

2011年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语(一)

(科目代码: 201
☆考生注意事项☆

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

(以下信息考生必须认真填写)

考生编号								
考生姓名								

2011年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as a bodily exercise
precious to health." But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has
little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does 2 short-term changes in
the function of the heart and its blood vessels,3 heart rate and oxygen
consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to 4, a good laugh is
unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.
6_, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter
apparently accomplishes the 7. Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that
laughter <u>8</u> muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh
dies down.
Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological
stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of $\underline{10}$ feedback
that improve an individual's emotional state. <u>11</u> one classical theory of emotion,
our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. It was argued at the end
of the 19th century that humans do not cry13 they are sad but they become sad
when the tears begin to flow.
Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can
flow 15 muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social
psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers
to 16 a pen either with their teeth – thereby creating an artificial smile – or with
their lips, which would produce a(n)17 expression. Those forced to exercise
their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those
whose mouths were contracted in a frown,19 that expressions may influence
emotions rather than just the other way around. 20, the physical act of laughter
could improve mood.

1. [A] among	[B] except	[C] despite	[D] like
2. [A] reflect	[B] demand	[C] indicate	[D] produce
3. [A] stabilizing	[B] boosting	[C] impairing	[D] determining
4. [A] transmit	[B] sustain	[C] evaluate	[D] observe
5. [A] measurable	[B] manageable	[C] affordable	[D] renewable
6. [A] In turn	[B] In fact	[C] In addition	[D] In brief
7. [A] opposite	[B] impossible	[C] average	[D] expected
8. [A] hardens	[B] weakens	[C] tightens	[D] relaxes
9. [A] aggravate	[B] generate	[C] moderate	[D] enhance
10. [A] physical	[B] mental	[C] subconscious	[D] internal
11. [A] Except for	[B] According to	[C] Due to	[D] As for
12. [A] with	[B] on	[C] in	[D] at
13. [A] unless	[B] until	[C] if	[D] because
14. [A] exhausts	[B] follows	[C] precedes	[D] suppresses
15. [A] into	[B] from	[C] towards	[D] beyond
16. [A] fetch	[B] bite	[C] pick	[D] hold
17. [A] disappointed	[B] excited	[C] joyful	[D] indifferent
18. [A] adapted	[B] catered	[C] turned	[D] reacted
19. [A] suggesting	[B] requiring	[C] mentioning	[D] supposing
20. [A] Eventually	[B] Consequently	[C] Similarly	[D] Conversely

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. "Hooray! At last!" wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the *Times*, calls him "an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him." As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some *Times* readers as faint praise.

For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music. All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. For the time, attention, and money of the artloving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. Gilbert's own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly different, more vibrant organization." But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

- 21. We learn from Paragraph 1 that Gilbert's appointment has
 - [A] incurred criticism.
 - [B] raised suspicion.
 - [C] received acclaim.
 - [D] aroused curiosity.
- 22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is
 - [A] influential.
 - [B] modest.
 - [C] respectable.
 - [D] talented.
- 23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers
 - [A] ignore the expenses of live performances.
 - [B] reject most kinds of recorded performances.
 - [C] exaggerate the variety of live performances.
 - [D] overestimate the value of live performances.
- 24. According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?
 - [A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.
 - [B] They are easily accessible to the general public.
 - [C] They help improve the quality of music.
 - [D] They have only covered masterpieces.
- 25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels
 - [A] doubtful.
 - [B] enthusiastic.
 - [C] confident.
 - [D] puzzled.

Text 2

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving "to pursue my goal of running a company." Broadcasting his ambition was "very much my decision," McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No.2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be <u>poached</u>. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first."

Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. "The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter. "The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long."



- 26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being
 - [A] arrogant.
 - [B] frank.
 - [C] self-centered.
 - [D] impulsive.
- 27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives' quitting may be spurred by
 - [A] their expectation of better financial status.
 - [B] their need to reflect on their private life.
 - [C] their strained relations with the boards.
 - [D] their pursuit of new career goals.
- 28. The word "poached" (Line 3, Paragraph 4) most probably means
 - [A] approved of.
 - [B] attended to.
 - [C] hunted for.
 - [D] guarded against.
- 29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that
 - [A] top performers used to cling to their posts.
 - [B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated.
 - [C] top performers care more about reputations.
 - [D] it's safer to stick to the traditional rules.
- 30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
 - [A] CEOs: Where to Go?
 - [B] CEOs: All the Way Up?
 - [C] Top Managers Jump without a Net
 - [D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers



The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional "paid" media – such as television commercials and print advertisements – still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create "earned" media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage "owned" media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users' responses. But in some cases, one marketer's owned media become another marketer's paid media – for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies' marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

- 31. Consumers may create "earned" media when they are
 - [A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites.
 - [B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them.
 - [C] eager to help their friends promote quality products.
 - [D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products.
- 32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature
 - [A] a safe business environment.
 - [B] random competition.
 - [C] strong user traffic.
 - [D] flexibility in organization.
- 33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media
 - [A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers.
 - [B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing.
 - [C] may be responsible for fiercer competition.
 - [D] deserve all the negative comments about them.
- 34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of
 - [A] responding effectively to hijacked media.
 - [B] persuading customers into boycotting products.
 - [C] cooperating with supportive consumers.
 - [D] taking advantage of hijacked media.
- 35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?
 - [A] Alternatives to conventional paid media.
 - [B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.
 - [C] Dominance of hijacked media.
 - [D] Popularity of owned media.

Text 4

It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative magazine cover story, "I love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter – nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that "the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight."

The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive – and newly single – mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual "Jennifer Aniston is pregnant" news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *Us Weekly* and *People* present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their "own" (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

- 36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring
 - [A] temporary delight.
 - [B] enjoyment in progress.
 - [C] happiness in retrospect.
 - [D] lasting reward.
- 37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that
 - [A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip.
 - [B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention.
 - [C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining.
 - [D] having children is highly valued by the public.
- 38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks
 - [A] are constantly exposed to criticism.
 - [B] are largely ignored by the media.
 - [C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities.
 - [D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life.
- 39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is
 - [A] soothing.
 - [B] ambiguous.
 - [C] compensatory.
 - [D] misleading.
- 40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
 - [A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.
 - [B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.
 - [C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.
 - [D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

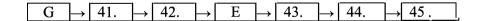
Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs E and G** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities. You can, Mr. Menand points out, become a lawyer in three years and a medical doctor in four. But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities is nine years. Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.
- [B] His concern is mainly with the humanities: literature, languages, philosophy and so on. These are disciplines that are going out of style: 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. However, many leading American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should possess. But most find it difficult to agree on what a "general education" should look like. At Harvard, Mr. Menand notes, "the great books are read because they have been read" they form a sort of social glue.
- [C] Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate school. There are simply too few posts. This is partly because universities continue to produce ever more PhDs. But fewer students want to study humanities subjects: English departments awarded more bachelor's degrees in 1970-71 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students require fewer teachers. So, at the end of a decade of thesis-writing, many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.
- [D] One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools. Many students experience both varieties. Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business, future doctors and lawyers must study a non-specialist liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional qualification.

- [E] Besides professionalising the professions by this separation, top American universities have professionalised the professor. The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process: federal research grants rose fourfold between 1960 and 1990, but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll. Professionalism has turned the acquisition of a doctoral degree into a prerequisite for a successful academic career: as late as 1969 a third of American professors did not possess one. But the key idea behind professionalisation, argues Mr. Menand, is that "the knowledge and skills needed for a particular specialisation are transmissible but not transferable." So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge.
- [F] The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr. Menand, is to alter the way in which "the producers of knowledge are produced". Otherwise, academics will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticise. "Academic inquiry, at least in some fields, may need to become less exclusionary and more holistic." Yet quite how that happens, Mr. Menand does not say.
- [G] The subtle and intelligent little book *The Marketplace of Ideas: Reform and Resistance in the American University* should be read by every student thinking of applying to take a doctoral degree. They may then decide to go elsewhere. For something curious has been happening in American universities, and Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University, captured it skillfully.



Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

With its theme that "Mind is the master weaver," creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book *As a Man Thinketh* by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

(46) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share – that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts – and reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another. However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and (47) while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: "Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?"

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: "We do not attract what we want, but what we are." Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don't "get" success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

Part of the fame of Allen's book is its contention that "Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him." (48) This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, (49) circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us, and if we feel that we have been "wronged" then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen's book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (50) The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.



Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write a letter to a friend of yours to

- 1) recommend one of your favorite movies and
- 2) give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



旅程之"余"





Section I Use of English



笑有助于改善情绪

🦈 一.总体分析

本文选自 Scientific American《科学美国人》2009 年 4-5 月刊一篇题为 Laughing Matters(笑的影响重大)的文章。本文是一篇科普类说明文,围绕观点"笑可以改善情绪"展开,按照"提出笑对身体健康的影响很小(第一段)——指出笑对心理健康的影响很大(第二——四段)"的脉络行文。

◎ 二.试题精解

"a bodily exercise precious" to health." But __1 __ some claims" to the contrary", laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness". Laughter does __2 __ short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels", __3 __ heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to __4 _, a good laugh is unlikely to have __5 __ benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

①古希腊哲学家亚里士多德将笑视为"对健康极有价值的身体运动"。②但是,笑很可能对身体健康影响甚微,尽管有些观点与之相反。③笑确实会引起心脏及心血管功能的短期变化,提高心率和耗氧量。④但因为大笑很难维持,所以它不大可能像散步或慢跑那样有显著的成效。

・词汇注释・

- ①precious ['prefəs] a. 宝贵的,珍贵的
- ②claim [kleim] n. 声明;宣称;断言
- ③to the contrary 与此相反(的)
- ④fitness ['fɪtnəs] n. 健康

- ⑤ blood vessel 血管
 - ⑥ oxygen 「'pksidʒən] n. 氧气
 - ⑦consumption [kənˈsʌmpʃən] n. 消耗量,消费量
- ⑧jogging [ˈdʒɒgɪŋ] n. 慢跑

• 真题精解 •

- 1. [A] among 在……中(表范围)
 - [C] despite 尽管(表让步、转折)
- 「B] except 除……之外(表补充说明)
- 「D] like 像……一样(表比较)

「考点提炼]句内逻辑关系+介词用法。正确率:20%

[解题思路] _____some claims to the contrary 在句中为插入语,作状语修饰主干,该部分置于主句后不影响全句逻辑,即 But laughing probably..., _____some claims to the contrary.;由此可知 to the contrary 潜在的比较对象实为主干句观点,因此解题只涉及空格句句内逻辑, to the contrary 表明两部分间为"让步或转折"逻辑,只有「C]正确。

[错项排除] 干扰项均将首句观点"笑有益于身体健康"看作 to the contrary 的潜在比较对象。[A] 和[D]分别引出范围和类比对象,此时句子主干必须就"范围或类比对象中的特定一个或一类"展开说明,即,在这些观点中/与这些观点类似,某观点……;而后半句"直接呈现观点内容",故排除。[B] except some claims 暗示主干应涉及对于 most claims(大部分观点)的说明,而主干为"观点内容本身",故排除。

考途



2. [A] reflect 反映;表达 [B] demand 需要 [C] indicate 表明 [D] produce 引起

[考点提炼]上下文语义+动词辨析。正确率:75%

[解题思路] 上文②句指出,笑很可能对身体健康影响甚微;下文④句再次表明笑的影响有限,可推测空格所在③句为"让步",即,先退而承认"笑在某种意义上的功用",随后转折表明:尽管确实有一定影响,但笑对身体健康的成效仍然有限。以上内容均围绕"笑对身体的影响"展开,因此空格词只能表示"产生影响",「D]正确。

[错项排除][A]和[C]表"某物/事是某种情形的标志",而"笑"是一种常见表情,"笑反映/说明心脏及血管功能短期变化"有违常理。[B]强调一种"必要条件",而"心脏及心血管功能的变化是笑的必备条件"同样不合常理。

3. [A] stabilizing(使)变得稳定、稳固

[B] boosting 使增长

[C] impairing 损害;削弱,减少

[D] determining 查明,测定;决定

[考点提炼]句内语义+上下文语义。正确率:60%

[解题思路] 空格短语作方式状语,说明笑是如何引起心脏和血管功能短期变化的;因此空格词既要表现"产生、变化"这一语义,又要体现"积极的"这一方向,只有[B]符合要求。

[错项排除][A]虽体现积极影响,但强调"使某物稳定不变",与文中 short-term changes 体现出的变化矛盾。[C]宾语多为"能力、数量",文中宾语可与 impair 搭配,表"削弱心率和耗氧量",但体现消极含义,与文意相反。[D]可表"查明",此时逻辑主语为"人或某调查";而"笑"并不能"查明"心率和耗氧量;该词还可表"决定",此时逻辑主语为"某因素","笑"虽可算作一种因素,但显然不能"决定"心率和耗氧量。

4. [A] transmit 输送;发射;传播

[B] sustain 使保持

[C] evaluate 估计

[D] observe 观察

「考点提炼]句内语义。正确率:45%

[解题思路] 由空格所在句的主句所揭示的结果可推知,因为大笑不具备散步或慢跑所拥有的某种属性,导致达不到散步或慢跑产生的功效;而散步或慢跑很明显的特点就是可持续时间长,再联系上文"笑只能引起心脏及血管功能的短期变化"可知,笑不具备持续性,[B]符合文意。

[错项排除] [A]表"传播"时,其宾语为"节目内容、信息等"或"疾病",而文中空格词的逻辑宾语为 laughter,排除该释义;transmit 还可表"传导声音、电子信号等",但动作发出的主体一般是"物体或物质",文中逻辑主语实为"人",且 laughter 并非"笑声",而是"笑的动作","人很难传导笑"的说法显然不成立。[C]表示"对于某物的好处、用途等进行评判",而"对于笑进行评判的难易程度"与"其本身对身体产生益处的多少"并无关系,不能解释文中的因果逻辑。[D]表示"用眼睛看/看到",而"大笑"是明显的动作表情,"很难观察到大笑"的说法显然不成立。

5. 「A] measurable 显著的

[B] manageable 可处理的

[C] affordable 负担得起的

[D] renewable 可再生的

[考点提炼]句内语义+形容词辨析。正确率:70%

[解题思路] 上文表明,笑很可能对身体健康影响甚微,只能引起身体机能短期变化;本句通过方式 状语 the way walking or jogging does 将"大笑"和"散步或慢跑"作比较,以 unlikely 说明"前者不如后者 对身体的积极影响大",选项中和 benefits 连用表现"成效大"的只有「A」。

[错项排除] 其余三项都只能表示"(因有某技能、素质而)能够……的",侧重说明"能力"。[B]强调"在尺寸、数量以及难度水平上应付得过来"。[C]强调"买得起、担负得起的"。[D]利用其"延长"这层释义干扰,认为"大笑没法和散步一样产生持续效果",但该释义涉及主体对象为"协议、官方文件等",强调"有效期可延长的"。

build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7. Studies dating back to the that laughter 8 muscles,

①确切地说,笑不是像运动那样通过使肌肉紧张来塑造肌肉,而是似乎起到了相反的作用。②自20世纪30年代起的种种研究表明,



decreasing muscle tone[®] for up to 45 minutes after the laugh $dies\ down$ [®].

笑使肌肉<u>放松</u>,它(笑这一动作)能在笑声逐渐平息后降低肌张力长达45分钟。

・词汇注释・

- ①strain [strein] v. 用力拉,拉紧;拉伤
- ②build [bild] v. 发展,构成
- ③apparently [ə'pærəntlɪ] ad. 看来,似乎,好像
- ④date back to 自……存在至今,追溯到……年代
- ⑤tone [təun] 【僻义】n. (肌肉)结实、强壮
- ⑥die down 逐渐变弱;逐渐平息

・真题精解・

6. [A] In turn 轮流 [B] In fact 确切地说 [C] In addition 另外 [D] In brief 简言之

[考点提炼]上下文逻辑+介词词组辨析。正确率:65%

[解题思路]上文把"笑"和"散步、慢跑"比较,说明前者不如后者对身体的影响显著,而空格句把"笑"和"运动"比较,具体说明"运动和笑分别是如何影响身体的",因此可知该句是对上文的"具体化"说明,「B]正确。

[错项排除][A]一方面强调"顺序上的一个接一个",而空格句内容(不是……,而是……)并非某个单一动作,不涉及轮流问题;另一方面表示"因果关系",而上下文之间是"补充说明"的关系,并非因果关系。[C]虽也能表示"对信息的补充",但用来引出同一问题的另外一个方面,而空格上下文并不是围绕同一问题两个方面叙述。[D]其后为"高度概括的内容",而空格后的句子却是具体的细节。

7. [A] opposite 相反的

[B] impossible 不可能的

[C] average 正常的

[D] expected 预期要发生的

[考点提炼]上下文语义逻辑。正确率:80%

[解题思路] 句中取舍结构 instead of... 表明"笑"和"运动"对肌肉的作用方式是不同的。空格句为运动的影响:使肌肉紧张,下文指出笑的影响:降低肌肉紧张度",由此明确两者对身体的作用相反,[A]正确。

[错项排除][B]表"笑达到了不可能达到的效果",暗示"笑威力巨大",与上下文强调的"笑对身体影响有限"矛盾。[C]表"达到平均值",但该内容在文中无具体所指,且立场中性,仍不能体现"笑的影响有限"这一逻辑。[D]表"达到预期",该内容实际上肯定了"笑的功用",违背上下文论述重点。

8. [A] hardens 硬化 [B] weakens 使松动 [C] tightens(使)变紧 [D] relaxes(使)放松

「考点提炼]句内语义逻辑。正确率:55%

[解题思路] 空格句指出:研究表明,笑 肌肉,它能在笑声平息后降低肌肉紧张度。后半句 decreasing muscle tone...作状语修饰空格词,指"降低肌肉紧张度",也即"放松肌肉",因此[D]正确。

[错项排除][A]强调"物理属性上的使变硬,硬化",而文中"笑"显然不能让肌肉硬化,同时与"降低紧张度"不符。[B]利用其"使松动"这一含义设置干扰,但其内涵为"削弱某物的坚定性、使其更易被破坏",而"笑使肌肉松动"一方面有违常理,另一方面暗示"笑对肌肉产生消极影响",与文意不符。[C]利用其"使(身体某部分)变得僵硬"设置反向干扰。

the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of __10_feedback that improve an individual's emotional state. are partially rooted __12_ physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry __13_they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

①可以想象,这样的身体反应也许有助于缓和心理压力带来的影响。②而且,笑的行为的确能引起改善个人情绪状态的其他类型的身体反馈。③根据一种经典情绪理论的说法,我们的感受部分源于身体反应。④19世纪末有人认为,人们并不是因为悲伤而哭泣,而是当眼泪开始流下来的时候才变得悲伤。

・词汇注释・

①conceivably [kən'si:vəblɪ] ad. 可想象地,可信地

③state [steit] n. 状况,状态

②feedback ['fi:dbæk] n. 反馈

・真题精解・ジ

9. [A] aggravate 使严重 [B] generate 产生 [C] moderate 缓和 [D] enhance 提高;增强 [考点提炼] 上下文语义+动词用法。正确率:50%

[解题思路] such bodily reaction 指代上一句提到的"(笑引起的)肌肉放松、肌肉张力降低", conceivably 表明本句为"根据常识得出的结论",而根据常识,"肌肉放松"对"心理压力"应该是"有助于缓解、减轻"的逻辑,这也与下文②句"笑这一行为能够产生改善个人情绪状态的……"吻合,[C]正确。

[错项排除] 其余三项均为反向干扰。[A]表示"令情况恶化、加重"。[B]表示"从无到有的过程",而"肌肉放松"显然不会"产生压力"。[D]表示"增加、提升某人/物的好品质、价值、地位等",与 stress 无 法构成合理的动宾搭配,且逻辑也与文意相违背。

10. 「A] physical 身体的

「B] mental 心理的,精神的

「C] subconscious 潜意识的

「D] internal 内心的

[考点提炼]上下文语义。正确率:30%

[错项排除][B]强调"思维或精神层面的";[C]强调"隐于思维中,自身未察觉的情绪或举动";此两项体现的是"思维、精神层面",均与 bodily 相对。[D]常表示"在心中的",也可表"在身体内部",但文中 bodily reaction 强调的是"**肢体的**,肉体的反应",而非"身体内部具体器官的反应",故排除。

11. 「A] Except for 除……之外(表补充)

「B] According to 依据,按照(表来源和依据)

「C] Due to 因为,由于(表原因)

「D] As for 至于,关于(引出新对象)

[考点提炼]句内逻辑。正确率:90%

[解题思路]本句逗号前为"某理论",逗号后是"对情绪 VS 身体反应之间关系的说明";而上文②句通过 Anyway,....does...(而且,……确实……)支持①句观点,故此处是对该观点的进一步实证,即通过"引用理论"来证明上文观点,选项中能表示引入信息来源的只有[B]。

[错项排除] [A]用法为"通过对局部的否定来凸显对主要部分的肯定",但其所排除的对象与重点肯定的对象应属同一类别,而文中 one classical theory of emotion 与 our feelings 并非同类。[C]用于"引出造成某情况的原因",但"理论"与"我们的感受部分……身体反应"根本不能构成因果关系。[D]用来引出"仍然与前文相关却稍有不同的话题",而上文并未交代有关情绪的其他理论。

12. $\lceil A \rceil$ with

 $\lceil B \rceil$ on

[C] in

[D] at

[考点提炼]固定搭配。正确率:85%

[解题思路] 空格所在部分介绍经典情绪理论:我们的感受在一定程度上 ____身体反应,空格处介词与 rooted 一起,表明"感受" VS"身体反应"之间的关系。上文已知"(笑引起的)身体反应能改善个人情绪状态",换言之,个人情绪状态(=感受)源自身体反应,既然本句是对上文的引证,那么空格句应与上文相近,因此空格处只能表示"源自、由于"的逻辑,rooted in 意为"根源在于,由……产生",[C]正确。

[错项排除][A]可用于"引出原因";[B]、[D]利用中文思维"根源在……上/里"干扰;但介词和不同的动词一起使用时,其意义各不相同,且文中 rooted 与三项均不能一起使用。

13. [A] unless 除非 [B] until 直到……为止 [C] if 如果 [考点提炼] 句内逻辑 + 特殊句型。正确率:20%

[解题思路] It was argued...that...暗示本句是对上句"经典理论"的进一步说明,因此句中 but 后

[D] because 因为

内容应该与上句经典理论"情绪源于身体反应"一致;从而不难看出 but they became sad when the tears begin to flow 表面是在阐释"流泪(身体反应)VS 悲伤(情绪)"的"时间先后关系(先流泪→后悲伤)",实 则强调两者因果关联,即"身体反应(流泪)导致情绪(悲伤)",因此 but 之前的内容一定与该观点相对 立,即:(不是)悲伤导致流泪,空格处只有 because 既能体现"身体反应 VS 情绪"之间的因果逻辑,又能 体现 but 所衔接两分句之间的转折对比逻辑,故[D]正确。

「错项排除」don't cry if they are sad"如果悲伤就不会流泪"这一说法违背常理,且其表现的条件关 系与 but 后体现的"时间关系(因果逻辑)"并不能构成转折,故排除[C]。do not cry unless/until they are sad 分别指"除非悲伤,才流泪"和"直到悲伤,才流泪",从时间关系上看,确实是"先悲伤~后流泪",似乎 与 but 后体现的关系相对立,但同时"not...but..."这一逻辑也不存在了,全句变为:"人们除非/直到悲 伤才流泪,但是他们因为流泪而悲伤",逻辑不通;其次两项均体现"条件"关系,且强调唯一条件,不符合 "仍有其他情况会导致流泪"这一常识,故排除。

IV 1 Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 responses. 2 In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 a pen either with their teeth — thereby creating an artificial² smile — or with their lips, which would produce a(n) 17 expression. 3 Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically[®] to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around[®]. 40 , the physical act of laughter could improve mood. [289 words]

①尽管悲伤也会先于眼泪产生,但 是有证据表明情绪可能是由肌肉反应引 起的。②德国维尔茨堡大学的社会心理 学家弗里茨·斯特拉克于1988年发表 了一项实验,他要求志愿者要么用牙齿 咬住钢笔,从而产生一个假笑;要么用嘴 唇衔住钢笔,由此产生一个失望的表情。 ③结果那些被迫锻炼笑肌的人比那些愁 眉苦脸的人对滑稽的卡通画册反应更为 热烈,这表明表情也可以影响情绪而非 只能是情绪影响表情。④同样,笑这一 身体行为能够改善情绪。

- ①muscular ['mʌskjʊlə] a. 肌肉的
- ②artificial [attiff[əl] a. 人为的;非自然的
- ③enthusiastically [inɪθjuːzi ɪstikəli] ad. 热心地;满腔 热情地
- ④contract ['kontrækt] 【僻义】v. (使某物)紧缩或收缩
- ⑤frown [fraun] n. 皱眉

[B] follows 在……后发生

[D] suppresses 抑制

⑥the other way around 相反地、倒过来、以相反方式

- 14. 「A] exhausts 使筋疲力尽
 - [C] precedes 在……之前发生

[考点提炼]上下文语义。正确率:50%

[解题思路] 句中 Although... also... 暗示空格词应体现与上文相反的关系,对上文结论进一步作 出"让步——转折"式论证。已知上文末观点:"悲伤"发生在"眼泪"之后,因此空格部分需表达"悲伤发 生在眼泪之前"的逻辑,只有[C]符合。

「错项排除]「B]表示"在……后,因……所致",而 sadness follows tears 与上文末内容一致,与本段 Although...also...反映的逻辑相反。[A]含义有二:(1)强调某人身体或精神被耗尽;(2)指"耗尽某物, 尤指金钱、食物等",而"眼泪"不属于物资范畴,故没有"耗尽眼泪"这一说法。[D]利用"抑制(身体功能 或反应)"这一含义设置干扰,虽能与 tears 构成合理的动宾搭配表"抑制眼泪",但上下文不涉及与抑制 关系相反的内容,如"悲伤使眼泪放纵"。

15. [A] into 到······里面 [B] from 来自 [C] towards 向(着) [D] beyond 超出

[考点提炼]固定搭配。正确率:45%

[解题思路] 空格所在句前半句指出,悲伤会先于眼泪产生,即情绪导致相应的身体反应;因而后半句的逻辑只能与之相反,并与上文末观点统一,即:情绪源于身体反应;文中 emotions 对应"情绪", muscular responses 对应"身体反应",空格词需要体现"源于"的语义逻辑,故[B]正确。

[错项排除][A]表示"资金、液体等的流向、走向",强调"流动的结果";[C]指"向着/朝着某个方向流动",强调"流动的过程";[D]利用其"在……之后"这一含义进行反向干扰,首先逻辑与文意相反;其次该词后常接"特定的时间或日期",但文中空格后为 tears,并非"时间"。

