

# 2017年6月英语六级考试试题第1套

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |                                            |                                           |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. A) Doing enjoyable work.                | C) Earning a competitive salary.          |
| B) Having friendly colleagues.             | D) Working for supportive bosses.         |
| 2. A) 31%.                                 | C) 25%.                                   |
| B) 20%.                                    | D) 73%.                                   |
| 3. A) Those of a small size.               | C) Those that are well managed.           |
| B) Those run by women.                     | D) Those full of skilled workers.         |
| 4. A) They can hop from job to job easily. | C) They can better balance work and life. |
| B) They can win recognition of their work. | D) They can take on more than one job.    |

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |                                                                    |                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5. A) It is a book of European history.                            | C) It is about the city of Bruges. |
| B) It is an introduction to music.                                 | D) It is a collection of photos.   |
| 6. A) When painting the concert hall of Bruges.                    |                                    |
| B) When vacationing in an Italian coastal city.                    |                                    |
| C) When taking pictures for a concert catalogue.                   |                                    |
| D) When writing about Belgium's coastal regions.                   |                                    |
| 7. A) The entire European coastline will be submerged.             |                                    |
| B) The rich heritage of Europe will be lost completely.            |                                    |
| C) The seawater of Europe will be seriously polluted.              |                                    |
| D) The major European scenic spots will disappear.                 |                                    |
| 8. A) Its waterways are being increasingly polluted.               |                                    |
| B) People cannot get around without using boats.                   |                                    |
| C) It attracts large numbers of tourists from home and abroad.     |                                    |
| D) Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning. |                                    |



## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. A) They make careful preparations beforehand.  
B) They take too many irrelevant factors into account.  
C) They spend too much time anticipating their defeat.  
D) They try hard to avoid getting off on the wrong foot.
10. A) A person's nervous system is more complicated than imagined.  
B) Golfers usually have positive mental images of themselves.  
C) Mental images often interfere with athletes' performance.  
D) Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.
11. A) Anticipate possible problems.  
B) Make a list of do's and don'ts.  
C) Picture themselves succeeding.  
D) Try to appear more professional.
12. A) She wore a designer dress.  
B) She won her first jury trial.  
C) She did not speak loud enough.  
D) She presented moving pictures.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

13. A) Its long-term effects are yet to be proved.  
B) Its health benefits have been overestimated.  
C) It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer.  
D) It enables patients with diabetes to recover sooner.
14. A) It focused on their ways of life during young adulthood.  
B) It tracked their change in food preferences for 20 years.  
C) It focused on their difference from men in fiber intake.  
D) It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.
15. A) Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.  
B) Fiber may bring more benefits to women than men.  
C) Fiber may improve the function of heart muscles.



D) Fiber may make blood circulation more smooth.

## Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

16. A) Observing the changes in marketing.  
B) Conducting research on consumer behavior.  
C) Studying the hazards of young people drinking.  
D) Investigating the impact of media on government.
17. A) It is the cause of many street riots.  
B) It is a chief concern of parents.  
C) It is getting worse year by year.  
D) It is an act of socialising.
18. A) They spent a week studying their own purchasing behavior.  
B) They researched the impact of mobile phones on young people.  
C) They analysed their family budgets over the years.  
D) They conducted a thorough research on advertising.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. A) It is helping its banks to improve efficiency.  
B) It is trying hard to do away with dirty money.  
C) It is the first country to use credit cards in the world.  
D) It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.
20. A) Whether it is possible to travel without carrying any physical currency.  
B) Whether it is possible to predict how much money one is going to spend.  
C) Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.  
D) Whether the absence of physical currency is going to affect everyday life.
21. A) There was no food service on the train.  
B) The service on the train was not good.  
C) The restaurant car accepted cash only.  
D) The cash in her handbag was missing.
22. A) By putting money into envelopes.  
B) By drawing money week by week.  
C) By limiting their day-to-day spending.  
D) By refusing to buy anything on credit.



Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

23. A) Population explosion.  
B) Chronic hunger.  
C) Extinction of rare species.  
D) Environmental deterioration.
24. A) They contribute to overpopulation.  
B) About half of them are unintended.  
C) They have been brought under control.  
D) The majority of them tend to end halfway.
25. A) It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.  
B) It is becoming a subject of interdisciplinary research.  
C) It is neglected in many of the developing countries.  
D) It is beginning to attract postgraduates' attention.

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

#### Section A

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

After becoming president of Purdue University in 2013, Mitch Daniels asked the faculty to prove that their students have actually achieved one of higher education's most important goals: critical thinking skills. Two years before, a nationwide study of college graduates had shown that more than a third had made no 26 gains in such mental abilities during their school years. Mr. Daniels needed to 27 the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families. After all, the percentage of Americans who say a college degree is "very important" has fallen 28 in the last 5—6 years.

Purdue now has a pilot test to assess students' critical thinking skills. Yet like many college teachers around the U.S., the faculty remain 29 that their work as educators can be measured by a "learning 30" such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason. However, the professors need not worry so much. The results of a recent experiment showed that professors can use 31 metrics to measure how well students do in three key areas: critical thinking, written communication, and quantitative literacy.

Despite the success of the experiment, the actual results are worrisome, and mostly 32 earlier studies. The organizers of the experiment concluded that far fewer students were achieving at high levels on critical thinking than they were doing for written communication or quantitative literacy. And that conclusion is based only on students nearing graduation.

American universities, despite their global 33 for excellence in teaching, have only begun to demonstrate what they can produce in real-world learning. Knowledge-based degrees are still





important, but employers are 34 advanced thinking skills from college graduates. If the intellectual worth of a college degree can be 35 measured, more people will seek higher education — and come out better thinkers.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) accurately  | I) predominance   |
| B) confirm     | J) presuming      |
| C) demanding   | K) reputation     |
| D) doubtful    | L) significant    |
| E) drastically | M) signify        |
| F) justify     | N) simultaneously |
| G) monopolized | O) standardized   |
| H) outcome     |                   |

## Section B

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

### The Price of Oil and the Price of Carbon

- [A] Fossil fuel prices are likely to stay “low for long.” Notwithstanding important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies. The result would be higher emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.
- [B] Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to derail the clean energy transition. Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change. That approach also offers fiscal benefits.
- [C] Oil prices have dropped by over 60% since June 2014. A commonly held view in the oil industry is that “the best cure for low oil prices is low oil prices.” The reasoning behind this saying is that low oil prices discourage investment in new production capacity, eventually shifting the oil supply curve backward and bringing prices back up as existing oil fields—which can be tapped at relatively low marginal cost—are depleted. In fact, in line with past experience, capital expenditure in the oil sector has dropped sharply in many producing countries, including the United States. The dynamic adjustment to low oil prices may, however, be different this time around.



- [D] Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer. The advent of new technologies has added about 4.2 million barrels per day to the crude oil market, contributing to a global over-supply. In addition, other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices: change in the strategic behavior of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the projected increase in Iranian exports, the scaling-down of global demand (especially from emerging markets), the long-term drop in petroleum consumption in the United States, and some displacement of oil by substitutes. These likely persistent forces, like the growth of *shale* (页岩) oil, point to a “low for long” scenario. Futures markets, which show only a modest recovery of prices to around \$ 60 a barrel by 2019, support this view.
- [E] Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived. Coal and natural gas are mainly used for electricity generation, whereas oil is used mostly to power transportation, yet the prices of all these energy sources are linked. The North American shale gas boom has resulted in record low prices there. The recent discovery of the giant Zohr gas field off the Egyptian coast will eventually have impact on pricing in the Mediterranean region and Europe, and there is significant development potential in many other places, notably Argentina. Coal prices also are low, owing to over-supply and the scaling-down of demand, especially from China, which burns half of the world’s coal.
- [F] Technological innovations have unleashed the power of renewables such as wind, hydro, solar, and *geothermal* (地热). Even Africa and the Middle East, home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports, have enormous potential to develop renewables. For example, the United Arab Emirates has endorsed an ambitious target to draw 24% of its primary energy consumption from renewable sources by 2021.
- [G] Progress in the development of renewables could be fragile, however, if fossil fuel prices remain low for long. Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels—30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas. But renewable energy will have to displace fossil fuels to a much greater extent in the future to avoid unacceptable climate risks.
- [H] Unfortunately, the current low prices for oil, gas, and coal may provide little incentive for research to find even cheaper substitutes for those fuels. There is strong evidence that both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices. The same is true for new technologies for alleviating fossil fuel emissions.
- [I] The current low fossil fuel price environment will thus certainly delay the energy transition from fossil fuel to clean energy sources. Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks.
- [J] Some climate impacts may already be discernible. For example, the United Nations Children’s



Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest *El Niño*(厄尔尼诺) weather phenomenon in decades. Many scientists believe that El Niño events, caused by warming in the Pacific, are becoming more intense as a result of climate change.

[K] Nations from around the world have gathered in Paris for the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21, with the goal of a universal and potentially legally-binding agreement on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We need very broad participation to fully address the global tragedy that results when countries fail to take into account the negative impact of their carbon emissions on the rest of the world. Moreover, non-participation by nations, if sufficiently widespread, can undermine the political will of participating countries to act.

[L] The nations participating at COP 21 are focusing on quantitative emissions-reduction commitments. Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions. The reason is that when carbon is priced, those emissions reductions that are least costly to implement will happen first. The International Monetary Fund calculates that countries can generate substantial fiscal revenues by eliminating fossil fuel subsidies and levying carbon charges that capture the domestic damage caused by emissions. A tax on upstream carbon sources is one easy way to put a price on carbon emissions, although some countries may wish to use other methods, such as emissions trading schemes. In order to maximize global welfare, every country's carbon pricing should reflect not only the purely domestic damage from emissions, but also the damage to foreign countries.

[M] Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon. By raising relative demand for clean energy sources, a carbon price would also help align the market return to clean-energy innovation with its social return, spurring the refinement of existing technologies and the development of new ones. And it would raise the demand for technologies such as carbon capture and storage, spurring their further development. If not corrected by the appropriate carbon price, low fossil fuel prices are not accurately signaling to markets the true social profitability of clean energy. While alternative estimates of the damage from carbon emissions differ, and it's especially hard to reckon the likely costs of possible catastrophic climate events, most estimates suggest substantial negative effects.

[N] Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price: they do only part of the job, leaving in place market incentives to over-use fossil fuels and thereby add to the stock of atmospheric greenhouse gases without regard to the *collateral*(附带的) costs.

[O] The hope is that the success of COP 21 opens the door to future international agreement on carbon prices. Agreement on an international carbon-price floor would be a good starting point in that process. Failure to address comprehensively the problem of greenhouse gas emissions,



however, exposes all generations, present and future, to incalculable risks.

36. A number of factors are driving down the global oil prices not just for now but in the foreseeable future.
37. Pricing carbon proves the most economical way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
38. It is estimated that extreme weather conditions have endangered the lives of millions of African children.
39. The prices of coal are low as a result of over-supply and decreasing demand.
40. Higher fossil fuel prices prove to be conducive to innovation and application of cleaner technology.
41. If fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time, it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases.
42. Fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption in today's world.
43. Even major fossil fuel exporting countries have great potential to develop renewable energies.
44. Greenhouse gas emissions, if not properly dealt with, will pose endless risks for mankind.
45. It is urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level to lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change.

## Section C

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

### Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Open data sharers are still in the minority in many fields. Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labours online.

Some communities have agreed to share online — geneticists, for example, post DNA sequences at the GenBank repository(库), and astronomers are accustomed to accessing images of galaxies and stars from, say, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, a telescope that has observed some 500 million objects — but these remain the exception, not the rule. Historically, scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons: it is a lot of work; until recently, good databases did not exist; grant funders were not pushing for sharing; it has been difficult to agree on standards for formatting data; and there is no agreed way to assign credit for data.



But the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public. Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to “shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve”. Funding agencies note that data paid for with public money should be public information, and the scientific community is recognizing that data can now be shared digitally in ways that were not possible before. To match the growing demand, services are springing up to make it easier to publish research products online and enable other researchers to discover and cite them.

Although calls to share data often concentrate on the moral advantages of sharing, the practice is not purely *altruistic*(利他的). Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits, including more connections with colleagues, improved visibility and increased citations. The most successful sharers — those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often — get noticed, and their work gets used. For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world; it has been downloaded 5,700 times. Co-author Amy Zanne thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of timber. “I’d much prefer to have my data used by the maximum number of people to ask their own questions,” she says. “It’s important to allow readers and reviewers to see exactly how you arrive at your results. Publishing data and code allows your science to be reproducible.”

Even people whose data are less popular can benefit. By making the effort to organize and label files so that others can understand them, scientists become more organized and better disciplined themselves, thus avoiding confusion later on.

46. What do many researchers generally accept?

- A) It is imperative to protect scientists’ patents.
- B) Repositories are essential to scientific research.
- C) Open data sharing is most important to medical science.
- D) Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.

47. What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?

- A) Opposed.
- B) Ambiguous.
- C) Liberal.
- D) Neutral.

48. According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing?

- A) The fear of massive copying.
- B) The lack of a research culture.
- C) The belief that research data is private intellectual property.
- D) The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it.

49. What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?

- A) The ever-growing demand for big data.
- B) The advancement of digital technology.
- C) The changing attitude of journals and funders.





D) The trend of social and economic development.

50. Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing \_\_\_\_\_.

A) is becoming increasingly popular

C) makes researchers successful

B) benefits sharers and users alike

D) saves both money and labor

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Macy's reported its sales plunged 5.2% in November and December at stores open more than a year, a disappointing holiday season performance that capped a difficult year for a department store chain facing wide-ranging challenges. Its flagship stores in major U.S. cities depend heavily on international tourist spending, which shrank at many retailers due to a strong dollar. Meanwhile, Macy's has simply struggled to lure consumers who are more interested in spending on travel or dining out than on new clothes or accessories.

The company blamed much of the poor performance in November and December on unseasonably warm weather. "About 80% of our company's year-over-year declines in comparable sales can be attributed to *shortfalls* (短缺) in cold-weather goods," said chief executive Terry Lundgren in a press release. This prompted the company to cut its forecasts for the full fourth quarter.

However, it's clear that Macy's believes its troubles run deeper than a temporary *aberration* (偏离) off the thermometer. The retail giant said the poor financial performance this year has pushed it to begin implementing \$400 million in cost-cutting measures. The company pledged to cut 600 back-office positions, though some 150 workers in those roles would be reassigned to other jobs. It also plans to offer "voluntary separation" packages to 165 senior executives. It will slash staffing at its fleet of 770 stores, a move affecting some 3,000 employees.

The retailer also announced the locations of 36 stores it will close in early 2016. The company had previously announced the planned closures, but had not said which locations would be affected. None of the chain's stores in the Washington metropolitan area are to be closed.

Macy's has been moving aggressively to try to remake itself for a new era of shopping. It has plans to open more locations of Macy's Backstage, a newly-developed off-price concept which might help it better compete with ambitious T.J. Maxx. It's also pushing ahead in 2016 with an expansion of Bluemercury, the beauty chain it bought last year. At a time when young beauty shoppers are often turning to Sephora or Ulta instead of department store beauty counters, Macy's hopes Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the category.

One relative bright spot for Macy's during the holiday season was the online channel, where it rang up "double-digit" increases in sales and a 25% increase in the number of orders it filled. That relative strength would be consistent with what was seen in the wider retail industry during the early part of the holiday season. While Thanksgiving, Black Friday and Cyber Monday all saw record spending online, in-store sales plunged over the holiday weekend.





51. What does the author say about the shrinking spending of international tourists in the U.S.?
- A) It is attributable to the rising value of the U.S. dollar.
  - B) It is a direct result of the global economic recession.
  - C) It reflects a shift of their interest in consumer goods.
  - D) It poses a potential threat to the retail business in the U.S.
52. What does Macy's believe about its problems?
- A) They can be solved with better management.
  - B) They cannot be attributed to weather only.
  - C) They are not as serious in its online stores.
  - D) They call for increased investments.
53. In order to cut costs, Macy's decided to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) cut the salary of senior executives
  - B) relocate some of its chain stores
  - C) adjust its promotion strategies
  - D) reduce the size of its staff
54. Why does Macy's plan to expand Bluemercury in 2016?
- A) To experiment on its new business concept.
  - B) To focus more on beauty products than clothing.
  - C) To promote sales of its products by lowering prices.
  - D) To be more competitive in sales of beauty products.
55. What can we learn about Macy's during the holiday season?
- A) Sales dropped sharply in its physical stores.
  - B) Its retail sales exceeded those of T. J. Maxx.
  - C) It helped Bluemercury establish its position worldwide.
  - D) It filled its stores with abundant supply of merchandise.

## Part IV

## Translation

(30 minutes)

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

明朝统治中国 276 年,被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大的时代之一。这一时期,手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。大量商品,包括酒和丝绸,都在市场销售。同时,还进口许多外国商品,如时钟和烟草。北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。也是在明代,由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。还值得一提的是,中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明代。



## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

**Directions:** Suppose you are asked to give advice on *whether to major in science or humanities at college*, write an essay to state your opinion. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



Part I Writing

大学选择文科还是理科



一、审题引导

提取指令信息	解读指令信息	提示写作思路
1) Suppose you are asked to give advice	you are asked to... 隐含的建议对象为“即将毕业、面临大学专业选择的高中生”;give advice 提示写作基调为“建议、意见”,应避免言辞幼稚,自说自话。	“权衡选择”类话题的写作核心在于说明“某种选择价值何在”,但由于两种做法往往没有“对错之分”,更多是“合适与否”,故未必要择一而论;可以客观介绍两者并结合现实权衡,综合给出理性建议。 <b>论证方式:</b> 让步论证(如先铺垫“B 的非凡价值或大众对 B 的重视”,后指出 A 的不可替代性)、正面/反面论证(A 或 B,或两者分别对个人、社会的积极作用/局限性)、对比论证(以 B 的局限性,反衬 A 的价值)、举例论证等。
2) on whether to major in science or humanities at college	whether to... or... 明确话题为“权衡选择”类:大学专业选择——读理科 VS 读文科。	<b>高分点拨:</b> 论述可以偏向某个选择,但“完全抛弃 B 而对 A 的优点大书特书”也不够客观。结论时把建议落脚于“结合具体情形,做出适合自己的选择”相对更具说服力。



二、词汇准备

“文科”相关的词汇及表达	“理科”相关的词汇及表达
liberal arts(泛指)的文科 acquire a vast knowledge about various topics 广泛学习诸多知识 have deep knowledge of culture and history 有深厚的文化和历史知识 general knowledge 通识,常识 learn how to think and write 学习如何思考和写作 encourage critical thinking 鼓励批判性思维 aesthetic ability/sensibility 审美能力 emotional intelligence 情商 adaptability <i>n.</i> 适应性 open-mindedness <i>n.</i> 思想开放 prepare you for a wealth of career options in... 为多种职业做好准备	science, math and technology-based courses 科学、数学和技术类课程 flock to AI major 对人工智能专业趋之若鹜 abstract and logical thinking 抽象思维和逻辑思维 ability to reason 理性思考能力 develop strong theoretical and analytical skills 培养强大的理论和分析技能 with in-demand skills 具备稀缺技能 narrowly tailored skills 精专技能 have a promising future 就业前景很好 guarantee income and job security 保证收入和稳定工作 bring sb a huge paycheck 收入不菲 digital economy 数字经济



三、写作提纲

- 第一段:由人们对文理科的普遍看法引出主题。
- 第二段:提出论点“人文学科有不可替代的价值”。
- ①学习文科的现实意义(正面论证):文科所培养的能力能孕育这个时代所需的更高层次的创新。

例子:受年轻人追捧的办公交流软件 Slack;腾讯现象级游戏。

②学习文科的社会意义(对比论证):文科知识能实现人的精神升华,搭建起道德体系、社会制度。



## 四、下笔成文

### 满分范文

① In this **unprecedented** age of technology-driven modernization, **an increasing number of** people believe that only scientists and engineers have the most promising future, while the humanities are the **one-way ticket** to unemployment.

① The science majors are surely important to social development, but the humanities are also **indispensable**. ② Take innovation, the capability today's **ever-changing** world highly values. ③ **It is not simply a** technical **matter** but rather one of understanding how people and societies work, what we need and want, and such sense of humanity is **fostered** precisely by the humanities. ④ Just look at the popular office communication software, Slack, which attracts massive fans with its helpful **features**, and **exceptional** Tencent games with first-class user experience. ⑤ You need not only **impersonal** technologies, but also more unprogrammable humanized designs and creativity that the humanities **underscore** to achieve such remarkable success. ⑥ Secondly, science and technology **are powerless to** increase people's spiritual level or help **form** developed moral principles and social **institutions**. ⑦ Virtuous citizens, better law system and more civil society all count on talents majoring in the humanities.

① In conclusion, the humanities are of great value to both the individual and the society. ② Don't let bias influence your choice if you are interested in certain **disciplines** of the humanities.

### 参考译文

①在这样一个前所未有的科技驱动现代化的时代,越来越多的人认为科学家、工程师才最具前景,而人文专业则是通往失业的单程票。

①诚然,理工科对社会发展来说很重要,但人文学科也有其不可替代的价值。②就拿创新——这一变换不息的世界所极力推崇的能力——来说。③创新不仅仅关乎技术,它更关乎我们对于人类自身以及这个社会何以存在、我们的所需所想究竟为何的理解,而孕育这种人性化的沃土恰恰是人文学科。④看看风靡的办公交流软件 Slack,它许许多多有帮助的功能让年轻人爱不释手;再看看腾讯体验感一流的现象级游戏。⑤获得如此巨大的成功,你靠的不仅仅是冰冷的科技,更是人文学科所强调的、无法“被编程”的人性化设计与创造力。⑥其次,科技无法实现人们精神上的升华,也无助于搭建起成熟的伦理道德体系和社会制度。⑦有道德的公民、更完善的法律体系以及更加文明的社会,无不以优秀的文科人才为基石。

①总之,文科之于个人和社会都有着巨大的价值。②你若喜欢文科,一定莫让偏见左右了选择。

### · 词汇注释 ·

**unprecedented** [ʌn'presɪdɪntɪd] a. 史无前例的,空前的  
**one-way ticket** 单程票  
**indispensable** [ɪndɪ'spensəbl] a. 不可缺少的  
**ever-changing** ['evə'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ] a. 千变万化的,日新月异的  
**foster** ['fɒstə] v. 培养,促进  
**feature** ['fi:tʃə] n. 特征,特色

**exceptional** [ɪk'sepʃənəl] a. 杰出的,极好的  
**impersonal** [ɪm'pɜːsənəl] a. 没有人情味的  
**underscore** [ˌʌndə'skɔː] v. 强调  
**form** [fɔːm] v. 形成,构建  
**institution** [ɪnstɪ'tjuːʃn] n. (由来已久的)制度  
**discipline** ['dɪsəplɪn] n. (尤指大学的)专业,科目





	普通表达	高级替换表达
越来越多的	more and more	an increasing/a growing number of
不仅仅关乎……	It's not just about/ related to...	It's not simply a + adj. + matter
无法做到……	cannot do...; be unable to do...	be powerless to do...

· 长难句分析 ·



并列分句 1: It is not simply a technical matter but rather one of understanding 宾语从句  
 主语 系动词 表语1 连词词组 表语2  
 句 1: how people and societies work, 宾语从句 2: what we need and want, 并列分句 2:  
 连接副词 并列主语 谓语 连接代词 主语 谓语  
and such sense of humanity is fostered precisely by the humanities.  
 并列连词 主语 被动谓语 施动方



## 五、写作储备

♣ The humanities are luxuries that employment-minded students can ill afford. (*The New York Times*) 人文学科是那些满脑子想着求职的学生负担不起的奢侈品。(纽约时报)

♣ Men are only so good as their technical development allows them to be. (George Orwell)  
 只有技术发展允许了,人类才能如此好。(乔治·奥威尔)

♣ Steve Jobs, co-founder and former CEO of Apple, credited a course in calligraphy for the font aesthetic of the Mac computer. When unveiling a new edition of the iPad, he said, "It is in Apple's DNA that technology alone is not enough. It's technology married with liberal arts, married with the humanities, that yields us the result that makes our hearts sing." 苹果公司联合创始人、前 CEO 史蒂夫·乔布斯将苹果 Mac 电脑的字体审美归功于书法课。发布新版 iPad 时,他说:"仅仅有技术是不够的,这嵌入了苹果的基因。当技术与人文学科联姻,才产生了令我们心醉的效果。"



## 六、高分模板

I ① In our lifetime, we will inevitably encounter a dilemma of whether to choose A or B. ② Some believe that it is a better choice to A, but others consider it better to B. ③ In my opinion, our decision should be made based on the following considerations.

II ① Firstly, self-orientation matters. ② Obviously, A is more recommendable for those who regard him-/herself as         , while B suits the one who          more. ③ In addition, personal interest also plays a key role in it, for both passion and motivation are derived from interest, which not only decides how far you can reach but also how happy and

①一生中,我们都免不了会陷于选择          还是          的两难境地中。②有人认为选择          更好,而其他认为更应该选择         。③依我之见,我们的选择应当基于以下几点考虑。

①首先,自我定位很重要。②显然,          对于那些认为自己          的人来说更值得推荐,而          则更适合         。③另外,个人兴趣也很重要,因为热情和动力都来自于兴趣,而兴趣不仅决定一个人能走多远,也决定你是否感到幸福、满足。④最后





fulfilled you will be. ④ Last but not least, we had better combine personal issues together with social ones, such as social needs, social environment, etc. ⑤ For example, in a society where \_\_\_\_\_ is/are badly needed, it may be easier for those who choose A 或 B to realize their value and make contributions to the society.

Ⅲ ① To sum up, a clear recognition of self-orientation, personal interest and social factors will decide whether you will choose A or B. ② By doing so, we can get the most out of \_\_\_\_\_.

一点也很重要,我们最好将个人因素与社会因素相结合,比如社会需求、社会环境等。⑤ 比如,在一个急需\_\_\_\_\_的社会,选择\_\_\_\_\_的人可能更容易实现自己的价值,对社会做出自己的贡献。

①综上所述,自我定位、个人兴趣和社会因素将决定你选择\_\_\_\_\_或\_\_\_\_\_。②这样一来,我们就能够把\_\_\_\_\_的价值发挥至最大。

【模板注释】第一段①句引出“选择”这一话题。②句展示他人看法,③句过渡至自身看法——应出于几点考虑,开启下文论述。主体段具体介绍几点因素:①②句为因素一:自我定位;③句为因素二:个人兴趣;④⑤句为因素三:外在环境因素。第三段总结建议内容。

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One 关于工作幸福感的调查



#### 一、听前看什么

1. A) <b>Doing</b> enjoyable <u>work</u> . B) <b>Having</b> friendly <u>colleagues</u> . C) <b>Earning</b> a competitive <u>salary</u> . D) <b>Working</b> for supportive <u>bosses</u> .	2. A) 31%. B) 20%. C) 25%. D) 73%.
3. A) Those <b>of a small size</b> . B) Those <b>run</b> by women. C) Those that are well <b>managed</b> . D) Those <b>full of skilled workers</b> .	4. A) They can <b>hop from job to job</b> easily. B) They can <b>win recognition of their work</b> . C) They can <b>better balance work and life</b> . D) They can <b>take on more than one job</b> .

#### [看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

1. 四项核心语义“做……工作”、“有……同事”、“获得……薪水”、“为……工作”表明其逻辑主语均为“员工”,结合褒义的修饰词 enjoyable、friendly、competitive、supportive 推测各项所述都是员工期望的理想工作条件,因此题干可能涉及员工期望的理想职场情形。

2. 四项均为百分数,推测题干询问某种事物/人群占比情况。

3. 由 Those 的修饰语 of a small size(小型的)、full of... workers(满是……工人的)以及被动动词 run(被经营)、managed(被管理)推知 Those 指代“公司”,而修饰语分别涉及规模、经营者、管理情况、员工,均属“特点”,推断题干询问某类公司的特点。

4. 根据四项的谓语信息“跳槽很轻松”、“工作获得认可”、“更好地平衡工作和生活”、“能同时承担多项工作”推知主语 They 指代某类更有优势的员工(题干所问主体),推测题干询问某类员工区别于其他员工的优势。

1、4 题分别提问“理想职场情形”、“某类员工的相对优势”等,听音时应格外留意褒义表达;2 题考查百分数,也应将其作为听音重点。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我





[看选项复现词预测主题]选项中的高频词为 work,且 1 题和 4 题的行为主体都是 workers,内容都涉及员工喜欢的理想职场状况,由此推断本文谈及员工期望的理想职场状况。



## 二、听时记什么

1—W: Welcome to Work Place, and in today's program we are looking at the results of **two** recently published **surveys**, which both deal with the same **topic—happiness at work**. John, tell us about the first survey.

