了对运营商“给对手的流媒体服务设置了数据限额,却没对自己的服务这么做”的多项调查(明显是在“去监管”、放任其行为)。

【深层解读】1. 本段实际借 The commission argued... Yet the FCC... ended 形成“树靶→批驳”逻辑,体现 FCC 的言行不一,揭示其 2017 年规定的“去监管化”本质。2. 本段所述宽带运营商的不良行为 favoring its own... service at the expense of... imposed... on their rivals'... but not their own 与首段所述行为 favor affiliated websites over their rivals' 如出一辙,表明倡导者一直担忧的宽带运营商滥用权力现象已然成真。

· 真题精解 ·

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 38. What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3? | 38. 从第三段可得知 AT&T 的什么信息? |
| [A] It protects against unfair competition. | [A] 它对抗不公平竞争。 |
| [B] It engages in anti-competitive practices. | [B] 它进行了反竞争行为。 |
| [C] It is under the FCC's investigation. | [C] 它正接受 FCC 调查。 |
| [D] It is in pursuit of quality service. | [D] 它追求高质量服务。 |

【精准定位】第三段①句指出,某些宽带运营商会进行反竞争行为,比如 AT&T 以牺牲 Netflix 和 Apple TV 的利益为代价,偏袒自家流媒体服务。由此可知,AT&T 进行了反竞争行为,B 正确。

【命题解密】正确项 B 是对 AT&T 行为 favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix... 的正确解读,选项中的“anti-competitive practices”体现其性质 anti-competitive behavior。

A 将①句所述对抗反竞争行为的负责方由“(除 FCC 之外的)其他部门”歪曲为 AT&T,而后者实为受监管对象而非监管方。C 错误有二:文中并未直接提及 AT&T 受到反竞争行为调查;且即便其可能正在接受调查,调查者也并非 FCC,而是①句所提及的 other agencies。D 将 AT&T“以竞争对手的利益为代价偏袒自家流媒体服务”这一负面行为歪曲为“追求高质量服务”的正面行为。

【技巧总结】本题就长难句设题,解题关键在于利用语法知识及逻辑推理正确理解句内关系。具体来看,定位句主干指出 FCC 以外的部门负责监管反竞争行为,such as 进而引出事例,这时有两种可能,1. 事例是在说明其他机构对抗不公平竞争(other agencies...);2. 事例是在说明反竞争行为(anti-competitive behavior)。将事例具体内容和主句结合进行推理可知:事例在说明宽带运营商(包括 AT&T)如何区别对待网络流量、进行反竞争活动,锁定答案为 B,同时排除不合逻辑的 A。

此外,也可从文章主题(宽带运营商危及互联网自由)出发,首先将选项分为褒义选项(A、D)和贬义选项(B、C);随后利用 broadband-providing 确认 AT&T 为宽带运营商,由此排除褒义选项 A、D;最后利用 B、C 选项内容返回文中寻找,排除与原文相悖的 C(②句明确提到“FCC 终止调查”),最终锁定 B。

IV ① On Tuesday, the appeals court **unanimously**^① **upheld**^② the 2017 order **deregulating**^③ broadband providers, **citing**^④ a **Supreme Court**^⑤ ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulatory **move**^⑥. ② But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a **concurring**^⑦ opinion that “the result is **unhinged**^⑧ from the realities of modern broadband service,” and said Congress or the Supreme Court could **intervene**^⑨ to “avoid **trapping**^⑩ Internet regulation in technological **anachronism**^⑪.”

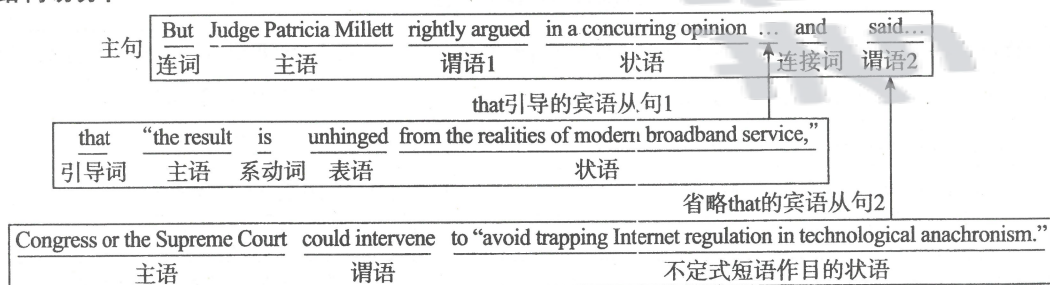
周二,哥伦比亚特区巡回上诉法院援引最高法院2005年一项裁决(该裁决认可了类似的去监管化举措),一致维持了2017年解除对宽带运营商监管的规定。但帕特里克·米利特法官在协同意见书中公正地指出“这一结果与现代宽带服务的现实脱节”,并表示国会或最高法院可进行干预,以“避免网络监管在技术发展面前沦为过时”。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① unanimously [juˈnænɪməsli] <i>ad.</i> 全体一致地 | ⑦ concurring [kənˈkʌrɪŋ] <i>a.</i> 意见一致的 |
| ② uphold [ʌpˈhəʊld] <i>v.</i> 维持;确认(原判、裁决等) | ⑧ unhinge [ʌnˈhɪndʒ] <i>v.</i> 从铰链上取下;与……脱节 |
| ③ deregulate [ˌdɪˈregjuleɪt] <i>v.</i> 解除对……的管制/限制 | ⑨ intervene [ˌɪntəˈviːn] <i>v.</i> 干涉;介入 |
| ④ cite [saɪt] <i>v.</i> 引用,援引 | ⑩ trap [træp] <i>v.</i> 使……陷入险境/困境 |
| ⑤ Supreme Court 最高法院 | ⑪ anachronism [əˈnækrənɪzəm] <i>n.</i> 过时的人(或风俗、思想);不合时宜 |
| ⑥ move [muːv] <i>n.</i> 行为;举措 | |

But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that “the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service,” and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to “avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism.”

结构切分:



功能注释:本句主干为 Judge Patricia Millett... argued... that... and said..., 连接词 and 在句中起并列以及递进的作用。第一个 that 从句作谓语动词 argued 的宾语,表明该法官对此次判决的看法“脱离现实”;第二个省略 that 的从句作谓语动词 said 的宾语,说明基于其看法的建议“国会或最高法院应介入,以避免网络监管滞后于科技发展”。

· 语篇分析 ·

第四、五段围绕“哥伦比亚特区巡回上诉法院裁定”展开论述。

第四段综述裁决结果以及法官观点。关键词:① **upheld the 2017 order**; ② **unhinged from the realities**。

①句交代主要投票结果:一致维持2017年的去监管化规定。On Tuesday, the appeals court... 呼应第二段 A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, 开启对此次裁决的细述。unanimously upheld 明确裁决结果:法官一致支持 FCC 2017 年规定,同意解除对宽带运营商的监管。citing ruling from... 引出判决依据:2005 年最高法院“认可类似去监管化举措”的判决。整句暗含之意:判决得到了所有法官的一致赞同,且有合理的判决依据,在法律程序上无懈可击。

②句转而指出法官 Patricia Millett 的补充意见:判决结果脱离现代宽带服务的实际。句首 But 实现句际衔接,并使语义重心落于本句。句内以 and 一分为二,形成“说明裁决局限→给出相关建议”的逻辑。rightly 传递出作者对法官说法的赞同意见;concurring opinion 说明法官意见出处:协同意见书(编



者注:当法官同意主要意见书的决定,但有不同的理由或观点时,可独立撰写协同意见书加以陈述)。

前半部分中,the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service 表明法官看法:判决结果脱离如今宽带服务的现实。unhinged 本义为“从铰链上取下的”,此处引申为“与……脱节的”;modern 一词表明现代宽带服务较过去已发生变化,判决结果落后于技术发展。

后半部分中,Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene 点明挽救之策:让国会(立法机构)或最高法院(联邦法律的最终解释者)介入(暗示问题的真正解决超出了上诉法院的权限/能力);avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism(anachronism 意为“过时”)呼应句内的 unhinged from the realities,凸显更新法律、使其跟上技术发展的必要性。

【深层解读】阅读时需借助逻辑衔接词、情感色彩表达词感知作者的情感态度。本段借 But 实现先扬后抑:①句先指出裁决结果,以 unanimously upheld、citing 等客观性表达肯定判决在法律程序上无懈可击;②句补充法官协同意见,以 unhinged from the realities、could intervene 明确问题所在:判决结果不符合当代现实,需依赖国会立法或最高法院的干预。

· 真题精解 ·

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 39. Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision _____. | 39. 帕特丽夏·米利特法官认为上诉法院的裁定_____。 |
| [A] focus on trivialities | [A] 聚焦于琐事 |
| [B] conveys an ambiguous message | [B] 传达模棱两可的信息 |
| [C] is at odds with its earlier rulings | [C] 与过往的裁决不一致 |
| [D] is out of touch with reality | [D] 与现实脱节 |

【精准定位】第四段②句指出,帕特丽夏·米利特法官认为判决结果与现实脱节,国会或最高法院可进行干预,以避免网络监管滞后于技术进步,D 正确。

【命题解密】题干 the appeals court's decision 结合正确项 is out of touch with reality 是对②句 the result is unhinged from the realities... 的同义改写。

A、B 均对②句“判决结果偏离现实(the result is unhinged from the realities)”断章取义,理解成帕特丽夏·米利特法官认为裁决“仅聚焦于琐事/并未处理重大问题”或“模棱两可,未切中现实情形”。C 与①句“上诉法院援引了最高法院 2005 年的一项裁决”相悖,且与帕特丽夏·米利特法官的个人看法无关。

【技巧总结】本题表面考查人物观点,实际考查考生对长难句核心信息的总结推理能力,解题时应结合上下文(借助逻辑词、情感词、段落主旨等)对其做出合理推断。解题步骤:一、锁定第四段②句为正确项来源,但该句较为抽象难懂,因此需结合上下文理解,而借 But 可知,首句让步肯定此次裁决的法理依据,故②句法官之言应转而传达该结果的不足或缺陷;二、结合定位处关键信息 unhinged from the realities、trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism(注:构词法可用于辅助推测,unhinged 的前缀 un-具有否定含义)可知法官认为裁决脱离现实/落后于技术发展,初步判定 D 为正确项;三、识别干扰项,A、B 在文中找不到信息支撑,C 则违背文中事实,均可排除,最终确定正确项为 D。

V ① In the meantime, the court threw out the FCC's attempt to **block**^① all state rules on net neutrality, while **preserving**^② the commission's power to **preempt**^③ individual state laws that **undermine**^④ its order.
② That means more **battles**^⑤ like the one now going on between the Justice Department and California, which **enacted**^⑥ a tough net neutrality law in the wake of the FCC's **abdication**^⑦.

