

2013 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

（科目代码：201）



☆考生注意事项☆

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

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

考生编号																			
考生姓名																			

2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that 1 the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by 2 factors. But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big 3 was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. 4, he theorised that a judge 5 of appearing too soft 6 crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 7 he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

To 8 this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process. In theory, the 9 of an applicant should not depend on the few others 10 randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was 11.

He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews 12 by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had 13 applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale 14 numerous factors into consideration. The scores were 15 used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is 16 out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

Dr Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one 17 that, then the score for the next applicant would 18 by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to 19 the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been 20.



- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] grants | [B] submits | [C] transmits | [D] delivers |
| 2. [A] minor | [B] external | [C] crucial | [D] objective |
| 3. [A] issue | [B] vision | [C] picture | [D] moment |
| 4. [A] Above all | [B] On average | [C] In principle | [D] For example |
| 5. [A] fond | [B] fearful | [C] capable | [D] thoughtless |
| 6. [A] in | [B] for | [C] to | [D] on |
| 7. [A] if | [B] until | [C] though | [D] unless |
| 8. [A] test | [B] emphasize | [C] share | [D] promote |
| 9. [A] decision | [B] quality | [C] status | [D] success |
| 10. [A] found | [B] studied | [C] chosen | [D] identified |
| 11. [A] otherwise | [B] defensible | [C] replaceable | [D] exceptional |
| 12. [A] inspired | [B] expressed | [C] conducted | [D] secured |
| 13. [A] assigned | [B] rated | [C] matched | [D] arranged |
| 14. [A] put | [B] got | [C] took | [D] gave |
| 15. [A] instead | [B] then | [C] ever | [D] rather |
| 16. [A] selected | [B] passed | [C] marked | [D] introduced |
| 17. [A] below | [B] after | [C] above | [D] before |
| 18. [A] jump | [B] float | [C] fluctuate | [D] drop |
| 19. [A] achieve | [B] undo | [C] maintain | [D] disregard |
| 20. [A] necessary | [B] possible | [C] promising | [D] helpful |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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



Text 1

In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion". In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable – meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that – and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

Overdressed is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year – about 64 items per person – and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes – and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment – including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line – Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.



21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her
- [A] insensitivity to fashion.
 - [B] obsession with high fashion.
 - [C] poor bargaining skill.
 - [D] lack of imagination.
22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to
- [A] combat unnecessary waste.
 - [B] shop for their garments more frequently.
 - [C] resist the influence of advertisements.
 - [D] shut out the feverish fashion world.
23. The word “indictment” (Line 3, Para.2) is closest in meaning to
- [A] tolerance.
 - [B] indifference.
 - [C] enthusiasm.
 - [D] accusation.
24. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- [A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists.
 - [B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.
 - [C] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.
 - [D] People are more interested in unaffordable garments.
25. What is the subject of the text?
- [A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.
 - [B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.
 - [C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.
 - [D] Exposure of a mass-market secret.



Text 2

An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted – the trouble is, no one knows which half. In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced. By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim “behavioural” ads at those most likely to buy.

In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioural ads? Or should they have explicit permission?

In December 2010 America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a “do not track” (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. Microsoft’s Internet Explorer and Apple’s Safari both offer DNT; Google’s Chrome is due to do so this year. In February the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

On May 31st Microsoft set off the row. It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

Advertisers are horrified. Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings. Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. People will not get fewer ads, he says. “They’ll get less meaningful, less targeted ads.”

It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft’s default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: there is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm. DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for windows 8 – though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google’s on that count before. Brendon Lynch, Microsoft’s chief privacy officer, blogged: “We believe consumers should have more control.” Could it really be that simple?



26. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that “behavioural” ads help advertisers to
- [A] provide better online services.
 - [B] ease competition among themselves.
 - [C] avoid complaints from consumers.
 - [D] lower their operational costs.
27. “the industry” (Line 5, Para.3) refers to
- [A] internet browser developers.
 - [B] digital information analysts.
 - [C] e-commerce conductors.
 - [D] online advertisers.
28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default
- [A] may cut the number of junk ads.
 - [B] fails to affect the ad industry.
 - [C] will not benefit consumers.
 - [D] goes against human nature.
29. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?
- [A] Advertisers are willing to implement DNT.
 - [B] DNT may not serve its intended purpose.
 - [C] DNT is losing its popularity among consumers.
 - [D] Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads.
30. The author’s attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of
- [A] indulgence.
 - [B] understanding.
 - [C] appreciation.
 - [D] skepticism.





Text 3

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely – though by no means uniformly – glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfilment and opportunity for all.

Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

But such gloominess is misplaced. The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years – so why shouldn't we? Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. Look up *Homo sapiens* in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

So what does our deep future hold? A growing number of researchers and organisations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched *Arc*, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. To be sure, the future is not all rosy. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.



31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by
- [A] our desire for lives of fulfillment.
 - [B] our faith in science and technology.
 - [C] our awareness of potential risks.
 - [D] our belief in equal opportunity.
32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggests that human beings are
- [A] a sustained species.
 - [B] the world's dominant power.
 - [C] a threat to the environment.
 - [D] a misplaced race.
33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?
- [A] The interest in science fiction is on the rise.
 - [B] *Arc* helps limit the scope of futurological studies.
 - [C] Technology offers solutions to social problems.
 - [D] Our immediate future is hard to conceive.
34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to
- [A] adopt an optimistic view of the world.
 - [B] draw on our experience from the past.
 - [C] explore our planet's abundant resources.
 - [D] curb our ambition to reshape history.
35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind.
 - [B] Science, Technology and Humanity.
 - [C] Evolution of the Human Species.
 - [D] Uncertainty about Our Future.



Text 4

On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday – a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization” and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court's liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. On the overturned provisions the majority held Congress had deliberately “occupied the field” and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

Two of the three objecting Justices – Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas – agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as “a shocking assertion of federal executive power”. The White House argued that Arizona's laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. It never did so. The Administration was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry out Congress's immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.



36. Three provisions of Arizona's plan were overturned because they
- [A] disturbed the power balance between different states.
 - [B] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.
 - [C] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers.
 - [D] contradicted both the federal and state policies.
37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?
- [A] Congress's intervention in immigration enforcement.
 - [B] Federal officers' duty to withhold immigrants' information.
 - [C] States' legitimate role in immigration enforcement.
 - [D] States' independence from federal immigration law.
38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts
- [A] stood in favor of the states.
 - [B] supported the federal statute.
 - [C] undermined the states' interests.
 - [D] violated the Constitution.
39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement
- [A] is dependent on the states' support.
 - [B] is established by federal statutes.
 - [C] outweighs that held by the states.
 - [D] rarely goes against state laws.
40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
- [A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.
 - [B] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.
 - [C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.
 - [D] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.



Part B

Directions:

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

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the *World Social Science Report 2010*, the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000.

Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges, including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. (41)_____ Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers. Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

(42)_____ This is a shame – the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction.

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact. Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords “environmental change” or “climate change” have increased rapidly since 2004. (43)_____

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example. And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. (44)_____ This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today's economic climate.



The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that the system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category. This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45)_____ That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

- [A] The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.
- [B] The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.
- [C] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.
- [D] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.
- [E] These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.
- [F] Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.
- [G] During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds – including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate – varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%.



Part C

Directions:

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

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; (46) yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a “still point of the turning world,” to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47) A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one’s relation to one’s environment. (48) The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn’t exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49) most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia – a yearning for contact with nonhuman life – assuming uncanny representational forms.



Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write an e-mail of about 100 words to a foreign teacher in your college, inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

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



选 择





2013年全真试题



知识补充



外教朗读

Section I Use of English

只考虑局部信息会使人在做决定时产生偏见



一. 总体分析

本文选自 *The Economist*《经济学人》2012 年 6 月一篇题为 A Question of Judgment: Interviewers favour those seen first(判断问题:面试官青睐先来的面试者)的文章。本文是一篇科普说明文,介绍了心理学中“人们做决定时会受局部信息的影响,从而产生偏见”的现象,按照“提出观点(第一段)——介绍观点(第二至四段)”的脉络行文。



二. 试题精解

I ① People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions.

② At first glance this might seem like a strength that 1 the ability to make judgments which are unbiased^① by 2 factors. ③ But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated^② that an inability to consider the big 3 was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. ④ 4, he theorised that a judge 5 of appearing too soft 6 crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 7 he had already sentenced^③ five or six other defendants^④ only to forced community service on that day.

① 总体而言,人们在做出单个决定时,并不擅长参考背景信息。②乍看之下,这似乎是种优势,赋予了人们做出不受外界因素影响的决定的能力。③但是乌里·西蒙逊博士推测,不能考虑全局会导致决策者受他们经手的日常信息样本的影响而产生偏见。④例如,他提出这样一种理论:一位法官因害怕对犯罪表现得过于宽容,如果他在一天中已经对五六名其他被告仅仅判处强制社区服务,那就更可能会将某人送入监狱。

· 词汇注释 ·

①unbiased [ʌn'biəst] a. 公正的,无偏见的

②speculate ['spekjulet] v. 推测,猜测

③sentence ['sentəns] v. 宣判,判决

④defendant [di'fendənt] n. 被告

· 真题精解 ·

1. [A] grants 同意,准予,授予;承认

[C] transmits 传送,输送;传递;传播

[B] submits 提交;顺从;使经受

[D] delivers 递送,交付;发表(言论、看法);给予

[考点提炼] 上下文语义+动宾搭配。正确率:33%

[解题思路] 空格处填入 that 定语从句的谓语动词,说明“优势(strength)”对“能力(ability)”的行为。从上下文衔接角度看,由③句转折连词 But 可知,本句“乍看之下,这似乎是种优势,_____人们做出无偏见判断的能力”与③句“不能考虑……会导致做决定者产生偏见”语义相反,故空格句为正向语义,应表明“该优势赋予、给予了某种能力”;从动宾搭配角度看,空格词必须可以接 ability 作宾语,选项中同时符合语义逻辑和语法要求的只有[A]。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



[错项排除] [B]表示“提交给上级”或“同意服从,顺从(to agree to obey sb or sth)”时均不合文意,表示“使受到,使经受”时常用于 submit sb to sth 结构中,而此处并非表示“使某人经受……”的语义,且语法亦不合要求,可排除。[C]表示“传输,发送(电子信号、信息等)”或“传播(疾病)”时,语义不合要求;表示“将某事物从一个传递给另一个”时,常用于 transmit sth (from sb/sth) to sb/sth 结构中,此时虽可与 ability 搭配,但空格后没有传递的对象(to sb),故排除;[D]表示“将货物、信件或包裹等递送、传送到指定的人或目的地”或“发表演讲、言论”时不合文意,且不能与 ability 构成合理搭配;表示“给予”时,其后为“打击、震惊或警告”等负面语义的内容,而由 a strength 可知空格后 ability that... 显然为正面语义,故排除。

2. [A] minor 较小的,程度轻的,次要的

[B] external 外部的,外来的

[C] crucial 关键的,至关重要的

[D] objective 客观的,无偏见的

[考点提炼] 上下文语义。正确率:25%

[解题思路] 空格所在部分说明“做决定时不擅长考虑背景信息”为何看似是一种优势:使人们能做出不受_____因素影响的判断。are unbiased by _____ factors 与上文“不擅长考虑背景信息(poor at considering background information)”同指,故空格部分_____ factors 与“背景信息”语义相同, [B]正确。

[错项排除] [A]表示“(与其他事物相比)小的,次要的”,而上下文并未提及做决定时的因素有“主要因素”、“次要因素”之分;[C]、[D]无法与上文 background information 形成对应,且“做决定时不受关键、客观因素干扰这种能力看似是一种优势”也与惯常认识相悖,故排除。

3. [A] issue 重要议题;争论的问题

[B] vision 想象,幻想;眼力;远见卓识

[C] picture 图,照片;情况,局面

[D] moment 时刻

[考点提炼] 上下文语义+熟词僻意。正确率:20%

[解题思路] 空格句与上文为转折关系(But),说明“不能考虑背景信息”的弊端(使做决定者产生偏见)。an inability to consider the big _____ 复现首句中 poor at considering background information,故 the big _____ 与“背景信息”语义相近, big picture 指“整体情形,全局”,符合文意,故[C]正确。注:picture文中使用其僻意“(某地方、组织等的)情况,局面”。

[错项排除] [A]指“人们讨论或争论的重要话题、问题”,而上文并未提及某议题或争论的问题,可排除;[B]指“头脑中想象的念头或景象”或“远见卓识”,但“背景信息”既不是“头脑中宏大的念头或景象”,也不是“远见”;[D]与 big 连用,表示“重大时刻”,不合文意。

4. [A] Above all 最重要的是;尤其是;首先

[B] On average 平均来看

[C] In principle 原则上;理论上;大体上,基本上

[D] For example 比如,例如

[考点提炼] 上下文逻辑。正确率:85%

[解题思路] 上文③句介绍 Simonsohn 博士的观点:不能考虑全局会导致做决定者受经手的日常信息样本的影响而产生偏见,本句“法官在几次轻判后重罚下一位被告”为具体的例子,恰能论证“因经手的日常信息样本而产生偏见”这一观点,故空格句与上文为例证关系, [D]符合文意。

[错项排除] [A]指出所述内容中最重要或特别的一点(most important of all/especially),表强调,但空格句与上文并未列举多方面内容,不存在语义轻重的对比;[B]表示“综合多项数值所得出的平均数值或水平”,而空格句“法官判案”为单个例子,而非综合多方得出的结果;[C]或表示“某事在理论上可行,但尚未得以实践”,或表示“大体上,基本上(in general but not in detail)”,但空格后 he theorized that... 表明空格句为 Simonsohn 提出的理论,并非论述某事在理论上的可行性,“法官判案”亦不是对某事的总结,故排除。

5. [A] fond (of) 喜爱……

[B] fearful (of) 害怕……,担心……

[C] capable (of) 有能力做……

[D] thoughtless 考虑不周的;不顾及他人的

[考点提炼] 上下文语义+形容词用法。正确率:38%

[解题思路] 空格所在部分_____ of appearing... 修饰 a judge,说明法官当时的想法:_____ 对犯罪表现得仁慈手软。由空格后“他在几次轻判(强制社区服务)之后更可能对下一位被告加重处罚(送入监狱)”可推知,法官应该是“担心会被认为‘对犯罪宽容’,所以才加重对下一位被告的处罚”,故空格处应



表示“担心、忧虑”的语义,[B]符合文意。

【错项排除】[A]表示“喜爱(做某事,尤指长期喜爱的事物)”或“喜欢(做令人不快的事)”;[C]表示“有能力或才能做某事”,此两项均与文意相悖。[D]表示“未考虑到自身言语或行为的可能性影响(not caring about the possible effects of your words or actions)”,常用作定语或用于 it is of sb to do sth 结构中,如:a thoughtless remark(轻率的言论),而此处“对犯罪表现得心慈手软”是法官主观上有所顾虑而不希望发生的事情,而不是其未考虑到的事情,故排除。

6. [A] in 在……中;在……期间

[B] for 给;对;为了

[C] to 为了;向;到;达到

[D] on 对于;对……造成影响,与……有关系

【考点提炼】句内语义+固定搭配。正确率:41%

【解题思路】空格处介词表明“心慈手软(soft)”与“犯罪(crime)”之间的关系,“心慈手软”是种态度,“犯罪”是种行为,故空格词应能引出对某行为的态度,即“对犯罪心慈手软”,be soft on sth/with sb 为固定搭配,指“对……同情的,心肠软的”,故[D]符合文意。

【错项排除】[A]可表示方位、时间或状态等,还可表示某事完成或发生的方式,如:We waited in silence.(我们静静地等候着。);[B]表示对象或用途时,其后为“得到或使用……的某人/某事物”,如:I've got a present for you.(我有件礼物送给你。);[C]可表示目的或意愿,还可用于描述某种行为或状态,如:It's nice to be wanted.(被人需要感觉很好。),此三项均不能与 soft 搭配表示“对某事心慈手软”,故排除。

7. [A] if 如果 [B] until 直到……为止 [C] though 虽然,尽管 [D] unless 除非,如果不

【考点提炼】句内语义逻辑+虚拟语气。正确率:20%

【解题思路】从语义角度看,空格前“法官因害怕表现得对犯罪宽容,更可能对下一位被告加重处罚”是结果,空格后“法官已经对五六名其他被告轻判”是前提条件,故空格处应引导条件逻辑;从语法角度看,根据关键词 theorised(理论情况,是一种假设)以及句中时态(might be... had sentenced)可判断本句为虚拟语气,选项中既能引出条件,又可用于虚拟语气的只有[A]。

【错项排除】[B]表时间,但“将某人送入监狱直到他对五六位其他被告予以轻判”与文意不符;[C]可表让步,还可表轻微转折,用于主句后,引出补充说明,使语气变弱,但语义重点仍在主句,此处空格上下文为顺承逻辑,不存在让步或转折逻辑;[D]虽表条件,但用于引出“主句所述情形不会发生或不真实”的唯一条件,在意义上相当于 if... not,如:I can't leave her unless I know she's all right.(除非我知道她没事,否则我不能离开她。),与空格上下文“对五六名其他被告轻判→对下一位被告重判”的逻辑相悖。

II ① To 8 this idea, he turned to^① the university-admissions^② process. ② In theory, the 9 of an applicant should not depend on the few others 10 randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was 11.

①为检验这一想法,他开始研究大学录取过程。②理论上,一位申请者的成功不应取决于在同一天被随机抽取参加面试的其他几位申请者,但西蒙逊博士怀疑事实并非如此。

• 词汇注释 •

①turn to 改用,开始转向(新的方法、新的对象等)

②admission [əd'mɪʃən] n. 允许进入,录用

• 真题精解 •

8. [A] test 检验;考验 [B] emphasize 强调;使突出 [C] share 分享;共同拥有 [D] promote 促进;推广;提倡

【考点提炼】上下文语义。正确率:70%

【解题思路】空格后 this idea 回指上段 Simonsohn 博士的推测:不考虑全局会使决策者受经手的日常信息样本的影响而产生偏见;本段指出,他开始研究大学录取过程;而下文则详细介绍其研究过程、研究发现。不难推出,他所做的研究是为了“检验、验证”其推测的正确性,[A]正确。

【错项排除】[B]表示“强调某观点、事实等格外重要或强调其真实性”,而原文并非单纯以言语强调其重要性或真实性,而是以研究加以佐证,故排除。[C]表示“(与某人)分享,共享某事物”或“共同拥有



(某种看法、特质或经历)”,如:a view that is widely shared(一种得到广泛认同的观点);[D]与 idea 连用时,表示“试图说服人们支持或使用某事物,提倡(to try to persuade people to support or use sth)”,而下文并未提及 Simonsohn 分享该观点或与他人观点一致,亦未提及他提倡该观点,故排除此两项。

9. [A] decision 决定;决策 [B] quality 品质;特质 [C] status 地位,身份 [D] success 成功;成效

【考点提炼】上下文语义。正确率:20%

【解题思路】空格句介绍大学录取过程的面试环节:申请者的_____不应取决于其他人的表现。由空格下段“9323 场 MBA 的面试结果(the results of 9,323 MBA interviews)”、“面试中决定是否录用某申请者(make a decision on whether to accept him or her)所考虑的因素”等内容可推知,此处意在说明申请者被成功录取的条件,[D]符合文意。

【错项排除】[A]利用文中多次原词复现设置干扰,但面试结果与“申请者自己的决定”无关(而是由面试官来决定);[B]、[C]利用面试中的常见考虑因素(申请者的个人素质、地位)设置干扰,但此处介绍的是面试结果,而非申请者的个人情况,故排除。

10. [A] found 找到;碰到 [B] studied 研究 [C] chosen 选择;选中 [D] identified 确认;认出;发现

【考点提炼】句内语义。正确率:73%

【解题思路】空格部分_____ randomly for... 修饰 the few others,指“在同一天中被随机_____参加面试的其他几位申请者”。此处介绍大学录取过程中的面试安排,由关键词 randomly 可推知,“其他几位申请者”与“某位申请者”在同一天参加面试是随机的,应该是随机选择的结果,[C]正确。

【错项排除】[A]表示“找到,发现一直在寻找的事物”,[D]表示“确认身份、属性、特点”或“发现某物或其本质”时,均有明确的目的性,与 randomly 所体现的随机性相悖;found 还可表示“(意外或偶然地)碰到(to discover sb/sth unexpectedly or by chance)”,虽包含偶然性,但申请者显然不是被“偶然碰到或发现”的,而是经历了“提交申请→被挑选→安排面试时间→参加面试”的过程;“被随机研究”与“大学录取中的面试安排”这一主题无关,排除[B]。

11. [A] otherwise 不那样的,另外的 [B] defensible 可辩解的,合乎情理的
[C] replaceable 可替换的,可代替的 [D] exceptional 异常的;罕见的

【考点提炼】上下文语义+形容词辨析。正确率:18%

【解题思路】由空格上文 In theory(理论上,暗示事实并非如此)与空格前转折连词 but 可知, Simonsohn 认为实情与理论情形不同,即实情并非是“一位申请者的成功不取决于同一天内被随机抽取的其他申请者”,且下文“一位申请者的分数确实会受到之前的人的得分的影响”印证了其观点,故空格处应表示“不同”,[A]符合文意。注:otherwise 文中用作形容词,意为 other than supposed; different。

【错项排除】[B]意为“(意见、想法或行动等)合理的,说得过去的”,[D]侧重“不同寻常、罕见(unusual and likely not to happen often)”,但“认为事实是合理的或不同寻常的”无法与上文的理论情形构成转折逻辑;[C]侧重“可替换性、可替代性”,强调并非必不可少,用于此处不合文意。

III ① He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews
12 by 31 admissions officers. ② The interviewers had
13 applicants on a scale^① of one to five. ③ This scale
14 numerous factors into consideration. ④ The scores
were 15 used in conjunction with^② an applicant's score
on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a
standardised exam which is 16 out of 800 points, to
make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

①他研究了由 31 位招生人员进行的 9323 场 MBA 面试的结果。②面试官将申请者按照 1 到 5 的等级分级。③这一评分等级会考虑多方因素。④该分数随后与申请者的管理学研究生入学考试(即 GMAT 考试,一种从 800 分的满分中评分的标准化测试)分数一起,被用来决定是否录用该申请者。

• 词汇注释 •



① scale [skeɪl] n. 等级,级别

② in conjunction with sb/sth 与某人/某物一起

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我





12. [A] inspired 鼓舞;激起 [B] expressed 表达,表示 [C] conducted 组织,实施 [D] secured 保护;获得

【考点提炼】上下文语义+动宾搭配。正确率:85%

【解题思路】空格处考查“招生人员(admissions officers)”与“MBA 面试(MBA interviews)”之间的关系。不难看出,招生人员是面试的组织者,应该负责“实施面试”,下文也介绍了他们在面试中是如何操作的,只有[C]符合文意。

【错项排除】[A]指“鼓舞某人”或“(使)某人产生(某种感情或反应),激起”,[B]表示“通过话语、表情或行动来表达想法、情绪等”,但“被招生人员所鼓舞的面试”与文意不符,interviews 也不是某种感情、反应或想法,可排除此两项;[D]表示“使某物安全,保护某物”或“(尤指经过努力而)获得,得到某物”,但“面试”是针对“入学申请者”,而非由“招生人员”得到,“被招生人员保护”也不合文意。

13. [A] assigned 分配,指派 [B] rated 划分等级,分等
[C] matched 使相匹配,相称;与……相匹敌 [D] arranged 安排;布置;筹备

【考点提炼】句内语义+动词辨析。正确率:20%

【解题思路】空格句指出:面试官按照一到五级来_____申请者。由本句关键词“一到五级(on a scale of one to five)”及下文③句“该分数(The scores)”的语义回指功能可推知,此处是在介绍面试官对申请者的评分等级,[B]符合文意。

【错项排除】[A]表示“分配(某物),分派(工作、任务等)”,由上下文可知,面试官是对申请者进行面试,而非给申请者分配工作或任务;[C]表示“找相称(或相关)的人(或物),配对”或“与……相匹敌,不相上下(to be as good, interesting, successful, etc. as sb/sth else)”,常用于 match sb/sth to/with sb/sth 或 match sb/sth 结构中,而文中既不是将申请者与不同等级进行匹配(此时需用 match applicants to/with five levels),也不是比较面试官与申请者的高下;[D]接表示事物的名词作宾语(sth),如表示“安排某人做某事”需要用 for sb to do,文中空格后为 applicants,语法上不合要求,且“按照一到五的等级来安排申请者”亦无法体现评分等级。

14. [A] put 放,放置 [B] got 收到;得到,获得 [C] took 拿;做 [D] gave 递给;给予

【考点提炼】固定搭配。正确率:90%

【解题思路】由空格后 into consideration 可知,本句指出“这一分级考虑到了多方因素”,只有[C]能以物(This scale)做主语,且与 into consideration 构成固定搭配,表示“把……考虑在内”,故为正确项。

【错项排除】[A]虽可与 into consideration 搭配,但 put sth into consideration 通常表示“某人将某事纳入考虑范围内”,而此处主语为 The scale,可排除;[B]、[D]均可与 consideration 构成动宾搭配,如:They've got no consideration for others. (他们一点都不为别人着想。),We would have to give serious consideration to banning it altogether. (我们将不得不认真地考虑全面禁止这种情况。),但无法与 into consideration 构成合理搭配,故排除。

15. [A] instead 代替;反而 [B] then 然后,继而 [C] ever 曾经;从来 [D] rather 相反;相当

【考点提炼】上下文逻辑。正确率:70%

【解题思路】空格句“该分数_____与申请者在 GMAT 测试中的分数一起作为决定是否录用该申请者的考虑因素”与上文“面试官会对申请者按照 1 到 5 级来评分”均是对 MBA 录取过程的介绍(面试评分→辅以 GMAT 分数→决定是否录用),两句间存在顺承逻辑,[B] then 符合文意。

【错项排除】[A]意为“代替;反而(in the place of sb/sth)”,表取舍;[D]也可表取舍,用于提出不同或相反的观点,常用于 not...but rather 结构中;还可做程度副词,修饰形容词或副词,表示轻微的批判、失望或惊讶等,如:The instructions were rather complicated. (这些说明相当复杂。);但空格上下文之间并非取舍逻辑,空格处也不是意在说明程度,故排除此两项。[C]常用于疑问句、否定句、if 从句中,表示“在任何时候,从来(at any time)”,如:Do you ever wish you were rich? (你曾希望过自己很富有吗?);或用于比较结构中以加强语气,表示“比以往任何时候,曾经”,如:It was raining harder than ever. (当时下



着前所未有的大雨。);空格所在句为陈述句,且无比较结构,语义与语法均不合要求,故排除。

16. [A] selected 挑选,选择 [B] passed(考试)通过,合格
[C] marked 给……批分数,评成绩 [D] introduced 引进,引入

【考点提炼】上下文语义+动词用法。正确率:60%

【解题思路】空格句说明 GMAT 这种标准化测试,由关键词 exam,out of 800 points 可知,空格处与考试得分有关,应该是说明该测试的评分标准(从 800 的总分中____),选项中可以表示“评分、得分”的只有[C],此处表示“按照 800 的总分评出考试成绩”。

【错项排除】[A]表示“从……中挑选”时,常用 select A out of B,其中 A 和 B 为同质事物,而文中 a standardised exam 与 800 points 并非同质事物;[B]与[D]虽可与 exam 连用,表示“通过考试、引入/介绍考试”,但无法与空格后内容 out of 800 points 连用。

IV ① Dr Simonsohn found if the score of the previous **candidate**^① in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one 17 that, then the score for the next applicant would 18 by an average of 0.075 points. **②** This might sound small, but to 19 the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would **otherwise**^② have been 20. [292 words]