2—M: Well, this was done by a human resources consultancy who **interviewed** more than 1,000 **workers** and established a top **10** of the **factors** which make people **happy at work**. The **most important factor**, for the majority of the people interviewed, was <sup>1B</sup>**having friendly, supportive colleagues**. In fact, <sup>2D</sup>**73%** people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor contributing to happiness at work, which is a very high percentage. The **second most important factor** was <sup>1A</sup>**having work that is enjoyable**. The two **least important factors** were having one's **achievements recognized** and rather surprisingly, <sup>1C</sup>**earning a competitive salary**.

3—W: **So, we are not mainly motivated by money?**

4—M: Apparently not.

5—W: **Any other interesting information in the survey?**

6—M: Yes. For example, <sup>2C</sup>**25%** of the working people interviewed described themselves as **very happy at work**. However, <sup>2B</sup>**20%** of employees described themselves as being **unhappy**.

7—W: That's quite a lot of unhappy people at work every day.

8—M: It is, isn't it? And there were several **more interesting conclusions** revealed by the survey. First of all, small is beautiful. People definitely **prefer** working for <sup>3A</sup>**smaller organizations or companies** with less than 100 staff. We also find out that, generally speaking, **women** were **happier** in their work **than men**.

9—W: Yes, we are, aren't we?

女:欢迎来到《职场》,在今天的节目中,我们要关注的是最近发布的两项调查的结果,这两项调查都讨论了同一话题——工作中的幸福感。约翰,给我们讲讲第一个调查。

男:好,这项调查是由一个人力资源咨询公司完成的,它采访了1000多名员工,并确定了让人们在工作中感到幸福的前十项因素。对于大多数受访者来说,最重要的因素是拥有友善的、给人支持帮助的同事。事实上,73%的受访者将他们与同事的关系作为提升工作幸福感的关键因素,这个比例非常高。第二重要的因素是拥有令人愉悦的工作。两个最不重要的因素是让自己的成就获得认可,以及——相当出乎意料——获得有竞争力的薪水。

女:这么说,我们的主要动机不是金钱?

男:显然不是。

女:调查中还有其他有趣信息吗?

男:有。例如,受访的职场人员中有25%表示自己在工作中非常幸福。但是,有20%的员工认为自己不幸福。

女:每天在工作中感到不幸福的人真不少啊。

男:确实不少,不是吗?而且调查还披露了几个有趣的结论。第一个是,小的即是美的。毫无疑问人们更喜欢为员工少于100人的小机构或小公司工作。我们还发现,总体来说,女性在工作中比男性更有幸福感。

女:对,我们确实是这样,不是吗?



10—M: And workers on **part-time** contracts who only work 4 or 5 hours a day are **happier than** those who work **full time**. The researchers concluded that this is probably **due to** <sup>4c</sup> **a better work-life balance**.

11—W: Are bosses happier than their employees?

12—M: Yes. Perhaps not surprisingly, **the higher** people go **in a company**, **the happier** they are. So senior managers enjoy their jobs more than people working under them.

Q1: What is the number one factor that made employees happy according to the survey?

Q2: What is the percentage of the people surveyed who felt unhappy at work?

Q3: What kind of companies are popular with employees?

Q4: What is the possible reason for people on part-time contracts to be happier?

男:那些只工作四五个小时的兼职合同工比那些全职工作的人更幸福。研究者得出的结论是,这可能是由于(前者)在工作和生活之间平衡得更好。

女:老板会比他们的员工更幸福吗?

男:是的。也许这并不奇怪,人们在公司的职位越高,他们越感到幸福。所以高级管理人员比在他们手下工作的人更喜欢自己的工作。

问题1:根据这项调查,让员工感到幸福的首要因素是什么?

问题2:在接受调查的人员中,在工作中感到不幸福的人占多大比例?

问题3:什么样的公司受员工欢迎?

问题4:兼职合同工更幸福的可能性原因是什么?

**[听话语标记词屏气凝神]** 本对话的话语标记词(特别是引导性问句、确认性问句以及表顺序、补充、强调、因果等的逻辑词)预示重要信息或新/子话题,通常会含有潜在考点,听到此类词时要屏气凝神、着重听取其后内容。如本篇中,Any other interesting information in the survey? 这类引导性问句提示下文会提供针对询问内容的详细信息,听者据此可推测下文会介绍调查中的其他新发现,有助于把握对话脉络。

**[听公司和员工特点记取核心信息][听关键信息复现预勾选项]** 带着此前选项预览时的关键信息和听音重点,在听到相关信息时记录核心内容,并预勾完全复现原文信息的选项(1题A、B、C项,2题B、C、D项,3题A项,4题C项)。

**[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]** 借助听时提炼出的核心信息,尤其是对话中的总结性语句(总结上文)、引导性问句(提示下文)、由并列逻辑词引出的多个内容要点等等,可大致勾勒出对话内容的脉络。

**[听题干问题回顾内容]**(略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
in today's program(提示引出节目话题) tell us about the first survey(预示引出相关调查信息)	two... surveys: topic—happiness at work	1. 节目将介绍关于工作幸福感的最新调查结果。
Well(预示承接对方的问题进行回答) The most important factor(预示介绍第一重要因素) In fact(提示递进解释事实细节) The second most important factor(预示介绍第二重要因素) The two least important factors(预示介绍两个最不重要的因素)	① interviewed... workers、10... factors... happy at work; ② most important: friendly, supportive colleagues → 1B)、73% → 2D); ③second most important: work... enjoyable→1A); ④least important: achievements recognized、earning a competitive salary→1C)	2. 介绍第一项调查的相关信息:调查机构、受访者、调查结果(影响工作幸福感的因素)。
So(提示介绍对上文的总结或推断) we are not mainly motivated by money?(确认性问句,总结上文的调查结论)	not mainly motivated by money	3-4. 由调查结果得出的推论(我们幸福感的主因不是金钱)。



话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
Any other interesting information in the survey? (引导性问句, 预示对方介绍调查结果中的其他信息) However(提示后续话语会引出相反情形)	① 25%... very happy at work → 2C) ② 20%... unhappy → 2B)	5-7. 感到幸福和不幸福的员工占比情况。
there were several more interesting conclusions (预示介绍调查得出的其他发现) First of all(预示介绍第一个发现) We also find out(预示介绍另一发现) And(预示介绍又一发现) probably due to(预示指出前述发现的原因)	more conclusions: ① prefer smaller organizations or companies → 3A); ② women happier than men; ③ part-time... happier than... full time, due to a better work-life balance → 4C)	8-9. 调查还披露了其他发现。 发现一: 员工更喜欢在小公司工作; 发现二: 女性员工比男性员工更幸福。 10. 发现三: 兼职员工比全职员工更幸福, 原因是能更好地平衡工作与生活。
Are bosses happier than their employees? (引导性问句, 预示将指出管理层和普通员工在工作幸福感上的差异)	the higher... in a company, the happier...	11-12. 上层高管比下级员工更加幸福。



### 三、听后选什么

1. 根据这项调查, 让员工感到幸福的首要因素是什么?	
A) 做令人愉快的工作。	C) 赚取有竞争力的薪水。
B) 拥有友善的同事。	D) 为能给予帮助的老板工作。

【设题要点】列举、强调处(The most important factor)。

【答案精析】B)。A)复现2段 having work that is enjoyable, 但这是排名第二的重要因素。B)复现2段指出的首要因素(The most important factor... was) having friendly, supportive colleagues。C)虽复现原文 earning a competitive salary, 但这是最次要的因素之一。D)将 supportive colleagues 篡改为 supportive bosses。

2. 在接受调查的人员中, 在工作中感到不幸福的人占多大比例?			
A) 31%。	B) 20%。	C) 25%。	D) 73%。

【设题要点】转折处(However)。

【答案精析】B)。A) 31%在文中未出现, 也无从推出。B)与6段 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy 契合。C) 25%是“感到幸福”的员工比例, D) 73%是“认为友好的同事关系是幸福感的首要因素”的员工比例, 均与题干不符。

3. 什么样的公司受员工的欢迎?	
A) 小型公司。	C) 管理良好的公司。
B) 由女性经营的公司。	D) 有很多技术工人的公司。

【设题要点】调查结论处(several more... conclusions、First of all... )。

【答案精析】A)。A)复现原文, “题干+选项”复现8段 People definitely prefer working for **smaller organizations or companies**。B)、C)、D)分别是文中“女性(比男性工作幸福感更强)”、“小机构或小公司”、“兼职工(比全职工幸福感更强)”主观臆测的内容。

4. 兼职合同工更幸福的可能性原因是什么?	
A) 他们跳槽更容易。	C) 他们可以更好地平衡工作和生活。
B) 他们可以赢得工作上的认可。	D) 他们可以承担多项工作。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我





[设题要点] 因果处(due to)。

[答案精析] C)。A)、D)利用“兼职工本身性质”干扰。C)复现 10 段原因分析(workers on part-time contracts... are happier than those who work full time... this is probably due to) a better work-life balance。B) 主观推测“职位越高幸福感越强”的可能原因“能获得成就感”,但这是高管感觉,与题干不符。



#### 四、听力词汇攻关·调查研究类相关词汇

①survey ['sɜːveɪ] *n.* 调查

【联想】study *n.* (专题)研究,调查;research *n.* 研究,调查;investigation *n.* 调查研究,学术研究;statistics *n.* 统计资料;experiment *n.* 实验

②deal with 论述,讨论

【近义】discuss *v.* 讨论;inquire into;probe into 探究;address *v.* 设法解决;处理;对付;about/concerning/involving 关于,涉及

③contribute to 有助于,促成

【近义】facilitate *v.* 促进,推动;encourage *v.*

鼓励,助长;lead to 造成,导致

④describe... as... 把……描述为……,认为……是……

【近义】consider/see... as... 认为……是……,把……看作……

⑤conclusion [kən'kluːʒən] *n.* 结论,推论

【联想】observation *n.* [常用复数]观察资料,观测数据;finding *n.* [常用复数]研究发现,调查结果;result *n.* 研究结果;implication *n.* 启示,意义,含意;assumption *n.* 假设

### Conversation Two 采访《洪水袭来前》的作者



#### 一、听前看什么

5. A) It is a <b>book of European history</b> . B) It is an <b>introduction to music</b> . C) It is about the city of <b>Bruges</b> . D) It is a <b>collection of photos</b> .	6. A) When <b>painting</b> the concert hall of <b>Bruges</b> . B) When <b>vacationing</b> in <b>an Italian coastal city</b> . C) When <b>taking</b> pictures for a concert catalogue. D) When <b>writing</b> about <b>Belgium's coastal regions</b> .
7. A) The entire <b>European coastline</b> will <b>be submerged</b> . B) The rich <b>heritage of Europe</b> will <b>be lost</b> completely. C) The <b>seawater of Europe</b> will <b>be</b> seriously <b>polluted</b> . D) The major <b>European scenic spots</b> will <b>disappear</b> .	8. A) <b>Its waterways</b> are <b>being</b> increasingly <b>polluted</b> . B) People cannot <b>get around without using boats</b> . C) It <b>attracts</b> large numbers of <b>tourists</b> from home and abroad. D) <b>Tourists use wooden paths</b> to reach their hotels in the morning.

#### [看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

5. 表语 book、introduction、collection of photos 暗示 It 指代某出版物,推测题干询问某出版物的属性或内容。

6. 由谓语 painting、vacationing、taking、writing 及连词 when 推测题干询问某人做某件事的时间点。

7. 由谓语 be submerged、be lost、be polluted、disappear 所带负面色彩,推测题目指向“灾害”,结合复现词 Europe 以及与“自然”相关的 coastline、scenic spots 推测题干询问某种自然灾害对欧洲的影响。

8. A) Its waterways... being polluted 和 C) 谓语 attracts 暗示 It 指代某座城市/某个国家,而 waterways、get around without using boats、use wooden paths 均关乎“交通”,且前两项都涉及“水路”,推测题干询问某港口城市/国家的道路情况。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 提示主题的复现词主要分两类:一、与地理相关 Europe、Bruges、an Italian coastal city、Belgium's coastal regions、European coastline,二、表示灾害或不良后果的动词 submerged(淹没)、lost、polluted、disappear,再结合第 5 问选项中的名词 book、introduction、collection of photos,推断本文谈及关于欧洲沿海可能面临的环境灾害的某出版物。





## 二、听时记什么

1—W: Mr. De Keyzer, I am a great lover of your book, *Moments Before the Flood*. Can you tell us how you first became interested in this subject matter?

2—M: In 2006, when the concert hall of the city of Bruges **asked me** to **“take some pictures** for a catalogue for a new concert season **around the theme of water, I found myself working along the Belgian coastline.** As there had been numerous alarming **articles** in the press **about a climate catastrophe waiting to happen, I started looking at the sea and the beach very differently,** a place where I spent so many perfect days as a child. This fear of a looming danger became the subject of <sup>5D</sup> **a large-scale photo project.**

3—W: You wrote in the book “I don’t want to photograph the disaster; I want to photograph the disaster waiting to happen.” Can you talk a bit about that?

4—M: It is clear now that <sup>7A</sup> **it’s a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water. The same goes for** numerous **big cities around the world.** My idea was to **photograph this** beautiful and very unique **coastline,** rich in history, **before it’s too late** — as a last witness.

5—W: Can you talk a bit about how history plays a role in this project?

6—M: Sure. The project is also about **the history of Europe looking at the sea** and wondering when the next enemy would appear. In the images, you see all kinds of possible defense constructions to hold back the Romans, Germans, Vikings, and now nature as enemy number one. For example, there is the image of the bridge into the sea taken at the Normandy D-Day landing site. Also, Venice, the city eternally threatened by the sea, <sup>8D</sup> **where every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels.**

7—W: Thank you, Mr. De Keyzer. It was a pleasure to have you with us today.

Q5. What does the man say about the book *Moments Before the Flood*?

Q6. When did the man get his idea for the work?

Q7. What will happen when the climate catastrophe occurs?

Q8. What does the man say about Venice?

女: 德·凯瑟尔先生,我非常喜欢您的作品《洪水袭来前》。能告诉我们您一开始是怎么对这个主题感兴趣的吗?

男: 2006年,布鲁日市(译注:比利时西北部城市)音乐厅让我以水为主题给新的音乐季的节目单拍一些照片,那时我发现自己沿着比利时海岸工作。当时媒体上铺天盖地、满是气候灾害即将到来的骇人报道,我便开始以截然不同的方式审视这片大海和沙滩,在这里,我度过了那么多美好的童年时光。这种对步步逼近的危险的恐惧成为了一个大型摄影项目的主题。

女:您在作品中写道:“我不想拍摄灾难本身,我想拍摄灾难即将到来的样子。”您能就此谈一谈吗?

男:如今显而易见的是,整个欧洲海岸线消失在水中只是时间问题。世界上许许多多的大城市也会如此。我想的就是在还来得及的时候拍下这美丽独特、历史底蕴深厚的海岸线,作为最后的见证。

女:您能谈一谈历史因素在这个项目中起到了什么作用吗?

男:当然可以。这个项目也关乎欧洲——它凝望大海,想知道下一个敌人何时到来——的历史。在这些照片中,你能看到各式各样可能用来抵御罗马人、日耳曼人、维京人以及现在的头号敌人大自然的防御工事。比如,这张照片里就是在诺曼底登陆地拍摄的那座伸向大海的桥。另外还有威尼斯,这座城市时时刻刻受到海水的威胁,每天早上必须搭建好木栈道才能让游客进入酒店。

女:谢谢您,德·凯瑟尔先生。很高兴今天您能来和我们见面。

问题5:关于作品《洪水袭来前》,男士说了什么?

问题6:男士何时想到的这部作品的点子?

问题7:气候灾害出现时会发生什么?

问题8:关于威尼斯,男士说了什么?



[听话语标记词屏气凝神] 本篇体例为采访,即一问一答的形式,与普通的对话文章有所不同,话语标记词主要出现在提问者的问题中,这些问题是引出或转换话题的标记:当听到 how you first became interested in this subject matter、talk a bit about that 等提示话题或话题转换的语句时,应做好速记准备。

[听关键词信息复现预勾选项] 带着此前选项预览时的关键词信息、“出版物属性/内容”、“时间点”、“灾害影响”及“城市/国家道路状况”等听音重点,着重听取回答者的陈述,在听到相关信息时着力记录核心内容,并预勾完全符合原文意的选项(5 题 D 项,6 题 C 项,7 题 A 项,8 题 D 项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络] 借助听时根据“出版物属性/内容”、“时间点”、“灾害影响”及“城市/国家道路状况”提炼出的核心信息以及选项预勾位置,可大致勾勒出文章脉络。

[听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
Can you tell us how you first became interested in the subject matter(引出新话题) In 2006, when... As... I started... This... became the subject...(详述书中主题的由来)	① asked me to take some pictures ... around the theme of water, I found myself working...; ② articles... about a climate catastrophe waiting to happen... looking at the sea and the beach very differently; ③ fear of looming danger... the subject of a large-scale photo project→5D)	1-2. 说明拍摄作品主题的由来:工作契机(应邀拍摄“水”主题)以及外界宣传(气候灾害正逼近)。
Can you talk a bit about that(预示转换话题) It is clear now that(提示列举事实) The same goes for(提示列举事实) My idea was(提示给出观点)	① it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water... The same goes for big cities around the world→7A); ② photograph this coastline... before it's too late	3-4. 解释为何拍摄侧重灾害到来前而非灾难本身:记录下至美景象,作为最后的见证。
Can you talk a bit about how history plays a role in this project(预示转换话题) The project is also about...(提示给出观点) In the images(提示照片内容) For example(提示举例说明) Also(提示另一个要点)	① the history of Europe looking at the sea...; ② Venice... wooden pathways... allow tourists to reach their hotels→8D)	5-7. 解释拍摄的历史元素:欧洲抵御海上入侵的历史弥漫于拍摄中。

三、听后选什么

5. 关于作品《洪水袭来前》,男士说了什么?	
A) 它是一部关于欧洲历史的书。	C) 它与布鲁日市有关。
B) 它是一本介绍音乐的书。	D) 它是一套照片集。

[设题要点] 话题引出处(Can you tell us how you first became interested in the subject matter)。

[答案精析] D)。A)源于6段“这个项目也关乎欧洲……的历史”,但“涉及历史元素”≠“是历史书。”B)、C)利用2段男士提到的“布鲁日音乐厅演出单”干扰,但“做节目单”只是促成作品一个契机,作品本身与音乐或布鲁日市无关。D)对应2段末 a large-scale photo project(大型摄影项目)。

[技巧补充] 本题考查开篇所提作品的属性/内容,属于整体感知类题目,此类题目解题线索通常不止一处,应抓住文中提示正确答案的蛛丝马迹。本题最直接的解题线索为2段末句 a large-scale photo project,但即使错过此信息,根据之后女士在问题中提到的 photograph the disaster waiting to happen 以及男士在回答中提到的 photograph this beautiful and very unique coastline 也可以推断出正确答案。

6. 男士何时想到的这部作品的点子?	
A) 在画布鲁日音乐厅时。	C) 在为音乐会节目单拍摄照片时。
B) 在意大利一座沿海城市度假时。	D) 在写到与比利时沿海地区相关的内容时。

[设题要点] 话题引出处(Can you tell us how you first became interested in the subject matter)。





[答案精析] C)。A)将2段 take some pictures for... (为……拍摄照片)误解为“作画”。B)用6段出现的威尼斯、游客等碎片信息干扰,但对话中男士未提及自己度假获得作品灵感。C)是对2段中的最初契机 when the concert hall... asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season 的同义改写。D)“比利时沿海地区”是男士的“工作地点(拍摄地)”而非“写作的内容”。

7. 气候灾害出现时会发生什么?	
A) 整个欧洲海岸线会被淹没。	C) 欧洲的海水会被严重污染。
B) 欧洲丰富的遗产会完全消失。	D) 欧洲主要的旅游景点会消失。

[设题要点] 话题转换处(Can you talk a bit about that)和事实引出处(It's now clear that... )。  
[答案精析] A)。A)是对4段 it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water 的同义改写。B)、D)源自6段提到的历史遗迹(defense constructions、the Normandy D-Day landing site)以及旅游城市(Venice),但文中并未提到欧洲所有遗产或主要景点都会“消失”。C)关注点在于“海洋污染”,而对话关注点在于“气候灾害/海岸洪水”。

8. 关于威尼斯,男士说了什么?	
A) 它的水路正逐渐被污染。	C) 它吸引了国内外大量游客。
B) 人们只能靠船出行。	D) 游客在早上利用木栈道进入酒店。

[设题要点] 话题转换处(Can you talk a bit about)和举例处(Also, Venice... )。  
[答案精析] D)。A)将6段“威尼斯受海岸洪水威胁”篡改为“水路遭受污染”。B)男士仅提到“在威尼斯,游客进入酒店的方式——搭木板”,并未提及“威尼斯人的出行方式”。C)中 tourists 复现原文,但并未谈及“威尼斯作为旅游城市的吸引力”。D)是对6段 every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels 的同义改写。

四、听力词汇攻关·地理相关词汇

- ①flood [flʌd] n. 洪水  
【联想】flood control 防洪; flood season 汛期;  
a flood of... 一大批……

②coastline ['kəʊstlaɪn] n. 海岸线  
【近义】shoreline n. 海岸线  
【联想】coastal area/region 沿海地区; coastal
- city 沿海城市; seashore n. 海岸, 海滨

③catastrophe [kə'tæstrəfi] n. 灾难, 灾祸  
【近义】disaster n. 灾难; calamity n. 灾难, 祸患; cataclysm n. 大灾难, 大灾变

④submerge [səb'mɜ:dʒ] v. 淹没, 使浸没  
【近义】flood v. 淹没, 为水所淹; drown v. 溺水

Section B

Passage One 克服“不要做”综合征

一、听前看什么

9. A) They make careful preparations beforehand. B) They take too many irrelevant factors into account. C) They spend too much time anticipating their defeat. D) They try hard to avoid getting off on the wrong foot.	10. A) A person's nervous system is more complicated than imagined. B) Golfers usually have positive mental images of themselves. C) Mental images often interfere with athletes' performance. D) Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.
11. A) Anticipate possible problems. B) Make a list of do's and don'ts. C) Picture themselves succeeding. D) Try to appear more professional.	12. A) She wore a designer dress. B) She won her first jury trial. C) She did not speak loud enough. D) She presented moving pictures.

[看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]  
9. 由 preparations、take... into account、anticipating、try hard to... 等体现的“准备性行动”含义推测本题询问某群体在某事发生前/时的行为。

10. 由选项关键词 nervous system 与 mental images 及论述语气(一般现在时)推测本题涉及人类想象/神经系统的事实或观点。

11. 根据选项具体语义以及 C) themselves(暗示题目询问某群体)可知本题询问某群体的做法/说话人对某群体的建议。

12. 根据选项主语 She 及时态(一般过去时)可知本题询问某女士曾经的行为。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 根据 10 题选项复现的关键词 nervous system 与 mental images 推测文章与人类想象或神经系统有关;结合第 9 题与第 11 题选项复现词 anticipate 与反义表达 defeat/getting off on the wrong foot VS succeeding 推测文章还涉及对成功/失败的预测。由此推测文章谈论人对未来状况的预测及想象。



## 二、听时记什么

I When facing a new situation, some people tend to <sup>9C</sup>rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst. I remember talking with a young lawyer who was about to begin her first jury trial. She was **very nervous**. I asked what impression she wanted to make on the jury. She replied, “I **don’t want to look too inexperienced**; I don’t want them to suspect this is my first trial.”

II This lawyer had fallen victim to the “don’ts” syndrome, a form of negative goal setting. The “don’ts” can be **self-fulfilling** because your **mind responds to pictures**. Research conducted at Stanford University shows <sup>10D</sup>a **mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something**. That means when a golfer tells himself “Don’t hit the ball into the water,” **his mind sees the image** of the ball flying into the water. So guess where the ball will go. Consequently, before going into any stressful situation, <sup>11C</sup>**focus only on what you want to have happen.**

III I asked the lawyer again how she wanted to appear at her first trial, and this time she said: “I want to **look professional and self-assured**.” I told her to create a picture of what “self-assured” would look like. To her, it meant **moving** confidently around the court room, using convincing **body language** and projecting **her voice**, so it could be heard from the judge’s bench to the back door. She also imagined **a skillful closing argument** and **a winning trial**. A few weeks after this **positive dress rehearsal**, the young lawyer did <sup>12B</sup>**win**.

Q9: What do some people do when they face a new situation?

Q10: What does the research conducted at Stanford University show?

Q11: What advice does the speaker give to people in a stressful situation?

Q12: What do we learn about the lawyer in the court?

面对新环境时,有些人往往花太多时间预想最糟糕的情况,在心里预演自己的失败。我记得曾和一位马上要开始自己首次陪审团审判的年轻律师谈话。她非常紧张。我问她想给陪审团留下什么印象。她回答说:“我不想自己看起来毫无经验,不想让他们觉得这是我首次参与审判。”

这位律师已患上“不要做”综合征,这是一种消极的目标设定。“不要做”可能自我应验,因为你的心思会对想象做出回应。斯坦福大学所做的研究表明,脑海景象刺激神经系统的方式和实际行为是一样的。这意味着当一位高尔夫球手告诉自己“不要把球打到水里去”的时候,他内心会看到球飞入水中的画面。所以你猜球会打到哪儿。因此,在进入紧张状态之前,应完全专注于你希望发生的事情。

我又问这位律师她希望在自己初次审判中是什么样子,这次她说:“我想看起来既专业又自信。”我让她想象“自信”看起来是怎么样的。对她来说,那意味着在法庭上一边自信地走动,一边使用令人信服的肢体语言、同时运气发声,让自己的声音从法官席到后门都能听见。她还设想了一段巧妙的结案陈词和一场以胜利告终的审判。这场积极预演过后几周,这位年轻的律师确实赢了。

问题 9: 面对新环境时,有些人会怎么做?

问题 10: 斯坦福大学所做的研究表明了什么?

问题 11: 说话者为处于紧张状态下的人提供了什么建议?

问题 12: 关于法庭上的律师,我们了解到什么?



