

## 2013年全国硕士研究生招生考试

# 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）



☆考生注意事项☆

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

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

考生编号																				
考生姓名																				



# 2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

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

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float” – it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer’s account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else’s accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.



- |                       |                   |                  |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] Moreover       | [B] However       | [C] Therefore    | [D] Otherwise     |
| 2. [A] off            | [B] back          | [C] over         | [D] around        |
| 3. [A] power          | [B] concept       | [C] history      | [D] role          |
| 4. [A] reverse        | [B] resist        | [C] resume       | [D] reward        |
| 5. [A] silent         | [B] sudden        | [C] slow         | [D] steady        |
| 6. [A] for            | [B] against       | [C] with         | [D] on            |
| 7. [A] expensive      | [B] imaginative   | [C] sensitive    | [D] productive    |
| 8. [A] similar        | [B] original      | [C] temporary    | [D] dominant      |
| 9. [A] collect        | [B] copy          | [C] provide      | [D] print         |
| 10. [A] give up       | [B] take over     | [C] bring back   | [D] pass down     |
| 11. [A] before        | [B] after         | [C] since        | [D] when          |
| 12. [A] kept          | [B] borrowed      | [C] withdrawn    | [D] released      |
| 13. [A] Unless        | [B] Because       | [C] Until        | [D] Though        |
| 14. [A] hide          | [B] express       | [C] ease         | [D] raise         |
| 15. [A] analyzed      | [B] shared        | [C] stored       | [D] displayed     |
| 16. [A] unsafe        | [B] unnatural     | [C] unclear      | [D] uncommon      |
| 17. [A] steal         | [B] choose        | [C] benefit      | [D] return        |
| 18. [A] consideration | [B] prevention    | [C] manipulation | [D] justification |
| 19. [A] call for      | [B] fight against | [C] adapt to     | [D] cope with     |
| 20. [A] chunk         | [B] chip          | [C] trail        | [D] path          |

## 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

In an essay entitled “Making It in America,” the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won’t earn you what it used to. It can’t when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra – their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there’s been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, “In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs – about 6 million in total – disappeared.”

There will always be change – new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21<sup>st</sup> century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.



21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the impact of technological advances
  - [B] the alleviation of job pressure
  - [C] the shrinkage of textile mills
  - [D] the decline of middle-class incomes
22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] work on cheap software
  - [B] ask for a moderate salary
  - [C] adopt an average lifestyle
  - [D] contribute something unique
23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] gains of technology have been erased
  - [B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
  - [C] factories are making much less money than before
  - [D] new jobs and services have been offered
24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] to accelerate the I. T. revolution
  - [B] to ensure more education for people
  - [C] to advance economic globalization
  - [D] to pass more bills in the 21<sup>st</sup> century
25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?
- [A] New Law Takes Effect.
  - [B] Technology Goes Cheap.
  - [C] Average Is Over.
  - [D] Recession Is Bad.





## Text 2

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home. Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens to be kicked out. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.



26. “Birds of passage” refers to those who\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] stay in a foreign country temporarily
  - [B] leave their home countries for good
  - [C] immigrate across the Atlantic
  - [D] find permanent jobs overseas
27. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] needs new immigrant categories
  - [B] has loosened control over immigrants
  - [C] should be adapted to meet challenges
  - [D] has been fixed via political means
28. According to the author, today’s birds of passage want\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] financial incentives
  - [B] a global recognition
  - [C] the freedom to stay and leave
  - [D] opportunities to get regular jobs
29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] as faithful partners
  - [B] with legal tolerance
  - [C] with economic favors
  - [D] as mighty rivals
30. The most appropriate title for this text would be\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] Come and Go: Big Mistake
  - [B] Living and Thriving: Great Risk
  - [C] With or Without: Great Risk
  - [D] Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake



### Text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases – or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation: two days, not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.





31. The time needed in making decisions may\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment
  - [B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction
  - [C] depend on the importance of the assessment
  - [D] vary according to the urgency of the situation
32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] can be associative
  - [B] are not unconscious
  - [C] can be dangerous
  - [D] are not impulsive
33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] trust our first impression
  - [B] think before we act
  - [C] do as people usually do
  - [D] ask for expert advice
34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] critical assessment
  - [B] “thin sliced” study
  - [C] adequate information
  - [D] sensible explanation
35. The author’s attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] tolerant
  - [B] optimistic
  - [C] uncertain
  - [D] Doubtful



## Text 4

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe's top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 per cent of positions on European corporate boards.

The European Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women – up to 60 per cent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, European Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goals of 40 per cent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

“Personally, I don't like quotas,” Reding said recently. “But I like what the quotas do.” Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding's reluctance – and her frustration. I don't like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, governance by the capable. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top positions – no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power – as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook – they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women – whether CEOs or their children's caregivers – and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.



36. In the European corporate workplace, generally\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] women take the lead
  - [B] men have the final say
  - [C] corporate governance is overwhelmed
  - [D] senior management is family-friendly
37. The European Union’s intended legislation is\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a reflection of gender balance
  - [B] a response to Reding’s call
  - [C] a reluctant choice
  - [D] a voluntary action
38. According to Reding, quotas may help women\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] get top business positions
  - [B] see through the glass ceiling
  - [C] balance work and family
  - [D] anticipate legal results
39. The author’s attitude toward Reding’s appeal is one of\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] skepticism
  - [B] objectiveness
  - [C] indifference
  - [D] approval
40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] more social justice
  - [B] massive media attention
  - [C] suitable public policies
  - [D] greater “soft pressure”



## Part B

### Directions:

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

- [A] Live like a peasant
- [B] Balance your diet
- [C] Shopkeepers are your friends
- [D] Remember to treat yourself
- [E] Stick to what you need
- [F] Planning is everything
- [G] Waste not, want not

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has £ 60 a week to spend, £ 40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £ 130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London’s best restaurants at least twice a week. Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. “The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I’d lost. But it’s still a day-by-day thing.” Now he’s living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He’s feeling positive, but he’ll carry on blogging – not about eating as cheaply as you can – “there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food” – but eating well on a budget. Here’s his advice for economical foodies.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

Impulsive spending isn’t an option, so plan your week’s menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stop laughing: it’s not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It’s also a good idea to shop daily instead of



weekly, because, being human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer – that's not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced.

44. \_\_\_\_\_

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they'll let you have for free.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant – £ 1.75 a week for three months gives you £ 21 – more than enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus. It's £ 16.95 there – or £ 12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's: I know which I'd rather eat.



### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

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

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does – try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play *Hair* opened on Broadway on the same day – they both just pop into my mind in the same way.



## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

Suppose your class is to hold a charity sale for kids in need of help. Write your classmates an email to

- 1) inform them about the details, and
- 2) encourage them to participate.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

**Do not** write your address. (10 points)

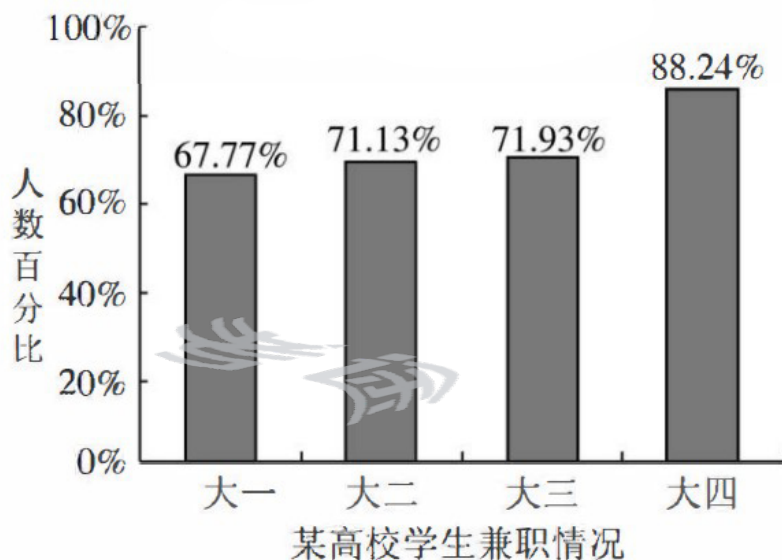
### Part B

#### 48. Directions:

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

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

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





原文外教朗读

## Section I Use of English

### 电子支付时代不会很快到来



#### 一、文章总体分析

本文是一篇论说文,论述了“电子支付时代不会很快到来”的原因。首段点明话题“无现金社会(即,电子支付时代)不会很快到来”,二、三段分析了限制纸币消失的四个原因。



#### 二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① Given<sup>①</sup> the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless<sup>②</sup> society in which all payments are made electronically. ② 1, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner<sup>③</sup>. ③ Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition<sup>④</sup>. ④ For example, *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means<sup>⑤</sup> of payment would soon “revolutionize<sup>⑥</sup> the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later. ⑤ Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

①鉴于电子货币的优势,你或许认为我们将迅速步入无现金社会,所有支付将电子化。②然而真正的无现金社会可能不会马上到来。③实际上,二十年来一直有这样的预测,但至今还没有实现。④例如,1975年《商业周刊》预测称,电子支付手段不久将“彻底改变(人们对)钱币本身的观念”,不料几年之后该言论也不攻自破了。⑤为什么步入无现金社会的步伐如此缓慢?

vx: KZRZ2019

#### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① given [ˈɡɪvən] prep. 考虑到,鉴于(表示原因)  
 ② cashless [ˈkæʃləs] a. 无现金的  
 ③ (just) around the corner 很近,就在附近

- ④ come to fruition 完成,实现  
 ⑤ means [mi:nz] n. 方法,手段  
 ⑥ revolutionize [ˌrevəˈlu:ʃənaɪz] v. 彻底改革,彻底变革

#### · 语篇分析 ·

第一段点明话题。首句是引子,先给出相反观点“人们可能认为无现金社会将很快到来”,②句以 however 转折,提出文章观点“无现金社会不会很快到来”。③④句论证观点:③句以 indeed 引出对观点的进一步解释, predictions 指上文人们对“无现金社会即将到来”的预测, not yet come to fruition 则近义复现 not around the corner; ④句以《商业周刊》的事件为例(for example)来例证观点。末句总结上文观点(so slow in coming 复现 not around the corner)并以 why...? 设问引出下文对原因的解释。

#### · 真题精解 ·

1. [A] Moreover 而且,此外(表递进) [B] However 然而,可是(表转折)  
 [C] Therefore 因此,因而(表因果) [D] Otherwise 否则,不然(表条件)

【试题精解】 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。上文指出鉴于电子货币的优势,你或许认为我们将迅速步入无现金社会……。后文则指出真正的无现金社会可能不会马上到来。上下文为语义转折关系,[B]正确。





2. [A] off 离开, 停止  
[C] over 结束, 完结

- [B] back 回来, 返回  
[D] around 出现, 有

**[试题精解]** 本题考查句内语义+副词特殊用法。空格所在句指出“实际上,二十年来(关于人类将迅速步入无现金社会的)预测一直……,但至今还没有实现。根据句内的文意转折,应是20年来相关预测一直持续,但没有实现过。around意为existing,present in a place“存在,出现”,符合文意。

3. [A] power 力量, 能力  
[C] history 历史, 来历
- [B] concept 观念, 概念  
[D] role 角色, 作用

**[试题精解]** 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句例证(for example)上文“关于‘人类将迅速步入无现金社会’的预测一直存在但都未实现”,即《商业周刊》1975年预测“电子支付手段不久将‘彻底改变钱币本身的……’”(cash→cashless/electronic means of payment)是“人类将迅速步入无现金社会”的同义表述。从纸币支付到电子支付,这体现的是货币本身概念的变化,而非其力量、历史、角色职能的变化,[B]正确。

4. [A] reverse 承认错误, 放弃(立场)  
[C] resume 重新开始, 继续
- [B] resist 抵抗, 抵制  
[D] reward 奖励, 回报

**[试题精解]** 本题考查上下文语义。由第3题分析可知,空格所在句例证上文,主句介绍《商业周刊》1975年的预测内容,空格所在部分为结果状语,only to do结构强调结果令人失望或意外,指出预测未能实现。reverse oneself (on sth)意为“承认错误,放弃(立场)”,[A]符合文意。

5. [A] silent 沉默的, 缄默的  
[C] slow 缓慢的, 迟缓的
- [B] sudden 突然的, 意外的  
[D] steady 稳定的, 持续的

**[试题精解]** 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句根据上文提出疑问。上文已经指出“关于人类将迅速步入无现金社会的预言20年来一直存在,但却一直没有实现”,并给出了例证。这都说明无现金社会不会很快到来。选项中符合文意的是[C],代入表示“为什么步入无现金社会的步伐如此缓慢”?

II ① Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payment system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. ② First, it is very 7 to **set up**<sup>①</sup> the computer, card reader, and **telecommunications**<sup>②</sup> networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. ③ Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 **receipts**<sup>③</sup>, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. ④ Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float” — it takes several days 11 a check is **cashed**<sup>④</sup> and funds are 12 from the **issuer's**<sup>⑤</sup> **account**<sup>⑥</sup>, which means that the **writer**<sup>⑦</sup> of the check can earn interest on the funds **in the meantime**<sup>⑧</sup>. ⑤ 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

① 尽管电子支付手段可能会比纸币付款系统更为高效,但是是一些因素却阻止了纸币付款系统的消失。② 其一,建立使电子货币成为主要支付方式的计算机、读卡器以及电信网络是非常昂贵的。③ 其二,纸质支票的优势在于它们提供了很多消费者都不愿意放弃的收据。④ 其三,纸质支票给消费者提供了几天的“浮动期”——支票兑现及资金从出票人账户中提取需要几天的时间,这意味着出票人在此期间能够获取资金的利息。⑤ 由于电子支付是即时的,消费者便没有了浮动期。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **set up** 建立, 创立, 建造

② **telecommunication** [ˌtelɪkəˈmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃən] n. 电磁通信, 远距离通信

③ **receipt** [rɪˈsiːt] n. 收据, 收条

④ **cash** [kæʃ] v. 将……兑换成现金

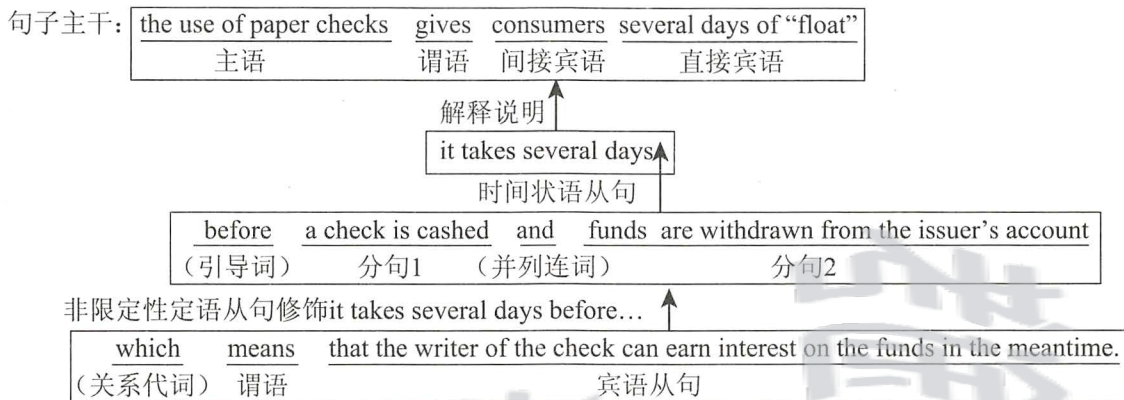
⑤ **issuer** [ˈɪʃjuːə] n. 开出支票者, 出票人

⑥ **account** [əˈkaʊnt] n. 账户, 户头

⑦ **writer** [ˈraɪtə] n. 写……的人, 文中即“写支票的人,



Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float” — it takes several days before a check is cashed and funds are withdrawn from the issuer’s account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime.



**功能注释:**本句破折号后的句子是对主句的解释说明, 主语 it 实则指代 before... 从句的内容, before 引导的从句的主干是两个并列的分句; 句末 which 引导的非限定性定语从句又是对 it takes several days before... 整句的解释说明。

· 语篇分析 ·

第二、三段分析“无现金社会不会很快到来”的原因。第二段介绍了三个原因: 首句总说; ②句介绍原因一(First): 实现“无现金”花费昂贵; ③句介绍原因二(Second): 人们不愿放弃纸质支票提供的收据; ④⑤两句介绍原因三(Third): 纸质支票会给消费者几天的浮动期(, 消费者能多得几天的利息), 而电子付款即时到帐使消费者丧失了这种浮动期。句间通过 consumer, issuer, writer 的同指实现衔接。

· 真题精解 ·

6. [A] (work) for 受雇于, 从事……工作                      [B] (work) against 起到对抗、削弱……的效果  
[C] (work) with 与……共事                                      [D] (work) on 从事于, 致力于

**[试题精解]** 本题考查上下文语义+动词短语。文章首段末句提出问题“为何步入无现金社会的步伐如此缓慢”, 纵观下文, 列举了4个因素对此进行了分析和解答。因此空格所在句的 several factors 应是步入无现金社会缓慢的原因, 其对纸币付款系统的消失自然是起到对抗、限制的效果。[B]符合文意。

7. [A] expensive 昂贵的, 花钱多的                              [B] imaginative 富有想象力的  
[C] sensitive 敏感的, 灵敏的                                      [D] productive 多产的, 富有成效的

**[试题精解]** 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句意在说明“建立电子支付方式所必需的计算机、读卡器以及电信网络是非常……的”。根据文意, 这是制约纸币付款系统消失因素中的第一条, 应为纸币付款系统的优势或电子支付系统的弊端, 排除[D]。[B] [C]明显不符合文意。[A]项代入, 表示建立电子支付所需设施非常昂贵, 为电子支付手段的一个弊端, 符合文意。

8. [A] similar 相似的, 类似的                                      [B] original 原始的, 最初的  
[C] temporary 暂时的, 临时的                                      [D] dominant 首要的, 占优势的

**[试题精解]** 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句意为“建立使电子货币成为……支付方式的设施是非常昂贵的”。全文论述了两种支付方式, 即纸币和电子货币。论述围绕为何电子货币时代不会很快到来展开, 即, 电子支付方式不会很快成为首要的、占优势的支付方式。空格所在句便是决定电子支付方式不会很快成为首要支付方式的原因之一, [D]符合文意。其他项与文意相关度不大, 排除。

9. [A] collect 收集, 采集    [B] copy 复制, 复印



[C] provide 提供, 供给

[D] print 印刷, 打印

[试题精解] 本题考查句内语义+常识。空格所在句从纸质支票优势入手论述了第二个制约纸币支付系统消失的因素,即,“纸质支票……收据(即付款凭证)”。纸质支票显然不能收集、复制、打印收据,但纸质支票却能够成为付款凭证;[C]项代入表示“纸质支票提供收据”,符合文意。

10. [A] give up 放弃, 舍弃

[B] take over 接管, 接手

[C] bring back 带回, 使恢复

[D] pass down 遗传, 沿袭

[试题精解] 本题考查句内语义+动词短语。空格所在部分作定语修饰 something(即上半句的 receipts),意在说明纸质支票的优势在于它们提供了很多消费者都不愿意……的收据。既然是优势,其提供的东西,即收据,自然是很多消费者需要的,即不愿舍弃的,[A]符合文意。

11. [A] before 到……为止, 到……之前

[B] after 在……以后

[C] since 自……以来(以后)

[D] when 当……时

[试题精解] 本题考查句内逻辑。空格所在句论述的是第三个因素,即纸质支票为消费者提供几天的“浮动期”,破折号后的空格部分对此做出解释,因此应是支票兑现及资金从出票人账户中……之前需要几天时间,这段时间构成了“浮动期”,出票人可在此期间获取资金的利息。[A]符合文意。

12. [A] kept(from) 使与某物分开

[B] borrowed 借入(款项),(向……)借贷

[C] withdrawn 提,取(银行账户中的款项)

[D] released 公开, 公布

[试题精解] 本题考查句内语义。空格所在部分含义为“资金从出票人账户中……”,纸质支票支付给收款人(卖方)的金额应该是从出票人(消费者)账户中提取的。[C]与文意相吻合。

13. [A] Unless 除非, 如果不

[B] Because 因为, 由于

[C] Until 直到……时

[D] Though 虽然, 尽管

[试题精解] 本题考查句内逻辑关系。上文指出,由于纸质支票的兑现和提取需要几天的时间,从而给消费者提供了几天的“浮动期”;可知空格所在句“……电子支付是即时的,消费者便没有了浮动期”的从句和主句为因果关系,即由于电子支付是即时的,因此没有了浮动期。[B]为正确选项。

III ① Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy **concerns**<sup>①</sup>. ② We often hear media reports that an **unauthorized**<sup>②</sup> **hacker**<sup>③</sup> has been able to **access**<sup>④</sup> a computer **database**<sup>⑤</sup> and to alter information 15 there. ③ The fact that this is not an 16 **occurrence**<sup>⑥</sup> means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else's accounts. ④ The 18 of this type of **fraud**<sup>⑦</sup> is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. ⑤ A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. ⑥ There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby **violating**<sup>⑧</sup> our privacy. [356 words]

①其四,电子支付方式可能会引发安全和隐私忧虑。②我们经常听媒体报道称,非法黑客已经能够访问计算机数据库,并改变储存于其中的信息。③而这并非罕见事件的事实意味着欺诈分子能够访问电子支付系统的银行账户,并从别人的账户中进行窃取。④此种欺诈行为的预防并不容易,人们还要研究新的计算机科学领域以应对安全问题。⑤更令人担忧的是,电子支付手段会留下电子踪迹,其中包含大量的个人数据信息。⑥有人担心,政府、雇主和营销人员可能能够访问这些数据,从而侵犯我们的隐私。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **concern** [kən'sɜ:n] n. 担心, 忧虑

② **unauthorized** [ˌʌn'ɔ:θəraɪzd] a. 未被授权的, 未经认可的

③ **hacker** ['hækə] n. 电脑黑客(私自存取计算机中资料者)

④ **access** ['ækses] v. 存取(计算机文件), 获取

⑤ **database** ['deɪtəbeɪs] n. 数据库

⑥ **occurrence** [ə'kʌrəns] n. 事件, 发生的事

⑦ **fraud** [frɔ:d] n. 欺骗, 诈骗

⑧ **violate** ['vaɪəleɪt] v. 干扰, 侵犯(个人自由等)



第三段承接第二段,介绍原因四(Fourth):电子支付方式带来安全及隐私方面的担忧。首句点明本段主题,②句至段末分别分析了这两方面的担忧。②至④句介绍安全风险;②句以媒体报道黑客入侵电脑为例,引出安全问题;③句以②句事例之常见说明电子支付系统存在安全风险;④句介绍针对安全问题的对策:发展一门新的计算机科学。⑤⑥两句介绍隐私方面的担忧:⑤句分析引起隐私担忧的原因:使用电子支付会留下大量个人信息;⑥句指出这些信息可能被政府、雇主、市场人员等利用,即,个人隐私泄露。两句中 A further concern... There are concerns... 呼应首句 concerns,实现衔接。

## · 真题精解 ·

14. [A] hide 隐藏,隐瞒 [B] express 表达,表示  
[C] ease 减轻,缓和 [D] raise 引起、激起(某种情感或反应)

**【试题精解】** 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句意为“电子支付方式可能会……安全性和隐私问题”,下文说到了黑客入侵计算机账户,政府、企业等可能获取包含有个人隐私的数据,这些都表明电子支付方式对安全和隐私构成了威胁。选项中能表达这层意思的只有[D]。