①西蒙逊博士发现,如果在一天的面试者序列中,前一位应试者的分数比他/她前一位高 0.75 分或更多,那么下一位申请者的分数平均会降低 0.075。②这也许听起来微乎其微,但要抵消这一下降所带来的影响,则应试者的 GMAT 成绩将需要比正常情况下所需的分数高出 30 分。

· 词汇注释 ·



① **candidate** ['kændɪdət] *n.* 应试者,投考者

② **otherwise** [ˈɒðəwaɪz] *ad.* 用别的方法,在另外的情况下

· 真题精解 ·



17. [A] below 在……之下 [B] after 在……之后 [C] above 在……之上 [D] before 在……之前

【考点提炼】句内逻辑语义。正确率:50%

【解题思路】本句介绍 Simonsohn 的研究发现:在面试中,如果前一位面试者比他/她____一位的得分高 0.75,则下一位的分数会……平均 0.075 分。首段 Simonsohn 的理论指出,法官因害怕对犯罪表现得过于心慈手软,如果他在一天中已经对五六名被告轻罚,那么就更可能对某人重罚。由主旨一致性可知,Simonsohn 的研究发现应与其理论一致,故面试中的得分应该是在前几位都很高的情况下,下一位的分数才会变低,故此处应该是“前一位面试者比他/她前面的得分高 0.75”,[D]符合文意。

【错项排除】[A]与[C]表示方位、位置(在……之上/之下)或数目、数量、水平、年龄等(超过/低于),不合文意;[B]与文意相悖。

18. [A] jump 暴涨,猛增 [B] float 漂流;飘动;(使)汇率浮动
[C] fluctuate 涨落,波动 [D] drop (使)降低或减少

【考点提炼】上下文语义+动词辨析。正确率:90%

【解题思路】空格处说明申请者的分数受到的影响:平均____0.075 分。由上题分析及下文关键词 such a decrease(这种减少)的语义回指功能可知,此处表示分数的减少、降低,[D]符合文意。

【错项排除】[A]表示“数量、水平、价格、程度等暴涨,激增”,与文意相反;[B]表示“在水上漂流,浮动”或“声音、香味等的飘动”或“货币汇率的浮动”,不合文意;[C]表示“大小、数量、质量等的波动,起伏不定”,是波浪线型变化,而非单向的向上或向下变化,故排除。

19. [A] achieve 实现,达到 [B] undo 使无效,取消,废除



[C] maintain 保持,维持

[D] disregard 忽视,无视

【考点提炼】上下文语义。正确率:25%

【解题思路】根据上文,后一位申请者的分数被无端降低了 0.075。本句转折,指出 0.075 虽然听起来很少,但却需要多出 30 分的 GMAT 成绩来_____其影响。面试分数降低,GMAT 分数提高,这是两相相抵的过程。[B]指“抵消其影响”,符合文意。

【错项排除】[A]侧重“成功完成某事或取得好的结果”,[C]侧重“维持现状、保持水平或速度”,但“达到、维持面试分数降低这一影响”均与文意相悖,[D]表示“不理睬,忽视;轻视(to not consider sth; to treat sth as unimportant)”,但仅仅“忽视、无视面试分数降低的影响”并不需要 GMAT 成绩高出 30 分,故排除。

20. [A] necessary 必需的,必要的

[B] possible 可能的

[C] promising 有希望的,有前途的

[D] helpful 有用的,有帮助的

【考点提炼】句内语义。正确率:40%

【解题思路】空格句指出,要抵消偏见对面面试分数的不良影响,申请者需要在 GMAT 测试中比正常情况下_____多得 30 分。句中 otherwise 指“不同地,以别的方式”,文中即“在另一种情况下”,即面试分数未受偏见的影响而降低的情况下。由上段末“面试官在决定是否录用某位申请者时,会综合考虑面试分数与 GMAT 分数”可推知,在面试分数未降低的情况下,GMAT 测试不需要多考 30 分即可被录用,故空格处应表示“需要、必要”,[A]正确。

【错项排除】[B]表示“可能的,可能实现的(that can be done or achieved)”,[C]表示“大有希望的,很有前途的(showing signs of being successful or good in the future)”,二者均表示可能性的大小,而“有可能”、“可能性极大”并不足以保证能被录取,故排除。[D]侧重“有用性”,“比正常情况下有用的分数”不合文意。

Section II Reading Comprehension



Part A



外教朗读

Text 1 快时尚:廉价服饰,高昂代价



一.总体分析

本文选自 *Businessweek* 《商业周刊》2012 年 6 月 21 日文章 Book Review: ‘*Overdressed*,’ by Elizabeth L. Cline (书评:《着装过度》—伊丽莎白·L·克莱恩)。作者对 Cline 以“批判快时尚”为主题的书作《着装过度》进行了介绍和评判。行文脉络:文章引子(第一段)——介绍 Cline 对快时尚的谴责(第二、三段)——评判 Cline 提出的快时尚应对之道(第四至六段)。



二.语篇分析及试题精解

I ①²¹ In the 2006 film **version**^① of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. ② Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater **descended**^② over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the **bargain**^③ bin in which the poor girl **doubtless**^④ found her garment.

2006 电影版《时尚女魔头》中,梅丽尔·斯特里普所饰演的米兰达·普瑞斯特利在斥责其毫不引人注目的助手,原因是她认为高端时尚与自己无关。普瑞斯特利解释了助手身上毛衫的深蓝色如何在几年间从时装展屈尊至百货店,再沦落到打折区——这个可怜女孩儿身上的衣衫无疑淘自最后一站。

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



知识补充

- ① version ['vɜːʃən] *n.* 版本
 ② descend [dɪ'send] *v.* 下降; 下去
 ③ bargain ['bɑːɡən] *n.* 便宜货
 ④ doubtless ['daʊtlɪs] *adv.* 无疑地; 确定地

● 经典搭配

- ① played by (由……饰演)

- ② scold sb for sth (因……斥责某人)
 ③ descend from... to... (由……降至……)
 ④ over the years (这些年来, 多年来)
 ⑤ fashion show (时装秀, 时装展)

Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

句子的主干:

Priestly explains

主语

谓语

宾语从句

in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

定语从句

how	the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater	descended
引导词	主语	谓语
over the years	from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin	
时间状语	地点状语	

功能注释: 本句主干为 Priestly explains how..., 意在展现 Priestly 观点“时尚乃自上而下”。How 引导的宾语从句以“深蓝色”的命运为代表, 利用 descend from... to... and to... 结构展现时尚自上而下的层级流动。

· 语篇分析 ·



第一段为文章引子, 借电影《时尚女魔头》片段展示时尚业观念: 时尚自上而下多级流动。关键词:

① high fashion; ② descend from... to... to...。

①句切入镜头“米兰达斥责助理”, 重在原因“助理不关心时尚”。scold sb for sth 结构将关注点引至“原因”; 关键词 high fashion 开篇设疑。

②句继续推进, 米兰达说明深蓝色的多级流动, 展示时尚的自上而下。descended from... to... and to... (descend to 意为“屈尊至/堕落到……”) 串起三个关键点, 展现深蓝色的“时尚降阶”: 时装展 (fashion shows) → 百货店 (department stores) → 清货区 (bargain-bin)。over the years 暗示一种时尚完全被抛弃往往要经过较长一段时间。

句中 fashion shows 代表时尚前沿, 回应①句 high fashion。bargain bin 代表时尚已过 (恰是助理毛衫出处), 回应①句 unattractive, imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her; 助理衣着过时, 不谙时尚。

【深层解读】一、分组串联词汇, 再现电影镜头: scolds... explains... doubtless... 和米兰达相关; unattractive... imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her... poor girl 与助理相连; 两组词汇展现《时尚女魔头》一幕: 时尚女王米兰达居高临下地训斥衣着过时的小助理不谙时尚。二、把握句间逻辑, 抓取段落主旨: 段落两句以“引出关键词 (high fashion) —— 解释关键词 (... descended over the years... from... to...)”的逻辑展现时尚业传统观念: 时尚自上而下多级流动, 一种时尚完全被抛弃需要较长一段时间。

· 真题精解 ·



21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her _____.	21. 普瑞斯特利斥责助手是因为她_____。
[A] insensitivity to fashion	[A] 对时尚不敏感
[B] obsession with high fashion	[B] 痴迷于高级时尚



[C] poor bargaining skill	[C] 议价能力差
[D] lack of imagination	[D] 缺乏想象力

[精准定位] 第一段①句指出 Priestly 在斥责助手,原因是助手认为高端时尚与己无关。②句 Priestly 解释时尚如何自上而下,并指出助理毛衫颜色过时。可见助理受斥原因是对时尚不敏感,[A]正确。

[命题解密] 题干+[A]同义改写第一段①句:criticize... for 与 scolds... for 同义;imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her 与 her insensitivity to fashion 近义。

[B]将①句助理受斥原因“认为高端时尚与己无关(imagining... doesn't affect her)”改为完全相反的“痴迷于高端时尚(obsession with)”。[C]对②句 bargain 望文生义:该词在文中用于说明助理毛衫出“清货区(bargain bin)”,和“议价能力(bargaining skill)”毫无关系。[D]对①句 imagining... doesn't... 断章取义:该内容指“助理认为时尚与己无关”,无关“想象力的匮乏(lack of imagination)”

[技巧总结] 本题考查“人物观点+因果事实”,题目定位容易,但准确理解定位信息难(表述较抽象,且含专有名词)。解题关键在于借助下文(继续阐释同一事件)仔细推敲文字确切含义,切忌望文生义。

具体来看,第一段以 Priestly... scolds...、Priestly explains... 衔接,共同说明 Priestly 观点。解题时首先可根据 criticize... for 与 scolds... for 的同义关系直接定位到①句 imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her,但需借助②句解释才可确定[A]为其真正含义(fashion 虽和 high fashion 看似不同,所指实则相同),是正确项。[B]与直接定位信息完全相反,[C]对②句 bargain(bin)望文生义(与段落内容无关),二者均较易排除。[D]与直接定位信息 imagining... doesn't... 看似对应,有较强干扰性,但根据②句解释可知偏离文意。

II ①^[25] This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish^① world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment^② of “fast fashion”. ② In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels^③ such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate^④ demand more precisely. ③ Quicker turnarounds^⑤ mean less wasted inventory^⑥, more frequent releases, and more profit. ④^[26] These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable^⑦—meant to last only a wash^⑧ or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. ⑤^[27] By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap^⑨ prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked^⑩ fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

时尚业这一“自上而下”的观念早已过时,或者说和《着装过度》一书,克莱恩历时三年完成的对“快时尚”的控诉,所描绘的狂热世界完全相悖。在过去十年左右时间里,技术进步使得大众品牌,如 Zara, H&M, Uniqlo,得以对时尚做出更快速的反应、对需求进行更精准的预测。周转更快意味着库存浪费更少、出新更频、且获利更多。这些品牌鼓动那些追求时尚的消费者们将衣服视为用完即弃的物品——原本就只用来穿一两水,虽然它们并非如此宣扬——且隔不了几周就要更新一次衣橱。克莱恩提出,通过以极低的价格提供时髦的物品,这些品牌已经绑架了时尚周期,撼动了——一个长久以来习惯于以“季”为步伐的产业。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ① feverish ['fi:vəriʃ] a. 发热的;焦躁不安的
- ② indictment [in'daɪtmənt] n. 起诉书;控告
- ③ label ['leɪbəl] n. 标签;商标
- ④ anticipate [æn'tɪsɪpeɪt] v. 预期,期望
- ⑤ turnaround ['tɜ:nəraʊnd] n. 转变;转向
- ⑥ inventory ['ɪnvəntəri] n. 存货,存货清单

- ⑦ disposable [dɪ'spəʊzəbəl] a. 可任意处理的
 - ⑧ wash [wɒʃ] n. 洗涤,洗一水
 - ⑨ dirt-cheap ['dɜ:t'tʃi:p] a. 非常便宜的
 - ⑩ hijack ['haɪdʒæk] v. 抢劫
- 经典搭配



①out of date (过时)

②at odds with(与……相矛盾)

③react to (对……做出反应)

④anticipate demand (预测需求)

⑤style-conscious consumers(有时尚意识的消费者)

⑥last only a wash or two (只禁得住洗一两次)

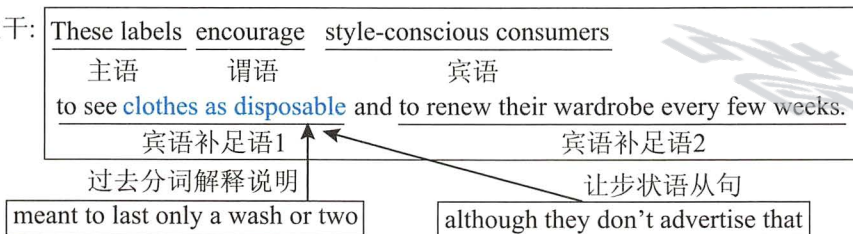
⑦on-trend items(正流行的物品)

⑧at dirt-cheap price (以极低的价格)

⑨long accustomed to (长久以来习惯于……)

These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks.

句子的主干:



功能注释:本句主干为 These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to ... and to ..., 说明快时尚商家诱导消费者生成的消费观念。破折号中有两部分,过去分词 meant to... 解释说明 clothes as disposable,而 although 引导的状语从句则修饰主句,其中 that 指代“将衣服看做一次性的”这一观点。

· 语篇分析 ·

第二、三段引出本文评论对象——克莱恩的《着装过度》,并介绍该书对快时尚业的谴责。

第二段介绍克莱恩对“快时尚的兴起(条件、方式、本质)”的揭示、初步表明其谴责态度。关键词:①fast fashion;②hijacked fashion cycles。

①句从“引子”入“主题”:克莱恩《着装过度》一书对快时尚的谴责。This top-down conception of the fashion business(top-down 意为“自上而下的”)概指上段 Priestly 口中的时尚观念。A couldn't be more out of date or at odds with B 结合“否定词与比较级连用表最高级之意”(couldn't be more 意指“不可能更……,极为/最为……”)与“or 的锁定凸显功能”(or 用于更正说法或给予更确切的信息“或者说/更确切地说……”)引出一个全然不同的世界(at odds with 意为“与……格格不入/完全相左”):克莱恩书中的“快时尚世界(fast fashion)”。feverish world(疯狂的世界)带有强烈负面情感、indictment (a written statement accusing sb of a crime“起诉书,控诉书”)以比喻凸显“谴责”,二者明确该书主题:批判快时尚。

②③④⑤句说明快时尚的兴起... react to trends more quickly... Quicker turnarounds means... These labels encourage... these brands have... 逐级回指,将四句环环相扣。

②句首先指出技术进步使大众品牌得以周转加快。A have allowed B to do C 句式体现因果关系:最近十年技术的进步(advances in technology)使得大众品牌(mass-market labels)得以对流行趋势做出快速反应、对人们需求做出精准预测(react to trends more quickly、anticipate demand more precisely),即:能够加快周转。

③句进一步明确指出周转加快意味着频繁出新,增加获利。A means B, C, and D 句式明确快速周转的影响:Quicker turnarounds 概括引申②句 react to trends more quickly... ;less wasted inventory, more frequent release, and more profit 逐层递进、列举周转加快带给大众品牌的种种益处:“更少库存浪费”是最直接的影响→“更频繁出新”直指“快时尚”→“更大获利”为商家积极推动快时尚/快速周转的根本原因。

④句进而指出利益驱使下的大众品牌极力鼓动消费者频繁购衣。These labels 回指 mass-market labels,为快时尚推动者。see clothes as disposable — meant to last only a wash or two (be meant to do sth 意为“旨在/使命就是……”)、renew their wardrobe every few weeks 说明大众品牌所诱导的消费观:衣服原本就是洗两次便要丢弃,衣橱隔几周便需换新一次。encourage(鼓动,怂恿)、although ... don't

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



advertise (advertise 意为“宣扬(自己的事)”)说明大众品牌采用方式:不是直接宣扬自己意图,而是暗中鼓动消费者(言外之意:更为隐蔽、更有迷惑性)。

⑤句最终指出大众品牌完全绑架了时尚周期——快时尚兴起。观点引出词 argue(坚决主张,提出种种理由声明)回应段首 feverish, indictment, 体现克莱恩激烈情感。

句子整体以 By... , these brands have... 体现“说明基本做法—指出最终结果”的逻辑。方式状语 By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices 暗含对比、凸显大众品牌的“诱惑力”:以“极其低廉的价格”出售“正在流行的物品”。主句以 hijacked fashion cycles (hijack 意为“控制,劫持[以用于自己某种目的]”)、shaking an industry, long accustomed to(长期习惯于……)强调大众品牌的“颠覆性”; a seasonal pace→every few weeks 强调时尚周期“大幅加快”。

【深层解读】一、把握段落结构、明确论述角度:本段中, Eliazabeth Cline's three-year indictment of “fast fashion”,... 和 Cline argues... 分踞段落首尾,且②③④⑤句借逐级回指环环相扣,这一结构表明:本段从头到尾都是在介绍 Cline 观点。段中 encourage... although they don't advertise that... (并不直接宣扬自己意图,而是暗中鼓动怂恿)、hijacked(劫持(时尚周期)以用于自己(赚取利润)的目的)暗中传递 Cline 对快时尚的谴责。**二、归纳文中信息,把握对立概念:**前两段中,围绕“自上而下的传统时尚观念”的表述有: high fashion, descend from... to... to... , top-down conception, a seasonal pace。与“快时尚”直接相连的词汇有: fast fashion, quicker turnarounds, see clothes as disposable, offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, renew wardrobe every few weeks。表示二者“对立关系”的词汇为: at odds with、hijacked、shaking。

• 真题精解 •

22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to _____.	22. 克莱恩认为,大众品牌力劝消费者_____。
[A] combat unnecessary waste	[A] 反对不必要浪费
[B] shop for their garments more frequently	[B] 更频繁购买服装
[C] resist the influence of advertisements	[C] 抵制广告的影响
[D] shut out the feverish fashion world	[D] 将狂热的时尚界拒之门外

【精准定位】第二段④句指出,大众品牌鼓励消费者“将衣服看做一次性产品、隔不了几周便要更新一次衣橱”。可见克莱恩认为大众品牌在力劝消费者频繁购衣,[B]正确。

【命题解密】题干+正确项[B]概括改写第二段④句:urge... to 对应 encourage... to; shop for their garments more frequently 明确 see clothes as disposable... renew their wardrobe every few weeks。

[A]源自第二段③句 less wasted,但该句指大众品牌“库存浪费更少”,并非“鼓励消费者减少/对抗浪费”。[C]对第二段④句 don't advertise 断章取义;它并非指“大众品牌鼓励消费者不受广告影响”,而是说明“大众品牌不公开宣扬,而是暗中诱导消费者”。[D]利用第二段①句 feverish world 形成干扰。但该句指“克莱恩谴责疯狂的快时尚世界”,并非“克莱恩指出大众品牌在力劝消费者抵制疯狂的时尚界”。

【技巧总结】本题就长难句命制“事实概括+人物观点”题,要求考生就长难句中信息进行概括提炼,明确人物观点。解题时可采用思路:首先分析长难句,锁定正确项确切来源,并概括其主要内容,初步得出正确项;最后把握段落框架,得知人物整体观点,完全确定正确项(正确项与人物整体观点一致;错误项则往往存在矛盾)。

具体来看,首先根据题干 mass-market labels urge consumers to 定位到第二段④句 These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to,并锁定正确项准确来源为 see... meant to... and to renew...。随后概括具体内容“将衣服视为用完即弃,只用来穿一两水,没几周便更新一次衣橱”,初步确定选[B]。最后参考克莱恩整体观点“强烈谴责大众品牌推动的快时尚”(主要体现于第二段①、⑤句),可最终确定与之一致的[B],同时排除与之矛盾的[A]、[C]、[D]。

III ①^[23] The **victims**^① of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. ② For H&M to offer a \$ 5.95 **knit**^② miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that **strain**^③ natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

当然,这一革命的受害者不仅限于设计师。H&M若要在其全球总共 2300 多家店内提供 5.95 美元的针织迷你裙,必须依靠低薪的海外劳动力以及造成自然资源过度使用的批量订单,并大量使用有害化学物质。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **victim** ['vɪktɪm] *n.* 受害人;牺牲品

② **knit** [nɪt] *n.* 编织衣物

③ **strain** [streɪn] *v.* 滥用

● 经典搭配

① be limited to (仅限于……)

② rely on (依赖,依靠)

③ order in volumes (大量下订单)

④ massive amount of (大量的)

For H&M to offer a \$ 5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world,

带逻辑主语的不定式做目的状语

句子的主干:

it	must rely on	low-wage overseas labor,	order	in volumes,
主语	谓语1	宾语1	谓语2	(状语)
and use	massive amounts of harmful chemicals.			
谓语3	宾语3			

定语从句

that strain natural resources

功能注释:本句以“H&M 的迷你裙”为例,说明快时尚对劳动者(overseas labor)、自然资源(natural resources)以及环境(use massive amounts of harmful chemicals)造成的多方伤害。句子主干为 it must rely on... order... and use..., it 指代 H&M。

· 语篇分析 ·



第三段指出快时尚造成的多方危害,彰显克莱恩强烈谴责。关键词: **victims**。

① 句承上启下:这一革命的牺牲品不仅限于设计师。this revolution(回指上段②③④⑤句)称谓快时尚,再次彰显其巨大冲击力。victims(受害者)明确克莱恩对快时尚的强烈谴责。of course, are not limited to designers 言外之意:设计师是最直接受害者(上文“快时尚制造廉价时髦产品,绑架时尚周期”未尽之意),但受害者远不止设计师(引发下文论述)。

② 句跟进解释①句:快时尚造成对海外劳动力的剥削,对自然资源的过度利用,对有害化学物质的大量使用。a \$ 5.95 knit miniskirt, in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world 回应第二段⑤句 offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices,以点带面说明大众品牌绑架时尚业的方式:制造廉价的流行服饰,并将其快速平铺到世界各地卖场。For... it must rely on A, B, and C 强调“必然条件关系”,展现低廉价格背后“无可避免的牺牲(victims)”:low-wage 传达对海外工人的低薪压榨;strain(使不堪承受)凸显对自然资源的过度利用;massive、harmful chemicals 则是对工人、对消费者、乃至对整个世界的严重损害。定语从句 that(=volumes)strain natural resources 采用拟人手法,使静止的事物带上动态的行为,有效凸显情形:“大众品牌”追逐“批量订单”背后的“巨大利润”,从而“过度利用自然资源”。

【深层解读】根据语义关联,反推文章结构:本段展现快时尚对设计师、制造工人、消费者、自然资源,乃至对整个个人类环境造成的严重危害(must rely on 强调这些危害无可避免),恰合第二段首 feverish



world、indictment 所体现的克莱恩对快时尚的强烈批判。由此可判断文章结构：第二段首句涵盖第二、三两段，共同介绍克莱恩对快时尚的谴责。

· 真题精解 ·



23. The word “indictment” (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to ____.	23. indictment 一词(第二段第三行)含义最接近于_____。
[A] tolerance	[A] 容忍
[B] indifference	[B] 漠视
[C] enthusiasm	[C] 热情
[D] accusation	[D] 谴责

[精准定位]由考查词所在句(第二段①句)可知,该词体现 Cline 就“快时尚”的总体态度。由下文(第二、三段)可知,Cline 认为快时尚鼓动消费者频繁购衣,绑架了时尚周期,造成了多方危害。可见,Cline 对快时尚持“谴责”态度,[D]为所考词正确含义。

[命题解密]正确项[D]accusation 体现了第二段①句 feverish 一词的否定色彩,以及随后 encourage consumers to see clothes as disposable... hijacked fashion cycles... rely on low-wage overseas labor... strain natural resources... use massive amounts of harmful chemicals 传递的批判态度。

[A]弱化 Cline 对快时尚的“不认同”,总体偏“接受态度”,但文中丝毫未提及 Cline 对快时尚的肯定。[B]利用第一段①句 doesn't affect her 捏造干扰“Cline 对快时尚漠不关心(indifference)”,但实际上该内容和 Cline 观点无关。[C]利用第二段①句 feverish 形成干扰,但该词为贬义(Cline 认为快时尚非常疯狂),并非褒义(Cline 对快时尚充满热情)。

[技巧总结]“词义题”虽然总体上都意在考查根据上下文推断词义的能力,但具体方向有所不同:有的侧重考查“文中同向/反向关系”,解题重点在于识别同义/近义/反义表达;有的考查“文中指代关系”,解题重点在于厘清多个主体之间错综复杂的关系;有的侧重考查“总分解释关系”(往往就概括性词汇命题),解题重点在于对详释部分进行概括。

本题重在最后一个考查角度,但也结合第一个角度:所考词是对 Cline 就“快时尚”态度的高度概括,解题之道重在概括后文内容(第二、三段),但同时也可借助“同向关系”(feverish 与考查词 indictment 均体现 Cline 对快时尚的态度)。

IV ① Overdressed is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. ② “Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable^① and wasteful,” Cline argues. ③ Americans, she finds, buy roughly^② 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

《着装过度》是时尚界对消费者活跃分子畅销书(诸如迈克尔·普兰《杂食者的困境》之类)的回应。“批量生产服装如同快餐,虽填补了饥饿和需求,却不耐用,且浪费,”克莱恩如是认为。她发现,美国人每年大约购入 200 亿件衣服——每人约 64 件——且无论他们捐出多少,这种过量都会造成浪费。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① non-durable *a.* 不耐用的
② roughly ['rʌfli] *ad.* 概略地

- ② no matter how much/how many/when/how... (无论多少/什么时候/如何……)

● 经典搭配

- ① fill a hunger and need (满足食欲和需求)



第四段(承上启下段)总体评价克莱恩书作:这是一部消费者积极分子畅销书。关键词:consumer-activist bestseller。

①句做出总体评价:该书是时尚界对消费者积极分子畅销书的回应(判断句式 A is ... 明确观点)。作者以 the fashion world's answer to consumer activist bestsellers(answer 此处意为“对等物,地位相当的事物”)定位该书,暗示态度:该书主旨在于“力劝消费者抵制快时尚”,观点难免理想主义、过于激进,且很可能含博读者眼球的成分。like...([非正式]就像……,表示随意列举)举例同时暗示这类畅销书随处可见(降格其价值)。注:消费者活跃分子(consumer activists)往往认为大众对自己的消费习惯不善思考,且无视自己购物行为的社会影响和道德意义,因此试图通过探究产品特征及来源改变眼前消费文化。

②句介绍(消费者积极分子)克莱恩力劝消费者接受的观点:批量生产的服饰不耐用且浪费。克莱恩以让步转折结构... yet is... 评判批量生产服装/快时尚服饰(语义重点在于转折之后):fills a hunger and need 一语双关,让步说明人们大肆购买批量服饰的原因——能够满足对衣服的需要、对时尚的渴求;non-durable and wasteful(不耐用、且浪费)转而强调批量生产服装的弊端,力劝消费者放弃购买。

③句给出克莱恩证据:调查发现美国人大肆购衣,造成无可避免的浪费。and 之前以具体数字说明美国人的频繁购衣。and 之后以退为进(no matter how much... this excess leads to waste),明确其无可避免的浪费(暗含克莱恩对当前一种观念“我们并非穿后即扔,而是捐赠他人,不会造成浪费”的反驳)。

【深层解读】本段实为承上启下段,表面延续上文介绍 Cline 对快时尚的批判,但实际上论述角度已发生明显改变:第二、三段重在介绍克莱恩“对大众品牌推动快时尚的批判”,基本未涉及作者评论;本段则重在作者评判,明确定位“这是一部消费者积极分子畅销书”,并转向克莱恩“力劝消费者抵制快时尚”。

V ① Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully. ② But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft^①; her example can't be knocked off.