[听话语标记词屏气凝神] 逻辑词和时间词等话语标记词引出的信息往往对文章语义逻辑起到重要的推进作用,因此其后内容经常成为考点,需重点听取。如本篇开头即 When,说明后面将引出某一条件下的某一情况;再加上文章开头常引出全篇主题,因此应提高警惕。

[听关键词信息复现预勾选项] 带着根据第一部分得出的关键词信息,在听到与题干相关的信息时把握核心内容,并预勾完全复现原文信息的选项(9 题 C 项,10 题 D 项,11 题 C 项,12 题 B 项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络] 借助听时提炼出的“对未来状况的预测/想象”相关信息可大致勾勒出材料脉络。

[听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
When facing a new situation... (提示引出新环境导致的某个情况) I remember talking with a young lawyer... (提示引出年轻律师的个例)	①rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst→9C); ② very nervous, don't want to look too inexperienced	I 开篇指出很多人“排演失败”并引入新人律师的个案。
because(引出“不要做”能够自我应验的原因) the same way as(对比想像与行为对神经系统的刺激) That means when a golfer... (提示用高尔夫球手的例子说明研究结论) Consequently, before going into any stressful situation... (引出对研究结果的阐发)	① the “ don'ts ” syndrome: self-fulfilling... mind responds to pictures; ② a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as doing something→10D); ③ his mind sees the image; ④ focus only on what you want to have happen→11C)	II 介绍实例背后隐藏的“不要做”综合征、说明研究发现“想象也会影响神经系统”、提出建议“应专注于积极的想象”。
I asked the lawyer again... (预示回到年轻律师以继续说明) To her... (提示引出律师的积极想象) also... (继续引出律师的积极想象) A few weeks after(提示引出律师受到指导后的情况)	① how she wanted to appear: look professional and self-assured; ② moving, body language, her voice, a... closing argument, a winning trial; ③ positive stress rehearsal, win→12B)	III 引导新人律师克服障碍、帮助她获得庭审胜利。

三、听后选什么

9. 面对新环境时,有些人会怎么做?	
A) 他们提前做好细致的准备。	C) 他们花太多时间预想自己的失败。
B) 他们把太多无关因素考虑在内。	D) 他们极力避免出师不利。

[设题要点] 开篇处兼“条件—结果”逻辑处(When..., some people tend to... )。

[答案精析] C)。A)、D)中“做准备(make careful preparations)、极力避免(try hard to avoid)”体现的积极作为与文中“预想失败”的消极悲观相悖。B)强调“分不清重点”,与文中的“紧张、担心”有别。C)同义改写首段 spending too much time anticipating the worst。

10. 斯坦福大学所做的研究表明了什么?	
A) 人的神经系统比想象的要复杂。	C) 脑海中的景象经常阻碍运动员发挥。
B) 高尔夫球手对自己的想象往往是正面的。	D) 想象和行动对神经系统有同样的效果。

[设题要点] 研究发现处(Research shows...)兼对比处(the same way as)。

[答案精析] D)。A)把 II 段信息“脑海中的想象(mental image)”和“神经系统(the nervous system)”拼接并编造结论。B)认定“高尔夫球手大都很自信”,与文中例子暗示的“一些球手会预先否认自己”矛盾。C)把文中“负面预想阻碍发挥”夸大为“所有想象”。D)是对原文研究发现 a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something 的完整复现。



11. 说话者为处于紧张状态下的人提供了什么建议?	
A) 预想可能出现的问题。	C) 想象他们自己获得成功。
B) 列出“要做”和“不要做”的清单。	D) 设法表现得更加职业。

【设题要点】结论/结果处(Consequently)兼时间提示处(before... )。

【答案精析】C)。A)恰恰是“不要做”综合征的表现,是需要避免的。B)主观臆断“列清单”,文中未提及。C)是对Ⅱ段末建议 focus only on what you want to have happen 的同义改写。D)源于Ⅲ段 look professional and self-assured,但这是新人律师对自己的期望,而非作者给出的一般性建议。

【技巧补充】新人律师的情况是“不要做”综合征的实例,故本题亦可通过下文对他的指导解题:说明者引导其做出具体的积极想象(庭审中的体态、音量、陈词等等)。由此可知,应对“不要做”综合征的思路是用正面想象取代负面想象,即想象自己成功。

12. 关于法庭上的律师,我们了解到什么?	
A) 她穿了一条名牌连衣裙。	C) 她说话不够大声。
B) 她赢了自己的第一场陪审团审判。	D) 她展示了动态图。

【设题要点】结局处兼语义强调处(did win)。

【答案精析】B)。A)错将结尾处的 positive dress rehearsal(积极预演)误解为“名牌连衣裙”。B)符合文末律师参加判决的结局 did win(确实赢了)。C)、D)均源于Ⅲ段律师的设想,但庭审胜利的结果(did win)暗示其表现与正面想象一致,C)“音量不够”恰恰相反,D)的积极导向正确,但“自信地走动(moving confidently)”≠“展示动态图”。



#### 四、听力词汇攻关·心理效应相关词汇

①syndrome ['sɪndrəʊm] *n.* 综合征

【联想】illness/disease/sickness *n.* 疾病

②nervous system 神经系统

【联想】digestive system 消化系统;circulatory system 循环系统;reproductive system 生殖系统

③fall victim to 受伤,受害

【联想】fall prey to 成为猎物;受坏影响

④rehearse [rɪ'hɜ:s] *v.* 排练,排演

【近义】practice *v.* 练习;go over 排练,重复

【同根】rehearsal *n.* 排练;dress rehearsal 彩排

⑤anticipate [æn'tɪsɪpet] *v.* 预见,预计

【近义】expect *v.* 预料,预计;predict *v.* 预言;forecast *v.* 预报

⑥self-assured *a.* 自信的

【近义】confident/assertive *a.* 自信的

⑦convincing [kən'vɪnsɪŋ] *a.* 有说服力的

【近义】persuasive *a.* 令人信服的;well-founded *a.* 有充分依据的

⑧get off on the wrong foot 一开始就不顺利,出师不利

【联想】put a foot wrong 犯错误,做错事;put your best foot forward 竭尽全力,全力以赴

### Passage Two 膳食纤维有助于预防乳腺癌



#### 一、听前看什么

13. A) Its long-term effects are yet to be proved. B) Its health benefits have been overestimated. C) It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer. D) It enables patients with diabetes to recover sooner.	14. A) It focused on their ways of life during young adulthood. B) It tracked their change in food preferences for 20 years. C) It focused on their difference from men in fiber intake. D) It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.
15. A) Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body. B) Fiber may bring more benefits to women than men. C) Fiber may improve the function of heart muscles. D) Fiber may make blood circulation more smooth.	

【看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点】

13. Its long-term effects、Its health benefits、It helps people、It enables patients 提示本题关乎某事对

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



健康的影响,其中后两项“肯定该影响”,而前两项 yet to be improved、overestimated 提示“谨慎怀疑/否定该影响”的大方向,听时应着重留意开篇对 It 指代对象的定性说明。

14. 谓语 focused/tracked 暗示主语 It 指代某项研究,their difference from men 暗示 they 指代女性,推测题干询问某项以女性为对象的研究。

15. 各项主语都为 Fiber,谓语 help, improve, 宾语 benefits 都含“(对健康的)助益”之意,推测题干询问膳食纤维对健康的益处。

结合对 13、15 题的分析,13 题的“某种事物”要么指代膳食纤维,题目直接考查其益处,要么指代“与健康相关的引子事物”,题目考查其局限性,反衬膳食纤维对健康的价值。14 题结合 13 题 C 的 breast cancer 提示文章着重从“女性”切入探讨膳食纤维的益处,听到“有关女性的实验”时,应格外留意实验内容、方式、结论等信息。

**[看选项复现词预测主题]** 选项中的高频词集中于两类:一、与饮食(具体为食物偏好、纤维摄入)有关的名词 food preferences, fiber intake, eating habits, fiber。二、表“助益”的动词 help(s), enables, improve, 名词 benefits。由此推测本文谈及“饮食习惯对健康的影响(膳食纤维对健康的益处)”。



## 二、听时记什么

**I** Most Americans don't eat enough fruits, vegetables or whole grains. **Research now says adding fiber to the teen diet may <sup>13C</sup>help lower the risk of breast cancer.**

**II** Conversations about the benefits of fiber are probably more common in nursing homes than high schools. **But along comes a new study that could change that. Kristi King, a diet specialist at Texas Children's Hospital finds it's hard to get teenager patients' attention about healthy eating but telling them that eating lots of high-fiber foods could reduce the risk of breast cancer before middle age. That's a powerful message.**

**III** The new finding is based on a study of **44,000 women**. They were surveyed about their <sup>14D</sup>**diets during high school, and their eating habits were tracked for two decades**. It turns out that those <sup>13C</sup>**who consumed the highest levels of fiber during adolescence had a lower risk of developing breast cancer**, compared to the women who ate the least fiber. **This important study demonstrates that <sup>13C</sup>the more fiber you eat during your high school years, the lower your risk is in developing breast cancer in later life.**

**IV** The finding points to long-standing evidence that <sup>15A</sup>**fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels, which could explain the reduced risk**. The bottom line here is <sup>15A</sup>**the more fiber you eat, perhaps, a lower level of hormone in your body, and therefore, a lower lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. High-fiber diets are also linked to a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes. That's why women are told to eat 25 grams a fiber a day - men even more.**

大多数美国人水果、蔬菜及全谷物摄入不足。现在,研究表明增加青少年饮食里的膳食纤维可能有助于降低乳腺癌风险。

相对于高中,养老院里关于膳食纤维益处的讨论大概要更常见一些。但出现了一项可能改变这种状况新研究。德克萨斯州儿童医院的饮食专家克里斯蒂·金发现,除非告诉青少年患者摄入大量高纤维食物有助于降低中年前患乳腺癌的风险,否则很难让他们关注饮食健康。这是一条极具说服力的信息。

新发现基于一项以 4.4 万名女性为对象的研究。研究调查了她们高中时期的饮食,并记录了她们(此后)二十年的饮食习惯。研究发现相较于膳食纤维摄入最低的女性,青少年时期膳食纤维摄入最高的女性患乳腺癌的风险较低。这项重要的研究表明,高中时摄入的膳食纤维越多,此后患乳腺癌的风险就越低。

该发现指向了一项由来已久的理论,即膳食纤维降低体内循环的雌激素水平,这能够解释(乳腺癌)风险为何降低。原理大概是,膳食纤维摄入越多,体内激素水平可能越低,因此,一生中患乳腺癌的风险也越低。高纤维饮食也与较低的心脏病和糖尿病风险有关。因此建议女性每天摄入 25 克膳食纤维——男性甚至应摄入更多。



- Q13: What does the new study tell about adding fiber to the teen diet?
- Q14: What do we learn about the survey of the 44,000 women?
- Q15: What explanation does the speaker offer for the research finding?

- 问题 13: 关于增加青少年饮食中膳食纤维量, 新研究告诉我们什么信息?
- 问题 14: 关于以 4.4 万名女性为对象的调查, 我们可以得知什么信息?
- 问题 15: 说话人对研究发现作何解释?

**[听话语标记词屏气凝神]** 话语标记词预示重要信息或新/子话题, 而这些信息或话题都是潜在考点, 听到此类词时要屏气凝神、做出速记其后内容的准备。

**[听主体词记取举措核心信息]** **[听关键词信息复现预勾选项]** 带着此前选项预览时的关键词信息及听音重点, 在听到有关“对健康有益的事物/某项研究/膳食纤维”相关信息时着力记录核心内容, 特别是涉及某种特定疾病或身体部位的信息点, 并在与核心内容完全相符的选项上做出预勾(13 题 C 项, 14 题 D 项, 15 题 A 项)。

**[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]** 听时根据选项预勾位置, 可大致勾勒出文章脉络。

**[听题干问题回顾内容]** (略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
Research now says... (提示总说新研究结论)	R (esearch)/N (ew) S (tudy): adding F (iber)... teen diet... help lower the risk of breast cancer→13 C)	I 引出研究结论, 总说膳食纤维益处“降低乳腺癌风险”。
But... comes a new study (预示新研究) finds... (提示引出克里斯蒂发现)	Kristi: hard to... get teenager patients' attention... healthy eating; telling... high-F foods... reduce the risk of breast cancer before middle age... powerful message	II 指出研究结论的积极影响, 有助于培养青少年健康意识。
... is based on a study of (提示引出新研究对象) ... were surveyed about (提示引出新研究内容) It turns out that (提示引出新研究发现) This... demonstrates that (提示引出研究结论)	① N S: 44k women... diets during high school... eating habits... tracked for two decades→14 D); ② N S finding: highest... F during adolescence... lower risk of... breast cancer→13 C); ③ N S conclusion: more F... high school years... lower your risk... breast cancer→13 C)	III 具体介绍研究对象、内容、发现及结论。
... which could explain (提示解释“乳腺癌风险为何降低”) are also linked to (提示与其他疾病关联) That's why... are told to... (提示根据以上研究给出的建议)	① explanation for NS: F... reduce... female hormone; More F... lower... hormone... lower... risk of... breast cancer→15 A); ② F: ... a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes; ③ advice: women 25g F/day, men... more	IV 解释膳食纤维如何降低乳腺癌风险, 补充膳食纤维的其他益处, 并建议摄入量。



### 三、听后选什么

13. 关于增加青少年饮食中的膳食纤维量, 新研究告诉我们什么信息?	
A) 它的长期效果尚待证实。	C) 它有助于预防乳腺癌。
B) 它对健康的益处一直以来被高估了。	D) 它能使糖尿病患者更快康复。





[设题要点] 总说新研究结论处(now says...);具体介绍其发现与结论处(It turns out that... this... demonstrates that... )。

[答案精析] C)。A)、B)总导向为“负”,与开篇研究发现“增加膳食纤维量有助于降低乳腺癌风险”矛盾,其中 A) 曲解Ⅳ段 points to long-standing evidence,B)把Ⅱ段青少年倾向(不重视膳食纤维)体现的“低估膳食纤维益处”逻辑颠倒。C)与开篇新发现的内容 help lower the risk of breast cancer 一致。D)将Ⅳ段高纤维饮食的其他益处“有助于预防糖尿病”歪曲为“有助于糖尿病痊愈”。

14. 关于以 4.4 万名女性为对象的调查,我们可以得知什么信息?	
A) 它关注了她们的成年早期的生活方式。	C) 它关注了她们的与男性在膳食纤维摄入上的差异。
B) 它记录了她们的 20 年间饮食偏好的变化。	D) 它记录了她们的青少年时期以来的饮食习惯。

[设题要点] 研究内容处(They were surveyed about... )。

[答案精析] D)。A) 将Ⅲ段中研究的时间跨度“高中及此后二十年”(during high school... for two decades)偷换为“成年早期”。B)把研究内容“二十年间的饮食习惯”添加“变化”(change),从而把研究方向从“一直倾向的饮食习惯”扭曲为“年岁增长如何影响饮食倾向”。C)将Ⅳ段作者建议“女性应多摄入膳食纤维,男性应更多”(men even more)当成研究内容“男女膳食纤维摄入量的差异”。D)中的 tracked, eating habits 在Ⅲ段的研究内容中复现,且时间跨度 since their adolescence(青少年时期以来)与 during high school... for two decades(高中及此后的二十年)相符。

15. 演讲者对研究发现作何解释?	
A) 膳食纤维可能有助于减少体内激素。	C) 膳食纤维可能改善心肌功能。
B) 膳食纤维对女性的益处可能比男性多。	D) 膳食纤维可能让血液循环更顺畅。

[设题要点] 解释/因果关系处(... which could explain... / the bottom line here is... therefore... )。

[答案精析] A)。A)与Ⅳ段发言人对研究发现的解释 reduce... hormone levels、the more fiber you eat, perhaps, a lower level of hormone in your body 表意相同。B)过度推断Ⅳ段发言人的建议“女性应多摄入膳食纤维”,这与补充建议“男性应摄入比女性更多的膳食纤维”暗含的“同样对男性有益”矛盾。C)似乎与Ⅳ段 a reduced risk of heart disease 契合,但无视题干,事实上选项+题干的潜在逻辑为:因为改善心肌功能,所以研究发现“有助于预防乳腺癌”合理,而这与作者的解释“因为能减少激素,所以有助于预防乳腺癌”不符,且“心肌”只是文中“心脏”的下义词,未直接提及。D)由Ⅳ段细节 circulating(针对激素而言)捏造出“膳食纤维有助于血液循环”。



#### 四、听力词汇攻关·年龄/健康相关词汇

##### ① nursing home 养老院

【联想】retirement *n.* 退休 pension *n.* 退休金

##### ② adolescence [ˌædəˈlesns] *n.* 青春期

【联想】teenager/juvenile *n.* 青少年 minor *n.* 未成年人 under-age *adj.* 未成年的

##### ③ adulthood [ˈædʌlthʊd] *n.* 成年

【联想】young adulthood 成年早期(20-40 岁)  
late adulthood 成年晚期(60 岁以上) menopause *n.* 更年期

##### ④ breast [breɪst] *n.* 胸部;乳房

【联想】limb *n.* 四肢 thigh *n.* 大腿 shank *n.* 小腿 torso *n.* 躯干 waist *n.* 腰 abdomen *n.* 腹

##### ⑤ hormone [ˈhɔːməʊn] *n.* 激素,荷尔蒙

【联想】cholesterol *n.* 胆固醇 adrenaline *n.* 肾上腺素 insulin *n.* 胰岛素 dopamine *n.* 多巴胺

##### ⑥ diabetes [daɪəˈbiːtɪz] *n.* 糖尿病

【联想】blood pressure 血压 blood sugar 血糖  
blood fat 血脂 stroke 中风



## Section C

### Recording One 消费者行为研究



#### 一、听前看什么

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16. A) <u>Observing</u> the changes in <u>marketing</u> .<br>B) <u>Conducting research</u> on <u>consumer behavior</u> .<br>C) <u>Studying</u> the hazards of <u>young people</u> drinking.<br>D) <u>Investigating</u> the impact of media on government.                                                               | 17. A) It is the <b>cause of</b> many street <b>riots</b> .<br>B) It is <b>a chief concern</b> of <u>parents</u> .<br>C) It is getting <b>worse</b> year by year.<br>D) It is <b>an act</b> of socialising. |
| 18. A) They spent a week <u>studying</u> their own <u>purchasing behavior</u> .<br>B) They <u>researched</u> the impact of mobile phones on <u>young people</u> .<br>C) They <u>analysed</u> their <u>family</u> budgets over the years.<br>D) They <u>conducted</u> a thorough <u>research</u> on <u>advertising</u> . |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

#### [看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点]

16. 动词 Observing、Conducting (research)、Studying、Investigating 暗示题干询问个人或机构的研究行为。

17. D) 表语 an act 明确 It 代指某行为, cause (of riots)、a chief concern、worse 则暗示此行为是不好的, B) 定语成分 parents 将行为主体指向孩子/年轻人, 由此推测题干与年轻人某种不良行为有关。

18. 动词 studying、researched、analysed、conducted 暗示 They 指代研究人员, 结合选项具体语义推测题干询问研究人员的具体研究手段。

结合第 16 题与第 18 题对“消费者行为研究”的指涉与第 17 题的论述对象“年轻人不良行为”, 大致推测本文对相关研究有大篇幅的细致论述, 因此应注意听取研究相关信息(研究目的、研究对象、研究方法)。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中反复出现的高频词集中于两类: 一、与科学研究相关的动词 Observing、Conducting/conducted (research)、Studying、Investigating、researched、analysed, 二、与消费者行为、市场营销相关的名词 marketing、consumer behavior、purchasing behavior、advertising, 结合 young people、parents、family 等词可大致推断本文谈及市场营销且以消费者(可能涉及年轻人)行为研究为重。



#### 二、听时记什么

I Well, my current research is really about <sup>16B</sup>consumer behavior. So recently I've looked at <sup>16C</sup>young people's drinking and it's obviously a major concern to government at the moment. I've also looked at how older people are represented in the media. Again, it's of major current interest with older people becoming a much larger proportion of UK, and indeed, world society. I'm also interested in how consumers operate online and how that online behavior might be different from how they operate offline when they go to the shops.

我目前的研究实际与消费者行为有关。因此, 近来我观察了年轻人的饮酒行为, 这无疑是政府当前的重大关切。我还观察了媒体是如何表现老年人的; 随着老年人渐趋占到英国乃至世界社会中更大的比重, 这亦是当前的重中之重。我感兴趣的还有消费者如何在网上采取行动、以及这种线上行为与他们去商店时采取的线下行为会有怎样的不同。



II Well, I think that the important thing here is to actually **understand what's happening from the consumers' perspective**. One of the things that businesses and indeed government organizations often fail to do is to really see what is happening from the consumers' perspective. For example, in the case of **young people's drinking**, one of the things that I've identified is that <sup>17D</sup>drinking for people, say, between the ages of 18 and 24 **is all about the social activity**. A lot of the government advertising has been about individual responsibility, but actually understanding that drinking is <sup>17D</sup>**very much about the social activity** and finding ways to **help young people get home safely and not end up in hospital** is one of the things that we've tried to present there.

III The key thing about consumer behavior is that it's very much about **how consumers change**. Markets always change faster than marketing, so we have to look at what consumers are doing. Currently I teach consumer behavior to undergraduates in their second year and we look at all kinds of things in consumer behavior and particularly how consumers are presented in advertising. So they get involved by looking at advertising and really critically assessing the consumer behavior aspects of it and getting involved, sometimes doing primary research. For example, last year <sup>18A</sup>**my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing and analysed it** in detail from shopping to the relationship that they have with their retail banks and their mobile phone providers. I think they found it very useful and **it also helped them identify just what kind of budgets they had** too. The fact of the matter is that there is a whole range of interesting research out there. And I think as the years go on, there is going to be much more for us to consider and certainly much more for students to become involved in.

Q16: What is the speaker currently doing?

Q17: What has the speaker found about young people's drinking?

Q18: What does the speaker say that his students did last year?

我认为,这其中至关重要的是真正地从消费者角度理解正在发生的事。企业、甚至政府组织往往做不到的事情之一正是真正地从消费者角度观察正发生着什么。例如,就年轻人饮酒来说,我的其中一项发现就是“饮酒对于人们,比如对于像年龄在18岁到24岁之间的人来说,完全是一种社交活动”。政府在这方面的大量宣传都涉及个人责任,但我们想说的是,真正需要的是“理解饮酒与社交活动密切相关、设法让年轻人安全回到家而不至于进了医院”。

消费者行为的关键是:它与消费者如何改变紧密相关。市场往往比营销变化的更快,所以我们不得不观察消费者正在做什么。现在,我在给二年级本科生上消费者行为课程,我们观察消费者行为的方方面面,特别是消费者是如何呈现于广告中的。因此,他们亲身参与,观察广告并真正批判性地评估其中的消费者行为、有时也参加初步研究。比如,去年我的学生花了一周时间观察自身的购买行为,从购物到他们与零售银行和移动电话供应商的关系都进行了详细分析。我想,他们觉得这十分有用,这也帮他们确定了自己的预算是什么种类。事实是,未来还有大量有意思的研究,我想随着岁月流逝,会有更多东西需要我们去思考,也一定会有更多研究等待学生去参与。

问题16:说话者目前在做何事?

问题17:关于年轻人饮酒,说话者发现了什么?

问题18:说话者说他的学生去年做了什么?

**[听话语标记词屏气凝神]** 观点阐释型(如本篇,介绍自己的研究)文章中,体现说话人观点态度(尤其是说话人强调的观点)的词汇及例证引出词都是关键的话语标记词。本篇中,当听到 I've looked at、I'm interested in、I think、I've identified 及 For example 等词汇时即应警觉其后重要信息。

**[听观点态度词和例证引出词记取核心信息]** **[听关键词信息复现预勾选项]** 由预览选项所得信息可知,研究的相关信息为听音重点,在听到相关信息时着力记录核心内容,并在完全复现关键词信息的

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我





选项上做出预勾(16 题 B、C 项,17 题 D 项,18 题 A 项)。

[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络] 借助听时根据“观点—例证”所提炼出的核心信息,可大致勾勒出文章脉络。

[听题干问题回顾内容](略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
my current research is really about(提示总述自身研究方向) I've looked at/I'm also interested in(提示列举详述研究内容)	consumer behavior→16B): young people's drinking (a major concern to government) → 16C); how older people... how consumers... how that online behavior... different from... offline	I 说话者介绍自己当前研究方向:消费者行为。
I think that the important thing here is(预示引出研究重要意义) For example(提示“观点-例证”逻辑) I've identified is(提示引出研究发现) but(提示研究发现与普遍认知相反)	understand what's happening from the consumers' perspective: young people's drinking... all about the social activity/very much about the social activity... help young people get home safely and not end up in hospital→17D)	II 说明进行消费者行为研究的关键:从消费者角度理解正在发生之事。
The key thing about consumer behavior is(预示引出研究的另一重要意义) For example, last year(提示“观点-例证”逻辑) I think(预示引出对例证的总结)	how consumers change: my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing and analysed it → 18A); useful、helped them identify what kind of budgets they had	III 说明消费者行为研究的关键内容:消费者如何改变。

三、听后选什么

16. 说话者目前在做何事?	
A) 观察营销的变化。	C) 研究年轻人饮酒的危害。
B) 进行消费者行为研究。	D) 调查媒体对政府的影响。

[设题要点] 开篇处兼主题引出处(my current research is really about)。

[答案精析] B)。A)混淆 market 与 marketing,将首段说话者研究内容“消费者如何改变(即市场如何变化)”歪曲为“营销如何变化”。B)对应首段 my current research is really about consumer behavior。C)将首段政府忧虑“年轻人饮酒的危害”偷换为说话者研究内容。D)由首段个别信息 government、media 臆断而来。

17. 关于年轻人饮酒,说话者发现了什么?	
A) 它是街头暴乱很多的原因。	C) 它年复一年变得越来越糟。
B) 它是父母主要担心的事。	D) 它是一种社交行为。

[设题要点] 观点例证处(For example)及转折处(but)。

[答案精析] D)。A)从 II 段末说话者的呼吁“弄明白饮酒是社会行为,而后帮助年轻人回家而非进了医院”过度推断“许多街头暴乱源于年轻人饮酒”,更不是说话者的发现。B)、C)“父母对年轻人饮酒的态度”或“年轻人饮酒问题的发展趋势”文中并未提及。D)对应 II 段 drinking... is all about the social activity、drinking is very much about the social activity。

[技巧补充] 观点阐释型文章中观点例证处常为考点,而涉及“惯常做法 VS 研究发现”的地方更是命题人关注重心,遇到 For example、but 等逻辑词时考生应特别注意,本篇中说话者更将其观点重复了两遍(all about、very much about),信息重复处必为重点,也即考题线索所在。





18. 说话者说他的学生去年做了什么?	
A) 他们花费了一周时间研究其自身购买行为。	C) 他们分析了自己家历年的家庭预算。
B) 他们研究了移动电话对年轻人的影响。	D) 他们对广告进行了深入的研究。

【设题要点】观点例证处(For example)兼新事件引出处(last year)。

【答案精析】A)。A) 对应Ⅲ段 looking at their own purchasing and analysed it。B) 由Ⅲ段 mobile phone providers 臆断而来,但此处实为“从移动 APP、移动支付等方面了解自己的购买情况”,选项把重心“购物行为”改为“智能设备使用行为”。C) 由Ⅲ段 budgets 臆断而来,但文中指“学生自己的预算”并非“其家庭的预算”。D) advertising(Ⅲ段)属于学生专业课上研究的内容,并非其去年参与的初步研究(primary research)。



#### 四、听力词汇攻关·市场营销学相关词汇

① <b>consumer behavior</b> 消费者行为	【联想】secondary research 次级研究
【近义】buyer behavior 买方行为; purchasing/ buying behavior 购买行为	⑥ <b>retail</b> ['ri:teɪl] <i>a.</i> 零售的; <i>n.</i> 零售
② <b>online behavior</b> 线上行为	【联想】retail market 零售市场; retail chain 连锁店; wholesale <i>n.</i> 批发; wholesale market 批发市场
【联想】offline behavior 线下行为	⑦ <b>budget</b> ['bʌdʒɪt] <i>n.</i> 预算
③ <b>assess</b> [ə'ses] <i>v.</i> 评价, 评论	【联想】personal budget 个人预算; family budget 家庭预算
【同根】assessment <i>n.</i> 评价, 估计	⑧ <b>socialise</b> ['səʊʃəlaɪz] <i>v.</i> 社交
④ <b>analyse</b> ['ænəlaɪz] <i>v.</i> 分析	【联想】social activity 社交活动; social contact 社会交往
【同根】analysis <i>n.</i> 分析	
⑤ <b>primary research</b> 初步研究	

### Recording Two 支付方式的变迁



#### 一、听前看什么

19. A) It is <b>helping its banks</b> to improve efficiency. B) It is <b>trying hard to do away with dirty money</b> . C) It is <b>the first country</b> to <b>use credit cards</b> in the world. D) It is likely to <b>give up paper money</b> in the near future.	20. A) <b>Whether it is possible</b> to travel <b>without</b> carrying any <b>physical currency</b> . B) Whether it is possible to predict how much <b>money</b> one is going to <b>spend</b> . C) Whether <b>the absence of physical currency causes a person</b> to spend more. D) Whether <b>the absence of physical currency is going to affect</b> everyday life.
21. A) There was no food service <b>on the train</b> . B) The service <b>on the train</b> was not good. C) The <b>restaurant car accepted cash only</b> . D) The <b>cash</b> in her handbag was missing.	22. A) By <b>putting money</b> into envelopes. B) By <b>drawing money</b> week by week. C) By <b>limiting</b> their day-to-day <b>spending</b> . D) By <b>refusing to buy anything on credit</b> .

