

2020年9月英语六级考试试题第2、3套

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

特别说明

2020年9月仅考一套听力,第二套听力试题与第一套一致

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

It was perhaps when my parents—who also happen to be my housemates—left to go travelling for a couple of months recently that it 26 on me why I had not yet left the family home.

It wasn't that I relied on them for 27 reasons, or to keep my life in order, or to ease the chaos of the home. These days, I rely on them for their company.

I missed coming home and talking about my day at work, and I missed being able to read their faces and sense how their day was. I missed having unique 28 into tiny details that make a life.

While the conversation about young adults staying longer at home is 29 by talk of laziness, of dependence, of an inability for young people to pull themselves together, 30 do we talk of the way, in my case at least, my relationship with my parents has 31 strengthened the longer we have lived together.

Over the years the power dynamic has changed and is no longer defined by one being the giver and another, the taker. So, what does this say for our relationships within the family home?

According to psychologist Sabina Read, there are “some very positive possible 32 when adult children share the family home”, noting the “parent-child relationship may indeed strengthen and mature” in the process.

But, she notes, a strong 33 doesn't simply come with time. “The many changing factors of the relationship need to be acknowledged, rather than hoping that the mere passage of time will 34 connect parents to their adult children. It's important to acknowledge that the relationship parameters have changed to avoid falling back into 35 from the teen years.”

A) bond

B) contemplated

C) dawned

D) hierarchy

E) insight

F) legislative

G) leverage

H) logistical

I) magically

J) outcomes

K) patterns

L) rarely

M) saturated

N) stereotypes

O) undoubtedly

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

How Telemedicine Is Transforming Healthcare

- A) After years of big promises, telemedicine is finally living up to its potential. Driven by faster internet connections, *ubiquitous* (无处不在的) smartphones and changing insurance standards, more health providers are turning to electronic communications to do their jobs—and it's dramatically changing the delivery of healthcare.
- B) Doctors are linking up with patients by phone, email and *webcam* (网络摄像头). They're also consulting with each other electronically—sometimes to make split-second decisions on heart attacks and strokes. Patients, meanwhile, are using new devices to relay their blood pressure, heart rate and other vital signs to their doctors so they can manage chronic conditions at home. Telemedicine also allows for better care in places where medical expertise is hard to come by. Five to 10 times a day, Doctors Without Borders relays questions about tough cases from its physicians in Niger, South Sudan and elsewhere to its network of 280 experts around the world, and back again via internet.
- C) As a measure of how rapidly telemedicine is spreading, consider: More than 15 million Americans received some kind of medical care remotely last year, according to the American Telemedicine Association, a trade group, which expects those numbers to grow by 30% this year.
- D) None of this is to say that telemedicine has found its way into all corners of medicine. A recent survey of 500 *tech-savvy* (精通技术的) consumers found that 39% hadn't heard of telemedicine, and of those who haven't used it, 42% said they preferred in-person doctor visits. In a poll of 1,500 family physicians, only 15% had used it in their practices—but 90% said they would if it were appropriately *reimbursed* (补偿).
- E) What's more, for all the rapid growth, significant questions and challenges remain. Rules defining and regulating telemedicine differ widely from state to state. Physicians groups are issuing different guidelines about what care they consider appropriate to deliver and in what form.
- F) Some critics also question whether the quality of care is keeping up with the rapid expansion of telemedicine. And there's the question of what services physicians should be paid for: Insurance coverage varies from health plan to health plan, and a big federal plan covers only a narrow range of services. Telemedicine's future will depend on how—and whether—regulators, providers, payers and patients can address these challenges. Here's a closer look at some of these issues:
- G) Do patients trade quality for convenience? The fastest-growing services in telemedicine connect consumers with clinicians they've never met for a phone, video or email visit—on-demand, 24/7. Typically, these are for nonemergency issues such as colds, flu, ear-aches and skin rashes, and they cost around \$45, compared with approximately \$100 at a doctor's office, \$160 at an urgent-care clinic or \$750 and up at an emergency room.



- H) Many health plans and employers have rushed to offer the services and promote them as a convenient way for plan members to get medical care without leaving home or work. Nearly three-quarters of large employers will offer virtual doctor visits as a benefit to employees this year, up from 48% last year. Web companies such as Teladoc and American Well are expected to host some 1.2 million such virtual doctor visits this year, up 20% from last year, according to the American Telemedicine Association.
- I) But critics worry that such services may be sacrificing quality for convenience. Consulting a random doctor patients will never meet, they say, further fragments the health-care system, and even minor issues such as *upper respiratory* (上呼吸道的) infections can't be thoroughly evaluated by a doctor who can't listen to your heart or feel your swollen glands. In a recent study, researchers posing as patients with skin problems sought help from 16 telemedicine sites—with unsettling results. In 62 encounters, fewer than one-third disclosed clinicians' credential or let patients choose; only 32% discussed potential side effects of prescribed medications. Several sites misdiagnosed serious conditions, largely because they failed to ask basic follow-up questions, the researchers said. "Telemedicine holds enormous promise, but these sites are just not ready for prime time," says Jack Resneck, the study's lead author.
- J) The American Telemedicine Association and other organizations have started *accreditation* (鉴定) programs to identify top-quality telemedicine sites. The American Medical Association this month approved new ethical guidelines for telemedicine, calling for participating doctors to recognize the limitations of such services and ensure that they have sufficient information to make clinical recommendations.
- K) Who pays for the services? While employers and health plans have been eager to cover virtual urgent-care visits, insurers have been far less willing to pay for telemedicine when doctors use phone, email or video to consult with existing patients about continuing issues. "It's very hard to get paid unless you physically see the patient," says Peter Rasmussen, medical director of distance health at the Cleveland Clinic. Some 32 states have passed "*parity*" (等同的) laws requiring private insurers to reimburse doctors for services delivered remotely if the same service would be covered in person, though not necessarily at the same rate or frequency. Medicare lags further behind. The federal health plan for the elderly covers a small number of telemedicine services—only for beneficiaries in rural areas and only when the services are received in a hospital, doctor's office or clinic.
- L) Bills to expand Medicare coverage of telemedicine have *bipartisan* (两党的) support in Congress. Opponents worry that such expansion would be costly for taxpayers, but advocates say it would save money in the long run.
- M) Experts say more hospitals are likely to invest in telemedicine systems as they move away from fee-for-service payments and into managed-care-type contracts that give them a set fee to provide care for patients and allow them to keep any savings they achieve.
- N) Is the state-by-state regulatory system outdated? Historically, regulation of medicine has been left to individual states. But some industry members contend that having 50 different sets of rules, licensing fees and even definitions of "medical practice" makes less sense in the era of telemedicine and is hampering its growth. Currently, doctors must have a valid license in the state



where the patient is located to provide medical care, which means virtual-visit companies can match users only with locally licensed clinicians. It also causes administrative *hassles* (麻烦) for world-class medical centers that attract patients from across the country. At the Mayo Clinic, doctors who treat out-of-state patients can follow up with them via phone, email or web chats when they return home, but they can only discuss the conditions they treated in person. “If the patient wants to talk about a new problem, the doctor has to be licensed in that state to discuss it. If not, the patient should talk to his primary-care physician about it,” says Steve Ommen, who runs Mayo’s Connected Care program.

- O) To date, 17 states have joined a compact that will allow a doctor licensed in one member state to quickly obtain a license in another. While welcoming the move, some telemedicine advocates would prefer states to automatically honor one another’s licenses, as they do with drivers’ licenses. But states aren’t likely to surrender control of medical practice, and most are considering new regulations. This year, more than 200 telemedicine-related bills have been introduced in 42 states, many regarding what services Medicaid will cover and whether payers should reimburse for remote patient monitoring. “A lot of states are still trying to define telemedicine,” says Lisa Robbin, chief advocacy officer for the Federation of State Medical Boards.
36. An overwhelming majority of family physicians are willing to use telemedicine if they are duly paid.
37. Many employers are eager to provide telemedicine service as a benefit to their employees because of its convenience.
38. Different states have markedly different regulations for telemedicine.
39. With telemedicine, patients in regions short of professional medical service are able to receive better medical care.
40. Unlike employers and health plans, insurers have been rather reluctant to pay for some telemedicine services.
41. Some supporters of telemedicine hope states will accept each other’s medical practice licenses as valid.
42. The fastest growing area for telemedicine services is for lesser health problems.
43. As telemedicine spreads quickly, some of its opponents doubt whether its service quality can be guaranteed.
44. The results obtained by researchers who pretended to be patients seeking help from telemedicine providers are disturbing.
45. Some people argue that the fact that different states have different regulations concerning medical services hinders the development of telemedicine.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*



Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Danielle Steel, the 71-year-old romance novelist is notoriously productive, having published 179 books at a rate of up to seven a year. But a passing reference in a recent profile by *Glamour* magazine to her 20-hour workdays prompted an outpouring of admiration.

Steel has given that 20-hour figure when describing her “exhausting” process in the past: “I start the book and don’t leave my desk until the first draft is finished.” She goes from bed, to desk, to bath, to bed, avoiding all contact aside from phone calls with her nine children. “I don’t comb my hair for weeks,” she says. Meals are brought to her desk, where she types until her fingers swell and her nails bleed.

The business news website *Quartz* held Steel up as an inspiration, writing that if only we all followed her “actually extremely liberating” example of industrious sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results.

Well, indeed. With research results showing the cumulative effects of sleep loss and its impact on productivity, doubt has been voiced about the accuracy of Steel’s self-assessment. Her output may be undeniable, but sceptics have suggested that she is guilty of erasing the role of *ghostwriters* (代笔人) at worst, gross exaggeration at best.

Steel says working 20 hours a day is “pretty brutal physically.” But is it even possible? “No,” says Maryanne Taylor of the Sleep Works. While you could work that long, the impact on productivity would make it hardly worthwhile. If Steel was routinely sleeping for four hours a night, she would be drastically underestimating the negative impact, says Alison Gardiner, founder of the sleep improvement programme Sleepstation. “It’s akin to being drunk.”

It’s possible that Steel is exaggerating the demands of her schedule. Self-imposed sleeplessness has “become a bit of a status symbol”, says Taylor, a misguided measure to prove how powerful and productive you are. Margaret Thatcher was also said to get by on four hours a night, while the 130-hour work weeks endured by tech heads has been held up as key to their success.

That is starting to change with increased awareness of the importance of sleep for mental health. “People are starting to realise that sleep should not be something that you fit in between everything else,” says Taylor.

But it is possible—if statistically extremely unlikely—that Steel could be born a “short sleeper” with an unusual body clock, says sleep expert Dr. Sophie Bostock. “It’s probably present in fewer than 1% of the population.”

Even if Steel does happen to be among that tiny minority, says Bostock, it’s “pretty irresponsible” to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us.

46. What do we learn from the passage about *Glamour* magazine readers?

- A) They are intrigued by the exotic romance in Danielle Steel’s novels.
- B) They are amazed by the number of books written by Danielle Steel.
- C) They are deeply impressed by Danielle Steel’s daily work schedule.
- D) They are highly motivated by Danielle Steel’s unusual productivity.

47. What did the business news website *Quartz* say about Danielle Steel?

- A) She could serve as an example of industriousness.
- B) She proved we could liberate ourselves from sleep.
- C) She could be an inspiration to novelists all over the world.
- D) She showed we could get all our work done without sleep.



48. What do sceptics think of Danielle Steel's work schedule claims?
A) They are questionable. C) They are irresistible.
B) They are alterable. D) They are verifiable.
49. What does Maryanne Taylor think of self-imposed sleeplessness?
A) It may turn out to be key to a successful career.
B) It may be practiced only by certain tech heads.
C) It may symbolise one's importance and success.
D) It may well serve as a measure of self-discipline.
50. How does Dr. Sophie Bostock look at the 20-hour daily work schedule?
A) One should not adopt it without consulting a sleep expert.
B) The general public should not be encouraged to follow it.
C) One must be duly self-disciplined to adhere to it.
D) The majority must adjust their body clock for it.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Organic agriculture is a relatively untapped resource for feeding the Earth's population, especially in the face of climate change and other global challenges. That's the conclusion I reached in reviewing 40 years of science comparing the long-term prospects of organic and conventional farming.

The review study, "Organic Agriculture in the 21st Century," is featured as the cover story for the February issue of the journal *Nature Plants*. It is the first to compare organic and conventional agriculture across the main goals of sustainability identified by the National Academy of Sciences: productivity, economics and environment.

Critics have long argued that organic agriculture is inefficient, requiring more land to yield the same amount of food. It's true that organic farming produces lower yields, averaging 10 to 20 percent less than conventional. Advocates contend that the environmental advantages of organic agriculture far outweigh the lower yields, and that increasing research and breeding resources for organic systems would reduce the yield gap. Sometimes excluded from these arguments is the fact that we already produce enough food to more than feed the world's 7.4 billion people but do not provide adequate access to all individuals.

In some cases, organic yields can be higher than conventional. For example, in severe drought conditions, which are expected to increase with climate change in many areas, organic farms can produce as good, if not better, yields because of the higher water-holding capacity of organically farmed soils.

What science does tell us is that mainstream conventional farming systems have provided growing supplies of food and other products but often at the expense of other sustainability goals.

Conventional agriculture may produce more food, but it often comes at a cost to the environment. Biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, and severe impacts on ecosystem services have not only accompanied conventional farming systems but have often extended well beyond their field boundaries. With organic agriculture, environmental costs tend to be lower and the benefits greater.

Overall, organic farms tend to store more soil carbon, have better soil quality and reduce soil erosion compared to their conventional counterparts. Organic agriculture also creates less soil and water pollution and lower greenhouse gas emissions. And it's more energy-efficient because it doesn't



rely on synthetic fertilizers or pesticides.

Organic agriculture is also associated with greater biodiversity of plants, animals, insects and microorganisms as well as genetic diversity. Biodiversity increases the services that nature provides and improves the ability of farming systems to adapt to changing conditions.

Despite lower yields, organic agriculture is more profitable for farmers because consumers are willing to pay more. Higher prices, called price premiums, can be justified as a way to compensate farmers for providing ecosystem services and avoiding environmental damage or external costs.

51. What do we learn from the conclusion of the author's review study?
- A) More resources should be tapped for feeding the world's population.
B) Organic farming may be exploited to solve the global food problem.
C) The long-term prospects of organic farming are yet to be explored.
D) Organic farming is at least as promising as conventional farming.
52. What is the critics' argument against organic farming?
- A) It cannot meet the need for food.
B) It cannot increase farm yields.
C) It is not really practical.
D) It is not that productive.
53. What does the author think should be taken into account in arguing about organic farming?
- A) Growth in world population.
B) Deterioration in soil fertility.
C) Inequality in food distribution.
D) Advance in farming technology.
54. What does science tell us about conventional farming?
- A) It will not be able to meet global food demand.
B) It is not conducive to sustainable development.
C) It will eventually give way to organic farming.
D) It is going mainstream throughout the world.
55. Why does the author think higher prices of organic farm produce are justifiable?
- A) They give farmers going organic a big competitive edge.
B) They motivate farmers to upgrade farming technology.
C) Organic farming costs more than conventional farming.
D) Organic farming does long-term good to the ecosystem.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

《红楼梦》(Dream of the Red Chamber)是18世纪曹雪芹创作的一部小说。曹雪芹基于自己痛苦的个人经历,讲述了贾宝玉和林黛玉之间的悲剧性爱情故事。书中有大约30个主要人物和400多个次要人物,每个人物都刻画得栩栩如生,具有鲜明的个性。小说详尽地描述了四个贵族世家兴衰的历程,反映了封建社会隐藏的种种危机和错综复杂的社会冲突。

《红楼梦》融合了现实主义和浪漫主义,具有很强的艺术感染力。它被普遍认为是中国最伟大的小说,也是世界上最伟大的文学创作之一。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



Part I Writing (30 minutes)
(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying “What is worth doing is worth doing well.” You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

温馨提示:

第3套除写作和翻译题目之外,其余题目和第2套完全相同,故而未再重复。

附:第3套作文及翻译

Part I Writing (30 minutes)
(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying “Wealth of the mind is the only true wealth.” You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

《水浒传》(Water Margin)是中国文学四大经典小说之一。这部小说基于历史人物宋江及其伙伴反抗封建帝王的故事,数百年来一直深受中国读者的喜爱。

毫不夸张地说,几乎每个中国人都熟悉小说中的一些主要人物。这部小说中的精彩故事在茶馆、戏剧舞台、广播电视、电影屏幕和无数家庭中反复讲述。事实上,这部小说的影响已经远远超出了国界。越来越多的外国读者也感到这部小说里的故事生动感人、趣味盎然。



2020 年 9 月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解(第二套)

(附第三套作文及翻译答案与详解)

Part I Writing

值得做的事值得做好



一、审题引导

(与 2020 年 7 月审题引导同理,故略)



二、词汇准备

“精益求精”相关的词汇及表达

rigorous/meticulous *a.* 缜密的,一丝不苟的
diligent/industrious/hard-working *a.* 勤勉的,刻苦的
in search/pursuit of perfection 追求完美
do one's utmost 倾尽所能
spare no effort to do/in doing sth 不遗余力做某事
devote/dedicate oneself to (doing) sth 全力倾注于某事

“敷衍了事”相关的词汇及表达

slack *a.* 不用心的,敷衍了事的
give up halfway 半途而废
lack of enthusiasm 缺乏热情
go through the motions 走过场,装样子
make a half-hearted attempt to do sth 做某事不尽力
have a casual attitude toward sth
对某事持漫不经心的态度



三、写作提纲

第一段:通过现实情形引出格言。

第二段:结合实例论证格言的合理性。

第三段:总结重申观点。



四、下笔成文

满分范文

① There are **countless** things we want to do **in our lifetime**. ② We may argue over which are worth doing and which are not, but the **undisputed** principle is that as long as the thing **in question** is worth doing, we must do it well. ③ Just as the saying goes, what is worth doing is worth doing well.

① Why this saying makes sense is simple: something worth doing must be **rewarding**. ② **To put it another way**, doing it well will eventually **pay off**, no matter economically, emotionally or **intellectually**. ③ For example, **fulfilling our responsibilities** at work may seem like a daily routine. ④ But in fact, it means much more than that. ⑤ Doing our job well not only rewards us with a **decent** salary, which helps us manage our life and support our family, but also gives us a sense of accomplishment. ⑥ Through our work, we get the feeling that we are an **indispensable** member of this society and that our contributions matter.