16. [A] fetch 拿来 [B] bite 咬 [C] pick 挑出 [D] hold 使保持

「考点提炼]句内语义+动词辨析。正确率:60%

[解题思路] 空格词所描述的动作必须能够表示"牙齿对笔的动作",还要表示"嘴唇对笔的动作",这一动作还必须产生"插入语(thereby... smile)"和"定语从句(which...)"所述的表情,选项中 hold 表示动作时有"控制住、托住"的含义,既可表"用牙齿咬住钢笔(看起来像微笑)",又可表"用嘴唇衔住钢笔",[D]正确。

[错项排除][A]表示"去某地取某物",但"取笔"这一动作要起到"造出表情"的作用,仍然需通过"(牙齿)咬"和"(嘴唇)衔"实现,因而"让参与者去某地取笔"显然是多余的实验动作设计。[C]潜在的动作执行部位是"手或手指",而文中为"牙齿和嘴唇"。[B]潜在的动作执行部位是"牙齿",文中"嘴唇"无法执行;其次该词利用其中文"咬"这层释义干扰,但内涵为"牙齿发出切割、压碎的动作",这显然并非实验内容。

17. [A] disappointed 失望的 [B] excited 激动的 [C] joyful 高兴的 [D] indifferent 漠不关心 「考点提炼] 句内语义+上下文语义。正确率:20%

[解题思路]上题分析已知,实验涉及两种表情,前一种为"牙齿咬笔所生成的假笑表情",后一种为"嘴唇衔笔所生成的_____表情";本题考查后一种表情的具体内容,由于实验通常会设置两种完全相反的条件来观察结果,因此首先推断空格处表情很可能"与假笑相对";再由下文③句信息"那些被迫锻炼笑肌的人"和"那些嘴型收缩成皱眉表情的人"可以确定上述推断,即,后一种人所做的表情应该是"不高兴的",因此[A]正确。

[错项排除] [B]和[C]与 smile 大方向统一,均含"笑"这一表情,既然与"(咬笔造成)假笑"类似,则实验设计两种不同的动作就失去意义,更无法与下文 contracted in a frown 形成呼应。[D]所体现出来的是"无表情、没反应、漠然",同样背离实验初衷,与下文信息无法呼应。

18. [A] adapted 适应 [B] catered 迎合 [C] turned 求助于;改用 [D] reacted 回应 [考点提炼]上下文语义+动词辨析。正确率:70%

[解题思路] 空格所在句为实验结果,由下文所得实验结论"表情可以影响情绪"以及"笑这一行为也能够改善情绪"可知,做微笑表情的人能够表现出更为激烈的情绪,只有[D]能体现这层含义。

[错项排除][A]指"为了融入新情形调整、改变行为和态度等",要适应的对象一般是"新环境/情况/变化等",而文中宾语为 funny cartoons,不存在"需要对之适应"一说。[B]表示"满足某种需求或欲望",而"牙咬钢笔的参与者迎合卡通书的需求"不合逻辑。[C]一方面表示"求助于……",另一方面强调"开始使用新东西,尤指作为解决问题的方式",而文中"幽默画册"仅仅是实验者用于考查参与者情绪的引子,而"……更热切地求助于/开始使用卡通画册"重心落在了"画册"上,与实验目的"了解身体反应VS情绪的关系"相去甚远。

19. [A] suggesting 表明 [B] requiring 需要 [C] mentioning 提到 [D] supposing 假设 [考点提炼] 句内语义。正确率:90%

[解题思路] 空格句部分在全句中充当状语,前文为"具体实验",实验结果指出:假笑者比皱眉者对滑稽画册的反应更为强烈,也即:笑这一身体动作能够影响情绪(更能感知到幽默),因此空格部分是对前文实验结果的进一步结论,符合要求的只有[A]。

[错项排除][B]用于引出"某事实现的条件",而文中前半部分为"两种参与者的不同反应"这一客观情况,空格后为"具体结论","情况需要/要求结论"逻辑不通;其次从语法角度看,require 接 that 从句

时需使用虚拟语气。[C]表"提及,谈到",而"实验结果提及实验结论"显然不是实验研究所应有的逻辑。 [D]一方面用于"引出观点",其逻辑主语为"人",而文中逻辑主语为"实验结果";另一方面用于"假定某 可能情况,从而考虑该情况下的结果",而文中 that 从句为实验结论,而非"假设情况"。

20. [A] Eventually 最后 [B] Consequently 因此 「C] Similarly 同样 「D] Conversely 相反地 [考点提炼]上下文逻辑。正确率:30%

[解题思路] 空格所在句指出,笑这一身体行为能改善情绪。上文提到,假笑者比皱眉者对幽默更有 感觉,这说明表情也可以影响情绪,而非只能是情绪影响表情。因此上文意在表明"笑这一身体动作,即 便是刻意做出的,同样能够改善情绪";这与空格句逻辑一致,因此[C]符合文意。

[错项排除][A]表"时间或顺序上的最后",而"笑能够改善情绪"与上文内容并非"时间先后"的关 系,而是全文一直渗透的观点。「B]利用中文思维"结论属于一种结果"干扰,但该词表现的结果是"因果 关系中的逻辑结果",末句结论与上文实验结论之间显然并非"后者导致前者"的关系。[D]用于引出"和 之前情况相反的内容",而文中上下文内容是契合的。

Section I Reading Comprehension





Text 1 古典音乐面临挑战

一.总体分析

本文摘自 Commentary 《评论》2007 年 9 月一篇题为 Selling Classical Music(推销古典音乐)的文章。 作者以纽约爱乐乐团总监的任命为切入点,指出美国人听古典音乐会的传统习俗已陷入危机,表达了 "振兴古典乐团不能只靠聘请一位曲目多样的指挥,关键在于跨越古老乐团与现代观众之间的鸿沟"的 观点,文章按照"介绍热议事件——发表个人评论"的脉络展开。

二.语篇分析及试题精解 VX: KZRZ2019

■ The decision of the New York Philharmonic[®] to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. 2 For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. 8 "Hooray! At last!" wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided[®] classical-music critic.

纽约爱乐乐团"将于2009年聘请艾伦。 吉尔伯特作为其下任音乐总监"的任命决定自 被突然宣布以来,就一直是古典音乐界谈论的 话题。绝大部分反响至少可以说是赞同的。 "好哇,终于这么做了!"持重的古典音乐评论 家安东尼•托马西尼写道。

- ①Philharmonic[ifilha:mpnik] n. 爱乐乐团
- ②favorable ['feɪvərəbəl] a. 称赞的
- ③sober-sided a. 持重的,严肃的

● 经典搭配

①the talk of(讨论的话题)

②to say the least(至少可以说)



・语篇分析・ジ

第一、二段为文章第一部分,交代一起标志性事件在古典音乐界引发的强烈反响(实为树靶部分)。 第一段介绍事件并说明反响。关键词为:①The decision;②favorable, to say the least。



- ①句介绍热议事件开篇。句首 The decision of... to hire... as... 与句尾 his appointment in 2009 同指照应,共同说明事件:纽约爱乐乐团宣布任命 Gilbert 为下任音乐总监。现在完成时谓语 has been the talk of...(talk 意为"话题、谈论中心")、强调持续状态的状语 ever since the... announcement、以及转移修饰形容词 sudden (表面修饰 announcement,实际指向 the classical world) 共同凸显事件反响:令古典音乐界颇感意外,自宣布以来一直备受热议,且多日热度不减(暗示任命不循常规)。
 - ②③句具体说明反响。
- ②句概述指出反响"主旋律":古典音乐界对该任命高度赞赏(the response 回应 the talk of the classical-music world)。For the most part 修饰 the response,强调本句所述乃热议的"主旋律",暗示下文将指出"其中夹杂的不同声音"。to say the least("最起码,至少可以说")修饰 favorable,凸显古典音乐界对任命的高度肯定:最起码是赞许的(即:"赞许"只是保守说法,实际上可能远比这更强烈)。
- ③**句引用乐评人托马西尼的欢呼例证②句。** Hooray! 与 sober-sided 形成巨大语义落差"作为一位历来严肃持重的音乐评论家, Tommasini 居然发出了如此热烈的欢呼之声", 凸显任命"深得其心"。 At last! 传达"大松一口气"之感, 暗示他一直在热切期盼古典音乐界出 Gilbert 这样的新帅。

【深层解读】典型"热议事件"开篇,悬念预示后文走向:本段行文逻辑为"指出热议事件(①句)——强调热议情形(②③)",①句凸显任命引发古典音乐界"长期、异乎寻常的热议",暗示此任命有悖常规,且热议中必有两种观点交织;②③句则着笔热议"主旋律(for the most part)",且着力刻画其"热烈支持"。推理可知下文走向:转而指出古典音乐界对任命"尚存疑虑",且最终引入作者对事件的评论。

・真题精解・

21. We learn from Para, 1 that Gilbert's appointment	21. 从第一段可知吉尔伯特的任命已。
has	
[A] incurred criticism	[A] 招致批判
[B] raised suspicion	[B] 引起怀疑
[C] received acclaim	[C] 受到称赞
[D] aroused curiosity	[D] 引发好奇

[精准定位]第一段①句指出,纽约爱乐乐团聘请 Gilbert 作为其下任音乐总监的任命决定引发古典音乐界热议,②句紧接着指出其反响为古典音乐界在很大程度上是赞同该任命的,③句更是以音乐评论家 Tommasini 的欢呼来例证古典音乐界的赞同态度。可见[C]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[C] received acclaim 是对②句 favorable, to say the least 以及③句 Hooray! At last! 的概括。

[A]利用③句 critic 的同根词 criticism 设置干扰,但文中 critic 是"评论家"之意,且其所言 Hooray! At last! 表明他对任命的态度为"支持"而非"批判"。

[B]第二段内容"人们认为 Gilbert 声名不够显著"确实暗含音乐界对任命的怀疑之音(suspicion),但第一段体现的总体态度是"支持赞赏"。

[D]干扰源自第二段①句 the appointment came as such a surprise,但将其含义"强调人们虽支持任命,但还是感到意外"改为"对任命感到好奇/不明其中原因"。

[技巧总结]本题就"事件反响"命题,也可视为"文中人物(音乐界)观点态度题"。解答此题须注意:一、抓取各选项关键差异,简化待处理信息;二、总体把握文中内容、抓住反响/态度主线,切忌舍本逐末或对个别词汇断章取义;三、分清观点所属,切勿将作者观点当作文中人物观点。

具体看本题,先分析选项发现四个动词可忽略,区分点在于四个表示态度的名词 criticism、suspicion、acclaim、curiosity。随后阅读原文并进行提炼概括,发现古典音乐界对任命总体为赞赏态度(虽然感到吃惊,但并不影响其总体态度)。此外,若把后文的"作者观点当作"古典音乐界观点",很可能会误选 suspicion,故一定避免此类错误。

as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the Times, calls him "an unpretentious" musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him. As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some Times readers as faint praise.

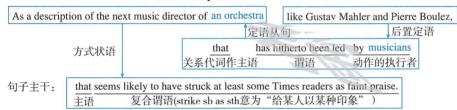
但是,该任命让人感到如此意外的原因之一是,吉尔伯特相对不为人知。甚至连曾在《纽约时报》上撰文大力支持任命吉尔伯特的托马西尼也(只是)称其为"谦逊的音乐家,在他身上没有那种令人生畏的大指挥家派,不他身上没有那种令人生畏的大指挥家派,可于一个迄今为止一直由像古斯塔夫·马勒和皮埃尔·布列兹这样的音乐家来指挥的交响乐团,这样描述其下任音乐总监,似乎至少可能会让一些《纽约时报》的读者觉得是一种牵强的赞美。

• 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①comparatively [kəm pærətivh] ad. 比较上,相对地
- ②unpretentious [ɪʌnprɪˈtenʃəs] a. 不爱炫耀的
- ③air [eə] n. 感觉;印象;神态
- ④**formidable** ['fɔ:mɪdəbəl] a. 可怕的;令人敬畏的
- ⑤conductor [kənˈdʌktə] n. 指挥家

- ⑥orchestra ['ɔ:kɪstrə] n. 管弦乐队
- ⑦hitherto [ihiðəˈtu:] ad. 迄今
- 经典搭配
- ①with no air of(没有……的架子)
- ②strike... as...(给某人以 ······ 印象)

As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some *Times* readers as faint praise.



功能注释:本句主干为 that seems likely to have struck...as faint praise,主语 that 承上指代。As 引导的状语中,a description of...与主语 that 同指,且其中嵌套一个 that 定语从句修饰 an orchestra,说明由有影响力的大音乐家挂帅是纽约爱乐乐团一直以来的惯例。

・语篇分析・

第二段介绍古典音乐界高度赞赏的主旋律之外"存有的疑虑"(Gilbert 不够知名)。关键词为: comparatively little known。

- ①句提出段落主旨:古典音乐界对任命感到意外的原因是 Gilbert 不够知名。转折词 however 将话题由上段古典音乐界的"强烈赞赏"转至本段"质疑之音"。 such a surprise 提取上段 sudden、has been the talk 及 For the most part 等暗含信息:这一任命不同寻常、令人意外,古典音乐界高度赞赏中夹杂些许疑虑。原因句式 One of the reasons why... is that... 直接指向其疑虑: Gilbert 相对不为人知。句中comparatively 语义内涵为: Gilbert 并非真的毫无名气,只是相对"纽约爱乐乐团(注:历史最悠久的乐团之一,位列美国五大交响乐团)音乐总监"之位不够出名。
 - ②③句例证古典音乐界这一疑虑。As a..., that seems likely to...表明两句间"述一评"逻辑。
- ②句再次引述 Tommasini 话语,侧重说明 Gilbert 的不够出名。递进强调词 Even 凸显本句和①句间 "提出观点一给出典型例证"的逻辑,并在句内设置矛盾、以凸显 Gilbert 的"不知名": who 引导的从句回应上段末句,强调 Tommasini 专门报上撰文对任命表示强烈支持; 主句则引原话指出 Tommasini 对 Gilbert 的评价相当低调——谦逊的、没有令人生畏神态的指挥家派头的音乐家。整句深层内涵: 就连如此支持任命的音乐评论家也只能说到这个份上,Gilbert 的不出名可想而知。

③句评论托马西尼话语,侧重传递古典音乐界的疑虑。 a description of the next music director 和主语 that 同指上句 Tommasini 话语。定语从句 that has hitherto been led by... 历数乐团历任总监、凸显其惯例"由极有影响力的大音乐家挂帅",设定评价背景、起到反衬效果。主句以 strike... as faint praise (strike sb as 意为"给某人以……印象";faint 意为"无力的,苍白的")将 Tommasini 话语置于这一背景之中进行评论:会让读者觉得是"牵强的赞美"(内涵逻辑:夸赞"历来由音乐大家挂帅的古老乐团的新任掌门"是"谦逊的、没有令人生畏的指挥家派头",这听起来不像是一种赞美,反而更像是对其声望、能力的怀疑)。

【深层解读】首两段虽明确了古典音乐界对任命的态度,但对于全篇行文明显存疑: Gilbert 哪方面的能力受到古典音乐界的高度青睐,使他们能够忽略其名气不足的劣势,强烈支持纽约爱乐乐团任命其为下任音乐总监? 预示后文作者本人评论中将解开这一悬疑。

,						18
	古	晒;	害怕	177	. 1	-\/
10.30	-	MESK 1	I'B A	J-1-		-14-

22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is	22. 托马西尼认为吉尔伯特是一位 艺术家。
[A] influential	[A] 有影响力的
[B] modest	[B] 谦逊的
[C] respectable	[C] 值得尊敬的
[D] talented	[D] 有才华的

[精准定位]第一段③句是 Tommasini 对任命 Gilbert 的反应,第二段②句是对 Gilbert 本人的评价, Tommasini 在该句称 Gilbert 为"谦逊的、没有令人生畏派头的指挥"。可见[B]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[B]是对第二段②句 an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him 的概括。

[A]对第二段①句反向干扰,将 Gilbert "相对不为人知"改为"非常有影响力/知名"。[C]对第二段②句反向干扰,将 Tommasini 认为 Gilbert "没有令人敬畏的派头"改为"令人尊敬的"。[D]既偷换第三段①句观点所有者又违背其本身内容,将"作者不知道 Gilbert 是否是一位伟大/有天赋的指挥"改为"Tommasini 认为 Gilbert 是一位有天赋的指挥"。

[技巧总结]本题考查"文中人物"就"事件人物某一具体方面的"看法。要求考生全面理解文中人物话语/观点,并进行区分归类,找到题目所问信息;然后进行归纳概括并加以推理。注意干扰项典型设置方式:利用否定句式反向干扰(将否定当作肯定)、将"其他人物观点或文章作者观点"当作"题干所考人物观点"。

具体看本题,首先可圈定前两段中关于 Tommasini 的所有内容(第一段③句,第二段②句),随后对信息进行区分:第一段③句是 Tommasini 就 Gilbert 任命的看法;第二段②句才是就 Gilbert 本人的看法,是解题的直接线索。但问题在于 unpretentious、formidable 较生僻,难以直接得知 Tommasini 观点。故转而借助 Even 一词理解到,②句是对①句"音乐界对任命感到吃惊,因为吉尔伯特相对不为人所知"的典型例证,「B]与文意一致。

☐ ① For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. ② To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions^①, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music. ③ All I have to do

就我而言,我压根儿不知道吉尔伯特是不是一位伟大的指挥,甚至算不算是个好指挥。诚然,他指挥了种类甚多的有趣的音乐作品,但是我不是非得动身前往艾弗里·费雪音乐厅或任何其他地方,才能听到有趣的交响乐。我所要做

is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

的仅仅是走到我的唱片架旁,或者打开电脑从 iTunes上下载更多的音乐录音。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①composition [ikpmpəˈzɪʃən] n. 音乐作品

● 经典搭配

①for one's part(就某人来说)

②a variety of(各种各样的)

③orchestral music(交响乐)

④boot up(装入操作系统,启动计算机)

・语篇分析・

第三至五段为第二部分,引入作者本人评论,对古典音乐界观点进行层层反驳。

第三段为作者首轮反驳:我不会因为"指挥能演奏种类甚多的有趣作品"而去音乐厅,因为我有"同样有趣且更丰富更便捷的"录音音乐。关键词为: not necessary for me to visit。

①句作者直接回应第二段所述古典音乐界疑虑:(你们担心 Gilbert 不够伟大,但)我并不知道、也不 关心它是否伟大。句首 For my part 将论述角度由上文的"古典音乐界"转至"作者本人(代表普通的古典音乐听众)",转入文章核心论证部分。I have no idea whether Gilbert is... or even... 照应第二段 comparatively little known,明确作者观点:指挥是否伟大并非问题关键。

②句作者暗中回应首段古典音乐界欢呼:(你们对 Gilbert 演奏有趣多样的作品的能力寄予厚望,但)我不必去音乐厅便可听到有趣的交响乐。句子借 To be sure... but...(诚然……但是……)构成"让步承认他人论据属实——转折提出自己不同看法(对方论点错误)"的逻辑。

前半句借 To be sure(固然,不能否认)暗中表明乐团及整个古典音乐界看重 Glibert 的原因:他指挥了种类甚多的有趣作品。an impressive variety、interesting 凸显吉尔伯特出类拔萃之处:作品非常有趣,且种类十分丰富。后半句借 but 转折提出作者反驳:但仅凭这点难以将我拉入音乐厅。it is not necessary for me to..., or anywhere else, to... 体现"完全不必要关系",interesting 复现形成"针锋相对之势":Gilbert 作品有趣又如何,我欣赏有趣的音乐完全不需要去任何一家音乐厅。注: Avery Fisher Hall 是纽约爱乐乐团的主场地。

③句作者进而明确原因:我另有他选——录音音乐不仅同样有趣,而且更丰富、更便捷。All I have to do is to go to...or boot up... and download...(all 意为"唯一")与②句 visit Avery Fisher Hall...形成对比,凸显录音音乐的"便捷"优势:我举手之间便可欣赏到有趣音乐(,何须正式着装、车马劳顿地去音乐厅)。

【深层解读】本段传达两重语义/观点:一、回应上两段,说明古典音乐界对"纽约爱乐乐团任命 Gilbert 为音乐总监"有此反应的原因:希望借 Gilbert"演奏有趣多样作品的能力"来振兴乐团,但又对其影响力存有疑虑。二、表明作者对该观点的反驳:你的厚望和疑虑均不得要领,普通音乐听众并不关心指挥是否伟大,也不会因其有趣多样的作品而走进音乐厅,因为我有"同样有趣、且更多样、更便捷"的录音音乐。

N ● Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and

那些回应称"音乐录音无法替代现场演奏"的音乐会忠实听众没有真正抓住核心问题。为了赢得艺术爱好者的时间、关注和金钱,古典音乐演奏家们仅必须与歌剧院、舞蹈团、剧团和博物馆展开竞争,而且还必须与20世纪伟大古典音乐家的演奏录音展开竞争。这些音乐录音价格低廉、随处可得、艺术品质大多比当今的现场演奏高很多;而且听众可

place of the listener's choosing. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the **institution** of the traditional classical concert.

以自主选择"消费"它们的时间和地点。 因此,这类音乐录音的普遍可得性已经导致(听)传统古典音乐会的习俗陷入危机。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

がないないない

- ①devoted [dɪ'vəʊtɪd] a. 挚爱的;忠诚的;全心全意的
- ②concertgoer ['kɒnsətɪgəuə] n. 音乐会常客
- ③substitute ['sʌbstɪtjuːt] n. 代替者;代替物
- ④instrumentalist [ɪɪnstrʊˈmentəlɪst] n. 乐器演奏家
- ⑤troupe [tru:p] n. 演出团,剧团,歌舞团

- ⑥institution [ˌɪɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən] n. 由来已久的习惯,制度
- 经典搭配
- ①live/recorded performance(现场/录音演奏)
- ②of one's choosing(自主选择)
- ③bring about(引起,导致)

・语篇分析・

第四段进行第二轮反驳:"录音音乐无法替代现场演奏"的看法错误,事实上录音已使传统的听音乐会习俗陷入危机。关键词为:①missing the point;②crisis。

- ①句承上引出音乐会忠实听众观点的还击(录音音乐无法取代现场演奏),并再次表明作者的反击(你们没有抓住核心问题)。 Devoted concertgoers who reply that... (devoted contertegoers "忠实的音乐会听众"与上段的 I"我,代表'选择录音的普通音乐爱好者'"相对)引出音乐会忠实听众对上段观点的还击:录音音乐无法替代。 missing the point 则是作者的再次驳回,且预示下文:说明"核心问题"所指。
- ②③④句论证①句观点,揭示核心问题:音乐录音已经使传统的古典音乐会习俗陷入危机。三句以the recorded performances... These recordings... such recordings 衔接,回应①句 recordings.
- ②句指出古典音乐乐团面临的最大竞争: 20 世纪伟大古典音乐家的演奏录音。本句颠倒语序,不仅将For介词结构放在句首凸显古典音乐面临全方位、多角度的争夺; 更将 but also... 置于句尾, 辅助 not only... but also... 的递进逻辑(这一结构表面并列,实则语义递进,强调重点在于 but also 之后内容), 凸显最重要语义信息: 20 世纪伟大古典音乐家的演奏录音。
- ③句进而解释②句:为什么这些录音是最具威胁的竞争对手? 句子以 These recordings are... and very often...; moreover, they...形成递进之势,逐级展示 20 世纪录音音乐的各项优势:第一重(cheap, available everywhere)从录音音乐众所周知的优点入手; 第二重(much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances)还击①句音乐会忠实听众观点(recordings are no substitute for live performance); 第三重(can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing)回应上段,指出录音音乐最大的竞争力:任何时间任何地点均可"消费"。
- ④句总结意群,回应首句,揭示"核心问题"所指:这些音乐录音已使传统的听音乐会习俗陷入危机。句子以 has thus brought about 形成因果逻辑: The widespread availability of such recordings 表明"因",概述③句提到的录音音乐种种优势; a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert (institution 此处意为"风俗,惯例") 述出"果",明确首句 the point 所指:传统的古典音乐习俗已经陷入危机(即:现场音乐会已经完全失去了立足之基)。

【深层解读】第三、四段均为典型的驳论段落,不仅涉及两种观点的对立(本文作者观点 VS 音乐会忠实听众观点);还涉及两种事物多层面的比较/对比(录音音乐 VS 现场演奏)。阅读的主要任务也就随之包括两项:1)辨别观点(哪是作者观点,哪是音乐会忠实听众观点);2)识别对比具体信息(具体关注点在哪儿——是两种音乐形式的质量、成本?还是可及性、多样性?对比结论如何——到底谁优谁劣)。

• 真题精解 •

23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers	23. 作者认为音乐会忠实听众。
[A] ignore the expenses of live performances	[A] 忽视了现场演奏的成本
[B] reject most kinds of recorded performances	[B] 抵制大多数种类的演奏录音
[C] exaggerate the variety of live performances	[C] 夸大了现场演奏的种类
[D] overestimate the value of live performances	[D] 高估了现场演奏的价值

[精准定位] 第四段首先指出音乐会忠实听众认为录音无法取代现场演奏,作者对此评价为"没有抓住核心问题"。随后具体说明:音乐录音相对现场演奏更具优势,这些优势已经给古典音乐乐团带来危机。可见,作者认为音乐会忠实听众高估了现场演奏的价值,[D]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[D]是对第四段 missing the point 在文中具体含义的正确理解,是对②③④句主要内容的概括。

[A]利用②句 the time, attention, and money 设置干扰词 expenses,但"时间、关注和金钱"是各方竞争争夺的对象,而非指"现场演奏的成本"。[B]、[C]利用②句 not only... but also... 设置干扰,但这罗列的是"古典音乐现场演奏的多个竞争对手",而非是说明"现场演出"或"演奏录音"形式多样。且 reject和 exaggerate 无从得知。

[技巧总结]本题就第四段内容考查"作者对文中人物观点的看法",需整体把握段落信息。作者提及他人观点的目的分为两种:一、通过批驳对方观点表明自己观点,二、援引对方观点支持自己观点。解题时需要根据句子特征以及逻辑关系词划分段落结构,识别解题的主要线索和次要线索。

如解答本题时,首先可根据首句 missing the point 的高度概括性(及随后各句的细节性)以及段中主要逻辑词 thus(语用功能为"概括前文,述出结果")判断段落论证结构(①句提出主旨,②③④句具体论证),从而将主要关注点放在首句,并根据 missing the point 语义判断作者对音乐会忠实听众的看法持"驳斥"态度,即:作者认为"音乐录音可以取代现场演奏",确定答案为[D]。

24. According to the text, which of the following is true	24. 根据文章,以下哪一项是有关音乐录音的
of recordings?	正确说法?
[A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.	[A] 它们的品质通常次于现场音乐会。
[B] They are easily accessible to the general public.	[B] 它们很容易为大众所获得。
[C] They help improve the quality of music.	[C] 它们有助于提高音乐的品质。
[D] They have only covered masterpieces.	[D] 它们只涵盖了杰出的音乐作品。