在《着装过度》临结尾处,克莱恩推出了她的典范,一位名为萨拉·凯特·博蒙特的布鲁克林女性,她从 2008 年起就亲手制作自己所有的衣服——且做得很漂亮。但正如克莱恩首次提到,博蒙特花了几十年时光来完善自己的技能;她的做法不可能被轻松复制。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①craft [kra:ft] n. 工艺;手工艺

● 经典搭配

①towards the end of (在……即将结束之时)

②as sb is the first to note/mention/write(正如被……)

首次注意到/提到/写到的样子

③it takes sb ... to do sth (花费……做某事)

④knock off 迅速而轻松的完成

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段指出克莱恩推崇的快时尚抵制方式——自制衣物,并直接否定:这难以实现。关键词:can't be knocked off。

①句推出克莱恩心中典范:自制所有衣服的博蒙特。ideal(典范,完美典型)说明克莱恩对博蒙特行为的推崇。made all her own clothes 明确克莱恩心中应对快时尚的方式:自制衣物。—and beautifully 进一步强调克莱恩观点:自制衣物可以很美(,完全可以取代批量生产的快时尚)。

②句转而予以否定:这一典范难以复制。两分句(it took ...; her example...)实为因果关系、表明作者批驳:博蒙特完善技能花了数十年,所以其事例根本无法轻松复制(两个 her 均指代 Beaumont; knock off 意为 complete sth quickly and easily“迅速而轻松地完成”)。非限制性定语从句 as Cline is the



fist to note(as 指代 it took ... her craft,做 note 宾语)以子之矛,攻子之盾,增强批驳力度;克莱恩自己也提到了博蒙特花费数十年才有此手艺(怎能期望广大普通消费者效仿其做法、来合力抵制快时尚)。

【深层解读】合理分解归纳信息,深入理解文中逻辑:一、本段①句和上段②③句构成因果顺承关系,展现 Cline 作为消费者积极分子的策略:以数据说明快时尚服饰既不耐用又浪费→倡导消费者以“自制衣物”进行抵制。二、本段②句和上段①句构成解释验证关系,体现作者对克 Cline 书作的评判:明确这是一本消费者积极分子畅销书(趋于理想、过于偏激)→指出 Cline 心中典范实则难以复制(确实过于理想)。

VI ① Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb^① their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line—Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. ②²³ She exhibits^② the idealism^③ common to many advocates of sustainability^④, be it in food or in energy. ③²⁴ Vanity^⑤ is a constant^⑥; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to. [418 words]

尽管数家快时尚公司已经在努力控制他们对劳动力及环境的影响——包括推出绿色产品系列的 H&M, 克莱恩依然坚信,持久的变化只能来自顾客。她表现出可持续发展倡导者(无论是食品领域还是能源领域)共有的理想主义。虚荣是永恒的,只有在无力支付不可持续性购物时,人们才会开始可持续性购物。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①curb [kə:b] v. 控制
- ②exhibit [ɪg'zɪbɪt] v. 表现出;显示
- ③idealism [aɪ'di:əlɪzəm] n. 理想主义
- ④sustainability [sə'steɪnəbɪləti] n. 持续性;永续性
- ⑤vanity ['vænəti] n. 虚荣心
- ⑥constant ['kɒnstənt] n. 恒量

- ①make efforts to do sth (努力做某事)
- ②curb one's impact on (控制……对……的影响)
- ③collection line (某一时装系列)
- ④effect lasting change (生成持久的变化)
- ⑤common to (常见于某一群体之中)
- ⑥shop sustainably (可持续性购买,绿色购物)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·

末段深层反驳克莱恩所倡导做法:“靠消费者形成持久改变”是一种不现实的理想主义。关键词为:idealism。

①句评判克莱恩倡导做法(自制衣物)实质:她偏执地认为持久改变只能来自消费者。句子整体以 Though... Cline believes... (即便事实是……克莱恩依然坚信……)传递作者观点:克莱恩不顾现实,偏执己见。Though 从句说明事实:快时尚业已开始努力控其不良影响(have made efforts)。主句强调克莱恩武断看法:认为(快时尚业不会主动改变,)只有消费者能生成持久改变(can only be effected by the customer)。effect 此处用作动词,意为 make something happen“[正式]使发生”。

②句进一步反驳克莱恩观点,并扩大批驳范围:这是一种常见于可持续发展倡导者的理想主义。idealism(a belief that a perfect situation can be achieved, even when it's very difficult to achieve“理想主义”)回应上段 consumer activist,明确作者对克莱恩观点的否定:这是一种理想主义/不现实的观点。虚拟倒装结构 be it in food or in energy(= whether it's in food or in energy)以点带面、加强批驳效果:理想主义是可持续发展倡导者的通病(common to many advocates of sustainability)。

③进而明确为何这只是一种理想主义:虚荣深植人心,人们不会主动停止过度购买。前后两分句为反向解释关系,长短句结合强调作者观点。前一分句以 constant(此处为名词,意为“不变的、永恒的事物”)强调虚荣深植人心(即:人们不会主动停止过度购买/追逐时尚)。后一分句以... will only... when... 强调人们放弃过度购买、实现环境友好型购物的唯一可能:当他们无力支付时(即:产品定价是关键)。they can't afford not to = they can't afford not to shop more sustainably ≈ they must shop sustainably(due to the high prices)。



【深层解读】一、本段与上段实为一体,实现作者对 Cline 观点(倡导消费者以自制衣物抵制快时尚)的批驳(树靶——直接否定——深入批驳);本段 lasting change can only be effected by the customer 提炼上段 her ideal... made all of her own clothes,指向克莱恩眼中的快时尚应对之道;can't be knocked off、Though... Cline believes、idealism 体现作者反驳:该方式不仅难以实行,更是无视快时尚业的努力、无视消费者虚荣心理,这是常见于可持续发展倡导者的理想主义。

二、读完全文,可回顾发现作者并不完全赞同第二、三段所介绍的“Cline 对快时尚公司的强烈批判”:第六段①句说明事实“快时尚业已开始努力控其不良影响,大众品牌也在努力绿色”,暗中还击第二、三段 Cline 观点“大众品牌为了利益,会不遗余力推动快时尚,而这必须依赖于大量损耗资源、造成严重污染”。即,作者全文观点为:Cline 的书作实则是一本消费者积极分子畅销书,她对快时尚公司的谴责过于激烈,她提出的快时尚应对方式只是一种理想主义。

• 真题精解 •

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?	24. 从最后一段中可推知下列哪项内容?
[A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists.	[A] 虚荣更常见于理想主义者。
[B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.	[B] 快时尚业忽略了可持续性。
[C] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.	[C] 定价对于环境友好型购物至关重要。
[D] People are more interested in unaffordable garments.	[D] 人们对买不起的服装更感兴趣。

【精准定位】末段③句指出,虚荣深植人心,人们只有在无力支付不可持续购物时,才会开始可持续性购物。可见,“定价”对于购物是否可持续/环境友好至关重要,[C]正确。

【命题解密】正确项 [C]是基于全文内容对末段③句的顺势推导,environment-friendly purchasing 同义替换原文 shopping sustainably;pricing 明确 when they can't afford not to 所指;is vital to 明确 will only start... when 体现的二者关系。

[A]在末段关键词 idealism 和 vanity 间强加关联。文中只是指出“人性虚荣”,并未比较“理想主义者”相对整体人群的虚荣性。[B]对末段①句反向干扰,该句指出快时尚业已经关注可持续性(have made efforts to curb...)。[D]暗示“虚荣心”、与原文 vanity is constant 貌似契合,且 unaffordable 与原文 can't afford 对应,因此具有很大干扰性。但实际上末句是指出“人们只有在无力支付时,才会放弃过度购衣”,而不是“人们对买不起的昂贵服装更感兴趣”。

【技巧总结】本文就文章末段命制推理引申题,但该段文意经转折,最终提出作者观点,且涉及抽象概括的表述(idealism, vanity is constant 等),双重否定兼省略句(③句),虚拟倒装结构(be it in food or in energy),故较难把握。解题时需要沉于文字,结合上下文仔细推敲文字的言外之意以及各句之间的逻辑联系。在最后面对两项难以抉择时,应以文章主题为纲做出取舍。

具体来看:首先定位对比,可排除与文意相悖的[B]、以及强加关联的[A],剩下[C]、[D]都与 vanity is constant (虚荣深植人心)相吻合、且都能与末句相连,较难取舍。这时联系文章主题可知,本文讨论的并非“普通人买不起的昂贵服饰”而是“对环境造成极大损害的廉价时尚服饰”,故舍[D]选[C]。

• 全局真题精解 •

25. What is the subject of the text?	25. 本文主旨是什么?
[A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.	[A] 讽刺奢侈的生活方式。
[B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.	[B] 挑战高级时尚之迷
[C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.	[C] 批判快时尚业
[D] Exposure of a mass-market secret.	[D] 揭露大众市场的秘密



[精准定位] 文章第一至三段引出并介绍克莱恩该书作对大众品牌驱动快时尚的强烈批判。第四至六段介绍书中提出的快时尚应对方式——消费者停止购买,并指出这只是一种理想主义。可见,本文聚焦于克莱恩对快时尚的批判,[C]是文章恰当标题。

[命题解密] [C] criticism of the fast-fashion industry 是克莱恩作品的主旨,是本文作者评论的对象。
[A]将文中表述 see clothes as disposable... renew their wardrobe every few weeks... buy 20 billion garments a year... vanity is a constant 兀自将其串成一副“奢侈生活”的图像,但实际上脱离文章主线:“快时尚”并不等于“奢侈的生活方式”。[B]错把引子部分的关键词 high fashion 当做全文主旨,而全文的着眼点在与之相悖的 fast fashion。[D]偏离文章关注对象:文章关注的是“推动快时尚的大众市场品牌(mass market labels)”,并非“大众市场的秘密(mass market secrets)”。

[技巧总结] 文章主旨题的正确选项不仅要体现“文章讨论对象”,还要契合“文章情感基调”。正确项[C]中 fast fashion 是遍布全篇的关键词,体现文章关注对象;criticism 概括 feverish、indictment、victims、impact on labor and environment,体现对快时尚的批判态度。[A]中“奢侈的生活方式(extravagant lifestyle),[B]中 a high-fashion myth(高级时尚),[D]中大众市场(mass-market secret)均非全文关注对象。



外教朗读

Text 2 微软与隐私:信息追踪的改变

一. 总体分析

本文摘自 *The Economist*《经济学人》2012年6月9日一篇题为 *Microsoft and Privacy: Change of Track* (微软与隐私:信息追踪的改变) 的文章,该文副标题为 *Data on People's Online Behaviour Are Worth Both Paying for and Arguing over* (用户在线行为数据不仅值得为之付出代价,也值得为之据理力争)。这是一篇事件评析型文章:首先借广告费用缩减方案引出“行为广告”,随后就“行为广告”引发的争议及其解决方案做背景介绍,最后就处理方案最新进展(即“行为广告”新近热议事件)展开详细评述。

二. 语篇分析及试题精解

I ① An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half. ② In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction^① can be much reduced. ③ By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim “behavioural^②” ads at those most likely to buy.

常言道,一半的广告预算都被浪费了——问题是,没人知道是哪一半。在互联网时代,至少在理论上,被浪费掉的这部分能被大幅减少。通过观察人们搜索的内容、点击的链接及在线的言论,企业可以针对那些最可能购买的人投放“行为”广告。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① fraction ['frækʃən] n. 部分
- ② behavioural [bi'heɪvjərəl] a. 行为的

● 经典搭配

- ① An old saying has it that... (常言道……)
- ② The trouble is... (问题是……)
- ③ advertising budget (广告预算)

- ④ in the internet age (在互联网时代)
- ⑤ at least in theory (至少在理论上)
- ⑥ search for (搜索)
- ⑦ click on (点击)
- ⑧ aim sth at sb (使某物针对某人)
- ⑨ most likely to do sth (最有可能做某事)



知识补充

An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half.



分句1 句子主干:	An old saying has it	←	that half of all advertising budgets
	主语	谓语 形式宾语	宾语从句
分句2	the trouble is, no one knows which half		are wasted
	主语	谓语	表语从句
			被动谓语

功能注释:本句由以破折号为界的两个分句构成。前一分句指出广告预算浪费问题,后一分句进一步凸显问题:没人知道预算究竟浪费在哪里。

· 语篇分析 ·

第一至三段为第一层次,铺设“行为广告”争议点、解决方案及实施情况。

第一段借“广告花费浪费问题”引出“行为广告”。关键词为:“behavioural” ads。

①句概说过去:广告预算浪费近半,却不知浪费在哪里。An old saying has it that... (常言道……)以“老话”衬“新说”,暗示问题有最新进展;the trouble is 虽为插入语,却传递递进语义,强调问题的严重性:(单纯浪费还好,关键)不知哪一半浪费(即,想节省也无从下手)。

②③句细述现在(互联网时代):浪费额可大幅缩减,且知缩减办法(即,投放“行为广告”,由此引出全文话题)。can 复现暗示广告商由“无能为力”到“可作为”的转变,实现句群对比关联,同时反衬“行为广告”之于广告商的重大利害关系;aim sth at sb 体现“行为广告”的针对性、目标性、精准性,反衬此前广告模式缺乏目标、对消费者而言可能缺乏意义,反衬广告商对“行为广告”的青睐原因。

【深层解读】开篇集“今昔对比”、“先概括后具体”多种写作手法于一身,着力渲染“行为广告之于广告商的重大利好”:段中三句先借 In the internet age 呼应 old,展现文章由“旧”到“新”、先“概括”后“具体”的写作方式;后借 half of all advertising budgets、which half、this fraction 的相互指代,锁定全段话题“广告预算”;再借 are wasted、can be much reduced、by watching... aim “behavioural” ads at... 的“动作+方式”,表明全段主旨“广告商可以借助投放行为广告来缩减广告预算”;最后借 at theory at least 预示“‘美好’可能在现实中遭遇挫折”,为下文即将介绍的“争议”埋伏笔。

· 真题精解 ·

26. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that “behavioural” ads help advertisers to _____.	26. 第一段表明,“行为”广告有助于广告商们_____。
[A] provide better online services	[A] 提供更好在线服务
[B] ease competition among themselves	[B] 缓和内部竞争
[C] avoid complaints from consumers	[C] 避免消费者投诉
[D] lower their operational costs	[D] 降低运营成本

【精准定位】第一段①句指出“过半广告预算被浪费”;②③句进而作解“互联网时代,这部分被浪费的预算可大幅减少,因为企业(即广告商)可根据用户网上所搜、所点及所说向潜在客户发送行为广告”。由此可见,互联网行为广告能够帮助广告商省钱。故[D]正确。

【命题解密】题干+正确项[D]是对②③句的最有力概括。

[A]、[C]根据第一段③句“投放给最有可能购买的潜在客户(at those most likely to buy)”以及第二段①句“人们很高兴被投放行为广告(people are happy to be... sent behavioural ads)”捏造,但前者旨在说明“行为广告具有针对性(从而有效减轻广告费用)”,后者意在指出“广告商太过武断地认为客户收到行为广告会很开心”;[B]由第二段①句 a quarrel... advertisers 捏造出 a quarrel among advertisers,且错



将第一段②句 fraction“部分”视为 friction“竞争”，而段中并未提及广告商竞争相关信息。

【技巧总结】细节推理题的解答关键：先借助题干关键词定位，再借助定位信息与上下文关联找寻与之匹配的正确项。如本题，由题干“behavioural” ads 定位至③句，而该句仅谈及“广告商可以投放行为广告”而未谈及“投放行为广告能够帮助广告商做什么”，由此需上行追溯其他句以把握句群语义逻辑关联：广告浪费钱(首句)→互联网能省广告费(②句)→互联网行为广告能瞄准目标客户(③句)，不难推断，行为广告能帮广告商省钱。

II In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated^① the value to advertisers of such fine-grained^② information; Should advertisers assume^③ that people are happy to be tracked^④ and sent behavioural ads? Or should they have explicit^⑤ permission^⑥?

在过去的两周里，一场争论已经说明了这些精准信息对于广告商的价值；广告商是应该假定用户乐于被追踪并被发送行为广告？还是应该获取用户的明确许可？

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①illustrate [ˈɪləstreɪt] v. 阐明，举例说明

②fine-grained a. 精准的

③assume [ə'sju:m] v. 假定

④track [træk] v. 追踪

⑤explicit [ɪk'splɪt] a. 明确的；清楚的

⑥permission [pə'mɪʃən] n. 允许，许可

● 经典搭配

①in the past couple of weeks(在过去的几周里)

②fine-grained information(精准信息)

③explicit permission(明确许可)

· 语篇分析 ·

第二三段阐明“行为广告”争议及解决方案。

第二段介绍“行为广告”争议点。关键词为：Should... Or should...。

本段形似三句，实为一句，冒号将其分为前后两部分，互为解释说明关系。

冒号前肯定“行为广告”的价值及争议性。illustrate (to show that sth is true)呼应首段“理论上而言”，借助现实环境中“因此而发生的一场争论”强调“行为广告给广告商带来切实价值”，也反衬说明“行为广告具有争议性”；such fine-grained information 即指首段③句“广告商所观察到的用户行为信息”，其中 fine-grained 表示“有细密纹理的”，在这里表达从用户杂乱无章的信息中梳理出来的“细微而又极度精准”信息。

冒号后说明“行为广告”争议所在：未经用户许可即跟踪其在线行为。两个并列 should 明确争论点“用户乐于接受行为广告，无需征得同意即可跟踪其在线行为 VS 应该获取用户明确同意后方可跟踪其在线行为”，却借 or 将语义重点落于后者，暗表“应该获取用户的明确许可”之意；happy(非常乐意)、explicit permission(正式许可)借助 or 所传递出的“重在后者”之意反衬出广告商面临的舆论压力：用户乐意不乐意被跟踪调查、被投放行为广告，并不能假定，而应征得其明确许可，同时明确全文话题直指“用户网络隐私问题”。

【深层解读】本段“行为广告惹争议”契合首段 in theory 暗藏之意“广告商借投放行为广告以缩减广告预算的美好愿景在现实中受挫”，铺垫下文“争议解决办法”：Should... Or should... 形为并列，实质 Or 将语义重点落于后者，借此可推断第一个 should 实表“否定(不应该)”，第二个 should 实表“肯定(而应该)”，由此引出下文 FTC 的 DNT 选项提议。



III ①^[2] In December 2010 America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a "do not track" (DNT) option to internet **browsers**^①, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed.

② Microsoft's Internet Explorer and Apple's Safari both offer DNT; Google's Chrome is due to do so this year.

③ In February the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance^② (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

2010年12月,美国联邦贸易委员会(FTC)建议在互联网浏览器中添加“禁止追踪(DNT)”选项,以使用户可以告知广告商他们不想被追踪。微软的IE浏览器以及苹果的Safari浏览器都提供了DNT;谷歌的Chrome浏览器今年也将这么做。2月份,FTC和数字广告联盟(DAA)达成共识:希望该行业继续加快响应DNT请求。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **browser** ['braʊzə] *n.* 浏览器

② **alliance** [ə'laɪəns] *n.* 联盟,联合

● 经典搭配

① Federal Trade Commission (FTC, 美国联邦贸易委员会)

② internet browser (互联网浏览器)

③ due to do sth (预定做某事)

④ get crack on (加快做某事的速度)

⑤ respond to (对……做出反应)

In December 2010 America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a "do not track" (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed.

句子主干:

In December 2010 (时间状语)	America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) 主语	proposed 谓语
adding a "do not track" (DNT) option to internet browsers 动名词做宾语		

结果状语从句

宾语从句

so that 引导词	users 主语	could tell 谓语	advertisers 间接宾语
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that 引导词	they 主语	did not want 谓语	to be followed 不定式做宾语
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功能注释:本句介绍 FTC 提议,主句说明提议内容“将 DNT 加入浏览器”,so that 引出目的“用户可以选择不被广告商跟踪”。句中 FTC, internet browser developers, users, advertisers 四者关系如下:FTC 建议 internet browser developers 添加 DNT→users 通过 DNT 告诉 advertisers 不愿被追踪。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段介绍争议处理方案及实施状况。关键词有:① **proposed**; ② **responding**。

①句介绍方案内容:将 DNT 加入浏览器以供用户自主选择。proposed“提议,建议”暗示这并非法律条文,所以不具有严格约束力;tell 明示用户并非都乐意被跟踪、被推送广告,佐证上段 Should... Or should... 言外之意“广告商不能擅自认为用户非常乐意被追踪并收到行为广告,而应征得用户明确许可”。

②③句介绍方案实施情况。

②句介绍三大浏览器开发商的反响:微软、苹果、谷歌业已或即将添加 DNT 选项。分号形为并列对比,却暗藏深意:浏览器开发商对 DNT 提议反响时间有先有后,或为“依样学样”,或为“先发制人”,究竟为何,就此设置悬念。

③句指出 DAA 与 FTC 达成共识:浏览器行业应加快响应 DNT 请求。In February (2012)呼应①句 In December 2010,表明 DNT 自 2010 年 12 月提议以来,历经一年多才获得 DAA 支持,暗示 DAA 站位偏倚广告商;get cracking on 既含有 start doing sth quickly (立即着手做某事)之意,又含 do sth with increased speed (加快做某事的速度,赶快继续做某事),此处鉴于互联网浏览器行业对 DNT 提议业已做



出一定响应,故而取后者。

句中 the industry 回指前文 internet browser (developers) 而非 online advertisers, 理由如下: a. FTC 提议添加 DNT 选项的对象是浏览器开发商而非在线广告商, 故而对此做出反应(③句 responding to) 的也理所当然应该是浏览器开发商; b. ②句列举浏览器开发商对 FTC 提议反响不一, 有的已经添加, 有的尚未添加, ③句进而提请各浏览器开发商加速添加 DNT 选项, 这种理解更符合语义逻辑。

【深层解读】本段与上段今昔兼容, 重在铺设行为广告争议处理的相关背景: 段首句中 In December 2010 表明有关行为广告的争议(Should... Or should...) 早已有之, FTC 早在 2010 年 12 月即已对其做出处理方案; 同时表明上段 quarrel 实为近两周内关于行为广告的新发热议事件, 事件具体内容并未在两段中做任何说明, 预示下文将对其展开主体论述。

· 真题精解 ·

27. "the industry" (Line 4, Para. 3) refers to _____. [A] internet browser developers [B] digital information analysts [C] e-commerce conductors [D] online advertisers	27. "the industry(该行业)"(第三段第四行)指的是_____ [A] 网络浏览器开发商 [B] 数字信息分析师 [C] 电子商务运营商 [D] 在线广告商
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【精准定位】被考词所在句③句指出: FTC 和 DAA 一致认为 the industry 将会对 DNT 要求迅速做出回应。该段①句指出 FTC 提议在浏览器上添加 DNT 选项, 可见这个提议的动作执行者是浏览器开发商; ②句随后介绍微软 IE 浏览器、苹果 Safari 浏览器、谷歌 Chrome 浏览器先后推出 DNT 选项。由此可知, 本段主要谈及浏览器供应商对于 DNT 提议的回应问题, 因此③句中 FTC 和 DAA 所提到的 the industry 应该也是互联网浏览器开发商, [A] 正确。

【命题解密】段中出现多个角色, 就名词 the industry 可考查考生对多个角色的正确区辨。

[B] 源自③句 digital, 而文中仅提及 Digital Advertising Alliance“数字广告联盟”这个机构, 并未提及 digital information analysts“数字信息分析师”这个群体; [C] 根据常识“利用网络进行广告宣传是电子商务的一种类型”捏造而来, 而文中并未提及“电子商务运营者”; [D] 由①句“添加 DNT 有助用户告知广告商他们不愿被追踪”误解出“就 DNT 要求做出回应是广告商的事”, 而由第三段主体内容(尤其②句)“各家浏览器供应商纷纷对于 DNT 提议做出回应”可知其错误性。

【技巧总结】名词性指代题的解答步骤有: 1. 返回原文, 找出被考指代词; 2. 向上搜索, 找最近的名词、名词性短语或句子(先从最近点开始找, 找不到再找次近的, 一般答案不会离得太远); 3. 将找到的词、词组或句子的意思代入替换该指代词, 看其意思是否通顺; 4. 将找到的词、词组或句子与四个选项进行比较, 找出最佳答案。

IV ① On May 31st Microsoft set off the row. ② It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, would have DNT as a default^①.

5月31日, 微软率先挑起争论, 称其预计将随 Windows 8 一起面世的 IE 10 浏览器把 DNT 设为默认设置。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① default [dɪ'fɔ:lt] n. 系统默认值

● 经典搭配

set off the row(挑起争论)

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



第四至七段为第二层次,围绕争议处理方案最新进展(即,行为广告新发热议事件)展开分析。

第四段简述新发热议事件:微软意欲将 DNT 设为默认值。关键词有: **set off the row**。

①句概说事件时间、人物:今年(2012 年)5 月 31 日,微软。the row(row: a noisy argument between two or more people“(两人或多人之间的)争吵,吵闹”)自带定冠词,说明与之相关信息在上文已提及,回溯上文即可发现第二段 a quarrel 与之相契合,至此明确 quarrel 具体内容;set off“引起,挑起,激起”表明微软此乃首举,引发众多争议。

②句细述事件内容:意欲在其 IE10 浏览器中将 DNT 设为默认值。default“(计算机用语)默认状态,系统预设状态”呼应第三段 option,表明微软此举“将 DNT 设为默认值”在此前“将 DNT 设为选项,由用户自行选择”的基础上更进一步,而根据“DNT 选项已不利于广告商,更何况 DNT 默认值”的语义逻辑,不难揣测广告商对微软此举的反应。

【深层解读】本段实为全文两层次间的关联段:段首句揭示前文 quarrel 的真实内容“微软欲在其 IE 10 浏览器默认开启 DNT 事件发起的争论”。换言之,前文实借 quarrel 引出行为广告争议点及解决方案,本段才真正开始对 quarrel 展开详细说明,本段实为全文“第一层次点到为止、铺陈背景——第二层次详细阐述事件内容、影响及原因”的分水岭。

V ① Advertisers are **horrified**^①. ② Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default **settings**^②. ③ Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. ④^③ Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their **preferences**^③. ⑤ People will not get fewer ads, he says. ⑥ “They'll get less meaningful, less targeted ads.”