#### 【看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点】

19. C) 表语 the first country 提示 It 指代某个国家,而其他项复现信息 do away with dirty money、give up paper money 以及谓语内容 helping its banks、trying hard to 暗示题干问及某国金融货币方面的举措(尤可能为“取消纸币”)。

20. 由复现的关键词 without... physical currency、the absence of physical currency 以及对影响的不

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



确定性发问 Whether it is possible、causes a person to...、is going to affect... 推测题干涉及对“实物货币(纸币)消失的影响”的探讨。

21. 由复现的关键词 on the train 及 restaurant car 以及 food service、service、restaurant car 可知题干关乎火车上餐饮服务情况,而结合 C) accepted cash only 以及上两题“无纸币”背景可进一步细化推论:题目可能意在询问“火车餐饮提供的收费方式”。

22. 四项以方式状语形式出现,putting/drawing money、limiting... spending、refusing to buy 涉及存钱、花钱,故推测题干询问跟金钱有关的行为方式。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中的高频词集中于两类:一、与金钱,尤其是纸币相关的名词 dirty/paper money、physical currency、cash、paper money/currency;二、“无纸币及其影响”相关的表达:do away with、use credit cards、give up、the absence of、causes... to/going to affect;三、金钱使用方式相关的短语 accept cash only、putting/drawing money、limiting... spending、refusing to buy anything on credit,综合推断本文着重探讨“无纸币对生活、消费行为的影响”。



## 二、听时记什么

I Sweden was the **first European country** to **print and use paper money**, but it may <sup>19D</sup> **soon do away with physical currencies**. Banks can save a lot of **money** and **avoid** regulatory headaches by moving to a cash-free system, and they can also <sup>19B</sup> **avoid** bank robberies, theft, and **dirty money**.

II Claer Barrett, the editor of *Financial Times Money*, says the **Western world** is headed toward a world **without physical currency**. “Andy Holder—the chief economist at The Bank of England—suggested that the **UK** **move** towards a government-backed **digital currency**. But does a **cashless society** really make **good** economic sense? “The fact that cash is being drawn out of society, is less a feature of our everyday lives, and the ease of **electronic payments**—is this actually **making us spend more money** without realizing it?”

III Barrett wanted to <sup>20C</sup> **find out if the absence of physical currency** does indeed **cause a person to spend more**, so she decided to conduct an **experiment** a few months ago. She decided that she was going to try to **just use cash** for two weeks to make all of her essential purchases and see what that would do to her spending. She found she did **spend** a lot **less** money because it is **incredibly** <sup>20B</sup> **hard to predict how much cash** one is going to **need**—she was forever drawing money out of cash points. Months later, she was still finding cash stuffed in her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags.

瑞典是第一个印发和使用纸币的欧洲国家,但它可能很快就会抛弃实物货币。银行转变为无现金系统能省很多钱,并且能避免监管难题,还能避免抢劫、盗窃和黑钱问题。

《金融时报》“钱经”板块的主编克莱尔·巴雷特称,西方世界正朝着无实体货币的方向前进。英格兰银行首席经济学家安迪·霍尔表示,英国在走向政府支持的数字货币(之路)。但无现金社会真得能带来良好的经济效益吗?现金正在被剥离出社会这一现实在我们的日常生活中越来越不足为奇了,而电子支付轻松便捷——事实上这是否让我们稍不留神就花出去了更多的钱?

巴雷特想要弄清没有实物货币是否确实能导致一个人花更多的钱,因此,在几个月前,她决定做一个实验。她决定尝试两周内只用现金来完成所有必要的购物,以此了解这种方式对其开销的影响。她发现自己的支出的确大大减少了,因为预测一个人需要用多少现金简直太困难了——所以她一直不停地去自动取款机取钱。几个月后,她依旧能在裤兜和手包口袋里发现塞在里面的现金。



IV During the experiment, Barrett took a train ride. On the way, there was an announcement that the <sup>21C</sup>restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards. The train cars were filled with groans because many of the passengers were traveling without cash.

V “It underlines just how much things have changed in the last generation,” Barrett says. “My parents, when they were younger, used to <sup>22A</sup>budget by putting money into envelopes—they’d get paid and they’d immediately separate the cash into piles and put them in envelopes, so they knew what they had to spend week by week. It was a very effective way for them to keep track of their spending.

VI Nowadays, we’re all on credit cards, we’re doing online purchases, and money is kind of becoming a less physical and more imaginary type of thing that we can’t get our hands around.”

Q19: What do we learn about Sweden?

Q20: What did Claer Barrett want to find out with her experiment?

Q21: What did Claer Barrett find on her train ride?

Q22: How did people of the last generation budget their spending?

实验期间,巴雷特乘坐一趟火车。途中,列车通知餐车目前不接受信用卡支付。列车上一时充斥着抱怨声,因为许多乘客出门旅行都没带现金。

“它凸显了自上一代以来发生了多么大的变化,”巴雷特说道。“我父母年轻的时候,常常通过把钱装进信封的方式来安排开销——他们拿到工资后,就立即把现金分为几叠装进不同的信封里,这样他们就会很清楚每周必须的花销。对他们来说,用这种方式记录开销十分有效。

如今,我们都使用信用卡支付,我们在网上购物,金钱的实体形态有点儿日益淡化,它日益变成我们不会拿在手边的、虚幻的东西了。”

问题 19: 我们了解到关于瑞典的什么信息?

问题 20: 克莱尔·巴雷特想通过她的实验弄清楚什么?

问题 21: 克莱尔·巴雷特乘火车时发现了什么?

问题 22: 上一代人是如何做开支预算的?

**[听话语标记词屏气凝神]** 人名标记词、观点引出词(say/said/found/suggest/indicate/illustrate 等) 预示引出人物观点或做法,是听力常考点;若听力材料中出现多个人名及观点,命题人就更有可能据此设题考查学生分辨信息的能力。听时应着力记录不同人物各自的观点或做法。如本篇人物 Barrett 对于“现金”和“两代人花钱方式”的观点均为考点。

**[听关键词信息复现预勾选项]** 带着此前选项预览时的“金钱”、“花钱方式”相关的信息,“国家-举措”等听音重点,在听到相关信息时着力记录,并预勾完全复现关键词信息的选项(19 题 B、D 项,20 题 B、C 项,21 题 C 项,22 题 A 项)。

**[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]** 借助听时根据“主体-观点”所提炼出的核心信息、时间标记词可大致勾勒出文章脉络。

**[听题干问题回顾内容]** (略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
Sweden... ,but it may soon... (引出瑞典新举措) Banks can save... and they can also... (引出举措的积极作用)	Sw (eden): ① first E (uropean) C (ountry) print and use paper money; ② soon do away with physical currencies→ 19D) Banks: ① save money; ② avoid... avoid... dirty money → 19B)	I 新近事件引出主题:瑞典将很快放弃实物货币。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我





话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
Claer Barrett... says(引出人物观点) Andy Holder... suggested(引出人物观点) But(引出与上文相对的看法或情况、提出新的观点)	W(estern) world: without physical currency UK: move... digital currency; cashless society... good? electronic payments... making us spend more?	II 引述人物 Barrett 话语评价引子事件,并转而指出问题:抛弃实物货币、使用电子支付是否使我们无意识消费更多?
Barrett wanted to find out if(引出研究目的) She found... because... —...(引出研究结论及原因,破折号进一步解释原因)	B(arrett): find out if the absence... cause... spend more→20C) e(xperiment): just use cash, spend... less... because... hard to predict how much cash... need	III 介绍 Barrett 的实验过程及结果:两周内只用现金确实能大幅降低开销。 原因:不好把握预算,反复取钱太麻烦。
During the experiment(提示介绍实验中另一情况) because(引出原因)	B(arrett): took a train, restaurant car... not currently accepting credit cards→21C) passengers: groans, travel without cash	IV 介绍实验中一次火车出行:餐车只收纸质现金引来乘客抱怨。
Barrett says(引出人物观点) when they were younger(提示回顾过去情形) so(引出结果)	B(arrett): changed My parents: budget by putting money into envelopes → 22A), knew... speed week by week	V 以今追昔,回顾上一代金钱的使用方式:将现金分装入信封,确定每周必要花销。
Nowadays(提示阐述如今情形)	we: all on credit cards	VI 感慨当前趋势:纸币正被人们淡忘。

三、听后选什么

19. 我们了解到关于瑞典的什么信息?	
A) 它正帮助其银行提升效率。	C) 它是世界上第一个使用信用卡的国家。
B) 它正努力摆脱黑钱。	D) 它很有可能在不久的将来放弃纸币。

【设题要点】开篇兼新事件引出处(Sweden、but it may soon... )。

【答案精析】D)。A)源自首段“取消纸币对银行的好处(can save... and avoid...)”,但“提升效率”并不在其中。B)将“摆脱黑钱”的主体由 Banks 改为 Sweden,且选项为“当前行为”,文中为“某事的连带效应”。C)将“欧洲首个印刷及使用纸币的国家”偷换为“全球首个使用信用卡的国家”。D) give up paper money 对应首段 do away with physical currencies, in the near future 对应 soon。

20. 克莱尔·巴雷特想通过她的实验弄清楚什么?	
A) 不带任何纸币出行是否有可能。	C) 无纸币是否会使人花更多钱。
B) 是否可能预测一个人要花多少钱。	D) 无纸币是否会影响日常生活。

【设题要点】人物目的引出处(Barrett wanted to find out)、结果引出处(so)。

【答案精析】C)。A)源于IV段“很多旅客未带现金”的事实,而“事实”无需确定可能性。B)源于III段开销减少的原因“难以预测要带多少现金”,同样无需确定可能性。C)复现III段 if the absence of physical currency... cause a person to spend more。D)affect everyday life 表意宽泛,不能展示文中实验的具体目的。



21. 克莱尔·巴雷特乘火车时发现了什么？	
A) 火车上没有餐饮服务。	C) 餐车只收现金。
B) 火车上的服务差劲。	D) 她手包里的现金丢了。

【设题要点】新情形引出处(During the experiment)。

【答案精析】C)。A)篡改Ⅳ段信息“餐车刷不了信用卡”。B)将“餐车不能刷卡”错误概括为“(列车所有)服务都很差”。C) accepted cash only 对应Ⅳ段 was not currently accepting credit cards。D)将Ⅲ段“巴雷特在手袋中找到现金”篡改为“丢失现金”。

22. 上一代人是如何做开支预算的？	
A) 通过将钱放进信封的方式。	C) 通过限制他们每日花销的方式。
B) 通过一周一周取钱的方式。	D) 通过拒绝赊账购买任何东西的方式。

【设题要点】人物观点引出处(Barrett says)及回顾过去事件处(when they were younger)。

【答案精析】A)。A)同义复现Ⅴ段(budget) by putting money into envelopes。B)将Ⅴ段“每周花钱(spend)”篡改为“每周取钱(drawing)”。C) day-to-day spending 文中没有提及。D)干扰点在末段 all on credit cards,但这里是指“现代人都使用信用卡”,而选项中 on credit 指“赊账、日后结账”,文中并未提及上代人是否使用该方式。

#### 四、听力词汇攻关·支付相关词汇

##### ①paper money 纸币

【近义】physical currency 实物货币; cash *n.* 现金; bill/currency note 钞票

【联想】bank account 银行账户; cheque *n.* 支票; electronic payment 电子支付; digital currency 电子货币; currency exchange 货币兑换; transfer *v.* 转账; devalue/upvalue *v.* 贬值/升值

##### ②draw [drɔ:] *v.* 取出,拿出;轻拉

【搭配】draw sth out 取钱; draw a cheque (on

sth) 开支票; draw a conclusion 下结论

##### ③purchase [pɜ:tʃəs] *n. / v.* 购买,采购

【联想】spending/expense/expenditure *n.* 支出; cost/payment/fee *n.* 费用; tariff/duty *n.* 关税

##### ④stuff [stʌf] *v.* 塞满

##### ⑤budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *v.* 按计划花钱,做预算

【搭配】defense/education/advertising budget 国防/教育/广告预算; on/within budget 在预算之内; budget cut 削减预算; budget deficit 预算赤字

### Recording Three 种群统计学

#### 一、听前看什么

23. A) <u>Population explosion.</u> B) Chronic <u>hunger.</u> C) <u>Extinction</u> of rare species. D) <u>Environmental deterioration.</u>	24. A) They <u>contribute to overpopulation.</u> B) About <u>half</u> of them are <u>unintended.</u> C) They have been <u>brought under control.</u> D) The majority of them tend to end halfway.
25. A) It is essential to the <u>wellbeing of all species</u> on earth. B) It is becoming a <u>subject of</u> interdisciplinary <u>research.</u>	C) It is neglected in many of the developing countries. D) It is beginning to <u>attract postgraduates' attention.</u>

【看选项关键词预测问题及听音重点】

23. 各项中心词 explosion、hunger、extinction、deterioration 都带有明显的负面色彩,故推测本题关于“某问题/坏处/负面影响”;限定词 population、of rare species、Environmental 提示问题焦点:人口(膨胀、饥荒)、物种(灭绝)、环境(污染),开篇应注意识别全文聚焦哪项。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



24. 由 contribute to overpopulation 可知 They/them(题干提问对象)可能与“人口/种群增加”有关, half... unintended 表明 They/them 分为“有意识去做的”和“意外发生的”两类, 推测 They/them 可能指人口/种群的繁殖或迁移现象。

25. 由 a subject of... research、attract postgraduates' attention 可推知 It(题干所问事物)可能指代某种学科、研究领域等, wellbeing of all species 连同 23、24 题选项中的 Population explosion、species、overpopulation 等信息进一步暗示本题可能询问与人口/种群相关的某一研究领域的相关信息。

23 题选项均描述某一问题(单数形式的名词短语), 24 题选项均涉及可能引发问题的某类事物(复数形式 They), 因此听音时应重点关注与问题相关的名词(短语)或表达, 注意区分单复数。

**[看选项复现词预测主题]** 选项中反复出现“问题/负面特征或影响”相关词汇或表达, 如 population explosion、hunger、extinction、deterioration、overpopulation、brought under control 等, 推断本文涉及人类/种群面临的诸多问题。



## 二、听时记什么

**I** Why should you consider taking a course in demography in college? You will be growing up in the generation where the baby boomers are going into retirement and dying. You will face **problems in the aging of the population** that have never been faced before. You will hear more and **more** about **migration** between countries, and between rural areas and cities. You need to understand as a citizen and as a taxpayer and as a voter what's really behind the arguments.

**II** I want to tell you about the past, present and future of the human population, so let's start with a few problems. Right now, a billion people are <sup>23B</sup> **chronically hungry**. That means they wake up hungry, they are hungry all day and they go to sleep hungry. A billion people are **living in slums**, not the same billion people, but there is some overlap. Living in slums means they don't have infrastructure to take the garbage away. They don't have secure water supplies to drink. Nearly a billion people are **illiterate**. Try to imagine your life being illiterate. You can't read the labels on the bottles in the supermarket, if you can get to a supermarket. Two thirds of those people who are illiterate are women and about 200 to 250 million women **don't have access to birth control** they want so that they can control their own fertility. This is not only a problem in developing countries; <sup>24B</sup> **about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended**. So those are examples of population problems.

为什么你应该考虑在大学里选一门种群统计学的课程? 你成长的时代将是“婴儿潮”一代走向退休和死亡的时代。你将面临从未有人面临过的人口老龄化的诸多问题。你将越来越多听闻国与国之间、乡村地区与城市之间的人口迁移。作为一位公民、一位纳税人和一位选举人, 你需要了解上述论断实际上意味着什么。

我想告诉你人类人口的过去、现在和未来, 那么让我们从几个问题开始吧。目前, 十亿人正面临长期饥饿, 这意味着他们在饥饿中醒来, 饿着肚子过一整天, 又带着饥饿入睡。十亿人正居住在贫民窟中, 这不是同一批人, 但二者有一些交集。居住在贫民窟意味着他们没有回收垃圾的基础设施。他们没有安全的饮用水源。近十亿人是文盲。试着想象一下你变成文盲的生活。即使你能到达超市, 超市里瓶子上的标签你也看不懂。文盲群体中三分之二为女性, 约 2 亿到 2.5 亿女性无法如愿获得避孕手段, 因而无法自主控制生育。这并非发展中国家独有的问题, 全球约半数怀孕女性是意外怀孕。以上就是种群问题的若干例子。



III Demography gives you the tools to understand and to address these problems. It's not only the study of human population, but the populations of **non-human species**, including viruses, like influenza, the bacteria in your gut, plants that you eat, animals that you enjoy or that provide you with meat. Demography also includes the study of **non-living objects** like light bulbs and taxi cabs and buildings because these are also populations. It studies these populations **in the past, present and future**, using **quantitative data and mathematical models** as tools of analysis. I see demography as a central subject related to economics. <sup>25A</sup> **It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world to improve the wellbeing not only of yourself, important as that maybe, but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet.**

- Q23. What is one of the problems the speaker mentions in his talk?
- Q24. What does the speaker say about pregnancies?
- Q25. How does the speaker view the study of the populations?

种群统计学为你提供理解和解决这些问题的工具。它不仅研究人口,还研究非人类物种种群,包括导致感冒等疾病的病毒、肠道细菌、你食用的作物、你享用的或者为你提供肉食的动物。种群统计学还涉及对非生物体的研究,如灯泡、出租车和建筑物等,因为它们也是统计总体。这门学科使用定量数据和数学模型的分析工具研究这些统计总体的过去、现在和未来。我将种群统计学视为与经济学相关的一门核心学科。它是一种更加睿智且有效地干预现实世界的手段,可以提升自身福祉。虽然这点很重要,但更重要的是它还能提升你周围的人以及与人类共享地球的其他物种的福祉。

- 问题 23:讲话者在演讲中提到的问题之一是什么?
- 问题 24:关于怀孕,讲话者说了什么?
- 问题 25:讲话者如何看待种群研究?

**[听话语标记词屏气凝神]** 本文话语标记词集中于“引入并推进话题的提示性语句”,如开篇的 Why should you consider... (强调……的重要性)提示引入讲话主题,随后的 I want to tell you about...、so let's start with a few problems 进一步推进话题,提示接下来的讲话会围绕几个人口问题展开,根据这些标记语所提示的信息可以对听音重点作出预期,带着预期听取后面信息,并做好速记准备。

**[听核心名词记取问题具体信息][听关键词信息复现预勾选项]** 带着预览选项提取的关键信息、“与问题相关的名词(短语)或表达”的听音重点,听取材料、记录重要内容,并预勾完全复现原文的选项(23 题 B 项,24 题 B 项,25 题 A 项)。

**[听内文关键词句勾勒文章脉络]** 借助听力过程中记取的“若干人口问题”、“种群研究的内容、意义”等核心内容可勾勒文章脉络。

**[听题干问题回顾内容]**(略)

话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
Why should you... (提示引出中心话题) what's really behind the arguments (提示引出深层分析)	arguments : ① problems in the aging of the population; ② more... migration	I 引入话题,介绍时代背景说明种群统计学的重要性
I want to tell you about (引出讲话主题) so let's start with a few problems (引入与人口相关的几个问题) Right now, a billion people... A billion people... Nearly a billion people... about 200 to 250 million women... (列数据介绍现存问题) So those are examples... (提示由列举转为总结;上文所述是对人口问题的举例说明)	(examples of population) problems: ① chronically hungry → 23B); ② living in slums; ③ illiterate; ④ don't have access to birth control... half... unintended → 24B)	II 举例介绍若干人口问题 1. 长期饥饿 2. 贫民窟生活 3. 文盲 4. 女性无法获得避孕手段





话语标记词	核心信息	文章脉络
It's not only the study of... also... (提示介绍种群统计学的研究对象) It studies... (提示继续介绍种群统计学的研究对象) I see demography as a central subject (提示转换视角, 介绍种群统计学的现实意义)	Demography: ① the study of human population... non-human species... non-living objects... in the past, present and future; ② quantitative data and mathematical models as tools of analysis; ③ a central subject... the means... to improve the wellbeing... →25A)	Ⅲ 介绍种群统计学的研究对象和学科意义 1. 种群统计学研究人类、非人类生物、非生物体等种群的过去、现在和未来 2. 种群统计学采用定量数据和数学模型的分析工具 3. 种群统计学是提升人类以及其他物种的幸福的手段。

三、听后选什么

23. 讲话者在演讲中提到的问题之一是什么?	
A) 人口激增。	C) 珍稀物种灭绝。
B) 长期饥饿。	D) 环境恶化。

[设题要点] 问题列举处(start with a few problems, examples of... problems)。  
[答案精析] B)。A) 由首段 the baby boomers 臆断出“人口激增”, 但此处用以说明如今“婴儿潮”一代步入老年后带来的人口老龄化问题。B) 对应Ⅱ段列举的人口问题之一: 长期饥饿问题(a billion people are chronically hungry)。C) 由Ⅲ段多次复现的 species 一词臆测而来, 但文中既未提及“珍稀物种”, 更与“灭绝”无关。D) 根据主观经验由人口问题联想到环境恶化, 而原文未提及环境问题。

24. 关于怀孕, 讲话者说了什么?	
A) 它们导致人口过剩。	C) 它们已经得到控制。
B) 大约有一半是意外。	D) 大多数是中途终止妊娠。

[设题要点] 问题列举处(start with a few problems, examples of... problems)。  
[答案精析] B)。A) 由Ⅱ段 don't have access to birth control 臆断出后果 overpopulation, 但原文并未提及“人口过剩”的问题, 更不涉及二者的因果关系。B) 精准复现Ⅱ段 About half of all pregnancies globally are unintended。C) 由Ⅱ段 control 一词臆测而来, 但原文旨在说明女性的愿望是“掌控生育”, 而非介绍已发生的现状。D) 将Ⅱ段信息“无法实现自主控制生育, 避免意外怀孕(control their own fertility)”曲解为“提前终止妊娠(end halfway)”。

25. 讲话者如何看待种群研究?	
A) 它对于地球上所有物种的福祉至关重要。	C) 它在众多发展中国家受到忽视。
B) 它正成为一门跨学科研究的学科。	D) 它正开始吸引研究生的注意。

[设题要点] 概念解释处(Demography gives you... It studies... I see demography as... )。  
[答案精析] A)。A) 与Ⅲ段末句同义, is essential to 对应文中 is the means... to improve... (是实现……的手段), the wellbeing of all species on earth 对应文中 the wellbeing... of yourself... of people... and of other species... 。B) 由Ⅲ段中种群统计学与经济学的密切关系过度引申出该学科为“跨学科研究”。C) 利用Ⅱ段 developing countries 进行干扰, 但原文介绍的是女性怀孕问题(种群研究解决的众多问题之一), 而非种群研究本身。D) 由开篇的 taking a course、in college 和末段 the study of、it studies 等信息联想到 postgraduates, 但原文未提及该群体。





① **demography** [di'mɒgrəfi] *n.* 人口统计学, 种群统计学

② **baby boomer** 出生于婴儿潮时期的人, 尤指二次大战后生育高峰出生的人

【联想】go into retirement 退休; the aging of the population 人口老龄化; aging society 老龄化社会

③ **population** [pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən] *n.* 人口; 种群; 总体, 母体 (指统计所要研究的对象的全体)

【联想】migration *n.* 迁移; population density 人口密度, 种群密度; birth control 节育, 避孕; unintended pregnancy 意外怀孕; fertility rate 生育率; birth rate 出生率; mortality rate 死亡率

④ **slum** [slʌm] *n.* 贫民窟

【联想】chronic hunger 长期饥饿; infrastructure *n.* 基础设施; garbage *n.* 垃圾; illiterate *a.* 文盲的, 未受教育的

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

#### 大学应培养学生的批判性思维能力



#### 一、总体分析

本文选自 *The Christian Science Monitor* 《基督教科学箴言报》2015.09.28 文章: How Colleges Can Measure Up in Teaching Critical Thinking (大学如何在传授批判性思维上达标)。行文脉络: 引入事件“普渡大学校长要求教师证明其教给了学生批判性思维能力”(第一段)——介绍实验“普渡大学评估学生的批判思维能力”(第二、三段)——明确观点“大学应培养批判思维能力、其成果应能测量”(第四段)。



#### 二、选项分析

词性	选项	词义	
名词	H) outcome	结果,结局,后果	
	I) predominance	优势,主导地位	
	K) reputation	名声,名誉	
动词	原形	B) confirm	1. 证实 2. 确认
		F) justify	证明……正当、有理
		M) signify	1. 表示,意味着 2. 有重要性,要紧
	ing 分词	C) demanding	要求,需要
		J) presuming	推测,假定
	ed 分词	G) monopolized	垄断,独占
		O) standardized	使标准化,规范化
形容词	D) doubtful	1. 怀疑的,抱有疑问的 2. 不大可能的,不确定的	
	L) significant	1. 重大的,重要的 2. 显著的,明显的	



词性	选项	词义
副词	A) accurately	准确地,精确地
	E) drastically	大幅度地,剧烈地
	N) simultaneously	同时地,同步地



### 三、真题精解

I ① After becoming **president**<sup>①</sup> of Purdue University in 2013, Mitch Daniels asked the **faculty**<sup>②</sup> to prove that their students have actually achieved one of higher education's most important goals: critical thinking skills. ② Two years before, a **nationwide**<sup>③</sup> study of college graduates had shown that more than a third had **made** no 26 **gains**<sup>④</sup> in such mental abilities. ③ Mr. Daniels needed to 27 the high cost of **attending**<sup>⑤</sup> Purdue to its students and their families. ④ After all, the **percentage**<sup>⑥</sup> of Americans who say a college degree is "very important" has fallen 28 in the last 5-6 years.

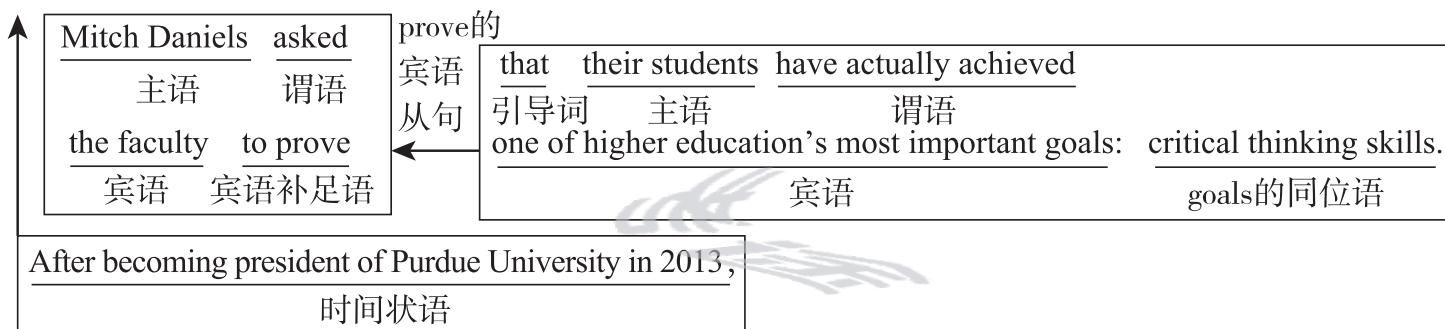
2013年,米奇·丹尼尔斯就任普渡大学校长之后,要求全体教员证明自己的学生实际上达到了高等教育最重要的目标之一:具备批判性思维能力。两年前,一项针对全国范围的大学毕业生的研究显示,在大学求学期间,三分之一以上的学生在此类心智能力方面没能取得显著进步。丹尼尔斯先生需要向学生和家长证明,花高昂费用就读于普渡大学有其道理。毕竟在过去的五六年间,认为大学学位“非常重要”的美国人占比已急剧下降。

#### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **president** ['prezɪdənt] *n.* 大学校长  
 ② **faculty** ['fækəlti] *n.* (大学的)全体教员  
 ③ **nationwide** ['neɪʃənwaɪd] *a.* 全国性的,全国范围的  
 ④ **make gains** 取得进步,取得进展  
 ⑤ **attend** [ə'tend] *v.* 上(大学)  
 ⑥ **percentage** [pə'sentɪdʒ] *n.* 百分比

After becoming president of Purdue University in 2013, Mitch Daniels asked the faculty to prove that their students have actually achieved one of higher education's most important goals: critical thinking skills.