15. [A] analyzed 分析,剖析 [B] shared 分享,共享  
[C] stored 储存,容纳 [D] displayed 展示,显示

**【试题精解】** 本文考查句内语义。空格后的 there 即指(in) a computer database(计算机数据库),空格填入词语用于说明信息与计算机数据库之间的关系。空格所在句论述安全及隐私,因此信息并非公开的、可分享的,排除[B] [D],[A]明显与文意不符。[C]代入指储存于数据库中的信息,符合文意。

16. [A] unsafe 不安全的,不安稳的 [B] unnatural 不自然的,反常的  
[C] unclear 不清楚的,不易了解的 [D] uncommon 罕见的,不常见的

**【试题精解】** 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句中,that 引导的从句做 the fact 的同位语,其中 this 指代上一句中“黑客潜入电脑数据库更改信息”的内容。而上一句句首提到我们经常(often)听到媒体报道这类事件,证明这类事件是常见的,即不是罕见的。[D]正确。

17. [A] steal 偷,窃取 [B] choose 选择,挑选  
[C] benefit 受益,得益于 [D] return 返回,归还

**【试题精解】** 本题考查上下文语义。空格处的动作由欺诈分子发出,作用于其他人的账户,结合上文内容,可知该行为损害人们的财产安全,[A]符合文意。

18. [A] consideration 考虑,斟酌 [B] prevention 预防,阻止  
[C] manipulation 操纵,控制(人的思想和行为) [D] justification 为……的辩解;正当理由

**【试题精解】** 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在部分“此种欺诈行为的……并非易事”中,this type of fraud 指代上文介绍的电子货币支付系统的弊端之一“安全问题”,空格处填入词应为对这种安全问题采取的行动,[B]符合文意。

19. [A] call for 需要,要求 [B] fight against 极力反对,与……作斗争  
[C] adapt to 适应,适合 [D] cope with 处理,应对

**【试题精解】** 本题考查上下文语义+动词短语。结合 18 题分析可知,空格所在部分介绍“预防这种欺诈行为”的一项具体措施,空格所在不定式结构 to \_\_\_\_\_ security issues 介绍措施的目的,即“处理/应对安全问题”,[D]正确。

20. [A] chunk 厚块,大块 [B] chip 芯片,碎片  
[C] trail 踪迹,痕迹 [D] path(有助于实现某事的)道路,途径

**【试题精解】** 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句论述电子支付手段另一弊端,即会留下包含大量个人资料电子……。[A]无法与 electronic 搭配,[B]违背常识,首先排除。[D]为积极色彩,与“这些‘电子……’有可能为政府、雇主和营销人员所利用”不符。[C]项代入表示“电子踪迹”,符合文意要求。



## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1 信息时代是平庸者的坟墓



原文外教朗读



#### 一、文章总体分析及考题速览

##### [总体分析]

本文摘自 *The New York Times* (《纽约时报》) 2012 年 1 月 25 日一篇题为 *Average Is Over* (告别平庸) 的文章。作者围绕“人们应该如何应对信息技术飞速发展给传统劳动力市场所带来的巨大冲击”这一问题展开论述,指出平庸表现已远远不够,个人应当超越平凡,出类拔萃;同时也向社会提出建议:应出台相关就业政策,以确保每个公民都能接受高等教育,从而提升劳动力素质。论证过程中采用了举例、列数据、因果等说理方法。

##### [考题速览]

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate _____.	第一段中笑话的写作目的。
22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to _____.	第三段中成为一名成功雇员的必要条件。
23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that _____.	第四段中引言说明的内容。
24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is _____.	作者认为降低失业率的关键是什么。
25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?	主旨题。

**问题速览:**根据题干关键词 a successful employee(成功雇员)和 to reduce unemployment(降低失业率)可知,本文话题主要涉及“就业问题”。

**问题解读:**①第 21、23 题考查写作目的,通常与文章(段落)主旨密切相关,应注意上下文逻辑关系,切忌局限于“笑话/引言”本身;②由第 22 题可知,第三段论及“成为一名成功职员”的必要条件;③第 24 题说明作者在第四段中就“如何降低失业率”给出建议;④第 25 题考查文章主旨,应宏观把握全文。

**问题总结:**由上述分析可知,本文在“就业市场不景气”的背景下分析就业问题;作者一方面就“如何在不利的就业市场中胜出”向个人提供建议,另一方面就“如何降低失业率”做出宏观建议。



#### 二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① In an essay entitled<sup>①</sup> “Making It in America”, the author Adam Davidson relates<sup>②</sup> a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile<sup>③</sup> mill has been automated<sup>④</sup>: The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. ② The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

《在美国制造》一文中,作者亚当·戴维森讲述了一个来自棉花产地、有关现代纺织厂自动化到达何种程度的笑话:普通纺织厂如今只有两名员工,“一个人和一只狗。人负责喂狗,而狗负责让人远离机器”。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① entitle [ɪn'taɪtəl] v. 称做……; 定名为……
- ② relate [rɪ'leɪt] v. 叙述, 讲述, 讲(故事)
- ③ textile ['tekstaɪl] n. 纺织品, 织物
- ④ automate ['ɔ:təmeɪt] v. 自动化

● 经典搭配

- ① make it (达到目标, 获得成功)
- ② textile mill (纺织厂)
- ③ keep sb away from... (使某人远离……)

· 语篇分析 ·

第一、二段为第一部分,借“介绍戴维森著作”引出全文话题“全球化及科技进步导致高失业率”。

第一段借笑话展示“自动化技术(即科技)迅猛发展,机器代替劳工”的现状。关键词:a joke。

冒号作为段内重点衔接符号起着前后解释说明作用。

冒号前:介绍笑话大致内容——与现代棉纺厂自动化程度相关。how much... automated 明确该笑话事关“工业生产的自动化程度”。

冒号后:介绍笑话具体内容——只需“一人一狗”两个劳力,其中人的职责是喂狗,狗的职责是防人干扰机器。only two employees 强调员工人数寥寥,反映“自动化生产几乎无需劳力”的现状。②句指出一人一狗各司其责,借由“人与狗并列的幽默效应”将笑话推向高潮:仅有的两个劳力要做的也不过是不干扰机器运转,而非投入生产,进一步凸显自动化程度之高,并深层暗示其巨大影响:机器已经完全可以取代人力,为下文(第四段)介绍“工厂员工的锐减”埋下伏笔。注:句中 the average mill 表层说明棉纺织厂十分普通,深层暗示现代化工厂中高度自动化生产已非常普遍。

开篇以现代棉纺厂典型个例为切入点,以点带面铺设全文大背景:技术发展带来生产高度自动化,与之俱来的是,机器正在快速代替劳动力成为生产的主角,劳动力需求程度在锐减。本段形似介绍“笑话”,实则借助“笑话”展现“现代生活中自动化生产以及劳工被机器取代”的现状。

II Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such **stubbornly**<sup>①</sup> high unemployment and **declining**<sup>②</sup> middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great **Recession**<sup>③</sup>, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

戴维森此文只不过是新近涌现的诸多同类文章中的一篇,这些文章都提出这样一种观点:当前失业率居高不下以及中产阶级收入缩水,很大程度上是由于大萧条造成的需求大幅降低,但同时也由于全球化和信息技术革命的发展,这种发展使机器或外来雇工取代劳力的速度超过了以往任何时期。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

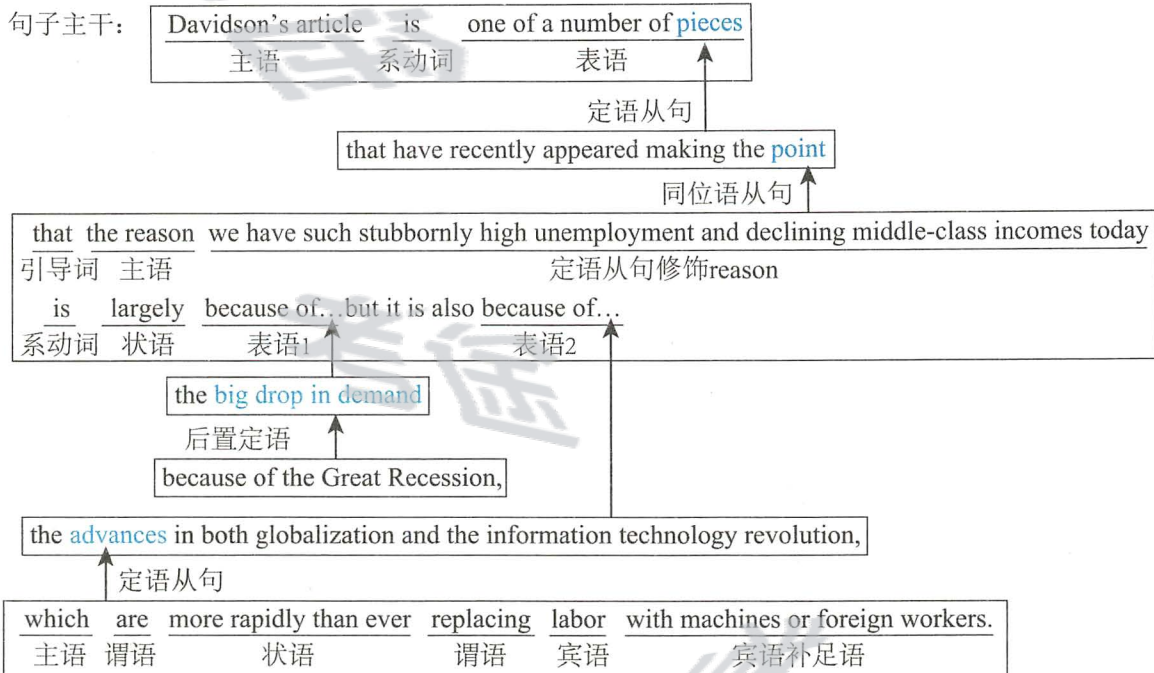
- ① stubbornly ['stʌbənlɪ] ad. 顽固地; 倔强地
- ② decline [dɪ'klaɪn] v. 下降; 衰退
- ③ recession [rɪ'seʃən] n. 衰退; 不景气; 后退

● 经典搭配

- ① make the point 表明观点
- ② more... than ever (比以往任何时候都更……)
- ③ replace... with... (以……代替……)

Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.





**功能注释:**主干为 Davidson's article is one of... pieces; that 定语从句中又包含一个 that 同位语从句,引出这些新近涌现的同类文章所持有观点的具体内容(making the point that),该内容为独立的一句话,其主干为 the reason is largely because of..., but it is also because of...,句中有三处 because of,应明确其作用:第二处说明需求大幅下降(the big drop in demand)的原因——经济大萧条(the Great Recession);第一和第三处为并列关系,明确造成高失业率和中产阶级收入下降的两大原因:需求大幅下降和全球化和信息技术革命的发展,后者以 but 引出,是作者想要强调的对象。

### · 语篇分析 ·

第二段借笑话引出“全球化及科技进步是当前高失业率及中产阶级收入下降的一个重要原因”这一话题。关键词为: the point。

全句主干: Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces... 由“一篇”引出“一类”,提示下文将由个别到一般,提出一种普遍性的观察或观点。article、pieces 与首段 essay 均表达“文章”之意。

(pieces) that 定语从句: 主干部分 that have recently appeared making the point... 为过渡部分,承前“一类”引出“共识(the point)”。recently appeared 表明现阶段同类文章较多,反映问题的严重性。

(the point) that 同位语从句: 具体展现“共识”: 高失业率和中产阶级收入缩水的主因是“经济大萧条”,但“全球化 & 信息技术发展”的助推之力也不可小觑。转折词 but 引出语义重点,表明第二个原因为本文论述重点。such 和 stubbornly 连用,强调高失业率与收入缩水问题十分棘手,暗示下文可能会探讨其解决方案。

(the advances... revolution) which 限制性定语从句: 补充说明“全球化 & 信息技术发展的影响力”; more rapidly than ever 今昔对比,表明两个要素使各国劳动力市场越发处于“内忧(自动化水平提升,大量劳工被机器取代,呼应首段)”、“外患(全球化发展使得更多国外劳力参与竞争)”的境地。

### · 真题精解 ·

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate _____.	21. 第一段中的笑话是为了说明_____。
[A] the impact of technological advances	[A] 技术进步的影响



[B] the alleviation of job pressure	[B] 工作压力的缓解
[C] the shrinkage of textile mills	[C] 纺织厂的萎缩
[D] the decline of middle-class incomes	[D] 中产阶级收入的下降

**[精准定位]** 第一段引述戴维森一篇文章中一则笑话,介绍“现代普通棉纺织厂自动化程度极高,机器大幅替代人力”这一普遍现象,第二段指出这种现象背后的推手之一是全球化和信息技术发展,可见首段引述笑话是为了说明技术进步的影响,[A]正确。

**[命题解密]** 文章开篇引子常用于命制写作目的题。解答时切忌孤立看待题干提及的文本内容,而应联系上下文乃至全文主旨,但同时也不能过度延伸,任意联系上下文而脱离题干考查的文本。文中第一段提及戴维森文中笑话,目的在于引出下文,为全文服务:笑话作引→话题切入现状(技术高速发展)→该现状是两大问题产生的很大原因→提醒人们采取应对措施。[A]符合上下文逻辑。

[B]由 only two employees 臆断而来,将视角落在“个人工作压力”上,脱离了上下文。[C]将“纺织厂员工的缩减”偷换为“纺织厂的萎缩”,既非笑话中反映的内容,更不是作者引入笑话的目的所在。[D]源于第二段... declining middle-class incomes... ,但笑话内容并未涉及中产阶级收入问题,该项过度推理。

III ① In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. ② But, today, **average**<sup>①</sup> is officially over. ③ Being average just won't earn you what it used to. ④ It can't when so many more employers have so much more **access**<sup>②</sup> to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap **robotics**<sup>③</sup>, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. ⑤ Therefore, everyone needs to find their **extra**<sup>④</sup>—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

过去,劳动者拥有一般技能,干一份普通工作,就能过上普通生活。但是现在,“平庸”已正式结束。表现平平完全无法再让你过上普通生活了。当如此多得多的雇主有着如此多得多的渠道获取如此多得多中等以上水平的廉价外国劳力、廉价机器人、廉价软件、廉价自动装置以及廉价天才的时候,表现普通将难以立足。因此,所有人都需要找到自身的额外价值——一种可以令其在各种工作领域中脱颖而出的独特价值贡献。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **average** [ˈævərɪdʒ] *n.* 平均水平,一般水准

② **access** [ˈæksɪs] *n.* 使用权;通路

③ **robotics** [rəʊˈbɒtɪks] *n.* 机器人科学(或技术)

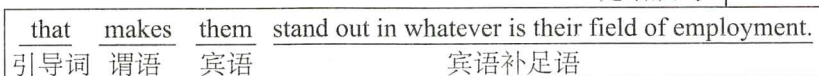
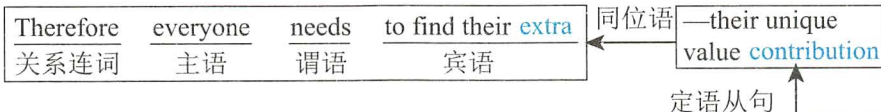
④ **extra** [ˈekstrə] *n.* 额外的事物

● 经典搭配

① stand out (突出,脱颖而出)

Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

句子主干:



**功能注释:** 句首 Therefore(因此)表明该句是基于上句得出的结论;破折号后进一步解释 their extra:独一无二的价值贡献,其中 that 定语从句修饰 value contribution,说明采取该行为的意义和目的。





第三、四段为第二部分,借分析“全球化及科技进步对劳工市场的影响”明确作者观点:平庸时代正式结束,劳动者应突破平庸。

第三段分析影响之一:令普通员工再也难以过上普通生活,并适当补充应对措施:突破平庸,脱颖而出。关键词为:①average is officially over;②stand out。

①至④句为一个层次,今昔对比,阐明问题。

①句追溯过去(In the past):一般技能者可过上普通日子。average skills, average job, average lifestyle 以及 could earn 暗示劳动者自身的技能水平决定其生活水准。

②③④句转诉现状(But, today):平庸之人难以维持普通生活。

②句铿锵有力,直指现状:平庸时代已正式结束,奠定全文基调。officially 修饰 over 强调此说法非危言耸听,而是根据社会现状做出的客观评判。注:①句 average 是形容词,此句 average 为名词,用以传达“人或物处于普通水平的年代(由末段首句 a world where average is over 可推知)”。

③句进一步细化现状:平庸之人无法再过上普通日子。just 强调技能平庸与普通生活之间的关联已不同过往;won't earn you what it used to(it≈being average)进一步明确这种今昔差别。

④句解释原因:雇主更容易雇用到能力更高、价格更低的劳力、机器。It can't 回指③句如今情形,when 引出客观条件/时局,展示“表现平庸无法维持普通生活”的原因,从句中借助限定词重复(so many/much more 3次,cheap 5次)以及 above average(超出普通水平的),强力烘托出普通员工所处的艰难局面:外国劳力、机器人、软件、自动化以及天才都价廉物美,与普通员工竞争普通的工作岗位;其中 cheap foreign labor 以及 cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation 分别彰显“全球化”与“信息技术发展”对劳工市场的影响,呼应第二段主题“高失业率和中产阶级收入缩水也部分归咎于全球化和信息技术革命的发展”。

⑤句为另一个层次,适当补充应对措施。

句首 Therefore 明确两层次间因果关系,引出结论(即应对措施):个人需要找到自身的额外价值。破折号引出 unique 解释 extra,凸显与 average 的对比,重在强调“突破常态、突破自身局限,创造独特价值贡献”;绝对表达词 whatever 强调“超越平庸就能在全部工作领域所向无敌”,进一步反衬“突破平庸”的重要性。

22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to _____.	22. 第三段指出,要想成为成功的员工,必须_____。
[A] work on cheap software	[A] 在廉价软件上下功夫
[B] ask for a moderate salary	[B] 要求一份适中的薪水
[C] adopt an average lifestyle	[C] 采取一般的生活方式
[D] contribute something unique	[D] 贡献一些独一无二的事物

**[精准定位]** 根据题干定位至第三段,末句以 Therefore 总结指出个人必须超越自身局限,出类拔萃,才能立足职场。[D]同义改写 find their extra—their unique value contribution... ,正确。

**[命题解密]** 第三段①至④句指出技术发展和全球化提高了对劳动者的要求,⑤句引出个人应当采取的行动。可以就行动的具体内容设置细节题。题干 one has to 和正确项[D]是对⑤句的复述。

[A]借④句 cheap software 干扰,但它是雇主的生产工具,不是成为成功雇员的必要条件;[B]、[C]利用 average 及①③句 earn 和 lifestyle 设障,但“生活方式”与“薪水”均与雇员的成功无关。



IV ① Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. ② But there's been an acceleration<sup>①</sup>. ③ As Davidson notes<sup>②</sup>, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U. S.] factories shed<sup>③</sup> workers so fast that they erased<sup>④</sup> almost all the gains of the previous<sup>⑤</sup> 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs—about 6 million in total—disappeared."

的确,新技术一直在吞噬工作岗位,而且将永远持续下去。不过速度一直在加快。正如戴维森所言,“2009年以前的十年间,(美国)工厂裁员如此之快,以至于抹掉了前70年所有新增员工的总额;制造业岗位中,大约有三分之一,共计将近600万个岗位不复存在。”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① acceleration [ˌæksələ'reɪʃən] n. 加速,促进  
 ② note [nəʊt] v. 指出,特别提到  
 ③ shed [ʃed] v. 去除;摆脱(已经不再需要的东西)  
 ④ erase [ɪ'reɪz] v. 抹去,消除  
 ⑤ previous ['pri:vɪəs] a. 以前的,以往的

- ① in the... years ending in... (……年之前的……年间)  
 ② shed workers (裁员)  
 ③ one out of every three... (三分之一的……)  
 ④ in total(总共)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段分析影响之二:新科技加速吞噬工作岗位。关键词为:①eating jobs;②acceleration。

①句为过渡句, Yes,... has been... forever 承上肯定“新技术给就业市场带来影响”, and always will 启下引出“就业岗位将持续减少”,这种影响已经持续很长时间,而且将永不停休,强调新技术对就业市场的影响是不可抗拒的,暗示员工只能从自身入手,顺应新技术的发展,追求卓越。

②句(段落主旨句)指出工作岗位的减少呈加速度态势。Yes与But常连用,先承认旧语义,再引出新内涵,暗示“新技术吞噬就业机会”众所周知,而“新技术在以加速度吞噬就业机会”却鲜为人知。

③句引证说明②句,以数据形象说明新技术吞噬工作岗位的惊人速度。shed 深层暗示员工对工厂而言已毫无价值,惨遭淘汰;erased与gains经由70 years,10 years的时间限定,突出强调新科技吞噬就业岗位的速度之惊人;仅仅10年间员工下岗人数就基本与70年间新增员工人数持平。分号后继而以制造业为例再进一步说明:共计约1/3、多达600万岗位消失。

· 真题精解 ·

23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that _____.	23. 第四段中的引言说明了_____。
[A] gains of technology have been erased	[A] 技术的收益被抹去了
[B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed	[B] 工作机会正在快速消失
[C] factories are making much less money than before	[C] 工厂盈利比过去低许多
[D] new jobs and services have been offered	[D] 新工作和新服务已经被提供

**[精准定位]** 根据题干定位至第四段第③句戴维森原话。[B]同义改写 shed workers so fast... , roughly one out of every three... disappeared,为正确选项。

**[命题解密]** ③句引言是对段落中心句①②句的例证说明,可以就引言的内涵或用意命题,考查对具体信息以及段落主旨的理解能力。③句引言应与①②句主旨相一致,以制造业为缩影,说明整个就业市场的惨淡现状。[B]与两句中 eating jobs forever... there's been an acceleration 相符。

[A]源于第四段③句 erased all the gains,但此处 gain是“增加的人员数量”之意,而非“技术收益遭抹除”;[C]为主观臆测,第四段引言并未涉及“工厂利润”问题;[D]借引言后文,即第五段①句设障,但



该句指出变化不可避免,与引言中戴维森感慨工作岗位加速消失的震惊、惋惜之情不符。

V ① There will always be change—new jobs, new products, new services. ② But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution<sup>①</sup>, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

变化将会永远存在——新岗位,新产品,新服务。但有一点我们确信无疑,随着全球化和信息技术革命的发展,最佳岗位将要求员工掌握更多更好的教育以使自己超越平庸。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **revolution** [revə'lu:ʃən] *n.* 革命

● 经典搭配

① for sure 确实;毫无疑问地;肯定

② require sb to do sth(要求某人做某事)  
③ above average(超越平庸,高于平均水平)

· 语篇分析 ·

第五、六段为第三部分,从个人、社会角度分别给出“顺应全球化及科技发展以突破平庸”的措施。

第五段先退而承认新技术也会带来新就业机会,尔后从个人角度重点说明劳动者要接受更多更好教育以突破平庸。关键词为:① **have more and better education**; ② **above average**。

①句退而承认变化永久存在,指出新技术也会创造新岗位。句中 new 三次重复出现,旨在解释 change,并给困顿的普通员工们带来一丝光明。

②句转折(But)指出唯一不变之事:接受更多、更好教育以超越平庸。for sure 对应①句 change—new... new... new..., 体现变与不变的反差;句中 with 一词暗示“全球化与信息技术发展”与“就业机会”之间的因果关联,呼应第二段末句... also because of the advances...; require 强调必要条件:要想获取最佳工作,普通员工必须接受更多更好教育以超越平庸,间接印证了第三段②句作者观点“平庸年代已一去不复返”。