参考译文

① 我们一生中想要做的事不计其数。② 我们或许会为“哪些事值得做,哪些不值得”争论一番,但这一道理毋庸置疑:只要谈论到的事情值得做,我们就必须将其做好。③ 正如俗语所说,值得做的事值得做好。

① 这句俗话言之有理,理由很简单:某件事值得做,必然会令人有所收获。② 换言之,把这件事做好终会有所回报,不论是在经济上,情感上,还是智识上。③ 例如,履行工作职责看似是例行公事。④ 但实际上,其意义远不止于此。⑤ 把自己的工作做好不但能换来可观的薪水——这有助于我们经营自己的生活并维持家庭生计——还会给予我们成就感。⑥ 通过工作,我们会感到自己是这个社会不可或缺的一员,我们的贡献至关重要。

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



① In short, if something deserves our efforts, it will be beneficial one way or another. ② This is why we should take it seriously and try to do it well.

① 总之,如果一件事值得为之付出努力,那它就会以某种方式令人受益。② 这就是为什么我们应该认真对待这件事并尽力将其做好。

· 词汇注释 ·

countless ['kauntləs] *a.* 无数的

in/during/throughout one's lifetime 在某人的一生中

undisputed [ʌndɪ'spjuːtɪd] *a.* 不容置疑的,无可争辩的

in question 讨论中的

rewarding [rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ] *a.* 有益的,令人有所收获的

intellectually [ɪntə'lektʃuəli] *ad.* 智力上

fulfill one's responsibilities 履行职责

decent ['diːsnt] *a.* 像样的,相当不错的

indispensable [ɪndɪ'spensəbl] *a.* 不可或缺的

· 进阶表达 ·

	普通表达	高级替换表达
换句话说,换个角度来说	to say it in a different way	in other words/to put it another way
有所回报,带来好结果	bring good benefits	pay off



五、写作储备

♣ Nothing in the world is worth having or worth doing unless it means effort, pain, difficulty... I have never in my life envied a human being who led an easy life. I have envied a great many people who led difficult lives and led them well. (Theodore Roosevelt)

世上没有什么是值得拥有的,也没有什么是值得做的,除非它意味着努力、痛苦、困难……我一生中从未羡慕过安逸过活的人。我羡慕过很多人,他们过着困难的生活,却过得很好。(西奥多·罗斯福)

♣ If a man is called to be a street sweeper, he should sweep streets even as Michelangelo painted, or Beethoven composed music or Shakespeare wrote poetry. He should sweep streets so well that all the hosts of heaven and earth will pause to say, "Here lived a great street sweeper who did his job well." (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

如果一个人被召为清道夫,他扫街就应该像米开朗基罗作画、贝多芬作曲或莎士比亚写诗一样。他应该把街道扫得如此之干净,以至于天地万物都会停下来:“这里住着一位伟大的清道夫,他工作尽心尽责。”(马丁·路德·金)

♣ When we view excellence as a goal, we tend to miss the point. Excellence is how you live your life—it cannot be turned on and off, and should not be viewed as a destination with an end in mind. You don't reach excellence—you live excellence. Mediocrity, ironically, is a close cousin to excellence. It is a fork in the road that requires the traveler to stay the course of excellence, or turn towards mediocrity. Excellence is not a “sometimes” effort; it is a habitual “all-time” effort.

当我们把卓越视为目标,我们往往会误入歧途。卓越是你的生活方式——它不任由你开启和关闭,也不应被视为心中的目标终点。你不需要抵达卓越——你应活在卓越中。讽刺的是,平庸是卓越的近亲。它是一个岔路口,要求行路人坚持卓越的路线,否则转向平庸。卓越并非偶尔为之,而是贯彻始终的习惯。



六、高分模板

(参见 2020 年 7 月高分模板)



Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

年轻人跟父母同住的诸多好处



一、总体分析

来源:Domain 网站 2018.08.12 文章 The untold benefits of being a young adult living at home(年轻人跟父母同住的诸多好处)。脉络:说明作者与父母同住的经历及感悟(第一至三段)——说明年轻人与父母同住的好处及看待亲子关系正确态度(第四至七段)。



二、选项分析

词性	选项	词义
名词	单数/不可数	A) bond 1. 纽带;联系 2. 债券 3. 保释金 4. 绳索;链条
		D) hierarchy 1. 等级制度 2. 统治集团 3. 层次体系
		E) insight 1. 洞察力;领悟 2. 洞悉;了解
		G) leverage 1. 影响力 2. 杠杆作用
	复数	J) outcomes 结果,结局;后果
		K) patterns 1. 模式;方式 2. 范例;榜样 3. 图案;花样 4. 模型
		N) stereotypes 模式化观念或形象;刻板印象
动词	原形	A) bond 1. 使牢固结合 2. 增强(与某人的)信任关系
	第三人称单数	N) stereotypes 对……形成模式化的看法;对……产生成见
	-ed 分词	B) contemplated 1. 考虑;思量 2. 端详;凝视
		C) dawned 1. 开始 2. 变得明朗;开始清楚(dawn on sb 使开始明白;使渐渐领悟)
		M) saturated 1. 浸透 2. 使充满;使饱和
形容词		F) legislative 立法的;制定法律的
		H) logistical 后勤上的,安排协调方面的;组织上的
		M) saturated 1. 湿透的;浸透的 2. (溶液、脂肪等)饱和的 3. (颜色)深的;浓的
副词		I) magically 如魔法般地;奇妙地
		L) rarely 很少;不常
		O) undoubtedly 无疑地;确实地



三、真题精解

I It was perhaps when my parents—who also happen to^① be my housemates^②—left to go travelling for a couple of months recently that it 26 on me why I had not yet left the family home.

II ❶ It wasn't that I relied on^③ them for 27 reasons, or to keep my life in order, or to ease the chaos^④ of the home. ❷ These days, I rely on them for their company^⑤.

或许是在我父母(恰好也是我室友)最近外出旅行的这几个月里,我才渐渐明白为什么我还没有离开家。

并不是因为我有赖他们来做好我的后勤,或帮我打点生活使之井然有序,或帮我收拾家中狼藉。(而是因为)在这些日子里我依赖他们的陪伴。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① happen to 碰巧

② housemate ['haʊsmet] n. 同屋, 室友

③ rely on 依靠, 依赖

④ chaos ['keɪs] n. 混乱

⑤ company ['kʌmpəni] n. 陪伴

It was perhaps when my parents—who also happen to be my housemates—left to go travelling for a couple of months recently that it dawned on me why I had not yet left the family home.

主句(强调句):

It was	perhaps	when my parents...recently	that...
It+be	状语	被强调部分(状语)	that (who) + 句子其他部分
↑ 定语从句修饰parents			
—who also happen to be my housemates—			

强调句 that 后部分:

it	dawned on	me	why I had not yet left the family home
形式主语	谓语	宾语	主语从句作真正的主语

· 解题思路 ·

26. 答案:C) dawned 27. 答案:H) logistical

【确定词性】空 26 位于 It was... that... 强调句式的 that 后, 空格前 it 为形式主语, why... home 为真正主语, 句子语序可还原为: why... home(主语) + 26 on(谓语) + me(宾语), 空 26 作谓语动词, 结合谓语结构可知, 空 26 为不及物动词的过去式, 且能与 on 搭配。空 27 位于介词 for 与名词 reasons 间, 可能为形容词、名词、-ing 分词、-ed 分词修饰 reasons。

【锁定答案】空 26 所在句指出, 或许是在跟我同住的父母外出旅行的这几个月里, 这/它 26 我为何我还没有离开家。空 27 所在句及下句指出, 我依赖他们并不是出于 27 原因, 或帮我打点生活使之井然有序, 或帮我收拾家中狼藉, 我依赖的是他们的陪伴。联系可知, 三句构成“引出原因—否定错误原因—说明真实原因”的逻辑链, 空 26 应表“启示/使明白/使思考”等, dawn on sb 为固定表达, 意为“使开始明白; 使渐渐领悟”, 通常见于 it dawns on sb that 句型, C 正确。“27 reasons”应与其后所列举的错误原因“或打点生活, 或收拾家里”的语义同向(指向日常生活需求方面的原因), 与下句所述的真实原因“获得陪伴(指向情感需求方面的原因)”语义对立, 表“物质的/外在的/日常起居的(原因)”等, H 符合文意。B) contemplated 对空 26 有一定干扰, 但该词为及物动词, 其后通常不跟介词, 且其主语应为人, 不为物, 即“我思量某事”而非“某事思量我”, 故排除。

III ① I missed coming home and talking about my day at work, and I missed being able to read their faces and sense^① how their day was. ② I missed having unique^② 28 into tiny details that make a life.

我怀念回到家后谈论我一天的工作, 我怀念能观察他们的脸来辨识他们这一天过得如何。我怀念对构成生活的微小细节有独特的了解。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① sense [sens] v. 感觉到

② unique [ju'ni:k] a. 独特的

· 解题思路 ·

28. 答案:E) insight

【确定词性】空格位于 miss doing sth 结构中, 空格前为形容词 unique, 后为介宾短语 into tiny details..., 空格词应为名词(作 unique 的修饰对象, having 的宾语), 且可与 into 搭配。

【锁定答案】空格句与前一句采用复现句式 I missed doing sth 列举“我”怀念的与父母相处的诸多细节, 以具体展现前文所述“我依赖父母的陪伴”。“拥有对构成生活的微小细节的独特 _____”应与“跟父母谈论我



一天的工作”“感受父母这一天过得如何”等语义同向,体现“我与父母的相互陪伴、对彼此生活细节的深入了解”,故空格词应表“了解/认知/感悟”等,insight into sth 为固定搭配,意为“对某事的深入了解/深刻见解,洞悉某事”,E 正确。

IV While the conversation about young adults staying longer at home is 29 by talk of laziness^①, of dependence^②, of an inability^③ for young people to pull themselves together^④, 30 do we talk of the way, in my case at least, my relationship with my parents has 31 strengthened^⑤ the longer we have lived together.

围绕年轻人久居家中的谈话总是充斥着“年轻人太懒惰、不独立、不振作”这样的论调,而我们很少谈论(年轻人跟父母同住)这一生活方式的好处;至少就我而言,我和父母住在一起的时间越长,我们的关系无疑就越牢固。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① laziness [ˈleɪzɪnəs] n. 懒惰

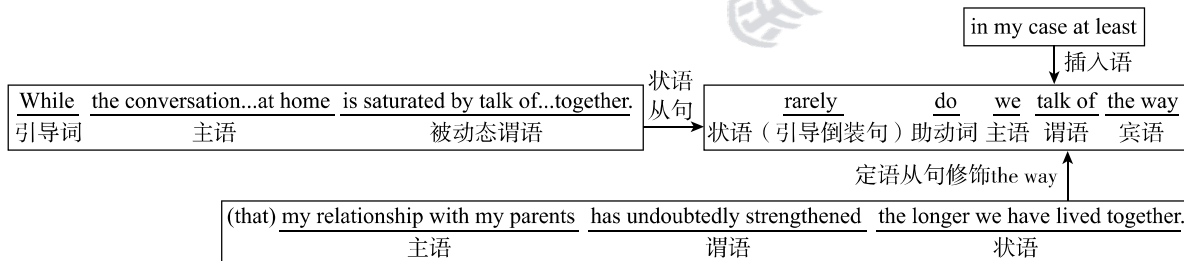
② dependence [dɪˈpendəns] n. 依赖;依靠

③ inability [ˌɪnəˈbɪləti] n. 无能力

④ pull oneself together 振作起来;恢复镇定

⑤ strengthen [ˈstreŋθən] v. 加强,巩固

While the conversation about young adults staying longer at home is saturated by talk of laziness, of dependence, of an inability for young people to pull themselves together, rarely do we talk of the way, in my case at least, my relationship with my parents has undoubtedly strengthened the longer we have lived together.



· 解题思路 ·

29. 答案:M) saturated 30. 答案:L) rarely 31. 答案:O) undoubtedly

【确定词性】空 29 所在状语从句结构为“While(引导词)+ the conversation...at home(主语)+ is 29 by talk of...together(谓语)”,空 29 应为-ed 分词(构成被动态谓语)。空 30 所在主句 do we talk of the way 为成分完整的倒装句,空 30 应为表否定意义的副词。空 31 位于现在完成时谓语 has strengthened 之间,其所在主句主干成分完整;my relationship with my parents(主语)+ has 31 strengthened(谓语),空 31 应为副词。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,关于年轻人久居家中的谈话被“年轻人太懒惰、不独立、不振作”的论调所 29, 30 我们讨论这一生活方式的好处;至少就我而言,我和父母住在一起的时间越长,我们的关系 31 就越牢固。While 提示主从句间存在语义对比,结合常识“年轻人与父母同住,常被指责缺乏独立性、懒惰无斗志”及下文语义指向“年轻人与父母同住这一生活方式的好处”,可知空格句意在说明“有关‘年轻人与父母同住’的话题通常指向对年轻人的批评,而较少指向这一生活方式的好处(巩固亲子关系)”。空 29 应表“充满/过多”,M 正确;空 30 应表“很少”,L 正确。空 31 可能体现“关系变牢固”的程度,表示“很大/一定程度上”,也可能强调这一事实的准确性,表示“实际上/确实/无疑”,O 符合文意。I) magically 对空 31 有较强干扰。但该词隐含了预设条件“没有料想到效果如此神奇”,但文中作者非但没有质疑“成年子女与父母同住会对亲子关系产生积极影响”,相反有提请读者关注到这一优势之意,故排除。

【点拨技巧】空 29、30、31 也可采用反推法解题。考生若熟悉倒装句式的特点,可快速确定空 30 应为表否定意义的副词,备选项中只有 L 符合要求。再借由 While 所提示的主从句间对比,可反推知空 29 应与 rarely 语义相反,空 31 强调与父母同住的好处,从而确定两项答案。这也提示考生解答选词填空时应灵活变通,借助词性分析、句子结构分析等缩小选词范围,并从简单的环节入手。



V ① Over the years the power **dynamic**^① has changed and is no longer defined by one being the giver and another, the taker. ② So, what does this say for our relationships within the family home?

VI ① According to psychologist Sabina Read, there are “some very positive possible 32 when adult children share the family home”, noting the “parent-child relationship may indeed strengthen and **mature**^②” in the process.

随着时间的推移,权力格局发生了变化,不再由“一方是给予者,另一方是接受者”定义。那么,这对我们与家人的关系有何意义呢?

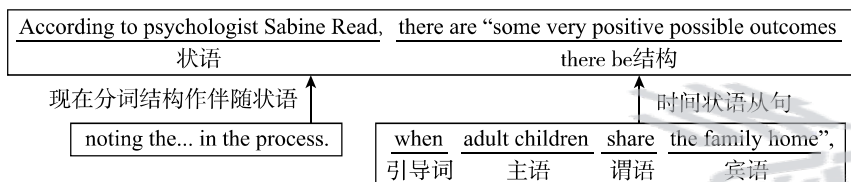
根据心理学家萨宾娜·里德的说法,“当成年子女与家人同住时,可能会有一些非常积极的结果”,她指出,在这一过程中“亲子关系可能确实会得到巩固、变得成熟”。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **dynamic** [daɪˈnæmɪk] *n.* 动态

② **mature** [məˈtʃʊə] *v.* 成熟

According to psychologist Sabina Read, there are “some very positive possible outcomes when adult children share the family home”, noting the “parent-child relationship may indeed strengthen and mature” in the process.



· 解题思路 ·

32. 答案:J) outcomes

【确定词性】some very positive possible _____ 实际充当 there be 句式中的主语,系动词 are 为复数形式,空格词应为**名词复数**。

【锁定答案】空格句间接援引心理学家之言指出“成年子女与父母同住的好处”:当成年子女与家人同住时,可能会产生一些非常积极的_____,亲子关系可能确实会得到巩固、变得成熟。可见,空格词应该是“得到巩固、变得成熟”的上义词,应表“结果/变化/影响”等,J 正确。

VII ① But, she notes, a strong 33 doesn't simply come with time. ② “The many changing factors of the relationship need to be **acknowledged**^①, rather than hoping that the **mere**^② **passage**^③ of time will 34 connect parents to their adult children. ③ It's important to acknowledge that the relationship **parameters**^④ have changed to avoid **falling back into**^⑤ 35 from the teen years.” [287 words]

但她特别提到,牢固的关系并非单纯随时间而来。“我们需要承认,亲子关系存在诸多变数,而不是寄希望于仅靠时间的推移就能魔法般地将父母和成年子女联结在一起。关键是要承认亲子关系的决定因素已经发生了变化,以避免退回到青少年时期的(相处)模式。”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **acknowledge** [əˈknɒlɪdʒ] *v.* 承认

② **mere** [mɪə] *a.* 仅仅的,只不过

③ **passage** [ˈpæsiɪdʒ] *n.* (时间的)流逝,推移

④ **parameter** [pəˈræmɪtə] *n.* 参数,决定因素

⑤ **fall back into** 重回到,重新陷入





33. 答案:A) bond 34. 答案:I) magically

【确定词性】a strong 33 为全句主语,空 33 由冠词 a 限定,应为可数名词单数。空 34 所在 that 从句成分完整:the mere passage of time(主语)+ will 34 connect(谓语)+ parents(宾语)+ to their adult children(宾补),故空 34 应为副词。

【锁定答案】末段首两句大意为:强大/牢固的 33 并非单纯随时间而来,我们得承认亲子关系存在诸多变数,而不能寄希望于仅靠时间就能 34 将父母和成年子女联结在一起。结合上段“成年子女与父母久居可能有益于亲子关系”及 But 体现出的段际转折逻辑可推知,本句语义应指向“子女与父母同住的时间并非影响亲子关系的单一因素”,故空 33 应与 relationship 近义,呼应 connect parents to their adult children,表示“(亲子)关系/联系/纽带”,A 正确;空 34 则应侧面体现出“单靠时间推移即可强化亲子关系”这一主观意愿(hoping)的不切实际,I 符合文意。

35. 答案:K) patterns

【确定词性】空格前为介词 into,后为另一介词短语 from the teen years,空格词应为名词,作 into 的宾语。

【锁定答案】空格句前半部分提出建议“要承认亲子关系的决定因素发生了变化”,后半部分明确目的“以避免退回到从青少年时期开始的_____”。其中,“亲子关系的决定因素发生了变化”指向 V 段“随着时间的推移,子女和父母不再是接受者和给予者的关系”,结合本段①句“亲子关系不会单纯随时间推移变牢固”可推断出末句的隐含信息:青少年子女与父母为“接受者—给予者”关系,两者同住时的相处方式多有缺陷;随着青少年子女长大成人,其与父母的关系发生变化,同住时的相处方式也相应改变。即,认识到亲子关系的变化是避免采取(青少年时期)错误相处模式/角色定位的关键,K 符合文意。N) stereotypes 干扰性较强,但该词表示“(对某一群体的)刻板印象,成见”,侧重于抽象观念,而文章探讨“成年子女与父母同住的方式”,侧重于具体行为,相较之下,K 为更优选。