与此同时,法院驳回了 FCC 试图终止所有州的网络中立法规的请求,但维护了 FCC 如下权力:凭借“联邦法优先”原则,否决动摇其现有规则的个别州法。这意味着会有更多类似当前“司法部和加州之争”的较量,后者在 FCC 放弃监管后颁布了一项严厉的网络中立法。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **block** [blɒk] *v.* 妨碍;阻碍
 ② **preserve** [prɪ'zɜ:v] *v.* 保留;维护
 ③ **preempt** [prɪ'empt] *v.* 先占,先取
 ④ **undermine** [ˌʌndə'maɪn] *v.* 逐渐削弱(信心、权威等)
 ⑤ **battle** ['bætl] *n.* 较量;争论

- ⑥ **enact** [ɪ'nækt] *v.* 颁布;通过(法律)
 ⑦ **abdication** [ˌæbdɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* 退位;放弃
 ● **经典搭配**
 ① throw out 否决
 ② in the wake of 随着……而来;作为……的结果

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段进一步介绍裁决内容及其潜在影响。关键词:①threw out;②preserving;③more battles。

①句介绍裁决内容。句首以 In the meantime 体现段际的顺承关联,提示将进一步介绍裁定内容。句内以对比逻辑词 while 和对比组 threw out vs preserving 明确法院所采取的“折中”办法:一方面驳回 FCC 禁止各州设立网络中立法规的诉求(回应第二段⑤句),另一方面维护 FCC 对“联邦法优先原则”的使用(可否决个别州的部分网络中立法),肯定 FCC 的主导地位。编者注:preempt 一般义为“抢先占有”,此处为法律术语,指“联邦法在全国性问题上优于州法”。

②句揭示该裁决的消极影响:法律之争无休无止。That means 引出上述规定的影响。the one now going on between A and B 指司法部与加州政府目前就“后者发布的法律是否有悖于 FCC 的去监管化指导方向”这一问题发生的诉讼,which 从句借行为对比(enacted a tough net neutrality law vs the FCC's abdication)体现了联邦政府和地方政府在监管方面“此消彼长”的角力。more (battles) 强调未来类似法律之争的数量之多,暴露了上诉法院“折中”办法的缺陷:看似维护了 FCC 作为联邦部门的主导地位,实际进一步加剧了法律之争(地方政府自行立法→FCC 认为违背了自己的指导原则而提起诉讼)。

【深层解读】如果说上段是作者对上诉法院有限司法权的整体理解和接受,那么本段就是作者对上诉法院“和稀泥”式判决的无情揭露和批判:threw out... while preserving... That means more battles 的语义逻辑是对第二段②句 instead of providing a badly needed resolution... only prolonged the fight 内涵的具体阐述,精辟地指出此次判决不仅不能解决问题,反而加剧了 FCC(对宽带运营商放任自流)和地方政府(要求运营商保持网络中立)之间的对抗。至此,作者已经对争议焦点、判决内容以及判决影响做出全面阐述,关于如何推行网络中立的具体建议呼之欲出。

VI ① The endless legal battles and back-and-forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act. ② It needs to give the commission **explicit**^u authority once and for all to **bar**^u broadband providers from **meddling**^u in the **traffic**^u on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online. [427 words]

法律之争没完没了,FCC 反复无常,这一切亟须国会采取行动。国会需要一劳永逸,直截了当授权 FCC 禁止宽带运营商干预网络流量,并制定明确法规来保护网络的开放性和创新性。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **explicit** [ɪk'splɪt] *a.* 直截了当的;不含糊的
 ② **bar** [bɑ:(r)] *v.* 禁止
 ③ **meddle** ['medl] *v.* 干涉;管闲事
 ④ **traffic** ['træfɪk] *n.* 流量

- **经典搭配**
 ① back-and-forth 反复;来回
 ② cry out for 迫切需要
 ③ once and for all 彻底地;一劳永逸地

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段最终提出建议:国会需要采取行动以确保网络中立性。关键词:cry out for Congress to act。

①句概述建议:FCC 内外部均问题不断,亟须国会介入。The endless legal battles 和 back-and-forth at the FCC 分别呼应前文的法律纷争和 FCC 的立场反复,表明网络中立问题现状之繁杂;暗含因果关联的 cry out for(意为“迫切需要”)引出作者建议“国会介入”,呼应第四段末米利特法官的建议。

②句细述建议:国会为 FCC 赋权以确保网络中立,并制定相关法规确保网络的开放性和创新性。本句以 It needs to give... and to create... 呼应首句 cry out for Congress to act,详细描述国会应采取的行动。



to give... 引出建议一: 赋权 FCC 监管宽带运营商。explicit“直截了当的”与 once and for all“彻底地, 一劳永逸地”表明国会赋权需一步到位, 不能再让 FCC 立场反复; to bar broadband providers from meddling... 明确 FCC 的职权范围“禁止宽带运营商干预网络流量”(其中 meddling 意为 to become involved in sth that does not concern you“干涉, 管闲事”, 强调宽带运营商行为不合理、不合法)。

to create... 引出建议二: 制定明确规则保护网络的开放性和创新性。create clear rules 强调规则要清晰, 侧面批判当前相关界定模糊不清、无法保障网络自由与创新。同时, create clear rules, protecting openness and innovation online 呼应首段 a strong demand for rules, preserving the freedom and innovation, 实现首尾呼应, 重申全文结论“国会亟须出台相关法规以确保网络中立性”。

【深层解读】梳理文章脉络, 明确作者“核心观点”: 首段引入话题“亟须出台相关法规以确保网络的自由与创新”; 第二、三段则引入哥伦比亚特区巡回上诉法院最新裁决, 并介绍争议焦点“FCC 于 2017 年投票通过的规定”; 第四、五段围绕“裁决”展开, 细述裁决结果、内容及影响; 末段总结事件, 重申主旨“国会需采取行动确保网络中立性”。

· 真题精解 ·

| 40. What does the author argue in the last paragraph? | 40. 作者在最后一段论述了什么? |
|---|-----------------------|
| [A] Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality. | [A] 国会需要采取行动以确保网络中立性。 |
| [B] The FCC should be put under strict supervision. | [B] 联邦通信委员会应该受到严格的监管。 |
| [C] Rules need to be set to diversify online services. | [C] 需制定法规, 使线上服务多样化。 |
| [D] Broadband providers' rights should be protected. | [D] 宽带运营商的权利应该得到保护。 |

【精准定位】本题旨在考查末段的段落主旨, 首句总结事件“法律之争没完没了, FCC 反复无常”并概述建议“FCC 内外部问题不断, 亟需国会介入”。②句细述两条建议: 国会需赋权 FCC 以确保网络监管/中立得以实施, 并制定相关法规以确保网络的开放性和创新性。A 符合上述建议, 故正确。

【命题解密】正确项 A 是对末段... cry out for Congress to act、to give... to bar... to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online 所述建议的合理概括。

B、D 均与末段②句“国会需直截了当授权 FCC 禁止宽带运营商干预网络流量”不符, B 将应受到严格监管的对象从“宽带运营商”偷换为“FCC”, D 则将权利受到保护的对象从“FCC”偷换为“宽带运营商”。C 将②句“需制定明确法规来保护网络的开放性和创新性(... protecting openness and innovation online)”曲解为“需制定法规以确保线上服务的多样化(... to diversify online services)”, 而线上服务多样化是保障网络开放与创新的结果之一, 其本身不足以体现制定法规的目的。

【技巧总结】本题考查末段主旨/作者核心建议, 因此完全可以从全文高度出发解题: 首段介绍对网络中立性的需求由来已久, 第二、三段指出网络中立性无法实施并聚焦监管部门 FCC 的不合理政策, 第四、五段分析上诉法院有关网络中立的最新判决的不足, 第六段进而对国会提出建议。由此可知, 作者自始至终都在关注网络中立性/网络公平与开放, 而选项中体现这一点的只有 A; 再将其与原文信息比对, 即可发现选项内容与“国会应当赋权 FCC, 禁止宽带运营商干预网络流量/保证网络中立性”相符, 由此初步判断 A 正确; 最后排除张冠李戴的 B、D 及原文并未明确提到的 C 便可最终锁定答案 A。

Part B 人工智能对企业的助益



扫一扫 获取更多资料



一、总体分析

来源: The Atlantic《大西洋月刊》2019 年 3 月 21 文章 How A. I. Might Actually Make Your Work Easier (人工智能实际上如何让你的工作更加轻松省力)。主题: 文章试图颠覆人们对商业领域人工智能的刻板印象“人工智能必将导致人类失业”, 介绍了人工智能如何在取代人类的情况下为企业提供帮助。脉络: 引出话题“人工智能对企业的助益”(第一、二段)——分述人工智能对企业的种种助益(第三至七段)。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我





二、语篇分析

I In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence is **typically**^① depicted as something **sinister**^② that will **upend**^③ our way of life. When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the **impending**^④ loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve **doom-and-gloom**^⑤ mass unemployment predictions?

II A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries from Tata Consultancy Services found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities. Here are a few ways AI is aiding companies without **replacing**^⑥ employees:

在影视剧中,人工智能通常被描绘为一种邪恶不祥之物,会颠覆我们的生活方式。每每谈及商业领域的人工智能,我们通常听到的是,它与自动化以及日益逼近的失业相牵连。然而,在人工智能变革企业和经济大环境的种种方式中,有哪些方式并不预示着悲惨的大规模失业呢?

