

2014 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二）

（科目代码：204）



☆考生注意事项☆

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

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

考生编号																			
考生姓名																			

2014年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have 1 that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually 2. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 3, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an 4 of good health.

Of even greater 5 is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined 6 body mass index, or BMI. BMI 7 body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, 8, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

While such numerical standards seem 9, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, 10 others with a low BMI may be in poor 11. For example, many collegiate and professional football players 12 as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a 13 BMI.

Today we have a(n) 14 to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes 15 in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes 16 with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. 17 very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

Negative attitudes toward obesity, 18 in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity 19. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama has launched a high-visibility campaign 20 childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.



- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. [A] denied | [B] concluded | [C] doubted | [D] ensured |
| 2. [A] protective | [B] dangerous | [C] sufficient | [D] troublesome |
| 3. [A] Instead | [B] However | [C] Likewise | [D] Therefore |
| 4. [A] indicator | [B] objective | [C] origin | [D] example |
| 5. [A] impact | [B] relevance | [C] assistance | [D] concern |
| 6. [A] in terms of | [B] in case of | [C] in favor of | [D] in respects of |
| 7. [A] measures | [B] determines | [C] equals | [D] modifies |
| 8. [A] in essence | [B] in contrast | [C] in turn | [D] in part |
| 9. [A] complicated | [B] conservative | [C] variable | [D] straightforward |
| 10. [A] so | [B] while | [C] since | [D] unless |
| 11. [A] shape | [B] spirit | [C] balance | [D] taste |
| 12. [A] start | [B] qualify | [C] retire | [D] stay |
| 13. [A] strange | [B] changeable | [C] normal | [D] constant |
| 14. [A] option | [B] reason | [C] opportunity | [D] tendency |
| 15. [A] employed | [B] pictured | [C] imitated | [D] monitored |
| 16. [A] compared | [B] combined | [C] settled | [D] associated |
| 17. [A] Even | [B] Still | [C] Yet | [D] Only |
| 18. [A] despised | [B] corrected | [C] ignored | [D] grounded |
| 19. [A] discussions | [B] businesses | [C] policies | [D] studies |
| 20. [A] for | [B] against | [C] with | [D] without |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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



Text 1

What would you do with \$590m? This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfilment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time – as stories or memories – particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.” It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason McDonald’s restricts the availability of its popular McRib – a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

Readers of *Happy Money* are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfilment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors’ policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.



21. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?
- [A] A big house.
 - [B] A special tour.
 - [C] A stylish car.
 - [D] A rich meal.
22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is_____.
- [A] critical
 - [B] supportive
 - [C] sympathetic
 - [D] ambiguous
23. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that_____.
- [A] consumers are sometimes irrational
 - [B] popularity usually comes after quality
 - [C] marketing tricks are often effective
 - [D] rarity generally increases pleasure
24. According to the last paragraph, *Happy Money*_____.
- [A] has left much room for readers' criticism
 - [B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase
 - [C] has predicted a wider income gap in the US
 - [D] may give its readers a sense of achievement
25. This text mainly discusses how to_____.
- [A] balance feeling good and spending money
 - [B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries
 - [C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent
 - [D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries



Text 2

An article in *Scientific American* has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the "above average effect", or "illusory superiority", and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others – all obviously statistical impossibilities.

We rose-tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticised, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem. We stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioural scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is "an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation". If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image – which most did – they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored pictures were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem. "I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion," says Epley. "It's a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves." If you are depressed, you won't be self-enhancing.

Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally – on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. It's not that people's profiles are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University, "but they portray an idealised version of themselves."



26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that_____.
[A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high
[B] illusory superiority is a baseless effect
[C] our need for leadership is unnatural
[D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective
27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's_____.
[A] rapid matching
[B] conscious choice
[C] intuitive response
[D] automatic self-defence
28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to_____.
[A] underestimate their insecurities
[B] believe in their attractiveness
[C] cover up their depressions
[D] oversimplify their illusions
29. The word “viscerally” (Line 2, Para.5) is closest in meaning to_____.
[A] instinctively
[B] occasionally
[C] particularly
[D] aggressively
30. It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer's paradise because people can_____.
[A] present their dishonest profiles
[B] define their traditional lifestyles
[C] share their intellectual pursuits
[D] withhold their unflattering sides



Text 3

The concept of *man versus machine* is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we cannot immediately foresee.

When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of *The Power of Pull* and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be “tightly scripted” and “highly standardized” ones that leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity”. In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination “to respond to unexpected events”. That is not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe *race against the machine* as *race with the machine*. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, “how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?”



31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would_____.
[A] ease the competition of man vs. machine
[B] highlight machines' threat to human jobs
[C] provoke a painful technological revolution
[D] outmode our current economic structure
32. The authors of *Race Against the Machine* argue that_____.
[A] technology is diminishing man's job opportunities
[B] automation is accelerating technological development
[C] certain jobs will remain intact after automation
[D] man will finally win the race against machine
33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often_____.
[A] performed by innovative minds
[B] scripted with an individual style
[C] standardized without a clear target
[D] designed against human creativity
34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed_____.
[A] the predictability of machine behavior in practice
[B] the formula for how work is conducted efficiently
[C] the ways machines replace human labor in modern times
[D] the necessity of human involvement in the workplace
35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?
[A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices?
[B] Machines Will Replace Human Labor
[C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines?
[D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations



Text 4

When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. Housing is seldom mentioned.

Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this. It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that. The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt. Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

But it is not just down to the government. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £ 4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labour party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if it returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

While the government's commitment to long-term funding may have changed, the very pressing need for more affordable housing is real and is not going away.



36. The author believes that the housing sector_____.
[A] has attracted much attention
[B] involves certain political factors
[C] shoulders too much responsibility
[D] has lost its real value in economy
37. It can be learned that affordable housing has_____.
[A] increased its home supply
[B] offered spending opportunities
[C] suffered government biases
[D] disappointed the government
38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may_____.
[A] allow greater government debt for housing
[B] stop local authorities from building homes
[C] prepare to reduce housing stock debt
[D] release a lifted GDP growth forecast
39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would_____.
[A] lower the costs of registered providers
[B] lessen the impact of government interference
[C] contribute to funding new developments
[D] relieve the ministers of responsibilities
40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may_____.
[A] implement more policies to support housing
[B] review the need for large-scale public grants
[C] renew the affordable housing grants programme
[D] stop generous funding to the housing sector



Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies, Land Art was one of a range of new forms, including Body Art, Performance Art, Action Art and Installation Art, which pushed art beyond the traditional confines of the studio and gallery. Rather than portraying landscape, land artists used the physical substance of the land itself as their medium.

The British land art, typified by Richard Long's piece, was not only more domestically scaled, but a lot quirkier than its American counterpart. Indeed, while you might assume that an exhibition of Land Art would consist only of records of works rather than the works themselves, Long's photograph of his work is the work. Since his "action" is in the past, the photograph is its sole embodiment.

That might seem rather an obscure point, but it sets the tone for an exhibition that contains a lot of black-and-white photographs and relatively few natural objects.

Long is Britain's best-known Land Artist and his Stone Circle, a perfect ring of purplish rocks from Portishead beach laid out on the gallery floor, represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form. The Boyle Family, on the other hand, stand for its dirty, urban aspect. Comprising artists Mark Boyle and Joan Hills and their children, they recreated random sections of the British landscape on gallery walls. Their Olaf Street Study, a square of brick-strewn waste ground, is one of the few works here to embrace the commonplaceness that characterises most of our experience of the landscape most of the time.

Parks feature, particularly in the earlier works, such as John Hilliard's very funny Across the Park, in which a long-haired stroller is variously smiled at by a pretty girl and unwittingly assaulted in a sequence of images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph.

Generally however British land artists preferred to get away from towns, gravitating towards landscapes that are traditionally considered beautiful such as the Lake District or the Wiltshire Downs. While it probably wasn't apparent at the time, much of this work is permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism that the likes of Wordsworth would have readily understood. Derek Jarman's yellow-tinted film Towards Avebury, a collection of long, mostly still shots of the Wiltshire landscape, evokes a tradition of English landscape painting stretching from Samuel Palmer to Paul Nash.

In the case of Hamish Fulton, you can't help feeling that the Scottish artist has simply found a way of making his love of walking pay. A typical work, such as



Seven Days, consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk, with the mileage and number of days taken listed beneath. British Land Art as shown in this well selected, but relatively modestly scaled exhibition wasn't about imposing on the landscape, more a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art created passing through. It had its origins in the great outdoors, but the results were as gallery-bound as the paintings of Turner and Constable.

	[A] originates from a long walk that the artist took.
41. Stone Circle	[B] illustrates a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art.
42. Olaf Street Study	[C] reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition.
43. Across the Park	[D] represents the elegance of the British land art.
44. Towards Avebury	[E] depicts the ordinary side of the British land art.
45. Seven Days	[F] embodies a romantic escape into the Scottish outdoors.
	[G] contains images from different parts of the same photograph.



Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.(15 points)

Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend. "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises. When he feels down – say, after giving a bad lecture – he grants himself permission to be human. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction. He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.



Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student. Write him an email to

- 1) tell him about your living habits, and
- 2) ask for advice about living there.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

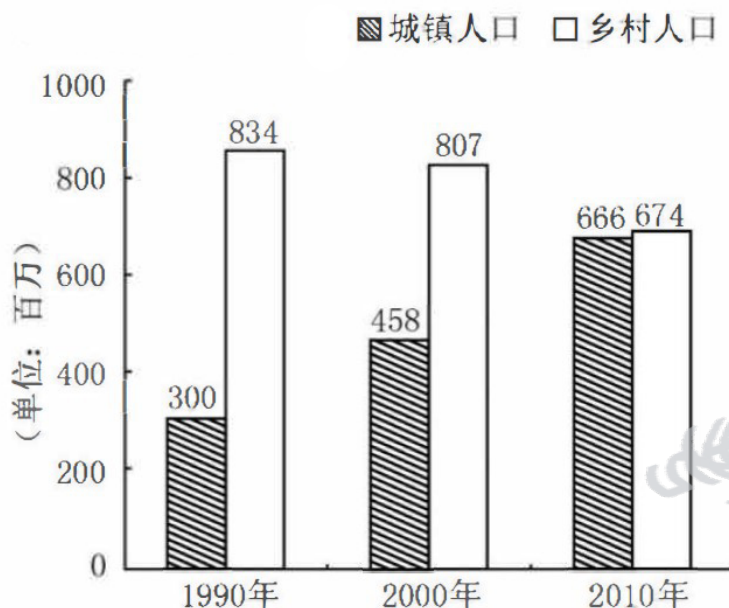
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



20 年间中国城镇人口与乡村人口变化图





2014年全真试题

Section I Use of English

对肥胖的新研究



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析

本文是一篇论说文,论述了“肥胖并不一定总是有害”的观点。文章从超重对健康的益处讲起,接着指出目前对肥胖的界定本身就有问题,最后给出一些对肥胖的偏见和由此引发的“抗肥胖”政策。



二、语篇分析及试题精解 vx: KZRZ2019

I ① Thinner isn't always better. ② A number of studies have 1 that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight^①. ③ And there are health conditions^② for which being overweight is actually 2. ④ For example, heavier women are less likely to develop^③ calcium deficiency^④ than thin women. ⑤ 3, among the elderly^⑤, being somewhat overweight is often an 4 of good health.

①更瘦并不总是意味着更好。②一些研究得出结论,与超重人群相比,体重正常的人其实患某些疾病的风险更高。③并且在一些健康状况方面,超重实际上是保护性的。④例如,与苗条的女性相比,较重的女性更不容易缺钙。⑤该道理在老年人中同样适用,有几分超重往往是身体健康的标志。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①overweight [əʊvə'weɪt] a. 体重超常的,超重的
②condition [kən'dɪʃən] n. 健康状况,健康
③develop [dɪ'veləp] v. 患(某种疾病)

- ④deficiency [dɪ'fɪʃənsɪ] n. 缺乏,不足;缺乏症
⑤the elderly n. 老年人,上岁数的人

· 语篇分析 ·

第一段提出观点:超重也有益处。首句点题“瘦不一定就更好”,②句至段末给出论据:超重的人患某些疾病的风险更小(②句);超重对一些健康状况也有保护作用(③至⑤句,④⑤句 For example... Likewise 以并列的两个例子例证③句观点)。

· 真题精解 ·

1. [A] denied 否认,否定
[C] doubted 疑惑,怀疑

- [B] concluded 得出结论,推断
[D] ensured 确保,保证

[试题精解] 本题考查上下文语义。文章首句指出“更瘦并不总是意味着更好”,下文围绕这个观点展开论述。空格所在句说明研究结论“与超重人群相比,体重正常的人其实患某些疾病的风险更高”。后文接着又指出,超重对某些健康状况实则有益无害。由此可知,本句中的“研究”是证实超重自有其益处,而非“否定、怀疑”;而研究只能“推定”而不能“确保有”某种结论,因此排除其他,[B]正确。

2. [A] protective 保护性的,给予保护的

- [B] dangerous 危险的

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



[C] sufficient 足够的,充分的

[D] troublesome 麻烦的,棘手的

[试题精解] 本题考查上下文语义。文章着重于论述超重的益处,因此超重对某些健康状况应是保护性的,而非危险的,足够的,麻烦的。[A]正确,排除[B] [C] [D]。

3. [A] Instead 反而(表转折)

[B] However 然而,但是(表转折)

[C] Likewise 同样地(表类比)

[D] Therefore 因此,所以(表结果)

[试题精解] 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。本题可在完成第4小题之后作答。上文指出超重的一些益处,患某些疾病的风险低,更不容易缺钙,空格所在句指出老年人中有几分超重往往是身体健康的指示。两部分之间不存在转折与因果关系,而是同理关系。[C]正确,排除[A] [B] [D]。

4. [A] indicator 标志,指示

[B] objective 目标,目的

[C] origin 起源,开端

[D] example 例子,实例

[试题精解] 本题考查句内语义。空格所在句论述的是“有几分超重”与“身体健康”之间的关联,超重不可能是身体健康的目标、起源或实例,排除[B] [C] [D]。[A]项代入,表示有几分超重往往是身体健康的指示、标志,与上文论述的“超重有益”(患某些疾病的风险低、更不容易缺钙)相符合,为正确选项。

II ① Of even greater 5 is the fact that obesity^① turns out to be very difficult to define. ② It is often defined 6 body mass^② index, or BMI. ③ BMI 7 body mass **divided**^③ by the **square**^④ of height. ④ An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. ⑤ Between 25 and 30 is overweight. ⑥ And over 30 is considered obese. ⑦ Obesity, 8, can be divided into **moderately**^⑤ obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

III ① While such **numerical**^⑥ standards seem 9, they are not. ② Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. ③ Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely **fit**^⑦, 10 others with a low BMI may be in poor 11. ④ For example, many **collegiate**^⑧ and professional football players 12 as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. ⑤ **Conversely**^⑨, someone with a small **frame**^⑩ may have high body fat but a 13 BMI.