[精准定位] 第四段③句指出音乐录音的优势:价格低廉、随处可得、艺术品质大多较高,可自主选择"消费"时间和地点,④句将上述优点概括为这类录音的普遍可得性(widespread availability)。故[B]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[B]义同④句 widespread availability,概括了③句 cheap, available everywhere...can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing。

[A]与第四段③句"音乐录音的艺术品质往往比当今的现场演奏高很多"完全相悖。[C]篡改扭曲第四段③句"音乐录音比当今很多现场演奏的品质高"。[D]对第四段②句 great classical musicians of the 20th century 断章取义,文中提到"20世纪伟大古典音乐家的演奏录音",并不能说明演奏录音"只涵盖了这一部分作品"。

[技巧总结] 本题考查考生分析长难句、把握具体信息的能力,需要得出其中正确关系(注:第三段内容和这一长难句信息紧密相关,对于解题有很大帮助)。

具体来看,正确项[B]概括直接考点③句比较结论,且符合第三段信息(间接考点)。而错误项[A] 颠倒比较结果,[C]扭曲具体信息,[D]缩小比较对象范围。若借助上题(考查对本段的宏观把握能力)确认"作者认为音乐录音并非不如现场演奏",则会大大降低解答本题的难度并提高正确选择的可能。

One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. ② Gilbert's own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly" different, more vibrant organization." ③ But what will be the nature of that difference? ④ Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. ⑤ If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract. [419 words]

对于古典音乐演奏者而言,一种可能的 应对措施就是去演奏还没有录制的有吸引力的新音乐作品。吉尔伯特本人对新音乐 的兴趣众所周知:古典音乐评论家亚历克斯 · 罗斯称其为一个有能力将纽约爱乐乐团 转变为"显著不同的、更具活力的团体"的人。但那种不同的本质将会是什么呢?仅仅扩充乐团的演奏总曲目是不够的。如果吉尔伯特和纽约爱乐乐团想要获得成功,他们必须首先改变"美国最古老的交响乐团"和"其希望吸引的新听众"之间的关系。

• 词汇注释与难句分析

- ①markedly ['ma:kidli] ad. 显著地,明显地
- ②**repertoire** ['repətwa:] *n*. (剧团、表演者的)全部曲目/节目

● 经典搭配

- ①be capable of(具备能力)
- ②expand the orchestra's repertoire(增加表演曲目)

・语篇分析・

第五段为最终一轮反驳:仅靠 Gilbert 对新音乐的兴趣难以振兴乐团,若不改变"古老乐团"和"新听众"之间关系,一切皆枉然。关键词为:①will not be enough;②change the relationship。

- ①②句明确古典音乐界欢呼所基于的思路:借 Glibert 对新音乐的兴趣带乐团/古典音乐走出危机。 new music 复现衔接两句、凸显关注点。
- ①**句承上段"危机",为古典乐团指出一种"可能对策":演奏新音**乐作品。主语 One possible response 省略承接上段,提出应对"传统听音乐会习俗陷入危机"的一种假定措施。表语以 attractive、new music、that is not yet available on record 提出"貌似对症下药"之策:既然危机来自 20 世纪音乐大家的录音音乐,那就演奏有吸引力的、未录制的新音乐。注: classical performers 为团体概念,指各古典音乐乐团。
 - ②句明确指出古典音乐界的欢呼便是基于上述思路。冒号前后为"引证解释十语义递进"逻辑。

冒号前回应上句 to program attractive new music...,具体到吉尔伯特本人在新音乐方面的兴趣, widely noted 则表明吉尔伯特这一兴趣得到了广泛关注。冒号后在其前内容基础上、借评论家 Alex Ross 之口道出古典音乐界的希冀(即:正面明确开篇古典音乐界高度认同吉尔伯特任命的原因): markedly different (markedly 意为"显著的)、more vibrant(vibrant 意为"充满活力的,令人兴奋的")针对乐团深陷危机的现状,凸显古典音乐界对吉尔伯特的厚望:以其对新音乐的兴趣、扩展乐团曲目,使乐团成为显著不同、具有活力的团体。

- ③④句转而(But)对这一看似合理的措施提出强烈质疑:仅凭吉尔伯特对新音乐的兴趣无法振兴乐团。
- ③**句首先对上述思路进行质疑**。 what will be the nature of that difference? (that difference 浅层回指代上句 markedly different,深层概括①②句内容)以强烈语气质疑上述观点:即便吉尔伯特以其对新音乐的兴趣,扩展了乐团曲目,使的乐团自身更具活力,那又如何?(即:那一变化并未触及问题根本)。
- ④句进而明确作者观点: 仅凭扩展乐团曲目不能带乐团走出危机。 expanding the orchestra's repertoire 暗合①②句思路以及③句 that difference 内涵。 Merely... will not be enough 指出该方法不能带乐团走出危机。
- ⑤句收束全文、指出古典音乐的真正出路:改变和新听众之间的关系。If... they must first...以强因果关系传递乐团走出困境的根本思路。从句以 If... are to succeed 紧承上句 Merely... will not be enough, 指向古典音乐界走出危机的真正出路。

主句以 must first 强调乐团必须首先要做的事情(即:不首先做到这一点,其他一切皆是枉然)。 America's oldest orchestra 和 the new audience (new 意为"现代的,不同于以往的")以强烈的新旧落差、凸显乐团危机的真正根源:古老乐团和现代观众之间已产生巨大鸿沟(暗中回应第三、四段所揭示现实:现今的音乐爱好者已完全不同于以往,他们看重便捷可得性、选择多样性,他们是在"消费"而不是"膜拜"音乐;听古典音乐会作为传统习俗已经陷入危机),即:新听众根本不愿走进音乐厅,即便丰富曲目也是枉然。 change the relationship 则指明解决之道:乐团必须与新型听众交流、跨越鸿沟、将其吸引至音乐厅(言外之意:只有在此基础之上,新音乐才有可能发挥效用)。

【深层解读】本文论证结构典型,通篇形成环环相扣、层层反驳的链条(表面反驳古典音乐界对任命的反响,实际质疑吉尔伯特在振兴乐团中的作用):第一、二段介绍古典音乐界对吉尔伯特任命的反响——第三段为作者对此看法的反驳——第四段为音乐会听众对作者第三段观点的反驳,并以 missing the point 引出作者再次反驳:录音音乐已经使传统古典音乐会习俗陷入危机——第五段以 One possible response 引出古典音乐界针对上述危机的解决思路"借助吉尔伯特扩充曲目",且作者再次予以反驳:这并未触及问题根本,无力带乐团走出危机。

・真题精解・

25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the	25. 对于吉尔伯特在振兴纽约爱乐乐团中所起的
Philharmonic, the author feels	作用,作者感到。
[A] doubtful	[A] 怀疑
[B] enthusiastic	[B] 兴奋
[C] confident	[C] 有信心
[D] puzzled	[D] 困惑

[精准定位] 根据题干 revitalizing 定位到第五段。该段②句指出 Gilbert 在新音乐方面的能力受到音乐界的广泛认可,但③句随即以疑问句进行质疑,④句进而指出这一措施的局限性:仅仅扩充乐团的演奏曲目是远远不够的。可见作者对吉尔伯特能否振兴乐团持怀疑态度,[A]正确。

「命题解密」正确项「A]是对③句质疑及④句 will not be enough 指出的"局限性"的准确解读。

[B]源于开篇 "Hooray! At last!",但这是 Tommasini 的观点,是作者不认同的观点。[C]源于末段 capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly different, more vibrant organization",但是这是评论家 Alex Ross 观点,也是作者不赞同的观点。[D]对末段③句错误解读,将"疑问质疑"理解为"表达困惑"。

[技巧总结] 本题考查作者态度,表面是就文章末段设题,但实际考查的是对文章整体的把握。解答这类题目需要从文章结构、段间(句间)关系、词汇褒贬色彩多角度整体把握文章内容。切忌断章取义(只抓文中只言片语便确定选项)、张冠李戴(将他人的观点当作作者观点)。

具体看本题,单看第五段,该段以"提出可能措施——质疑该措施"表达了对"靠吉尔伯特振兴纽约爱乐乐团"的质疑,再看全篇,文章整体为"树靶(第一、二段)——批驳(第三、四、五段)",表面批驳"古典音乐界对任命的看法",实则在质疑吉尔伯特在振兴纽约爱乐乐团中的作用,故选[A]。

Text 2 高层管理人员正在纷纷裸辞



河 一.总体分析

本文摘自 Businessweek《商业周刊》2009 年 11 月 16 日一篇题为 Top Managers Are Quitting, Without a New Job(顶级经理人正在纷纷裸辞)的文章,主要采用例证法、引证法,就新现象"金融危机过后美国高端职场顶级经理人纷纷裸辞"做了原因及意义分析。

二.语篇分析及试题精解

Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight[®] up. ② Rather than cloaking[®] his exit in the usual vague[®] excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving "to pursue my goal of running a company." ③ Broadcasting[®] his ambition was "very much my decision," McGee says. ④ Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board[®] of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

利亚姆·麦基8月份辞去其作为美国银行总裁的职务时,他的解释出人意料地直率。他没有用常见的一些含糊其辞的借口来掩饰自己的离开,而是公开声明他离职是"为了追求我管理一家公司的目标"。麦基说,公布他的追求目标"完全是我自己的决定"。不出两周,麦基首次与哈特福德金融服务集团的董事会会谈,9月29日,该集团任命他为CEO兼董事长。

词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①straight [streit] a. 坦率的,直截了当的
- ②cloak [kləuk] v. 遮盖;掩盖
- ③vague [veig] a. 含糊的,不明确的
- ④ broadcast ['bro.dka:st] v. 公开宣布(信息等)
- ⑤board [bo:d] n. 董事会

⑥**impulsive** [ɪm'pʌlsɪv] a. 冲动造成的 (26 题)



● 经典搭配

- ①depart as(辞去……职务)
- ②come out (公开表明(同意或不同意))

・语篇分析・

第一段介绍事件:美国银行总裁 Liam McGee 辞职异常坦率,而后很快获得其理想中的职位。关键词为:①surprisingly straight up; ②pursue。

- ①②③句为评述视角,评价银行总裁 McGee 的离职情况。
- ①**句总评 McGee 的离职:直率得惊人。** as president of Bank of America、departed 分别表明"人物身份"及"事件":银行总裁→辞职; straight up 对事件进行评论,内含两层信息:一、离职直接,不绕弯子;二、坦陈自己离开的原因;该信息被副词 surprisingly 修饰,为下文具体说明"此举为何出人意料、不寻常"预留悬念。
 - ②③句具体介绍 McGee 的离职做法,说明"为何坦率得惊人"。
- ②句解释 McGee 的离职方式:并未遮掩,而是直陈原因——想实现自己的职业目标。取舍词 Rather than 强调 McGee 离职时主观意愿上的抉择:弃"模棱两可"选"直截了当",并借助 usual 强化了这一抉择的非传统性,解开①句 surprisingly 悬念。he came right out and said(come out 意为 to say publicly"公开说明";right 表示程度"完全地")以动态描写凸显 McGee 的直接坦率,与 cloaking、vague 所表现的高管惯常做法"闪烁其词,生怕被外界知道辞职及其原因"反差鲜明。
- ③**句引用 McGee** 原话强调其离职宣告的真实纯粹性。主语回指②句 McGee 行为,其中 broadcast 突出刻画 McGee 辞职的高调直白;此处 ambition 指具体的"抱负目标、夙愿",即②句"去管理一家公司"。
- ④句由评述视角切换至叙述视角,说明 McGee 离职后情况:很快便获得目标理想职位。Within two weeks 置于句首,突出反映 McGee 从辞职到获得心仪职位用时之短,不由让人推测其离职是有备而来,而 for the first time(首次接洽潜在雇主)则表明他实为裸辞,同时从侧面体现出 McGee"昭告"式离职方式的积极意义:第一时间获得外界雇主的关注; named him CEO and chairman 符合 McGee 职业夙愿。

【深层解读】从段落中反复出现的同义不同形的词语表达中窥视作者用意。①句 departed 虽与exit, leaving 同义,均表示"离职",但 depart 含有"离开某地,开启新航程"的意味,因而从文章一开始就暗示 McGee 离职态度积极,皆因有更好的职业追求。②句 excuses 与①句 explanation 看似同义,却蕴藏不同的情感色彩, excuses 语带贬义,而 explanation 偏中性,以 explanation 说明 McGee 离职特例,以 excuses 描述高管离职惯例,深层暗示作者赞赏"McGee 现行做法",由此奠定全文正向的情感基调。

• 直题精解 •

26. When McGee announced his departure, his	s 26. 麦基宣布离职时,对其方式的最佳描述为
manner can best be described as being	o
[A] arrogant	[A] 傲慢的
[B] frank	[B] 坦率的
[C] self-centered	[C] 以自我为中心的
[D] impulsive	[D] 冲动的

[精准定位]首段前三句对麦基离职的说辞进行评价:令人吃惊的坦率直接、与人们(此处尤指高管)通常做法不同的是,麦基直截了当表明自己辞职的理由,且将该理由公之于众,可见麦基辞职时的态度为坦率的,「B]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[B]是对文中 straight up、Rather than cloaking... came right out and say、broadcasting 等词所展现的"直白、直截了当"的高度概括。

[A]和[C]分别从③句 broadcasting his ambition 以及 was very much my decision 主观臆断出麦基"傲慢"和"以自我为中心",但文中此处意不在批评麦基为人,而在于强调其"行事方式(离职)相当坦率"。[D]从①句 surprisingly 和②句 came right out and said 主观推出麦基离职是"冲动"使然,而文中②句 to pursue...明确表明其职业目标:管理一家公司。

[技巧总结]针对某特殊事例的开篇,命题人有时设计写作目的题,考查对文章宏观把握(近年来这类题相对较少);有时考查事件细节,如"事件或现象发生的原因(背景)"、"人物具体行为、态度、观点",看似与主题关联不大,但切记开篇事例实际扮演"引子"角色,用于引出全文主题,细节奠定全文基调。

如本题,解题时首先要"本本主义":紧抓段中情感态度词来甄别选项,切忌通过个别词汇衍生主观意志;随后再"高屋建瓴",文章读完后,返回来考虑选项体现的情感基调是否与全文主题基调一致。[A][C][D]均"贬义",而全文无意批判高管行事作风,而是强调"高管辞职、裸辞不像过去被认为是不光彩,如今正成为一种被认可的趋势",这与"麦基离职时直言相告,不再讳莫如深"所体现的情感基调吻合。

gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. 2 It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

麦基说,没有找好下家就辞职,给了他时间认真思考自己想要管理什么样的公司。这也向外界明确传递了他的志向所在。不过这么做的不仅仅只有麦基一个人。最近几周,雅芳公司和美国运通公司的二把手以他们在期冀 CEO 职位为由辞职了。当董事会迫于股东压力仔细审查继任计划时,那些未得到首肯的高少和审证想换份工作。动荡不安的商业环境也使得高级经理人谨防让含糊其辞的声明损毁自己的声誉。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 · 🔌

- ①aspiration [iæspi'reifən] n. 渴望,抱负,志向
- ②executive [ɪgˈzekjʊtɪv] n. 高管
- ③scrutinize ['skrutinaiz] v. 仔细查看;认真检查
- ④succession [sək'sefən] n. 继承,继任,继承权
- ⑤turbulent ['tɜːbjʊlənt] a. 动荡的;动乱的
- ⑥cautious ['kɔ:ʃəs] a. 小心的; 谨慎的
- ②pronouncement [prəˈnaʊnsmənt] n. 声明,公告,宣告
- ® cloud 「klaud」v. 使模糊;给······蒙上阴影



● 经典搭配

①reflect on(认真思考)

- (②succession plans(继任计划,接班人的培训计划)
 - ③get the nod(得到点头认可)

・语篇分析・

第二、三段引出"高管裸辞"这一职场新近潮流并分析现象原因。

第二段通过 McGee 以及几个类似例子说明"高管裸辞"的内在原因。关键词为:①reflect on;② massage;③isn't alone。

- ①②句利用第三人称转述(says...)展示 McGee 高调裸辞的原因。
- ①句为"裸辞"原因:有时间深入思考未来职业规划。 leaving without a position lined up(其中 line sth up/line up sth 意为"安排好某事")概括首段 departed/exit/leaving... talking for the first time...所蕴藏文意"未找到新工作就辞职,即裸辞"; gave him time to reflect on...反映 McGee 眼中裸辞的好处:能够深入思考具体的职业目标。该句也从侧面表明 McGee 裸辞并非冲动之举,而是深思熟虑的结果。
- ②句为"高调"原因:职业抱负为外界所知晓,有更多职业机会。 sent a clear message... about his aspirations 呼应首段②③句 came right out and said...、broadcasting his ambition,复现 McGee(高管)离职原因:追求自身职业目标,其中 clear 以其褒义色彩进一步反映 McGee 眼中高调的好处:能尽早被适合自己的雇主所"发掘"。
- ③句过渡,将讨论对象由单一事例上升到普遍现象。isn't alone 由个例引出普遍现象:许多高管和McGee一样,为更好的职业前景而选择裸辞;句首 And 意为"还有,不过",用于表示对上文的补充。
 - ④⑤⑥句以实例说明"高管为更高职业目标而高调裸辞"这一普遍现象。
- ④句首先以"雅芳、美国运通公司高管为追求更高的职业抱负而高调裸辞"例证说明。 句中两位高管离职情形与 McGee 如出一辙:直白而又高调——主动辞去职位,高调解释离职原因; looking for 除表示"努力寻找"之外,更含有 to hope for sth"期望、期待"的意味。
- ⑤句进而以"一些高管因晋升无望而裸辞"进行说明。句子通过句首 As(既表"同时",又暗含"因果逻辑")和句中 in response to(作为对……的反应),呈现出三方角色(boards、shareholder、executives)及其各自行为(scrutinize、pressure、move on)间环环相扣的因果关联:为应对股东施压→董事会不得不细审继任计划(详见"注释补充")→某些未获董事会通过的高管会选择裸辞;who don't get the nod(其中 get the nod 意为"被选中")非常形象地圈定选择辞职的高管:未经董事会点头之许,晋升渺茫。句中 move on 意为"变换工作(即跳槽)",该短语深层上还含有"长进、向前发展"的语义,进一步凸显高管离职原因:不想安于现状,而是要在职业发展道路上更进一步。
- ⑥句以"一些高管因商业环境不稳定而高调离职"进行说明。使役动词 has 表明"商业环境不稳"与"高管高调离职"的因果关联; turbulent 指"充满变数、混乱", 再结合 vague pronouncements(与首段 vague excuses 同指"含糊不清的离职声明")以及 cloud their reputation(cloud 意为"破坏,给……蒙上阴影")可以深入明确这一因果关联:整体商业环境动荡不稳,离职声明闪烁其词很容易被外界误以为是"因能力不济而遭辞退", 而对外高调声明更利于保全声誉。

【深层解读】反复出现的内容是潜在命题点。段中出现多种潜含因果逻辑的表达(如 gave him time to reflect on..., with the explanation that..., (who don't get the nod) also may wish to..., also has... cautious of...等),均指向高管高调离职/裸辞的原因;而反复强调的重点就是命题人的着眼点。

・真题精解・

27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives'	的驱使。			
quitting may be spurred by	的驱使。			
[A] their expectation of better financial status	[A] 他们对更佳财务状况的期望			
[B] their need to reflect on their private life	[B] 他们想认真思考个人生活的需求			

[C] their strained relations with the boards	[C] 他们与董事会的紧张关系
[D] their pursuit of new career goals	[D] 他们对全新职业目标的追求

[精准定位]第二段主要分析了高管裸辞的原因:麦基裸辞为了实现"管理一家公司"的职业目标,雅 芳公司和美国运通公司二号高管为追求 CEO 职位而辞职,还有一些高管因继任计划未获董事会首肯而希望换份工作进一步发展。归纳便是:高管裸辞主要由于想要"追求新的职业目标",[D]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[D]是对第一段②句 to pursue my goal of running a company、第二段④句 looking for a CEO post 的高度概括。

[A]从⑥句 a turbulent business environment 和④句 looking for a CEO post 等片段信息中臆断出 "高管的经济收入因糟糕的商业环境而下滑,希望通过寻求 CEO 职位来改善",但段中未提及他们是因为追求财富而辞职。[B]将①句 to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run 偷换为"思考个人生活"。[C]对⑤句 in response to shareholder pressure 断章取义,文中此处指"董事会囿于股东压力,因而审查高管继任计划,致使一些高管无法获得首肯通过,从而选择辞职"。而非"高管因为与董事会关系紧张而辞职"。

[技巧总结] 因果细节是最常考的事实细节。这类题目的题干中通常会出现因果关系词,最常用的是 the reason, because of, because, in that, as a result of, be responsible for, due to, owing to, thanks to,本题使用了非显性的因果关系词 be spurred by。

第二段借助 with the explanation that...、who don't get the nod also may wish to... 这类隐形因果表达明确了高管辞职的原因。此外还可以通过本段重点信息③句得知麦基高调裸辞并非个例,再结合首段②句 said he was leaving "to pursue my goal of running a company"可推知[D]正确。

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

随着经济复苏初现企稳迹象,副总们也许会更愿意在没有找到新工作的情况下就辞职。利伯伦研究公司的数据显示,由于焦虑的董事会紧抓现有领导不放,第三季度的 CEO 人事变动率相较去年下降了 23%。随着经济好转,对于胸怀抱负的领导者来说将会有很多机会。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①turnover ['tɜːnɪəʊvə] n. 人事变更率;人员调整率
- ②abound [ə'baʊnd] v. 大量存在
- 经典搭配

- ①take hold(开始完全控制,变得十分强大)
- ②deputy chiefs (副总裁,二把手)
- ③pick up(恢复,改善)

语篇分析·

第三段分析高管裸辞现象产生的外部原因(社会环境)。关键词为:recovery。

①句表明高管裸辞的外在刺激因素:经济局势好转。be more willing to... 凸显今昔不同经济环境下高管裸辞的心态:不稳时(为保全声誉而)谨慎为之 VS 企稳后可能更愿意为之,侧面表明这一现象会随经济好转而变得更加普遍。句中习语 take hold 既可以表示"扎根、建立",还含有"用力抓住、控制"之意,句中一方面说明经济正在企稳向好,另一方面暗示经济局势对高管离职产生的巨大影响;比喻表达make the jump without a net(其中 net 也常常用作 safety net,本指"网罩、保护措施",此处喻指"备选工作职位")同义替换上段 leaving without a position lined up,凸显高管率性而为的同时,又暗示其有风险,为后文论述埋下伏笔。

②③句对①句内容进行正反两方面论证。

- ②句从反面论证,通过季度同比数据说明经济不稳期间 CEO 人事变动率大幅下降。nervous("焦虑的,惶恐的")、stuck with("紧跟,不离开")形象说明经济萧条时期董事会生怕管理层人事变动的惶恐状态,反衬经济复苏之际董事会也有更多选择余地,有雄心的高管从而能有更多机会裸辞。但同时注意:句中 stuck with 是 stick with 的过去式,但该短语也可作形容词,意为"摆脱不了,甩不掉",文中一定程度上含有此意,暗示经济萧条时期董事会的两难境地:担心高管离职,但同时又无奈于不得不留用一些能力不济的高管(不好也比没有强)。
- ③句从正面论证,以"展望"方式表明经济好转下跳槽机会更多。abound 突出跳槽机会之多; aspiring(有抱负的)用以修饰 leaders,复现上段②句 aspirations,特指"像 McGee 一样追求更高职业目标的高管",重现上文高管裸辞的内在原因:追求个人职业目标。pick up 呼应①句 take hold。

【深层解读】段中①②③句各带一个 As 从句,但语用不同。其中①③句 As 从句既引出"时间",用以引出新的情境:经济复苏时,又暗表"因果逻辑",说明经济环境对高管辞职情况的影响;②句 as 仅表原因,用以说明经济萧条时 CEO 人事变动率下降的原因:董事会惶惶不安,紧抓现有领导者不放。

look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first."