塔塔咨询服务公司近期针对制造业和服务业的一项调查发现,当前企业更多地将人工智能应用于计算机对计算机的活动,而不是人类活动的自动化。以下是人工智能在不取代员工的情况下为企业提供帮助的方式:

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **typically** ['tɪpɪkli] *ad.* 通常;一般

② **sinister** ['sɪnstə(r)] *a.* 邪恶的

③ **upend** [ʌp'end] *v.* 颠覆

④ **impending** [ɪm'pendɪŋ] *a.* (不愉快的事)即将发生的

⑤ **doom-and-gloom** *a.* 前景黯淡的

⑥ **replace** [rɪ'pleɪs] *v.* 代替;取代

When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

结构切分:

| | | | | |
|------|--|------------------------------------|---|----|
| 分句1: | When it comes to AI in business, | 时间状语从句 | we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs | 主句 |
| | 引导词 主语 谓语 宾语 | | 主语 谓语 宾语 定语 | |
| 分句2: | but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy | 连接词 状语 be动词 主语 现在分词 (与be动词构成谓语) 宾语 | | |
| | 定语从句修饰ways | | | |
| | that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions? | 引导词作主语 谓语 宾语 | | |

功能注释:本句可分为两个并列分句。分句1中时间状语从句 When it comes to... 引出话题“商业领域的人工智能”,主句介绍人们对此的刻板印象。分句2中主句为特殊疑问句,转而就该刻板印象提出质疑,其中嵌套定语从句修饰 ways。

· 语篇分析 ·

第一、二段引出话题:人工智能对企业的助益。

第一段设问:商业领域的人工智能可否既助益企业,又不取代员工?

①句铺陈人们对人工智能的刻板印象。In... movies... television... typically depicted as 点明人们刻板印象的来源:大众传媒的舆论导向;sinister、upend 强调人们眼中的人工智能邪恶不祥、破坏力强。

②句过渡到人们对商业领域人工智能的刻板印象,并由此抛出问题。When it comes to AI in business 将全文关注点由上句“人工智能”缩窄至“商业领域的人工智能”;often hear about it in relation to... 承上 typically depicted as 引出人们对商业领域人工智能的刻板印象:带来自动化和日益逼近的失业;in what ways... changing... don't involve... unemployment 设问引题。



第二段作答:人工智能可以在多个方面既不取代员工,又助益企业。

①句援引调查发现侧面作答:当前企业大多将人工智能用于计算机间的活动,并不意在取代员工。比较结构 use... more often in... than in... 强调人工智能的商业应用更多限于计算机之间,其对人类岗位的威胁被严重夸大。②句直接作答:人工智能在不取代员工的情况下为企业提供种种帮助,并借冒号明确下文语义重心。without replacing employees 近义复现上段末句 don't involve... unemployment,并将该句的疑问口吻 in what ways 转换为本句的肯定语气 Here are a few ways,实现“设问—作答”的圆合。

Better hiring practices

III Companies are using artificial intelligence to remove^① some of the unconscious^② bias^③ from hiring decisions. “There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does,” says Pedro Domingos, author of *The Master Algorithm*^④: *How the Quest for the Ultimate Learning Machine Will Remake Our World* and a computer science professor at the University of Washington. “(41) _____” One company that's doing this is called Blendoor. It uses analytics^⑤ to help identify^⑥ where there may be bias in the hiring process.

优化招聘活动

企业正在利用人工智能来消除招聘决策中的一些无意识偏见。“有实验表明,面试官的面试结果比人工智能的面试结果偏颇得多,这不用说,”华盛顿大学计算机科学教授、《终极算法:机器学习和人工智能如何重塑世界》的作者佩德罗·多明戈斯如是说。“(41) _____”

有家名为 Blendoor 的公司正在这样做,它利用数据分析来帮助识别招聘过程中可能存在偏见的地方。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①remove [rɪ'mu:v] v. 去除;排除
②unconscious [ʌn'kɒnʃəs] a. 无意识的
③bias ['bi:əs] n. 偏见;偏心

- ④algorithm ['ælgərɪðəm] n. (计算机)算法
⑤analytics [ˌænə'lɪtiks] n. (计算机的)数据分析
⑥identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] v. 认出;识别

· 语篇分析 ·

第三至末段详细列举商业领域人工智能的益处。

第三段介绍人工智能对企业的助益之一:促进招聘公平。

①句指出企业利用人工智能去除人工招聘中的无意识偏见。unconscious bias from hiring decisions 明确人工招聘决策中存在无意识偏见,remove 明确人工智能之于这一人类缺陷的助益:帮助克服人类自身无法克服的无意识偏见。②句引用专家多明戈斯之言明确人工智能招聘的优势“更加公正”。much more biased 以“人工招聘比人工智能招聘偏颇得多”反向说明人工智能在招聘公正性上的巨大优势;naturally“顺理成章地,自然地,当然地”则凸显这一优势的显而易见性。

随后为空格 41。空格后两句举例说明某些企业正利用人工智能招聘法去除偏见。doing this 与上文提及的某种做法构成回指;identify... bias 实为①句 remove... unconscious bias 的前提条件/必备手段,即“要想去除偏见,就必须在人类招聘时的种种无意识表现中将其辨别出来”。

【空格推测】根据空格外围的双引号可知,空格句与②句同为专家多明戈斯之言,很可能进一步说明人工智能招聘在公正性上的优势表现,也可能提及某种用人工智能去除偏见的具体方法,与下文 doing this 构成回指,整体语义指向小标题“招聘优势”。

More effective marketing

IV Some AI software can analyze and optimize^① marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform^② humans by up to 10 percent when it comes

增强营销效果

有些人工智能软件可以通过分析和优化营销邮件的主题来提高邮件打开率。英国一家叫做 Phrasee 的公司称其软件在邮件打开率方面比人工操作高出 10 个百分点,这可能意味着上百万的



to email open rates. This can mean millions more in revenue^①. (42) _____ These are “tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people,” says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

收入增长。(42) _____。这些都是“用来帮助人们使用数据,而非用来替代人类的工具,”麻省理工学院人工智能与计算机科学教授帕特里克·H·温斯顿表示。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①optimize ['ɒptɪmaɪz] v. 优化

②outperform [ˌaʊtpə'fɔ:m] v. 超过; 胜过

③revenue ['revənju:] n. 收入; 收益

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段介绍人工智能对企业的助益之二: 增强营销效果。

①句介绍人工智能在营销中的用途“提高营销邮件的打开率”。注: subject lines 指邮件主题, 它首先映入收件人的眼帘, 直接影响其对邮件的印象, 因此是提升邮件打开率、完整传达邮件内营销信息的关键。can analyze and optimize 强调了人工智能相较于人类思维的优势。②③句以 Phrasee 为例说明人工智能工具可显著提升营销邮件打开率及收益。两句借助 This can mean (This 回指②句 outperform... by... 10 percent) 构成因果逻辑, millions more in revenue 呼应 up to 10 percent (up to 常用来修饰较大的数字, 表“高达, 多达”) 说明这一看似不显眼的提升带来不可小觑的营销收入, 暗示随着人工智能技术的不断进步, 邮件营销收益还有极大的增长空间。

随后为空格 42。空格后句子借用专家之言为上述几类人工智能工具定性“帮助人类而不是取代人类”。These 回指上文提及的多种人工智能工具(包括②句的 software), help 对比 replacement 凸显人工智能在营销中的辅助作用“非但没有取代人类的地位, 反而充当人类的助手, 让人类去掌握主动权”。

【空格推测】空格上文仅列举了 Phrasee 公司的一款人工智能软件, 而空格下文 These... tools 暗示存在多种软件工具, 故空格处可能继续列举 Phrasee 公司的其他款软件, 也可能继续列举其他公司的软件, 整体语义指向小标题“营销效果改善”。

Saving customers money

V Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce^① their electricity bills, saving them money while helping the environment. Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile^②, can base their premiums^③ on AI models that more accurately access^④ risk. Domingos says, “(43) _____”

帮助客户省钱

能源公司可以利用人工智能来帮助客户减少电费开支, 帮助客户省钱的同时也保护环境。能源公司也可以优化自身能源使用, 削减电费支出。保险公司则可基于能够精准获知风险的人工智能来设定保险费用。多明戈斯称: “(43) _____”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①reduce [rɪ'dju:s] v. 减少

②meanwhile ['mi:nwaɪl] ad. 同时

③premium ['pri:mɪəm] n. 保险费

④access ['ækses] v. 获取(信息)

● 经典搭配

cut down on sth 削减……的数量或数目

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段介绍人工智能对企业的助益之三: 帮客户省钱。

①②句介绍能源公司利用人工智能帮客户省钱(力求环保)。①句 reduce their electricity bills, saving them money 同指“省钱”; while 使语义更进一步, 引出间接的、更广泛的影响: 通过省电保护环境。②句 also, their own 表明人工智能节省电费的用途不仅适用于客户, 也适用于能源公司本身, 连接词 and



表顺承,暗藏因果,即合理规划用电是手段,减少电费开支是结果。③句介绍保险公司利用人工智能帮助投保人省钱。meanwhile(比较两方面情况)引出另一类型的、帮客户省钱的人工智能;base A on B(把B作为A的依据)点明人工智能的风险估算功能可以帮助保险公司制定合理的保费。随后为空格43。

【空格推测】根据空格外围的双引号可知,空格句为专家多明戈斯之言,空格句很可能意在引述其话语解释保险公司如何做到利用人工智能为客户省钱,整体语义指向“保险费用减少”。

Improved accuracy

VI “Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics^① which makes data more valuable,” says Winston. It “helps people make smarter decisions.” (44)

提高准确度

“机器学习通常可以提供一种更可靠的统计形式,这种统计形式可以提高数据的价值,帮助人们做出更明智的决策,”温斯顿指出。(44)

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①statistics [stə'tɪstɪks] n. 统计数据

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段介绍人工智能对企业的助益之四:提高准确度。

①②句引证说明人工智能的功能和效果。②句三个形容词比较级 more reliable、more valuable、smarter 通过使役动词 make 搭建因果链:人工智能可改良统计形式→提高数据价值→帮人做出更明智的决策。注:机器学习属于人工智能的一个分支。随后为空格44。

【空格推测】可能具体解释人工智能如何帮助人们做出更明智的决策,也可能列举人工智能帮助人们做出更明智决策的事例,整体语义指向“数据更精确,更有价值”。

Protecting and maintaining infrastructure^①

VI A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect^② infrastructure and prevent equipment failure^③ or leaks^④ before they happen. “If they fail first and then you fix them, it’s very expensive,” says Domingos. “(45)” [526 words]

保护和维护基础设施

许多企业,尤其是能源和交通领域的企业,利用人工智能图像处理技术来检修基础设施,以防出现设备故障和泄漏。“如果等设备出了问题再去修理,那费用就非常昂贵,”多明戈斯说。“(45)”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①infrastructure [ˈɪnfəstrʌktʃə(r)] n. 基础设施

②inspect [ɪnˈspekt] v. 检查;查看

③failure [ˈfeɪljə(r)] n. 故障;失灵(动词 fail)

④leak [li:k] n. 渗漏;泄漏

· 语篇分析 ·

第七段介绍人工智能的助益之五:提前发现问题,防患于未然。

①句指出很多企业利用人工智能来维护基础设施。particularly in 引出焦点对象:拥有大型设备和基础设施的能源和交通企业;inspect... and prevent... before... happen 明确人工智能的助益:检测人们不易察觉的问题,规避不测。②句说明不这样做的后果。If... and then... 虚拟情景:事发后再补救;主句 very expensive 强调后果:花费巨大。随后为空格45。

【空格推测】根据空格外围的双引号可知,空格句与②句同为专家多明戈斯之言,可能继续介绍人工智能之于防患于未然的作用,整体语义指向小标题“防患未然”。



· 选项分析 ·



[A] AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you're doing research, you can have AI go out and look for **relevant**^① sources and information that **otherwise**^② you just wouldn't have time for.

