

2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

（科目代码：201）



☆考生注意事项☆

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

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

考生编号																			
考生姓名																			

2016年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）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)

In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It may involve not only his parents and his friends, 1 those of the young woman, but also a matchmaker. A young man can 2 a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to 3 the marriage negotiations, or the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. 4, a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. 5 a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying 6 a good family.

The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, 7 by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and 8 prayers of blessing. Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, 9 cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, and 10 a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the 11. Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may 12 with them up to a year, 13 they can build a new house nearby.

Divorce is legal and easy to 14, but not common. Divorced persons are 15 with some disapproval. Each spouse retains 16 property he or she 17 into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is 18 equally. Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice 19 up: The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry 20 the woman must wait ten months.



- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] as well as | [B] by way of | [C] on behalf of | [D] with regard to |
| 2. [A] adapt to | [B] provide for | [C] compete with | [D] decide on |
| 3. [A] renew | [B] close | [C] arrange | [D] postpone |
| 4. [A] In theory | [B] In time | [C] Above all | [D] For example |
| 5. [A] Although | [B] Lest | [C] After | [D] Unless |
| 6. [A] within | [B] into | [C] from | [D] through |
| 7. [A] since | [B] or | [C] so | [D] but |
| 8. [A] test | [B] recite | [C] copy | [D] create |
| 9. [A] folding | [B] piling | [C] wrapping | [D] tying |
| 10. [A] passing | [B] lighting | [C] hiding | [D] serving |
| 11. [A] association | [B] meeting | [C] collection | [D] union |
| 12. [A] grow | [B] part | [C] live | [D] deal |
| 13. [A] whereas | [B] until | [C] for | [D] if |
| 14. [A] follow | [B] obtain | [C] challenge | [D] avoid |
| 15. [A] isolated | [B] persuaded | [C] viewed | [D] exposed |
| 16. [A] whatever | [B] however | [C] whenever | [D] wherever |
| 17. [A] changed | [B] brought | [C] shaped | [D] pushed |
| 18. [A] withdrawn | [B] invested | [C] donated | [D] divided |
| 19. [A] clears | [B] shows | [C] warms | [D] breaks |
| 20. [A] while | [B] once | [C] so that | [D] in that |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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



Text 1

France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. The parliament also agreed to ban websites that “incite excessive thinness” by promoting extreme dieting.

Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health. That’s a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death – as some have done. It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to women (and many men) that they should not let others be arbiters of their beauty. And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques.

The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep – and bone-showing. Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a \$85,000 fine and six months in prison.

The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types. In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standards for models and fashion images that rely more on peer pressure for enforcement.

In contrast to France’s actions, Denmark’s fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models. The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical Charter clearly states: “We are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on young people.” The charter’s main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion Week (CFW), which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute. But in general it relies on a name-and-shame method of compliance.

Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. Even better would be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.



21. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?
- [A] Physical beauty would be redefined.
 - [B] New runways would be constructed.
 - [C] Websites about dieting would thrive.
 - [D] The fashion industry would decline.
22. The phrase “impinging on” (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to
- [A] indicating the state of.
 - [B] heightening the value of.
 - [C] losing faith in.
 - [D] doing harm to.
23. Which of the following is true of the fashion industry?
- [A] The French measures have already failed.
 - [B] Its inherent problems are getting worse.
 - [C] Models are no longer under peer pressure.
 - [D] New standards are being set in Denmark.
24. A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for
- [A] pursuing perfect physical conditions.
 - [B] caring too much about models’ character.
 - [C] showing little concern for health factors.
 - [D] setting a high age threshold for models.
25. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?
- [A] The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry
 - [B] Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty
 - [C] A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France
 - [D] A Challenge to the Fashion Industry’s Body Ideals



Text 2

For the first time in history more people live in towns than in the country. In Britain this has had a curious result. While polls show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save “the beauty of natural places for everyone forever.” It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience “a refreshing air.” Hill’s pressure later led to the creation of national parks and green belts. They don’t make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it. It needs constant guardianship.

At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment. The Conservatives’ planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorising “off-plan” building where local people might object. The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable. Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development. The Liberal Democrats are silent. Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land. Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local Conservative parties.

The sensible place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are, in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place. The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half a million houses in the London area alone, with no intrusion on green belt. What is true of London is even truer of the provinces.

The idea that “housing crisis” equals “concreted meadows” is pure lobby talk. The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them. Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. This is not a free market but a biased one. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. We do not ruin urban conservation areas. Why ruin rural ones?

Development should be planned, not let rip. After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe’s most crowded country. Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. There is no doubt of the alternative – the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland. Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.



26. Britain's public sentiment about the countryside
[A] is not well reflected in politics.
[B] is fully backed by the royal family.
[C] didn't start till the Shakespearean age.
[D] has brought much benefit to the NHS.
27. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being
[A] largely overshadowed.
[B] properly protected.
[C] effectively reinforced.
[D] gradually destroyed.
28. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?
[A] Labour is under attack for opposing development.
[B] The Conservatives may abandon "off-plan" building.
[C] Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation.
[D] The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence.
29. The author holds that George Osborne's preference
[A] shows his disregard for the character of rural areas.
[B] stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis.
[C] highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure.
[D] reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas.
30. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of
[A] the size of population in Britain.
[B] the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain.
[C] the town-and-country planning in Britain.
[D] the political life in today's Britain.



Text 3

“There is one and only one social responsibility of business,” wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel prize-winning economist, “That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits.” But even if you accept Friedman’s premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’ money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies – at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

The largest firms in America and Britain together spend more than \$15 billion a year on CSR, according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm. This could add value to their businesses in three ways. First, consumers may take CSR spending as a “signal” that a company’s products are of high quality. Second, customers may be willing to buy a company’s products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps. And third, through a more diffuse “halo effect,” whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three. A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery prosecutions under America’s Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company’s products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.

The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties. Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firms’ political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company’s record in CSR. “We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% results in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials,” says one researcher.

Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they decide their do-gooding policies. But at least they have demonstrated that when companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.



31. The author views Milton Friedman's statement about CSR with
- [A] tolerance.
 - [B] skepticism.
 - [C] approval.
 - [D] uncertainty.
32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by
- [A] guarding it against malpractices.
 - [B] protecting it from being defamed.
 - [C] winning trust from consumers.
 - [D] raising the quality of its products.
33. The expression "more lenient" (Para.4) is closest in meaning to
- [A] less controversial.
 - [B] more effective.
 - [C] more lasting.
 - [D] less severe.
34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company's CSR record
- [A] has an impact on their decision.
 - [B] comes across as reliable evidence.
 - [C] increases the chance of being penalized.
 - [D] constitutes part of the investigation.
35. Which of the following is true of CSR, according to the last paragraph?
- [A] Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked.
 - [B] The necessary amount of companies' spending on it is unknown.
 - [C] Companies' financial capacity for it has been overestimated.
 - [D] It has brought much benefit to the banking industry.



Text 4

There will eventually come a day when *The New York Times* ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. “Sometime in the future,” the paper’s publisher said back in 2010.

Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there’s plenty of incentive to ditch print. The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper— printing presses, delivery trucks – isn’t just expensive; it’s excessive at a time when online-only competitors don’t have the same set of financial constraints. Readers are migrating away from print anyway. And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

Peretti says the *Times* shouldn’t waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. “Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them,” he said, “but if you discontinue it, you’re going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you.”

Sometimes that’s worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming. “It was seen as a blunder,” he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. And if Peretti were in charge at the *Times*? “I wouldn’t pick a year to end print,” he said. “I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product.”

The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they’d feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. “So if you’re overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping,” Peretti said. “Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue.” In other words, if you’re going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. Which may be what the *Times* is doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year – more than twice as much as a digital-only subscription.

“It’s a really hard thing to do and it’s a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn’t have a legacy business,” Peretti remarked. “But we’re going to have questions like that where we have things we’re doing that don’t make sense when the market changes and the world changes. In those situations, it’s better to be more aggressive than less aggressive.”



36. *The New York Times* is considering ending its print edition partly due to
- [A] the high cost of operation.
 - [B] the increasing online ad sales.
 - [C] the pressure from its investors.
 - [D] the complaints from its readers.
37. Peretti suggests that, in face of the present situation, the *Times* should
- [A] end the print edition for good.
 - [B] make strategic adjustments.
 - [C] seek new sources of readership.
 - [D] aim for efficient management.
38. It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a “legacy product”
- [A] helps restore the glory of former times.
 - [B] is meant for the most loyal customers.
 - [C] will have the cost of printing reduced.
 - [D] expands the popularity of the paper.
39. Peretti believes that, in a changing world,
- [A] traditional luxuries can stay unaffected.
 - [B] cautiousness facilitates problem-solving.
 - [C] aggressiveness better meets challenges.
 - [D] legacy businesses are becoming outdated.
40. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?
- [A] Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once
 - [B] Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good
 - [C] Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion
 - [D] Cherish the Newspaper Still in Your Hand



Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] Create a new image of yourself
- [B] Have confidence in yourself
- [C] Decide if the time is right
- [D] Understand the context
- [E] Work with professionals
- [F] Know your goals
- [G] Make it efficient

No matter how formal or informal the work environment, the way you present yourself has an impact. This is especially true in first impressions. According to research from Princeton University, people assess your competence, trustworthiness, and likeability in just a tenth of a second, solely based on the way you look.

The difference between today's workplace and the "dress for success" era is that the range of options is so much broader. Norms have evolved and fragmented. In some settings, red sneakers or dress T-shirts can convey status; in others not so much. Plus, whatever image we present is magnified by social-media services like LinkedIn. Chances are, your headshots are seen much more often now than a decade or two ago. Millennials, it seems, face the paradox of being the least formal generation yet the most conscious of style and personal branding. It can be confusing.

So how do we navigate this? How do we know when to invest in an upgrade? And what's the best way to pull off one that enhances our goals? Here are some tips:

41.	
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As an executive coach, I've seen image upgrades be particularly helpful during transitions – when looking for a new job, stepping into a new or more public role, or changing work environments. If you're in a period of change or just feeling stuck and in a rut, now may be a good time. If you're not sure, ask for honest feedback from trusted friends, colleagues and professionals. Look for cues about how others perceive you. Maybe there's no need for an upgrade and that's OK.



42.	
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Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. Are you looking to refresh your image or pivot it? For one person, the goal may be to be taken more seriously and enhance their professional image. For another, it may be to be perceived as more approachable, or more modern and stylish. For someone moving from finance to advertising, maybe they want to look more "SoHo." (It's OK to use characterizations like that.)

43.	
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Look at your work environment like an anthropologist. What are the norms of your environment? What conveys status? Who are your most important audiences? How do the people you respect and look up to present themselves? The better you understand the cultural context, the more control you can have over your impact.

44.	
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Enlist the support of professionals and share with them your goals and context. Hire a personal stylist, or use the free styling service of a store like J.Crew. Try a hair stylist instead of a barber. Work with a professional photographer instead of your spouse or friend. It's not as expensive as you might think.

45.	
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The point of a style upgrade isn't to become more vain or to spend more time fussing over what to wear. Instead, use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue. Pick a standard work uniform or a few go-to options. Buy all your clothes at once with a stylist instead of shopping alone, one article of clothing at a time.



Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Mental health is our birthright. (46) We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. Mental health can't be learned, only reawakened. It is like the immune system of the body, which under stress or through lack of nutrition or exercise can be weakened, but which never leaves us. When we don't understand the value of mental health and we don't know how to gain access to it, mental health will remain hidden from us. (47) Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem – confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. It allows us to have perspective on our lives – the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out. It's a form of innate or unlearned optimism. (48) Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are. Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier. It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child. It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

(49) Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. It has been available even in the most mundane of life situations to show you right from wrong, good from bad, friend from foe. Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. We think of it simply as a healthy and helpful flow of intelligent thought. (50) As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allow us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.



Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Suppose you are a librarian in your university. Write a notice of about 100 words, providing the newly-enrolled international students with relevant information about the library.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

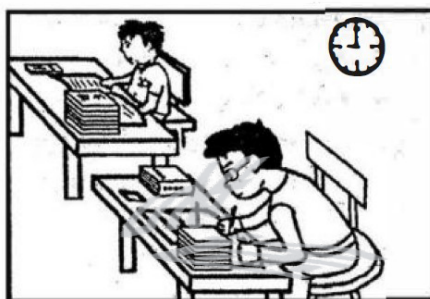
Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

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



与其只提要求，不如做个榜样



2016 年全真试题解析



知识补充



第一部分 知识运用



原文外教朗读

柬埔寨的婚俗



一、文章总体分析

本文选自一个介绍柬埔寨旅游的网站——Angkor Focus, 文章原标题是: Cambodia Tradition & Culture(柬埔寨的传统与文化), 选文来自于其中的一节: Courtship, marriage, and divorce(择偶, 结婚和离婚)。选文以小节的标题出发, 由此展开介绍柬埔寨男女择偶, 结婚以及离婚的婚俗。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse^① is a complex^② one for the young male. ② It may involve not only his parents and his friends, 1 those of the young woman, but also a matchmaker^③. ③ A young man can 2 a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to 3 the marriage negotiations^④, or the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. ④ 4, a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. ⑤ 5 a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying 6 a good family.

①在柬埔寨,对于年轻男性来说,配偶的选择是件复杂的事情。②这可能不仅涉及他的父母和朋友,以及年轻女性的父母和朋友,而且还涉及媒人。③年轻男性可以自行选定一位合适的配偶,然后请求父母安排提亲;或者由年轻男性的父母选择配偶,在选择过程中几乎不给孩子一点发言权。④理论上,女孩可以否决父母为其选择的配偶。⑤在选定配偶之后,每个家庭都会调查对方(家庭)以确保其子女嫁入(娶了)一个好家庭。

· 真题精解 ·



1. [A] as well as 以及;除……之外;也 [B] by way of 经由,经过;用作,作为
[C] on behalf of 代表 [D] with regard to 关于

[考点提炼] 句内逻辑。

[解题思路] 空格所在句出现表并列关系的词组 not only... but also..., 且空格前后出现多个人物名词 his parents and his friends/ those of the young woman(those 回指 parents and friends)/ a matchmaker, 结合首句(主题句)“在柬埔寨, 男性择偶很复杂”可以推知, ②句意在说明男性择偶事宜涉及多方人物, 不仅涉及男方亲友、女方亲友, 还涉及媒人, 显然空格处应填入表并列关系的词语, [A] 正确。

[错项排除] [B] 表示“路线经过、经由某地”或“作为……的形式/手段;为了”, 其后为某地点或某事物, 不能体现人物间关系, 且“男方亲友经由/通过女方亲友作为纽带来向女方提亲”或“男方亲友为了女方亲友去提亲”与后文 matchmaker 存在语义重复, 提亲一般是媒人的职责; [C] 表示“代表(或代替)某人”, 首先男方亲友无法代表女方亲友, 其次, 能代表男女一方而向另一方提亲的一般是媒人; [D] 一般多用于对某事物做具体说明, 不能体现人物间关系, 故排除。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



2. [A] adapt to 适应

[B] provide for 供养, 抚养

[C] compete with 与……竞争

[D] decide on 决定; 选定

[考点提炼] 句内语义+动词词组语义辨析。

[解题思路] 空格所在的③句实为由并列连词 or 连接的两个分句, or 后面的句子从男方父母的角度 (the young man's parents) 指出父母替孩子选择配偶 (may make the choice of a spouse), or 前面的句子则从男方本人角度 (A young man) 指出男方自主 (on his own) 选择配偶, 因此不难推知 _____ a likely spouse 与 make the choice of a spouse 近义, 空格处应表达“选择”的语义, [D] 意为 to choose sth from a number of possibilities, 符合文意。

[错项排除] [A] 表示“改变自身行为以更成功地应对、适应新情况”, 其后为 sth, 此处空格后为 a likely spouse, 显然搭配不当, 同时“年轻男性适应一位合适的配偶”无法体现年轻男性择偶的主动性, 与原文 on his own 的语义不符; [B] 表示“供养, 抚养, 为某人提供生活所需”, 由空格后“男方父母替儿子选择配偶”可知, 本句意在说明配偶的选择, 不涉及“配偶的供养”问题; [C] 表达的是一种竞争、对抗关系, “年轻男性与配偶互相竞争、对抗”显然不符合文意。

3. [A] renew 重新开始; 继续

[B] close 终止, 结束

[C] arrange 安排, 筹划, 准备

[D] postpone 延迟, 推迟

[考点提炼] 句内语义+动词语义辨析。

[解题思路] 空格所在句中 and then 表动作或行为顺接, 其前指出男性自主选择对象, 之后要求他的父母 _____ 提亲。依据顺滑逻辑原则, 男性选好对象后自然会要求父母安排提亲, 让美好的姻缘转变为婚姻。[C] arrange 符合文意。

[错项排除] [A] 指某事中止之后再重新开始, 但提亲事宜在此之前并未发生过, 故“重新开始”无从谈起; [B] 和 [D] (结束/延迟提亲) 反向干扰, 既然年轻男性已经选定配偶, 必然不会终止或推迟姻缘, 这与其期盼娶到心仪之人的心情显然相悖。

4. [A] In theory 理论上

[B] In time 及时; 最后, 终于

[C] Above all 最重要的是

[D] For example 例如

[考点提炼] 句际逻辑关系。

[解题思路] 空格上文③句指出, 倘若年轻男性的父母为其选择配偶, 那么年轻男性对于这一选择过程基本没有发言权。空格句指出, _____, 女孩可以否决父母为其选择的配偶。两句间为反向对比关系或同向并列关系, 即男性没有发言权 VS 女性有否决权或男性女性都没有发言权。[A] In theory 表示“某事在理论上成立, 但现实情况可能不会发生”, 表示女孩否决父母为其选择的配偶的可能性只能在理论上成立, 现实中的可能性很小, 恰与上句共同表明男女双方对父母所选择的配偶基本没有否决权, 暗含父母包办婚姻的可能性, 符合文意。

[错项排除] [B] 表示事情的发展结果或“及时做某事”, 均强调时间逻辑, 但“女孩否决父母为其选择的配偶”与上文“年轻男性在择偶中的发言权”不存在时间关系; [C] 指出所述内容中最重要或特别的一点, 但空格句与上文为同向并列关系, 不存在语义上的递进或强调; [D] 表例证关系, 本句年轻女性的选择权与上文年轻男性对配偶的选择显然无法构成例证关系。

5. [A] Although 尽管; 不过

[B] Lest 以免; 唯恐

[C] After 在……之后

[D] Unless 除非

[考点提炼] 上下文逻辑。

[解题思路] 空格后指出, _____ 配偶已经被选定, 双方家庭相互调查, 由空格句语义以及动词时态的过渡 has been selected → investigates 可知, 前后两种行为是程序性的先后关系: 配偶选定之后, 双方家庭开始相互调查家庭背景, [C] After 符合这一顺承逻辑。

[错项排除] [A] 通常表让步, 还可对前述内容做出评价, 表语义的轻微转折, 但语义重点仍落于主



句;此处“配偶已经选定”与“双方开始调查家庭背景”为顺承逻辑,而非让步或转折逻辑;[B]或表目的,引出竭力避免或不希望发生的情况;或用于 be afraid/anxious 等情感词之后,引出产生某种情感的原因;[D]表条件,引出“主句所述情形不会发生或不真实”的唯一条件,但“选定配偶”是“双方家庭开始调查家庭背景”的前提,“以免/除非配偶已经被选定,双方家庭开始调查家庭背景”均不合逻辑。

6. [A] within 在……之内

[B] into 进入,到……里面

[C] from 由……

[D] through 穿过;经过;因为;凭借

【考点提炼】固定搭配。

【解题思路】空格句指出双方家庭相互调查家庭背景的目的(to make sure):确保他们的孩子嫁(娶)_____一个好家庭。空格词与 marry 构成合理搭配表明 its child 与 a good family 的关系,由惯常认知“结婚不仅关乎两个人,更关乎两个家庭”可知,结婚应是“一方进入对方家庭”的过程,选项中只有[B] into 可与 marry 构成固定搭配,表示“通过婚姻而进入(配偶所属的家庭或团体)”,符合文意。

【错项排除】[A]表明一种已经处于事物内部的状态,“在一个好家庭内结婚”表明的是内部结合,既然是内部结合,那么“调查对方家庭背景”也就没有必要,与原文相悖;[C]干扰源于命题人意图用“……确保子女嫁或娶了来自好人家的孩子”来迷惑考生,若 from 能填入空格,则空格句正确表述应为 to make sure its child is marrying a spouse from a good family,而原文空格为 a good family,并无关键词 a spouse;[D]表示空间上的“穿过,通过”或过程、原因、途径等,均不合文意。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① spouse [spaʊz] n. 配偶

② complex ['kɒmpleks] a. 复杂的

③ matchmaker ['mætʃˌmeɪkə] n. 媒人

④ negotiation [ˌnɪɡəʊʃi'eɪʃən] n. 谈判,协商

A young man can decide on a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to arrange the marriage negotiations, or the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection.

结构切分: **分句1**

A young man	can decide on	a likely spouse	on his own	and then
主语	谓语1	宾语1	状语	连词
ask his parents to arrange the marriage negotiations,				
谓语2				

分句2

or	the young man's parents	may make the choice of	a spouse,
连词	主语	谓语	宾语
giving the child little to say in the selection.			
伴随状语			

功能注释:or 连接两个并列分句,以男方角度介绍两种择偶方式。分句2中 giving the child little to say in the selection 为伴随状语,修饰分句2整句话内容。

· 语篇分析 ·

首段介绍柬埔寨的男女择偶问题。①句开门见山,直陈观点:柬埔寨男子择偶是个复杂问题。②—⑤句详述观点,介绍“复杂”之处。②句从择偶所涉及的对象广泛角度说明复杂之处。并列递进结构 not only... but also 与 as well as 一起将所涉三方(男方亲友、女方亲友、媒人)串连起来。③④句从择偶程序角度说明复杂之处。③句介绍男性选择配偶的两种程序:一、年轻男子选定中意配偶,随后请求父母安排提亲;二、父母做主选择,孩子几乎无发言权。从表象看来,男性有自主选择权,但当父母做主安排时,其话语权几乎为零,侧面反映出年轻男性择偶程序的复杂之处。④句介绍女性的情况:理论上女孩对于



父母为其选择的配偶具有否决权,暗示在实践上年轻女性难逃包办婚姻的命运。In theory... may veto... 呼应③句 giving the child little to say in the selection,暗示男女双方均难以违抗父母之命。⑤句从家庭背景调查角度说明复杂之处。each family 表明男女双方家庭对子女择偶的同等重视,to make sure... 引出双方家庭背景调查的目的:确保对方家庭为好人家。

II ① The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair^①. ② Formerly it lasted three days, 7 by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. ③ Buddhist priests offer a short sermon^② and 8 prayers^③ of blessing^④. ④ Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, 9 cotton threads^⑤ soaked^⑥ in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, and 10 a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the 11. ⑤ Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may 12 with them up to a year, 13 they can build a new house nearby.

①传统婚礼是一件耗时较长且又饶有趣味的事情。②以前婚礼持续三天,但是到了20世纪80年代,更常见的是持续一天半。③佛教僧侣会进行简短的布道并吟诵祝祷词。④典礼的组成部分包括理发仪式,将在圣水中浸泡过的棉线缠绕在新娘和新郎的手腕上,并在一圈婚姻美满且受人尊敬的夫妇中传递蜡烛以祝福这桩婚姻。⑤按照传统,新婚夫妇搬进妻子的父母家,可以和他们一起居住至多一年,直到他们能在附近建造新居。

· 真题精解 ·

7. [A] since 自从……以来;因为,由于
[C] so 因此,所以

- [B] or 或者;不然,否则
[D] but 但是

[考点提炼] 句内语义逻辑。

[解题思路] 空格句指出,以前的婚礼持续三天,_____到了20世纪80年代婚礼持续的时间为一天半。由formerly VS by the 1980s 和 lasted three days VS lasted a day and a half 所体现的不同时代婚礼持续时间的对比,可判断两句为并列句,两句间为对比转折关系,[D] but 符合文意。

[错项排除] [A]表时间或原因,[C]表结果,二者引导的分句间均为主从关系(主句一分句),而非并列关系(分句一分句),且原文已包含时间副词,时间逻辑不成立;空格后内容也不是空格前内容的原因或结果,排除此两项。[B]或表示并列选择关系,或用于说明原因,但原文并非意在说明“婚礼可能会持续三天或者一天半/婚礼可能会持续三天,否则就持续一天半”,而是说明不同时期婚礼持续时间的长短,故排除。

8. [A] test 测试;忠诚宣誓
[C] copy 抄写;仿造

- [B] recite 背诵,吟诵
[D] create 创作

[考点提炼] 句内语义+动词辨析。

[解题思路] 空格句指出,僧侣进行简短的布道,然后_____祝祷词。由空格前 and 可推知,prayers of blessing 与“进行简短的布道(offer a short sermon)”语义并列,均表示婚礼上佛教僧侣们所进行的宗教仪式,[B] recite 与 prayers of blessing 搭配,意为“吟诵祝祷词”,既搭配合理,又能渲染婚礼的宗教仪式感,符合文意。

[错项排除] [A]意为“测试”时显然与 prayers of blessing 搭配不当,但其还有一个僻意“忠诚宣誓”,在婚礼典礼上需要进行宣誓的只有新郎新娘,而僧侣无需宣誓,且 test 表示此意时为名词,用于此处词性不符;[C]若取“抄写”之意,“抄写祝祷词”不符合传统婚礼的仪式,若取“仿造”之意,则“仿造祝祷词”明显欠缺严肃性和正式性,与婚礼不符;按照常识,祝祷词一般都是约定俗成、固定成章的,在婚礼仪式当场诵读出来便可,无需在婚礼现场进行创作,因此[D]也不符合文意。

9. [A] folding 折叠,对折

- [B] piling 堆放

- [C] wrapping 包,裹

- [D] tying 系,拴

[考点提炼] 动词辨析。



【解题思路】空格后关键词 cotton threads... around sb's wrists(棉线_____环绕某人的手腕)提示本句意在描写“将棉线系在/缠绕在新郎和新娘的手腕上”这一行为,选项中能够与 cotton threads(棉线)搭配的只有[D] tying,其动词原形为 tie,意为“系上(绳子等)”。另外,根据常识,系棉线这一仪式有着新人缔结连理,永结同心的寓意,符合本段论述传统婚俗的语境。

【错项排除】[A]通常用于纸、织物等可以折叠的事物,[B]表示“将事物堆放、叠放在一起”,[C]表示“用纸或布等包裹某物,三项均不能与 cotton threads 搭配。

10. [A] passing 传递 [B] lighting 点燃 [C] hiding 隐藏 [D] serving 提供

【考点提炼】动词搭配。

【解题思路】and 表明空格后内容继续介绍婚礼习俗。该分句中的关键词 a candle/a circle of ... couples/bless(一支蜡烛、一圈人、表达祝福)提示考生空格词与 a candle 以及后文的 around a circle 构成合理搭配,同时符合“在一圈人中用一支蜡烛做某种事情来祝福新人”的语义场景。[A] passing 符合文意,pass sth around 表示“传递、传送”。同时“在一圈婚姻美满且受人尊敬的夫妇中传递蜡烛”这一仪式有着将幸福美好的婚姻传递给新人的寓意,与本文语义契合。

【错项排除】[B]虽然可以与 a candle 搭配表示“点燃蜡烛”,但 light a candle around a circle of... 并非表示“一圈人围绕着一支点燃的蜡烛”,而是表示“在一圈人周围点燃一支蜡烛”,这显然是无法实现的事情,不合逻辑。[C]表示“隐藏,掩盖”时常用于 hide sb/sth in/under/behind etc 结构中,但是“在一圈人中藏蜡烛”的行为在结婚典礼的背景中,不能传达较为明确的祝福意味,故排除。[D]表示“(向某地或某群体)供应,提供”,常用于 provide sb/sth (with sth) 结构中,此处“向一圈婚姻美满且受尊敬的夫妇”只提供“一支蜡烛(a candle)”首先不合常理,同时也搭配不当,正确用法应为 serve a circle of... with a candle,故排除此项。

11. [A] association 关联;联系 [B] meeting 会议;相遇,会面
[C] collection 收集,采集;聚集 [D] union 结合;婚姻

【考点提炼】句内语义+熟词僻意。

【解题思路】to bless the _____(祝福_____)指出“在一圈婚姻美满且受尊敬的夫妇手中传递蜡烛”的目的,由“婚姻美满且受尊敬的夫妇”可推知,他们传递蜡烛的目的应该是将自己的幸福婚姻传递给这对新婚夫妇,即祝福新人结为夫妻,祝福他们的婚姻。四个选项均有“联合”之意,但能够表示结为夫妻、婚姻的只有[D] union(此处 union 用其僻意 a marriage)。

【错项排除】[A]指“(与某人、机构、团体等的)关联,交往和关系”;[B]指“人们聚集到一起讨论事情的会议、集会”或“偶然或事先安排好的会面”;[C]指“一群人或一批物品”,三项均泛指“人们的关系或聚会”,均无法体现新人的结合,故排除。

12. [A] grow 成长;增长 [B] part 离开;分离
[C] live 居住 [D] deal (with) 对付,应付;与……做生意

【考点提炼】动词搭配。

【解题思路】空格句介绍新婚夫妇的婚后居住地点。由空格前并列连词 and 可知,_____ with them 与其前内容“按照传统,新婚夫妇要搬进妻子的父母家(move in with sb 表示‘搬来和某人一起居住’)”语义大方向一致,故此处应该表示“和他们一起居住、生活”,[C] live 符合文意,live (with) 表示“与……住在一起”。

【错项排除】[A] grow 与 with 搭配表示“与……一起成长”,一般指长辈陪同晚辈成长或同辈之间一起成长,晚辈和长辈一起成长不合语义。[B] part (with) 表示“与……分离”时与前文 move in with 语义相反;表示“(不情愿地)放弃某物,舍弃某物”时其后为 sth,既与文意不符,同时与空格后 them 搭配不当,故排除。[D] deal (with) 意为“(尤指为解决某问题而)采取必要行动”,“新婚夫妇与女方父母打交道”看似符合文意,但仅仅“打交道”无法体现他们住在一起的语义,同时也表现出新婚夫妇住进女方家的不情愿,应付其父母,与后文“他们能在附近盖房子”相悖,如果是“应付”关系,就不会在他们附近建造



新居,故排除。

13. [A] whereas 然而,但是 [B] until 直到 [C] for 因为 [D] if 如果

[考点提炼] 上下文逻辑。

[解题思路] 空格前指出,新婚夫妇要搬进妻子的父母家,同他们一起居住长达一年。空格所在分句指出,_____他们能在附近建造新居。由文意及关键词 up to a year(至多一年)可推知,两句之间存在时间链条,即“新婚夫妇能建造新居前可以住在女方父母家”,空格处应体现这一时间逻辑,[B] until 正确。

[错项排除] [A] whereas 表转折,用以比较或对比两个事实;[C] for 作连词时,表因果关系;做介词连接时间时,后面常接一段时间。[D] if 表条件,但“他们能建造新居”和“与女方父母同住”间不存在对比或比较关系,前者也不是后者的原因或条件,故排除此三项。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①affair [ə'feə] 事件,事情

②sermon ['sɜ:mən] n. 讲道,布道

③prayer [preə] n. 祷告,祈祷

④blessing ['blesɪŋ] n. 祝福,赐福,祷告

⑤thread [θred] n. 线,细线

⑥soak [səʊk] v. 浸泡,浸湿

· 语篇分析 ·

第二段介绍柬埔寨的结婚传统。①句总述传统婚礼的特点:耗时较长、饶有趣味。②句介绍第一个特点:耗时较长。转折连词 but 串联起两组对比结构(formerly VS by the 1980s 和 lasted three days VS lasted a day and a half),以今昔对比表明传统婚礼持续时间的变化。③④句介绍第一个特点:饶有趣味。③句介绍婚礼的一部分:由僧侣进行简短的布道,以及吟诵祈祷词。④句介绍典礼的一系列流程:理发仪式(ritual hair cutting)→缠绕棉线(tying cotton threads)→传递蜡烛(passing a candle),包含祝福新人喜结连理、白头偕老、百年好合的美好寓意。⑤句介绍新婚夫妇的婚后居所。并列结构 move in with the wife's parents and may live with them 说明传统上新人与女方父母同住,表明柬埔寨的婚俗与他国迥异,独树一帜;up to 意为“(数量或数目等)多达,至多”,明确同住的最长失效:至多一年;until 引导的时间状语从句则指出新人不再与女方父母同住的时间节点:直到他们能建造新居。

III ① Divorce is legal and easy to 14, but not common. ② Divorced persons are 15 with some disapproval^①. ③ Each spouse retains^② 16 property^③ he or she 17 into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is 18 equally. ④ Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice^④ 19 up: The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry 20 the woman must wait ten months.