辞去高级职位以期冀更好职位这样的决定不符合惯例。多年来,高管和猎头们都一直遵从这样一条规则:最具吸引力的 CEO 候选人是那些必须被挖来的人。科恩/费里(猎头)公司资深合伙人丹尼斯·凯里说:"我所做的招聘中,想不起有哪一次董事会没有要求我首先考虑在任的CEO"。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ① headhunter ['hedihʌntə] n. 猎头
- ②instruct [ɪn'strʌkt] v. 指示;命令
- ③sitting ['sɪtɪŋ] a. 现任的

⑤ 经典搭配

- ①adhere to(坚持,墨守,遵从)
- ②attend to (处理;对付;照料;关怀)(28 题)

・语篇分析・

第四至六段评价现象,"追昔抚今"说明现象的意义:折射出高端职场规则的变化。

第四段"追昔":以前高管裸辞并不常见。关键词为:unconventional。

- ① **句直接亮出作者观点:高管"裸辞"并非传统做法**。 to quit a senior position to look for a better one 高度概括上文所述现象:高管纷纷裸辞以追求更高的职业目标; unconventional 常用以表示"肯定"的语义色彩,表示某一行事方式,文中即"高管裸辞",非比寻常、不落俗套,预示下文会就传统行事方式做介绍。
 - ②③句通过"介绍高端职场招聘传统('挖人')"迂回证明①句。
- ②向直指过去高管招聘规则:顶尖 CEO 人选必须是挖来的。For years 与完成时态 have... 相连,一方面凸显该规则对高端职位市场的久远影响:多年来,无论应聘者(高管)还是招聘者(猎头)都坚决执行,即前者不会裸辞,后者关注点总是在位的高管;另一方面暗示如今已变,侧面表明本段扮演"让步"角色:退而介绍过去情况,以进一步论述当前现象。adhere to 通常用于说明对"硬性规则"的严格遵守,文中强调这一惯例(虽非强制性规定,但)根深蒂固,不易动摇。must 突出其必要性和绝对意义; poach 为生解词,意为"盗用,挖走(其他机构的成员或顾客)"。
- ③句引用某猎头原话说明②句:董事会要求每场招聘必须从现职 CEO 中挖人。双重否定(not...a single search...has not)突出肯定意味,强调"只挖在职高管"不只是猎头想法,而且是董事会要求的一贯做法;sitting("任职,担任")以其分词形态照应②句被动态 be poached,进一步说明"挖别家的墙角"是

CEO聘用的历来原则。

【深层解读】本段首句主语概括前文所表明的现象,即文章主题:高管们为了更好的职业追求而辞职;而 is unconventional 为评判性内容,由此推测本句为分水岭,从本句开始,下文将就"过去惯例"展开说明;其后②③句的关键词 For years..., have adhered to...、I can't think of a single search...印证了这一点,

・真题精解・』

28. The word "poached" (Paragraph 4) most	28. 第四段第三行中 poached 一词的含义最有可
probably means	能是。
[A] approved of	[A] 被认可
[B] attended to	[B] 被关注
[C] hunted for	[C] 被寻找
[D] guarded against	[D] 被提防

[精准定位]被考词所在句上文(①句)点出段落要点:为寻找更好职位而辞掉高级职位,这不符合惯例;所在句(②句)解释道:多年来,高管和猎头们都遵循这样的规则:最有吸引力的 CEO 是那些……;下文(③句)引证招聘者之言说明:每一次人才搜寻工作,董事会都会要他从在任 CEO 中物色。纵观选项,唯有[C]"寻找"符合上下文所透露的语义:人才搜寻。

「命题解密」正确项[C]同义替换段内 look for, search, look at,与 headhunters(猎头)语域相近。

[A]偷换了②③两句语境,③句 can't think of... where a board has not instructed me to...文意重点在于"猎头挖人之举符合董事会授意",不在于说"优秀的 CEO 都是被认可的"。[B]在②句 the ones who must be poached 和 the most attractive CEO 之间机械地划上等号,衍生出"被留心、关注的"之意。[D]反向曲解文中 search, look at, headhunt 等所传达的"被猎取,被搜寻"这一语义。

[技巧总结] poach 是超纲词, 也是第四段的主题关键词。阅读中, 生词是可猜测的。每篇文章中都存在上下文线索和语言的冗余, 最常见的有: 句子逻辑、词语的搭配、解释、同位语、举例、近义反义词复现。

理解 poach 需要到上下文中寻找线索。首先,从句间语义逻辑人手。①②句是对比关系。①句为非传统做法:高管主动辞职去寻求更高职位;②句为传统做法:(优秀)CEO 人选必须是被 poached 的。②③句是解释关系。③句进一步解释②句的传统招聘规则:董事会授意猎头公司从其他公司现任 CEO中物色人选。综上可知,传统规则是 CEO 被猎头从其他公司挖过来。其次,从词语搭配判断。与 poach构成动宾关系的是 CEO candidates,③句中与 CEO 搭配的是 search 和 look at,只有[C]符合搭配要求。

V 1 Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly. 2 Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. 3 It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. 4 Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. 5 He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

那些还没有找到(新)工作就跳槽的人并不总是能够快速谋得高位。10年前,艾伦·马拉姆以纯果乐公司领导人身份离职,说她想成为一名CEO;一年后她才成为一家小型网络商品交易所的头头。2005年,罗伯特·维伦斯塔德怀揣着成为一名CEO的雄心离开了花旗集团;三年后他才总算在一家大型金融机构担任了这一职务。

・语篇分析・

第五段借"例证裸辞的风险性"侧面解释这一现象过去不常见的原因。关键词为: haven't always landed in top positions quickly。

①句转承上文指出(以往)高管裸辞的风险性:未必总能快速找到理想工作。haven't always landed in top positions quickly 与开篇所述事例 within two weeks... named him CEO and chairman 暗合,暗示裸辞者不是人人都像 McGee 一样能快速获得理想职位。jumped"跳"(后接 without a job 喻指"跳槽")与

landed in"着陆"(此处用其特定含义"成功得到,赢得,捞到[尤指许多人想得到的工作]")相连,"一起一落"之间形象道出了高管裸辞的可能后果:不是都能迅速觅得理想工作,实现个人职业目标。

- ②③句和④⑤句分别列举两个大公司高管裸辞后的情况来说明①句。
- ②③句为例证一:10 年前纯果乐公司一位高管离职后,一年后才成为某小型交易所头头。quit as chief of Tropicana 与 became head of a tiny company 对比鲜明:离职前为世界著名公司的领导,最终却委身于小型不知名公司的所谓"首脑";句中 chief 指"领导人、高管",head 则与 CEO 相关,表示"一把手",这样看来,Marram 似乎实现了其"成为 CEO"的职业梦想,但"后置成分 of a tiny..."以及"时间状语 It was a year before...(一年后才……)"又暗中传达了作者的反讽意味:裸辞的结果很可能是得不偿失。
- ④⑤句为例证二:2005 年花旗银行一位高管离职后,三年后才成为某金融机构 CEO。left Citigroup 与 took that post (=CEO) at a major financial institution 形成对比,看似 Willumstad 实现了职业夙愿(to be a CEO);却以 finally... three years later(三年后才终于……)这一时间差大大削弱其所取得的进步。

【深层解读】阅读要有"大局"意识。本段表面在补充说明"高管裸辞的风险",而由"两个例子皆为多年前情况"推理可知,文中实际在解释这一现象过去并不常见的原因,这样作者从开始到本段的论述就变得异常清晰:提出新现象(前两段)→分析新现象原因(第三段)→回顾旧情况(第四段)→分析旧情况原因(第五段)。

Many recruiters[©] say the old disgrace[©] is fading for top performers. 2 The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. 3 The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted, says one headhunter. 4 The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long. 447 words

许多招聘人员表示,过去对高级职员而言的不光彩正在淡去。金融危机已经使得暂时赋闲在家或者辞去糟糕的工作变得更易接受。"传统规则是固守现任岗位更保险,但是,这种规则已经被彻底颠覆了。"某位猎头说道,"受害最深的恰恰是那些待得太久的人。"

· 词汇注释与难句分析。

①recruiter [rɪˈkruːtə] n. 招聘人员

《 ②disgrace [dis greis] n. 丢脸,耻辱

・语篇分析・

第六段"抚今",总结收篇:高端职场传统规则(不挪窝更保险)已被彻底颠覆,新规则(裸辞)已然建立。关键词为 fundamentally inverted。

①句引用招聘者之言指出:"高管裸辞(待业)不光彩"这一旧观念在淡化。Many recruiters say(许多招聘者表示……)侧面反映"高管裸辞如今成为高端职场的普遍现象(,故招聘者已见惯不怪)"; is fading 以现在进行时态展现事件的发展现状:人们已经转变看法,不再认为"高管裸辞"有失颜面;反而言之,人们对它的接受度越来越高了。

②③④句进而解释说明原因。

②句转述许多招聘者观点说明原因之一:金融危机使"暂时失业"或"辞去不好工作"更容易接受。 to be between jobs or to leave a bad one(其中 between jobs 表示"暂时失业(的区间段)")实质明确了 the old disgrace 的具体所指:"(高管)裸辞(没工作)"。 more acceptable("(社会上)认同的,认可的")照应 is fading,以"裸辞的更加可接受"来反衬"裸辞不光彩这一旧习在消逝"; made("致使,引得")体现因果关联,表明句中内在逻辑:过去,人们认为"高管裸辞后不能快速找到理想工作"很丢面子;金融危机时期,裸辞者暂时性找不到工作能够理解,毕竟机会有限(it 为形式宾语,to be between jobs or to leave a bad one 为真正宾语,代指"高管裸辞");如今,随着经济形势的好转,裸辞高管的工作机会很多,"待业"只是暂时,这更没什么丢人的,由此呼应第三段经济环境对高管裸辞的影响;随着经济复苏,高管裸辞现象会更为普遍。

- ③④句引用某猎头原话说明原因之二:传统观念"不挪窝更保险"已逆转为"待得越久损失越大"。
- ③句概括如今形势:"待得越久越安全"这一传统规则已被颠覆。The traditional rule 和 fundamentally inverted 分别照应①句 the old grace 和 is fading,通过指出"传统规则的彻底颠覆"反向说 明"旧式不光彩的消逝"。程度副词 fundamentally (意为 completely)修饰 inverted("使颠倒"),充分强调 新旧规则的根本对立,暗示新规则已然竖立:高管跳槽也许有更好的职业前景。
- ④句补充说明如今形势:待得越久伤害越大。who've been hurt the worst 对仗 who've stayed too long,充分展示了"原地久留"对"职业发展"的限制甚至负面影响。

【深层解读】本段③④句对比了"传统规则(固守岗位更保险)VS当前认识(待得越久越危险)",很 容易认为作者不看好"坚守岗位的高管",向他们提出"跳槽"的建议,以避免更大的损失或负面影响;但 细想一下不难判断,大报文章的作者不可能以"鼓励高管跳槽"为写作目的;同时,③④句紧随②句而来, 其牵涉的背景是"经济情况堪忧、工作不甚理想",由此可知,作者末段并非无端鼓励跳槽,更多是在对 "(经济不景气情况下)高管为实现职业抱负而跳槽",也即全文聚焦现象的总结,说明其未来走势;职场 传统规则已打破,"裸辞"这一新潮流已形成;而作者对这一现象显然持"理解、支持"的态度。

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that	29. 从最后一段可推知。
[A] top performers used to cling to their posts	[A] 高级职员们过去一向坚守其职
[B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated	[B] 高级职员们的忠诚正变得不合时宜
[C] top performers care more about reputations	[C] 高级职员们更关注名声
[D] it's safer to stick to the traditional rules	[D] 坚守传统规则更安全

[精准定位]末段③句指出高端职场传统规则:不挪窝更保险,原地不动最安全;换而言之,过去高级 职员们常常坚守其职。[A]为正确选项。

[命题解密] 正确项[A] 是③句第一个分句的同义改写, used to 对应 The traditional rule, cling to their posts 对应 stay where you are。

[B]把③句 stay where you are 等同于 loyalty,从文中"过去的固守原地不动其实伤害更大,裸辞兴 起"错误得出"忠诚已经过时"的结论,但"待在原处(一直不跳槽)"未必就"忠诚"。[C]从①句 the old disgrace is fading for top performers 反推出"高级职员历来非常关注名声",但选项为一般现在时,不符合 文中"过去会认为裸辞后的待业状态有失身份,而现在已改变"的语义逻辑。[D]把③句 The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are 偷换成泛化的"坚守传统规则更安全"(注意选项中 traditional rules 为复数形式,泛指一切传统规则);其次从文中来看,传统规则已被颠覆,暗示其"不再安全"。

[技巧总结] 段落推断题要求考生体味段中的"言外之意"。解答此类题首先要建立在理解字面含义 的基础上,推测作者未明说但又意欲表达的含义。要尽可能与作者达成"共识"。

如本题,②句说金融危机使(高级职员们)暂时失业或辞去糟糕工作变得更可接受了;换言之,高级 职员过去往往不能接受裸辞,宁肯固守岗位;同时,③句说传统的职场规则是待在原来的岗位上更安全, 但是这项规则已经被彻底颠覆了;也即,以前高管们都倾向于固守岗位,但现在不再如此,[A]正确。

· 全局真题精解 · 🎉

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?	30. 以下哪一项是本文最好的标题?
[A] CEOs: Where to Go?	[A] 首席执行官们:路在何方?
[B] CEOs: All the Way Up?	[B] 首席执行官们:一路高升?

[C] Top Managers Jump without a Net	[C] 高级经理们在没有新工作的情况下辞职
[D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers	[D] 高级职员们唯一的出路

[精准定位]首段介绍具体事例:美国银行总裁高调裸辞;第二、三段借分析高管裸辞的内外在原因说明这一现象的普遍性;第四至六段总评该现象:曾经是少有现象,如今更可接受、更加普遍。可见,全文都围绕着"高管裸辞"展开论述,并且"高管"和"裸辞"这两个主题关键词在文中反复出现,故[C]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[C]是全文主题的高度概括。

[A]、[B]首先将中心词由 top managers 偷换成 CEOs,而 CEOs 是大多数高管裸辞的职业追求目标; 其次以疑问形式传递的不确定口吻替换了文中作者明确的态度:高管裸辞已成趋势。[D]从末段③句的 been fundamentally inverted 以及④句 who've been hurt the worst are... stayed too long 编制出 The Only Way 这一绝对性表达,但"传统规则、观念的彻底颠覆(裸辞不再是不可接受的行为)"不能等同于"高管 们只有裸辞一条路可走";再者本文为"现象分析"类型(描述、评价"高管裸辞"现象),而非"问题解决"类型(谈及"出路、解决办法")。

[技巧总结]标题题旨在考查文章主旨,因而其解答技巧重在寻找文章主题句或主题词。主题句通常出现在三个地方:文章首段首句、文章开头转折处和文章开头现象结束处。且主题句通常是一个概括总结性的结论或者判断。而主题词的特征通常有:主题句中有出现、在首段/全文/题干中有多次出现。

本文各段的主题句分别是:①...surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said...:麦基以与以往不同的离职方式(遮遮掩掩)直截了当说明离职理由:想去管理一家公司,暗示麦基为裸辞。②And McGee isn't alone:麦基并非高调裸辞的唯一一人一很多高管都在高调裸辞。③As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net:随着经济好转,愿意裸辞的高管将会越来越多。④The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional:辞去高管职位以寻求更好职位(即裸辞)并非传统做法。⑤Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly:裸辞者不一定能很快找到更高职位。⑥the old disgrace is fading for top performers:高管裸辞的不光彩正在淡去。纵观以上段落主题句可知,全文一直都是在讲高管的裸辞,[C]正确。

Text 3 新媒介给营销传播带来的机遇和风险



河 一.总体分析

本文摘自 $McKinsey\ Quarterly$ 《麦肯锡季刊》2010年9月一篇题为 Beyond Paid Media: Marketing's New Vocabulary(超越付费媒介:市场营销新词汇)的文章。作者指出现代营销是多种媒介合力作用的结果(付费媒介、自有媒介、口碑媒介、出售媒介、劫持媒介),并通过下定义、举例子等方式说明这些媒介之间关系,以及对商家可能产生的作用,并就如何应对其带来的风险提出建议。

二.语篇分析及试题精解

The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional "paid" media — such as television commercials and print advertisements — still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create "earned" media by willingly promoting it to friends,

营销成功的大致准则曾经是:使你的花费物有所值。这种情形已经不再。虽然传统的"付费"媒介——如电视广告和印刷广告——依然发挥主要作用,但企业如今还可以利用许多其他形式的媒介。热衷某一产品的消费者可以通过自愿将

and a company may leverage "owned" media by sending email alerts[®] about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. 6 The way consumers now approach of the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

之推荐给朋友的方式,创建"赢得(口碑)" 媒介;企业可以通过给在其网站上注册的 消费者发送关于产品及减价信息的电子 邮件提示,充分利用"自有"媒介。现在消 费者做出购买决策的方式表明,营销的影 响来自于超越传统付费媒介的众多因素。

词汇注释与难句分析。



- ①exploit [ik'sploit] v. 运用,利用
- ②alternative [ɔːl'tɜːnətɪv] a. 可供替代的;其他的
- ③promote [prə'məut] v. 宣传(某物)以促进销售
- ④leverage ['li:vərɪd3] v. 利用
- ⑤alert [ə'lɜːt] n. 警报,文中引申为提醒
- ⑥approach [ə'prəut]] v. 着手处理(事务、难题等)

● 经典搭配

- ①print advertisement (平面广告)
- ②promote sth to sb(将某物推荐给某



- ③stem from (是……的结果,起源于)
- ④ be obsessed with (牵挂、着迷或痴迷于)(31题)

・语篇分析・

ないという

首段今昔对比点明文章主旨:现代营销效果是多种媒介合力作用的结果。关键词为:a broad range of factors,

- ①②句以开门见山手法开启文章:"营销成功"的基本准则已经改变。used to be... No longer 衔接 两句,表明"立足过去,重在论今"逻辑。
- ①句以判断句式(A used to be B)明确过去成功营销的基本准则:使你的花费物有所值。you got what you paid for (you got your money's worth) 扼要概括营销成功准则"合理使用营销预算(paid),获得 最佳总体效果(got)",且暗示营销者(you...you)在很大程度上可以把控这一过程及其收效。
- ②句 No longer 单独成句,指出往日情形不再。极简表达传递坚定态度(营销准则已发生根本性变 化)、预示下文会引出重要新事物。
- ③④句承接上文,解释因何过去成功准则是"使花费物有所值",并转而指出如今情形大为不同(新 事物出现)。many alternative forms of media..."earned" media..."owned" media 上下义词衔接,表明两 句"概述一解释"关系。
- ③句概括指出变化:如今营销已不再是依赖传统的单一付费媒介("paid" media),而是还可以利用 **其他多种新媒介。**句子整体以 while... still...,... companies today can...形成"让步回应前文——转 而引出新变化"的逻辑。从句承上解释①句:传统营销主要靠购买电视广告、印刷广告等付费媒介(paid media),故营销成功的关键自然是"在各付费渠道间合理分配预算,以使总花费物有所值"。still play a major role 则肯定付费媒介远未消亡,而是依然发挥主要作用。主句转而述出如今新变化:如今企业营 销还可利用多种其他新媒介。alternative一方面意含"非传统的",和上文 traditional 相对;另一方面意 含"可供替代的",说明新媒介为企业提供了更多选择。
- ④句例证③句,引出两种主要新媒介:赢得(口碑)媒介("earned" media)、自有媒介("owned" media)。并列连词 and 衔接两个结构相似的分句,解释两种新媒介的生成方式/条件。前一分句介绍赢 得(口碑)媒介("earned" media):热衷于某一产品的消费者自愿将产品推荐给朋友时,则生成了赢得媒 介。passionate 和 willingly 限定消费者成为赢得媒介的必要条件:热衷产品且主动推荐。后一分句介绍 自有媒介("owned" media):公司给自己网站的注册者发送 email 促销产品,便是在利用自有媒介。
- ⑤句概括③④句,回应开篇①②句,指出现代营销已是合力作用的结果。句子整体以 A means B 体 现因果关系。宾语概括③④句,并契合①②句,指出如今的营销效果取决于超越传统付费媒介的多种因 素(暗示取得营销成功更复杂、更难以把控)。主语明确产生这一情形的根本原因:消费者做出购买决定

的方式(已大不同于从前)。

【深层解读】今昔对比开篇方式:本段借助典型今昔对比标志词 used to be... No longer... traditional... today... now...,利用过去情形"营销成功的基本准则使你的投入物有所值"引出如今情形"营销效果是多种因素合力作用的结果"。应意识到:①作者永远侧重对新事物的介绍;②命题人着眼点既可以是"昔日境况",也可以是"今日情形",还可能"跨越今昔";③解题的关键是将信息分类,分清今昔,并理解其间具体关系。

・真题精解・

31. Consumers may create "earned" media when they are	31. 消费者可能创建"赢得(口碑)"媒介, 当他们时。
[A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web site	[A] 着迷于在某个网站进行网络购物
[B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them	[B] 受到发送给他们的产品促销邮件的启发
[C] eager to help their friends promote quality products	[C] 渴望帮助朋友推销优质产品
[D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products	[D] 热衷于推荐自己最喜欢的产品

[精准定位]根据题干关键词"earned"media 定位到首段④句。该句指出,热衷某一产品的消费者自愿将其推荐给朋友时,便创建了"赢得(口碑)"媒介。可见[D]符合文意。

[命题解密] 题干+正确项[D]构成对第一段④句关于"赢得媒介"部分(前半句)的同义改写: enthusiastic about recommending 对应 willingly promoting; favorite products 对应 passionate about a product.

[A]对④句 passionate... registered with its Web site 断章取义,将关于两种媒介的信息"热情的消费者很可能会生成'口碑'媒介('earned' media);企业给网站注册用户发送提醒以利用'自有'媒介('owned' media)"糅杂到一起并堆砌于一种媒介、得出与文意无关的选项"消费者热衷在某些网站购物时会形成赢得媒介"。[B]将④句 sending e-mail alerts about products 由"企业生成自有媒介的手段(a company may leverage "owned" media)"改为"消费者生成赢得媒介的方式(Consumers may create "earned" media)"。[C]将④句 passionate... willingly promoting it to friends 篡改为与之存在巨大含义偏差的 eager to help their friends promote quality products。

[技巧总结]涉及"新概念、新事物"以及"复杂关系"的长难句很容易成为命题人的着眼点,对于这种题目要:一、精读所考句,辨认其间涉及关系;二、结合"寻找正确项"和"排除干扰项"两个角度:正确项为对原文的同义改写或概括引申;干扰项通常为偷梁换柱、糅杂信息、扭曲信息等。

如本题,题干就"赢得媒介(earned media)的生成"设题。对应原文(首段④句)则涉及两个新概念("赢得媒介"和"自有媒介")以及围绕两个新概念的两组关系(赢得媒介/消费者/产品/朋友;自有媒介公司/email/其网站注册的消费者)。明确这种关系后对比各项,发现[D]与原文信息一致,而[A]将属于两个概念的信息糅杂,[B]偷梁换柱,[C]则扭曲信息生成与原文外形相似、含义相远的信息,[D]正确。

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. 2 For earned media, such marketers act[®] as the initiator[®] for users' responses. 3 But in some cases, one marketer's owned media become another marketer's paid media — for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. 4 We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that

付费媒介和自有媒介由推销自己产品的营销商掌控。而对于赢得(口碑)媒介来说,这些营销商充当的是用户反应的最初发起者。但在某些情况下——比如,当一个电子商务零售商在其网站上出售广告空间时——个营销商的自有媒介就成了另外一个营销商的付费媒介。我们把这样的出售媒介定义为"访问量如此之大,以至于其



environment. This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. Johnson Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies' marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

他机构也将广告内容或电子商务引擎放置在它的网络环境中"的自有媒介。我们相信这种趋势目前仍处于起始状态,它始于零售商和像航空公司、酒店等旅游服务提供商,且很有效果,势必会得到进一步发展。例如,强生公司创建了宝宝中心(BabyCenter),它是一家独立的媒介资产,用于推广互补性甚至是竞争性的产品。除了能够产生收入之外,其他营销商的存在也使该网站显得公正客观,给各公司提供机会了解其他公司成功营销策略的宝贵信息,并且可能帮助所有相关企业增大用户访问量。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①act [ækt] v. 充当;起作用

②initiator [ɪ'nɪʃɪeɪtə] n. 创始人,发起人

③define [dɪ'faɪn] v. 阐明;明确;界定

④traffic ['træfik] n. 流量

⑤appeal [ə'pi:l] n. 吸引力

● 经典搭配

①act as (充当,担任)

②define...as...(将……定义为……)

③in one's infancy (处于萌芽状态,幼年期)

④go further(走得更远,有更大发展)

⑤the presence of (……的出现/存在)

⑥user traffic (用户访问量)

・语篇分析・

第二段论及由自有媒介和付费媒介衍生而来的"出售媒介",重在展现其给营销商带来的机遇。关键词为:①sold media;②will no doubt go further。

①②句为第一层,承上段说明三种基本媒介(付费媒介、自有媒介、赢得媒介)与营销商之间关系,并为下文重点引出两种衍生媒介做铺垫。两句以 such marketers 回指衔接。

①句指出,付费媒介、自有媒介均由推销自己产品的营销商所掌控。are controlled by marketers promoting their own products 表明两种媒介的"自用营销工具"性质,以及二者之于营销商的"可控性"。

②句指出,赢得媒介中,推销自己产品的营销商仅是用户反应的最初发起者。act as the initiator for users' responses 强调赢得媒介虽然也可被用作营销工具,但有强烈的不可控性:营销商只是用户反应的最初发起者,至于后续如何则不得而知。

③至⑦句为第二层,转而论述"自有媒介"和"付费媒介"如何衍生出"出售媒介",且重在展示其给营销商带来的机遇(整体结构为:先理论介绍——后举例论证)。

③④⑤句理论介绍。... such sold media... This trend... 将三句回指衔接。

③句转承①句指出衍生关系:一家营销商将其自有媒介出售,成为其他营销商的付费媒介。But in some cases 表明本句和①句的转折关系:"自有媒介"原本自用,但有时也可出售。句子结合实例具体解释衍生关系:某电子商务营销商的网站原本是其自有媒介,但若将其广告空间出售给另一位营销商,则这些空间便成了购买商家的付费媒介。

④句跟进③句,提出"出售媒介"的概念,并明确衍生条件。such sold media 概指上句,引出出售媒介的概念。整句以下定义的方式强调"自有媒介"生成"出售媒介"的条件:拥有足够庞大的访问量(traffic 和 that environment 同指"网站的流量、访问量"),并暗示原因:只有这样才能吸引其他营销商付费投放广告。



- ⑤句进而指出出售媒介尚为新生事物,并表明对其未来发展的巨大信心。句中以 effectively began with... still in infancy...... will no doubt go further (in infancy 为拟人用法:本意为"处于新生儿期",此处指"尚为新生事物")为其描绘出成长曲线,并传递作者对其发展的巨大信心(暗示下文将予以解释)。
- ⑥⑦句具体例证:以"强生公司出售 BabyCenter 广告空间"为例说明出售媒介的衍生方式,并证明它是一种惠及各方的新生事物(验证作者对其信心)。
- ⑥句说明 BabyCenter 的"出售媒介"性质。Johnson & Johnson has created、a stand-alone media property 说明 BabyCenter 乃强生公司"自有媒介",但并不依赖强生投入(自有盈利模式)。定语从句 that promotes...说明 BabyCenter 的"出售媒介"性质(强生公司将其广告空间出售,成为多家公司的付费媒介)、并明确其"盈利模式"(既推广与其互补的产品,又推广与其竞争的产品)。
- ⑦句介绍 BabyCenter 带给各方营销商的多种利益。句子整体以 Besides..., the presence of other marketers makes... gives... and may help... 展现这一新媒介的四大优势:1)给卖方(强生公司)带来收益;2)使网站显得公正客观;3)给各方提供向其他公司学习营销策略的机会;4)给各方带来更大的访问量。seem objective、appeal、expand user traffic 深层次反映现代营销的关键:不再靠信息狂轰乱炸,而是靠看似客观、具有特色的营销引来客户;其中 seem 颇具深意:"多种产品(尤其是竞争性产品)共存"的状况使得网站貌似公正客观,但实际上可能并非如此。

【深层解读】本段按照"以上文介绍事物做铺垫(①②句)——引出另一新事物(③④⑤句)——举例说明新事物(⑥⑦句)"的逻辑展开,引出本文第 4 种媒介"出售媒介(sold media)",并对其进行全面介绍(重在展现它给营销者带来的机遇):1)衍生于出售者的"自有媒介",是购买者的"付费媒介";2)衍生条件在于:该"自有媒介"拥有巨大的用户访问量;3)目前仍处于新生阶段,但因可以给各营销商(无论是"出售者"还是"购买者")带来多种益处,故发展势头强劲。

・真题精解・

32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature	32. 根据第二段可知,出售媒介以为特色。
·	
[A] a safe business environment	[A] 安全的商业环境
[B] random competition	[B] 随机的竞争
[C] strong user traffic	[C] 强大的用户访问量
[D] flexibility in organization	[D] 组织形式灵活

[精准定位]根据题干关键词 sold media 定位到第二段。该段③④句指出,出售媒介衍生自"自有媒介",其生成条件是:自有媒介拥有巨大的用户访问量来吸引其他营销商付费投放广告。可见[C]符合文意。

[命题解密]正确项[C]strong user traffic 是对第二段④句 whose traffic is so strong that... 所述"出售媒介"特征的概括,体现了其核心内容 traffic... strong。