[A]人工智能能够代你完成工作中枯燥乏味的任务。如果你在做研究,就可以让人工智能去寻找相关的原始资料和信息,不然你也没有时间去做。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **relevant** ['reləvənt] *a.* 相关的

§ ② **otherwise** ['ʌðəwaɪz] *ad.* 否则;不然

[A] 人工智能可替人完成枯燥乏味的工作。

【要点解析】①第一句中 AI replaces the boring parts of your job“人工智能可代替人类完成枯燥任务”与第四段空格 42 后 These... tools... not a replacement for people“这些工具不会代替人类本身”具有一定呼应性。②第二句中 have AI go out and look for... sources and information“可以让人工智能去寻找原始资料和信息”与第六段空格 44 前 Machine learning... provides a more reliable form of statistics“人工智能能提供更可靠的统计形式”具有一定照应性。【可选空格】空 42 或 44。

[B] One accounting firm, EY, uses an AI system that helps **review**^① contracts during an **audit**^②. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.

[B]安永会计事务所在审计期间利用人工智能系统协助员工一起进行合同审查,速度更快,结果更准确。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **review** [rɪ'vjuː] *v.* 评审;审查

§ ② **audit** ['ɔːdɪt] *n.* 审计

[B] 人工智能辅助人工审计既精准又高效。

【要点解析】①faster、more accurate 与第六段小标题 Improved accuracy 契合。②helps、along with 既传递人工智能的助益,又传递人工智能与人的合作,可能与第四段空格 42 后一句 These are “tools that help people use data”衔接,tools 可能指代审查合同的人工智能系统。【可选空格】空 42 或 44。

[C] There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple **channels**^① like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will **yield**^② best results.

[C]还有一些类似 Acquisio 这样的公司,它们分析 Adwords、必应和社交媒体等多种渠道的广告投放效果,并就广告资金取得最佳成效的渠道作出调整或建议。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **channel** ['tʃænl] *n.* 渠道;途径

§ ② **yield** [jɪld] *v.* 产生(收益,效益等)

[C] Acquisio 等公司对各个广告投放渠道效果的评估。

【要点解析】①advertising 与第四段小标题中 marketing 契合。②also 提示与上文并列关联,analyzes advertising... and makes adjustments or suggestions... yield best results“分析广告投放渠道并作出调整或建议以最大化广告收益”与第四段空格 42 前 analyze and optimize marketing... increase open rates“分析并优化营销邮件主题行以提高邮件打开率”语义场相近,都涉及营销。【可选空格】空 42。



[D] You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.

[D]你希望能预测某些问题是否需要立即予以关注,然后指引员工去做有用的事情。

[D]防患于未然的愿望。

【要点解析】①predict if something needs attention now“预测某事是否现在就要关注”很可能指向第五段空格 43 前一句的 risk。②predict... and point to...“预测并作出指引”与第七段空格 45 句前 If they fail first and then you fix them“出了问题再去处理”存在对比关联。【可选空格】空 43 或 45。

[E] Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost the company money.

[E]之前,保险公司可能不会给那些似乎有高风险的人提供保险,或者会向他们收取过高的保险费,又或者会向他们收取过低的保险费,但这样就会让公司赔钱。

[E] 保险公司过去对待高风险客户的做法。

【要点解析】①结合 insure sb“为某人提供保险”、charge sb sth“收取某人费用”及 the company 可知 they 指代“保险公司”,与第五段空格 43 前一句的主语 Insurance companies 一致。②Before 提示今昔对比,第五段空格 43 前一句介绍保险公司当前利用人工智能精准获知风险,并以此为依据设定保费,选项说明过去保险公司的保费设定办法,语义上可以构成今昔对比。【可选空格】空 43。

[F] We're also giving our customers better channels **versus**^① picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

[F]相较于打电话,我们也为客户提供了更好的渠道来完成一些人力所不能及的事情。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①**versus** ['vɜ:səs] *prep.* 与……相对;与……相比

[F] 为客户提供更好的渠道。

【要点解析】We 为第一人称主语,推测有可能是直接引语部分(即空 41、43、45),而 giving our customers better channels“给顾客以更好的渠道”与第五段小标题 Saving customers money 具有一定呼应性。【可选空格】空 43。

[G] AI looks at **résumés**^① in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more **promising**^② candidates. [580 words]

[G]相较于人类,人工智能能浏览更多简历,挑选出更具潜力的求职者。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①**résumé** ['rezjumei] *n.* (求职用的)履历,简历

②**promising** ['promisiŋ] *a.* 有希望的;有前途的

[G] 人工智能在简历筛选方面的优势。

【要点解析】①looks at résumés in greater numbers、selects the more promising candidates 与第三段小标题 Better hiring practices, 第三段空格 41 前文意“人工智能的招聘结果更公正”相吻合。②selects the more promising candidates“人工智能筛选出来的求职者潜力更大”可能是对第六段空格 44 前 It helps... make smarter decisions“人工智能能帮人们作出更明智的决策”的解释说明。【可选空格】空 41 或 44。

综上,各空格可能对应的选项为:



| | | | | |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| 空 41 | 空 42 | 空 43 | 空 44 | 空 45 |
| [G] | [A][B][C] | [D][E][F] | [A][B][G] | [D] |



三、试题精解

41. 答案 G 考查知识点:上下文逻辑+上下文内容一致性

由选项分析可知,[G]为本题备选项。

[G]指出人工智能招聘相较于人工招聘的优势“能查看更多简历,筛选出更具潜力的求职者”,即人工智能可以让更多求职者得到被考虑的机会,并更多基于求职者的能力(而非性别、种族等因素)确定人选。[G]与空格所在段标题“助益企业招聘”相符,且可视为是在阐明人工智能招聘在公平性上的出色表现,以论证空格上文观点“人工智能招聘更加公正,可以去除偏见”,并导出空格下文例子“人工智能如何去除偏见”(doing this 回指 using artificial intelligence to remove... bias),故为正确项。

42. 答案 C 考查知识点:上下文逻辑+代词指代+上下文内容一致性

由选项分析可知,[A][B][C]为本题备选项。

[A]指出人工智能能代替人类做一些查找信息之类的枯燥任务,看似与空格下句温斯顿之言“这些都是帮人类利用数据、而不是代替人类的工具”相契合,但是仔细阅读选项可知,该项实际着眼于人工智能对员工个人的益处“在员工时间紧、任务重的时候代其完成相对枯燥的任务”,与空格所在段小标题所示核心主旨“提升营销效果”不符,故排除。

[B]举安永会计事务所借用人工智能辅助审查合同的做法为例说明“人工智能可提升工作的速度和准确度”,同样看似与空格下句温斯顿之言相契合,用以强调“技术对人的帮助”,但是选项整体语义显然也无法与空格所在段标题“提升营销效果”契合,故排除。

[C]介绍 Acquisio 这类公司可以分析各个网络平台的广告投放效果并就此作出调整及建议,可与空格上文例子“Phrasee 公司借人工智能分析营销邮件主题以提高邮件打开率,并因此带来巨大收入提升”形成并列(One company... There are also companies...),共同说明人工智能在营销领域的应用,契合空格所在段标题“提升营销效果”,又可与空格下文专家评论“这些工具能帮助人类利用数据”中的 These... tools 构成回指(These... tools 回指空格上文中的 AI software 及[C]中隐含的“人工智能分析工具”之意,use data 对应空格上文及[C]中的 analyze... email,analyzes... advertising performance),因此[C]正确。

43. 答案 E 考查知识点:语义一致性+代词指代

由选项分析可知,[D][E][F]为本题备选项。

[D]中 predict if something needs attention now 看似可以与空格前句 accurately assess risk 衔接,即利用人工智能对风险作出准确的预判,从而预测某些问题是否需要立即予以关注,但选项中 point to where it's useful for employees to go to 指向的是与员工相关的行为举动,换句话说讲,本选项讲述企业利用人工智能助益企业自身,与空格所在段标题所示“助益客户”无关,故排除。

[E]描述保险公司过去的保费设定方法:要么过高,对客户不利;要么过低,对自己不利,可与空格上文“当前保险公司可利用人工智能准确获知风险从而设定保费”形成今昔对比,侧面说明人工智能可以帮助保险公司及其客户省钱,逻辑衔接合理,而且契合空格所在段小标题“帮客户省钱”,且该项的主语是代词 they,放入空格 43 处则 they 指代前一句出现的 Insurance companies,前后语义一致,为正确项。

[F]虽然复现小标题中的 customers,而且第一人称也符合空格处外围双引号的特征,但“提供比打电话更好的渠道”无法与空格前句的“保险”产生关联,而且该项未体现小标题中的“省钱”,故排除。

44. 答案 B 考查知识点:上下文逻辑衔接+词义复现

由选项分析可知,[A][B][G]为本题备选项。

[A]中 have AI... look for... sources and information“可让人工智能去寻找原始资料和信息”似与空格前 Machine learning... provides a more reliable form of statistics“人工智能能提供更可靠的统计形式”照应,但选项侧重人工智能帮人分担枯燥的任务,未提及使数据或信息更准确,与本段主旨不符,故排除。