①离婚是合法的而且很容易得以实现,但并不常见。②人们以不认同的目光看待离异之人。③夫妻各自保留带进婚姻的任何财产,而夫妻共同所得的财产会被平均分割。④离异之人可以再婚,但是性别偏见会显露出来:离异的男性再婚之前没有等待期,而女性必须要等待十个月。

· 真题精解 ·

14. [A] follow 跟随;仿效;理解

[C] challenge 挑战;质疑

[B] obtain 实现

[D] avoid 避免

[考点提炼] 动词辨析。

[解题思路] 空格句指出,离婚在柬埔寨合法,而且容易_____,但并不常见。由空格前并列连词 and 可知,easy to _____与 legal 语义同向,既然离婚是合法的,那应该具有可操作性,应该容易实现,且下文“离婚的人(Divorced persons)”也能印证离婚的可操作性这一推测,[B] obtain 符合文意。

[错项排除] [A]表示“仿效、追随(to copy sb/sth)”或“理解、明白说明或意思”,如果离婚“容易仿



效”，那应该会成为一种常见行为，与原文“离婚不常见”相悖，而“容易理解”与下文②句的 with some disapproval 语义逻辑相矛盾。[C]、[D]均与 legal 语义大方向相悖，故排除。

15. [A] isolated 孤立，隔离；区别看待 [B] persuaded 说服
[C] viewed 看待 [D] exposed 暴露；揭露；使接触，使体验

【考点提炼】句内语义+动词辨析。

【解题思路】由上文“离婚不常见”及空格后关键词 with some disapproval 可推知，“不认同”应该是人们对于离婚之人的态度，故空格部分 are _____ 应为态度提示词，表示“被看待”之意，选项中只有[C] viewed 能够与后文的 with 搭配，表示“以……的目光看待”，故为正确项。

【错项排除】[A] isolated 表示“孤立，隔离”时只能与介词 from 搭配，isolate sb/sth from sb/sth，表示“把……从……中隔离，孤立”；表示“区别看待”时，其后一般为观点、问题等，不能为 sb，常用于 isolate sth from sth 结构中，而原文空格处的逻辑主语为 Divorced persons，故排除。[B] persuaded 看似能解释上文 not common 的原因，因为人们受到劝说，所以离婚的人减少，致使离婚不常见。但由主语 Divorced persons 可知，离婚已成既定事实，所以去“劝说”不太可能。[D] exposed 表示“暴露，显露（一般予以掩盖或隐藏的东西）”或“使暴露于（险境），使置身于（危险）当中”或“接触，体验（新想法、观念）”时，常用于 expose sth/sb to sth 结构中；表示“揭露，揭发某人或某事的真相”时，常用于 expose sth 或 expose sb as sth 结构中，此处“离婚之人被暴露/揭发”均无法与上下文顺接，且与其后的 with some disapproval 无法构成合理搭配。

16. [A] whatever 无论什么 [B] however 无论如何
[C] whenever 无论何时 [D] wherever 无论在哪儿

【考点提炼】句内逻辑+词义辨析。

【解题思路】空格句介绍离婚后的财产处置问题，可知本句从婚前婚后财产的分割两个角度来描述。从语法结构上来讲，空格之前为动词 retains，所以空格处应该填入适当的关系词引出后面的宾语从句，并且能够与空格后的 property 搭配，组成宾语从句的宾语。只有[A] whatever 能够引导名词性从句。

【错项排除】[B]引导方式状语从句，[C]引导时间状语从句，[D]引导地点状语从句，三项均无法与 property 搭配，作为 retains 的宾语，故排除。

17. [A] changed 改变；调换；兑换 [B] brought 带来，拿来
[C] shaped 塑造；影响……的发展 [D] pushed 推动；促使

【考点提炼】句内语义+动词辨析。

【解题思路】由常识可知，离婚后财产的分割，包括婚前财产的分割以及婚后夫妻双方共同所得财产的分割，已知 jointly-acquired property（共同获得的财产）为婚后共同财产，故 property he or she _____ into the marriage 应表示婚前财产。而婚前财产便是夫妻各自带进婚姻的财产，由此可知[B] brought 符合文意。

【错项排除】[A]利用夫妻双方对婚姻财产带来的改变进行干扰，change sb/sth into sth 表示“把……变成……”；[C]意为“使某物成为……形状，塑造”，常用于 shape A into B 结构中；[D]表示“推动，促使达到某程度或状态”，但“将财产兑换/定形为婚姻”或“促使财产进入婚姻”均不符合语义逻辑。

18. [A] withdrawn 取出 [B] invested 投资 [C] donated 捐献 [D] divided 分割

【考点提炼】动词辨析。

【解题思路】空格句指出夫妻共有财产的处置问题：会被平均_____。由空格后的修饰词 equally（平均地）、以及离婚财产涉及到的夫妻双方，判断出只有[D] divided 符合文意。

【错项排除】[A]后一般为“金钱或款项”，而不能与 property（财产）搭配，故排除此项。夫妻共同财产可以进行投资、捐献，但不能“平均投资/平均捐献”，即[B]和[C]不能与 equally 搭配；另外，此两项也与离婚财产处置问题这一背景不符。

19. [A] clears(up) 转晴；好转；整理；澄清 [B] shows(up) 出现；显露；显现



[C] warms(up)活跃起来

[D] breaks(up)终止; 结束

【考点提炼】动词词组辨析。

【解题思路】由冒号后内容“离异男性再婚之前没有等待期,……女性必须要等待数月”可知,在再婚问题上,男女之间存在性别偏见,故空格所在部分_____ up 应该表示“存在,出现”的意思,[B] shows 符合文意。

【错项排除】[A] clears(up)表示“(天气)转晴”或“(疾病、感染等)好转”或“整理、收拾东西”时均与上下文文意无关,表示“澄清(误会)、消除(疑虑)”时,其主语一般为 sb,宾语为 sth,而此处 a gender prejudice 为主语而不是宾语,搭配不当,且“性别偏见得以消除”与下文“离婚男女面临不同境遇”的文意相悖。[C] warms up 表示“(使)某人或某事物活跃起来,热情起来”,但“性别偏见逐渐活跃起来”表明针对离婚男女的性别偏见从无到有、逐渐显现并明显,与原文“离婚男女不公平境遇的事实早已存在”不符。[D] breaks(up)意为 to come to an end,与冒号后男女性再婚存在性别偏见的事实相悖。

20. [A] while 而,然而

[B] once 一……就……,一旦

[C] so that 因此,所以;为了,以便

[D] in that 原因是,因为

【考点提炼】句内逻辑。

【解题思路】空格前分句“离异男性再婚之前没有等待期”与空格后分句“女性必须要等待十个月”存在语义对比(离异男性 VS 女性、无等待期 VS 等待十个月),故空格处应体现对比逻辑。[A] while 用于对比两件事物,符合文意。

【错项排除】[B] once 作连词时意为 as soon as,表条件;[C] so that 或引出结果,或表示目的;[D] in that 表示因果关系,但“离异女性必须等待十个月”并非“离异男性再婚之前无等待期”的条件、结果、目的或原因,故排除此三项。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① disapproval [disə'pru:vəl] n. 不赞同,不认同

③ property ['prɒpəti] n. 资产,财产

② retain [ri'tein] v. 保留,保有

④ prejudice ['predʒudis] n. 偏见,成见

Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice show up: The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry while the woman must wait ten months.

结构切分:

分句1	<u>Divorced persons</u>	<u>may remarry,</u>
	主语	谓语

分句2	<u>but</u>	<u>a gender prejudice</u>	<u>show up :</u> (冒号后解释说明)	<u>The divorced male</u>	<u>doesn't</u>
	转折连词	主语	谓语	主语	
	<u>have</u>	<u>a waiting period</u>	<u>while</u>	<u>the woman</u>	<u>must wait ten months.</u>
	谓语	宾语	连接词	主语	谓语

时间状语从句		
<u>before</u>	<u>he</u>	<u>can remarry</u>
引导词	主语	谓语

功能注释:本句是由转折连词 but 连接的两个分句。冒号后的句子为解释说明部分,其中 while 做连接词,表示对比。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段介绍柬埔寨的离婚问题。①句概述离婚在柬埔寨的特点。转折连词 but 串联起离婚在柬埔寨的可行性:(理论上)合法、易实现(legal、easy to obtain) VS (实践上)不常见(not common)。②句解释离婚不常见的原因。with some disapproval 揭示柬埔寨人们对离婚的态度:不认同。③句介绍离婚时的



财产分配问题:婚前财产各自所有,婚后财产平均分割。④句介绍再婚情况:离异男女可再婚,但存在性别偏见。连词 while 并以两组对比结构(The divorced male VS the woman、doesn't have a waiting period VS must wait ten months)详细阐释性别不平等:离异男性再婚无需等待期 VS 离异女性必须等待十个月。



知识补充



第二部分 阅读理解

Part A



原文外教朗读



Text 1 时尚业的身材典范面临挑战



一、文章总体分析

本文选自 *The Christian Science Monitor*《基督教科学箴言报》2015 年 4 月 5 日一篇题为 A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals(时尚业的身材典范面临挑战)的文章。作者围绕法国“旨在叫停时尚业瘦身风”的新近立法展开论述,按照“介绍法国新近立法事件——全面评述事件——介绍他国解决同一问题的不同思路——概括评述两种思路优劣并提出补充建议”的脉络行文。文中采用了对比、举例、数据、因果等多种论证方式。

注:近十年英语一真题阅读 A 首次选用《基督教科学箴言报》中文章,因此有必要对其稍作介绍:这是一份略带基督教性质的报纸,宣讲教义不多,而是试图通过对各种事件的“正面”报道来启示和感化人们。它以善于强调报道国内国际重大事件,并对其进行见解独到的述评和分析而著称于报界,受到知识界的推崇。本文含有的观点“内在美大于外在美”、“道德约束比强制性严惩更有效”等恰恰体现了该报文风。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women. ② Its lawmakers gave preliminary^① approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra^②-thin models on runways. ③ The parliament also agreed to ban websites that “incite^③ excessive^④ thinness” by promoting extreme dieting.

法国,一个自豪于自己“全球时尚革新者”身份的国家,如今裁定其时尚业失去了定义女性形体美的绝对权。其立法者上周初步批准了一项法规,即雇用极瘦了台模特会被判有罪。议会还同意取缔那些以提倡极端节食的方式来“鼓动过度瘦削”的网站。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① preliminary [pri'liminəri] a. 初步的,预备的

② ultra- ['ʌltrə] pref. 极,超过某限度

③ incite [in'saɪt] v. 煽动,鼓动

④ excessive [ɪk'sesɪv] a. 过多的,极度的

① pride as(自豪于,以……为豪)

② fashion industry(时尚业)

③ absolute right(绝对权)

④ give approval to(批准……)

● 经典搭配

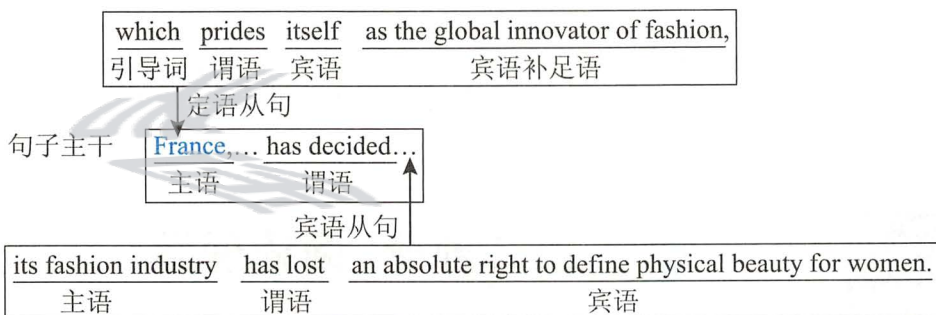
France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women.

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



结构切分：



功能注释：本句主干为 France... has decided (that)..., 指出法国新近正式出台了一项规定。宾语从句 (that) its fashion industry... 说明其内容。which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰 France, 补充说明法国“引领全球时尚”的地位。

· 语篇分析 ·

第一段为第一部分, 介绍新近事件: 法国立法禁止时尚业雇用极瘦模特及倡导过度节食。关键词为: ①make it a crime; ②ban。

①句概述点题: 法国裁定其时尚业不再具有界定女性形体美的绝对权。主干概述事件影响。两处完成时态 has decided (decided 此处意为“[官方或法律]裁决、判定”)、has lost 暗示历来情形, 并强调事态新近已发生逆转。absolute right to define beauty for women 以略带夸张的手法强调时尚业巨大的社会影响力。插入的 which 从句 (pride 意为“以……为自豪”) 与句子主干暗成悖论——为自己的时尚业自豪, 却取缔其相关权利, 凸显法国“立法的决然”并引发读者探究“背后的动机”。

②③句具体介绍法案内容。gave preliminary approval 与 also agreed to... 并列衔接两句。

②句介绍法令一: 禁止雇用极瘦模特走秀。employ ultra-thin models on runways 初步说明①句 define physical beauty for women 指向 (即: 法案针对现象): 时尚业雇佣超瘦模特、定义超瘦为美; make it a crime 则回应①句 has lost, 并强调法令的“强制性”和“严厉性”。

③句介绍法令二: 取缔提倡极端节食、鼓励过度瘦削的网站。本句和上句以 runways + websites 形成互补表达 (同为①句 fashion industry 下义词) 说明两项法令各自针对方向: 前者针对 T 台 (runways 此处特指“天桥、T 台”), 后者针对网站, 两者均为时尚业宣扬“极瘦为美”之地。ultra-thin & excessive thinness & extreme dieting 与 incite (煽动、唆使) 一明一暗, 凸显时尚业“极端性、不健康性”。ban 呼应 make it a crime, 再次提醒法案的“禁令性、强制性”。

【深层解读】本段为“先概述点题—后详细介绍”的总分结构, 深层来看实为“先明确影响 (结果) —后说明原因 (背景)”的因果逻辑, 这种逻辑开篇, 无疑锁定全文主题, 即“女性形体以瘦为美”的时尚界共识面临强制性颠覆。另外, 文章开篇若出现 decide/decision (裁决, 判决), rule (判定, 裁定), validate (使合法化, 使生效), approve/approval (通过) 等词汇, 则全文围绕“某判决或立法”展开, 论述通常涉及“判决或立法的细节、影响、外界看法、作者看法等等”。

· 真题精解 ·

21. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?	21. 根据第一段内容可知, 法国将会发生什么情形?
[A] Physical beauty would be redefined.	[A] 形体美会被重新界定。
[B] New runways would be constructed.	[B] 新的 T 台会被建造。
[C] Websites about dieting would thrive.	[C] 节食网站会兴盛。
[D] The fashion industry would decline.	[D] 时尚业会衰落。

【精准定位】第一段①句指出, 法国裁定其时尚业丧失了界定女性形体美的绝对权, ②③句具体介



绍其新近立法内容:禁止雇用极瘦模特走 T 台;取缔鼓吹过度瘦削的网站。可见,“以超瘦为美”的标准将会被重新界定,[A]正确。

[命题解密] [A]是结合②③句对①句 its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty 做出的正确解读。

[B]曲解②句内容:法规禁止的是“时尚业雇用过瘦的 T 台模特(介词结构 on runways 修饰 models)”,而非“模特在(当前的)T 台上行走”。[C]将文中对象从“提倡极端节食的网站”偷换为“普通节食网站”,且“取缔前者”大概率对后者有负面影响,“兴盛”含义恰恰相反。[D]过度推断①句内容:时尚业“兴衰与否”与其“是否拥有定义美的绝对权”并无直接关联,选项过于武断。

[技巧总结] 当选项为完整的陈述性内容时,应对其分解:“名词性部分”往往取自原文,用于引导定位;“描述或评论的谓语或修饰成分”是需要判断正误的内容。由于正确项不会偏离段落/文章主旨,据此可先对“名词部分”进行初步过滤,再逐一定位原文比对。本题中,[A]Physical beauty、[B]runways、[C]Websites about dieting、[D]the fashion industry 当中,[B]与[C]重心分别落在“T 台”和“网站”上,涉及细节但偏离主线,而[D]断然否定了时尚业前景,超出原文信息范围,故属于过度推断。

II ① Such measures have a couple of **uplifting**^① motives. ② They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up **impinging**^② on health. ③ That's a start. ④ And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death — as some have done. ⑤ It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the **signal**^③ it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

这些法令有几种积极的目的。它们表明美不应由最终危害健康的外表来界定。这是第一条。其次,极瘦模特禁令似乎不仅仅是保护模特免于节食致死——正如一些(模特)已经做了的。它责令时尚业必须对其发送给女性,尤其是十几岁少女的信号负责,这些信号是她们必须用来衡量自身个人价值的社会尺度。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①uplifting [ʌpˈlɪftɪŋ] a. (在道德、文化等方面)进行提升的

②impinge [ɪmˈpɪndʒ] v. 侵犯,侵害

③signal ['sɪgnəl] n. 信号,暗号
- ③go beyond(超出,胜过)

④protect... from... (保护……不受……伤害,使……免于……)

⑤take responsibility for(对……负责)

⑥tape-measure(皮尺,卷尺)

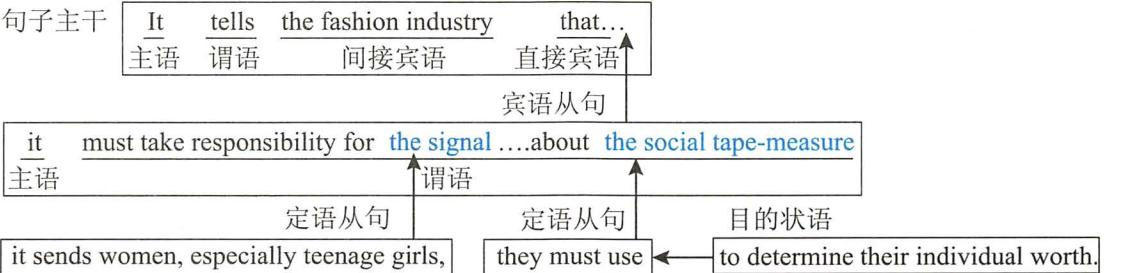
⑦individual worth(个人价值)

● 经典搭配

- ①end up doing(最终处于……,结束,告终)
- ②impinge on(损害,妨碍,侵犯)

It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

结构切分:



功能注释: 本句主干为 It tells the fashion industry that..., 宾语从句主干为 it must take

responsibility for the signal... about...; 其中嵌套两个省略 that 的定语从句: it sends women... 修饰 the signal, 说明时尚业所发射信号的“接收者/受影响者”; they must use... 修饰 the social tape-measure, 进一步强调其巨大影响。

• 语篇分析 •

第二至四段为第二部分, 全面评述法国的立法事件。其中第二段肯定立法的积极动机。关键词为: a couple of uplifting motives。

①句总起段落: 上述法令出于几种积极考虑。a couple of uplifting motives 说明本段关注点“立法动机”, 并明确作者肯定态度: uplifting 意为“(在道德、文化等方面进行提升的”, 带明显褒义色彩。

②至⑤句具体介绍立法的三重积极动机。They suggest... And... go beyond... It tells... 衔接各句。

②③句从“社会”层面说明立法动机一: 纠正人们对“美”的错误认识。②句 that 定语从句中, end up doing sth(或~ in a particular state) 含“到头来……, 尽管初衷并非如此”之意, looks 被这一指向性明显的定语从句修饰, 加之 should not 传达的“纠正”之意, 表明此处 looks 具体指“极度瘦削的外形”, 同时也可判断 impinge on health 大致表“对健康不利”之意。③句 a start 暗示下文将继续介绍其他动机。

④⑤句进而聚焦“极瘦模特禁令”, 说明立法的另外两重动机。the ban on ultra-thin models... It... 回指衔接, 均为第一段②句所述法令(本文重点)。

④句从“模特”层面说明立法动机二: 防止模特因过度节食而死。seems to go beyond... (beyond 意为“超过”) 巧妙衔接两重动机, 且清晰说明二者关系: 本句为浅层动机, 下句将介绍更深层动机; — as some have done 补充指出模特节食致死并非危言耸听, 而是已有悲剧。

⑤句从“时尚业”层面说明立法动机三: 责令时尚业对其发送的“社会尺度”信号负责。tell(意为 to say that sb must do sth“命令, 责令”) 引出发令内容; take responsibility 反向强调“宣扬超瘦为美”的做法极不负责。signal 意为“(输送的)信号、暗号”, 表明时尚业无需多言, 仅仅某个行为或动作就足以引导大众; tape-measure 本意为“卷尺”, 这里既用其本意形象说明“时尚业以一卷皮尺界定女性美”, 又借其喻意指“(社会)尺度/标准”, 突显时尚业的巨大影响力。especially teenage girls 指向最易受影响的群体: 追潮流且辨识力不足的年轻女孩, 明确法令重点保护对象。定语从句(that) they must use to determine their individual worth 进一步强调社会标尺(时尚业所发送信号)的巨大社会影响, 也即: 时尚业不仅决定着人们的审美观, 还决定着人们的个人价值观。

【深层解读】本段以 have a couple of uplifting motives... That's a start... And... go beyond... It tells... 形成“总(①句)一分(②至⑤句)”结构, 指出当前法令的多重良好动机; 褒义词 uplifting 奠定全段“支持法令”的情感基调。②句和⑤句两条法令均为“动词+ 情态动词”结构, 但面向的对象不同, 语气也完全不同: ②句 suggest... should not... 面向“大众”发出呼吁, 语气较为缓和; ⑤句 tell... it must... 面向“时尚业”, 语气十分严厉, 契合首句作者情感态度。

• 真题精解 •

22. The phrase “impinging on” (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____.	22. 短语 impinging on(第二段第二行)含义最接近于_____。
[A] indicating the state of	[A] 表明……的状态
[B] heightening the value of	[B] 提高……的价值
[C] losing faith in	[C] 对……失去信心
[D] doing harm to	[D] 对……造成伤害

【精准定位】考查短语所在句(第二段②句)指出, 法国新出台的法令意在表明“美不应由最终……健康的外表来界定”, 且根据上文(第一段及第二段①句)可知: 法令意在叫停时尚业定义的“极瘦为美”, 第

二段则是在介绍法令的“积极动机(uptlifting motives)。可见,符合文意的只有[D]。

[命题解密] 短语 end up doing 所含的“意想不到”、uptlifting 的“褒义”色彩,以及上文对时尚业推崇的超瘦为美的“否定态度”、下文“法令意在保护模特以免节食致死”等信息综合起来即为“过度瘦削的外形有害健康”,与正确项[D]契合。

[A]利用常识“外表特征反映身体健康状况”干扰,但该内容不带任何导向性。[B]把第二段①句 uptlifting 反映的“作者对法令动机的肯定”强行与“时尚业审美标准对健康的影响”关联。[C]曲解第二段④句 starving them to death 含义,该内容用于说明法令意图之一是“保护模特免于节食致死”,并非表明“模特失去对健康的信心”。

[技巧总结] impinging on 为“超纲词+关键词(集中体现了“美”和“健康”的关系,以及作者对时尚业所定义美的否定态度)”,是典型的词义题命题点。解答这类题目需要从上下文中找到足够的线索,把握文中多个主体之间的逻辑关系,以及作者整体的观点态度。“逻辑顺滑”为检验选择是否正确的主要标准。[D]可与上下文形成顺滑逻辑:时尚业所宣扬的“过度节食求得超瘦”有损健康——法令意在遏制时尚业的“瘦身风”——作者对这一立法动机表示肯定。

III ① The bans, if fully enforced^①, would suggest to women (and many men) that they should not let others be arbiters^② of their beauty. ② And perhaps faintly, they hint^③ that people should look to intangible^④ qualities^⑤ like character^⑥ and intellect^⑦ rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques^⑧.

这些禁令,倘若得以彻底执行,将向女性(以及很多男性)表明,不应让他人做自己美的仲裁者。且它们还可能会微弱地暗示,人们应该关注性格、才智等无形的品质,而不是一味节食至零码或蜂腰体型。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①enforce [in'fɔ:s] v. 执行,实施

②arbiter ['ɑ:bitə] n. 仲裁者,裁决人

③hint [hint] v. 暗示,示意

④intangible [in'tændʒɪbəl] a. 无形的

⑤quality ['kwɒləti] n. 素质,品德,品性

⑥character ['kærəktə] n. 个性,性格

⑦intellect ['intəlekt] n. 智力,才智

⑧physique [fɪ'zi:k] n. 体格,体型

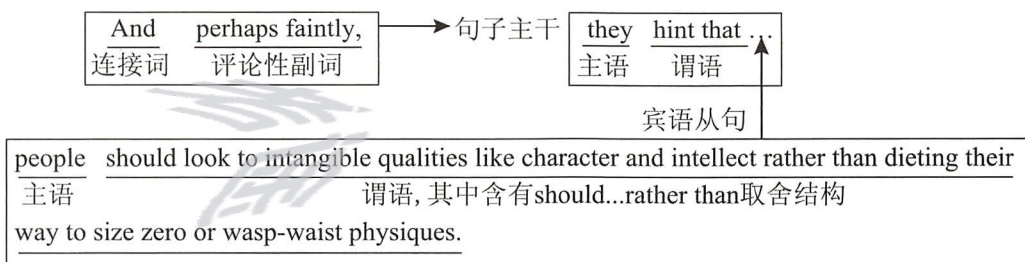
● 经典搭配

①look to(注意,关注(并考虑改进))

②rather than(而不是)

And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques.

结构切分:



功能注释:本句主干为 they hint that..., that 宾语从句以 people should... rather than... 取舍结构肯定前者,否定后者。句首评注性副词 perhaps faintly 修饰全句,说明该暗示信息的微妙。



第三段进而推断禁令若得以实现,或对社会产生的积极意义。关键词为:if fully enforced。

①句推断法案可能的积极影响之一:让人们意识到“不应让他人做自己美的仲裁者”。would suggest... they should not let others be arbiters of their beauty(其中 arbiter 意为“仲裁人、裁决人”)批判时尚业“霸据定义美的绝对权”、倡导女性“做自己美的仲裁者”,彰显法令的积极意义。注:本句“虚拟语态”辅以“严格的条件限定”(if fully enforced would...)使得作者对法案积极意义的推断带上了“水中望月”的意味,即事实上法案可能难以彻底实施。

②句说明可能的积极影响之二:使人们注重“内在品质”胜过“外在形体”。句首评注副词 perhaps faintly(a faint hope/possibility 意为 a very small or slight hope/possibility“微弱的,渺茫的”)语用功能类似①句 if fully enforced,强调本句所述积极影响“即便存在,也是非常微弱”。句中 look to 意为“关注[尤指努力改进]”;size zero(直译为“零码,纸片人”,指“极瘦之人”)、wasp-waist physiques(wasp waist 直译为“蜂腰”,喻指“极细的腰”;physique 意为“体型”)为借代用法,指向时尚业定义的美;intangible qualities like...(intangible 意为 abstract or is hard to define or measure“难以捉摸/确定的”)则为法令意在引导人们关注的美:无形的、深刻的内在美。

【深层解读】本段一方面延续上段的“肯定态度”、推断法案可能产生的积极影响,另一方面又以虚拟语气 if fully enforced、评注副词 perhaps faintly、以及影响引出词 suggest, hint 弱化这一积极影响,使作者的肯定带上深深的疑虑,为下文对法令展开正面批驳做铺垫。

IV ① The French measures, however, rely too much on severe^① punishment^② to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep-and bone-showing. ② Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index^③ of body mass^④ could result in a \$ 85,000 fine^⑤ and six months in prison.

然而,法国的措施过于依赖严厉惩罚来改变一种依然将美视为外表的、骨感的文化。根据该项法律,雇用未达政府规定身体质量指数的时尚模特可导致 85000 美元罚款及六个月监禁。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①severe [sɪ'viə] a. 严厉的,重的
- ②punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt] n. 惩罚,处罚
- ③index ['ɪndeks] n. 指数
- ④mass [mæs] n. 质量
- ⑤fine [faɪn] n. 罚金,罚款

● 经典搭配

- ①severe punishment(严厉惩罚)
- ②regard as(把……认作,把……当作)
- ③result in(导致,造成)

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段转而指出法国措施的局限性:“严惩性”法令难以改变根深蒂固的审美文化。关键词为:rely too much on severe punishment。

①句指出法国举措的问题:过于依赖严厉的惩罚。however 转换情感基调:从前文“肯定”转入本段的“批驳”;rely too much on... to change a culture... 以 too... to... 结构(太……而不能……)明确否定法案的效力。that 定语从句和主句 severe punishment 间暗含巨大落差——当今整个社会都将美等同于外形的骨感,指望单纯通过“对时尚业施以严惩”来改变社会共识并不现实。

②句证明①句,举具体条款说明法令的“严惩性”。Under the law 回应①句 The French measures; could result in 表明“因(行为)果(惩罚)”关系;using a fashion model that does not meet... 为“极瘦模特



法令”所明令禁止;\$85,000 fine and six months in prison(85000 美元罚款+6个月监禁)凸显法令对该行为的严惩,体现①句 severe punishment。注:index of body mass(BMI 身体质量指数):是目前国际上通用衡量人体胖瘦程度以及是否健康的标准,具体计算方式为“体重公斤数除以身高米数平方”。

【深层解读】体味副词中蕴含的作者明确态度:首句 too much...to... 一步奠定作者对“法国试图借严惩性强制法令解决问题”的否定态度,still 则强调当今文化特征的根深蒂固,拉大“严惩法令”和“现实文化”之间的错位,进一步具化作者否定态度,突显段落要义。

V ① The fashion industry knows it has an inherent^① problem in focusing on material adornment^② and idealized^③ body types. ② In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standards for models and fashion images that rely more on peer pressure for enforcement^④.