广告商们恐慌了。大多数人坚持使用默认设置,这是人性使然。现在很少有人开启 DNT,但如果追踪被关闭,那它就会一直处于关闭状态。全国广告商协会会长鲍勃·利奥狄斯称,如果广告行业不能收集消费者偏好的信息,消费者的情况将变得更糟。人们看到的广告不会变少,“他们收到的广告将变得更没有意义、更缺少针对性,”他说。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①horrify ['hɒrɪfaɪ] v. 使恐惧;惊骇

②setting ['setɪŋ] n. 设置

③preference ['prefərəns] n. 偏爱,倾向

● 经典搭配

①human nature being what it is(人性使然)

②stick with(坚持)

③chief executive(最高层管理者)

④worse off(恶化,情况更坏)/better off(情况好转)

· 语篇分析 ·

第五、六段分析广告商对微软事件的反应。

第五段分析情绪反应。关键词为: **horrified**。

①句(段落主旨句)指出广告商的情绪反应:惶恐。horrified 强调广告商对微软之举惊慌失措之余,更反衬行为广告对广告商的价值之大。

②③句正面作解:将 DNT 设为默认值无益于广告商。②句“大多数人坚持默认值”与③句“少数人开启 DNT”看似形成对比,实际均指向 DNT 选项当前运行情况:少量被开启,多数仍处于关闭状态,广告商仍可追踪大多数用户的在线信息;③句 but 后解释微软之举给广告商带来的恐慌:一旦将 DNT 设为默认值,追踪功能将被永久性关闭,广告商将无法跟踪在线行为信息投放精准广告。注:1. Human nature being what it is 完



整形式为 Human nature is what it is(人性是其固有的属性——人性是怎样就是怎样——人性使然);2. off 均指“(机器、设备等)不在工作,不在运行,停止,关闭”,故 stay off 意为“处于关闭状态”。

④⑤⑥句侧面作解:借全国广告商协会会长之言侧面烘托广告商恐慌。consumers, people, their, They 所指相同,语言多样化的同时也实现句间衔接。④句逗号内内容(插入语)补充引言人物的身份:全国广告商协会会长,看似多余,实则暗示该人物立场:代表广告商利益,其话看似代言消费者利益(借比较级 better off 强调消费者境况将不如前:DNT 设为默认项之前,消费者看到的广告至少具有针对性 VS DNT 设为默认项之后,消费者将收到诸多无意义、无针对性广告的干扰),实则更加凸显“将 DNT 设为默认值”对广告商的不利。

④句中 the industry 指代 online advertisers,理由如下:a. 根据主体动作(cannot collect information about their (consumers') preferences“不能收集消费者偏好的信息”)、动作受动者(consumers“消费者”)以及动作造成的影响(They'll get fewer ads... get less meaningful, less targeted ads“消费者收到更少广告,广告更没价值、更不具有针对性”)可反推,信息收集动作的施动者是 online advertisers;b. 此段实际在讲述 advertisers 就微软事件的情绪反应问题,整段的核心论述对象是 advertisers;c. 下段首句 how advertisers respond 后省略 to Microsoft's having DNT as a default,即对“微软将 DNT 设为默认状态”做出反应的是 online advertisers。

【深层解读】本段以“情绪上的惊慌失措”为下段“行动上的明知故犯”蓄势:DNT 作为选项设置添加在浏览器中,广告商尚且可以接受(因为默认设置为“允许跟踪”,而天性使得人们懒得更改默认设置,故广告商依然能够获取大多数用户的在线行为信息);而 DNT 一旦被设为默认值,就意味着大多数用户都默认选择“禁止追踪”,广告商将无从追踪用户信息;这势必令其广告费用大幅上扬,由此不难揣度广告商到底是愿意“坐以待毙”还是选择“浴血奋战”。

· 真题精解 ·

28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default _____. [A] may cut the number of junk ads [B] fails to affect the ad industry [C] will not benefit consumers [D] goes against human nature	28. 鲍勃·利奥狄斯认为将“禁止追踪”设为默认状态 _____. [A] 可能减少垃圾广告的数量 [B] 影响不到广告行业 [C] 不会受益于消费者 [D] 与人性相悖
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【精准定位】第五段④⑤句指出 Bob 观点:消费者境况将更糟,因为收到的广告不仅不会变少,相反变得更加没有意义、没有针对性。由此可知,Bob 认为将 DNT 设为默认状态无益于消费者,[C]正确。

【命题解密】就引言内容设题旨在考查对人物观点的把握。正确项[C]是对第五段④句 consumers will be worse off 的改写。

[A]与第五段⑤句“消费者看到的广告不仅不能变少”相悖;[B]与深层文意“作为广告商利益代表的 Bob Liodice,其言看似从消费者利益角度出发指责微软举措欠妥,实则意在维护广告商利益(广告业肯定会受影响)”相悖;[D]由第五段②句“人们坚持使用默认选项乃人之常情”捏造出“将 DNT 设为默认状态与人性冲突”。

【技巧总结】人物观点态度题的解答关键在:借助观点标记词/符号、情感色彩表达词等把握人物观点。如本题:借助观点表达词及符号(says+双引号)首先定位至第五段④⑤句;随后根据引言内容中的 consumers will be worse off、will not get fewer ads、will get less meaningful, less targeted ads 可锁定[C]。

VI ① It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. ②^[29] Getting a DNT signal does not **oblige**^① anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. ③ Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft's default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

广告商将做何反应尚不清楚。收到 DNT 信号并不责成企业必须停止追踪,尽管有些企业承诺会停止追踪。由于无法分辨用户是真的反对行为广告还是坚持微软浏览器的默认设置,一些企业可能还是会忽略 DNT 信号而继续追踪。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **oblige** [ə'blaɪdʒ] v. 迫使; 强制

● 经典搭配

① oblige sb to do sth (迫使某人做某事)

② object to (反对)

③ press on (坚定地继续)

Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioral ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft's default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

句子的主干:

some	may ignore a DNT signal	and press on anyway.
主语	谓语1	谓语2

原因状语

Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioral ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft's default,

功能注释: 句首的形容词短语做原因状语, unable 前实则省略了现在分词 being; 不定式 to tell 的宾语为 whether... or whether 引导的并列的宾语从句, tell 这里指“辨别出, 分辨出……”。本句整体说明部分广告商(some = some companies)对微软 DNT 默认项(Microsoft's default)可能性反应: 无视, 继续追踪(ignore... press on anyway)。

· 语篇分析 ·



第六段分析行为反应。关键词为: ① **not yet clear**; ② **may ignore**。

① 句指出广告商的行为反应: 将如何应对目前尚且未知。句中 yet 用于谈论尚未发生但可能发生的事情, 暗表广告商会对微软事件做出反应(will), 只是目前还尚未做出明确反应(not yet clear)。

②③ 句推测广告商有可能出现的行为反应: 无视 DNT 信号而继续追踪。

② 句退而介绍广告商对 DNT 选项信号的反应: 承诺, 但却不一定照做。oblige“因形势、法律、责任等所需而迫使某人做某事”经其前 does not 否定, 再辅以其后 although... 助力, 突出强调 DNT 信号对广告商并不具有约束力: 尽管口头答应, 却并非非做不可(呼应第三段①句 proposed 言外之意)。

③ 句进而指出广告商对 DNT 默认值的可能性反应: 无视, 继续追踪。句中 or 形似并列(“真心不愿接收行为广告”或“由于没有更改默认值”), 实则将语义重点落于后者, 暗示广告商更倾向于接受“用户没有更改默认设置故而收到 DNT 信号”; ignore, press on 表明广告商可能对微软 DNT 默认信号采取的单方态度: 佯装未见、不予理睬, 并且坚决将用户在线信息跟踪到底。

【深层解读】本段借“推测广告商行为反应”说明“DNT 可能无法取得预期目的”: doesn't oblige, although... promised to, may ignore... and press on anyway 从三方面强调 DNT 预期目标难以达成: 一、DNT 信号自身并不具有法律约束力; 二、广告商言而无信(即便答应也不履行); 三、广告商一意孤行(不予理睬, 继续追踪)。





29. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?	29. 根据第六段,下面哪项正确?
[A] Advertisers are willing to implement DNT.	[A] 广告商愿意实施“禁止追踪”。
[B] DNT may not serve its intended purpose.	[B] “禁止追踪”可能不能取得预期目的。
[C] DNT is losing its popularity among consumers.	[C] “禁止追踪”正在失去其消费者青睐度。
[D] Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads.	[D] 广告商有责任提供“行为”广告。

[精准定位]第六段②③句指出:DNT 信号并不意味着企业必须停止追踪;由于不知道消费者真实心理,企业很可能会忽略 DNT 默认信号。由此可知,DNT 可能并不能达到限制企业获取用户在线行为信息的预期目标,[B]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[B]是对第六段②③句(尤其是③句 some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway)的合理归纳。

[A]与②句“广告商可能不会因 DNT 信号而停止追踪用户信息”所暗传的“广告商并非乐意实施 DNT”及③句“广告商不予理睬 DNT 信号”相悖;[C]将③句“广告商不清楚消费者是否坚持 DNT 默认项”捏造出“DNT 正在失去其对消费者的青睐”,而文意并不谈及 DNT 是否受到消费者欢迎;[D]首先将②句“广告商无义务履行 DNT(does not oblige)”做偷换兼反向干扰,从而曲解为“广告商有义务提供行为广告”。

[技巧总结]Which 型细节题的解题思路是:根据选项关键词一一回文对应。正确项通常对应段落主题,而干扰项或反向曲解、或偷换概念、或断章取义。如本题:纵观选项,[A]、[D]就广告商而言,可定位至②③句(anyone/some companies/some 指代“广告商”),但[A]与③句 ignore 相悖、[D]将②句 oblige 对象“DNT”偷换为“行为广告”;[B]、[C]虽说就 DNT 而言,但全段均围绕 DNT 开展,故转而借选项内部关键词做定位,[C]借 popularity among consumers 定位至③句 whether someone really objects to behavioural ads (someone 指代 consumers),但选项未见句中 whether“疑问”之意,也偷换了 consumers 的讨厌对象为“行为广告”;最终将正确项落在[B]。

VII ① Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. ② After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will **comply**^① with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. ③ If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method; there is no **guarantee**^② that DNT by default will become the norm. ④ DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products **favourably**^③ with Google's on that count before. ⑤ ^④ Brendon Lynch, Microsoft's chief privacy officer, **blogged**^④: “We believe consumers should have more control.” ⑥ Could it really be that simple? [434 words]

同样不清楚的是微软为何单独行动。毕竟,微软也有广告业务,据称也将遵从 DNT 请求,不过如何实施还在研究中。如果微软这是试图去击败几乎全部依赖广告的谷歌的话,那它选择了一种间接的方法:无法保证 DNT 默认值会成为行规。对 Windows 8 而言,DNT 看来并非一个明显巨大卖点——尽管此前微软曾将其他一些产品与谷歌同类产品在这一方面相比有优势。微软首席隐私官布伦丹·林奇在其博客里写道:“我们认为消费者应该有更多控制权。”真的能这么简单吗?



- ① **comply** [kəm'plai] v. 遵守;顺从
 ② **guarantee** [gæərən'ti:] n. 保证
 ③ **favourably** ['feivərəəbli] ad. 有利地
 ④ **blog** [blɒg] v. 发博客



● 经典搭配

- ① go it alone(单独行动,独自干)
 ② comply with(遵从,遵从)



③work out(想出,得出)

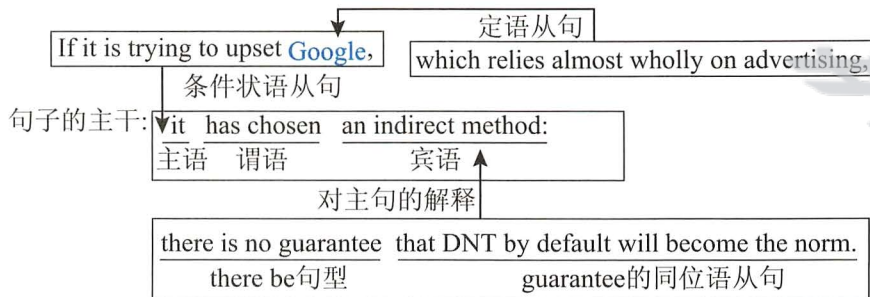
④huge selling point(大卖点)

⑤compare...favourably with...(将……与……进行

有利对比)

⑥on that count(在那一方面)

If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: there is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm.



功能注释:此句较长,可据衔接词将其分解为三部分:一、If从句表明此句乃为假设,作者假定微软“将DNT设为浏览器开启默认项”的目的为“打击谷歌”;二、which从句说明谷歌业务性质“依赖于广告”,暗示作者有此假定的原因;三、主句中indirect method, no guarantee为作者观点态度词,表明作者对微软此举的怀疑态度。

· 语篇分析 ·

第七段对微软单方行动进行原因分析并做出评价。关键词为:①Also unclear;②why。

①句(段落主旨句)概括指出微软单方行动的原因不明。go it alone(to start working on your own, especially after working with other people“单独行动,独自干”)呼应第三段②句“微软与苹果等浏览器开发商行动一致,均接受FTC提议在浏览器中添加DNT选项”,强调微软此次举措的特立独行,暗示该举措有可能无法获得同行认可。

②句从自身角度说明①句:此次单方行动无疑会影响其自身广告业务。After all(despite what has been said)暗藏让步之意“即便微软自身也有广告业务,但依然打算将DNT设为默认值”,反衬其用意不明“在损己的情况下,为何还要将DNT设为默认值?”为下文引出原因假设“意欲打击谷歌”埋伏;though取“可是,不过,然而(used like but to add a fact or opinion that makes what you have just said seem less definite, less important, etc)”转折之意,意在借从句“微软尚且不知道如何具体实施DNT请求”削弱主句“微软广告业将遵从DNT请求”的确定性/重要性,暗示作者对微软之举的不认可态度。

③④句从竞争对手角度说明①句:此次单方举动并不能真正打击到竞争对手。

③句从效果上否定原因假设“(虽不利己,但)意在打击敌人”:将DNT设为默认值未必会成为行规,只能间接打击到谷歌广告业。almost wholly说明谷歌“几乎全靠广告业务经营”的“单一”身份,暗示它与微软对DNT的态度有本质差别,也解除第三段②句悬念“谷歌为何后于微软添加DNT选项,且截至目前为止,尚未添加”;indirect method, no guarantee均从事实结果上表明微软此举并不能达到“打击敌人”的目的。

④句从产品卖点上否定原因假设“(虽于己不利,但)意在打击敌人”:DNT并非Windows 8大卖点,不能直击谷歌产品。does not seem将“DNT为微软产品(相较谷歌及其他同行产品而言的)明显巨大卖点”表示了否定;though取“虽然,尽管(used to introduce a statement that makes the main statement seem surprising, unlikely, or unexpected)”让步之意,意在借从句“微软此前将其产品与谷歌产品进行了有利对比”凸显主句“DNT不是微软Windows 8巨大卖点”的不可置信/令人惊讶,反衬说明“微软想把DNT作为与谷歌竞争的拳头优势并不可取”。on that count“在那个方面”此处指selling point“卖点”这一方面。

⑤⑥句从消费者利益角度说明①句:并非真能给消费者更多控制权。

⑤句引出微软官方答复:为了让消费者拥有更多控制权。more一词暗示目前在线行为广告给用户(消费者)带来诸多隐私担忧。

⑥句反驳此官方答复:没那么简单。反问句形式结尾文章,意味深长,传达作者对微软此举为了消



费者控制权的怀疑态度;广告商为了自身利益可能并不在意 DNT 信号,因此消费者权益并不能借 DNT 得以切实保证。至此,作者就微软此举原因一一做出否定,得以说明①句“原因不详”。

【深层解读】一、本段集结作者观点态度:全段借助 After all... If... there is no guarantee... does not seem... Could it really be that simple? (毕竟……如果……那也没法保证……而且看起来并不……真有这么简单么?)等逻辑关联词、自我设问自我否定式、反问句式、态度关联词反衬作者对“微软欲将 DNT 设为默认值”事件的态度:疑惑。二、段中两 though 同形反义:②句中 though 表示转折关系,相当于 however(然而,但是),是除 but、however、yet 外另一个常常用在文章开头或段落之中以引出文章主旨或段落主旨的逻辑词;④句中 though 则表示让步关系,意为“虽然,尽管”。

· 真题精解 ·



30. The author's attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of _____.	30. 作者对布伦丹·林奇博客中所言的态度是_____。
[A] indulgence	[A] 放纵
[B] understanding	[B] 理解
[C] appreciation	[C] 欣赏
[D] skepticism	[D] 怀疑

【精准定位】末段⑤句介绍 Lynch 观点:消费者应该拥有更多控制权;⑥句随后反问“真有那么简单吗?”可见,作者对 Lynch 观点持怀疑态度,[D]正确。

【命题解密】正确项[D]skepticism 是对反问句式 Could it really be that simple? 深层含义的合理推断(句中 it 即指引号内 Lynch 的观点)。

[B]、[C]与作者反诘语气(兼有“顶撞”效果,与人辩论时表达立场上不同)相悖;[A]干扰在于末段提及“DNT 并非微软巨大卖点”,而作者支持 DNT,似乎给考生造成错觉“作者因支持 DNT,所以放纵微软此举”,而题目考查点为作者对 Lynch 观点的站位,而非对微软举措的站位,况且该站位也不正确。

【技巧总结】解答作者对文中人物观点的态度题,关键在:分清作者观点及文中人物观点,搞清人物观点与作者观点的异同,重点观察文中表示态度的词、词组、句子或特殊句式。如本题:借助作者针对 Lynch 博客之言的反问句式即可推断其不认可态度;肯定反问句表达否定,否定反问句表达肯定,文中为肯定反问句,故表否定之意。



知识补充

Text 3 人类拥有光明未来



外教朗读



一. 总体分析

本文选自 *New Scientist*《新科学家》2012 年 3 月 5 日一篇题为 The Future is Bright for Humanity(人类拥有光明未来)的文章。文章驳斥了目前人们对未来的悲观态度,通过长远的视角透视人类未来,最后提出自身看法:人类前景非常光明。



二. 语篇分析及试题精解

I ①²¹ Up until a few decades ago, our visions^① of the future were largely — though by no means uniformly^② — glowingly^③ positive. ② Science and technology would cure all the ills^④ of humanity, leading to lives of fulfilment^⑤ and opportunity for all.

直到几十年前,我们对于未来的展望基本上是——尽管绝不都是——极为乐观的。(我们相信)科学和技术会解决人类的一切难题,使所有人都过上富有成就感与机遇的生活。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **vision** [ˈvɪʒən] *n.* 美景; 幻象
 ② **uniformly** [ˈjuːnɪfɔːmli] *ad.* 一致地
 ③ **glowingly** [ˈgləʊɪŋli] *ad.* 白热地; 灼热地
 ④ **ill** [ɪl] *n.* 不幸; 困难
 ⑤ **fulfilment** [fʊlˈfɪlmənt] *n.* 实现, 完成

● 经典搭配

- ① by no means (绝不)
 ② glowingly positive (极为乐观)
 ③ cure ills (治疗疾病, 解决问题)
 ④ lead to (通往, 引入)

· 语篇分析 ·

前两段对比昔日与今时, 指出人们展望未来的态度变化: 由极度乐观到极度悲观。

第一段介绍昔日态度: 基于对科学技术的信心, 人们对人类未来呈“乌托邦式”的想象。关键词为: **glowingly positive**。

①句以时间状语 **up until a few decades ago** 引出几十年前的情况: 人类对未来极为乐观。our visions of the future 锁定全文话题: 人类对未来的展望; positive 由 glowingly (glowing 意为 giving enthusiastic praise or strong support “热烈赞扬/支持的”) 修饰, 突出强调这一乐观程度之甚。破折号之间的 though by no means uniformly (uniform = all the same) 对 largely (= mostly) 加以补充, 让步表明“当然存在少数例外”。

②句介绍背景, 解释人们极其乐观的原因: 相信科技。cure all the ills (cure 和 ills 分别有“解决”和“困难、难题”之意) 一语双关: 人们相信科技无所不能——能治愈一切疾病、能扫除包括自然、社会、经济乃至各方面的所有难题。leading to ... (导致、通向) 引出科技发展的结果, 进一步刻画人们对未来世界的憧憬: 人人充实美满、机遇在手。注: lives 由介词结构 of ... 修饰, 说明未来人类生活的特征, fulfilment and opportunity 为 of 的宾语。

【深层解读】一、在语义逻辑方面。首段两句话看似逻辑不明: ①句定位人们对未来的想象, ②句说明科技的影响; 但情态动词 would (used when you are saying what sth **believed, hoped, or expected** to happen or be the case “会[表示相信或期待]”) 揭示两者关联; ②句实为“人们的信念”, 也即①句看法的来由。二、在主旨结构方面。句首 Until (到……为止, 在……之前) 起到分水岭作用, 即“几十年前”为岭, 在那之前人们对未来极度乐观; 暗示在那之后, 人们又持不同态度, 加之①句中 by no means (not at all “绝不, 肯定不”) 和 glowingly 以及②句两次出现的 all 均起到强调作用, 暗示科技的发展使大部分人缺失了理性, 乐观得不切实际, 提前为下文“人们态度转变”埋下伏笔。

II ① Now **utopia**^① has grown **unfashionable**^②, as we have gained a deeper **appreciation**^③ of the range of threats facing us, from **asteroid**^④ strike to **epidemic**^⑤ flu and to climate change. ② You might even be **tempted**^⑥ to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

如今, 随着我们对自身面临的一系列威胁——从小行星撞击到肆虐的流感, 再到气候变化——有了更加深刻的认识, 乌托邦式的幻想逐渐变得不再流行了。你甚至可能会禁不住认为人类几乎没有未来可以期待了。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **utopia** [juːˈtəʊpiə] *n.* 乌托邦 (理想中最美好的社会)
 ② **unfashionable** [ʌnˈfæʃənəbəl] *a.* 过时的; 不时髦的
 ③ **appreciation** [əˈpriːʃiːeɪʃən] *n.* 认识; 理解
 ④ **asteroid** [ˈæstəroɪd] *n.* 小行星
 ⑤ **epidemic** [epɪˈdemɪk] *a.* 流行的; 传染性的
 ⑥ **tempt** [tempt] *v.* 诱惑

● 经典搭配

- ① gain an appreciation of ... (获得对……的认识)
 ② face a threat (面临威胁)
 ③ asteroid strike (小行星撞击)
 ④ be tempted to (禁不住……)
 ⑤ look forward to (展望, 期盼)



· 语篇分析 ·



第二段转而介绍今时态度:基于对现实(科技并不能应对所有威胁)的了解,人们对未来感到很悲观。关键词为:little future。

①句转承上段指出人们如今对未来的态度:乌托邦式的幻想已不再。Now 与 Up until a few decades ago 呼应,将视角拉回“(近几十年以来的)现在”。utopia(an imaginary place or state in which everything is perfect)概括上述人们曾幻想的“完美世界”,并明确传达作者对这一幻想的否定态度:美好至极但纯属空想。as 引出人们态度转变的原因;deeper appreciation(appreciation 意为“理解、认识”)含比较意味:过去人们对威胁缺乏了解、误以为科技无所不能;现在随着认知提升了解到了科技的局限性,故逐渐回归现实,远离了乌托邦式的幻想。from... to... and to... 具体说明 threats facing us,并列结构展现人类面临的威胁范围之广:从星球生存问题、到全球性瘟疫、再到地球气候问题,科技在它们面前显然渺小至极。

②句进一步明确人们的态度:极度悲观。be tempted to do sth 意为 to be attracted to do sth, even if they know it is unwise or wrong“(明知不明智或错误)诱使……”,assume 意为 to think that sth is true but without having proof of it“假想、假定”;You might even be tempted to assume 以第二人称视角展现当前人类“面临各种威胁却苦于没有解决之道,从而陷入极度悲观,认为人类很难有未来”的无奈心理,而这一态度实际上缺乏依据、不够理性,为下文展开批驳做好准备。

【深层解读】开篇 Up until a few decades ago 中的 a few(少数、几个)虽然限定 decades,但暗含“时间并不太远”之意;加上上段 lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all 到本段 humanity has little future,突显人们对未来“大喜忽而又大悲”的极端非理性心态;这两种心态均为作者所反对,但前者已随人们认识提升而逝,可见本段的“极度悲观的态度”将成为作者重在批驳的对象,下文将对这一问题进行理性阐释。

· 真题精解 ·



31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by _____.	31. 过去,我们对未来的想象由_____激发。
[A] our desire for lives of fulfillment	[A] 我们对充实生活的渴望
[B] our faith in science and technology	[B] 我们对科学技术的信心
[C] our awareness of potential risks	[C] 我们对潜在风险的意识
[D] our belief in equal opportunity	[D] 我们对机会平等的信念

【精准定位】首段①句指出,直至几十年前,人们都对未来极度乐观。②句接着指出背后原因:(认为)科学和技术会解决所有难题,让所有人过上充实和机遇满满的生活,也即,人们对未来的乐观源于对科技的巨大信心,[B]正确。

【命题解密】题干和[B]概括了首段要义。题干中 used to 对应①句中 Up until a few decades ago,be inspired by 明确两句之间暗含的因果关系;[B]中 our faith in science and technology 是对 science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity 的概括。

[A]、[D]把首段②句“人们憧憬的具体内容,即预想的科技发展的影响——使人人生活得充实、机会多多”变为“人的渴望/信念”,并将之偷换成“憧憬的促因”。[C]源于第二段首句“人们对自身面临的威胁有了更加深刻的认识”,但这是“目前人们持悲观态度”的原因,而非“以前人们持乐观态度”的原因。

【技巧总结】题干并未锁定具体段落,但 used to 间接提示文中涉及“今昔对比”,应关注“曾经、过去”的情况,因此排除第二段(Now),聚焦第一段(Up until... ago)。inspired by... 实际引出“促因”,故本题考查因果细节,首段共两句话,①句说明想象的具体情况,显然非题干所考,只能锁定②句:无明显因果关联词,但 would 表明全句为“主观相信或期待发生的情况”,选项里只有[B]和[D]符合,但[D]中 opportunity 位于结果状语里,故真正的源头在前,即全句主语:科学和技术。



III ①^[55] But such gloominess^① is misplaced^②. ② The fossil record shows that many species have endured^③ for millions of years — so why shouldn't we? ③ Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. ④^[56] Look up *Homo sapiens*^④ in the “Red List” of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: “Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable^⑤, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline.”

然而,如此悲观实无必要。化石记录表明许多物种已经延续了数百万年之久,那么我们人类为何就不能呢?以更广阔的视野来审视我们这个物种在宇宙中的地位,你就会很清楚我们即使存活不了数十万年,但(起码)再存活数万年是大有希望的。在世界自然保护联盟《濒危物种红色名录》上查阅“智人”这一条目,你会读到以下内容:“被列为‘无危物种’,因为该物种分布极广,适应性强,目前数量正在上升,且不存在导致其族群数量整体下降的重大威胁”。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① gloominess ['gluːmɪnis] *n.* 悲观;沮丧
② misplace ['mis'pleɪs] *v.* 放错地方
③ endure [ɪn'dʒʊə] *v.* 持续
④ *Homo sapiens* 智人(现代人的学名)
⑤ adaptable [ə'dæptəbəl] *a.* 能适应的

- ① fossil record(化石记录)
② have an excellent chance(大有希望)
③ look up(查阅)
④ threatened species(濒危物种)
⑤ result in(导致,致使)
⑥ population decline(种群衰落,人口下降)

● 经典搭配

Look up *Homo sapiens* in the “Red List” of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: “Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline.”