VI In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support<sup>①</sup> employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures<sup>②</sup> that every American has access to post-high school education. [369 words]

在一个已正式告别平庸的世界里,我们需要做很多事情以扶持就业,但对 21 世纪来讲,最重要的事情莫过于出台《美国退伍军人权利法案》之类的法案,以确保每个美国人都有机会接受高中后教育。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **support** [sə'pɔ:t] *v.* 支持,支撑

② **ensure** [in'ʃʊə] *v.* 保证,确保

● 经典搭配

① nothing would be more important than(比起...来

说,没有什么是最重要的了,最重要的是)  
② access to sth(接触、通往...的权利)  
③ post-high school education(高中以后教育)

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

功能注释:该句以 there are many things we need to do... , but nothing would be more important



than... 结构引出当前应对失业情况最重要的举措;定语从句 that ensures that... 说明此类法案(some kind of G. I. Bill)的作用:确保公民接受高等教育。

In a world where average is officially over,

句子主干: 地点状语

并列句1: there are many things ← we need to do ← to support employment,  
 there be 句型      定语从句      目的状语

并列句2: but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill for the 21st century  
 连词   主语   系动词   表语      定语从句      比较状语

that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.  
 主语   谓语      从句做宾语

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段从社会角度补充说明应如何帮助劳动者提高教育水平;出台保障公民接受高等教育的政策。关键词为: **passing some... bill**。

独句成段。but 将句子一分为二,现以 but 为基点展开解析。

but 前:先再度呼应第三段②句“平庸已经结束”这一文章主旨,后引出“如何扶持就业”问题;support 一词实现建议对象的转移,由上段就业主体的“个人”转向本段鼓励就业的“社会”。

but 后:引出当务之急:出台相关法律措施保证所有人有接受高等教育的机会。否定词加比较级结构 nothing would be more important than... 相当于“最高级”,实际加强了肯定语气,着重强调“立法推广高等教育”的必要性和紧迫性;此处借助 some kind of 的类比作用,G. I. Bill 被用以类比“保障公民受教育权利”相关法律法规(详见背景知识);ensures that... 引出法律的目的:保障公民接受高等教育的权利。

**[背景知识]** G. I. Bill (美国退伍军人权利法案):美国国会于 1944 年颁布的一项法案,旨在帮助退伍军人在二战后更好地适应平民生活。法案的基本内容有:美国国会授权联邦政府,对在二战中服役超过 90 天的美国公民提供医疗、卫生、住房等方面的优惠政策;对因战争中断深造机会的美国公民提供资助,让他们有机会接受适当的教育或训练。该法案使数百万美国退伍军人受惠,为美国迅速从战时经济向民用经济转变提供了智力支持和人才保证。

· 真题精解 ·

24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is _____.	24. 作者认为,减少失业人数最重要的是_____。
[A] to accelerate the I. T. revolution	[A] 加快信息技术革命
[B] to ensure more education for people	[B] 确保人们能接受更多的教育
[C] to advance economic globalization	[C] 发展经济全球化
[D] to pass more bills in the 21 <sup>st</sup> century	[D] 在 21 世纪里多颁布一些法案

**[精准定位]** 根据题干关键词 the most important 定位至末段 nothing would be more important than... ,作者认为扶持就业最重要的莫过于出台类似 G. I. Bill 法案的法律法规,保障每个公民接受高等教育的权利,即,保证人们接受更多教育,所以[B]是正确答案。

**[命题解密]** 针对日益严重就业问题,文章末尾对社会提出建议,并强调重中之重,可以就此命制细节题。题干和[B]项概括原文末段内容。to ensure more education for people 对应原文中 ensures that every American has access to post-high school education。

[A]、[C]两项反向干扰,文中虽提及全球化和信息技术革命的飞速发展,但它正是造成就业率下



降的一大原因;[D]断章取义,末段虽提及颁布法律,但其目的在于保证深化教育,而且 more bills 将原文的 some kind of G. I. Bill 扩大化,失去了针对性。

· 全局真题精解 ·



25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?	25. 以下哪一项最适合做本文的题目?
[A] New Law Takes Effect.	[A] 新的法律生效了。
[B] Technology Goes Cheap.	[B] 技术变得廉价。
[C] Average Is Over.	[C] 告别平庸。
[D] Recession Is Bad.	[D] 经济衰退不是好事。

**[精准定位]** 第一、二段引出“信息技术和全球化高速发展导致高失业率和中产阶级收入下降”,第三至五段深入阐释了该影响的严重程度并向个人提出“努力突破平庸,成为佼佼者”的应对建议,并在末段呼吁社会采取相应措施,保证公民接受高等教育的权利,以提升劳动力素质,从而免于淘汰。第三段②句提出主旨:today, average is over,⑤句进而提出建议:to find their extra,以警醒人们不应再安于现状,并在第五段②句中进一步回应主旨:to make themselves above average,综上,文章意在说明,靠平庸过活的年代已然结束,应创造独一无二的自身价值来应对就业难的问题,[C]正确。

**[命题解密]** 考查对文章主旨的概括能力常常通过“标题”来体现。文章题目应该概括全文主旨,体现文章探讨的主要对象,干扰项常为文章中的细枝末节,不能涵盖全文内容。[C]是对全文主旨的合理概括。

[A]、[B]、[D]三项均以偏概全,将文中论述的某个环节当做文章主旨。[A]利用末段 passing some kind of G. I Bill... 设置干扰,但这只是作者为解决就业问题提出的建议之一;[B]借第三段④句 cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation... 设障,而它是造成就业市场不利局面的原因之一;[D]利用文章大背景设置陷阱,但作者提及“经济衰退问题”意在介绍它是影响就业的原因之一,三项均服务于文章主旨,但并非作者要论述的中心。

**Text 2 将全部移民视为合法或非法:大错特错**



原文外教朗读



**一、文章总体分析及考题速览**

**[总体分析]**

本文节选自 *The Washington Post* (《华盛顿邮报》)2012年7月14日一篇题为 We See All Immigrants as Legal or Illegal. Big Mistake. (我们将全部移民视为合法或非法:大错特错。)的文章。作者介绍和评析了“美国现行移民政策”,指出当前美国一刀切将外来移民分为“合法”或“非法”的做法非常错误;正确做法是给予移民更多的包容,打开中间地带,认同那些处于灰色地带的“新候鸟”。文章按照“今昔对比引出全文观点(第一、二段)——论证并强化全文观点(第三至五段)”的脉络行文。

**写作背景:**奥巴马政府踌躇满志打造最重要的“政治遗产”——近三十年未获通关的移民改革,靶心是美国境内1100万非法移民这个“老大难”,并于2012年6月紧急推出暂停遣返年轻非法移民的“准大赦”措施,一时之间政坛各派力量活动频繁,公众反应强烈。

**[考题速览]**

26. “Birds of passage” refers to those who _____.	Birds of passage 指哪一群体。
27. It is implied in paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US _____.	第二段就“美国现行移民体制”所暗示信息。



28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want _____.	作者认为今天的 birds of passage 需要什么。
29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated _____.	作者认为应如何对待今天的 birds of passage。
30. The most appropriate title for the text would be _____.	文章题目。

**问题速览:**快速浏览考题可知,本文围绕 birds of passage 展开论述,内容与“美国现行移民体制”(the current immigration system in the US)相关。

**问题解读:**①由第 26 题可知,开篇部分对 birds of passage 这一群体进行了界定;②第 27 题告诉我们,第二段对“美国现行移民体制”进行了介绍和评论;③由第 28 题可知,作者对“现今 birds of passage 的需求”进行了探讨;④由第 29 题可知,作者就“应如何对待现今 birds of passage”表明了观点;⑤第 30 题提醒我们:阅读时需宏观把握全文,抓取文章全局观点。

**问题总结:**通过上述分析可知,本文围绕 birds of passage 这一群体展开论述,涉及“美国现行移民体制”,包括 birds of passage 的界定、该群体的需求,以及作者就“应如何对待这一群体”的看法。



## 二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① A century ago, the immigrants<sup>①</sup> from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners<sup>②</sup>. ② Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home. ③ Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed<sup>③</sup>. ④ About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. ⑤ They even had an affectionate<sup>④</sup> nickname<sup>⑤</sup>, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.

一个世纪前,横跨大西洋来到美国的移民中既有定居者,也有旅居者。许多人希望在美国建立永久家园,但也有人无意长留于此,打算赚些钱后便回返家乡。1908 到 1915 年间,约有 700 万人抵达美国,而离开的大约有 200 万人。例如,约有四分之一的意大利移民最终永久返回了意大利。他们甚至有个亲切的昵称 uccelli di passaggio,“候鸟”。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①immigrant [ˈɪmɪgrənt] *n.* 移民,外侨  
 ②sojourner [ˈsɒdʒɜːnə] *n.* 旅居者;逗留者  
 ③depart [dɪˈpɑːt] *v.* 离开;出发,起程  
 ④affectionate [əˈfekʃənət] *a.* 深情的;充满深情的  
 ⑤nickname [ˈnɪkneɪm] *n.* (尤指给朋友或家人取的)绰号,昵称

#### ● 经典搭配

- ①from across the Atlantic(来自大西洋彼岸)  
 ②look to do sth(寻找做某事的机会)  
 ③make a permanent home(建立永久家园,长留某地)  
 ④make money(赚钱)  
 ⑤a quarter of(四分之一)  
 ⑥for good 永远地,永久地;一劳永逸地  
 ⑦birds of passage(候鸟,漂泊的人)

Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home.

句子主干: 倒装句: 

came	those
谓语前置	主语

 伴随状语: 

Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States
---

who	had	no	intention	to	stay,	and	who	would	make	some	money	and	then	go	home.
引导词	谓语1	宾语1	定语	连词	引导词	谓语1	宾语2	连词	谓语3						

**功能注释:**本句以 along with A came B 这一结构,表明“做某事的既有 A,又有 B,但重点在于 B”。本



句意为:当时美国的移民有些“希望定居”,有些“无意长留”,作者关注点在于“无意长留美国的外来移民”。

· 语篇分析 ·

第一、二段为文章第一部分,今昔对比引出全文观点。

第一段借回顾一个世纪前美国移民去留情况,引出主题关键词——候鸟。关键词为: birds of passage.

①②句概述一个世纪前(美国)移民去留情况。A century ago 涵盖全段(Between 1918 and 1915 实属 A century ago 的语域范围),表明本段论述内容的时间:一个世纪前;根据“介绍过去旨在说明现在”的行文逻辑可预测,下文可能会介绍“现在美国移民状况”。

①句概述移民大致构成:包括永久定居者和短期旅居者。句中三个核心词汇 immigrants、settlers、sojourners 深层暗示本段(及全文)关注对象:(包含“永久定居者”和“短期旅居者”在内的)移民。from across the Atlantic 展现出“背井离乡、漂洋过海,横跨大西洋”的移民情形。注:分布于大西洋周围的大洲有欧洲,非洲,南、北美洲,南极洲,此处主要指欧洲(详见“背景知识”)。

②句解释①句,重点引出短期旅居者不在少数。根据句子结构(those 为主语)及“英语句子语意重心多半在后”的原则,可推知“短期旅居者(those who... and who...)”实为本句以及全文语意重心,句子借此实现叙述重心由“移民”至“旅居者”的转移。

③④⑤句以“1908—1915 年高峰期移民去留情况”例证说明①②句。Between 1908 and 1915 回应 A century ago,将时间锁定至“1908—1915 年间”。

③句展现当时移民去留情况:700 万移民中近 200 万离开。7 million... arrived VS 2 million departed 表明“踏上美国土地的人数虽多,但选择离开者也不在少数(超过 1/4)”。

④⑤句列举(for example)“来自意大利的移民的去留情况”说明③句。

④句指出近 1/4 的意大利移民最终选择回国。About a quarter of all... 呼应③句数据,共同凸显最终回国的人并非少数;eventually、for good 两词共同强调相当一部分移民最终依然会选择落叶归根、重归故里。

⑤句补充指出这些“返回意大利的移民”昵称为“候鸟”,由此引出文章主题关键词。句中 birds of passage 是 uccelli di passaggio(意大利语)的同位语,原指“候鸟”,喻指“漂泊不定的人”,形象传达出“像候鸟一样迁徙的移民形象”,此处既承接④句专指“从美国回返意大利的移民”,也泛指“无意长留美国的各国移民”;affectionate 与 nickname 连用,充分传达出人们对旅居美国多年后返回祖国的“候鸟”的喜爱,为下文(第三段)描述这些“候鸟”在美国的影响和贡献埋下伏笔。

段落整体梳理:本段对“一个世纪前外来移民居留美国的情况”的讲述中,营造了当时“移民留去自由”的氛围,侧重说明那些最终返回家乡的“候鸟”、并表明人们对“候鸟”的亲切和善。但“谈古”是为了“论今”,读完本段我们自然会思考:如今美国的外来移民是否依然去留自由?其中是否依旧有一批难舍故土的“候鸟”?他们是否还能得到亲切和善的对待?

[背景知识] Between 1908 and 1915——19 世纪末到 20 世纪 20 年代美国的移民高峰:此次移民高峰以欧洲人为主,他们给美国带来了德国精湛的工艺技术,英国完备的市场策略,法兰西的服装工艺和美酒,意大利的雕塑和热情奔放,爱尔兰人的节俭与守旧……移民们把美国视为“上帝保留的最后一块美丽富饶的新大陆,来接纳那些愿意凭自己的勤劳智慧过上富裕生活的普通人”,美国人也几乎施行了完全开放的移民政策,基本不存在非法移民问题。

· 真题精解 ·

26. “Birds of passage” refers to those who _____.	26. Birds of passage 指那些_____的人。
[A] stay in a foreign country temporarily	[A] 在国外短暂居留
[B] leave their home countries for good	[B] 永远离开祖国



[C] immigrate across the Atlantic	[C] 跨越大西洋移居
[D] find permanent jobs overseas	[D] 在海外找到永久工作

**[精准定位]** Birds of passage 首次出现在第一段末句, 与该句主语 they 同指。再由上一句可知, they 指代“回国定居的意大利移民。继续回顾上文可发现, 作者提到意大利移民, 是为了例证当时有不少人选择离开美国回国定居。因此, birds of passage 指以这些意大利移民为代表的那些无意定居国外的人, [A] 正确。

**[命题解密]** 命题人将 birds of passage 选作考查“根据上下文猜测词义”的考点主要有三方面原因: 一, 该词为英语俚语, 从字面难知其意; 二, 该词为全文关键词, 是理解文章的关键; 三, 本题针对第一段设题, 段中出现多个名词 (immigrants, settlers, sojourners, birds of passage 等), 区分信息有一定难度, 且若要理解 birds of passage 含义必须明确 they 的指代对象。正确项 [A] 是对第一段 sojourners... had no intention to stay... would make some money and then go home... eventually returned to Italy for good 的概括。

[B] 将 returned to Italy (their home country) for good 改为 leave their home countries for good, 与“候鸟”含义相悖。[C] 借 immigrants across the Atlantic 干扰, 但“跨越大西洋的移民”包含“定居者”和“旅居客”, birds of passage 仅指后者。[D] 利用 permanent 干扰, 但其在文中指“在国外永久居留”, 与 birds of passage 含义不同。

II ① Today, we are much more rigid<sup>①</sup> about immigrants. ② We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. ③ We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand<sup>②</sup> them as aliens<sup>③</sup> to be kicked out. ④ That framework<sup>④</sup> has contributed mightily<sup>⑤</sup> to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis<sup>⑥</sup> over how to fix it. ⑤ We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. ⑥ We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. ⑦ To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving<sup>⑦</sup> in the gray areas. ⑧ We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

今天, 我们对移民严格了许多。我们将新来者分为两类: 合法或非法, 好或坏。我们或将其誉为“缔造中的美国人”, 或将其归于“需要驱逐的异族”。这一思维构架在很大程度上导致了我们的移民体系漏洞百出, 也致使政府对“如何修复这一体系”处于长期瘫痪状态。我们无需更多类别, 但需要改变对类别的思考方式。我们需要超越对“合法”和“非法”的严格定义。首先, 我们可以认可那些“新候鸟”, 那些于灰色地带生活并繁荣发展的人。之后, 我们才有可能着手解决在移民方面面临的挑战。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① rigid ['rɪdʒɪd] *a.* 严格的; 僵硬的, 死板的
- ② brand [brænd] *v.* 打烙印于……; 印商标于……
- ③ alien ['eɪlɪən] *n.* 外国人
- ④ framework ['freɪmwɜ:k] *n.* 框架; 骨架; 体系; 体制
- ⑤ mightily ['maɪtɪli] *ad.* 很, 非常
- ⑥ paralysis [pə'reɪlɪsɪs] *n.* 麻痹; 无力; 停顿; (活动、工作的能力) 完全丧失, 瘫痪
- ⑦ thrive [θraɪv] *v.* 兴旺发达, 繁荣, 蓬勃发展

- ① divide... into two categories (将……分为两类)
- ② hail... as... 将……誉为
- ③ in the making 在酝酿中的, 在形成中的
- ④ brand... as (将归为……[不好的事物])
- ⑤ kick out (踢出)
- ⑥ contribute to (导致……, 有助于……)
- ⑦ look beyond (超越……看问题)
- ⑧ gray area (灰色区域, 中间区域[指不明朗的情况])

### ● 经典搭配

### · 语篇分析 ·

第二段借描述当前美国移民现状, 明确全文观点: 现行移民体制过于严格, 需要做出调整——认可





“新候鸟”。关键词为：①much more rigid；②recognize。

①②③④句介绍并评析美国当前移民政策。

①句承前概括指出现如今我们对移民更严格。Today 和文首词 A century ago 呼应，将本段写作视角由上段的“一个世纪前”拉至“现如今”。比较级结构 much more rigid 体现今昔对比，突出强调“当前美国对待移民要比一个世纪之前严格得多”；rigid 一反前文 birds of passage(候鸟)所折射出的“来去自由”，明确奠定作者对现如今移民政策的批评基调。

②③句解释说明①句，具体展现美国严格的移民政策。

②句指出移民分类上的严格：所有移民被一分为二——非“合法”即“非法”、非“好”即“坏”。legal or illegal, right or bad 共同强调美国移民分类非黑即白、无中间状态存在的僵硬严格。注：newcomers(由 new+come+er 合成而来)易被理解成“刚刚移民美国的人”，而事实上本土居民而言的新来者——移民。

③句指出两类移民受到的不同待遇：合法移民受赞誉，非法移民遭遣返。句中两个 them 指代不同：前者指代“合法移民(legal/good)”；后者指代“非法移民(illegal/bad)”。hail... as VS brand... as 蕴含强烈情感反差：前者饱含肯定色彩；后者充满否定意味。Americans in the making VS aliens to be kicked out 更显迥异情感色彩：“合法移民”被看作“缔造中的美国人”，将从文化上、法律上融入美国，最终成为真正的美国公民；“非法移民”则被视为“充满危险的异族”，威胁美国文化、破坏社会稳定等，故被排斥驱逐。

至此可推知，美国现行移民政策倾向：一改以往的开放政策，只以“合法移民”的形式欢迎、鼓励部分移民定居美国，却将其他形式的移民视为“非法移民”并将其限制排斥在国门之外。

④句承接①②③句指出这一移民政策倾向所导致的严重后果。That framework 回指前三句所述“将所有移民分为合法和非法两类这一严格的移民政策”；our broken immigration system、the long political paralysis 传达作者对当今移民政策的强烈批评态度，程度副词 mightily 更是强化了这种批判语气，凸显这种分类的严重的后果，暗传作者讽刺基调。

⑤⑥⑦⑧句就“如何调整当前移民政策”呈递作者观点。

⑤⑥句首先指出我们需要改变对移民类别的思考方式。排比句式 We don't need to... but we need to... , We need to... (我们要或不要做……)体现两句间语意逻辑关联。

⑤句初步亮出作者观点：要改变思考方式，暗示当前美国对合法和非法这两类移民的看法有误。

⑥句进而以 We need to... 明确“改变类别思考方式”具体所指：超越合法、非法的严格定义来看待移民。意即，放弃“非合法即非法”的粗暴分类以及“非接纳即遣返”的处理方式。言外之意为，要在法律上给予未获得合法身份的移民更多的包容，不要严厉限制打击、甚至驱逐。

⑦⑧句进而指出如何改变思考方式。To start, then(首先,然后)体现两句间语意逻辑关联。

⑦句以 To start, we can... 指出“突破合法与非法严格定义”的最重要一步：承认生活在灰色地带的“新候鸟”。new birds of passage(新候鸟)承首段尾词 birds of passage 而来，此处意指现如今那些来美工作却无意永久居留的移民。the gray area 充分展现出目前“新候鸟”的处境：无法简单划归为“合法”或“非法”，目前颇受争议的移民群体；recognize 明确作者态度：认可那些处在灰色地带的“新候鸟”，在政治法律上应该给予他们更多的宽容。

⑧句顺而补充指出，只有认同“新候鸟”才有可能迎接挑战。then begin to solve 强调⑦句建议的重要意义：是着手解决移民问题的关键；并折射本文写作目的：针砭现今移民政策，并提出调整意见。

段落整体梳理：一、本段采取了“就‘热点’问题(移民问题)展开针砭时弊(①②③④句)——提出建议(⑤⑥⑦⑧句)”的论述结构；二、段中情感态度词密集出现，展现作者观点：1、褒贬色彩迥异的4组词对 legal VS illegal、good VS bad、hail VS brand、Americans in the making VS aliens to be kicked out 说明美国现今移民体制的僵硬严格；2、带有贬义色彩的3个词语 rigid, broken, paralysis 表明作者对这一移民体制的否定立场；3、带有强烈建议性的两组表达 We don't need... but we need... We need, To start, we can... We might then 凸显作者就“调整移民体制”的主要观点——认同“新候鸟”。





27. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US _____.	27. 第二段暗示美国现行移民政策_____。
[A] needs new immigrant categories	[A] 需要新的移民类别
[B] has loosened control over immigrants	[B] 已放松对移民的控制
[C] should be adapted to meet challenges	[C] 应做出调整以迎接挑战
[D] has been fixed via political means	[D] 已通过政治手段修正

**[精准定位]** 根据题干直接定位到第二段。段中作者首先指出,美国现行移民政策过于严格,将所有移民分为“合法”和“非法”,且只欢迎前者,却驱赶后者。随后指出:我们需要超越“合法”与“非法”的严格定义,承认生活在灰色地带的候鸟,这样才能应对移民方面的挑战。另外,从关于美国现行移民政策描述所用贬义词语 rigid, broken 及 paralysis 也能判断出作者对其批评态度。[C]选项符合作者观点。

**[命题解密]** 本题考查考生根据文中信息进行推理判断的能力。正确项[C]既蕴含了 rigid, broken, paralysis 所传达的“作者对当前移民政策的批评态度”,又体现了 we need to change... we need to look beyond... 所表达的“作者对改变当前移民体制的呼吁”,且 meet challenges 还概括了 we might then begin to solve our immigration challenges 所说明的“改变移民体制的主要目的”。

[A]将原文 We don't need more categories 的“否定”改为“肯定”;[B]将原文 Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants 中的 rigid 改为与其完全反义的 has loosened control。[D]利用 the long political paralysis over how to fix it 干扰,但将原文“政策无能为力”改为与之相反的“已通过政治手段得以修正”。考生很可能因为不理解 paralysis 一词而误选此项,但根据 political paralysis 的并列成分 broken immigration system 很容易推断出该词为负面含义,故可排除表达正面含义的[D]。

III ① Crop pickers, violinists<sup>①</sup>, construction workers, entrepreneurs<sup>②</sup>, engineers, home health-care aides<sup>③</sup> and physicists are among today's birds of passage. ② They are energetic participants<sup>④</sup> in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. ③ They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. ④ They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

如今的“候鸟”中,有农作物收割工、小提琴手、建筑工人、企业家、工程师、家庭医疗保健助手以及物理学家等。受工作、资金以及观念流动的驱使,他们成为全球经济的积极参与者。他们愿意跟随机会的召唤或来或走。他们可以设法在一个地方工作,在另一个地方安家。

## · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① violinist [vaɪə'lɪnɪst] n. 小提琴手  
 ② entrepreneur [ˌɒntɹəprə'neɪ] n. 企业家; 承包人  
 ③ aide [eɪd] n. 助手, 助理  
 ④ participant [pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt] n. 参与者

## ● 经典搭配

- ① driven by (由……驱动)  
 ② prefer to (喜欢……, 愿意……)  
 ③ manage to ... (设法做到)

## · 语篇分析 ·



第三至五段为文章第二部分,论证并强化全文观点。

第三段退而阐述“新候鸟”的特征。关键词为: today's birds of passage。

①句列举“新候鸟”的构成。句中列举貌似冗杂拖沓,实则恰恰表明:新候鸟遍布各行各业,对美国的经济的发展起着重要作用。among 为列举标记词。

②③④句分析“新候鸟”的特征。三句中 They 均指代 today's birds of passage。

②句指出他们积极参与全球经济。energetic 一词体现了作者对“新候鸟”的积极肯定; driven by



...表明了“新候鸟”参与全球经济的驱动因素:工作、金钱和观念的流动,体现“新候鸟”的流动性。

③句指出他们喜欢随机而动。prefer to come and go 传达“新候鸟”意愿:来去自由;as opportunity calls them 紧跟上句 driven by, 补充“新候鸟”迁徙的又一驱动因素“机会”,再次反衬其流动性。

④句指出他们能够做到“背井离乡”。can manage to 突出强调了“新候鸟”能够承受“家在千里之外”的精神折磨,而随工作迁徙的强大心理承受力。

**段落整体梳理:**本段在分析说明“新候鸟”的过程中,通过表明其“有贡献、有价值、没危害”,辅助说明第二段作者观点“我们应该认同新候鸟”;同时段落揭示了新候鸟“希望追随机会来去自由”的心理,我们可以顺此推测:“认可新候鸟”是否指遵从他们这一意愿?