时尚业知道自身在“专注物质装饰和理想化体型”上存在固有问题。在丹麦、美国和其他几个国家,时尚行业正尝试就模特和时尚形象制定自愿标准,这些标准的实施更多依靠同侪压力的作用。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①inherent [ɪnˈhɪərənt] a. 固有的,内在的

②adornment [əˈdɔːnmənt] n. 装饰

③idealize [aɪˈdɪəlaɪz] v. 将……视为理想,将……理想化

④enforcement [enˈfɔːsmənt] n. 执行,实施

①focus on(集中(注意力、精力于))

②rely on(依赖,依靠)

③peer pressure(同侪压力)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·

第五、六段为第三部分,介绍丹麦等国叫停定义超瘦为美的方式:时尚业制定行业自愿道德标准。

第五段概述:丹麦等国的时尚业正在尝试制定行业自愿标准。关键词为: set voluntary standards。

①句介绍时尚业的“知”:时尚业自知本身存在固有问题。inherent(固有的,内在的)凸显问题的根深蒂固;material adornment(物质装饰)和 idealized body types(理想化体型;其中 idealized 意为 imagined, unrealistic“理想化的,不实际的”)分别与“精神养分”与“健康体型、差异体型”相对;know 一词言简意赅,指出时尚业对自身问题“了然于心”,为引出其“自愿行动”做好铺垫。

②句明确时尚业的“行”(第五、六段意群主旨):丹麦等国的时尚业正尝试制定行业自愿标准以解决问题。set voluntary standards(voluntary 意为 done willingly and without being forced)以及 peer pressure 与法国所采取的“强制立法(law, made it a crime, ban)”及“实施严惩措施(severe punishment)”突显两者解决该问题的不同。

【深层解读】段首句的主语往往代表该段落的行为主体,其改变可能意味着作者论述角度的转变(段/意群的转变),是划分文章大逻辑的重要线索。本文前四段的段首主语为 France, Such measures, The bans, The French measures, 表明其关注点为“法国针对时尚业制定的法令”,本段 The fashion industry 表明文章开始将关注对象扩大至“整个时尚业”,探讨法以国外国家的情况。而本段所述丹麦等国措施与上段法国措施差异迥然,暗示作者站位:更倾向于丹麦等国的方式。

VI ① In contrast to France's actions, Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions^① regarding the age, health, and other characteristics^② of models. ② The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical^③ Charter^④ clearly states: “We are aware of and take responsibility for the

与法国的举措形成对比,丹麦时尚行业上个月就关于模特年龄、健康及其他特征的规定和处罚达成了一致。新修订的《丹麦时尚道德宪章》明确声明:“我们知晓并为时尚业对身材典范的影响,



impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on young people.” ③ The charter’s main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion Week (CFW), which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute. ④ But in general it relies on a name-and-shame method of **compliance**⑤.

尤其是对年轻人的影响负责。”宪章的主要强制手段为,拒绝设计师和模特经纪公司参加丹麦时装周举办的哥本哈根时装周(CFW)。但总体上它依靠的是“公开点名批评”的遵从办法。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① **sanction** ['sæŋkʃən] *n.* 制裁,处罚
 ② **characteristic** [kærəktə'ristɪk] *n.* 特征,特性
 ③ **ethical** ['eθɪkəl] *a.* 道德的,伦理的
 ④ **charter** ['tʃɑ:tə] *n.* 宪章
 ⑤ **compliance** [kəm'plaɪəns] *n.* 服从,遵从,顺从

- ① in contrast to (与……对比)
 ② agree on (对……取得一致意见)
 ③ be aware of (意识到,明白,知晓)
 ④ take responsibility for (承担(做)某事的责任)
 ⑤ in general (总的说来,从总体上看)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·



第六段具体介绍丹麦等国时尚业的自愿道德标准。关键词为:① **Danish**; ② **name-and-shame**。

① **句总领段落**: 丹麦时尚业就关于模特健康等的规定和处罚取得了一致意见。In contrast to 明确丹麦与法国举措的“本质不同”; agreed on rules and sanctions... 回应上段②句,具体说明丹麦的举措。

②至④ **句展开介绍上述一致意见,即新版《丹麦时尚道德宪章》。**

② **句首先介绍《宪章》指导思想**: 时尚业自愿对其行为的社会影响负责。The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical Charter 明确上段 agreed on rules and sanctions 所指; clearly states 后以直接引语传递丹麦时尚业的宣誓。Charter 指“(某团体)说明权利、目标、原则的正式文件”,区别于完全强制性的 law。

③ **句退而指出《宪章》也使用了一定的强制手段**。enforcement, deny access... to... 体现的强制性是“丹麦时尚业发起的一种抵制、拒绝”,明显不同于法国的“立法禁止,罚款和监禁”。main tool of enforcement 暗示“拒绝违反宪章声明者参加时装周”已是最严厉的强制性手段,实际起到弱化宪章整体强制性的效果。

④ **句转而强调《宪章》总体的遵从办法:采取软性措施**。But in general 将语意重点置于本句,对《宪章》进行总评。a name-and-shame method 明确上段 relies more on peer pressure 内涵:通过“公开点名批评的方法”唤起道德羞耻心,从而尽量避免此类行为。compliance 意为“(对规则、协议或要求的)服从、遵守”。

【**深层解读**】上段已经暗示丹麦等国不同于法国,本段又以丹麦为例解释上段,并通过首句 In contrast to France’s actions 明确强调其截然不同,可见“对比两国措施”是作者的写作重点,自然也是命题重点,因此阅读时应刻意厘清两者异同:前者采用“法律强制措施”;后者为“自愿道德标准”,仅在一些时尚活动中对宪章违背者采取强制抵制的措施。

· 真题精解 ·



23. Which of the following is true of the fashion industry?	23. 下列关于时尚业的说法哪项正确?
[A] The French measures have already failed.	[A] 法国的措施已经失败。
[B] Its inherent problems are getting worse.	[B] 其固有问题在日益恶化。
[C] Models are no longer under peer pressure.	[C] 模特们不再面临同侪压力。
[D] New standards are being set in Denmark.	[D] 丹麦正在制定新的标准。

【**精准定位**】第五段②句指出丹麦等国的时尚业正尝试制定自愿标准,第六段则以丹麦为例介绍其



具体措施,可见,丹麦正在制定新标准,[D]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[D]是对第五段②句 In Denmark ... it is trying to set voluntary standards 以及第六段内容的高度概括。

[A]将第四段信息“法国的法令存在明显不足”夸大为“法国的法令已经失败(have already failed)”。[B]利用第五段①句 The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem 干扰,但 are getting worse 为杜撰内容,与②句“时尚业正在制定行业标准解决其固有问题”相悖。[C]对第五段②句 models... peer pressure 断章取义,将“时尚业针对模特雇佣制定了(更多依靠同侪压力作用的)自愿标准”改为“模特不再受同侪压力影响”。

[技巧总结] 题干关键词 fashion industry 遍布全篇,且选项涉及的内容范围很大(第四、五、六段),可先划定各选项关键词(在文中出现的名词或其变体),分别回原文进行定位→再将选项信息与原文比较,判断正误;正确项往往是对原文主要信息的恰当概括和合理推理。本题中,利用 in Denmark、standards 将[D]定位至五、六段;利用 The French measures, failed 将[A]定位至第四段,利用 inherent problems 将[B]定位至第五段①句;利用 models、peer pressure 将[C]定位至第五段②句。随后对比发现[D]New standards are being set 概括第五段 is trying to set voluntary standards 以及第六段内容。

24. A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for _____.	24. 某位设计师遭到 CFW 拒绝最可能是因为_____。
[A] pursuing perfect physical conditions	[A] 追求完美的身体状况
[B] caring too much about models' character	[B] 过于在意模特的性格
[C] showing little concern for health factors	[C] 几乎不关心健康因素
[D] setting a high age threshold for models	[D] 对模特的年龄设置高门槛

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 CFW 定位至第六段。②至④句具体指出丹麦时尚业的做法:在《丹麦时尚道德宪章》中声明为时尚业对身材典范的影响负责,并拒绝违反宪章的设计师参加哥本哈根时装周(CFW)。因此,不关注健康因素的设计师可能会被 CFW 拒之门外,[C]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[C]showing little concern for health factors 是结合第六段①句 rules and sanctions regarding... health... of models 以及②take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals,对③句 to deny access for designers 做出的合理推断。

[A]利用第六段①②句中 health、body ideals 形成干扰,但选项中 physical conditions 指“身体状况”,并非文中遭抵制的“超瘦身材(时尚界所认可的完美体形)”。[B]把第六段①句 characteristics of models 偷换为 models' character,但前者 characteristics 意为“特征”,后者 character 则指“性格”。[D]利用第六段①句 age... of models 干扰,但并未指出设计师会对模特年龄设置高门槛(setting a high age threshold for),更无法推知设计师会因此被时装周拒之门外。

[技巧总结] 本题容易定位,但难点在于:选项均与原文非常相似,真假难辨。解决此类题目既要抓“小”,又要抓“大”:既要仔细对比,辨别选项中概念关系等和原文内容的细微差异;又要考虑文章总体观点、借其作为推理判断的标准。判断选项的过程中要注意:轻形(文字)似,重神(含义)似。[A]perfect physical conditions 和 body ideals 貌似相同,实则反义;[B]中的 models' character(模特性格)与原文 characteristics of models 也形近义远;[D]中 age... for models 与文中 age... of models 非常相似,但 setting a high threshold 是原文无法推知的信息。且从五、六段乃至全文来看,丹麦时尚业的举措在于呼吁重视健康,向大众传达健康美,而“模特性格、年龄”显然与主线无关,只有[C]既与文中细节一致,又契合主线。

VII ① Relying on ethical persuasion^① rather than law to address^② the misuse^③ of body ideals may be the best step. ② Even better would be to help elevate^④ notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry. [419 words]

依靠道德劝说而不是法律来纠正对身材典范的误用也许是最佳手段。比这更胜一筹的是促使美的观念提升到超越特定行业物质标准的层次。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① persuasion [pə'sweɪʒən] n. 说服

② address [ə'dres] v. 对付, 处理, 设法了解并解决

③ misuse [mis'ju:z] n. 误用

④ elevate ['elɪveɪt] v. 提升

● 经典搭配

① ethical persuasion (道德劝说, 道德说服)

· 语篇分析 ·

第七段明确观点, 升华全文: “道德劝说”优于“法律强制”, 若能结合“提升审美意识”更佳。关键词为: elevate notions of beauty.

① 句对上文所述两种截然不同的举措做出评论。misuse of body ideals 则直接评判时尚业定义超瘦为美的“问题性”(misuse 意为“误用, 滥用”); Relying on... rather than... may be the best step 明确作者是在“丹麦等国依赖道德劝说(ethical persuasion)”和“法国立法强制(law)”之间的取舍: 道德劝说更佳。may be the best step 使得作者的取舍带上“退而求其次”的意味, 暗示下文将进一步提出补充建议。

② 句提出补充建议: 帮助人们提升审美观念。Even better 引出作者的补充建议, 提升“道德劝说”方式。help elevate notions of beauty beyond... 针对“大众”而言, 提升其审美意识, 而丹麦等国的 ethical persuasion (道德劝说) 是“时尚业自身行为”, 两者内外结合, 恰能回应前文指出的现状“当前整个文化氛围是将美视为外表的、骨感的”, 从而真正解决。注: a particular industry 这里指代时尚业。

【深层解读】本段为终结段, 不仅将相对孤立的前两大部分(第一至四段的“法国法令”和第五、六段的“道德劝说”)相连、进行优劣评判, 更进一步补充建议, 使其更加完美有效, 明确通篇写作立意。

· 真题精解 ·

25. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?	25. 下列哪项可能是本文的最佳题目?
[A] The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry	[A] 时尚业面临的巨大威胁
[B] Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty	[B] 只不过是又一轮挣扎求“美”
[C] A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France	[C] 法国饥饿模特面临的两难处境
[D] A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals	[D] 时尚业的身材典范面临挑战

【精准定位】通读全文, 前四段介绍并评判法国针对时尚业“以超瘦为美”所下禁令; 第五、六段转而介绍丹麦等国针对该问题的不同解决思路“道德劝说”, 末段比较评判两种措施, 并进一步提出建议。可见, 全文论述对象为各国对“时尚业以超瘦为美”发起的挑战, [D] 为最适合标题。

【命题解密】正确项[D]是对文章主要内容的恰当概括。the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals 指文章针对现象“时尚业以超瘦为美”; A Challenge 囊括“法国的强制措施(law)”以及丹麦等国的“道德劝服方式(ethical persuasion)”。

[A] 夸大其词, 面临威胁的并非是“整个时尚业”, 而只是“时尚业引领的审美观”。[B] 对第七段作者态度断章取义, 作者最后提出更应该提升审美观念, 但他其实支持时尚业“通过道德劝说来纠正畸形瘦身风”的新举措, 未将其归结为“又一种求美之举”。[C] 利用文中细节信息“一些模特节食致死”干扰, 但这仅为文中细节, 并非全文主要关注点。



[技巧总结] 文章题目应概括全文主旨,既要体现文章探讨的对象,又要传达文章情感态度。解题时可借助以下线索:①以同义词、近义词、上下义词的形式多次出现的关键词;②各段落(段群)主旨紧密围绕某一话题展开;③文章主旨句(尤其注意开篇句、第一段末句、第二段首句及文章末尾部分)。干扰方式通常有:①利用文章细枝末节干扰,但选项太窄,不能涵盖全文;②利用文章涉及对象加以发挥捏造,但涉及对象并非文章主角;③利用作者情感态度干扰,但选项对其进行歪曲误解,并非文章真实意图。



知识补充

Text 2 英国乡村亟待各派政治力量 联合起来加以保护



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析

本文选自 *The Guardian* 《卫报》2014 年 11 月 5 日文章: Is Ukip the Only Party That Cares about the British Countryside? (独立党是唯一关心英国乡村的政党吗?)。全文按照“提出并诠释问题:乡村保护虽为民意所在却非施政所向(首三段)——分析并解决问题:城乡发展需要规划进行,各派政治力量应联合起来保护乡村(末三段)”的脉络展开论述。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① For the first time in history more people live in towns than in the country. ② In Britain this has had a curious result. ③ While polls^① show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside^② the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

有史以来第一次,住在城镇的人多于住在乡村的人。这在英国出现了奇怪的结果。虽然民意调查显示英国人认为“乡村”与王室、莎士比亚和国民保健制度(NHS)一样,是他们对自自己的国家最为自豪的地方,但这得到的政治支持有限。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① poll [pəʊl] *n.* 民意调查

② alongside [əˈlɒŋˈsaɪd] *prep.* (与……) 相比

① rate as (认为,评价为)

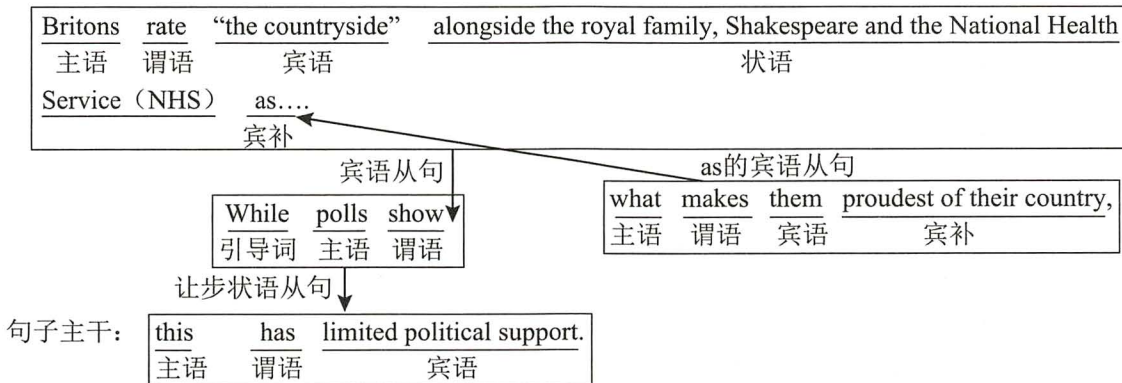
② National Health Service ((英国)国民保健制度)

③ proud of (对……感到骄傲)

● 经典搭配

While polls show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

结构切分:



功能注释:本句主干为 this has limited political support,指出人们对乡村的珍重之情只得到有限的政治支持。让步状语从句 While... 引出一项民意调查,宾语从句(that)Britons... 具体说明人们对乡村的重视之情。

• 语篇分析 •

第一至三段为第一层次,提出并诠释全文问题:英国的乡村保护虽民意所在却非施政所向。

第一段概述问题。关键词:①“the countryside”;②limited political support。

①句直指新现象:有史以来首次城镇人口大于乡村人口。For the first time in history(有史以来第一次)表明现象“新”之余,凸显它值得关注,且暗示它可能造成某种重大影响;more... than... 表面说明比较对象“居住在城镇的人 VS 居住在乡村的人”,实质铺垫下文围绕“城镇 VS 乡村”论述。

②③句说明现象影响,聚焦全文话题。

②句概述影响:在英国出现了反常结果。现在完成时 has had 强调“结果已经生成”;curious(strange and unusual)说明结果不同寻常,引出下文解释。

③句解释②句“反常结果”:英国的乡村保护虽为民意所在,却未得到政治支持。(句子以 While..., this... 形成让步转折,回应上句 curious、展示矛盾情形(语义重点置于后半句/主句)。

前半句以 sb rate A alongside B, C, and D as sth (rate... as... 意为 consider as having a particular value or standard“将……评价为/列入……”;alongside 意为 exist together at the same time“(与……)一起”)说明英国人对“乡村(the countryside)”的无比珍视:将其与无比尊贵的皇室(the royal family)、一代文豪莎翁(Shakespeare)、利国惠民的国家医疗服务体系(NHS)一起,视为“国之四宝(what makes them proudest of their country)”,即:人们以自己的国家拥有“美丽恬静的乡村”而自豪。

后半句言简意赅、表明作者语义重点:国民对乡村的珍视得到的政治支持有限。limited political support 为本段核心关键词,指出当前情形:英国各大政党并未支持民意“重视并保护乡村”,设定下文论述对象。

【深层解读】一、文章以强调“新、奇现象”开篇:①句直指新现象(For the first time)“住在城镇的人首次超过住在乡村的人”;②③句介绍该现象的反常结果(a curious result)“人们无比珍视乡村,但政策支持有限/政党并不支持乡村”,从而锁定话题“乡村保护”。二、文章首段不仅强调现象的“新、奇”,还涉及转折对比(While..., ...)以及类比说明(rate A along B, C, D as...),应警惕命题人在此设置事实关系题。

• 真题精解 •

26. Britain's public sentiment about the countryside _____.	26. 英国民众对乡村的观点_____。
[A] is not well reflected in politics	[A] 在政治中没有很好体现
[B] is fully backed by the royal family	[B] 得到王室的充分支持
[C] didn't start till the Shakespearean age	[C] 直到莎士比亚时代才出现
[D] has brought much benefit to the NHS	[D] 带给 NHS 许多好处

【精准定位】第一段③句明确指出:英国人很重视乡村,认为“乡村”与王室、莎士比亚、NHS 一样,令他们引以为傲,但是这种民意得到的政治支持却非常有限。换言之,英国民众对乡村的观点没有在政治中得到很好的体现。[A]正确。

【命题解密】正确项[A]是对第一段③句 has limited political support 的合理解读。

[B]利用③句 royal family、support 等词捏造出“受到王室的全面支持”,但文中并未介绍王室的态度。[C]利用③句 Shakespeare 捏造关联,但文中用其旨在体现“人们对 countryside 的重视:将其与 Shakespeare 相提并论”,并未介绍英国民众乡村观的起始时间。[D]利用③句 NHS 捏造关联,由 makes them proudest 捏造出“带给 NHS 许多好处”,但同样文中提到 NHS 旨在突出人们对乡村的重视(将其

与 NHS 等并列,视为“国之四宝”),二者并无直接关联。

[技巧总结] 本题直接考点为第一段③句(长难句),实际全面考查对第一段信息的分析能力。正确解答此类试题需要考生:1)会读题,抓住各选项关键信息,锁定答题范围;2)细读文,借助语法知识理清句子结构,由逻辑关联词确定各语义成分功能,明确句子语义重点以及各提及对象之间关系。

具体来看,首先读题:根据四个选项关键词 politics、royal family、Shakespearean age、NHS 可锁定本题答题范围在③句。随后梳理理清句子结构:While 构成句内转折,语义重点在后:转折之前 Britons rate the countryside alongside... as... (人们认为乡村与……一样,都是……)为题干所述内容(即民众对乡村的看法),其中“the countryside”与 the royal family、Shakespeare、NHS 为并列平行结构,四者之间并无直接语义逻辑关联;this (指代前半句)has limited political support 为语义重点。最后于语义重点中比对选项:唯有[A]体现作者强调内容,故正确;[B]、[C]、[D]均以并列平行结构 the royal family、Shakespeare、NHS 强生关联,故错误。

II ① A century ago Octavia Hill **launched**^① the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save “the beauty of natural places for everyone forever.” ② It was **specifically**^② to provide city **dwellers**^③ with spaces for leisure where they could experience “a **refreshing**^④ air.” ③ Hill’s **pressure**^⑤ later led to the creation of national parks and green belts. ④ They don’t make countryside any more, and every year **concrete**^⑥ **consumes**^⑦ more of it. ⑤ It needs constant **guardianship**^⑧.

一个世纪前,奥克塔维亚·希尔发起了国民托管组织,不是为了拯救时尚华丽的豪宅而是“为所有人永久保留自然美的地方。”它专门为城市居民提供可以让他们体验到“一丝清新空气”的休闲空间。后来,希尔的呼吁使得国家公园和绿化带得以创建。而现在,他们不再建设乡村,混凝土每年消耗更多的乡村。乡村需要持续保护。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **launch** [lɔːntʃ] *v.* 发起
② **specifically** [spɪˈsɪfɪkəli] *ad.* 特意,专门地
③ **dweller** [ˈdwelə] *n.* 居民
④ **refreshing** [rɪˈfreʃɪŋ] *a.* 清爽的,清新的
⑤ **pressure** [ˈpreʃə] *n.* 催促,强迫,呼吁
⑥ **concrete** [ˈkɒŋkriːt] *n.* 混凝土

- ⑦ **consume** [kənˈsjuːm] *v.* 消耗
⑧ **guardianship** [ˈɡɑːdɪənʃɪp] *n.* 监护,保护

● 经典搭配

- ① provide sb with sth (提供某物给某人)
② green belt (绿化带)

· 语篇分析 ·

第二、三段诠释问题。其中第二段以“国民托管组织(the National Trust,民间组织)乡村保护成就的今昔变化”反衬说明问题。关键词:①the National Trust;②don’t make countryside any more。

①②句追溯国民托管组织的创建初衷。

①句指出该组织旨在“永久保留自然美之地”。作者选用大词 launched(to start something, usually something big and important)意在突出该组织重要性非同寻常,其创建可谓英国历史上一大壮举。取舍结构 not to... but to 辅以 for everyone forever 的强调功能,凸显该组织的创建初衷:为所有的人永存自然美之地。句中 stylish house 指代城区人为建造的富丽堂皇的房子,与指代自然乡土的 natural places 形成鲜明对比;近义词 rescue 与 save 前后呼应,传达全篇隐藏问题:“乡村保护 VS 城镇住房”孰轻孰重,何以解决?

②句继续指出该组织意在为城市居民提供呼吸新鲜空气的休闲空间。句中 specifically(intended for one particular thing only“特意,专门地”)用以强调该组织目的单纯、专注;provide... with spaces for leisure... refreshing air 明示该组织利民之处,传达“乡村”之于“城市”的重要性,城乡互存的必要性。



③④句今昔对比该组织所取成就发生的变化。

③句以 later 为时间转折,指出该组织影响之下的成果:(出于自然环境保护目的的)国家公园和(城市)绿化带得以创建。Hill's pressure(pressure 意为 the act of trying to persuade or to force sb to do sth “催促,呼吁”)代指 the National Trust 的努力,说明希尔组织在社会上生成的重大影响。the creation 隐含施动者“国家、英国政府、执政党”,即:希尔及其国民托管组织的呼吁、施压之下,英国政府建立了国家公园和城市绿化带。

④句以 They don't... any more 表明情形变化:目前该组织所取成果未被延续,且正遭严重破坏:当局不再重视乡村保护,且城市建筑每年都在蚕食更多乡村。They 明示上句 creation(与本句 make 语义相同)施动者所指:权威人士,英国当局。not... any more 体现今昔对比,反映当局在“城乡建设”问题上的态度变化:不再城乡共建,而是偏倚城市建设。and 引发语义递进:每年施建诸多现代化城市建筑、蚕食乡村(concrete 本义指“混凝土”,此处指代各种现代建筑;consume 一词展现现代建筑对乡村之地的逐年蚕食,即:破坏国民托管组织之前所取成就,与该组织永久保护自然美的目的背道而驰。

⑤句作者顺而发出呼吁:乡村需要持续保护。constant(continual or continuous, incessant“持续的,经常的”)回应④句 every year,强调乡村保护不可三天打鱼两天晒网而应长期持续,反衬当局施政方向的错误性,为下文介绍各政党在乡村保护问题上的看法做好铺垫。

【深层解读】本段以 A century ago, later 及一般现在时态(They don't... any more...)为时间轴,串起对国民托管组织(the National Trust)创建初衷、历史业绩及现状的介绍:①②句 not to rescue... but to save, was specifically to... 说明该组织宗旨“永久保护自然美之地”;③④句 Hill's pressure led to... don't... any more... consumes more 则说明该组织对乡村的保护已由之前的“成果显著、影响重大”沦为“成果被破坏,力不从心”。

· 真题精解 ·



27. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being _____.	27. 根据第二段,国家托管组织的成果现在正被_____。
[A] largely overshadowed	[A] 大大蒙上阴影
[B] properly protected	[B] 恰当保护
[C] effectively reinforced	[C] 有效加强
[D] gradually destroyed	[D] 逐渐破坏

【精准定位】第二段④句指出:现在他们(即英国当局)不仅不再建设乡村,甚至逐年用混凝土(即城市建设)吞噬乡村(土地)。这很明显与①②句所述国民托管组织宗旨(永葆自然美之地)背道而驰,损坏了③句所述该组织所取得的成果(使得国家公园和绿化带得以创建)。故[D]正确。

【命题解密】正确项[D]是对④句中第二分句的同义概括,其中 gradually 对应 every year, destroyed 对应 consumes。

[A]因④句 They don't make countryside any more and... consumes more of it 而来,但句中 They 实指英国当局,而非组织本身,组织所取得的成就是“被破坏,逐渐消失”而非“被蒙上阴影,黯然失色”。[B]根据⑤句 constant guardianship(持续保护)制造出 properly protected(恰当保护),却将文意“作者建议乡村需要持续保护”篡改为“作者描述组织目前的成果维护情况”。[C]源自④句 concrete 一词,但此处该词为名词“混凝土”(混凝土吞噬了该组织的成果),并非动词“巩固,加强”(改组织的成果正被加强)。

【技巧总结】本题就涉及今昔变化以及多个提及对象的段落(第二段)命制事实概括题。解答此类题时需要考生:1)根据原文时态或时间标记词(no more, not any more, no longer)等理解事实细节、概括得出今昔变化;2)借助作者评论性话语把握整体趋势。



如本题,首先了解事实细节:根据 A century ago 可推知国民托管组织的创建初衷“旨在永葆自然美之地”,根据 later 可推知改组织的成就“使得诸多国家公园和绿化带得以创建”,根据一般现在时态及 every year 可推知英国住建当局不再建设乡村,相反每年混凝土还吞噬乡村。随后概括今昔对比得出:国民托管组织的成果整逐年被破坏。最后结合末句作者评注(呼吁)“乡村需要持续保护”,可确定[D]为答案。

III ① At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to **endorse**^① this **sentiment**^②. ② The Conservatives' planning reform **explicitly**^③ gives rural development **priority**^④ over **conservation**^⑤, even **authorizing**^⑥ “off-plan” building where local people might object. ③ The concept of sustainable development has been defined as **profitable**^⑦. ④ Labour **likewise**^⑧ wants to **discontinue**^⑨ local planning where **councils**^⑩ oppose development. ⑤ The Liberal Democrats are silent. ⑥ Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those **pleading**^⑪ for a more **considered**^⑫ approach to using green land. ⑦ Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local Conservative parties.

在下一届选举中,似乎没有哪个大党可能会赞同这种观点。保守党的规划改革明确将优先权给予了乡村开发而非自然保护,甚至批准在当地居民可能反对的地方进行“计划外”建设。可持续发展的概念已被定义为有利可图。同样,工党也想在当地议会反对开发的地方终止地方规划。自由民主党默不表态。只有独立党,觉察到了机会,与那些呼吁以一种更周全的方式使用绿地的人站在了一起。其“保护英格兰乡村运动”使得许多地方保守党胆战心惊。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **endorse** [ɪnˈdɔːs] *v.* 赞同,支持
 ② **sentiment** [ˈsentɪmənt] *n.* 观点,看法
 ③ **explicitly** [ɪkˈsplɪsɪtli] *ad.* 明确地
 ④ **priority** [praɪˈɒrɪti] *n.* 优先权
 ⑤ **conservation** [kɒnsəˈveɪʃən] *n.* 保护
 ⑥ **authorize** [ˈɔːθəraɪz] *v.* 批准,授权
 ⑦ **profitable** [ˈprɒfɪtəbəl] *a.* 有利可图的
 ⑧ **likewise** [ˈlaɪkwəɪz] *ad.* 同样地
 ⑨ **discontinue** [dɪskənˈtɪnjuː] *v.* 中止,停止

- ⑩ **council** [ˈkaʊnsəl] *n.* (英国地方政府的)政务委员会,地方议会
 ⑪ **plead** [pliːd] *v.* 请求
 ⑫ **considered** [kənˈsɪdəd] *a.* 经过深思熟虑的

● 经典搭配

- ① be defined as (被定义为)
 ② side with (与……站在一边)
 ③ strike terror into (使某人胆战心惊)

The Conservatives' planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorizing “off-plan” building where local people might object.