句子主干:



#### · 解题思路 ·

26. 答案:L) significant

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 made no \_\_\_\_\_ gains 可推测其为名词 gains 的修饰成分,可能为“形容词、ing分词、ed分词或名词”,可选范围:C) demanding、D) doubtful、G) monopolized、H) outcome、I) predominance、J) presuming、K) reputation、L) significant、O) standardized。

【锁定答案】空格所在句指出“两年前研究显示,三分之一以上的学生在大学就读期间,并没有在心

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



智能力方面取得\_\_\_\_\_进步”,空格词应能说明“进步(gains)”的性质、程度等。可选范围中只有 significant 符合要求,made significant gains 意为“收获/进步程度很大”。

**【点拨技巧】**①②句以时间照应(in 2013... Two years before...)、关键词回指(critical thinking skills... such mental abilities)及动词呼应(ask... to prove... have actually achieved important goals 与 had shown... had made no \_\_\_\_\_ gains)形成倒叙结构,传递因果逻辑:校长如今要求教师证明自己的学生达到了目标,是因为两年前的调查表明很大一部分学生没有取得\_\_\_\_\_进展。很容易判断空格词为“正向词(令人满意的,巨大的等)”。

### 27. 答案:F) justify

**【确定词性】**空格位于 needed to 之后、名词词组 the high cost 之前,故应填入**动词原形**,可选范围: B) confirm、F) justify、M) signify。

**【锁定答案】**空格句指出,Daniels 先生(普渡大学校长)需要向学生和家长\_\_\_\_\_就读大学的高昂成本。随后则以 After all(毕竟,终究)引出背景:越来越多的美国人认为读大学不重要。可见,justify“证明……是合理的,为……辩护”符合语义要求:(鉴于当前情形)Daniels 有必要为大学教育、为普渡大学的高昂学费“正名”。

confirm“确认”单看语义可与 the high cost 搭配,但上下文没有提及学生和家長“不清楚学费问题”,因而不存在校长向他们“进行确认”的必要性,而且“与某人确认某事”用 with sb 而不是 to sb。signify 符合 signify sth to sb 结构要求,但该词后接“某人的感觉、意见等(如 signify his dissatisfaction to them)”。

**【点拨技巧】**逻辑词(yet, however, despite 等表示转折/反向关系;because, given, after all 等表示顺接/同向关系)是推断空格语义的重要依据。如本题,由 After all 可知④句解释③句的背景原因,两句逻辑关系为:(因为)公众不理解、信任度下降——所以校长需“正名”、证明其必要性,从而确定选 justify。

### 28. 答案:E) drastically

**【确定词性】**空格所在句为完整的主谓结构(the percentage... has fallen \_\_\_\_\_),所以空格处应填入**副词**,修饰不及物动词 fallen,可选范围:A) accurately、E) drastically、N) simultaneously。

**【锁定答案】**空格词修饰“比例下降(the percentage... has fallen)”,应能说明下降的“程度、幅度或速度”,drastically“急剧地”符合此语义要求。

accurately“精确地”不能与 fallen 搭配。simultaneously“同步地、同时地”单看语义可以和 fallen 搭配,用以说明“两个或多个下降趋势同时发生”,但上文中并未提及其他下降变化。

II ① Purdue now has a **pilot**<sup>①</sup> test to assess students' critical thinking skills. ② Yet like many college teachers around the U. S., the faculty remain \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ that their work as educators can be **measured**<sup>②</sup> by a “learning \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_” such as a graduate's ability to **investigate**<sup>③</sup> and **reason**<sup>④</sup>. ③ However, the professors need not worry so much. ④ The results of a recent experiment showed that professors can use \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ **metrics**<sup>⑤</sup> to measure how well students do in three key areas: critical thinking, written communication, and **quantitative**<sup>⑥</sup> literacy<sup>⑦</sup>.

目前,普渡大学正在推行一项试点测验,评估学生的批判思维能力。但和美国的许多大学教师一样,普渡大学的教师仍然怀疑自己作为教育者所做的工作能否通过诸如毕业生的探究和推理能力等“学习成果”来衡量。不过,教师们不必如此担心。近期一项实验结果显示,教师可以利用**标准化**指标衡量学生在以下三个关键领域的表现:批判性思维、书面交流和数理能力。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **pilot** ['paɪlət] *a.* 试点的,试验性的

② **measure** ['meɪʒə] *v.* 测量,估量

③ **investigate** [ɪn'vestɪgeɪt] *v.* 调查,探究

④ **reason** ['ri:zən] *v.* 推理,推断

⑤ **metric** ['metrɪk] *n.* 度量标准,指标

⑥ **quantitative** ['kwɒntɪtətɪv] *a.* 定量的,与数有关的

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



Yet like many college teachers around the U. S., the faculty remain doubtful that their work as educators can be measured by a “learning outcome” such as a graduate’s ability to investigate and reason.

句子主干:

the faculty remain doubtful  
主语 系表结构

宾语  
从句

that	their work as educators	can be measured	by a “learning outcome”
引导词	主语	被动谓语	状语
such as a graduate’s ability to investigate and reason.			
举例说明 learning outcome			

Yet like many college teachers around the U.S.,

介词短语作定语修饰主语

### · 解题思路 ·

#### 29. 答案: D) doubtful

【确定词性】空格位于系动词 remain 之后, 从句引导词 that 之前, 可判断空格填入“形容词、ing 分词或 ed 分词”作表语, 可选范围: C) demanding、D) doubtful、G) monopolized、J) presuming、O) standardized。

【锁定答案】由 the faculty remain 29 that... 结构可知空格处应填入能表现教师们“心理活动、心理状态”的词语。该段①句指出“普渡大学正推行一项测试, 评估学生的批判性思维能力”; ②句(空格所在句)以 Yet 引发转折, 暗示教师们对此有不同看法; ③句再次转折(However)指出“教师们不必如此担心(need not worry so much)”。据此可推断, ②句中教师们的状态与“担心”相近, 可选范围中 doubtful“怀疑的”符合语义要求。

demanding 用作形容词时意为“要求高的”, 能用于修饰 faculty, 但和下文的“不必如此担心(need not worry so much)”无法衔接。monopolized“被垄断的”、presuming“推测的”、standardized“标准化的”与 faculty 不搭配。

【点拨技巧】so/such、this/that/these/those 等的回指功能是解题的重要线索。如本题, 由后文 worry so much 很容易反推空格词与“担忧”语义相近。

【补充语法】系动词 + 表示心理状态/精神作用的形容词 (或 ed 分词) 在语法上相当于一个及物动词, 后面可跟 that 引导的宾语从句。如: He appeared surprised that I refused his invitation. (他似乎很惊讶我拒绝了他的邀请。)

#### 30. 答案: H) outcome

【确定词性】由... can be measured by a “learning \_\_\_\_\_” 可推断空格处应为单数可数名词 (learning 为其修饰成分), 可选范围: H) outcome、K) reputation。

补充: 从语法角度看, ing 分词也可充当名词, 但由于其兼有动词特征且往往不可数, 故先不考虑。

【锁定答案】由紧跟空格所在词组的 such as 结构举出的例子 a graduate’s ability to investigate and reason (毕业生的探究和推理能力) 可判断空格词从语义上包含“能力”, outcome“结果, 成果”符合该语义: “探究和推理能力”属于一项“学习成果”。

#### 31. 答案: O) standardized

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 can use \_\_\_\_\_ metrics to measure... 可推断其为名词 metrics 的修饰成分, 可能是“形容词、ing 分词、ed 分词或名词”, 可选范围: C) demanding、G) monopolized、I) predominance、J) presuming、K) reputation、O) standardized。

【锁定答案】空格所在句及上下文均未描述 metrics 特征, 故只能将可选范围的词代入空格, 看是否符合语义逻辑。standardized 可和 metrics 搭配, 且“标准化指标”强调衡量学生表现的标准统一、具有可比性, 可契合上文“老师们不必如此担心, 教育者的工作可通过学生学习的成果来(有效)衡量。demanding 作形容词, 意为“要求严格的”或“费时费力的”, 一般用于修饰“人”或“工作”, 不用于修饰





metrics。

【点拨技巧】选择名词的“修饰成分”时可有两种解题思路：1. 如果上下文中有对中心词特征的描述，则概括这些信息然后对比选项，最契合的即为答案；2. 如果上下文没有直接的描述性信息，则将词性合适的备选项试着带入空格，从两个标准进行判断：①是否能够修饰中心词，②是否符合上下文语境及暗含的逻辑关系（如本题）。

III ① Despite the success of the experiment, the actual results are **worrisome**<sup>①</sup>, and mostly 32 earlier studies. ② The organizers of the experiment concluded that far fewer students were **achieving at high levels on**<sup>②</sup> critical thinking than they were doing for written communication or quantitative literacy. ③ And that conclusion is based only on students nearing graduation.

尽管实验取得了成功，但实际结果却令人担忧，且大部分证实了先前的研究。实验的组织者得出结论：拥有高水平批判思维能力的学生远远少于拥有高水平书面交流和数理能力的学生。这一结论仅基于即将毕业的学生。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **worrisome** ['wʌrɪsəm] a. 令人烦恼的，使人焦虑的    ② **achieve at high levels on...** 在……方面达到高水平

The organizers of the experiment concluded that far fewer students were achieving at high levels on critical thinking than they were doing for written communication or quantitative literacy.

句子主干：

The organizers of the experiment	concluded
主语	谓语

↑ 宾语从句

that	far few students	were achieving at	high levels	on critical thinking
引导词	主语	谓语	宾语	后置定语
than	they	were doing for	written communication or quantitative literacy.	
连词	主语	谓语	宾语	

· 解题思路 ·

32. 答案：B) confirm

【确定词性】空格所在句的主语为 the actual results，带有 and 连接的两个并列谓语：第一个为系表结构 are worrisome，第二个为 mostly 32 earlier studies。可推断空格应为及物动词的原形，可选范围：B) confirm、M) signify。

【锁定答案】可选范围中，语义上能和 earlier studies 搭配的只有 confirm，即：当前实验结果证实了先前的研究。signify“表示，意味着”不能和 studies 搭配。

【点拨技巧】纵览文章可发现，the actual results 主要指本段②③句实验结论：在即将毕业的学生中，“拥有高水平批判思维能力者”远少于“拥有高水平书面交流和数理能力者”。而 earlier studies 应包括首段②句所提及的两年前研究发现：很大一部分学生大学期间心智能力并未取得显著提升。比对可发现：如今实验验证了先前的研究。



IV ① American universities, despite their global \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ for excellence in teaching, have only begun to **demonstrate**<sup>①</sup> what they can produce in real-world learning. ② Knowledge-based degrees are still important, but **employers**<sup>②</sup> are \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ **advanced**<sup>③</sup> thinking skills from college graduate. ③ If the **intellectual**<sup>④</sup> worth of a college degree can be \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ measured, more people will seek higher education — and **come out**<sup>⑤</sup> better thinkers. [306 words]

尽管美国大学凭借优异的教学质量享誉全球,但在向世人展示“它们能教给学生哪些实际生活的本领”方面也才刚刚起步。基于知识的学位仍然重要,但雇主们也在要求大学毕业生具备高级思维能力。如果大学学位的智力价值能被精确测量,就会有更多人选择接受高等教育,并最终成为更好的思考者。

#### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **demonstrate** ['dɛmənstreɪt] v. 展现,证明

② **employer** [ɪm'plɔɪə] n. 雇主,老板

③ **advanced** [əd'vɑːnst] a. 高级的,先进的

④ **intellectual** [ɪntə'lektʃʊəl] a. 智力的,脑力的

⑤ **come out** 结果是

#### · 解题思路 ·

### 33. 答案:K) reputation

【确定词性】“their global \_\_\_\_\_”整体作介词 despite 的宾语,为“物主代词 their+名词”结构,所以空格词为“名词或 ing 分词”(global 为其修饰成分),可选范围:C) demanding、I) predominance、J) presuming、K) reputation。

【锁定答案】首先看空格所在短语(despite...)大意:美国大学凭借优异的教学在全球\_\_\_\_。随后看整句主句(与空格所在短语为转折/反向关系):美国大学在展示就“真实世界的学习中”能教给学生哪些本领方面刚刚起步。可见, reputation“声誉”符合该语义逻辑:尽管美国大学的优异教学享誉全球,但真实世界教学刚刚起步。

predominance“优势;主导地位”在语义上能和 global 搭配,干扰性较强,但该词侧重表示“数量或影响力的绝对优势”,与“excellence in teaching(教学质量优异)”不能构成合理的因果关系。

【补充语法】despite 为介词,为“让步转折”标记,后接名词性成分,若要接 that 从句,需插入 the fact 等名词成分。如:She went to Spain despite the fact that her doctor had told her to rest. (尽管医生告诉她要休息,她还是去了西班牙。)

### 34. 答案:C) demanding

【确定词性】空格所在分句谓语部分不完整,空格位于系动词 are 之后,宾语 advanced thinking skills 之前,据此判断应填入及物动词的 ing 分词,可选范围:C) demanding、J) presuming。

【锁定答案】句子前后以 but 形成转折,先让步指出“基于知识的学位依然重要”,再转折指出雇主对“高级思维能力”的态度。可推断句子整体意在说明比起“学位”、雇主更看重“高级思维能力”,空格处应填入带有“看重,强调,要求”含义的词, demanding 符合语义, demand sth from sb 意为“要求某人具备某物/某种能力”。

presuming“推测,假定”一般用于“presuming sth + 形容词/名词 + for sb”结构(如 presume advanced thinking skills important/ an essential capacity for colleges),不能用于本句的 \_\_\_\_\_ sth from sb 结构。

### 35. 答案:A) accurately

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 can be \_\_\_\_\_ measured 推测其为动词 measure 的修饰成分,应填入副词,可选范围:A) accurately、N) simultaneously。

【锁定答案】空格所在句和上下文均没有明确提示“测量”特征,因此只能将可选范围的词代入空格,看是否能构成合理搭配,并符合语义逻辑。accurately“精确地”能与 measure 搭配,也能形成合理的句内逻辑:“大学学位的价值能得以准确测量”可吸引“更多人选择高等教育”。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



simultaneously“同步地”能与 can be \_\_\_\_\_ measure 搭配,但上下文提及的“测量的对象”只有“大学学位的智力价值”,而非多个对象(advanced thinking skills 与 intellectual worth 实为同一事物),故“同步测量”不成立。

## Section B

### 油价与碳价



#### 一、总体分析

本文选自 *blogs.imf.org* 国际货币基金组织博客一篇名为 The Price of Oil and the Price of Carbon (油价与碳价) 的文章。文章介绍了油价持续低迷的现象及其负面影响、应对措施,提出应设定合理碳价以遏制化石能源低价趋势。



#### 二、试题分析

试题	定位词	核心义
36. A number of factors are <b>driving down</b> <sup>①</sup> the global oil prices not just for now but in the foreseeable future.	[1] A number of factors [2] not just for now but in the foreseeable future	全球油价走低的影响因素:若干。
37. <b>Pricing</b> <sup>②</sup> carbon proves the most <b>economical</b> <sup>③</sup> way to reduce <b>greenhouse gas</b> <sup>④</sup> <b>emissions</b> <sup>⑤</sup> .	[1] pricing carbon [2] the most economical way	最经济的减排方法:碳定价。
38. It is <b>estimated</b> <sup>⑥</sup> that extreme weather conditions have endangered the lives of millions of African children.	[1] extreme weather conditions [2] African children	极端天气的危害:危及数百万非洲儿童生命。
39. The prices of coal are low as a result of over-supply and decreasing demand.	[1] The prices of coal [2] over-supply [3] decreasing demand	煤炭价低的原因:供应过剩、需求减少。
40. Higher <b>fossil fuel</b> <sup>⑦</sup> prices prove to be <b>conducive</b> <sup>⑧</sup> to innovation and application of cleaner technology.	[1] Higher fossil fuel prices [2] innovation and application of cleaner technology	化石燃料价高的作用:有助清洁技术的创新和应用。
41. If fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time, it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases.	[1] low for a long time [2] higher emissions	化石燃料长期低价的后果:排放增加。
42. Fossil fuels remain the major source of <b>primary energy</b> <sup>⑨</sup> consumption in today's world.	[1] major source [2] primary energy consumption	化石燃料当前地位:一次能源消耗的主要来源。
43. Even major fossil fuel exporting countries have great potential to develop <b>renewable energies</b> <sup>⑩</sup> .	[1] major fossil fuel exporting countries [2] great potential	可再生能源的潜力:巨大。
44. Greenhouse gas emissions, if not properly dealt with, will <b>pose</b> <sup>⑪</sup> endless risks for mankind.	[1] endless risks	排放处理不当的后果:无尽风险。



试题	定位词	核心义
45. It is urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level to lessen the <b>catastrophic</b> <sup>⑩</sup> effects of climate change.	[1] an appropriate level [2] catastrophic effects	政府急需采取的措施:提高化石燃料使用成本以减轻气候变化的灾难性后果。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **drive down** 压低  
② **price** [praɪs] *v.* 给……定价  
③ **economical** [i:kə'nɒmɪkəl] *a.* 节省的  
④ **greenhouse gas** 温室气体  
⑤ **emission** [ɪ'mɪʃən] *n.* 排放  
⑥ **estimate** ['estɪmeɪt] *v.* 估计,判断  
⑦ **fossil fuel** 化石燃料

- ⑧ **conductive** [kən'dju:sɪv] *a.* 有助于……的  
⑨ **primary energy** 一次能源,指自然界中以原有形式存在的、未经加工转换的能量资源  
⑩ **renewable energy** 可再生能源  
⑪ **pose** [pəʊz] *v.* 形成,造成,引起  
⑫ **catastrophic** [kætə'strɒfɪk] *a.* 灾难性的,毁灭性的

**定位词选取原则:** (1) 排除复现信息 fossil fuel (prices)、greenhouse gas emissions/emissions of greenhouse gases; (2) 选取易于区分的细节信息(即各题区别于他题所独具的细节)。

**解题思维原则:** (略,详见 2018 年 6 月第 1 套)



### 三、速读巧解

#### The Price of Oil and the Price of Carbon

[A] <sup>[41]</sup> ① Fossil fuel prices are likely to stay “low for long.” ② **Notwithstanding**<sup>①</sup> important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies. <sup>[41]</sup> ③ The result would be higher emissions of **carbon dioxide**<sup>②</sup> and other greenhouse gases.

[B] ① Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to **derail**<sup>③</sup> the clean energy **transition**<sup>④</sup>. <sup>[45]</sup> ② Action to restore appropriate price **incentives**<sup>⑤</sup>, **notably**<sup>⑥</sup> through **corrective**<sup>⑦</sup> carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of **irreversible**<sup>⑧</sup> and potentially devastating effects of climate change. ③ That approach also offers **fiscal**<sup>⑨</sup> benefits.

#### 油价与碳价

化石燃料可能会保持“长期低价”。尽管对可再生能源的开发近年来取得重大进展,但低廉的化石燃料价格会阻碍对清洁能源技术的进一步创新和应用,其结果将会是增加二氧化碳和其他温室气体的排放。

政策制定者不应任由能源低价阻碍向清洁能源过渡的进程。为降低气候变化造成不可逆转、甚至可能是灾难性影响的风险,他们急需采取行动恢复恰当的价格激励机制,特别是采用纠正性的碳定价措施。这种方法也可带来财政收益。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

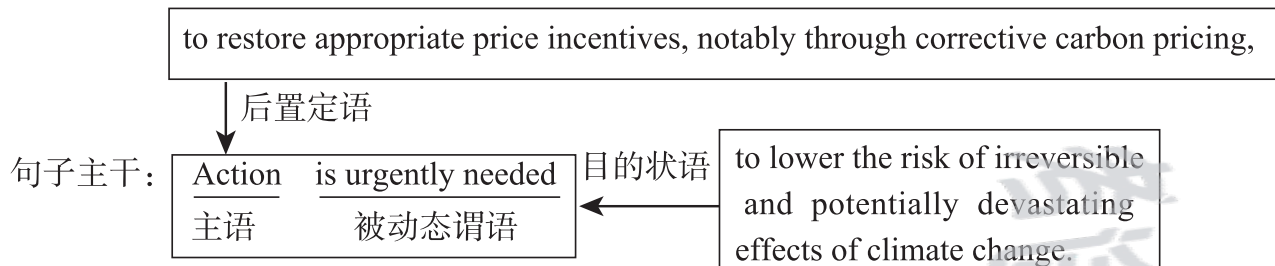
- ① **notwithstanding** [nɒtwɪð'stændɪŋ] *ad.* 尽管  
② **carbon dioxide** 二氧化碳  
③ **derail** [dɪ'reɪl] *v.* 使脱离正常进程;延缓……的成  
功或发展的机会  
④ **transition** [træn'zɪʃən] *n.* 过渡,转型

- ⑤ **incentive** [ɪn'sentɪv] *n.* 刺激,奖励  
⑥ **notably** ['nəʊtəblɪ] *ad.* 尤其  
⑦ **corrective** [kə'rektɪv] *a.* 纠正的  
⑧ **irreversible** [ɪrɪ'vɜ:sɪbəl] *a.* 不能改变的;不可挽回的  
⑨ **fiscal** ['fɪskəl] *a.* 财政的





Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change.



• 速读巧解 •

[A][B]段为第一部分,提出主题:“化石燃料价格持续走低”这一现象有严重负面影响,政策制定者急需采取行动恢复恰当的价格激励机制,尤其是通过碳定价的方式。

[A]段引出现象并直指后果。①句提出当前现象:化石燃料可能长期保持低价。②③句介绍现象后果(could discourage、The result would be):化石燃料持续低价→阻碍清洁能源技术的创新和应用→增加温室气体排放。全段核心信息为:(1)化石燃料长期低价的趋势;(2)化石燃料长期低价的后果。

【定位词定位】41 题 low for a long time、higher emissions 分别对应①句 low for long、③句 higher emissions。

【核心义匹配】①③句所述“化石燃料持续低价最终导致温室气体排放增加”与 41 题核心义匹配。

[B]段针对该现象提出建议。①句提出概括性的总建议:政策制定者应遏制化石燃料的低价趋势。②③句先提出具体建议“恢复恰当的价格激励,尤其是纠正性的碳定价措施”,随后指出这种措施的好处“降低气候变化的潜在风险,带来财政收益”,说明建议的合理性。全段核心信息为:(1)政策制定者急需采取措施;(2)措施的具体内容及预期效果。

【定位词定位】45 题 an appropriate level、catastrophic effects 对应②句 appropriate、devastating effects。

【核心义匹配】②句“政策制定者应恢复恰当的价格激励机制(即提高化石燃料价格/使用成本)以降低全球性灾难的风险”与 45 题核心义匹配。

[C] ① Oil prices have dropped by over 60% since June 2014. ② A commonly held view in the oil industry is that “the best cure for low oil prices is low oil prices.” ③ The reasoning behind this saying is that low oil prices discourage investment in new production capacity, eventually shifting the oil supply curve backward and bringing prices back up<sup>①</sup> as existing oil fields—which can be tapped<sup>②</sup> at relatively low marginal cost<sup>③</sup>—are depleted<sup>④</sup>. ④ In fact, in line with<sup>⑤</sup> past experience, capital expenditure in the oil sector has dropped sharply in many producing countries, including the United States. ⑤ The dynamic adjustment to low oil prices may, however, be different this time around.

自 2014 年 6 月以来,石油价格已下跌 60% 以上。石油行业普遍认为,“油价低的最好解决方法是低油价”。这种论断背后的理由是低油价会抑制对新产能的投资,而随着现有油田(以相对较低的边际成本被开采)枯竭,最终将导致石油供应曲线下行、油价回升。事实上,与以往经验相符的是,包括美国在内的许多石油生产国家的石油行业资本支出已大幅下降。不过,本轮对于低油价的动态调整可能会有所不同。



[D] ① Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer. ② The **advent**<sup>⑥</sup> of new technologies has added about 4.2 million **barrels**<sup>⑦</sup> per day to the crude oil market, contributing to a global over-supply.<sup>[38]</sup> ③ In addition, other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices: change in the strategic behavior of the Organization of **Petroleum**<sup>⑧</sup> Exporting Countries, the **projected**<sup>⑨</sup> increase in Iranian exports, the **scaling-down**<sup>⑩</sup> of global demand (especially from emerging markets), the long-term drop in petroleum consumption in the United States, and some displacement of oil by substitutes. ④ These likely persistent forces, like the growth of *shale* (页岩) oil, point to a “low for long” **scenario**<sup>⑪</sup>. ⑤ Futures markets, which show only a **modest**<sup>⑫</sup> recovery of prices to around \$ 60 a barrel by 2019, support this view.

[E] ① Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived. ② Coal and natural gas are mainly used for electricity generation, whereas oil is used mostly to power transportation, yet the prices of all these energy sources are linked. ③ The North American shale gas boom has resulted in record low prices there. ④ The recent discovery of the giant Zohr gas field off the Egyptian coast will eventually have impact on pricing in the Mediterranean region and Europe, and there is significant development potential in many other places, notably Argentina.<sup>[39]</sup> ⑤ Coal prices also are low, owing to over-supply and the scaling-down of demand, especially from China, which burns half of the world's coal.

油价预计将在更长时间内保持较低水平。新技术的出现每天为原油市场增加约 420 万桶原油,导致全球原油供应过剩。除此之外,其他因素也对油价构成下行压力:石油输出国组织的战略行为发生变化、伊朗出口量的预期增长、全球需求(特别是新兴市场的需求)缩水、美国石油消费的长期下滑趋势以及石油在一定程度上被其他能源所取代。这些可能持续存在的因素,如页岩油的产量增长一样,均指向一个“长期低价”的情景。期货市场显示,到 2019 年油价只会小幅回升到每桶约 60 美元,这也佐证了以上观点。

天然气和煤炭(也是化石燃料)也同样历经了看似会长期持续的价格下跌。煤炭和天然气主要用于发电,而石油则多用于为运输供能,但所有这些能源的价格都存在关联。北美页岩气产量的激增导致那里的天然气价格降至历史低位。近期在埃及沿海发现的巨型 Zohr 气田将最终影响地中海地区和欧洲的天然气价格,而且在很多其他地区,特别是阿根廷,也存在很大的开发潜力。而由于供应过剩和需求缩减,特别是消耗全球一半煤炭产量的中国需求减少,煤炭价格也处于低位。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **bring up** 提高

② **tap** [tæp] *v.* 开发;开掘

③ **marginal cost** 边际成本

④ **deplete** [di'plit] *v.* 耗尽,使枯竭

⑤ **in line with** 按照

⑥ **advent** ['ædvent] *n.* 出现

⑦ **barrel** ['bærəl] *n.* 桶(石油计量单位,等于 159 升)

⑧ **petroleum** [pə'trəʊliəm] *n.* 石油

⑨ **projected** [prə'dʒektɪd] *a.* 预计的

⑩ **scale down** 缩小,降低

⑪ **scenario** [si'naɪriəʊ] *n.* 事态,局面

⑫ **modest** ['mɒdɪst] *a.* (数量、幅度等)较小的

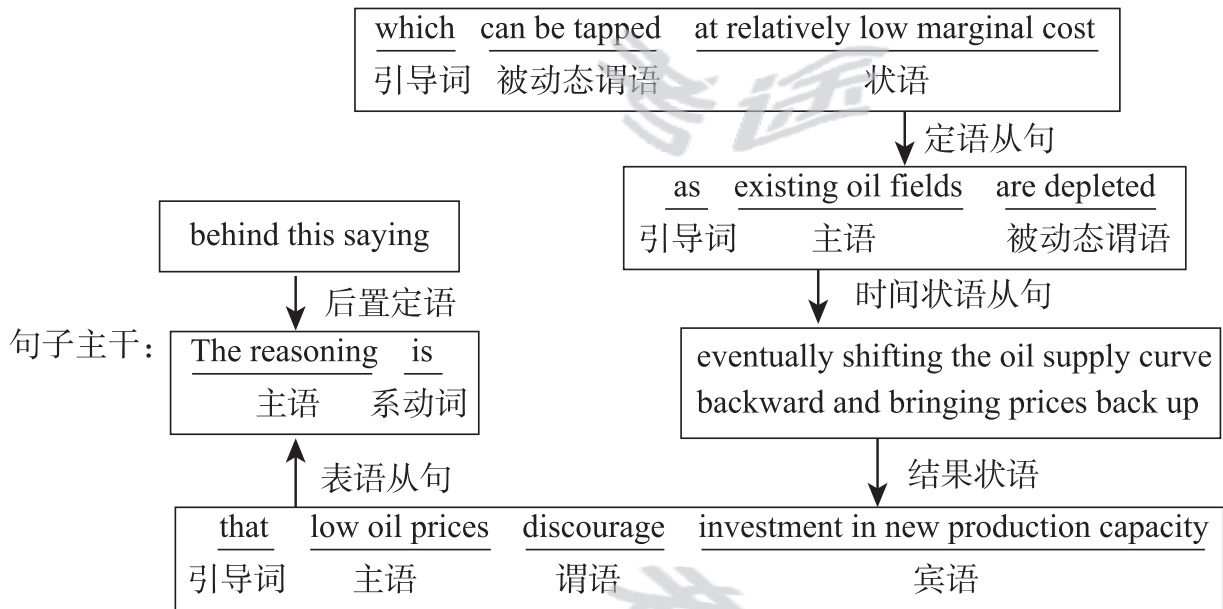
The reasoning behind this saying is that low oil prices discourage investment in new production capacity, eventually shifting the oil supply curve backward and bringing prices back up as existing oil fields—which

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



can be tapped at relatively low marginal cost—are depleted.