①更令人关注的是,肥胖被证明是很难界定的。②它通常依据身高体重指数(即BMI)来定义。③BMI等于体重除以身高的平方。④一个成年人的BMI介于18至25之间,往往被视作体重正常。⑤BMI介于25至30之间被认为是超重。⑥BMI为30以上被看作是肥胖。⑦而肥胖也相应地可再分为中度肥胖、重度肥胖及极重度肥胖。

①虽然这样的数值标准看上去很直接明了,但那其实是假象。②肥胖与其说是体重的问题,倒不如说是身体脂肪含量的问题。③有些BMI高的人实际上体格非常好,而另一些BMI低的人反而可能外形不佳。④例如,许多大学和职业足球选手(按照BMI来衡量)可算是肥胖者,可是他们的身体脂肪百分比却很低。⑤反之,一些小身形的人可能身体脂肪含量很高但BMI却正常。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①obesity [əu'bi:siti] n. 肥胖,过度肥胖

②mass [mæs] n. (物体的)质量

③divide [di'vaɪd] v. 除,除以

④square [skweə] n. (某数值的)平方

⑤moderately ['mɒdərətli] ad. 适度地,不过分地

⑥numerical [nju:'merikəl] a. 数字的,以数字表示的

⑦fit [fit] a. 健康的,健壮的

⑧collegiate [kə'li:dʒiət] a. 学院的,学院学生的

⑨conversely ['kɒnvɜ:sli] ad. 相反地,以相反的方法

⑩frame [freɪm] n. (人或动物的)身体,体形

· 语篇分析 ·

第二、三段指出“肥胖”难以界定,以BMI标准划分“胖”或“不胖”未必准确。

第二段首句点明意群主题:肥胖很难界定。②句至段末先让步介绍目前的BMI定义法:BMI的计

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



算方法、“正常”“超重”和“肥胖”的 BMI 界值点(末句以 in turn 递进,进一步指出“肥胖”也有分级)。

第三段转折,指出以 BMI 定义肥胖并不准确。首句以 While 实现让步转折,指出 BMI 标准看似直接明了,实则不然。②句亮明观点:肥胖关乎体脂含量而非身体重量。③句至段末论证观点:③句理证,④⑤句例证,指出 BMI 值与体格健康不一定正向相关。

· 真题精解 ·



5. [A] impact 影响,效果

[B] relevance 关联,相关度

[C] assistance 援助,帮助

[D] concern 关切,关注

【试题精解】 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在部分为倒装句,正常的语序应为 the fact is of even greater ...; the fact 后有 that 引导的同位语从句,说明其内容:肥胖原来是很难界定的。根据下文,可知本段介绍当前对肥胖的界定方法,并未提及“肥胖是很难界定的”这一事实的影响、其与上文的相关度或对上文的帮助性,排除[A] [B] [C]。[D]代入,可实现关注点转移(肥胖的益处→肥胖难以界定),故正确。

6. [A] in terms of 依据,按照

[B] in case of 万一,如果发生

[C] in favor of 有利于,支持

[D] in respects of 关于,在……方面

【试题精解】 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句描述的是身高体重指数(即 BMI)与肥胖之间的关系。根据下文“BMI 值不同对应着不同的体质”可知,肥胖通常依据 BMI 来界定,[A]正确。

7. [A] measures 测量,权衡

[B] determines 决定,限定

[C] equals 等同于,比得上

[D] modifies 修改,修订

【试题精解】 本题考查句内语义。很明显空格后的部分为 BMI 的具体计算方法,因此空格前后部分数值相等,即 BMI 等于体重除以身高的平方,[C]正确,排除[A] [B] [D]。

8. [A] in essence 本质上,实质上

[B] in contrast 相比之下,与此相反

[C] in turn 转而,相应地

[D] in part 部分地,在某种程度上

【试题精解】 本题考查上下文逻辑语义。上文指出不同的 BMI 值范围对应着正常体重、超重及肥胖三种体重级别,而空格所在句进一步指出肥胖可以分为中度肥胖、重度肥胖及极重度肥胖三个级别。上下文之间是顺承关系,[C]正确。文中并非介绍肥胖的“本质”或“部分情况”,也不存在与其他的对比,排除[A] [B] [D]。

9. [A] complicated 复杂的,难懂的

[B] conservative 保守的,传统的

[C] variable 可变的,易变的

[D] straightforward 易懂的,直接明了的

【试题精解】 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句的 numerical standards 即指 BMI, BMI 数值对应不同的体质,这种数值标准看上去是清晰简单的,而非复杂、保守或易变的,[D]正确,排除[A] [B] [C]。

10. [A] so 因此,所以(表结果)

[B] while 然而,而(表对比)

[C] since 因为,由于(表原因)

[D] unless 除非,如果不(表条件)

【试题精解】 本题考查句内逻辑关系。本题可在完成第 11 小题之后作答。空格前的分句指出有些 BMI 高的人实际上体态良好,空格所在的分句指出另一些 BMI 低的人反而可能外形不佳,两部分之间为对比关系,而非因果或条件关系,[B]正确,排除[A] [C] [D]。

11. [A] shape 身材,外形

[B] spirit 情绪,精神

[C] balance 平衡

[D] taste 品位,审美

【试题精解】 本题考查上下文语义。联系上下文,可知文章一直围绕着肥胖的问题在论述,讨论的是人的体态、体重,即身材、外形,而非情绪、平衡性或品位。[B] [C] [D]均与文意无关,[A]正确。

12. [A] start 开始,启动

[B] qualify(as) 可被认为是,可算是

[C] retire 退休,退隐

[D] stay 保持,维持

【试题精解】 本题考查上下文语义+动词用法。空格所在句是对上文内容的例证,指出许多大学和职业足球选手(按照 BMI 来衡量)算是肥胖者,可是他们的体脂率却很低。[B]正确。[A] start 与 as 连用时表示“从……做起”,[C] retire 与 as 搭配时指“以(从)……职位退休”,而[D] stay 不与 as 连用,均



不符合文意。

13. [A] strange 奇怪的, 奇特的

[B] changeable 无常的, 易变的

[C] normal 正常的, 标准的

[D] constant 不变的, 恒定的

[试题精解] 本题考查上下文语义。上句指出许多大学和职业足球选手(按照 BMI 来衡量)算是肥胖者, 即 BMI 过高, 但体脂率却很低。空格所在句以 Conversely 引出相反情况, 一些小身形的人身体脂肪含量很高, 但 BMI 却……。空格所在形容词与“过高”相对, [C] 符合。

IV ① Today we have a(n) 14 to label obesity as a disgrace^①. ② The overweight are sometimes 15 in the media with their faces covered. ③ Stereotypes^② 16 with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects^③ for success. ④ Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor^④ biases against the obese. ⑤ 17 very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing^⑤ about body build^⑥ has long been a problem in schools.

V ① Negative^⑦ attitudes toward obesity, 18 in health concerns, have stimulated^⑧ a number of anti-obesity 19. ② My own hospital system has banned^⑨ sugary drinks from its facilities^⑩. ③ Many employers have instituted^⑪ weight loss and fitness initiatives^⑫. ④ Michelle Obama has launched^⑬ a high-visibility campaign^⑭ 20 childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat. [349 words]

①如今,人们倾向于将肥胖视作一件丢脸的事。②超重的人有时在媒体拍摄中出现时脸部都是被遮住的。③与肥胖有关的刻板印象包括懒惰、缺乏意志力及成功机会渺茫。④教师、雇主以及健康专业人士已被证明对肥胖者怀有偏见。⑤即便非常年幼的孩子也往往看不起超重的人,而且对体格的戏弄早已成为学校里的问题之一。

①基于健康考虑而对肥胖所持的负面态度,已经引发了一些抗肥胖政策。②我自己的医院系统已禁止下属医院售卖含糖饮料。③许多雇主发起了减肥和健身计划。④米歇尔·奥巴马推出了高度引人注目的对抗儿童肥胖的运动,甚至声称“儿童肥胖问题”代表了美国最大的国家安全威胁。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①disgrace [dis'greɪs] *n.* 耻辱,丢脸的事;出丑
②stereotype ['steriətaɪp] *n.* 陈词滥调,刻板印象
③prospect ['prɒspekt] *n.* 前景,可能性
④harbor ['hɑ:bə] *v.* 心怀,怀有(某想法等)
⑤tease [ti:z] *v.* 取笑,嘲弄,招惹
⑥build [bɪld] *n.* (人体的)体形,体格
⑦negative ['negətɪv] *a.* 否定的,消极的
⑧stimulate ['stimjəleɪt] *v.* 刺激,促进

- ⑨ban [bæn] *v.* 明令禁止
⑩facility [fə'sɪlɪtɪ] *n.* (供特定用途的)场所
⑪institute ['ɪnstɪtju:t] *v.* 建立,制定(习俗、规则等),开始(某进程)
⑫initiative [ɪ'nɪʃɪətɪv] *n.* 新倡议、行动、方案
⑬launch [lɔ:ntʃ] *v.* 推出,使开始
⑭campaign [kæm'peɪn] *n.* 运动(为某一社会的、商业的或政治的目的而进行的一系列有计划的活动)

Even very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

分句1

Even	very young children	tend to look down on the overweight
(衔接词)	主语	谓语

分句2

and	teasing about body build	has long been	a problem in schools
(并列连词)	主语	系动词	表语

功能注释: 本句是 and 连接的并列句。第一个分句中谓语使用 tend to do sth 的结构; 第二个分句



的主语为动名词结构 teasing about...

• 语篇分析 •



第四、五段指出人们对“肥胖”有偏见。

第四段列举种种现象来论证人们对“肥胖者”持偏见：从媒体态度(②句)到大众对肥胖者的刻板印象(③句)，再到教师、职员、健康专业人士对肥胖者的偏见(④句)，甚至(even)小孩子也嘲笑肥胖者(末句)。

第五段进一步以抗肥胖相关政策证明人对肥胖的负面态度；从医院到雇主甚至米歇尔·奥巴马的高调运动都在提倡“减肥”。

• 真题精解 •



14. [A] option 选择权, 选项
[C] opportunity 机会, 时机

- [B] reason 理由, 原因
[D] tendency 倾向, 趋势

【试题精解】 本题考查上下文语义。本段下文列举的现象反映了人们对肥胖者的严重偏见, 因此应是“如今, 人们倾向于将肥胖视作一件丢脸的事”; 而作者显然不赞同这种偏见, 因此不能说人们“可以选择、有理由、有机会”这样做。[D]正确, 排除[A] [B] [C]。

15. [A] employed 被雇佣, 受聘
[C] imitated 模仿, 仿效

- [B] pictured 拍摄
[D] monitored 监控, 检测

【试题精解】 本题考查上下文语义+熟词僻义。上文已指出人们倾向于将肥胖视作一件丢脸的事。因此超重的人有时在媒体拍摄中出现时脸部都是被遮住的。[B]picture 作动词有“拍摄”之意。

16. [A] compared(with) 与……相比
[C] settled(with) 与……和解, 清算

- [B] combined(with) 与……结合, 联合
[D] associated(with) 与……相关联

【试题精解】 本题考查句内语义。根据文意, 不难判断出本句是讲与肥胖有关的刻板印象有哪些, 而不是与肥胖相比, 或与肥胖相结合, 更不是与肥胖清算。[D]正确, 排除[A] [B] [C]。

17. [A] Even 甚至, 即使(表递进)
[C] Yet 但是, 然而(表转折)

- [B] Still 但是, 尽管如此(表转折)
[D] Only 不过, 只是

【试题精解】 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。空格前指出“教师、老板以及健康专业人士已被证明对肥胖者怀有偏见”, 空格后指出, “非常年幼的儿童往往也看不起超重的人”, 前后两部分之间为递进关系, [A]正确, [B][C]表转折, 可排除; [D]代入“只有儿童看不起超重的人”, 显然有悖文意。

18. [A] despised 轻视, 鄙视
[C] ignored 忽视, 忽略

- [B] corrected 纠正, 改正
[D] grounded(in/on sth) 以……为根据

【试题精解】 本题考查固定搭配。空格所在部分为动词过去分词作定语, 修饰前面的 negative attitudes。[D]代入原文指“基于对健康的担忧而产生的对肥胖的负面态度”, 符合文意。而由上下文人们对肥胖抱有偏见并提出各项“抗肥胖”政策可知, 对肥胖的负面态度并没有被轻视、被忽视, 更没有被纠正, 排除其他。

19. [A] discussions 讨论, 论述
[C] policies 政策, 策略

- [B] businesses 业务, 生意
[D] studies 研究, 学业

【试题精解】 本题考查上下文语义。下文给出“医院禁止含糖饮料、雇主推行减肥和健身活动”等例子, 这些均是各方抗肥胖的政策, 而非抗肥胖讨论、业务或研究。[C]正确, 排除[A] [B] [D]。

20. [A] for 为了, 支持
[C] with 和……

- [B] against 反对, 针对
[D] without 没有, 不带……

【试题精解】 本题考查上下文语义+介词用法。空格所在的介词短语修饰 campaign。campaign 可以与 for 或 against 搭配表示支持或反对……的运动, 却并不能和 with/without 搭配, 排除[C] [D]。空格前论述的均是抗肥胖政策, 米歇尔·奥巴马推出的运动是抗肥胖政策的另一例证, 应为“反对儿童肥胖”的, 因此[B]正确。



Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1 金钱与快乐:更明智的花钱方式



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析及考题速览

[总体分析]

本文选自 *The Economist* (《经济学人》) 2013 年 6 月 22 日一篇题为 *Money and happiness: Smarter ways to spend* (金钱与快乐:更明智的花钱方式) 的文章。这是一篇书评,评论对象为两位学者邓恩和诺顿的新作《快乐金钱》,行文脉络为“引出评价书作——介绍书中内容——集中进行评价”。

[考题速览]

21. According to Dunn and Norton , which of the following is the most rewarding purchase ?	Dunn 和 Norton 眼中“最值得购买的东西”。
22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is _____.	作者对“美国人看电视”所持态度。
23. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that _____.	第三段提及 McRib 的目的。
24. According to the last paragraph , Happy Money _____.	末段中关于《快乐金钱》的信息。
25. This text mainly discusses how to _____.	文章主旨。

问题速览:快速浏览各题干、抓取关键词 the most rewarding purchase、Americans' watching TV、Happy Money,可推断本文话题关乎“美国人的生活和消费”。

问题解读:①由第 21 题可知,开篇提及了 Dunn 和 Norton 就“花钱买什么最值得”的看法;②第 22 题告诉我们,文中提及“美国人看电视”行为,并表明作者对其态度;③由第 23 题可知,文中提及 McRib,但其本身并非作者关注点,作者意在用其说明某一现象或观点;④第 24 题告诉我们,文中对一本名为 Happy Money 的书作展开了论述;⑤第 25 题提醒我们,阅读时需宏观把握全篇,抓取文章主旨。

问题总结:通过上述分析可知,本文话题关乎美国人的生活和消费,文中论及 Dunn 和 Norton 观点、美国人看电视的行为、以及名为 Happy Money 的书作。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① What would you do with \$590m? ② This is now a question for Gloria Mackenzie, an 84-year-old widow^① who recently emerged^② from her small, tin-roofed^③ house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided^④ lottery^⑤ jackpot^⑥ in history. ③ If she hopes her new-found fortune^⑦ will yield^⑧ lasting^⑨ feelings of fulfilment^⑩, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

你会用 5.9 亿美元做什么? 这是如今摆在歌莉娅·麦肯齐面前的问题。她是一位 84 岁寡居老人,住在佛罗里达一间狭窄铁皮屋里,最近因独揽史上最高金额彩票头奖并现身领奖而为人所关注。如果她希望这笔新到手的财富能够产生长久满足感,倒不妨读读伊丽莎白·邓恩与迈克·诺顿合著的《快乐金钱》。



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

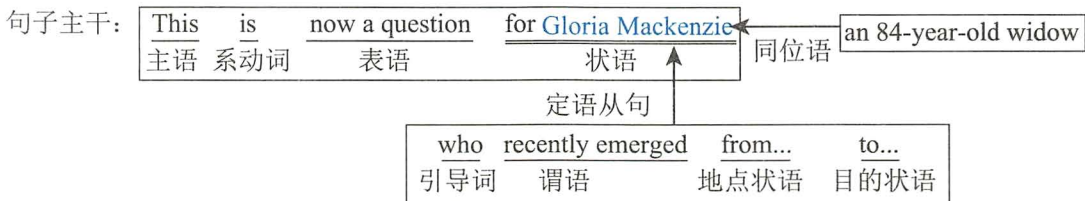
- ①widow ['wɪdəʊ] n. 寡妇; 孀妇
②emerge [ɪ'mɜːdʒ] v. 开始被认知
③tin-roofed 铁皮房顶的
④undivided [ʌndɪ'vaɪdɪd] a. 未分开的; 完整的
⑤lottery ['lɒtəri] n. 彩票
⑥jackpot ['dʒækpɒt] n. 头奖; 最高奖
⑦fortune ['fɔːtʃuːn] n. 财富
⑧yield [jiːld] v. 产生; 出产

- ⑨lasting ['lɑːstɪŋ] a. 持久的
⑩fulfilment [fʊl'fɪlmənt] n. 满足感

● 经典搭配

- ①a question for sb (某人面对的问题)
②emerge from (从……走出来; 摆脱……)
③the biggest in history (史上最大)
④new-found fortune (新到手财富)
⑤could do worse than (不妨试试……)

This is now a question for Gloria Mackenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history.



功能注释: 本句主干中 this 回指上句问题。an 84-year-old widow 说明 Gloria Mackenzie, who 引导的定语从句进一步修饰 an 84-year-old widow, 解释说明主句“为什么这是 Gloria Mackenzie 所面临的问题”。

· 语篇分析 ·

第一段为文章引子, 以当前轰动事件“佛罗里达州一位老人独中史上最高额彩票头奖”开篇, 引出本文评论对象——关于“如何让财富带来长久满足感”的《快乐金钱》一书。关键词为: ①fortune; ②lasting feelings of fulfilment.

①句以问题开篇: 假若有 5.9 亿美元, 你会怎么花? 这一问直接定调文章立意(如何花钱)及语言风格(自然率性)。“5.9 亿美元”既引发关注又开篇设疑: 这一巨额财富因何而来?

②句借明确“①句问题因何而发”指出事件: 佛罗里达州一位老人独中史上最高额彩票头奖。句中 This 指代①句问题; 84-year-old widow, small, tin-roofed house 刻画一位“贫苦、孤寂的老人”; emerge 在此取其僻义 to begin to be known or noticed“开始被认知”, 同时借其所隐藏的多重本义(一、to come out from an enclosed space“从封闭的空间走出来”; 二、If you emerge from a difficult or bad experience, you come to the end of it. “摆脱困境/结束困境”)展现了老人生活境地的变化: (关注度)人所不知→众所周知, (经济)清贫→富裕, (生活空间)狭窄阴暗→宽绰透亮; the biggest in history, undivided, lottery jackpot 多重修饰, 彰显老人的“天降横财”, 也为①句“5.9 亿美元”找到出处。

③句作者顺承事件引出设想“中奖者可能希望这笔财富能产生长久满足感”, 并借向她提建议引出以此为主题的《快乐金钱》一书, 即: 本文评论对象。句中 she/her 均指 Gloria Mackenzie; lasting feelings of fulfilment 明确该书关注点“如何让手中财富带来长久满足感(而不仅是购物过程中短暂的兴奋)”。

逻辑流程提炼: 本段借助... This is now a question for Gloria Mackenzie... If she hopes... she could do worse than read *Happy Money* 将各句衔接、形成“开篇提问——借‘指出问题来源’引出事例——假借‘向事例主人公提建议’引出本文评价作品”这一环环相扣的逻辑链。

II ① These two academics^① use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding^② ways to spend money can be counterintuitive^③.
② Fantasies^④ of great wealth often involve visions^⑤ of

这两位学者运用一系列行为研究表明, 最有意义的花钱方式可能是与直觉相反的。对于巨额财富的幻想通常会伴随着对炫车豪



fancy^⑥ cars and extravagant^⑦ homes. ③ Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. ④ What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. ⑤ It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. ⑥ These purchases often become more valuable with time — as stories or memories — particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

宅的憧憬。然而,这些物质购买所带来的满足感会消失得相当快。曾经令人兴奋又新奇的东西变得陈旧过时,懊悔悄然而至。远不如把钱花在“体验”上,邓恩女士和诺顿先生说道,比如说有趣的旅行、独特的餐食、甚至是去看电影。随着时间的流逝,这些体验往往会变得更加珍贵——以记忆或故事的形式——尤其是当它们让人感觉到自己与他人联系更紧密时。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① academic [ækə'demɪk] *n.* 高校老师; 高校科研人员

② rewarding [rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ] *a.* 有益的; 值得的

③ counterintuitive [ˌkaʊntərɪn'tjuːtɪv] *a.* 违反直觉的

④ fantasy ['fæntəsi] *n.* 幻想; 白日梦

⑤ vision ['vɪʒən] *n.* 想象; 幻想

⑥ fancy ['fænsɪ] *a.* 昂贵的; 精致的

⑦ extravagant [ɪk'strævəɡənt] *a.* 奢侈的

● 经典搭配

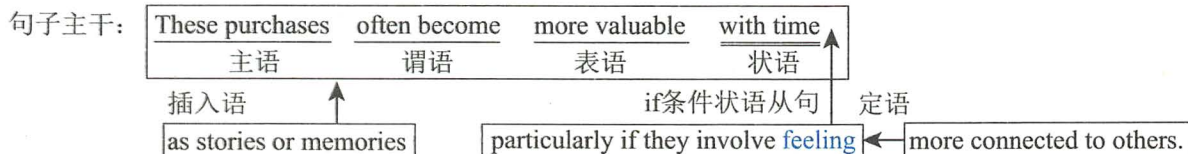
① an array of (一系列)

② wear off fairly quickly (很快消失殆尽)

③ creep in (悄然而至)

④ it is far better to do sth (做……则要好许多)

These purchases often become more valuable with time — as stories or memories — particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.