结构切分:

The Conservatives' planning reform	explicitly gives	rural development	priority	over conservation,
主语	谓语	间宾	直宾	比较状语

现在分词结构作做随状语 ↑

even authorizing “off-plan” building	where local people might object.
地点状语从句	

功能注释:本句主干为 The Conservatives' planning reform... ,指出保守党规划改革置乡村开发于保护之上,现在分词结构 even authorizing 引出保守党还授权“计划外”建筑,地点状语 where... 引出授权“计划外”建筑的地点。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段直接说明问题,指出各大政党对乡村保护的不支持态度。关键词: none of the big parties。



①②③④⑤句为第一层次,介绍不支持乡村保护的各大政党。

①句(意群总起句)指出下一届选举中可能没有任一大党(none of the big parties)支持乡村保护。At the next election 接续上段 A century ago... , later... , don't... any more, and every year... 时间轴,将时间由过去到当前最后落脚到眼下。this sentiment(sentiment: an opinion or a feeling, especially based on emotions“(基于情感的)意见,观点”)浅层回指上段末句 It needs constant guardianship, 深层指代上文所述民意“乡村与王室、莎士比亚、NHS 媲美,值得且需要得到持续不断的保护”。句中绝对表达 none of the big parties 强调没有一个大党会支持乡村保护,凸显当前乡村保护的不利地位,隐藏作者担忧。可能性表达 seem likely to 预示下文会给出相关理据/事实。

②③句先行介绍保守党(Conservatives)态度。

②句指出保守党在规划改革中明确将乡村开发置于自然保护之上。give A priority over B(让 A 比 B 享有优先权)说明保守党的方向:将乡村开发置于自然保护之上;explicitly(expressed clearly and directly)强调这一倾向十分清楚直接。Even 引发语意递进,引出更令人吃惊的情况:(将乡村开发放在保护之前也就罢了,保守党)甚至授权在当地居民反对的地方修建“计划外”建筑,即:置民意于不顾,甚至践踏民意。注:句中 off-plan building 本义为“期房”,此处 off-plan 加引号,取其字面之意“不在计划之列,在计划之外”,凸显当前保守党不经规划、甚至以忽略乡村自然资源为代价、全速进行住房建设的势头。development 为熟词僻意,意为 the process of using an area of land, especially to make a profit by building on it, etc.“(尤指房地产的)开发”。

③句作者评论指出,保守党是在将“可持续发展”定义为“可获利发展”。句中 sustainable、profitable 均以 -able 收尾,前褒后贬,置于被动句式 A is defined as B 传达作者讽刺,保守党是把“可持续发展(sustainable development)”定义为“有利可图(profitable development)”。言外之意:是在打着“可持续发展”的大旗施行“开发乡村以期获取重大利益”之实;将“以不破坏生态平衡条件下使用乡村自然资源为可持续发展之路”演变成了“以开发乡村为政府致富之路”。

④句进而介绍工党(Labour)态度:想在当地议会反对开发的地方中断地方规划。类比标记词 likewise 明示工党与保守党态度相同,均违背民意。句子借助两个语义相近的动作动词 discontinue、oppose 表达句中两人物群体的对立:当地议会反对开发;工党终止当地议会规划(注:议会代表“民意”)。

⑤句最后介绍自由民主党(The Liberal Democrats)的态度:默不表态。silent 一词表明自由民主党对乡村保护的“沉默”态度,意即:虽未明确表示以乡村为代价建设城市,但也未表明会积极保护乡村。

⑥⑦句为第二层次,补充介绍支持乡村保护的唯一政党——独立党(Ukip:英国三大政党之外,迅速崛起的政党)。

⑥句指出唯有独立党对民意表示支持。绝对表达 Only 照应上文绝对结构 none of the big parties, 展现两个意群间的语义对立。立场标记词 sided with(支持,与……站在一边)表明 Ukip 与民众站位相同。pleading(to ask for something that you want very much, in a sincere and emotional way“恳求,祈求,央求”)体现人们极不希望绿地被轻易开发、被滥用,想要保护乡村的真挚情感,呼应首段所述民意。more considered(其中 considered 意为 carefully thought and weighed“经过深思熟虑的”)进一步表明人们对待绿地开发的态度:期冀上级部门能够深思熟虑后再做决定,反衬目前当局的乡村开发计划并未经过周全的考虑。

句中插入语 sensing its chance 虽为辅助成分,却语义重大(说明独立党虽表面支持保护,却并非意在保护乡村):sensing(to become aware of sth even though you cannot see it, hear it, etc“意识到,觉察出”)暗示独立党嗅觉灵敏;chance(a suitable time or situation when you have the opportunity to do sth“机会;机遇;时机”)强调“契机”,整个短语传达之意:独立党嗅出了政治机会,以各政党反乡村保护为己所用,站在民众立场,以争得最多票获取下届选举的胜算。

⑦句说明独立党保护乡村运动给保守党带来巨大冲击(证实“保护乡村”是民意所在)。Its



Campaign...指 Ukip 发起的“保护英格兰乡村运动”; struck terror into(使某人胆战心惊)说明 Ukip 凭借该运动令众多地方保守党产生很大恐慌,即:赢得了极大的民众好感(证实了“保护乡村”是众望所归)。

【深层解读】一、本段借 none of the big parties... only Ukip 形成的逻辑链(没有一个大党……唯有独立党……)将各政党对乡村保护的态度分成两大层次进行了详细介绍,从而使首段所述问题“乡村保护虽为民意却非施政所向”得以充分诠释。二、段内涉及几大党派对乡村保护的站位及具体做法,信息繁多,阅读时需进行分类理解。

· 真题精解 ·

28. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?	28. 从第三段中可以推断出下面哪一项?
[A] Labour is under attack for opposing development.	[A] 工党因反对开发而遭到攻击。
[B] The Conservatives may abandon “off-plan” building.	[B] 保守党可能会放弃“计划外”建筑。
[C] Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation.	[C] 独立党可能从支持保护乡村中获益。
[D] The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence.	[D] 自由民主党正失去政治影响力。

【精准定位】根据第三段⑥⑦句可知,Ukip 是下一届选举中唯一支持乡村保护的政党,且⑥句中“嗅到了机会”暗示 UKip 将从中获利,即为其下一届选举获得民众支持。由此可见,[C]属于合理推测,故正确。

【命题解密】正确项[C]是对第三段⑥⑦句的合理推断,其中 may gain 照应 chance。

[A]将第三段④句 councils oppose development(当地议会反对开发)错误说成 Labour... opposing development(工党反对开发),而实际上工党反对当地议会、支持开发。[B]错误推导②句:“保守党会放弃‘计划外’建筑”与原文“保守党批准在当地居民可能反对的地方进行‘计划外’建设”方向相反。[D]干扰源自⑤句 silent 一词,但该词指自由民主党在“保护乡村”问题上保持沉默,并非指该党正失去政治影响力。

【技巧总结】本段就涉及多方观点及多个事实的第三段命制事实细节题。解答此类题型时需结合“定位法”与“排除法”:1)先根据各选项关键词定位至原文;2)然后将选项内容与原文逐一进行细致对比,比对中需深挖原文信息;3)错误项一般是添加信息或篡改原文内容,正确项有可能是原文信息的言外之意。

具体来看,首先根据选项关键词 Labour、The Conservatives、Ukip、The Liberal Democrats 分别定位至文中④句、②句、⑥⑦句和⑤句。接着仔细比对发现:[A]opposing development 与④句 gives rural development priority over conservation 意义相反,且 under attack 属于添加信息;[B]may abandon 与②句 authorizing 不符,且无从推知;[C]may gain 大致同⑥句 chance(机会)之意,且⑥⑦句确实指出 Ukip 支持保护乡村(sided with those pleading for...),其保护乡村运动使得其他党胆战心惊,由此可推测该党可能因其支持民众乡村保护而在下一届选举中受益,故初步断定其正确;[D]losing political influence 从⑤句中难以推断,证实[C]正确。

IV ① The sensible^① place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are, in cities and towns where infrastructure^② is in place. ② The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified^③ enough sites for half a million houses in the London area alone, with no intrusion^④ on green belt. ③ What is true of London is even truer of the provinces.

建造新房子、工厂和办公室的合理之地是在人们所在的地方,在基础设施准备就绪的城市和城镇。伦敦地产代理斯特林·阿克洛伊德最近仅在伦敦地区就选定足以修建 50 万套房屋的建筑用地,没有侵犯绿化带。伦敦能做到的外省更能做得到。



- ① **sensible** ['sensɪbəl] *a.* 明智的, 合理的
 ② **infrastructure** ['ɪnfəstrʌktʃə] *n.* 基础设施
 ③ **identify** [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] *v.* (经考虑) 确定

- ④ **intrusion** [ɪn'truːʒən] *n.* 侵犯

● 经典搭配

- ① in place (准备就绪的)

· 语篇分析 ·

第四至六段为第二层次, 分析并解决问题。

第四、五段分析问题: 肆意开发乡村并非解决城市住房问题的正确方式(影射之意: 乡村保护问题因城市住房形势严峻而来, 正确处理城市住房问题即可解决乡村保护问题)。

第四段以实例分析说明住房建设的合理之地在城镇。关键词: **the sensible place**。

①句(段落主旨句)指出合理建房之地: 人口集聚、基础设施完善的城市和城镇。sensible(reasonable, practical, and showing good judgment)指向住房建设的理性之地, 反衬现在吞噬乡村的非理性; 两个 where 从句明示建房的合理之处, 其中 in place 意为 existing and ready to be used“准备就绪的”。

②句以“伦敦地产经纪商 **Stirling Ackroyd** 新近在市内圈定足够且无需破坏绿化带的建筑用地”例证①句。identified enough sites... in the London area alone 强调光市内就能找出很充裕的住房建设用地, 证实首句“城市是建造新房子等的合理之地”, 其中 identified 本指“找到, 发现”, 此处延伸处理为“圈定”。with no intrusion on green belt 以“城市建筑用地无需破坏绿化带”说明目前城市年年外扩、不断吞噬乡村是一种不理性行为。

③句进而以伦敦扩及其他地区: 各省更能找出充足建筑用地而无需侵占乡村土地(全面论证①句)。what is true of A is even truer of B 结构表明“A(人口、建筑均密集的首都伦敦)都能做到的事情 B(各省)更加能够做到”; 其中 true 语带双关, 既表明这一情况属实, 也暗示这种做法是正确的; even 用以加强比较, 表示“甚至更, 愈加”之意, 强调外省更应该有足够城市建筑用地, 无需外扩吞噬乡村。

【深层解读】一、段中三句为“总(①句)——分(②③句)”结构: ①句以 The sensible place... is in cities and towns 引出建筑的合理用地在人多之处或城镇; ②句聚焦最典型事例, 以 recently identified enough sites... in the London area alone 指出地产商在(人口、建筑最为密集的首都)伦敦找到了足够建筑用地, 初步例证①句; ③句进而以 What is true of London is even truer of the provinces 延及(人口、建筑相对稀疏的)各省, 全面论证①句。二、段中 sensible、enough sites in the London area alone、with no intrusion on green belt、what is true of A is even truer of B 明显传递情感、清晰展示作者立场。

V ① The idea that “housing crisis” equals “concreted meadows^①” is pure lobby^② talk. ② The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them. ③ Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build^③ against urban renovation^④ and renewal^⑤. ④ He favours out-of-town^⑥ shopping sites against high streets. ⑤ This is not a free market but a biased^⑦ one. ⑥ Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. ⑦ They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. ⑧ We do not ruin urban conservation areas. ⑨ Why ruin rural ones?

“住房危机”等于“将草地浇筑混凝土”的理念纯粹是游说团体的说辞。问题不是需要建造更多房子, 而是, 一如既往的, 在哪里建造房子。在游说团体的压力下, 乔治·奥斯本支持在乡村新建房子而非城市翻新和改造。他支持郊外购物场所而不是商业街。这不是自由市场而是有偏好的市场。乡村小镇和村庄已经发展并将一直发展下去。在建筑毗邻其边界并尊重其特点的地方, 它们发展得最好。我们没有破坏城市保护区, 为何要破坏乡村保护区?



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **meadow** ['medəʊ] *n.* 草地
 ② **lobby** ['lɒbi] *n.* 游说团体
 ③ **new-build** *n.* 正在建造[刚刚建成]的房子
 ④ **renovation** [ˌrenə'veɪʃn] *n.* 翻新
 ⑤ **renewal** [rɪ'nju:əl] *n.* 复兴
 ⑥ **out-of-town** *a.* 城外的, 城郊的

- ⑦ **biased** ['bi:əst] *a.* 有偏见的, 偏袒一方的

● 经典搭配

- ① **high streets** (商业街(指市镇商业区的主要街道))
 ② **free market** (自由市场)
 ③ **stick to** (紧跟, 紧随, 沿着)

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段借批驳错误观点指出:“住房危机”绝不等于“在绿地上建房;乡村应该受到同等保护。关键词: **Why ruin rural ones?**

①②句批驳将“住房危机”等同于“在绿地上建房”的游说之辞(作者观点:“住房危机”决不等于“在绿地上建房”)。

①句指出“将住房危机”等同于“在绿地上建房”纯属游说之辞。concreted meadows 表面指在绿地上浇灌混凝土,实际表达在自然乡土上建造房屋;pure lobby talk(其中 pure 意为 complete and total“完全的,纯粹的”,lobby 意“游说团体”,talk 意为 words that are spoken, but without the necessary facts or actions to support them“空话,空谈”)词词珠玑,表明作者讽刺:于乡村绿地建房完完全全、彻头彻尾是游说团体之辞,这种建议并无实质理据支撑,很大程度上是为了一己私利。

②句进而指出住房危机的关键不是建更多房子而是在哪建房子。The issue 回指上句住房危机,深层反映这一社会问题危及民众利益,值得深思。取舍结构 is not... but 强调问题的症结在“何处建房”而非“建更多房”,照应上段“合理建房之地在城镇而非乡村”。as always 强调问题实质从未发生过改变,这是不变的道理。

③—⑨句进一步借批驳奥斯本的住建倾向,指出乡村和城市一样不容破坏。

③④句介绍游说团体影响下的财相奥斯本的住建倾向(favours... against):支持乡村建新房而非城市翻新和改造,支持郊外修建购物中心而非市区修建商业街。rural new-build、out-of-town shopping sites 与 urban renovation and renewal、high streets 形成对比,分别代指“乡村开发”和“城市开发”。注:high streets 喻指城镇主要商业街道,可直接处理为“商业街”。

⑤至⑨句对奥斯本住建倾向进行批驳。

⑤句直接指出这种倾向体现的不是“自由市场”而是“偏见市场”。取舍结构 not... but... 重在引出 biased(有偏见的,偏袒一方的),传达作者对奥斯本做法的不赞同态度:偏向城市,不利于乡村。

⑥⑦句退而介绍乡村发展特点(回应上句 a free market):已经发展且将持续发展下去,于未被城市建设侵占的临界处发展得最好。sticks to their edges and respects their character 意指“建房严守边界,并尊重乡村特点”,反向说明奥斯本“支持乡村开发”的住建倾向没有尊重乡村特点,势必阻碍乡村发展;best 一词充分体现乡村“在受到尊重,不恣意开发”的情况下,处于最好的发展状态。

⑧⑨句进而以反问质疑奥斯本倾向(回应上句 a biased one):既然不愿意侵占城市保护区,为何要侵害乡村保护区(作者观点:乡村保护区与城市保护区应受到同等保护)。⑧句 We 以第一人称身份将作者与城建负责人(诸如奥斯本等)结合在一起,旨在苦口婆心表明态度:我们都不愿意侵占城市保护区(do not ruin urban conservation areas 回应奥斯本倾向“支持乡村开发,保护城市”),那为何要去侵害乡村保护区(rural ones=rural conservation areas)呢? 反问句式 Why ruin...? 表达作者对奥斯本取向的强烈批判。

【深层解读】一、本段从住房危机入手,引出奥斯本对乡村开发的住建倾向,传达作者对乡村开发的反对态度。①②句谈论住房危机,the issue 同指 the housing crisis 实现衔接;③④句借 Under lobby



pressure 实现与①②句的顺承,并以 favours... against 的复现强调了乔治·奥斯本开发乡村的倾向;⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨句作者以夹叙夹议形式传递自身观点,⑤句评议奥斯本倾向,⑥⑦句叙述乡村发展情况作为论据,⑧⑨句以反问来质疑奥斯本倾向。

• 真题精解 •

29. The author holds that George Osborne's preference ____.	29. 作者认为乔治·奥斯本的偏好_____。
[A] shows his disregard for the character of rural areas	[A] 表现了他对乡村地区特点的忽视
[B] stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis	[B] 强调了缓解住房危机的必要性
[C] highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure	[C] 强调了他对抗游说团体压力的坚定立场
[D] reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas	[D] 揭示了对城区的强烈偏见

[精准定位]第五段⑥⑦句指出:乡村得到了发展且将一直发展下去,边界及特点被尊重的乡村发展得最好;⑧⑨句批判奥斯本偏好“支持在乡村新建而不是在城市翻新或改造,支持在城郊修建购物中心而非在城中建商业街”;没有破坏城市保护区,却破坏了乡村保护区。可见[A]正确。

[命题解密]题干+正确项[A]是第五段奥斯本倾向 favours... against... 及作者对其点评 a biased one, ruin rural ones 的合理推断。

[B]将第五段①句隐含的“强调解决住房危机必要性”的主体由“游说团体(lobby)”偷换成“奥斯本(Osborne)”。[C]将第五段③句“奥斯本在游说团体的压力下支持在乡村建新房子(Under lobby pressure, George Osborne...)”理解为与之相反的“奥斯本对抗游说团体的立场坚定(firm stand against lobby pressure)”。[D]将第五段③④句 favours rural new-build against urban... favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets 所传递的“奥斯本不重视乡村保护,对乡村地区持偏见”反向曲解为“奥斯本对城市地区有强烈偏见(a strong prejudice against urban areas)”。

[技巧总结]解答本题的关键是借助三个取舍表达(③句 favours... against; ④句 favours... against; ⑤句 not a... but a...),一个反问质疑(⑧⑨句 do not ruin... Why ruin...?),以及诸多形容词副词(biased、always 等)理解③—⑨句所述奥斯本做法及作者对其态度。具体来看,可借助③④句取舍结构明确奥斯本做法;借助⑤句取舍、⑧⑨句反问、以及形容词副词,理解作者对奥斯本倾向(不去破坏城市保护区,却去破坏乡村保护区)的批驳,从而确定[A]正确,其他三项均与原文相悖,可排除。

附捷径 1:细读选项发现[A]、[D]实为对立选项,答案有可能在其中之一,而[D]很明显与文意不符,故[A]正确。附捷径 2:文章主要讲述乡村保护未得到政府足够重视,题干中 Osborne 实际代表政府,选项中唯有[A]跟 countryside 搭边,且指出了 Osborne 对乡村的忽视,故正确。

VI ① Development should be planned, not let rip. ② After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe's most crowded country. ③ Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to **retain**^① an **enviable**^② rural **coherence**^③, while still permitting low-density urban living. ④ There is no doubt of the **alternative**^④—the **corrupted**^⑤ landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland. ⑤ Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum. [448 words]

开发应该规划,而不是恣意开发。继荷兰之后,英国是欧洲最拥挤的国家。半个世纪的城乡规划使其能够保持令人羡慕的乡村协调性,同时还使低密度城市居住成为可能。毫无疑问另外一条路是——葡萄牙南部、西班牙或爱尔兰被毁坏的风景地貌。要避免这种情况而不推波助澜应该将政治光谱上的左派和右派联合起来。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①retain [ri'tein] v. 保持

②enviable ['enviəbəl] a. 令人羡慕的

③coherence [kəu'hɪərəns] n. 一致, 协调

④alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] n. 供替代的选择, 选择的余地

⑤corrupted [kə'rʌptɪd] a. 被破坏的, 被毁坏的

● 经典搭配

①let rip(自由自在地行动, 恣意)

②political spectrum(政治光谱)

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段解决问题: 城乡规划是解决住房问题的有效方式, 各派政治力量应联合起来共同保卫乡村。

关键词: ①town and country planning; ②unite the left and right.

①句总起, 指出开发要有计划, 而非恣意开发。取舍结构 should be A, not B(其中 should 语用功能为: used to show what is right, appropriate, etc. especially when criticizing sb's action; let rip 意为 to allow to proceed at full speed or without restraint)强调计划式开发的正确性, 批判恣意式开发的错误性, 反衬当前开发缺乏规划、毫无节制、亟待调整以回归正道, 呼应第三段②句 off-plan 之意。

②③句以英国半个世纪的城乡规划获得成功解释说明。town and country planning 点明文章主题“城乡规划”。enviable(令人羡慕的, 令人嫉妒的)明确传达作者对城乡规划这一做法的高度欣赏: 它使得英国乡村得以协调发展, 其他国家也想纷纷效仿。low-density 照应 most crowded, 再度体现作者情感: 拥挤程度位居全欧第二的英国, 本以为人们只能高密度居住, 却因城乡规划得好而享受着低密度的居住生活, 这不得不令人惊羡。

④⑤句呼吁政治力量联合起来谨防走上破坏乡村的开发之路。

④句顺承③句, 指出另外一种方式: 以破坏农村换取城市人口低密度居住。the alternative 相较 planned development 而言, 即指 “let rip” development; corrupted 以其过去分词传达被动以及完成之意: 葡萄牙南部、西班牙、爱尔兰原生态乡村风景地貌因为“恣意式”开发遭到破坏。

⑤句呼吁联合所有政治力量来避免“以乡村过度开发换取城市低密度居住”。this 和 it 均回指 corrupted landscapes; 取舍结构 rather than 展露作者坚定态度: 要避免毁坏乡村而非对此推波助澜。unite the left and right of the political spectrum(编者注: 政治光谱是一种通过把它们放置在一个或更多的几何坐标上, 以对比或形象化不同政治立场的方式)回应文首三段所述“乡村保护虽为民意却非施政所向”, 强调各大政党均应以“保护乡村”作为解决城市住房问题的首要原则。至此, 文章首尾相合, 圆满收篇。

【深层解读】本段①句为段落主旨句, 给出作者意见建议: 开发要有计划而非放任自流; ②③句例证说明计划的重要作用; ④⑤句进而以反面例子呼吁各党力量联合起来反对乡村破坏性开发, 与文章第一层次实现“提出问题——解决问题”的圆合。

· 真题精解 ·

30. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of ____.	30. 最后一段中, 作者表现出他对____的欣赏。
[A] the size of population in Britain	[A] 英国人口大小
[B] the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain	[B] 英国令人羡慕的城市生活方式
[C] the town-and-country planning in Britain	[C] 英国城乡规划
[D] the political life in today's Britain	[D] 当今英国政治生活



[精准定位]第六段③句指出半个世纪的城乡规划使得拥挤度位居欧洲第二的英国拥有令人艳羡的乡村协调性以及低密度城市居住条件,很明显作者对英国城乡规划表示欣赏。[C]正确。

[命题解密]题干+正确项[C]是对第六段③句 town and country planning has enabled... enviable rural coherence... low-density urban living 的合理推断。

[A]利用②句所述“英国是欧洲最拥挤的国家(Britain is Europe's most crowded country)”制造出“英国人口规模(the size of population)”的干扰,但原文中作者并未对英国人口大小表示欣赏。[B]“英国令人羡慕的城市生活方式(the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain)”干扰来自③句“令人羡慕的乡村协调性(an enviable rural coherence)”,但作者谈到乡村协调性是为了表达城乡规划的成功。[D]“当今英国政治生活(the political life in today's Britain)”干扰来自⑤句“政治光谱上的左派和右派(the left and right of the political spectrum),但作者意指团结政治力量保护乡村,而非表达对政治生活的欣赏。

[技巧总结]作者于末段针对全文所述问题提出建议并表明态度,且提及正反两个事例,命题人于此设置态度细节题旨在考查对事实信息的分辨以及对全文主旨的把握。解题关键在于:1)理解作者的建议(should be... ,not...)、呼吁(rather than... should...);2)理解文中两个事例(Britain VS Southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland)的正反关系;3)体味形容词副词(enviable, still permitting...)等传达的作者态度;4)意识到作者所赞同的必定与文章论述主题挂钩或相近,而不是生疏的细枝末节。

具体来看,文章一直围绕乡村开发还是保护、城乡规划的问题而展开,[C]the town-and-country planning in Britain 最接近主题;且末段③④句提到了英国的城乡规划带来了令人羡慕的乡村和谐和低密度城市生活(enviable rural coherence, low-density urban living),体现出作者的赏识,故[C]正确。



知识补充



Text 3

光环效应:行善政策能在企业被诉时有所助益



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析

本文选自 *The Economist*《经济学人》2015年6月27日一篇题为 *The Halo Effect: Do-gooding Policies Help Firms When They Get Prosecuted* (光环效应:行善政策能在企业被诉时有所助益) 的文章。文章借一项新研究指出,企业的社会责任(CSR)与盈利目的并非截然分开,CSR可能转化为经济收益,至少在企业被诉时会是如此(检察官会对其作出较轻的处罚)。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① “There is one and only one social responsibility of business,” wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, “That is, to use its resources and engage in^① activities designed to increase its profits.” ② But even if you accept^② Friedman’s premise^③ and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’ money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut^④. ③ New research suggests that CSR may create monetary^⑤ value for companies—at least when they are prosecuted^⑥ for corruption^⑦.

“企业有且仅有一项社会责任,”诺贝尔经济学奖得主米尔顿·弗里德曼写到,“那就是,利用其资源并从事旨在增加其盈利的活动。”但是即便你认同弗里德曼的前提并认为企业社会责任(CSR)政策是对股东钱财的浪费,事情也可能并非是绝对地一分为二。最新研究表明,CSR 可以为企业创造货币价值——至少当企业因行贿被诉的时候会是如此。





①engage in 参与, 从事

②accept [ə'ksept] v. 承认, 同意

③premise ['premis] n. 前提

④clear-cut ['kli:ə'kʌt] a. 一分为二的, 界限鲜明的

⑤monetary ['mʌnɪtəri] a. 货币的, 金融的

⑥prosecute ['prɒsɪkjʊt] v. 起诉, 告发

⑦corruption [kə'rʌpʃən] n. 贪污, 腐败, 受贿等

· 语篇分析 ·



第一段借质疑诺贝尔经济学奖得主 Friedman 理论, 提出全文论点: CSR 能为企业创造货币价值。

关键词: ①corporate social responsibility (CSR); ②create monetary value for companies.

①句开篇介绍 Friedman 理论“企业唯一的社会责任便是增加其盈利”。“...” + wrote Milton Friedman + “...”实现紧密的结构连接; ... is ... 体现明确的语义逻辑(……即是/就是……)。

前面引文强调企业社会责任的“唯一性”。one and only one(有且仅有)传达 Milton Friedman 强烈肯定语气: 企业责任仅此一项、别无其他。

后面引文明确企业“唯一社会责任”所指: 最大化企业自身盈利。句中 That 回指 one and only one social responsibility of business, 语义重点落于 increase its profits; is 则在二者之间建立完全的直接对等关系: 企业唯一社会责任 = 努力增加自身盈利。句中表示所属关系的代词 its 复现, 体现“专注性”的动词 engage in、以及强调“目的性”的分词 designed to(旨在……), 共同辅助凸显 Friedman 眼中企业唯一的社会责任: 作为独立的、纯粹的经济组织, 争取实现自身盈利最大化。

②③句借质疑 Friedman 观点、提出本文论点“企业社会责任可为其创造货币价值”。But 衔接①句—②③句, 标记“某人观点”(①句)和“作者观点”(②③句)的分界, 体现本段批驳立意的逻辑。

②句质疑 Friedman 观点、导向本文论点。even if (就算……也……, 即便……都……)体现句内逻辑: 前一分句先退步承认自己本不认同的信息, 后一分句则引出即便如此, 依然不得不承认的事实。即: 前一分句的退步意在为后一分句引出“不争的事实/观点”沉潜蓄势。

前一分句先假定接受上述 Friedman 基本观点, 并进一步将其延伸明确(作者言外之意: Friedman 的观点实则难以接受)。句中 Friedman's premise 回指①句内容(premise 意为“前提, 基本观点”)。and 之后进一步延伸明确 Friedman 论点: 企业社会责任(CSR)是对股东钱财的浪费。

后一分句转而述出即便接受 Friedman 基本观点, 也不得不承认的事实: 事情并非绝对一分为二, 即 Friedman 观点过于绝对。things may not be absolutely clear-cut 具体含义为: “企业社会责任”和“企业追逐盈利”并非完全互不相容; 其中 things 意为 the general situation “情况、形势”; absolutely 意为“完全地、绝对地”; clear-cut 意为“一分为二的, 界限鲜明的”。

③句进而明确提出本文论点(最新研究结论): CSR 能为企业创造货币价值。may create monetary value for companies(monetary 意为“货币的、金钱的”)与②句 a waste of shareholders' money 形成对比, 明确 things may not be absolutely clear-cut 内涵。—at least when... 锁定本文重点关注情形: 在企业因行贿而被诉时, CSR 如何为企业创造货币价值。其中 at least 言外之意: CSR 为企业创造货币价值的情形不只这一种, 但这是本文主要关注情形。

【深层解读】议论文开篇采取“援引他人之言”的方式无非想引出全文主题及观点, 一定要明确该引言的角色(是作者认同, 还是其批驳的对象), 切忌通过表象主观判断。本文开篇人物虽为权威人士(诺贝尔奖得主), 但从句间逻辑来看, ②句转折词 But 首先提示“作者可能不赞同其看法”; 再从句内逻辑来看, even if(就算你认可)暗含质疑语气, 再结合末句对“新研究”的援引(New research suggests), 不难判定作者的态度, 即全文核心观点。





31. The author views Milton Friedman's statement about CSR with _____.	31. 作者对米尔顿·弗里德曼关于 CSR 的表述持_____态度。
[A] tolerance	[A] 宽容
[B] skepticism	[B] 怀疑
[C] approval	[C] 赞同
[D] uncertainty	[D] 不确定

[精准定位] 首段①句先介绍 Friedman 观点, ②句则转折指出作者看法“即便你接受 Friedman 的基本观点, 事情也可能并非那么绝对”, ③句引用最新研究发现具体说明作者观点“CSR 能为企业创造货币价值”。可见作者对 Friedman 观点持怀疑态度, [B] 正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[B]是对首段②③句 Even if you accept ... things may not be absolutely clear-cut ... CSR may create monetary value for companies 中所传达作者态度的合理推断。

[A] 没能正确把握“度”: tolerance 虽含有一定的“质疑”, 但总体为“接受”态度。[C] 对②句 accept Friedman's premise 断章取义, 认为作者赞同 Friedman 观点, 但 Even if (就算) 暗示“Friedman 的观点实则难以令人接受”。[D] 将②句 things may not be absolutely clear-cut (作者认为 Friedman 观点过于绝对) 曲解为“作者对 Friedman 观点持不确定态度”。

[技巧总结] 开篇引用人物观点/话语主要有“批驳立意(反向)”和“援引入题(正向)”两个方向。确定方向主要有以下几种办法: 1. 句间以及句内逻辑衔接词所提示的论证逻辑; 2. 蕴含情感色彩的形容词、副词、甚至动词、名词等所体现的作者态度; 3. 两者观点具体信息所指方向。此外还需注意: 文中的研究发现(尤其是最新研究发现)往往和作者观点一致; 让步假设、虚拟语气等的真实语义和表面含义通常相反。

II ① The largest firms in America and Britain together spend more than \$15 billion a year on CSR, according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm. ② This could add value to their businesses in three ways. ③ First, consumers may take^① CSR spending as a “signal” that a company's products are of high quality. ④ Second, customers may be willing to buy a company's products as an indirect way to donate^② to the good causes^③ it helps. ⑤ And third, through a more diffuse^④ “halo effect^⑤” whereby^⑥ its good deeds earn it greater consideration^⑦ from consumers and others.