• 速读巧解 •

[C]至[N]段为第二部分,阐释主题。

[C]至[E]段详细介绍现象。

[C]段指出油价下跌的具体情况 & 应对措施。①句引用数据直观展示现象:2014 年 6 月以来已下跌 60% 以上。②至⑤句借 A commonly held view... The reasoning behind this saying... In fact... however... 展示“介绍一种普遍看法(以低制低最有效)——解释该普遍看法背后原理(油价低→对新产能的投资积极性下降→现有油田耗尽之时油价自然回升)——以实际情况印证这一看法(美国等许多石油生产国石油行业的资本支出已大幅下降)——提示语义转折,预示新看法(此轮油价下跌会有新的调整思路,暗示将以高制低,即回应上段价格激励机制、碳定价机制)”论述逻辑。全段核心信息为:(1)此番油价下跌的持续时间及跌幅;(2)常规应对措施不可取。

【定位词定位】无。

[D]段指出此番油价下跌还将长久持续。①句(主旨句)总括“此番油价下跌还将持久”。②至④句分析原因,借 In addition, other factors... These likely persistent forces 实现强关联,强调指出诸多因素持续拉低油价。⑤句以期货市场数据印证这一长久低迷之势(support this view, this view 指代首句 are expected to... 内容)。全段核心信息为:(1)此番油价下跌将呈持久之势;(2)技术造成全球性供应过剩;(3)其他诸多因素共同压低油价。

【定位词定位】36 题 A number of factors、not just for now but in the foreseeable future 分别对应文中 other factors/These... forces、for longer/for long。

【核心义匹配】③④句“诸多因素拉低油价,并使低油价长期持续”匹配 36 题核心义。

[E]段指出天然气、煤等化石燃料的价格也在持续走低。①句(主旨句)直指化石燃料价格持续走低。②句 yet 句内转折,着重强调能源价格相互影响。⑤句 also“煤炭价格走低”实质表明③④句所述为“天然气价格走低”,从而说明①句“化石燃料价格走低”这一趋势。全段核心信息为:(1)天然气和煤炭价格持续下跌;(2)天然气低价的原因;(3)煤炭低价的原因。

【定位词定位】39 题 The prices of coal、over-supply、decreasing demand 实质对应⑤句 Coal prices、over-supply、the scaling-down of demand。

【核心义匹配】⑤句“煤炭价格走低是因为供应过剩和需求减少”与 39 题核心义匹配。





[F] ① Technological innovations have **unleashed**<sup>①</sup> the power of renewables such as wind, **hydro**<sup>②</sup>, solar, and **geothermal**(地热).<sup>[43]</sup> ② Even Africa and the Middle East, home to **economies**<sup>③</sup> that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports, have enormous potential to develop renewables. ③ For example, the United Arab Emirates has **endorsed**<sup>④</sup> an **ambitious**<sup>⑤</sup> target to draw 24% of its primary energy consumption from renewable sources by 2021.

[G] ① Progress in the development of renewables could be fragile, however, if fossil fuel prices remain low for long.<sup>[42]</sup> ② Renewables **account for**<sup>⑥</sup> only a small **share**<sup>⑦</sup> of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels—30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas. ③ But renewable energy will have to displace fossil fuels to a much greater extent in the future to avoid unacceptable climate risks.

[H] ① Unfortunately, the current low prices for oil, gas, and coal may provide little incentive for research to find even cheaper substitutes for those fuels.<sup>[40]</sup> ② There is strong evidence that both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices. ③ The same is true for new technologies for **alleviating**<sup>⑧</sup> fossil fuel emissions.

[I] ① The current low fossil fuel price environment will thus certainly delay the energy transition from fossil fuel to clean energy sources. ② Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon **deposits**<sup>⑨</sup> are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely **be exposed to**<sup>⑩</sup> potentially catastrophic climate risks.

[J] ① Some climate impacts may already be discernible.<sup>[38]</sup> ② For example, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest *El Niño* (厄尔尼诺) weather phenomenon in decades. ③ Many scientists believe that *El Niño* events, caused by warming in the Pacific, are becoming more intense as a result of climate change.

科技创新释放了风能、水能、太阳能和地热能等可再生能源的潜力。即使是聚集着高度依赖化石燃料出口的国家非洲和中东地区也具有开发可再生能源的巨大潜力。例如,阿拉伯联合酋长国已设立一个雄心勃勃的目标:到2021年使可再生能源占一次能源消耗的24%。

不过,如果化石燃料价格长期低迷,可再生能源开发可能会裹足不前。目前,可再生能源仅占全球一次能源消耗的一小部分,后者的主要来源仍是化石燃料,其中煤炭和石油各占30%,天然气占25%。然而将来必须更大幅度地以可再生能源替代化石燃料,才能避免出现无法承受的气候风险。

不幸的是,当前较低的石油、天然气和煤炭价格可能无法为寻找更廉价替代能源的研究提供动力。有强有力的证据表明,提高化石燃料的价格能极大推动清洁技术的创新和运用。对于减少化石燃料排放的新技术而言,同样如此。

因此,当前化石燃料的低价环境无疑会延缓化石燃料向清洁能源的过渡。除非可再生能源变得非常便宜,足以使大量碳沉积物长期甚至永久滞留地下,否则地球将可能面临潜在的灾难性气候风险。

一些气候影响可能已经显现出来了。例如,联合国儿童基金会估计,由于几十年以来最强的厄尔尼诺天气现象,非洲约有1100万儿童面临饥饿、疾病和用水短缺。很多科学家相信,太平洋变暖导致的厄尔尼诺事件正随着气候的变化愈益严重。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **unleash** [ʌn'li:ʃ] v. 释放

② **hydro** ['haɪdrəʊ] n. 水能





③economy [i'kɒnəmi] n. 国家,经济体

④endorse [ɪn'dɔ:s] v. 赞成,支持

⑤ambitious [æm'bɪʃəs] a. 宏大的

⑥account for (数量、比例上)占

⑦share [ʃeə] n. 一部分,份额

⑧alleviate [ə'li:vɪeɪt] v. 减小,减轻

⑨deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] n. 沉积物

⑩be exposed to 接触,暴露于

Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks.

句子主干: the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks.

主语

被动态谓宾结构

条件状语从句

Unless renewables become cheap enough

引导词

主语

系动词

表语

if not forever,

插入语

结果状语从句

that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time,

引导词

主语

被动态谓语

时间状语

· 速读巧解 ·

[F]至[J]段介绍现象的负面影响,强调采取行动的必要性。

[F]段退而指出可再生能源的发展潜力。全段以 Even Africa and the Middle East... For example, the United Arab Emirates... 展示“先全局(全球可再生能源潜能被释放)后局部(即便是高度依赖化石燃料出口的非洲、中东地区,其可再生能源潜能也巨大)最后个例(雄心勃勃的阿联酋)”的论证逻辑。全段核心信息为:(1)可再生能源发展的推动因素;(2)可再生能源的开发潜力。

【定位词定位】43 题 major fossil fuel exporting countries、great potential 对应②句中 economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports、enormous potential。

【核心义匹配】②句“高度依赖化石燃料出口的国家也具有巨大的可再生能源开发潜力”与 43 题核心义匹配。

[G]段转而指出油价持续低迷可能会阻碍可再生能源的开发。①句(主旨句)以 however 承上段“可再生能源前景光明”转折指出担忧“化石燃料价格低迷将阻碍可再生能源开发”。②③句借 But 实现句间强关联,以“当前可再生能源在全球一次性能源消耗中占比小”转而引出语义重点“如果不大幅提高占比将很难避免全球性气候灾难”。全段核心信息为:(1)化石燃料价格低迷对可再生能源发展的阻碍作用;(2)化石燃料在一次能源消耗的占比;(3)可再生能源的占比需提高。

【定位词定位】42 题 major source、primary energy consumption 对应②句 primary energy consumption, which is... dominated。

【核心义匹配】②句“化石燃料仍在全球一次性能源消耗中占主导地位”与 42 题核心义匹配。

[H]段解释[G]段,化石燃料价格低迷如何阻碍可再生能源开发(研究者没动力开发)。①句 Unfortunately 引出严峻现状:低油价削弱了寻找廉价替代性能源的研究动力。②③句反向强调:提高化石燃料价格才能激励清洁技术和减排技术的创新和应用。全段核心信息为:(1)化石燃料价格低迷的后果;(2)化石燃料提价的作用。

【定位词定位】40 题 Higher fossil fuel prices、innovation and application of cleaner technology 于②句中出现,其中 application 对应 adoption。

考途

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【核心义匹配】②句“提高化石燃料价格会极大促进清洁技术和减排技术的创新和应用”与40题核心义匹配。

【I】段概括化石燃料低价的负面影响。两句语义递进,形成因果链条(thus certainly、Unless... will):化石燃料低价→延缓能源的转型升级→地球可能面临灾难性气候风险。全段核心信息为:(1)化石燃料价格低迷的后果;(2)地球面临气候风险。

【定位词定位】45题 catastrophic effects 虽对应段尾 potentially catastrophic climate risks,但 an appropriate level 无处对应。

【J】段例证其负面影响已经显现。①句为段落主旨句,与②③句形成例证关系(For example)。②句以厄尔尼诺威胁非洲儿童生存为例点明负面影响。③句引用科学家观点明确背后的逻辑链条:油价低→气候变化→气象灾害。全段核心信息为:(1)气候影响已显现;(2)厄尔尼诺天气现象的危害;(3)厄尔尼诺愈演愈烈。

【定位词定位】38题 African children 复现②句 children in Africa, extreme weather conditions 对应②句 the strongest El Niño weather phenomenon。

【核心义匹配】38题核心义“极端天气危及数百万非洲儿童生命”是对②句“厄尔尼诺天气使1100万非洲儿童面临饥饿、疾病、用水短缺”的高度概括。

[K] ① Nations from around the world have gathered in Paris for the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21, with the goal of a universal and potentially **legally-binding**<sup>①</sup> agreement on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

② We need very broad participation to fully **address**<sup>②</sup> the global tragedy that results when countries fail to take into account the negative impact of their carbon emissions on the rest of the world. ③ Moreover, non-participation by nations, if sufficiently widespread, can **undermine**<sup>③</sup> the political will of participating countries to act.

[L] ① The nations participating at COP 21 are focusing on **quantitative**<sup>④</sup> emissions-reduction commitments.<sup>[37]</sup> ② Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions. ③ The reason is that when carbon is priced, those emissions reductions that are least costly to **implement**<sup>⑤</sup> will happen first. ④ The International Monetary Fund calculates that countries can generate substantial fiscal revenues by eliminating fossil fuel **subsidies**<sup>⑥</sup> and **levying**<sup>⑦</sup> carbon charges that **capture**<sup>⑧</sup> the domestic damage caused by emissions. ⑤ A tax on **upstream**<sup>⑨</sup> carbon sources is one easy way to put a price on carbon emissions, although some countries may wish to use other methods, such as emissions trading **schemes**<sup>⑩</sup>. ⑥ In order to maximize global welfare, every country's carbon pricing should reflect not only the purely domestic damage from emissions, but also the damage to foreign countries.

世界各国领导人聚首巴黎,参加联合国气候变化大会(COP 21),旨在就温室气体减排达成一项可能具有法律约束力的全球协议。如果各国没能考虑到其碳排放对其他国家的负面影响,就会产生全球性的悲剧,而要全面解决这一悲剧,需要各国非常广泛的参与。而且如果各国不参与的情况相当普遍,也会削弱缔约国采取行动的政治意愿。

参加 COP 21 的国家都在关注量化减排承诺。经济分析表明,对各国而言,成本最低的方式是对碳排放定价。理由是一旦碳价确定,成本最低的那些减排措施将最先得以实行。国际货币基金组织估计,各国可通过取消化石燃料补贴以及根据排放在国内造成的危害征收碳费的方式来获得可观的财政收入。对上游碳源征税是对碳排放定价的一种简单方式,尽管有些国家可能希望使用其他方式,如排放权交易机制。为了最大化全球福利,各国的碳定价不仅应反映碳排放在本国国内造成的危害,而且也应反映对其他国家的危害。



[M] ① Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently **align** the costs paid by carbon users **with** the true social opportunity cost of using carbon. ② By raising relative demand for clean energy sources, a carbon price would also help to align the market return to clean-energy innovation with its social return, **spurring** the **refinement** of existing technologies and the development of new ones. ③ And it would raise the demand for technologies such as carbon capture and storage, spurring their further development. ④ If not corrected by the appropriate carbon price, low fossil fuel prices are not accurately signaling to markets the true social profitability of clean energy. ⑤ While alternative estimates of the damage from carbon emissions differ, and it's especially hard to **reckon** the likely costs of possible catastrophic climate events, most estimates suggest substantial negative effects.

[N] ① Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price: they **do** only part of **the job**, leaving in place market incentives to over-use fossil fuels and thereby add to the stock of **atmospheric** greenhouse gases without regard to the *collateral* (附带的) costs.

因此,设定正确的碳价将有效地使碳使用者支付的成本与使用碳的真正社会机会成本相一致。通过提高对清洁能源的相对需求,碳价也有助于使清洁能源创新的市场回报与其社会回报相一致,促进现有技术的精进以及新技术的开发。另外它也可以提高对于碳捕获和储存等技术的需求,促进这些技术的进一步发展。如果没有根据合适的碳价来进行修正,化石燃料的低价就无法向市场准确体现清洁能源的社会效益。虽然关于碳排放危害的预测各有不同,而且也特别难以估算可能出现的灾难性气候事件的可能成本,但大多数预测都表明(碳排放)有重大的负面影响。

已有一些政府采取直接补贴研发的做法,但这种做法难以替代碳价:它们只能起到部分作用,没有动摇滥用化石燃料的市场动机,进而导致大气中温室气体存量的增加,这还没把附带成本考虑在内。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **legally-binding** *a.* 有法律约束力的

② **address** [ə'dres] *v.* 处理,对付

③ **undermine** [ʌndə'maɪn] *v.* 逐渐损毁

④ **quantitative** ['kwɒntɪtətɪv] *a.* 数量(上)的

⑤ **implement** ['ɪmplɪmənt] *v.* 执行,使生效

⑥ **subsidy** ['sʌbsɪdɪ] *n.* 补贴

⑦ **levy** ['levɪ] *v.* 征收(税金、罚款等)

⑧ **capture** ['kæptʃə] *v.* 充分体现

⑨ **upstream** ['ʌpstri:m] *a.* 上游的,前阶段的

⑩ **scheme** [ski:m] *n.* 计划

⑪ **align... with...** 使一致

⑫ **spur** [spɜ:] *v.* 刺激,激励

⑬ **refinement** [rɪ'faɪnmənt] *n.* 改进,完善

⑭ **reckon** ['rekən] *v.* 估算

⑮ **do the job** 起作用,奏效

⑯ **atmospheric** [ætmə'sferɪk] *a.* 大气的

1. We need very broad participation to fully address the global tragedy that results when countries fail to take into account the negative impact of their carbon emissions on the rest of the world.

句子主干:

We	need	very broad participation	to fully address the global tragedy
主语	谓语	宾语	目的状语

定语从句

when	countries	fail	to take into account the negative
引导词	主语	谓语	动词不定式作宾语
impact ...on the rest of the world.			

时间状语从句

that	results
引导词作主语	谓语

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我





2. Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price; they do only part of the job, leaving in place market incentives to over-use fossil fuels and thereby add to the stock of atmospheric greenhouse gases without regard to the collateral costs.

分句1	Direct subsidies to research and development	have been adopted by some governments
	主语	谓语1（被动态谓语）
	but	are a poor substitute for a carbon price:
连词	谓语2（系表结构）	

分句2	they	do	only part of the job,	leaving in place market incentives to over-use fossil fuels
	主语	谓语1	宾语1	结果状语1
	and	thereby add to	the stock of atmospheric greenhouse gases	without regard to the collateral costs.
连词	谓语2		宾语2	结果状语2

速读巧解

[K]至[N]段介绍针对性措施。

[K]段借第 21 届联合国气候大会(COP 21)指出各国应该齐心协力减少碳排放。①句引出 COP 21 及其目标“减排”。②③句借 Moreover 形成语义递进,借 need very broad participation VS non-participation... can... 形成正反两面,强调指出气候问题是牵一发动全身的 global 问题,没有哪一个国家能够独善其身,不参与国将削弱参与国的积极性。全段核心信息为:(1)联合国气候变化大会的目标;(2)减排需各国广泛参与。

【定位词定位】无。

[L]段介绍 COP 21 具体建议:对碳排放明码标价。①②句借 COP 21 的焦点“定量减排承诺”引出最经济的措施“碳定价”。③④句借 The reason is that... can generate substantial fiscal revenues 解释该措施的原理“为尽量降低成本,企业会尽量减少碳排放”及好处“可增加财政收入”。⑤句以 one easy way 引出简单操作方式“对上游碳源征税”,以 other methods 列举“排放权交易机制”等其他方式。⑥句以 should reflect not only... but also 提出实行碳定价的注意事项:应充分考虑碳排放对本国以及他国的影响。全段核心信息为:(1)最经济的减排措施;(2)碳定价的好处;(3)碳定价的简单方式;(4)碳定价的注意事项。

【定位词定位】37 题 Pricing carbon 对应②句 to put a price on carbon emissions、the most economical way 对应②句 the least expensive way。

【核心义匹配】②句“减少排放最经济的方式是碳定价”与 37 题核心义匹配。

[M]段从正反两方面强调碳价要适当。①至③句以并列结构 will、would also、would 正面说明设定合理碳价的好处:a. 提高碳的使用成本(,减少碳使用量);b. 增加清洁能源需求,促进清洁技术的创新和开发;c. 促进碳捕捉和存储技术的进一步发展。④⑤句指出不设定合理碳价会产生严重的负面影响,反面强调设定合理碳价的重要性。全段核心信息为:(1)合理设定碳价的正面影响;(2)不合理设定碳价的负面影响。

【定位词定位】无。

[N]段以替代性措施反衬碳定价措施的优越性。独句成段,指出“政府直接补贴研发”难以替代碳定价,冒号后解释原因:这种措施不仅对于滥用化石燃料的市场动机毫无影响,温室气体排放只多不少,而且还有“附带成本”这一缺点。全段核心信息为:(1)替代性措施不能取代碳定价。

【定位词定位】无。





[O] ① The hope is that the success of COP 21 **opens the door to**<sup>①</sup> future international agreement on carbon prices. ② Agreement on an international carbon-price **floor**<sup>②</sup> would be a good starting point in that process. ④ ③ Failure to address **comprehensively**<sup>③</sup> the problem of greenhouse gas emissions, however, exposes all generations, present and future, to **incalculable**<sup>④</sup> risks. [1374 words]

我们希望 COP 21 的成功举行能开启未来关于碳价的国际协议之门。而就最低国际碳价达成协议将是该进程的一个良好开端。不过,如果我们不能全面解决温室气体排放问题,则会使当代以及未来世世代代都面临不可估量的风险。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **open the door to** 使成为可能,为……创造机会  
② **floor** [flɔ:] *n.* (官方规定的)最低限价,底价  
③ **comprehensively** [ˈkɒmpriːhensɪvli] *ad.* 全面地

- ④ **incalculable** [ɪnˈkælkjʊləbəl] *a.* 不可估量/不可预见的

### · 速读巧解 ·

[O]段为第三部分,展望未来,强调解决温室气体排放问题的重要性。①句 opens the door to、②句 a good starting point 着眼当下,表明作者期待本次气候大会开个好头。③句 to address comprehensively the problem 放眼未来,强调各国任重道远:(气候大会最多只是一个良好的开端,要真正保护世世代代免受气候风险,)必须全面、彻底解决温室气体排放问题。全段核心信息为:(1)作者的期望;(2)不彻底解决温室气体排放问题的后果。

【定位词定位】44 题 endless risks 与③句 incalculable risks 同义。

【核心义匹配】44 题“排放处理不当将带给人类带来无尽风险”是对③句“若不能全面解决温室气体排放问题,当今及未来世世代代都将被置于无法估量的风险中”的高度概括。



## 四、答案精析

36. 若干因素正在压低全球油价,不仅目前如此,在可预见的将来也是如此。

【答案】[D] 【精析】根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[D]段③④句。两句指出多种因素将持续压低油价,此轮油价下跌幅度更大,持续时间更久。本题是对两句的综合概括,其中 A number of factors 在③句中复现,driving down 对应③句 putting downward pressure on,not just for now but in the foreseeable future 则对应④句“low for long” scenario。

37. 碳定价被证实是减少温室气体排放最经济的方式。

【答案】[L] 【精析】根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[L]段②句。该句指出成本最低的方法是对碳排放定价,且由①句可知该方法的目的是减排。试题是对该句的同义转述,其中 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 对应①句 emissions-reduction。

38. 据估计,极端天气已经危及数百万非洲儿童的生命。

【答案】[J] 【精析】根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[J]段②句。[J]段举例说明气候灾害,②句指出约 1100 万非洲儿童因厄尔尼诺现象而面临饥饿、疾病、用水短缺等生存问题。试题是对②句例证信息的综合概括,其中 extreme weather conditions 对应以厄尔尼诺为代表的极端天气现象,endangered 准确概括了数量众多非洲儿童的境遇。

39. 煤炭价格低迷是由于供应过剩和需求减少。

【答案】[E] 【精析】根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[E]段末句。该句指出因供应过剩和需求缩减,煤炭价格也处于低位。题目是对该句的同义改写,as a result of 对应 owing to。

40. 提高化石燃料价格被证明有益于清洁技术的创新和应用。

【答案】[H] 【精析】根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[H]段②句。该句肯定指

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



出,提高化石燃料价格可极大推动清洁技术的创新和运用。试题是对该句的同义改写,其中 prove 对应 evidence,be conducive to 与 are strongly encouraged 近义。

41. 如果化石燃料长期保持低价,可能会增加温室气体的排放。

[答案][A] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应至[A]段①③句。①句指出当前趋势“化石燃料可能长期保持低价”,③句指出结果“增加温室气体排放”。试题是对两句的概括,其中 remain low for a long time 对应首句 stay “low for long”,may lead to... 对应末句 The result would be。

42. 当今世界,化石燃料仍是一次能源消耗的主要来源。

[答案][G] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[G]段②句。该句指出全球一次能源消耗只有一小部分来自可再生能源,主要来源仍是化石燃料。试题是对该句的同义转述,其中 in today's world 是对该句现在时态 account for,is still 的改写。

43. 即使是主要的化石燃料出口国也有开发可再生能源的巨大潜力。

[答案][F] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[F]段②句。该句指出即使是非洲和中东地区那些高度依赖化石燃料出口的经济体也具有开发可再生能源的巨大潜力。试题是对该句的同义改写。

44. 温室气体排放如不能恰当处理,将对人类造成无尽的风险。

[答案][O] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[O]段末句。该句指出如果不能全面解决温室气体排放问题,我们以及将来的世代都会面临不可估量的风险。试题是对该句的同义转述,其中 if not properly dealt with 对应 failure to address comprehensively...,mankind 是对 all generations, present and future 的概括。

45. 政府急需将化石燃料使用成本提高至适当水平,以减少气候变化的灾难性影响。

[答案][B] [精析]根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[B]段②句。①句概述政策制定者应采取措施,②句具体说明措施,指出为降低气候变化带来灾难性影响的风险,政策制定者迫切需要采取适当的价格激励措施,特别是纠正性的碳税措施。试题是对②句的同义转述,其中 governments 同义复现①句 policymakers,是②句暗含的逻辑主语,to increase the cost... to an appropriate level 同义改写②句 to restore appropriate price incentives。

## Section C

### Passage One 数据共享利他也利己



#### 一、总体分析

来源:Nature《自然》2013.08.07 文章 Data-sharing: Everything on display(数据共享:展示一切)。  
主题:呼吁科研数据共享。脉络:提出问题:多数科学家不愿共享数据(首段)——分析问题:由数据共享大环境的向善发展到数据共享对共享者本人的好处,以呼吁科学家共享数据(末四段)。



#### 二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① Open data sharers are still in the **minority**<sup>①</sup> in many **fields**<sup>②</sup>. <sup>[46]</sup> ② Although many researchers **broadly**<sup>③</sup> agree that public **access**<sup>④</sup> to raw data would **accelerate**<sup>⑤</sup> science, <sup>[47]</sup> most are **reluctant**<sup>⑥</sup> to post the results of their own labours online.

在许多领域,开放数据共享者仍占少数。尽管很多研究人员大体上赞同公开原始数据会增进科学研究,但大多数还是不愿意在网上发布自己的劳动成果。



① **minority** [maɪ'nɒrɪtɪ] *n.* 少数派, 少数② **field** [fi:ld] *n.* 领域③ **broadly** ['brɔ:dlɪ] *ad.* 总体上, 大致上④ **access** ['ækses] *n.* 享用机会, 享有权⑤ **accelerate** [ək'seləreɪt] *v.* 使加速, 使增速⑥ **reluctant** [rɪ'lʌktnt] *a.* 不情愿的

Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labours online.

Although	many researchers	broadly agree	that public access to raw data would accelerate science
引导词	主语	谓语	宾语从句

↓ 让步状语从句

most	are	reluctant	to post the results of their own labours online
主语	系动词	表语	主补

## · 语篇分析 ·

首段提出问题: 多数科学家不愿分享科研数据。

①句总括: 科研数据共享者占少数。be in the minority 明确问题: 数据共享者过少; still, in many fields 凸显问题严重性: 积压已久且广泛存在。

②句详述: 科研人员大多不愿共享数据。public access to raw data (raw 指“原始的, 未经整理、分析的”)、post the results of their own labours online (post sth online 指“在因特网上公布, 发布”) 义同首句 Open data sharers, 明确全文主述话题“数据共享问题”。Although many researchers broadly agree... most are reluctant to... 以“让步-转折”逻辑强调“大多数研究者不愿意公开数据”, 由此说明首句“数据共享者占少数”之余, 暗示“数据共享存在潜在阻力”, 预示后文可能将展开原因分析。

## · 真题精解 ·

46. What do many researchers generally accept?	46. 许多研究者大体接受什么?
A) It is imperative to protect scientists' patents.	A) 保护科学家专利极其重要。
B) Repositories are essential to scientific research.	B) 数据库于科学研究必不可少。
C) Open data sharing is most important to medical science.	C) 开放数据共享对医学非常重要。
D) Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.	D) 开放数据共享有助科学进步。

**[精准定位]** 本题考查“研究者大体接受的观点”, 由 many researchers generally accept 可定位至首段②句从句 many researchers broadly agree...。注: 题干 generally 对应文中 broadly, 故取“总体上来说, 大致”之意, 而不取“普遍地, 广泛地”之意。

**[锁定答案]** D)。该从句指出诸多研究者大体接受的观点: 对原始数据的公开访问(即开放的数据共享)能增进科学, 正确项 D 是对 public access to raw data would accelerate science 的同义改写。

**[排除干扰]** A、C 项 scientists' patents、medical science 均为文中未提及信息。B 项虽复现第二段①句 repository, 但该句只传递出少数科学团体支持使用数据库, 并不能由此推出他们认为数据库是科研必需; 且题干所问为“多数研究者支持观点”, 而本项指向“少数研究团体行为”。提醒: 聪明学生从常识即能排除 B 项: 数据库是信息技术发展的产物, 而科学研究自古有之, 前者并非后者必需。

**[提炼思路]** 本道事实细节题虽说考查细节, 实质可采取“紧扣话题、缩窄范围、排除不匹配信息所在项”的思路来解答: 据由首段 Open data sharers、public access to raw data、post the results of their own labours online 所组建的语义场“数据共享”可先锁定 C、D 项; 而后排除 medical science 这一文中缺失信息所在的 C 项。





II ① Some **communities**<sup>①</sup> have agreed to share online — **geneticists**<sup>②</sup>, for example, post DNA **sequences**<sup>③</sup> at the GenBank *repository* (库), and astronomers **are accustomed to**<sup>④</sup> accessing images of **galaxies**<sup>⑤</sup> and stars from, say, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, a **telescope**<sup>⑥</sup> that has **observed**<sup>⑦</sup> some 500 million objects — <sup>[47]</sup> but these remain the exception, not the **rule**<sup>⑧</sup>. ② Historically, <sup>[47]</sup> scientists have **objected to**<sup>⑨</sup> sharing for many reasons: it is a lot of work; until recently, good **databases**<sup>⑩</sup> did not exist; <sup>[49]</sup> **grant funders**<sup>⑪</sup> were not **pushing for**<sup>⑫</sup> sharing; it has been difficult to agree on standards for **formatting**<sup>⑬</sup> data; and there is no agreed way to **assign credit**<sup>⑭</sup> **for**<sup>⑮</sup> data.