分句1 主干:

Look up *Homo sapiens*
谓语 宾语

地点状语

in the “Red List” of threatened species

of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

后置定语

分句2 主干:

you will read
主语 谓语

Listed as Least Concern
宾语从句

原因状语从句

as 句1: the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing
主语 谓语 并列表语

引导词 句2: there are no major threats
there be句型 主语

现在分词做后置定语

resulting in an overall population decline

功能注释:该句主干为 look up... and you will read..., 含条件意味:“如果你……你会……”, 其中分句1为祈使句。分句2 read 冒号后为直接引语充当的宾语从句, 介绍“名录”中对“人类”这一条目的解释说明; 从句主干省略主语 *Homo sapiens* 和 *is*, 其完整形式为 *Homo sapiens is listed as...*

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段转而反驳人们对未来的极度悲观态度。关键词为: misplaced。



①句直接摆明作者观点:不应对未来极度悲观。But 转承上文,开启下文对悲观态度的反驳论证;such gloominess 回指上段末句“人类几乎无未来可期待”的悲观态度,misplaced(not appropriate or correct)则明确作者对其否定态度。

第②至④句从三个方面论证①句观点。

②句援引化石记录证明,人类也能像许多物种一样生存几百万年。endure for millions of years (endure意为 continue in existence,especially under suffering or misfortune“在苦难中持续存活”)展现大量物种与威胁不断抗争、历经磨难并得以长久存活的历程;so why shouldn't we 则以反问表强调:人类(不弱于这些物种,)当然也能长久存在。

③句通过分析人类在宇宙中所处的位置,指出人类至少可以再存活数万年。a broader look 邀读者将审视视角由“实物证据(化石)”拓宽至“浩瀚的宇宙”;and it becomes clear that... 引出拓宽视角得出的结论;固定搭配 an excellent chance(chance 指“可能性”)起到凸显作者观点的效果;插入语 if not hundreds(of thousands of years)使观点更加中肯、委婉,作者的实际观点是:“人类继续存活几万年”只是一种最保守的预计,事实上很可能再存活数十万年。

④句援引《濒危物种红色名录》关于“智人”的条目,证明人类并无危及存亡的重大威胁。注意句中有两处 as,前一个为介词,表“作为”,后一个为连词,引出两个并列的原因状语从句。Listed as Least Concern 明确《名录》对“智人”的界定;concern(担忧)由最高级 least 限定,表明人类是最无需担忧的物种之一。as..., and... 两个从句分别从内因和外因角度说明“智人”被列为“无危物种”的原因;其中 currently,no major threats 体现论述严谨,即“人类未来无需过度悲观”的结论基于可预见的未来。

【深层解读】本段继前两段“迂回树靶”之后,开启“打靶”模式;而纵观全段,针对“极度悲观态度”的驳论论据已非常充分,至此“极度乐观”、“极度悲观”均已被证实欠缺理性思考,提示后文很可能将对“如何理性地看待人类未来”展开论述。

· 真题精解 ·



32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggests that human beings are _____. [A] a sustained species [B] the world's dominant power [C] a threat to the environment [D] a misplaced race	32. 世界自然保护联盟《濒危物种红色名录》表明人类是_____。 [A] 一个可延续的物种 [B] 世界的主导力量 [C] 环境的一种威胁 [D] 一个错位的种族
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【精准定位】第三段末句指出“Red List”中对智人的界定:被列为“无危物种(Least Concern)”,鉴于其分布广泛,适应性强,数量持续增加,并且不存在导致数量整体下降的重大威胁”。这表明,人类暂时没有灭绝的危险,是可延续的物种,[A]正确。

【命题解密】[A]中 sustained 是对 very widely distributed,adaptable,currently increasing,no major threats,Least Concern 等一系列特点的高度概括。

[B]由“分布极广、没有主要威胁”过度推出“人类主宰世界”。[C]从“数量持续增加”以及《名录》的环保性质(the Conservation of Nature),加之上述①句出现的“气候变化”中主观推出“人类威胁环境”,偏离《名录》对“人”的客观介绍。[D]张冠李戴:原文是“悲观态度有误(gloominess is misplaced)”,而非全盘否定人类。

【技巧总结】若题干对文中某特定信息(如某人、某组织、某研究等)进行考查,表明这部分内容与段落或全文主旨直接相关,因此解题时首先考虑它为哪项要义服务。本题考查第三段中④句提及的某名录,Homo sapiens、Red List of... IUCN 等信息乍看复杂,但先从题干得出信息:《名录》对“人类”有所说



明,因此 Homo sapiens 应是“人”的术语说法,引号中内容为解题线索;而本段首句 But 继前两段后亮明作者观点:人类未来无需悲观,故引号中应该要证明“人类前景向好”,[C]、[D]均为否定性内容,而[B]夸大人在星球中的地位,与“《名录》本身立足于自然保护(the Conservation of Nature)”脱节。

IV ① So what does our deep future hold? ② A growing number of researchers and organisations are now thinking seriously about that question. ③ For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its **flagship**^① project a **mechanical**^② clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

那么,遥远的未来究竟会是何种景象呢?越来越多的研究者及组织正在认真思考这个问题。比如,今日永存基金会就将一台旨在数千年之后仍然能够记录时间的机械时钟作为其旗舰项目。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **flagship** ['flæɡʃɪp] n. 旗舰

② **mechanical** [mɪ'kænikəl] a. 机械的

● 经典搭配

① flagship project (旗舰项目)

② mark time (计时)

③ thousands of years hence (此后数千年)

For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

For example	that	is designed	to still be marking time	thousands of years hence
衔接词	引导词做主语	被动谓语	主补	(时间状语)
句子主干:	the Long Now Foundation	has	as its flagship project	a mechanical clock
	主语	谓语	宾补	宾语

功能注释:本句采用 have X as Y 让 X 成为 Y 结构说明今日永久基金会的举措;主干中的宾语 a mechanical clock 由于被 that 定语从句修饰,而宾语补足语 as its flagship project 略短,故宾补被提至宾语之前,成为 have as Y X 的结构;that 定语从句补充说明 a mechanical clock 的功用。

· 语篇分析 ·

第四至六段阐释如何正确、理性地思考未来。

第四段承上启下指出:越来越多的人开始认真思考遥远的未来。关键词为:think seriously。

①句设问:人类遥远的未来究竟会如何? So(那么[用以提出新话题、疑问、评论等])将全文一分为二,上文驳论“两种对未来的想象(均不可取)”,提示下文开启“立论”,说明应如何看待未来;hold 此处取僻义,用以说明将来会发生的情况(used to show what may happen in the future)。

②③句介绍现状“人们开始重视对未来的探索”并例证。has as its flagship project a mechanical clock 为 have sth as sth(使……成为……)的变体,还原后为 has a mechanical clock as its flagship project,补语成分 as...前置意在凸显基金会对这一机械钟项目的高度重视(flagship project 意为 the most important project)。定语从句中 is designed to(=be made for a particular purpose“旨在”)强调建造此钟有特定用途;hence 语用功能为 used to refer to a time in the future, esp. a long time in the future“此后(很长时间)”,thousands of years hence 表示“(从现在起)数千年之后(的漫长时期)”,与 still 一起,说明此项目立足长远,深猷远计(今日永存基金会以“超越目前视域局限,关注人类长远未来”为宗旨,详见背景知识)。

【深层解读】本段为过渡段,看似并无太多实质信息,但“越来越多的人开始严肃思考未来”聚焦于“科研人员及机构”,表明如今的大趋势是“以科学、严谨的态度来考量未来”,这就与上述人们的不理智形成反差,为后文具体论述做准备。另外,段末 thousands of years hence 与上段“人类从短期来看并无危机(完全无需过度悲观)”暗合,表明“遥远的未来”才是作者真正想提请人们关注和探究的对象。



V ①^③ Perhaps **willfully**^①, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. ② The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is **dazzlingly**^② complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science **fiction**^③ writers and **futurologists**^④ to explore the many possibilities we can **envisage**^⑤. ③ That's one reason why we have launched *Arc*, a new **publication**^⑥ dedicated to the near future.

或许有悖常理,(但确实)思考如此长远的时间跨度比思考近期未来更为容易。当代技术可能会有发展及其社会影响复杂得令人眩晕,或许最好的办法是将我们能够想象到的各种可能性留给科幻小说家和未来学家去探索。这正是我们创建《弧》这样一本致力于研究近期未来的新刊物的原因之一。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **willfully** ['wɪlfəli] *ad.* 任性固执地

② **dazzlingly** ['dæzliŋli] *ad.* 耀眼地

③ **fiction** ['fɪkʃən] *n.* 小说;虚构

④ **futurologist** [ˌfjuːtʃə'rələdʒɪst] *n.* 未来学家

⑤ **envisage** [ɪn'vɪzɪdʒ] *v.* 想像

⑥ **publication** [ˌpʌblɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 出版物

● 经典搭配

① immediate/near future(近期未来,不久的将来)

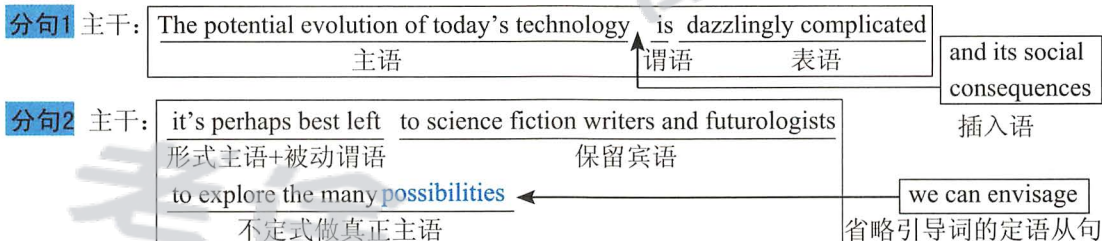
② social consequence(社会影响)

③ it's best to do sth.(最好做某事)

④ launch a publication(发行一本刊物)

⑤ dedicated to(致力于)

The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage.



功能注释:分句1中的 and its social consequences 作为插入成分,起到对主语 the potential evolution of... 附带说明的作用;分句2采取 it is best to do sth. 的结构说明作者对“当前技术可能的进展及其引发的社会影响”的看法:最好是留待小说家和未来学家探寻,暗示其难以预测。其中,leave sth to sb 意为“把某物交由某人(负责)”之意,此处 sth 由不定式 to explore... 充当,内容较长,故将间接宾语 to sb(to science fiction writers and futurologists) 提至直接宾语 to explore... 之前,句子采取被动语态,it 作形式主语,不定式 to explore the many... 充当真正主语。

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段先让步否定“以短期视角审视未来的可行性”。关键词为:① **immediate future**; ② **dazzlingly complicated**。

①句承上指出作者对“思考近期未来”的看法:比“思考长远未来”更难。such lengthy timescales 指前文 thousands of years hence, 与 more immediate future 相对;it may be easier to... than... (it 为形式主语) 明确作者对两种视角的取舍。willful 意为 continuing to do what you want, even it seems unreasonable“执意做某事,尽管看似不明智”,Perhaps willfully 实际承接上段末“建造一台几千年之后仍可计时的机械时钟”,响应人们心中疑惑:近期未来理应更好把握,为何要舍近求远?

②句随即解释①句,阐明近期未来的难以预测性。句子含两个分句,分句一解释原因;potential(可能出现的)、复数形式 social consequences 以及 dazzlingly complicated(dazzling 既有“令人惊叹”的褒奖意味,也有“(技术)令人眼花、看不清(形势)”的客观含义)说明当代技术发展之迅猛、影响力之大可能让短



期未来存在诸多变数。

分句二补充指出应对建议。此处 and 与分句一的 and 有别,含因果逻辑,用以引出前一分句的逻辑结果。leave sth to sb 指“把……留交(某人决定或负责)”,sb 在文中为“科幻小说作家”及“未来学家”,两者身份反向突显“思考近期未来”的不现实,普通人只能空想而已(envisage 指 to imagine what will happen in the future“设想、想象”),难免陷入首两段所述的非理性态度。

③句例证②句分句二。That's one reason why 以因果形式引出对上述建议的例证——Arc 的创刊。dedicated to... (dedicate 意为 to give all your attention and effort to one particular thing)侧面表明作者看法:预测近期未来是复杂的系统性工程。

【深层解读】全文洋洋洒洒共七段,而本段篇幅不小,阅读时容易“迷路”,此时应当借助“缕清上下文结构”来明确当前段落用意:上段为过渡段开启立论“如何思考未来”,本段对“思考近期未来”加以否定,下段首句“转而指出思考长远未来的可行性”,很明显:本段实为铺垫段——先驳斥惯常思维(就近探索未来),再夯实自身看法,故本段虽字数不少,但首句即锁定核心要义:Perhaps willfully 语气委婉却又坚定,实际强调了作者态度,并预示后文将具体阐明原因。

· 真题精解 ·

33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?	33. 根据第五段内容,下列哪项正确?
[A] The interest in science fiction is on the rise.	[A]人们对科幻小说的兴趣与日俱增。
[B] Arc helps limit the scope of futurological studies.	[B]《弧》杂志有助于限定未来学的研究范畴。
[C] Technology offers solutions to social problems.	[C]技术提供了解决社会问题的方法。
[D] Our immediate future is hard to conceive.	[D]人类的近期未来是难以设想的。

【精准定位】第五段首句指出,思考人类长远未来比思考近期未来更容易,随后解释为何近期未来不好预测,可见[D]正确。

【命题解密】[D]中 hard to conceive 是对首句 it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future 的同义改写。

[A]从②句“对‘预测近期未来’的建议——留待科幻小说家(和未来学家)去探索”主观编造出“科幻小说日益受欢迎”。[B]源于③句对 Arc 杂志的定性——专门研究近期未来,但“有助确定未来学范畴”属主观添加内容。[C]将原文“当今技术的社会影响异常复杂”改为“技术能够解决社会问题”,夸大了技术的作用。

【技巧总结】“判断正误题”的题干通常传递的信息有限:或聚焦某内容(... is true of/about sth according to...?),或完全没有限定内容,且选项铺得很开,信息点分散遍及全段,造成解题困难。应牢记“段落主旨为王、干扰项常利用段中碎片信息捏造而成”的原则。本题考查第五段信息,段中“技术发展的情况、科幻小说作家、未来学家、专业杂志 Arc”等信息看似纷杂,但其实都在解释首句“思考近期未来比遥远未来更难——只能留待专家去探索”,选项[D]符合这一段落主旨,其他三项主体分别是“科幻小说”、“Arc 杂志”和“技术”,属于段中细节,但阐述性信息“日益流行”、“有助于未来学研究”和“解决了社会问题”均对文意做了扭曲。

VI ① But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable^① assurance^②. ②^③ As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants^③ will find themselves.

但是,如果采取更长远的视角(思考未来),我们便能对极多的事情做出相当确定的预测。正如通常情况那样,过去掌握着通向未来的钥匙:我们现在已经确定了足够多的地球以及人类历史何以形成的长期模式,使我们能够对子孙后代的生存环境做出有根据的预测。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **considerable** [kən'sɪdərəbəl] *a.* 相当大的

② **assurance** [ə'ʃʊərəns] *n.* 保证

③ **descendant** [dɪ'sendənt] *n.* 后裔; 子孙

● 经典搭配

① take a ... view (采取……的视角)

② a surprising amount (惊人的数量)

③ identify a pattern (识别出一种模式)

④ shape the history of... (塑造……的历史)

⑤ make forecast (做出预测)

As so often, the past holds the key to the future; we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

分句1 主干:

As so often,	the past	holds	the key to the future
(状语)	主语	谓语	宾语

分句2 主干:

we	have now identified	enough of the long-term patterns
主语	谓语	宾语

 现在分词后置定语:

shaping the history of the planet

 插入语:

and our species

 不定式目的状语:

to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations

 定语从句:

in which	our descendants	will find	themselves
“介词+引导词”做状语	主语	谓语	宾语

功能注释:冒号后内容(分句2)对分句1进行说明,解释为什么过去掌握着通向未来的钥匙;分句2主干为 we have now identified enough of...;其中 the history of... 呼应分句中 the past;插入成分 and our species 起到附带说明的作用,它与 the planet 在语法层面为并列关系,但从语义逻辑上来说并非论述重点;to make evidence-based... 说明主句结果;in which 定语从句修饰 the situations,说明预测的具体内容。

· 语篇分析 ·



第六段进而阐释“以长远视角审视未来”的可行性及意义。关键词为:① a longer view;② considerable assurance.

①句传承上文,明确“思考未来”可行的方式:把目光放远。连词 and 起到“引出逻辑结果”的作用:看得远,则……。surprising amount 和 considerable assurance (considerable 指“相当大的,尤指大到足以产生某种影响的程度”)与上段“复杂多变、难以预测(many possibilities)”的特点形成对比,凸显观点“长远未来更易把握”。注意 say 为特殊用法,指“对未来可能情况的假定”。

②句具体阐述如何以长远视角思考未来。冒号前概括论点:应基于过去、鉴往知来。As so often 用于引出普遍适用、已得到实践确认的观点。the past holds the key to the future 充分肯定“研究历史”对于“预测未来”的关键作用。

冒号后解释“鉴往知来”为何可行。we have now identified... (identify 指 to recognize sth or discover exactly what it is“确定”)表明当前的有利条件;而既然掌握了足够的地球以及物种的重复及规律性发展模式(pattern 指 the repeated or regular way in which sth happens or is done),“知来”便顺理成章。long-term、enough、evidence-based 强调当前探索已有充分的科学依据,反衬“盲目幻想(vision、envisage)、想当然设想(assume)”下的非理性态度——极度悲观/乐观。注:句末 find themselves (in the situation) 字面意为“(子孙后代)发现自己的状态/所处境地”,修饰 the situation,故 the situation... 实际上诙谐表达“未来”之意。



【深层解读】 考研阅读文章中,特殊标点符号有“路标”的作用,体现语义或段落重点。如冒号、破折号常引出对标点之前内容的解释说明/例证,反向表明之前内容为作者想强调的重点(内容较凝练、抽象,故加以说明);比如本段②句中的冒号提示“过去掌握着未来的钥匙”为关键信息,而冒号后旨在对这一结论性内容详细解释。

VII ① This long perspective makes the pessimistic^① view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad^②. **②** To be sure, the future is not all rosy^③. **③** But we are now knowledgeable^④ enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come. [419 words]

这种长远视角使得对人类前景的悲观态度更像是一股短暂的风潮。诚然,未来并非一片光明。不过,我们已经拥有足够的知识,有能力降低曾经威胁前人生存的许多危险,并改善后人的命运。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **pessimistic** [ˌpesɪˈmɪstɪk] *a.* 悲观的
② **fad** [fæd] *n.* 时尚;一时流行的狂热
③ **rosy** ['rəʊzi] *a.* 美好的
④ **knowledgeable** [ˈnɒlɪdʒəbəl] *a.* 知识渊博的
● 经典搭配
① long perspective(长远视角)

- ② pessimistic view(悲观看法)
③ a passing fad(一时的风尚)
④ to be sure(的确,诚然)
⑤ reduce risk(减少风险)
⑥ threaten the existence of... (威胁……的生存)
⑦ improve the lot of (改善……命运)

· 语篇分析 ·

第七段总结全文,积极展望人类未来。关键词为:① a passing fad; ② knowledgeable enough。

①句回应文章前两段内容:以长远视角看未来,则悲观看法只会是“一时风潮”。a passing fad 意为 a short-lived popular fashion“一时的风尚,短暂的潮流”;seem more likely to be 不涉及明显比较,而是用委婉语气“……更像是一种……”传达坚定态度。

②③句先后退总结作者看法:人类未来当然并非满是光明,但我们现在有能力防患于未然。To be sure, ... not all rosy(rosy 为喻义,指 very encouraging, very hopeful)让步之中暗含转折,提示下文将收篇:对人类前景积极展望。knowledgeable enough 是作者对未来持乐观态度的信心来源,to reduce... of earlier humans 和 to improve... those to come 与上文所述“以史为鉴、把握未来”暗合,两者虽为“结果状语”,但实质上传达作者的期望:科技、文化的发展赋予我们足够的知识,若再以理性看待未来(重视过去,从中总结经验教训),则未来值得期待。注:句中 lot 意为 one's fortune, or share“命运,运气”。

【深层解读】 To be sure, of course, certainly, admittedly 等逻辑词含让步语义,其语用功能在于“委婉退后一步,以便进行更强的还击(即,为后文重在展现的内容做铺垫)”,这类词尤其容易出现在“收篇”之时,能更好地突显全文观点。末段共三句话,以“进→退→再进”的方式反复强调作者核心观点:人类拥有光明的前景。

· 真题精解 ·

34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to _____.	34. 为保证人类的未来,关键要 _____。
[A] adopt an optimistic view of the world	[A] 树立积极的世界观
[B] draw on our experience from the past	[B] 从过去汲取经验
[C] explore our planet's abundant resources	[C] 勘探地球上的丰富资源
[D] curb our ambition to reshape history	[D] 抑制我们重塑历史的野心

【精准定位】 第六段②句指出:过去掌握着通向未来的钥匙,我们如今已经了解了地球及人类历史的形成模式,所以能更准确地预测未来;末段进一步明确:我们已拥有足够的知识去防范前人的危机、改善



后人的命运,综上所述,未来仰仗对过去的认识及总结,[B]正确。

[命题解密]题干+[B]是对第六段②句 the past holds the key to the future 的进一步明确, is crucial 对应②句 holds the key to。

[A]把末段首句结论“人类前景是**怎样的**(并不悲观)”曲解为“人类前景**取决于什么**(对世界的乐观态度)”。[C]利用第六段②句 planet 一词捏造干扰,但文中并不涉及“勘探地球资源”这一信息。[D]利用②句 shaping the history 干扰,将作者建议“借鉴历史预测未来”改为“抑制人类重塑历史的野心”。

[技巧总结]上题就第五段命题,提示本题重点关注第六段内容。②句 the future 和 holds the key to 与题干吻合,故为线索句,该句提出观点:欲知未来,史可为鉴;如果说该内容仅说明“如何预测未来(因此与题干的 To ensure the future 不能完全贴合)”的话,则末段进一步明确这样做的意义:通过学习历史来防患于未然,让未来(后人所生活的世界)更好更安全。干扰项均偏离第六、七段要义。

• 真题精解 •

35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?	35. 下列哪项最适合作本文的标题?
[A] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind.	[A] 人类的光明前景。
[B] Science, Technology and Humanity.	[B] 科学,技术和人类。
[C] Evolution of the Human Species.	[C] 人类的进化。
[D] Uncertainty about Our Future.	[D] 人类未来的不确定性。

[精准定位]前两段指出目前人类对未来极度悲观。第三段直接批驳这一态度,并从三个方面论证人类物种目前并无重大威胁。第四至六段介绍如何理性地思考人类未来。末段总结指出,人类已经掌握了足够的知识来降低威胁,并改善后人的命运,即:人类未来依然光明。可见,作者驳立结合,意在表明观点:人类具有光明未来,[A]正确。

[命题解密][A]中 prospects of mankind 对应本文话题 future of humanity, ever-bright 概括了作者对未来的乐观态度。

[B]根据文中关键词汇 Science, Technology 和 Humanity 设置选项,但完全忽视篇章核心“人类未来”,且有些违背作者观点“不能仅凭当下科技发展的状况便对人类未来妄下断言”。[C]由第三段“物种的化石记录(fossil record)”以及“智人(Homo sapiens)”等内容而来,但作者援引这些内容是为了证明“人类并无重大生存威胁”,而非介绍“人类的进化史”。[D]将第二段内容“人类面临诸多威胁、未来难测”(作者反驳的观点)当成作者观点。

[技巧总结]考研英语阅读文章大多为议论文,即作者通过摆事实、讲道理、辨是非等方法,来确定某观点正确或错误,树立或否定某种主张,因此标题常具有“导向性或结论性”的特点,本文是典型的驳论文,自身观点较普通议论文更加鲜明,而选项中[B]、[C]毫无感情色彩,[D]有色彩,但总体为消极,背离文意。另外还可结合主题词(本文为“人类未来”)对选项进行过滤,可直接排除[B]、[C]两项。



知识补充

Text 4 最高法院对亚利桑那州移民法的裁定



外教朗读

一. 总体分析

本文出自 The Wall Street Journal《华尔街日报》2012 年 6 月 27 日一篇题为 Raising Arizona—The Supreme Court unanimously rejects a White House power grab(支持亚利桑那州——联邦最高法院全票抵制白宫滥权行为)的文章。文章以全美社会备受关注的移民问题为背景,采用总分结构介绍了最高法院对“亚利桑那州自行制定其移民法案”以及“奥巴马政府(白宫)欲滥用其行政权”所作的裁决(第一段),并分别就两项裁决展开论述(第二至五段、第六至七段)。





二. 语篇分析及试题精解

VX: KZRZ2019

I ① On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday—a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. ② But on the more important matter of the **Constitution**^①, the decision was an 8-0 **defeat**^② for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

最高法院周一以 5 : 3 的投票结果裁定亚利桑那州移民法多项条款无效——对奥巴马政府来说这是场小小政策胜利。不过,在宪法这一更重要的问题上,最高法院以 8 : 0 的一致表决使企图打破联邦政府与各州间权力平衡的奥巴马政府完败。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **Constitution** [ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃn] n. 宪法

② **defeat** [dɪˈfi:t] n. 失败

● 经典搭配

① knock out (破坏、使无效)

② on the matter of (在……的问题上)

③ upset the balance of power between... (打破两者间力量的平衡,使情况向有利自身的方向发展)

· 语篇分析 ·

首段交代事件:最高法院就“亚利桑那州移民法案”作出两起裁定。关键词为:① the Supreme Court; ② decision。

①句指出裁定一:5 : 3 裁定亚利桑那州移民法多项条款无效。破折号引出对裁定的评述,突显获胜方的同时明确了矛盾双方:亚利桑那州政府 VS 联邦(奥巴马)政府。knocked out **much of** 与 a **modest** policy victory (modest 意为 not very great) 一同暗示联邦政府此轮并非大获全胜,亚利桑那州移民法案中有部分条款获肯定。

②句指出裁定二:8 : 0 裁定亚利桑那州移民法主要条款保留。8-0 defeat for... 反向对应 a modest victory,表明裁定影响;effort to upset **the balance** of power between... 暗示联邦政府与州政府本应权力均衡,而奥巴马政府却企图打破这一制衡状态。介词结构 on the more important matter of the Constitution 起限定作用,暗示最高法院对“奥巴马政府过度强调自身权力”零容忍的原因:这一企图违反宪法。

【深层解读】从特殊开篇结构及用词中洞悉作者情感态度。段中两句话浅层展示高院裁定结果,但 **modest policy victory** 与 **But on the more important matter...**, was an **8-0 defeat** 形成的强烈对比暗中传达作者站位:反对奥巴马政府做法。upset 与 effort 均取僻义,其中 upset 指 to change a plan or situation in a way that **causes troubles** “打乱、破坏[计划、形势等]”,暗含不满;而 effort (尤指需要付出诸多决心的企图)突显奥巴马政府的强势与激进,侧面诠释了最高法院作为三权分立中的司法分支,对行政分支应有的制衡作用,也由此奠定全文总体情感基调。

II ① In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority **overturned**^① three of the four **contested**^② **provisions**^③ of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. ②^{③⑥} The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization” and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. ③ Arizona had attempted to **fashion**^④ state policies that ran **parallel**^⑤ to the existing federal ones.

在这场亚利桑那州政府与联邦政府的对决中,多数法官推翻了颇具争议的亚利桑那州移民方案(命令州级和地方警察执行联邦移民法)中四项受质疑条款里的三项。只有华盛顿才有“制定统一的归化条例”以及联邦法律优先于州级法律,这两条宪法原则是毋庸置疑的。(而)亚利桑那州已企图制定与现行联邦法律并行的州政策。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **overturn** [ˌoʊvɜːˈtɜːn] *v.* 推翻, 倾覆
 ② **contest** [ˈkɒntest] *v.* 质疑, 提出异议
 ③ **provision** [prəˈvɪʒən] *n.* 规定, 条款
 ④ **fashion** [ˈfæʃən] *v.* 使成形, 做成
 ⑤ **parallel** [ˈpærəlel] *a.* 平行的

● 经典搭配

- ① have sb do sth (使某人做某事)
 ② run parallel to (与……平行)
 ③ contested provision (受质疑条款)

· 语篇分析 ·

第二至五段围绕“裁定一”展开论述。

第二段综述裁定一的投票结果及依据。关键词为: ① **Washington alone**; ② **precede**; ③ **noncontroversial**。

①句交代具体投票结果: 四项争议条款里有三项遭多数法官否决。the majority overturned three of the four provisions 呼应开篇 On a five to three vote... knocked out much of... 开启对涉案法规的细述。contested (引争议的) 与 controversial 含义相近, 两者连用突显亚利桑那州移民法案的影响力之大: 从事件本身到规定细节都饱受质疑。不定式 to have... law (have 此处为使动词, 意为“命令某人做某事”) 形为对亚利桑那移民法宗旨的补充说明, 实则暗示大法官多数票反对的原因: 州政府涉嫌侵犯联邦政府特权。

②③句解释原因 (即投票依据): 亚利桑那州已试图制定与联邦法并行的政策, 此举违反宪法。

②句提出宪法依据: 一、华盛顿 (国会所在地) 独享制定统一移民法的权力; 二、联邦法律优先于州法律。The Constitutional principles... noncontroversial 与 ①句 the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan 反差鲜明, 与 alone (唯一地) 和 precede 一起, 突出强调一条铁律: 各州有权制定自己的法律, 但宪法至高无上, 必须首先遵从宪法。注: naturalize 意为“归化、入籍”, Rule of Naturalization 实指“移民政策”, 被 uniform (统一标准的) 限定, 侧面表明美国在移民问题上不允许各州自行制定法律。

③句直击州政府要害: 已试图制定与联邦移民法并行的政策, 违反宪法。主句从州政府行动入手: 过去完成时态 had attempted to fashion state policies 表明这一企图已坐实, 因此有违“依据一”——侵犯了国会专属权; 注意 fashion 取僻意 shape or make sth “制定 (法律、政策)”。that 定语从句从州政策内容入手: ran parallel to 与 ②句 precede 对立, 因此有违“依据二”——联邦法律优于州法律, 两者不可并行。

【深层解读】首段已知最高法院对矛盾双方“州政府 VS 联邦政府”均有惩处, 而本段聚焦前者 (5:3), 预示文中结构为“总一分”形式, 后文还会细述针对后者的裁决 (8:0)。另外, 本段 ④句中的 attempted (to try to do sth, especially sth difficult) 与首段 ②句 effort 如出一辙, 动作分别由双方发出, 突显两方都很强势坚决, 一方面暗示现有联邦移民法的温和无力引发州不满, 反衬成文背景, 另一方面 ②句中的 Washington 宏观上代表联邦政府, 具体指代“立法分支 (国会)”, 提示除关注纵向的“联邦 VS 州”之间的博弈, 还应关注横向的三权分立情况, 即行政 (奥巴马政府)、立法 (国会)、司法 (最高法院) 三者间的制衡关系。

III ① Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court's liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. ② On the overturned provisions the majority held Congress had deliberately^① “occupied the field” and Arizona had thus intruded^② on the federal's privileged^③ powers.