[B]叙述安永会计事务所利用人工智能协助员工审查合同,从而使审计过程更快、结果更准确



(faster and more accurate),即人工智能的审查功能可以提高数据准确度和工作效率。空格前两句概述人工智能可以提高数据的价值,帮助人们做出更明智的决策,B项是对前两句的具体例证,而且选项中的 more accurate 恰好呼应小标题 Improved accuracy,为正确项。

[G]说明人工智能浏览更多简历从而筛选出更具潜力的求职者,看似与空格前句“人工智能帮助人们做出更明智的决策”相契合,但无法彰显空格前两句 more reliable“更可靠”,以及空格所在段标题 Improved accuracy“更精准/准确”所传递的“(数据/结果)更可靠、更准确”之意。且该项更契合空 41 上文语义及所在段的核心主旨,故排除。

45. 答案 D 考查知识点:语义一致性+上下文逻辑衔接

由选项分析可知,[D]为本题备选项。

[D]描述理想情况“(利用人工智能)预测需要立即予以关注的问题并指引员工去做有益(于解决问题)的事情”,可与空格前一句虚拟情形“(未利用人工智能)出了问题再去弥补会耗费太多财力”形成对比,凸显人工智能在检修基础设施、防止发生设备故障及泄漏等方面的作用,也可与本段小标题“保护和维持基础设施”相契合,故正确。



原文外教朗读

Part C 二战以来现代社会高等教育的发展情况



一、文章总体分析

本篇节选自 *International Handbook of Higher Education* 一书收录文章 *Reflections on the Transition from Elite to Mass to Universal Access: Forms and Phases of Higher Education in Modern Societies since WWII* 的开篇部分 Aspects of Growth, 作者 Martin Trow。本节选可视为对二战后(20 世纪 60 到 80 年代)西方国家高等教育大发展的总述,重在展现其三种表现形式以及带来的重大影响。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I World War II was the **watershed**^① event for higher education in modern Western societies. (46) Those societies came out of the war with levels of **enrollment**^② that had been **roughly**^③ **constant**^④ at 3-5% of the **relevant**^⑤ age groups during the decades before the war. But after the war, great social and political changes **arising**^⑥ out of the successful war against Fascism created a growing demand in European and American **economies**^⑦ for increasing numbers of graduates with more than a secondary school education. (47) And the demand that rose in those societies for **entry**^⑧ to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war. These demands resulted in a very rapid **expansion**^⑨ of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly (though **unevenly**^⑩) during the 1970s and 1980s.

第二次世界大战是现代西方社会高等教育的分水岭事件。(46)战争刚刚结束时,这些社会的适龄群体入学率为 3%~5%,这是战前几十年基本恒定未变的水平。但在战后,反法西斯战争的胜利引起了巨大的社会变革和政治变革,欧美经济体对中学以上学历毕业生的需求不断增加。(47)这些社会中,人们对接受高等教育的需求越来越高,甚至蔓延到了战前从未想过上大学的群体和社会阶层。这些需求导致了高等教育体系的迅速扩张,扩张始于 20 世纪 60 年代,在 70、80 年代发展迅速(但不平衡)。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达 ·

- ① **watershed** ['wɔ:təʃed] *n.* 转折点;分水岭
② **enrollment** [in'roʊlmənt] *n.* 入学;注册
③ **roughly** ['rʌfli] *ad.* 大约;大致

- ④ **constant** ['kɒnstənt] *a.* 不变的;固定的
⑤ **relevant** ['reləvənt] *a.* 紧密相关的;切题的;适宜的
⑥ **arise** [ə'raɪz] *v.* (由……)引起;(因……)产生

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



⑦economy [ˈkɒnəmi] n. (就经济体制而言)国家

⑧entry ['entri] n. 进入(指权利、机会)

⑨expansion [ɪk'spænfən] n. 扩张; 扩展

⑩unevenly [ʌn'ivnli] ad. 不均衡地

● 经典搭配

result in 造成; 导致

· 语篇分析 ·

第一段概述二战后西方社会高等教育的大扩张。

第一句总起,统摄全文:二战是现代西方社会高等教育的水分岭事件。watershed event 意为“分水岭事件;标志着重大变化的事件”,强调二战之后现代西方社会的高等教育发生了翻天覆地的变化。

第二至五句具体说明:对比二战前后,说明欧美社会高等教育的战后大扩张。came out of the war... before the war. But after the war... 体现时间链条。

第二句说明欧美国家战前几十年以及战争刚结束时适龄群体入学率:3%~5%(即:高等教育为精英阶层的特权)。句子整体 Those societies came out of the war with levels... during the decades before the war 体现等量关系:二战刚刚结束时高校的入学率和战前几十年一致。句中 levels of enrollment 意为“入学率”;the relevant age groups 指“高等教育适龄群体”;had been roughly constant at 3-5% 说明战前情形:入学率几十年未变,大致稳定在 3%~5%。

第三至五句转而介绍这些国家二战后的情形:对高等教育的需求持续增长,高等教育体系经历大扩张(高等教育大众化)。

第三句说明欧美社会的“求贤若渴”。句子以 A arising out of B created C 体现因果关系链:反法西斯战争的胜利(B)→造成了社会和政治大变革(A)→产生了对高等教育毕业生持续上涨的需求(C)。句中 European and American economies 与第一句 modern Western societies 同指,其中 economies 意为“经济体;经济意义上的国家”,侧重体现“经济发展”产生“教育需求”;growing demand 和 increasing numbers 连用,强调对高等教育的需求一直持续增加;a secondary school education 指“中学学历”,回应第二句情形:战前几十年(以及战争刚刚结束时)大学教育属精英教育,大部分人只有中学学历。

第四句进一步展示欧美人口的“求知若渴”。句子整体以 the demand... for entry to higher education extended to... 初步体现人们对高等教育需求的“蔓延”。第一个 that 从句 that rose in those societies 修饰 demand,回应上句的同时明确“社会需求催生个人需求”。第二个 that 从句修饰 groups and social classes,强调“就连战前从未想过上大学的群体和社会阶层也开始想要接受高等教育”,说明高等教育开始从“精英”走向“大众”,且暗示社会需求之强烈。

第五句明确结果:高等教育在 20 世纪 60 到 80 年代急速扩张。These demands resulted 承接第三、四句引出结果。a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education 为整句核心,强调高等教育体系的大扩张。beginning... and developing... 具体说明扩张进程:开始于 60 年代,贯穿 70、80 年代;very rapidly (though unevenly) 指出 70、80 年代高等教育发展状况:整体迅速扩张,但水平参差不齐。

· 真题精解 ·

(46) Those societies came out of the war(0.5)//with levels of enrollment(0.5)//that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war. (1)

本题考核的知识点是:that 引导的定语从句、隐含的同级比较。

[解题步骤]

1. 句法分析

①主干: Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment... of the relevant age groups

主语

谓语部分

伴随状语

定语

②enrollment 的定语从句:

that

had been

roughly

constant at 3-5%

引导词

谓语

状语

表语

during the decades before the war.

时间状语



2. 句子注释

(1)本句主干结构为:Those societies came out of the war. with 引导伴随状语说明当时状态;嵌套 that 引导的定语从句修饰 levels of enrollment。因为本句与下句意在对比凸显战后入学率快速增加,故翻译时突出的重点为“时间点”(came out of the war 指二战刚刚结束时)以及“关注对象”(enrollment 意为“入学率”)。

(2) 分隔定语的翻译: of the relevant age groups 作 that 指代的先行词 levels of enrollment 的分隔定语, 在翻译时可译为 enrollment 的前置定语: 适龄群体的入学率。

(3)定语从句中, had been roughly constant at 3-5%、during the decades before the war 从数值(大致维持在 3%~5%)和持续时间(战前几十年间)两方面对入学率加以限定,即:战前几十年入学率保持在 3%~5%→战争期间的入学率未知(可能受到战火干扰)→战争结束时入学率恢复至 3%~5%;that 从句隐含的同级比较为“刚经历战争的入学率”与“战前几十年的入学率”一致,翻译时应体现这一情形。

3. 词义确定

(1) come out of the war 根据文章译为“战争刚刚结束时”。

(2) constant 作形容词时,既可表示“连续发生的;不断的”,也可表示“不变的;固定的”,此处给出具体比例的入学率应为保持在某一时段的水平,故取其“不变的;固定的”之义。文中有借其强调“战前入学率多年未变”凸显“战后飞速增长”之意,可加重语气将其译为“恒定未变的”。

(3) relevant age groups 意为“相关的年龄群体”,指入学相关的年龄节点,可进一步明确翻译为“适龄群体/适龄人口”。

4. 全句整理, 得出译文

战争刚刚结束时,这些社会的适龄群体入学率为3%~5%,这是战前几十年基本恒定未变的水平。

真题精解

(47) And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education(1)//extended to groups and social classes(0.5)//that had not thought of attending a university before the war. (0.5)

本题考核的知识点是:两个 that 引导的限制性定语从句。

「解题步骤」

1. 句法分析

①主干：And the demand for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes
连接词 主语 定语 谓语 宾语

②demand 的限制性定语从句 a: that rose in those societies
引导词 谓语 地点状语

③groups and social classes 的限制性定语从句 b: that had not thought of attending a university
 引导词 谓语 宾语
fore the war.