根据咨询公司 EPG 的评估, 美英两国的最大型公司每年总共在 CSR 上投入超过 150 亿美元。这能从三个方面增加其企业的价值。第一, 消费者可能会将 CSR 支出看作是企业产品质量高的“标识”。第二, 客户可能愿意购买某一公司的产品, 以作为捐助该企业所帮助慈善事业的间接方式。第三, 通过更加扩散的“光环效应”, 借此企业善行会为其赢得来自消费者及他人的更大体谅。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① take sth as sth 将……看作是……

② donate [dəʊ'neɪt] v. 捐赠, 捐献

③ good causes 慈善事业

④ diffuse [dɪ'fju:z] a. 发散的, 分散的

⑤ halo effect 光环效应

⑥ whereby [weə'baɪ] ad. 凭借, 通过

⑦ consideration [kənsɪdə'reɪʃən] n. 尊重, 尊敬

Second, customers may be willing to buy a company's products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps.



结构切分：

Second, customers may be willing to buy a company's products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes					
序数词	主语	谓语	宾语	目的状语	定语从句
					it helps.

功能注释：本句中 as 引出目的状语，说明消费者购买企业产品的目的：间接为慈善事业做贡献。

· 语篇分析 ·

vx: KZRZ2019

第二段进行第一轮论证：企业的 CSR 投入能以三种方式为企业创造价值。关键词：add value to their businesses in three ways。

①句介绍事实、间接论证作者观点：英美两国最大企业 CSR 投入巨大。The largest firms in America and Britain, spend more than \$15 billion a year on CSR 清晰表明 CSR 投入已得到各大公司的认可和实践，实际上已给 Friedman 理论投了反对票。

②③④⑤句指出结果，直接论证作者观点：CSR 投入能够以三种方式为企业增值。in three ways... First... Second... And third 体现总分结构。

②句总述，集中体现本段和首段末句的“论点—论据”关系。句中 this 回指①句 spend... on CSR; could add value to their business 与首段末句 may create monetary value for companies 同义；in three ways 引领下文。

③句介绍第一种方式：消费者可能将“企业 CSR 投入”与“其产品质量”挂钩。signal 加引号，凸显“公司 CSR 投入”在消费者眼中的“标识”作用；代表着“产品高质量”。本句所述 CSR 为企业增值的方式可表示为：企业 CSR 投入高 (CSR spending) → (消费者认为) 其产品质量高、增加购买 (company's products are of high quality) → 企业盈利增加 (add value to the company)。

④句介绍第二种方式：客户出于“间接捐助慈善事业”的考虑，愿意购买投入慈善事业的企业的产品。句中 (helping) good causes (慈善事业) 为 CSR 下义词，是企业 CSR 投入方向之一；be willing to 则体现消费者对捐助慈善事业的公司产品会优先选择以及更愿意再次购买。本句所述 CSR 为企业增值的方式可表示为：企业投入某慈善事业 (CSR) → 客户认为购买该企业产品便是间接捐助该慈善事业 (indirect way to donate)，从而更愿意购买 (willing to buy) → 企业盈利增加 (add value to the company)。

⑤句介绍第三种方式：借助“光环效应”，为企业赢得多方关照。本句主干特殊，为单独的介词短语 through a more diffuse “halo effect”，实际上完整形式为 (This could add value to their businesses) through a more diffuse “halo effect”。其中比较级 more diffuse (diffuse 意为“扩散开来的”) 针对前两种效应而言，体现光环效应的“范围广、实效长”特征，即：企业善行能更加美名远播 (the halo effect 详见补充注释)。

whereby (由此，借以) 表明前后内容为“条件—结果”关系，实际重申了 through 的内涵，即在光环效应的作用下，企业不仅仅只是产品受到消费者的青睐，更赢得了隐性却影响力巨大的“声誉、威望”。句中 consideration 意为 high regard; esteem “很高的威望、尊敬”；earn sb sth 表示“为某人赢得……”。

注：一、本段③④⑤句中 good deeds 与 good causes 及 CSR 近义，均指向企业的 CSR 投入；二、三句中均出现 consumers/customers，为三种效应共同涉及对象，而“新人物 others”轻描淡写之中暗设玄机：是区分“光环效应”和前两种效应的关键。三、联系第一段末句 (全文主旨句) 中 at least when they are prosecuted for corruption 可知，本文重在研究 CSR 的光环效应：在企业因行贿被诉时可以得到些许谅解 (减轻惩罚)。

【深层解读】一、本段表面上为“①句为因 (行动) — ②③④⑤句为果 (行动的收益)”的关系，实际上还暗含“①句为果 (行动) — ②③④⑤句为因 (收益刺激行动)”的逻辑，这一因果循环恰恰说明首段末末两句论点：“追求盈利”与“CSR 投入”并非泾渭分明，CSR 投入能为企业带来实实在在的经济价值。二、在



平时阅读中可有意培养借助“论证顺序”、“着墨分布”、“内容抽象、充分与否”等推测后文内容。如:本段介绍了 CSR 投入为企业增值的三种方式,前两种方式所涉及的关系直接明了,而最后一种方式所涉及关系明显更为繁复、抽象,且意犹未尽(体现于 halo effect、greater consideration、others 等),故推测下文将很可能继续绕其论述。

【补充注释】光环效应(halo effect):属心理学范畴,指当认知者对一个人的某种特征形成好或坏的印象后,他还倾向于据此推论该人其他方面的特征。这种爱屋及乌的特点,就像月晕的光环一样,向周围弥漫、扩散,所以人们就形象地称这一心理效应为“光环效应”。

· 真题精解 ·

32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by _____.	32. 根据第二段内容可知,CSR 通过_____使企业受益。
[A] guarding it against malpractices	[A] 防范企业做出不法行为
[B] protecting it from being defamed	[B] 保护企业名誉免遭诋毁
[C] winning trust from consumers	[C] 赢得来自消费者的信任
[D] raising the quality of its products	[D] 提高企业的产品质量

【精准定位】第二段介绍了 CSR 使企业增值的三种方式:一、消费者将 CSR 看作是企业产品质量高的标志;二、消费者出于间接捐助慈善事业的心理愿意购买产品;三、CSR 使消费者及他人对企业更加关注并认可。可见这三种方式共同之处在于“为企业赢得来自消费者的信任”,[C]正确。

【命题解密】[C]抓住了③④⑤句核心关键人物 consumers/customers,并概括提炼出内容背后信息:消费者对注重 CSR 投入的企业持认同和信任态度。

[A]malpractices(不法行为)源自第一段末句 when they are prosecuted for corruption,但将 CSR 能使企业“因不法行为受诉时受罚较轻”改为“避免做出不法行为”。[B]夸大了第二段⑤句内容“CSR 能为企业赢得更多尊重(earn it greater consideration)”,事实上若企业确实行为不当,CSR 未必能保护企业免受指摘,顶多能够缓解而已。[D]利用第二段③句词汇 high quality 设置干扰,但将原文内容 CSR 会“使消费者认为企业产品质量高(consumers may take ... as ... products are of high quality)”篡改为“使企业提高其产品质量”。

【技巧总结】由题目设问方式 According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by 可知本题既可是“事实细节题(对应第二段②③④所述 CSR 为企业增值的三种方式之一)”,又可是“事实概括题(体现三种方式共同特征)”。前一种情况考生只需将选项回文定位,找到与某一句内容一致的选项即可。而后一种情况则难度较大,需要考生对所涉及的内容进行总结提炼,找出其共同指向,具体可采用“提炼法”与“排除法”相结合的策略。首先排除与③句内容明显不符的[D](偷换行为主体)。其余选项需要综合③④⑤句内容进行筛选:三句均出现 consumers... customers... consumers,且 take... a company's products are of high quality... be willing to buy a company's products... greater consideration 均和企业产品及企业本身所受关注度、信任度相关,可初步推知[C]正确;而[A]、[B]与该部分信息无直接关联,可排除。

III ① Previous^① studies on CSR have had trouble^② differentiating^③ these effects because consumers can be affected by all three. ② A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery^④ prosecutions under American's Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA).

先前就 CSR 的研究未能成功区分这几种效应,因为消费者可能会被三者共同影响。最近一项研究试图通过查看美国《反海外腐败法》(FCPA)下的行贿诉讼来将其区分。研究



③ It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company's products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.

提出,由于检察官不会将消费某公司的产品作为其调查的一部分,所以他们只可能被光环效应影响。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **previous** ['pri:vɪəs] *a.* 以前的,早先的

② **have trouble doing sth** 做某事有困难

③ **differentiate** [ˌdɪfə'renʃieɪt] *v.* 辨别,区别

④ **bribery** ['braɪbəri] *n.* (指行为)贿赂

· 语篇分析 ·

第三至五段为第二轮论证:借一项新研究聚焦“光环效应”:CSR 能在企业被诉之时有所助益。

第三段介绍研究方式,并说明该研究方式的有效性。关键词为:① A recent study; ② bribery prosecutions.

① 句指出先前研究 (Previous studies) 未能成功区分上述三种效应,反向说明如今新研究得以将其区分。had trouble differentiating these effects (these effects 回指上段所述三种效应) 和 consumers can be affected by all three (消费者可能同时受到三种效应的影响) 以因果关系明确先前研究的“不足”、反向暗示新研究的“成果”。联系前两段 (主要为两段末句) 可知:这里的“不足”和“成果”指的就是“明确光环效应的影响”,且成功将其与另外两种效应区分只能以“不同时受三种效应影响的非消费者 (即第二段末句的 others)”为研究对象。

②③ 句引出新研究,明确其研究目的、研究方式,并说明该方式的有效性。

② 句介绍研究目的及方式。A recent study 呼应①句 Previous studies,回指首段③句 New research; attempts to separate them 则回应①句 had trouble differentiating these effects,明确新研究的目的:区分三种效应的影响 (即,确定光环效应的影响)。by looking at (look at 此处意为“仔细地研究,考虑”) 引出研究方式:查看美国《反海外腐败法》(FCPA) 下的行贿诉讼;其中 bribery prosecutions 契合首段③句 at least when they are prosecuted for corruption,体现“论点—论据”关系:本研究是对首段论点的集中论证。

③ 句说明研究方式的有效性。It argues 引出研究对其“效用” (即:该研究方式确实能够准确测出其意在测量的“CSR 光环效应”) 的声明; since... they could be influenced **only by the halo effect** 体现“研究方式——研究目的”的准确对应 (即研究方式合理有效); 由于检察官调查过程中不涉及对公司产品的使用 (即:可排除检察官的“消费者”身份,又即:可排除前两种效应的影响),故他们只可能受到“光环效应”的影响。

【深层解读】研究介绍型文章中常常会提及“先前研究 (previous studies)”,需注意的是“先前研究”往往并非作者的关注点 (作者的关注点在于“当前新研究”)。提及先前研究的目的大致分为:一、以“先前研究的不足”引出“弥补该不足的新研究”;二、“介绍先前研究”意在引出“将其驳倒、推翻的新研究”;三、以“先前研究的某一发现”支持强化“当前研究的发现/结论”。阅读中应通过对比今昔研究的“目的”、“手段”和“效果”等信息,分清其间关系。

IV ① The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most **comprehensive**^① CSR programmes tended to get more **lenient**^② **penalties**^③. ② Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firm's political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower **finest**^④.

研究发现,在被告企业中,那些有着最为全面的 CSR 计划的企业往往会获得较为宽大的处罚。他们的分析排除了“是企业的政治影响力,而非其 CSR 立场使它们获得宽大处理”的可能性:因为政治活动捐献更多的企业受到的罚款并未更低。

vx: KZRZ2019



① **comprehensive** [kəmˈpriːhensɪv] a. 全面的

② **lenient** ['liːniənt] a. 宽大的, 仁慈的

③ **penalty** ['penəltɪ] n. 处罚, 惩罚

④ **fine** [faɪn] n. 罚款

① rule out(排除)

② political influence(政治影响, 政治影响力)

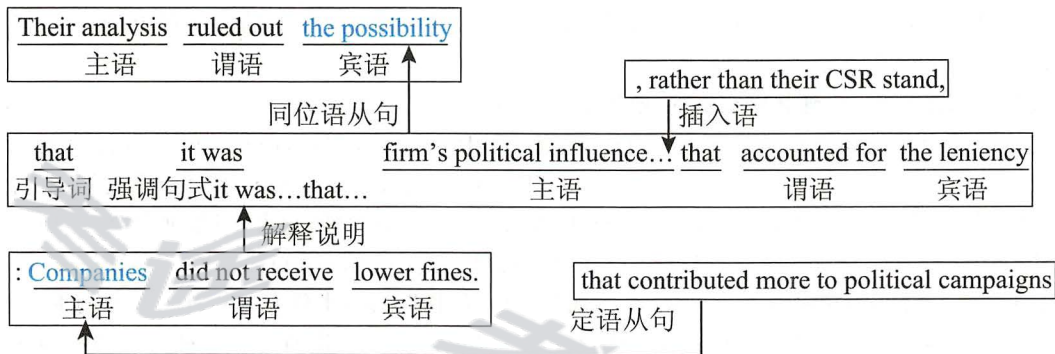
③ account for(解释, 说明)

● 经典搭配

Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firm's political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

功能注释: 本句主干为 Their analysis ruled out the possibility. 第一个 that 从句做 possibility 的同位语, 具体说明“可能性”的情况, 其中包含 it was A rather than B that... 的强调句式。冒号后内容具体解释主句, 其中出现第二个 that 从句修饰 companies, 说明企业的政治影响对减少企业所受处罚作用不大。

结构切分:



· 语篇分析 ·

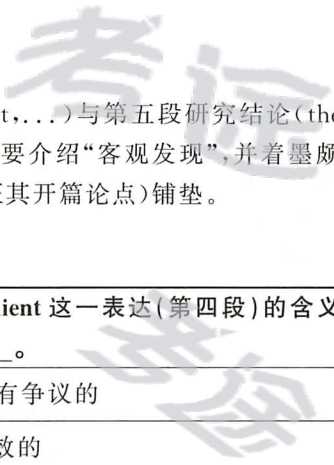
第四段介绍研究发现, 并表明该发现的可靠性。关键词: ① The study found; ② more lenient penalties.

①句说明研究发现: 被诉企业 (among prosecuted firms) 中, CSR 计划最全面的企业受到的处罚较轻 (the most comprehensive CSR programmes → more lenient penalties)。这一结果验证了第二段 its good deeds earn it greater consideration 及第一段末 CSR may create monetary value for companies, 展现了 CSR 的光环效应: 企业的 CSR 投入借助光环效应为其树立好形象、赢得人们 (检察官) 的更多体谅和关照, 为企业带来经济收益 (宽大的处罚, 句中关键词 lenient 意为 not strict in the way you punish someone or in the standard you expect “宽大的, 仁慈的”)。句中 tend to (趋于, 往往) 说明这一发现的普遍适用性。

②句排除“政治影响促使企业获得宽大处罚”的可能, 说明研究发现的可靠性。Their analysis 回指 ①句 the study; 句子以 ruled out the possibility (rule out 意为“排除”) 辅以“强调取舍结构 it was A rather than B... that account for C”起到“双重否定加强肯定”的效果: 排除“干扰因素政治影响 (A) 促使企业获得宽大处罚 (C)”的可能, 强调研究可靠地体现了旨在研究的企业 CSR 立场 (B) 和企业获得的宽大处理 (C) 之间的因果关系。其中 stand 意为 a position or opinion that you state firmly and publicly “[公开表明的主张、立场]”。

冒号后内容进一步解释说明: 更多政治上的贡献并未带来更低的处罚 (即“宽大处理”) (contributed more to political campaigns ≠ lower fines = the leniency), 也即企业的“政治影响力”与“所受处罚”之间不存在因果关系。fine 意为“罚款、处罚”。





【深层解读】初读可能会将本段研究发现(The study found that,...)与第五段研究结论(the study concludes that)混淆,从而对本段用意迷惑不解,但细读发现本段主要介绍“客观发现”,并着墨颇多“排除研究干扰”,可见本段旨在论证研究的严谨,为最终得出结论(论证其开篇论点)铺垫。

· 真题精解 ·



33. The expression “more lenient” (Para. 4) is closest in meaning to _____.	33. more lenient 这一表达(第四段)的含义最接近_____。
[A] less controversial	[A] 较不具有争议的
[B] more effective	[B] 更加有效的
[C] more lasting	[C] 更加持久的
[D] less severe	[D] 较不严厉的

【精准定位】第四段①句(考查词所在句)指出:研究发现 CSR 计划最全面的企业往往会获得_____的处罚。②句进一步指出,研究排除了“由于企业的政治影响力,而非其 CSR 立场使它们获得宽大处理”的可能:为政治活动捐款更多的企业受到的罚款并不更低。可见,more lenient 大概含义为“较轻的处罚,较低的罚款”,[D]正确。

【命题解密】[D] less severe 正确解读②句对①句的补充解释逻辑,体现 more lenient penalties 与 lower fines 的同义关系。

[A]从第四段②句 ruled out... that it was firm’s political influence(排除了企业的政治影响力因素的干扰)推出“处罚较为公正、较不具争议性”,但这里为研究方法,与“被诉企业的受罚情况”无关。[B]将第四段②句 it was firm’s political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency 曲解为“政治处罚比 CSR 处罚更为有效”,从而设置干扰 more effective,但由上文可知,CSR 会给企业带来“收益”,而不是“惩罚”。[C]利用第二段末句以及第三段所体现的 halo effect(光环效应)的性质“更加扩散、持久”设置干扰 more lasting,但所考词修饰的是 penalties(惩罚)。

【技巧总结】本题就“研究发现”中的关键词设置词义推断题。对于此类题目,除了常规的词义推断方法“通过判断句间关系在上下文中寻找所考词汇的同义词、近义词、上下义词或者反义词”之外,还必须要结合“研究目的”、“研究对象”、“研究结论”等来理解,正确项应能在其间形成顺滑一致的逻辑关系。

如本题的解答,通过判断第四段①②句间为补充解释关系,得知 leniency 与 lower fines 同义,基本确定[D]正确。再结合研究目的(区分 CSR 的三种效应、验证光环效应的影响)、研究方式(研究美国的行贿诉讼案例)以及第一段便已经明确的研究结论(CSR 的光环效应能使企业在被诉时受益),可推知研究发现(考查词所在句内容):CSR 计划最全面的企业在被诉时受罚较轻,确定[D]为答案。而其他三项则无法在其间建立顺滑的逻辑关系,故排除。

V ① In all, the study concludes that **whereas**^① prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company’s record in CSR. ② “We estimate that either **eliminating**^② a **substantial**^③ labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% result in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials,” says one researcher.

总之,研究结论为,尽管检察官应该只根据案情本身特征来评判,但他们似乎的确会受到公司 CSR 记录的影响。“我们估计,无论是消除重大劳动权益纠纷,如童工,还是将企业捐赠提高约 20%,通常都能使罚款比对行贿外国官员的常规处罚低 40%,”一位研究者说道。



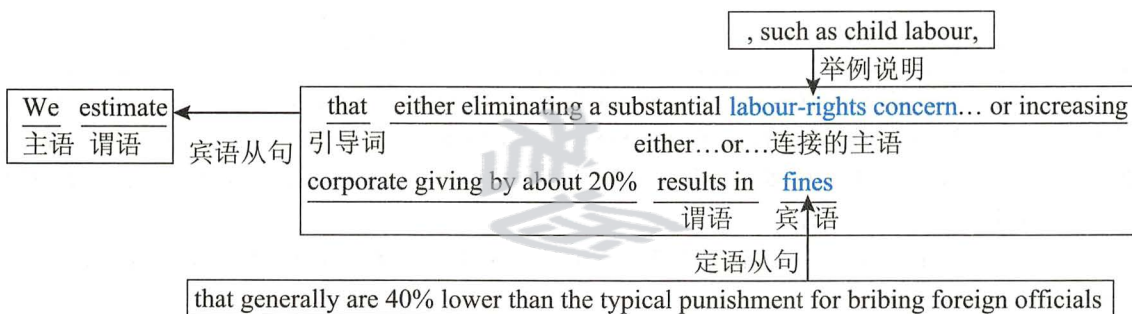
- ① **whereas** [weə'r'æz] *conj.* [正式用法] 尽管
 ② **eliminate** [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] *v.* 排除, 消除
 ③ **substantial** [səb'stænʃəl] *a.* 重大的, 可观的

● 经典搭配

- ① evaluate sth (based) on its merits (根据事情本身情况作评判)
 ② labour-rights concern (劳工权益问题)
 ③ result in (导致, 造成)

We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% results in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials.

结构切分:



功能注释: 本句主干为 We estimate that...。宾语从句中由 either...or... 连接两个并列的动名词结构 (eliminating... increasing...) 作为从句主语, 举例说明企业的哪些具体行为会减轻处罚, 从句宾语 fines 后嵌套一个由 that 引导的定语从句修饰 fines, 进一步凸显企业的慈善行为给企业带来的显著好处。

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段明确研究结论。关键词: ① the study concludes; ② do seem to be influenced by a company's record in CSR.

①句总结上文、明确研究结论: 检察官确实会受企业 CSR 记录的影响。 主句 In all, the study concludes 总结上文, 引出研究结论。that 宾语从句以“语气强烈的情态动词+强调副词 (should only)”和“强调谓语结构 (do seem to)”凸显“理想情形 VS 实际情形”的对比、呈递研究结论 (whereas 体现对比关系); 检察官的判案依据理应仅限于案情本身 (only... based on its/the case's merits); 而事实上他们确实受到 CSR 记录的影响 (be influenced by a company's record in CSR), 即: 公司善行借助光环效应使公司得到了检察官的宽大处理。

②句引用研究数据证实①句、并说明 CSR 记录影响处罚结果的“程度”。 句子整体以... result in... 体现因果关系; either... or... (无论是……还是……) 以点带面, 指代“企业 CSR 投入的增加”, 是为“因”; fines that... 是为“果”, 说明 CSR 投入增加导致企业所受罚款大大低于常规情形 (40% lower than the typical punishment)。副词 generally (通常、普遍情况下) 强调句中数据适用于大多数情形。

【深层解读】强调结构是作者 (或文中人物) 观点态度的重要体现。 本段①句以强调谓语结构 they do seem to be influenced by 凸显作者观点“检察官本不应该受公司 CSR 记录影响, 但事实是他们确实会受其影响”; 上段②句强调句式 it was... rather than... that accounted for... 清晰呈现因果关系。注意英文中常用强调结构包括: ① do + 动词原形; ② It be... that/who/whom... 句型; ③ 双重否定结构 (强调肯定意味); ④ what 引导的主从结构 (如: What really matters is cooperation.); ⑤ 倒装结构; ⑥ 感叹句。





34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company's CSR record ____.	34. 当检察官评判案件时,企业的 CSR 记录 ____。
[A] has an impact on their decision	[A] 对他们的决定有所影响
[B] comes across as reliable evidence	[B] 被看作是可信的证据
[C] increases the chance of being penalized	[C] 增加企业被处罚的可能性
[D] constitutes part of the investigation	[D] 是调查的一个组成部分

[精准定位] 根据题干直接定位至第五段。该段首句指出,检察官原本应该只是基于案情本身进行评判,但实际上他们确实会受到公司 CSR 记录的影响,可见[A]符合文义。

[命题解密] 正确项[A] has an impact 是对原文 they do seem to be influenced by a company's record in CSR 的同义改写。

[B]将检察官“基于案情本身判案,但难免受公司 CSR 记录的影响(seem to be influenced by)”夸大“将公司 CSR 记录视为判案可靠证据(reliable evidence)”。[C]对②句 increasing... by about 20% result in fines 断章取义,从而将文中完整信息“企业捐赠提高 20%/即 CSR 记录佳,则罚款会降低 40%”改为“CSR 记录会使得公司受罚可能性增加”。[D]对“检察官判案受企业 CSR 记录影响”过度推断出“企业 CSR 记录是检察官调查的一部分(constitutes part of the investigation)”,但由第三段可知,这种影响并非来自“调查”,而是来自“光环效应”。

[技巧总结] 本题就第五段所述的“研究结论”命制事实细节题。对于该类题型,需从两个角度加以考虑:①遵循事实细节题正确项的一般原则“题干+正确项=≈原文某句”;②注意“研究是为了论证文章主旨,研究结论体现的便是文章主旨”,故题干+正确项应与文章主旨高度契合。如本题题干+正确项[A] When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company's CSR record has an impact on their decision 对应①句主要内容 they/prosecutors do seem to be influenced by a company's record in CSR,又体现了文章主旨,企业 CSR 会在其被诉时创造货币价值。

VI ① Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. ② Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on^① the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they decide their do-gooding policies. ③ But at least they have demonstrated^② that when companies get into trouble with the law^③, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment. [413 words]

研究者们承认,他们的研究未能解答“企业应该在 CSR 上投入多少”这一问题。它也未揭示出当企业制定慈善政策时,企业是在多大程度上指望光环效应,而不是其他可能的益处。但他们至少证明,当企业陷入法律纠纷时,良好品质的证据能为其“赢得”代价较低的惩罚。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



①bank on 指望,依靠

②demonstrate ['dɛmənstreɪt] v. 表明,证明

③get into trouble with the law 陷入法律纠纷

· 语篇分析 ·



第六段收束全文,指出研究局限性并重申研究结论(全文论点)。关键词:① Researchers admit; ② win them a less costly punishment.



①②句指出研究局限性(未能解答两个问题)。Their study does not answer... Nor does it reveal... 衔接两句。

①句指出研究未能解答的问题之一:企业应该在 CSR 上投入多少。Researchers admit 充当了研究介绍类文章末尾部分“说明研究发现——指出遗留问题或不足”的桥梁。does not answer the question at how much... 为研究遗留问题的明确标识。

②句指出研究未能解答的问题之二:企业的行善政策多大程度上是在指望“光环效应”。how much companies are banking on... rather than... 可从两个角度理解:一,表层看,以取舍区分结构说明研究遗留问题:只将“光环效应(the halo effect)”与其他效应(the other possible benefits,指第二段所述 CSR 前两种效应)区分开来,但并未能够确定“比例、程度”。二,深层看,句子整体表明企业的行善政策在很大程度上源自对“利益”的期冀(无论是“光环效应”还是“另两种效应”对企业而言都可划归利益范畴),进一步明确作者对 Friedman 观点的看法:并非完全否定,只是认为过于绝对。句中 do-gooding policies 意为“慈善政策”,与 CSR policies 同指;banking on 意为 relying on sth happening“指望、期冀……的发生”。

③句转而(But)重申研究结论:当企业陷入法律纠纷时,良好声誉确实为其减轻处罚。But at least they have demonstrated(其中 at least 意为“至少[尽管没有更好的情况]”)转承①②句,强调新研究的意义所在。When companies get into trouble with the law 与开篇末句 are prosecuted 同义,形成“情形呼应”;evidence of good character 与 CSR policies 同指,并暗示其中的 the halo effect(即:CSR 政策借助光环效应成为企业品质优良的证据),形成“主题呼应”;win them a less costly punishment 则回应 create monetary value for companies (以及第二段末句的 earn it greater consideration),形成“结果呼应”概述研究结论;三组词汇的一一对应使得文章首尾圆合,凸显全文主旨“光环效应:行善政策能在企业被诉时有所助益”。

【深层解读】研究介绍类文章典型的“结尾方式”是先让步承认研究不足/遗留问题,后转而重申研究发现/研究意义(Researchers admit that... But at least they have demonstrated that),借以更加突显全文主旨(作者观点);阅读时应牢牢把握开篇作者观点与文末重申的结论,切忌将中途的“让步内容”误读为“作者的犹疑、不确定态度”。

· 真题精解 ·

35. Which of the following is true of CSR, according to the last paragraph?	35. 根据末段内容,以下关于 CSR 的叙述哪一项正确?
[A] Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked.	[A] 它(CSR)对企业的负面影响常被忽视。
[B] The necessary amount of companies' spending on it is unknown.	[B] 企业对其(CSR)投入的必要数额未知。
[C] Companies' financial capacity for it has been overestimated.	[C] 企业就其(CSR)财政能力被高估了。
[D] It has brought much benefit to the banking industry.	[D] 它(CSR)已为银行业带来大量收益。

【精准定位】末段首句指出,研究未能回答“企业应该在 CSR 上投入多少”这一问题,也即企业在 CSR 上具体的必要花费数额尚不得而知,[B]正确。

【命题解密】正确项[B]是对末段首句 their study does not answer the question at how much businesses ought to spend on CSR 的同义改写。

[A]误认为末段③句 get into trouble with the law... costly punishment 是在介绍“CSR 被人们所忽视的负面影响”,而实际上该句是在说明 CSR 最起码的积极作用。[C]将末段①句信息“研究未能解答企业应该在 CSR 上投入多少”曲解为“研究高估了企业的 CSR 支出能力/ CSR 财政能力”。[D]根据末

段②句词汇 banking 望文生义、捏造出“CSR 能为银行业带来很多收益”，而实际上 banking on 意为“指望”，和“银行业”无关。

[技巧总结] 从原文来看，命题的陷阱在于取舍结构、倒装句、否定句等特殊句式。从选项来看，命题人通常会采用望文生义(文中取某词僻义或特殊用法，选项却用其常见含义)、断章取义(不是整体理解句子信息，而是将个别词汇糅杂到一起形成完整的语句)等方式形成干扰。本题中，根据[A]negative effect、[B] spending on、[C]financial capacity、[D]banking industry 不难分别定位至③句，①句，①句，②句，但需要借助语法知识、语义逻辑、以及文章主题等才能理解到[C]曲解文意、[A]断章取义、[D]望文生义，只有[B]是对①句主要内容的同义表达。



知识补充



Text 4 让纸质版报纸成为一种奢侈品



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析

本文选自 *The Atlantic*《大西洋月刊》2015 年 3 月 26 日一篇题为 *One Way to Phase Out Newspapers: Make Them a Luxury Good* (逐步淘汰纸质版报纸的办法:使之成为一种奢侈品)的文章。全文以“《纽约时报》拟停纸质版发行”为引,谈到纸质版报纸的困境及出路,并通篇引述网络媒体代表 BuzzFeed 首席执行官观点指出纸质版报纸当前与其说是考虑停印,还不如加速将其转型为专为最忠实读者而做的传承产品。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

① There will eventually come a day when *The New York Times* ceases^① to publish stories on newsprint^②. ② Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. ③ “Sometime in the future”, the paper’s publisher said back in 2010.