一些科学团体已经同意进行网上共享——例如，遗传学家在 GenBank 数据库上发布 DNA 序列，天文学家习惯从斯隆数字巡天(一台已观测到约 5 亿个实体的望远镜)等地方获取星系和恒星图片——但这些仍不常见，并非普遍情况。历史上，科学家们反对共享的原因颇多：这是一项庞大工作；直到最近才出现高质量的数据库；基金资助方并未敦促共享；对“格式化数据的标准”难以达成一致；对“数据如何归功”也没有统一的方式。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **community** [kə'mjʊnəti] *n.* 团体, 界  
 ② **geneticist** [dʒi'netɪsɪst] *n.* 遗传学家  
 ③ **sequence** ['si:kwəns] *n.* 序列  
 ④ **be accustomed to** 习惯于(做)某事  
 ⑤ **galaxy** ['gæləksi] *n.* 星系  
 ⑥ **telescope** ['telɪskəʊp] *n.* 望远镜  
 ⑦ **observe** [əb'zɜ:v] *v.* 观测  
 ⑧ **rule** [ru:l] *n.* 惯常的事, 普遍情况

- ⑨ **object to** 反对, 不赞成  
 ⑩ **database** ['deɪtəbeɪs] *n.* 数据库  
 ⑪ **grant funder** 补助金资助者  
 ⑫ **push for** 一再要求  
 ⑬ **format** ['fɔ:mæt] *v.* 为……安排格式, 使格式化  
 ⑭ **credit** ['kredit] *n.* 功劳, 荣誉  
 ⑮ **assign... for** 把……归属于

Some communities have agreed to share online—geneticists, for example, post DNA sequences at the GenBank repository, and astronomers are accustomed to accessing images of galaxies and stars from, say, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, a telescope that has observed some 500 million objects—but these remain the exception, not the rule.

主句:

Some communities	have agreed to share online	but	these	remain	the exception, not the rule.
主语	谓语	连词	主语	系动词	表语

插入语:

geneticists,	for example,	post	DNA sequences	at the GenBank repository,	and	astronomers
主语1	插入语	谓语1	宾语1	状语	连词	主语2
are accustomed to accessing images of galaxies and stars from, say, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey,						
系动词+表语						
a telescope	that has observed some 500 million objects					
同位语	定语从句修饰a telescope					







第二至五段分析问题,以数据共享大环境的向善转变以及数据共享对共享者本人的诸多裨益呼吁科学家共享数据。

第二、三段分析数据共享大环境的向善转变。

第二段分析科学家反对数据共享的多个历史原因(多重障碍)。

①句退步指出少数科学团体已同意共享数据。Some communities have agreed to...照应上段末尾most are reluctant to...,以Some“少”对most“多”,退步肯定少数团体数据共享行为;破折号内借for example明示其例证功能;破折号后借but转折指出这些团体的数据共享行为仅为特例、并非普遍现象,再度回应文首段“数据共享者占比少、多数科研人员不愿共享数据”。

②句进而阐释多数科学家反对数据共享的历史原因。Historically辖域全句,看似分析过去,实则以前衬今,说明当前科学家不愿共享数据的历史遗留原因;冒号后罗列五项原因(也即数据共享的阻碍):工作量大、数据库质量低、基金资助者不重视、科学家们就“数据如何编码、数据如何归功”难以达成一致(两处过去时态did not exist和were not pushing for暗示第二、三点阻碍现已不在)。



47. What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?	47. 大多数研究者对公开自己数据的态度是什么?
A) Opposed.	A) 反对的。
B) Ambiguous.	B) 模棱两可的。
C) Liberal.	C) 开明的。
D) Neutral.	D) 中立的。

**[精准定位]** 本题考查“多数研究者对数据共享的态度”,由attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public可定位至首段②句主句most are reluctant to post the results of their own labours online和第二段...scientists have objected to sharing...。

**[锁定答案]** A)。首段②句即指出“大多数研究者不愿意将其原始数据共享”,第二段虽指出“少数科学团体同意共享”,但随后否定这是一种常规做法,意即大多数群体并不同意共享。正确项A是对首段②句reluctant、第二段②句objected的合理概括。

**[排除干扰]** B、D项将首段②句让步-转折关联“虽认可但并不愿这么做”偷换为并列关联“一面认可、一面又不认可”,从而捏造出“模棱两可的、中立的”两种态度。C项“开明”实指“支持”,与文意相悖。

**[提炼思路]** 命题人于“语义转折处”(首段②句Although many researchers broadly agree..., most are reluctant...;第二段①句Some communities have agreed to share online..., but these... not the rule... scientists have objected to sharing...)设置人物态度题,解题需:1. 意识到转折后才是人物观点的集中体现,关键词reluctant、not the rule、have objected to表明多数研究者反对数据共享;2. 借人物观点与作者观点间关系(用以佐证、还是用以批驳)验证选项,由“数据共享者过少(still in the minority in many fields) VS 数据共享大有裨益(not purely altruistic... get plenty of personal benefits... can benefit...)”可知作者旨在批驳“多数研究者不共享研究数据的行为”。



III <sup>[49]</sup> ① But the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public. <sup>[48]</sup> ② Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to “**shift away from**<sup>①</sup> a research culture where data is viewed as a private **preserve**<sup>②</sup>”. ③ Funding agencies note that data paid for with **public money**<sup>③</sup> should be public information, and the scientific community is recognizing that data can now be shared **digitally**<sup>④</sup> in ways that were not possible before. ④ To **match**<sup>⑤</sup> the growing demand, services are **springing up**<sup>⑥</sup> to make it easier to **publish**<sup>⑦</sup> research products online and enable other researchers to discover and **cite**<sup>⑧</sup> them.

但是这些障碍正在消失,部分因为全球期刊和资助机构都在鼓励科学家将其数据公开。去年,伦敦皇家学会在其报告中称,科学家们需要“改变‘数据被视作私有品’的研究文化”。资助机构指出,以公共资金付给的数据应为公共信息;科学界也逐渐意识到,现在数据能够以过去不可能实现的方式进行数字化共享。为满足日益增长的数据共享需求,各种服务相继涌现,使得在线发表研究成果更容易,也使得其他研究人员能够发现并引用它们。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **shift away from** 改变  
② **preserve** [prɪ'zɜ:v] *n.* 独占的事物  
③ **public money** 公款  
④ **digitally** ['dɪdʒɪtəli] *ad.* 使用电脑技术地

- ⑤ **match** [mætʃ] *v.* 适应  
⑥ **spring up** 涌现, 突然出现  
⑦ **publish** ['pʌblɪʃ] *v.* 公开  
⑧ **cite** [saɪt] *v.* 引证, 援引

### · 语篇分析 ·

第三段转折指出数据共享障碍(历史原因)正在消失,数据共享大环境正在向善发展。

①至③句探析“数据共享阻碍消失”的原因。①句主句借指代名词 the barriers 及现在进行时态 are disappearing 回应上段末句,呈现今昔变化:过去的障碍现如今正在消逝;从句借 in part because 引出现今变化的助推因素之一:期刊和资助机构的鼓励敦促。②③句以 the Royal Society in London said...、Funding agencies note that... 复现①句从句 funding agencies... are encouraging... 结构,传递“概述期刊和资助机构行为——引述其观点佐证”逻辑;以 need to “shift away from... data is viewed as a private preserve”、data... should be public information 复现①句从句 make their data public 语义,凸显“资助机构强烈诉求:数据共享”。③句 and 后补充现今变化的助推因素之二:科学界自身的积极认知(in ways that were not possible before 凸显共享方式的彻底变革)。

④句明确“数据共享阻碍消失”的现实体现。the growing demand 指代“期刊和资助机构的鼓励敦促、科学界的积极认知”所引发的“研究人员对数据共享的迫切需求”;services are springing up 展现数据共享服务产业蓬勃发展之景(publish VS discover and cite 再度凸显数据共享的双向助益作用)。

【段落整体解读】第二、三段间以“昔今对比”(grant funders were not pushing for... VS funding agencies... are encouraging..., good databases did not exist VS services are springing up to make it easier to publish... and enable other researchers to discover and cite...)展现数据共享大环境的向好转变。

### · 真题精解 ·

48. According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing?	48. 根据这篇文章,什么有可能阻碍开放数据共享?
A) The fear of massive copying.	A) 对大规模复制的担心。
B) The lack of a research culture.	B) 研究文化的欠缺。



C) The belief that research data is private intellectual property.	C) 研究数据是个人知识财产的信念。
D) The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it.	D) 某些机构可能会从中获利的担忧。

**[精准定位]** 本题考查“数据共享的阻碍因素”，可定位至直接阐述“研究者不愿共享数据之因”的第二段②句(scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons...)和可能间接提及“数据共享障碍”的第三段(the barriers are disappearing, in part because...)。

**[锁定答案]** C)。第二段②句罗列科学家反对数据共享的五项原因/数据共享的五重阻碍：工作量、数据库质量低、基金资助者不重视、科学家们就“数据如何编码、数据如何归功”难以达成一致，但无一契合选项。第三段先指出数据共享阻碍消失部分源于期刊和资助机构的鼓励敦促，随后以实例力证：伦敦皇家学会称，科学家们需要“改变‘数据被视作私有品’的研究文化”，反向可推知“‘以数据为私有品的研究文化’阻碍了数据共享”，正确项 C 是 a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve 的同义改写。

**[排除干扰]** A 项 copying 源自第四段末词 reproducible，但该句意在讲述“共享数据的好处：有利于共享者研究成果被引用、被复制”，即，“被复制”是“开放共享数据的益处”而非题干所问“共享数据的障碍”。B 项虽复现第三段②句 a research culture，但却将文意“以数据为私有品的固有研究文化”篡改为“研究文化的欠缺”。D 项根据第三段③句碎片信息 Funding agencies、public money 捏造而来，而该句实际是对资助机构思想意识转变的赞赏，而非像选项所述对其贬低。

**[提炼思路]** 本题考查文章细节，却涉及逆向推理，难点在于“答案的准确定位”：由题干 hinder 可定位至第三段段首 the barrier, the barrier 显然回指第二段②句科学家反对数据共享的诸多原因，但发现选项均无法匹配原文。此时，意识到第三段“共享阻碍消失的原因”中亦可能提及“阻碍数据共享的因素”，②句佐证部分“伦敦皇家学会敦促改变‘以数据为私有品的研究文化’”逆推即可得正确项 C。

<b>49. What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?</b>	<b>49. 什么有助消除开放数据共享的一些障碍？</b>
A) The ever-growing demand for big data.	A) 对大数据日益增长的需求。
B) The advancement of digital technology.	B) 数字技术的进步。
C) The changing attitude of journals and funders.	C) 期刊和资助方态度的转变。
D) The trend of social and economic development.	D) 社会和经济发展的趋势。

**[精准定位]** 本题考查“数据共享的推动因素”，由 lift some of the barriers 可定位至第三段(the barriers are disappearing...)。

**[锁定答案]** C)。第三段①句指出“数据共享阻碍正趋消失，这部分源于全球期刊和资助机构的鼓励”，上溯至第二段②句明确“数据共享过去阻碍之一即基金资助方未敦促共享”，两相对比，可知“期刊和资助方态度的转变”是数据共享推动因素之一，正确项 C 是 grant funders were not pushing for... VS funding agencies... are encouraging... 昔今变化的正确阐述。

**[排除干扰]** A 项虽复现第三段④句 the growing demand，但将其指代内容“对数据共享日益增长的需求”篡改为“对大数据日益增长的需求”。B 项源自第三段③句第二分句的宾语“共享方式实现数字化变革(... digitally in ways that were not possible before)”，但这是客观局势，这一局势本身与数据共享障碍消除之间并无因果关联，真正与数据共享障碍消除有因果关联的是整个句子“科学家对这一客观形势的积极认知”。D 项“社会经济发展趋势”文中并未提及。

**[提炼思路]** 本题考查因果，关键在把握因果关联词，而第三段首句即由 in part because 引出了 journals and funding agencies 这两个主体，由此可以很快将正确答案锁定在 C 项。本题最大干扰在 A 项，区辨关键在对段末句 the growing demand 的正确理解，而由上下文可知该词应该指代“对数据共享行为日益增长的需求”而非“对大数据日益增长的需求”，如果实在不愿费时费力进行区辨，亦可从全文





论述主题是“数据共享”而非“大数据”上加以排除。干扰项 B、D 实质性质类似，且 D 涵盖 B(甚至 A、C)，若选择只能选择 D，但考题多半由文章大意而出，正确项不可能大而泛之，将其无节制扩放到毫无精准性的“社会经济发展趋势”。

IV ⑤ Although **calls**<sup>①</sup> to share data often concentrate on the moral advantages of sharing, the practice is not **purely**<sup>②</sup> **altruistic**(利他的). ⑥ Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits, including more connections with colleagues, improved **visibility**<sup>③</sup> and increased citations. ⑦ The most successful sharers—those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often—get noticed, and their work gets used. ⑧ For example, one of the most popular **data sets**<sup>④</sup> on **multidisciplinary**<sup>⑤</sup> repository Dryad is about **wood density**<sup>⑥</sup> around the world; it has been downloaded 5,700 times. ⑨ Co-author Amy Zanne thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in **biomass**<sup>⑦</sup>, to **foresters**<sup>⑧</sup> looking for information on different grades of **timber**<sup>⑨</sup>. ⑩ “I’d much prefer to have my data used by the **maximum**<sup>⑩</sup> number of people to ask their own questions,” she says. ⑪ “It’s important to allow readers and reviewers to see exactly how you **arrive at**<sup>⑪</sup> your results. ⑫ Publishing data and **code**<sup>⑫</sup> allows your science to be **reproducible**<sup>⑬</sup>.”

对数据共享的呼声尽管常常聚焦于共享的道德益处，但这种做法也并非纯粹利他。共享数据的研究者会获得诸多个人利益，其中包括：增进与同事的联系、提升个人的关注度以及增加被引用的次数。最成功的共享者——那些数据被下载、被引用最频繁的人——会引人注目，他们的研究成果会为人所用。例如，多学科数据库 Dryad 上最受欢迎的数据集之一是关于世界各地木材密度的数据；它已被下载 5700 次。合著者艾米·扎内认为，使用者很可能涵盖从想要估算生物量中碳储存量的气候变化研究者到寻求不同等级木材信息的林务员。“我更希望我的数据为最大数量的人所用，去提出他们自己的问题，”她说。“让读者和审阅者确切地看到你是如何得出结论的很重要。发表数据和编码使你的研究得以复制”。

#### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- |                                                               |                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| ① <b>call</b> [kɔ:l] <i>n.</i> 号召，呼吁                          | ⑧ <b>forester</b> ['fɔ:ristə] <i>n.</i> 林务员，林务官            |
| ② <b>purely</b> ['pjʊəli] <i>ad.</i> 完全地，纯粹地                  | ⑨ <b>timber</b> ['tɪmbə] <i>n.</i> 木材，原木                   |
| ③ <b>visibility</b> [vɪzɪ'bɪlɪti] <i>n.</i> 引人注目性             | ⑩ <b>maximum</b> ['mæksɪmə] <i>a.</i> 最大量的，最大值的            |
| ④ <b>data set</b> 数据集                                         | ⑪ <b>arrive at</b> 达到，作出                                   |
| ⑤ <b>multidisciplinary</b> [mʌltɪdɪsə'plɪnəri] <i>a.</i> 多学科的 | ⑫ <b>code</b> [kəʊd] <i>n.</i> (计算机的) 编码                   |
| ⑥ <b>wood density</b> 木材密度                                    | ⑬ <b>reproducible</b> [rɪprə'dju:səbl] <i>a.</i> 能再现的，可复制的 |
| ⑦ <b>biomass</b> [baɪəməs] <i>n.</i> (提供动力或能量的) 生物量           |                                                            |

#### · 语篇分析 ·

第四、五段分析数据共享之于共享者本人的裨益。

第四段重点剖析最成功的共享者可获得的益处。

①句总述共享行为不仅利他、也利己。Although 体现句内“让步-转折”逻辑：从句借呼吁焦点“道德益处”暗示“共享行为利他/有益使用者”为公众普遍认知(moral advantages 指向共享行为的利他性)，主句借 not purely 直指公众忽视点：不完全利他/亦有益于分享者本人。

②句列举共享者可获得的诸多益处。get plenty of personal benefits 呼应 not purely altruistic，递进强调“共享数据于共享者个人”益处甚多，including... 列举三项益处：人际交往增多、受关注度提升、文章被引次数增高(more、improved、increased 体现数据共享积极意义)。

③至⑧句以点见面，以“最成功共享者所获益处”力证“共享行为利己性”。意群先借照应(②)句

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我





Researchers who share → ③句 The most successful sharers; ②句 improved visibility and increased citations ≈ ③句 get noticed, and... gets used) 缩小关注对象“最成功的共享者”; 随后以 For example 提示 ③句与④至⑧句“观点—例证”逻辑: ④句 one of the most popular, has been downloaded 5,700 times 凸显该数据集的高认可度/数据共享者的极大成功; ⑤至⑧句援引数据集合著者/共享者观点 (Co-author Amy Zanne thinks... she says...) 证明共享数据可收获极高影响力 (users probably range from... to...), 亦有益完善自身研究 (allows your science to be reproducible)。

• 真题精解 •

50. Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing _____.	50. Dryad 用作例子, 以展示开放数据共享如何_____。
A) is becoming increasingly popular	A) 变得越来越流行
B) benefits sharers and users alike	B) 使共享者和使用者都获益
C) makes researchers successful	C) 使研究者成功
D) saves both money and labor	D) 节省财力和劳力

[精准定位] 本题考查“援引 Dryad 实例的目的”, 由 Dryad 可定位至第四段④句 Dryad, 并从该句的上下文推断正确答案。

[锁定答案] B)。第四段先提出观点“数据共享不仅利他(使用者), 也利己(分享者)”, 随后列举共享者可获得的诸多益处“人际交往增多、受关注度提升、文章被引次数增高”, 最后以“Dryad 上最受欢迎数据集之一所收获的高关注度”力证。正确项 B 是第四段①句 not purely altruistic 的同义改写。

[排除干扰] A 项源自④句 the most popular, 但该词修饰对象是“数据集(data sets)”而非“开放数据共享(open data sharing)”, 且属于事例本身而非事例目的。C 项源自③句 The most successful sharers, 但由末段可知并非所有共享者都会成功/获得高关注度。D 项 saves money 与“数据为公众开放/不收取费用(public access to data)”相符, saves labor 与第三段④句 services are springing up to make it easier to publish 同义, 选项所述虽为事实, 但并非 Dryad 一例所要论证的观点。

[提炼思路] 解答“援引目的题”可: 1. 定位原文, 理解援引实例, 如第四段④至⑧句说明“Dryad 上最受欢迎的数据集被多次下载、广泛使用”; 2. 于紧邻实例的上下文处寻找观点句, 如第四段①至③句均体现作者观点“数据共享不仅于人有利, 更于己有利(the practice is not purely altruistic... Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits... The most successful sharers... get noticed... their work gets used)”。

V ① Even people whose data are less popular can benefit. ② By making the effort to **organize**<sup>①</sup> and **label**<sup>②</sup> files so others can understand them, scientists become more organized and better **disciplined**<sup>③</sup> themselves, thus avoiding **confusion**<sup>④</sup> later on. [464 words]

就连数据不那么受欢迎的人也能受益。通过努力整理并标注文件、使他人能够理解它们, 科学家自身变得更具条理、更善自律, 从而得以避免日后的混淆。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ① **organize** ['ɔ:gənaɪz] v. 使有条理, 使井然有序
- ② **label** ['leɪbəl] v. 贴标签于, 用标签标明
- ③ **disciplined** ['dɪsɪplɪnd] a. 严格要求自己的
- ④ **confusion** [kən'fju:ʒən] n. 混淆, 辨别不清

• 语篇分析 •

第五段递进指出数据热度低的共享者也能受益。Even 提出数据共享的更突出意义, 段落结构为“先概括后具体(①句 people... can benefit. → ②句 scientists become more... and better... thus avoiding...)”。

①句承上指出即便最不成功的共享者也能收获好处。people whose data are less popular 对比第四



段③句 The most successful sharers, 两类数据分享者借由句首 Even 实现强关联: 并非是说数据受人欢迎的共享者才能得到好处, 而是所有共享者(哪怕是数据不受欢迎的共享者)也能得到好处。

②句说明①句: 共享者在共享过程中收获整理能力、自律能力。become more organized and better disciplined, thus avoiding confusion 为①句 can benefit 的具体体现。至此, 文章对数据共享之于共享者本人的好处做了充分展示, 借此不难推断全文立意高度: 呼吁全球科学家们放下芥蒂、拥抱数据共享。

## Passage Two 零售巨头假期营业额大幅滑坡



### 一、总体分析

来源: Washington Post《华盛顿邮报》2016. 01. 06 文章 This Holiday Season Was Far from Merry for Macy's (梅西百货的这个假期一点不开心)。主题: 从梅西百货门店销售额暴跌入手, 揭露当今零售业态势“线下疲软、线上强劲”。脉络: 引出全文论述事件并初步分析事件原因(第一、二段)——阐释当事方就事件的解决措施(第三至五段)——揭示最根本原因(行业普遍态势)(末段)。



### 二、语篇分析及试题精解

I <sup>[55]</sup> ① Macy's reported its sales **plunged**<sup>①</sup> 5.2% in November and December at stores open more than a year, a disappointing holiday season performance that **capped**<sup>②</sup> a difficult year for a department store **chain**<sup>③</sup> facing **wide-ranging**<sup>④</sup> challenges. <sup>[51]</sup> ② Its **flagship**<sup>⑤</sup> stores in major U. S. cities depend heavily on international tourist spending, which **shrank**<sup>⑥</sup> at many **retailers**<sup>⑦</sup> due to a strong dollar. ③ Meanwhile, Macy's has simply struggled to **lure**<sup>⑧</sup> consumers who are more interested in spending on travel or dining out than on new clothes or **accessories**<sup>⑨</sup>.

梅西百货报告称, 其营业超一年的门店在11月和12月的销售额暴跌5.2%, 这一令人失望的假日季销售业绩给这家面临多方挑战的连锁百货公司困难重重的一年画上了句号。它在美国主要城市的旗舰店很大程度上依赖国际旅游消费, 但由于美元强劲, 这一消费在很多零售店缩水。与此同时, 梅西百货一直在竭力吸引那些对旅游或外出就餐更感兴趣而非对新衣服或新首饰更感兴趣的消费者。

#### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **plunge** [plʌndʒ] v. 暴跌, 骤降

② **cap** [kæp] v. 完成, 使结束

③ **chain** [tʃeɪn] n. 连锁商店

④ **wide-ranging** [ˌwaɪdˈreɪndʒɪŋ] a. 覆盖面广的, 内容广泛的

⑤ **flagship** [ˈflæɡʃɪp] n. 旗舰(店), 最重要产品

⑥ **shrink** [ʃrɪŋk] v. 缩小, 减少

⑦ **retailer** [ˈriːteɪlə] n. 零售店, 零售商

⑧ **lure** [lʊə] v. 引诱, 诱惑

⑨ **accessory** [əˈkɛsəri] n. 配饰, 装饰品

⑩ **recession** [rɪˈseʃn] n. 经济衰退, 经济萎缩(51题)

⑪ **consumer goods** 消费品(51题)

Macy's reported its sales plunged 5.2% in November and December at stores open more than a year, a disappointing holiday season performance that capped a difficult year for a department store chain facing wide-ranging challenges.





· 语篇分析 ·

第一、二段就事件“梅西百货实体店在假日购物旺季中销售额惨淡”分析原因。

第一段引出事件并分析原因。

①句详述事件：梅西百货实体店在 11、12 月的节日购物旺季中销售额骤降。主句以反向对比强调事件本身的糟糕：plunged“骤降”一举打破 November and December 与 stores open more than a year 暗藏文意“门店节假日生意本应更好”；同位语以多重负面词（disappointing、difficult、wide-ranging challenges）凸显事件的糟糕程度：年底惨淡的销售业绩使得本就举步维艰、困难重重的一年雪上加霜，两者借 capped“使结束”相连，更是形象传递出公司被压得喘不过气来、毫无回旋余地的艰难处境。

②③句分析原因。Meanwhile 明确两句间并列关联。两句借 Its 这一第三人称手法表明此乃作者分析评价（与下段所述公司的官方说辞相区别）。

②句分析原因一：美元强劲使外国游客旅游消费减少。depend heavily on、a strong dollar、shrank 三者之间构成紧密的“前提—事件—后果”逻辑链：严重依赖国际旅游消费，而一旦美元强劲，国际旅游消费将缩水。注：美元强劲意味着美元升值，外国游客要兑换等量美元需付出更多本国货币。

③句分析原因二：消费者的消费意向难以为梅西百货创收。本句形似借 has simply struggled 强调梅西百货在竭力留住消费者（simply“简直，实在”起到强调作用），实则借 consumers who are more interested in spending on... than on... 凸显消费者的消费兴趣根本不在“百货”这一方面，深层暗示梅西百货的消费者群体定位不当，该另辟蹊径以求提升其冷清的门店销售额。

· 真题精解 ·

51. What does the author say about the shrinking spending of international tourists in the U. S. ?	51. 对国际游客在美消费的缩减，作者有什么说法？
A) It is attributable to the rising value of the U. S. dollar.	A) 这是由美元升值导致的。
B) It is a direct result of the global economic recession.	B) 这是全球经济衰退的直接后果。
C) It reflects a shift of their interest in consumer goods.	C) 这反映了他们对消费品兴趣的转变。
D) It poses a potential threat to the retail business in the U. S.	D) 这对美国零售行业是潜在威胁。

**[精准定位]** 本题询问作者对在美外国游客开销变少的意见，由 shrinking spending of international tourists 可定位至第一段②句（international tourist spending）。

**[锁定答案]** A)。第一段②句指出，梅西百货在美国大城市的旗舰店极度依赖外国游客的消费，而美元强势使得外国游客的旅游消费减少，从而使得各门店销量萎缩。由此可知，美元强势（即美元升



值)是国际游客在美消费缩减的原因,正确项 A 是对 a strong dollar 的同义改写。

**[排除干扰]** B 项中“全球经济衰退”文中并未提及。C 项利用③句 consumers who are more interested in spending on... than on...“消费者消费兴趣”设障,但句中只涉及消费者具体兴趣,而选项首先将对象缩窄为国际游客(their interest 指代题干的 international tourists' interest),其次将内容偷换为兴趣改变。D 项将②句所述国际游客在美消费缩减的影响“梅西百货旗舰店销量减少(因其主要依赖国际游客消费)”夸大为“整个零售业均受到潜在威胁”。

**[提炼思路]** 本题形似考查作者态度(What does the author say),实质考查“在美游客开销变少”的前因后果(A 项 attributable 提示原因、B 项 result 提示结果、C 项 reflects a shift 提示因果、D 项 poses a threat 提示影响)。而文中提及“国际游客”的唯有首段②句,且该句呈现 shrank... due to 因果关联,由此将正确答案锁定在 which 从句中。**注:**若有一定货币知识,可知货币强势意味着货币升值;若不了解相关知识仍可根据词汇字面意思(strong 往往代表“正面的”或“向上的”,应该对应货币升值)或历史事件(2008 年金融危机,全球经济衰退,美元大幅贬值,与 B 项刚好相反)确定答案。

**II ①** The company blamed much of the poor performance in November and December on **unseasonably**<sup>①</sup> warm weather. **②** “About 80% of our company's year-over-year **declines**<sup>②</sup> in **comparable**<sup>③</sup> sales can be **attributed to**<sup>④</sup> shortfalls (短缺) in cold-weather goods,” said chief executive Terry Lundgren in a **press release**<sup>⑤</sup>. **③** This **prompted**<sup>⑥</sup> the company to cut its **forecasts**<sup>⑦</sup> for the full fourth quarter.