Section B

远程医疗如何颠覆医疗保健



一、总体分析

本文选自 The Wall Street Journal《华尔街日报》2016 年 6 月 26 日文章 How Telemedicine is Transforming Health Care (远程医疗如何颠覆医疗保健)。文章聚焦远程医疗的最新发展,揭示了其对传统医疗保健的颠覆性影响,着重探讨了远程医疗发展过程中存在的问题和挑战并介绍了相关应对措施。



二、试题分析

试题	定位词	核心义
36. An overwhelming ^① majority of family physicians are willing to use telemedicine ^② if they are duly ^③ paid.	[1] family physicians [2] duly paid	家庭医生对远程医疗的态度:若能得到适当报酬则大多愿意选择。
37. Many employers are eager to provide telemedicine service as a benefit to their employees because of its convenience.	[1] benefit to their employees [2] convenience	雇主对远程医疗的态度:因其便利而急于提供给雇员。
38. Different states have markedly different regulations for telemedicine.	[1] markedly different regulations	远程医疗的规章:各州迥然相异。
39. With telemedicine, patients in regions short of professional medical service are able to receive better medical care.	[1] regions short of professional medical service	远程医疗的益处:为缺乏专业医疗服务的地区提供更好的医疗服务。



试题	定位词	核心义
40. Unlike employers and health plans, insurers have been rather reluctant to pay for some telemedicine services.	[1] insurers [2] reluctant to pay	保险公司对远程医疗的态度:不愿为其中一些服务买单。
41. Some supporters of telemedicine hope states will accept each other's medical practice licenses as valid ^④ .	[1] supporters [2] licenses	远程医疗支持者的希望:各州认可彼此的行医执照。
42. The fastest growing area for telemedicine services is for lesser ^⑤ health problems.	[1] The fastest growing area [2] lesser health problems	远程医疗发展最快的领域:较轻微的健康问题。
43. As telemedicine spreads quickly, some of its opponents ^⑥ doubt whether its service quality can be guaranteed ^⑦ .	[1] opponents [2] its service quality	远程医疗反对者的质疑:远程医疗的质量得不到保障。
44. The results obtained by researchers who pretended to be patients seeking help from telemedicine providers are disturbing.	[1] researchers who pretended to be patients [2] disturbing	伪装成病人寻求远程医疗帮助的研究人员的发现:令人不安。
45. Some people argue that the fact that different states have different regulations concerning medical services hinders ^⑧ the development of telemedicine.	[1] different regulations [2] hinders the development	一些人对各州规章迥异的想法:阻碍远程医疗发展。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **overwhelming** [ˌoʊvəˈwelmiŋ] *a.* 巨大的,压倒性的
 ② **telemedicine** [ˈtelɪˌmedɪsn̩] *n.* 远程医疗
 ③ **duly** [ˈdjuːli] *ad.* 适当地,恰当地
 ④ **valid** [ˈvælɪd] *a.* 有效的,认可的
 ⑤ **lesser** [ˈlesə] *a.* (范围或程度)较小的,次要的
 ⑥ **opponent** [əˈpəʊnənt] *n.* 反对者,敌手
 ⑦ **guarantee** [ˌɡærənˈtiː] *v.* 保证,保障
 ⑧ **hinder** [ˈhɪndə] *v.* 阻碍,打扰

定位词选取原则: (1)排除 telemedicine(services)、medical service、medical care 等多次复现的信息。(2)优先选择具有区分度的人、物相关名词短语,如 family physicians、regions short of professional medical service、insurers、benefit to their employees、licenses、researchers who pretended to be patients;(3)补充选择其他具有区辨性的表达,如 duly paid、reluctant to pay、disturbing、hinders the development。

解题思维原则: (略,详见 2020 年 7 月真题答案与详解)



三、速读巧解

How Telemedicine is Transforming Healthcare

A) ① After years of big promises, telemedicine is finally **living up to**^① its potential. ② Driven by faster internet connections, **ubiquitous** (无处不在的) smartphones and changing insurance standards, more health providers are turning to **electronic**^② communications to do their jobs—and it's dramatically changing the **delivery**^③ of healthcare.

B) ① Doctors are linking up with patients by phone, email and **webcam** (网络摄像头). ② They're also consulting with each other electronically—sometimes to make **split-second**^④ decisions on **heart attacks**^⑤ and **strokes**^⑥.

远程医疗如何颠覆医疗保健

在多年被叫好之后,远程医疗终于绽放了其潜能。在互联网连接加速、智能手机普及、保险标准变化的推动下,越来越多的医疗服务提供者开始借助电子通信来开展工作——而这正在颠覆医疗保健的交付。

如今,医生通过手机、电邮和网络摄像头与病人连接。他们还借助电子设备相互请教——有时是为了在(病人)突发心脏病和中风时作出瞬间决策。



③ Patients, meanwhile, are using new devices to **relay**^⑦ their blood pressure, heart rate and other **vital**^⑧ signs to their doctors so they can manage **chronic conditions**^⑨ at home. ④ Telemedicine also allows for better care in places where medical **expertise**^⑩ is hard to **come by**^⑪. ⑤ Five to 10 times a day, Doctors Without Borders relays questions about tough cases from its physicians in Niger, South Sudan and elsewhere to its network of 280 experts around the world, and back again via the internet.

C) As a measure of how rapidly telemedicine is spreading, consider: More than 15 million Americans received some kind of medical care remotely last year, according to the American Telemedicine Association, a trade group, which expects those numbers to grow by 30% this year.

与此同时,病人借助新型设备将其血压、心率及其他生命体征传给医生,这样他们就能在家对付慢性病。远程医疗还可以为那些很难获得医疗专业知识的地方提供更优质的医疗。每天5~10次,无国界医生组织将其旗下医生在尼日尔、南苏丹及其他地区遇到的疑难病例的问题传送到其由全球280名专家组成的专家网络中,然后再通过互联网传回到各地医生手中。

试结合以下信息体会远程医疗的快速发展:根据行业组织美国远程医疗协会的数据,去年有超过1500万美国人接受了某种远程医疗服务,该协会预计今年这一数字还将上升30%。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **live up to** 达到,不辜负

② **electronic** [ɪlek'trɒnɪk] *a.* 电子的

③ **delivery** [dɪ'lɪvəri] *n.* 交付,递送

④ **split-second** [splɪt 'sekənd] *a.* 一瞬间作出的;做得非常精确的

⑤ **heart attack** 心脏病发作

⑥ **stroke** [strəʊk] *n.* 中风

⑦ **relay** ['ri:leɪ] *v.* 转送,转发

⑧ **vital** ['vaɪtəl] *a.* 生命的;维持生命所必需的

⑨ **chronic condition** 慢性病

⑩ **expertise** [ˌeksɜːptɪz] *n.* 专门知识,专门技能

⑪ **come by** 得到

· 速读巧解 ·

A—C 段提出全文主题:远程医疗迅猛发展,颠覆传统医疗方式。

A 段总述远程医疗的发展现状、动力来源以及颠覆性影响。首句 After years of big promises, finally living up to its potential 直陈远程医疗被唱好多年之后现如今的发展态势“潜力尽显”。末句 Driven by... more health providers are turning to... and it's dramatically changing... 进而明确其发展的动力来源“互联网的加速、智能手机的普及、保险标准的变更”及其颠覆性影响“改变传统的医疗保健方式”。**全段核心信息为:**(1)远程医疗的现状;(2)远程医疗发展的动力;(3)远程医疗的颠覆性影响。

【定位词定位】无。

B 段具体介绍远程医疗如何改变传统医疗方式。首四句 Doctors are... They're also... Patients, meanwhile, are... Telemedicine also allows for... 依次介绍远程医疗给医生、病人以及医疗资源落后地区带来的影响:医生可针对突发状况作出瞬时决策、病人可在家治疗慢性病、医疗欠发达地区可获得更好的医疗服务,分别从医疗主体/对象、疾病类型、地域范围全面论证远程医疗的颠覆性影响。末句援引具体事例 (Doctors Without Borders), 分别从日均频度 (Five to 10 times a day)、全球地域范围 (in Niger, South Sudan and elsewhere)、全球专家联网络 (network of 280 experts around the world) 展示了该组织的“强大影响力”。**全段核心信息为:**(1)远程医疗给医生、病人、医疗落后地区带来的影响;(2)“无国界医生组织”的影响力。

【定位词定位】39 题 regions short of professional medical service 对应④句 places where medical expertise is hard to come by。

【核心义匹配】④句“远程医疗为那些很难获得医疗专业知识的地方提供更优质的医疗”与 39 题核心义匹配。

C 段援引数据说明远程医疗的快速发展。本段独句成段, As a measure of how rapidly... consider 明确此段意在介绍远程医疗的发展速度, 15 million, grow by 30% 共同凸显远程医疗的快速发展态势。**全段核心信息为:**远程医疗的快速发展。

【定位词定位】无。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



D) ① None of this is to say that telemedicine has found its way into all corners of medicine. ② A recent survey of 500 *tech-savvy* (精通技术的) consumers found that 39% hadn't heard of telemedicine, and of those who haven't used it, 42% said they preferred **in-person**^① doctor visits. ③ In a **poll**^② of 1,500 family physicians, only 15% had used it in their **practices**^③—but 90% said they would if it were appropriately *reimbursed* (补偿).

E) ① What's more, **for all**^④ the rapid growth, significant questions and challenges remain. ② Rules defining and regulating telemedicine differ widely from state to state. ③ Physicians groups are **issuing**^⑤ different **guidelines**^⑥ about what care they consider appropriate to deliver and in what form.

F) ① Some **critics**^⑦ also question whether the quality of care is **keeping up with**^⑧ the rapid expansion of telemedicine. ② And there's the question of what services physicians should be paid for: **Insurance**^⑨ **coverage**^⑩ varies from health plan to health plan, and a big federal plan covers only a narrow range of services. ③ Telemedicine's future will depend on how—and whether—regulators, providers, payers and patients can **address**^⑪ these challenges. ④ Here's a closer look at some of these issues:

这并不是说远程医疗已经渗透到医疗的各个角落。最近一项针对 500 名精通技术的消费者的调查发现, 39% 的人从未听说过远程医疗, 而那些未曾使用过远程医疗的人中, 42% 表示他们更喜欢亲自去看医生。在对 1500 名家庭医生的调查中, 只有 15% 曾在执业过程中使用过远程医疗——不过 90% 表示, 如果能够得到适当补偿, 他们愿意使用远程医疗。

此外, 远程医疗尽管发展迅速, 但仍存在重大问题和挑战。各州对远程医疗的定义和管理规则存在巨大差异。针对提供何种医疗服务恰当以及应该以何种方式提供等问题, 医生团体正在发布不同的指导方针。

一些批评人士也质疑远程医疗的质量是否能跟上其迅速发展的速度。还有个问题是, 医生应该对哪些服务收费: 医疗计划不同, 保险覆盖范围也不同, 而大型联邦医疗计划只覆盖一小部分医疗服务。远程医疗的未来将取决于监管者、提供者、付款人和病人如何以及是否可以解决这些挑战。下面我们来仔细看看其中的一些问题。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **in-person** [ɪnˈpɜːsn] *a.* 亲自的, 亲身的
② **poll** [pəʊl] *n.* 民意测验, 民意调查
③ **practice** ['præktɪs] *n.* (医生、律师的) 工作, 业务活动
④ **for all** 尽管, 虽然
⑤ **issue** ['ɪʃuː] *v.* 发布
⑥ **guideline** ['gaɪdlaɪn] *n.* 指导方针

- ⑦ **critic** ['krɪtɪk] *n.* 批评家, 评论家
⑧ **keep up with** 跟上
⑨ **insurance** [ɪnˈʃʊərəns] *n.* 保险
⑩ **coverage** ['kʌvərɪdʒ] *n.* 覆盖范围
⑪ **address** [əˈdres] *v.* 设法解决; 处理; 对付

· 速读巧解 ·

D—F 段概述远程医疗目前的局限性、存在的问题和挑战。

D 段承上转折指出远程医疗目前的局限性。首句 None of this is to say... 引出转折: 远程医疗并非无处不在。②③句 A recent survey of 500 tech-savvy consumers... 39% hadn't heard... 42%... preferred in-person doctor visits... In a poll of 1,500 family physicians... only 15% had used... but 90%... would if... 援引两项调查, 列举技术熟练型消费者及家庭医生两类人士对远程医疗的看法, 说明远程医疗远未得到普及; 其中 would if it were appropriately reimbursed 虚拟语气暗示远程医疗目前无法报销, 同时反映大部分医生拒绝远程医疗的原因。全段核心信息为: (1) 远程医疗的局限性: 远未普及; (2) 对精通科技的消费者的调查; (3) 对家庭医生的调查。

【定位词定位】36 题 family physicians 在末句中原词复现, duly paid 同义改写 appropriately reimbursed。

【核心义匹配】末句 90% 家庭医生对远程医疗的态度“如果能得到适当补偿则愿意使用”可匹配 36 题核心义。

E 段说明远程医疗存在的问题一: 相关规章制度及指导方针尚未达成共识。首句 What's more 提示与上段递进衔接, for all... significant questions and challenges remain 形成“让步—转折”逻辑, 提示下文重心落在远程医疗存在的问题和挑战。②③句 Rules... differ widely... Physicians groups... different guidelines 明确问题所在: 有关远程医疗的规则和指导方针因地域、医疗群体而异。全段核心信息为: 远程医疗相关规则的不



统一性。

【定位词定位】38 题 markedly different regulations 同义改写②句 Rules... differ widely.

【核心义匹配】②句“各州对远程医疗的管理规则存在巨大差异”可匹配 38 题核心义。

F 段指出远程医疗存在的其它问题:质量、收费和保险覆盖问题。首句借批评者口吻(critics)承上指出另一大问题(also):质量可能无法跟上快速发展的步伐,question whether A is keeping up with B 以疑问口吻传递负面语气。②句 And there's the question of... 并列引出又一问题:何种服务可以收费,何种服务费用可以报销。③句 future will depend on... 引出上述问题的利益相关方(regulators、providers、payers、patients),同时暗示解决上述问题需平衡各方力量。末句 Here's a closer look... 总领下文,引出对上述问题的详细探讨。全段核心信息为:(1)批评者对远程医疗的担忧:质量跟不上速度;(2)远程医疗的其他问题:付费问题、保险覆盖范围问题;(3)远程医疗问题的利益相关方。

【定位词定位】43 题 opponents 对应首句 critics, its service quality 同义改写 the quality of care.

【核心义匹配】首句“一些批评人士质疑远程医疗的质量是否能跟上其迅速发展的速度”与 43 题核心义符合。

G) ① Do patients **trade**^① quality for convenience?

② The fastest-growing services in telemedicine connect consumers with **clinicians**^② they've never met for a phone, video or email visit—on-demand, 24/7. ③ Typically, these are for nonemergency issues such as colds, flu, ear-aches and skin rashes, and they cost around \$45, compared with approximately \$100 at a doctor's office, \$160 at an urgent-care clinic or \$750 and up at an emergency room.

H) ① Many health plans and employers have rushed to offer the services and **promote**^③ them as a convenient way for plan members to get medical care without leaving home or work. ② Nearly three-quarters of large employers will offer **virtual**^④ doctor visits as a benefit to employees this year, up from 48% last year. ③ Web companies such as Teladoc and American Well are expected to host some 1.2 million such virtual doctor visits this year, up 20% from last year, according to the American Telemedicine Association.

I) ① But critics worry that such services may be **sacrificing**^⑤ quality for convenience. ② Consulting a **random**^⑥ doctor patients will never meet, they say, further **fragments**^⑦ the health-care system, and even minor issues such as *upper respiratory* (上呼吸道的) **infections**^⑧ can't be thoroughly evaluated by a doctor who can't listen to your heart or feel your **swollen**^⑨ **glands**^⑩. ③ In a recent study, researchers **posing**^⑪ as patients with skin problems sought help from 16 telemedicine sites—with **unsettling**^⑫ results. ④ In 62 encounters, fewer than one-third **disclosed**^⑬ clinicians' **credential**^⑭ or let patients choose; only 32% discussed potential **side effects**^⑮ of **prescribed medications**^⑯. ⑤ Several sites misdiagnosed serious conditions, largely because they failed to ask basic **follow-up**^⑰ questions, the researchers said. ⑥ “Telemedicine

病人是否是牺牲质量以换取便利? 发展最迅猛的远程医疗服务借由电话、视频或电邮诊疗将消费者与从未谋面的医生连接起来——按需随选、随时随刻。通常情况下,这些服务用于非紧急问题,比如感冒、流感、耳痛和皮疹,花费约 45 美元,而相比之下,医生诊室需要约 100 美元,紧急护理中心需要 160 美元,急救室则需要 750 美元或者更高。

许多健康医疗计划和雇主争相提供这种服务,宣称对参与健康医疗计划的成员来说这是一种无需离家或离岗便可获得医疗服务的便捷方式。今年,近四分之三的大雇主会将虚拟医生诊疗作为福利提供给雇员,高于去年的 48%。根据美国远程医疗协会的数据, Teladoc 和 American Well 等网络公司预计今年将接待约 120 万次这样的虚拟医生诊疗,较去年增长 20%。

但批评者担心,这样的服务可能是以牺牲质量来换取便利。他们表示,病人咨询随机分配且素昧平生的医生会进一步分裂医疗系统,而且,即使是像上呼吸道感染这样的小问题,一个无法进行心脏听诊或对你那肿胀腺体进行触诊的医生也无法进行全面评估。最近一项研究中,研究人员装扮成皮肤病患者,从 16 个远程医疗平台寻求帮助——研究结果令人不安。在 62 次诊疗中,只有不到三分之一的医生公开了自己的行医执照或是让患者自己做出选择;只有 32% 的医生说明了所开药物的潜在副作用。研究人员表示,有几个医疗平台误诊了危重病症,很大程度上是因为他们没有问一些基本的随访问题。“远程医



holds enormous promise, but these sites are just not ready for **prime time**^⑩,” says Jack Resneck, the study’s lead author.

J) ① The American Telemedicine Association and other organizations have started *accreditation* (鉴定) programs to identify top-quality telemedicine sites. ② The American Medical Association this month approved new ethical guidelines for telemedicine, calling for participating doctors to recognize the limitations of such services and ensure that they have sufficient information to make clinical **recommendations**^⑪.