终有一天《纽约时报》将停止在新闻用纸上发表新闻报道。确切哪天则存在争议。“未来的某一天”,该报出版人早在 2010 年说过。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①cease[sis] v. 终止、停止(做某事)
- ②newsprint [ˈnju:zprint] n. 新闻纸

- 经典搭配
- ①a matter of... (关乎……的事)

· 语篇分析 ·

第一、二段为第一层次,借“分析纸版《纽约时报》终将停印的原因”引出全文论述话题:纸版报纸的困境及出路。

首段开门见山,直陈纸质版《纽约时报》的未来:终将停印。关键词为:ceases to publish。

①②句以“预言”笔调说明其宿命:终有一天停印,具体哪天存争议。双重虚实相接(a day VS that day、eventually VS exactly)实现句间衔接。

①句预言宿命:有朝一日必将停止。eventually 既表示未来某个时间点的悬念(at an unspecific future time),又表示过去某个时间段内一番困苦及挫折后的结局(as the final result of a situation after a long time, especially after many problems or setbacks),深层暗示纸质版《纽约时报》的过去、现在及未来窘境:饱经多年风霜磨砺、如今依然苦苦挣扎、终将难逃被停印的宿命。注:story 与 *The New York Times*“《纽约时报》”、newsprint“新闻用纸”相连,应取“新闻报道”而非“故事”之意。



②句补充说明:具体时间存争议。a matter of debate 形似说明未来停印时间争执不一,实质借争议内涵“可能近在眼前,也可能远在遥远的未来”暗示当前尚存努力存续空间,如若仓促停印可能会带来负面影响,相反如果洞察市场走势及需求,或许还能寻找到一条合理而又渐进的历史舞台退出之道。

③句以“援引”手法证实其宿命:报纸出版人早在 2010 年即已拟停(但依然是时间未定)。“Sometime in the future”既呼应①句 eventually come a day 之“宿命”,又回应②句 Exactly... a matter of debate 之“尚存努力空间”,实现句群间衔接;back“早在……”借“说明该报出版人拟停纸质版这一策略时间之久”反衬“其不甘宿命、试图抗争以求反杀的形象”。注:publisher 此处实指《纽约时报》前出版人阿瑟·奥克斯·苏兹贝格,其引言原为“we will stop printing *The New York Times* sometime in the future, date TBD.”(我们将在未来的某个时刻停印《纽约时报》,日期待定。)

【深层解读】①②句形似并列,实质暗藏转折:根据“(并列结构式)句群突出意思的各个方面,重心在末句”原则,此两句语义重心实际在②句,即“停印时间存在争议”,而借“争议焦点在时间”实质反衬出作者意欲表达“当前而言,纸质版《纽约时报》尚可为继,若把以时机,说不定还有生还余地”。故而①②句间实质形成“纸质版《纽约时报》停印虽大局已定,但绝非近在眼前之事”的语义逻辑。

II ① Nostalgia^① for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside^②, there's plenty of incentive^③ to ditch^④ print.

② The infrastructure^⑤ required to make a physical^⑥ newspaper — printing presses^⑦, delivery trucks — isn't just expensive; it's excessive^⑧ at a time when online-only competitors don't have the same set of financial constraints^⑨. ③ Readers are migrating^⑩ away from print anyway. ④ And though print ad sales still dwarf^⑪ their online and mobile counterparts^⑫, revenue^⑬ from print is still declining.

撇开对纸上油墨香和纸页沙沙声的怀旧之情不谈,有充足理由舍弃纸质版。制作实物报纸所需的基础设施——印刷机、运货车——不光贵;而且贵得过分,当下只做网络报纸的竞争对手并不用承受这一套财务负担。再加之读者正从纸质版中抽离出来。尽管纸质版广告销售额仍远超网络版和手机版,但纸质版收入却在下滑。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①nostalgia [nɒ'stældʒə] n. 怀旧之情
- ②aside [ə'saɪd] ad. (仅用于名词后)且不谈
- ③incentive [ɪn'sentɪv] n. 激励、刺激
- ④ditch [dɪtʃ] v. 丢弃
- ⑤infrastructure ['ɪnfə'strʌktʃə] n. 基础设施
- ⑥physical ['fɪzɪkəl] a. 物质的,有形的
- ⑦printing press n. 印刷机
- ⑧excessive [ɪk'sesɪv] a. 过多的,过度的
- ⑨constraint [kən'streɪnt] n. 限制、束缚

- ⑩migrate [maɪ'greɪt] v. 迁移
- ⑪dwarf [dwɔːf] v. (因自身巨大而)使……显得矮小,使相形见绌
- ⑫counterpart ['kaʊntəpɑːt] n. 对应的人或物
- ⑬revenue ['revənjuː] n. (公司、组织或政府的)收入

● 经典搭配

- ①nostalgia for(对……的怀旧之情)
- ②migrate away from(从……转移到……)

The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper — printing presses, delivery trucks — isn't just expensive; it's excessive at a time when online-only competitors don't have the same set of financial constraints.



— printing presses, delivery trucks —

插入语对infrastructure举例

分句1

The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper isn't just expensive;
主语 过去分词做后置定语 系表结构

分句2

it's excessive at a time when online-only competitors don't have the same set of financial constraints.
主系表结构 嵌套when定语从句的时间状语

功能注释:全句由分号断成两个分句,分句二 it's excessive... 对分句一 The infrastructure... isn't just expensive 更进一步,强调印刷基础设施所需成本甚高。破折号间内容例证说明 infrastructure 具体所指;at a time... 引出与传统印刷对比的大环境(网媒成本的情况),更加凸显纸媒成本之高。

· 语篇分析 ·

vx: KZRZ2019

第二段分析原因:实体报纸(包括纸版《纽约时报》)成本过高、读者流失、收益下滑。关键词为: plenty of incentive。

①句总述:淘汰纸质版有诸多动机。ditch“(因不再需要而)丢弃(以规避更多不愉快情形)”深层暗示“于出版人而言,纸质版报纸价值已微乎其微,且带来诸多不愉快处境”,铺垫后文灰色论述基调;plenty of incentive 一箭三雕,既借 plenty of 强调纸质版退出历史舞台是多方刺激因素的结果,又借 incentive“动机,诱因”暗藏之意“好处”反衬淘汰纸质版益处多多,最后借此两者共同强化当前纸版报纸所面临的将死困境;aside“(用以说明前述没有后述重要)且不谈,且不管”形似“弱化读者对纸版油墨香、纸页沙沙声的留恋之情,强调其价值低微、将其淘汰好处多”,实质暗示“如若考虑到纸版独具的纸墨香、沙沙声以及读者对此的痴迷,淘汰纸版也许对读者而言是一种伤害,而纸版或许也可借此独特优势绝地反击”。

②③④句分述:列举三大动机。anyway、And 将三个负面因素 financial constraints, migrating away, still declining 相连,实现句间并列衔接。

②句列举动机一:成本高昂。分号传递并列之形、递进之意;isn't just... is... 看似取舍结构“不是……而是”,实为强化认知结构“不仅仅是……而且是……”,形成“先铺陈惯常认知(办实体报纸贵),后强化惯常认知(不仅是贵而已,甚至贵得完全超乎合理性或必要性)”的语义逻辑,并将语义重点落于后者“贵得多余/离谱”;at a/the time when 以时间状语之形“在/当……的时候”行语义对比之实“一面……,一面又……:纸质版本的高昂印制、物流成本 VS 网络版本的零印刷、物流成本”,明确当前纸版报纸面临将死困境的时代大背景;受电子网络媒体的冲击;constraints 借其内涵“无自由感、有束缚感”呼应①句 ditch 暗藏之意“淘汰给自己带来不良情绪的东西”。注:have 兼具“有”及“承受”之意。

③句列举动机二:读者流失。anyway 此处为熟词僻意,不取常见义“不管怎样,无论如何”,而取僻意“(用以补充说明前述观点)加之,而且”,相当于 besides,明确②③句间逻辑关联:本就支出过高,再加上不断流失读者,对不堪重负的纸版报而言势必造成更大打击;migrate“迁居,迁移”,含“迁进,迁出”之意,但与 away from 相连,即单向指“移出”,且据②句 online-only 可推知这部分读者实际是被电子版吸引而去,而对已有电子版的《纽约时报》而言,其自身读者数量并未减少。

④句列举动机三:收益下滑。句中 still 复现、但含义有别:前者“(持续到某一特定时间点还没结束)还,仍然”表示纸质版广告销售额优势地位尚存,后者“(虽然……)还是,但”引发转折,强调“纸质版虽然广告销售额强劲,但收入却在下滑”;dwarf“(因自身巨大而)使……显得渺小”以比喻手法“将网络版、手机版广告销售额比作小矮人”反衬纸版广告收入的巨人形象,突出其优势地位之余,再度暗示纸版尚有存续空间。

【深层解读】一、本段与首段形成“引出事件—分析事件原因”结构,共同引出全文论述话题“纸版报纸当前所处困境及出路”:首段以多个时间重复(There will eventually, Exactly when, Sometime in the future, 其中前两者虚实相合、暗藏预言笔调,第三者与前两者形成虚实呼应)首先锁定单个事件“纸质版



《纽约时报》终将面临停印的宿命”，本段继而以 plenty of incentive to ditch print 承上“停止”启下“诸多动机”分析所有纸质报纸的劣势（由段中高频负面表达词如 ditch、constraints、migrating away、still declining 可见一斑），以此行业普遍现象阐释首段个体事件“纸质版《纽约时报》宿命”的原因；且由三大原因“成本高、读者抽离、收入下滑”不难推知当前纸质报纸所处困境，而面对数字化媒体的强烈冲击，到底该何去何从，是直接停印，还是竭力挽救？预示下文将展开“救赎之路”分析。二、②③④句形似并列，实为因果：三句借 anyway、And 两个衔接词形成并列结构，但其语义实质隐藏因果关系：纸版成本高昂（电子版成本低廉）→读者流失（转向电子版）→（出项多，进项少）总收入持续下降。

· 真题精解 ·

36. The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly due to _____.	36. 《纽约时报》考虑停止其印刷版本，部分原因在于_____。
[A] the high cost of operation	[A] 运营成本高昂
[B] the increasing online ad sales	[B] 网络版广告销量日益增长
[C] the pressure from its investors	[C] 来自投资人的压力
[D] the complaints from its readers	[D] 来自读者的抱怨

[精准定位] 第二段解释首段“《纽约时报》拟停纸质版发行”的原因，其中第一个原因就涉及费用成本：办实体报纸需要印刷机、运货车等基础设施，不仅昂贵，而且和不受此类财务限制、只办网络版报纸的竞争对手相比，根本就是过于昂贵。由此可见，[A]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[A]是对第二段②句的概括，the high cost 对应 expensive、excessive；operation 对应 The infrastructure required to...。

[B]与第二段④句前半句“纸质版广告销量仍高于网络版广告”形成反向干扰；[C]从第一段“《纽约时报》终有一天会停印纸质版”和第二段“纸质版的印制成本甚高”臆断出“投资人对其施压”；[D]由第二段③句“读者正在逐步抽离纸质版转向网络版或手机版”曲解出“读者对纸质版有抱怨”。

[技巧总结] 因果细节题的常规解答步骤为：一、于文中找寻因果表达词，二、于因果表达词前后定位考查内容，三、将定位处的关键信息与选项匹配、锁定正确答案，四、审视三个干扰项的错误性。如本题，首先发现第二段①句中 incentive 即为隐性因果表达词；随后将考查内容定位至其后②③④句，并由 isn't expensive；it's excessive、financial constraints、revenue... declining 提取关键信息——支出多、收入少，即“财务危机”，再将其与四个选项核心词 increasing ad sales、pressure、complaints 和 high cost 一一匹配，发现只有第四项与“财务危机”直接相关；最后审视其余三个干扰项——[C]中压力来自投资人、[D]中抱怨来自读者，段中均未提及；而[B]中网络版广告销量也与纸质版报纸的财务危机没有直接关联。

III Overhead^① may be high and circulation^② lower, but rushing to eliminate^③ its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

尽管间接成本或许很高、发行量也可能很低，但是急于砍掉纸质版将会是个错误，BuzzFeed 首席执行官约拿·佩雷迪表示。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①overhead [əʊvə'hed] n. 企业日常支出、管理费用
- ②circulation [sɜ:kju'leɪʃən] n. (报纸或杂志的)发行量，销售量
- ③eliminate [ɪ'limineɪt] v. 清除、消除

- 经典搭配
- ①rush to do sth (匆忙/急着做某事)



· 语篇分析 ·



第三至七段为第二层次,以《纽约时报》为例引证阐释纸版报纸的出路:不该仓促终结,而应转型为更具传承价值的奢侈品。

第三段引述 BuzzFeed CEO Peretti 观点:不能仓促终止,否则将会是个错误。关键词为: a mistake。

but 前承上作结“纸质版运营成本高、发行量低”。may“(用于承认情况属实,但同时与更重要的事情作比较)也许,可能”此处不表可能性、而表确定性,与 but 形成让步转折逻辑“尽管可能……是事实,但是……”,借此可推断生僻词汇 overhead... high 回应 financial constraints... expensive/excessive, circulation (may be) lower 对应 readers... away 及 revenue... declining。

but 后启下分析“匆忙终结纸质版不妥”。would 虚拟口吻表明 rushing to eliminate its print edition 并非具体事实,而是假设,实质呼应文首 a matter of debate 部分内涵“尽早终结”,并借 rushing“仓促行事,做事草率”及 mistake“错误”贬义色彩凸显该做法不可取,反衬“寻找更为合理的、渐次行之的历史舞台退出之道”更为可取,暗合首段末句所刻画的“《纽约时报》纸版不甘宿命、试图抗争以求反杀的形象”。

【深层解读】一、本段看似批判,实表主张:由 a mistake 很容易感觉这是 Peretti 在批判《纽约时报》“拟停纸版印刷”这一想法,而由 would 却知这仅仅是 Peretti 的一种设想情形而非事实。换言之,Peretti 在此仅仅是假想“《纽约时报》若选择急匆匆终结纸版”这一情形并做出“这将会是个错误”的推断,意在说明“仓促终结纸版不对”的看法。此种解读也正好契合首段末句暗藏文意“《纽约时报》并未仓促终结,而是努力想尽办法与宿命抗争、以求突破”。二、第二层次脉络说明:1. 鉴于第三至七段引 BuzzFeed 首席执行官 Peretti 一人之言对“纸版报纸救赎之路”展开论述,看似未明示作者自身看法,而作者实质借此人物观点表达自身意见,故而在分析中偶有将两者合二为一的情况,意在更为明确地呈现文章主线。2. 第三至七段看似在说《纽约时报》的问题,而借第六段⑤⑥句“《纽约时报》也许正在实施传承产品这一策略”可知,文章意在借《纽约时报》这一大报身边事来阐释“函括各大小报纸的传统报业的未来出路”问题。

IV ① Peretti says the Times shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. ② “Figuring out a way to accelerate^① that transition^② would make sense for them,” he said, “but if you discontinue^③ it, you're going to have your most loyal^④ customers really upset^⑤ with you.”

佩雷迪认为,《纽约时报》不应把时间浪费在摆脱纸版业务上,除非以正确的方式来做这件事。“对他们来说,琢磨出加速转型的办法才有意义”,他说,“而如果终止纸版业务,将令最忠实的顾客极其失望。”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① accelerate [ək'seləreɪt] v. 使……加快
- ② transition [træn'zɪʃən] n. 转变;变革,变迁
- ③ discontinue [dɪskən'tɪnjuː] v. 停止,使中止
- ④ loyal ['lɔɪəl] a. 忠诚的
- ⑤ upset [ʌp'set] v. 使失望、使不高兴

● 经典搭配

- ① waste time doing (浪费时间做某事)
- ② get out of (从……解脱;放弃、戒除(习惯))
- ③ only if (只有在……的情况下才)
- ④ go about doing sth (着手做某事)
- ⑤ figure out (想出;弄懂,搞明白)
- ⑥ make sense (明智;有意义,讲得通)

· 语篇分析 ·



第四段继续引述 Peretti 观点:要恰当处理纸版业务——加快转型而非仓促终结。关键词为: the right way。

① 句承上补充 Peretti 观点:不应在摆脱纸版业务上浪费时间,除非方法无误。shouldn't“不该在摆脱纸质版业务上浪费时间”实质暗传 should 之意“应抓紧时间抽离纸版业务”,表明 Peretti 并不否认“纸



质版终将难逃被停印的宿命”;but only if 借引出“抓紧时间摆脱纸质版业务(it 指代 getting out of the print business)的有效前提条件:采取正确的抽离方式”进一步暗示“除非抽离方式正确,否则就是浪费时间、毫无意义,所谓‘欲速则不达’,还不如考虑其他策略”。

②句进而引述有意义的策略(设法加速转型)并补充上段仓促终结的后果(令最忠实读者失望)。accelerate that transition... make sense 明确 Peretti 对“加速转型,抓紧时间摆脱纸质业务(that transition 即指 getting out of...)”的支持态度,印证①句 shouldn't 暗藏文意;if you... you are going to... 回应上段“仓促终结将是个错误”,陈述理由:会令最忠实读者极度失望(have 此处为使役动词,暗藏因果关联,意为“致使做出某种反应”);程度副词 most、really(really 此处意为“极其,非常”而非“事实上,真正地”)用以强调此举代价之大,暗示 Peretti 观点:纸质版尚有铁杆粉丝群,意欲放弃前者,必先安顿后者。

【深层解读】一、本段与上段构成 Peretti 对“《纽约时报》等纸版报纸如何走出困境”的总体思路:1. 急于抽身不可取,因为伤及最忠实读者群(上段及本段②句后半段);2. 过慢抽离不可取,因为浪费时间,应寻找正确办法加速转型(本段①句及②句前半段);由此形成 Peretti 完整观点:鉴于当前纸版报高投入、低回报的窘境,《纽约时报》等纸版报纸应该调整现有策略、做出改变,由此预示下文必定为之提出一条“康庄大道”。二、本段同上段,看似批判,实表主张:①句 shouldn't 并非表指责,而是表主张,意在表明做某事是明智的,即,并不用以指责《纽约时报》浪费时间,而是用以表达不浪费/抓紧时间明智之举。

V ① Sometimes that's worth making a change anyway. ② Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming. ③ “It was seen as a blunder^①,” he said. ④ The move turned out to be foresighted^②. ⑤ And if Peretti were in charge at the Times? ⑥ “I wouldn't pick^③ a year to end print,” he said, “I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy^④ product.”

不管怎样,有时值得做出改变。佩雷迪举出 Netflix“终止 DVD 邮寄业务以聚焦流媒体”的例子。“这曾被看作大错特错,”他说。此举最后被证明有先见之明。若是佩雷迪执掌《纽约时报》会怎样?“我不会选择某一年来终结纸质版,”他说,“我会提价并将其打造为一种更具传承意义的产品。”

vx: KZRZ2019

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① blunder [ˈblʌndə] n. 愚蠢(或粗心)的错误

② foresighted [ˈfɔːsaɪtɪd] a. 有先见之明的

③ pick [pɪk] v. 挑选

④ legacy [ˈlegəsi] n. 遗赠、遗产

● 经典搭配

① be worth doing sth(做某事值得)

② discontinue... to focus on... (停止……以专注于……)

③ turn out to be(证明是,结果是;原来是)

④ be in charge(负责,主管)

⑤ make sth into... (把某物变为……)

⑥ more of (更大程度上(是),更多的(是))

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段进而指出 Peretti 应对之策:调整策略,将纸版转型为传承产品。关键词为:① making a change;② make it into more of a legacy product.

①句概述:值得做出改变。Sometimes 虽隐藏“(有时)不值”,但更强调“(有时)值”;anyway 与第二段③句不同,此处取常用义“(表略去一些细节转到下个主要话题)总之,不管怎样”,即“且不说过快终结、过慢抽离都不好这些细节,重要的是得知道做出调整有时非常值得”,以引出“具体调整策略”。

②③④句例证①句,列举实例“Netflix 公司做出改变后成功转型”说明“突破旧有模式的价值/意义”。本句群借 the example 实现与①句的例证衔接;其中 discontinuing... to focus on 借策略调整回应



change, was seen as a blunder VS turned out to be foresighted 通过前期看法与后期结果的大相径庭“本被认为大错特错, 结局却被证明深谋远虑”凸显策略调整的成功, 就此回应 worth。

⑤⑥句虚拟设问并引证作答, 指出具体改变策略: 提价并转型为传承产品。wouldn't... would... 取舍结构明确 Peretti 如果执掌《纽约时报》将会采取的措施, 其中 pick a year to end print 实质呼应文首段②句... a matter of debate 所蕴藏文意“拟定某一日期做出停印”, 并借其前 wouldn't 表明 Peretti 根本不予理会这些争议而拟定某年某月某日终止纸版; legacy product 作为一个抽象概念被提及预示下文必将有详细阐述, 姑且可借 legacy 本义“遗产、遗赠物”将其推断为“不再畅销、具有某种历史传承意义的老品牌文化产品”; “more of + 名词”结构表示“在很大程度上算是……, 更多地具有……的特征”。

【深层解读】Peretti 列举 Netflix 事例意在说明“针对当前局势, 《纽约时报》应做出战略性调整”这一看法/主张(不含批判意味): 阅读时应跳出事例本身, 把握事例目的, 段中 Netflix 事例“终止 DVD 邮寄业务从而聚焦流媒体业务”看似要说明“《纽约时报》应该停止纸质版而专攻电子版”, 但由其下文 Peretti 自救之策“不仅不停止, 反而将其提价并打造为具有历史传承意义的经典品牌”可知, 该事例意在说明“《纽约时报》应突破常规模式、做出战略调整, 以取得像 Netflix 一样‘虽早期不被看好, 结局却大获全胜’的功绩”。

• 真题精解 •

37. Peretti suggests that, in face of the present situation, the Times should ____.	37. Peretti 指出, 面对当前形势, 《纽约时报》应该 ____。
[A] end the print edition for good	[A] 永久性停止印刷版
[B] make strategic adjustments	[B] 做出战略性调整
[C] seek new sources of readership	[C] 寻找新的读者资源
[D] aim for efficient management	[D] 以高效管理为目标

【精准定位】文章第三、四、五段均言及 Peretti 针对《纽约时报》纸质版当前困境所发表的看法, 如第三段“仓促终结纸质版将会是个错误”、第四段“不该在淘汰纸质版上浪费时间, 而应以对的方式来做事, 想办法加速转型”以及第五段“有时候值得一变, 提高纸质版价格并将其改变为传承品”, 由这些信息可知, Peretti 认为《纽约时报》应该变换思路、做出战略性调整, 即[B]正确。

【命题解密】正确项是对第三、四、五段中 Peretti 观点(rushing to eliminate... would be a mistake, shouldn't waste time... but only if... the right way, Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them, Sometimes that's worth making a change)的全面概括。

[A]与第三段“匆匆终止纸质版将是个错误”形成反向干扰; [C]根据第四段②句“停止纸质版将伤及最忠实的读者”捏造出“应该选择新的读者资源”, 而文意重心在“利用现有最忠实的读者将纸质版进行战略性调整转型”; [D]将《纽约时报》面临的窘境由“纸质版的存留”偷换为“管理的低效/无效”。

【技巧总结】解答涉及诸多细节的人物观点题时, 应注意确保正确项契合文章立意背景、吻合全文重心, 解答时可采取类似事实细节题的“定位法+排除法”。如本题, 首先可将[A]排除(明显与 Peretti 反对终止纸质版相矛盾), 其次根据第二段②③句所隐藏之意“读者只是由纸质版流向了电子版, 总体数量并未减少”可排除[C], 最后根据全文立意高度“新时代背景下, 纸版报该如何应对数字报纸的冲击”可排除聚焦“管理效率问题”的[D]。

VI ① The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor^①, the idea goes, and they'd feel like they were helping sustain^② the quality of something they believe in. ② “So if you're overpaying^③ for print, you could feel like you were helping,” Peretti said. ③ “Then

这一想法是: 最忠实的顾客仍然会购买他们青睐的产品, 而且他们会感觉像是在帮忙维护自己信赖产品的质量。“因此, 如果你为纸质版多付了钱, 你会觉得像是在施以帮

increase it at a higher rate each year and **essentially**^④ try to **generate**^⑤ additional revenue.” ④ In other words, if you're going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already **obsessed**^⑥ with it. ⑤ Which may be what the *Times* is doing already. ⑥ Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year — more than twice as much as a digital-only **subscription**^⑦.

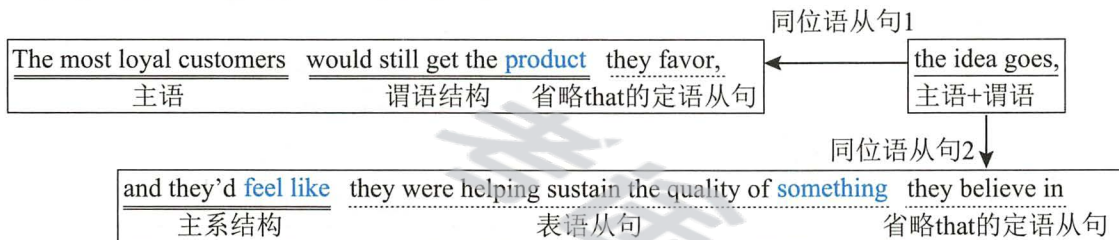
助,”佩雷迪说,“那么就逐年提价,实质意在创造额外收入。”换句话说,如果你要做纸制版,就专为那些已经沉迷于纸质版的人而做。这也许是《纽约时报》已经在做的。购买一周七天的纸质版每年需要近500美元——是纯电子版征订费的两倍多。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **favor** ['feɪvə] *v.* 更喜欢,喜爱,支持
② **sustain** [sə'steɪn] *v.* 维持,使持续
③ **overpay** [əʊvə'peɪ] *v.* 为……多付钱
④ **essentially** [ɪ'senʃəli] *ad.* 本质上
⑤ **generate** ['dʒenəreɪt] *v.* 产生,使生成

- ⑥ **obsess** [əb'ses] *v.* 使着迷,使迷住
⑦ **subscription** [səb'skrɪpʃən] *n.* 征订费
● **经典搭配**
① feel like that... (感觉像是……)
② be obsessed with (痴迷于,沉迷于……)

The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they'd feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in.