功能注释: 本句可划分为三部分来理解: 句子主干部分承接上句指出, 购得的体验会随时间流逝更显现珍贵 (These purchases 回应上句 spend money on experiences); 破折号内明确这些体验价值的载体——故事或记忆; particularly if 引导的从句进一步锁定尤为如此的体验。

· 语篇分析 ·



第二、三段介绍书中主要观点及建议。其中第二段指出书中观点: 购买“体验”比购买“物质”更能让人获得长久满足感。关键词为: far better to spend money on experiences.

①句概述两位学者(作者)研究结果: 最有价值的花钱方式与人们直觉相反。句中 These two academics 指代 Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton, 衔接一、二段; use an array of behavioral research 说明两位学者书作的根基、结论的来源; the most rewarding ways to spend money (rewarding 意为 making you feel happy and satisfied because you feel you are doing something useful or important “有益的, 值得做的”) 回应上段 yield lasting feelings of fulfilment, 再次明确该书关注点“如何花钱最值得(带来最大的快乐和满足)”; counterintuitive 则指出该书结论有悖常规、值得关注, 同时引发下文具体论述。

②③④句退而指出: 物质购买(直觉上最能带来满足感的花钱方式)并非是最有价值的。

②句顺承①句说明人们直觉认为最能带来满足感的花钱方式: 购买物质商品。句子以人们对“巨额财富”的典型幻想(豪车豪宅)说明惯常认识: 物质购买巨额财富 = 丰富的物质享受 = 极大的快乐。近义词对 Fantasy (an exciting and unusual situation you imagine happening to you, but which will probably never happen “幻想、幻觉”) 和 vision (an idea of what you think something should be like “幻想、想象”) 表面修饰“钱、物”, 实际直指“将财富等同于物质享受, 进而等同于快乐”的看法, 说明这种看法仅



为幻想、不一定真实。

③④句转承②句(Yet)指出物质购买并非最有价值的花钱方式。

③句指出物质购买的满足感会消失。these material purchases 回指上句以炫车豪宅为代表的“物质购买(行为)”。wears off 辅以时间副词 fairly quickly 修饰,强调了物质购买行为过程中取得满足感不是逐渐减少而是快速消失,直至无影无踪。

④句指出(不仅满足感消失,而且)随着新物变旧物,会出现后悔感。句内显性对比 exciting and new VS old-hat 及句间隐性对比 satisfaction wears off VS regret creeps in 共同定性“物质购买”:新鲜与兴奋只在一时,最终徒留后悔。注:old-hat 意为“陈旧的,过时的,老一套的”;creeps 以其双重含义(to move in a quiet, careful way, especially to avoid attracting attention“悄悄地小心行进,蹑手蹑脚地移动”、a feeling gradually increases“(感情或观点)渐渐变强”)传达出“随着满足感逐渐散去,懊悔感悄无声息潜入并逐渐增强”之意。

⑤⑥句进而明确:“购买体验”更能带来快乐。

⑤句指出两位学者建议:购买体验。spend money on experiences 和上文 material purchases 对立:购买体验 VS 购买物质;It is far better 强调两位学者取舍:购买体验远优于购买物质;like(诸如……)引出对 experiences 的举例说明,interesting, unique, or even 给这些体验注入浓浓的情感色彩:体验不在大小、不在花钱多少,而在于带给人的“有趣、独特”的感受。

⑥句阐释原因:体验会随时间流逝更显珍贵。These purchases 回应 spend money on experiences,指“购买体验”;often become more valuable with time(和③④句所述“购买物质”的效果形成鲜明对比,)展现“购买体验”的日后效果:如日久弥香的美酒般日渐珍贵。破折号内明确这些体验价值的载体——故事或记忆(承载情感);particularly if 进一步引出尤为如此的体验:让你感到与他人联系更紧密的体验。

本段主要关注点:一、段落借助 Yet/It is far better 的衔接,形成典型的“起承转合(①——②——③④——⑤⑥)”结构;二、作者主要借助两组对比(人们的直觉认识 VS 两位学者研究发现;购买物质所带来的短暂快乐 VS 购买体验所带来的长久满足)展现段落主题“购买体验比购买物质更值得”。

· 真题精解 ·



21. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?	21. 在邓恩与诺顿看来,下列哪种购得品最有意义?
[A] A big house.	[A] 一所大房子。
[B] A special tour.	[B] 一次特别的旅行。
[C] A stylish car.	[C] 一辆时髦的汽车。
[D] A rich meal.	[D] 一顿丰盛大餐。

[精准定位] 根据题干信息关键词 Dunn and Norton 和 the most rewarding purchase 定位到第二段。该段指出,邓恩与诺顿研究发现,最有意义的花钱方式与我们的直觉恰恰相反,购买“体验”比购买“物质”更有意义,因为体验(如有趣的旅行、独特的餐点、即便是看一场电影)往往会成为我们的故事或记忆,随着时间的流逝更显珍贵。[B]符合文义。

[命题解密] 第二段介绍《快乐金钱》一书主要观点,且其中涉及两种相反的观点,需要考生分清信息归属,故成为命题人的着眼点。正确项[B]属于邓恩与诺顿眼中最为有意义的花钱方式“购买体验”。

[A]、[C]张冠李戴:它们属于“人们直觉认为的”而非“邓恩与诺顿认为的”最有意义的花钱方式。[D]干扰性最强,源自文中“独特的就餐(unique meal 属于能带给人长久快乐的体验范畴”,却将 unique 换为 rich,从而将原来“给人以长久满足的体验”变成了“给人以短暂享受的物质”。

III ① This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness

这本薄薄的书卷中写满了建议,既给彩票赢家,也给薪奴“从财富中获取最



bang for your buck.” ② It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their **commutes**① to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a **whopping**② two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). ③ Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed **sparingly**③. ④ This is apparently the reason McDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib — a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

大快乐”提供了帮助。似乎大部分人都能通过缩短通勤时间,多陪家人朋友,少看电视(美国人年均竟然有两个月的时间在看电视,却并没有因此更快乐)过得更好。给他人买礼物或捐款给慈善机构通常比给自己买东西更令人愉悦,有节制地消费奢侈品才能带来最大快乐。显然这正是麦当劳限量供应大受欢迎的烤汁猪排堡的原因所在——这一营销手段已将这种猪肉三明治变成了令人痴迷之物。

vx: KZRZ2019

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

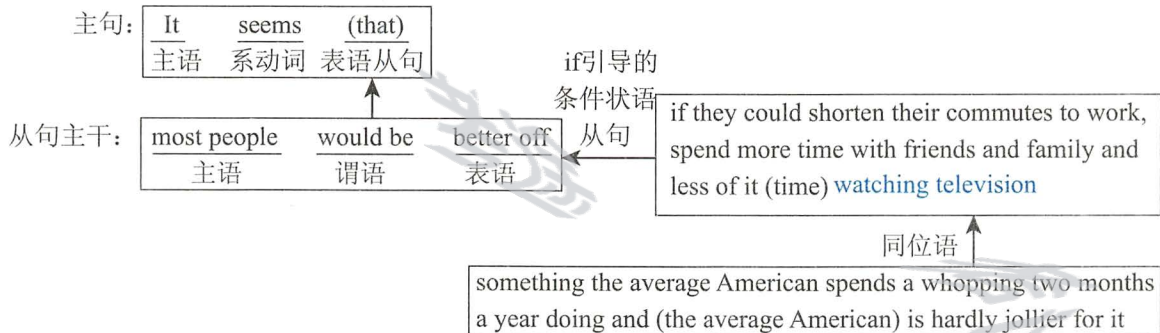
- ① **commute** [kə'mju:t] *n.* 通勤;上下班路程
 ② **whopping** ['wɒpɪŋ] *a.* 巨大的;很大的(数字等)
 ③ **sparingly** ['speəriŋli] *ad.* 节俭地;慎用地;爱惜地

● 经典搭配

- ① a slim volume(薄薄的书卷)
 ② be packed with(挤满;塞满)

- ③ wage slave(薪奴,靠工资吃饭的人)
 ④ bang for your buck(所做的努力值得;钱花得合算)
 ⑤ be better off(过得更好)
 ⑥ be jolly for(因为……感到高兴的、愉快的)
 ⑦ restrict the availability of sth(限制对……的获取)
 ⑧ an object of obsession(令人痴迷之物)

It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television(something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it).



功能注释:本句实则是在建议人们缩短无效时间,换取更多和父母家人在一起的时间。句子主干为 It seems (that)...。语义重在省略 that 的表语从句,以 most people would be better off if they could shorten... , spend more time... and (spend) less... 就“如何提升幸福感”向人们提出具体建议。括号内凸显美国人“花大量时间看电视”的做法,并指出这种做法“无益于提升幸福感”。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段进一步介绍书中建议;关键词为:tips。

①句总领全段:书中装满了建议,让不管“薪奴”还是“彩票赢家”都能“从手中财富获得最多快乐”。句中 slim 与 is packed with 相衔接,矛盾修辞凸显本书特点:册子虽薄,却建议满满。help wage slaves as well as lottery winners 明确书中建议适用于所有人。句中 bang for the buck(buck 为 money“钱”的非正式说法)为固定搭配,意为“货真价实,物有所值,划算”,get the most “happiness bang for your buck”即指“得到最大限度的幸福回报”(编者注:可进一步参见固定表达 get a bigger bang for your buck 是

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



“（从自己努力或金钱中）得到好处”，文中 bang 一词两用，既取其本义“爆炸，冲击力”，喻指“幸福冲击力度”，也取其僻义“乐趣，快感，刺激”之意，强调“幸福的快感”）这与第一段 yield lasting feelings of fulfilment、第二段 the most rewarding ways to spend money 形成呼应，再次形象说明本书主旨：引导人们从手中财富获取最大快乐。

②③④句具体说明书中建议。
②句指出建议一：“购买”时间。句中无论是 shorten their commutes to work、spend more time with friends and family、还是(spend)less of it watching TV 都是在建议人们的“花钱方向”：把自己从“未能创造价值、无益愉悦心情的时间消耗”中解脱，获得更多“满足情感需求、提升快乐心情的时间”。

括号内作者对许多美国人热衷的娱乐方式“花大量时间看电视”予以批评：a whopping two months a year 和 hardly jollier for it 暗含对比，凸显电视时间“远非明智的投资（貌似省钱且能带来愉悦，实际浪费大量时间并无益于提升快乐）”。

注：句中 seems 强调表象，说明本结论未经充分理论验证，并非针对所有人的定论，不排除例外存在。

③句说明建议二（投资“他人”）和建议三（有节制地购买奢侈品）。
and 前提出建议二。A is often more pleasurable than B 比较结构明确“投资他人”（buying gifts or giving to charity）比“投资自己”（purchasing things for oneself）更能带来愉悦感。

and 后提出建议三。luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly 传达“只有偶尔买之，奢侈品才能真正成为愉悦大餐”之意，换言之，一旦唾手可得，再心仪、再豪华的东西也不再能带来强烈的愉悦感。注：luxuries（奢侈品）此处为相对概念，并非专指豪车豪宅，而是泛指一切“对某人并非必要但能带来愉悦的物品”，它甚至可以指“一次外出就餐”或是“出于欣赏目的购买的一件虽不昂贵、但自己很少穿的衣服”。

④句以“麦当劳 McRib 饥饿营销大获成功”例证建议三。This is apparently the reason... 引出对建议三的典型例证：turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession 说明 McRib 的华丽转身：“从平淡无奇的猪肉三明治”变成了“令人痴迷之物”；restricts the availability 和 a marketing trick 同指，说明麦当劳使 McRib 华丽转身所用手段：饥饿营销（限制供应量），映衬③句 consumed sparingly（有节制地消费）。

【注释补充】名词的情感色彩：“词汇情感色彩”并非形容词和副词专属，名词也不乏情感，如本文中：McRib/the pork sandwich /an object of obsession 三词均指同一事物，但色彩大不相同：McRib 中性，是其正式名称——烤汁猪排堡；the pork sandwich 暗含贬义，用于说明其再平凡不过的出身——猪肉三明治；an object of obsession 则蒙上华丽色彩，指其借助饥饿营销身价倍增——成为令人痴迷之物。

· 真题精解 ·

22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is _____. [A] critical [B] supportive [C] sympathetic [D] ambiguous	22. 作者对“美国人看电视”的态度是_____。 [A] 批评的 [B] 支持的 [C] 同情的 [D] 模糊的
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【精准定位】根据题干关键词 Americans' watching TV 定位到第三段第二句。该句指出，人们若能少看电视，则会更加幸福。且在括号内补充指出，美国人每年花在看电视上的时间高达两个月，却并未从中得到快乐。可见，作者对美国人长时间看电视的行为持批评态度，[A]正确。

【命题解密】本题考查考生对作者观点细节的掌握。Critical 是对作者直接建议“少看电视”以及现象描述“美国人浪费大量时间看电视，却并未收获快乐”所体现态度的概括提炼。

[B]是对句中 would be better off 的断章取义：该词并非表明“作者赞同看电视”，而是用于引出作者建

议“少看电视”。[C]来自句中 is hardly jollier for it, 但该句并未体现作者对“美国人未得到快乐”的同情, 而是意在说明“美国人不应花这么多时间看电视”。[D]利用常识“看电视有利有弊”干扰, 并非作者态度。

23. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that ____.	23. 第三段提及 McRib 是为了表明 ____。
[A] consumers are sometimes irrational	[A] 消费者有时会不理智
[B] popularity usually comes after quality	[B] 流行往往来自品质
[C] marketing tricks are often effective	[C] 营销策略通常会起效
[D] rarity generally increases pleasure	[D] 稀缺通常会提升愉悦感

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 McRib 定位到第三段末句。该句指出, 麦当劳饥饿营销使烤汁猪排堡(McRib)成了令人痴迷之物。回顾上文“只有偶尔买之, 奢侈品才能真正成为愉悦大餐”。联系两句可知: 文中提及 McRib 是为证明“稀缺提升愉悦感; 物品一旦唾手可得, 则不再令人为之着迷”, [D]正确。

[命题解密] 本选项考查考生对第三段第三、四句间例证关系的把握。正确项[D]是对第三句 luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly 的概括和改写。

[A]的 irrational 对原文过度推导: “因某物难以得到而更加希望获得, 且得到之后会因其来之不易而更加愉悦”是人之常情, 作者并未指出这“不理智”。[B]以 popular 一词形成干扰, 文中确实提及 McRib 的大受欢迎, 但原因是“饥饿营销策略”, 文中并未涉及其“品质”问题。[C]源自文中事实“McRib 营销策略大获成功”, 但文章关注点在于“如何花钱能收获最大快乐”不在“商品营销”。

IV ① Readers of *Happy Money* are clearly a privileged^① lot, anxious about fulfilment, not hunger. ② Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. ③ Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity^② enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. ④ Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating^③ more holiday time to reducing tax incentives^④ for American homebuyers. ⑤ But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent. [422 words]

《快乐金钱》的读者显然属于一个幸运的群体, 渴望得到满足感, 而不是担心挨饿。金钱或许不能真正买到幸福, 但富裕国家的人们总体上比贫穷国家的人们更幸福。然而, 全世界范围内, 无论穷人还是富人中, 都可以看到“将钱用到别人身上”和“感觉愉悦”的联系, 且对大部分人来讲, 稀缺性提升了大部分事物的愉悦感。并非所有人都会赞同作者从“增加假日时间”到“降低对美国购房者的税收刺激”等政策理念。但大部分人读完此书后都会认为, 它非常值得购买。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① privileged ['prɪvəlɪdʒd] a. 荣幸的, 幸运的
② scarcity ['skeəriəti] n. 不足; 缺乏
③ mandate ['mændət] v. 批准; 授权
④ incentive [ɪn'sentɪv] n. 激励

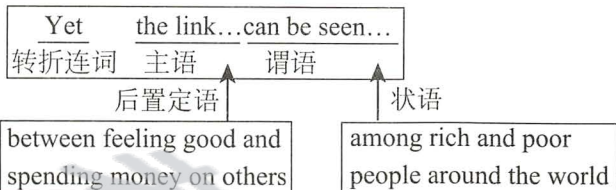
● 经典搭配

- ① a privileged lot (特权群体, 幸运群体)
② the link between A and B (A 与 B 之间的联系)
③ come away 离开时留下(印象)

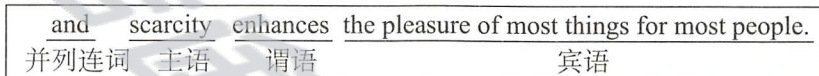
Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people.