疗有着巨大前景,但这些平台尚未准备好迎接黄金时期”,该研究的第一作者杰克·雷斯内克说道。

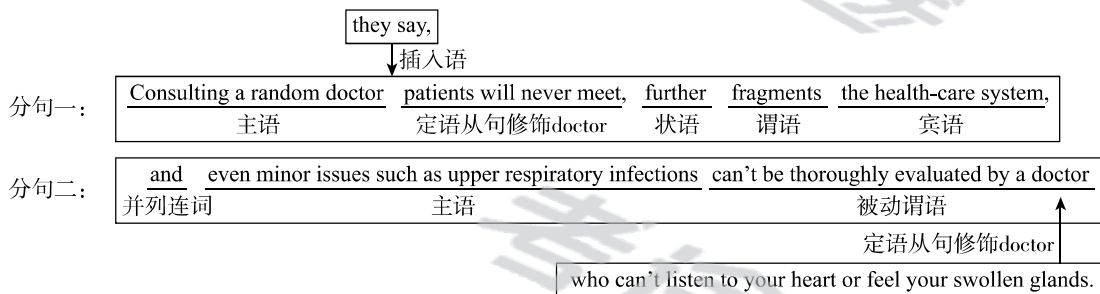
美国远程医疗协会及其他组织已经开启了认证项目,以鉴定优质的远程医疗平台。美国医学会本月批准了新的远程医疗伦理指南,呼吁参与到远程医疗服务的医生认识到此类服务的局限性,并确保他们有足够的信息来提出临床建议。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **trade** [treɪd] *v.* 互相交换,以物易物
- ② **clinician** [klɪˈnɪʃn] *n.* 临床医师
- ③ **promote** [prəˈməʊt] *v.* 推销
- ④ **virtual** [ˈvɜːtʃuəl] *a.* 虚拟的
- ⑤ **sacrifice** [ˈsækrɪfaɪs] *v.* 牺牲
- ⑥ **random** [ˈrændəm] *a.* 随机的,随意的
- ⑦ **fragment** [ˈfrægmənt] *v.* (使)破裂,分裂
- ⑧ **infection** [ɪnˈfekʃn] *n.* 感染
- ⑨ **swollen** [ˈswɒlən] *a.* 肿胀的
- ⑩ **gland** [glænd] *n.* 腺

- ⑪ **pose** [pəʊz] *v.* 佯装,假扮
- ⑫ **unsettling** [ʌnˈsetlɪŋ] *a.* 令人不安的
- ⑬ **disclose** [dɪsˈkləʊz] *v.* 公开,揭露
- ⑭ **credential** [krəˈdenʃl] *n.* 证书,凭证
- ⑮ **side effect** 副作用
- ⑯ **prescribed medication** 处方药
- ⑰ **follow-up** [ˈfɒləʊʌp] *a.* 后续的
- ⑱ **prime time** 黄金时间
- ⑲ **recommendation** [ˌrekəmenˈdeɪʃn] *n.* 建议

Consulting a random doctor patients will never meet, they say, further fragments the health-care system, and even minor issues such as upper respiratory infections can’t be thoroughly evaluated by a doctor who can’t listen to your heart or feel your swollen glands.



· 速读巧解 ·

G—J 段详细探讨远程医疗的质量问题及相关应对措施。

G 段先设问“远程医疗是否牺牲质量以换取便利”,后介绍远程医疗的便利及其价格优势。首句 Do patients trade quality for convenience? 总领段群,明确段群语义核心:远程医疗的质量问题。②③句 The fastest-growing services in telemedicine... Typically, these are for... 介绍远程医疗发展最迅猛的领域:非紧急病症领域,其中 clinicians they’ve never met 与 on-demand, 24/7 对比凸显远程医疗的“随意性(质量存疑)”与“便利性”,明确首句设问原因;\$45、\$100... doctor’s office、\$160... urgent-care clinic、\$750... emergency room 将远程医疗非急症的收费与传统医疗进行比较,突出其价格优势。全段核心信息为:(1)远程医疗发展最迅猛的领域;(2)远程医疗的便利性;(3)远程医疗的价格优势。

【定位词定位】42 题 The fastest growing area 对应②句 The fastest-growing services, lesser health problems 正确概括③句 nonemergency issues such as colds, flu, ear-aches and skin rashes 的含义。

【核心义匹配】③句“远程医疗发展最迅猛的服务(these 回指②句 The fastest-growing services in telemedicine)通常针对(感冒、流感、耳痛和皮疹等)非急症”与 42 题核心义匹配。

H 段介绍健康医疗计划和雇主因远程医疗的便利而“趋之若鹜”的态度。Many health plans and employers... Nearly three-quarters of large employers will... Web companies such as... are expected to... according to... 先概述健康医疗计划和雇主对远程医疗的追捧态度,后具体介绍大雇主的远程医疗福利计划,最后援引机构数据说明远程医疗的发展态势。其中,rushed to、promote 明确二者对远程医疗的追捧态度;convenient、without leaving home or work 承上再次强调远程医疗的便利性,同时明确二者追捧远程医疗的原因;Nearly three-quarters、up from 48% last year、1.2 million、up 20% from last year 预示远程医疗(虚拟医生诊疗)将进一步增长。全段核心信息为:(1)健康医疗计划和雇主对远程医疗的追捧态度;(2)虚拟医生诊疗的增长态势。

【定位词定位】37 题 convenience 同义改写首句 a convenient way、benefit to their employees 在②句中复现。

【核心义匹配】首两句雇主对远程医疗服务的追捧“宣传其便利性、迫切希望作为福利向员工提供”可匹配 37 题核心义。

I 段转折指出批评者对远程医疗质量问题的担忧并借具体研究予以说明。段落以 But critics worry... Consulting a random doctor... they say... In a recent study... 为链,先概述批评者对远程医疗的担忧,后援引其话语具体说明,最后以具体研究明确远程医疗可能存在的质量问题。其中,②句分别从医生的随机性、非临床性(random doctor... never meet、a doctor who can't listen... feel)以及医疗体系分裂、治疗效果不佳(further fragments the health-care system、even minor issues... can't be thoroughly evaluated)几个角度明示批评人士的担忧。③至⑥句介绍研究过程、结果及结论。researchers posing as patients with skin problems... 明确研究方法,with 引出研究结果:令人不安;In 62 encounters, fewer than one-third... only 32%... Several sites misdiagnosed... 以数据具体说明研究结果:行医资格、信息告知、诊断效果等方面令人不安;holds enormous promise, but... just not ready for prime time 明确研究结论:远程医疗尽管前景无限,但远程医疗平台尚未做好充分准备,还有待进一步提升。全段核心信息为:(1)批评者对远程医疗的担忧;(2)假扮成皮肤病患者的研究者的研究结果。

【定位词定位】44 题 researchers who pretended to be patients 同义改写③句 researchers posing as patients、disturbing 对应 unsettling。

【核心义匹配】③句“研究人员扮作皮肤病患者向远程医疗平台寻求帮助,但结果令人不安”与 44 题核心义匹配。

J 段介绍应对远程医疗质量问题的新举措。段落以 The American Telemedicine Association and other organizations have started accreditation programs to... The American Medical Association this month approved new ethical guidelines for... 为链,依次介绍美国远程医疗协会、美国医学会等组织为确保远程医疗质量而采取的新举措。其中,identify top-quality telemedicine sites、calling for participating doctors to recognize the limitations... and ensure that... 明确新举措所涉两大主体及其职责:远程医疗平台提供优质高效服务、行医者端正意识并确保行医安全。全段核心信息为:应对远程医疗质量问题的新举措。

【定位词定位】无。

K) ① Who pays for the services? ② While employers and health plans have been eager to cover virtual urgent-care visits, insurers have been far less willing to pay for telemedicine when doctors use phone, email or video to consult with existing patients about continuing issues. ③ “It's very hard to get paid unless you physically see the patient,” says Peter Rasmussen, medical director of distance health at the Cleveland Clinic. ④ Some 32 states have passed “parity” (等同的) laws requiring^① private insurers to reimburse doctors for services delivered remotely if the same service would be

谁为远程医疗服务买单? 尽管雇主和健康医疗计划一直急于为紧急虚拟医疗服务上险,但保险公司却不太愿意为远程医疗服务(医生使用电话、电邮或者视频就持续性问题对经治病人问诊)付费。“除非你当面诊疗病人,否则很难得到报酬。”克利夫兰诊所的远程医疗医学主任彼得·拉斯穆森说道。大约有 32 个州已经通过了“平等”法,该法案要求:同一项医疗服务,如果当面诊疗能够报销,那么私营保险公司就必须对提供相同远程服务的医生进行赔付,



covered in person, though not necessarily at the same rate or frequency. ⑤ Medicare **lags** further **behind**②. ⑥ The federal health plan for the elderly covers a small number of telemedicine services—only for **beneficiaries**③ in rural areas and only when the services are received in a hospital, doctor's office or clinic.

L) ① Bills to expand Medicare coverage of telemedicine have *bipartisan* (两党的) support in Congress. ② Opponents worry that such expansion would be costly for taxpayers, but **advocates**④ say it would save money in the long run.

M) Experts say more hospitals are likely to invest in telemedicine systems as they move away from fee-for-service payments and into managed-care-type **contracts**⑤ that give them a set fee to provide care for patients and allow them to keep any savings they achieve.

尽管不一定要以相同的费率或频率。美国医疗保障制度远远落后。这项针对老年人的联邦医疗计划只涵盖了少数远程医疗服务——仅针对农村地区的受益人,而且只有在医院、医生诊室或诊所接受这些服务的情况下。

扩大联邦医保对远程医疗的覆盖范围的法案已经在国会得到了两党的支持。反对者担心这样的扩大对纳税人来说代价高昂,但支持者表示,长远来看这将节省资金。

专家表示,随着越来越多的医院放弃按服务付费的模式,转而签订管理式医疗合约(给医院一笔固定的费用来为病人提供医疗服务,并允许医院保留所节省的费用),越来越多的医院可能会投资远程医疗系统。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **require** [rɪ'kwaɪə] *v.* (尤指法律)规定

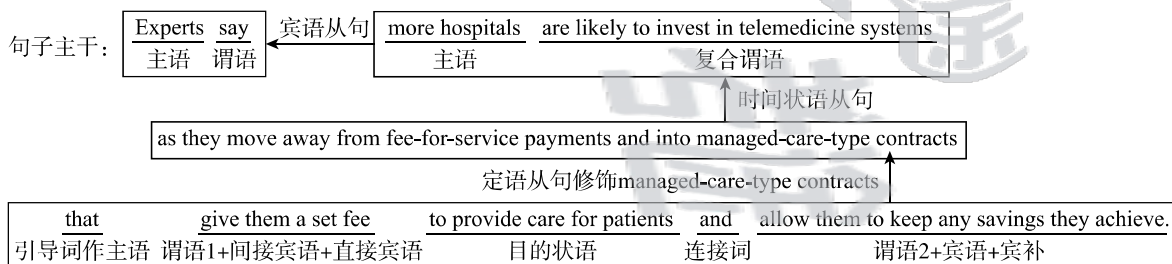
② **lag behind** 滞后,掉队

③ **beneficiary** [ˌbenɪ'fɪʃəri] *n.* 受益人

④ **advocate** ['ædvəkeɪt] *n.* 拥护者,支持者

⑤ **contract** ['kɒntrækt] *n.* 合同,契约

Experts say more hospitals are likely to invest in telemedicine systems as they move away from fee-for-service payments and into managed-care-type contracts that give them a set fee to provide care for patients and allow them to keep any savings they achieve.



· 速读巧解 ·

K—M 段探讨远程医疗费用的报销问题及相关应对措施。

K 段介绍保险公司对远程医疗的态度以及远程医疗目前的费用报销情况。首句 Who pays for the services? 总领段群,锁定段群语义核心:谁为远程医疗买单。②③句 While employers and health plans... eager... insurers... far less willing... says Peter Rasmussen 先借对比明确保险公司对远程医疗的保留态度,后以医生之言(unless)说明远程医疗报销之难。④句介绍针对远程医疗费用报销问题的新法案:“平等”法;requiring... if... though... 分别明示法案内容、费用报销条件及报销费率频率。⑤⑥句 Medicare lags... The federal health plan... 同指衔接(Medicare 即为 The federal health plan for the elderly 所指),介绍美国医疗保障制度对远程医疗的报销情况:远远滞后, a small number... services... only for... areas... only when... clinic 凸显该制度对远程医疗报销的苛刻标准“仅针对部分服务、特定人群、特定场合”,具体说明滞后情况。全段核心信息为:(1)保险公司对远程医疗的态度;(2)“平等”法;(3)美国医疗保障制度的滞后性。

【定位词定位】40 题 insurers 在②句中复现,reluctant to pay 同义改写 less willing to pay。

【核心义匹配】②句大意“尽管雇主和健康医疗计划急于为紧急虚拟医疗服务上险,但保险公司却不太愿意为远程医疗付费”与 40 题核心义相符。



L 段介绍各方对扩大联邦医保对远程医疗覆盖范围的法案的看法。段落以 Bills to expand Medicare... Opponents worry... but advocates say... 为链,先介绍有关扩大医保范围的法案,后分别介绍反对者和支持者的看法, costlly vs. save money in the long run 明确争议焦点。全段核心信息为:针对扩大联邦医保对远程医疗覆盖范围的法案的相关争议。

【定位词定位】无。

M 段预测医院未来对远程医疗的投资情况。Experts say more hospitals... as... 借专家之言预测远程医疗未来的发展趋势;得到更多医院的投资。fee-for-service payments→managed-care-type contracts 明确原因:管理式医疗合约会为医院提供更多经费。全段核心信息为:医院对远程医疗的立场。

【定位词定位】无。

N) ① Is the state-by-state regulatory system outdated? ② Historically, regulation of medicine has been left to individual states. ③ But some industry members **contend**^① that having 50 different sets of rules, **licensing**^② fees and even definitions of “medical practice” makes less sense in the era of telemedicine and is **hampering**^③ its growth. ④ Currently, doctors must have a valid license in the state where the patient is located to provide medical care, which means virtual-visit companies can match users only with locally licensed clinicians. ⑤ It also causes **administrative**^④ hassles (麻烦) for world-class medical centers that attract patients from across the country. ⑥ At the Mayo Clinic, doctors who treat out-of-state patients can follow up with them via phone, email or web chats when they return home, but they can only discuss the conditions they treated in person. ⑦ “If the patient wants to talk about a new problem, the doctor has to be licensed in that state to discuss it. ⑧ If not, the patient should talk to his primary-care physician about it,” says Steve Ommen, who runs Mayo’s Connected Care program.

O) ① To date, 17 states have joined a **compact**^① that will allow a doctor licensed in one member state to quickly obtain a license in another. ② While welcoming the move, some telemedicine advocates would prefer states to **automatically**^② honor one another’s licenses, as they do with drivers’ licenses. ③ But states aren’t likely to **surrender**^③ control of medical practice, and most are considering new regulations. ④ This year, more than 200 telemedicine-related bills have been introduced in 42 states, many regarding what services **Medicaid**^④ will cover and whether payers should reimburse for remote patient monitoring. ⑤ “A lot of states are still trying to define telemedicine,” says Lisa Robbin, chief advocacy officer for the Federation of State Medical Boards. [1288 words]

分州而治的监管体系过时了吗?历史上,医疗一直由各州独立监管。但一些业内人士认为,在远程医疗时代,拥有50套不同的规则、50种不同的许可费,甚至50种不同的“医疗实践”定义没有多大意义,而且正在阻碍远程医疗的发展。目前,医生要想提供医疗服务,就必须在病人所在州持有有效的行医执照,这意味着虚拟医疗公司只能把用户与当地的执业医师进行配对。这也会给那些吸引全国患者的世界级医疗中心带来管理上的麻烦。在梅奥诊所,外州患者回家后,医生可以通过电话、电邮和网聊跟踪他们的后续情况,但是他们只能讨论当面治疗过的疾病。“如果病人想讨论一个新问题,医生需要持有该州执照才行。如果没有,患者应该和他的初级治疗医师进行讨论。”梅奥诊所互联诊疗项目负责人史蒂夫·翁曼说道。

目前为止,17个州已加入一项“允许一成员州持证医生快速在另一成员州获取执照”的协定。尽管一些远程医疗倡导者欢迎这一举措,但他们更希望各州自动互认行医执照,就像各州对待驾照那样。但各州不大可能放弃对医疗实践的控制,大多数正在考虑出台新规。今年,42个州已经提出了200多项与远程医疗有关的议案,其中许多议案涉及医疗补助制度将会覆盖哪些服务、付款人是否该偿付远程病人监护费用。“多州仍在试图定义远程医疗。”美国国家医学联合会的首席宣传官丽莎·罗宾表示。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **contend** [kən'tend] v. 主张

② **license** ['laɪns] v. 批准,许可 n. 执照,许可证

③ **hamper** ['hæmpə] v. 妨碍,束缚

④ **administrative** [əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv] a. 管理的,行政的

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



⑤ **compact** ['kɒmpækt] *n.* 协定

⑥ **automatically** [ɔ:tə'mætɪkli] *ad.* 自动地

⑦ **surrender** [sə'rendə] *v.* 放弃, 交出

⑧ **Medicaid** ['medɪkeɪd] *n.* 医疗补助制度(美国政府向贫困者提供的医疗保险)

· 速读巧解 ·

N、O 段探讨远程医疗的监管问题及相关应对措施。

N 段指出分州而治的医疗监管体系不合理。①句总述问题:分州而治的监管体系是否过时。②③句以 Historically... But some industry members contend... 为链,先介绍传统医疗监管体系,后明确部分行业成员对这一体系看法;其中 makes less sense, is hampering its growth 递进说明分州而治的医疗监管体系对远程医疗的消极影响:不仅没有意义,还会阻碍其发展。④至⑧句以 Currently... It also causes... At the Mayo Clinic... 为链,先介绍当下的远程医疗规定,再介绍这一规定引发的问题“医、患无法提供或获得顺畅医疗服务”,最后以梅奥诊所为例加以说明;其中 locally licensed clinicians、world-class medical centers... across the country、out-of-state patients 共同明确核心矛盾:远程医疗的地域跨越性 VS 分州而治的医疗监管体系。**全段核心信息为:**(1)分州而治的医疗监管体系的不良影响;(2)远程医疗相关规定的不良影响。

【定位词定位】45 题 different regulations 对应③句 having 50 different sets of rules, hinders the development 同义改写 is hampering its growth。

【核心义匹配】③句“一些业内人士的看法:50个州有50套医疗服务规则,这一点正在阻碍远程医疗的发展”可匹配45题核心义。

O 段介绍应对远程医疗监管问题的新举措。①句总述应对远程医疗监管问题的新举措:“允许成员州持证医生快速获取另一成员州执照”的协定。②③句以 While welcoming... some telemedicine advocates... But states... and most are 为链,明确态度对比:远程医疗倡导者(欢迎、但更希望执照可以自动被认可)和各州政府(不放弃控制权、考虑新规定)。④⑤句承接③句 new regulations, 介绍各州对远程医疗的新议案:regarding what... and whether 介绍新议案的内容“远程医疗的报销付费问题”,呼应上文对“谁为远程医疗买单”的探讨;more than 200 telemedicine-related bills、42 states、A lot of states 共同强调远程医疗监管问题已引起广泛重视。**全段核心信息为:**(1)有关行医执照的新协定;(2)远程医疗倡导者的态度;(3)与远程医疗有关的新议案。