该公司将 11 月和 12 月的惨淡业绩主要归咎于反常的温暖天气。“公司同店销售额同比下降,约 80% 归因于防寒用品销售短缺。”首席执行官泰瑞·伦德格林在新闻发布会上表示。这促使公司下调了整个第四季度的业绩预测。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **unseasonably** [ʌn'si:znəblɪ] *ad.* 违反时令地,反常地

② **decline** [dɪ'klaɪn] *n.* 减少,下降

③ **comparable** ['kɒmpərəəbl] *a.* 类似的,可比的

④ **attribute... to...** 将……归咎于……

⑤ **press release** 新闻发布会

⑥ **prompt** [prɒmpt] *v.* 促使,导致

⑦ **forecast** ['fɔ:kɑ:st] *n.* 预报,预测

· 语篇分析 ·

第二段给出官方说辞。

①②句给出官方解释:主要由于气候异常(暖冬),使得防寒用品需求量减少、销售额降低。两句借引号及同义表达(blamed much of... on... ≈ About 80% of... can be attributed to...)形成引证关联,其中 unseasonably 一方面借其本义“违反时令地”以“暖冬现象是异常的”来说明“这一影响是偶然的、短暂的”,另一方面借其隐含义“不合时宜地”说明这一影响是负面的、不受欢迎的。**注:**year-over-year“同比”又作 year-on-year,指与上年同期的比较。

③句补充这一因素给公司带来的影响:下调整个季度业绩预测。This 实际回指前一句 CEO 所述“因暖冬而造成的销售缺口”;prompted 明确因果关联:暖冬使得销量下降→降低整个第四季度预期(整个季度都将会受到暖冬影响);full 强调这一因素对整个第四季度的销售业绩影响。





III <sup>52</sup> ① However, it's clear that Macy's believes its troubles run deeper than a temporary *aberration*(偏离) off the **thermometer**<sup>①</sup>. ② The retail giant said the poor financial performance this year has pushed it to begin **implementing**<sup>②</sup> \$ 400 million in cost-cutting measures. <sup>53</sup> ③ The company **pledged**<sup>③</sup> to cut 600 **back-office**<sup>④</sup> positions, though some 150 workers in those roles would be **reassigned**<sup>⑤</sup> to other jobs. ④ It also plans to offer "voluntary **separation**<sup>⑥</sup>" packages to 165 senior executives. <sup>53</sup> ⑤ It will **slash**<sup>⑦</sup> staffing at its **fleet**<sup>⑧</sup> of 770 stores, a move affecting some 3,000 employees.

不过,梅西百货显然认为其麻烦远比温度计上暂时的偏差大得多。这家零售巨头声称,今年糟糕的财政表现已经迫使它开始执行4亿美元的开支缩减措施。公司承诺要裁减600个后勤岗位,尽管这些岗位中约150人将被调职。它还计划为165名高级管理人员提供“自愿离职”配套措施。它将大幅裁减770家门店的员工,这一举措将影响到约3000名店员。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **thermometer** [θə'mɒmɪtə] *n.* 温度计  
 ② **implement** ['ɪmplɪment] *v.* 贯彻,实施  
 ③ **pledge** [pledʒ] *v.* 保证会,正式承诺  
 ④ **back-office** 后勤的

- ⑤ **reassign** [ˌriːə'saɪn] *v.* 重新分配,重新指定  
 ⑥ **separation** [ˌsepə'reɪʃn] *n.* 分离,隔离  
 ⑦ **slash** [slæʃ] *v.* 大幅削减,大幅降低  
 ⑧ **fleet** [fli:t] *n.* 舰队似的一群

### · 语篇分析 ·

第三至五段阐述梅西百货针对实体店销售额惨淡景象采取的“开源节流”措施。

第三、四段介绍“节流”措施。

第三段介绍“节流”措施一:缩减开支、大幅裁员。

①句转承上段“官方说辞”指出内部看法:意识到并非天气原因这么简单。deeper、temporary aberration 两词深层表明梅西百货已然认识到自己的问题并非偶然的、暂时的,而是长期、必然的。it's clear 实际传递作者判断:梅西百货“肯定”认为自己麻烦很大,为下文作者列举梅西百货种种措施(以证实自身判断)埋下伏笔。

②句进而指出其解决办法:开始执行4亿美元开支缩减计划。pushed 这一隐性因果词表达出梅西百货开支缩减的终极原因是全年业绩问题、而非官方所示的年底暖冬现象所造成的销售锐减问题,从而凸显问题的严重性,复现上句 deeper 之意。

③至⑤句详细说明这一计划的具体措施(之一):裁员。本句群一方面借具体数字(600 back-office positions, 165 senior executives, 770 stores, 3000 employees)凸显裁员规模之大,另一方面又借 reassigned、voluntary separation、slash 体现出裁员过程中有所偏倚,不少后勤人员只是调职,资深主管亦可选择“自愿”离职,而对门店的裁员措施则最为直接,反映出公司当前对门店的战略定位偏低。

### · 真题精解 ·

52. What does Macy's believe about its problems?	52. 梅西百货对它的问题有什么看法?
A) They can be solved with better management.	A) 更好的管理可以解决它们。
B) They cannot be attributed to weather only.	B) 不能将它们完全归咎于天气。
C) They are not as serious in its online stores.	C) 它们在网店没那么严重。
D) They call for increased investments.	D) 它们需要加大投资力度。

[精准定位] 本题询问梅西百货对自身问题的看法,可由 Macy's believe about its problems 定位至

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



第三段①句(... Macy's believes its troubles... )。

**[锁定答案] B)。**该句指出:梅西百货非常清楚地知道自身问题不单单是气温异常,意即,公司深知还有其他因素存在。正确项是对 its troubles run deeper than a temporary aberration off the thermometer 的同义改写。

**[排除干扰]** A 项根据③④句“约 150 个后勤职位被调整、约 165 位高管可选择自愿离职”臆断出“更好的管理”,而该句实际意在说明梅西百货采取了“裁员措施”而非“更好的管理措施”。C 项利用末段“线上销售增长快”设障,但文中并未提及“线上(存在)问题”,而只谈及“门店(即线下)(存在)问题”,可比性无中生有。D 项反向干扰,由②句“4 亿元开支缩减计划”反向捏造而来(对于实体店销售不佳问题,梅西百货采取的是缩减开支措施、而非加大投资力度)。

**[提炼思路]** 本题形似考查梅西百货对其自身问题的看法,实则考查对段落群中语义逻辑的掌握。文章第二段首句谈及梅西百货将销售不佳主要归咎于不合时宜的暖冬,而第三段首句借 However 转而指出该公司很清楚地知道其问题的原因不仅仅是气温这么简单。本题考查的就是这一转折的段落群语义逻辑,因 However 而将语义重点落于第三段首句,而重点即考点,答案为 B 项。

<b>53. In order to cut cost, Macy's decided to _____.</b>	<b>53. 为了削减开支,梅西百货决定 _____。</b>
A) cut the salary of senior executives	A) 削减高级管理人员薪水
B) relocate some of its chain stores	B) 搬迁一些连锁店
C) adjust its promotion strategies	C) 调整推广策略
D) reduce the size of its staff	D) 减小员工规模

**[精准定位]** 本题考查梅西百货削减开支的具体做法,由 cut cost 定位至第三段②句(cost-cutting measures)。

**[锁定答案] D)。**第三段②句概述指出梅西已开始实施开支缩减计划,③至⑤句详述具体措施:削减后勤岗位、劝退高级管理人员、裁减门店员工。正确项 D 是对 cut... back-office positions、offer “voluntary separation” packages to... senior executives、slash staffing at its stores 的合理概括。

**[排除干扰]** A 项将段中④句“让高级管理人员自愿离职”偷换为“削减高级管理人员薪水”。B 项将第四段“关闭门店(close)”偷换为“让门店迁址(relocate)”。C 项中“推广策略”文中并未提及。

**[提炼思路]** 本文考查梅西百货的做法,由于选项涉及多项具体措施,所以可从选项出发。具体解题步骤有:一、提取选项关键词(senior executives、chain stores、promotion strategies、the size of staff);二、按关键词定位原文(A 对应第三段④句,B 对应第四段①句,C 无直接对应,D 对应第三段⑤句);三、结合选项与原文确定答案。**注:**D 项“减小员工规模”虽然可按照选项关键词定位原文“裁减门店员工”,但事实上也概括了前两个措施(削减后勤岗位、劝退资深主管)。

**IV ①** The retailer also **announced**<sup>①</sup> the locations of 36 stores it will close in early 2016. **②** The company had previously announced the planned **closures**<sup>②</sup>, but had not said which locations would be affected. **③** None of the chain's stores in the Washington **metropolitan**<sup>③</sup> area are to be closed.

该零售商还公布了将在 2016 年年初关停的 36 家门店地址。公司此前就已宣布了关停计划,但那时并未透露哪些门店会受到影响。华盛顿大都会区的连锁门店均不会关停。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **announce** [ə'naʊns] *v.* 宣布,宣告

② **closure** ['kləʊʒə] *n.* 停业,关闭

③ **metropolitan** [ˌmetrə'pɒlɪtən] *a.* 大城市的,大都会的





#### 第四段介绍“节流”措施二：关店。

①句首先说明梅西百货的门店关停计划。also 实现段际并列衔接：均在说明梅西百货开支缩减计划；in early 2016 体现出关停计划很快就会执行。

②句回顾此前并未明确关停计划细节。had previously announced... but had not said 暗示门店假日销售旺季的糟糕表现是关停计划加速上场的导火索。

③句展开此次关停计划细节。句子借 metropolitan area 反向暗示关停的门店可能主要在小城市。

V ① Macy's has been moving **aggressively**<sup>①</sup> to try to remake itself for a new **era**<sup>②</sup> of shopping. ② It has plans to open more locations of Macy's **Backstage**<sup>③</sup>, a newly-developed **off-price**<sup>④</sup> concept which might help it better compete with ambitious T. J. Maxx. ③ It's also **pushing ahead** in 2016 **with**<sup>⑤</sup> an **expansion**<sup>⑥</sup> of Bluemercury, the beauty chain it bought last year. ④ At a time when young beauty shoppers are often turning to Sephora or Ulta instead of department store beauty **counters**<sup>⑦</sup>, Macy's hopes Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the **category**<sup>⑧</sup>.

梅西百货一直在积极出击，试图为新购物时代重塑自我。它计划开设更多家 Macy's Backstage，这一新近发展起来的折扣模式可能有助其更好地与雄心勃勃的 T. J. Maxx 一较高低。它在 2016 年还将推进 Bluemercury 扩张计划，这是一家它在去年收购的美妆连锁店。当今时代，年轻的美妆顾客往往光顾丝芙兰或 Ulta，而不是百货商场的美妆专柜，梅西百货希望 Bluemercury 能帮助它巩固在这一品类的地位。

#### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① **aggressively** [ə'gresɪvli] *ad.* 挑衅地，极力地  
② **era** ['iərə] *n.* 时代，纪元  
③ **backstage** [ˌbæk'steɪdʒ] *n.* 后台  
④ **off-price** 价格优惠的

- ⑤ **push ahead with sth** 推进，推行  
⑥ **expansion** [ɪk'spænfən] *n.* 扩张，扩展  
⑦ **counter** ['kaʊntə] *n.* 柜台  
⑧ **category** ['kætəgəri] *n.* 类别，种类

At a time when young beauty shoppers are often turning to Sephora or Ulta instead of department store beauty counters, Macy's hopes Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the category.

when	young beauty shoppers	are often turning to	Sephora or Ulta	instead of department store beauty counters,
引导词	主语	谓语	宾语	状语
定语从句				
At a time,	Macy's	hopes	Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the category.	
时间状语	主语	谓语	省略了that的宾语从句	

#### · 语篇分析 ·



#### 第五段介绍“开源”措施。

①句概述：梅西百货在新购物时代下试图重塑自我。aggressively 一方面表明本段所述措施与上文所述措施有别：主动、侵略性扩张行为 VS 被动、防御性自我保护行为；另一方面借其与现在完成进行时连用，表明这一主动侵略性扩张行为已然持续一段时间且将持续下去，再度表明梅西百货所面临的问题是长期的、必然的。a new era of shopping 借 new 传递出购物理念今非昔比，在照应首段末句“消费者已不再更钟情于购买新衣服、新首饰，而是更钟情于旅游及外出就餐”的同时，深层暗示梅西百货为何





一直试图努力重塑自我的根本原因:时代变更,唯有追寻消费者需求并适应其需求方可取胜。

②③④句分述:意欲发展折扣店和美妆连锁店(以重塑自我)。

②句指出它意欲大力发展折扣店。more locations 暗示梅西百货已尝到折扣店模式的甜头、compete with 说明折扣店方面梅西百货不如 T. J. Maxx,两者共同暗示购物新时代的一个特征:折扣店大行其道。注:off-price concept 指“以折扣为设计理念的门店经营模式”,比一般的百货商场价格更低。

③④句指出它意欲发展美妆连锁店及原因。It's also pushing ahead in 2016 以进行时态表达将来之意,同时暗示梅西也尝到了美妆连锁店的甜头,故而意欲扩张;At a time when... 形似说明大环境(即购物新时代的另一个特征),实则表明梅西推进美妆连锁店的原因:年轻的美妆顾客更喜欢去专卖店而非百货商场购物;strengthen its position in the category(the category 指代“美妆品类”)说明梅西百货在美妆品方面实力不俗,拓展专卖店业务有利于防止自身优势遭到蚕食。

· 真题精解 ·

54. Why does Macy's plan to expand Bluemercury in 2016?	54. 为什么梅西百货打算在 2016 年扩张 Bluemercury?
A) To experiment on its new business concept.	A) 为了试验新的经营理念。
B) To focus more on beauty products than clothing.	B) 为了更加专注美妆产品而非服装。
C) To promote sales of its products by lowering prices.	C) 为了降低价格以促进产品销售。
D) To be more competitive in sales of beauty products.	D) 为了增强在美妆产品销售方面的竞争力。

[精准定位] 本题考查梅西百货扩张 Bluemercury 的原因,可由 expand Bluemercury 定位至第五段③句(... with an expansion of Bluemercury)。

[锁定答案] D)。④句紧承③句“梅西百货计划在 2016 年扩张 Bluemercury”说明原因:现在的年轻顾客更喜欢去美妆连锁店,梅西百货希望以此巩固自己在美妆方面的地位。由此可知,其扩张意在增强自身在美妆产品销售的竞争力。正确项 D 是对 strengthen its position in the category 的同义改写。

[排除干扰] A 项虽复现②句 a newly-developed... concept“折扣店这一新的经营模式”,但它与 Bluemercury 无关、而与 Macy's Backstage 有关,且文中也并未谈及“试验这一模式”。B 项由④句“年轻顾客更乐意光顾美妆店而非百货商场的美妆柜台”捏造出“梅西百货意欲扩张 Bluemercury 美妆店是为了聚焦美妆产品”,但句中指出这一计划的目的是“为了巩固自身在美妆销售的竞争地位”,而并未提及“厚此(美妆产品)薄彼(服装产品)”。C 项利用②句 off-price 捏造出 sales... by lowering prices,而文中所指为“开设折扣店”而非“降价销售”,且折扣店所指为 Macy's Backstage 而非 Bluemercury。

[提炼思路] 本题形似考查因果逻辑关系中的“因”,但由选项(动词不定式)可知实际考查举措目的。解题关键:在定位句及其附近搜寻表示“目的”的表达(④句 hopes... will help 表示“希望出现的结果”),并由此锁定正确答案所在(strengthen its position in the category,其中 its 回指“梅西百货”,the category 回指“美妆产品”;“巩固地位”即“加强竞争力”)。提醒:段中两个对象(Macy's Backstage、Bluemercury)、涉及两个行为(开设更多 Macy's Backstage、扩张 Bluemercury),而题目仅对其中一个对象/行为进行提问,故在解答时可直接刨除涉及非考查对象行为的信息(如 A、C 项),缩小选择范围(B、D 项)。





VI <sup>55</sup> ① One relative **bright spot**<sup>①</sup> for Macy's during the holiday season was the online **channel**<sup>②</sup>, where it **rang up**<sup>③</sup> "double-digit"<sup>④</sup> increases in sales and a 25% increase in the number of orders it filled. ② That relative strength would be **consistent**<sup>⑤</sup> with what was seen in the wider retail industry during the early part of the holiday season. ③ While Thanksgiving, Black Friday and Cyber Monday all saw record spending online, in-store sales plunged over the holiday weekend. [435 words]

梅西百货在这次假日购物季中一个相对的亮点是其线上渠道, 达到“两位数”的销售增长, 订单完成数量增长 25%。这一相对的强势和整个零售行业在这次假期购物季前期的表现相符。虽然感恩节、黑色星期五和网络星期一都见证了网购新记录, 但实体店销售额在这个假期周末一落千丈。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **bright spot** 亮点

② **channel** ['tʃænl] *n.* 途径, 渠道

③ **ring up** 达到……销售额

④ **digit** ['dɪdʒɪt] *n.* 数字, 数位

⑤ **consistent** [kən'sɪstənt] *a.* 与……一致的, 相符的

### · 语篇分析 ·

第六段揭露零售业线下整体态势, 即梅西百货一系列举措的深层原因。

①句退步指出梅西百货假日销售旺季的一个亮点: 线上销售增幅大。relative 指相对于前文提到的“假期门店销售额糟糕”而言。本句貌似表示梅西百货的处境并非那么糟糕, 实则借“double-digit” increases 和 a 25% increase 形成线上销售与线下销售巨大反差, 引发读者好奇: 该情况是否反常? 是否为梅西百货独有?

②③句随后说明整个零售业都是如此: 线上突升、线下骤降。be consistent with 说明整个零售业都和梅西百货情况一样; record spending online 与 in-store sales plunged 之间的对比明确“线上挤压线下”的新常态; 至此, 上文中梅西百货一系列举措的深层原因得到揭露: 正是因为整个零售业都面临“线下经营困难”, 梅西百货才在“年底门店销售额惨淡(根本源于零售业整体态势、部分源于暖冬、美元强势、消费者兴趣)”的助推下, 裁员关店以节省成本, 拓展业务以增加盈利空间。注: Thanksgiving、Black Friday(感恩节后天)与 Cyber Monday(黑色星期五后第一个周一)均是美国的购物日。

### · 真题精解 ·

55. What can we learn about Macy's during the holiday season?	55. 关于这个假日季的梅西百货, 我们了解到了什么?
A) Sales dropped sharply in its physical stores.	A) 实体门店销售额大幅滑坡。
B) Its retail sales exceeded those of T. J. Maxx.	B) 它的零售额超过了 T. J. Maxx。
C) It helped Bluemercury establish its position worldwide.	C) 它帮助 Bluemercury 在全世界确立了地位。
D) It filled its stores with abundant supply of merchandise.	D) 它用充足的货品供应充实了商店。

[精准定位] 本题考查梅西百货假期中发生的事。根据 the holiday season 定位至首段首句(a disappointing holiday season performance)及末段首末句(during the holiday season... over the holiday weekends)。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



**[确定答案]** A)。文首段开篇即提到梅西百货在假日销售旺季中业绩不佳,末段首句退而指出这个假日季的亮点“线上业绩不错”、末句进而做比较“相较上扬的线上销售数据、线下销售量骤降”。正确项 A 是对文首句 its sales plunged 5.2%,... at stores、文末句 in-store sales plunged 的同义改写。

**[排除干扰]** B 项利用第五段②句 better compete with ambitious T. J. Maxx 设障,而句中只谈及这只是一种可能“might”,文中后续并未谈及事实性结果。C 项倒置第五段④句“(梅西百货希望) Bluemercury 巩固自身在美妆销售中的地位”,且文中后续并未提及 Bluemercury 的扩张进度。D 项利用第六段①句 it filled 设障,但此处指订单的“完成”而非商品的“填充”,且订单完成量的增长指线上(online channel),与实体店(stores)无直接联系。

**[提炼思路]** 解答本题甚至可以跨越文章细节,而只从文章主旨上去考虑。诸如 B、C 项所述 T. J. Maxx、Bluemercury 与题干所述假日季根本不存在任何关系,而 D 项“货品供应”实际上与文中多次重复的“销售业绩不佳”无甚关联,可从“不贴合主旨”角度排除,故选择 A 项。

## Part IV Translation

### 明朝



#### 一、参考译文

The Ming Dynasty, which ruled China for 276 years, is described as one of the greatest eras of orderly governance and social stability in human history. During this period, the development of handicraft industry promoted the market economy and urbanization. A large number of commodities, including alcohol and silk, were sold in the market. Meanwhile, many foreign goods such as clocks and tobacco were also imported. A series of commercial metropolises including Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Suzhou were successively formed. It was also in the Ming Dynasty that the fleets led by Zheng He made seven large-scale expeditionary voyages to the Indian Ocean. It is also worth mentioning that three of the four great classical masterpieces of Chinese literature were written during this time.



#### 二、精析精译

1. 明朝统治中国 276 年,被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大的时代之一。

**[词汇准备]** 明朝 the Ming Dynasty; 统治 reign; rule; 描绘 depict; describe; 治理 governance; government; 有序 orderly; 时代 era; time; epoch

**[句子解析]** 本句总括明朝的伟大历史成就。句子含有两个谓语信息:“统治中国 276 年”以及“被人们描绘成……”;前者属事实信息、通常属于次要信息,可译为表示解释说明作用的非限制性定语从句,并据其时态和语态分别选择一般过去时和主动语态;后者属于评论信息、通常属于重要信息,故将其译为主动句,并据其时态和语态分别选择一般现在时和被动语态。主句中“人类历史上……的时代之一”实际上是以“时代”为中心词的偏正结构,其修饰语可拆解为“人类历史上最伟大的之一”、“治理有序、社会稳定的”,前者可直译为 one of the greatest eras in human history,后者可译为带有所属性质的(eras) of orderly governance and social stability。

2. 这一时期,手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。

**[词汇准备]** 手工业 handicraft industry; 促进 promote; boost; facilitate; contribute to; 市场经济 market economy; 城市化 urbanization

**[句子解析]** 本句总述明朝手工业发展对市场经济及城市化的作用。“这一时期”是时间状语,可有多种选择,during this period/time/age。“手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化”,主要考查词汇表达。如果在考场上一时想不出对应的表达,还可以尝试采用解释的方法翻译,比如“城市化”就是“城市的形成”、“乡村变成城市”,译为 formation of cities、transformation of villages into cities 也可接受。



### 3. 大量商品,包括酒和丝绸,都在市场销售。

**[词汇准备]** 大量 a great/large number/amount of; 商品 goods; commodity; 酒 alcohol; alcoholic drink; 丝绸 silk; 销售 sell

**[句子解析]** 本句介绍明朝市场经济的繁荣景象。先提取主干“大量商品(在市场)销售”,显然这里指商品“被卖”,所以直接译为被动态 be sold; 由于这里指商品处于“待售”状态,因此亦可译为 be for/on sale,还可转换叙述角度“商品待售=商品可买”从而译为 be available。“在市场”是地点状语,译为介词结构 in/on the market。“包括酒和丝绸”是插入语,可译为 including 结构;一说到“酒”,也许最容易想到 wine,但 wine 特指葡萄酒,而这里应泛指各种酒类,更准确的译法是 alcohol。

### 4. 同时,还进口许多外国商品,如时钟和烟草。

**[词汇准备]** 同时 meanwhile/in the meantime; at the same time; simultaneously; 进口 import; 外国商品 foreign commodity/product/goods; 烟草 tobacco

**[句子解析]** 本句继续介绍明朝市场经济的繁荣景象。本句主干“进口许多外国商品”无主语,适合译为被动句。“如时钟和烟草”直接借用 such as 或 for instance 结构,其中 clock 用复数形式表示泛指,而 tobacco 是不可数名词,不加 s。

### 5. 北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。

**[词汇准备]** 商业中心 commercial center; business center; 相继 successively; in succession; one after another; 形成 form; come into being; take shape

**[句子解析]** 本句介绍明朝的城市化。先处理句子主干“大商业中心形成”,这是“主+谓”结构,“大商业中心”可译为 commercial metropolises(商业大都市),也可以按照字面直译为 large commercial/business centers,“形成”最直接的是译为 were formed。“相继”是修饰“形成”的状语,译为副词 successively,也可以译为短语 in succession、one after another 置于句末。“北京、南京、扬州、苏州”是对“大商业中心”的举例,“这样的”说明这种举例是非穷尽式的(穷尽式应该说“这几个”);由于中文习惯先分述后总提,而英文恰好相反,习惯先总提后分述,所以英文译文中应该把所举城市放在后面,译为 A series of...including...或...such as...。

### 6. 也是在明代,由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。

**[词汇准备]** 率领 lead; 船队 fleet; 印度洋 the Indian Ocean; 大规模 large-scale; 探险(的) expeditionary; exploration; 航行 voyage; sail

**[句子解析]** 本句介绍明朝辉煌的航海成就。“是在明代”蕴含强调意味,可译为强调句 it was...that...。剥离出句子主干是“船队曾进行了航行”,译为 fleets made voyages。修饰成分中,“由郑和率领的”修饰“船队”,是带有主谓结构(“郑和”+“率领”)的复杂修饰语,可译为过去分词 led by Zheng He,做后置定语;“七次大规模探险”修饰“航行”,虽然较长但结构不复杂,根据英语习惯,按“数量词→评述词→目的词”顺序排列,译为前置定语 seven large-scale expeditionary;“到印度洋”是“航行”地点状语,可译为 to 介词短语放在其后。

### 7. 还值得一提的是,中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明朝。

**[词汇准备]** 值得一提 worth mentioning; noteworthy; 中国文学 Chinese literature; 经典名著 classic masterpieces

**[句子解析]** 本句介绍明朝的文学成就。“还”使本句与上句形成并列关系,通常译为 also;“值得一提的是”引出强调内容,英语中类似的表达包括 It is worth mentioning that...、What is worth mentioning is that...、It is noteworthy that...,平时可多积累。逗号后内容的主干是“三部(被)写”,由于英文没有量词概念,“部”无需译出,所以译为被动句 three...were written。“中国文学的四大经典名著中”是修饰“三部”的定语,可以按照字面直接译为 the four great classical masterpieces of Chinese literature;但根据常识可知“四大经典名著”即小说,因此亦可灵活处理成 the Four Great Classic Novels,并大写首字母,体现这种说法约定俗成。“于明朝”是时间状语,考虑到上文已经出现两次 the Ming Dynasty,因此这里可以用 this time,让译文更加自然。





重难点词汇短语	高分翻译	低分翻译
治理有序、社会稳定	orderly governance and social stability	(which is) organized and stable; an organized and stable society
进口……外国商品	foreign goods/commodities were imported	goods/things were bought from other countries
相继形成	came into being/were formed successively/ in succession	were continuously/continually formed
进行了……航行	made/conducted voyages	carried out boat travels
值得一提	worth bringing up/mentioning; noteworthy	worth putting forward



### 三、知识补充

名词前有多个形容词做定语时的排列规律。英语中,当有两个或两个以上前置定语时,形容词排列顺序通常有一定的规则:限定词(the, this, his)→数词(three)→评述词(good)→大小形状(big, long)→新旧年龄(new, young)→颜色(red)→产地(Chinese)→材料(wooden)→用途目的(medical)+名词。其内在规律在于:形容词所代表的性质越客观、越本质,就离名词越近。限定词(如物主代词、指示代词、冠词)和数词与名词关系最不密切,无关名词本身属性,所以距离最远。以此类推,用途目的和人类生活最为密切,是事物深刻的属性,所以离名词最近。如第6句中,就出现多个形容词做定语修饰名词的情况,“七次”、“大规模”、“探险(的)”共同修饰“航行”,译文 seven large-scale expeditionary voyages 恰好和中文顺序一致,但实际上是经过安排的:seven(数词)→large-scale(评述词)→expeditionary(目的)+voyages(名词)。