功能注释:插入语 the idea goes 实为本句主干,其他内容都是对 idea 的解释。定语从句 they favor 说明 product,与 most loyal 相契合;feel like 引出表语从句,说明这部分顾客坚持购物的心理。

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段继而阐释具体理念:利用“最忠实顾客愿意为所信赖产品买单”这一心理专门为忠实读者制作纸版报。关键词为:the idea goes。

①句概述背后理念:即便产品提价,最忠实的顾客依然愿意购买,因为感觉像是在维护产品质量。插入语 the idea goes(the idea 回指 Peretti 自救策略;go 用于引出故事、想法等的具体内容,意为“是”)在此起引出详述的作用,表明本段实为上段“提价并打造传承产品”自救策略的详细阐释;The most loyal customers 复现,呼应第四段末句 Peretti 对终止纸版报的担忧“会伤及死忠读者”,表明其自救之策实际应此担忧而来、意在解决纸版报死忠读者这一问题,深层暗示其所言传承产品实为这批死忠读者专门打造;still 实则相较“提价前”而言指出“提价后的状况:仍会购买”;were helping 为虚拟表达,表明这仅仅是一种虚幻感觉,并非事实,毕竟产品质量的维护靠的是厂商自己。注:get 为熟词僻意,表“(定期)购买”。

②③④句进而以纸版报为例说明:要做纸版报,就专门为死忠读者而做。②句 print、③句 it(=print)、④句 it(=print product)具现①句 product,实现由普遍“产品”到具体“纸质版报”的视角转变;同时借助 So“因此”(并非严格意义上的“因果”,而更多表达“类推”,用于引出故事中接下来的内容)、Then“那么”(用于指某个情况或行为的结果)、In other words“换句话说”(用于以一种不同的、更简单的方式来呈递已表达过的观点)三个关联词实现语义逻辑衔接;死忠客户愿意为信赖产品买单,即便提价也买单→也即(So),死忠读者愿意为其痴迷的纸版报买单,即便提价也买单→因此(Then),逐年提价→换而言之(In other words),专为死忠读者制作纸版报纸。其中②句 overpaying“多付钱款”复现①句 sustain 蕴藏文意“产品仅仅提价而并未提质”;③句 essentially“本质上,根本上”与 and 及 try to 相连,表明此举终极目标:创造额外收入,即借此开辟其他收入来源以解当前高成本、低收入难以为继的窘境;④句



already obsessed with it 深入说明①句“最忠实客户”所指：一心沉迷于产品（纸版报）而难以自拔的人。

⑤⑥句陈述《纽约时报》当前做法：正在提价，意在打造传承产品。两句印证第三段 would be a mistake、第四段 shouldn't waste time、第五段 wouldn't pick a year 并不含批判基调，而只是表达主张/看法之意。⑤句虽说推测词 may 软化了强调词 already 的语气，而此乃作者的一种严谨表达，真实意图依然是表明当前《纽约时报》正采取类似 Peretti 所言的传承产品这样一种策略；⑥句破折号前以其提价细节信息“年征订费高达 500 美元”凸显破折号后“是电子版的两倍多”着重强调的内容“纸质版提价幅度之大”。

【深层解读】本段与上段形成“提出抽象概念——阐释抽象概念”语义逻辑：上段末提及抽象概念“legacy product”，本段借评述词 the idea goes 详述；而借段内重复信息 helping sustain the quality/helping (sustain the quality)、overpaying/increase it at a higher rate/seven days a week \$ 500 a year, more than twice as much as、The most loyal customers/the people who are already obsessed with 表明 legacy product 三大特征：维持品质、提高价格、专为忠实粉丝倾情打造。

· 真题精解 ·

38. It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a “legacy product” _____.	38. 从第五、六段可以推知“传承产品”_____。
[A] helps restore the glory of former times	[A] 有助于恢复昔日辉煌
[B] is meant for the most loyal customers	[B] 专为最忠诚的顾客打造
[C] will have the cost of printing reduced	[C] 会让印刷成本降低
[D] expands the popularity of the paper	[D] 加大报纸受欢迎程度

【精准定位】第五段末句首次提及抽象概念“传承产品”，第六段进而阐释：将纸质版提价并打造为传承产品这一理念即指“最忠实的读者愿意出高价购买所喜欢的产品，并且还将此视为一种意在维护产品价值的英雄情结”，也即“做纸质版就为痴迷纸质版的读者而做”。由此可见[B]正确。

【命题解密】第五段末句涉及题干关键词 legacy product，但仅仅透露“价格高昂”这一信息；第六段才对 Peretti 的这一理念作出说明。正确项[B]是从两段，尤其是第六段④句信息(make it for the people who are already obsessed with it)中推出的合理结论。

[A]利用第六段①句片段信息 helping sustain the quality of... 设置干扰，但这是 Peretti 所言“最忠实客户之所以愿意购买高价的纸质版报纸”的背后心理，而不是 legacy product 本身的效力；此外 sustain (维持、保持)也不同于选项的 restore(使复原、重建)。[C]由第二段“《纽约时报》纸质版成本过高”主观得出“Peretti 的建议能降低印刷成本”的结论，而第六段③句明确指出传承产品的终极目的是“创造额外收入”而非“降低印刷成本”。[D]与第六段③句“纸质版专为痴迷于纸质版的最忠实读者而设”相悖。

【技巧总结】涉及文章要点的抽象概念往往是命题对象。此类题往往“信息较多而又不夠简洁明显”，解题关键在借助逻辑理清句意关系、找准核心信息。如本题，抽象概念 legacy product 于第五段末句首次提出，而根据第六段首句 the idea goes 不难推断接下来是有关 legacy product 的重点阐释信息，再然后根据 So、Then、In other words 所形成的语义链条将关注点聚焦在 In other words(以浅显易懂的方式总结陈词)所在句：面向最忠实实体报的读者制作实体报，由此不难得出正确答案。

VII ① “It’s a really hard thing to do and it’s a tremendous^① luxury^② that BuzzFeed doesn’t have a legacy business,” Peretti remarked. ② “But we’re going to have questions like that where we have things we’re doing that don’t make sense when the market changes and the world changes. ③ In those situations, it’s better to be more aggressive^③ than less aggressive.” [433 words]

“这是件相当困难的事，而 BuzzFeed 没有传承业务是个极大的奢侈”，佩雷迪评论道。“不过，如果在市场发生变化、世界发生变化的情况下，我们所做之事没有意义的话，我们也会遇到相似的问题。在那种情况下，多一些积极进取比少一些更好。”



[精准定位] 末段②③句直接引用 Peretti 原话:当市场和现实世界都发生变化时,BuzzFeed 如若做事不明智、不合时宜,也将会遇见与《纽约时报》相类似的传承业务的挑战;届时,BuzzFeed 应有更多一些积极进取精神。可见,Peretti 认为:在日益变化的世界中,积极进取更能应对挑战,即[C]正确。

[命题解密] 题干+正确项是文末句的同义改写;其中题干 in a changing world 即对应 In those situations(回指②句 have questions like that where... when the market changes and the world changes),正确项对应 it's better to be more aggressive than less aggressive。

[A]先由①句 luxury,legacy 杂糅出 traditional luxuries,再将其与常识背景结合捏造出“传统奢侈品能独善其身、不受世界变化的影响”;而文中并未谈及“传统奢侈品、现代奢侈品”,同时也与文意“时代在变,所做事情也应做出相应改变才能历久弥新”相悖;[B]源自③句,却与句意“更多冲劲更好”形成反向干扰;[D]由①句 doesn't have a legacy business 捏造而来,而由②句不难推知“传承业务应时代变迁而生,在市场、世界发生变化之际,BuzzFeed 未来也会遇见同样传承业务问题(新、旧仅为相对概念,无过时之说)”且由 Peretti 建议“将纸质报纸打造为传承产品”也可推知“传承业务并未过时”。

[技巧总结] 人物观点题的选项倾向性很强时,可以首先利用上下文的总导向对选项进行过滤,缩小范围后再结合细节来确定正确项。本题中,Peretti 在文中是 CEO 的身份,决定了他的观点总导向是“客观理智的”,含极端和不客观内容的项可以过滤掉,[A]中的 can stay unaffected 明显不符合客观规律(在变化的世界中任何事物都难以独善其身);[D]中的 legacy... becoming outdated 过于武断,首先过滤掉这两项。[B]和[C]都符合逻辑,但显然前者强调“保守”,后者强调“激进”,再结合原文不难确定正确项。

· 全局真题精解 ·



40. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?	40. 下面哪项最适合作为本文的题目?
[A] Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once	[A] 立刻转向在线报纸
[B] Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good	[B] 让你的纸质报纸成为一种奢侈品
[C] Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion	[C] 让你的报纸永远保持时尚
[D] Cherish the Newspaper Still in Your Hand	[D] 珍惜仍然还在你手中的报纸

[精准定位] 前两段铺设《纽约时报》考虑放弃纸质版的背景及原因,末五段阐述 BuzzFeed 公司 CEO Peretti 的看法及建议;第三段明确其态度“匆匆放弃纸质版并不明智”;第四五段提出建议“提高价格,将其打造为传承产品”,第六段对传承产品做出说明“专为痴迷于产品的人而做”,末段重申并总结看法“当所做之事与时代背景脱节之时,应大胆突破以迎接挑战而非逃避问题(即,不该直接喊停纸质版而应对其做出战略性调整以求突破)”。由此可见,全文意在借 Peretti 之言向传统报纸行业提出一种建议:转型为一种“少数最忠实的顾客乐在其中”的昂贵商品,唯有[B]最贴合。

[命题解密] 正确项中 Print Newspaper 为全文高频复现词,Make... a Luxury Good 高度概括第五段⑥句 raise prices and make it into... legacy product、第六段③句 increase it at a higher rate each year 及④句 make it for... obsessed with it 所暗示的“价高、珍稀、只有少部分人才能享有的”这一性质。

[A]利用第二段③句 Readers are migrating away... 和④句 revenue from print is declining 所体现出的“纸质版报纸颓势”编制干扰,但全文论述视角不在“终止纸质版,转向网络版”而在“将纸质版打造为传承产品”;[C]虽然含全文主题词 Newspaper,但却遗漏重点信息 Print;且文中探讨的是纸版报纸的“存留问题”而非“时尚问题”;[D]利用“《纽约时报》拟停纸质版发行”这一事件及第二段首句 Nostalgia(怀旧之情)设置干扰,而全文论述基调并非以选项关键词 Cherish 所体现的“惋惜、怀旧”而是以文中 make it into more of a legacy product 所体现的挑战应对之策“打造历史传承产品”。

[技巧总结] 标题题主要难点在于选项似乎都包含全文核心论述对象,解题时应仔细甄别其中细节



信息是否能有力涵盖全文;此外可通过观察选项情感色彩解题,通过选项反推其应该涉及的内容,与文章统一的即为正确项。如本题,四个选项都包含 Newspaper 这一中心议题,但[A]的感情主线为“对纸质报纸的鄙弃”、[C]为“对报纸回归流行的呼吁”、[D]为“对纸版报纸消亡的惋惜”,显然都与全文“迎接挑战,对纸质版重新进行战略性定位”的基调不符。



知识补充

Part B 如何提升职业形象



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析

本文选自 *Entrepreneur*《企业家》2015 年 6 月 19 日一篇题为 *Here Is How You Should Upgrade Your Professional Image*(应该如何提升职业形象)的文章。本文是关于职场人士如何提升自己形象的说明文。文章首三段指出职业形象的重要性;末五段进而介绍提升职业形象的 5 个小贴士。



二、语篇分析

- [A] Create a new image of yourself
- [B] Have confidence in yourself
- [C] Decide if the time is right
- [D] Understand the **context**^①
- [E] Work with **professionals**^②
- [F] Know your goals
- [G] Make it **efficient**^③

- [A] 打造自我新形象
- [B] 对自己有信心
- [C] 判断时机是否合适
- [D] 熟知环境
- [E] 与专业人士合作
- [F] 确定你的目标
- [G] 使之高效

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **context** ['kɒntekst] *n.* (事情发生的)背景,环境(D 项)
- ② **professional** [prə'feʃənəl] *n.* 专业人士,内行(E 项)
- ③ **efficient** [ɪ'fɪʃənt] *a.* 效率高的(G 项)

· 小标题分析 ·

- [A] 表明备选段应提及“自我形象”并突出“新”。另外,选项的概括性表明备选段可能统领全文。
- [B] 表明备选段意在“提醒人们要有自信”,可大胆猜测段落可能会提及“有自信的好处”等内容。
- [C] 表明备选段语义重点应落在“time(时间、时机)”上,decide if ... is right 表明段落应提及“如何决定、判断时机是否正确”。
- [D] 表明备选段应提及“context(语境或环境)”的相关内容,很可能涉及不同类型的 contexts。
- [E] 表明备选段语义重点应落在“专业人士”,可推测备选段落会介绍“为什么/如何与专业人士合作”。
- [F] 表明备选段应与“目标”相关,可能会针对“如何确定目标”做介绍。
- [G] 表明备选段会提及“效率”,it 可能指代上文所述中心事件。

I ① No matter how formal or informal the work environment, the way you **present**^① yourself has an impact. **②** This is especially true in first impressions. **③** According to research from Princeton University, people **assess**^② your competence, **trustworthiness**^③, and

不论工作环境多么正式或不正式,你展示自己的方式会产生巨大影响。在第一印象方面尤其如此。根据普林斯顿大学的研究,仅仅基于你的外貌,人们就能在



likeability^① in just a tenth of a second, solely^⑤ based on the way you look.

短短零点一秒内评估你的能力、可信度和可爱度。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •



①present [pri'zent] v. 展示, 展现

②assess [ə'ses] v. 评估, 评定

③trustworthiness ['trʌst,wɜ:ðinis] n. (trustworthy 的变形) 可信度, 信用

④likeability [ˌlaɪkə'bɪləti] n. (likeable 的变形) 可爱程度, 魅力

⑤solely ['səʊli] ad. 仅仅

• 语篇分析 •



第一段首先指出形象对人的重要性。首句直奔主题, 指出不论工作环境如何, 人的形象会产生巨大影响。第二句 This 回指首句, especially 递进指出形象对第一印象的影响更是重大。第三句则引用普林斯顿大学的研究成果解释第二句, 其中 in just a tenth of a second 和 solely 共同凸显外在形象在第一印象中的重要作用, 为下文介绍“职场着装”埋下伏笔。

II ① The difference between today's workplace and the “dress for success” era^① is that the range of options is so much broader. ② Norms^② have evolved^③ and fragmented^④. ③ In some settings^⑤, red sneakers^⑥ or dress T-shirts can convey status^⑦; in others not so much. ④ Plus^⑧, whatever image we present is magnified^⑨ by social-media services like LinkedIn. ⑤ Chances are, your headshots^⑩ are seen much more often now than a decade or two ago. ⑥ Millennials^⑪, it seems, face the paradox^⑫ of being the least formal generation yet the most conscious^⑬ of style and personal branding. ⑦ It can be confusing.

现代职场和“穿出成功”时代的区别在于可选择范围广了许多。规范已经发生演变和细化。红色跑鞋或T恤衫在一些场合能够表达身份, 在另一些场合则不太能。另外, 不管我们呈现出何种形象, 都会被诸如领英(LinkedIn)之类的社交媒体服务放大。现在, 你的头像可能比一、二十年前更经常被人看见。千禧一代似乎面临这样的矛盾: 身为最不正式的一代, 却又最关注时尚和个人品牌。这可能会令人困惑。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •



①era ['iərə] n. 时代, 年代

②norm [nɔ:m] n. 规范, 行为准则

③evolve [ɪ'vɒlv] v. 逐渐形成, 逐渐演变

④fragment ['frægmənt] v. (使) 破裂, 碎裂

⑤setting ['setɪŋ] n. 环境

⑥sneaker ['sni:kə] n. 运动鞋

⑦status ['steɪtəs] n. 身份, 地位

⑧plus [plʌs] conj. 此外

⑨magnify ['mægnɪfaɪ] v. 放大, 扩大

⑩headshot ['hedʃɒt] n. 大头照, 头像

⑪millennial [mɪ'lenɪəl] n. 千禧一代

⑫paradox ['pærədɒks] n. 自相矛盾

⑬conscious ['kɒnʃəs] a. 特别感兴趣的, 关注的

The difference between today's workplace and the “dress for success” era is that the range of options is so much broader.

between today's workplace and the “dress for success” era

↓ 后置定语

句子主干: The difference is that the range of options is so much broader.

主语

系动词

表语从句



功能注释: 本句指出如今的职场和“穿出成功”时代的职场之间的区别所在。值得注意的是,后置定语 between today's workplace and the “dress for success” era 中, and 后省略 the workplace of。

· 语篇分析 ·

第二段承上介绍当今职场穿着规范的变化。首两句指出当今职场着装规范变了,可选择范围广了。第三、四、五句例证首两句变化:红色跑鞋和T恤衫(注: dress T-shirt 为作者类比 dress shirt“(尤指上班时穿、须系领带的)男士白衬衫”所造,指那些不是那么正式却又还算正式、能够在上班时候穿的“T恤衫”)在一些场合甚至代表着职场身份,社交媒体服务夸大了形象的作用。末两句指出千禧一代(身为职场中坚力量)所面临的矛盾情形:一方面很随意,一方面又很在意时尚,这就变成了一个问题:什么时候该随意,什么时候该提升形象,就此开启下文的相关论述。

III ① So how do we **navigate**^① this? ② How do we know when to invest in an **upgrade**^②? ③ And what's the best way to pull off one that **enhances**^③ our goals? ④ Here are some tips:

那么我们如何应对这种情况呢? 我们如何知道什么时候投资于(自我形象)提升呢? 成功提升形象以实现目标的最好方式又是什么呢? 下面是一些小贴士:

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **navigate** ['nævɪɡeɪt] v. 找到正确方法(对付困难或复杂的情况)

② **upgrade** [ʌp'ɡreɪd] n. 提高,提升

③ **enhance** [ɪn'hɑːns] v. 提高,增强,增进

● 经典搭配

① pull off (成功完成(困难的事))

· 语篇分析 ·

本段针对第二段隐含问题“千禧一代如何在随意与时尚、个性中寻找平衡提升自身职场形象”,以三个问句层层递进,直逼主题,引出下文对“自我形象提升”的具体介绍。其中第一个问句承上引出“如何解决问题”,句中 navigate 为熟词僻意,取“找到正确的方法(对付困难或复杂的情况)”之意, this 指代上文隐含问题。第二个问句引出“如何找准时间点”,句中 upgrade 指“个人形象的提升”。第三个问句进一步深入,引出“最佳办法是什么”,句中 one 回指 an update。末句 Here are some tips 引出下文对这些问题的具体介绍。

(41)

IV ① As an **executive**^① coach, I've seen image upgrades be particularly helpful during **transitions**^②—when looking for a new job, stepping into a new or more public role, or changing work environments. ② If you're in a period of change or just feeling **stuck**^③ and in a **rut**^④, now may be a good time. ③ If you're not sure, ask for honest **feedback**^⑤ from trusted friends, colleagues and professionals. ④ Look for **cues**^⑥ about how others **perceive**^⑦ you. ⑤ Maybe there's no need for an upgrade and that's OK.

(41)

作为一名管理人员培训师,我已见证形象提升在(工作)过渡期特别有用——找新工作时,开始担任新的角色或更公众化的角色时,或改变工作环境时。如果你正处改变之际,或只是感觉停滞不前且又呆板无聊之时,现在也许就是个好时机。如果不确定,你就去从值得信赖的朋友、同事和专业人士那里寻求诚实的反馈。寻找线索了解其他人对你的看法。也许你并不需要提升(形象),那也没关系。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① **executive** [ɪg'zekjʊtɪv] *n.* 主管领导, 行政领导
 ② **transition** [træn'zɪʃən] *n.* 过渡(期), 转变
 ③ **stuck** [stʌk] *a.* (stick 的过去分词) 被卡住的, 不知所措
 ④ **rut** [rʌt] *n.* 刻板乏味的生活

- ⑤ **feedback** ['fi:dbæk] *n.* 反馈, 回复
 ⑥ **cue** [kju:] *n.* 提示, 线索
 ⑦ **perceive** [pə'si:v] *v.* 把……看做, 认识

● 经典搭配

- ① **step into** (开始做, 开始介入)

· 语篇分析 ·



第四段首句指出, 身为管理人员培训师的作者, 见证过形象提升对过渡期职场人士的重要作用。第二至四句进而说明如何确定形象提升的最佳时间(时机)。其中第二句介绍第一种情况: 明确知道自己正处于转变期, 或感到停滞不前、工作呆板无聊时; 第三、四、五句介绍第二种情况: 不明确自己所处状况时, 可以咨询亲朋好友, 也可以间接去了解别人对自己的看法, 从而判断自己是否需要提升自身形象。

(42)

V ① Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. ② Are you looking to **refresh**^① your image or **pivot**^② it? ③ For one person, the goal may be to be taken more seriously and enhance their professional image. ④ For another, it may be to be perceived as more **approachable**^③, or more modern and **stylish**^④. ⑤ For someone moving from finance to advertising, maybe they want to look more "**SoHo**^⑤." (It's OK to use **characterizations**^⑥ like that.)

(42)

搞清楚你希望拥有什么样的影响力。你是希望重塑新形象还是突出旧形象? 对一个人来说, 目标可能是更受重视并提升职业形象。对另一个人来说, 目标则可能是被认为更平易近人或更时髦潇洒。对于从金融圈转向广告界的人来说, 也许他们想看起来更加“先锋”。(可以用那样的特性描写。)

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① **refresh** [rɪ'freʃ] *v.* 刷新, 更新
 ② **pivot** ['pɪvət] *v.* 以……为中心旋转
 ③ **approachable** [ə'prəʊtʃəbəl] *a.* 和蔼可亲的
 ④ **stylish** ['staɪlɪʃ] *a.* 时髦的
 ⑤ **SoHo** 休南区, 索霍区(美国纽约曼哈顿 Houston Street 南面一地区, 以先锋派艺术、音乐、电影和时装

款式等著称)

- ⑥ **characterization** [ˌkærəktəraɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* (对人或物的) 特性描述

● 经典搭配

- ① **take sb seriously** (认真对待某人)

· 语篇分析 ·



第五段首两句指出要搞清自己的目标: 是换个新形象, 让自己焕然一新; 还是突出旧形象, 在旧形象上稍作调整? 其中 pivot 做动词时原义为“以……为中心旋转”, 在此指代“突出旧形象, 在旧形象上稍作调整”, 与 refresh(刷新)形成对比。末三句则例证说明不同人的不同(形象提升)目标。其中 For one person, ..., For another, ... For someone... 体现并列关系的同时, 也体现例证由泛例到具体事例的转变; 末句中 SoHo 本义为“休南区, 索霍区, 在文中作形容词“先锋的”, 用这一地区的特点表示人的特点。



(43)

VI ① Look at your work environment like an anthropologist^①. ② What are the norms of your environment? ③ What conveys status? ④ Who are your most important audiences? ⑤ How do the people you respect and look up to present themselves? ⑥ The better you understand the cultural context, the more control you can have over your impact.

(43)

像人类学家那样审视你的工作环境。你所处环境中的规范是什么？什么能传达身份(信息)？谁是你最重要的观众？你所尊重和钦佩的人如何展现自己的呢？你越好好地理解文化环境，便能越多地控制自己的影响。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① anthropologist [ˌænθrəˈpɒlədʒɪst] n. 人类学家

① look up to (钦佩, 尊敬)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段首句指出要像人类学家一样审视自己的工作环境。第二至五句列举四个问题,具体告诉人们应该考虑哪些工作环境问题。其中第四句中的 audience 指代在职场上与我们打交道的人。第六句总结指出了解自己所处环境的好处, the better... the more... 句式体现“了解环境”与“控制自己的影响”之间的紧密关系。

(44)

VII ① Enlist^① the support of professionals and share with them your goals and context. ② Hire a personal stylist^②, or use the free styling service of a store like J. Crew. ③ Try a hair stylist instead of a barber^③. ④ Work with a professional photographer instead of your spouse^④ or friend. ⑤ It's not as expensive as you might think.

(44)

寻求专业人士的支持,告诉他们你的目标和环境。雇一个私人形象设计师,或者利用像 J. Crew 这种店里的免费设计服务。尝试让发型设计师(设计发型)代替理发师(只剪头发)。让一个职业摄影师而不是你的配偶或朋友给你拍照。这并不像你想象的那么贵。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① enlist [ɪnˈlɪst] v. 争取, 谋取

③ barber [ˈbɑːbə] n. 理发师

② stylist [ˈstaɪlɪst] n. 形象设计师

④ spouse [spaʊz] n. 配偶

· 语篇分析 ·

第七段首句指出要寻求专业人士的支持,其中 goals and context 呼应第五段和第六段,表明几个小贴士之间层层递进的逻辑关系。第二至四句具体介绍如何寻求专业人士的帮助,包括雇用形象设计师、尝试发型设计师、选用职业摄影师。第五句补充指出上述专业人士并不那么贵,说明这一建议不难实现,明确其可行性。

(45)

VIII ① The point^① of a style upgrade isn't to become more vain^② or to spend more time fussing over what to wear. ② Instead, use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue^③. ③ Pick a standard work uniform or a few go-to

(45)

形象提升并非旨在变得更加虚荣,也非花更多时间为穿着费神,而是旨在以此为契机,减轻“决策疲劳”。选一套标准的



options. ④ Buy all your clothes at once with a stylist instead of shopping alone, one article of clothing at a time. [507 words]

工作装或是几套替换装。协同形象设计师一并将所有衣服购清,而不要自己去,一次仅买一件。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① point [pɔɪnt] *n.* 目的,意图
② vain [veɪn] *a.* 自负的,虚荣的
③ fatigue [fə'ti:g] *n.* 疲劳

● 经典搭配

- ① fuss over (对某事过于关心)
② go-to option (可依赖的选择)
③ at once (同时,一起)

· 语篇分析 ·

第八段首两句明确提升形象这件事情的目的所在。首句否定错误观点—to become more vain or to spend more time fussing over what to wear,第二句指出其真正目的—to reduce decision fatigue, instead 体现两句间的转折。第三四句介绍具体的正确做法,意在指出如何高效地提升形象。其中第三句指出要选一套标准的工作装或是几套替换装,第四句指出要和形象设计师一起去买衣服,并且一次买够,这都是减少穿衣纠结时间、提高办事效率的有效方法。



三、试题精解

(一)迅速阅读选项,了解其内容并推断文章大意。

迅速浏览一下各选项大意后,可以推测出该文章的话题可能关乎了解自我,树立信心,打造新形象。

(二)阅读所考段落,提炼段落主旨,选出相应的小标题。

41. [答案] C [精解] 第四段首先指出作者见证过形象提升对过渡期职场人士的帮助,继而分情况介绍如何判断是否是提升自身形象的好时机,段中表示时间的词汇和短语 during transitions, in a period of, a good time 表明,在不同的时间段有不同的策略。浏览小标题可知,只有选项[C] Decide if the time is right 出现了表示时间的词汇,且段中第二句中的 good 与小标题中的 right 也恰好对应,[C] 为本段内容的恰当概括。

[干扰项设置] 根据首句提到的 image upgrades 很容易将[A] Create a new image of yourself 当作正确项,认为可由“作者见证过很多形象提升特别有用的实例”推出作者意在“号召打造新形象”。但段落标题不能只契合某一句,而应该契合整段主旨,继续阅读下文可知,本段主要介绍如何判断提升形象的合适时间,[A]选项不能概括段落主旨,故排除。

42. [答案] F [精解] 第五段首句给出建议:明确你希望自己有怎样的影响,后文举例说明不同的人目标不同,其关键词为 the goal。因此本段的重点在于“目标”,[F]选项 Know your goals 与段意契合,且选项中的 know 与首句的 get clear 为同义表达。

43. [答案] D [精解] 第六段首句明确指出要审视你的工作环境,后文以疑问句的形式详细介绍从哪些方面了解环境,并在末句强调越了解环境越容易控制自己产生的影响,其关键词为 work environment/cultural context。可见[D]选项 Understand the context 应为该段标题。

44. [答案] E [精解] 第七段首句开门见山提出建议:谋求专业人士的帮助,后文举例介绍具体应如何谋求他们的帮助,其关键词为 professionals。因此,选项[E] Work with professionals 与全段内容统一,其中 professionals 包含段中提到的 personal stylist, hair stylist 以及 professional photographer。

45. [答案] G [精解] 第八段首两句通过正反对比指出:提升形象不是为了变得更自负或花费更多时间考虑穿衣打扮,而是为了减少决策疲劳,提高效率;后文进一步介绍正确做法,即如何高效地提升



形象。选项[G]Make it efficient 为本段主要观点的概括,efficient 与段末两句的具体做法一致。

[干扰项设置] 根据首句的 become more vain(变得更加虚荣、自负),可能会将包含 confidence(信心)的[B]Have confidence in yourself 当作正确项。但首先 vain 与 confidence 语义及褒贬色彩不同,vain 强调“爱慕虚荣”,为贬义,confidence 为褒义;其次,文中针对 become more vain 予以否定,与[B]的肯定态度不符;再次,继续阅读本段可知后文主要针对如何提高效率提出建议,并非“要有自信”,故排除[B]选项。



知识补充

Part C 放慢生活节奏



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析

本文来源于畅销书作家理查德·卡尔森(Richard Carlson)和执业心理学家约瑟夫·贝利(Joseph Bailey)合著的 *Slowing Down to the Speed of Life: How to Create a Peaceful, Simpler Life from the Inside Out* (《放慢生活节奏:如何从内到外创造一个更平和、更简单的生活》)一书。作者认为,心理健康是我们与生俱来的权利,无法习得,只能被重新唤醒;心理健康孕育自尊,是创造力的源泉;心理健康十分普通、一直存在,引领我们完成所有艰难的抉择,了解这一点可以让我们放慢节奏、享受当下、幸福生活。文中考查的知识点包括:介词结构,定语从句,被动语态,并列结构,状语从句,宾语从句等。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I Mental health is our **birthright**^①. (46) We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is **built into**^② us in the same way that our bodies know how to **heal**^③ a cut or **mend**^④ a broken bone. Mental health can't be learned, only **reawakened**^⑤. It is like the **immune system**^⑥ of the body, which under stress or through lack of **nutrition**^⑦ or exercise can be weakened, but which never leaves us. When we don't understand the value of mental health and we don't know how to gain **access**^⑧ to it, mental health will remain hidden from us. (47) Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be **temporarily**^⑨ hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being **restored**^⑩ in an instant.

心理健康是我们与生俱来的权利。
(46)我们不必学习如何保持心理健康;它是我们生来就有的,正如同我们的身体知道如何治愈伤口或修复断骨一样。心理健康无法习得,只能被重新唤醒。它就像身体的免疫系统,在压力之下或缺乏营养、锻炼时会被削弱,但却从未离开我们。当我们不了解心理健康的价值,不知道如何接触心理健康时,心理健康就不为我们所见。(47)心理健康并没有真的离开;宛如云朵后面的太阳,它虽然可能暂离我们的视线,但完全能在转瞬之间重现。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达 ·

- ① **birthright** ['bɜ:θraɪt] *n.* 与生俱来的权利
- ② **build into** 使固定于;使成为……的一部分
- ③ **heal** [hi:l] *v.* 长好,愈合
- ④ **mend** [mend] *v.* 愈合
- ⑤ **reawaken** [ri:ə'weɪkən] *v.* 重新唤起;再次引发(感情、回忆等)

- ⑥ **immune system** 免疫系统
- ⑦ **nutrition** [nju'triʃən] *n.* 营养(作用);滋养
- ⑧ **access** ['ækses] *n.* 进入权;使用权;接触的机会
- ⑨ **temporarily** ['tempərəri:li] *ad.* 暂时地
- ⑩ **restore** [rɪ'stɔ:] *v.* 恢复

1. **in the same way that/as...** 意为“就像……一样,正如”。The cars are steered by computer, removing the need for a driver, **in the same way that** aircraft can be set to autopilot. 这些汽车由计算机驾驶,无需驾驶员,就像飞机可以设置为自动驾驶一样。



第一段论述心理健康的性质特点:天生的,而非后天习得的。

第一句概述指出心理健康是我们与生俱来的权利(birthright)。后几句展开说明。

第二句类比解释:心理健康像人体自愈能力一样,不是学来的,而是天生本能。it is built into us 呼应首句 birthright, 类比连接词 in the same way that 将心理健康类比为人体的自愈力(愈合伤口、修复骨折),形象说明其本能性。

第三至六句指出心理健康从未消失:有时处于隐藏状态,可以被重新唤起。

第三、四句类比解释:心理健康像人体免疫系统一样,有时会被削弱,但从未消失,可被重新唤醒。类比词 It's like 将心理健康类比为人体免疫系统,强调其特点:有时会被削弱,但从未离开我们。reawakened(被重新唤醒,暗示从未消失)与 never leaves us 暗中呼应。

第五、六句类比解释:心理健康像云后的太阳一样,有时处于隐藏状态,但并未消失,能被立刻恢复。第四句中 When we don't... and we don't... 暗示心理健康处于隐藏状态的原因:人们不了解其价值,不知道如何接触它。第五句中类比词 like 将心理健康类比为云层背后的太阳,再次强调其特点:可能会暂时隐藏于视线之外,但能够立即重现。

(46) We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; (0.5 分) // it is built into us (0.5 分) // in the same way (0.5 分) // that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. (0.5 分)

本题考核的知识点是:介词结构做状语、定语从句。

[解题步骤]

1. 句法分析

分句 1: We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy;
 主语 谓语 宾语

分句 2: it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a
 主语 被动式谓语 方式状语 定语从句

broken bone.