分句1



分句2



功能注释:本句为 and 连接的并列句,第一分句转承上句(Yet)指出将钱花到他人身上(比花在自己身上)更快乐,后一分句进一步指出稀缺能提升购物的愉悦感。两个分句分别以 can be seen among rich and poor people around the world 和 most things for most people 强调这些关联的“普适性”。

· 语篇分析 ·



第四段作者集中对《快乐金钱》一书展开评论。关键词为: it was money well spent.

①句定位该书读者群——无衣食之忧、渴望满足感的幸运群体,凸显该书主旨——并非旨在教人挣钱或省钱,而是旨在教人花钱(用手中金钱获得最多满足感)。句中 privileged lot 意为“幸运群体”, lot 熟词僻义,指“一群人”。

②③句作者通过发表自己就“金钱—快乐”这一关系的看法,表明对书中主要观点的认同。

②句退而指出“金钱确实能够在一定程度上提升快乐”。may not quite... but generally 表明本句“先让步后转折”的逻辑,转折之后方为作者话语重点。

③句进而肯定书作观点:将钱花到他人身上更快乐;稀缺能提升购物的愉悦感。句中 Yet 表明②③句间语义微转:尽管花钱确实能在一定程度上提升快乐,但花钱方式不同,快乐提升的程度也不同。spending money on others 和 scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people 对应书中观点(第三段③句);can be seen among rich and poor people around the world 和 most things for most people 则强调这些观点的普适性,表达了作者对书中观点的认同。

④⑤句进一步借“读者反应”对本书做出评价:值得花钱一读。Not everyone will ... But most people will... 体现“让步—转折”逻辑。

④句指出很可能会有读者不赞同书中所提政策理念。主句 Not everyone will agree... 表面是指出“有些读者”可能并不认同书中政策理念,深层暗示作者本人也对这些理念持保留意见。which 定语从句具体说明这些政策理念:mandating more holiday time 这一政策理念可视为因书中结论(第三段②句)“留出更多的亲情时间更能提升幸福感”而来;reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers 则顺承书中另一结论(第二段)“购买豪宅等物质,不如购买旅行等体验更能带来长久的幸福”而来。

⑤句语义突转,明确大部分读者态度(即作者态度):高度认同本书价值。come away from 原意为“从……离开”,此处取其引申义“读完(此书)”。it was money well spent 顺应书中主题“如何花钱更值得”诙谐地指出“购买此书非常值得”,对其给予高度评价。

· 真题精解 ·



24. According to the last paragraph, <i>Happy Money</i> ____.	24. 根据最后一段可知,《快乐金钱》一书 ____。
[A] has left much room for readers' criticism	[A] 给读者留下了许多批评空间
[B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase	[B] 可能被证实是一笔值得的消费
[C] has predicted a wider income gap in the US	[C] 已经预料到美国更大的收入差距
[D] may give its readers a sense of achievement	[D] 可能会给读者一种成就感



[精准定位] 文章末句指出,大部分人读完此书后都会认为,它非常值得购买,[B]选项正确。

[命题解密] 本题考查考生对末段(作者对《快乐金钱》一书集中进行评价)信息的具体掌握。题干十正确项[B]构成对最后一句的改写,a worthwhile purchase 同义替换 it was money well spent。

[A]将末段第四句“并非所有人都会赞同书中的某些政策理论”夸大为“留下了许多读者批评的空间”,违背作者对该书的总体赞同态度。[C]源于 a privileged lot, wealthier countries/poor ones,rich and poor people 等表达,但这和“美国的收入差距”无关。[D]利用末段首句关键词 readers、fulfilment 捏造干扰,但该句意为“该书旨在帮助读者从‘花钱’中得到满足”,并非“该书能带给读者一种成就感”。

· 全局真题精解 ·

25. This text mainly discusses how to ____.	25. 本文主要讨论如何 ____。
[A] balance feeling good and spending money	[A] 平衡“感觉良好”和“花钱消费”
[B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries	[B] 花费从彩票中赢得的大笔金钱
[C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent	[C] 从所花金钱中得到持久的满足感
[D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries	[D] 更理性地在奢侈品上花钱

[精准定位] 本题考查文章主旨,需要纵览全文。本文对《快乐金钱》一书进行了评价:第一段引出书评对象,第二、三段介绍书中内容:《快乐金钱》以“如何使用手中财富才能带来长久的快乐”为主题,向人们提出多项建议:一,将钱用于购买“体验”;二,将钱用于购买“时间”;三,有节制地购买,使购买成为对自己的“款待”;四,将钱花到“他人”身上。末段作者表明对该书的总体认同态度。[C]正确。

[命题解密] 文中关键词 lasting feelings of fulfillment/satisfaction/happiness/be better off/pleasure/feeling good 多次出现凸显文章主旨,正确项[C]中 lasting satisfaction 体现了文章关注对象。

[A]中 feeling good 和 spending money 体现文章讨论对象“幸福感”和“花钱”,但 balance... and... 将文章关注点“如何花钱才能得到最大的幸福感”改为“如何平衡幸福和花钱”。[B]中“巨额彩票奖金”是文章切入点,并非文章主要关注对象。[D]源自书中建议之一“减少奢侈品的购买能够提升快乐”,无力概括全篇。



Text 2 我们自视过高是源于本能



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析及考题速览

[总体分析]

本文摘自 The Guardian(《卫报》)2013 年 6 月 23 日一篇题为 Hot or not? How we really rate our looks(性感吗? 我们事实上如何评价自己的外表)的文章。文章围绕一项心理学研究展开,介绍了人们“自视过高”这一普遍心理并剖析其中原因,指出人们进行自我提升不是刻意为之,而是源自本能。

[考题速览]

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that ____.	第一段社会心理学家发现了什么?
27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's ____.	视觉识别是人们的什么?
28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to ____.	Epley 发现自尊心强的人往往会怎样?

29. The word “viscerally” (Line 2, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to _____.	词义题。
30. It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer’s paradise because people can _____.	Facebook 是自我提升者的乐园, 原因在于人们可以怎样?

问题速览:快速浏览考题可知,本文话题属于“心理研究”范畴,围绕人们某种心理展开论述。

问题解读:①由第 26 题可知,文章首段介绍了社会心理学家的一项发现;②第 27 题表明文中提及“视觉识别”并指出其特征;③第 28 题说明文中涉及人物 Epley 的研究结果,该结果涉及“自尊心较强人群的行为趋向”;④由第 30 题可知,文中指出 Facebook 是“自我提升者”的乐园,并解释了原因。

问题总结:通过上述分析可知,本文围绕“人们某种心理”展开探讨,涉及“视觉识别的特点”、“自尊心较强人群的行为趋向”以及“自我提升者钟爱 Facebook 背后的心理”等内容,这些内容应当与第 26 题涉及的社会心理学家的研究发现密切相关。

💡

二、语篇分析及试题精解

vx: KZRZ2019

I ① An article in *Scientific American* has pointed out that **empirical**^① research says that, actually, you think you’re more beautiful than you are. ② We have a **deep-seated**^② need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally **employ**^③ a number of **self-enhancing**^④ strategies to achieve this. ③ Social **psychologists**^⑤ have **amassed**^⑥ oceans of research into what they call the “above average effect”, or “**illusory**^⑦ **superiority**^⑧”, and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.

《科学美国人》上的一篇文章指出:实证研究表明,事实上你会把自己想得比实际上漂亮。我们有一种根深蒂固的需求,让自己感觉良好,而且自然而然地运用许多自我抬策略去达成此目的。社会心理学家就其所称的“高于均数效应”或“虚幻的优越感”收集了大量的研究,并指出,我们当中有 70% 的人自认为领导力高于常人,93% 的人自认为驾驶能力高于常人,85% 的人自认为与人相处的能力高于常人——这些显然都是统计学上的不可能事件。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

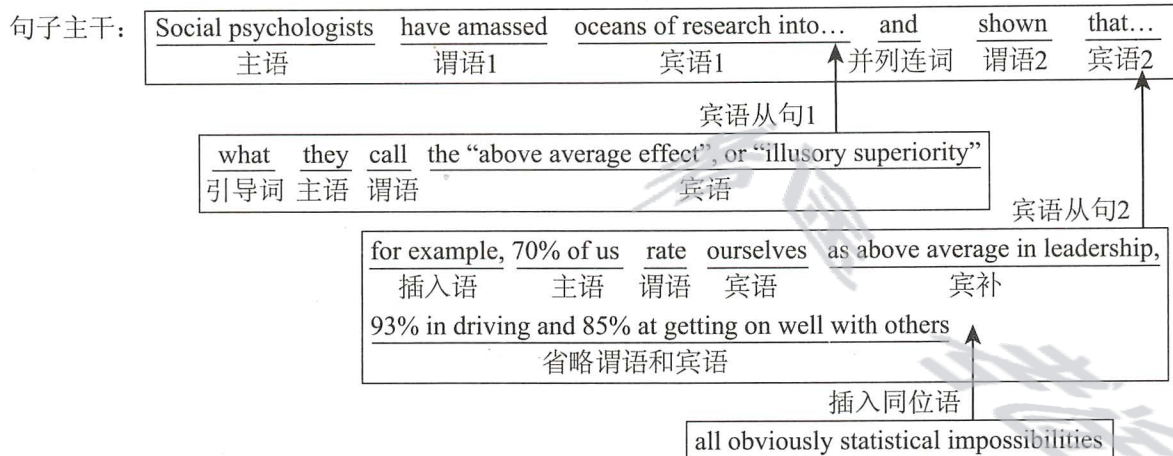
🔍

- ①empirical [em'pɪrɪkəl] a. 以实验(或经验)为依据的
- ②deep-seated ['di:p'si:tɪd] a. 深层的;根深蒂固的
- ③employ [ɪm'plɔɪ] v. 使用,采用
- ④self-enhancing 自我提升、自我加强的
- ⑤psychologist [saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst] n. 心理学家
- ⑥amass [ə'mæs] v. 聚集(尤指大量)
- ⑦illusory [ɪ'lusəri] a. 错觉的;虚假的
- ⑧superiority [su:prɪ'ɒrɪtɪ] n. 优越感

● 经典搭配

- ①feel good about oneself (自我感觉良好)
- ②oceans of (海量的,极大量的)
- ③above-average effect (高于平均效应)
- ④rate... as... (把……评估为……)
- ⑤get on well with others (与他人相处融洽)

Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the “above average effect”, or “illusory superiority”, and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.



功能注释: 句子主干为 Social psychologists have amassed... research... and shown that... into 引出 research 的对象; 被称作“above average effect”或“illusory superiority”的问题; 并列句 shown that 后接宾语从句说明社会心理学家的发现; for example 后为具有代表性的三个例子。

· 语篇分析 ·

第一段借研究结论引出全文主题: 人们往往自视过高。关键词为: rate ourselves as above average。

①句为引子, 转述某研究结论: 人们常常高估自身外表。比较级 more beautiful than... 表明“想象 (you think you're)”与“真实 (you are)”间差距, 因而 you think you're more beautiful than you are 实为反话正说, 传达“你并没有自己想的那么好看”之意。actually “实际上, 事实上 (用于强调真实情况, 而非人们可能认为的情况)”暗示该结论出乎意料, 即, 人们并未意识到自己“常常高估自己的外貌”。

②③句从引子切入主题: (不仅仅外表自视过高,) 人们对自己普遍估计过高。

②句 (全文主旨句) 源起①句, 却高于①句, 指出自视过高乃人类自身根深蒂固的需求, 即, 人们自视过高乃一种心理本能。句子以 feel good about ourselves 升华①句 you think you're more beautiful than you are, 明确全文关注现象“自我感觉良好”, 并通过 deep-seated need, naturally... to achieve this 强调人类自视过高的心理趋向根深蒂固、难以改变, 实为人类生存的本能、与生俱来要努力实现的目标。注: self-enhancing strategies 并非“提高和改善自身的实际举措”, 而是指“心理上的自我拉抬与高估”。

③句借社会心理学家研究结果力证②句。句中 oceans of research 反衬研究结论的科学可信性; 心理学术语“above average effect (高于均数效应)”和“illusory superiority (虚幻的优越感)”照应②句 feel good about ourselves, 体现自我判断与现实存在脱节, 共同指向文章关注点“人类自视过高”; for example 后以多项研究结果例证说明人们在生活、工作、社交各方面自视过高的倾向, 三大数据 70%、93% 和 85% 反映人们普遍持有“自认优于他人 (rate ourselves as above average)”的心理; 破折号后内容转而陈述作者对上述数据的判定: 从统计学上来看显然是悖论, 由此印证②句“人们往往对自身评价过高”这一主题。

首段由①句第二人称论述视角 (you) 转至②③句第一人称 (we, us), 实现从“吸引读者关注”到“激起读者共鸣”的过渡, 表明论述主题关乎包括你我在内的所有人, 从而拉升了文章可读性。

· 真题精解 ·

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that _____.	26. 根据第一段, 社会心理学家发现_____。
[A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high	[A] 我们的自我评价高得不符合实际
[B] illusory superiority is baseless effect	[B] 虚幻的优越感是无根据的效应



[C] our need for leadership is unnatural	[C] 我们对领导力的需求是不正常的
[D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective	[D] 自我拉抬策略是无效的

[精准定位] 根据题干定位至首段③句。该句 shown that 引出社会心理学家发现的结果；三个数据 70%，93% 和 85% 以点概面，反映出大部分人对自我的评价是“高于平均”(rate ourselves as above average)，破折号后转而指出这些数据从统计学角度来看都属于不可能事件。因此答案为[A]，即社会心理学家发现我们对自身评价往往过高，不切实际。

[命题解密] [A] 选项中 self-ratings, high 和 unrealistic 分别与原文 rate ourselves as..., above average 和破折号后 statistical impossibilities 相对应。

[B] 由③句 illusory superiority 和 effect 杂糅而来，但 above average effect 特指“高于均数效应”，与 illusory superiority 无关；另外，baseless 是根据 illusory 臆造出的，不符合文意。[C] 由个别字词(②句 need, naturally、③句 leadership) 糅合而来，但原文只是以 leadership 为例，指出 70% 的人自认为领导能力高于常人，并未提及人们对领导力的需求，更未涉及社会心理学家对此需求的评定。[D] 与③句数据传递之意“人们确实自我感觉良好/自我拉抬策略有效”相悖。

II ① We **rose-tint**^① our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. ② We become **defensive**^② when criticized, and apply negative **stereotypes**^③ to others to **boost**^④ our own **esteem**^⑤. ③ We **stalk**^⑥ around thinking we're hot stuff.

我们美化记忆以使自己身处自我肯定状态。被批评时我们变得心存戒备，并用消极偏见对待他人以增强自己的自尊。我们趾高气昂，自认为很有魅力。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **rose-tint** ['rəʊz.tɪnt] *v.* 染了玫瑰色，精饰、美化
 ② **defensive** [dɪ'fensɪv] *a.* 自卫的；戒备的
 ③ **stereotype** ['steriətaɪp] *n.* (不合理的)刻板印象
 ④ **boost** [bu:st] *v.* 促进；增加；增强

- ⑤ **esteem** [ɪ'sti:m] *n.* 尊重；尊敬
 ⑥ **stalk** [stɔ:k] *v.* 高视阔步地走

● 经典搭配

- ① hot stuff (奇才；非凡的人物)

· 语篇分析 ·

第二段退而介绍人们自视过高的表现形式。关键词为：①self-affirming；②thinking we're hot stuff。

①句指出表现一：美化记忆以保持自我肯定状态。rose-tint 原意为“把……染成玫瑰色”，此处引申为“美化”，rose-tint our memories 即指“对所有与己相关的结果进行加工粉饰”。

②句指出表现二：面对批评时自我防卫，并轻看他人以提升自尊。defensive 描画出人们面对负面评价时的抵制心理；apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem 体现出人们“为扬己而贬他”的心理倾向。

③句指出表现三：往往自诩为魅力十足。stalk 刻画出人们趾高气昂的状态；hot stuff 为俚语，指“具有异常重要价值的人或物”。

段落逻辑层次：本段①至③句分别从“自我抬高、自我保护、自认非凡”三个方面展现人们实现“自我感觉良好”的方式，可见本段实为对首段②句 self-enhancing strategies (自我拉抬策略) 的展开说明；三句通过排比形式加强了气势，再次明确“人们自视过高源于内心需求”这一主旨。

III ① Psychologist and behavioural scientist Nicholas Epley **oversaw**^① a key study into **self-enhancement**^② and attractiveness. ② Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others,

心理学家兼行为科学家尼古拉斯·艾普里对一项有关自我拉抬和吸引力的关键研究进行了监督。艾普里没有让人们直接



he asked them to **identify**^③ an original photograph of themselves from a **lineup**^④ including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. ③ Visual recognition, reads the study, is “an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious **deliberation**^⑤”. ④ If the subjects quickly chose a falsely **flattering**^⑥ image—which most did—they **genuinely**^⑦ believed it was really how they looked.