时间状语

2. 句子注释

(1) 主干成分的翻译: 本句主干成分较为清晰: the demand... extended to... groups and social classes, 嵌套两个定语从句分别修饰 demand 和 groups and social classes, 可译为: ……的需求蔓延至……的群体和社会阶层中。

(2) 分隔定语的翻译: for entry to higher education 作 demand 的分隔定语(注:原句顺序可调整为: And the demand for entry to higher education//that rose in those societies//extended to...), 可合译为“接受高等教育的需求”, 并结合主干译为“接受高等教育的需求蔓延至……的群体和社会阶层”。

(3) that 引导的定语从句 a 的翻译: that rose in those societies 修饰 demand, 加之 demand 的另一定语 for entry to higher education, 若将两处定语均译为前置修饰成分“在这些社会中不断增长的对接受高

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等教育的需求”,则定语过长,且无法突出“需求增长→蔓延至其它阶层(精英教育→大众教育)”这一现象。因此,可根据中文表述习惯,先翻译分隔的地点状语,再增译“需求”的隐形施动者“人们”,并将该定语从句单独译出:这些社会中,人们对接受高等教育的需求越来越高。

(4)that 引导的定语从句 b 的翻译:had not thought of 为过去完成时的否定式,结合时间状语 before the war,可译为前置定语:战前从未想过上大学的(群体和社会阶层)。

3. 词义确定

(1)rise 作动词时,既表示“增强;提高”,也可表示“起源;发源”,结合其搭配 demand rose... 以及上文内容“入学率的快速提升”,此处翻译应侧重“增强;提高”之义。

(2)entry to 表示“进入(指权利、机会)”,与 high education 搭配作 demand 的定语,可翻译为“接受高等教育的需求”。

(3)extend to 表示“涉及(范围);延伸(距离)”,多形容有形事物,因“需求”为无形事物,且此处有“迅速扩散/影响到其它阶层和群体”之感,故将 extend to 翻译为“蔓延至”。

4. 全句整理,得出译文

这些社会中,人们对接受高等教育的需求越来越高,甚至蔓延到了战前从未想过上大学的群体和社会阶层。

II The growth of higher education **manifests**^① itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems. There was first the **rate**^② of growth: (48) in many countries of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education **doubled**^③ within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s. Second, growth obviously affected the **absolute**^④ size both of systems and individual **institutions**^⑤. And third, growth was **reflected**^⑥ in changes in the **proportion**^⑦ of the relevant age group **enrolled**^⑧ in institutions of higher education.

高等教育的增长至少表现在三个完全不同的方面,这些方面继而引发了不同系列的问题。首先是增长率。(48)在许多西欧国家,高校学生人数在 20 世纪 60 年代每 5 年便翻一番,到 70 年代中期,这一人数在 7、8 或 10 年内又翻了一番。其次,增长对整个教育系统及单独高校的绝对规模都产生了显著的影响。第三,增长也反映在高等教育机构中适龄群体的入学比例变化上。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达 ·

①**manifest** ['mænɪfɛst] v. 显现;使人注意到

②**rate** [reɪt] n. 速度;进度

③**double** ['dʌbl] v. (使)加倍;是……的两倍

④**absolute** ['æbsəlu:t] a. 完全的;全部的;绝对的

⑤**institution** [ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn] n. (大学、银行等规模大的)机构

⑥**reflect** [rɪ'flekt] v. 反映;映出

⑦**proportion** [prə'pɔ:ʃn] n. 比例

⑧**enroll** [ɪn'rəʊl] v. (使)加入,注册,登记

● 经典搭配

in turn 相应地;继而

give rise to 引起;导致

· 语篇分析 ·

第二段说明高等教育大发展的三个具体表现。

第一句总领随后两段:高等教育的发展主要体现在三个方面,这些方面又各自引发多种问题。manifests itself (意为 to appear or become noticeable“显现;使人注意到”)引出高等教育大增长的明显表现;at least 暗示表现有多个方面,此处仅关注最基本的三个;in turn have given rise to different sets of problems(in turn 此处意为“相应地,继而”;given rise to 意为“产生,引起”)则在三个不同方面的基础上继续各自发散,说明高速增长带来的影响复杂多面。

第二句说明第一个方面:高校学生人数快速增长。冒号前概述指出最根本的表现为增长率(the rate of growth);冒号后具体解释:in many countries of Western Europe 限定范围“以西欧普遍情形为例”;doubled... and doubled again... 体现高校学生数的多次翻倍;20 世纪 60 年代每 5 年翻一倍;随后 7 到 10



第三句指出第二个方面:整个教育体系和单独高校的绝对规模均快速扩大。growth (The growth of higher education) obviously affected 引出高等教育增长的另一显著影响;the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions 指出“国家整个教育系统”和“教育体系内的单独高校”的绝对规模都在扩大。注:“绝对规模”与第一句的“增长率”相对,主要指同期在校的师生人数。

· 真题精解 ·

本题考核的知识点是:倍数的翻译、状语的翻译。

1. 句法分析

④in 引导时间状语: in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s

3. 词义确定

4. 全句整理, 得出译文

每一种增长的表现形式都伴有自身特有的问题。例如,高增长率给现有的管理结构、行政结构,尤其是社会化结构都带来了巨大的压力。比方说,当院系的教员人数在三四年内从5人

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five to 20 members within three or four years, (49) and when the new staff are **predominantly**^⑦ young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely **define**^⑧ the **norms**^⑨ of academic life in that faculty. And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close **apprenticeship**^⑩ relationship between faculty members and students, the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with **consequences**^⑪ for the **intellectual**^⑫ and academic life of the institution—this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan. (50) High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also **weakened**^⑬ the forms and processes by which teachers and students are **admitted**^⑭ into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth. In the 1960s and 1970s, European universities saw **marked**^⑮ changes in their governance **arrangements**^⑯, with **empowerment**^⑰ of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well. [444 words]

增至 20 人, (49) 且当新进教员主要是刚从研究生院毕业的青年男女时, 他们会在很大程度上决定该院系的学术生活规范。而如果研究生人数也迅速增长, 老师和学生之间亲密的学徒式关系不再, 那么学生文化会成为研究生新生社会化过程中的主要推动力量, 从而影响高校的智识和学术生活——这一现象可见于美国以及法国、意大利、西德和日本。(50) 高增长率增加了学术创新的可能性; 同时也弱化了在稳定期或缓慢增长期, 教师和学生获准加入某学者团体所需的形式和流程。在 20 世纪六七十年代, 欧洲大学的管理模式经历了显著变化, 赋权于初级教师, 也在一定程度赋权于学生。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达 ·

- ① **manifestation** [ˌmænɪfɪˈsteɪʃn] *n.* 显示; 表明
- ② **peculiar** [prɪˈkjuːliə(r)] *a.* 特有的; 特殊的
- ③ **governance** [ˈɡʌvənəns] *n.* 统治; 管理
- ④ **administration** [ədˌmɪnɪˈstreɪʃn] *n.* (企业、学校等的) 管理, 行政
- ⑤ **socialization** [səʊʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃn] *n.* 适应社会的过程; 社会化
- ⑥ **faculty** [ˈfæklti] *n.* (高等院校的) 系, 院
- ⑦ **predominantly** [prɪˈdɒmɪnəntli] *ad.* 主要地; 多数情况下
- ⑧ **define** [dɪˈfaɪn] *v.* 阐明; 明确; 界定
- ⑨ **norm** [nɔːm] *n.* (norms) 规范; 行为标准
- ⑩ **apprenticeship** [əˈprentɪʃɪp] *n.* 学徒期; 学徒工作

- ⑪ **consequence** [ˈkɒnsɪkwəns] *n.* 结果; 后果
- ⑫ **intellectual** [ɪntəˈlektʃuəl] *a.* 有才智的; 智力发达的
- ⑬ **weaken** [ˈwiːkən] *v.* 使强度减弱; 削弱
- ⑭ **admit** [ədˈmɪt] *v.* 允许……加入(俱乐部、组织)
- ⑮ **marked** [mɑːkt] *a.* 显而易见的; 明显的; 显著的
- ⑯ **arrangement** [əˈreɪndʒmənt] *n.* 安排; 筹备
- ⑰ **empowerment** [ɪmˈpaʊəmənt] *n.* 赋权

● 亮点表达

place strain on 使……(极度)紧张; 使处于紧张状态
in the wake of sth 随……之后而来; 跟随在……后

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段说明高等教育快速扩张带来的重大影响。

第一句总述:每一种增长的表现形式都伴有特有的问题。本句顺承上段第二至末句, 继续论述上段首句未得论证的内容 these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems; Each of its own peculiar (peculiar 意为“某人/物/地所特有的”)再次强调每种增长形式都带来了其特有的一系列问题; carry sth in its wake 源自 in the wake of sth (随……之后而来; 跟随在……后), 说明紧随而来的影响。

第二句具体举例 (For example):高增长率给现有的管理结构、行政结构, 尤其是社会化结构带来了巨大的压力。placed great strains on the existing structures of A, of B, and above all of C 列举高增长率给多方带来的压力(即: 现有结构无法满足高等教育规模迅速扩张的需求); of 的重复使用凸显多重压力; above all 强调最大压力落在“现有的社会化结构(the existing structures of socialization)”, 预示其为后文重点关注对象。

第三至五句具体说明高增长率给现行社会化结构(the existing structures of socialization)带来的巨大压力。

第三句指出教师团队的迅速扩大会使学术生活的规范被重新定义。When... and when... they largely define... 形成“条件/新情形—结果/影响”的逻辑: 教员人数快速增长、且新职员大都为刚毕业的研究生→占大多数的新人会重新定义学院内部/教员队伍的学术生活规范。faculty 与 department 并列, 均指“院系”, 结合语境(five to 20 members)可知此处论述针对院系教员, 即句中的 staff; say 用于假定情



形,直观展现教职员工的快速增长;predominantly 强调刚毕业的研究生在新教职人员中的比例之大;largely define 强调新教员对学术规范的决定性影响。注:若教员人数增长缓慢,则往往是新人被原有的学术体系和学术规范同化;而新进教员激增,则迅速涌入的新人会颠覆原有的学术生活规范。

第四句进一步指出学生人数的快速增长会极大影响校园的智识和学术生活。If... and..., the student culture... with consequences for... 结构实现因果关系的层层嵌套:学生人数猛增→亲密的师徒关系不再→学生文化成为新生社会化过程中的主要推动力量→智识和学术生活受影响。破折号之后 this was seen in... as well as..., and... 举多国实例说明这一影响。注:学生文化是一种同辈之间的校园文化。传统上,引导学生社会化的主要力量是教师,但在高等教育急剧扩张时期,教师对学生的影响作用减弱,同辈之间通过社团等相互作用,实现社会化。

第五句进而概括点明高增长率对学术创新和学术标准的影响。分号连接的两个分句体现两种反向后果:增加学术创新的可能 vs 弱化师生被纳入学者团体的形式和流程;during periods of stability or slow growth 指“低速增长长期或稳定期”,和高速增长长期形成对比。注:大学的学术生活主要体现于“学者团体”,在高速增长长期,学者团体吸纳师生新人的指标多样化,流程加快,容易出现参差不齐的现象。