[A]将④句 that environment 所指主观理解为"安全的商业环境",但文中并未提及出售媒介的"安全性"。[B]将⑥句所述 BabyCenter 个例"推广竞争性产品(competitive products)"当做出售媒介的共性,并将其改为具有巨大含义偏差的"以随机竞争为特点"。[D]将⑦句 Besides generating income... makes... gives... and may help... 功能"说明 BabyCenter 这一出售媒介的优势"理解为"说明出售媒介整体特征——组织方式灵活"

[技巧总结] 本题考查文章重点关注新事物"出售媒介"的总体特征。答题时需:一、读题干,意识到 features、is characterized by 是典型的考查"某物总体特征"的设问方式;二、定位原文,从原文寻找"概括性内容",切勿将"个例特点"当"整体特征";三、辨别选项,概括原文、体现关键点的选项是正确项。

具体看本题,第二段⑥句 for example 一词表明,③④⑤句侧重对"出售媒介"的总体描述;⑥⑦句则



是以 BabyCenter 个例说明。因此,应将③④⑤句视为直接解题线索,⑥⑦句信息则必须仔细识别(代表 "出售媒介"的总体特征?还是仅适用于 BabyCenter?)对比选项发现,[C]是对"总体描述"概括,故正确; [B]、[D]以事例具体信息做干扰,且与原文不符,故错误;[A]对应的虽是文中总体特征(that environment),但却对其指代做出了错误解读(safe 无从得知),也应排除。

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. 2 Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset[®] or campaign becomes hostage[®] to consumers, other stakeholders[®], or activists[®] who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

同样是这些重大的技术变革,在给营销 商带来更多的(以及更多样化的)传播渠道选 择的同时,也增加了风险,那就是充满激情的 消费者会以更快、更公开可见和远更具破坏 性的方式发表他们的观点。这种"劫持媒介" 是赢得(口碑)媒介的反面:一种资产或一个 商业活动被消费者、其他利益相关者或激进 主义分子劫持为人质,对某一品牌或产品发 表负面评论。例如,社交网络用户正在认识 到他们可以劫持媒介向最初创建这些网络的 企业施加压力。

词汇注释与难句分析

- ①voice [vDIS] v. 表露,表达(感情或意见)
- ②hijack ['haɪdʒæk] v. 劫持
- ③asset ['æset] n. 财产,资产
- ④hostage ['hostid3] n. 人质,本文衍生为"劫持物"
- ⑤stakeholder ['steɪkɪhəʊldə] n. 利益相关者
- ⑥activist [ˈæktɪvɪst] n. 激进分子
- ⑦allegation [ˌælɪˈgeɪʃən] n. 说法,指控

● 经典搭配

- ①dramatic technological changes(重大技术变革)
- ②voice one's opinions (发表意见)
- ③the opposite of (……的反面)
- ④ become hostage to (成为 ······ 的人质)
- ⑤make negative allegations(发表负面评论)
- ⑥apply pressure on (向……施加压力)

・语篇分析・



第三、四段论述由"赢得媒介"衍生而来的"劫持媒介",重在说明其给营销商造成的巨大风险。

第三段介绍"劫持媒介"的内涵并说明它对营销商的风险性。关键词为:①hijacked media;②risk。

①句过渡,由上文新媒介之于营销者的"正面性"转至"风险性"。句子整体以 The same dramatic technological changes that have... have also...说明数字革命、特别是社交网络的兴起对于营销商的两面 性: more and more diverse communications choices 回应首两段呈现的益处; have also increased the risk 则为本句重点引出的新信息。同位语从句明确这种风险性所指: voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways 三个比较级连用且辅以强调副词 much,凸显新媒介"加速、放大 激情消费者的负面评论,对企业造成极大破坏"的可能。passionate consumers 再现第一段④句 consumers passionate...,共同展现"激情消费者"的双效作用:可能自愿推荐产品、益于营销商;也可能 发动攻击、威胁营销商。

②句承上句提出"劫持媒介"的概念,并明确它和"赢得媒介"属于同一事物正反两面的关系。主句 以 Such hijacked media(hijack 意为 seize control of"劫持、抢劫")概指上句,并明确其与"赢得媒介"的对 立衍生关系(the opposite of earned media)。冒号后明确这一关系、彰显其给营销商带来的危机:1)被劫 持对象:企业的某种资产或商业活动(an asset or campaign;其中 campaign 指"以宣传推广为目的的商业 ")。2) 劫持发起者:消费者(consumers)、其他利益相关者(other stakeholders,包括股东、广告商

等)、激进分子(activists,如激进的环保主义者等)。3)具体劫持方式:对某品牌/产品发布负面评论 (make negative allegations; allegation 意为"无根据的指控或断言")。

③句例证②句(for instance),以"社交网络用户"为例说明劫持媒介对企业的危害。句中 them 指代 media,整句以情形反转凸显劫持媒介将营销商陷于完全被动地位:社交网站上的媒介(网页、论坛等)原本为企业所建(期望他们能成为宣传自己的"赢得媒介)→ 但如今完全脱离掌控,反被网络用户劫持向自己施压。are learning 以现在进行时暗示劫持媒介可能会更频繁生成,含有作者对营销商的警示。

【深层解读】本段按照"介绍(①句)——定义(②句)——例证(③句)"的逻辑多角度介绍第 5 种媒介 "劫持媒介":1)具体内涵:劫持发起者"充满激情的消费者",被劫持者"企业资产或活动",劫持方式"在 社交网络等发表负面评论"。2)和"赢得媒介"的对立衍生关系:激情消费者可能自愿为企业宣传,生成"赢得(口碑)媒介";也可能发起攻击或抵制,生成"劫持媒介"。3)带来风险:使企业陷于被动地位。

・真题精解・

33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned	33. 作者在第三段暗示赢得(口碑)媒	
media	介。	
[A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers	[A] 招致与狂热消费者的不断冲突	
[B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing	[B] 可能被用于制造营销的负面效应	
[C] may be responsible for fiercer competition	[C] 可能是竞争愈演愈烈的原因	
[D] deserve all the negative comments about them	[D] 理应受到所有对其负面评论	

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 earned media 定位到第三段。该段指出:同样的重大技术变革在给营销商带来更多传播渠道的同时,也增加了其风险——充满激情的消费者会发表不利于企业的观点;这种劫持媒介是赢得(口碑)媒介的反面。紧接着作者用社交网络用户举例说明:网络用户可以通过劫持原本媒介向最初创建这些网络的企业(即:企业原本是将其作为"赢得/口碑媒介")施压。可见,赢得(口碑)媒介有可能被用作"劫持"媒介,用以制造负面效应,[B]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[B]是第三段②③句隐含深意"劫持媒介和赢得(口碑)媒介的对立衍生关系"的体现,其中 be used to produce negative effects 对应 the opposite of,并明确 businesses that originally created them 深层内涵。

[A]将①②句中 passionate consumers will... voice their opinions... more damaging ways... make negative allegations 所表明的信息"狂热消费者可能(利用赢得媒介)与企业产生冲突"改为"狂热消费者会与赢得媒介产生冲突"。[C]将②句 campaign 理解为"竞争、竞赛"之意、并进一步主观得出联系"赢得媒介加剧竞争",而实际上这里 campaign 意为"宣传活动"。[D]将②句 negative 所指"消费者对产品等发表负面评论"偷换为"消费者对赢得媒介发表负面评论",且文中并未表明一切负面评论都是赢得媒介应受的,deserve all 夸大其词。

[技巧总结] 本题考查考生"洞察细节+把握前后逻辑关系"的能力,题干就第三段暗示的"赢得媒介 (earned media)"信息设题,但该段主要关注"劫持媒介 (hijacked media)",需要借助多条线索,明确二者关系:1) 第三段②句直接说明劫持媒介和赢得媒介为"对立转换关系";2)第三段①句、③句和首段 Consumers passionate about a product may create "earned" media by willingly promoting it to friends 呼应,表明"劫持媒介"和"赢得媒介"关键人物均在于"充满激情的消费者",不同在于"这些消费者发表的信息有益于还是不利于营销者。综合两条线索可确定[B]正确。

IN ① If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to **boycott**^① products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. ② In such a case,

这种情况一旦发生,充满激情的消费者会努力说服他人抵制产品,从而危及目标公司的声誉。在这种情况下,公



the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg. [443 words]

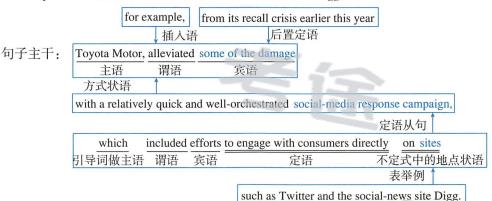
司的回应越迅速、周到越好,学习曲线十分陡峭(即时间紧,任务重)。例如,丰田汽车公司通过发动相对迅速、协调有致的社交媒介回应活动,包括在微博Twitter和社会新闻网Digg等网站上与消费者直接互动,缓解了今年早些时候的召回危机所造成的部分损害。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①boycott ['bɔɪkɒt] v. 抵制
- ②steep [sti:p] a. (上升或下降)突然的;急剧的;
- ③alleviate [əˈliːvɪeɪt] v. 减轻
- ④engage [ɪnˈgeɪdʒ] v. 与……建立密切关系;尽力理解
- ⑤dominance ['dominəns] n. 支配,控制(35 题)
- 经典搭配

- ①put sb/sth at risk (使……处于危机中)
- ②recall crisis (召回危机)
- ③well-orchestrated (精心策划的)
- ④engage with sb (与……接洽,交流)

Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.



功能注释: for example 表明本句是对上文的例证。with 状语结构说明丰田汽车减少损失的具体方

式——发起社交媒体回应活动,其中 which 定语从句修饰 social media response campaign,补充说明这一活动的内容。

・语篇分析・

第四段侧重说明公司应如何应对劫持媒介带来的风险。关键词为:the company's response。

①句承接上段,继续说明劫持媒介带来的严重危害(that 回指上段内容)。If that happens, passionate consumers would...putting... at risk 展现因果链条,说明劫持媒介给企业带来的危机:媒介被劫持(hijacked media)→激情消费者说服他人联合抵制产品(persuade others to boycott products)→目标企业面临声誉危机(putting the reputation of the target company at risk)。

②句进而指出面对"劫持媒介",企业应做出快速、周到的反应,且企业已快速掌握一些应对技能 (such a case 回指①句情形)。 may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful 为正话反说,起强调效果,相当于 cannot/never be too quick or thoughtful"越迅速、周到越好","无论怎样迅速、周到都不够"。 the learning curve has been steep (学习曲线非常陡峭) 形象说明公司确实在时间紧,任务重的情况下,以强



大的学习能力快速提高了应对能力(注:关于"学习曲线"的释义详见二维码注释补充)。

③句以"丰田公司有效应对劫持危机"例证②句(for example)。 主句初步解释②句 the learning curve has been steep,以"丰田公司有效应对、在一定程度上化解召回危机"说明"企业已经快速提高了应对劫持媒介的能力"; some 则暗示丰田公司的应对效率仍有待提高,且说明这次劫持危机仍给丰田公司造成了巨大伤害,回应①句、凸显劫持媒介给企业带来的严重后果。 with 结构具体说明丰田公司的应对措施。其主干 with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign 概述其措施: quick、well-orchestrated、campaign 强调丰田公司反应相当迅速、组织周到全面,再次回应②句 the learning curve has been steep。 relatively则与 some 异曲同工,再次暗示企业应对速度和效率还有提升空间,且反向暗示劫持媒介破坏之迅猛。 which 定语从句具体呈现丰田公司的努力:与消费者直接网络互动,向其做出解释、承诺、以平息其愤怒并挽回信任。

【深层解读】本段以 If that happens... In such a case... for example... 实现段内衔接,按照"承上文进一步说明劫持媒介对营销商的巨大危害——指出如何应对及已取得经验——举例验证"的逻辑展开。同时,借助两组近义词复现(与"危机"相联的词汇 risk、damage、crisis 和与"努力"相联的词汇 response、response campaign、efforts) 凸显主旨:企业应如何应对劫持媒介造成的风险。

【把握全局】表格再现原文主要内容

新媒介给营销商带来了机遇和挑战				
媒介类型	定义	例子	文中定位	
付费媒介	企业付费购买媒介的空间	电视杂志广告、广告牌、	传统媒介,但远未走向穷途末路,	
可及然力	或时段来宣传自己的产品。	网站广告横幅等。	而是已借助数字技术获得新生。	
			主要被营销商用于推销自己的产	
 自有媒介	企业自建的广告渠道。 企业自建的广告渠道。	产品目录、企业零售店、	品,但正在出现"营销商将其出	
日午妹儿	企业日廷的) 日朱坦。	企业网站等。	售,从而成为他人付费媒介(即生	
	5.57		成'出售媒介')"的新趋势。	
免费媒介	消费者创建的媒介。	消费者的评价、评论、等	既可成为营销利器,又可能变为	
元双珠刀	们页有切廷的妹 开。	级评定等。	营销者的灾难。	
		一家电子商务零售商将	自有媒介的衍生媒介,虽是新生事	
出售媒介	企业将自己的媒介空间	自己网站的广告空间	物却已初展头角,能给营销商带来	
	出售给其他营销商使用。	出售。	巨大收益。	
+++++	企业的资产或商业活动被	消费者在 Facebook 上集	被用于制造负面营销效应的免费	
劫持媒介	反对者当做"人质"扣押。	会反对一家企业。	媒介,给企业带来风险甚至灾难。	

・真题精解・

34. Toyota Motor' experience is cited as an example	34. 丰田汽车公司的经验被用作的例子。
of	
[A] responding effectively to hijacked media	[A] 有效回应劫持媒介
[B] persuading customers into boycotting products	[B] 说服顾客抵制产品
[C] cooperating with supportive consumers	[C] 与给予支持的消费者合作
[D] taking advantage of hijacked media	[D] 利用劫持媒介

[精准定位] 第四段①②句指出,面对劫持媒介造成的威胁,公司的回应必须尽可能迅速而周到、且



公司就此已经在短时间内取得巨大进步。③句列举丰田汽车公司的例子对前两句观点予以佐证。由此可见,丰田汽车公司在文中是"有效回应劫持媒介以降低损失"的事例,「A]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[A]是第四段②句(例证观点句)的同义改写。[B]将①句中劫持媒介的发起者"消费者"篡改为"丰田汽车公司"。[C]将③句 engage with consumers directly 所表明信息"丰田公司在社交媒体上与声讨自己的消费者直接进行交流"曲解为"与支持自己的消费者进行合作"。[D]对③句 a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign 断章取义,理解为"丰田公司借助劫持媒介有效发起……活动",而实际上丰田公司是"被迫努力应对劫持媒介所造成危机的'受害者'"。

[技巧总结]本题直接考查理解例证、区分论点论据的能力,但由于例证观点句中有正话反说、固定短语等,故实际也间接考查结合上下文理解特殊表达具体含义的能力。解答此题需注意:一、举例一定是为说明论点(意群、段落、甚或是文章主旨)。二、遇到难以理解的论点句需根据前后句逻辑及文章主旨进行推理;三、若短时间内无法得知论点句确切含义,可转而采用"确定正确项"和"排除干扰项"相结合的方式解题。

具体看本题,首先根据逻辑提示词 for example 将第四段一分为二:①②句为论点,③句事例为论据;再根据 In such a case, the company's response may...进一步将②句确定为主要观点句,正确项应该是对②句的改写。但随即发现,②句中 may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful 及 the learning curve has been steep 不易理解,这时可借助上下文进行推理知其含义,确定[A]正确。假若短时间内无法推知②句含义,可转而概括事例主要信息 alleviated some of the damage 、quick and well-orchestrated、campaign、efforts 推知丰田公司基本上做到了成功应对危机,判断[A]正确、[D]错误,借助具体信息对比排除偷梁换柱的[B]、添加无关信息 supportive 的[C]。

・全局真题精解・

35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?	35. 以下哪一项是本文主旨?
[A] Alternatives to conventional paid media.	[A] 传统付费媒介的替代选择。
[B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.	[B] 劫持媒介和赢得(口碑)媒介的冲突。
[C] Dominance of hijacked media.	[C] 劫持媒介的支配地位。
[D] Popularity of owned media.	[D] 自有媒介的流行。

[精准定位]通览全文,第一段指出,现代市场营销已经超越传统的单一的付费媒介,成为各种媒介合力作用的结果。第二段重点展现"出售媒介"给营销商带来的机遇。第三、四段则说明劫持媒介带给营销商的风险并说明公司应如何应对。可见,本文主要围绕"营销新媒介"展开论述,「A]体现全文论述对象。

[命题解密][A]是对文章主旨句(第一段⑤句)的概括和改写,对应原文中 alternative forms of media, a broad range of factors beyond conventional media,且体现了充斥全篇的各种 media 字样。

[B]根据第三段②句 the opposite of 设置干扰,文中该词强调的是劫持媒介和赢得(口碑)媒介的"对立衍生关系"而非"相互冲突关系",且该选项以偏概全:文中并非仅限于讨论这两种媒介的关系。[C]将占据本文较大篇幅(第三、四段)的媒介之一"劫持媒介"当做本文唯一关注对象,依然犯了以偏概全的错误;且 dominance 无从推知。[D]将第一、二段提及较多的"自有媒介"当做文章关注对象,但第三、四段基本未再提及该内容,故同样以偏概全;且文中并未指出自有媒介非常流行,popularity 无从推知。

[技巧总结]本题是典型的文章主旨题考查方式,解答此类题应:1)通览全文,通过归纳各段主旨大意来理清文章论证结构,并抓取各段反复出现的关键词,得出全文核心论述对象;2)正确项必须恰当地

概括全篇主要内容,还要符合作者站位。

具体看本题,[A]既体现主旨句信息、囊括充斥全篇的各种 media 字样、体现了文章的总(第一段)——分(第二至四段)结构、又符合作者"客观介绍新事物"的站位,故正确。







河 一.总体分析

本文选自 Newsweek《新闻周刊》2010 年 7 月 9 日的一篇题为 Not On Board With Baby(不与宝宝同行)的文章。作者借由 Senior 育儿观引发热议,揭露和驳斥媒体宣扬下的社会育儿观,提倡理性的育儿幸福观。本文是一篇驳论文,论证方式破中有立,以破为主。

二.语篇分析及试题精解

Insightful[®], provocative magazine cover story, "I Love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter—nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling[®], life-enriching experience. Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable[®], Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that "the very things that in the moment dampen[®] our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight."

珍妮弗·西尼尔见解深刻、颇具挑衅性的杂志封面故事《我爱我的孩子,我讨厌我的生活》引发了热烈议论,这并不意外——没有什么比"育儿绝非完全是成就自我、丰富生活的体验"这一提议更能引发人们的讨论了。西尼尔没有对"孩子带战人们的讨论了。西尼尔没有对"孩子带起"做出定论,而是幸福还是痛苦"做出定论,而是是有对"取时即地的快乐"来衡量的东西,后把感到幸福视为一种过去式状态。尽管日复一日的育儿经历艰难到摧残灵魂的日后会成为我们极度满足和快乐的源泉",西尼尔写道。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①insightful ['ɪnsaɪtfəl] a. 富有洞察力的
- ②fulfilling [fol'fnlm] a. 让人感觉有意义的;令人满足的
- ③miserable ['mɪzərəbəl] a. 不幸的,可怜的
- ④dampen ['dæmpən] v. 使扫兴,使沮丧

● 经典搭配

①cover story(封面故事)

- ②child rearing(育儿)
- ③anything less than(绝不是)
- ④moment-to-moment joy(即时即地的快乐)
- ⑤day-to-day experience(日复一日的经历)
- ⑥dampen one's moods(使人心情沮丧)

It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative magazine cover story, "I Love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter — nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience.



句子主干: It's no surprise			much chatter
形式主语+系动词 表语 主语从句	引导词 主语	谓语	宾语
	前置定语	同位	文语
Jennifer Senio	or's insightful,	"I Love N	ly Children,
provocative m	agazine cover	I Hate My	Life,"
补充解释句子主干			
-nothing gets people talking like the sugges	stion		
主语 谓语 宾语 现在分词做宾补	<u> </u>		
同位语从个	句		
that child rearing is anything less than	a completely	fulfilling, life-	enriching experience.
引导词 主语 系动词	表语		

功能注释: It 为形式主语, that 引导的从句为真正主语、说明 Senior 作品引发热议的情形。破折号后内容补充评论,解释为何 Senior 作品引发热议并不意外; 其中含 that 同位语从句说明 suggestion 具体内容。

・语篇分析・

第一段为第一部分,介绍 Jennifer Senior 育儿幸福观(作者欲立观点)。关键词为:①child rearing;② a past-tense condition。

- ①句以事例"Senior 封面故事文章引发热议"开篇,引出 Senior 育儿幸福观。句子从三个层面展开:一、作者态度:积极支持(借助情感色彩表达词 insightful 明示),暗示 Senior 育儿幸福观即为本文作者欲立观点;二、观点反响:因标新立异而引发争议;三、观点内容:孩子虽然非常可爱,但育儿过程极度艰辛,绝非完全是一次成就自我、丰富生活的体验(通过强对比"Love My Children VS Hate My Life"、绝对表达词 anything less than 以及观点引出词 the suggestion that...明确),并借观点反响可推知"当下社会极度推崇生育,认为育儿可以成就自我并丰富生活"。
 - ②③句详细介绍 Senior 育儿幸福观的内容(Senior suggests... Senior writes... 为意群链)。
- ②句概述指出:应重新定义育儿幸福,将其视为一种"过去式状态"。全句以两组取舍建议结构 (Rather than... Senior suggests...:instead of... we should...) 及两组对比表达(concluding that... VS we need to redefine happiness; measured by moment-to-moment joy VS as a past-tense condition) 呈递两种迥然不同的育儿幸福观: Senior 育儿幸福观 VS 时下流行育儿观"用快乐或痛苦妄断育儿生活,视育儿幸福为即时即地的快乐";并借上句 insightful 不难推断作者对前者的赞许,暗传其对后者的不赞同。
- ③句解释说明("过去式状态"): 育儿过程极其艰辛,但正是这些当时艰难到摧残灵魂的体验日后可能会成为极度满足和幸福的源泉。句子借助强调词 the very things 的回指以及时间对比(in the moment VS later)、感受对比(dampen our moods VS intense gratification and delight)强调育儿生活因时间轴节点不同而带来的不同感受: 当下打击情绪 VS 日后强烈满足和幸福; 让步转折逻辑词 Even though(尽管存在事实 1,但事实 2 仍然成立)反衬育儿的两面性(虽苦犹甜),暗表 Senior 对育儿生活的客观、理性看待;复合副词 soul-crushingly(由动宾短语 crush the soul 变为复合形容词 soul-crushing 后加副词词缀 ly 而来)修饰 hard,突出强调日常育儿生活艰辛到令人心力交瘁。

【深层解读】本段为典型"总(①句)—分(②③句)"结构,段中存在明暗两线:明线介绍 Senior 育儿幸福观(将育儿看做"过去式状态":过程本身艰辛无比,却是日后极度满足和幸福的源泉)并表明作者赞赏;暗线指向当今社会流行育儿观(将育儿过程视为即时即地的快乐和成就自我、丰富生活的体验)并暗含作者不完全赞同。

			 B
	古斯:	縖解	1
1 100	一种人	門用件	- None

36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that	36. 珍妮弗・西尼尔在文中表明,养育孩子能够
raising a child can bring	带来。
[A] temporary delight	[A] 短暂的快乐

[B] enjoyment in progress	[B] 过程中的乐趣
[C] happiness in retrospect	[C] 回想起的幸福
[D] lasting reward	[D] 持久的回报

[精准定位]第一段②③句具体介绍 Senior 观点:应将育儿的幸福定义为"一种过去式状态":当下的育儿过程虽然艰难,日后却会成为父母满足和快乐的源泉。可见 Senior 认为养育子女的经历会让人们日后回想起来觉得非常幸福,「C]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[C]是对②③句中 consider being happy as a past-tense condition... later be sources of intense gratification and delight 的高度概括。

[A]将②句用于说明育儿会带来"日后的快乐(a past-tense condition)"曲解为"稍纵即逝的/短暂的快乐"。[B]将②句 Senior 摒弃的观点"将育儿视为即时即地的快乐(enjoyment in progress 近义替换 moment-to-moment joy)"视为其认同的观点。[D]将③句 later be sources of intense gratification and delight(育儿会带来日后的巨大快乐[但过程本身非常折磨])错误理解为"育儿会带来持久的回报"。

[技巧总结] 本题针对涉及"多组取舍关系"以及"抽象表达(a past-tense condition 等)"的第一段命制"人物观点题"。这要求:一、借助观点引出词(suggest, write, say 等)及取舍标志(Rather than, instead, instead of 等)对信息分类,区分人物所持观点及其摒弃观点;二、联系上下文明确抽象表达的具体含义;三、意识到"将人物摒弃观点当做赞同观点"及"对抽象表达断章取义"是最典型的干扰方式。

具体到本题,借助观点引出词 suggestion/suggests/writes/及取舍标记 Rather than/instead of 可明确划分 Jennifer Senior 所持有观点(①句 suggestion that 引领内容;②句 Senior suggests 及 we should 引领部分;③句内容)及其摒弃的做法(②句 Rather than 及 instead of 引领内容),[C]是对其持有观点的概括,[B]将其摒弃观点当做持有观点,[A]、[D]对其中抽象表达断章取义,故[C]正确。

该杂志封面上的"魅力妈妈怀抱可爱宝宝" 绝不是本周报刊亭上唯一的圣母圣子形象。还 有关于"最近领养孩子的——且新近单身 的——妈妈桑德拉·布洛克"的报道,以及"珍 妮弗·安妮斯顿怀孕了"这一常见新闻。几乎 每周都会有对至少一位明星妈妈或准妈妈的特 别报道,她们在各报刊亭上笑迎读者。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①newsstand ['nju:zstænd] n. 报摊
- ②pregnant ['pregnənt] a. 怀孕的
- ③feature ['fixtsə] v. 以……为特色

● 经曲塔面

①as well as(既······又·····;此外)

②mom-to-be(准妈妈

・语篇分析・

第二至五段为第二部分,批驳媒体影响下的社会流行育儿观(论证作者欲立观点)。

第二段树靶:当前媒体高度关注明星育儿信息,宣扬神圣而又完美的育儿生活。关键词为:①hardly the only Madonna-and-child image;②every week...at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be。

①句指出该杂志封面"圣母圣子形象"绝非本周唯一。hardly the only"绝非唯一"以断然否定的语气强调该画面在各杂志中非常普遍。

②**句进而指出本周还有其他杂志刊登此类报道。**There are also stories... as well as... 呼应 hardly the only,强调此类报道之多;newly,usual 反衬各杂志对明星收养孩子或怀孕消息的密切关注,高频报道,甚至

不分虚实。破折号之间对布洛克"新近单身"的身份加以强调,为后文从"单亲妈妈"角度切入预留伏笔。

③句最后指出几乎每周报刊上都有此类特别报道。Practically every week、at least one 分别从时间 "几乎每周"和数量"至少一个"两维度凸显这类报道的高频度; features "对……进行专题报道/特别报道"则传递各杂志对这类报道的高度重视。

【深层解读】本段形似描述"当前媒体高度关注育儿,并大肆宣扬光鲜亮丽的母子形象",实则揭露"媒体影响下社会对生育的高度颂扬"。全段以 is hardly the only... this week→ there are also... as well → Practically every week features at least one 构成语义递进,展现媒体对明星生育或收养等新闻高频度 (every week features at least one)、全方位(adoptive... pregnant... mom, or mom-to-be...) 的实时 (newly... and newly)报道,并强调其所宣传的是神圣而完美的母子形象(Madonna-and-child, attractive mother, cute baby, smiling)。而结合媒体"迎合并影响公众"的性质及上段"'育儿绝非完全是成就自我、丰富生活的体验'这一提议最能引发人们讨论"不难推知,这一现象背后实为"崇尚生育的当下社会"。

・真题精解・ 🔬

37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that	37. 由第二段可知。
[A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip	[A] 明星妈妈是永恒的八卦对象
[B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention	[B] 育儿的单亲妈妈应得到更多关注
[C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining	[C] 关于怀孕明星的新闻具有娱乐性
[D] having children is highly valued by the public	[D] 公众高度重视生儿育女

[精准定位] 第二段指出,报刊每周都会专题报道明星妈妈怀孕、育儿故事。联系上段"没有什么比'育儿绝非完全是成就自我、丰富生活的体验'这一提议更能引发人们讨论"可道知媒体如此热衷报道这类新闻的原因:生育是公众高度关注的话题。第三段首句也证实道:当今社会执着地颂扬生育。故[D]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[D]是对第二段内容的概括引申,也是对第三段首句的同义改写: the public 对应 society; having children is highly valued 对应 so persistently celebrates procreation。

[A]将第二段所述事实"每周报刊杂志上都会有对明星妈妈的特别报道(news, features)"改为与之存在含义偏差的"明星妈妈是(各报刊杂志)永恒的八卦对象(source for gossip)"。[B] single mothers with babies 源自第二段②句 newly single-mom,但 deserve greater attention 却是无法推知的内容(文中并未将"单身妈妈"与其他女性/妈妈对比)。[C] news about pregnant celebrities 源自第二段②句 the usual "Jennifer Aniston is pregnant" news,但文中只提及这类报道很常见,而并未提及这类报道的"娱乐性"(entertaining)。

[技巧总结]本题考查对段落细节的理解和概括推理能力。解答这类题型时应注意:一、对段落主要信息进行概括推理,不能孤立地理解某一具体信息;二、概括推理的标尺是该段的论述结构、上下文(尤其是段落首尾句)乃至全文主题,而非常识性信息或主观印象;三、将选项信息与原文对比,排除那些"部分正确+部分错误"的选项。

具体看本题,段落以递进结构展示了杂志对"明星妈妈幸福育儿形象"的高频度、全方位报道,且上段已表明本文论述主题"育儿幸福观",下段首句则明确指出这是一个高度颂扬生育的社会,可见[D]是结合上下文对第二段内容做出的概括推理,为正确项。

procreation³, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? 2 It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless. 3 Unhappy

在一个如此执着于颂扬生育的社会, "承认后悔生儿育女"就等同于"承认赞同残 杀小猫"又有什么奇怪呢?所以,将"为人父 母者的遗憾"同"无子女者的遗憾"相较似乎 parents rarely are **provoked**[®] to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but [®] unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the **gaping**[®] baby-size holes in their lives.