【定位词定位】41 题 supporters 同义改写②句 advocates, licenses 复现于②句。

【核心义匹配】②句“远程医疗倡导者的希冀:各州自动承认彼此行医执照的有效性”可匹配41题核心义。



四、答案精析

36. 如果能够获得适当报酬,绝大多数家庭医生愿意使用远程医疗。

【答案】D 【精解】末句借调查数据说明家庭医生对远程医疗的态度:如果能够得到适当补偿,90%的家庭医生都愿意使用。试题是对该句的同义改写,其中 An overwhelming majority 对应 90%。

37. 由于远程医疗的便利性,许多雇主热衷于将其作为一种福利提供给雇员。

【答案】H 【精解】首句介绍雇主对远程医疗的态度“宣传其便利性,并争相为员工提供这种服务”,②句则指出近四分之三的大雇主今年会将虚拟医生诊疗作为福利提供给雇员。试题是对两句内容的归纳概括,其中 eager 传递出了 rushed“匆忙,仓促”所展示的急切之情, because of its convenience 传递出了 promote them as a convenient way“宣扬其便利性”所展示的因果关联。

38. 不同的州对远程医疗的规定迥然相异。

【答案】E 【精解】②句指出“各州管理远程医疗的规则存在巨大差异”。试题是对该句的同义转述,其中 Different states 对应 from state to state。

39. 借助远程医疗,专业医疗服务匮乏地区的患者能够得到更好的医疗服务。

【答案】B 【精解】④句介绍远程医疗的益处“为那些很难获得医疗专业知识的地方提供更优质的医疗”,意即,借助远程医疗,那些医疗欠发达地区的患者也能得到更好的医疗服务。试题是对该句的同义转述,其中 With telemedicine“借助远程医疗”传递出了 Telemedicine also allows for“远程医疗考虑到……的可能性/使得……成为可能”所展示的因果逻辑。

40. 与雇主和健康医疗计划不同,保险公司不愿意为一些远程医疗服务买单。

【答案】K 【精解】②句对比指出“尽管雇主和健康医疗计划一直急于为紧急虚拟医疗服务上险,但保险



公司却不太愿意为远程医疗买单”。试题是对该内容的正确概括,其中 Unlike 正确概括 While, eager to vs. far less willing to 所传达的对比之意。

41. 一些远程医疗的支持者希望各州能够互认行医执照的有效性。

【答案】O **【精解】**②句介绍远程医疗倡导者的希冀“各州自动承认彼此行医执照的有效性”。试题是对该句的同义转述,其中 accept... as valid“将……视为有效的”明示了 honor 这一熟词所传递出的僻意“承认(文件等)有效”。

42. 远程医疗服务发展最迅猛的领域针对的是较轻微的健康问题。

【答案】G **【精解】**②③句介绍远程医疗发展最迅猛的服务的特点:将用户和医生通过电话、视频或电邮诊疗的形式连接起来,按需随选、随时随刻;通常针对感冒、流感、耳痛和皮疹等非紧急问题。试题是对此两句的归纳提炼,其中 lesser(较小的,次要的) health problems 准确概括了 nonemergency issues 及所举例证 colds, flu, ear-aches and skin rashes 的含义:不严重/不紧急的健康问题。

43. 随着远程医疗的快速发展,一些反对者质疑其服务质量能否得到保证。

【答案】F **【精解】**首句指出一些批评人士的质疑“远程医疗的质量是否能跟上其迅速发展的速度”。试题是对该句的概括改写,其中 As telemedicine spreads quickly... whether... can be guaranteed 正确概括反对者质疑 whether... is keeping up with the rapid expansion of telemedicine 的核心:如何调节数量(远程医疗扩张)和质量之间的矛盾关系。

44. 研究人员扮作病人向远程医疗提供者寻求帮助,得到的结果令人不安。

【答案】I **【精解】**③句介绍研究人员扮作皮肤病患者向远程医疗平台寻求帮助的结果“令人不安”,试题是对该句的同义转述。

45. 一些人认为,“不同的州对医疗服务有不同的规定”这一现实阻碍了远程医疗的发展。

【答案】N **【精解】**③句介绍一些业内人士的看法“‘50个州有50套医疗服务规则’正在阻碍远程医疗的发展”,试题是该句的同义转述,其中 different states have different regulations 是对 having 50 different sets of rules... “medical practice”及首句中 state-by-state regulatory system 的同义概述。

Section C

Passage One 每天工作22个小时可能吗?



一、总体分析

来源: *The Guardian* 《卫报》2019年5月13日文章 Is It Possible to Work 22-Hour Days? Danielle Steel Says It Is the Secret of Her Success(每天工作22个小时可能吗?丹妮尔·斯蒂尔称这是她的成功秘诀)。主题:评论丹妮尔·斯蒂尔每天工作20个小时的行为,并表达对这种行为的质疑和否定态度。脉络:描述斯蒂尔每天工作20个小时及人们对此行为的赞赏态度(第一至三段)——引用专家观点质疑这种行为(第四、五段)——分析人们宣扬超短睡眠的原因并对此表明否定态度(第六至九段)。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① Danielle Steel, the 71-year-old romance novelist is **notoriously**^① **productive**^②, having published 179 books at a rate of **up to**^③ seven a year. ② But a **passing reference**^④ in a recent **profile**^⑤ by *Glamour* magazine to her 20-hour workdays **prompted**^⑥ an **outpouring**^⑦ of admiration.

71岁的爱情小说作家丹妮尔·斯蒂尔是出了名的高产,她以每年多达七本的速度共发表了179本书。但是《魅力》杂志上最近一篇人物简介一笔带过地提到她每天工作20个小时,这激起了一片赞赏之声。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **notoriously** [nəʊ'tɔːriəsli] *ad.* 臭名昭著地
② **productive** [prə'dʌktɪv] *a.* 多产的,创作丰富的
③ **up to** 达到,至多有
④ **a passing reference** 一笔带过

- ⑤ **profile** ['prəʊfaɪl] *n.* 概述,简介
⑥ **prompt** [prɒmpt] *v.* 导致,激起
⑦ **outpouring** ['aʊtpɔːrɪŋ] *n.* (感情的)迸发,涌现

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我





首段引出话题并表明人们的态度。

①句简单介绍斯蒂尔。同位语 the 71-year-old romance novelist 介绍斯蒂尔的职业, notoriously productive 点明她的超高产特点, 179 books 和 seven a year 用具体数字说明她的作品多且出书快。该句体现了斯蒂尔在写作方面取得的非凡成绩, 为后文人们的赞赏态度作铺垫。

②句抛出话题“每天 20 个小时的工作时长”。转折词 But 引出新事物, 20-hour workdays 解释 reference 的内容, an outpouring of admiration 与 a passing reference 对比: 一笔带过的一句话却能激起一片赞叹之声, 表现了人们的赞赏态度, 也再次衬托出这种工作长时的非同寻常。



46. What do we learn from the passage about <i>Glamour</i> magazine readers?	46. 关于《魅力》杂志的读者, 我们从文中了解到什么?
A) They are intrigued by the exotic romance in Danielle Steel's novels.	A) 他们着迷于丹妮尔·斯蒂尔小说中奇异的浪漫爱情故事。
B) They are amazed by the number of books written by Danielle Steel.	B) 他们惊诧于丹妮尔·斯蒂尔的著作数量。
C) They are deeply impressed by Danielle Steel's daily work schedule.	C) 他们对丹妮尔·斯蒂尔每天的工作日程深感佩服。
D) They are highly motivated by Danielle Steel's unusual productivity.	D) 他们受到丹妮尔·斯蒂尔非凡工作效率的极大激励。

【精准定位】本题考查与《魅力》杂志相关的事实。根据 *Glamour* magazine 定位至首段②句(a passing reference... by *Glamour* magazine to...)。

【锁定答案】C。②句指出《魅力》杂志的一篇简介提到斯蒂尔每天工作 20 个小时, 这激起了一片赞赏之声, 即读者折服于这一工作时长惊人的日程安排。C 是对②句语义的准确概括, 为正确项。

【排除干扰】A 从①句“斯蒂尔写了很多浪漫爱情小说”过度推导出人们对其所写故事感到着迷, 且这不属于《魅力》杂志读者的反应。B 利用①句 179 books 混淆视线, 原文只是叙述事实“斯蒂尔著作多”, 并未提及“杂志读者对此感到惊奇”。D 将②句 admiration(赞赏)过度解读为 motivated(被激励)。

【提炼思路】本题看似考查事实细节, 实则考查对文章话题的把握。因为题干的专有名词(*Glamour* magazine)限定范围窄, 所以可以用正反面结合的方法解题。1. 正向解题。根据 *Glamour* magazine 迅速定位至首段②句, 然后根据 20-hour workdays 和 admiration 选出符合文义的 C。2. 反向排除。定位至②句后排除该句未提及、源自①句的 A 和 B, 再根据语义排除 D。而且这三项的中心词(exotic romance、the number of books、unusual productivity)均非文章讨论的话题, 因此不是命题人的用意所在。

II ① Steel has given that 20-hour figure^① when describing her “exhausting” process in the past: “I start the book and don't leave my desk until the first draft^② is finished.” ② She goes from bed, to desk, to bath, to bed, avoiding all contact aside from^③ phone calls with her nine children. ③ “I don't comb my hair for weeks,” she says. ④ Meals are brought to her desk, where she types until her fingers swell^④ and her nails bleed.

斯蒂尔在描述过去“令人疲惫不堪的”写作过程时给出了 20 个小时这一数字: “我开始动笔之后就不会离开书桌, 直到完成初稿。”她从床到书桌, 到浴室, 再到床, 避免除与九个子女通电话以外的一切外界联络。“我好几个星期都不梳头发。”她说道。餐食会端到书桌上, 她在桌前打字打到手指肿胀、指甲出血。



① figure ['fɪɡə] n. 数字

② draft [dra:ft] n. 草稿

③ aside from 除……外

④ swell [swel] v. 肿胀



· 语篇分析 ·

第二段细述斯蒂尔工作超长时间的状态。

①句总起,概述工作时间之长。本段 that 20-hour figure 回指上一段 20-hour workdays,关键词 exhausting 将这种工作状态概括为“令人疲惫不堪的”,20-hour 表现每天的工作时间之长,until the first draft is finished 表现整个工作周期之长;不完成初稿不停笔。

②③④句详述细节。②③句和④句前半句用动作描写 (goes from bed to... , avoiding all contact aside from... , don't comb my hair for weeks, Meals are brought to her desk) 凸显斯蒂尔心无旁骛, (除最基本的需求外) 只埋头工作的状态,强调其 20 个小时的工作时长不含一点水分。④句后半句描述这种工作模式的后果。until 后两个并列短语 (fingers swell, nails bleed) 说明工作超长时间对身体健康的影响:手指肿胀、指甲出血。该句揭示每天工作 20 个小时对斯蒂尔而言也并非易事,为后文对这种工作模式的质疑作铺垫。

III The business news website *Quartz* held Steel up^① as an **inspiration**^②, writing that if only we all followed her “actually extremely **liberating**^③” example of **industrious**^④ sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results.

商业新闻网站“石英财经网”把斯蒂尔树为催人奋进的人物,它写道,我们要是都能效仿她那“实际上极具解放意义的”勤奋的不眠行为,我们很快就能看到成果。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **hold sb up** 举出(例子),提出(作为榜样)

② **inspiration** [ˌɪnspə'reɪʃn] *n.* 鼓舞人心的人

③ **liberating** ['lɪbəreɪtɪŋ] *a.* 解脱的,解放的

④ **industrious** [ɪn'dʌstriəs] *a.* 勤奋的

The business news website *Quartz* held Steel up as an inspiration, writing that if only we all followed her “actually extremely liberating” example of industrious sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results.

The business news website <i>Quartz</i>	held Steel up	as an inspiration,	现在分词作状语	writing that
主语	谓语+宾语	宾语补足语		
			宾语从句的条件状语从句	宾语从句的主干
if only we all followed her “actually extremely liberating” example of industrious sleeplessness,			引导词 主语 同位语 谓语	we would be quick to see results.
			宾语	

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段转述赞赏言论。inspiration 概括石英财经网对斯蒂尔的评价:激励人奋进的人物。liberating 和 industrious 两个褒义词表现对这种工作模式的赞赏。if 条件句指出工作超长时间是获得成功的条件,以此来激励人们效仿斯蒂尔的做法。该句实际是树靶,后文将对这种观点进行质疑和批判。

· 真题精解 ·

47. What did the business news website <i>Quartz</i> say about Danielle Steel?	47. 关于丹妮尔·斯蒂尔,商业新闻网站石英财经网说了什么?
A) She could serve as an example of industriousness.	A) 她可以起到勤奋刻苦的榜样作用。
B) She proved we could liberate ourselves from sleep.	B) 她证明我们可以把自己从睡眠中解放出来。
C) She could be an inspiration to novelists all over the world.	C) 她可以成为鼓舞全世界小说家的人。
D) She showed we could get all our work done without sleep.	D) 她表明我们可以在不睡觉的情况下完成所有工作。

【精准定位】 本题考查对石英财经网观点的理解。根据 business news website *Quartz* 定位至第三段(The business news website *Quartz* held Steel up as an inspiration...)。

【锁定答案】 A。该段后半句指出,如果我们都效仿斯蒂尔勤奋的不眠行为(follow her... example of industrious sleeplessness),我们很快就能看到成果。可见石英财经网认为,斯蒂尔的超短睡眠是勤奋刻苦的表现,而且是可以为人们效仿的,A 是对原文的正确理解。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



【排除干扰】B对 extremely liberating 和 sleeplessness 进行过度引申,原文指斯蒂尔的超短睡眠是有解放意义的,但并未明确表明人们可以从睡眠中解放出来,做到不睡觉。C把“常人(we)”缩窄为文章并未提及的“小说家(novelists)”。D属过度引申,原文指效仿斯蒂尔的超短睡眠可以让人很快看到成果/取得成就,并未提及可以让人完成所有工作,而且斯蒂尔并非完全不睡觉,只是睡的时间极短。

【提炼思路】本题考查石英财经网对斯蒂尔的评价,人物观点句加长难句是常见的出题点,关键要根据语义对选项进行细节辨析。解题时首先根据题干的专有名词 *Quartz* 迅速定位至第三段,然后分析句义。句子主干是概括,从句具体解释 inspiration,核心信息是 example of industrious sleeplessness,由此锁定复现了 example 和 industrious 的 A。此外,由于题干考查评价,因此可以将选项分类并进行排除。B和D的句式结构一致,为 She proved/showed we could...,这种句式是对事实的陈述,而非对人物的评价,不是观点句的中心语义,因此可排除。A和C句式结构一致,为 She could serve as/be sth,中心词是动词后的名词,an example of industriousness 和 an inspiration 都是对人物的评价且符合句义,但C中的 novelists... 大大缩窄了 we 代表的范围,因此可果断排除C,最终锁定A。

IV ① Well, indeed^①. **②** With research results showing the cumulative^② effects of sleep loss and its impact on productivity, doubt has been voiced about the accuracy of Steel's self-assessment. **③** Her output^③ may be undeniable, but sceptics^④ have suggested that she is guilty of^⑤ erasing^⑥ the role of ghostwriters(代笔人) at worst, gross^⑦ exaggeration^⑧ at best.

唔,不见得吧。随着一些研究结果表明睡眠缺失的累积效应及其对工作效率的影响,质疑斯蒂尔自我评估准确性的声音也出现了。她的产出或许不可否认,但持怀疑态度的人认为,往最坏处说是斯蒂尔抹去了代笔人的角色,往最好处说是她严重夸大了事实。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①indeed [in'di:d] *ad.* (表示惊讶或觉得荒谬)
②cumulative ['kju:mjələtɪv] *a.* 累积的,聚积的
③output ['aʊtpʊt] *n.* 产量,输出量
④sceptic ['skeptɪk] *n.* 持怀疑态度的人

- ⑤guilty of sth 有罪责的
⑥erase [ɪ'reɪz] *v.* 清除,抹掉
⑦gross [grəʊs] *a.* 严重的
⑧exaggeration [ɪɡzædʒə'reɪʃn] *n.* 夸张,言过其实

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段质疑斯蒂尔工作时长真实性。

①句两个词标志语气的转变。indeed表示作者认为石英财经网的言论很荒谬,从本段开始,文章从叙述其他人的赞赏态度转入对斯蒂尔工作时长的质疑。

②句从科学层面提出质疑。With表示弱因果,前半句科学研究发现(research results)是后半句质疑(doubt)的依据,根据睡眠缺失的负面影响(cumulative effects、its impact on)推断斯蒂尔所说的工作时间不切实际(doubt... about the accuracy of Steel's self-assessment)。第三段石英财经网把斯蒂尔每天工作20个小时称为industrious sleeplessness(勤奋的不眠行为),本段则将之定义为sleep loss(睡眠缺失),可见作者对这种行为的否定态度。

③句猜测真实情况。语义重心落在but之后,sceptics承接②句doubt,that从句进一步解释怀疑的内容。在斯蒂尔的产出无可置疑(undeniable)的前提下,持怀疑态度的人推测了两种情况:有代笔人存在(ghostwriters)或斯蒂尔夸大了事实(exaggeration)。总之,人们不相信斯蒂尔真能每天工作20个小时。

· 真题精解 ·

48. What do sceptics think of Danielle Steel's work schedule claims?	48. 持怀疑态度的人怎样看待丹妮尔·斯蒂尔对工作日程的说法?
A) They are questionable.	A) 说法是可疑的。
B) They are alterable.	B) 说法是可改变的。
C) They are irresistible.	C) 说法是不容反驳的。
D) They are verifiable.	D) 说法是可证实的。

【精准定位】本题考查持怀疑态度的人的看法。根据 sceptics 定位至第四段③句(sceptics have suggested



that...)。

【锁定答案】 A。第四段③句指出,持怀疑态度的人认为,斯蒂尔可能严重夸大了事实,或者可能干脆抹去了代笔人的角色。可见持怀疑态度的人认为斯蒂尔隐瞒了真实情况,她的说法是值得怀疑的,A是对原句的准确概括,为正确项。

【排除干扰】 B是对 at best 和 at worst 的误解,原文其实是通过两种极端说法(夸大事实或干脆请人代笔)来表达怀疑的态度,并非指斯蒂尔的说法可以有两种解释/是可以改变的。C、D 均反向干扰,将文中“斯蒂尔的产出不可否认”窜改为“其对工作日程的说法不容反驳/可证实”。

【提炼思路】 本题是人物观点题,特殊之处在于题干对人物本身已有限定(持怀疑态度的人),因此可以直接排除态度模糊的 B,以及与“怀疑”方向相反的 C 和 D,并锁定与之同义的 A(questionable)。若通过分析文义解题,则可根据 sceptics 定位至第四段③句,又发现③句是对②句 doubt 的具体解释。②句后半句 Steel's self-assessment 同义改写题干 Danielle Steel's work schedule claims, doubt 概括了 sceptics 的看法,由此锁定与 doubt 同义的 A。

V ① Steel says working 20 hours a day is “pretty brutal^① physically.” ② But is it even possible? ③ “No,” says Maryanne Taylor of the Sleep Works. ④ While you could work that long, the impact on productivity would make it hardly worthwhile. ⑤ If Steel was routinely^② sleeping for four hours a night, she would be drastically^③ underestimating the negative impact, says Alison Gardiner, founder of the sleep improvement programme Sleepstation. ⑥ “It's akin to^④ being drunk.”