· 真题精解 ·



28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want _____.	28. 在作者看来,现今的候鸟需要_____。
[A] financial incentives	[A] 经济激励
[B] a global recognition	[B] 全球认可
[C] the freedom to stay and leave	[C] 来去的自由
[D] opportunities to get regular jobs	[D] 获得稳定工作的机会

**[精准定位]** 从题干可知,本题考查“现今候鸟的需求(today's birds of passage want)”,因此可定位至第三段第三句 they prefer...。该句指出,候鸟们希望随机会的召唤而或来或走,[C]选项符合此意。

**[命题解密]** 本题考查的是考生理解细节信息并作出判断的能力。“题干+[C]”构成对第三段第三句的改写:题干中的 want 和原文 prefer 都表示“意愿”;[C]同义改写 to come and go as opportunity calls them。

[A]对第三段第二句 driven by... money 断章取义。该内容是说明全球化的驱动力量、新候鸟的流动性,与新候鸟是否需要“经济激励”无关。[B]利用 energetic participants in a global economy 捏造干扰。该内容是说明“新候鸟是全球经济的积极参与者”,而不是“新候鸟希望得到全球认同”。[D]与候鸟们希望“随机会的召唤而或来或走”(to come and go as opportunity calls them)相悖。

IV ① With or without permission, they straddle<sup>①</sup> laws, jurisdictions<sup>②</sup> and identities<sup>③</sup> with ease. ② We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing<sup>④</sup> themselves to staying forever. ③ We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

不管有无许可,他们都能轻松跨越法律、管辖区域以及身份。我们需要他们将美国视作一个能让他们有所成就而无需承诺永久居住的地方。我们需要他们感觉到既可以在美国安家,也可以在祖国安家,他们可以体面地属于两个国家。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① straddle [ˈstrædəl] v. 跨立于;跨越
- ② jurisdiction [ˌdʒʊərɪsˈdɪkʃən] n. 管辖范围
- ③ identity [aɪˈdentɪti] n. 身份
- ④ commit [kəˈmɪt] v. 承诺,保证(做某事、遵守协议或遵从安排等)

- ① with or without permission(不管有没有得到许可)
- ② with ease(轻而易举地)
- ③ imagine... as...(将……想象为)
- ④ for a while(暂时,一会儿)
- ⑤ commit oneself to sth /doing sth(承诺……)
- ⑥ belong to(属于)

● 经典搭配





第四段进而间接从“新候鸟”自身角度,说明“应如何认同‘新候鸟’”:让他们来去自由,令其感觉在美国宾至如归。关键词为: We need them to imagine.../feel...。

①句承上继续说明“新候鸟”的特征:不管有无许可,他们都能轻松跨越法律、管辖区域以及身份的樊篱。They复现,与第三段中 they所指相同;straddle一词暗示“新候鸟”很少受法律、管辖区、身份等的限制,靠美国现行严格移民政策对其进行管理无所裨益,对他们的管理不宜过紧,反衬第二段前四句所述“美国现行移民政策过于严格,致使移民体制漏洞百出,政府无能为力”,也为后四句所述“突破目前看待移民的方式,认同‘新候鸟’”提供了合理依据,下文进而说明“我们应如何认同‘新候鸟’”。

②③句就“如何对待‘新候鸟’”提出呼吁。排比句式 We need them to... We need them to... (them = today's birds of passage)加强句间衔接并凸显强烈建议,两者表面看似对“新候鸟”提出要求,实际被作者借助“need them to imagine... as.../feel... (需要他们能够把……想象为……/感受到……)”用于传达对美国移民管理当局的建议:对待“新候鸟”应该做到令其来去自由,使其感受到宾至如归。

②句 where... 限定 a place,指出美国到底应该给“新候鸟”提供一个如何的环境,其中 be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever 突出强调“新候鸟”需要在美国感受到来去自由,有成就感。本句呼应第三段③句“他们应机会之邀而喜欢来去自如”。

③句 home can be both here and there (here = the US, there = immigrants' home countries)意即“家既可以是美国也可以是祖国”,表明“新候鸟”安家之地可以两处兼有,而非“非这即那”;they can belong to two nations honorably 反向说明“新候鸟”在美国并未受到应有尊重,体面归属感问题应加以解决。本句呼应第三段④句“他们能在美国工作,在祖国安家”。

段落整体梳理:由上述段落间各句的承应关系来看,本段实际顺承上段对“新候鸟特征”的阐释,指出我们应“如何对待新候鸟”,段中以 we need them to imagine... we need them to feel... 侧重强调“我们需要让新候鸟有何种感受”,实则对移民管理当局提出意见,预测下文将进一步论述“这具体要求我们做出什么样的改变和调整”。

**[背景知识]** straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease(轻松跨越法律、管辖区域以及身份):非法移民为了办理合法身份,手段五花八门,他们知晓怎样和移民局、律师、警察打交道,怎样钻美国政策法规的空子。如:美国法律要求雇员提供安全卡、绿卡等合法身份证明,鉴于“雇主因害怕被指控种族歧视,而不敢轻易质疑移民身份,且移民局每年仅核查一次绿卡”,许多非法移民往往会伪造绿卡、提供虚假的合法身份。

V ① Accommodating<sup>①</sup> this new world of people in motion<sup>②</sup> will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. ② Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground<sup>③</sup> and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish<sup>④</sup> legally in the existing system. [376 words]

认可这样一个流动人员的新世界,需要“移民之争”双方都有新的态度。超越这种非对即错文化战争的逻辑,意味着要打开中间地带,并知晓当今的移民管理需要多种途径及多样结果,包括一些现有制度下通过法律难以达成的途径和结果。

## · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



①accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] v. 为(某人)提供住宿(或膳宿、座位等),容纳

②in motion 在运动中的

③middle ground 中间立场,中间地带

④accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] v. 完成;实现;达到

## ● 经典搭配

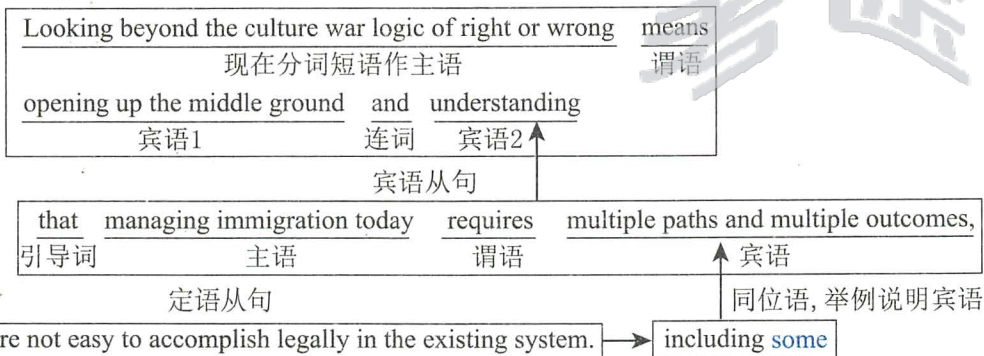
①both sides of the battle (争论双方)

②culture war (文化战争)



Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

句子主干:



功能注释: 本句主干为... means..., 主语和宾语均由动名词短语担当。主语 Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong 说明本句讨论对象“超越非对即错的文化战逻辑”, 宾语 opening up... and understanding that... 具体说明“如何超越非对即错的文化战逻辑”, 其中并列宾语 2 understanding... 的宾语为 that 从句。That 从句中, 主语又为动名词短语 managing immigration today, 宾语为并列名词短语 multiple paths and multiple outcomes, 动名词短语 including 进一步补充说明宾语, 且其中嵌含 that 定语从句修饰 some(paths and outcomes)。

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段最后直接从移民管理当局角度, 提出认同“新候鸟”的具体建议: 转变态度, 开启中间地带。  
关键词为: new attitudes。

①句指出移民之争双方需要改变态度。accommodating 一语双关, 既取其原意“为……提供住处/工作场所”, 传达“要为‘新候鸟’提供栖息之处”的意思, 亦取其引申义“为……提供所需要的”, 意表“要为‘新候鸟’提供他们所需要的(如来去的自由, 体面的归属感等)”; this new world of people in motion 实指“‘新候鸟’的世界”, in motion(运动中的)凸显“新候鸟”的“流动性”; the immigration battle 指美国持续多年, 目前尤其强烈的移民之争; both sides of the immigration battle 指“主张非法移民合法化, 给予其居民身份”和“支持将非法移民遣返回国”的对立双方(详见“注释补充”)。

②句进一步说明“如何改变态度”。Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong 一方面明确①句 new attitudes 所指: 超越常规思维, 往更长远看, 而不要仅仅局限于非对即错文化战逻辑; 另一方面说明 the immigration battle 所指: 非对即错的文化战争, 即战争双方或持“绝对的文化相容论”, 或持“绝对的文化相抗论”; 再一方面呼应第二段⑤⑥句 change the way we think..., look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal, 将矛头指向当前“非合法即非法、非好即坏”的极端移民政策。

opening up the middle ground 意即“认同‘新候鸟’”既非“将其视为非法、予以排斥”, 也不是要“承认其合法、给予永久居民身份”, 而应采取中间途径, 让其作为“来去自由的候鸟”体面地暂留于美国(详见“删除部分说明”); multiple paths and multiple outcomes 中 multiple 一词复现, 凸显作者观点: 移民管理需要“多种方式”以取得“多样结果”, 而非“两种极端做法”使得“移民体系漏洞百出, 政府无能为力”; including some... in the existing system 再次表明作者观点: 当前移民体制存在问题。

全篇段落布局: 回看本文可清晰发现, 文章首两段作者指出“候鸟式移民在一个世纪前就存在, 但当前美国却错误地将移民一分为二, 提出应该认可处于灰色地带的新候鸟移民”, 末三段进而对其展开分析论证, 呼吁指出“美国要认识到新候鸟移民作为全球经济积极参与者的重要角色, 要突破错误思维模式, 通过多渠道取得多样化结果, 以应对新的挑战”。

[词义确定] both sides of the immigration battle(移民之争的双方): 似乎出现的有些突然, 且很容易



单纯根据上文提及主体(新候鸟、美国现今移民政策)将其理解为“外来移民”和“美国移民管理当局”这一对立双方。但具体回顾上文会发现,作者主要阐述的是当前政策对新候鸟的排斥,却几乎根本未提及“外来移民的对抗”(除第四段①句外),故这种理解有些牵强。继续阅读会发现,下文也并未提及“外来移民”一方,而只针对“移民管理”进行论述,且指超越非对即错的文化战逻辑意味着打开中间地带、多种方式管理移民,故可推知 the immigration battle 和 the culture war logic of right or wrong 同指“主张非法移民合法化,给予其居民身份”和“支持将非法移民遣返回国”这一组对立双方之间的战争。再结合本文(发表于2012年7月)写作背景“2012年6月奥巴马政府紧急推出暂停遣返年轻非法移民的‘准大赦’,引发激烈的移民之争”可完全确认这一推断。

**[删除部分说明]** 本篇真题文章节选了原文的前半部分,在被删掉的很长的后半部分作者进一步指出,现有移民体制忽略了两个问题:一,美国很难将“合法公民资格”给予所有移民;二,并非所有来到美国的人都希望永久留在美国。美国的移民体制应既鼓励“长期定居”又鼓励“短期寄居”,这不仅能确保美国社会具有重组的人力资源,更能解决关于1100万非法移民的问题。作者具体建议:对于技术人才,将其视同“资本”,欢迎他们随时离开、随时回来;对于技术含量低的工人,可以颁发不同类型、不同有效时长的工作签证。最后作者总结指出:移民对于美国既非圣人也非罪人(neither saints or sinners),我们既不能将其“牢牢锁住(lock up)”,也无需将其“拒之门外(kick out, fence off)”。

· 真题精解 ·



29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated _____.	29. 作者认为,现今的候鸟应被_____。
[A] as faithful partners	[A] 视作忠诚的伙伴
[B] with legal tolerance	[B] 给予法律上的包容
[C] with economic favors	[C] 给予经济上的优惠
[D] as mighty rivals	[D] 视作强劲的对手

**[精准定位]** 从题干可知,本题考查作者对“应如何对待现今的候鸟”的看法。关于这一问题,作者在第二段就指出,不应严格将所有移民分为合法和非法,而是要承认处在灰色地带的候鸟。第四段又指出,我们需要让新候鸟将美国视为“暂时施展自己才能”的地方,无需让其承诺在此度过终生;让他们感到可以体面地属于两个国家。末段又进一步说明:我们要超越非对即错的文化战逻辑,打开中间地带,以多种途径管理移民并允许多种结果的存在,包括现有体制内难以通过法律达成的一些途径和结果。可见,[B]选项符合文意。

**[命题解密]** 本题考查的是考生综合多处相关信息提炼作者观点和意图的能力。[B]是对原文作者就如何对待新候鸟信息 recognize... accommodating... multiple paths and multiple outcomes... including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system 等的高度概括。

[A]抓住了作者对“新候鸟”的正面看法,且 partners 一词很符合第三段首句 Crop pickers... health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage 对“新候鸟”的描述,因而颇具干扰性。但 faithful(忠诚的)一词有悖作者观点“应让新候鸟将美国看做暂时发展的地方,无需其承诺永久留在美国”,故排除。[C]也抓住了作者对“新候鸟”的正面看法,有一定干扰性。但作者并未提及应给予经济上的优惠,该选项过度引申。[D]选项完全违背了作者对“新候鸟”的态度,干扰性最低,很容易排除。

· 全局真题精解 ·



30. The most appropriate title for the text would be _____.	30. 本文最恰当的标题为_____。
[A] Come and Go: Big Mistake	[A] 来来往往:大错特错
[B] Living and Thriving: Great Risk	[B] 生活和发展:巨大风险



[C] With or Without; Great Risk	[C] “有”还是“无”:巨大风险
[D] Legal or Illegal; Big Mistake	[D] “合法”或“非法”:大错特错

**[精准定位]** 第一段为引子,第二段集中展现作者观点:美国现行移民政策将所有移民严格分为“合法”或“非法”,导致移民体系漏洞百出,导致就“如何将其修复”形成的长期政治瘫痪。故我们应突破这一看法,承认那些处在灰色地带的候鸟(来美工作,但无意永久居留的移民)。第三至五段全面论证作者观点。故本文主旨为将移民严格分为“合法”或“非法”非常错误,应予以调整。[D]正确。

**[命题解密]** 本题考查考生归纳全文主旨要义的能力,需要考生意识到其主旨是针砭美国现行移民政策。正确项[D]中,Legal or Illegal 概括了现行移民政策的体制:将移民严格分为“合法”或“非法”;Big Mistake 则表明作者对其批评态度。

[A]违背作者观点,与文章要旨相左:作者赞同移民来去自由,反对禁止移民来去自由的美国现行移民政策。[B]利用文中词汇 Living and Thriving 干扰,但作者只是以此说明“新候鸟们通过自己的智慧和努力,在美国获取发展”,并未提到这充满危险,且这只是文章细节而非主旨。[C]含义模糊,难以与文章内容建立明确联系。即便勉强将其理解为“有或没有新候鸟,都存在巨大风险”,也大大偏离主旨。



### Text 3 拒绝快速决策,学会理智反应



原文外教朗读



#### 一、文章总体分析及考题速览

##### [总体分析]

本文摘自 *The New York Times* (《纽约时报》)2012年7月7日一篇题为 Reactions by Nurture, Not Nature(拒绝快速决策,学会理智反应)的文章。这是一篇观点论证型文章,作者在文中表达了“人们习惯于快速过激反应,这会产生负面影响;如果人们在做出反应前稍加考虑,就能避免甚至消除快速过激反应的不良影响”这一观点。作者意在通过此文提醒人们:尽管快速决策是人类固有行为倾向,社会节奏也在不断加快,但是我们一定要学会等待、拥有耐心、多加思考。文章按照“提出观点(首段)——分析观点(第二至五段)——重申观点(第六段)”的脉络展开论述,主要采用了例证法、引证法、对比论证法和数据引用法。

##### [考题速览]

31. The <b>time</b> needed in <b>making decisions</b> may _____.	“做决定所需的时间”可能和什么有关或起到什么作用。
32. <b>Our reaction to a fast-food logo</b> shows that <b>snap decisions</b> _____.	人们对快餐标识的反应表明快速决策什么特点。
33. To <b>reverse the negative influences of snap decisions</b> , we <b>should</b> _____.	我们该如何避免快速决策的负面影响。
34. <b>John Gottman</b> says that <b>reliable snap reactions</b> are based on _____.	<b>John Gottman</b> 认为可靠快速反应的基础是什么。
35. The <b>author's attitude</b> toward <b>reversing the high-speed trend</b> is _____.	作者对于改变快速做决定的习惯的态度。

**问题速览:** 根据题干中 snap decision(快速决策)的复现,以及它与 snap reaction(快速反应)同义可知,本文可能围绕“快速决策/反应”展开论述。

**问题解读:** ①第31题考查做决定所需的时间可能和什么有关或起到什么作用,由此可知,文中论及



做决定所需时间的相关因素或影响力;②第32题考查内容为,根据人类看到快餐标识的反应说明了快速决策具有或不具有什么特点,表明文章介绍了快餐标识反应与快速决策之间的关联;③第33题告诉我们,文中论及如何去避免快速决策的负面影响,同时暗示快速决策具有负面作用;④第34题考查文中人物对可靠快速反应的看法;⑤第35题考查作者对扭转快速决策/反应习惯的态度。

问题总结:通过上述分析可知,本文围绕“快速决策/反应”展开,介绍了做决定的时间长短的影响,同时也暗示了快速决策/反应具有负面作用,还探讨了如何避免快速决策/反应的负面影响以及可靠快速决策/反应的基础;作者在文中还渗透了自身对改变快速决策/反应习惯的态度。



## 二、语篇分析及试题精解

1 Scientists have found that although we are **prone**<sup>①</sup> to **snap**<sup>②</sup> overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even **eliminate**<sup>③</sup> the negative effects of our quick, **hard-wired**<sup>④</sup> responses.

科学家已经发现:我们虽然易于做出快速过激反应,但是,如果花点时间揣摩一下我们可能会做何反应,就可以减少甚至消除快速本能反应的负面影响。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **prone** [ˈprəʊn] *a.* 有……倾向的;易于;倾向于

② **snap** [snæp] *a.* 仓促的、匆忙的

③ **eliminate** [ɪˈlɪmɪneɪt] *v.* 消除;排除

④ **hard-wired** [ˈhɑːdˈwaɪərd] *a.* 直觉的、天生的、本能的

### · 语篇分析 ·

第一段为文章第一部分,作者借用科学家研究发现亮出全文观点:人们天生具有“做出快速过激反应”的行为倾向,但反应前稍加思忖则可减少甚至消除其负面影响。关键词为:① **prone to snap overreactions**;② **can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects**。

本句独句成段,语义重点落于宾语从句 *that...*,该内容既是科学家已发现的现象,也是本文作者意在论证的观点。

其中让步状语从句 *although...* 指出我们具有“易于作出快速过激反应”的不良行为倾向。*snap overreaction* 为文章关键词,作者关注对象,且带明显贬义(*snap* 意为 **made or done quickly and without careful thought or preparation**“仓促的,匆忙的”;*overreaction* 指 **reaction with too much emotion**“过激反应”)。*snap overreaction* 本身所带的贬义色彩结合 *prone to* 暗含的否定意味(*prone to* 意为 **likely to do sth or suffer from sth, especially sth bad or harmful**“有做某事,尤指不好或有害之事的倾向”)明确作者观点:快速过激反应是我们所具有的一种不良行为倾向。

因果条件句 *if... we can...* 与 *although...* 形成语义转折:假若我们能“拿出点时间加以思考”,则可以减少甚至消除快速过激反应的不良影响。句中 *our quick, hard-wired response* 为 *snap overreactions* 定性:人类快速的、固有的反应(*hard-wired* 意为“天生的,先天的”);*we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects...* 说明快速过激反应具有“可控性”;*if we take a moment and think...* 则点明施以控制的方法:花点时间,对自己可能的反应加以思考,即 **think before act** (先思后行)。

本段以高度概括的语言指出人类天生具有作出快速过激反应的行为倾向;并指出“先思后行”可以降低甚至消除其负面影响。预测下文走向:解释说明快速过激反应的负面影响,并具体指出应如何对其加以控制。

**[注释补充]** **hard-wired**(固有的,天生的):*hard-wired* 本义为计算机术语,表示“(计算机系统)硬件控制的,硬连线的”;延伸意为“某事物不容易改变,不具备可塑性”。若是用在人身上,可以表达“由生理学或神经学机能决定或者实行,使变成习惯性或与生俱来性”,具有“**innate; not learned**(天生的,固有的)”之意。如:He is hard-wired to take risks. 他天生就喜欢冒险。





II ① Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms<sup>①</sup>; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. ② But we need more time to assess<sup>②</sup> other factors. ③ To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably<sup>③</sup> five. ④ It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism<sup>④</sup> or open-mindedness.