2. 句子注释

本句由分号连接的两个分句构成。分句 1 中系表结构 be mentally healthy 转译为动宾结构“保持心理健康”更符合汉语习惯。分句 2 中, is built into us 意为“我们天生的、我们与生俱来的”,文中意在强调心理健康就像基因一样,是一种天生的设置,不是后天学来的;表类比的短语 in the same way(字面义为“以同样的方式”)做方式状语修饰 it is built into us, 定语从句 that... 解释说明 the same way, in the same way that... 可整体译为“就像/如同……一样”。

3. 词义确定

(1)mend 常见含义为“修补,缝补(布料上的裂口或破洞等)”,此处与骨折搭配不当,它还有一种含义为 if a broken bone mends, it becomes whole again“(骨折)愈合”,符合此语境下的含义。另外,为防止与前面 heal 翻译的重复,此处翻译为“修复”。

4. 全句调整,得出译文

我们不必学习如何保持心理健康;它是我们生来就有的,正如同我们的身体知道如何治愈伤口或修复断骨一样。



(47) Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; (0.5 分) // like the sun behind a cloud, (0.5 分) // it can be temporarily hidden from view, (0.5 分) // but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant. (0.5 分)

本题考核的知识点是:介词结构、并列结构、被动语态。

[解题步骤]

1. 句法分析

分句 1: Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere;
主语 谓语 地点状语

分句 2: like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it
方式状语 主语 谓语 并列连词 主语

is fully capable of being restored in an instant.
系动词 表语 时间状语

2. 句子注释

本句由分号连接的两个分句构成。分句 1 中, not 与 any 连用时表示绝对否定, 故 doesn't... go anywhere 字面意为“没有去任何地方”, 结合上文“心理健康有时处于隐藏状态”可将该短语意译为“没有消失”。分句 2 中, 方式状语 like the sun behind a cloud 修饰分句主干, 把心理健康类比为云朵后面的太阳, 可按原语序译在句首; 时间状语 in an instant (立刻, 立即) 修饰 being restored, 点明心理健康得到恢复的时间之迅速。被动语态 be temporarily hidden from view 和 being restored 可转译为主动语态“可能暂离我们的视线”和“重现”, 更符合汉语表达习惯。

3. 词义确定

(1) view 常见含义为“观点, 意见, 看法”等等, 此含义在 be hidden from view 语境中逻辑不通, 它还有一种含义为“视野; 视线”, 符合文中语境。

(2) be capable of (doing) sth 意为 having the qualities or ability needed to do something “有能力(做某事)”, 句中嵌入 fully 强调恢复能力的程度, 整体意为“完全能”。

4. 全句调整, 得出译文

心理健康并没有真的离开; 宛如云朵后面的太阳, 它虽然可能暂离我们的视线, 但完全能在转瞬之间重现。

II Mental health is the seed^① that contains self-esteem^②—confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. It allows us to have perspective^③ on our lives—the ability to not take ourselves too seriously^④, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out^⑤. It's a form of innate^⑥ or unlearned^⑦ optimism.

(48) Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy^⑧ if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are. Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving^⑨ conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing^⑩ our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier. It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as patience while driving,

心理健康孕育我们的自尊心——即对自己的信心及相信自身常识的能力。它让我们对生活拥有客观判断力——一种不妄自尊大、敢于自嘲、着眼大局和以“船到桥头自然直”的看法处事的能力。它是一种与生俱来或不学即会的乐观。(48)心理健康让我们在他人遇到困难时心怀同情, 遭受苦痛时心怀善意, 不论他们是谁(我们)都会心怀无条件的爱。心理健康是“解决问题、化解冲突、让环境更美、经营家庭生活、想出有创造性的商业理念或发明以使生活更便捷”的创造力源泉。它让我们对自己和对他人有了



catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child. It allows us to see the beauty that **surrounds**^⑪ us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

耐心,也让我们在开车、钓鱼、修车、养育孩子时有了耐心。心理健康使我们能每时每刻看到我们周围大自然中的、文化中的、日常生活中的美好。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达 ·

- ① **seed** [si:d] *n.* 种子,籽
- ② **self-esteem** ['selfis'ti:m] *n.* 自尊(心)
- ③ **perspective** [pə'spektɪv] *n.* 客观判断力,权衡轻重的能力
- ④ **take sb/sth seriously** 认真对待某人/某事
- ⑤ **work out** (问题)逐渐解决;(复杂情况)逐渐化解
- ⑥ **innate** [ɪ'neɪt] *a.* 天生的,与生俱来的
- ⑦ **unlearned** [ʌn'lɜ:nd] *a.* 不学而能的,不学即会的;天然的
- ⑧ **sympathy** ['sɪmpəθɪ] *n.* 同情,同情心
- ⑨ **resolve** [rɪ'zɒlv] *v.* 解决(问题、困难)
- ⑩ **manage** ['mænidʒ] *v.* 合理安排,有效使用(时间、金钱等);经营,管理
- ⑪ **surround** [sə'raʊnd] *v.* 环绕,围绕

1. **have perspective on sth** 意为“对某物具有客观判断力”。You **have the wrong perspective on** that situation. 你对这个形势存在错误判断。

· 语篇分析 ·

第二段论述心理健康的价值意义:孕育自尊心,增强道德感,是创造美好生活的万能良药。本段回应首段暗示的问题之一“有些人不了解心理健康的价值(When we don't understand the value of mental health)”。

第一至三句指出心理健康能带来自信、乐观。self-esteem, confidence, an ability to trust, optimism 构成近义语义场,指向“自尊/自信/乐观”。第一句概述:心理健康是孕育自尊/自信的种子。破折号后内容解释说明 self-esteem:对自己的信心、相信自身常识的能力。第二、三句分述:它能让人在处理生活事务时具备理性思考/判断能力和乐观心态。perspective 此处意为 the ability to think about problems and decisions in a reasonable way without exaggerating their importance“客观判断力;权衡轻重的能力”。破折号后的内容 the ability to... to... to... 对 perspective 解释说明:以轻松自嘲的心态对待自己,着眼大局,不拘小节,坚信凡事终会向好的方面发展。

第四句指出心理健康能增强道德感:对陷入困境的人给予同情、善意、无条件的关爱。with sympathy if... with kindness if... with unconditional love no matter... 以递进式的排比结构述出心理健康带来的道德意义(能增强人际交往中的利他倾向)。

第五至七句举例说明心理健康能使生活更美好。三句以 Mental health... It gives us... It allows us... 紧密衔接。第五句指出心理健康是“解决各种生活问题、使生活更美好”的创造力源泉,多组动词短语 solving... resolving... making... managing... coming up with... 凸显心理健康作用之广。第六句列举多项日常事务(driving... catching... working... raising...)强调心理健康让人在日常生活中更有耐心。第七句进一步升华,指出心理健康让人在每时每刻发现周围的美。

· 真题精解 ·

(48) Mental health allows us to view others (0.5 分)// with sympathy if they are having troubles, (0.5 分)// with kindness if they are in pain, (0.5 分)// and with unconditional love no matter who they are. (0.5 分)

本题考核的知识点是:介词结构做状语、条件状语从句、让步状语从句。

[解题步骤]

1. 句法分析



Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness
 主语 谓语 view 的状语1 条件状语从句1 view 的状语2
 if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are.
 条件状语从句2 并列连词 view 的状语3 让步状语从句

2. 句子注释

本句主干结构为 Mental health allows us to view others with sth. 三个并列 with 短语与谓语动词 view 构成固定搭配 view... with... “以……态度来看待……”，三组短语在翻译时可灵活处理，译为“心怀同情”、“心怀善意”和“心怀无条件的爱”。两个 if 引导的条件状语从句是先行发生的条件/情境，按照汉语习惯应译在主句谓语之前。no matter 引导让步状语从句，根据汉语习惯，让步成分也多译在主干成分的前面。

3. 词义确定

(1) allow 常见含义为“允许，容许，准许”，句中 allow sb/sth to do sth 结构意为 to make it possible for something to happen or for someone to do something, especially something helpful or useful “使有可能；使……能够”，此处处理为“让、使”。

(2) pain 意为“(肉体上的)疼，疼痛；痛苦，烦恼”，此处 are in pain 翻译为“遭遇苦痛”。

4. 全句调整，得出译文

心理健康让我们在他人遇到困难时心怀同情，遭受苦痛时心怀善意，不论他们是谁(我们)都会心怀无条件的爱。

III (49) Although mental health is the **cure-all**^① for living our lives, it is **perfectly**^② ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. It has been available even in the most **mundane**^③ of life situations to show you right from wrong, good from bad, friend from foe^④. Mental health has commonly been called **conscience**^⑤, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. We think of it simply as a healthy and helpful flow of intelligent thought. (50) As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allow us to **slow down**^⑥ to the moment and live life happily. [434 words]

(49) 尽管心理健康是我们生活的万能灵药，但它又再寻常不过，因为你会发现，它一直在那里引领你完成所有艰难的抉择。即便在最平淡的生活中，它也存在着，它教你分辨对错、善恶和友敌。心理健康一般被称作良心、本能、智慧、常识或者心灵之音。我们仅将它视为一种健康有益的智慧思绪。(50) 你终会明白，懂得心理健康无时不在并懂得信赖它，这能让我们慢下来活在每一刻，快乐地生活着。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达 ·

① **cure-all** ['kjʊərə:l] n. 万灵药，灵丹妙药

② **perfectly** ['pɜːfɪktli] ad. 完全地；非常；十分

③ **mundane** ['mʌndeɪn] a. 平凡的，平淡的；乏味的

④ **foe** [fəʊ] n. 敌人，仇敌

⑤ **conscience** ['kɒnʃəns] n. 良心，良知

⑥ **slow down** 放慢速度，减缓；松劲；放松

1. think of... as... 意为“把……看作……；认为……是……”。Most of you probably think of Siberia as a cold, desolate, unlivable place. 你们大多数人很可能都认为西伯利亚是个寒冷、荒芜和不适合居住的地方。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段论述心理健康的存在形式：作为极普通之物一直在我们的生活中发挥引导作用，通常被视为良心、智慧、常识等。本段回应首段暗示的问题之二“有些人不知道如何接触心理健康(don't know how to gain access to it)”。

第一至四句强调心理健康的普遍常见性。四句中 ordinary、has been there、has been available、commonly、simply 构成近义语义场，指向“普通/平凡/常见”。

第一句指出心理健康十分普通，一直指引着人们作出艰难决定。让步状语从句总结上段内容“心理



健康是解决各种生活问题的万灵药(cure-all)”,主句转而引出心理健康与万灵药(通常为珍贵稀有之物)的不同之处:普遍存在,一直发挥引导作用(has been there to direct...),

第二句指出心理健康在日常生活中一直指引人们分辨是非、善恶、友敌。the most mundane of life situations(日常情形)和上句 difficult decisions(困难抉择情形)形成互补,强调心理健康在各种情形中普遍发挥作用;短语 show you right from wrong, good from bad, friend from foe 呼应上句的 direct you。

第三、四句指出心理健康的具体存在形式:良心、本能、常识等,健康有益的连续性理智思维。两句谓语采用了近义短语结构(call sth (as) sth, think of sth as sth)。第三句指出心理健康通常被称为良心、本能、智慧、常识或内心声音,第四句进一步总结:人们把心理健康视为一种健康有益的,连续不间断的理智思维。simply(“不过,仅仅”)暗示心理健康的普通。

第五句指出“了解心理健康的普遍常见性并信任它”有利于人们放慢生活节奏、享受幸福生活。mental health is always available 是对上文四句论述焦点“心理健康普遍存在”的总结,trust it 是由前几句信息“心理健康具有正确引导作用、是健康有益的理智思维”得出的结论“人们可以信任它”。

· 真题精解 ·

(49) Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, (0.5 分) // it is perfectly ordinary (0.5 分) // as you will see (0.5 分) // that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. (0.5 分)

本题考核的知识点是:让步状语从句、时间状语从句、宾语从句。

[解题步骤]

1. 句法分析

Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary
让步状语从句 主语 系动词 表语
as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions.
原因状语从句 see 的宾语从句 状语

2. 句子注释

Although 引导让步状语从句,意为“尽管……(但是)”。as 有多种用法,此句中 as 引导的从句“你会发现它一直存在……”与 as 前的主句“它非常普通”可构成因果关联,故此句 as 引导原因状语从句,译为“因为……”。has been there 强调存在状态一直延续,可译为“一直存在”。direct you(指引你)后面的介词结构 through all your difficult decisions 具有动态性,可转译为动词短语“完成/做出所有艰难的抉择”,也能和前面的 you 构成逻辑上的主谓关系,符合汉语表达习惯。

3. 词义确定

(1)cure-all 意为 something that people think will cure any problem or illness“万灵药,灵丹妙药”。可根据其构词“cure(治愈)+all(一切)”推测其含义。

(2)perfectly 一词通常意为“完美地,极佳地”,但在此处修饰形容词 ordinary,是程度副词,意为 completely(used to emphasize what you are saying)“完全地,十足地(用于强调)”。

(3)see 常见含义为“看见,看到”,其后常跟有形物体或人或具体事情,此处其后连接的宾语从句为抽象事物,其意是指 to find out information or a fact“查看,发现(信息或事实)”。

4. 全句调整,得出译文

尽管心理健康是我们生活的万能灵药,但它又再寻常不过,因为你会发现,它一直在那里引领你完成所有艰难的抉择。

(50) As you will come to see, (0.5 分) // knowing that mental health is always available (0.5 分) // and knowing to trust it (0.5 分) // allow us to slow down to the moment and live life happily. (0.5 分)



[解题步骤]

As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it
 非限定性定语从句 主语1 并列连词 主语2
 allow us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.
 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

本句主语部分由两个并列动名词短语 knowing that mental health is always available 和 knowing to trust it 构成,其中第二个动名词短语采用了固定结构 know to do sth(知道如何做某事)。本句谓语部分采用了固定结构 allow sb to do sth(允许某人做某事;使某人能够做某事)。句首的 As you will come to see 从句中 see 后面缺少宾语,故推定 as 作为关系代词引导定语从句且在从句中充当宾语,定语从句修饰的是后面的整个主句,类似常见结构 as we know(正如我们所知)、as we can see(正如我们所看到的那样)。

(1) see 常见含义为“看见,看到”等,此含义跟抽象的道理搭配不当,它还有一种含义为 to understand or realize something“明白,理解,认识到”,符合此语境下的含义。

(2) available 本义为 something that is available is able to be used or can easily be bought or found“可用的,可获得的,易找到的”,is always available 可意译为“无时不在”。

(3) slow down 意为 to become less active or busy than you usually are“(活动)减少,放松”,此处后面跟 to the moment,可以译为“慢下来活在每一刻”。

你终会明白,懂得心理健康无时不在并懂得信赖它,这能让我们慢下来活在每一刻,快乐地生活着。



第三部分 写作



知识补充

Part A 通知

一、审题谋篇

抓取指令关键词		梳理信息	归纳要点
情景 & 要求	<p>Suppose you are a librarian² in your university. Write a notice¹ of about 100 words, providing the newly-enrolled international students³ with relevant information about the library⁴.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 写作类型: 通知 2. 写信人身份: 图书馆员 3. 写作对象: 新入学的留学生 4. 写作话题: 介绍校图书馆 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 格式: 通知 2. 语域: 通知者为图书馆员, 被通知者为外国留学生, 因此通知的语气应该热情、以示欢迎。 3. 交际功能: ①介绍图书馆概况(馆内设施、藏书情况等)并补充具体的图书馆使用事宜(图书馆开闭馆时间等), 切实满足学生需求; ②表示愿意为学生提供服务。



2. 罗列关键词

①inform[v.]通知;②library service 图书馆服务

3. 行文思路

第一段:说明通知要旨;

第二段:介绍图书馆概况和图书馆使用事宜。

二、优秀范文赏析

优秀范文

Notice

①To ensure that students from overseas **have a better knowledge of** our library service, I'm writing to **inform** you of some relevant information **with regard to** our university library.

①When you get **enrolled** at our university, you receive a student ID, which would allow you access to the library.

②Our library **houses** a vast collection of books, journals, **multi-media audio-visual materials** both at home and abroad, which **accommodates the needs of** different users. ③Furthermore, we have computers available in the **lobby** for checking any book or document you may need. ④An **orientation program** will be offered to you on Wednesday afternoon. ⑤You can take a library tour which will last for about 30 minutes. ⑥The library opens on weekdays from 9:00 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. . ⑦Please feel free to contact us if you need any help via library@xxxuniversity. edu. cn.

Li Ming

September 1st, 2015

参考译文

通知

①为了确保来自海外的留学生更好地了解我校的图书馆服务,特此发布一份通知,以告知你们关于我校图书馆的一些相关信息。

①新生注册入学时,你们每人拿到一张学生卡,这张学生卡将容许你们进入校图书馆。②我校图书馆藏有国内外大量的书籍、报刊、多媒体视听学习资料等等,满足不同读者的需求。③而且,一楼大厅还设有计算机,方便学生查询可能需要的任何书籍或文档。④周三下午将为你提供图书馆迎新活动。⑤届时你们可以参观图书馆,活动将持续约半小时。⑥图书馆周一至周五早9点至晚10点开放。⑦如果你们需要任何帮助,随时欢迎通过发送邮件至 library@xxx-university. edu. cn. 联系我们。

李明

2015年9月1日

[篇章衔接]

第一段(1句):说明通知要旨——告知留学生我校图书馆相关信息。

第二段(7句):①句说明图书馆入馆凭证——学生卡。②③句介绍图书馆馆藏资源和管内设施(Furthermore实现并列衔接)。④⑤句补充通知“新生入学教育之图书馆参观”活动。⑥句介绍图书馆开闭馆时间。⑦句告知图书馆管理部门联系方式、方便为学生提供咨询服务。

[必备表达]

1. have a better knowledge of 更好地了解
2. with regard to 关于
3. enroll [v.] 注册,使入学
4. house [v.] 存放,收藏

5. multi-media audio-visual materials 多媒体视听资料
6. lobby [n.] 大厅
7. orientation program 新生导引



[活用外刊]

1. Carefully regulated advertising to adult smokers can **inform** them **of** the significant harm-reduction benefits of vaping and encourage them to switch.

——The Huffington Post

译文:审慎规制的面向成年吸烟者的广告能告知他们吸电子烟可显著减少吸烟危害,进而鼓励他们改变抽烟习惯。

点拨:inform sb of sth 意为“告知某人某事”,可替换常用动词 tell。inform 亦可用于 inform sb that 结构中,含义相同。

2. More and more organisations are expanding their parental leave policies to **accommodate the needs** of their workforce.

——www.marginalia.online

译文:越来越多的组织正在扩大其产假受惠范围,以照顾雇员的需求。

点拨:accommodate 有“对……予以照顾性考虑”的含义,故 accommodate the needs of sb 意为“照顾……的需求”,可替换常用表达 meet/satisfy the needs of sb。

[精彩句式]

1. Our library houses a vast collection of books, journals, multi-media audio-visual materials
主 谓 宾
both at home and abroad, 非限制性定语从句:which accommodates the needs of different users.
介词短语作定语

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

Our library houses books, journals, multi-media audio-visual materials.

This accommodates the needs of different users.

②利用关系代词将简单句整合

Our library houses books, journals, multi-media audio-visual materials, **which** accommodates the needs of different users.

③通过添加形容词、介词短语增加表达精确性、内容饱满度及美感

Our library houses **a vast collection of** books, journals, multi-media audio-visual materials **both at home and abroad**, which accommodates the needs of different users.

点评句式发光点:

本句具体介绍图书馆馆内藏书情况,用语自然大气;非限制性定语从句的采用很好地补充说明了图书馆的作用。

2. Furthermore, we have computers available in the lobby for checking any book
状 主 谓 宾 后置定语 状 介词短语做状语表目的
or document 省略了 that 的定语从句 you may need.

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

We have computers in the lobby.

The computers are for checking any book or document.



You may need book or document.

②利用后置定语、定语从句整合简单句

We have computers in the lobby for checking any book or document you may need.

③通过添加形容词等增加表达精确性、内容饱满度及美感

Furthermore, we have computers **available** in the lobby for checking any book or document you may need.

④增加衔接成分,连贯上下文

Furthermore, we have computers. . .

点评句式发光点:

本句推进紧凑,for 衔接句子用于表示目的修饰 computers,省略了 that 的定语从句 you may need 修饰 any book or document,语意很好地表明了图书馆馆内设施对学生的作用。

[模板提炼]

本模板由[优秀范文]提炼而来,适用于撰写介绍相关具体事项、活动的通知。

Notice

To ensure that 说明通知介绍宗旨, I'm writing to inform you of some relevant information with regard to 说明通知介绍内容.

Our 具体介绍事物内容. Furthermore, we have 进一步介绍相关事项及建议等. Please feel free to contact us if you need any help via 联系方式.

Li Ming

September 1st, 2015

三、写作储备

[通知常用表达]

(1) 开头语

♣ Please pay close attention to this announcement. 请密切关注该告示。

♣ I am writing to inform you of/that... 我在此告知诸位……

(2) 结束语

♣ If you need more information/for further information, please contact us at...

如果需要更多的信息,请致电……联系我们。

四、写作练习

请参考模板和话题词汇,按照下列要求,进行写作。

Directions:

Suppose you are a civil servant in municipal government.

Write a notice of about 100 words, providing the senior citizens with relevant information about the new activity center for the elderly.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)



Part B 身教胜于言传

一、审题谋篇

1. 解析图画信息,推导图画寓意

提示信息	信息解析	推导寓意
图一爸爸在看电视,儿子在旁边看书看不下去,爸爸说:儿子,你要好好学习	父亲用言语教导孩子学习	两幅图呈现了两位父亲不同的教育方式,形成了鲜明对比:一个是自己做不到、却徒然口头要求孩子努力学习;另一个则以身作则,默默同孩子一起看书。两幅图的寓意是:父母对孩子的教育应当言传身教、以身作则。也可从以下几个方面展开:父母的表率作用;行动的重要性;父母要真正的关心孩子的教育,而不应只停留在口头上等等。
图二爸爸和孩子一起认真看书学习	父亲以行动做表率带动孩子学习	
标题“与其只提要求,不如做个榜样”	言传不如身教	

2. 罗列关键词

描写关键词:①parenting method 父母之道;②urge 敦促;③concentrate on 全神贯注;④set an example 做榜样;⑤make demands 提要求

话题关键词:①teach by example 以身作则;②bringing-up 家教;③role model 行为榜样;④follow one's example 向……学习,仿照……的例子

3. 行文思路

第一段:描述图片。
第二段:解读图片所揭示道理,并予以分析论证。
第三段:发出呼吁,强化图片主旨。

二、优秀范文赏析

优秀范文

①The above two pictures reveal two distinctly different **parenting methods** of two fathers. ②In the first picture, the father is urging his son to study hard while he is just relaxing himself, with his eyes **fixed** on the TV set. ③In the second picture, both the father and his son are concentrating on their study. ④The caption under the cartoon reads: “It is better to set an example than merely make demands”.
①What the above pictures intend to illustrate is that parents can better teach children by example rather than verbal instruction in their daily life. ②As an old saying goes, a good example is the best way of **persuasion**. ③There is no doubt that parents play a vital role in the bringing-up of their children since they are the role models kids **look to for guidance**, especially in their **formative years**. ④When it

参考译文

①上面两幅图片展示了两位父亲截然不同的两种教育方法。②第一幅图中,父亲敦促他的儿子好好学习,可他自己却在放松休闲,两眼盯着电视机。③第二幅图中,父亲和儿子两人都在聚精会神地学习。④图片下方写着:与其只提要求,不如做个榜样。
①上图意在说明的是,父母在日常生活中通过以身作则躬亲示范,能比口头教育更有效果。②正如一句老话所说,一个好榜样是最佳说服方式。③毫无疑问,父母在孩子的成长教育中起到至关重要的作用,因为他们是孩子的行为榜样;孩子们看向他们寻得指引,尤其



comes to instructing and influencing kids, action tends to speak louder than words.

① Therefore, in my opinion, it is parental duty for adults to set an example for children. ② Only when adults earnestly practice what they advocate can children follow their example. ③ This way, children can also enjoy better family atmosphere and get better disciplined.

是当孩子们处于成长期时。④就对孩子的教诲和影响而论,行动往往胜过语言。

①因此,在我看来,成年人为孩子树立一个榜样是为人父母的责任。②只有当父母身体力行躬行己说,孩子们方能依循父母的榜样。③这样一来,孩子们也能感受到更好的家庭氛围,并且愈加自律。

[篇章衔接]

第一段(4句):描述图片。

①句概括指出两幅图的对比意义。②③句分别描述两幅图片内容。④句再现标题。

第二段(4句):揭示从图片中解读出的正面信息、并对其予以阐发。

①句照应首段①句,一语道破图中哲理。②③④句以语义逐渐深化的方式对道理进行论证。

第三段(3句):发出呼吁,强化图片主旨。

①句紧承上文,说明以身作则是父母职责。②③句重申图片体现的正向信息(Only when... This way... 实现衔接)。

[必备表达]

1. parenting method 教育方式
2. fixed [*a.*] 全神贯注的,出神的
3. persuasion [*n.*] 说服,劝导

4. formative years 成长的阶段
5. earnestly [*ad.*] 认真地
6. disciplined [*a.*] 举止规正

[活用外刊]

1. God taught His people to always look to Him for guidance and to move on or wait at His command.

——*I Know His Name: Discovering Power in the Names of God*

译文:上帝教导他的子民时时仰赖他的引导,遵照他的吩咐举步前行或是默默等候。

点拨:look to sb for guidance 意为“仰赖……的引导”,look to取“指望、依赖”之意,可替换常用表达 rely on A to guide B。

2. When it comes to the environment, American Christians remain divided along political lines.

——*The Economist*

译文:在环境方面,美国基督徒在政治路线上仍存分歧。

点拨:When it comes to sth 意为“在某个方面,说到某事”,可替换 concerning/talking about/speaking of/as for 等常用表达,提高用词多样性。

[精彩句式]

1. In the first picture, the father is urging his son to study hard While 从句表对比:
状语 主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语
while he is just relaxing himself, with his eyes fixed on the TV set.
with结构表伴随

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句



In the first picture, the father is urging his son to study hard.

He is relaxing himself.

His eyes are fixed on the TV set.

②利用连词、介词整合简单句

In the first picture, the father is urging his son to study hard **while** he is relaxing himself, **with** his eyes fixed on the TV set.

③通过添加副词增加表达精确性、内容饱满度及美感

In the first picture, the father is urging his son to study hard while he is **just** relaxing himself, with his eyes fixed on the TV set.

点评句式发光点:

以表前后意义上对比的 while 描述第一幅图,既体现了图片内容,又暗含作者对图一中父亲做法不赞同的态度,准确而传神;表伴随的 with 结构也生动地描绘了图中内容,开篇即不俗,抓人眼球。

2. There is no doubt 同位语从句: that parents play a vital role in the bringing-up of their children

There be 主句

原因状语从句 since they are the role models 定语从句: kids look to for guidance, especially in their formative years.

状语

vx: KZRZ2019

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

Parents play a vital role in the bringing-up of their children.

There is no doubt about that.

They are the role models kids look to for guidance.

②利用代词将简单句整合

There is no doubt **that** parents play a vital role in the bringing-up of their children **since** they are the role models kids look to for guidance.

③通过添加状语增加表达精确性、内容饱满度及美感

There is no doubt that parents play a vital role in the bringing-up of their children since they are the role models kids look to for guidance, **especially in their formative years.**

点评句式发光点:

该句为第二段论证段落核心句,there is no doubt... 强调句加强了论述语气;原因状语从句中嵌套省略了 that 的定语从句,说明了父母之于孩子行为标杆的作用,十分出彩。

[思路拓展]

图片描绘的是“言传”与“身教”两种教育方法,标题揭示观点“以身作则是最好的教育方法”,属“哲理教育类”话题。第一段描述图片后,第二、三段可从不同角度展开论述;可如范文所示,第二段阐明正向做法的意义、分析深层原因并明确其指导作用,第三段在此基础上发出呼吁、强化正向信息。另外,第二段亦可从批驳错误做法入手,说明其危害,再顺理成章地引出正确做法。



[应用模板]

<p>I ①The picture above depicts a scene in which _____. ②Straightforward as the drawing is, it mirrors reality and is loaded with profound meanings.</p> <p>II ① It aims to instruct us that _____ is an extraordinarily valuable contributor to success. ② _____ allows people to _____, which can ensure their great (或 quick/lasting) achievements. ③ For example, _____. ④ Those who don't _____, though not necessarily doomed to decline or failure, are more likely to grow unhealthily in an unbalanced way, with very little success.</p> <p>III ①In a word, _____ is the pyramidal cornerstone for success. ② Without the endeavor to _____, any favorable results are probably short-lived ones. ③ In order not to be washed out in competition, we should attach importance to _____.</p>	<p>① 上图描绘了这样一幅场景: _____. ② 这幅图虽然很简单,但反映了现实,寓意深刻。</p> <p>① 它意在指导我们,_____是取得成功的一个极其重要的因素。② _____能够让人们_____,这能保证人们获得巨大的(或:快速的、持久的)成就。③ 例如,_____. ④ 那些不_____的人,虽说未必会走下坡路或失败,但更可能以一种不平衡的方式不健康地发展,难以取得成功。</p> <p>① 总之,_____是成功的金字塔基石。② 如果不努力_____,任何好的结果都有可能稍纵即逝。③ 为了不在竞争中遭到淘汰,我们应该重视_____。</p>
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模板注释:该模板适用于“哲理教育类”话题作文,主要针对“某种正向的品质、态度或行为”等。该模板主体段落主要采取“举例论证”和“正反道理说明”的论证方式。

三、写作储备

[写作素材积累]

♣ Education commences at the mother's knee, and every word spoken within the hearsay of children tends toward the formation of character. (Hosea Ballou, British educator)

教育始于母亲膝下,孩童耳听一言一语,均影响其性格的形成。(英国教育家 何西阿·巴卢)

♣ Example is always more efficacious than precept. (Samuel Johnson, British writer and critic)
身教胜于言传。(英国作家、批评家 塞缪尔·约翰逊)

♣ Children have never been very good at listening to their elders, but they have never failed to imitate them. (J. Baldwin, American industrial designer and writer.)

孩子们从不擅长听长辈们的话,但是从来不会不模仿他们的行为(J. 鲍德温 美国工业产品设计师、作家)

♣ A good example is the best sermon. (Benjamin Franklin)好的榜样是最好的说教。(本杰明·富兰克林)

♣ value of goods value of time A good example has twice the value of good advice. (Albert Schweitzer, German philosopher)

一个好榜样的价值是一个好忠告价值的两倍。(阿尔伯特·施韦泽 德国哲学家)

♣ The parent who tries to train without setting a good example is building with one hand, and pulling down with the other. (J. C. Ryle, writer)



如果父母在教育孩子时不以身作则,就是在用一只手建造,以另一只手拆毁。(J. C. 莱尔 作家)

四、写作练习

请参考模板和话题词汇,按照下列要求,进行写作。

Directions:

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

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

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



[话题词汇]

bait[n.] 鱼饵

fishing hook 鱼钩

worm [n.] 虫子

empathy [n.] 同理心

worldly wisdom 处世智慧

impose[v.] 强加……于他人

put oneself in one's shoes 从他者的角度出发