大法官安东尼·肯尼迪以及首席大法官约翰·罗伯茨和高院自由派大法官裁定亚利桑那州肆意挑衅联邦权威。针对被推翻的 (三项) 条款, 多数大法官认为国会已慎重地“先占领域”, 因此亚利桑那州侵犯了联邦特权。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **deliberately** [dɪˈlɪbəreɪtli] *ad.* 有意地; 慎重地
 ② **intrude** [ɪnˈtruːd] *v.* 闯入, 侵入
 ③ **privileged** [ˈprɪvələdʒd] *a.* 享有特权的

● 经典搭配

- ① intrude on (侵犯, 违背)
 ② privileged powers (特权)



• 语篇分析 •

第三至五段详述裁定一中大法官争议双方(5:3)所执观点。第三、四段先介绍多数票方(5)观点。

第三段借观点明确四项争议条款中三项被认定无效的原因。关键词为:①ruled;②the majority held。

①句概述多数票方法官的裁定(ruled)。the federal sun 喻指“联邦权威”,the state flew too close to the federal sun 暗示州政府太过自行其是,藐视联邦特权(fly too close to the sun 语出希腊神话典故,详见“背景知识”),而这与宪法相悖,直接点明判决亚利桑那州败诉的原因。

②句细述多数票方法官的观点(held)。完成时态 Congress had “occupied the field” 细说原因:作为联邦立法分支的国会已“先占领域(即移民立法)”,依照宪法,州政府不得再有任何介入(“occupy the field”详见“背景知识”),副词 deliberately 强调国会不仅“先占”而已,而且是按计划执行的慎重之举,加倍突显亚利桑那州属明知故犯,法官裁决理据充分;federal’s privileged powers 呼应上段 Washington alone,具体指“作为联邦政府分支之一的国会不容侵犯的专权”。

【深层解读】两句话中的关键词... ruled 与 the majority held... 提示本段是继上段笼统介绍后的细化说明,进一步明确裁定内容及原因;而两段反复对原因着墨无非想加以强调,故为潜在考点。两句中均涉及难理解信息,如①句裁定中的 flew too close to the federal sun 以及②句原因中的 occupied the field,但根据前两段已知信息“州多项条款被推翻、州制定了与联邦法并行的移民政策,违背宪法原则”,不难推断裁定内容。②句中 Congress(国会)看似突兀,实际回应上段 Washington,突出强调联邦(具体为立法机构)权威;联邦法优先于州法,故能推知“先占领域”大致含义。

• 真题精解 •

36. Three provisions of Arizona’s plan were overturned because they _____.	36. 亚利桑那州方案中的三项条款被推翻,原因在于它们_____。
[A] disturbed the power balance between different states	[A] 打破了各州间的权力平衡
[B] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law	[B] 逾越了联邦移民法的权威
[C] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers	[C] 剥夺了联邦警察的宪法权力
[D] contradicted both the federal and state policies	[D] 与联邦及州政策都有所抵触

【精准定位】第二段②③句指出,宪法规定“只有国会才有权制定统一的移民法;联邦法优先于州法”,而亚利桑那州已试图制定与联邦法并行的政策;第三段②句进一步明确多数大法官意见:国会已“先占领域”,亚利桑那州因此侵犯了联邦特权,故[B]正确。

【命题解密】[B]是对第三段②句后半部分的细化,其中 overstepped 与 intrude on、the authority of federal... 与 federal’s privileged powers 属同义表达。

[A]源于首段②句 upset the balance of power,但文中主体为“联邦政府 VS 各州之间”,而非“各州之间”。[C]是对第二段①句 have state... enforce federal immigration law 的过度解读,亚利桑那州仅要求州警察执法,并未(也无法)剥夺联邦警察权力。[D]偷换概念,案件焦点是“州政策是否侵犯联邦特权”,而非“政策内容不统一、有矛盾”;另外,亚利桑那州移民法案本就属于州政策,不会自相矛盾。

【技巧总结】由“下题针对第四段设题”推知本题对应的内容为前三段;而第三段②句 the overturned provision、the majority held(hold 引出“观点、依据”)分别对应题干信息 Three provisions... were overturned以及 because,故该句实为直接线索;句中“occupied the field”虽不明其意,但 and... thus... 明显为“结论性内容”,再结合上段②③句对宪法原则的强调,不难判定答案。

IV ①^[27] However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to **verify**^① the legal status of people who come in contact with law **enforcement**^②.

② That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

不过,法官们表示亚利桑那州警察可以对他们认为身份可疑的人口进行身份核查。因为国会一直设想未来联邦和州政府 in 移民政策上能够通力合作,也明确鼓励州官员与联邦同事间能够共享信息,彼此协作。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **verify** ['verɪfaɪ] *v.* 核实;查证

② **enforcement** [en'fɔ:smənt] *n.* 执行

① come in contact with (接触到)

② law enforcement (执法)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段借观点补充说明四项争议条款中一项被保留的原因。关键词为:① the Justices said; ② because。

①句转而指出大法官认可的条款(said):允许州警察核查人口身份。However... would be allowed to... 转换视角,开始就获准条款展开介绍。come in contact with law enforcement 字面意思为“接触到、遇到执法”,即,(某人)受执法机关怀疑而发生接触,故此指“(某人)疑似非法移民”。

②句解释原因(because):国会希望移民问题上联邦与各州能够通力合作。envision 意为 to imagine sth that you think might happen in the future, esp. sth that you think will be good “展望(尤指美好的事)”,has always envisioned 暗示移民问题复杂难解,国会很希望联邦和各州能够联手,因此明确鼓励大家互通信息(explicitly encourages...),但更深层的实质性合作一直未达成,而亚利桑那州移民方案中这一条款正好是个契机,故获准保留。

【深层解读】本段从结构来看为插入段:上两段聚焦 5:3 中的“5”,下段聚焦“3”,均围绕“4 项争议内容中被推翻的 3 项”展开,而本段介绍“未遭推翻(即获认可)的 1 项”;看似是简单补充,实际上暗中回应首段裁决二,将含混的文意明朗化(把两项裁决串成一案):首段②句“奥巴马政府完败”实指“大法官全票支持各州有权盘查疑似移民身份(The Justices 指代“全体法官”)”,为下文介绍奥巴马政府对裁决的不满与专断做好铺垫。

· 真题精解 ·

37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?	37. 由第四段可知,大法官认可下列哪项内容?
[A] Congress's intervention in immigration enforcement.	[A] 国会可以对移民执法问题进行干预。
[B] Federal officers' duty to withhold immigrants' information.	[B] 联邦官员有责任对移民的信息保密。
[C] States' legitimate role in immigration enforcement.	[C] 各州在移民执法问题上有其合法作用。
[D] States' independence from federal immigration law.	[D] 各州不受联邦移民法的约束。

【精准定位】第四段①句指出:大法官表示允许亚利桑那州警察对疑似非法移民者进行法律身份核查。可见,大法官认同各州在移民执法问题上的合法角色,[C]正确。

【命题解密】[C]中 States' legitimate role 和 immigration enforcement 分别对应①句中 Arizona police would be allowed to 和 verify the legal status。

[A]把第四段②句“对法官之所以同意各州有权核查移民身份的解释,即国会希望各州与联邦在移民问题上合作”曲解为“法官认同国会干预执法”。[B]利用第四段暗含之意“法官支持国会意愿”干扰,但②句后半句“国会鼓励联邦与各州在移民问题上能共享信息”与“对信息保密”矛盾;其次选项将文中“移民事务相关信息”缩小为“移民者信息”。[D]利用全段总基调“认可州执法权”干扰,但“独立于联



邦法之外”属臆造内容,违背上下文对宪法“联邦法优先于州法”的强调。

[技巧总结]针对段落内容的细节题通常选项信息繁多,可以先进行纵向对比分析,把信息化整为零,分别比对原文。本题的选项共涉及三个主体:1)国会、2)联邦官员、3)各州;而题干锁定的①句仅提及“州警察”,故可以锁定答案的主体为“各州”。其次在文中寻找各主体的对应行为:1)设想联邦和各州在移民执法上能合作(②句)、2)被国会鼓励和各州同事分享信息、3)被法官允许盘查疑似移民身份、4)被国会鼓励与联邦合作。很明显只有第三项([C])能与题干信息“大法官认可”对应,其余项实质上是国会认可的内容。

V ① Two of the three objecting Justices—Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas—agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules **conflicted**^① with the federal **statute**^②. ②^③ The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more **robust**^③ defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

投反对票的三位大法官中,塞缪尔·阿里托和克拉伦斯·托马斯赞同这一宪法逻辑,但在“亚利桑那移民法中哪些条款与联邦法规相抵触”这一问题上,他们持不同意见。唯一主要异议来自大法官安东宁·斯卡利亚,他为可以追溯到《外国人与煽动叛乱法案》的州级特权进行了更强有力的辩护。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **conflict** [kɒnflɪkt] *v.* 冲突
② **statute** [ˈstætʃuːt] *n.* 法规;法令
③ **robust** [rəʊˈbʌst] *a.* 强有力的

- ① agree with(同意)
② conflict with(与……相抵触、冲突)
③ go back to(追溯到)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段详细介绍反对票方(3)大法官所执观点。关键词为:objecting。
①句介绍其中两位法官观点:认可联邦特权,但不认同三项条款侵权。this Constitutional logic 回指上文 Constitutional principles,即判决依据(第二段②句):只有国会才能制定统一的归化法,联邦法律优先于各州法律。agree with... but disagree about 结构呈现出两位法官“有保留的反对意见”:承认宪法所规定的联邦特权,但并不认同三项条款与联邦移民法相抵触。
②句介绍另一位较激进法官的态度:坚决强调州特权。only major objection 反向呼应上句 agreed with...,表明安东宁与前两位法官的态度差异:完全反对多数票方观点,即,不认可宪法规定的“联邦特权”;even more robust defense(robust 指“强有力的”)凸显其维护州特权的坚决立场,going back to... 暗示这一法案订立之初认可各州拥有处理移民事务的权力。
【深层解读】首段已知全文立意重在“裁定二”(on the more important matter...),即“批判奥巴马政府滥权、肯定州应有权利”,而本段聚焦的是裁定一当中的少数方看法,因此并非全文主要段落,故若涉及命题,更多只会侧重段落细节,解题时应结合段落主旨而非全文主旨。

· 真题精解 ·

38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts _____. [A] stood in favor of the states [B] supported the federal statute [C] undermined the states' interests [D] violated the Constitution	38. 从第五段可以推知,《外国人和煽动叛乱法案》_____ [A] 维护各州利益 [B] 支持联邦法规 [C] 损害各州利益 [D] 违反了宪法
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[精准定位]第五段②句末表明,州政府特权可追溯到《外国人和煽动叛乱法案》,即此法案是支持州级拥有特权的,Antonin 法官正是以此为论据极力捍卫州特权,因此[A]正确。

[命题解密][A]由第五段②句后半句提炼而出,对短语 going back to 的正确理解是解题关键。

[B]利用惯常思维“任何法案理应遵循、支持联邦法规”干扰,背离文意及实际。[C]将 going back to 内含的“顺承逻辑”曲解为“反向对立关系”。[D]从“亚利桑那移民法诸多条款被判违宪,《法案》肯定州特权”简单推出“该法案违宪”,脱离语境。

[技巧总结]本题形式上考查细节,微观看实际考查短语认知;但宏观上更要考查对(就争议问题的)人物态度的把握。第五段针对 5:3 投票中的少数反对票展开,题干所涉法案位于②句末,而该句聚焦的是反对者中最激进的法官看法(即坚决维护州特权),going back to... 整个结构既然是作为这一特权的限定修饰语,则法案只能扮演“支撑法官观点”的角色,[B]和[D]与“州特权”无关,[C]与法官态度相反,只有[A]是大法官提及该法案的用意。

VI ① The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as “a shocking **assertion**^① of federal executive power”. ②^{③④} The White House argued that Arizona’s laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. ③ In effect, the White House claimed that it could **invalidate**^② any otherwise **legitimate**^④ state law that it disagrees with.

最高法院 8:0 投票反对奥巴马总统的原因在于“其对于联邦行政权令人震惊的维护”,诚如塞缪尔·阿里托在其反对意见中所述。白宫认为亚利桑那州移民法与自己的执法优先权相抵触,即便州法律一字一句严格遵循联邦法律。事实上,白宫断言自己可以废除任何其他虽合法却不被白宫认可的州级法律。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **assertion** [ə'sə:ʃən] *n.* 声明

② **invalidate** [ɪn'vælidet] *v.* 使无效

③ **legitimate** [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət] *a.* 合法的

① turn on (以……为中心,取决于)

② comply with (遵守;符合)

③ to the letter (丝毫不差;不折不扣)

④ in effect (实际上,事实上)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·

第六、七段围绕裁定二展开论述。

第六段具体论述裁定二的投票结果及其依据。关键词为:8:0 objection。

①句解释裁定二(8:0)原因:白宫企图滥用权力。turn on(意为 if a situation turns on a particular thing or idea, it **depends on** that thing“取决于”)体现因果逻辑;what... describes in... as... 引出“阿里托法官在反对意见中的说辞”,借以呈现促成此裁决的“白宫不当之举(a shocking assertion of...)”;shocking(让人震惊的/愤慨的)修饰 assertion(意为 the act of stating or claiming sth **strongly**“强烈主张”)突显奥巴马(政府)公然蔑视“各权力之间分立与制衡”这一宪法原则,由此招致法官全票否决。注:由首段背景说明可知,8:0 裁决具体针对的是亚利桑那州移民法中获准保留的一项条款,也就是第四段中所述的“州警察有权对疑似非法移民进行盘查”。

②③句借白宫(奥巴马政府)说辞展示其滥权表现。两句虽为并列结构(The White House argued, the White House claimed),但其实通过 argue(提出理由[说明])与 claim([无证据]断言、声称)暗藏的态度递变以及③句中 In effect(用以“引出事实”)逐层展现奥巴马政府过错:白宫执法优先权虽为宪法规定,但“冠州以罪名”应属联邦法院特权,白宫有越权之嫌;而事实上也确实越权了——声称自己有权推翻任何其不认可的州法律,无视联邦立法机构权威(总统提出反对后仍需国会复议)。注:③句中 otherwise 为生僻用法;in other respects“在其他方面;亦”,该词与 any 一起彰显白宫的权力跋扈;不止是



移民法而已,其他方面的州法律,但凡不为我认可,就算合法也不能生效。

【深层解读】argue(to state, giving reasons, that sth is true)及 claim(to state that sth is true, even though it has not been proved)两词突显奥巴马政府言论带有强烈主观色彩:自认有理有据,但却未经事实论证,再加上 a shocking assertion 也已对此做了铺垫,尽现奥巴马政府“自视最高唯一决策者”的咄咄逼人之势,又一次暗示作者站位(支持 8:0 裁决),同时为下文批驳竖起鲜明的靶子。

• 真题精解 •

39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement _____. [A] is dependent on the states' support [B] is established by federal statutes [C] outweighs that held by the states [D] rarely goes against state laws	39. 白宫宣称其执法权____。 [A] 倚赖各州支持 [B] 基于联邦法规规定 [C] 大于各州执法权 [D] 鲜少与州法律抵触
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【精准定位】第六段②③句指出,白宫认定亚利桑那州法律与其执法优先权相抵触;它更有权宣布任何它不认可的州法律无效,故[C]正确。

【命题解密】[C]是对②③句白宫说辞的总结:outweighs ... the states 是对 priorities、could invalidate any... state law 的概括。

[A]与原文相悖;奥巴马政府极力凸显自身行政权,全然漠视各州应有的行政权。[B]与“最高法院一致裁决反对奥巴马总统”的大背景相矛盾。[D]对②句提到的... state laws complied with federal statute ... 断章取义,但该内容意在凸显白宫的专断:就算州法律与联邦条文法完全吻合,也仍然冒犯其特权。

【技巧总结】当所有选项方向性非常明确时,除了细节定位以外,还应借助段落、段群或全文主旨解題。本題四个选项“黑白分明”: [A]、[B]和[D]中的“遵循联邦法规、依赖各州、尊重各州法规”均体现“奥巴马政府循规蹈矩的乖形象”,而这完全背离开篇就指出的“8:0 全票反对奥巴马政府”以及本段对该内容的细述,所以本題利用主旨便可迎刃而解。

Ⅶ ① Some powers do belong **exclusively**^① to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. ② But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. ③ It never did so. ④^④ The Administration^② was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry out Congress's immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. ⑤ Every Justice **rightly**^③ rejected this **remarkable**^④ claim.

联邦政府确实在一些问题上拥有专属权,其中包括对公民身份和边界的控制权。但是如果国会想阻止各州自行其是对移民身份进行核查,它有权如此。(可)国会从未这么做过。实质上奥巴马政府宣称的是:因为它自己不想执行国会在移民事务上的意愿,所以任何州也不允许执行。每位大法官理当抵制这一惊人言论。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ① **exclusively** [ɪk'sklʊsɪvli] *ad.* 唯一地;专有地
- ② **administration** [əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən] *n.* 管理;行政
- ③ **rightly** ['raɪtli] *ad.* 合适地;恰当地
- ④ **remarkable** [rɪ'mɑ:kəbl] *a.* 值得注意的;惊人的

- **经典搭配**
- ① in essence (实际上,其实)
- ② carry out (执行、贯彻、完成、实现)

• 语篇分析 •

第七段详细阐述裁定二中大法官所执观点。关键词为: **rightly rejected**。
①句让步认可联邦政府在某些问题上的专权。注意此处 federal government 并非宏观意义上的三权合一的联邦当局,而是专指行政分支,即 Obama Administration。强调词 do(的确)与表“部分”的 some



powers,连同②句首词 But 一起,表明上下文为“……倒是事实,但……”的逻辑,即本句旨在为下文“批驳”作铺垫。and 表句内语意递进,将联邦行政机构专权范围直接挂钩本文聚焦的内容。

②至⑤句转而揭示奥巴马政府越权之举,阐释大法官一致反对的理由。

②③句对比立法分支的做法侧面反衬行政分支之过。两句中 it 均回指 Congress, so 回指 to prevent... status,句间暗含转折逻辑,即 it could, (but) it never did so. to prevent... status 细化①句 control of citizenship,两句言外之意为:三权分立宪制下,国会也有权干涉州执法,却从未干涉过,而奥巴马政府企图“一家独大”,有悖宪法原则。

④句明确指出行政分支之过。The administration 与①句 the federal government 同指,视角回到联邦政府说明其言行;in essence asserting(in essence = when you consider the most important points,用于“引出最重要的点”),呼应上段③句 In effect, (the White House) claimed,进一步明确奥巴马政府言行的要害之处:越过、甚至背离国会意愿,对州执法横加干涉。it didn't want to..., no state should be allowed... either(我不想,各州也别想)突显奥巴马政府“横向无视国会、纵向无视州权力”的独断专横。

⑤句顺而重申裁决并表明其公正性。remarkable(非凡、不同寻常的)为褒词贬用,实际强调奥巴马政府言行“远超容忍程度”;Every justice rejected... 呼应开篇以及上段 8-0 objection to President Obama,以副词 rightly(公正地,正确地)收束全篇,昭示作者对“0 支持裁定结果”的赞许。

【深层解读】考研阅读文章结尾段常常也是“观点总结段”,为了既体现论述的客观又突显自身观点,常常采取“让步→转折”的论证形式,即“先对敌方进行部分肯定,后转而发起批驳”。本段首句让步肯定奥巴马政府的法定权力,随后痛斥其“可恨之处(公然越权)”,并在结尾对法官裁决(对其遏制)表示“大快人心”,实现全篇的圆合。

· 真题精解 ·

40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?	40. 从最后一段可以了解到什么?
[A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.	[A] 移民问题常由国会定夺。
[B] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.	[B] 奥巴马政府在移民问题上居主导地位。
[C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.	[C] 大法官想要加强自己同国会间的合作。
[D] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.	[D] 大法官准备限制奥巴马政府的权力。

【精准定位】第七段④句明确,联邦政府断言只要自己不愿履行国会的移民意愿,它也有权阻止各州履行;⑤句转而指出,所有法官对该断言一致投出反对票。因此,法院裁决意在打击奥巴马政府滥用行政权,限制其滥权之举,[D]符合文意。

【命题解密】[D]是对大法官一边倒裁定的概括,体现裁决意图:要通过限制奥巴马政府权力,维持“白宫 VS 国会、联邦 VS 州”间的权力平衡。

[A]将②句国会权力“也可干预各州的移民执法问题”放大扭曲为“决定移民问题”。[B]把④句“白宫宣称内容”偷换为“事实”,事实上这一宣称遭到高院一致反对。[C]过度解读④⑤句内容:大法官在移民问题上确实认可国会意愿,但“加强与之的合作”首先在文中并无依据,其次高院作为联邦司法机构,实际上独立于行政、立法之外,三权合一却又相互制衡,因而不会与任何方合作。

【技巧总结】文章最后一题常落脚于全文,所以“态度题”或“标题题”是常见题型,但也应切记,其他题型同样与全文主题密切相关,正确项不会落在“配角或次要情节”上。本文主人公为“最高法院、联邦政府(白宫、奥巴马政府)、亚利桑那州政府”,核心事件为“移民法案”,[A]涉及事件,[C]涉及主人公(大法官),但国会只是文中配角;[B]淡定指出奥巴马政府在移民问题上的权力,丝毫没有全篇“博弈较量”的汹涌之感;只有[D]既围绕主人公展开,又体现“博弈较量”。



一. 总体分析

本文摘自 *Nature*《自然》2012 年 04 月 26 日一篇题为 *Make Social Sciences Relevant* (使社会科学更具相关性) 的文章。作者指出社会科学家不应局限于学科问题和内部辩论, 而应加强跨学科合作, 致力于解决全球性问题, 按照“指出问题‘社会科学在应对全球性挑战中贡献不足’(第一至三段)——分析原因‘社会科学对现实问题缺乏恰当、全面的关注’(第四、五段)——提出解决方案‘合理利用基金, 投入跨领域合作, 解决全球性问题’(第六、七段)”的脉络行文。

二. 语篇分析

I The social sciences are **flourishing**^①. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside **academia**^②. According to the *World Social Science Report 2010*, the number of social-science students worldwide has **swollen**^③ by about 11% every year since 2000.

II Yet this **enormous**^④ resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges including climate change, security, **sustainable**^⑤ development and health. (41) _____ Humanity has the necessary **agro-technological**^⑥ tools to **eradicate**^⑦ hunger, from genetically engineered crops to **artificial**^⑧ fertilizers^⑨. Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

III (42) _____ This is a shame — the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To **paraphrase**^⑩ the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative **destruction**^⑪.

社会科学正蓬勃发展。至 2005 年, 来自世界各领域的专业社会科学家已有近 50 万, 他们活跃于学术界内外。根据《2010 世界社会科学报告》, 自 2000 年以来, 全球社会科学专业的学生数量每年以约 11% 的速度增长。

但是, 如此巨大的资源并没有为应对当今诸多全球性挑战(包括气候变化、安全问题、可持续发展及健康问题)做出足够贡献。(41) _____

人类已经拥有了从转基因作物到人工肥料的各种必要农业技术工具来消除饥饿。(然而)这里的问题也是社会性的, 如粮食、财富和繁荣的组织与分布。

(42) _____ 这真令人遗憾——社科界本应正在抓住这一机遇提升自己在现实世界的影响力。套用卓越的社会科学家约瑟夫·熊彼特的话: 没有创造性的毁坏就没有彻底的革新。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **flourishing** ['flaʊrɪʃɪŋ] *a.* 繁荣的
- ② **academia** [ækə'di:mɪə] *n.* 学术界
- ③ **swell** [swel] *v.* 增加, 上涨
- ④ **enormous** [ɪ'nɔ:məs] *a.* 庞大的, 巨大的
- ⑤ **sustainable** [sə'steɪnəbəl] *a.* 可持续的
- ⑥ **agro-technological** 农业技术的
- ⑦ **eradicate** [ɪ'rædɪkeɪt] *v.* 根除

- ⑧ **artificial** [ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃəl] *a.* 人造的
- ⑨ **fertilizer** ['fɜ:tɪlaɪzə] *n.* 肥料
- ⑩ **paraphrase** ['pærəfreɪz] *v.* (用更容易理解的文字) 解释
- ⑪ **destruction** [dɪ'strʌkʃən] *n.* 破坏, 毁灭

● 经典搭配

as of 直至, 在……时

· 语篇分析 ·

第一至三段为文章第一部分, 提出问题情形: 社会科学在蓬勃发展, 却在应对全球性挑战中贡献不足。
第一段从正面现象入手: 社会科学在蓬勃发展。



①句直接断言指出:社会科学在蓬勃发展。The social sciences 指社会科学大门类(以“社会现象”为研究对象,与另一大门类“自然科学”相对)之下的各学科,如政治学、社会心理学等。are flourishing 生动说明社会科学的蓬勃发展,日益兴盛。

②③句以数据说明①句。三个时间点连线 since 2000... As of 2005... Report 2010..., 体现关注时段——2000 年至今; worldwide 同义复现 in the world, 体现关注范围——全球范围。

②句关注“现有社会科学家 (professional social scientists)”: almost half a million、from all fields in the world、both inside and outside academia 说明其人数众多、非常活跃。

③句关注“社会科学专业学生/社会科学后备力量 (social-science students)”: swollen by about 11% every year 展现其人数增长迅猛。

第二段转而指出问题情形:如此巨大的资源(蓬勃发展的社会科学)却在应对全球性挑战上贡献不足。

第一句提出问题:社会科学在应对全球挑战上贡献不足。句首 Yet 从“正面现象”转入“问题情形”。this enormous resource 回指首段所述“社会科学蓬勃发展”,并明确肯定这是巨大的资源(拥有无限潜能)。is not contributing enough... 则说明问题所在、暗示作者不满:社会科学并未就应对全球挑战做出足够贡献。二者反差体现作者希冀:社会科学应进行合理调整,做出应有贡献。

之后为空格 41。空格后两句指出,“饥饿问题(全球化问题之一)的解决”急需社会科学界的努力(即:现有贡献不足)。eradicate hunger、Here 回指衔接,体现两句共同关注问题; the problems 暗示句间转折(语义重点在于后者)。

空格后第一句指出消除饥饿的“技术问题(has the necessary agro-technological tools)”已经基本解决。句子以 Humanity has sth to do sth 结构肯定人类已经拥有解决饥饿问题的技术手段。

空格后第二句转而指出当前挑战在于解决与之相关的“社会性问题(problems... social)”。句子以判断句式 Here, the problems are... 明确消除饥饿问题的关键。句中 Here 承上指代“消除饥饿”; too 提示空格处已经列举类似“饥饿问题”的例子(也是全球挑战,解决关键也在于社会问题)。

第三段聚焦具体事例、凸显问题:社会科学家并未意识到问题所在。

段首为空格 42。空格后第一句(对空格内容)做出评论:这令人遗憾。主句 This is a shame 直接评判,暗示空格处提及了“社科界的某种不当举措(This 所指)”。破折号之后以虚拟语气(... should be doing... 意为“本应正在……,实际却正采取相反的错误做法”)指出传达作者对社科界(the community)的不满、指出其原本应采取的正确做法:抓住“这一机遇”提升自己在现实世界的影响力。本句暗示:1. 社科界一直以来都偏向纸上谈兵,现实影响力有限(raise its influence in the real world)。2. 空格处提及“有利于社科界提升影响力的某一机会(事件/政策等)”,并指出社科界并未抓住这一机会,而是采取了相反的错误做法。

空格后第二句援引社会科学家熊彼得之言强化上句观点:社会科学家应接受(上述)变化。句子以 There is no A without B 结构表达必然条件关系“只有有 B,才能有 A”。B(creative destruction) 回应上句 the opportunity, 指向空格提及的某种“行动/事件”,并说明其“创新性、颠覆性”; A(radical innovation) 则兼具“全球问题取得突破性进展”及“社会科学发生基本改变,其影响力得以提高”之意,表明作者希冀。

IV Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary^① problems and internal^② scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external^③ impact. Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords “environmental change” or “climate change” have increased rapidly since 2004. (43) _____

V When social scientists do tackle^④ practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example. And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation^⑤ of knowledge is doubtful.