快速决策可能是重要防御机制;如果要判断某人是否具有危险性,毫秒间我们的大脑和身体便会本能地快速做出反应。但是,我们需要更多时间来评定其他因素。研究表明:要准确辨别某人是否好交际,我们至少需要一分钟,五分钟会更好。想要评判某人性格的复杂面,如神经过敏或思想开阔,则需要花上一段时间。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① mechanism [ˈmekənɪzəm] n. 机制

② assess [əˈses] v. 评定,评估

③ preferably [ˈprefərəbli] ad. 较好,更适宜

④ neuroticism [njʊəˈrɒtɪsɪzəm] n. 神经质,情绪不稳定性

● 经典搭配

① snap decision(快速决策,仓促决定)

② important defense mechanism(重要防御机制)

③ be hard-wired to do sth(天生会做某事)

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds.

结构切分:

分句1

Snap decisions	can be	important defense mechanisms
主语	谓语	表语

分句2

our brains and bodies	are	hard-wired	to react very quickly, within milliseconds.
主语	系动词	表语	补语

↑  
条件状语从句

if	we	are judging	whether someone is dangerous,
引导词	主语	谓语	宾语从句

功能注释:分号将句子一分为二,起例证说明作用。分号前肯定快速反应的重要防御机制作用;分号后(嵌套 if 条件状语从句)以“人体能够在极短时间内对危险人物做出快速决策”为例说明。

· 语篇分析 ·



第二至五段为文章第二部分,展开论述作者观点。第二、三段具体说明快速决策的负面影响。其中第二段指出快速决策在“人际关系领域”的负面影响:准确判断他人个性特征需要一定的时间(即,快速反应往往会导致判断错误)。关键词为:need more time。

①句欲抑先扬,先退步说明特殊个例:快速决策有可能成为重要的防御机制(defense mechanism)。分号后予以解释说明:借助身体和大脑的快速反应,我们能在极短的时间内判定某人是不是危险人物(Judging whether someone is dangerous)。句首 snap decisions 既回指上段 our quick, hard-wired responses,又映射句尾 hard-wired to react very quickly, within millisecond; hard-wired 再次出现,强调快速决策乃人类固有行为倾向。本句作者借 defense mechanism 和 dangerous 的一“正”一“邪”(防御机制防御的就是危险)以及 decisions 和 judging 的一“静”一“动”(判断结果即为决定)展现分号前后解释说明关系,说明快速决策可能起到的积极作用。情态动词 can 意为“可能,会”,表示“有时”或“理论上的可能性”,预示后文将发生转折:(快速决策虽然可能会成为有效防御机制),但更多的时候它所发挥的作用并非如此积极。

②句转而提出段落主旨,说明总体情形:判断他人(除危险性之外的)的诸多个性特征需要较长时



间,即:快速决策往往会导致判断失误。assess other factors 因①句 judging whether someone is dangerous 而来(其中 other factors 对应 whether... dangerous, assess 替换 judging); need more time 和 hard-wired to react quickly 形成对比;二者共同表明①②句间“指出特殊个例——说明与之相反的总体情形”的逻辑关系,并强调总体情形:凭借快速决策无法准确评判他人个性特征。

③④句借助研究结果(studies show)解释说明②句。

③句指出准确判断某人“是否好交际”至少需要一分钟,最好五分钟。Tell whether someone is sociable 是对②句 assess other factors 的举例。at least a minute, preferably five 和①句 react very quickly, within milliseconds 形成对比,说明判断一个人是否善交际不能靠先天的快速反应,而是需要一定时间。

④句进一步指出,准确判断性格更复杂的方面则需要(比一分钟、五分钟更长的)一段时间。takes a while(要花上一段时间)比上文 a minute, five minutes 更久,却是准确评估他人复杂个性(complex aspects of personality)所必需的,进一步说明情形不同所需判断时间不同。

本段逻辑衔接手段主要有三种:一、“时间长度”表达词 very quickly, within milliseconds, need more time, at least a minute, preferable five, takes a while 前后呼应;二、“判断/评判”表达词 judging, assess, tell, judge 词语共现;三、“性格特征”表达词 dangerous, other factors, sociable, complex aspects of personality, neuroticism or open-mindedness 形成上下文关系、组建语义场。这些衔接手段共同穿起本段主要内容:情形不同,判断所需时间不同。

· 真题精解 ·



31. The time needed in making decisions may _____.	31. 做决定所需时间可能_____。
[A] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment	[A] 预先决定我们判断的准确性
[B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction	[B] 证明大脑反应的复杂性
[C] depend on the importance of the assessment	[C] 取决于评估的重要性
[D] vary according to the urgency of the situation	[D] 根据情形的紧迫程度而不同

**[精准定位]** 第二段①②句首先指出:判断某人是否危险人物,我们在几毫秒内便可完成;但若评估其他因素,则需要更多时间。③④句进一步指出,判断某人是否爱交际可能需要一到五分钟;判断性格更为复杂的方面则需要花上一段时间。综合可知:紧急情况不同,决定所需时间不同,[D]正确。

**[命题解密]** 正确项[D]是对原文 if we are judging whether someone is dangerous... to assess other factors (To accurately tell whether someone is sociable... judge complex aspects of personality... 所述情形的概括(某人是否危险分子→某人是否爱好交际→某人性格更为复杂的方面,对于初次见面的陌生人来说,需要做出判断的紧迫性依次降低)。

[A]源自首段①句“反应前多花点时间思考,能消除快速反应负面影响”,但不能将其扩大推知“针对所有情形,做决定的时间长短都会决定其准确性”。考生还可能因第二段③句 to accurately tell 而误选此项,但实际上本段所述各情形都是指“准确判断”,判断之间并无“准确性差异”。[B]将第二段④句 complex 所指“人的性格复杂面”偷换为“大脑反应的复杂性”。[C]源自第二段②句 assess,但将各情形相较可知,其区别在于“紧迫程度”,而非“重要性”。

III ① But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli<sup>①</sup> aren't exclusive<sup>②</sup> to the interpersonal realm<sup>③</sup>. ② Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes<sup>④</sup> us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading

但是,因瞬间刺激而做出快速决策并不专属于人际范畴。多伦多大学的心理学家发现,即便阅读和进餐没什么关系,但只看几毫秒的快餐标识就会促使我们将阅读



has little to do with eating. ③ We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. ④ Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

速度加快 20%。我们无意识地将快餐与快速和急躁联系起来,并将这些冲动带到任何一件我们正在做的事情中。接触闪烁快餐标识的受试者也往往会认为一首音乐持续时间太长了。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① **stimuli** ['stimjʊləɪ] *n.* 刺激(stimulus 的复数)
- ② **exclusive** [ɪk'sklʊsɪv] *a.* 独有的,专有的,独占的
- ③ **realm** [reɪlm] *n.* 领域,范围
- ④ **prime** [praɪm] *v.* 使准备好
- ⑤ **impulse** ['ɪmpʌls] *n.* 冲动,心血来潮

- ② be exclusive to (专为……所独享)
- ③ interpersonal realm (人际领域)
- ④ a fast-food logo (快餐标识)
- ⑤ prime sb to do sth (使某人准备好应付某种情况)
- ⑥ have little to do with (与……无关)
- ⑦ associate... with... (将……和……联系起来)

### ● 经典搭配

- ① in reaction to rapid stimuli (应对快速刺激)

### · 语篇分析 ·



第三段进而指出,快速决策的负面影响不仅存在于“人际关系领域”,还表现在“个人自身行为”中的强烈传导性。关键词为: speed and impatience.

①句承上启下:“人际关系领域内,快速刺激下的瞬间决策(snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli in the interpersonal realm)”回顾第二段内容,in reaction to rapid stimuli 修饰 snap decisions,明确人类快速决策起因——外界瞬间刺激(具体到第二段,如仅凭看到某人“笑脸”就认定他“善交际”)。But... aren't exclusive to... 则将上段写作视角“人际交往圈内”转换至本段的“人际交往圈外”。

②至④句借助研究发现(found that...)解释①句:因外界瞬间刺激而快速做出反应在人们“自身行为”中(同样)具有极强的传导性。

②句指出,人们看见“快餐标识”便会“加快阅读速度”。主句以 viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds 和 to read 20 percent faster 分别呼应 rapid stimuli 和 snap decisions,以 prime us to 替代 in reaction to,传达人们“受到外界刺激(看快餐标识)——立刻做出反应(阅读速度加快)”这一瞬间行为。注:prime... to... 褒词贬用:原本是带有褒义的“使……准备好应对某种情形”,此处却用做带有贬义的“促使我们产生‘加快阅读速度’这一(缺乏耐心的)行为”。even though 从句进一步补充评议“纵然快餐与阅读之间没有关联,但看到快餐标识便会加快阅读速度却是事实”,凸显这种反应的“不合理性、不理智性”。

③句解释②句原因(“人们看到快餐标识便会加快阅读速度”是因为“人们会无意识地将快餐等同于快速、急躁,并将这种情绪带到当前所做一切事情中”),并进一步凸显快速决策极强的传导性及巨大的负面影响(人们会将追求速度、缺乏耐心的情绪带到当前所做的所有事情当中)。前半句 We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience 指出人们会无意识地将快餐与速度、急躁相关联,暗中留以悬疑:是否能通过“有意识的控制”来避免这种“无意识行为”? 后半句 carry those impulses (= speed and impatience) whatever else we're doing 说明我们会将速度和急躁带入“所有行为”,凸显这一无意识快速反应的传导性之广、负面影响之强。

④句进一步举例说明③句“人们会将这种情绪带到所做一切事情(carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing)”:人们由于受快餐标识的刺激而产生的“缺乏耐心”也会带入“听音乐”的过程中。Subjects 由②句 Psychologists... found that... 而来,指“(实验)受试者”;exposed to fast-food flashes 指 viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds; think a musical piece lasts too long 照应 carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing。本句强力彰显“人们因看到快餐标识而对所做事情



失去耐心”的巨大影响,甚至都无法静下来完整欣赏一首音乐。

第二、三段形式上看似在讲述快速决策的“时间欠缺性”以及“强大传导性”,实际上是在全面分析它在“人际交往领域”和“个人自身行为”中巨大的负面影响,预测下文走向,说明如何降低这一负面影响。

· 真题精解 ·



32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions _____.	32. 我们对快餐标识的反应表明快速决策_____。
[A] can be associative	[A] 可能具有关联性
[B] are not unconscious	[B] 不是潜意识的
[C] can be dangerous	[C] 可能有危险
[D] are not impulsive	[D] 并非是冲动的

**[精准定位]** 根据题干信号词 a fast-food logo 可定位至第三段。第三段指出心理学家发现:人们看到快餐标识可能导致其他非就餐行为的加速,如阅读速度加快、感觉乐曲播放时间变长等,原因在于人们无意识地将快餐与速度、急切联系到一起,并将这些冲动情绪带到我们所做的事情当中,言外之意,人们无意识地将不同行为的感觉加以关联,[A]正确。

**[命题解密]** 本题例证处设题,意在考查考生根据例证细节信息进行文意推理的能力。根据例子为论点服务原则,段中所提及快餐旨在说明快速决策的传导性,正确项[A]是段中③句 associate... with... and carry... into... 的同义表达。

[B]、[D]反向干扰,干扰源自段中③句 unconsciously, impulses,但文意分别为“无意识地将……与……联系起来”,“把那些冲动情绪带进所做事件中”,与选项意思正好相反。[C]干扰源自第二段①句 dangerous,但该句实际讲述“判断一个人是否危险仅需几毫秒”,与本题题干所问“我们对快餐标识的反应”毫无关联。

IV ① Yet we can **reverse**<sup>①</sup> such influences. ② If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. ③ If we know female job **screeners**<sup>②</sup> are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their **biases**<sup>③</sup>—or hire outside screeners.

然而,我们可以扭转这些影响。如果我们知道,自己在选择消费品或房屋时看见笑脸会做出过度反应(这是优秀销售代理和不动产代理总是面带笑容的理由之一),就可以在购买之前等一等。如果我们知道,女性招聘官更可能拒绝有魅力的女求职者,就可以帮助招聘官们认识自己的偏见——或是聘请外部招聘官。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① reverse [rɪ'vɜ:s] v. 颠倒;逆转
- ② screener ['skri:nə] n. 筛选者
- ③ bias ['bi:əs] n. 偏见,偏爱

- ① consumer products(消费品)
- ② housing options(住房选择)
- ③ real estate agent(房产中介)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·



第四、五段就“如何扭转快速决策带来的负面影响”展开论述。第四段指出我们可以通过“暂停反



应”、“认识偏见”等方式来避免快速决策的负面影响。关键词为:reverse such influences。

①句总领段落,指出快速决策的负面影响可以扭转。such influences 概括上文内容“快速决策的负面影响”; Yet 以其转折功能实现段间衔接,欣然指出“这种影响可以扭转”,开启下文论述。

②③句例举两种情形,具体说明应该如何扭转快速决策的负面影响。两句以并列假定条件句式 If we know... we can... 体现并列关系,共同说明①句。

②句指出:面对销售人员笑脸的刺激,我们应该延迟购买,避免快速决策(即冲动购买)。we will overreact... when we see a happy face 说明人们会因“销售人员的微笑”这一外界刺激而做出快速过度反应(冲动之下购买消费品甚至是不动产——房屋),呼应段首 we are prone to snap overreactions。括号内暗示“微笑”是销售人员诱导消费的惯常策略,反向凸显“因其微笑而冲动购买”带来的负面影响:所买之物不一定为己所需、也不一定物有所值。we can take a moment before buying 则明确避免冲动购买的方法——延缓购物、停下来思考(是否真正需要,是否值得购买等),呼应首段 take a moment and think about how we are likely to react,强调“暂停”的重要性。

③句指出,若要避免“女性招聘官”因受“女求职者的魅力”的刺激而做出快速决策(直接将美女求职者拒之门外),可以帮助其意识到自己的偏见,或干脆聘请外部招聘官。we can help screeners understand their biases — or hire outside screeners 说明控制“看到美女求职者,立刻决定不录用”的方式,且反向凸显快速决策的错误性:(不仅仅是基于不充足的信息,而且)往往会是源于偏见。句中 screener 源自其动词 screen,意为 to find out information about people in order to decide whether you can trust them“(用以对雇员等进行)审查,甄别(看是否可以信任)”,job screeners 在此指招聘人员,强调其“筛选”作用。

注:段中各句均采用第一人称 we。它们共同的作用是拉近了与读者之间的距离,但其侧重群体稍有不同:①句泛指“所有人(所有潜在的冲动行为主体)”;②句侧重指代“可能会冲动购买的人们”;③句则指代“(易于冲动拒绝美女的)女性招聘主管的老板们”。

· 真题精解 ·



33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should _____.	33. 想要扭转快速决策的负面影响,我们应该_____。
[A] trust our first impression	[A] 相信第一印象
[B] think before we act	[B] 三思而后行
[C] do as people usually do	[C] 照人们的通常做法去做
[D] ask for expert advice	[D] 咨询专家意见

**[精准定位]** 根据题干关键词 reverse the negative influences 可定位至文中第四段。第四段首先表明我们有能力避免这些负面影响,随后列举两个例子加以说明。第一个例子即为“我们如果知道销售员的微笑会促使我们做出快速决策(即冲动购物),那我们就会在购物前多想一想(以避免冲动消费)”,由此可清楚知道,“想好之后再行动”可以消除仓促决定的负面影响,[B]符合文意。

**[命题解密]** 本题依然在例证处设题,旨在考查考生站在例子的低处揣摩作者写作旨意的高点。[B]是段中例子所传达文意的高度总结和概括。

[A]反向干扰,“相信第一印象”也即“不考虑就采取行动”,与文意相反。[C]望文生义,干扰源自段中 If we know we will... when we..., we can... If we know... we can... 这种以第一人称复数形式的表达结构,误认为这是在讲述“人云亦云,人做我做”之事,而文意实指“人们在某种刺激下会过度反应,对此,应该加以思考,暂缓行动”,并非“人们怎么做我们就怎么做”之意。[D]以第五段中部分事实做干扰,第四段中虽提及专家的一些做法,但文意并非旨在说明我们应该咨询专家意见。



V ① John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice<sup>①</sup>” information reliably only after we ground<sup>②</sup> such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study. ② When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat<sup>③</sup> for a much longer evaluation: two days, not two seconds.

婚姻专家约翰·戈特曼解释说,这些快速反应只有基于对“厚片”信息进行长期研究之后,我们才能可靠而又快速汲取“薄片”信息。当戈特曼博士真想评定夫妻俩是否会共同生活时,他会邀请他们去他岛上呆上两天,而非两秒,以进行更长期的评价。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① slice [slais] v. 切下;把...分成部分;将...切成薄片
- ② ground [graʊnd] v. 使接触地面;打基础
- ③ retreat [ri'tri:t] n. 僻静处,隐居处,休息寓所

- ① thin slice/thick slice(薄片/厚片)
- ② only after(……之后才)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段引证指出,可靠决策的基础是“对大量信息的长时间研究”(即:我们应在决策之前对大量信息进行较长时间的研究)。关键词为:“thick-sliced” long-term study。

①句介绍婚姻专家 Gottman 观点:“快速提炼出可靠信息”只能以“对大批量信息的长期研究”为基础,即,可靠的快速判断来自充足的信息。本句中,根据 such 的前指功能可推知 quickly “thin slice” information reliably 与 such snap reactions 同指,但综观全句会发现,此处的 snap reactions 具体含义相对前文已发生根本变化:它不再指“受到外界某种刺激立马作出反应”的固有行为倾向;而是特指“对众多信息进行长期研究,并从中提炼精要信息、快速做出判断(ground... in “thick sliced” long-term study)”的主动决策过程。only after we ground... in (ground in/on... 意为“以……为根基”)凸显必要因果条件关系:“可靠快速决策”只能源于“对大量信息的长期研究”,即:表面来看是快速反应,实际上背后是长期努力。

②句以 Gottman 自身事例证明①句:Gottman 若要判断一对夫妻能否共同生活在一起需要 2 天而不是 2 秒。to assess whether... stay together 对应①句 “thin-slice” information reliably,说明 Gottman 博士要判断的对象;a much longer evaluation 则对应 “thick-sliced” long-term study,说明判断的基础;冒号后 two days, not two seconds 解释 a much longer evaluation,以对比形象说明“时间长短(即信息挖掘的多少)”对可靠判断的重要性。

· 真题精解 ·

34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on _____.	34. John Gottman 认为,可靠的快速反应是基于_____。
[A] critical assessment	[A] 批判性的评估
[B] “thin sliced” study	[B] “提炼式的”研究
[C] adequate information	[C] 足够的信息
[D] sensible explanation	[D] 明智的解释

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 John Gottman 定位至文中第五段。段中①句指出,John Gottman 认为只有把快速反应建立在大量信息长期研究的基础上,我们才能可靠地依据少量信息做出快速反应,也即,快速“提炼”出可靠的信息来自于对“批量信息”的长期研究,由此可推知,可靠的快速判断的基础是充分的信息,[C]正确。



**【命题解密】** 本题考查人物观点,主要考查考生对细节信息的理解和把握能力。题干中 are based on 同义替换段中 ground,正确项[C]对应段中 long-term study。

[A]干扰源自段中②句 assess 一词,而该句文意实为“评估一对夫妇是否能够长久在一起”,并未涉及“批判性的评估”,而且该句旨在说明①句“长时间研究、信息充足才能做出可靠快速判断”。[B]干扰源自段中①句“thin slice” information,而要十分注意的是文中的 quickly “thin slice” information reliably 实际对应的就是本题题干中 reliable snap reactions,它的基点在于“thick-sliced”long-term study,所以[B]实际属于反向干扰。[D]干扰源自段中①句 explains,而该词并无力代表 John Gottman 的实质性观点内容,explains that... 中 that... 才是该文中人物的信息观点所在。

VI ① Our ability to **mute**<sup>①</sup> our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what **differentiates**<sup>②</sup> us from animals; dogs can think about the future only **intermittently**<sup>③</sup> or for a few minutes. ② But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days **contemplating**<sup>④</sup> the longer term. ③ Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. ④ We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above **temptation**<sup>⑤</sup> and reverse the high-speed trend. [398 words]

通过暂停来减缓本能反应的能力使得我们有别于动物:狗只能间歇地或是持续几分钟来思考未来。但是,从历史上看来,我们大约花费 12% 的时间来思索更长远。尽管科技可能改变我们的反应方式,但它还没有改变我们的天性。我们仍然具有丰富的想象能力,去超越诱惑、扭转快速趋向。

vx: KZRZ2019

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① **mute** [mju:t] *v.* 减弱……的声音;使……柔和,这里引申为控制、抑制  
② **differentiate** [ˌdɪfə'renʃieɪt] *v.* 区分,区别  
③ **intermittently** [ɪntə'mɪtəntli] *ad.* 间歇地,断断续续地  
④ **contemplate** [ˈkɒntemplet] *v.* 沉思,思忖

- ⑤ **temptation** [temp'teɪʃən] *n.* 引诱;诱惑物

#### ● 经典搭配

- ① differentiate... from... (将……和……区别开)  
② rise above (超越,克服)

### · 语篇分析 ·



第六段为文章第三部分,升华全文观点:“通过有意识地停下来思考,改变快速决策的能力”是人与动物的主要区别。关键词为:our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing(我们通过暂停来弱化本能反应的能力)。

①②句指出“通过暂停控制固有反应”是人和动物的主要区别。

①句指出人和动物的区别:人能通过暂停控制本能反应,而动物基本不能。其中,our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions(mute 本意为“降低声音”,这里引申为“控制,抑制”)说明人类具有控制固有(快速)反应的能力;by pausing 说明实施控制的方法——有意识地暂停反应、进行思考,再次呼应首段 take a moment and think about... is what differentiates us from animals 则强调:人类这一能力使其有别于动物,即:这是人类独有智慧的体现。冒号后补充指出狗在“思考未来、控制快速反应”方面能力非常有限(only intermittently or for a few minutes),反向说明只有人类才真正具有这一能力。

②句与①句后半句形成对比(but),说明人类一直以来都会长时间、深度思索未来。spent about 12 percent of our days (12% \* 24 = 2.88 小时)... contemplate(think about sth seriously for a long time“深思,沉思”)... the longer term 凸显人类“深度思考、长远打算”的能力。historically 一词(relating to the past“历史上”)言简义丰:强调凸显“人类擅长思索的历史性、长期性”,却也隐晦暗示“现在情形很可能有所变化”。

③④句先退后进,强调现在情形,表明作者观点:虽然科技影响了我们的反应方式,但人类依然具有控制仓促决定的能力。



③句前半句转承②句(historically...),退而承认现在科技的发展改变了人们的反应模式(即:科技发展使得生活节奏加快,人们反应加速)。主句转而指出:但科技并不能改变我们(能够停下来思考的)天性(注:nature指人类“思考未来,控制快速反应”的天性)。本句以主从结构(Although... it hasn't...)和弱化观点的可能性表达 might change 表明作者观点:人类思索的能力并未、也不会因科技的进步而改变。

④句进而正面强调我们依然具有“抵制诱惑、控制快速反应”的思考能力,重申首段所提文章主旨,实现全文首尾圆合。句中 rise above(to manage not to let a difficulty or problem affect you“超越,不受……影响”)、reverse(to change sth so that it is the opposite of what it was before“推翻,根本改变”)两词相连,体现人们“克服诱惑、避免快速反应”的主观能动性;而 the imaginative capacity(想象力),即思考能力(think, contemplate),则是这种能动性的来源。still(仍然)一词暗含逻辑关系为:“思考能力”原本是人类天性(①②句),但随着科技的进步有所下滑(③句);不过无论如何,我们这一能力不会失去,我们依然能够以其克服诱惑、扭转快速反应(④句)。