将自己的美貌与别人比对,而是让他们从一组被修改过的照片中识别出自己的原始照片,被修改的照片增加或减少了他们的吸引力。该研究显示,视觉识别是“自动心理过程,这一过程依靠直觉快速发生,几乎没有或者没有明显的刻意考虑”。受试者要是迅速选择了一张虚假的美图——大部分受试者都这么选——他们打心底真是觉着这张照片就是他们真实的样子。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

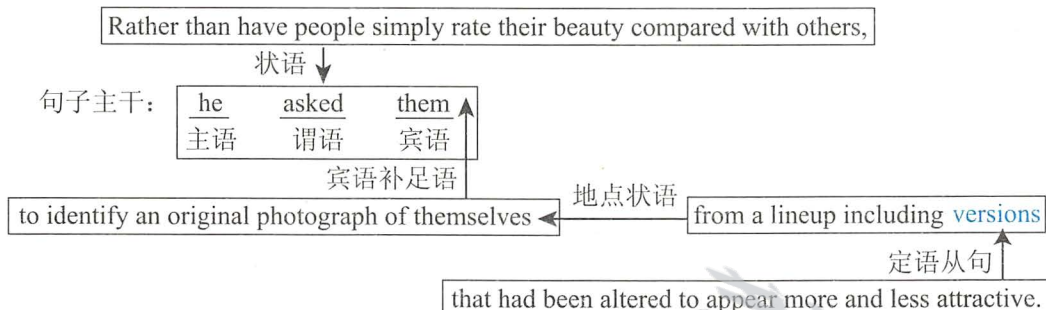


- ① **oversee** [ˌoʊvəˈsiː] *v.* 监督; 监管
 ② **self-enhancement** 自我强化、自我拔高
 ③ **identify** [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ] *v.* 确定; 识别, 辨认出
 ④ **lineup** [ˈlaɪnʌp] *n.* 阵容; 一组
 ⑤ **deliberation** [dɪləbəˈreɪʃən] *n.* 考虑; 熟思
 ⑥ **flattering** [ˈflætərɪŋ] *a.* 使人显得更漂亮的; 讨好的
 ⑦ **genuinely** [ˈdʒenjuɪnli] *ad.* 真诚地; 诚实地

● 经典搭配

- ① **rather than...** [不是……(, 而是……)]
 ② **have sb. do...** (让某人做某事)
 ③ **compared with** (与……相比)
 ④ **identify... from...** (从……中辨别出……)
 ⑤ **visual recognition** (面部识别)
 ⑥ **conscious deliberation** (刻意的深思熟虑)

Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive.



功能注释: 本句使用 **Rather than...**, **he...** 结构表达“没有……, 而是……”的逻辑。其中, **have people simply rate...** 为使动用法: 让人们直接评价……; 短语 **identify original... from a lineup including...** 说明受试者任务: 从一组照片中(包含真实照片以及处理后照片)辨认真实照片。**including...** 引出待辨认照片包含的内容, 嵌套的 **that** 定语从句修饰 **versions**, 说明照片的具体情况。

· 语篇分析 ·



第三、四段进而详细介绍研究的具体情况: 主题、方式、结果及结论。

第三段借介绍研究主题、方式、结果, 指出自我拉抬是本能的心理行为。关键词为: ① **automatic**; ② **intuitively**。

①句总起介绍研究主题: 自我拉抬和吸引力。self-enhancement and attractiveness 将视线拉回首段
 ②句 self-enhancing strategies, 表明研究主要针对“人们自视过高背后的自我拉抬策略”而展开。

②至④句分述研究方式(②句)以及研究结果(③④句)。

②句介绍研究方式: 将受试者真实照片与处理后的照片混合令其辨识。取舍结构 **Rather than...**, **he asked them to...** 反映出研究者采取曲线实验方式, 更具客观性; 短语 **identify X from Y** 意为“从 Y 中



将 X 识别出来”，其中，代表 X 的 an original photograph 指“本人真实的、未经处理的照片”；代表 Y 的 a lineup including versions that had been altered... 意为“一组包含已做美化或丑化的照片”。

③句得出研究结果：视觉识别是一种本能的心理过程。引号中内容对“辨识自身外貌”给出结论性说明：automatic、rapidly and intuitively、little or no apparent conscious deliberation 均指向一点：视觉识别不是刻意行为，而是与生俱来的、本能的心理过程。

④句通过阐释受试者心理解释③句：人们打心底里认为美化的照片就是真实的自己。条件句 If... chose... , they... believed... 旨在跳出此次实验范围做出广义结论，它使关于“视觉识别”这一心理过程的论证与探讨更显严谨。破折号后补充说明此次实验的真实情况：大部分人都选择了不真实的美图。genuinely 与 really 共用，突出表明“人们认为美化后照片更像自己”并不是主观上刻意为之，而是直觉使然，这就与首段②句 deep-seated need 形成一致，印证了“人们自视甚高是根深蒂固的本能需求”这一论题。

· 真题精解 ·



27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's _____.	27. 视觉识别被认为是人们的_____。
[A] rapid matching	[A] 迅速匹配
[B] conscious choice	[B] 刻意选择
[C] intuitive response	[C] 直觉反应
[D] automatic self-defence	[D] 无意识的自我防护

【精准定位】根据题干定位至第三段③句。该句指出，“视觉识别”是一种无意识的自动心理过程，整个过程迅速而且基于本能，没有明显的刻意思考。因此正确答案为[C]。

【命题解密】[C]对应第三段③句 automatic、intuitively、little... conscious deliberation 等关键信息。
[A]利用③句 rapidly 设障，但实际上 visual recognition 是一种“心理活动”而非“匹配行为”；[B]与③句“视觉识别过程没有刻意的考虑”相悖；[D]将③句 automatic 与第二段②句 defensive 糅合，将“人们受批评时会有自我保护意识”偷换为“视觉识别是无意识的自我保护”。

IV ① Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. ② Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored^① picture were real) were doing so to make up for profound^② insecurities. ③ In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem. ④ “I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion^③,” says Epley. ⑤ “It's a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves.” ⑥ If you are depressed^④, you won't be self-enhancing.

从受试者的反应中，艾普里并未发现显著的性别差异。没有任何证据表明，那些自我拉抬最甚者（即那些认为修改得最好看的照片是自身形象的受试者）这样做的目的是为了弥补内心强烈的不安全感。事实上，那些认为自身形象在吸引力量表上位置较高（即，吸引力超出平均值的人），与那些从其他方面表现出更强自尊心的人正好一致。艾普里说：“我认为我们得到的研究结果不是个人妄想的证据，它完全是人们自我感觉良好的一种体现。”如果你很沮丧，那你不会去自我拉抬。vx: KZRZ2019

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ①doctor ['dɒktə] v. 篡改，伪造
- ②profound [prə'faʊnd] a. 深刻的；极大的；严重的
- ③delusion [dɪ'luːʒən] n. 错觉；谬见；妄想
- ④depressed [dɪ'prest] a. 沮丧的；压抑的

- 经典搭配
- ①make up for(弥补)
- ②correspond with (符合，一致)
- ③think well of(赞赏；对……有好感；高度评价)



第四段借分析研究结论说明人们本质上就是自视过高。关键词为: a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves。

①句指出结论一:无性别差异。no significant gender differences 表明自我拉抬趋向为人所共有。

②句指出结论二:不是为了弥补内心不安。括号内内容解释说明 those who self-enhanced the most, 其中 the most positively doctored picture 指美化程度最高的照片。代词 so 回指上段“受试者选择美化照片”这一行为。

③句指出结论三:是出于强烈自尊心,即,由于自我赞赏和高度评价。句首 In fact“实际上,事实上”(用于强调实际情况恰恰与上述情况相反)体现②③句间转折对比逻辑,引出受试者行为的真正原因;directly corresponded with(恰好一致)将“认为美化照片为真者”和“从其他方面表现出较强自尊心的人”两者性质等同,意即,受试者行为的真正原因也在于自尊心较强。other markers for... 反向表明“选择美化照片”乃自尊心强的标识之一。

④⑤⑥句证明③句。

④⑤句首先引用研究者观点说明。

④句先破:受试者倾向选择美化照片并不意味着在妄想。略含贬义的 delusion 虽可以从表象上解释“人们高估自己”这一情况,但研究者并不赞同(don't think)。

⑤句后立:它只是自我感觉良好的一种反映形式而已。generally thinking well of themselves 与③句 having higher self-esteem 相统一,证明③句观点:人们美化自身原因在于自我赞赏和自尊心强。

⑥句承接④⑤句反向证明③句:消沉的人(由于不会自我赞赏,因而也就)不会自我拉抬。depressed(抑郁的,低落的)与⑤句 generally thinking well of themselves 形成相反对照,分别体现出消极与积极者的性格特点,暗示研究者对“自我拉抬”行为持支持态度。



28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to _____.	28. 艾普里发现自尊心较强的人往往_____。
[A] underestimate their insecurities	[A] 低估自身的不安全感
[B] believe in their attractiveness	[B] 相信自身的吸引力
[C] cover up their depressions	[C] 掩饰自身抑郁情绪
[D] oversimplify their illusions	[D] 过于简化自己的错觉

[精准定位] 根据题干关键信息 Epley found 和 higher self-esteem 定位至第四段③句。该句指出,“认为美化过的照片是自己形象”这部分人与“在其他许多类似方面表现出较强自尊心”的人是一致的,即,自尊心较强的人往往对自身吸引力坚信不移,[B]正确。

[命题解密] 该题重点考查对长难句的理解。[B]是对原文 thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real 的同义改写。

[A]与②句“自我拉抬并非是为了弥补自身不安全感,即,自我拉抬者/自尊心较强的人并不缺乏安全感”相悖;[C]、[D]两项分别是利用⑥句 depressed 和④句 delusion、⑤句 simply 等信息碎片捏造而成的干扰内容。

V ① Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves **viscerally**^①—on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves.

了解了艾普里的研究结果,就明白许多人为什么打心眼里反感自己的真实照片——在某种程度上,他们甚至没有意识到照片上的人就是自己。因此,Facebook 就成为了自



② Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit^②, style, beauty, intellect^③ and lifestyles. ③ It's not that people's profiles^④ are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University, "but they portray^⑤ an idealised^⑥ version of themselves." [462 words]

我拉抬者的乐园,用户们可以只在上面分享自己最美的照片以及他们的风趣、风格、美丽、才智和生活方式的精华部分。“这并不是说人们在自身形象上不诚实,而是他们为自己绘制了一幅理想画像”,威斯康星大学麦迪逊分校的凯特莉娜·托马说。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **viscerally** ['visərəli] *ad.* 发自肺腑地
② **wit** [wɪt] *n.* 风趣
③ **intellect** ['ɪntəlekt] *n.* 智力,非凡的才智
④ **profile** ['prəʊfaɪl] *n.* 印象,形象
⑤ **portray** [pɔ:'treɪ] *v.* 描绘
⑥ **idealise** [aɪ'diəlaɪz] *v.* 把……理想化

● 经典搭配

- ① make sense (有意义;讲得通)
② on one level (在某种程度上)
③ recognise... as... (认出……是……)
④ the cream of (……的精华部分)
⑤ not... but... (不是……,而是)

· 语篇分析 ·

末段重申主旨:自我拉抬属于人的本能行为。关键词为:viscerally。

①句承接上文重申主旨:人们不认同自己的真实样貌(即“喜欢美化自我”)源于本能。Knowing... it makes sense... 承上指出“艾普里实验结果解释了人们为何本能反感自己真实照片”,破折号后补充说明:人们甚至没有意识到(未美化)照片中的人就是自己;don't even recognise... as themselves 呼应第三段④句实验结论 they genuinely believed it was really how they looked,再次凸显主旨:人们美化和抬高自我,同时排斥稍逊色却真实的照片,并不是有意为之,而是下意识的反应。句中 viscerally 为生僻词,结合上下文猜测其意为“本能地”。

②③句解释说明①句。

②句通过分析 Facebook 风行的原因说明①句。where 定语从句解释 Facebook 受欢迎的原因:可以借此只展露自己的光鲜面,其中 cream 意为“精华部分”,only 的潜台词是:人们真实却稍逊色的一面可以得到掩饰。句中 therefore 浅层体现①②句间因果关系,深层隐含例证说明关系:人们本能地喜欢提升自我→Facebook 由于满足该需求而广受欢迎→印证人们本能喜欢美化自我。

③句引用学者原话对上述 Facebook 用户喜欢分享美照等行为做出评价。取舍结构 It's not that... but they... (不是……,而是……)否定“提升自我”是一种欺骗行为,强调它只是人们自我赞赏的一种表现。portray an idealised version of themselves 与首段①句“人们想象中的自己更美丽”首尾契合,再次传达“自我赞赏和自尊是自我拉抬和美化的目的所在,是我们根深蒂固的本能需求”这一主旨,实现全文圆合。句中 profile 本义为“侧面轮廓”,此处指“人们在网站上分享的个人形象照片”。

【把握全局】反复出现的主题词与表达贯穿全文始终,清晰展示文章论题和主旨。1. 与“自认为优于他人”相关的表达有:you think you're more beautiful than you are; feel good about ourselves; above average effect; illusory superiority; rate ourselves as above average; stalk around thinking we're hot stuff; thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real; thinking well of themselves; portray an idealised version of themselves; 2. 与“下意识(自视过高、提升自我)”相关的表达有:We have a deep-seated need to...; automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation; genuinely believed...; hate... viscerally。

· 真题精解 ·

29. The word “viscerally” (Line 2, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to ____.

29. 第五段第二行的 viscerally 一词最接近的含义是 ____。



[A] instinctively	[A] 本能地
[B] occasionally	[B] 偶尔地
[C] particularly	[C] 特别地
[D] aggressively	[D] 极力地

[精准定位] 根据题干信息定位至第五段①句。viscerally 修饰 hate photographs of themselves,说明人们不喜欢自己照片的方式。首先,该词所在句为过渡句,伴随状语 Knowing the results of Epley’s study 暗示 viscerally 词义与上文艾普里研究结果直接相关。上文第三段表明“视觉识别”,即人们往往高估自己外貌的心理,是无意识的本能反应(automatic、intuitively、with little or no apparent conscious deliberation);其次,下文破折号后“他们甚至根本没意识到照片中的人正是自己”再度呼应前文,因此 viscerally 表示“本能地,无意识地”,[A]正确。

[命题解密] 词义题的设置往往会在上下文留有足够的线索,因此解题不应拘泥于词所在句本身。“人们本能地不喜欢自己的真实照片”与上下文逻辑统一,因此[A]符合题意。

[B]项与原文不符,“不喜欢自己真实照片”是大多数人的倾向,而非“偶尔地”;[C]、[D]两项在此处均为程度副词,强调“非常不喜欢”,忽略了原文意欲表达的重点。

• 全局真题精解 •

30. It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer’s paradise because people can _____. [A] present their dishonest profiles [B] define their traditional lifestyles [C] share their intellectual pursuits [D] withhold their unflattering sides	30. 从文中可以推知,Facebook 之所以是自我拉抬者的天堂,是因为人们可以 _____. [A] 展示具有欺骗性的个人形象 [B] 定义传统生活方式 [C] 分享他们对知识的追求 [D] 掩藏不吸引人的一面
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[精准定位] 根据题干迅速定位至第五段②句。该句指出,人们通过 Facebook 可以只分享自己最漂亮的照片,以及自己的风趣、风格、美丽、才智和生活方式的精华部分,换句话说就是人们可以掩饰自己不吸引人的一面。另外,句中 therefore 表示①②句间为因果关系:人们不愿承认自己的真实照片,希望掩藏不吸引人的一面,而 Facebook 恰好能够满足这种心理。故而正确答案为[D]。

[命题解密] 本题为原因考查题。题干中 because 和②句 therefore 相对应,因此答案可由表示原因的①句内容结合②句 where 定语从句得出。[D]与 don’t even recognise the person... as themselves(①句)和 share only the most flattering..., the cream of... (②句)相对应。

[A] 与③句“自我拉抬并非是在个人形象上不诚实”相悖。[B]、[C]由②句信息碎片 lifestyles、intellect 捏造而来。

Text 3 我们能赢得与机器的竞赛吗?



原文外教朗读

一、文章总体分析及考题速览

[总体分析]

本文选自 *Big Think* (《大思想》)2012 年 12 月 17 日一篇题为 *Can We Win the Race Against the Machines?* (我们能赢得与机器的竞赛吗?)的文章。文章按照“提出现象(挑战)——解读现象——提出

解决方案”的脉络行文:作者首先指出当前现象(挑战),人机矛盾加剧,将以无法预知的方式重构我们的经济;随后借助《与机器赛跑》与《拉动力》两书观点分析现象,指出人机矛盾加剧表面是“机器正挟技术之威加速超越人类”,而根本却在于“我们工作模式本身滞后——高度标准化和模式化、不具主动性和创造性”;最后指出,若要化“挑战”为“机遇”,我们需彻底改变现有工作模式,并变“与机器赛跑”的观念为“与机器同跑”。

31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would _____. 首段所述经济下滑的影响。	
32. The authors of <i>Race Against the Machine</i> argue that _____. 《与机器赛跑》一书作者观点。	
33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U. S. are often _____. Hagel 就“美国的工作职位(特征)”的看法。	
34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed _____. 最后一段中 Brynjolfsson and McAfee 所讨论内容。	
35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text? 文章标题。	

问题速览:快速浏览题干,提取信息关键词 economic downturns, *Race Against the Machine* 以及 jobs in the U. S., 可知文章涉及“当前(美国的)经济情形、就业状况以及人机矛盾/人机竞赛”。

问题解读:①结合第 31 题和第 33 题,可知文章涉及对“美国经济状况,尤其是就业情形”的阐述;②第 32、33、34 题告诉我们,文中涉及多个人物:《与机器赛跑》一书作者、Hagel、以及 Brynjolfsson and McAfee,阅读过程中务必理清人物关系、分清人物观点。

问题总结:综上所述,本文涉及当前(美国的)经济情形、就业状况、以及人机矛盾,文中多种观点交织。

二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① The concept of *man versus machine* is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most **acutely**^① felt during economic downturns and **fragile**^② recoveries^③. ② And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle. ③ Certain jobs have gone away for good, **outmoded**^④ by machines. ④ Since technology has such an **insatiable**^⑤ appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we cannot immediately **foresee**^⑥.