斯蒂尔说每天工作 20 个小时“对身体是非常残酷的”。但工作这么长时间怎么可能呢?“这不可能。”来自“睡眠有用”公司的玛丽安·泰勒说道。尽管你可以工作那么长时间,但这对工作效率的影响会让这种做法变得几乎没有意义。睡眠促进项目“睡眠站”的创始人艾莉森·加德纳表示,如果斯蒂尔平常总是每晚睡四个小时,那么她可能严重低估了这种做法的负面影响。“这就像喝醉了。”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **brutal** ['bru:tɪl] *a.* 残暴的,残酷的

② **routinely** [ru:'ti:nli] *ad.* 日常地,平常地

③ **drastically** ['dra:stikli] *ad.* 严重地,急剧地

④ **akin to** 相似的,类似的

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段引用两位专家的言论继续提出质疑。

①②句通过疑问句提出全段论证的问题“每天工作 20 个小时是否可能”。pretty brutal physically 是斯蒂尔自己的评价;虽然会对身体造成巨大压力,但还是可以做到的。But 转折词引出作者的怀疑:这种行为真的可能吗? even 加强质疑语气。

③④句阐述泰勒的观点。③句直截了当地给出泰勒的回答:不可能。没有其他解释和让步,态度十分坚决。④句进一步解释,While 引导让步状语从句:虽然表面上可以工作这么长时间;后半句下结论:但实际上极低的工作效率会使这种做法得不偿失(hardly worthwhile)。④句一退一进地论述,依然表明斯蒂尔的工作模式不可行。

⑤⑥句阐述加德纳的观点。⑤句 If 和虚拟语气已表明加德纳对斯蒂尔睡眠时长的怀疑,underestimating the negative impact 呼应①句 pretty brutal physically,言下之意是斯蒂尔不可能工作超长时间而不受影响。⑥句将每晚睡 4 个小时的状态比喻为醉酒,说明在睡眠不足的状态下不可能正常工作。

VI ① It's possible that Steel is exaggerating the demands^① of her schedule. ② Self-imposed^② sleeplessness has “become a bit of a status symbol”, says Taylor, a misguided^③ measure to prove how powerful and productive you are. ③ Margaret Thatcher was also said to get by on^④ four hours a night, while the 130-hour work weeks endured^⑤ by tech heads has been held up as key to their success.

有可能斯蒂尔在夸大她的日程之繁忙。泰勒称,自我强加的不眠行为已经“有点变成一种地位的象征”,一种证明你有多么强大和多么高效率的错误的衡量标准。据说玛格丽特·撒切尔也是每晚只睡四个小时,而科技领袖们每周 130 个小时的工作时长也被标榜为他们取得成功的要诀。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **demand** [dɪ'mɑ:nd] *n.* (尤指困难的)要求
 ② **self-imposed** [ˌself ɪm'pəʊzd] *a.* 自己强加的, 自愿负担的
 ③ **misguided** [ˌmɪs'gaɪdɪd] *a.* (因理解或判断失误)搞错的
 ④ **get by on sth** 靠……设法过活, 勉强应付
 ⑤ **endure** [ɪn'djʊə] *v.* 忍耐, 忍受

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段揭示斯蒂尔声称只睡四个小时的原因。

①句表明作者看法: 斯蒂尔可能夸大了自己的工作时长。讨论的层面从四小时睡眠的客观可行性, 转为宣扬睡眠时间少的主观行为。demands 此处指“困难、累人之事”。

②句引用泰勒的话指出夸大行为的原因。status symbol 点明大众对这一行为的看法: 某种程度上等同于地位、成就, 同位语 a misguided measure... 进一步解释 status symbol: 睡得少可以证明你有多么强大和高效。misguided 明确泰勒看法: 把“多干少睡”等同于“强大、高效”是误导人的、错误的。

③句用撒切尔夫人和科技巨头的事例进一步证明②句中“不眠工作象征地位”。get by on (仅靠……维持) 表明睡眠时间短, endure (忍耐) 表明保持这种作息并非易事。while 连接两类代表性人物: 传统政治家撒切尔夫人和新兴科技领袖, 可见长久以来超短睡眠都被视为成功人士的必备素养。key to their success 直接把睡眠时间和个人成就挂钩。

· 真题精解 ·

49. What does Maryanne Taylor think of self-imposed sleeplessness?	49. 玛丽安·泰勒怎样看待自我强加的不眠行为?
A) It may turn out to be key to a successful career.	A) 这种行为可能会是事业成功的关键。
B) It may be practiced only by certain tech heads.	B) 这种行为可能只被某几位科技领袖践行。
C) It may symbolise one's importance and success.	C) 这种行为可能象征一个人的重要性和成就。
D) It may well serve as a measure of self-discipline.	D) 这种行为完全可以用来衡量自律程度。

【精准定位】 本题考查人物观点。根据 Maryanne Taylor 和 self-imposed sleeplessness 定位至第六段②句 (Self-imposed sleeplessness has... says Taylor...)。

【锁定答案】 C。第六段②句指出“自我强加的不眠行为已经有点变成一种地位的象征(status symbol)”, C 项 importance and success 同义改写 status, 为正确项。

【排除干扰】 A 利用③句 been held up as key to their success 进行干扰, 但这不是泰勒的观点, 而是作者陈述人们的看法。B 与③句语义不符, 撒切尔夫人等人也践行自我强加的不眠行为, 而且这也不属于泰勒的观点。D 与②句“错误的衡量标准(a misguided measure)”语义相反。

【提炼思路】 人物观点题中“偷换非题干人物的观点”属于常见的干扰方式, 第六段作者观点、人们的普遍看法和人物观点夹杂, 重点在于辨别哪些是题目考查的人物观点。第六段中只有②句是泰勒的观点, 解题时根据③句的 key to their success, tech heads 可以排除 A 和 B, 再根据②句的 misguided 可排除与文义相反的 D, 最终根据 status symbol 和 powerful and productive 锁定 C。

Ⅶ ① That is starting to change with increased awareness^① of the importance of sleep for mental health.

② “People are starting to realise that sleep should not be something that you fit in^② between everything else,” says Taylor.

随着人们日益意识到睡眠对心理健康的重要性, 这种情况也在开始改变。“人们开始认识到睡眠不应该是你在其他事情之余抽时间做的事。”泰勒说道。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **awareness** [ə'weənəs] *n.* 意识, 认识
 ② **fit sth in** 找到时间做某事



· 语篇分析 ·

第七段介绍人们对睡眠看法的转变。

①句指出人们开始意识到睡眠的重要性。That 回指第六段宣扬超短睡眠的情况。with 表示弱因果关系：因为人们日益意识到睡眠的重要性，因此宣扬超短睡眠的情况有所改变。

②句引用泰勒的观点进一步阐述人们看法的转变。直接引语解释①句的 awareness, fit in between everything else 表明之前人们把睡眠的重要性排在其他所有事情之后，should not 表明现在人们开始认真对待睡眠。

VIII ① But it is possible—if **statistically**^① extremely unlikely—that Steel could be born a “short sleeper” with an unusual **body clock**^②, says sleep expert Dr. Sophie Bostock. ② “It’s probably **present**^③ in fewer than 1% of the population.”

IX Even if Steel does **happen to**^④ be among that tiny minority, says Bostock, it’s “pretty irresponsible” to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of **discipline**^⑤ for the rest of us. [447 words]

睡眠专家苏菲·博斯托克博士表示，但是有可能——虽然在统计学意义上是极其不可能的——斯蒂尔天生就是生物钟异于常人的“短睡眠者”。“大概不到1%的人是这种情况。”

博斯托克表示，即使斯蒂尔恰好是这极少数人中的一个，但向我们其余人说每天工作20个小时不过是自律问题也是“非常不负责任的”。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **statistically** [stə'tɪstɪkli] *ad.* 统计学地，统计学意义上
② **body clock** 生物钟

③ **present** ['preznt] *a.* 存在的
④ **happen to** 恰好，碰巧
⑤ **discipline** ['dɪsəplɪn] *n.* 纪律，自制力

· 语篇分析 ·

第八、九两段引用专家观点表明对宣扬超短睡眠的否定态度。

第八段退而介绍特例“短睡眠者”。

①句简单介绍“短睡眠者”。But it is possible 引出另一种可能的情况，插入语 statistically extremely unlikely 补充这种情况极其特殊：概率小到几乎不可能出现。be born... with an unusual body clock 说明出现这种情况是先天的：生物钟与常人不同。

②句介绍出现概率。fewer than 1% 说明“短睡眠者”极其罕见，大多数人不属于这种情况。

第九段进而表明总体否定态度。

that tiny minority 回指第八段的 short sleeper, happen to 和 tiny minority 均表明斯蒂尔是“短睡眠者”的概率极低。Even if 表示让步：假定斯蒂尔是“短睡眠者”这一极小概率事件为真。pretty irresponsible 表明强烈否定态度：告诉人们靠后天努力（自律）就可以和天生的短睡眠者一样不眠工作是极不负责任的（误导人们损害健康）。两类人的对比（tiny minority VS the rest of us）再次凸显斯蒂尔工作时长不同寻常，也明确表示这种行为不适用于普通人。

· 真题精解 ·

50. How does Dr. Sophie Bostock look at the 20-hour daily work schedule?	50. 苏菲·博斯托克博士怎样看待每天工作20个小时的日程安排？
A) One should not adopt it without consulting a sleep expert.	A) 不能在未咨询睡眠专家的情况下采取这种日程。
B) The general public should not be encouraged to follow it.	B) 不应该鼓励普通大众效仿这种行为。
C) One must be duly self-disciplined to adhere to it.	C) 必须足够自律才能坚持这种日程。
D) The majority must adjust their body clock for it.	D) 大多数人必须为此调整自己的生物钟。

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



[精准定位] 本题考查人物观点。根据 Dr. Sophie Bostock 和 20-hour daily work schedule 定位至末段 (says Bostock, ... that 20-hour days are...)。

[锁定答案] B。末段指出“对大部分并非短睡眠者的人说每天工作 20 个小时不过是自律问题,这是非常不负责任的”,换言之,不应该向人们传达“只要自律就能每天工作 20 个小时”的思想, simply a question of discipline 是鼓励人们效仿这种做法的说辞, The general public 同义改写 the rest of us (与 that tiny minority 相对), B 是对末段的正确解读。

[排除干扰] A 利用第八段①句 sleep expert 设置干扰,但原文并未提及向睡眠专家咨询该日程安排。C 与末段 irresponsible 表达的观点(并非仅靠自律就可以做到每天工作 20 个小时)相反。D 利用第八段①句 unusual body clock 设置干扰,但 adjust 与原文的 be born... with an unusual body clock 语义不符,这种特殊的生物钟是天生的,不是靠后天调节的。

[提炼思路] 本题难点在于选项并未复现观点句中的词,仅靠字面意思难以直接锁定答案,因此需要联系上下文,理解观点句的深层含义,并巧用排除法解题。1. 理解文义。根据 Dr. Sophie Bostock 定位至末段,再结合第八段对超短睡眠者的介绍,可知末段讨论了两类人的情况(that tiny minority 和 the rest of us):超短睡眠者因先天生物钟异于常人,可以做到每天工作 20 个小时;而对于普通人而言,保持这种作息间并不是仅靠后天努力(自律)就可以达到。睡眠时间很大程度上是一种生理设定,普通人无法效仿这种工作模式,从而锁定与末段语义一致的 B。2. 排除错误项。对选项分类可发现,A、C、D 都是实现每天 20 个小时工作时间的条件(咨询睡眠专家、自律、调整生物钟),言下之意是满足了这些条件,普通人就可以做到每天工作 20 个小时。只有 B 完全否定了这种做法,博斯托克的批判态度(irresponsible)说明她也是否定这种做法的,因此锁定 B。

Passage Two 有机农业是帮助养活全世界人民的关键



一、总体分析

来源:blog.ucsusa.org(忧思科学家联盟博客)2016.02 文章 Organic is Key to Helping Feed the World Sustainably(有机农业是帮助养活全世界人民的关键)。主题:有机农业有待被充分利用,因为它比传统农业产量更高、更可持续、更具经济价值。脉络:借研究结论引入全文主题:从产量、环保、利润三个角度而言,有机农业比传统农业更具发展前景(第一、二段)——阐释说明主题:特殊条件下,有机农业产量更高(第三、四段)——有机农业更环保(第五至八段)——有机农产品利润更高(末段)。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

1 ① Organic^① agriculture is a relatively untapped^② resource for feeding^③ the Earth's population, especially in the face of climate change and other global challenges.
② That's the conclusion I reached in reviewing 40 years of science comparing the long-term prospects^④ of organic and conventional^⑤ farming.

就养活地球人口而言,有机农业这种农耕方式相对有待挖掘利用,尤其是在面临气候变化及其他全球挑战之际。这是我在回顾了 40 年来的科学研究、比较了有机耕种和传统耕种的长期前景后得出的结论。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①organic [ɔ:'gænik] a. 有机的

②untapped [ʌn'tæpt] a. 未利用的,未开发的

③feed [fi:d] v. 提供食物,喂养

④prospect ['prɒspekt] n. 前景,展望

⑤conventional [kən'venʃənl] a. 传统的,习惯的

· 语篇分析 ·

第一、二段为第一部分,借助作者所开展的某项研究引出全文主题:有机农业具有良好前景,有待进一步挖掘利用。

第一段直接以作者研究结论点题:有机农业具有长期前景。两句通过 That's the conclusion I reached... 回指衔接,提示首句内容实为一项研究结论,句中 a relatively untapped resource 点明有机农业(相较传统农业



而言)欠发达、欠利用,暗示该农耕方式亟待开发利用,深藏对有机农业潜力的褒奖;especially引出当前特殊情景,并借此凸显开发利用有机农耕方式对养活全世界人口的重要性。第二句中 comparing the long-term prospects 在点明研究内容之时,实则结合首句肯定有机农业的长期发展前景:在当前面临严峻气候变化及其他挑战之际,全球粮食问题有待依赖有机农业来解决。

• 真题精解 •

51. What do we learn from the conclusion of the author's review study?	51. 根据作者回顾性研究的结论,我们可以获知什么信息?
A) More resources should be tapped for feeding the world's population.	A) 应开发挖掘更多资源以养活世界人口。
B) Organic farming may be exploited to solve the global food problem.	B) 有机农业可用以解决全球粮食问题。
C) The long-term prospects of organic farming are yet to be explored.	C) 有机农业的长期前景还有待考察。
D) Organic farming is at least as promising as conventional farming.	D) 有机农业至少与传统农业一样有前景。

[精准定位] 本题考查研究结论。由 the conclusion of the author's review study 定位至首段②句(... That's the conclusion I...),再由②句指代词精准定位至其所回指的①句。

[锁定答案] B。文首句直陈指出:就养活地球人口而言,有机农业这种农耕方式还有待开发利用,尤其是在面临气候变化及其他全球挑战之际。言外之意即为,可以考虑利用有机农业这种耕种方式来解决当前全球人口粮食问题。故 B 正确。

[排除干扰] A 与研究结论形似,但核心信息错误:原文强调开发“有机农业”这一农耕方式,而非“其他更多资源”。C“有待考察”体现的不确定性与研究结论“有机农业是种相对未被利用的农耕方式”所传达的肯定结果“有机农业的前景十分良好”不符。D 曲解文意:文意“对比有机农耕与传统农耕的长期前景后,得出有机农耕有待开发利用以解决全球粮食问题这一结论”实质上表明“传统农耕的前景不如有机农耕”,由后文“有机农耕相较传统农耕更环保、更经济、更可持续”亦可佐证。

[提炼思路] 本题考查对研究结论的推理引申,关键在于根据定位句(首段①句)的表面信息抓住其主旨、理解其言外之意。解题时可:1. 借句子主干锁定主要论述对象及对其总体评价:Organic agriculture is...说明本句论述核心为“有机农业”,untapped“蕴藏的、尚未被利用的”暗含对有机农业潜力的褒奖,especially... change and... challenges 以当前的严峻形势进一步凸显开发有机农业的重要性。由此可锁定对有机农业进行正面评价的 B、D,排除未体现主要论述对象的 A 以及对有机农业态度模糊的 C。2. 仔细阅读定位句,对比备选项 B、D,发现 B 契合研究结论体现的“有机农业对养活人口的重要性”,而 D 项描述找不到原文依据。

II ① The review study, “Organic Agriculture in the 21st Century,” is featured as the cover story for the February issue of the journal *Nature Plants*. ② It is the first to compare organic and conventional agriculture across the main goals of sustainability^① identified by the National Academy of Sciences: productivity^②, economics and environment.

这项名为“21 世纪的有机农业”的回顾性研究被刊登为《自然—植物》2 月刊的封面故事。它首次根据美国国家科学院确定的可持续发展主要目标“生产力、经济和环境”对有机农业和传统农业进行了对比。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①sustainability [səsteɪnə'bɪləti] n. 可持续性 ②productivity [prɒdʌk'tɪvəti] n. 生产力,生产率

• 语篇分析 •

第二段以研究价值明确有机农业具有长期前景的三大方向:生产力、经济及环境。两句借由 The review study... is featured as the cover story... It is the first... 实现段内衔接,明确段内核心要义,介绍作者回顾性



研究的重要性“被刊登为封面故事、极具开拓性”。to compare... across... identified by... 依次明示研究中的“比较对象→比较参数→参数来源”，其中参数来源的权威性(美国国家科学院)体现了该研究的可参考价值；冒号后内容 productivity, economics and environment 补充说明比较参数“可持续性的三个主要目标：生产力、经济及环境”。结合文首句研究结论可推断：在全球面临气候变化及其他挑战之际，有机农业在这三方面的优势要胜过传统农业。

III ① Critics have long argued that organic agriculture is inefficient, requiring more land to **yield**^① the same amount of food. ② It's true that organic farming produces lower **yields**^②, averaging 10 to 20 percent less than conventional. ③ **Advocates**^③ **contend**^④ that the environmental advantages of organic agriculture far **outweigh**^⑤ the lower yields, and that increasing research and **breeding**^⑥ resources for organic systems would reduce the yield **gap**^⑦. ④ Sometimes **excluded from**^⑧ these arguments is the fact that we already produce enough food to more than feed the world's 7.4 billion people but do not provide adequate **access**^⑨ to all individuals.