**[把握全局]** 本文通过词汇共现突出了文章主题并清晰展现论证结构。

① snap overreactions, quick hard-wired responses, snap decisions, snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli, overreact, snap reactions, our hard-wired reactions, the high-speed trend 等展现文章讨论对象“(本能)快速(过激)反应/决策”;

② are prone to, are likely to, are hard-wired to, tend to 等呈现人们快速行为反应的“本能性/倾向性”;

③ we can reduce or even eliminate the negatives, we can reverse such influences, to mute our hard-wired reactions, rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend 说明快速过激反应的可控性,说明本文写作目的:呼吁并引导读者避免快速过激反应。

④ take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, need more time, take a moment, long-term study, a much longer evaluation, pausing, contemplating, imaginative capacity 则说明控制快速过激反应的基本方法:停下来思考。

· 真题精解 ·



35. The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____.	35. 作者对于改变人类快速做决断的习惯持_____态度。
[A] tolerant	[A] 容忍的
[B] optimistic	[B] 乐观的
[C] uncertain	[C] 不确定的
[D] doubtful	[D] 怀疑的

**[精准定位]** 根据题干关键词 reversing the high-speed trend 定位至文章末段。根据末段,作者首先认为能否控制快速做决断是人和动物的区别所在,并在最后一句特别提出我们依然具备这种能力。由此可推知,作者认为这是有希望做到的事情,也即,持有乐观的态度。[B]正确。

**[命题解密]** 本题考查考生根据文章意思对作者态度的判断。[B]对应文中 We still have the imaginative capacity... ,表达作者对于我们的能力是有信心的。

[A]、[D]干扰分别源自段中③句 Although(尽管)、might(可能),而该“让步”、“可能性”旨在说明科技尽管能够加速人们的快速反应,但无力改变人的天性,即无力改变人具有改变快速反应的能力,反衬作者态度的肯定。[C]反向干扰,将作者“确凿而肯定的”态度说成是“不确定的”。







## 一、文章总体分析及考题速览

## [总体分析]

本文选自 *Project Syndicate* (《评论汇编》) 2012 年 6 月 30 日一篇题为 *Why Women Still Can't Ask the Right Questions* (为什么女性仍然不能诉求权利问题) 的文章。文章就欧盟针对“欧洲各国公司董事会成员性别严重失衡”现象的立法提案“设定女性董事配额”进行了讨论, 作者表明了对提案的赞同态度; 鉴于当前情形, 确实需要暂时实施强制手段来实现更为公平的世界。文章按照“说明当前现象(第一段)——介绍解决方案(第二段)——评价解决方案(第三至七段)”的脉络展开。

## [考题速览]

36. In the <b>European corporate workplace</b> , generally _____.	欧洲职场普遍现象。
37. <b>The European Union's intended legislation</b> is _____.	欧盟某项立法提案(的目的、原因等)。
38. According to <b>Reding</b> , <b>quotas may help women</b> _____.	Reding 有关“定额助益女性”的具体观点。
39. <b>The author's attitude</b> toward <b>Reding's appeal</b> is one of _____.	作者对 Reding 呼吁所持态度。
40. <b>Women entering top management</b> become headlines <b>due to the lack of</b> _____.	“女性进入管理高层会成为新闻头条”源于什么的缺失。

**问题速览:** 根据题干词汇 the European corporate workplace/The European Union's intended legislation/help women/Women entering top management, 可知本文内容涉及“欧洲职场中的女性处境”, 且很可能与“关于这一现状的立法提案”相关。

**问题解读:** ①第 36 题告诉我们, 文中介绍了欧洲职场的某种(些)普遍现象; ②第 37 题告诉我们, 欧盟提议了某项法案, 结合文章主题可推测该立法极有可能与女性的职场处境相关; ③第 38、39 题表明, 文中介绍了 Reding 观点“定额助益女性”, 且作者表明了对 Reding 观点的态度; ④由第 40 题可知, 文中指出女性进入公司高管层引发公众极大关注, 并解释了其中原因, 特别提到这是由于某种事物的缺失。

**问题总结:** 通过上述分析可知, 本文介绍了“欧洲职场的某种(不利)处境”, 并指出欧盟意欲立法(很可能是设定某一配额)改变这一现象, 其中涉及 Reding 呼吁、作者对 Reding 呼吁的看法, 以及当前具体现象“女性高管引发关注”等。



## 二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. ② In particular, the **corporate**<sup>①</sup> workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of **senior**<sup>②</sup> management decisions, and Europe's top corporate-governance positions remain **overwhelmingly**<sup>③</sup> male. ③ Indeed, women hold only 14 percent of positions on European corporate **boards**<sup>④</sup>.

欧洲并非性别平等的天堂。特别是, 除非女性能参与高层管理决策, 否则职场永远不会完全成为家庭友好型场所, 而欧洲的企业管理高层职位仍然是男性占据绝对多数。事实上, 女性仅占欧洲公司董事席位的 14%。

vx: KZR2019



- ① **corporate** ['kɔ:pəreɪt] *a.* 法人的, 公司的
- ② **senior** ['si:nɪə] *a.* 高级的, 地位较高的, 级别高的
- ③ **overwhelmingly** [ˌəʊvə'welmlɪŋli] *ad.* 压倒性地; 不可抵抗地
- ④ **board** [bɔ:d] *n.* (公司或其他机构的) 董事会, 委员会, 理事会

## ● 经典搭配

- ① a gender-equality heaven(性别平等的天堂)
- ② in particular(尤其是)
- ③ senior management decisions(高层管理决策)
- ④ top corporate-governance positions(公司高层管理职位)
- ⑤ corporate boards(董事会)

## · 语篇分析 ·

第一段说明现象: 欧洲企业董事会中女性比例极低。关键词为: **women hold only 14 percent of positions on European corporate boards**(女性仅占欧洲企业董事席位的 14%)。

①句开篇直接指出“欧洲并非性别平等的天堂”, 初步说明文章关注对象“欧洲性别不平等现象”。

②句进一步指出“欧洲性别不平等现象”最为集中的体现——企业高管男性占据绝对多数。In particular(尤其是, 特别是)体现①②句递进关系。and之前分句以必然条件句式... will never be... until... (除非... 才有可能...) 反向说明职场理想状态——真正成为家庭友好型(completely family-friendly), 以及达此状态的必要条件——女性参与高层管理决策(women are part of senior management decisions)。and之后分句指出与之相反的当前实际情形: 高管中男性占绝对优势。overwhelmingly(压倒性地, 绝对性地)凸显“放眼公司高层, 几乎皆为男性”的情境。

③句再进一步, 最终锁定本文关注点: 欧洲董事会中女性比例极低。Indeed(used to introduce an additional statement that emphasizes or supports what you have just said“甚至, 其实(用来补充内容, 以强调或支持刚说过的话)”)表明②③句递进关系。women hold only 14 percent of positions 呼应②句 remain overwhelmingly male, 说明女性董事寥寥无几。

## · 真题精解 ·

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally _____.	36. 在欧洲企业环境里, 通常 _____。
[A] women take the lead	[A] 女性起带头作用
[B] men have the final say	[B] 男性享有最终话语权
[C] corporate governance is overwhelmed	[C] 企业管理遭受重大打击
[D] senior management is family-friendly	[D] 高层管理是家庭友好型的

**[精准定位]** 题目问欧洲职场的总体现象, 相关信息集中在第一段。该段指出: 欧洲并非性别平等的天堂, 男性在公司高层中占绝对主导地位, 女性所占比例甚微。可见, [B]选项符合文义。

**[命题解密]** 本题考查考生对第一段内容的整体把握。正确项[B]是对 not a gender-equality heaven... remain overwhelmingly male... women hold only 14 percent of positions 的高度概括。

[A] women take the lead (take the lead 意为 to be the first to start doing something or be most active in doing something 带头, 为首) 是对第二句部分信息 women are part of senior management decisions 的断章取义, 该句整体指出“理想状态下女性应参与高层决策, 而现实状态并非如此”, 选项与文义相悖, 故排除。[C]选项是对原文... corporate-governance... overwhelmingly... 的曲解: 将原文“欧洲高层企业管理职位中男性占据绝对多数”扭曲为“企业管理遭受重大打击”。[D]选项将原文词汇 senior management 和 family-friendly 糅杂到一起形成干扰。选项含义“高层管理关注家庭利益(家庭友好)”和原文“高层管理中有了女性的参与, 职场才能成为家庭友好场所”相去甚远, 故排除。

II ① The European Union is now considering **legislation**<sup>①</sup> to **compel**<sup>②</sup> corporate boards to maintain a certain **proportion**<sup>③</sup> of women—up to 60 percent. ② This proposed **mandate**<sup>④</sup> was born of **frustration**<sup>⑤</sup>. ③ Last year,

欧盟正考虑立法, 强迫公司董事会保有一定比例的女性——该比例可高达 60%。此强制性提议源于一次挫折。去年, 欧盟



European Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. ④ Reding invited corporations to **sign up for**® gender balance goals of 40 percent female board membership. ⑤ But her **appeal**® was considered a failure; only 24 companies took it up.

委员会副主席薇薇安·瑞丁发起了一项自愿活动的号召。瑞丁邀请各企业参与实现“女性在董事会中占40%”这一性别平衡目标。但她的呼吁被认为是失败的：只有24家公司接受其呼吁。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **legislation** [ˌledʒɪsˈleɪʃən] *n.* 立法, 法律
- ② **compel** [kəmˈpel] *v.* 强迫, 迫使
- ③ **proportion** [prəˈpɔːʃən] *n.* 比例; 部分
- ④ **mandate** [ˈmændət] *n.* 授权; 命令, 指令
- ⑤ **frustration** [frʌˈstreɪʃn] *n.* 挫折, 挫败
- ⑥ **sign up for** 报名参加
- ⑦ **appeal** [əˈpiːl] *n.* 呼吁

● 经典搭配

- ① **compel sb to do sth** (迫使某人做某事)
- ② **maintain a certain proportion of** (保持一定比例的……)
- ③ **be born of** (诞生于, 源于)
- ④ **issue a call to** (发起……号召)
- ⑤ **take sth up** (接受……)

· 语篇分析 ·

第二段介绍欧盟针对上述现象拟采取的强制措施:立法强迫公司董事会保持一定比例的女性成员。关键词为:**legislation(立法)**。

①句指出欧盟拟采取的措施:立法强制董事会保持一定的女性比例。legislation to compel 传递“强制性”; a certain proportion of women 说明法案规定了“女性董事比例下限”,但并未明确具体数值,留下悬念。up to 60 percent 补充说明欧盟同时设立了60%的上限。

歧义排除:单看本句,很可能会理解为 up to 60 percent 与 a certain proportion of women 同指,即:欧盟规定董事会须保持60%女性成员。但基于如下考虑可排除这一解读:鉴于如今“女性董事比例极低”的现实,欧盟拟立法要求提高女性董事比例无可厚非,但欧盟不可能从一种不公(女性处于劣势)走向另一种不公(强制要求女性席位占60%,超过男性)。故二者并非同指,而是分别为上、下限。

②至⑤句为一个意群,说明此项立法提案的前身。

②句承上启下,指出上述提案衍生于“挫折(frustration)”。This proposed mandate 回指 legislation to compel..., 再次凸显其“强制性”; was born of (因……而产生)体现“因果顺承、发展演变”关系; frustration 即为当前提案的“母体”,随后论述的对象。

③至⑤句具体阐述 frustration,明确提案“母体”: (未达预期的)呼吁企业自愿参与“平衡管理高层性别比例”的行动。But 体现“说明行动——转而指出行动未果”的逻辑关系。

③④句叙述去年行动:欧委会副主席薇薇安·瑞丁呼吁企业自愿参与“平衡管理高层性别比例”。a call to voluntary action/invited 凸显该呼吁的“自愿性”。由 was born of 所表明“拟定法案”和“瑞丁呼吁”之间的顺承衍变关系可推知,40 percent 即为①句 a certain proportion 所指。

⑤句指出结果:行动失败。冒号前后为解释说明关系,先指出呼吁失败(her appeal 指代③④句内容, failure 呼应②句 frustration),后以 only 24 companies took it up 解释为何说行动失败:应者寥寥。句中 take (sth) up 意为 to accept a suggestion or idea“接受(建议、提议等)”; it 指代 her appeal。

事件因果逻辑线索:本段提及两个事件“今年欧盟拟定立法”和“去年欧盟呼吁”,段中借多条线索展示二者关系:一、was born of 直接体现二者“因果顺承、发展演变”的关系;二、legislation to compel/mandate 和 a call to voluntary action/invited/appeal 形成对比,表明由去年的“自愿参加”走向如今的“强制立法”;三、up to 60 percent... goals of 40 percent... only 24 companies 具体说明二者关系细节:欧盟去年呼吁所有企业自愿参与性别平衡计划,目标为女性占董事会成员40%——结果行动失败,只有24家公司参与其中——故今年意欲立法,强制要求所有企业董事会中女性比例不得低于40%,同时



虚设上限 60%。

**[背景知识]** ①2012年,欧盟委员会拟定草案,要求欧盟区域内所有上市企业(约5000家)在2020年以前达到“董事会中女性成员占40%”的要求,否则将面临处罚。

②**欧盟委员会(European Commission)**:简称欧委会,欧盟常设执行机构,也是欧盟唯一有权起草法令的机构。作为执行机构,它负责欧盟各项法律文件(指令、条例、决定)的具体贯彻执行。作为有权起草法令的机构,它可以建议并准备法律文件。

· 真题精解 ·

37. The European Union's intended legislation is _____.	37. 欧盟意欲制定的立法是_____。
[A] a reflection of gender balance	[A] 性别平衡的一种体现
[B] a response to Reding's call	[B] 对瑞丁呼吁的一种回应
[C] a reluctant choice	[C] 一种不情愿的选择
[D] a voluntary action	[D] 一项自愿的行动

**[精准定位]** 本文通篇都在针对欧盟拟定的立法进行讨论,仅根据题干无法准确定位。结合选项可发现,各项涉及该立法提案的性质/来源,由此定位到第二段。该段首句指出,欧盟正考虑立法以强迫公司董事会保持一定的女性比例。第二句指出,欧盟这一做法源于一次挫折。第三至末句具体讲述挫折:欧委会副主席薇薇安·瑞丁号召企业自愿参与实现性别平衡的目标,但接受呼吁者寥寥可数。整体来看,正是由于“呼吁自愿参与”无效,欧盟才考虑“立法强迫执行”,拟定此项立法实乃不得已而为之,[C]选项正确。

**[命题解密]** 本题要求考生整体把握第二段,需要理解欧盟立法提案的来龙去脉。正确项[C]是**born of frustration... issued a call to voluntary action... a failure...**所串起的“欧盟由于去年‘呼吁自愿参与’无效,才考虑‘立法强迫执行’”的概括和推理。

[A]选项以 reflection 混淆逻辑关系。A is a reflection of B 反映的是“总现象(B)—现象表现(A)”的关系,而原文中“欧盟立法提案”和“性别平衡”是“手段—目的”的关系,即:欧盟立法提案“旨在实现性别平衡的目的”,而非“表明性别平衡已经存在”。[B]选项是对第二段所涉事件“欧盟意欲立法”和“瑞丁呼吁”关系的曲解。原文指出二者之间关系为“顺承衍变”的关系,而非“发出呼吁—响应呼吁”的关系,事实上,瑞丁呼吁的对象是欧洲各大企业。[D]选项张冠李戴:“自愿行动”指的是“去年的瑞丁呼吁”而非“今年的欧盟提案”。由第二段前两句可知,欧盟提案属于“强制政策”。

III Do we need **quotas**<sup>①</sup> to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate **ladder**<sup>②</sup> fairly as they balance work and family?

我们真的需要定额来确保女性在平衡工作和家庭的同时能继续公平地攀爬企业晋升阶梯吗?

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **quota** ['kwɒtə] n. 定量,定额,指标

② **ladder** ['lædə] n. 阶梯

① climb the corporate ladder(攀爬企业晋升阶梯)

② balance work and family(平衡工作和家庭)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段针对欧盟拟定立法提出疑问:我们真的需要设定女性董事配额吗? 关键词:quotas(配额)。

本段独句成段、承上启下:承接上文“欧盟拟定立法强迫公司保持一定的女性董事比例”引出专有词汇 quotas (an official limit on the number or amount of something that is allowed in a particular period



“配额、限额”), 并提出问题“我们是否真需要这样的配额”, 引出下文论述。continue to climb the corporate ladder 和 balance work and family 明确设定配额主要帮助群体: 有家有子却依然攀爬职业阶梯的女性。fairly 反向暗示当前职场对这一群体不公。

IV ① “Personally, I don't like quotas,” Reding said recently. ② “But I like what the quotas do.” ③ Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling<sup>①</sup>,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding<sup>②</sup> provisions on placing women in top business positions.

“就个人来说, 我不喜欢定额,” 瑞丁最近说道, “但我喜欢定额所起到的作用”。在瑞丁看来, 定额会引发行动: 它们“开辟通往平等之路, 且打破晋升障碍”, 这一结果已可见于法国和其他对女性在企业高层所占比例有明文规定的国家。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **glass ceiling** *n.* 玻璃天花板, 指在公司企业和机关团体中, 限制某些人口群体(女性、少数民族) 晋升到高级职位的障碍

② **binding** [*'bændɪŋ*] *a.* 有约束力的

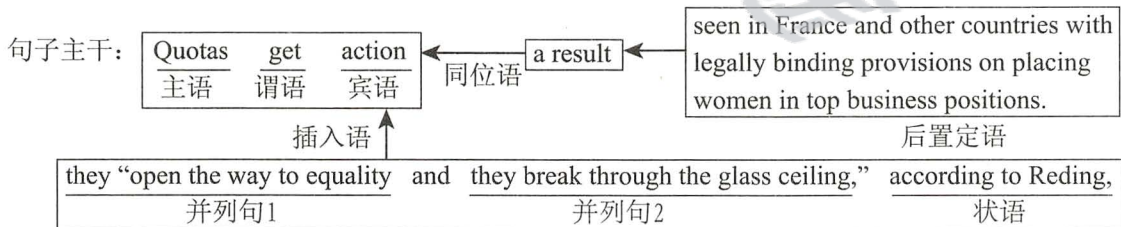
### ● 经典搭配

① open the way to (开辟……之路)

② break through (打破)

③ legally binding provisions (具有法律约束力的条款)

Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.



功能注释: 本句主干为 Quotas get action, 总括定额的作用, 冒号后内容对其做进一步解释说明: open the way to equality 和 break through the glass ceiling 具体说明定额的作用; a result seen... 则以具体实例印证定额的作用。

### · 语篇分析 ·

第四至七段就“我们是否需要设定配额”发表观点。其中第四段先介绍瑞丁本人对配额的看法。关键词为: ① open the way to equality (打开通往平等之路); ② break through the glass ceiling (打破晋升障碍)。

①②句以 Personally, I don't like... But I like... 形成“让步转折”及“情感对比”, 明确瑞丁观点“设定配额实乃情非得已”: 于私人情感, 不喜欢定额; 于社会而言, 喜欢定额所起到的作用。what the quotas do 为瑞丁关注点, 随后论述的对象。

③句展现定额能起到的作用 (what the quotas do), 此长句可分为三部分来理解。

Quotas get action 总括定额作用: 定额会引发行动。

冒号后解释说明, 以 open the way to equality 和 break through the glass ceiling 共同指出定额能“就‘男女不平等’开山破冰”: 前者指出定额是男女平等的‘开路斧’; 后者具体说明本文所关注的定额作用: 破除(女性)晋升障碍。glass ceiling 指 the attitudes and practices that prevent women from getting high level jobs “女性在职务晋升上遇到的无形障碍”。

最后 a result seen in... 以实例印证定额的作用。a result 指代 open... and break...; with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions 说明这些国家能改善男女不平等问题的原因在于“明文规定了女性在企业高层所占比例”, 印证配额的作用。





38. According to Reding, quotas may help women _____.	38. 在瑞丁看来, 定额可以帮助女性_____。
[A] get top business positions	[A] 获得企业高层职位
[B] see through the glass ceiling	[B] 看透职业晋升障碍
[C] balance work and family	[C] 平衡工作和家庭
[D] anticipate legal results	[D] 预测法律结果

**[精准定位]** 题目询问定额给予女性的帮助, 信息集中在第四段。该段指出瑞丁观点: 定额可以开辟通往平等之路, 打破晋升障碍; 法国等“明文规定女性在企业高层所占比例”的国家即证明了这一点。可见, [A]选项符合瑞丁观点。

**[命题解密]** 本题考查对第四段内容的理解, 难在修辞表达 open the way to equality 和 break through the glass ceiling, 考生须结合上下文理解其具体含义。[A]选项是对该抽象信息的直观表达。

[B]选项利用 the glass ceiling 的字面义干扰, 从而和瑞丁观点差之千里。[C]选项利用第三段 need quotas... they balance work and family 设置干扰, 该句关注“定额是否能够确保女性公平地攀爬职业阶梯”这一问题, “平衡工作和家庭”只是这些女性的背景信息, 并非实施定额旨在改善的方面, 故排除。[D]选项利用第四段 legally binding provisions 设置干扰, 但原文旨在以定额在法国等国已产生积极效应来论证瑞丁关于定额作用的论述, 无法推导出[D]选项。

V ① I understand Reding's **reluctance**<sup>①</sup>—and her frustration. ② I don't like quotas either; they **run counter to**<sup>②</sup> my belief in **meritocracy**<sup>③</sup>, governance by the capable. ③ But, when one considers the **obstacles**<sup>④</sup> to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be **temporarily**<sup>⑤</sup> **ordered**<sup>⑥</sup>.