第六句借助具体事例点明:高增长率对社会化结构带来的巨大压力引发了管理模式的变化:赋权于初级教师和学生。In the 1960s and 1970s 再次指向“高等教育大扩张时期”;saw 在这里用作有灵动词,意为“见证了;历经了”;marked 表明其变化之显著;with empowerment of... 解释管理模式的具体变化:开始赋权于初级教师和学生。

· 真题精解 ·



(49) and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women (0.5) // fresh from postgraduate study, (0.5) // they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty. (1)

本题考核的知识点是:形容词作后置定语、状语从句

【解题步骤】

1. 句法分析

① 主句: they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty

主语 状语 谓语 宾语 地点状语

② 状语从句: and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women

连接词 引导词 主语 谓语 表语

fresh from postgraduate study

后置定语

2. 句子注释

(1) 主干结构的翻译: they 指代前句的“新进教员”,可翻译为“新进教员会在很大程度上决定该院系的学术生活规范。”

(2) 后置定语的翻译: fresh from postgraduate study 作后置定语修饰 young men and women, 相当于一个定语从句: who are fresh from postgraduate study, 翻译时可前置译为“刚从研究生院毕业的……”。

(3) 时间状语从句和主句存在“条件—结果(新情形—影响)”的语义关联,可翻译为: 当新进教员主要是刚从研究生院毕业的青年男女时,他们会……。

3. 词义确定

(1) staff 为集合概念,指“院系教员”; faculty 被 that 限定,且回指上句 a faculty or department (即, faculty 和 department 并列),故 faculty 虽然主要指“全体教员”,但还是译为“院系”更稳妥。

(2) define 本意为“给……下定义;阐明”,此处强调新教员会制定新的规范和标准,故译为“决定”更为合理。

4. 全句整理,得出译文

且当新进教员主要是刚从研究生院毕业的青年男女时,他们会在很大程度上决定该院系的学术生活规范。

考途

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(50) High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; (0.5) // they also weakened the forms and processes (0.5) // by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth. (1)

本题考核的知识点是:定语从句、被动语态、指代关系。

[解题步骤]

1. 句法分析

①分句一: High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation

主语 谓语 宾语

②分句二: they also weakened the forms and processes

主语 谓语 宾语

③分句二嵌套的定语从句: by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars

引导词 主语 谓语 主语补足语

during periods of stability or slow growth

时间状语

2. 句子注释

(1)全句由分号断成两个分句,翻译时可基本保持这一形式,但为了更符合汉语表述习惯,加“同时”以衔接,同时省译第二分句的共用主语 they,译为:高增长率增加了学术创新的可能性;同时也弱化了……的形式和流程。

(2)by which 引导的定语从句的翻译:by which 在从句中作状语,可还原为:teachers and students are admitted into... by which, the forms and processes. 整个定语从句对“形式和流程”进行补充说明,翻译时可前置译为:在稳定期或缓慢增长期,教师和学生获准加入某学者团体所需的(形式和流程)。

3. 词义确定

(1)be admitted into 本意为“被……准许进入”,此处强调老师和学生被准许进入学者团体,即师生被原有学者团体接纳融入,可译为“获准加入”。

(2)community 本意为“社区;社会”,a community of scholars 指“由学者组成的一个群体/团体”,因此 community 取僻义“团体”。

4. 整理全文,得出译文

高增长率增加了学术创新的可能性;同时也弱化了在稳定期或缓慢增长期,教师和学生获准加入某学者团体所需的形式和流程。



第三部分 写作

Part A 建议信

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 & 要求 | A foreign friend of yours ^{1&2} has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China ³ . Write him/her an email ⁴ to make some suggestions ⁵ . | 1. 写作人身份:“你”,即大学生 2. 写作对象:外国朋友 3. 写作话题:在中国找工作 4. 写作类型:电子邮件 5. 交际目的:①表示祝贺;②提供找工作的建议 | 1. 格式:书信(建议信)。 2. 语域:给朋友的信件属于私人信函,应使用非正式语体,语言应亲切、自然。 3. 内容要点:①向对方表示毕业祝贺;②为外国朋友就如何在中国找工作提供建议。 |



2. 罗列关键词

browse a job site/board 浏览求职网站; apply for a job/job application 申请工作; submit a resume 提交简历; applicant/employer/employee 申请者/雇主/雇员

3. 行文思路

第一段:寒暄表示祝贺,并表明写作目的;

第二段:提供具体建议;

第三段:表达期待与祝愿。

二、优秀范文赏析

优秀范文

My Dear Friend,

①Congratulations on your graduation from college! ②I am glad to hear that you plan on starting your career in China, and I would like to offer several suggestions that may be **conducive** to your job seeking.

①Firstly, I hope you have done your career planning by **taking** your education, strengths and interests **into account**, based on which you may **set about** collecting information regarding your dream industries and companies.

②Secondly, a variety of talent recruitment websites, including those **specially designed** for foreigners in China, are **viable options**, as you can receive **first-hand** job **information** and **submit** your job applications online. ③Thirdly, do not forget to apply for a post-study work **visa**. ④Otherwise, you will not be allowed to work in China.

①Hopefully my suggestions above are helpful and wish you all the best!

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

参考译文

亲爱的朋友:

①祝贺你大学毕业! ②很高兴听闻你打算在中国开启你的职业生涯,在此我想提出几点建议,可能有助于你的求职。

①首先,我希望你已经结合自身教育背景、优势和兴趣做好了职业规划,在此基础上可以开始收集心仪行业和公司的相关信息。②其次,各种人才招聘网站,包括专门为在华外国人设计的网站,都是可行的选择,因为你可以收到第一手的求职信息,并在网上提交求职申请。③第三,不要忘记申请毕业生工作签证。④否则,你将不能在中国工作。

①希望以上建议对你有所帮助,并祝你一切顺利!

诚挚的,
李明

【篇章衔接】

第一段(2句):①句寒暄表示祝贺;②句陈述写作目的,引出求职建议。

第二段(4句):①句提出建议一:结合自身教育背景、优势和兴趣做好职业规划,收集心仪行业和公司的相关信息;②句提出建议二:浏览人才招聘网站,包括在华外国人求职网站,获取第一手求职信息并在线投递简历;③④句提出建议三:申请毕业生工作签证(以 Otherwise 引出采纳此建议的必要性)。

第三段(1句):表达期待与祝愿。

【必备表达】

1. be conducive to 有助于

2. take sth into account 考虑到;顾及

3. set about 着手;开始做

4. specially designed 专门设计的

5. submit [v.] 提交,呈递(文件等)

6. visa [n.] (护照的)签证

【活用外刊】

1. So is the free trade area a **viable option** for the UK?

译文:那么,自由贸易区对英国来说是**可行的选择**吗?

点拨:viable option 意为“切实可行的选择”,此外还有 viable alternative/proposition 等表达。

——The Telegraph

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



2. A second whistleblower has come forward, this one with **first-hand information** about events that triggered an impeachment investigation. —The Independent

译文:第二名告发者站出来了,这个人提供了与引发弹劾调查事件相关的**第一手资料**。

点拨: first-hand 意为“(信息、资料等)第一手的;原始的;直接的”,与之相对的还有 second-hand information/knowledge/report 等表达,意为“(信息、知识、报道等)间接得来的;二手的”。

[精彩句式]

Firstly, I hope you have done your career planning by taking your education, strengths and interests into account, 非限定性定语从句修饰 career planning: based on which you may set about collecting the information regarding your dream industries and companies.

衔接词 主语 谓语 省略了that的宾语从句 by引导的方式状语 引导词 主语

谓语 动名词短语作宾语

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

You consider your education, strengths and interests.

You have done your career planning.

You may begin searching information of your dream industries and companies.

②利用介词、关系词将简单句整合,在句首添加体现主观期望的表达,以将事实性陈述转换为委婉建议,契合交际目的

I hope (that) you have done your career planning by considering your education, strengths and interests, based on which you may begin searching information of your dream industries and companies.

③添加衔接成分以连贯上下文,替换动词(短语)和介词以丰富用语

Firstly, I hope you have done your career planning by taking your education, strengths and interests into account, based on which you may set about collecting information regarding your dream industries and companies.

[模板提炼]

本模板由【优秀范文】提炼、改编而来,适用于撰写回复朋友寻求某一领域帮助的建议信。

My Dear Friend,

Congratulations on 收信人近期成就! I am glad to hear that 交代背景, and I would like to offer several suggestions that may be conducive to 目的.

Firstly, I hope you may set about 建议一 by 实现该建议内容的途径. Secondly, 建议二 is a viable option, as you can 建议带来的好处. Thirdly, do not forget to 建议三. Otherwise, you will 不采纳建议三的后果.

Hopefully my suggestions above are helpful and wish you 祝愿!

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

三、写作储备

[建议信常用表达]

(1)开篇段:说明写作目的

♣ On hearing... I am writing this letter to make some suggestions in regard to...

听闻……我写这封信是为了提出一些关于……的建议。

(2)中间段:罗列建议

♣ To begin with, you can... if you intend to get/achieve... Another viable/feasible/practical solution



is to... Moreover, it is also advisable that you.../to...