有失公平。不幸福的父母很少被激起对"自己是否本不该要孩子"的思考;但不幸福的无子女者会不断被"孩子是世界上唯一最重要的事情"这一信息所烦扰:显然他们的痛苦必定是他们生活中那些豁开的、孩子大小的窟窿所带来的直接后果。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①persistently [pəˈsɪstəntlɪ] ad. 持续不断地
- ②celebrate ['selibreit] v. 颂扬
- ③ **procreation** [prəʊkrɪˈeɪʃən] n. 生育
- ④ provoke [prə'vəuk] v. 煽动,激励

⑤gape [geɪp] v. 张开;裂开;豁开

● 经典搭配

- ①be equivalent to(等同于)
- ②be bothered with(受……困扰)

Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world; obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

なるといろ

分句1 句子主干: Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder they shouldn't have had kids, 主语 谓语 主语补语 引导词主语 谓语 宾语 宾语从句 分句2 句子主干: but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message 并列连词 主语 谓语 同位语从句 that children are the single most important thing in the world: 引导词 主语 系动词 表语

对冒号前分句的解释说明

 obviously their misery
 must be 谓语
 a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

 评注性副词
 主语

 请态动词+系动词
 表语

功能注释:本句主干为 but 连接的两个并列分句。第一个分句中 if 引导的从句做 wonder 的宾语、说明"不幸福的父母"很少被引发哪一方面的思考。第二个分句中 that 引导 message 的同位语从句,其中句中冒号表示补充说明,前后信息共同说明"不幸福的无子女者"经常被何种信息所烦扰。

・语篇分析・

第三至五段打靶。第三段批驳媒体影响下社会育儿观的"不公允"。关键词:doesn't seem quite fair。

①句承上明确当下社会极力颂扬生育,并揭示这种做法的偏执:将育儿上升到道德问题。句中 so 具有双重功效:一、回指,明确上段所述现象的本质;二、强调,凸显当下社会对育儿的偏执(persistently: continuing to do sth, especially in a way that is annoying and cannot be stopped"执意地")并暗示作者批判态度。反问句式 is it any wonder that...? (\approx It is no wonder that...)表达肯定:在这种极力倡导生育的社会环境下,将"后悔生儿育女"视为"赞同残杀小猫(这一道德沦丧之举)"毫不奇怪,明确偏执程度。

- ②③句进一步揭示这种偏执社会育儿观中存在的"不公允"。
- ②句明确作者观点:将"不幸福父母的遗憾"和"不幸福无子女者的遗憾"相较有失公平。then("因此,既然如此")体现因果强关联;doesn't seem quite fair 委婉客观地传达作者态度。③句通过对比外界对两者的不同态度,说明为何将两者相较有失公允。rarely are provoked to wonder... VS are bothered

with...展示外界对待"不幸福父母"及"不幸福无子女者"的鲜明对比:前者很少被唤起"我是否不该要孩子"的思考(根据首段内容,作者观点为:他们的不幸福实际上很大一部分源自抚养子女的艰辛);后者却常常被"因为没有孩子,你的生活有若干豁开的空洞,只有孩子才可以令你的生活幸福圆满"此类谴责轰炸(作者言外之意为:这一看法太过绝对,无子女者痛苦的来源有很多,未必源自没有孩子); the single most important...、obviously... must be...以及表明直接因果关系的 direct result 共同展现当下社会"武断归结无子女者不幸福的原因、甚至对其横加指责":孩子是世界上唯一最重要的事情,无子女者的不幸福直接源自没有孩子。

【深层解读】本段借助双重因果关联揭示当下社会对无子女者的不公做法:当今社会高度崇尚生育(①句)→不幸福父母很少会被唤起"我是否本不应该要孩子"的思考,而不幸福无子女者常被"孩子是世界上唯一最重要的,不幸福源自没有生孩子"这类信息轰炸(③句)→这种区别对待实质体现当下社会对无子女者的两层不公(②句):1.厚此薄彼、不断烦扰无子女者;2.对无子女者不幸福原因的归结过于绝对、对其指责过于武断。

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38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks	38. 第三段表明没有孩子的人们。	
[A] are constantly exposed to criticism	[A] 不断地受到批评	
[B] are largely ignored by the media	[B] 很大程度上被媒体忽视	
[C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities	[C] 没能履行他们的社会责任	
[D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life	[D] 较不可能对生活感到满足	

[精准定位]第三段②③句指出:不快乐的无子女者不断被外界信息所烦扰:孩子是世界上唯一最重要的,无子女者的不快乐一定源于没有孩子的空缺。可见,无子女者不断受到外界指责,[A]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[A]是对第三段②③句信息...(not) fair... are bothered with the message that...结合上下文做出的概括推理。

[B]从第二段内容"媒体特别关注明星育儿、怀孕的消息"主观反推出"无子女者被媒体忽视",但这与第三段③句"无子女者不断受到外界信息/媒体的烦扰"相悖。

[C]是第三段③句 that children are the single most important thing in the world 暗含的"社会大众" 观点"不生育子女是逃避社会责任",但它实为受批判的观点。

[D]是第三段③句 obviously their (childless folks') misery must be...暗含的"社会大众"观点"无孩者生活并不圆满、很难对生活感到满足",但它实为受批判的观点。

[技巧总结]本题是就涉及"对比、类比、比喻"等论证手法、包含"外界做法/态度"及"本段/本文作者批驳态度"的段落命制的对本文观点推理引申题,难度相当大。解答此题需要:一、结合上文作者态度把握段落主旨方向;二、整体看全段理解对比、类比、比喻的功用和内涵;三、借助语态(被动 VS 主动)区分"文章本身观点"和"社会大众观点";四、深层挖掘词语中暗含的情感色彩。

具体看本题:根据题干可知题目问的是第三段所传达的"本文观点";结合本文前两段概括本段主旨为:作者认为当下社会一味崇尚生育的做法有失公允;借助被动语态(are... provoked... are bothered...)可知本段末句所述为"社会外界做法/态度"而非"文章本身表明的观点";整体看首句的类比"将后悔生儿育女视为赞同残杀小猫"和末句的比喻"无子女者的痛苦必定是……孩子大小的窟窿带来的直接后果"可得出外界对无子女者的道德绑架和武断指责;进一步深挖发现,the single most important thing in the world,must be, direct result 所含有的情感色彩已明显传递外界对不生育子女者的批判;而 rarely are provoked...和 are bothered with...的对比,分别反向、正向传递了批评的"经常、无处不在",从而确定[A]正确。

Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *Us Weekly* and *People* present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their "own" (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

《我们周刊》、《人物》等名人杂志中呈现出来的为人父母形象当然非常不现实,尤其当母亲是布洛克这样的单亲妈妈时更是如此。数项结论为"为人父母者不如无子女夫妻幸福"的研究表明,单亲父母最不幸福。这并没有什么可震惊的,想想看没有伴侣可依靠、独自一人养育孩子需要付出多大艰辛;但听听(杂志上)桑德拉、布兰妮怎么说,"独自"抚养孩子(解读:24 小时有人帮忙)简直就是小菜一碟。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 3

● 经典搭配

- ①lean on(依赖,依靠)
- ②on one's own(独自)

③round-the-clock(日夜不停,夜以继日的)

④a piece of cake(小菜一碟)

・语篇分析・

第四段批驳媒体影响下的社会流行育儿观的"不真实性"。关键词为: hugely unrealistic。

- ①句(段落主旨句)明确作者观点:媒体宣扬的父母(尤其单亲妈妈)形象极度不现实。本句借助三个强调表达 Of course、hugely unrealistic、especially 突出作者态度:名人杂志所呈现的父母形象与现实极度不符,单亲妈妈形象尤为如此,并借此引出下文论证切人点"单亲(明星)妈妈"。
 - ②③句继而以"媒体宣扬单亲明星妈妈育儿情况失实"例证①句。there 回指功能实现句间衔接。
- ②句援引多项研究结论,指出单亲父母最不幸福。句中比较级 less happy...、最高级 the least happy of all...对各人群"幸福度"排序:无子女夫妻>为人父母者>单亲父母,借此研究结论"为人父母者实际不如无子女者幸福"驳斥上段所述"外界对无子女者的强加指责"。
- ③句以"单亲父母育儿实况"反衬说明"媒体宣扬版单亲明星妈妈育儿情况严重失实"。No shock "不足为奇"点明作者对研究结论的站位:认同;a piece of cake"小菜一碟"极言媒体宣扬的明星妈妈独自抚养子女的轻松,并与力表现实情况中育儿极度艰辛的 how much work 形成强烈对比;加引号的 own 一词(引号表示反语或讽刺,具有否定意味)结合括号内补充文字 read: round-the-clock help(read 意为"解读,阐释")揭露明星单亲妈妈的育儿实情"并非独自一人抚养子女,而是 24 小时随时有人帮助",从而明确①句 unrealistic 内涵,说明媒体宣传的信息具有误导性。

【深层解读】②③句结合引证法(According to)、反证法(the least happy of all)、对比法(yet)、例证法 (especially single mothers like Bullock) 论证①句"名人杂志传达的育儿形象具有误导性(hugely unrealistic)"。②句引用研究结论说明为人父母者实际不如无子女夫妻幸福,反向论证①句;③句则进一步引出研究结论背后的事实"育儿无比艰辛",并将其与媒体宣扬的明星"育儿轻松无比"进行直接对比;②③句整体以单亲妈妈为切入点,以"媒体宣扬版单亲明星妈妈育儿情况严重失实"例证①句。

• 真题精解 • 』

39. According to Paragraph 4, the message	39. 根据第四段可知,名人杂志传达的信息
conveyed by celebrity magazines is	是。
[A] soothing	[A] 令人宽慰的

[B] ambiguous	[B] 模棱两可的
[C] compensatory	[C] 具有补偿性的
[D] misleading	[D] 具有误导性的

[精准定位] 第四段指出名人杂志传达的为人父母形象非常不现实:事实上为人父母者不如无子女夫妻幸福,单亲父母最不幸福(因为养育子女需要付出巨大艰辛);而媒体传达的却是"明星单亲妈妈独自抚养孩子简直是小菜一碟"。可见,名人杂志的信息具有误导性,[D]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[D]结合②③句,对第四段①句关键词 hugely unrealistic 同义改写。

[A]对③句 raising a kid... is a piece of cake 断章取义,认为这一信息"令人宽慰",但这是名人杂志本身宣扬的内容,并非段中对它的评价"极度失实(hugely unrealistic)"。[B]将②③句"说明名人杂志宣扬信息和现实育儿情形并不一致"误解为"说明名人杂志模棱两可,可以做出不同的解读"。[C]将②③句所述"现实情形"和"名人杂志信息"之间的"不一致、相悖关系"曲解为"补充、补偿关系"。

[技巧总结]本题考查对文章段落信息的概括能力。解题时需:一、借助逻辑词等把握句间关系,重点关注段落主旨句;二、通过带有强烈情感态度的形容词、强调副词、以及词汇重复等把握语义重点。

如解答本题时,可以借助②句 According to several studies...③句 No shock there, considering...意识到所考段三句为"层层剥茧"的结构,②③句是对①句的论证,故①句为主要线索。具体看①句发现,其强调点在于强调副词 hugely、especially 所凸显的媒体宣扬的为人父母形象的"失实(unrealistic)"。

dumb[®] enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous[®]; most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing[®] parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston. [450 words]

难以想象有很多人会愚钝到仅仅因为瑞茜和安吉莉娜让"要孩子"看起来如此令人向往就决定身体力行:大多数成年人都明白,要孩子不像理发(那么简单)。但思考一下这个问题也很有趣:我们每周看到的"毫无压力、提升幸福感"的为人父母形象也许是在以某种细微的、潜意识的方式造成我们自己对实际体验的不满。就像我们中有少部分人曾希望剪一个"瑞秋"发型使自己看起来有那么一点像珍妮弗·安妮斯顿。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①dumb [dʌm] a. 愚钝
- ②glamorous ['glæmərəs] a. 富有魅力的,诱人的
- ③happiness-enhancing a. 幸福感的提升

● 经典搭配

①in a small way(以细微的方式)

②contribute to(增加、增进)

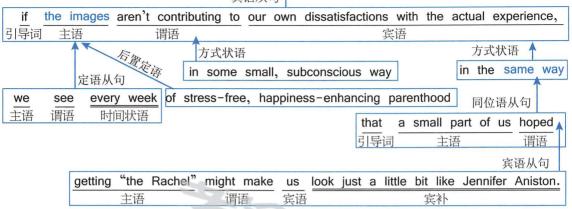
But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

结构切分:



句子主干:

But it's interesting to wonder 衔接词 主系表 真正的主语 章



功能注释:本句主干为 it's interesting to wonder...。不定式结构 to wonder if... aren't... (弄明白是否……不会)做真正的主语,其中嵌套 if 引导的从句做 wonder 的宾语; in the same way that ... 以类比说明影响方式。

・语篇分析・

第五段明确媒体影响下社会流行育儿观的不良影响:加剧民众对实际育儿体验的不满。关键词为: contributing to our own dissatisfactions。

①句先退而否定一种可能影响:不至于会"让很多人盲目跟风要孩子"。imagine、understand 分别引出"可能性影响:让很多人跟风"及"大众实际做法:不会盲目跟风";情感词 hard, dumb enough, just because 透露作者态度:仅仅因为"媒体宣扬的明星父母形象让育儿生活令人向往"便决定要孩子愚蠢至极;make it look so glamorous、is not a hair cut 暗合前文:媒体所宣扬的育儿生活令人向往(第二、四段内容),而实际上并非完全如此(第一段 Senior 观点)。

②句转而强化真正影响: 潜移默化地造成大众对实际育儿体验的不满。否定句... wonder if... aren't..."想……也许是……"形为否定,实质传递委婉肯定: 媒体宣扬的为人父母形象也许悄然造成我们对实际体验的不满;其中 stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood 和 our own dissatisfactions 的对比再次渲染了"媒体宣扬的快乐轻松的育儿情形"与"真实的艰难育儿体验"之间的巨大反差; 频率词 every week 和方式状语 in some small, subconscious way 说明了这一影响的性质: 长期的、潜移默化的。 in the same way...采用类比手法,以略带诙谐的方式具体说明"媒体宣扬的轻松育儿情形为何会造成人们对现实的不满": 有人效仿 Jennifer Aniston 的"瑞秋"发型后发现,这一发型在 Jennifer Aniston 身上魅力无比,而在自己身上则远非如此,此时很可能心生懊恼;同样,看到"魅力无比的明星妈妈们",再看看"为养孩子身心俱疲的自己",也很可能无意识间对现实育儿感到不满。注:"the Rachel"指代 Jennifer Aniston 在《老友记》中扮演的人物形象 Rachel 的标志性发型,与①句 haircut 相呼应。

至此,作者通过驳斥媒体宣扬的社会流行育儿观的不公性和不真实性及其不良影响,明确树立自身观点:用理性的育儿观看待育儿。

【深层解读】本段采取相似句法结构(It's hard to imagine.../it's interesting to wonder...)先退而进(But)明确媒体版美好父母形象的影响:尽管还不至于令普通民众盲目跟风生育孩子,但其对切身育儿体验不满这一态度/感受却的的确确是该形象潜移默化的结果。

・真题精解・

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

40. 从最后一段中可推知下列哪一项?



[A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of	[A] 生孩子对明星妈妈的魅力几乎没
celebrity moms.	有帮助。
[B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.	[B] 明星妈妈已经影响了我们对养育 子女的态度。
[C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.	[C] 生孩子增强了我们对生活的不满。
[D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.	[D] 我们有时会忽略生儿育女的快乐。

[精准定位] 第五段末句指出,经常看到名人杂志上报道的幸福完美的为人父母形象正在造成我们 对现实育儿体验的不满。可见,明星妈妈对我们养育孩子的态度/看法产生了影响,「B]为正确项。

[命题解密] 正确项[B]是对第五段②句 the images... contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience 的概括引申。

[A]将①句信息"明星妈妈的魅力形象不大可能会影响许多人生孩子的决定(It's hard to imagine... many people... want children just because... glamorous[celebrity moms])"曲解为"生孩子对明星妈妈的魅力 没有太大影响"。「C]将②句中"造成我们对生活不满"的根源"我们每周看到的快乐轻松的为人父母形 象(we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood)"偷换成"生孩子"。[D]利用②句 stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood 捏造干扰 the happiness from child rearing,但文中并未提到 我们忽略了这种快乐(neglect 无从得知)。

「技巧总结」本题是就包含"特殊句式的超级长难句"、涉及"让步转折结构"、"错综复杂关系"的段落 命制的细节推理题。解题关键是:一、整体理解段落、且意识到转折之后是语义重点;二、结合文章主旨 观点分析长难句,绕开难以读懂的信息;三、识别文中"偷换某一关系中所涉及主体"的陷阱。

如本题,利用段中的让步转折(名人杂志中的靓丽妈妈形象虽然不大可能会……但是会……)、结合 上文体现的作者观点"批驳名人杂志宣扬的育儿观"意识到作者整体观点:明星妈妈形象确实产生了负 面影响。②句虽然关系复杂,但抓住其主要语义信息并不难:if the images... aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions。[B]既符合段落主旨,又与②句主要内容同 义,故正确。



知识和人才的专业化给人文学科带来的困境



-.总体分析

来源: The Economist 《经济学人》2010. 02. 25 一篇题为 University Education in America: Professionalising the Professor(美国的大学教育:教授的专业化)的文章,是《思想市场:美国大学的改革 与阻力》一书的书评。文章按照"引出述评书籍(第一段)——介绍书中观点'美国大学出现人才培养和 教授的专业化,其中人文学科的高度专业化造成了严重后果'(第二至六段)——给出书中建义'改变人 才培养方式'(第七段)"的脉络行文。

[A] **1** No disciplines have seized on **professionalism**[®] with as much enthusiasm[®] as the humanities[®]. **②** You can,

[A]没有哪个学科像人文学科那样热



Mr. Menand points out, become a lawyer in three years and a medical doctor in four. 3 But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the **humanities** is nine years. 4 Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.

切地专注于专业化。梅南德先生指出,你可以三年成为一名律师,四年成为一名医生。但是,(你)通常需要花费九年时间才能取得人文学科博士学位。毫不奇怪,多达半数英语专业博士生没有拿到学位就退学了。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •



- ①professionalism [prəˈfeʃənəlɪzəm] n. 专业化
- ②enthusiasm [ɪn'θjuˈzɪæzəm] n. 热切,热情
- ③humanities [hjʊˈmænətɪz] n. [复数]人文学科

● 经典搭配

①seize on(突然大为关注,抓住)

②drop out(退学;辍学)



・语篇分析・

[A]聚焦"人文学科"对"专业化"的高度追求,并说明其体现:博士学位极难获得。

①句引领全段,指出人文学科是最为追求专业化的学科。以最高级判断句式 No disciplines have... as much... as..强调人文学科对专业化的注重程度为各学科之最,暗示本段重点:人文学科在极力追求专业化下的发展现状。

②③④句说明人文学科高度追求专业化的表现:博士学位极难获取。Not surprisingly 体现②③—④句间因果论证。

②③句以数据对比展现人文博士学位的难以获取(直接验证其对人才专业化的强调)。in three years/in four Vs in nine years 对比其他专业,说明获得人文博士所需时间明显长于其他专业。the regular time 言外之意:9年只是拿到人文学科博士学位的平均时长,实际可能更长。

④句以英语专业为例说明其后果:博士生中途退学比例极高(反向凸显其对专业化的强调)。Not surprisingly 引出④句预料之内的结果。up to half (高达一半)强调中途退学率之高。

【路标词解析】本段首句指出"专业化最典型例子便是人文学科",并于随后各句具体说明,由此可推知其上文趋于"总说大学教育的专业化"。已定位选项[E]反复出现关键词 professionalising/professionalisation,且最末两句明确指出"专业化背后的基本理念",有可能是[A]的上文。

[B] ① His concern[®] is mainly with the humanities: literature, languages, philosophy and so on. ② These are disciplines[®] that are going out of style: 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. ③ However, many leading[®] American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding[®] in the basic canon[®] of ideas that every educated person should possess. ④ But most find it difficult to agree on what a "general education" should look like. ⑤ At Harvard, Mr. Menand notes, "the great books are read because they have been read" — they form a sort of social glue[®].

[B]他主要关注的是人文学科:文学、语言、哲学等。这些学科渐趋过时:如今22%的美国大学毕业生主修商学,相比之下,只有2%主修历史,4%主修英语。然而,很多美国一流大学都要求其本科生在那些所有受教育者都应掌握的基本思想准则方面接受基础训练。但多数学校很难就何为"通识教育"达成共识。梅南德先生指出,在哈佛大学,"之所以要阅读伟大著作是因为它们曾被人读过"——这些著作形成了一种社会粘合剂。



词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①concern [kən'səːn] n. 忧虑,担心,关切
- ②discipline ['disiplin] n. 知识领域,学科
- ③leading ['liːdɪn] a. 最重要的,首要的
- ④grounding [ˈgraʊndɪŋ] n. 基础训练
- ⑤canon ['kænən] n. 原则,准则,标准
- ⑥glue [glu:] n. 胶,粘合剂

● 经典搭配

- ①go out of style(过时)
- ②major in(主修,专攻)
- ③have/get a grounding in sth(在某方面有基础)
- ④educated person(受到良好教育的人)

・语篇分析・



[B]指出美国大学人文学专业严重衰落,人文教育陷入奇怪困境。

- ①②句明确"他"的关注点在于人文学科(the humanities),并指出人文学科已处于严重衰落状态。 are going out of style 概括指出"人文学科严重衰落";数据对比(2%、4% VS 22%)予以验证:历史和英语 专业的人数远少于商业专业的学生。
- ③④⑤句进而指出美国大学改变/弥补这一情形,但这种努力陷入奇特困境.... However... But... 引发多重转折,凸显奇特现象。
- ③句转折承上文指出美国顶尖大学却希望所有本科生接受基本的人文思想教育(即:清楚知道人文 教育的必要性)。注:want 这里指一种希望或引导,而非强制教育。the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should possess(canon 意为"经典,准则")即指人文教育的基本思想准则。
- ④句再次转折指出上述改革遇到困难:就"何为通识教育"很难达成共识。注:general education 与 ③句 ideas that every educated person should possess 相互交叠:"通识教育"指将"一些非专业的知识(即, 每一位受教育者都应掌握的思想)"和"专业教育"相综合,培养学生融会贯通、独立思考的能力。
- ⑤句再次转折,引出 Menand 所提"践行通识教育"的成功范例:哈佛大学。句中指出哈佛进行通识 教育的方式——阅读经典(the great books are read),并说明其理由(侧面说明人文教育的巨大作用):它 们曾被人读过,具有思想传承作用,并因此得以形成一种社会粘合剂(注:此处破折号引发语意递进,引 出作者强调关键点:经典的社会粘合剂作用)。
- 【路标词解析】一、本段明确"他"的关注点在于"人文科学",并对"人文学科"所指做出解释,由此可 知 the humanities 在全文首次出现,"他"必在上文具体出现。首段[G]给出 Menand 书作主要内容"美国 大学正在发生奇怪的事情",本段前四句则论述"人文学科陷入奇怪境地",很可能是对 Menand 观点的展 开说明,故本段可能直接排于[G]后。
- 二、本段整段以... However many leading Amercian universities want... But most find it difficult... At Harvard...形成一条蕴含多重矛盾的链条,揭示美国大学人文教育的奇特情形(各大学人文学科严 重衰落,却希望对其他专业进行人文教育;结果却难以就"何为通才"达成共识;但人文教育并非不能实 现、且确实有重要功用),暗示下文必然将分析背后原因。
- [C] 1 Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with **professorships**[®] for which they entered graduate school. 2 There are simply too few posts. 3 This is partly because universities continue to produce ever more PhDs. 4 But fewer students want to study humanities subjects: English departments

「C]同样不足为奇的是,为了教授头衔而 进入研究生院的学生中仅有约一半的人最终 获得了教授职称。职位确实太少了。部分原 因在于大学还在继续生产更多的博士。但是 愿意学习人文学科的学生却减少了:1970至

awarded [®] more bachelor's degrees in 1970 - 71 than they did 20 years later. 6 Fewer students require fewer teachers. 6So, at the end of a decade of thesiswriting, many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.