批评者一直都称，有机农业效率低下，需要更多的土地才能产出同等数量的食物。有机农业的产量的确比传统农业低，平均低10%—20%。支持者则认为，有机农业的环境优势远胜过其低产缺陷，有关有机耕种体系日益增多的研究和育种资源也将会缩减这一产量差距。有时候，这些观点忽略了这么一个事实：我们已经生产出了够多的粮食，足以养活全世界74亿人口，但并没有为每个人提供够多的机会来获取粮食。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **yield** [ji:ld] v. 出产(作物)
 ② **yield** [ji:ld] n. 产量, 产出
 ③ **advocate** ['ædvəkət] n. 提倡者, 支持者
 ④ **contend** [kən'tend] v. 声称, 主张
 ⑤ **outweigh** [aʊt'wei] v. 重于, 胜过

- ⑥ **breeding** ['bri:diŋ] n. 培育, 育种
 ⑦ **gap** [gæp] n. 差距
 ⑧ **exclude sth from sth** 不包括, 不放在考虑之列
 ⑨ **access** ['ækses] n. 通道; 机会

Sometimes excluded from these arguments is the fact that we already produce enough food to more than feed the world's 7.4 billion people but do not provide adequate access to all individuals.

Sometimes	excluded from these arguments is	the fact
状语	被动结构	主语

↑ 同位语从句说明fact

that	we	already produce enough food to...feed...people	but	do not provide...access to all individuals.
引导词	主语	谓语1	连词	谓语2

· 语篇分析 ·

第三至末段为第二部分，阐释全文主题，其中可细分为三个小部分，分别从三个维度(即三个比较参数)说明有机农业的长期前景。

第三、四段为第一个小部分，阐释有机农业在生产力上的优势。

第三段先破后立，指出有机农业“相对低产”这一缺陷并非全球粮食问题的根本。

①②句介绍批评者的观点：有机农业产量低。两句借由 Critics have long argued that... It's true that... 表明句间“批评者观点→作者认同”语义逻辑。inefficient, requiring more land to yield the same amount of food, produces lower yields, averaging 10 to 20 percent less 以或概述、或具说、或比较、或列数据的方式，形成强语义场“有机农业产量着实更低”。

③句说明支持者的观点：有机农业产量虽低，但环境优势强劲，而且其产量还有望提高。Advocates contend that... and that... 结构分述支持者的两项辩护：far outweigh 以有机农业的巨大环境优势反衬其产量缺陷的微不足道... would reduce the yield gap 则以事实依据进一步明确改善这一缺陷的可能。

④句明确作者的观点：正反双方都遗漏一个重要事实，即全球粮食总量足够，但粮食分配存在不均(暗示批评者的指责本末倒置：全球粮食问题不在于粮食产量低，而在于粮食分配不均)。produce enough food to more than feed the world's 7.4 billion people 强调全球粮食总量之充足；not... adequate 明确真正不足之处：



每个人获取食物的机会(access),即不是每个人都能获取到食物。作者借“总量充足但并非人人都有”这一事实矛盾揭示全球饥饿问题的真正原因“分配不均”,借此说明批评者们对有机农业“产量低”的指责纯属错置。注:主语 the fact 后置,目的是为强调上述正反方争论所忽略的事实,正常语序为 the fact that... is excluded from these arguments“某一事实被排除在上述争论之外了”。

· 真题精解 ·

52. What is the critics' argument against organic farming?	52. 批评者反对有机农耕的理由是什么?
A) It cannot meet the need for food.	A) 它不能满足对粮食的需求。
B) It cannot increase farm yields.	B) 它不能提高农业产量。
C) It is not really practical.	C) 它不那么切实可行。
D) It is not that productive.	D) 它不那么高产。

[精准定位] 本题考查批评者反对有机农业的理由。由 critics' argument 定位至第三段①句(Critics have long argued that...)。

[锁定答案] D。第三段①句介绍批评者的观点:有机农业效率低下,需要更多的土地才能产出同等数量的粮食。可见,批评者认为有机农业“不够高产”,D项 not... productive 是对此缺陷的恰当概括。

[排除干扰] A 在②句 lower yields 与末句 enough food to... feed the world's... people 之间强加联系,推测“批评者认为产量较低的有机农业无法养活世界人口/满足对粮食的需求”,但批评者仅指出有机农业“效率低、产量低”,并未批评其“不能满足对粮食的需求”,而且末句明确指出当前“粮食总产量充足”。B 杂糅③句碎片字词 increasing, the yield, 但原文此处实际指“越来越多的科研投入(研究及育种资源)”而非“提高产量”,而且此句为支持者(Advocates)对有机农业的看法,而非批评者反对的理由。C 夸大事实:“需要更多的土地才能产出同等数量的粮食”仅说明有机农业较之传统农业,效率较低,并非可行性低。

[提炼思路] 本题考查事实细节,易于定位,难点在于选项间的差异较小,此时可用排除法。将选项与原文作逐一对比可发现,A、B 虽复现原文的个别字词,但均扭曲了原文含义(解题时对此类选项应格外小心,切勿被其表面字词蒙蔽)。C 仅给出一个较为模糊宽泛的描述,实际并无原文支撑。D 项与定位句含义高度契合,综合判断可知 D 正确。

53. What does the author think should be taken into account in arguing about organic farming?	53. 围绕有机农业争辩时,作者认为应把什么考虑在内?
A) Growth in world population.	A) 世界人口的增长。
B) Deterioration in soil fertility.	B) 土壤肥力的恶化。
C) Inequality in food distribution.	C) 粮食分配的不均。
D) Advance in farming technology.	D) 农业技术的进步。

[精准定位] 本题考查作者的观点。由 should be taken into account in arguing 定位至第三段末句(Sometimes excluded from these arguments is...)。

[锁定答案] C。第三段末句指出作者的看法:关于有机农业的争论有时会忽略这样一个事实,那就是,如今生产的粮食已足够养活全世界人口,而(之所以有饥饿现象是因为)没有提供足够的机会让每个人都能获取到这些粮食。“总量足够但并非每个人都有”这一矛盾体现出“粮食的分配不均”,此为作者认为应当考虑的因素。Inequality 是对 do not provide adequate access to all individuals 的合理概括。

[排除干扰] 其余三项均利用原文个别字词制造干扰:A 由第三段末句 world's 7.4 billion people 捏造出“世界人口增长”,B 杂糅第六、七段 degradation, soil, fertilizers, D 由第三段末二句 increasing research and breeding resources, already produce enough food 推测“农业技术取得了进步”,但均非作者认为讨论有机农业时应考虑的因素。

[提炼思路] 本题考查作者观点,解答难点有二。1. 要结合试题命制顺序及题干关键词进行准确定位:上一题考查第三段①句批评者的看法,下一题考查第五段的科学事实,而第三段着重探讨各类观点

(arguments), 第四段着重探讨特殊情况(some cases), 故本题应指向第三段; 再由题干关键信息 should be taken into account (应当被考虑在内) 恰好反义呼应第三段④句原文 excluded(被排除在外), 故可判断该句为定位句。2. 理解所定位的长难句: fact 后的 that 同位语从句引出作者认为应当考虑的因素, 全句以 but 形成转折, 其后 not provide adequate access to all individuals(未能给每个人提供充分机会)实为句意重点, 对比各选项后可发现 C“分配不均”与之契合。

IV ① In some cases, organic yields can be higher than conventional. ② For example, in severe drought^① conditions, which are expected to increase with climate change in many areas, organic farms can produce as good, if not better, yields because of the higher water-holding capacity^② of organically farmed soils.

在有些情况下, 有机农作物的产量可以比传统农作物的产量高。例如, 在严重干旱条件下(由于气候变化, 这种情形在许多地区还会加重), 有机农场的产量(就算不能更好, 也)至少与传统农场的一样好, 这归因于有机耕种的土壤具有更强的储水能力。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①drought [draʊt] n. 久旱

②capacity [kə'pæsəti] n. 能力

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段进而肯定指出有机农业在特殊条件下的产量优势。两句借由 In some cases... For example... 形成“总说→例证”语义逻辑。其中 higher than, as good, if not better 一反上段“有机农业产量少于传统农业”的论述, 指出在特殊情况下(如严重干旱)有机农业的产量甚至可胜过传统农业。are expected to increase 补充指出未来的极端天气情况会越来越多, 侧面表明在恶劣环境下产量表现优异的有机耕种方式才更加面向未来, 更具前景。

V What science does tell us is that mainstream conventional farming systems have provided growing supplies of food and other products but often at the expense of other sustainability goals.

VI ① Conventional agriculture may produce more food, but it often comes at a cost to the environment. ② Biodiversity^① loss, environmental degradation^②, and severe impacts on ecosystem services have not only accompanied^③ conventional farming systems but have often extended^④ well beyond their field boundaries^⑤. ③ With organic agriculture, environmental costs tend to be lower and the benefits greater.

科学告诉我们, 主流的传统农耕制度提供了越来越多的食品以及其他产品, 但往往以其他可持续目标为代价。

传统农业可能产出更多粮食, 但往往以损害环境为代价。生物多样性的丧失、环境的恶化以及对生态系统服务的严重影响不仅因随传统农耕方式而来, 而且还往往远远超越了田间界限。对有机农业而言, 其环境成本往往更低, 收益更大。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①biodiversity [ˌbaɪəʊdəl'vɜ:səti] n. 生物多样性

②degradation [ˌdeɡreɪ'deɪʃn] n. 毁坏, 恶化

③accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] v. 陪同, 伴随

④extend [ɪk'stend] v. 延伸, 伸出

⑤boundary [baʊndri] n. 边界

· 语篇分析 ·

第五至八段为第二个小部分, 阐释有机农业在环境方面的优势(更环保)。

第五、六段先批评传统农业对生态环境的损害。第五段(独句段)指出传统农业的高产往往以其他可持续目标为代价, 第六段首句进而明确“其他可持续目标”的所指“环境”: 两句均采用转折句式(have provided... but... , may... but...), 强调传统农业的负面影响和危害(at the expense of... , comes at a cost to...)。第六段②③句则借并列结构 not only... but (also)... 、比较表达 costs... lower... benefits greater 明示传统农耕的劣势“不仅污染土地本身, 且影响到这片土地之外的区域”以及有机农耕的优势“对环境损害更低, 收益却更大”。





54. What does science tell us about conventional farming?	54. 关于传统农业,科学告诉了我们什么信息?
A) It will not be able to meet global food demand.	A) 它无法满足全球粮食需求。
B) It is not conducive to sustainable development.	B) 它不利于可持续发展。
C) It will eventually give way to organic farming.	C) 它最终将被有机农业替代。
D) It is going mainstream throughout the world.	D) 它将在全世界成为主流。

[精准定位] 本题考查对传统农业的评价。由 What... science tell us, conventional farming 定位至第五段 (What science does tell us is... conventional farming...)。

[锁定答案] B。第五段指出,科学告诉我们,传统耕种方式尽管高产,但却往往以其他可持续目标为代价,故 B 正确,其中 not conducive to (对……不利) 同义转述 at the expense of (以……为代价,给……带来伤害)。

[排除干扰] A 与句中“传统农业提供的粮食越来越多”以及第三段末句“现在(用传统农耕方式)能够生产出足够养活全球人口的粮食”相悖。C 过度推断:科学仅指出传统农业妨碍可持续发展,并未指出它将被有机农业完全替代、消失。原文 mainstream conventional farming 表明“传统农业是当前的主流耕作方式”为既有事实,并非科学预测的内容,因此 D 错误。

[提炼思路] 本题为事实细节题,关键在于理解定位句主旨。首先根据定位句结构把握对传统农业的评价倾向: have provided... but often at the expense of... 呈递让步—转折逻辑,强调传统农业的缺陷,初步锁定体现其负面评价的前三项。其次细读该定位句,发现其强调重点为“可持续性”,A 项关注点错误,且与原文事实相悖, C 项夸大其缺陷, B 恰好契合原文表述。

Ⅶ ① Overall, organic farms tend to store more soil carbon, have better soil quality and reduce soil **erosion**^① compared to their conventional **counterparts**^②. ② Organic agriculture also creates less soil and water pollution and lower greenhouse gas emissions. ③ And it's more energy-efficient because it doesn't rely on **synthetic**^③ **fertilizers**^④ or **pesticides**^⑤.

Ⅷ ① Organic agriculture is also **associated**^⑥ with greater biodiversity of plants, animals, insects and **microorganisms**^⑦ as well as genetic diversity. ② Biodiversity increases the services that nature provides and improves the ability of farming systems to **adapt**^⑧ to changing conditions.

总体而言,较之传统农场,有机农场往往能存储更多的土壤碳,具备更好的土壤质量,并且能减轻土壤侵蚀。有机农业还能减少土壤和水污染,降低温室气体排放。而且有机农业更节能,因为它不依赖合成肥料,也不依赖杀虫剂。

有机农业还与植物、动物、昆虫与微生物更丰富的生物多样性以及基因多样性相关。生物多样性既能增加大自然提供的服务,又能提升农耕系统对不断变化的环境的适应能力。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **erosion** [ɪˈrəʊʒn] *n.* 侵蚀,腐蚀

② **counterpart** [ˈkaʊntəpɑːt] *n.* 对应的事物

③ **synthetic** [sɪnˈθetɪk] *a.* 合成的

④ **fertilizer** [ˈfɜːtəlaɪzə] *n.* 肥料

⑤ **pesticide** [ˈpestɪsaɪd] *n.* 杀虫剂

⑥ **be associated with** 与...有关

⑦ **microorganism** [ˌmaɪkrəʊ ˈɔːɡənɪzəm] *n.* 微生物

⑧ **adapt to** 适应

· 语篇分析 ·



第七、八段再称赞有机农业对生态环境的益处。两段以 organic farms tend to... Organic agriculture is also... 形成并列,从“低环境成本、高环境收益”两大角度说明有机农业的环保优势。两段均运用大量比较表达 (better soil quality, less soil and water pollution, more energy-efficient, greater biodiversity) 凸显有机农业的土质好、污染小、节能、生物多样性高;第八段末句 improves the ability of farming systems 指出有机农业带来的环境收益又会反哺这一耕作体系,提高其适应力,二者形成良性互动,更具可持续性。



IX ① Despite lower yields, organic agriculture is more profitable for farmers because consumers are willing to pay more. **②** Higher prices, called **price premiums**^①, can be **justified**^② as a way to **compensate**^③ farmers for providing ecosystem services and avoiding environmental damage or **external**^④ costs. [462 words]

有机农业尽管产量较低,但对农民而言,其利润更高,因为消费者愿意付更多钱(购买有机农产品)。高出(基准价格的)部分(称为价格溢价)合情合理,可视为对“农民提供生态系统服务并且避免环境污染或外部成本”的补偿。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

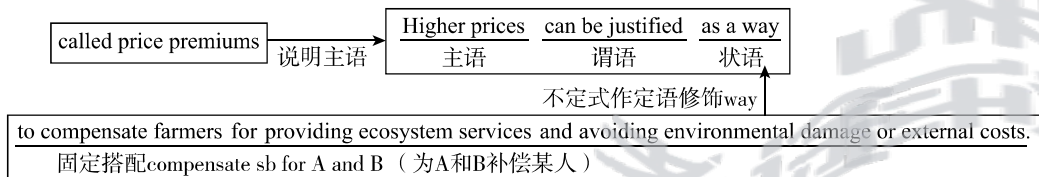
① **price premium** [praɪs 'pri:miəm] *n.* 价格溢价

② **justify** ['dʒʌstɪfaɪ] *v.* 证明…正当、合理

③ **compensate** ['kɒmpenset] *v.* 补偿,弥补

④ **external** [ɪk'stɜ:nl] *a.* 外部的

Higher prices, called price premiums, can be justified as a way to compensate farmers for providing ecosystem services and avoiding environmental damage or external costs.



· 语篇分析 ·

第九段为第三个小部分,阐释有机农业在经济方面的优势(利润更高)。两句借 Despite lower yields... is more profitable... because... Higher prices... can be justified as a way to... 形成“(产量低→)利润高/价高→价高的原因/合理解释”语义逻辑,转入对经济可持续性的探讨:一方面,消费者愿意高价购买,另一方面(愿意高价购买/可以高价售卖)是因为采用有机农耕的农民“提供生态系统服务、避免环境污染或外部成本”;换言之,采用有机耕作的农民其实为环境做了额外贡献,其获得的额外利润相当于是这部分环境效益的报酬,因而合情合理。

· 真题精解 ·

55. Why does the author think higher prices of organic farm produce are justifiable?	55. 为什么作者认为有机农产品的高价是合理的?
A) They give farmers going organic a big competitive edge.	A) 它们赋予采用有机耕作的农民很大的竞争优势。
B) They motivate farmers to upgrade farming technology.	B) 它们激励农民升级农业技术。
C) Organic farming costs more than conventional farming.	C) 有机农耕的成本比传统农耕更高。
D) Organic farming does long-term good to the ecosystem.	D) 有机农耕对生态系统有长期益处。

[精准定位] 本题考查作者认为有机农产品高价合理的原因。由 higher prices、justifiable 定位至末段末句(Higher prices... can be justified...)。

[锁定答案] D。末段末句指出,有机农产品价高合乎情理,其溢价部分其实是对采用有机耕种的农民的一种补偿,他们为我们的生态系统提供了服务,而且规避了环境污染、外部成本等问题。言外之意,实行有机耕种的农民对环境作出了许多无法量化的长远贡献,那么其农产品的溢价就算是对此环境效益的合理补偿。does long-term good to the ecosystem 是对 providing ecosystem services and avoiding environmental damage or external costs 的合理概括。

[排除干扰] A、B 均对原文个别表达进行主观臆测:A 由 more profitable for farmers 臆测出“高价成为有机耕作的农民的竞争优势、使其获利更多”,但不符合常识“高价乃市场竞争的劣势”。B 由 avoiding... external costs 臆测出“高价/高成本会促使农民升级技术以降低成本”,但原文此处实为描述采用有机耕种的



农民“减少了环境治理等外部成本”,与农业技术无关。C项本身虽符合常识,但并非作者对高价合理性的解释。

【提炼思路】 本题考查因果细节,易于定位,难点在于理解所定位的长难句(末段末句)。can be justified 后引出对高价合理的解释:as a way to compensate farmers for doing sth(对农民某行为的补偿方式),文意重点在农民行为的具体内容/sth的具体所指“providing ecosystem services and avoiding environmental damage or external costs(提供生态系统服务、避免伤害环境或外部成本)”。该行为指向对环境的益处,即有机农产品的高价与其环境益处相匹配,因而合理。A、B均错将重点置于“对农民的益处”,C说明的是“高价”的原因,而非“高价合理”的原因。

Part IV Translation

《红楼梦》



一、参考译文

Dream of the Red Chamber is an 18th-century novel written by Cao Xueqin. He tells a tragic love story between Jia Baoyu and Lin Daiyu based on his own bitter, personal experiences. In the book, there are about 30 major characters and more than 400 minor ones, each of whom is vividly depicted with a distinctive personality. The novel describes in detail the rise and fall of four aristocratic families, reflecting the various crises and intricate social conflicts hidden in the feudal society.