“人机矛盾”这一概念至少可以上溯到工业革命时期,但这一现象在经济下滑且复苏乏力的情形下给人的感受最为强烈。然而,那种认为“我们现在仅仅是处于繁荣与萧条循环周期的令人痛苦的一面”的想法是个错误。因使用机器而过时的某些工作已永远地消失了。由于技术在吞噬人类工作方面非常“贪得无厌”,所以这一现象将会继续以难以即时预料的方式重构我们的经济。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **acutely** [ə'kju:tli] *ad.* 剧烈地,强烈地
- ② **fragile** ['frædʒaɪl] *a.* 不牢固的,脆弱的
- ③ **recovery** [ri'kʌvəri] *n.* 复苏;恢复
- ④ **outmode** [ɔʊt'məʊd] *v.* 使……过时;使……不流行
- ⑤ **insatiable** [ɪn'seɪəbəl] *a.* 贪得无厌的;不知足的
- ⑥ **foresee** [fɔ:'si:] *v.* 预见;预知

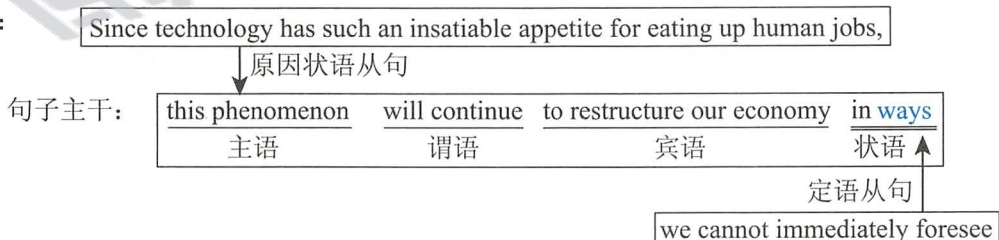
- ① *man versus machine* (人机矛盾)
- ② economic downturns and fragile recoveries (经济下滑、复苏乏力)
- ③ a boom and bust cycle (繁荣与萧条循环周期)
- ④ go away (消失)
- ⑤ have an insatiable appetite for (对……贪得无厌)
- ⑥ eat up (吃光,吞噬)
- ⑦ restructure economy (重构经济)

● 经典搭配



Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we cannot immediately foresee.

结构切分：



功能注释：本句为主从复合句，Since 表明从句和主句的“论据—论点”关系。Since 从句指出技术发展的历史也就是“不断吞噬人类工作”的过程，主句以此为据，说明人机矛盾（this phenomenon 指代“人机矛盾”）将以难以预料的方式重构我们的经济，其中含有省略 that 的定语从句 we cannot... 说明 ways。

· 语篇分析 ·

第一段提出本文当前现象（挑战）：人机矛盾加剧。关键词为：①man versus machine；②restructure our economy。

①句开篇直接提出本文探讨对象“人机矛盾”，并通过追溯历史说明其发展过程中的一般规律——经济低迷期尤为凸显。句子以 but 形成前后陈述对比、且重在展现后者。

but 前分句亮出全文核心词汇“人机矛盾（man versus machine）”并将其历史上溯至“工业革命时期”，强调人机矛盾年深日久。but 后分句转而指出人机矛盾在经济低迷期给人的冲击尤为强烈。this phenomenon 回指 man versus machine；tends to 后揭示“一般规律”：be most acutely felt 以最高级凸显人机矛盾之剧烈；economic downturns 和 fragile recoveries 则说明这一情形出现的背景：经济陷入泥沼。

注：人机矛盾/ 经济低迷：在经济低迷期，雇主对成本更为敏感，因此更关注用机器取代人力以降低成本，从而造成更多失业；暂时未失业的人员也因担忧被机器取代而缩减开支，从而加剧消费市场萎缩、造成进一步裁员。故在这一恶性循环中，人机矛盾给人们的冲击尤为强烈。

②句转而着眼现在，指出如今人机矛盾凸显绝非仅仅是因为经济低迷。And yet 表语义转折递进，从①句“阐述一般规律”转入②句“揭示不能完全用上述规律解释的当前现象”。

句中 it 为形式主语，代表不定式短语 to... right now 将视角转换：着眼现在；the painful side of a boom and bust cycle（经历周期中的“低迷期”）回应上句 economic downturns and fragile recoveries 说明如今经济情形；it would be a mistake、simply 形成双重否定，强调作者观点：（人机矛盾剧烈）绝不仅仅是因为我们处在经济低迷期（实际情形是：人机矛盾本身切实在加剧）。

③④句作者明确指出，如今人机矛盾确实加剧、对人类劳动力形成挑战。两句以... have gone away... will continue to... 形成时间轴。

③句以 Certain jobs have gone away for good（已经一去不复返，for good 意为“永远地”）和 outmoded by machines 分别强调“既成事实”和“事实缔造者”，说明人机矛盾已明显加剧并造成了难以挽回的恶果。

④句进一步预测矛盾走向：机器将以无法预知的方式重构经济。句子以 Since（因为、既然）表明从句和主句间“论据—论点”关系。

从句先回顾技术发展史：an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs 以拟人手法形象展现“技术吃掉一类又一类的人类工作、替代人类劳动”的情形。such 起强调作用，意为“如此的，这般的”。

主句鉴往知来：人机矛盾将会挟技术效应之威，以无法预知的方式重构我们的经济。this phenomenon 依然指代“人机矛盾”；will continue to restructure our economy 展现未来“人机矛盾持续性地影响、改变经济结构”的情形；in ways we cannot immediately foresee 进一步指出，机器、技术的发展无法预知，人机矛盾将怎样改变经济不得而知，即，巨大挑战竖立于人类劳动力面前。





31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would ____.	31. 根据第一段可知, 经济下滑会 ____。
[A] ease the competition of man vs. machine	[A] 消解人与机器之间的竞争
[B] highlight machines' threat to human jobs	[B] 凸显机器对人类工作的威胁
[C] provoke a painful technological revolution	[C] 激起一场痛苦的技术革命
[D] outmode our current economic structure	[D] 使现在的经济结构变得过时

[精准定位] 根据题干直接定位到第一段。段中指出: 人机矛盾可上溯至工业革命时期, 但在经济低迷期给人的震撼尤其强烈。[B]选项符合文意。

[命题解密] 本题考查对第一段信息细节的理解。题干+正确项[B]构成对第一段首句的概括改写, 题干中 economic downturns 对应原文 economic downturns and fragile recoveries, 选项中 machines' threat to human jobs 是对原文 man versus machine 的具体化, highlight 是对原文 be most acutely felt 的概括。

[A]中 the competition of man vs. machine 同义替换原文 man versus machine, 但 ease(消解)与原文 be most acutely felt 意义完全相反, 故排除。[C]由原文个别词汇 the industrial revolution/ the painful side/ technology 杂糅而来, 但文中并未提及。[D]将原文 outmoded by machines(机器使某些工作变得过时)与 restructure our economy(人机矛盾会重构经济结构)杂糅得出, 文中并无信息支持。

II ① When there is rapid improvement in the price and **performance**^① of technology, jobs that were once thought to be **immune**^② from automation suddenly become threatened. ② This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

当技术在价格、性能方面大为改善时, 那些曾经被认为对自动化免疫的工作也就会突然受到威胁。这一观点得益于《与机器赛跑》一书的热卖, 已获得广泛关注。该书两位作者埃里克·布伦乔尔森与安德鲁·迈克菲均来自麻省理工学院数字化商业中心。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **performance** [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.* 性能; 绩效; 表现状况

② **immune** [ɪ'mju:n] *a.* 免疫的

● **经典搭配**

① hail from(来自)

· 语篇分析 ·



第二至四段分析现象。其中第二段借《与机器赛跑》一书观点说明“人机矛盾加剧”的表层原因: 机器正挟技术之威加速超越、取代人类劳动力。关键词为: rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology。

①句直接指出对“人机矛盾加剧”的一种解释: 技术价格的急剧下降以及性能的飞速提升使那些曾被认为不受自动化影响的工作也突然受到了威胁, 即: 人机矛盾加剧源于“技术”。when 引导的状语从句和主句之间暗含因果条件关系。

从句以 rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology 说明两种方向相反、效果相同的趋势: 价格急剧下降、性能飞速提升, 二者共同造就自动化程度的显著提高。注: improvement in the price 并非指“价格上升”, 而是指“价格降低”。

主句指出结果: 一些原本“专属于人类”的工作也面临被机器取代的威胁。once thought to be immune from automation 与 suddenly become threatened 构成对比; 这一对比具有双重含义: 拘于本句来



看,它强调一种观点:人机矛盾加剧在于“自动化程度快速提高、强力替代人类工作”;置于全篇来看,它暗示“这些工作原本就对自动化不具免疫力,具有脆弱性,这种取代并非突然”,为后文驳斥埋下伏笔。

注意:句子时态为一般现在时,且以 When... 暗含必然因果关系,在解释“近来人机矛盾加剧”的同时预示“未来可能危机”;随着技术的再次加速,人类劳动力将继续被取代,直至完全被吞噬。

②句指出①句观点的主要持有者:《与机器赛跑》一书。
This argument 承上指代①句观点;has attracted a lot of attention 表层说明该观点大受关注,深层暗示该观点所引发的“恐慌、担忧、甚至是绝望”。via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine* 引出该观点主要倡导者——热卖书作《与机器赛跑》,使下文对该观点的评判更加集中。

· 真题精解 ·

32. The authors of <i>Race Against the Machine</i> argue that _____.	32.《与机器赛跑》一书作者认为_____。
[A] technology is diminishing man's job opportunities	[A] 技术正减少人们的工作机会
[B] automation is accelerating technological development	[B] 自动化正加速科技发展
[C] certain jobs will remain intact after automation	[C] 某些工作将不受自动化影响
[D] man will finally win the race against machine	[D] 人最终会赢得与机器的竞赛

[精准定位] 根据题干中的信息关键词 *Race Against the Machine* 定位到第二段。该段指出《与机器赛跑》一书观点:当技术在价格、性能方面大为改善时,那些曾被认为不会被自动化所取代的工作会突然受到威胁;潜在含义是,科技使得越来越多的工作被机器取代,[A]选项正确。

[命题解密] 本题解题关键在于根据 This argument... via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine* 进行反推,明白 This argument 所指内容即《与机器赛跑》一书作者所支持的观点。[A]选项 diminishing man's job opportunities 是第二段①句 jobs... suddenly become threatened 的同义改写。

[B]选项逻辑错误,自动化是科技发展的“结果”,而不是“推动力”。[C]选项干扰来自文中 immune from automation,但选项实则与文中内容相反:将原文“曾被认为不会被自动化所取代的工作也突然受到了威胁”改为“某些工作未受自动化影响”。[D]选项是利用现实生活中普遍存在的观点“人最终会赢得与机器的竞赛”形成干扰,但与书中观点存在巨大差异。

III ① This is a powerful argument, and a scary^① one. ② And yet, John Hagel, author of *The Power of Pull* and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable^② to technology in the first place.

这是个很有说服力,但又让人恐慌的观点。然而,著有《拉动力》和其他书作的约翰·哈格尔认为,布伦乔尔森和迈克菲忽视了这些工作在技术面前不堪一击的根本原因。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①scary ['skeəri] a. 可怕的;(让人)提心吊胆的
- ②vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbəl] a. 易受攻击的;有弱点的
- ①a powerful argument (有力的观点)
- ②in the first place(起初、开始)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·

第三、四段借《拉动力》作者观点说明“人机矛盾加剧”的根本原因:我们现有工作模式存在问题,工作本身具有脆弱性。第三段为过渡段,承上指出上述观点的不足,引起下文对“人机矛盾加剧根本原因”的揭示。关键词为:why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology。

①句评价上述观点(This 指代第二段所述观点):很有说服力,但又让人恐慌。两个承载作者态度

的关键词 powerful 和 scary 肯定上述观点颇具说服力的同时暗中存疑:人类劳动力是否随技术的进步会被机器完全取代? 人机矛盾的前景果真如此悲观?

②句转而指出《拉动力》作者对上述观点的评价:它忽视了这些工作在技术面前不堪一击的根本原因。And yet 暗示哈格尔对该观点持“不完全认同态度”:问题并非如此严重。

句中 these jobs are so vulnerable 回应第二段中 jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened; miss the reason why ... in the first place 则暗含对布伦乔尔森和迈克菲的“轻微指责”:只知其一不知其二,只注意到人机矛盾加剧的表面原因,却未能认识到根源所在。in the first place(used to talk about the beginning of a situation, or the situation before something happened,“开始,起初”)引发下文对“人机矛盾根本原因”的探究。

IV ① Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U. S. that tend to be “tightly scripted^①” and “highly standardized^②” ones that leave no room for “individual initiative^③ or creativity”. ② In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. ③ That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

哈格尔说,在美国,我们往往把工作设计成“高度模式化”、“高度标准化”,以至于没给人们留下“发挥个人主动性和创造力”的空间。简言之,这些工作属于“机器可以比人类做得好出许多”的类型。哈格尔说,这就是我们在美国工人背上贴上巨大的攻打标靶的方式。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①scripted ['skriptɪd] a. 脚本化的;照书面稿念的
- ②standardized ['stændədaɪzd] a. 标准的;标准化的
- ③initiative [ɪ'nɪʃɪətɪv] n. 主动权;首创精神

- ①leave no room for (不留任何余地)
- ②individual initiative/creativity(个人主动性/创造力)
- ③in short(简言之)
- ④perform much better at(更擅长)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段指出人机矛盾加剧的根本原因:我们工作模式存在问题——工作高度模式化和标准化,缺乏主动性和创造性,故很容易被机器取代。关键词为:① “tightly scripted” and “highly standardized”;② leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity”。

本段采用“直线递进式论证结构”说明当前人机矛盾尖锐的根本原因,... In short... That is how... 体现这一论证逻辑。

①句承接上文,说明当前工作体制特征。tightly scripted/highly standardized 和 leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity”反向同义,强烈否定现有工作体制:“高度模式化、高度标准化”,忽略了“主动性和创造性”。

②句以 In short 引出对①句内容的提炼,指向当前人机矛盾:这些工作本非人类优势,而恰恰是机器所长;我们以己之短搏人(机器)所长,被取而代之也就成为自然。

③句总结段落,以比喻手法形象展现“当今人机矛盾”。put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers 以其字面意思“在美国工人的背上贴上巨大的攻打标靶”形象展现“人类工作逐个被机器轻松定位、攻而打之、取而代之”的情形。

注:本段由第二段所述“人机矛盾加剧的表层原因——技术的飞速发展”到指出“矛盾的根本所在——我们现有工作的脆弱性”,从而使这一矛盾从“难以遏制的趋势”转变为“可以应对的问题”,预测下文会顺势提出应对方案。

· 真题精解 ·

33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U. S. are often _____. [A] performed by innovative minds	33. 哈格尔认为,美国的工作通常 _____. [A] 由具有创新思想的人完成
---	---



[B] scripted with an individual style	[B] 具有个性风采
[C] standardized without a clear target	[C] 标准化, 没有清晰目标
[D] designed against human creativity	[D] 被设计成不利于人们发挥创造力

[精准定位] 根据题干中的信息关键词 Hagel 和 jobs in the U. S. 定位到第四段。该段首句指出哈格尔看法: 在美国, 工作被设计成“高度模式化、高度标准化”, 以至于人们很少有空间发挥个人主动性和创造力。可见[D]选项正确。

[命题解密] 本题考查文中人物哈格尔就“美国工作”的具体看法。正确项 [D] 中 against human creativity 是对相关内容 “tightly scripted” and “highly standardized” ... leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity” 的概括。

[A] 与文中词汇 individual initiative or creativity 相关, 却忽略了前面的 leave no room for 已经将该内容否定。[B] 源自 scripted 和 individual, 却将原文中对美国现有工作模式的评价“高度模式化”改变为与之相反的“具有个性风采”。[C] 复现 standardized, 但 without a clear target 无从推知。

V ① It's time to **reinvent**^① the **formula**^② for how work is **conducted**^③, since we are still relying on a very 20th century **notion**^④ of work, Hagel says. ② In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination “to respond to **unexpected**^⑤ events”. ③ That is not something machines are good at. ④ They are designed to perform very **predictable**^⑥ activities.

哈格尔认为, 是时候彻底改造我们的工作模式了, 因为我们对工作的认知还停留在 20 世纪。在经济形势迅速转变的今天, 我们比以往任何时候都更需要那些在工作中可以发挥主动性、运用想象力“以应付突发事件”的人才。那是机器所不擅长的事情。它们被设计为执行非常容易预测的行为。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **reinvent** [riːnˈvent] *v.* 彻底改造

② **formula** [ˈfɔːmjʊlə] *n.* 方案, 方法

③ **conduct** [ˈkɒndʌkt] *v.* 执行; 实施

④ **notion** [ˈnəʊʃən] *n.* 概念; 见解

⑤ **unexpected** [ˌʌnɪkˈspektɪd] *a.* 意外的, 想不到的

⑥ **predictable** [prɪˈdɪktəbəl] *a.* 可预见的

● 经典搭配

① take initiative (发挥主动性)

② exercise one's imagination (运用想象力)

③ respond to unexpected events (应付突发事件)

In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination “to respond to unexpected events”.