如今,社会科学主要关注学科问题和内部学术辩论,而不是具有外部影响的话题。分析显示,关键词含有“环境变化”或者“气候变化”的论文的数量自 2004 年以来迅速增长。(43)

当社会科学家确实应对实际问题时,他们的研究范围通常只限于当地;例如,比利时(的社科专家)主要对“贫困对比利时的影响”感兴趣。社科界的工作是否对总体知识积累有很大贡献尚令人怀疑。



① **disciplinary** ['dɪsɪplɪnəri] a. 学科的② **internal** [ɪn'tɜːnl] a. 内部的③ **external** [ɪk'stɜːnl] a. 外部的④ **tackle** ['tækəl] v. 处理⑤ **accumulation** [əkjʊ'mjuːleɪʃən] n. 积聚, 累积

· 语篇分析 ·

第四、五段具体分析社会科学界就应对全球挑战贡献不足的原因(当今社会科学界存在的问题)。

第四段指出问题:当前社会科学具有“学科封闭性”以及“实用局限性”。

①句概述问题:如今的社会科学主要聚焦“学科问题和内部学术讨论”,而非“具有外部影响的现实问题”。句子以取舍结构 are largely focused on A rather than B (largely 意为“很大程度上,主要地”)说明当前社会科学界的总体倾向,但同时也排除特例存在(为后文埋以伏笔)。对比 disciplinary/internal Vs external 凸显社会科学的“封闭”, scholarly debates 暗示其“纸上谈兵”。

②句列举事实:包含“全球问题关键词”的社科论文发表数量增加。“environmental change” or “climate change”部分代整体,指向上句具有外部影响的话题(topics with external impact),即文章关注的“全球挑战(global challenges)”。have increased rapidly 则肯定关于这些话题的论文数量迅速增长,即:社科界对此类问题的关注在提升。

随后为空格 43。②句与①句主旨显然相悖,故空格句应与②句形成转折(指出现有关注远远不够),从而回归论证①句主旨。

第五段进一步指出问题:社会科学即便关注实际问题,也具有“地域局限性”(各国社科界各自为营,未能通力合作、共同应对全球性挑战)。

①句指出社科界即便关注实际问题时,也具有“地域局限性”。When 从句以“do+动词原形”强调结构 do tackle practical issues,承接上段所述“总体趋势(largely focused on...)”提出“特例情形”:社会科学家真的关注实际问题之时。主句则指出此时依然存在问题:研究范围只限于当地(local)、而非全球(global)。冒号后以“比利时情形”为例说明,其中第一个 Belgium 指比利时的社科界;第二个 Belgium 指“比利时范围内的”,回应 local、明确社科研究的“地域/国家局限性”。

②句进一步质疑社科界对“全球性问题”的贡献。句子整体以 whether... is doubtful 传递作者质疑(可视为作者回应第二段首句“社会科学界就应对全球挑战贡献不足”)。the community 回指前句第一个 Belgium,乃至全球各自为营的社科界;an overall accumulation of knowledge 与前句第二个 Belgium 相对,是解决全球问题的根本。

VI The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. (44) _____ This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today's economic climate.

VII The **trick**^① is to **direct**^② these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category **specifically**^③ targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that the system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category. This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45) _____ That should create more **collaborative**^④ **endeavors**^⑤ and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

问题未必在于可用资金数目的多少。(44) _____ 只要所用方向正确,这个数目足够了。在当今经济环境下,那些抱怨缺乏资金的社会科学家不应该期望更多了。

诀窍在于更合理地运用这些资金。欧盟框架计划下的基金项目长久以来一直有一个专门面向社会科学家的类别。今年,有人提议应对该体制加以改变:拟于2014年实施的新方案“地平线2020”中不会再有这一类别。这引发了社会科学家的抗议。但该方案的本意并非是要忽视社会科学,而是完全相反。(45) _____ 这将会激发更多的协作性努力,有助于开发直接针对解决全球性问题的项目。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① **trick** [trɪk] *n.* 窍门, 技巧
 ② **direct** [daɪ'rekt] *v.* 控制, 管理
 ③ **specifically** [spɪ'sɪfɪkəli] *ad.* 专门地, 特地
 ④ **collaborative** [kə'læbəreɪv] *a.* 合作的, 协作的

- ⑤ **endeavor** [ɪn'devə] *n.* 努力

● 经典搭配

- ① not necessarily 不一定, 未必
 ② so long as 只要

· 语篇分析 ·



第六、七段提出解决方案。

第六段退步指出问题根源并非资金缺乏。

第一句直接否定“资金匮乏”是问题所在。The problem 概指全文讨论问题“社会科学就应对全球挑战贡献不足”。is not necessarily the amount of available funding 形成委婉否定、引领下文论述: 即便资金不够充分, 也并非根本问题。

之后出现空格 44。空格后第一句指出, 只要使用方向正确, “这个数字的资金”已经足够。由 This ... amount 可推知: 空格涉及“投入社科研究的具体资金量”。adequate 肯定该资金量已经足够。so long as 引出“足够”的条件: 资金使用方向正确条件(暗示当前使用不当)。

空格后第二句强化观点: 当今经济环境下, 社会科学家不应再抱怨资金匮乏。本句有两层内涵: 一、社会科学家常以“资金匮乏”为自己对解决全球问题贡献不足进行辩解。二、作者驳斥: (若使用方向正确, 现有资金数目已经够用) 且鉴于当今经济不景气的情形, 即便并不丰足、社科学家也不应期待更多。

第七段进而给出解决之道: 合理地运用现有基金(投入到跨领域协作以解决全球性问题)。

① 句点明作者建议: 更合理运用资金。The trick is... (trick 意为 a good method “诀窍、技巧”) 表明本段开始论述解决方案: direct these funds better (these funds 回指上段 This is an adequate amount; direct 意为 to control or be in charge of sth “管理、控制”) 明确解决之道: 合理利用现有资金。

②至⑤句借事例具体说明应“如何合理使用基金”。

②③④句介绍事例: 欧某框架计划提议取消面向社会科学家的专项基金、这引发了抗议。三句以 have long had... This year... This has resulted in... 形成时间链条: 一直以来欧盟都设立针对社科领域的专项基金(a category specifically targeted at social scientists.) → 今年欧盟意欲取消该专项基金(the system be changed/ would not have such a category.) → 这一提议引发社科学家的抗议(protests from social scientists)。

⑤句作者进行评论: 这并非是忽视社会科学, 而是完全相反(充分肯定欧盟改革)。句子以取舍判断句式 But this is not...; rather... (这不是...而是...) 回应上句“抗议”——这并非忽视社会科学(所以不应抗议); 而是完全相反(有益于社会科学、理应支持)。

之后出现空格 45。空格后句子指出: “那”将生成更多的协作行为, 有助于解决全球问题。That should create... and help to develop... (That 回指前文, should 表示预期, 意为“应该、可能”) 以两个暗存因果关系的并列从句说明“积极影响”: 生成更多协作行为(more collaborative endeavors), 从而更加致力于解决全球问题(aimed directly at solving global problems)。本句暗示: 空格内容(That)顺承前一句, 继续介绍欧盟基金改革的良好意图。

[A] The idea is to force social scientists to **integrate**^① their work with other categories, including health and **demographic**^② change; food security; **marine**^③ research and the bio-economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.

[B] The solution is to change the **mindset**^④ of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.

[A] 其本意是要促使社会科学家将其自身工作与其他范畴相结合, 包括健康和人口变化; 食品安全; 海洋研究和生物经济; 清洁高效能源; 及包容、创新、安全的社会。

[B] 解决办法是改变学术界的思维方式及其对学术界主要目标的认识。全球挑战和社会革新应该得到科学家, 尤其是年轻科学家更多的关注。



[C] It could be that we are **evolving**^⑤ two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly **specialized**^⑥ journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.

[D] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.

[E] These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. **Stemming**^⑦ climate change, for example, is as much about changing **consumption**^⑧ patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.

[F] Despite these factors, many social scientists seem **reluctant**^⑨ to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within **cross-cutting**^⑩ topics of sustainable development.

[G] During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds — including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate — varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%. [545 words]

[C]可能我们正在形成两类社会科学家群体:一类是学科导向型,在高度专业化期刊上发表文章;一类是问题导向型,在诸如“政策简报”的地方发表文章。
[D]但是,总量依然很少:2010年,全球发表的100,000篇社会科学论文中,大约有1600篇含有这些关键词之一。
[E]这些问题的根本原因均在于人类行为:所有这些问题不仅要求发展科技,还要求人类改变行为、进行社会革新。例如,阻止气候变化不仅关乎开发清洁能源,而且关乎改变消费模式、提高税收接受度。
[F]尽管存在这些种种因素,许多社会科学家似乎并不愿意去应对此类问题。且在欧洲,有些人正竭力反对一项“终止专用于社会科学研究的项目,而将其融入可持续发展的跨领域课题”的提案。
[G]20世纪90年代晚期,国家对社会科学与人文学科的投入在总研发基金(包括政府、高等教育机构、非营利组织和企业)中所占比例约从4%到25%不等;大多数欧洲国家在15%左右。

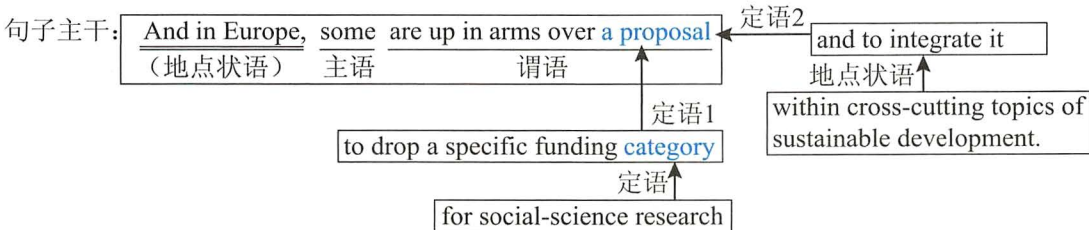
· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①integrate ['ɪntɪɡreɪt] v. 使……完整;使……成整体 (A项)
- ②demographic [ˌdeməˈɡræfɪk] a. 人口统计学的 (A项)
- ③marine [məˈriːn] a. 海洋的 (A项)
- ④mindset ['maɪndset] n. 心态,思维方式 (B项)
- ⑤evolve [ɪˈvɒlv] v. 发展 (C项)
- ⑥specialized ['speʃəlaɪzd] a. 专业的 (C项)

- ⑦stem [stem] v. 阻止 (E项)
- ⑧consumption [kən'sʌmpʃən] n. 消费;消耗 (E项)
- ⑨reluctant [rɪˈlʌktənt] a. 不情愿的;勉强的 (F项)
- ⑩cross-cutting n. 跨领域,交叉 (F项)

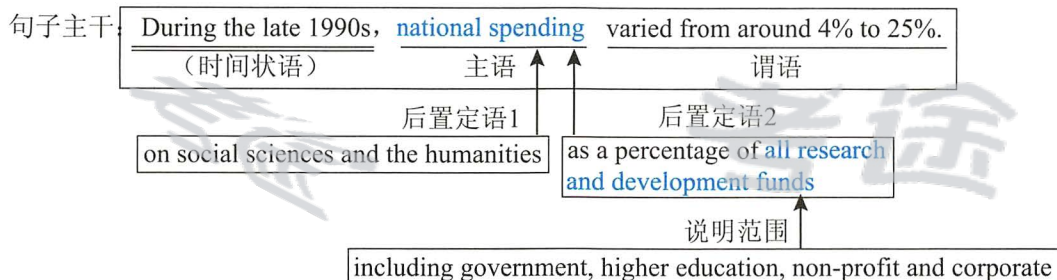
● 经典搭配
be up in arms over sth 对某事强烈反对 (F项)

1. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.



功能注释:该句主干部分采用了 be up in arms over sth 说明有些人(some)对一项提议(a proposal)的强烈反对。to... and to... 具体说明该提议的内容“终止专用于社会科学研究的基金项目,而将其融入可持续发展的跨领域课题”。

2. During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds — including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate — varied from around 4% to 25%.



功能注释:该句主语部分较长,带有多层次的修饰成分:介词短语 on... 直接修饰 national spending, 而 as a percentage of... 是修饰 national spending on... 这一整体,破折号中的介词结构具体说明 all research and development funds 所包括的范围。

三. 试题精解

• 选项分析 •

[A] 其目的是促进社会科学与其他学科领域协同合作。

【要点解析】The idea is to... 暗示上文提及“某种想法或做法”,选项重在说明其良好目的。第七段论及“欧盟意欲调整社科基金”的提案,并以 the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite 说明提案初衷良好,两者可能密切相关。**【可选空格】**空 45。

[B] 解决办法是改变学术界思维方式和对其目标的认识,全球性挑战应该受到更多关注。

【要点解析】The solution 及关键词 the academic community/Global challenge/social innovation 表明选项就全文讨论问题“学术界对全球性挑战和社会革新的关注度不足”提出解决方案,而文章第七段也是针对社科界存在的问题提出解决方案,二者可能关联。**【可选空格】**空 45。

[C] 社会科学家正在形成两类群体:学科导向型和问题导向型。

【要点解析】It could be that 表明选项是对上文某一现象的推测或原因分析,两组关键词对比 discipline-oriented VS problem-oriented, publishing in highly specialized journals VS publishing elsewhere 表明两类科学家群体的特点:前者侧重学术,后者侧重现实问题;与第四段主旨“社会科学家重学术轻现实”及其关键词 disciplinary problems, topics with external impact, papers 存在一定的信息呼应,二者可能关联。**【可选空格】**空 43。

[D] 包含某些关键词的社科论文总量依然很少。

【要点解析】①关键词 the numbers, social-sciences papers 以及指代词 these keywords、副词 still 提示上文涉及“包含某些关键词的社科论文发表情况”,第四段空格上句介绍某类社科论文的发表情况,复现上述关键词,二者可能密切相关;②However 表明选项与上文有语义转折。**【可选空格】**空 43。

[E] 在应对某些问题上,相较于技术因素,社会性因素才是解决关键。

【要点解析】①选项两句间为例证关系,由指代词 These issues 和举例内容 climate change 可知上文提及“气候变化”等具有广泛负面影响的问题,可与第二段首句所述“包括气候变化、安全问题在内的全球性挑战”相关联。②选项侧重指出“技术发展”和“人类行为(社会性因素)”是解决某些问题两个方面,但后者是关键(have root causes in 意为“根本原因在于”;sth require A as well as B 侧重强调 A),与第二段空格后举例论证主旨“如今社会因素是解决饥饿问题的主因”一致。**【可选空格】**空 41。

[F] 社会科学家不愿应对某些问题,且他们反对与其他领域协同合作。

【要点解析】①Despite these factors 和 tackle such problems 提示上文指出了当前需要社会科学家去解决的多个问题,与第二段首句相关;②选项两句间为递进关系,第二句以具体事例指出“社会科学家不



仅不愿意应对某些问题,而且还强烈反对有利于可持续发展的跨领域协作”,暗示社科界闭关自守,拒绝为可持续发展做贡献,作者对此并不认可,这与第三段空格后句 This is a shame 所表明的作者对某事件的批评态度一致,二者可能关联。【可选空格】空 41 或空 42。

【G】介绍各国政府对社会科学与人文学科的基金投入,并特别提及欧洲的情况。

【要点解析】选项论述主体为“社科人文基金”(national spending on social sciences...),与第六段关键词 funding 一致,且第六段空格后出现回指词 This is an adequate amount,很可能指代选项中的 it is about 15%。

【可选空格】空 44。

综上,各空格可能对应的选项为

空格	第 41 空	第 42 空	第 43 空	第 44 空	第 45 空
可能选项	[E] [F]	[F]	[C] [D]	[G]	[A] [B]

· 试题解析 ·

41. 本题考核的知识点是:代词指代+词汇复现+上下文衔接

【空格推测】空格前句提出作者观点“社会科学并未为应对全球性挑战做出足够贡献”,空格后句以“饥饿问题”例证,故推测空格句应对作者观点具体解释(如说理、举例、列数字等)。

【答案敲定】由选项分析可知[E][F]为备选项。

[E]首句指代词 These issues 可回指空格上句 today's global challenges,句子将全球性挑战的根本原因归于人类行为。第二句以“气候变化问题(Climate change)”举例说明。该例与空格后句所举“饥饿问题”形成并列(developing clean energy 对应 agro-technological tools,是选项首句 technological development的具体例证;changing...and...对应 the organization and...,是选项首句 behavioral change and social innovations 的具体说明)符合后句中 too 的语用功能。且整段可形成“提出观点——解释观点——举两例说明”的合理逻辑。故敲定[E]为答案。

[F]中指代词 such problems 虽然能够回指第二段首句 today's global challenges,但另一指代词 these factors 却无所回指,与上文不能衔接,故排除。

42. 本题考核的知识点是:代词指代+上下文衔接

【空格推测】由空格后句 This is a shame—the community should be...以及 creative destruction 可推知空格处介绍了某一具有创新性、颠覆性的事件,并指出社会科学界对此反应不当(原本能借此机会提升影响力,实际上却采取了相反的错误做法)。

【答案敲定】由选项分析可知,[F]为备选项。

[F]第二句介绍具体事例“欧洲社科专家极力反对终止社科专用基金、拒绝有利于可持续发展的跨领域协作”,可以是 This is a shame 所批评的做法“社会科学家错误不当举措”。选项首句“尽管存在这种种因素,许多社会科学家却似乎并不愿意解决此类问题”,与空格上文“当前诸多全球问题是社会性的”存在明显转折逻辑(Despite),these factors 可指代第二段内容“社会科学家有潜能去解决全球性问题”,such problems 可指代第二段 global challenges。故敲定[F]为答案。

43. 本题考核的知识点是:词汇复现+上下文逻辑

【空格推测】第四段首句提出段落主旨“社科界对具有外部影响的话题关注较少”,随后一句(空格上句)却指出“涉及外部影响话题的论文数量在迅速增长”,显然空格句只有与上句形成转折关系,才能论证首句主旨。

【答案敲定】由选项分析可知,[C][D]为备选项。

[C]中关键词 discipline-oriented、publishing 虽与第四段词汇 disciplinary problems、papers 存在一定关联,但段落首句“社会科学主要聚焦学术问题,而不是具有外部影响的话题”,是一种取舍关系,而选项介绍两类社会科学家群体,是一种并存关系,前后逻辑不符,故排除。

[D]复现第四段关键词 the numbers、social-science papers、keywords,且与上句形成转折,整体说明某类社科论文的发表情况“此类论文数量虽增长迅速,但总量仍很少(have increased rapidly... However, the numbers are still small)”,能够论证首句主旨“社科界对某些话题关注不够”。故敲定[D]为答案。



44. 本题考核的知识点是:代词指代+上下文内容一致性

【空格推测】第六段空格上下文均围绕“社科基金”(the amount of available funding、This is an adequate amount、funding)展开,可推知空格内容也应与之相关。

【答案敲定】由选项分析可知,[G]为备选项。

[G] 围绕“各国对人文社科领域的资金投入比例”展开,与上下文论述内容一致,空格后句 This 可回指空格中关于欧洲国家社科资金投入的情况(it is about 15%),前后衔接顺畅,故敲定[G]为本题答案。

45. 本题考核的知识点是:类似句式结构+上下文逻辑

【空格推测】由空格上文“欧盟改革方案本意并非是要忽视社会科学,而是恰恰相反”推知,空格处很可能进一步明确“改革方案的本意”。

【答案敲定】由选项分析可知,[A][B]为本题备选项。

[A] 指出“其目的是促进社会科学家跨领域协作(The idea is to...)”,能够承接上文具体解释 the intention is ... the complete opposite 所指。另外该改革本意也与空格后句该项改革的积极影响“激发更多协作性努力”表义一致。整段逻辑为“提出观点(①句)——事例论证(随后各句)”,事例论证部分逻辑为“事例介绍(②③④句)——事例评判(其余各句)”。故敲定[A]为本题答案。

[B]虽与本文主旨密切相关,且针对文章所述问题“社会科学对解决全球问题贡献不足”提出解决方案,但与空格上句“欧盟改革的目的不是……,而是恰恰相反”无法顺畅衔接,故排除。



Part C

花园始于人类的需求



外教朗读



一. 总体分析

本文节选自斯坦福大学教授罗伯特·波格·哈里森(Robert Pogue Harrison)的著作《花园:论之为人》(Gardens: An Essay on the Human Condition)中的“无家而园”(Homeless Gardens)部分。作者认为,花园的产生与人类的一些基本欲望,如,自我表达、寻求宁静、渴望亲近自然生物等息息相关;文章语言优美,富于哲理。



二. 语篇分析及试题精解

I It is **speculated**^① that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an **irrepressible**^② urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self expression is a basic human urge; (46) yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it **strikes**^③ one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens **speak of**^④ various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

据推测,花园产生于其创造者一种基本的人类需求:对创造性表达的需求。毋庸置疑,花园证明了(人类)有一股抑制不住的欲望要去创造,去表达,去塑型,去美化;而自我表达正是一种基本的人类欲望。(46)然而,只要看看无家可归者创造的花园的照片,你就会意识到尽管样式各异,但这些花园除了表达(人类)装饰和创造的欲望之外,更体现了人类其他根本的强烈愿望。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达 ·

①speculate ['spekjuleɪt] v. 推测

②irrepressible [ɪrɪ'presɪbəl] a. 抑制不住的

③strike [straɪk] v. 使意识到(尤指强烈地),突然想到,

猛烈意识到

④speak of 显示出

⑤urge [ɜ:dʒ] n. 强烈的欲望;冲动



知识补充



1. **There is no doubt that...** 意为“……是毋庸置疑的”。**There is no doubt that** John's quick thinking saved her life. 毫无疑问,约翰敏捷的思维救了她的命。

· 语篇分析 ·

第一段提出观点:花园不仅体现人类“创造性表达”的基本需求,还体现许多其他的基本欲求。

首句引出主流看法:花园(的出现)可能源自人类一种基本需求,即“想进行创造性表达”。human need 由 basic 限定,明确“花园诞生”与“人类最基本的特有欲求”之间关联,锁定全文论述总体范畴。

第二句分句一过渡:承上肯定主流看法的合理性(There is no doubt that... , and that...)。evidence (作为……的证明、见证了)与上句 arise from 呼应,体现“果因”关联;an irrepressible urge (urge 指“强烈的欲望、冲动”)进一步揭示 a basic human need 的本质:一种抑制不住的原始冲动;to create, express, fashion and beautify 说明 creative expression 的内涵,再以 self expression 复现该内容,重申其本质。

第二句分句二转而出更深层的看法,即作者观点(Yet)。when one looks at... , it strikes one that... 借营造场景推进镜头,聚焦核心主体;无家可归者所创造的花园;并由“小(无家者)”及“大(人类整体)”明确结论; speak of (为……提供证据、表明)、fundamental urges 分别复现上文 evidence/arise from、basic human urge/need; beyond that of ... expression(that 指代“基本欲望”)削弱上述主流看法的重要性,突显作者观点;更是体现了许多其他基本欲望(various other...)。

· 真题精解 ·

(46) yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, (0.5 分) // it strikes one that, (0.5 分) // for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, (0.5 分) // beyond that of decoration and creative expression. (0.5 分)

本题考核的知识点:状语从句、形式主语、省略结构、固定搭配。正确率:41%

1. 句法分析

时间状语从句: yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens
 转折连词 引导词 主语 谓语 宾语

created by the homeless,

过去分词做定语修饰gardens

主句: it strikes one
形式主语(真正主语为that从句) 谓语 宾语

主语从句:

that,	<u>for all their diversity of styles</u> ,	<u>these gardens</u>	<u>speak of</u>
引导词	介词短语做状语	主语	谓语

<u>various other fundamental urges,</u> 宾语	<u>beyond that of decoration and creative expression.</u> 介词短语做状语
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2. 句子注释

主干 *it strikes one that...* 为固定表达“使人意识到(某种念头、想法)”。两处 *one* 为泛指词,可译为“你/人们”。*for all* 表让步,即“虽然,尽管”;*beyond that of ...* (*beyond* 意为“超出,除……之外”)在翻译时应调整语序,将谓语部分后置以示强调,即:除了表明……(,更体现了……)。

3. 词义确定

(1) speak of: 表明, 说明。根据其连接的主语 *these gardens* 和宾语 *fundamental urges...* 可推测其与上文 *evidence* 语义相近, 再结合 *speak* 通常语义, 判断短语大体含义为“表达/体现/表明”。

4. 全句调整, 得出译文

然而,只要看看无家可归者创造的花园的照片,你就会意识到尽管样式各异,但这些花园除了表达(人类)装饰和创造的欲望之外,更体现了人类其他根本的强烈愿望。



II One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of **turbulence**^①, a “still point of the turning world,” to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47) A **sacred**^② place of peace, however **crude**^③ it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent. **Composure**^④ is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one's relation to one's environment. (48) The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible^⑤ as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the **inarticulate**^⑥ environment in which they take their stand.