首先,如果你想要获得/实现……你可以……另一种可行的办法是……此外,还建议你……

(3)结尾段:表达期待与祝愿

♣ Hopefully my suggestions/proposals are helpful/beneficial/useful/practical.
希望我的建议有帮助/有用/实用。

四、写作练习

请根据下列要求进行写作。

Directions:

A foreign friend of yours intends to pursue a postgraduate degree in China. Write him/her an email to make some suggestions.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B 坚持自己的爱好与梦想

一、审题谋篇

1. 解读图画信息,推导图画寓意

| 提示信息 | 信息解析 | 推导寓意 |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 穿着孙悟空戏服的男孩对父亲说:“爸爸,很多同学觉得学唱戏不好玩。” | 男孩对中国传统戏剧感兴趣,但他的同学对此兴趣寥寥,因此他开始犹豫是否要继续学唱戏。这表明男孩在意同龄人对自己的爱好与梦想的评价,甚至可能因为他人的消极评价而放弃自己的爱好与梦想。 | 男孩的疑虑“周围人对自己的爱好毫无兴趣,是否要继续坚持”与父亲的鼓励“自己喜欢就去做,不要在意他人的看法”形成对比。父亲的话语点明主旨“坚持自己的爱好与梦想”,图片意在鼓励人们勇于追梦,不要受他人观点的左右。 |
| 父亲回应道:“你自己不是喜欢吗?那就足够了。” | 父亲对男孩的鼓励强调“自己喜欢就够了”,意在告诉男孩,不管自己的爱好与梦想在自己所处的群体中显得多么不同,都要勇敢去追求,无需在意他人的眼光。 | |

2. 罗列关键词

① the Monkey King 孙悟空(美猴王); ② costume 戏服; ③ learn traditional Chinese opera 学唱戏; ④ find sth dull/boring/uninteresting 觉得某事不好玩; ⑤ follow/pursue one's hobbies and dreams 追求爱好与梦想; ⑥ care too much about other people's opinions 过于在意他人的看法

3. 行文思路

第一段:描述图片;

第二段:揭示图片寓意,展开说明论证;

第三段:重申主题,发出呼吁。

二、优秀范文赏析

优秀范文

①In the picture, a boy in the Monkey King costume tells his father that many of his classmates find it boring to learn traditional Chinese opera. ②“Aren't you yourself fond of it? That is all that matters,” his father replies in a tone of encouragement.

参考译文

①图中,一位身着孙悟空戏服的男孩告诉父亲,很多同学觉得学唱中国传统戏曲不好玩。②他的父亲带着鼓励的口吻回应道:“你自己不是喜欢吗?那就足够了。”

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



① The picture is aimed at inspiring us to chase our **passions** and dreams regardless of what others may say. ② The original purpose of pursuing a hobby or a dream is by no means to please others, but to lead ourselves to a more **fulfilling** and meaningful life. ③ It is thus totally unnecessary for us to hesitate to do what we enjoy **for fear of disapproval** from others. ④ Admittedly, remaining open to **constructive** advice **is conducive to** our growth and future success. ⑤ But we will never be able to **take charge of** our own destiny if we **are** easily **swayed by throwaway** or even **biased remarks** of others.

① To sum up, having a **distinctive** hobby **is nothing to be ashamed of**. ② **Different strokes for different folks**, after all. ③ Instead of **giving in to** pressure to **follow the herd**, we should be **determined** and **courageous** to stick to what we feel enthusiastic about.

①此图意在激励我们追求自己的爱好与梦想,不管他人可能作何评价。②追求爱好或梦想的初衷绝不在于取悦他人,而在于让我们自己过上更满足、更有意义的生活。③因此,我们完全没必要因担心他人的反对而不去做自己喜欢的事。④诚然,时刻听取有建设性的建议有助于我们成长并在未来取得成功。⑤但如果我们因他人随意甚至带有偏见的言论而轻易动摇,那我们就永远无法掌控自己的命运。

①总之,拥有与众不同的爱好没什么可丢人的。②毕竟,萝卜青菜各有所爱。③我们不能屈服于从众的压力,而应下定决心并敢于坚持自己热衷的事。

[篇章衔接]

第一段(2句):描述图片。

图片重点在于男孩和父亲的对话,①句以间接引用的方式(tells his father that...)介绍男孩说的话,②句以直接引用的方式介绍男孩父亲说的话(replies 体现对话顺序;男孩先说话,父亲再回应)。

第二段(5句):论证图片主旨。

①句揭示图片寓意,直陈主旨(is aimed at 引出全篇主题)。②③句利用句间的因果逻辑(The original purpose... is by no means to... but to... thus...)正面阐述主题。④⑤句利用句间的让步转折逻辑(Admittedly... But...)以及⑤句句内的条件假设逻辑(we will... if we...)辅助论证观点。

第三段(3句):总结观点,发出呼吁。

①句总结观点(以 To sum up 体现“总结”),②句顺势补充说明另一理由(以 after all 体现因果),③句利用取舍结构(Instead of... we should...)发出呼吁。

[必备表达]

1. in a tone of... 以……的口吻
2. passion [n.] 热衷的爱好
3. fulfilling [a.] 令人心满意足的
4. for fear of 唯恐;以免
5. disapproval [n.] 不赞成;反对
6. constructive [a.] 建设性的;有助益的
7. be conducive to... 有助于……
8. take charge of... 掌管……
9. throwaway [a.] 脱口而出的

10. biased [a.] 有偏见的;片面的
11. remark [n.] 言论;评述
12. distinctive [a.] 与众不同的
13. different strokes for different folks 人各有好
14. give in to... 屈服于……
15. follow the herd 从众;随大流
16. determined [a.] 坚决的
17. courageous [a.] 勇敢的

[活用外刊]

1. The FDA **was swayed by** some prominent cancer researchers who wrote letters saying the data were lousy. —The Economist

译文:美国食品药品监督管理局因一些著名的癌症研究人员而动摇,他们写信说数据很糟糕。

点拨:be swayed by... 表示“受……的影响,为……所左右”,用于引出某个影响因素,可作为 be influenced by... 的替换表达。

2. Old age **is nothing to be ashamed of**.

—The Guardian



译文:老了没什么可丢人的。

点拨:sth is nothing to be ashamed of 表示“某件事不足为耻”,可用于发表观点,其后进一步论述该观点。

[精彩句式]

The original purpose of pursuing a hobby or a dream is by no means to please others,

主语 系动词 状语 表语1

but to lead ourselves to a more fulfilling and meaningful life.

连接词

表语2

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

The purpose of pursuing a hobby or a dream is not to make others happy.

The purpose of pursuing a hobby or a dream is to make ourselves have a better life.

②利用连词将简单句整合,并将重复部分省略

The purpose of pursuing a hobby or a dream is not to make others happy, **but** to make ourselves have a better life.

③添加形容词并替换动词和形容词,以提升表达精确性、内容饱满度及美感,替换副词以增强语气

The **original** purpose of pursuing a hobby or a dream is **by no means** to **please** others, but to **lead** ourselves **to a more fulfilling and meaningful** life.

[思路拓展]

此图考查“人生哲理类”话题。第一段描述图片后,可在第二段引入更具体的事例论述观点,在第三段简要给出相关建议。此外,在论述观点的过程中,也可适当提及以戏曲为代表的中国传统文化的重要性,但不建议以此作为全篇文章的立意。

[应用模板]

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>I ① As can be seen from the picture, _____. ② Straightforward as it is, the picture conveys deep meanings. ③ It is intended to highlight the critical role _____ plays in modern society.</p> <p>II ① It is generally acknowledged that _____ is of great importance. ② Just as they say, _____. ③ This inner quality is beneficial to us in that it _____. ④ It is no exaggeration to say that in the long run, we will be even able to achieve our life goals, such as _____, if we can cultivate this quality. ⑤ In contrast, the lack of it will hinder us from making real progress in _____. ⑥ Even worse, we may find ourselves difficult to live with and recover from setbacks.</p> <p>III ① Based on the analysis above, we may draw a conclusion that _____ really counts in today's society. ② Therefore, we need to _____.</p> | <p>① 如图所示, _____. ② 图片虽看似简单直接,却传达了深刻的内涵。③ 它旨在凸显 _____ 在现代社会中起到的关键作用。</p> <p>① 人们普遍认可 _____ 非常重要。 ② 正如俗话所说, _____. ③ 这一内在品质对我们有益,因为它 _____. ④ 毫不夸张地说,如果我们能培养这一品质,从长远来看,我们甚至能够实现自己的人生目标,比如 _____. ⑤ 相反,缺少它会阻碍我们在 _____ 方面取得真正的进步。 ⑥ 更糟糕的是,我们可能会发现自己难以承受挫折并重新振作起来。</p> <p>① 基于上述分析,我们可以得出结论: _____ 在当今社会确实很重要。② 因此,我们需要 _____。</p> |
|--|---|

模板注释:该模板适用于“人生哲理”中的优良品质类(勇敢、乐观、执着、耐心等)。主体段主要通过“正反对比(In contrast)”的方式论证某优良品质不可或缺。其中①句阐明“某优良品质受广泛认可”的现状,②句引用俗语加以证明,③④句阐述拥有该品质的积极影响,⑤⑥句递进(Even worse)说明缺乏该品质的消极后果。结尾段重申该品质重要性的同时就“如何培养该品质”给出建议。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



三、写作储备

[写作素材积累]

♣ Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life. (Steve Jobs)

你的时间有限,所以不要浪费在过别人的生活上。(史蒂夫·乔布斯)

♣ Some people say you are going the wrong way, when it's simply a way of your own. (Angelina Jolie)

有些人说你走错了路,其实这只是你自己的路。(安吉丽娜·朱莉)

♣ You can't please all of the people all of the time. It is impossible to live up to everyone's expectations so there is no point in burning yourself out trying to do so. Just make sure that one of the people you please is yourself.

你不可能一直取悦所有人。你不可能达到每个人的期望,所以没有必要拼了命这样做。只要确保你取悦的人之一是你自己就可以了。

♣ Nobody will ever be as invested in your life as you. Only you know what is best for you, and that entails learning from your own choices. The only way you will ever truly learn is through making your own decisions, taking full responsibility for them, and that way if you do fail, at least you can learn from it wholeheartedly, as opposed to blaming somebody else.

没有人会像你一样投入到你自己的生活中。只有你知道什么是对你最好的,这需要你从你自己的选择中学习。唯一能让你真正学到东西的方法就是自己做决定,为自己的决定负起全部责任。这样一来,如果你真的失败了,至少你可以专心地从中汲取教训,而不是责怪别人。

四、写作练习

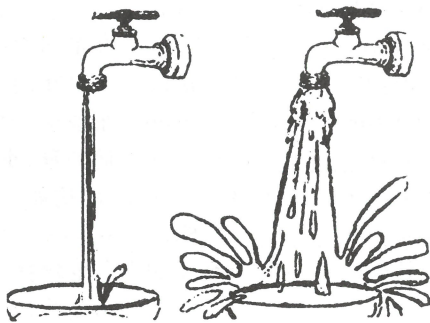
请按照下列要求进行写作,可参考“应用模板”。

Directions:

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

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

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



欲速则不达

[话题词汇]

①haste makes waste 欲速则不达; ②patience [n.] 耐心;

③be anxious for success 急于求成; ④give priority to speed over quality 更重视速度而非质量