我理解瑞丁的不情愿——还有她的挫败感。我也不喜欢定额; 它们有悖于我所信仰的英才制度, 即能者居之。但考虑到实现英才制度这一理想所面临的诸多障碍, 确实看起来必须暂时实施强制管理才能让世界变得更公平。

## · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **reluctance** [rɪ'lʌktəns] *n.* 勉强, 不情愿

② **run counter to** 违反, 与……背道而驰

③ **meritocracy** [ɪ'merɪ'tɒkrəsi] *n.* 英才教育(制度)

④ **obstacle** ['ɒbstəkl̩] *n.* 障碍, 干扰

⑤ **temporarily** [tɪmpə'rɔ:ri] *ad.* 暂时

⑥ **order** ['ɔ:də] *v.* 命令, 要求

## ● 经典搭配

the meritocratic ideal(精英管理理想)

## · 语篇分析 ·



第五段作者表明对实施配额的支持: 利用配额强制扫除不平等是实施英才管理的必要前提。关键词为: **a fairer world must be temporarily ordered**(必须暂时实施强制管理才能让世界更公平)。

①句总领段落, 作者表达对瑞丁看法的认同。reluctance 和 frustration 分别呼应上文瑞丁“虽不喜欢配额, 却又不得不使用配额”以及“对配额应者寥寥感到受挫”; understand 一词表明作者对瑞丁感受的理解和认同, 暗示对实施配额的支持。

②③句具体说明作者观点、明确对实施配额的支持。

②句作者指出“我也不喜欢定额”。分号后解释原因: 这与我所信仰的“英才制度(meritocracy)”相悖, governance by the capable 解释其本质: 能者居之; run counter to sth 意为 to be the opposite of sth, 此处具体含义: 作者信仰的理念是“良才善用, 能者居之”, 配额制却“强行规定公司董事会(能者)的男女



比例”，二者背道而驰。

③句为段落主旨，作者转而 (but) 指出“但我赞同暂时以强制手段(定额)扫除实现英才管理的障碍”，即：配额制和英才管理是“暂时手段”和“最终目的”的关系。when 引导的从句叙述当前实情(作者赞同暂时实施强制手段的原因)；英才管理的实现存在诸多障碍。主句以强调句式 it does look... 及情态动词 must 强调作者观点：必须暂时实施强制管理，才能让世界更公平。a fairer world 与 achieving the meritocratic ideal 前呼后应，明确“精英制度建立于公平社会之上”。order 指“利用政策等法律手段来实现”，直指欧盟的“强制规定女性董事配额”提案。temporarily 则表明作者观点：“强制”只是权宜之计。

· 真题精解 ·

39. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of _____.	39. 对于瑞丁的呼吁，作者持 _____ 态度。
[A] skepticism	[A] 怀疑
[B] objectiveness	[B] 客观
[C] indifference	[C] 冷漠
[D] approval	[D] 赞同

**[精准定位]** 第四段阐述了瑞丁关于定额的观点：不喜欢定额，但认可定额的作用。第五段表明本文作者观点：我理解瑞丁的不情愿和沮丧；我也不喜欢定额——它与我所信仰的英才管理理念相悖；但当前形势下要实现精英管理困难重重，因而确实需要强制手段(即，实施定额)来实现较为公平的世界。可见，作者对瑞丁呼吁职场性别平等持赞同态度，[D]正确。

**[命题解密]** 本题考查作者对文中人物观点的看法。既需要理解文中人物的观点，又需要抓住作者对其看法。且理解作者看法(第五段信息)时，需要意识到：But 之后才是作者观点的体现。正确项[D]是对第五段中 understand... a fair world must be temporarily ordered... 所体现的作者观点的概括。

[A]选项干扰在于，考生可能会因为第五段②句“配额和作者信仰相悖”而认为作者对瑞丁提倡女性董事配额的做法持怀疑态度，但这只是作者的让步，③句才是作者观点的集中体现。[B]选项的干扰在于，考生可能会因为第五段②③句从两个角度阐述作者对瑞丁观点的看法而误认为作者对其持“客观评价”的态度。[C]选项无中生有，且根据“作者着大量笔墨评价瑞丁的呼吁及观点，不可能对此漠不关心”这一逻辑，可排除该项。

VI ① After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are **evading**<sup>①</sup> the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top positions—no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them. ② When women do **break through to**<sup>②</sup> the **summit**<sup>③</sup> of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention **precisely**<sup>④</sup> because they remain the **exception**<sup>⑤</sup> to the rule.

毕竟，四十年的证据现已表明，不管给它们施加多少“软压力”，欧洲以及美国的企业都在逃避精英选才，拒绝升迁女性到高层。当女性确实打入公司权力高层时——例如，就像雪莉·桑德伯格最近在脸书所做的那样——她们会备受瞩目，而这恰恰是因为她们仍然属于规则中的例外。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **evade** [ɪ'veɪd] *v.* 逃避；规避；逃脱

② **break through to** 突破，突围

③ **summit** ['sʌmɪt] *n.* 顶点；最高阶层

④ **precisely** [pri'saɪsli] *ad.* (强调真实或明显)确实

⑤ **exception** [ɪk'sepʃən] *n.* 例外

● 经典搭配

① the summit of corporate power(公司权力高层)

② attract massive attention(吸引大量关注)



After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top positions—no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them.

句子主干:

After all,	four decades of evidence
状语	主语
has now shown	
谓语	

宾语从句

— no matter how much	“soft pressure”
引导词	主语
is put upon them.	
谓语被动态	

让步状语从句

that	corporations	in Europe as well as the US	are evading
引导词	主语	后置定语	谓语
the meritocratic hiring	and	promotion of women to top positions	
宾语1	连接词	宾语2	

功能注释:句子主干为 four decades of evidence has now shown。that 引导宾语从句介绍从四十年的证据中解读出的内容。破折号后的内容为 no matter how much 引导的让步状语从句,体现出欧美企业对女性升为高层的排斥程度之深。

### · 语篇分析 ·



第六段进一步以 40 年的历史经验说明:欧美职场中普遍存在“逃避晋升女性高管”这一阻碍英才管理的做法,必须采用强制手段才能将其扫除。关键词为:four decades of evidence(四十年的证据)。

①句 After all(语用功能为:used to say that something should be remembered or considered, because it helps to explain what you have just said“毕竟”)置于段首,引发对上段末句观点的进一步论证。

破折号之前回应上段末句前半句,说明实现英才管理面临的障碍(obstacles):无论是欧洲还是美国,企业都在逃避精英选才、拒绝女性进入高层。four decades of evidence 说明这是欧美企业长久以来存在的情形。

破折号之后 no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them 补充指出“无论对企业施加多大压力,均无法改变这一情形”,呼应上段末句后半句,表明作者观点:必须暂时采用强制手段。

②句以具体实例说明“女性任职高层是职场规则的例外”,反向凸显当前“逃避精英选材,拒绝女性进入高层”的职场规则。

When 引导的从句以强调句式 do break through... (真的打入公司高层)转承上文引出例外情形:极少数女性克服上述重重限制,终于进入公司高层。破折号内以“雪莉·桑德伯格担任脸书高管”为例将这一情形具体化。主干部分指出问鼎高层的女性会引发巨大关注(attract massive attention),侧面说明能在职场中脱颖而出的女性“寥寥无几”。precisely because 引出原因:女高管属于职场规则的例外。

VII If appropriate<sup>①</sup> public policies were in place<sup>②</sup> to help all women—whether CEOs or their children’s caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy<sup>③</sup> than any other highly capable person living in a more just<sup>④</sup> society. [349 words]

如果能够制定适当的公共政策来帮助所有女性——无论是公司高管还是她们孩子的护工——以及所有家庭,那么在这样一个更公平的社会,桑德伯格就不会比任何其他卓越人士更具报道价值。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① appropriate [ə'prəʊpɪət] a. 适当的;合适的

② in place 在正确位置,准备妥当





- ③ **newsworthy** ['nju:zwɜ:ði] *a.* 有报道价值的  
 ④ **just** [dʒʌst] *a.* 公正的,合理的;正直的,正义的

- ① no more than(不超过,至多)  
 ② highly capable person(优秀人才,卓越人士)

● 经典搭配

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children’s caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

—whether CEOs or their children’s caregivers—

插入语

If	appropriate public policies	were	in place	to help all women...and all families,
引导词	主语	系动词	表语	目的状语

条件状语从句

句子主干:

Sandberg	would be no more newsworthy	than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.
主语	谓语	比较状语

功能注释:本句为虚拟条件句。If 引导条件状语从句假设情形“有适当公共政策帮助所有女性和所有家庭”,主句继而叙述如此情形带来的影响“社会更加公平、女性董事将不会引发过多关注”。破折号内容为插入语,以 whether...or... 结构进一步补充说明 all women。

• 语篇分析 •



第七段总结收篇,升华作者观点:若有适当的公共政策来帮助所有女性和家庭,则会有更多的女性在职场中脱颖而出。关键词为:appropriate public policies(适当的公共政策)。

本段以虚拟句独句成段,描绘“适当公共政策管理之下,所有女性和家庭能够得到帮助,有更多女性脱颖而出”的理想情形,表明作者对“用公共政策实现职场平等”的高度赞同。

If 条件句畅想“有适当公共政策帮助所有女性和所有家庭”。help all women and all families 表明作者关注点已从“设定女性董事配额”这一特定政策上升到“帮助所有女性和家庭的公共政策”。破折号内 whether CEOs 和 their children’s caregivers(their=CEO’s)以点带面,强调“所有女性”所指:上至“职场精英”下至“职场底层”。

主句展望结果:社会将更加公平,职场女精英将不再是“特例”。no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person 回应上段 attract massive attention,展望“职场女精英和其他所有有能力人士一样,不再引发过度关注”的情形;living in a more just society 和开篇 is not a gender-equality heaven 遥相呼应,使文章首尾契合、作者论证完整。

• 真题精解 •



40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of _____.	40. 女性进入管理高层成为新闻头条是由于缺乏_____。
[A] more social justice	[A] 更多的社会公平
[B] massive media attention	[B] 大量的媒体关注
[C] suitable public policies	[C] 适宜的公共政策
[D] greater “soft pressure”	[D] 更大的“软压力”



[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 become headlines 与第六段的 attract massive attention 及第七段的 newsworthy 的照应关系,可定位至这两段。第七段用虚拟句“假如有合适的公共政策来帮助女性……则女性高管也就不会具有如此高的新闻价值了”反向表明女性高管引发轰动的真正原因:缺乏合适的公共政策,[C]选项正确。

[命题解密] 本题考查考生对信息的综合把握与推断能力,其中涉及对虚拟语气的正确理解。题干与[C]选项的组合构成对第七段虚拟条件句的直接表达,suitable 同义替换 appropriate。

[A]选项具有很强的干扰性:女性极少能参与企业高层管理确实是社会不公的表现,但 social justice 是一个极为抽象、逻辑范围很广的概念,无法切中本文要害“实现社会公平目前需要制定恰当的公共政策”。[B]选项利用原文关键词 attract massive attention 及题干词汇 headlines 形成表面干扰。但“女性成为高管会成为头条新闻”与“这是因为缺乏媒体关注”显然逻辑矛盾,故排除。[D]选项是对第六段首句的反向干扰,该句指出“无论施加多少软压力,欧美企业都在拒绝让女性升至高层”,可见是“虽多次施加软压力却不见成效”,而非“缺乏软压力”。

## Part B 如何在经济拮据的情况下吃好



原文外教朗读



### 一、文章总体分析

本文选自 *The Guardian* (《卫报》) 一篇题为 *How to Eat Well on a Tight Budget* (如何在经济拮据的情况下吃好) 的文章,通过一位由小康跌至穷困的人所记录的博客向人们展示在经济有限的情况下如何享受美食。

第一段:概述受欢迎博客 Skint Foodie(穷光蛋美食家)的主要内容以及博主由富到穷的经历。

第二至末段:引入博客内容,展开五点有关“最大程度节省的情况下如何吃得更好”的建议。



### 二、语篇分析

- [A] Live like a peasant
- [B] Balance your diet
- [C] Shopkeepers are your friends
- [D] Remember to treat yourself
- [E] Stick to what you need
- [F] Planning is everything
- [G] Waste not, want not

- [A] 像农民一样生活
- [B] 均衡你的膳食
- [C] 店主是你的朋友
- [D] 记得犒劳自己
- [E] 坚持自己所需
- [F] 计划是一切
- [G] 不浪费就不会匮乏

#### · 小标题分析 ·



[A]选项 Live like a peasant 表明段落应该涉及“仿效农民生活方式”的相关内容;[B]选项说明段落重点针对“饮食不健康”的问题展开;[C]选项反映段中包含 Shopkeeper(店主)这一角色,且作者建议与其处好关系;[D]选项 Remember to... 表明作者在段中提醒人们“不要对自己太苛刻”,而是应该“适时款待自己”;[E]选项 Stick to... 暗示段中含有“人们购买的物品往往超出或并非自己所需”这一内容,作者强调“应坚持选择自己的真正需求”;[F]选项强调“计划”的巨大作用,段落应围绕“做事提前规划”展开;[G]选项 Waste not 强调“节约的重要性”,want not 表明节约的意义:无需担心缺乏什么,可见该小标题所属段落重点围绕“节约”展开。



I ① The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie **chronicles**<sup>①</sup> how Tony balances his love of good food with **living on**<sup>②</sup> **benefits**<sup>③</sup>. ② After bills, Tony has £60 a week to spend, £40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants at least twice a week. ③ Then his marriage failed, his career **burned out**<sup>④</sup> and his drinking became serious. ④ "The community mental health team saved my life. ⑤ And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. ⑥ It gave me the **validation**<sup>⑤</sup> and confidence that I'd lost. ⑦ But it's still a day-by-day thing." ⑧ Now he's living in a **council flat**<sup>⑥</sup> and **fielding**<sup>⑦</sup> offers from literary agents. ⑨ He's feeling positive, but he'll carry on blogging — not about eating as cheaply as you can — "there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food" — but eating well **on a budget**<sup>⑧</sup>. ⑩ Here's his advice for economical foodies.

广受欢迎的博客 Skint Foodie(穷光蛋美食家)记录了托尼在靠救济金度日的同时如何实现自己对美食的热爱。支付完各种账单后,托尼每周只剩 60 英镑可供花销,其中有 40 英镑花在吃上,但是 10 年前他在通讯公司工作时年薪高达 13 万英镑,每周至少在伦敦顶级饭店就餐两次。后来他婚姻破裂,事业衰败,并且酗酒严重。“社区精神卫生小组救了我。人们在博客热情留言回复时,我在某种程度上又有了对生活的渴望。这让我找回曾经失去的认可和自信。但是记录博客仍然是每天都要做的事情。”现在他住在救济公寓中处理来自文稿代理商的约稿。他现在心态很积极,但是他还是会继续更新博客——不是围绕尽可能吃得便宜——“有许多人情况更糟,几乎没什么钱买食物”——而是如何通过避免不必要的开支吃好。以下是他为节约型美食家提供的一些建议。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **chronicle** [ˈkrɒnɪkəl] *v.* 按事件发生顺序记载  
 ② **live on** 靠(……钱)生活  
 ③ **benefit** [ˈbenɪfɪt] *n.* 救济金,补助金  
 ④ **burn out** 烧尽,熄灭;筋疲力尽;出故障

- ⑤ **validation** [ˌvælɪˈdeɪʃən] *n.* 承认,认可  
 ⑥ **council flat** (英国)公营公寓  
 ⑦ **field** [fi:ld] *v.* 处理,应付(问题或意见)  
 ⑧ **on a budget** 避免不必要的开支,节省费用

· 语篇分析 ·

第一段概述热门博客 Skint Foodie(穷光蛋美食家)的主要内容以及博主由得意到落魄的经历。首句引出知名博客并介绍其内容;记录如何在生活拮据的情况下享受美食。第二至七句通过追溯博主托尼经历展示博客诞生背景。其中,第五句 that 指代上句 life, feel like that 意即“很想要活下去”;第六句 It 回指⑤句人们对托尼博客的追捧。第八、九句介绍托尼如今情况;约稿不断,心态积极。第九句以 not about... but... 形式强调博客意不在讨论尽可能吃得便宜,而是在尽可能节省的情况下吃得好。末句进而以 Here's his advice... 引出托尼对“如何经济地享受美食”的建议。

41. \_\_\_\_\_

II ① **Impulsive**<sup>①</sup> spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your **ingredients**<sup>②</sup> in their **exact**<sup>③</sup> quantities. ② I have an Excel **template**<sup>④</sup> for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. ③ Stop laughing: it's not just **cost effective**<sup>⑤</sup> but helps you balance your diet. ④ It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you **fancy**<sup>⑥</sup>.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

冲动消费不可取,所以提前规划好你每周的菜单,食材购买清单要详细标明数量。我这里有一周早午晚三餐的 Excel 模板。别笑:这不仅能节约开支,还可以均衡膳食。每天购物比每周购物要好,因为人有时难免会想换换口味。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **impulsive** [ɪm'pʌlsɪv] *a.* 冲动的;任性的  
 ② **ingredient** [ɪn'gri:diənt] *n.* 原料;材料;食材  
 ③ **exact** [ɪg'zækt] *a.* 准确的,精密的;精确的  
 ④ **template** ['templɪt] *n.* 模板,样板  
 ⑤ **cost effective** 符合成本效益的,划算的  
 ⑥ **fancy** ['fænsɪ] *v.* 喜爱,想要

· 语篇分析 ·

第二段为建议一。首句总述建议:事先规划一周菜单而不是冲动消费。option指“可供选择的事(建议)”。第二至末句说明首句;其中第二句为托尼现身说法:每周为一日三餐设定标准;第三句以 not just... but... 引出该做法的两重优点。末句补充指出更佳的购物频率并解释原因。

42. \_\_\_\_\_

III ① This is where supermarkets and their anonymity<sup>①</sup> come in handy<sup>②</sup>. ② With them, there's not the same embarrassment<sup>③</sup> as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer<sup>④</sup>. ③ And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller<sup>⑤</sup>.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

这时超市及其匿名性就有用武之地了。有了超市,就不用因为在一家小蔬菜店里只买了一根胡萝卜而感到尴尬。如果你计划得当,你会知道自己只需要,比如,350克的牛肉胫骨和6片培根,而不是超市冷柜中分装好的任何分量。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **anonymity** [æno'nɪmɪtɪ] *n.* 匿名,不知名  
 ② **come in handy** 派得上用场  
 ③ **embarrassment** [ɪm'bærəsmənt] *n.* 窘迫,难堪  
 ④ **greengrocer** ['grɪ:ngrəʊsə] *n.* 蔬菜水果商;菜贩  
 ⑤ **chiller** ['tʃɪlə] *n.* 冷却装置,冷柜

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段为建议二。首句紧承小标题:(这样一来,)超市及其“购物无需实名”的特点就有用武之地了。第二句说明原因:在超市可以避免购物过少的尴尬。末句进而点明段落中心:周全计划,只取所需(you only need...)。其中,say为举例标记词。

43. \_\_\_\_\_

IV ① You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer — that's not good enough. ② Mine is filled with leftovers<sup>①</sup>, bread, stock<sup>②</sup>, meat and fish. ③ Planning ahead should eliminate<sup>③</sup> wastage, but if you have surplus<sup>④</sup> vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening<sup>⑤</sup> to “go off” will be cooked or juiced.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

你也许会自豪地表示冰箱里只有冷冻青豆——这还不够好。我的冰箱里满满的都是剩饭、面包、高汤、肉和鱼等。提前计划可能会减少浪费,但是如果你有多余的蔬菜,就可以做蔬菜汤,所有即将变质的水果也可以用来做菜或榨汁。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **leftover** ['leftəʊvə] *n.* 剩余物,残羹剩饭  
 ② **stock** [stɒk] *n.* 高汤,原汤  
 ③ **eliminate** [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] *v.* 消除,消灭  
 ④ **surplus** ['sɜ:p'lʌs] *a.* 剩余的;过剩的  
 ⑤ **threaten** ['θretən] *v.* 预示凶兆,有……的危险

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段为建议三。本段采取对比方式,解释了更好的节俭方式不是精简储备,而是在食物丰富的



情况下做到最大程度的不浪费。首句 only have frozen peas in the freezer 由具体代指一般,泛指“一味减少食物储量”的行为。第二、三句介绍建议的做法:储量丰富,但避免任何有可能的浪费。

44. \_\_\_\_\_

**V** ① Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for **frugal**<sup>①</sup> eaters. ② Shop at butchers, **delis**<sup>②</sup> and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. ③ Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any **knuckles**<sup>③</sup> of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken **carcasses**<sup>④</sup> and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they'll let you have for free.

44. \_\_\_\_\_

每个人都这样说,不过这的确是让节约的食客更省钱的妙方。定期光顾肉店、熟食店和水产店,哪怕是买些很小的东西,而且要非常友善。不久,当你询问卖家是否有可以炖汤的大棒骨或者用来熬高汤的牛骨、鸡架、鱼头等时,你就不会觉得尴尬,因为他们常常会把这些东西免费送给你。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **frugal** ['fru:gəl] *a.* 节俭的;朴素的;花钱少的

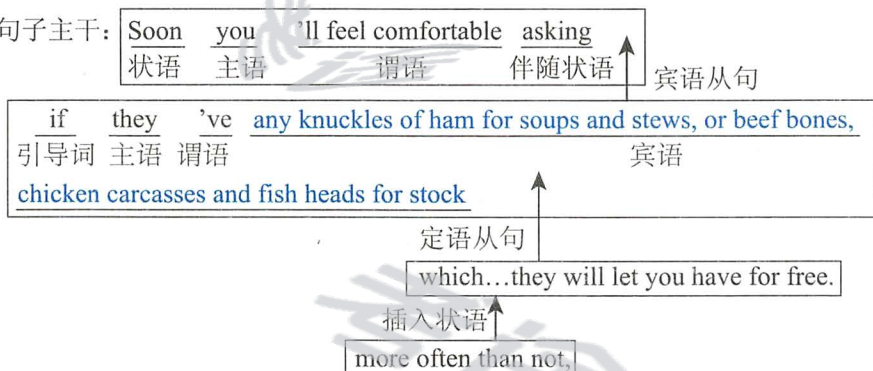
③ **knuckle** ['nʌkəl] *n.* 关节骨

② **deli** ['deli] *n.* 熟食店

④ **carcass** ['kɑ:kəs] *n.* 尸体;兽体

Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they will let you have for free.