其中一种欲望便与在骚乱中创造一种宁静之态有关——借用 T. S. 艾略特的话来说就是“旋转世界中的(某个)静止点”。(47)安宁的圣地(体现的)是人类特有的需要,无论怎样疏于雕琢,它仍与遮风挡雨之所不同,后者(反映的)是动物特有的需要。这一区别是如此之大,以至于在后者(遮风挡雨之所)缺失的情况下——这也正是这些不像园丁的园丁所处的现状——前者(安宁的圣地)就变得越发迫切了。宁静是一种心态,它通过构建人与其环境的联系来实现。(48)这种无家可归者的花园实质上是无定所的花园,它们把“形式”引入城市环境,而城市环境中原本要么没有这种“形式”,要么并没有把它当成“形式”看待。通过这种做法,花园就将宁静赋予给了它们所立足的那片难以言喻的环境。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达 ·

- ① **turbulence** [ˈtɜːbjʊləns] n. (环境或情绪的)混乱,迷惑
 ② **sacred** [ˈseɪkrɪd] a. 神圣的;受崇敬的
 ③ **crude** [kruːd] a. 粗糙的,简陋的,未精加工的
 ④ **composure** [kəmˈpəʊʒə] n. 镇静,沉着,宁静

- ⑤ **discernible** [dɪˈsɜːnɪbl] a. 可识别的;可辨别的
 ⑥ **inarticulate** [ɪnɑːˈtɪkjələt] a. 沉默无言的

● 经典搭配

- ① in the midst of (在……之中;在……的时候)
 ② in effect (事实上,实际上)

1. **wh-ever/however** 引导的让步状语从句意为“无论/不管……”。Wherever you go, whatever you do, I will be right here waiting for you. 无论你到何方,无论你做何事,我都会一直在此等候着你。

· 语篇分析 ·

第二、三段分别论述人类建造花园的另外两种内在动因。

第二段说明人类建造花园的第一种心理动因:在纷繁嘈杂的世界中寻求一份安宁。

首句过渡,指出花园体现的人类其他欲望之一。One of these urges 接续上段末 various other fundamental urges,开启对其中一种欲望的论述。艾略特所说的“(a) still point”、“the turning world”分别对应 a state of peace, turbulence, 申明这一欲望内涵:闹中求静。

第二、三句通过对比动物的需求明确我们“寻求安宁”这一欲望的根源。

第二句指出人类对安宁圣地的需求截然不同于动物对栖息地的需求。A sacred place of peace 暗中关联“花园”;sacred(神圣的,神赋的)与 shelter(躲避坏天气或危险的地方)对比鲜明,故让步从句中的 crude“粗陋的”实际暗示“人与动物的需求,其区别并不在于动物的栖息处更原始、更简陋”;distinctly 分别限定 human (need)与 animal (need),突显人类“追求宁静”欲望的独一无二性。

第三句借无家可归者的现状强化这一欲望的迫切性(合理性)。so... that... 句式突出强调人与动物区别之大带来的影响,也即为何这种欲望会按捺不住;as it is(“照现状、已经”)接应 the latter is lacking, unlikely gardeners(unlikely 指“非心目中的,与预期有别的”)喻指“创建花园的无家可归者”。

第四至六句顺而指出该欲望的实现途径,借以阐明主旨。

第四句承上明确实现该欲望的条件。Composure 是对上文 a state of peace, a still point, a sacred place of peace 又一说辞;structuring of one's relation to one's environment 实指“建造自己的花园”,而



state of mind 则暗示“人们追求的并非单纯的一方安静园地,而是一种宁、稳的心境”。

第五句阐释无家可归者何以通过建造花园来构建自己与其环境间的联系。in effect homeless gardens暗示无家者所建花园的特点“无家、开放、各具特色”,introduce *form* into...表明它们对于城市环境的贡献,构建自身与之的联系;引入全新概念“结构/形式”;either...or...补充说明 *form* 此前并不存在,或者至少并不为人所觉察(as such 意为“从字面看;严格说来”)。

第六句作结:无家者如此建造花园,由此如愿获得宁静之地。In so doing 回指“把‘形式’引入城市环境”这一方式,the inarticulate environment 侧面表明引入形式之前的环境难以定义、描绘,而此后其拥得“宁静”。

· 真题精解 ·



(47) A sacred place of peace, (0.5 分) // however crude it may be, (0.5 分) // is a distinctly human need, (0.5 分) // as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. (0.5 分)

本题考核的知识点: **让步状语从句、固定搭配、非限制性定语从句**。正确率:37%

1. 句法分析

主句: A sacred place of peace, is a distinctly human need,
主语 系动词 表语

让步状语从句: however crude it may be,
表语 主语 谓语

介词短语做状语: as opposed to shelter,

非限制性定语从句修饰 **shelter**: which is a distinctly animal need.

2. 句子注释

本句可简化为“A is sth 1, as opposed to B, which is sth 2”结构。1) however(无论/不管多么)引导的让步从句 however crude it may be 作为插入语将主句 A sacred place of peace is a distinctly human need 隔开,由于主从句主语一致(it 指代 A sacred place of peace),翻译时可省略从句主语。2) which 引导的非限制性定语从句可单独译出,其主语可用“后者”指代 shelter。

3. 词义确定

(1) distinctly: 修饰形容词 human(人类的)与 animal(动物的),意为“(用于表示某物具有某种易辨认的特征或特点)清楚地,明显地”。此处用以强调“两者的需求完全不同”,可译为“(人类/动物)特有的”。

(2) as opposed to sth: (表示对比)而,而非,相对于。翻译时可处理为“与(遮风挡雨之所)不同,……”或“而/相比之下(遮风挡雨之所则属于……)”。

4. 全句调整,得出译文

安宁的圣地(体现的)是人类特有的需要,无论怎样疏于雕琢,它仍与遮风挡雨之所不同,后者(反映的)是动物特有的需要。

(48) The gardens of the homeless, (0.5 分) // which are in effect homeless gardens, (0.5 分) // introduce form into an urban environment (0.5 分) // where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. (0.5 分)

本题考核的知识点: **定语从句,固定搭配**。正确率:23%

1. 句法分析

主句: The gardens of the homeless, introduce form into an urban environment
主语 谓语 宾语 介词短语做状语

定语从句修饰 **gardens**: which are in effect homeless gardens,
关系代词做主语 系动词 状语 表语

定语从句修饰 **environment**: where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such.
关系副词做状语 主语 either...or...连接的并列谓语



2. 句子注释

非限制性定语从句 *which are in effect homeless gardens* 可融合主句主语, 直接译为一个小句, 主句谓语部分为重点信息, 可另作一个句子译出; 为避免重复, 主句主语可用“它们”指代。where 引导的定语从句中 *it* 回指 *form*(形式), 英文斜体起强调作用(具有特殊意义的专有词汇), 汉语引号可起到对应作用; *either...or...* (“要么……要么……”) 连接两个并列谓语。

3. 词义确定

(1) *homeless garden*: 指无家可归者所建的花园也随他们一同漂泊无定所, 可处理为“无家的花园”。

(2) *(it) was not discernible as such*: 形容词 *discernible* 由动词 *discern* “识别/看出”派生而来; *not (...)* *as such* 为常见说法, 表示“并非名副其实的, 严格说来(或“就其本身来看”)并不算是……”, 故该部分实指“它(这一形式)算不上是种形式, 并不清晰, 难以被当作“形式”辨认出来”。

4. 全句调整, 得出译文

这种无家可归者的花园实质上是无定所的花园, 它们把“形式”引入城市环境, 而城市环境中原本要么没有这种“形式”, 要么并没有把它当成“形式”看待。

III Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so **intrinsic**^① that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49) most of us give in to a demoralization^② of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression^③ vanish^④ as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is **unfeasible**^⑤, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50) It is this implicit^⑥ or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic^⑦ constructions. In them we can see **biophilia**^⑧—a **yearning**^⑨ for contact with nonhuman life—assuming **uncanny**^⑩ representational forms. [426 words]

这些花园似乎回应了, 或者说产生于, (人类) 另一种欲望或者需要——这种欲望或需要如此内在以至于我们几乎意识不到它对于我们历久不渝的诉求。当我们被剥夺了绿地、植物以及草木时, (49) 我们大多数人通常把陷入精神颓丧归咎于某些心理疾病, 直到有一天置身花园, 才顿觉压抑感神奇地消失了。在纽约市大多数的无家花园中, 实际栽培植物是不可行的, 但即便如此, 这些花园构造也似乎往往体现了试图唤起动植物生命力的种种努力——哪怕只是象征性地——借助材料的簇丛状布置、各种色彩的引入、小水池以及花瓣或叶子和毛绒动物玩具的频繁出现。在这里展示的是各种各样奇幻的元素, 其参照依据, 就某种基本层面来说, 似乎就是大自然。(50) 虽然有“扩大词义外延”的意味, 但正是这种对大自然或隐晦或明晰的参照让用“花园”一词来描述这些人造组合有了充分的根据。从中, 我们可以看到“人类热爱生命的天性”——一种亲近大自然的渴望——呈现出神秘莫测的表现形式。

• 词汇注释与亮点表达 •

- ① **intrinsic** [ɪn'trɪnsɪk] *a.* 固有的, 内在的, 本质的
② **demoralization** [dɪmɒrəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 道德败坏, 精神颓废, 士气消沉, 自暴自弃
③ **oppression** [ə'preʃn] *n.* 压抑, 沉闷, 苦恼

- ④ **vanish** ['vænɪʃ] *v.* 消失; 突然不见; 消亡
⑤ **unfeasible** [ʌn'fi:zəbəl] *a.* 不能实行的, 难实施的
⑥ **implicit** [ɪm'plɪsɪt] *a.* 不言明的; 含蓄的; 隐含的
⑦ **synthetic** [sɪn'θetɪk] *a.* 合成的, 人造的



⑧ **biophilia** [biə'fɪliə] *n.* 热爱生命的天性

⑨ **yearning** ['jɜ:nɪŋ] *n.* 思念, 渴望

⑩ **uncanny** [ʌn'kæni] *a.* 神秘的

● 经典搭配

① be deprived of 丧失; 被剥夺

② give in to 屈服于

1. **blame sth on sb/sth** 意为“把某坏事归咎于某人/某事”。The police **blame** the accident **on** the driver who was attempting to pass. 警方把事故的责任归咎于当时极力驶过去的司机。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段说明人类建造花园的第二种心理动因: 亲近自然的天性。

首句承上指出花园反映了“另一种内在欲望”。Another urge or need 呼应上段 One of these urges; respond to 与 arise from 同表示“果因关联”; so... that... 句式强调这一欲望的内隐性。abiding claims on us (abiding 指“永久的”, claim 指“索取、索要”) 实为对“欲望 (urge or need)”本质的说明。

第二句以普遍情形印证我们“亲近自然”的本性。green、plants、trees 指代“自然”; feel the oppression vanish 否定“心理疾病”对消极心绪的影响, 强调“问题源于我们渴望自然”, 由此印证人类不由自主想建造花园的欲望。until (“直到……的时候”) 起到“划下事态变化分水岭”的作用, 凸显花园对人的特殊意义。

第三至六句以无家花园通常的构造特点侧面印证“亲近自然”的欲望。

第三、四句描绘无家花园的构造特点并对之总结: 模仿自然。the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible 承认无家花园的现实局限“自然绿植欠缺”, yet even so 转而指出其构成仍体现“向往、渴望自然”的内涵, if only symbolically (if 意为“即使”) 弱化表现形式的差别, 充分肯定这一内涵。various fantasy elements 总结上述各种花园的构成要素, whose reference seems to be 引出无家花园的原型: 大自然。

第五句进而肯定用“(自然的) 花园”一词定义人造组合的合理性。this implicit or explicit reference to nature 回指第三、四句“花园对自然的模仿”, 其中 implicit 和 explicit 分别代表建造者对自然间接、直接的模仿。fully justifies the use of word garden... 表面强调“花园”一词的合理性, 实则肯定人类创造欲与“其渴望自然”密不可分。in a “liberated” sense (言下之意即: 花园理应描述自然界产物, 而将此称谓赋予无家者的作品难免有些“不拘常理”) 由 though 引出, 反衬主句观点。

第六句总结全段: (参照自然的人造) 花园恰恰印证了我们对自然的欲求。破折号间 a yearning for... 解释 biophilia 一词内涵“热爱、亲近大自然的渴望”, 同时复现全文 urge/need。uncanny (“神秘的”) 与无家花园“形式自由、样式各异”的表现形式暗合, 肯定其背后的人类“爱自然”之本性。

· 真题精解 ·

(49) most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit (0.5 分) // which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, (0.5 分) // until one day we find ourselves in a garden (0.5 分) // and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic. (0.5 分)

本题考核的知识点: 定语从句、状语从句、固定搭配。正确率: 31%

1. 句法分析

主句: most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit

定语从句修饰 a demoralization of spirit: which we usually blame on some psychological conditions

时间状语从句: until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish
连词 时间状语 主语 连接的两个并列谓语

as if by magic.

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



2. 句子注释

which 引导的限定性定语从句若直译为前置定语比较拗口,且不能与状语部分构成“之前颓废→某刻颓废瞬间消散”的清晰逻辑链,故可处理为独立的句子。psychological conditions 中 conditions 意为“疾病、问题”,不应照字面译为“心理状况”。find ourselves in a garden 直译为“发现自己位于花园当中”,可灵活处理为“置身花园”。as if by magic 为固定搭配“不可思议地、魔术般地”。

3. 词义确定

(1) give in to 本意为“让步于、屈服”,此句所接宾语为一种消极的精神状态,可意译为“陷入”。

(2) a demoralization of spirit: 精神颓丧、萎靡状态。demoralization 为动词 demoralize(使意志消沉,使情绪低落)的名词形式,该词也可以借助状语从句中 the oppression 推测含义。

4. 全句调整,得出译文

我们大多数人通常把陷入精神颓丧归咎于某些心理疾病,直到有一天置身花园,才顿觉压抑感神奇地消失了。

(50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that (0.5 分) // fully justifies the use of the word garden, (0.5 分) // though in a “liberated” sense, (0.5 分) // to describe these synthetic constructions. (0.5 分)

本题考核的知识点: **强调句型、插入式让步状语、不定式做目的状语。正确率: 17%**

1. 句法分析

It is	this implicit or explicit reference to nature	that	fully justifies
(强调句型 It is... that...)	(主语)		谓语
the use of the word <u>garden</u> ,	<u>though in a “liberated” sense</u> ,	<u>to describe these synthetic constructions</u> .	
宾语	让步状语	(不定式做目的状语)	

2. 句子注释

It is... that... 强调句型应译为“正是/就是……”以示强调。谓语动词 fully justifies 的宾语较长,中间还插入了省略的让步从句 though in a “liberated” sense,为更好与上文衔接,可先将全句译出,再补充插入内容。the use of... 翻译时可将 use 转化为动词,处理成“用花园一词来描述……”;注意 in a... sense(“在……意义上”)修饰 the use... to...,表示“(尽管)这一用词是……意义上的”。

3. 词义确定

(1) this implicit or explicit reference to nature: 同根词 implicit、explicit 为反义词,前者指“含蓄的,内隐的”,后者指“清晰的,直白的”;reference to sb/sth 为固定搭配“参考/参照/涉及……”,结合上文语境可知 reference to nature 是指效法大自然来构造花园;故整个短语可译为“这种对大自然或隐晦或直白的参照”。

(2) liberated 原意为“毫无拘泥的,无拘束的”,此处表明无家者的“花园”(并未栽培或养殖动植物,只是用零散的物件仿照自然装点而成)不是通常意义上的花园,由此“花园”一词的内涵也得以丰富和扩大。

4. 全句调整,得出译文

虽然有“扩大词义外延”的意味,但正是这种对大自然或隐晦或明晰的参照让用“花园”一词来描述这些人造组合有了充分的根据。





Part A 邀请信

一、审题引导

抓取指令关键词		梳理信息	归纳要点
情景 & 要求	Write an e-mail ¹ of about 100 words to a foreign teacher ² in your college ³ , inviting ⁴ him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest ⁵ . You should include the details you think necessary.	1. 写作类型: 电子邮件 2. 写作对象: 外教 3. 写信人身份: 大学生 4. 交际目的: 邀请外教担任评委 5. 写作话题: 英语演讲比赛	1. 格式: 书信(邀请信)。 2. 语域: 给大学外教写的信件属于公务信函, 应使用正式语体, 措辞应恭敬、客气。 3. 内容要点: ①邀请收信人担任演讲比赛评委; ②邀请所需要的必要信息。

二、优秀范文赏析

优秀范文

Dear Mr. Smith,

① **On behalf of** the students' union, I'm writing to invite you to judge our English speech contest on April 28th.

① The contest will be held from 18:00 to 20:00 **at the auditorium**. ② Competitors are required to first give a **prepared speech** on traditional Chinese culture and then answer 5 randomly-picked questions. ③ You are expected to score and comment on their performance. ④ You are an **academic elite** and **native speaker**, so that your valuable comments will surely **benefit** the competitors and the audience **alike**.

① We will appreciate it if you could reply to our invitation **at your earliest convenience**. ② We are looking forward to your participation.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

参考译文

尊敬的史密斯先生:

① 我谨代表学生会写信邀请您担任于4月28日举办的英语演讲比赛评委。

① 比赛将于18:00至20:00在大礼堂举办。② 参赛者首先进行关于中国传统文化的命题演讲, 然后回答五个随机选取的问题。③ 希望您能为他们的表现评分并点评。④ 您既是学术精英又以英语为母语, 您的宝贵意见一定会让参赛选手和现场观众都受益匪浅。

① 如果您方便尽早回复邀请, 我们将感激不尽。② 期待您的参与。

诚挚的,
李明

[必备表达]

1. host [*n.*] 主持人
2. plain [*a.*] 简单的, 平实的
3. contemporary [*a.*] 当代的
4. perseverance [*n.*] 坚持不懈
5. late [*a.*] 已故的
6. heartbreakingly [*ad.*] 使人心碎地
7. extraordinary [*a.*] 非凡的

8. intellectual [*n.*] 知识分子
9. diligent [*a.*] 勤奋的

[活用外刊]

1. Doing so is bound to **benefit** the company, the industry, the economy and investors **alike**. — *Forbes*
译文: 这么做肯定会使公司、行业、经济以及投资



者都受益。

点拨: benefit... alike 意为“使……都受益”。alike 用于强调刚提及的两者或多者,表示“同样都……”。

2. Those who are interested to attend this event should contact Mr Shahram at earliest convenience.

——UNESCO

译文:对此活动感兴趣的人请方便时尽早联系沙赫拉姆先生。

点拨: at earliest convenience 意为“方便时请早日……”,常用于正式书信或通知中,委婉表达希望对方早日回应。

[篇章衔接]

引言部分(1句):表明写作目的,邀请收信人做演讲比赛评委,并简要介绍活动。

主体部分(4句):介绍活动具体内容,说明评委职责。①②句介绍演讲比赛的具体信息,包括时间、地点和比赛流程。③句说明评委的职责。④句说明收信人做评委的重要意义。

结尾部分(2句):表达期许。①句表示期待回复。②句表示期待收信人的参与。

[模板提炼]

本模板由【优秀范文】提炼而来,适用于各种情形下的邀请信。

Dear _____,

On behalf of _____, I'm writing to _____.

(活动名称) will be held from (具体时间) to _____ at (地点). (简要介绍活动安排). You are expected to (介绍对方需要做的事情). You are (指出收信人与活动契合的身份), so that (指出收信人对活动的意义).

We will appreciate it if you could reply to our invitation at your earliest convenience. We are looking forward to your participation.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

三、写作储备

[建议信常用表达]

(1)开篇:说明写作目的

♣ We cordially invite you to attend.../You are cordially invited to... 我们诚挚地邀请您出席……。

♣ It gives me great pleasure to invite you to... 我很荣幸邀请您参加……。

♣ We would like to invite you to attend the... located at (place) on (date).

我们希望邀请您参加在……(时间和地点)举办的……。

(2)中间段:具体说明活动内容及安排

♣ The event is prepared in the intention to... 这次活动是为了……。

♣ This exhibition aims to... 这次展出是为了……。

♣ The event will be held in (place) from (time) to (time). 活动将在……(时间和地点)举办。

♣ For the convenience of everybody the timings have been fixed from (time) to (time).

为了方便每个人,时间定于从……到……。

(3)结尾:表达期待

♣ We would appreciate if you can attend this event as you are...

由于您……,若您能出席本次活动,我们将十分感激。

♣ We look forward to seeing you at... on (date). 期待……(时间)在……(地点)见到您。

♣ We will surely look forward to your gracious presence that day. 我们非常期待您那天的光临。



Part B 大学毕业生的多样人生选择

一、审题引导

提示信息	信息解析	推导寓意
一群毕业生	说明相当一部分毕业生面临相似境遇	图中四条道路中,求职带来工作经验,考研意味着学习更多知识,出国可以增长见识,创业可能带来丰厚的回报,说明四条路都有可能带来美好的未来。人生中会面临多种选择,如何做出选择值得深思。
有四个分支的路口	代表毕业后的四个选择	
路上写着“求职”、“考研”、“出国”和“创业”字样	根据“考研”字样,可知图中的毕业生为大学毕业生,这四条路是大学毕业生的常见选择	
标题“选择”	既概括出图片内容——毕业后的选择,也暗示绘图者的观点——要做出选择	

二、优秀范文赏析

优秀范文

① In the above picture, a flock of graduates stand at a fork in the road, with an air of confusion on their faces. ② They face four different choices: hunting for jobs, taking the postgraduate entrance exam, going abroad for further study and starting a business. ③ Below the drawing the caption reads, “Choice-making”.

① Undoubtedly this picture describes a dilemma all college graduates have to face — which path to take and pursue after graduation. ② This choice is of great significance to our future development. ③ Therefore it’s imperative for us to make a prudent and sensible decision. ④ Firstly, graduates should know the advantages and disadvantages of each path and have an objective appraisal of one’s abilities and interests. ⑤ It may sound cliché but “know yourself” and “follow your passion” go a long way. ⑥ Another factor that graduates should take into consideration is career planning. ⑦ Once you set your heart on a given profession, you will put yourself on a track which ultimately will lead you to your final destination.

① All desired life goals can be achieved through diligence, persistence and willingness to learn continuously. ② Therefore, with a compass in mind, graduates can make an optimal choice suitable to themselves and advance bravely along the chosen path.

参考译文

①在上图中,一群毕业生站在一个岔路口,脸上带着一种迷茫的神情。②他们面前有四种不同选择:求职、考研、出国留学和创业。③图片下方标题写着:“选择”。

①毫无疑问,这幅图片描绘了所有大学毕业生都要面临的一个困境——毕业后选择和追求哪一条路。②这一抉择对我们未来的发展十分重要。③因此,我们必须做出谨慎而明智的决定。④首先,毕业生应该了解选择每条路的利弊,并客观评估个人的能力和兴趣所在。⑤也许听起来很陈词滥调,但“了解自己”和“追寻激情”大有帮助。⑥另一个毕业生需要考虑的因素是职业规划。⑦一旦你对某一职业下定决心,你就会把自己置于最终会把你带到目的地的轨道上。

①任何想要的人生目标都能因努力、坚持和持续学习的意愿得以实现。②因此,脑海中有一个指南针,毕业生就可以做出适合自己的最优选择,并在自己选定的人生道路上勇往直前。

[必备表达]

- 1. a flock of 一群
- 2. a fork in the road 岔路口
- 3. an air of... ……的样子
- 4. dilemma [n.] 困境

- 5. it’s imperative to... 必须……
- 6. make a prudent and sensible decision 做出谨慎而明智的决定
- 7. an objective appraisal of one’s abilities



对自己的能力进行客观评估

- 8. It may sound cliché ……也许听起来陈词滥调
- 9. set one's heart on... 对……下定决心

[活用外刊]

1. Not surprisingly, candidates are willing to use mobile devices to **hunt for jobs** in the same way as they do with computers. —Forbes

译文:不足为奇的是,申请者愿意像用计算机那样,用移动设备**求职**。

点拨:hunt for jobs 意为“求职,找工作”,其中 hunt 本意为“猎杀”,hunt for 意为“寻找”。

2. Unified rules putting limits on bank lending would **go a long way** toward that goal. —The Wall Street Journal

译文:限制银行借款的统一规定将对实现那个目标**大有帮助**。

点拨:go a long way 意为“大有帮助,大有影响”。可以与 to/toward 连用,表示“对……大有帮助,对……大有好处”。

[篇章衔接]

第一段(3句):描绘图片。①句介绍图片中心人物。②句说明人物所处情景、面临的情形。③句介绍文字信息。

第二段(7句):揭示图片寓意,并提出建议。①句概括图片内涵,说明图片体现的人生哲理——选择。②③句说明“选择”的重大意义,表明选择要谨慎明智。④⑤句针对“如何进行选择”提出建议一:知己知彼。⑥⑦句提出建议二:考虑职业规划。

第三段(2句):发表评论。①句首先提出勉励。②句继而说明毕业生有能力做出最优选择。

[思路拓展]

图画描绘的是“毕业生面临多种选择”的现象,属于“哲理教育类”话题。第一段描述图片后,第二、三段可从不同角度论述自己的看法。可如范文所示,第二段针对毕业生如何做出正确的选择提出建议,第三段发表评论,勉励毕业生做出最优选择。另外,也可在第二段分析几种道路的利弊,第三段论述做出正确选择的意义。

[应用模板]

<p>I The above picture portrays a thought-provoking scene in which _____.</p> <p>II ① The message delivered from the picture is an insightful reminder for each of us, indicating that _____ is an indispensable contributor in the pursuit of success (或: happiness). ② During the course of our lifetime, we will inevitably encounter (或: have) _____ and sometimes are conditioned by outside factors. ③ Fortunately, if we internalize the philosophical wisdom that _____, we will always find reasons to be grateful and feel happy, which helps us carve out a new path in the face of adversity (或: dilemma). ④ For instance, _____. ⑤ In contrast, immersion in _____ would make us trapped in a vicious circle, in which success can hardly be achieved, making it more difficult to be happy.</p>	<p>上图描绘了一个引人深思的场景: _____。</p> <p>①图片中传达的信息对每个人来说都是寓意深刻的提醒,表明 _____ 是追求成功(或:幸福)必不可少的要素。②在人生的进程中,我们不可避免地会遇到(或:有) _____,有时会被外部因素制约。③然而,幸运的是,如果我们把一种哲学的智慧内化于心,即 _____,那么我们将总能找到感恩和幸福的理由,这将有助于我们在面对逆境(或:困境)时,开辟新的道路。④例如, _____。⑤相反,沉浸于之中将会使我们受困于恶性循环,很难获得成功,从而更难感到幸福。</p>
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III ①In short, _____ lays the foundation for us to establish ambitious life goals, overcome obstacles and then score life successes. ②In order to make something of our life, just _____.	①总之, _____ 为我们树立远大的目标、克服困难并取得人生的成功奠定了基础。②为了人生有所建树, _____。
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模板注释:该模板适用于“哲理教育类”话题作文,主体段落采取“说理+举例”和“正反对比”的论证方式。其中第二段阐述寓意,并采用“总——分”结构予以论述;第三段总结积极意义,并提出建议。

三、写作储备

[话题表述补充]

choice/option/selection 选择;life path 人生道路;life journey 人生旅程

make a wise/good choice 做出明智的/好的选择

make a careful choice/carefully choose from 小心地选择

Life is full of unlimited possibilities. 人生充满了无限可能。

[写作素材积累]

♣ In any moment of decision, the best thing you can do is the right thing. The worst thing you can do is nothing. (Theodore Roosevelt, American president) 在任何一个需要做出抉择的时刻,能做的最好的事情就是去做正确的事。最差的事情就是什么都不做。(美国总统 西奥多·罗斯福)

♣ Man is made or unmade by himself. By the right choice he ascends. As a being of power, intelligence and love, and the lord of his own thoughts, he holds the key to every situation. (James Allen, British writer) 人由他自己成就或毁灭。通过正确的抉择,他得以提升。作为拥有力量、智慧及爱的个体,作为思想的主人,他掌握了应付每个状况的关键。(英国作家 詹姆斯·艾伦)

♣ Life doesn't provide warranties and guarantees. It only provides possibilities and opportunities for those who dare to make best use of it.

人生不会提供担保和保证,只会给敢于发挥人生最大功用的人提供可能性和机会。

♣ To succeed at anything in life you must know what you want and take continuous action toward achieving it. Setting goals is extremely powerful as it provides you with a map of where you want to go. Start realizing all your life's dreams and desires through effective and proven smart goal setting.

要取得人生中任何成功,你都必须知道你想要什么,并持续地行动以实现它。设定目标有极大的作用,因为它能为你想要去的地方提供一张地图。通过有效的、被证实巧妙的目标设定去开始实现你所有的人生梦想和愿望吧。