In our rapidly changing economy,

地点状语

句子主干:

we	more than ever	need	people	in the workplace
主语	状语	谓语	宾语	后置定语

定语从句

who	can take	initiative	and	exercise	their imagination	“to respond to unexpected events.”
主语	谓语1	宾语1	连词	谓语2	宾语2	目的状语

功能注释: 状语 In our rapidly changing economy 说明当前经济特征; 句子主干 we... need people in the workplace... 强调这一经济情形下“人类劳动力”必要性; 从句 who 限定 people in the workplace, 明确如今需要何种人类劳动力。

· 语篇分析 ·

第五、六段应对问题: 我们应彻底改变现有工作模式, 并改变对人机矛盾的看法。其中第五段承上



指出,我们应彻底改变现有工作模式——变“高度标准化、缺乏创造力”为“具有主动性和想象力、善于应对难以预料的事件”。关键词为:reinvent the formula for how work is conducted。

①句概述解决方案:彻底改造我们的工作模式。

主句中,It's time to... 彰显紧迫性;reinvent the formula for how work is conducted 回应上段所述“如今工作模式错误→导致问题”,开启本段内容“改变现有工作方式→解决问题”,reinvent(再造,彻底改造)强调这需要根本的、彻底的改变。

从句 since... 进一步凸显“改造工作模式的必要性”:我们对工作的认知观念仍停留在 20 世纪,严重滞后。联系本文主题“人机矛盾、人机竞赛”及第三、四段对第二段观点的反驳,可深入理解哈格尔(及作者)观点:当今人机矛盾加剧的根本原因不是“技术”跑得太快,而是“我们”走得太慢。

②句进而具体说明“应如何改造现有工作模式”。

状语 In our rapidly changing economy 强调当今经济的“日新月异”,既和上文“tightly scripted”and “highly standardized”形成鲜明对比、凸显“现有工作模式”和“当今经济情形”的错位、说明改变当前滞后工作模式的必要性;且暗示如今经济形势所需:善于应对变化。

主句 we more than ever need people in the workplace 回应当今经济情形,明确指出我们今天比以往任何时候都需要“人类劳动力”;将前文隐含危机“人类劳动力会被机器取代”完全化解。

从句 who... 限定 people in the workplace,强调如今需要的人类劳动力仅限于“具有主动性和创造力、能够应对难以预料事件的人(即:真正体现人类智慧和优势)”。initiative/imagination/unexpected 和上段 leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity”再次形成鲜明对比,回应 reinvent,说明这是工作模式的“彻底改变”。

③④句补充指出,这些工作(②句所述)是机器所无法取代的。

两句一反一正,说明机器的“不擅长”(that 指代②句所述体现人类智慧和优势的工作)和“擅长”(执行非常容易预测的活动)。very predictable activities 和②句 initiative/imagination/unexpected 共同说明“人、机各有所长,可以互补合作”。

VI ① As Hagel notes^①, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. ② We need to reframe^② race against the machine as race with the machine. ③ In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment^③ human labor rather than replace it. ④ So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, “how do we innovate^④ our institutions^⑤ and our work practices?” [390 words]

正如哈格尔所指出的,布伦乔尔森和迈克菲确实在他们书中提到了这一点。我们需要把“与机器赛跑”的概念转换成“与机器同跑”。换句话说,我们需要去关注机器“增强”人类劳动力的方式,而不是如何“取代”它。所以这样看来,问题并非真的在于技术本身,而是在于“我们如何革新我们的体制和工作方式”。

—vx— KZRZ2019 —

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①note [nəʊt] v. 指出;特别提到
②reframe [rɪ'freɪm] v. 重新组织
③augment [ɔ:g'ment] v. 增加;增大
④innovate ['ɪnəveɪt] v. 改变;改革;创新;引入新事物
⑤institution [ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən] n. 制度,(由来已久的)风俗习惯

● 经典搭配

- ①touch on (提及;谈及)
②reframe... as... (将……重组/改造为……)
③A rather than B/not B but rather A(取 A 而舍 B)

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段进一步指出,我们需要转变观念,变“人机赛跑”为“人机同跑”,即:走“人机融合”之路。关键词为:race with the machine。

①句笔调切回哈格尔对布伦乔尔森和迈克菲观点的评论,融合双方观点引出对全文的总结陈词。indeed touched on 针对前文哈格尔指出两位“矛盾分析不够深入”而言,转而指出他们“确实提到的正确



观点”。注: this point 此为“下指”用法, 指代随后内容。

②③句明确 this point 所指: 改变观念; 变“人机赛跑(人机对抗)”为“人机共跑(人机合作)”。两句分别以 reframe... as... 和... rather than... 句型表明改变和取舍; In other words 体现句间解释关系。

②句借书名 *race against the machine* 指出, 我们要将“与机器赛跑”这一观念改为“与机器共跑”。介词对比 against VS with 标志着对人机关系看法的彻底转变: 竞争→合作。

③句换角度解释并延伸②句内容: 两个动词形成的对比 augment VS replace 再次强调我们应正确定位机器: 将其看做人类劳动力的“助推器”, 而非“取代者”。

④句总结全文。So then 开启结论部分, 取舍结构 not... but rather... 强调: 问题的根本不在于技术本身, 而在于如何革新我们的体制和工作方式。the problem is not really about technology 回击第二段较为肤浅的“技术论”; how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices 承第三至五段深入分析, 明确解决人机矛盾之关键。

· 真题精解 ·

34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed _____.	34. 根据最后一段可知, 布伦乔尔森和迈克菲讨论了_____。
[A] the predictability of machine behavior in practice	[A] 机器在操作中的可预测性
[B] the formula for how work is conducted efficiently	[B] 有效开展工作的方法
[C] the ways machines replace human labor in modern times	[C] 现代社会机器代替人力的方式
[D] the necessity of human involvement in the workplace	[D] 工作中有人类参与的必要性

[精准定位] 根据题干直接定位到最后一段, 该段指出哈格尔及布伦乔尔森和迈克菲都赞同的观点: 我们应该将“与机器赛跑”重新定义为“与机器同跑”, 即: 机器是用于加强人类劳动力而不是用于取代人类劳动力。最后作者顺而指出: 问题不在于技术本身, 而在于我们该如何革新制度(即工作方式)。可见, 无论是哈格尔还是布伦乔尔森和迈克菲均肯定人类参与工作的必要性。[D]正确。

[命题解密] 本题考查文中人物观点, 解题关键在于意识到末段首句 this point 并非寻常的“回指”而是特殊的“下指”。[D]是对随后第二、三句所述观点的合理概括引申。

[A]干扰源自第五段, 但该内容为布伦乔尔森和迈克菲未触及、哈格尔特别提出的观点。[B]过于宽泛: 相对本文话题“人机关系”, “如何有效开展工作”包含的内容太多。[C]是对第六段第二、三句所述取舍关系的反向干扰: 将原文的“用机器辅助人类劳动”改为“用机器替代人类劳动”。

· 全局真题精解 ·

35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?	35. 下列哪一项最适合做本文题目?
[A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices	[A] 如何革新我们的工作方式
[B] Machines Will Replace Human Labor	[B] 机器将会取代人力
[C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines	[C] 我们能赢得与机器的竞赛吗
[D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations	[D] 经济下滑刺激创新

[精准定位] 第一段提出“人机矛盾加剧”问题; 第二至四段剖析问题, 指出人机矛盾的根源并非在于“技术的进步”, 而是在于“现有工作模式的滞后”, 最后提出解决方式: 改变现有工作模式, 变“高度标准化、欠缺创造性”为“强调主动性和创造性”; 转变当前观念, 变“与机器赛跑”为“与机器同跑”。[C]正确。

[命题解密] 文章标题即是文章主旨所在, 需综合各段内容加以提炼。[C]选项是全篇内容的恰当概括, the Race Against Machines 体现了文中反复出现的关键词汇 man versus machine, race against the machine, race with the machine。

[A]选项“革新工作方式”只能概括第三、四段, 无力概括全文。[B]选项与作者观点相反, 作者指

出,通过我们的自身调整和角度转换,人机可以协同发展。[D]选项“经济下滑”与“创新”都只是在阐述主题时提到的细节,并未触及文章主要谈论对象“人机矛盾”。



Text 4 综合开支审查可能会扭转房市危机



原文外教朗读



一、文章总体分析及考题速览 vx: KZRZ2019

[总体分析]

本文节选自 *The Guardian* (《卫报》) 2013 年 6 月 18 日一篇题为 *Comprehensive spending review could turn the housing crisis around* (综合开支审查可能会扭转房市危机) 的文章。文章为“问题分析+解决”型,按照“提出问题(第一段)——分析问题产生的原因(第二段)——提出更为严峻的问题(第三段)——给出问题的解决办法(第四至七段)——重申问题的严峻性(第八段)”的脉络展开论述,主要论述了英国的住房问题(尤其是可支付住房严重供不应求问题)及其可能的解决途径。

[考题速览]

36. The author believes that the housing sector _____.	作者针对房地产行业的观点。
37. It can be learned that affordable housing has _____.	可支付住房的影响或其他。
38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may _____.	第五段, George Osborne 可能采取的措施。
39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would _____.	稳定租赁市场的影响或其他。
40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may _____.	作者认为 2015 年后,政府可能采取的措施。

问题速览: 由题干关键词 the housing sector (房地产行业)、affordable housing (可支付住房)、a stable rental environment (稳定租赁住房) 可推知,文章主要围绕“住房问题”展开论述。

问题解读: ①第 36、40 题考查作者观点,注意字里行间作者透露出的看法,同时表明文章探讨了房地产行业的相关事宜,以及 2015 年后政府可能会针对住房问题采取的措施;②第 37、39 题考查事实细节、推理引申,表明文中论及“可支付住房”以及“稳定租赁环境(的影响等)”;③第 38 题考查文中人物观点,可直接定位至第五段,段中介绍了 George Osborne 会提出的建议或采取的措施。

问题总结: 通过上述分析可知,本文围绕“英国住房问题”展开,事关房地产行业、租赁环境、财务大臣、政府等诸多方面内容,与此同时,作者也发表了观点。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① When the government talks about infrastructure^① contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband^② and energy. ② Housing^③ is seldom^④ mentioned.

当政府谈及有助于经济的基础设施时,通常着眼于公路、铁路、宽带和能源,却很少提及住房。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **infrastructure** ['ɪnfəˈstrʌktʃə] *n.* 基础设施

② **broadband** ['brɔːdbænd] *n.* 宽带

③ **housing** ['haʊzɪŋ] *n.* 住宅,住房(尤指住房类型、价格、条件)

④ **seldom** ['seldəm] *ad.* 很少,不常

● 经典搭配

① contribute to (有助于)

② the focus is usually on... (焦点通常落在……)

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



第一、二段为第一回合的“提出问题——分析原因”。

第一段提出问题:政府忽视住房对经济的贡献。关键词为:seldom mentioned。

①句前半句首先引出情境(When... talks about):每当政府谈及基础设施对经济的作用之时;后半句与②句展开政府关注度对比(the focus is usually on VS is seldom mentioned):常常关注交通、能源等的建设 VS 鲜少提及住房建设。两句共同传达出“政府并未充分意识到住房对经济的贡献”的现状,奠定全文对政府忽视住房建设的“些许批判”基调。注:不可数名词 housing 语用功能为:You refer to the buildings in which people live as **housing** when you are talking about their standard, price, or availability. 意为“住房”。

II ① Why is that? ② To some extent the housing sector must **shoulder**^① the blame. ③ We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. ④ Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. ⑤ It is hard to **shove**^② for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is **inevitable**^③ that the attention is focused elsewhere. ⑥ But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically **charged**^④.

这是为什么呢?在某种程度上,房地产行业必须承担责任。一直以来我们不是很擅长传达住房对经济发展所贡献的真实价值。再有一个是典型住房项目的规模,(它们)很难在数十亿英镑的基础设施项目中获取注意力,因此,注意力集中在他处也在所难免。但是也许最重要的原因是,这个问题一直受到严重政治制约。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①shoulder ['ʃəʊldə] v. 肩负,承担

②shove [ʃʌv] v. 挤;撞;猛推

③inevitable [ɪn'evɪtəbəl] a. 必然的,不可避免的

④charged [tʃɑ:dʒ] v. 命令,吩咐

①housing sector(房地产行业,房地产部门)

②shoulder the blame(承担过失)

③the real value(真实价值)

④multibillion-pound infrastructure project(数十亿磅基础设施项目)

● 经典搭配

· 语篇分析 ·

第二段分析问题产生的原因:房地产行业自身负有一定责任,但最大问题在于住房建设具有高度政治敏感性。关键词为:Why。

①句(过渡句)承上“政府未充分重视住房对经济的作用(that 回指内容)”启下引出其原因(Why)。

②至⑥句为一个意群,展开原因分析。

②③句分析原因之一:房地产行业不善传达自身在经济发展中的积极作用。两句借助 the housing sector, We 的互指实现衔接,且明确本文作者站位:从“房地产行业”角度看问题。②句中 To some extent(在某种程度上)表明房地产行业只是承担部分责任,而非全部责任,暗示下文可能有更大责任人出现;must shoulder the blame 一语双关,一方面借助 must 表明房地产行业难辞其咎,另一方面借助 blame[responsibility for a mistake or for sth bad“(对错误或坏事应负的)责任”]表明上段所述“政府忽视住房对经济的作用”是个错误,深层暗示政府对此也应有所作为,为下文介绍政府方面做出的努力埋下伏笔。③句中 have not been good at... 暗示这种不善言辞并非一朝一夕的问题;can contribute... 明确表明住房确实有助于经济发展,回应首段隐藏文意。

④⑤句分析原因之二:一般的住房项目规模较小无法吸引注意力。两句借助 the scale of the typical housing project, multibillion-pound infrastructure 的相同语义场(都在讲述“规模问题”)实现衔接。④句 Then there is 引出第二个因素:住房规模,实现由自身原因到外力作用的转换。⑤句以 It is hard to..., so it is inevitable that... (两个 it 均为形式主语)结构具体说明住房规模的影响:规模较小,难以与数十



亿英镑的(其他)基础设施项目相媲美;句中 shove for attention 表示“争夺注意力”;elsewhere 即指上段所述交通能源等基建项目;注:attention 在此代指政府的注意力。

⑥句形式上是对④⑤句住房规模问题的补充说明,实际上是更深层次地分析原因之三(最重要原因 perhaps the most significant reason);与政治挂钩,意即,住房建设受政治因素严重制约(详见“原文呈现”)。But 实现语义转折,表明文意重点所在,暗示当届政府可能并未花大力气在住房建设上。句中 charged 一词两用,一方面可以理解为动词本义“吩咐,命令,掌控”,表明政府对住房规模的掌控权;另一方面可以算作熟词僻义,直接理解为形容词用法,表示“引起强烈感情的,(气氛)紧张的”,突出表明住房规模问题的高度政治敏感性。

[原文呈现] 真题文中⑥句后实际省略 This government does not want to see a return to **large-scale provision of council housing**, so it is naturally wary of measures that will lead us down **that route**. (这届政府不想重回大规模提供市议会住房的老路上去,所以自然会对令我们重蹈覆辙的措施谨慎处理。)由此可推知,真题文中⑥句 the issue 实际指的是④句中 the scale of the typical housing project,即指典型住房项目的规模问题,所以段中④至⑥句实为这一层面的原因分析,可归为一个层次。「语篇分析」旨在重点强调政府政治因素的影响而单列⑥句。

• 真题精解 •

36. The author believes that the housing sector _____.	36. 作者认为房地产行业_____。
[A] has attracted much attention	[A] 已经引起了很多关注
[B] involves certain political factors	[B] 涉及一些政治因素
[C] shoulders too much responsibility	[C] 承担了太多责任
[D] has lost its real value in economy	[D] 已失去了它在经济中的真实价值

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 the housing sector 可直接定位至文章第二段,该段末句明确指出“也许最重要的原因是这个问题一直以来都受到政治因素的制约”,该句中 the issue 实际指代的是上文所述“住房(规模)问题难以获得政府关注”,由此可推断,房地产行业涉及一些政治因素,[B]项正确。

[命题解密] 本题考查作者观点细节,正确项[B]与原文中 so politically charged 为同义替换。

[A]项反向干扰,“引起很多关注”与段中⑤句“在众多价值数十亿英镑的基础设施项目中,住房很难获得关注”文意相反。[C]项过度引申,“承担太多责任”与段中②句“房地产行业在某种程度上必须承担责任”不符。[D]项曲解文意,段中③句明确指出“房地产行业不善于传达自身对经济建设的作用”,意即“房地产行业对经济有积极贡献,只是该行业不善于表达,所以不为人所关注”,不能推出[D]“已经失去了它在经济中的实际价值”。

III ① Nevertheless^①, the affordable^② housing situation is desperate^③. ② Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

然而,可支付住房形势却很严峻。一方面,轮候名单一直在增加,另一方面,我们确实没有建造足够多的新房。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ① nevertheless [nevəðə'les] conj. 然而,不过
- ② affordable [ə'fɔ:dəbəl] a. 负担得起的
- ③ desperate ['despərt] a. 危急的,严峻的

- 经典搭配
- ① all the time(一直)
- ② waiting list (候补名单;等候批准的申请人名单)

• 语篇分析 •

第三至八段为第二回合的“提出深层次问题——解决问题”。



第三段提出一个更为严峻的问题:可支付住房形势严峻,严重供不应求。关键词:desperate。

①句转承(Nevertheless)上文引出新问题:可支付住房形势严峻。句中 desperate 取其熟词僻义,表“(形势)危急的,严峻的”,但其本义“令人绝望的”之意在此也有所隐藏,意图说明民众对可支付住房实际情况的绝望/失望,两者共同说明住房实际情况令人沮丧,问题非常严重,亟待解决。

②句解释①句,具体说明形势严峻程度:轮候家庭人数上升,而新建房源却远远不足。句中 all the time 与 simply not 形成鲜明对比,凸显“需求持续增加”与“供应远远落后”两者之间的矛盾升级。

段落逻辑链接标注:段首词 Nevertheless 体现语义转折,上段末句说到住房建设受政治因素制约,此处说可支付住房形势令人绝望,供给增加幅度远远抵不过需求量的上升,由此,可进一步肯定我们此前的推测:政府未大规模新建住房,导致目前可支付住房严重供不应求,民众对此深感绝望(正好也契合已经裁剪掉的原文之意“此届政府不想重回大规模提供市议会住房的老路子上去”——第二段“原文呈现”)。

IV ① The comprehensive^① spending review^② offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify^③ this. ② It needs to put historical prejudices^④ to one side and take some steps to address^⑤ our urgent^⑥ housing need.