结构切分:句子主干:



功能注释:句子主干为 Soon you'll feel comfortable...。现在分词结构 asking if... 做伴随状语,说明主句“感到自在”的具体内容;其中嵌套 if... 宾语从句,宾语从句又嵌套一个非限制性定语从句,which 代指各种煲汤材料;定语从句中插入语 more often than not 说明店主“免费赠送食材”是常事。

· 语篇分析 ·



第五段为建议四。首句紧承小标题内容,指出其是节约型食客的顶级妙方(a tip top)。第二句引出妙方具体内容:常常友善地光顾食品零售店。末句进而解释好处:店主会免费赠送多种熬汤食材。more often than not 意为“通常,多半”。

45. \_\_\_\_\_

**VI** ① You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a **set lunch**<sup>①</sup> at a good restaurant — £1.75 a week for three months gives you £21 — more than enough for a three-course lunch at **Michelin-starred**<sup>②</sup> Arbutus. ② It's £16.95 there —

45. \_\_\_\_\_

你不用常常下馆子,但把每分钱节约下来,每隔几个月去高级餐厅款待自己一顿午间套餐吧——每周节约 1.75 英镑,三个月就是 21 英镑——这在米其林星级饭店 Arbutus 吃一顿三道菜午餐绰绰有余。16.95 英镑足矣——或者



or £12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's: I know which I'd rather eat. [510 words]

在多米诺消费 12.99 英镑买一份大披萨:我知道自己更爱吃哪样。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① set lunch 午间套餐

② Michelin-starred a. 米其林星级的

### · 语篇分析 ·

第六段为建议五。首句先退后进表明建议:(虽然经济拮据,外出就餐机会少,但是也要)尽量节省每一分钱,定期去不错的餐厅款待自己一顿大餐。pennies 指代小钱;treat yourself to...意为“以……款待自己”;more than enough 指“绰绰有余”。第二句补充指出省下的这笔钱还可以有多重选择。

## 三、试题精解

(一) 迅速阅读选项,了解其内容并推断文章大意。

迅速浏览七个选项后,根据“饮食、节俭、计划”等关键词推测文章围绕“如何经济地饮食”展开。

(二) 阅读给定段落,提炼段落主旨,选出相应的小标题。

41. [答案] F [精解] 第二段首句即亮明建议:冲动消费不可取,应该事先规划一周菜单。随后解释了这样做的意义:不仅最大程度地节省了开支,而且可以均衡膳食。选项[F]planning is everything 与段中主旨句 plan your... in advance, making... lists... 相一致,因此[F]为正确选项。

[干扰项设置] 选项[B]Balance your diet 虽然出现在段中第三句,但该句意在说明“提前规划的好处”,balance your diet(使饮食均衡)为其中之一,并非段落主旨内容。

42. [答案] E [精解] 第三段首句紧承小标题内容指出(这样的话),超市购物的优势就凸显出来,第二句解释:可以买其所想,无需担心购物量少会造成尴尬。可见 stick to what you need 应为该段小标题,即“坚持只购买自己所需要的”;其次,段中第三句进一步以例子明确了该段中心:you'll know that you only need... 与标题[E]相对应,因此[E]为正确选项。

[干扰项设置] 第三句前半部分 if you plan properly 并非全段中心所在,它只是附带说明的条件,作为对第二段“计划购物”的回应,因此不应误选[F]选项。

43. [答案] G [精解] 第四段通过对比指出“储备食品不是越少越好,相反应当在确保储备量的情况下最大化利用多余食品”,因此本段中心在于“尽可能不浪费”,选项[G]中 waste not 与之相统一。其次,段中第二句说明博主理念:储备足够多的东西;随后第三句实际上反过来表明实现“储备丰富,食物不缺”的途径:不浪费。因此 waste not, want not(不浪费就不会匮乏)很好地概括了本段内容。

44. [答案] C [精解] 第五段首句指出小标题所涉内容是省钱妙招。第二、三句作出说明:经常定期友善地光顾食品零售店,很快会获赠免费煲汤食材。第二句 Shop at... regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly 与 Shopkeepers are your friends 相契合,即与店主保持良好友谊利于省下煲汤原料的开支,因此正确答案为[C]。

45. [答案] D [精解] 第六段首句 save your pennies and once... treat yourself to... at a good restaurant 表明即便经济拮据,也应当用省下来的钱定期犒劳自己一顿美食。[D]选项 Remember to treat yourself 即是对该段主旨的概括。





## 一、文章总体分析

本文节选自 *The Guardian* (《卫报》) 2011 年 12 月 2 日一篇题为 *Experience: I remember every day of my life* (经历: 我记得生命里的每一天) 的文章。作者 Brad Williams 讲述自己具有超凡的记忆力, 从四岁起就能记得日常生活中的每个小细节, 大脑能自如应对庞大信息量, 强大的记忆力并未使作者的情感更加强烈或鲜明。文章通俗易懂, 翻译时应注意原文语义传达的完整性及个别词汇的处理。



## 二、语篇分析

I can **pick**<sup>①</sup> a date from the past 53 years and know **instantly**<sup>②</sup> where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

在过去的 53 年中任意挑一天, 我马上就能知道那天我在什么地方, 新闻报道了什么, 甚至那天是星期几。我从四岁开始就有这本事了。

vx: KZRZ2019

## · 词汇注释 ·

① **pick** [pɪk] *v.* 选择, 挑选

② **instantly** ['ɪnstəntli] *ad.* 立即, 即刻

## · 语篇分析 ·

第一段描绘作者超凡的记忆能力, 并指出其四岁便能如此。

本段独句成段, 以记忆时间长 (53 years)、选取记忆内容的任意性 (pick a date) 及记忆的完整性和准确性 (know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week) 凸显作者超凡的记忆力。I've been able to do this, since I was four 则顺而指出作者掌握此能力之早。

II I never feel **overwhelmed**<sup>①</sup> with the amount of information my brain **absorbs**<sup>②</sup>. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away **neatly**<sup>③</sup>. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does—try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more **acute**<sup>④</sup> or **vivid**<sup>⑤</sup>. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play *Hair* opened on Broadway on the same day—they both just **pop into**<sup>⑥</sup> my mind in the same way. [156 words]

我从来不会因为脑子吸收大量信息而受不了。我的脑子似乎能够应付, 而且这些信息也储存得有条不紊。当我回想起一件悲伤的事情时, 我所做的和大家一样——尽量把它放到一边。我不觉得就因为我的记忆更清晰, 我就会更难受。强大的记忆力并没有使我的情感更为强烈或更为鲜明。我能回想起我祖父去世的那一天, 以及我们前一天去医院时我伤心的感觉。我同样记得, 百老汇在同一天首演音乐剧《发》——这两件事在我脑海里突然出现的方式没什么两样。

## · 词汇注释 ·

① **overwhelmed** [ˌoʊvə'welmd] *a.* 不知所措的

② **absorb** [əb'zɔ:b] *v.* 吸收, 理解, 掌握



③neatly ['ni:tli] *ad.* 整洁地,整齐有序地,有条理地

⑤vivid ['vɪvɪd] *a.* 生动的;鲜明的;逼真的

④acute [ə'kjut] *a.* 敏锐的;激烈的

⑥pop into 跃入,突然出现

· 语篇分析 ·



第二段指出强大的记忆能力并未给作者造成困扰。

首句先概而指出,大脑掌握的庞大信息量并未将作者压垮。第二句进一步指出,作者的大脑对庞大的信息量应付自如,而且也将信息存储得有条有理。第三、四、五句继而从情感方面指出庞大的记忆并未对作者造成困扰。第三句首先指出,每当想起悲伤往事时,作者也和一般人一样尽量把它搁置一旁。第四句 I don't think it's harder for me... 呼应第三句,说明强大的记忆并不使作者比他人来处理悲伤往事方面更为困难。第五句递进指出强大的记忆并没有使作者的情感更加强烈或鲜明。末两句则以具体事例说明第五句。第七句 they 指代“记得祖父去世的事”和“记得百老汇同天上演音乐剧的事”; pop into my mind in the same way 说明作者对两者的记忆方式相同,即,对两者的记忆并未影响作者的情感处理,从而呼应第五句。



三、难句分析

1. I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs.

本句涉及的难点:动词过去分词、介词结构、定语从句。

[句法分析]

主干句: I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information  
主语 系动词 过去分词作表语 介词结构作状语

省略 that 的定语从句,修饰 information: my brain absorbs.  
主语 谓语

[要点注释]

①overwhelmed 为动词的过去分词形式,与 feel 构成系表结构。Overwhelm 意为 if work or a problem overwhelms someone, it is too much or too difficult to deal with“(问题等)使不可解决,使应接不暇,压垮”;作为使役动词,其动作发出者为 the amount of information,动作接受者则为 I,但因本句用的是过去分词形式,故而动作发出者成为宾语,动作接受者成为主语,翻译时可将 with 转译成因果关系衔接词,整体处理成:(我)从未(因)……而(受不了)。

②the amount of information 在译成汉语时为了形象传达 overwhelm 的效果而增译成“大量信息”。

③从句 my brain absorbs 为省略 that 的定语从句,修饰 information,因定语从句较短,故可按照汉语习惯将定语前置;本句可整体翻译成“脑子吸收大量信息”。

2. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly.

本句涉及的难点:并列结构、动词不定式、固定搭配、状语。

[句法分析]

and 连接的并列分句 1: My mind seems to be able to cope  
主语 谓语内嵌动词不定式

and 连接的并列分句 2: the information is stored away neatly  
主语 谓语 副词作状语修饰谓语

[要点注释]

①本句为 and 连接的两个并列分句,翻译时可将逻辑衔接词 and 处理成汉语的“并且”,然后两分句按英文原顺序译出。

②cope 意为 to succeed in dealing with a difficult problem or situation“(成功地)应付,对付”;根据上





下文语境可知此处应付的是“大量信息”，因翻译成汉语时借助语境亦能理解，故无需增译出宾语，直接与 seems to be able to 合译成“似乎能够应付”。

③store sth away 意为 to put sth somewhere and keep it there to use later“贮存，保存”；本句将宾语 information 提前；副词 neatly(整齐地、有序地)修饰 store away；翻译本部分时可保留原文语序，译成“这些信息也存储得有条有理”。

### 3. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before.

本句涉及的难点：并列宾语、定语从句、时间状语从句。

#### [句法分析]

主干句： I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt

主语 谓语 并列宾语1 省略when的定语从句修饰day 并列连词 并列宾语2

省略that的定语从句修饰sadness

When 引导的时间状语从句： when we went to the hospital the day before.

引导词 主语 谓语 地点状语 时间状语

#### [要点注释]

①本句理解难点在于 recall 后接两个宾语，一个是 the day，一个是 the sadness，然后两个宾语后分别接了一个定语从句，因为定语从句较短，故而翻译时可放在其所修饰的名词前，处理成：我祖父去世的那一天……我伤心的感觉。（注：引导定语从句的 when 一般不可省略，但在口语等非正式文体中也存在这种情况）

②修饰第二个宾语 the sadness 的定语从句 I felt 后还接了一个 when 引导的时间状语从句，可依照汉语的习惯翻译成“我们前一天去医院时……”。

### 4. I also remember that the musical play *Hair* opened on Broadway on the same day—they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

本句涉及的难点：宾语从句、介词短语、地点状语、时间状语。

#### [句法分析]

主句： I also remember

主语 谓语

that 引导的宾语从句： that the musical play *Hair* opened on Broadway

引导词 主语 谓语 介词短语作地点状语

on the same day  
介词短语作时间状语

破折号对主句内容作进一步说明— they both just pop into my mind in the same way

主语 谓语 宾语 方式状语

#### [要点注释]

①主句 also 表明本句与其前一句的并列关系，故而翻译时可处理成：我同样记得……

②本句 *Hair*/Broadway 在句中首字母大写表明它们是专有名词，翻译时应加以注意。

③英语中的地点状语和时间状语一般在句后，但汉语一般前置，故而翻译时可调整位置，处理成：百老汇在同一天首演音乐剧《发》。

④破折号内容对主句进行补充说明，翻译时可保留破折号。



## Section IV Writing

### Part A 邀请同学参加义卖

#### 一、审题谋篇

##### 1. 解析题目指令, 确定行文要点

指令关键词	信息解读	要点归纳
write an email	规定应用文类型为电子邮件即书信。	1. 应用文类型为书信, 格式需完整; 2. 收信人为同学, 用语不需太正式, 亲切即可; 3. 信中要介绍清楚义卖时间、内容以及目的, 并邀请同学参加。
your classmates	规定收信人为同学。	
inform them about the details and encourage them to participate.	规定书信内容: 介绍某项活动的细节并邀请对方参与。	
a charity sale	提供内容线索: 揭示活动内容, 可以进一步补充义卖什么时候开始, 有什么货品等。	
for kids in need of help	提供内容线索: 揭示活动目的, 可以进一步补充说明义卖帮助什么样的孩子、如何帮助孩子。	

##### 2. 罗列关键词

charity sale 义卖, donate[v.] 捐献, gain[n.] 收益, the Project Hope 希望工程

#### 二、优秀范文赏析

Dear classmates,

It is a great honor to inform you that a charity sale is scheduled for September 23 from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. This sale is going to be held in the auditorium for the sake of kids on the verge of dropping out and the gain will be donated to the Project Hope. We are desirous of raising sufficient money to help 15 kids in financially strained families. Your participation is necessary to achieve this aim.

Hopefully, you can come and pick up your desired commodities. You will happily find latest books and pretty stationery being sold at a discount there.

Yours sincerely,  
Li Ming

##### [参考译文]

亲爱的同学们:

很荣幸地通知你们一场义卖将于9月23日上午8点到下午5点举办。义卖举办地点在礼堂, 目的是为了帮助辍学边缘的孩子们, 所有义卖所得将捐献给希望工程。我们希望筹集到足够资金帮助15位家境贫寒的孩子。你们的参加是实现这一目的的必要条件。

希望你们能来挑选心仪的商品。你们将很高兴地发现最新的图书和漂亮的文具打折出售。

诚挚的,  
李明



### [必备表达]

1. schedule[v.] 将于……(时间)举办、实施
2. for the sake of 为了
3. on the verge of……的边缘
4. be desirous of 希望
5. sufficient[a.] 足够的

6. in financially strained families 家境贫寒的
7. achieve this aim 实现目的
8. desired[a.] 喜欢的,心仪的
9. at a discount 打折

### [精彩句式]

并列句 1: This sale is going to be held in the auditorium for the sake of kids  
 主语 谓语 (地点状语) (目的状语)

on the verge of dropping out and 并列句 2: the gain will be donated to the Project Hope.  
 (后置定语) 主语 谓语

vx: KZRZ2019

### 句子成形步骤:

#### ① 写出简单句

This sale is going to be held in the auditorium.

Some kids may drop out of school.

This sale aims to help them.

We will donate the gain to the Project Hope.

#### ② 整合简单句

This sale is going to be held in the auditorium and aims to help some kids who may drop out of school and we will donate the gain to the Project Hope.

#### ③ 增加表达精确性和美感

This sale is going to be held in the auditorium for the sake of kids on the verge of dropping out and the gain will be donated to the Project Hope.

### [思路框架]

邀请信是让别人对某一活动感兴趣而选择参加的信件。该信第一段介绍活动的举办时间、地点、目的;在阐明目的后指出对方的参与对达成目的具有关键作用,从感性层面唤起对方兴趣。第二段首句借势提出希望对方参与,末句暗示活动能给参与者带来的利益以进一步增加对方的兴趣。

### [应用模板]

该思路适用于邀请对方参加某项活动。

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

It is a great honor to inform you that \_\_\_\_\_ is scheduled for 日期 from \_\_\_\_\_ a. m. to \_\_\_\_\_ p. m. \_\_\_\_\_ is going to be held in 地点 for the sake of \_\_\_\_\_. 具体介绍目的. Your participation is necessary to achieve this aim.

Hopefully, you can come and \_\_\_\_\_. You will happily find 暗示活动能给参与者带来的利益.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

## 三、写作储备

### [义卖]

secondhand [a.] 二手的, flea market 跳蚤市场, donated products 捐赠的产品, socially responsible company 具有社会责任感的公司, local/national charity 当地/全国的慈善组织, raise money 筹集资金



### [邀请信常用表达]

#### 1. 开头语

We would like to invite you to attend... which will be held on... 我们希望邀请你(们)参加于……举办的……

... will be held on... We will be delighted if you could join us. ...将于……举办。你(们)如果能加入,我们会非常高兴。

On behalf of..., I warmly welcome you to attend... The... falls on... 我谨代表……热情地欢迎你(们)参加……将于……举办。

#### 2. 发展部分

The activities include... 活动包括……

You will have memorable and happy time in... 在……中你(们)将拥有难忘而快乐的时光。

#### 3. 结束语

Hopefully, you will be present at... 希望你(们)能出席……

We are looking forward to seeing you there. 我们希望能在那看见你(们)。

Welcome your presence! 欢迎你(们)到来!

### 四、写作练习

请参考模板和话题词汇,按照下列要求,进行写作。

#### Directions:

Suppose your class is to hold a film festival. Write your classmates an email to

1) inform them about the details and

2) encourage them to participate.

Don't sign your own name at the end of the e-mail. Use "Li Ming" instead.

#### [话题词汇]

the history of the Chinese film 中国电影的历史

director [n.] 导演

actor [n.] 演员

actress [n.] 女演员

## Part B 大学生兼职比率逐年级递增

### 一、审题谋篇

#### 1. 分析图表数据,解读背后现象

图表数据	数据意义	数据分析	现象解读
横坐标数据	以年为单位反映大学阶段	超过半数的大学生选择兼职,数据呈总体上涨趋势,最大增幅出现在大四。	图表涉及的话题是大学生兼职,图表直接信息是大学生兼职率逐年级上升。其主要诱因在于对获得工作经验日益迫切的希望;随着年级增加,花费增多可能也是其诱因。趋势背后的隐忧是:日趋普遍的兼职可能会对学业造成影响,行文时可以就此发表简要的看法。
纵坐标数据	表现兼职百分比		

#### 2. 罗列关键词

描写关键词: rate [n.] 比率, rise annually 逐年上升, during school time 在校期间, the biggest increase 最大增幅

话题关键词: take part-time jobs/work part-time/be part-timers 兼职, gain practical experience 获得实践经验, reap money from part-time jobs 靠兼职赚钱, strike a balance between study and work 在学习和工作中谋求平衡



## 二、优秀范文赏析

The rate of college students taking part-time jobs during school time rises annually from 67.77% in the first year to 88.24% in the final year. The biggest increase occurs in the graduation year, with the rate 16% higher than a year ago.

College students will become increasingly willing to work part-time mainly because of the growing wish to gain practical experience to prepare for their later careers. It is reasonable and wise to do such preparation especially after unemployment reached a record high in early 2013. Another motive is obviously the money. As the school year advances, there will be huger costs of studying materials and social events, undoubtedly pushing students to reap money from part-time jobs.

It can indeed be beneficial for college students to be part-timers. However, the risk of erosion of study time should be also considered. To benefit from part-time jobs without suffering academically, students should learn to strike a balance.

### [参考译文]

在校大学生兼职比例逐年上升,从大一 67.77%到大四 88.24%。最大增幅发生在大四,其比率比前一年高 16%。

大学生会越来越愿意从事兼职工作,主要源于日益迫切地希望为之后的职业生涯做准备而积累实际经验。做这样的准备是有道理且明智的,尤其在 2013 年上半年失业人数创下历史新高后更是如此。另一个动机明显是金钱。当学生进入高年级,学习资料和社交会花费更多,无疑迫使学生从兼职中获得收入。

大学生兼职的确是有益的。但是,也不能忽视学习时间会遭到侵蚀的风险。要从兼职中获益的同时不损害学业,学生应该学会谋求平衡。

### [亮点词汇]

1. occur[v.]发生
2. motive[n.]动机
3. push[v.]促使

4. beneficial[a.]有利的
5. risk[n.]风险

### [必备搭配]

1. in the graduation year 毕业那年,大四
2. become increasingly willing to 越来越愿意
3. the growing wish to 越发迫切地想
4. reasonable and wise 有道理且明智的
5. reach a record high 创下历史新高

6. reach higher grade level 进入高年级
7. studying materials 学习资料
8. social events 社交活动
9. erosion of study time 侵蚀学习时间
10. suffer academically 学业上受到损害

### [精彩句式]

1. College students will become increasingly willing to work part-time

主语

谓语

表语

mainly because of the growing wish to gain practical experience to prepare for their later careers.

(原因状语)

(不定式后置定语)

(修饰to gain的目的状语)

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

College students will be more and more willing to take part-time jobs.

They want to gain experience to prepare for careers.

Their wishes are to become stronger and stronger.

②整合简单句

College students will be more and more willing to take part-time jobs because their wishes to gain



experience to prepare for careers become stronger and stronger.

③增加表达精确性和美感

College students will become increasingly willing to work part-time mainly because of the growing wish to gain practical experience to prepare for their later careers.

2. As the school year advances, there will be huger costs of studying materials and social events,  
(时间状语从句)                      there be句型                      主语  
undoubtedly pushing students to reap money from part-time jobs.  
(结果状语)

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

The school year advances.

Students will spend more on studying materials and social events.

They want to make money from part-time jobs.

②整合简单句

As the school year advances, students will spend more on studying materials and social events, so they want to make money from part-time jobs.

③增加表达精确性和美感

As the school year advances, there will be huger costs of studying materials and social events, undoubtedly pushing students to reap money from part-time jobs.

点评句式发光点:

There be 句型陈述一个客观现象,现在分词结果状语与 there be 句型搭配,将客观事实导致结果这一逻辑清晰、简明地体现出来。

[思路框架]

柱状图反映了某高校学生兼职比率逐年上升的趋势,最明显的数字增长出现在大四,描绘图片时要体现出整体趋势、提及明显变化的数据,为后文全面、重点分析趋势做铺垫。分析时探讨趋势背后的原因和造成的影响,并针对可能有的负面影响简要地提出解决措施。

第一段对图表进行描绘。第1句描绘总体趋势,第2句指出重点数据。

第二、三段分析图表趋势。

第二段:提出趋势的两个主观原因。第1至2句阐述第一个原因,第1句主干部分概括出图表趋势,mainly because of引出第一个原因;第2句借肯定原因的合理性暗示趋势的合理性。第3、4句阐释第二个原因,第3句使用短句指明原因,第4句具体分析该因素如何促使趋势发生。

第三段:分析趋势涉及的现象所造成的影响。第1句概括指出现象有益;第2句 however 转折引出现象的消极影响;第3句针对消极影响提出建议。之所以弱化处理积极影响,是因为第二段详细阐释兼职的动机,动机得到满足即为兼职的积极影响,没有必要再重新论述。

[应用模板]

该思路适用于描写和分析反映百分比上升的图表。

The rate of \_\_\_\_\_ rises annually from \_\_\_\_\_ % in 年份 to \_\_\_\_\_ % in 年份. The biggest increase occurs in 年份, with the rate \_\_\_\_\_ % higher than a year ago.

\_\_\_\_\_ will become increasingly willing to \_\_\_\_\_, mainly because of the growing wish to \_\_\_\_\_. It is reasonable and wise to \_\_\_\_\_ especially after \_\_\_\_\_. Another motive is obviously \_\_\_\_\_. As \_\_\_\_\_, there will be \_\_\_\_\_, undoubtedly pushing \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

It can indeed be beneficial for \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. However, the risk of \_\_\_\_\_ should be also considered. To benefit from \_\_\_\_\_ without \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ should \_\_\_\_\_.



### 三、写作储备

#### [话题表达补充]

兼职目的:relieve economic burden of family 缓解家庭经济负担, become financially capable to travel and socialize 有资本去旅游和交际, gain the insight into the real society 了解真正的社会, put knowledge into practice 学以致用, flexible schedule 灵活的时间安排

兼职可能遇到的问题:reduction in time available for study 减少用于学习的时间, cheat[n.] 骗子、骗局, infringement on personal rights 对个人权利的侵犯

#### [写作素材积累]

1. The numbers of students working in part-time jobs are increasing enormously in retailing, hotel and other consumer service industries. 在零售业、旅馆和其它客户服务行业,从事兼职工作的学生数目大幅增长。

2. The transition from school to work has become more complicated. It causes students' participation in part-time labour market. 从学校到工作的过渡更加复杂。这造成了学生加入兼职劳动力市场。

3. Using student workers can be seen as a flexible option for many organizations. 聘用学生作为工作人员被许多组织视为一种机动选择。

4. Restaurant, retail and hospitality employers, nonprofit groups and labor-intensive industries rely on part-time help to minimize payroll costs. 餐厅、零售和招待行业的雇主、非盈利组织以及劳动密集型行业依靠兼职的帮助减少薪水开支。

### 四、写作练习

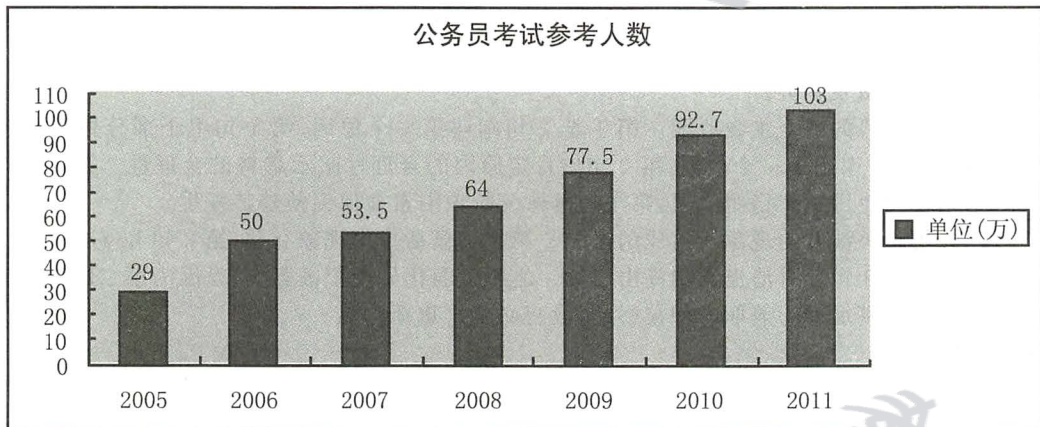
请参考模板和话题词汇,按照下列要求,进行写作。

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

1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.



#### [话题词汇]

civil service examination 公务员考试

good social status 良好的社会地位

secure career 安全的职业生涯

great consequent benefits 随之而来的巨大利益