1971年间英语系授予的学士学位比20年后还 要多。学生数量减少了,对教师人数的需求也 相应减少。因此,许多人文学科的学生在结束 了十年论文写作之后却放弃自己的专业,去从 事他们没有受过专业训练的工作。

词汇注释与难句分析。



- ①professorship [prəˈfesəʃɪp] n. 教授的级别(或职位等)
- ②**post**「pəust]n. 职务,岗位
- ③award [ə'wɔ:d] v. 授予(奖项、学位等)

- 经典搭配
- ①end up with 以……结束;最终成为
- ②graduate school(研究生院,研究所)

语篇分析・



[C]段指出人文学科博士很难获得教职,最终很大一部分会另谋他就。

①②句描述事实:(人文学科)博士很难获得教授职位——职位实在太少。两句之间形成"具体描 述——简评点题"逻辑,以 Only about half, simply too few posts 说明现状:人们为了教授头衔而攻读博 士学位,到头来却只有一半能得此头衔——职位确实太少。Equally unsurprisingly 反向暗示上文内容: 提及(某一情形)下必然会产生的(与本段为并列关系或接续关系的)的一种影响。

③至⑤句分析"人文学教授职位少"的原因。③句和④⑤句以 But 形成转折,说明人文学专业"僧多 粥少"的情形。③句给出原因一:大学培养的博士越来越多,即:教授职位竞争者增多。produce 以其原 意"批量地制造产品"略带戏谑地说明大学人才培养专业化的趋势仍在继续。④⑤句给出原因二:人文 学科的学生人数减少,即:所需教授减少(④句冒号后以"英语专业毕业生人数的今昔对比"说明这一情 形)。

⑥句说明上述情形造成的后果(So):苦读十来年后,许多人文学科博士毕业生却不得不放弃专业, 从事其他领域工作。a decade of thesis-writing 和 do something for which they have not been trained 形成 巨大落差,凸显人文教育的恶性循环,暗示这一状态急需改变:十年苦读专攻学术、专业化达到相当高度 →本期望以此获得教职,却发现难以如愿→不得已放弃本专业,转而从事其未受过任何训练的工作。

【路标词解析】一、Equally unsurprisingly 与[A]段末尾 Not surprisingly 恰能衔接,再看内容,也完 全能形成顺接关系:[A]探讨人文学科博士学位很难获得,「C]则指出(即便获得了学位)人文学科博士 也很难如愿获得教职,故本段基本可确定位于[C]后。

二、由一般行文逻辑可推测。[A]、[C]重笔描绘"人文学博士教育"困境后,下文必然提出解决方案。

[D] **1** One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools. 2 Many students experience both varieties[®]. 3 Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business,

[D] 这种课程难以设计和讲授的原因 之一是它们违背了美国顶尖大学一贯坚持 的原则:人文教育与专业教育应该保持分 离,在不同的学院讲授。很多学生都经历 过两种类型的教育。虽然超过半数的哈佛 本科生最终主修了法学、医学或商学专业,



future doctors and lawyers must study a **non-specialist**[®] liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional **qualification**[®].

但是这些未来的医生和律师在开始获取专 业资格之前必须研习一门非专业的人文学 科的学位课程。

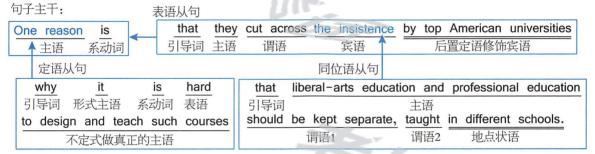
•词汇注释与难句分析 •

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- ①variety [vəˈraɪətɪ] n. 种类,类型
- ②non-specialist [non spefəlist] n. 非专业人员
- ③qualification [ɪkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃən] n. 专业资格
- ①cut across(抄近路穿过,径直穿过;与……相抵触)
- ②liberal-arts education(文科教育)
- ③embark on/upon sth(着手,开始(新的或艰难的事情))

● 经典搭配

One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools.



功能注释:句中第二个 that 引导同位语从句,解释说明 the insistence。从句中谓语为 should be kept separate 和(should be) taught,后者省略了相同的情态动词。

・语篇分析・

- [D]分析大学为何难以设计、讲授人文课程:美国大学一贯坚持"人文教育与专业教育分离"的理念。
- ①句指出"这种课程"很难设计和讲授的原因——违背美国大学一贯坚持的教育理念。that 从句明确美国大学一贯坚持的教育理念:人文教育与专业教育分离,分别在不同学院授课。cut across 意为"超越(界限)",反向暗示"这种课程(such across)所指:将人文教育融人各专业教育。
- ②句转而介绍事实情形:很多学生都经历过两种类型的教育(即:"这种课程"并非行不通)。句中both varieties 回指 liberal-arts education and professional education。
- ③句则以哈佛大学为例具体说明②句,为其他大学提供积极示范。句子以 Although 形成的让步转 折指出哈佛大学"成功将人文课程融入各专业教育"的情形:学生在开始专业学习之前必须修学一门人 文学科学位的课程:must 表明哈佛大学将人文学科列入所有本科生的必修课。

【路标词解析】段首 One reason why... such courses 是与上文联系的关键线索。根据段落阐释部分可知, such courses 主张将人文教育融入各专业教育, 明显与[B]段所述的 general education"通识教育"契合。且本段能与[B]段构成因果逻辑:[B]段重在说明"在美国大学推行通识教育遇到困难", 本段引出其原因:违背了美国顶尖大学一贯坚持的原则——人文教育与专业教育应该保持分离。另外, 本段的"哈佛事例"恰能与上段的"哈佛事例"形成(正面事例)因果逻辑。故本段极有可能位于[B]后。

[E] ① Besides professionalising the professions by this separation, top American universities have professionalised the professor. ② The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process: federal research grants rose fourfold between 1960 and 1990, but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll. ③ Professionalism has turned the acquisition of a doctoral degree into a prerequisite for a successful academic career: as late as 1969 a third of American professors did not possess one. ④ But the key idea behind professionalisation, argues Mr. Menand, is that "the knowledge and skills needed for a particular specialisation are transmissible but not transferable." ⑤ So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge.

[E]通过这种分离,美国顶尖大学不仅使学科(专业)更加专业化,而且使教授也更专业化。用于学术研究的公共经费的增长加速了这一(专业化)过程:1960至1990年间,联邦科研津贴增长了三倍,但是教师的教学时间却由于科研的影响而减半。专业化使获得博士学位成为成功学术生涯的一个必要前提:直至1969年,尚有三分之一的美国教授还没有博士学位。然而,梅南德先生指出,专业化背后的关键思想是"从事一个特定专业所需的知识和技能可以传递,但不可转用。"因此,各个学科不仅形成了对知识生产的垄断,还有对知识生产者的培养的垄断。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①professionalise [prəˈfeʃənəɪaiz] v. 使专业化
- ②grant [gra:nt] n. (政府、机构的)拨款
- ③faculty ['fækəltɪ] n. (大学的)系或院,全体教员
- ④acquisition [ˈækwɪˈzɪʃən] n. (知识、技能等的)获得
- ⑤prerequisite [pri: rekwizit] n. 先决条件,前提
- ⑥specialisation [ispefəlai zeifən] n. 专业
- ⑦transmissible [trænz'mɪsəbl] a. 可传递的

⑧transferable [træns'fɔ:rəbəl] a. 可转用的,行得通的

● 经典搭配

- ①rise/increase fourfold(增加至四倍,增长了三倍)
- ②take its toll(on sb/sth)(产生恶果;造成重大损失)
- ③turn sb/sth into sth(使某人或某物变成)

・语篇分析・

[E]指出美国大学"教授专业化 (professionalised the professor)"现象,并概述指出"专业化 (professionalism)"背后的错误理念。

①②③句为第一意群,论述美国大学的"教授专业化"。①句提出意群主旨:美国大学教授专业化。Besides 暗示上文内容"通过某种分离使学科专业化,并进一步引出本段关注问题"教授专业化"。②句分析"教授专业化"的原因。句子以... has speeded the process 表明因果逻辑:学术研究经费增长→致使教师投入更多精力用于科研(教授更加专业化),但却疏于教学;took its toll(产生恶果)暗示作者观点:"科研时间增加、教学时间减少"并非好事。③句指出"教授专业化"的表现:必须具有博士学位才可能获得成功的学术生涯。句中举例"直至 1969 年,尚有 1/3 的教授没有博士学位"暗示现在情形不可取。

④⑤句为另一意群,概而指出"专业化(涵盖学科专业化和教授专业化)"背后的错误理念和严重影响。④句转折分析"专业化"背后的错误理念:某一特定专业的知识和技能可以传递,但不可转用,即:某一学科的知识和技能可以被传播、传承,但不能转用到其他学科(即学科之间界限分明、学科知识不能通用)。⑤句进而强调"专业化"带来的严重后果:形成学科垄断。句子以... not just over... but also over... 凸显"专业化"带来的"全面垄断":学科之间不仅形成了知识生产的垄断,还形成了人才培养的垄

断,即:各学科界限分明、壁垒高驻、学科渐趋封闭,培养出的专业人才也愈加狭隘。

【路标词解析】一、本段首以 Besides...结构说明本段是在承接上文"由于某种分离使得美国顶尖大学的学科专业化(professionalising the professions)",引出新内容"教授的专业化(professionalised the professor)",[D]复现关键词 separate,指出"美国大学坚持人文教育与专业教育分离",很可能是其上文。

二、本段位置已定(第四段),且趋于概述"美国大学各专业均普遍存在的现象",但[B]已明确指出 Menand 的主要关注点在于"人文学领域",因此,接下来必定要聚焦范围,归至对"人文学领域"的论述。

[F] ① The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr. Menand, is to alter the way in which "the producers of knowledge are produced". ② Otherwise, academics[®] will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached[®] from the societies[®] which they study, investigate and criticise. ③ "Academic inquiry[®], at least in some fields, may need to become less exclusionary[®] and more holistic[®]." ④ Yet quite[®] how that happens, Mr. Menand does not say.

[F]梅南德先生总结道,高等教育改革的关键是改变"知识生产者的培养"方式。否则,大学教师的思维将会继续危险地趋于相同,日益脱离他们所研究、调查和批判的社会。"学术探究,至少在某些领域,可能需要少一些排外性,多一些整体性。"然而如何实现这一点,梅南德先生并未提及。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 · 🚽

- ①academic 「ækə'demik] n. 大学教师
- ②detach [dɪ'tætʃ] v. 挣脱,脱离
- ③society [sə'saɪətɪ] n. [作可数名词时]社会(指有共同的法律、组织、习俗等的某个群体)
- ④inquiry [ɪnˈkwaɪrɪ] n. 调查,探索
- ⑤exclusionary [ɪkˈskluʒənrɪ] a. 排外的
- ⑥ holistic [həʊˈlɪstɪk] a. 整体的,全面的
- ⑦quite [kwart] ad. 完全地,真正地

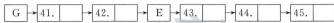
・语篇分析・

[F]段介绍改革高等教育的关键:改变人才的培养方式。

- ①句引用 Mr. Menand 的结论提出段落主旨:改革高等教育的关键是改变人才的培养方式。the producers of knowledge 指"人才"。
- ②句反向论证(Otherwise),指出若不这样做的危险后果:大学教师的思维更加趋同、脱离真实社会。 academics 意为"大学教师",回应 the producers of knowledge,明确"知识生产者"的具体含义。 dangerously 凸显危险性。
- ③句正面明确 Menand 观点:学术研究应少一些排外性,多一些整体性。less exclusionary and more holistic 即指专业人才应放弃过度追求"专业化",而是应涉猎多学科知识并融会贯通。
- ④**句转折指出 Mr. Menand 并未具体指出如何改变人才培养。** quite how... does not say 言外之意: 尽管 Menand 没有明确严明,但一切尽在不言中。

【路标词解析】一、本段①句 concludes 提示本段为全文总结性的内容,④句指出 Menand 的局限,这两点均暗示本段应出现在对 Menand 文章介绍的末尾部分(但不能确定为本文末段,因为无法排除"本文作者进一步发表评论"的可能。二、本段指出高等教育的改革关键是"改变人才的培养方式"(the producers of knowledge are produced),与[E]末句"专业化垄断了人才培养"(the production of the producers of knowledge)存在内容上的关联,故[F]可能与[E]衔接。另外,本段还可能与[C]形成"指出

[G] ① The subtle[®] and intelligent[®] little book *The Market place of Ideas*: *Reform and* Resistance[®] in the American University should be read by every student thinking of applying to take a doctoral degree. ②They may then decide to go elsewhere. ③ For something curious has been happening in American universities, and Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University, captured[®] it skillfully. [585 words]



[G]每位正在考虑申请博士学位的学生都应该读读《思想市场: 美国大学的改革和阻力》这本精致而睿智的小书。读完之后他们可能决定另谋出路。因为一些奇怪的事情一直在美国大学中发生,哈佛大学的英语教授路易斯·梅南德巧妙的捕捉到了这一现象。

· 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①subtle ['sʌtəl] a. 微妙的,精致的
- ②intelligent [in telid3ənt] a. 睿智的,聪明的
- ③resistance [rɪˈzɪstəns] n. 抵抗,抵制
- ④ capture ['kæptʃə] v. 捕捉;(准确地)表达、描述

・语篇分析・

[G]段(已定为首段)引出一本书作并强调其价值和影响(确定本文"书评"体裁,并引领下文)。

- ①句引出书作《思想市场:美国大学的改革和阻力》,并建议每一位准备申请读博的学生都来读此书。subtle and intelligent 直接表明作者对该书的高度肯定。should be read by every student thinking of applying to take a doctoral degree 暗示该书对博士教育颇有见地。
- ②句明确指出该书影响巨大:准备申请读博者读完此书后可能决定另选他路。副词 then 强调直接因果反应,说明这本书的影响颇为震撼,进一步勾起读者对该书兴趣。
- ③句解释②句原因(For...),暗中引出该书内容:论及美国大学中发生的奇怪的事情。something curious 再设悬念:这本书到底讲了什么奇怪事情能有如此之大的影响? captured it skillfully 进一步吊足读者胃口:该书到底如何巧妙地捕捉到了这一奇特现象?

【路标词解析】①本段已定为首段,段中引出"一本好书",说明"面向读者(准备申请读博者)",并极言其"重大影响"。这暗示本文为书评,按照书评的写作逻辑"引出话题——介绍书中内容——予以评论"可知,接下来应该是介绍书中内容/思想,即:介绍美国大学博士教育到底发生了什么奇怪的事情。

综合各段【路标词解析】,可初步得出

首段[G]和第四段[E]的位置已经给出,且[G]已提示,本文为一篇书评,将大致按照书评的写作逻辑"引出话题——介绍书作内容——进行评价"展开。考生可从首段开始按正序解析,也可从第四段[E]人手,向前或先后推理解题。但阅读后发现,相比首段,[E]中的路标词 this separation 是一个更为容易的突破口,考生从[E]人手向两边推理会更加快捷、准确。_

灣 三.试题精解

- (一)通读全文,总结全文主旨。由首段及多次复现关键词 humanities/professionalism/professionalising 可初步推知本文论述主体:美国大学人文学科的专业化。
 - (二)从已给出位置的段落入手,找到解题的突破口。
 - 42. 本题考查的知识点是:代词回指+内容一致性

[选项推测] 已确定位置的[E]首句出现回指词 this separation,同时介词短语 Besides professionalising the

professions 为过渡句,与上文相承接,故可推知上文具体介绍了"某种分离/隔离",并涉及"学科专业化"。

[答案敲定]由【路标词解析】可知,[D]可能为[E]上文,即本空答案。

[D]首句出现关键词 separation 的同源词 separate,且指出"美国大学坚持人文教育和专业教育保持独立、分开讲授",可为[E]中 this separation 所指。另外,[D]中指出这种分离导致学科垄断,各学科之间互不沟通,壁垒高驻,学科变得更加专业化,契合 professionalising the professions 内涵。故[D]在内容上与[E]密切相关,代词回指明确,为本题答案。

41. 本题考查的知识点是:代词回指+上下文衔接

[选项推测]第三段[D]首句出现回指词 such courses 并分析"这种课程很难设计和讲授的原因",推知上文第二段应涉及"某课程很难设计和讲授"的事实;另外首段[G]的位置已经确定,[G]末句设下悬念"大学中正在发生奇怪的事情",因此第二段的内容还应解释"大学中发生何种奇怪的事情"。

[答案敲定]由【路标词解析】可知,[B]可能与上文[G]和下文[D]衔接。

从[B]与下文[D]的衔接来看,[B]中指代词 such courses 主张将人文教育融入专业教育,这与[B] 段所述的 general education"通识教育"(将人文学科列入所有本科生必修课)一致。且[B]段④句提及"在美国大学推行通识教育遇到困难",与[D]首句"这种课程难以设计和讲授的原因在于……"存在因果照应。综上可知[B]与下文[D]衔接顺畅。

从[B]与上文[G]的衔接来看,[G]指出一些奇怪的事情正在美国大学中发生,[B]则聚焦人文学科,指出其中奇怪现象"如今人文学科渐趋过时,不受学生欢迎;但大学仍欲弥补这一情形,推行通识教育;但大学就如何推行通识教育(人文教育)又难以达成共识"。可见,两段衔接顺畅,且[B]首句的 His 恰可回指[G]中 Louis Menand,故可完全敲定[B]为本题答案。

43. 本题考查的知识点是:上下文衔接

[选项推测] 空格前一段为已确定的[E],分析所有学科"专业化"的原因和弊端,下文可能就某一学科的"专业化"继续深入讨论,也可能暂做总结,给出"专业化"这一问题的解决方案。

「答案敲定」由【路标词解析】可知, 「A]、「F]可能与[E]衔接。

[A]首句指出"人文学科"是追逐"专业化"的典型,并说明其具体表现"人文博士学位极难获得,使得大批人中途放弃",能够承接[E]"所有学科的专业化现象及其弊端",实现从总体到个体的过渡。另外,本文首两段已经明确指出 Menand 的关注重点是"大学中的人文学科",通过第三、四段([D]、[E])对教育大环境的分析(美国大学坚持人文教育和专业教育分离,导致学科专业化、教授专业化)之后,[A]重新聚焦关注重点"人文学科",展开具体分析,逻辑顺畅合理,故[A]为本题答案。

[F]首句总结给出 Menand 建议"高等教育的改革关键是改变人才培养的方式",貌似可以看作是[E]末句"专业化垄断了人才培养"这一问题的解决方案,关键词 the producers of knowledge 复现,具有很强迷惑性。但这样一来,全文逻辑就成了"提出问题'人文学科陷入困境'([G][B])→分析原因'专业化'([D][E])→提出改革措施([F])→分析'专业化对人文学科造成的影响'([A][C])",显然逻辑混乱,故[F]若为第五段,并不能顺畅衔接上下文,排除。

44. 本题考查的知识点是:逻辑词衔接

[选项推测]已经确定位置的[A]谈及"人文学科专业化程度高及产生的影响",推测下文可能继续谈及人文学科的专业化问题。

「答案敲定」由上文分析可知,「C]可能与「A]衔接。

[C]中 Equally unsurprisingly 和[A]中 Not surprisingly 为明显并列关系逻辑词,逻辑上能顺畅衔接;另外,从语义角度看,[A]提及"人文学科博士生退学比例高",[C]提及"博士毕业生很难获得教职",一个是"完成学业难",一个是"完成学业后就业难",均是专业化给人文学科带来的不利影响,两段整体表明人文学科已经陷入严峻困境,急需改变,故敲定[C]为答案。

45. 本题考查的知识点是:末段的作用

[选项推测]末段是篇章的终结,或总结全文以揭示主旨,或提出希望或建议;书评类文章的结尾还可能对某书进行推荐或指出后续研究方向等。

「答案敲定]由上文分析可知,[F]可能为末段。

[F]中 Menand 针对大学人文学科面临的困境提出建议"改革人才培养的方式",全文整体形成"提出问题(第一、二段)——分析问题(第三至六段)——提出建议(末段)"的行文逻辑, concludes 为明显的总结标志词;另外,本文是一篇书评,[F]段还指出"Menand 未明确解答、还有待深入研究的问题",也符合书评"介绍某书——评述——推荐或指出后续研究方向"的一般格式。故敲定[F] 为本题答案。

至此,全文顺序确定为[G]-[B]-[D]-[E]-[A]-[C]-[F]。

(三)**通读检验。**在上面排序的基础之上,再通读一遍,检查思路是否清晰连贯,结构是否相对完整, 段间层次关系是否恰当。在整体审视后,方最终确定。



意识创造了我们的内在性格和外部环境



🦈 一.总体分析

本文节选自 Tom Butler-Bowdon 所著励志读物 Fifty Self-help Classics《自助经典 50 篇》中的第一章: James Allen(詹姆斯·艾伦)。文章围艾伦著作《做你想做的人》中主旨观点"意识创造了我们的内在性格和外部环境"进行论述,肯定了该书的积极意义。本文哲理丰富,具有一定的警示和启迪作用,但语言较为抽象。主要考查的知识点包括:各类从句,并列结构、被动语态、以及根据上下文选择词义。

二.语篇分析及试题精解

I With its theme that "Mind is the master weaver"," creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book *As a Man Thinketh* by James Allen is an **in-depth** exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

围绕"思维意识是编织大师",它创造了我们的内在性格与外部环境这一主题,詹姆斯·艾伦《做你想做的人》一书深入地探索了自助类读物的真谛。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达 ·

①weaver ['wi:və] n. 织布工,编织者

⑤ in-depth ['ɪn'depθ] a. 彻底的,深入详尽的

・语篇分析・

第一段概述艾伦书中的主旨观点:意识创造了我们的内在性格和外部环境。

独句成段,点明本文所评著作的名称、作者、类型及其主题:意识创造了我们的内在性格和外部环境。"Mind is the master weaver,"creating...强调思维意识极具创造性作用; an in-depth exploration... 凸显作者对著作的正面定位:有思想深度,暗示将给人思想带来深刻启示。

assumption[®] we all share — that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts — and reveal its erroneous[®] nature. Because most of us believe that mind

(46) 艾伦的贡献在于,他拿出"我们并 非机器人,因此能掌控自己的思想"这一公 认的假设,并揭示了其谬误所在。因为我们 is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another. However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and (47) while we may be able to sustain[®] the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: "Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?"

中的大多数人都相信意识是独立于物质存 在的,所以我们认为能够将思想隐藏、并使 之失去效力:这使得我们能够这样想却那样 做。然而,艾伦认为潜意识和意识产生的作 用一样大。而且,(47)尽管我们或许可以仅 凭意识来维系"控制"这种错觉,现实中我们 还是不断要面对一个问题:"我为什么不能 让自己做这个或实现那个?"

• 词汇注释与亮点表达 •



- ①assumption [əˈsʌmpʃən] n. 假定,假设
- ②erroneous [ɪˈrəʊniəs] a. 错误的
- ③sustain [sə'steɪn] v. 使保持,使稳定持续

④illusion [ɪˈluːʒən] n. 错觉



①be faced with(面临)



1. we are continually faced with 意为"我们不断面对……"。We are continually faced with a series of great opportunities brilliantly disguised as insoluble problems. 我们不断面临一系列良机,它们成功地伪 装成不能解决的问题。

・语篇分析・

第二、三段介绍艾伦的观点:意识与物质世界没有间隔,人的成功取决于其自身的思想意识。

第二段介绍艾伦观点:人不可能完全控制自己的思想,思想意识对行为产生作用。

首句指出艾伦的贡献在于揭示大众假设——人能控制自己的思想——的谬误所在。an assumption we all share—that...we therefore control our thoughts 强调大众假设的内容:人能控制自己的思想; reveal its erroneous nature 强调艾伦揭示了大众假设的错误本质。

第二、三句分别阐释大众假设及艾伦对此假设的看法,两句之间为转折关系(However)。

第二句阐释大众假设:意识与物质是分离的,因此思想可以被隐藏、不产生影响。mind is separate from matter 解释其假设的理论依据:意识与物质世界是分离的; thoughts can be hidden and made powerless 阐释人们如何能控制自己的思想:将思想隐藏、使之失去作用; this allows us to think one way and act another 说明"思想受到控制"的结果:人们可以思行不一,即思想不会造成相应的行为。

第三句转而介绍艾伦观点:潜意识和意识产生的作用一样大,人不可能完全控制自己的思想,潜意 识会对行为产生影响。and 前的分句阐述艾伦的观点, generates as much action as 强调有意识和无意识 状态都能导致某种行为;后半句递进解释前半句,其中 illusion of control(回指首句 we can control our thoughts)表达艾伦的反驳,强调"人能控制自己的思想"是意识维系的错觉,暗示思想不可能被完全控 制; in reality...介绍现实中常存在不能如己所愿的事情,暗示潜意识对个人愿望的实现起阻碍作用。



(46) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption(0.5分)//we all share(0.5分)//—that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts——(0.5 分)//and reveal its erroneous nature. (0.5分)

本题考核的知识点是,定语从句、同位语从句、并列结构、根据上下文确定词义。

1. 句法分析

主句: Allen's contribution
主语was
系动词to take an assumption... and reveal its erroneous nature不定式短语并列结构做表语

定语从句修饰 an assumption; we all share

2. 句子注释

本句主干结构为 Allen's contribution was to take an assumption... and reveal its erroneous nature. assumption 被定语从句 we all share 修饰, that 引导一个同位语从句,对 assumption 的内容作解释说明,并且同位语从句内嵌原因状语从句。翻译时,定语从句可译为"的"字结构的前置定语;同位语从句可以放在中心词之后,用破折号引出,也可以放在中心词前面,用复指代词"这个,这一"来连接。

3. 词义确定

- (1) take: take 词义繁多,与 assumption 搭配可被理解为"拿出/接受/形成……假设"。由后文"艾伦证实这一假设是错误的"排除"(艾伦)形成,接受",确定译为"拿出"。
- (2) share: 意为"共同拥有(某种看法、特质或经历)"。an assumption we all share 大家共有的假设, 引申为"公认的假设"。
 - (3) erroneous:由 error 派生而来,意为"错误的"。
 - 4. 全句调整,得出译文

艾伦的贡献在于,他拿出"我们并不是机器人,所以能控制自己的思想"这一公认的假设,并揭示了 其谬误所在。

(47) while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control(0.5分)//through the conscious mind alone,(0.5分)//in reality we are continually faced with a question:(0.5分)//"Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?"(0.5分)

本题考核的知识点是:状语从句、被动语态、介词翻译。

1. 句法分析

主句: in reality we are continually faced with a question: "Why cannot I make myself do this or 实语

achieve that?"