Dream of the Red Chamber is a blend of realism and romanticism with strong artistic appeal. It is generally considered to be the greatest of all Chinese novels and among the greatest works in world literature.



二、精析精译

1. 《红楼梦》(*Dream of the Red Chamber*)是18世纪曹雪芹创作的一部小说。

【词汇准备】 18世纪 in the 18th century; 18th-century 创作 compose; write; create 小说 novel; fiction; story

【句子解析】 本句主干为“《红楼梦》是一部小说”,可直译为主系表句型。“小说”与其修饰语“曹雪芹创作的”暗含逻辑上的主谓宾关系,可处理为“中心词+定语从句或分词短语(作后置定语)”结构,译为(which/that was)written by Cao Xueqin。“18世纪”既可处理为修饰“曹雪芹创作”的时间状语(written)in the 18th century,也可处理为修饰“小说”的前置定语 18th-century (novel)。

2. 曹雪芹基于自己痛苦的个人经历,讲述了贾宝玉和林黛玉之间的悲剧性爱情故事。

【词汇准备】 基于 be based on; on the basis of 痛苦的 bitter; miserable; painful 个人经历 personal experiences 讲述 tell; describe 悲剧性爱情故事 tragic/ill-fated love story; love tragedy

【句子解析】 本句主干为“曹雪芹讲述了……故事”,可译为 He tells a... story(人称代词 He 回指上句的 Cao Xueqin);修饰语“贾宝玉和林黛玉之间的”可译为介词短语 between... and...,作 story 的后置定语。“基于自己痛苦的个人经历”补充说明故事创作的灵感来源,可译为方式状语 on the basis of... 或 based on...。

3. 书中有大约30个主要人物和400多个次要人物,每个人物都刻画得栩栩如生,具有鲜明的个性。

【词汇准备】 主要人物 major/main character 次要人物 minor/secondary character 刻画 depict; portray 栩栩如生 vivid; lifelike 鲜明的 distinct; vivid 个性 personality; character

【句子解析】 本句在语义上可划分为两部分,分别聚焦人物的数量和特点,两部分可译为由 and 连接的并列结构,也可把后者视为对前者的进一步补充说明,译为从属结构。第一部分“书中有……人物”为存现句,可译为 there be 句式,其中“书中”译为 in the book 置于句末或以逗号隔开置于句首作状语,“次要人物”中的“人物”可以 ones 代替,避免重复。第二部分的主语“每个人物”呼应前述的众多人物,故可把该部分译为以“人物(character)”为中心词的非限制性定语从句 each of whom... (whom 回指 characters),其中两组动作“刻画得……”和“具有……”可合译为 be depicted with... (刻画成具有……的特点)。

4. 小说详尽地描述了四个贵族世家兴衰的历程,反映了封建社会隐藏的种种危机和错综复杂的社会冲突。

【词汇准备】 详尽地描述 detail; describe in detail 贵族世家 aristocratic family 兴衰 rise and fall/decline 封建社会 feudal society 危机 crisis 错综复杂的 intricate; complex; complicated 社会冲突 social conflict

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



【句子解析】本句逗号前介绍小说描述的内容,逗号后指出小说反映的深层时代内涵,“描述了……”和“反映了……”是同时发生的动作,因此可将前者译为主干,后者译为伴随状语(reflecting...)或定语从句(which reflects...).“详尽地描述”可直译为动词 detail 或动词短语 describe in detail,也可转译为 gives a detailed description of;“兴衰”即“兴盛和衰败”,可译为名词短语 the rise and fall;“四个贵族世家”是对“兴衰”的限定说明,可译为 of 引导的后置定语;“历程”为常见的汉语范畴词用法,英语中鲜少使用,由于 rise,fall 已涵盖“(兴盛/衰亡的)过程/趋势”之意,故“历程”可省译。“封建社会隐藏的”可译为 the hidden... in the feudal society(hidden 为形容词“隐藏的,隐秘的”),也可译为定语从句或分词短语形式... (which are) hidden in the feudal society(hidden 为动词“被隐藏”).

5. 《红楼梦》融合了现实主义和浪漫主义,具有很强的艺术感染力。

【词汇准备】融合 blend;combine;be a blend of 现实主义 realism 浪漫主义 romanticism 艺术感染力 artistic appeal/charm

【句子解析】本句主语后跟两组动词短语“融合了……”和“具有……”,是同时发生的动作,可译为由 and 连接的并列谓语结构 blends/combines... and has...,前一动词短语 blends/combines... 也可转化为系表结构 is a blend of...,此时后一动词短语也可处理为表语中心词 blend(融合体)的后置定语,译为介词短语 with strong artistic appeal(with 意为“带有/具有”).

6. 它被普遍认为是中国最伟大的小说,也是世界上最伟大的文学创作之一。

【词汇准备】被认为是 be considered (to be);be regarded as 普遍 generally 文学创作 works of literature;literary work

【句子解析】本句框架为“它被普遍认为是……,也是……”,可译为由 and 连接的并列系表结构 It is generally considered to be... and... (为避免重复,第二个 be 可省略),第一个表语“中国最伟大的小说”可译为 the greatest novel in China,也可转化为 the greatest of all Chinese novels(greatest 后省略 novel),第二个表语中的“世界上最伟大的文学创作”与上述最高级表达译法相似,“……之一”可采用“among/one of+复数名词”结构翻译,“创作”在本句中实指“作品”,可译为 works。

重难点词汇短语	高分翻译	低分翻译
创作	write, create	make
悲剧性爱情故事	tragic love story, love tragedy	sad loving story
鲜明的个性	a distinctive personality	a different kind of personality; a different personality
错综复杂的社会冲突	intricate/complex social conflicts	confusing/disordered social conflicts
艺术感染力	artistic appeal/charm	the infectious power of art



三、知识补充

调整语序以增强句群连贯。在句群的翻译当中,不仅要保证原文信息得以被忠实而准确地译出,在信息的编排上还要尽量契合新旧信息交替的规则,即在每个句群的话题中,基于上文的旧信息,增加话题相关的新信息。在翻译时,可以通过适当的语序调整来实现新旧信息交替,以保证句群乃至段落各句层层推进。比如本文首二句中,①句的已知信息为“《红楼梦》”,新信息为“18 世纪”“曹雪芹”“小说”,②句以“曹雪芹”为已知信息,并在此基础上增加“其讲述的爱情故事”这一新信息。鉴于“曹雪芹”同为上文的新信息和下文的已知信息,因此翻译时通过语序调整将“曹雪芹/他”置于①句末、②句首,实现新旧信息交替,增强句群的连贯性。再如本文③句,将状语 In the book 前置,同样是为了使上半句新信息和下半句已知信息(“人物”)的交替更加流畅连贯。



Part I Writing

唯独心灵的财富才是真正的财富



一、审题引导

(与 2020 年 7 月审题引导同理,故略)



二、词汇准备

“心灵财富”相关的词汇及表达	“物质财富”相关的词汇及表达
mental/psychological health/well-being 心理健康	materialistic <i>a.</i> 物质的,拜金的
creativity <i>n.</i> 创造力	basic necessities 基本生活必需品
consolation <i>n.</i> 慰藉	economic ambition 经济野心
cognitive breakthrough 认知突破	career oriented 以职业为导向的
mental tranquility 心灵的平静	mass production 批量生产
relieve pressure/anxiety/anguish 缓解压力/焦虑/悲痛	efficiency is the key to success 效率是成功的关键



三、写作提纲

第一段:结合现实情形引入格言。

第二段:由反例引入对格言合理性的论证。

第三段:发出呼吁。



四、下笔成文

满分范文

① Modern life **is characterized by** packed agendas. ② While it is true that high efficiency is important in generating economic wealth, its damage to people's psychological well-being is increasingly worrying. ③ In a time when mental health problems such as **burnout** and **depression** become more and more common, we need to remind ourselves of that **clichéd** yet **compelling** saying: wealth of the mind is the only true wealth.

① Admittedly, having adequate economic wealth **is a prerequisite for** a **carefree** life. ② But an **overemphasis** on it has **opposite effects**. ③ It exhausts our mental energy and distracts us from pursuing what makes us truly happy. ④ To live a **genuinely fulfilling** life, we should instead focus on building wealth of the mind. ⑤ This does not mean we all should **dedicate ourselves to** creating cultural wealth as artists do. ⑥ Instead, all activities that **contribute to** our mental well-being add to wealth of the mind. ⑦ Following this logic, even taking a walk in the garden, which helps relieve stress and anxiety, can increase wealth of the mind.

参考译文

①“议程紧凑”是现代生活的标志性特征。②高效率对于创造经济财富固然重要,但其对人们心理健康的损害却越来越令人担忧。③在职业过劳、抑郁症等心理健康问题越来越普遍的今天,我们需要提醒自己那句老生常谈却又令人折服的话:唯独心灵的财富才是真正的财富。

①诚然,拥有足够的经济财富是生活无忧的前提。②但是,如果过分强调它,就会适得其反。③它耗尽了我们的精力,分散了我们的注意力,使我们无法追求真正使自己快乐的东西。④要想过上真正充实的生活,我们则应该注重心灵财富的积累。⑤这并不意味着我们都应该像艺术家那样致力于创造文化财富。⑥而是,所有有助于我们心理健康的活动都会增添心灵财富。⑦按照这一逻辑,即便是在花园中散步也可以增添心灵财富,因为这有助于缓解压力和焦虑。



① In our current social **context**, economic wealth is regarded as the primary sign of success. ② **It is high time we changed that and shifted** our focus to wealth of the mind.

① 在我们当前的社会环境中, 经济财富被视作成功的首要标志。② 现在是时候改变这一情况并把重点转移到心灵财富上了。

· 词汇注释 ·

packed [pækt] *a.* 挤满的, 紧凑的

burnout [ˈbɜːnaʊt] *n.* 职业过劳

depression [diˈpreʃn] *n.* 抑郁症, 精神忧郁

clichéd [ˈkliːʃeɪd] *a.* 陈词滥调的, 老生常谈的

compelling [kəmˈpeliŋ] *a.* 令人信服的

carefree [ˈkeəfriː] *a.* 无忧无虑的

overemphasis [ˌəʊvərˈemfəstɪs] *n.* 过分强调

opposite effect 反作用, 相反的效果

genuinely [ˈdʒenjuɪnli] *ad.* 真正地

fulfilling [fʊlˈfɪlɪŋ] *a.* 让人感觉有意义的, 令人满足的

dedicate oneself to doing sth 致力于做某事

contribute to sth 对……有贡献, 增加, 增进

context [ˈkɒntekst] *n.* 背景, 环境

· 进阶表达 ·

	普通表达	高级替换表达
表现出……的特征, 以……为特征	reflect the trait of	be characterized by
是……的前提	be necessary for	be a prerequisite for
现在是时候做……了	Now we should...	It is high time (that) we did...



五、写作储备

♣ You might be poor, your shoes might be broken, but your mind is a palace. (Frank McCourt)
你可能贫穷, 履不裹足, 但你的心灵是一座宫殿。(弗兰克·麦考特)

♣ Human happiness is a disposition of mind and not a condition of circumstance. (John Locke)
人的幸福是一种心态, 而不是环境的一种状况。(约翰·洛克)

♣ It is the mark of an educated mind to be able to entertain a thought without accepting it. (Aristotle)

能够容纳一种思想而不认同它, 这是一个有教养的头脑的标志。(亚里士多德)

♣ As a single footstep will not make a path on the earth, so a single thought will not make a pathway in the mind. To make a deep physical path, we walk again and again. To make a deep mental path, we must think over and over the kind of thoughts we wish to dominate our lives. (Henry David Thoreau)

正如一个脚步不会在大地上开出一条路, 一个念头也不会在我心中开出一条路。要想开出一条深邃的路, 我们就要反复地走。而为了使心灵的道路深邃, 我们必须反复思考我们希望主导自身生活的那种思想。(亨利·戴维·梭罗)



六、高分模板

(参见 2020 年 7 月高分模板)



Part IV Translation

《水浒传》



一、参考译文

Water Margin is one of the four great classic novels of Chinese literature. Based on the stories of the historical figure Song Jiang and his companions, who rebelled against the feudal emperor, this novel has been popular among the Chinese readers for hundreds of years.

It is no exaggeration to say that almost every Chinese is familiar with some of the main characters in the novel. Its highlights are repeatedly told in teahouses, on theatrical stages, on radio and television, on movie screens, and in numerous homes. In fact, its influence has extended far beyond national boundaries as more and more foreign readers are also stirred and intrigued by the stories of the novel.



二、精析精译

1. 《水浒传》(*Water Margin*)是中国文学四大经典小说之一。

[词汇准备] 中国文学 Chinese literature 经典小说 classic novel

[句子解析] 本句可直译为主系表结构,表语包含多重定语,“四大经典小说”可按原语序译为 the four great classic novels,“中国文学”对其进一步限定,明确其所属范畴,可译为后置定语 of Chinese literature;“……之一”可采用“among/one of+复数名词”结构。由于本句比较简短,还可将本句与下句合译:将下句主语替换为 *Water Margin*,本句所述信息则处理为 *Water Margin* 的同位语,即 *Water Margin*, one of the four classic novels of Chinese literature, is...。

2. 这部小说基于历史人物宋江及其伙伴反抗封建帝王的故事,数百年来一直深受中国读者的喜爱。

[词汇准备] 基于 (be) based on 历史人物 historical figure 伙伴 partner; companion; fellow 反抗 rebel/ revolt (against) 封建帝王 feudal emperor 数百年来 for hundreds of years 深受……喜爱 be popular among; be well-loved by

[句子解析] 本句逗号前后两部分均是对小说基本情况的介绍,可译为以 and 连接的并列谓语句,也可把逗号前“基于……故事”处理为状语 Based on...,逗号后译为主干。“历史人物”和“宋江”为同位语,译为 the historical figure Song Jiang 即可。“历史人物宋江及其伙伴反抗封建帝王的故事”有几种处理方式:一是把“反抗封建帝王”以定语从句 who... 带出,即 stories of the historical figure Song Jiang... who rebelled against the feudal emperor;二是把“反抗”灵活处理为名词 rebellion,即 stories of the historical figure Song Jiang and his companions' rebellion against the feudal emperor;三是把“历史人物宋江及其伙伴反抗封建帝王”整体处理为一个从句,考虑到小说所讲述的实际是他们反抗的过程,故可用 how 引出,即 stories of how the historical figure Song Jiang... rebelled against the feudal emperor。后半句“一直深受……喜爱”提示应使用现在完成时,即 has been popular among...。

3. 毫不夸张地说,几乎每个中国人都熟悉小说中的一些主要人物。

[词汇准备] 毫不夸张地说 It is no exaggeration to say...; It can be said without exaggeration... 熟悉 be familiar with; know well 主要人物 main/major figure/character

[句子解析] 本句转换成英语思维即“说……毫不夸张”(To say... is no exaggeration),此时由于主语太长,故可使用 It 作形式主语,梳理为 It is no exaggeration to say...,而后“几乎每个中国人都熟悉……”可译为 say 的宾语,以 that 引出,即 that almost every Chinese is familiar with...。

4. 这部小说中的精彩故事在茶馆、戏剧舞台、广播电视、电影屏幕和无数家庭中反复讲述。

[词汇准备] 精彩故事 highlights; wonderful/amazing stories 茶馆 teahouse 戏剧舞台 theatrical stage 广播 radio 电视 television 电影屏幕 movie screen 无数 countless; innumerable; numerous 反复 repeatedly 讲述 tell; narrate

[句子解析] “精彩故事”可译为 highlights,简洁、自然又地道。“在茶馆”等一系列并列短语凸显小说广受欢迎、在各个地方都能看到,均可用介词引出,英语中表示地点/场合的状语常位于句首或句尾,但本句地点状语很长,为避免头重脚轻,可将其置于句末。



5. 事实上,这部小说的影响已经远远超出了国界。

[词汇准备] 远远超出 (be/go/extend) far beyond 国界 national boundaries; borders of countries

[句子解析] “已经”提示本句时态为现在完成时。“影响已经远远超出了国界”可译为 its influence has been/gone/extended far beyond national boundaries/borders。

6. 越来越多的外国读者也感到这部小说里的故事生动感人、趣味盎然。

[词汇准备] 生动 vivid 感人 touching; moving; stirring 趣味盎然 interesting; intriguing

[句子解析] 本句的逻辑词“也”承接第二句“这部小说深受中国读者喜爱”,强调该小说也受到外国读者的喜爱。“生动感人、趣味盎然”在语义上可一分为二:生动(感动人心)、有趣,可分别译为 touching/stirring、interesting/intriguing。本句语义框架“外国读者觉得故事生动有趣”直接对应 sb find sth adj. (某人觉得某物如何)句式,可直译为 foreign readers find the stories stirring and intriguing,也可将其转化为“故事打动、吸引外国读者”,译为 the stories stir and intrigue foreign readers 或 foreign readers are stirred and intrigued by the stories。另外,与上一句连起来看,本句也是对上句“影响远超国界”的原因或伴随状态的补充说明,故可以将两句合译为由 as(表示“因为/随着”)连接的主从句,即... as more and more foreign readers...。

重难点词汇短语	高分翻译	低分翻译
经典	classic	typical
历史人物	historical figure	person in history
精彩故事	highlights	great stories
超出了国界	extend beyond national boundaries	go to other countries
趣味盎然	interesting; intriguing	funny; fun; playful



三、知识补充

中文少用代词、不怕重复,但英文中常常以代词指代重复出现的概念。本文段里,“这部小说”数次被提及,不宜全部译为 this novel,适当时可用 it 或 its 指代,以减少重复、实现上下文更好的衔接。由于中文逻辑内隐,英文逻辑外显,为了突出句与句之间的逻辑关系,有时可将两句中文合译(比如将其中一句处理为另一句的从属成分),适当增添连接词,使逻辑显化。