让步状语从句:whilewe may beable to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious引导词 主语 系动词表语

mind alone,...

2. 句子注释

由 while 从句中 we may be able 及主句 why cannot I...形成的反义逻辑,以及 in reality 所暗含的转 折关系,可推出 while 引导的是让步状语从句,译为"虽然,尽管"。宾语 the illusion of control 中 control 特指上文 control our thoughts,故翻译时有必要加引号以凸显其特指含义,以使译文明确、具体。

3. 词义确定

(1) sustain the illusion of control; control 特指上文"人能控制自己的思想"这一观点, illusion 体现作者对这一观点的评判:"人能控制自己的思想"是大众的错觉。sustain 表示"维持,维系"某种看法观点。

4. 全句调整,得出译文

,,,尽管我们或许可以仅凭意识来维系"控制"这种错觉,现实中我们还是不断要面对一个问题,"我为

Since desire and will are damaged by the **presence**[©] of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: "We do not attract what we want, but what we are." Achievement happens because you as a person **embody**[©] the external achievement; you don't "get" success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

由于愿望和意志会因为那些与愿望不一致的思想的出现而遭到破坏,艾伦做出如下总结:"我们所吸引的不是我们所想,而是我们本身所是。"成功的降临是因为你本人就是这种外部成功的体现;你不是"获得"成功,而是"成为"成功。意识和物质之间没有间隔。

• 词汇注释与亮点表达 • 🕉

- ① presence ['prezəns] n. 出席,存在
- ②embody [ɪm'bɒdɪ] v. 具体表现

⑤ 经典搭面

①accord with(符合,一致)

1. are damaged by the presence of "因……的出现而受到损害"。Human heart can be damaged by the presence of cancer elsewhere in the body. 人类的心脏可能会因身体其他部位的癌症的出现而受到损害。

・语篇分析・

第三段阐述艾伦的结论:人的成功取决于其自身的思想意识。

首句承上解释艾伦的观点并介绍其结论:因为潜在思想会挫败人的愿望与意志,因此我们所吸引的不是我们所想,而是我们所是。Since 为原因引出词, desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire 明确上段末句"我们不能做这个或实现那个"的原因:潜在思想干扰个人愿望和意志,使人无法付诸行动; concluded 为结论引出词, We do not attract what we want, but what we are 强调:不是你的理想和愿望,而是你本身的思想意识,会决定你成为什么样的人(注:艾伦在书中传递的重要思想:人是其思想意识的总和,思想意识决定人的得失苦乐及其外部环境)。

第二句阐释艾伦的结论:你获得成功是因为你的内在就是成功。Achievement happens because...强调人之所以取得成功是因为他的内在就是成功;don't "get" success but become it 强调人们通过提升内在思想意识成为了成功,凸显意识具有主观能动作用,能转化为物质(成功),因此个人掌握成功的主动权。末句基于第二句总结指出:意识与物质并不分离,反驳第二段大众观点"意识是独立于物质存在的"。

W Part of the fame of Allen's book is its **contention** that "Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him." (48) This seems a **justification** for neglect of those in need, and a **rationalization** of **exploitation**, of the **superiority** of those at the top and the **inferiority** of those at the bottom.

艾伦著作的名声部分来自于如下论点:"环境不会造就一个人,环境显现一个人"。(48)这似乎是在为忽视贫困者的行为作辩护,为剥削、为社会上层人群的优越及社会底层人群的卑微找理由。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达。



- ②justification [id3Astifi keiJən] n. 正当理由
- ③rationalization [iræʃənəlai zeɪʃən] n. 合理化,理性化
- ④exploitation [ieksploi'tei∫ən] n. 剥削,榨取
- ⑤superiority [su:pɪərɪ'prɪtɪ] n. 优越
- ⑥inferiority [ɪnɪfɪərɪ'prɪtɪ] n. 低等,卑微



・语篇分析・

第四、五段论述艾伦书中的著名论点:环境不会造就一个人,而是显现一个人。

第四段概括艾伦的著名论点:环境不会造就一个人,而是会显现一个人。

首句介绍其论点:环境不会造就一个人,而是会显现一个人。与上段所述艾伦观点"成功的降临是因为你本人就是这种外部成功的体现"一脉相承,艾伦强调不是环境(,而是个人本身)决定你的高度(make a person),即个人掌握人生主动权,你身处的环境能显现你是什么样的人,即环境显现个人的思想意识。

第二句介绍人们对上述论点的看法:该论点将"忽视贫困者的行为,剥削、社会上层人群的优越及社会底层人群的卑微"合理化了(This 回指首句 its contention that... reveal him)。a justification、a rationalization强调"忽视穷人、剥削、上层人群享有优越、底层人群生活卑微"都是合理现象; seems(似乎)表达作者对人们看法持不赞同态度。

・真题精解・

(48) This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, (0.5 %)//and a rationalization of exploitation, (0.5 %)//of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom. (1 %)

本题考核知识点:并列结构、固定结构、介词结构

1. 句法分析

This zeemsseemsa justificationfor neglect of those in need,anda rationalization主语 系动词表语1介词短语做a justification 的后置定语 并列连词表语2of exploitation,of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.rationalization的定语1rationalization的定语2

2. 句子注释

本句主干为 This seems a justification and a rationalization。句法难点在于理解多个介词结构的修饰 关系: for neglect of those in need 是 justification 的后置定语, of exploitation 以及 of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom 均是 rationalization 的后置定语。翻译的难点在于名词活译,英文多用名词而汉语常用动词,在翻译由动词派生而来的名词时,可视情况转译为动词。 a justification、a rationalization 由动词 justify、rationalize 派生而来,可译为"替……辩护"、"为……找理由",neglect of those in need 译为"忽视贫困者",使译文显得地道又简练。

3. 词义确定

in need 为固定结构,表"生活困难的", those in need 译为"贫困者"。与之相近的 those at the top/bottom 也有特定语境义,结合本段阐述人与环境,可知它们寓指不同社会阶层的人,故译为"社会上层/底层人群"。

4. 全句调整,得出译文

这似乎是在为忽视贫困者的行为作辩护,为剥削、为社会上层人群的优越及社会底层人群的卑微找 理由。

V This, however, would be a knee-jerk[®] reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects[®] of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, (49) circumstances seem to be designed to

但这个观点只不过是对如下精妙观点的本能回应。每一种环境,无论多么恶劣,都会给人的成长提供一次独特的机遇。如果环境总是能够决定人们的人生和前途,那人类就永远不会进步。事实上,(49)环境仿佛就是



bring out the best in us, and if we feel that we have been "wronged" then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

为了激发我们的最大潜能而设,如果我们觉得自己遭受了"不公",就不太可能有意识地去努力摆脱自己的处境。不过,正如任何一位传记作家所知的那样,一个人的早期生活和生活环境往往是他个人得到的最珍贵的礼物。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达 · 🔏

- ①knee-jerk ['ni:d3ə:k] a. 本能反应的
- ②**prospect** ['prospekt] n. 成功的机会,前途
- ③biographer [baɪ ˈɒgrəfə] n. 传记作家

- 经典搭配
- ①be designed to(被设计用于)
- ②bring out(激发,激起)

・语篇分析・

第五段引出作者对艾伦论点的深层解读:人的思想意识具有主观能动性,能改变其所处环境。

首句承接上段末句,转而(However)指出该论点是对如下精妙观点的本能回应。This 指上段艾伦论点"环境不会造就一个人,环境显现一个人"。a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument 表明将通过阐述如下精妙观点来对艾伦论点作真正解读。

第二、三句进而解释首句,阐释"精妙观点"的内容:环境提供人独特的成长机遇,人能突破环境限制取得进步。第二句凸显任何环境都是客观地提供成长机遇,暗示主动权在于个人,如何利用这种机遇。第三句通过描述现实情形例证第二句,虚拟语气句式 If circumstances... then humanity...说明环境不会总是决定人们的人生和前途,人类已经取得进步,即人类突破环境的限制取得了进步。

第四句对第二、三句作深入解读:环境的作用是激发人的潜能,人的思想意识对改变自身处境起能动作用。circumstances seem to be designed to bring out...凸显环境的真正功用:激发人的最大潜能; if we...then we...阐述抱怨恶劣环境于己不公的人不太可能有意识地去摆脱其处境,凸显人的负面思想意识(feel..."wronged")带来消极的行为(unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation),暗示环境居次,人(的思想意识)为主,人能主观能动地改造自身处境。

末句承接上句"思想意识具有主观能动性",转而(Nevertheless)肯定早期生活环境对个人的巨大影响。the greatest gift 凸显早期生活环境的重要作用,暗示这种作用带给人一生深远影响。

(49) circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us(0.5分)//and if we feel that we have(0.5分)been "wronged"//then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort(0.5分)//to escape from our situation. (0.5分)

本题考核知识点:被动语态、固定短语、并列结构、状语从句、不定式结构

1. 句法分析

分句 1:circumstancesseem to be designedto bring out the best in us主语被动态谓语不定式短语作目的状语

分句 2: and 连词if we feel that we have been "wronged"then we 副词 主语 系动词are unlikely to begin a 表语

effort to escape from our situation.

不定式作a conscious effort的后置定语

2. 句子注释

有些抽象名词作中心词,后有动词不定式作后置定语,这类名词与不定式之间实际上是状语关系。

如:That's the way to do it. (那样做才对); I have no time to go there. (我没时间去那里); Fortune often rewards with interest those that have patience to wait for her. (财富总是兴致勃勃地青睐那些耐心地等待她降临的人),被修饰的名词 way、time、patience 实际上表示动词不定式动作的方式、时间、状态等,此时应把抽象名词译成修饰动词的副词更符合汉语习惯,分句 2 中 a conscious effort 为抽象名词,to escape... 作其后置定语,故译为副词"有意识地去努力……"。

3. 词义确定

- (1) bring out the best:由上文 progressed 表示人在环境中取得进步,可知该短语此处指"(环境)使人发挥出最好的一面"。
 - (2)wrong:意为"不公正地对待(某人);使(某人)受到委屈",此处指环境对人"不公"。
 - 4. 全句调整,得出译文

环境仿佛是为了激发我们的最大潜能而设,如果我们觉得自己遭受了"不公",就不太可能有意识地去努力摆脱自己的处境。

If The sobering aspect of Allen's book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (50) The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible, [413 words]

艾伦这部著作使人警醒的一面在于它指出:对于自己的现状,我们不能责怪旁人,只能归咎于自己。(50)其正面意义在于,了解了一切都取决于我们自己,即有了诸多可能;此前我们是谙熟各种局限的专家,现在我们成了驾驭各种可能性的权威。

• 词汇注释与亮点表达 •

- ①sobering ['səubərɪŋ] a. 使人警醒的,使人清醒的
- ②upside ['Apsaid] n. (糟糕局面的)好的一面,正面
- ③array [ə'reɪ] n. 一系列,大量

● 经典搭配

①be up to(取决于……的,须由……决定的)

・语篇分析・

第六段总结指出艾伦著作的积极意义:个人的现状取决于自己,个人掌握着人生的主动权。

首句概述艾伦著作中使人警醒的观点:人的现状只能归咎于自己。The sobering aspect 呼应首段 an indepth exploration,强调艾伦著作有深度,启迪思想;no one... except 强调个人自身(的思想意识)决定其处境。

第二句分析其著作的积极作用:个人掌握人生的主动权,人生有各种可能性。The upside(呼应首段 self-help writing)凸显书作的积极意义,possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us 强调 "个人决定一切,生活有各种可能性";where(等同于 whereas,表转折意味)引出该书对人思维的改观作用:由被动接受各种局限性,到主动驾驭各种可能性,强调个人掌握人生的主动权。

・真题精解・

(50) The upside is the possibilities (0.5 分)//contained in knowing that everything is up to us; (0.5 分)//where before we were experts in the array of limitations, (0.5 %)//now we become authorities of what is possible, (0.5 %)

本题考核知识点:并列句、过去分词短语做定语、短语翻译、宾语从句

1. 句法分析

分句 1: The upside the possibilities is 主语 系动词 表语

contained in knowing ...

过去分词短语做定语,修饰the possibilities 宾语从句:(knowing)that everything is up to us;

分句 2:where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of ... (状语从句) 主句

介词的宾语从句:...(of)what is possible.

2. 句子注释

本句中分句2是基于分句1而得出的结论,分句结构较复杂,理解有误容易译错。分句1中 contained in knowing that everything is up to us 是 possibilities 的后置定语,直译为"正面意义在于包含 在了解一切取决于自己这一过程中的可能性",说明"了解一切取决于自己"才会有"诸多可能",为使表 达更自然,对语序稍作调整,译为"其正面意义在于,了解……,即有了诸多可能。"分句2中,翻译名词组 experts in... limitations, authorities of... possible 时,若直译为"(是)各种局限的专家""(成为)各种可能 性的权威",则易使句子晦涩难懂,故需结合上下文,在名词前后增加原文中虽无其词却有其义的动词, 以使译文忠实且通顺,译为"谙熟各种局限的专家""驾驭各种可能性的权威"。

3. 词义确定

分句 2 中 where 有一种转折意味(相当于 whereas),强调今昔不同(before vs now),可译为转折词, "此前……,而现在……",或直接将其省译。

4. 全句调整,得出译文

其正面意义在于,了解了一切都取决于我们自己,即有了诸多可能;此前我们是谙熟各种局限的专 家,现在我们成了驾驭各种可能性的权威。

Section II Writing



	抓取指令关键词	梳理信息	归纳要点
情景。	Write a letter ¹ to a friend of yours ^{2&3} to 1)recommend ⁵ one of your favorite movies ¹ and 2) give reasons ⁵ for your recommendation.	1. 写作类型:书信 2. 写作对象:朋友 3. 写信人身份:大学生 4. 写作话题:电影 5. 交际目的:推荐一部电影	1. 格式:书信(推荐信)。 2. 语域:给朋友的信件属于私人信函,应使用非正式语体,语言应亲切、自然 3. 内容要点:①推荐一部电影;②说明推荐这部电影的理由。

二、优秀范文赏析

优秀范文

Dear Jane,

①I'm so glad to hear from you as it has been a long time since we met last time. 2 You told me in your letter that you loved to watch inspirational movies, so I'm writing to recommend one of my favorite movies to you, which is called The Devil Wears Prada.

参考译文

亲爱的简:

①很久不见,很高兴收到你的来信。 ②你在信中说喜欢看励志电影,因此我想 为你推荐我最喜欢的电影之一 拉达的女王》。

① I love it for two reasons. ② To begin with, the film explores the theme of growth and self-discovery in the workplace, which could easily strike a chord with young people. ③ The aspirant heroine undergoes an "ugly duckling-swan" phase in the workplace and finally returns to her initial ideal, inspiring us to be true to ourselves. ④ In addition, the glamour of fashion industry also adds appeal to the film.

① Hope you enjoy the movie and look forward to your reply.

Yours truly, Li Ming ①我喜欢它有两个原因。②首先,这部电影探讨了职场上"成长和自我发现"的主题,很容易引起年轻人的共鸣。③片中心怀抱负的女主角在职场经历了"丑小鸭变白天鹅"阶段,最终回归自己的理想,这激励我们要不忘初心。④另外,时尚界的魅力也为本片增色不少。

①希望你喜欢这部电影,期待你的回信。

真挚的, 李明

「必备表达]

- 1. inspirational [a.] 给予启迪的
- 2. self-discovery 自我发现
- 3. aspirant [a.] 有抱负的
- 4. undergo [v.] 经历
- 5. "ugly duckling-swan" phase 丑小鸭变白天

鹅历程

- 6. be true to oneself 忠于本心
- 7. the glamour of fashion industry 时尚界的 光鲜魅力

[活用外刊]

1. Does music strike a chord with everyone?

---New Scientist

译文:音乐能引起每个人的共鸣吗?

点拨:strike a chord with...意为 make sb. feel sympathy or enthusiasm, "引起……的共鸣"。

2. And that competition has forced these device makers to add appeal to existing technology.

--Forbes

译文:那种竞争迫使这些设备制造者为现有的技术增添吸引力。

点拨:add appeal to...意为"为······增加吸引力"。这一表达可广泛用于描述某事物的优点。

[篇章衔接]

引言部分(2句):说明写信目的,并引出要推荐的电影。①句寒暄,表达收到来信的喜悦。②句表明写作意图——介绍电影,并点明电影名称。

主体部分(4句):说明推荐理由。①句引出下文对推荐原因的阐述。②③句与④句呈并列结构,分述两大原因。②句首先简要概述电影主题,说明推荐原因之一:主人公初入职场的心路历程易引起共鸣;③句对②句做出具体阐释,指出女主角的成长经历激励观众不忘初心。④句阐述推荐原因之二:影片中的时尚元素为影片增色。

结尾部分(1句):表达期待。表示希望对方喜欢这部电影,并期待来信。

「模板提炼〕

本模板由【优秀范文】提炼而来,适用于朋友之间的推荐信。

Dear ,

I'm so glad to hear from you as it has been a long time since we met last time. You told me <u>推荐缘</u> 由_, so I'm writing to recommend 推荐的内容 , which is called 具体名字 .

To begin with, 推荐原因之一 ,which . 推荐原因之二 ,inspiring us to In

addition, 推荐原因之三 also adds appeal to .

Hope you enjoy 推荐的内容 and look forward to your reply.

Yours truly, Li Ming

三、写作储备

[辞职信常用表达]

(1)开篇:说明写作目的

A You asked for my opinion on.... I am writing to you to recommend....

你曾经问我对……的看法。我写信来给你推荐……。

This letter serves to recommend XXX for employment.

这封信是要推荐 XXX 任职。

At your request, I evaluated several... to determine which one you should purchase. I believe that... will best serve your needs at the price you budgeted.

应你的要求,我评估了几个······来帮助你决定买哪个。我相信······能在你的预算范围内最好地满足你的需求。

(2)中间段:具体介绍所推荐的人或物

*XXX is one of the most pleasant persons you'll ever meet or work with.

XXX将是你所见过或共事过的人中最讨人喜欢的人之一。

♣ The characteristic that is most commendable in XXX is....

XXX 最值得称赞的特点是 ······。

A I strongly recommend... to you because I am sure....

我强烈推荐……,因为我相信……。

(3)结尾:表达期待

For all of these reasons, I think XXX will make a fine addition to your team.

基于以上原因,我认为 XXX 会为你的团队锦上添花。

A Should you have any questions, I invite you to contact me at (phone number).

如果你有任何问题,请拨打(电话号码)联系我。

Part B 旅程之"余"

一、审题

提示信息	信息解析	推导寓意	
图片:小船上的游客随意往水里扔垃圾	表明其环保意识不足	图片描绘了游客 乱扔垃圾的行	
图片:水中已经有很多垃圾	表明人们普遍缺乏环保意识	为,表达了对这	
标题:旅程之"余"	表明写作话题为"文明旅游,环境保护"	一种不文明行为的 讽刺和批判。	

优秀范文

①In the picture, two tourists, enjoying a delightful boat trip on the lake, are dropping litter **recklessly** into the lake — a behavior that makes themselves as well as the **scenery** not beautiful at all. ②And unfortunately, the lake **is** already **littered** with a clutter of garbage, which has **spoiled** the previously scenic lake. ③ Just as the caption "What's 'Left' after the Travel" implies, the cartoon is a **poignant criticism** of tourists with **uncivil conducts** that lead to environmental damage.

① What is reflected in the picture is troubling many scenic spots today. ② Such behavior comes primarily from tourists' lack of environmental awareness, thinking of just casually littering garbage as no big deal. ③ They regard themselves merely as passers-by, who need not assume the responsibility of protecting the environment of the scenic spots. ④ However, if everyone lacked environmental awareness, standing by and seeing environment hurt, the beautiful spots, even our whole country, would be swallowed up by rubbish one day.

①To avoid this kind of tragedy, the whole society should take actions to protect our home. ②For one thing, everyone should realize the importance of protecting the environment and start small by no littering at will and stopping others from doing that timely. ③For another, relevant authorities should establish sound and efficient laws and regulations on environmental protection, supervise effectively and punish law breakers severely. ④Hopefully through shared efforts, we can make ourselves behave better, make the landscape of our homeland more magnificent, and fulfill the dream of "green China" sooner.

参考译文

①图中有两位游客,他们在湖面上泛舟游览美景时,将手中的垃圾随意丢进湖中,这一行为使景色连同他们自己都不再美丽。②而且可悲的是,湖面上已经漂浮着各种各样的垃圾,破坏了昔日秀美的湖泊。③正如标题"旅程之余,"所示,这幅漫画是对游客破坏环境的不文明行为的尖锐批评。

①图中所反映的问题如今正困扰着许多景区。②游客这种行为主要源于环保意识薄弱,认为自己随手扔点垃圾不会造成太大的影响。③他们认为自己只不过是景点的过客,无需承担景区的环保责任。④然而,如果人人都没有环保意识,都对环境袖手旁观,原本风景优美的景区,甚至我们整个家园,总有一天会被垃圾包围。

①为了避免这种悲剧发生,全社会都应行动起来,共同保护我们的家园。②一方面,每个人都应意识到保护环境的重要性,从小事做起,不乱扔垃圾,并及时制止他人乱扔垃圾的行为。③另一方面,相关部门应建立健全环境保护方面的法律法规,并进行有效监督,严厉惩治违法违规行为。④希望通过共同努力,我们能够让自己的行为更加美丽,也让祖国的山川更加秀美,早日实现"绿色中国"的梦想。

[必备表达]

- 1. recklessly [ad.] 不在意地
- 2. scenery [n.] 景色
- 3. be littered with...充满……的
- 4. spoil [v.] 毁坏;破坏
- 5. poignant criticism 尖锐犀利的批评
- 6. uncivil conduct 不文明行为
- 7. scenic spot 景点
- 8. casually [ad.] 不经意地
- 9. no big deal 没什么了不起的
- 10. passer-by 过客

- 11. swallow up 吞没
- 12. for one thing... for another... 一方面……另 一方面……
- 13. relevant authorities 相关部门 14. supervise [v.] 监督
 - 15. law breaker 违法者
- 16. shared efforts 共同的努力 17. landscape [n.] 风景
 - 18. magnificent [a.] 壮丽的



「活用外刊]

1. The bookstore is a clutter of dishware, furniture and chic knickknacks as well as a few books.

--- The Wall Street Iournal

译文:这个书店里胡乱摆放着一些餐具、家具和别致的小玩意儿,以及几本书。

点拨:clutter 意为"乱七八糟",a clutter of 用来形容放置混乱的物品,在文中形容被随意丢弃的垃圾。

2. In addition, the agency would assume responsibility for cyber security from Commerce and the FBI.

译文:另外,这个机构将接替商会和联邦调查局,承担起维护网络安全的责任。

点拨:assume responsibility for... 意为"接受……的责任",可替换常用的 take responsibility for 等表达。

[篇章衔接]

第一段(3句):简要描述图片。①②句描绘图片中心人物的行为及图中的景象。③句指出图片标题,并明确主题——环境保护以及游客的文明意识。

第二段(4句):分析原因。①句由图片联系实际,指出现实中这一问题的严峻性。②③句分析游客这种不文明行为的原因。④句以极端情况来假设严重后果。

第三段(4句):提出对策。①句承上指出全社会应共同行动,保护家园。②③句从两方面提出对策: ②句指出人人都应提高环保意识;③句指出相关部门应从立法、监督、执法三方面采取措施。④句总结。

[思路拓展]

图画描绘的是"景区乱扔垃圾"的社会现象,属于"社会问题类"话题。第一段描述图片后,第二、三段可从不同角度论述问题:可如范文所示,第二段分析现象产生的原因,第三段提出建议;另外,也可在第二段将笔墨重点放在分析现象所造成的不良影响上。

「应用模板〕

reveal the implication of the picture: ______. (或:② Apparently, to simply amuse readers is not the picture's real point.)

I ① It is intended to sound the alarm over a prevalent phenomenon that _(指出问题). ② People nowadays have enjoyed an increasingly prosperous life in the wake of enormous social and economic development. ③ Yet at the same time, we may forget that the consequence brought about by _(问题) is looming large too. ④ For instance, _____. ⑤ Fortunately, (问题) has been put at the top of the agenda in a majority of countries(或: our country). ⑥ However, it's obvious that many of them(或: relevant departments) still haven't adopted concrete measures to prevent things from getting worse.

I ① As is shown in the picture, . ② Words in it

①正如图中所示,____。②图 片中的文字揭示了图片的内涵:___。 (或:②显然,仅仅娱乐读者并不是这幅图的真正目的。)

①该图旨在对_____这一普遍现象敲响警钟。②伴随着经济和社会的极大发展,人们如今正享受着日益富足的生活。③但与此同时,我们也许忘记了_____导致的后果也日益严峻。④举例来说,____。⑤所幸,__

____已被大部分国家(或:我们国家) 列为重要议程。⑥然而,许多国家 (或:相关部门)显然仍未采取实质性 的措施,防止事态进一步恶化。 III ① To tackle the problem, it is necessary to complete relevant laws and regulations and firmly implement them. ② But rules alone will not be sufficient, which must be accompanied by persuasion and education that helps raise public awareness of (或:about/that)_____. ③ We should remember that our future depends upon what we do right now.

①要解决这一问题,完善相应的 法律法规并坚定地执行无疑很有必 要。②但是,仅有法律规章是不够的, 必须辅以劝说和教育,以提高人们的 ______意识。③我们应牢记,我们的 未来取决于我们当前的行为。

模板注释:第二段主体段落主要采用"让步论证"和"例证"展开说明话题。第三段分别从"法律法规"和"公民意识"两个层面提出建议。

三、写作储备

[话题表述补充]

ancient monument 占迹, tourism industry 旅游产业, scenery/scenic spot/tourist attraction 景区, household garbage 生活垃圾, the deterioration of our environment at tourist spots 景区环境退化

[写作素材积累]

- ♣ Nature, to be commanded, must be obeyed. (Francis Bacon, British philosopher)想支配大自然,就必须遵守大自然的规律。(英国哲学家,弗朗西斯·培根)
- ♣The nation that destroys its soil destroys itself. (Franklin D. Roosevelt, American president) 破坏土壌者,自毀其国。(美国总统,富兰克林・罗斯福)
- ♣ Nature never did betray the heart that loved her. (William Wordsworth, British poet) 大自然从来不曾背弃任何爱她的心。(英国诗人,威廉・华兹华斯)
- ♣ The development of travel industry is restricted by the environment of scenic spots. 旅游业的发展受景区环境的制约。
- ♣As beach pollution drove away tourists and compromised human health, many seaside resorts grappled with "how to get rid of the sewage". 由于海滩污染吓走了游客、危害了人们健康,许多海滨胜地努力解决污水问题。