综合开支审查给政府提供了一个调整这一状况的机会。政府需要将历史偏见搁置一边,采取一些措施来解决我们迫切的住房需求。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① comprehensive [kəmˈpriːhensɪv] a. 综合的,全部的,详尽的
② review [rɪˈvjuː] n. 审核;审查
③ rectify [ˈrektɪfaɪ] v. 改正,纠正
④ prejudice [ˈpredʒʊdɪs] n. 偏见
⑤ address [əˈdres] v. 设法解决;处理;应对
⑥ urgent [ˈɜːdʒənt] a. 紧急的;急迫的

● 经典搭配

- ① comprehensive spending review(综合开支审查)
② put historical prejudices to one side(将历史偏见搁置一边)
③ take some steps(采取一些措施)
④ address our urgent housing need(解决我们迫切的住房需求)

· 语篇分析 ·

第四至七段围绕可支付住房需求问题提出解决办法。其中第四至六段主要针对政府方面而言,第七段则针对房地产行业自身而言。

第四段向政府提出总括性建议:要采取措施解决迫切住房需求问题。关键词:needs to。

①句笔锋一转,指出综合开支审查为政府提供了解决问题的契机(offers an opportunity)。to help rectify this 实现了将全文话题由“住房问题”到“解决住房问题”的转换;其中 this 回指上段“可支付住房局势严峻”的实际情况,help 暗示不能完全依靠政府去解决住房问题,借此设下悬念“谁才能最终解决问题”。

②句进而给政府提出建议(needs to):将偏见搁置一边,采取措施以满足当前住房需求。It 回指 the government; put historical prejudices to one side(将历史偏见搁置一边)明确表明政府对可支付住房有历史偏见,进一步印证此前我们对政府无欲大力发展住房建设的种种推断;urgent housing need(迫切住房需求)强调了目前住房严重供不应求,呼应上段②句... increase all the time... simply not building enough...。注:句中 address 为熟词僻义,其本义为“地址”,此处用作动词,表示 start trying to solve (a problem)“(着手)解决,处理(问题)”。

【背景知识】The comprehensive spending review(综合开支审查):指英国财政部两年一次编制的《综合开支审查报告》,目的是保证政府有效利用资源、预算收支的稳定性和可持续性,内容包括对经济和财政的评估与预测,对政府改革政策的解释说明,同时确定未来三年内的财政有限项目和开支计划。





37. It can be learned that affordable housing has _____.	37. 从文中可知,可支付住房已经_____。
[A] increased its home supply	[A] 增加了住房供给
[B] offered spending opportunities	[B] 提供了开支机会
[C] suffered government biases	[C] 受到政府偏见
[D] disappointed the government	[D] 令政府失望了

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 affordable housing 可直接定位至文中第三、四段。第三段指出可支付住房供不应求;第四段②句指出政府应该将历史偏见搁置一边以解决住房需求问题,由此可侧面推知,可支付住房曾经遭受过政府的偏见,[C]最贴近文意。

[命题解密] 正确项[C]是对第四段第二句的合理推理,其中 biases 为文中 prejudices 的同义替换。

[A]项反向干扰,第三段②句明确指出“轮候家庭不断增加,而新建住房却不足”,可见可支付住房并没有增加住房供给。[B]项语意杂糅,第四段①句说“综合开支审查为政府提供了一个机会”,并非“可支付住房提供了开支机会”。[D]项曲解文意,第三段①句说“可支付住房形势严峻”,句中 desperate 即便表示“令人绝望的”这一本义,也应指民众失望/绝望,而非政府失望/绝望。

V ① There are some **indications**^① that it is preparing to do just that. ② The communities minister, Don Foster, has **hinted**^② that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may **introduce**^③ more **flexibility**^④ to the current **cap**^⑤ on the amount that local **authorities**^⑥ can borrow against their housing stock debt. ③ Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were **lifted**^⑦, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

有迹象表明,政府正准备这样做。社区大臣唐·福斯特已经透露,财政大臣乔治·奥斯本可能对地方政府住房存量债务的借贷数额上限采取更大的灵活度。有证据表明,如果上限被提升,未来5年内将有另外6万套新房竣工,GDP将提高0.6%。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **indication** [ɪndɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.* 迹象

② **hint** [hɪnt] *v.* 暗示;示意

③ **introduce** [ɪntrəˈdjuːs] *v.* 引进,推行,实施

④ **flexibility** [ˌfleksɪˈbɪlɪti] *n.* 灵活性;弹性

⑤ **cap** [kæp] *n.* (可用或可借资金的)最高限额

⑥ **authorities** [ɔːˈθɒrɪtiz] *n.* 当局,官方(常用复数)

⑦ **lift** [lɪft] *v.* 提高

● 经典搭配

① Chancellor of the Exchequer(英国财政大臣)

② housing stock debt(住房存量债务)

The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt.



提高 0.6%”实际是针对放宽限额后做出的可能预测,该预测与乔治·奥斯本无关。

Ⅶ Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of **registered**^① providers to fund new developments from **revenues**^②.

部长大臣们还应该考虑提高房屋租赁市场的稳定性,这将对注册供应者凭借营业收入为新建住房提供资金的能力产生重大影响。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **registered** ['redʒɪstəd] a. 注册的, 登记在册的

② **revenue** ['revənju:] n. 国家的收入; 岁入

● 经典搭配

① look at (仔细考虑, 研究)

② the rental environment (租赁环境)

③ have a significant impact on (对……有重要影响)

④ registered provider (注册供应者)

Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

句子主干:

Ministers	should also look at	creating greater certainty in the rental environment,
主语	谓语	宾语

定语从句 ↑

which	would have	a significant impact	on the ability of registered providers
主语	谓语	宾语	介词结构作宾语的后置定语
to fund new developments from revenues.			
目的状语			

功能注释: 句中 should also 承接上文, 继续提出建议; which 从句补充说明 creating greater certainty in... (增强租赁市场稳定性) 对 the ability of registered providers to fund... (注册供应者投资新建住房的能力) 的重大作用 (have a significant impact)。

· 语篇分析 ·



第六段继续给政府提出建议: 还应该增强房屋租赁市场的稳定性。关键词为: should also。

独句成段, should also 表明此段依然为作者建议段, 呼应第四段②句 It needs to, 体现两段间并列关系。句中 look at 为熟词僻义, 本义为“看”, 此处表示“ (尤指为做决定) 仔细地考虑, 研究”; which 从句补充说明“稳定的租赁环境有助于为新建住房提供资金支持, 从而更能有效解决住房需求问题。”

[背景知识] **registered provider** (注册供应者): 注册供应者的前身是 20 世纪 60 年代出现的住房协会 (Housing Association), 1996 年住房协会被重命名为注册社会住房业主 (Registered Social Landlords)。《2008 年住房法案》中提出了“注册供应者”的概念, 特指在租户服务管理署注册并接受其管理的住房协会、住房信托基金、住房合作社等, 通常是非营利机构, 负责可支付住房的开发, 运营和管理。自 20 世纪 90 年代以来, 注册供应者已经成为新建可支付住房最主要的供给者。其中最常见的形式为住房协会, 其本质上是房地产开发公司中专营可支付住房开发的子公司。英国政府鼓励住房协会发展的最终目的是让住房协会这样的非营利、非政府组织分担部分甚至大部分原本由地方政府在可支付住房方面的工作。

· 真题精解 ·



39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would ____.	39. 从文中可以推知, 稳定的租赁环境会 ____。
[A] lower the costs of registered providers	[A] 减少注册供应者的成本

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



[B] lessen the impact of government interference	[B] 减少政府干预的影响
[C] contribute to funding new developments	[C] 有助于投资新建住房
[D] relieve the ministers of responsibilities	[D] 减轻部长们的责任

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 a stable rental environment 可直接定位至第六段。该段指出,稳定的租赁环境将对注册供应者借助营业收入来资助新建住房的能力有重大影响,换言之,稳定的租赁环境有助于增加新建住房项目的投资力度。[C]正确。

[命题解密] 本题考查推理引申,正确项+题干与第六段文意贴近,其中题干中 a stable rental environment 对应句中 creating greater certainty in the rental environment,正确项[C]中 contribute to 与句中 have a significant impact 对应。

[A]、[B]项无中生有,文中并未提及注册供应者的成本和政府干预的影响。[D]项反向干扰,本段前面部分明确指出“部长大臣们要仔细考虑‘提高房屋租赁环境’的确定性”,意即,部长大臣们的责任应该是加重而非减轻。

Ⅶ ① But it is not just down to the government. ② While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants^① to fund new affordable housing, set to expire^② in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. ③ The Labour party has recently announced that it will retain^③ a large part of the coalition's^④ spending plans if it returns to power. ④ The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants. ⑤ We need to adjust to this changing climate.

但这不仅仅是政府的责任。尽管这些措施在短期内将受到欢迎,但是我们必须面对现实:目前用于投资新的可支付住房的45亿英镑拨款项目将于2015年到期,并且不可能延期。工党最近宣布,如果重掌大权,它将保留大部分联合政府支出计划。房地产行业需要接受的事实是:我们回到大规模公共拨款时代的可能性很低,我们需要适应这一变化的环境。vx: KZRZ2019

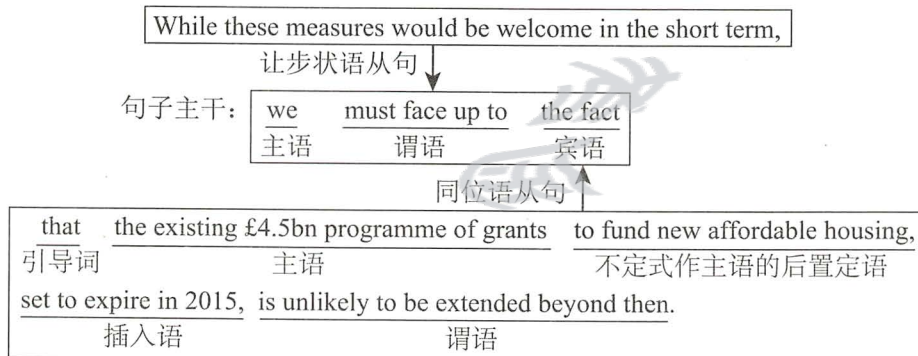
· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① grant [grɑːnt] n. 拨款
② expire [ɪk'spaɪə] v. 期满;终止
③ retain [rɪ'teɪn] v. 保持;保留
④ coalition [ˌkəʊə'lɪʃən] n. 联合;联盟

● 经典搭配

- ① be down to sb. (是某人的责任;由某人负责)
② in the short term (短期内)
③ face up to the fact (面对现实)
④ be very unlikely to (……的可能性很低)
⑤ adjust to (适应……)

While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then.



功能注释:句子主干为 we must face up to the fact;其前 While 从句让步指出上述措施(these measures 指代内容)在短期内受欢迎,暗示长期来看情势有变;其后 that... 为同位语从句补充说明 the fact(现实):政府无欲延期当前的大规模资助项目;set to expire in 2015(过去分词结构)为插入语补充说明 45 亿英镑拨款项目的到期年份。

· 语篇分析 ·

第七段转而告诫房地产行业:不能仅靠政府,自身要做出调整和努力。关键词为:①not just down to the government;②adjust to this changing climate。

①句总说不能全部依靠政府。it 指代上文所述“住房供应严重不足问题”;not just down to the government 暗示住房问题不能单独依靠政府来解决,同时预示下文即将出现“最终解决问题的人”。句首词 But 体现语义转折,重在指出“除政府外还需要其他方面努力”。

②③句解释①句,分析政府措施的局限性。

②句首先指出当前政府大规模资助项目即将到期且无欲延期。we must face up to the fact(由第二段③句可知 we 与 the housing sector 同指)直接明确房地产行业必须直面现实:2015 年,政府将不会再巨额资助房地产,届时住房建设将再度出现资金缺口,无法解决需求过量问题;言外之意为,房地产行业需要自力更生,解决大众住房需求问题。

③句则指出未来当权政府也无欲加大住房投资力度。it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans 明确未来工党恢复执政,也将会保持当前政府的开支计划,意即,不会大规模投资住房建设;其中 it 回指 the Labour party;the coalition 意指“联合政府”。

④⑤句进而给房地产行业提出意见:接受现实,做出调整。以 The housing sector needs to... We need to... 实现两句间并列逻辑衔接。

④句指出要接受事实(accept)。very unlikely to、ever 用以限定 return to..., 突出强调了大规模公共拨款时代已一去不复返,几乎不可能恢复。

⑤句指出要适应新环境(adjust)。this changing climate 回指 very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants,climate 为熟词僻义,并非“(地理)气候”,而是“(某一时期社会上的)风气,气氛”。

至此,作者针对英国住房问题的意见一览无余:房地产行业无需奢想政府加大投资力度,唯独接受现实,调整思路,自力更生,才能解决住房需求问题。

VIII While the government's **commitment**^① to **long-term**^② funding may have changed, the very **pressing**^③ need for more affordable housing is real and is not going away. [396 words]

尽管政府对长期资助的承诺可能已经生变,但人们对更多可支付住房的迫切需求是真实存在的,且不会消失。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **commitment** [kə'mɪtmənt] n. 承诺

② **long-term** a. 长期的

③ **pressing** ['presɪŋ] a. 迫切的

· 语篇分析 ·

第八段呼应第三段,重申可支付住房问题的严峻性。

While 从句让步指出当前可支付住房所面临的窘境:政府的长期资助难以期待,呼应上段①②③句现状“当前政府大规模资助项目即将到期且无欲延期,可支付住房问题单靠政府无力解决”;主句进而借助 pressing(needing to be discussed or dealt with very soon“紧迫的,迫切的”)及 very“(用于加强语气)正是那一个的,正是的”强调问题的真实性及紧迫性,暗示房地产行业应适时调整以应对新的政治形势,呼应上段④⑤句之于房地产行业的告诫。





40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may _____.	40. 作者认为 2015 年后, 政府可能_____。
[A] implement more policies to support housing	[A] 实施更多政策以支持住房
[B] review the need for large-scale public grants	[B] 审查大规模公共拨款的需求
[C] renew the affordable housing grants programme	[C] 延长可支付住房拨款项目期限
[D] stop generous funding to the housing sector	[D] 停止对房地产业的慷慨资助

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 after 2015, the government may 可定位至第七段。段中②句指出目前的 45 亿英镑大规模拨款计划于 2015 年到期后将不再延期;④句也明确指出我们不可能回到政府提供大规模住房拨款的年代,由此可推知,2015 年后政府无欲给房地产提供慷慨资助,[D]正确,与此同时排除[C]。

[命题解密] 本题考查作者观点。正确项[D]是对段中基调的最合理概括。

[A]项反向干扰,段中①句“不仅仅是政府的责任”暗示除政府外应该有更为主力的力量来解决住房问题,而非依靠政府实施更多政策以支持住房。[B]项违背文意,段中④句说“我们不大可能回到大规模公共拨款的年代”,由此可知,政府不太可能去审查大规模公共拨款的需求。



原文外教朗读

Part B 英国地景艺术



一、文章总体分析

本文选自 *The Telegraph*《电讯报》2013 年 5 月 20 日一篇题为 *Uncommon Ground—Land Art in Britain 1966—1979, Southampton City Art Gallery, Review*(非凡的大地——1966—1979 年英国地景艺术,南安普顿城市艺术画廊展回顾)的文章,主要介绍了英国的地景艺术。全文以“介绍地景艺术的发展史和表现形式(第一段)——介绍几位英国地景艺术家的风格及作品,指出该国地景艺术家的创作倾向(第二至七段)——概括英国地景艺术的总体特色(第七段)”的脉络行文。



二、语篇分析

I ①Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies, Land Art was one of a range of new forms, including Body Art, Performance Art, Action Art and Installation Art, which pushed art beyond the traditional confines^① of the studio^② and gallery^③. ②Rather than portraying landscape, land artists used the physical substance^④ of the land itself as their medium^⑤.

兴起于 60 年代末并于 70 年代达到巅峰,地景艺术是一系列新型艺术之一,这些新型艺术还包括人体艺术、表演艺术、行为艺术以及装置艺术,它们使得艺术超越了传统画室和画廊的局限。地景艺术家并不描绘风景,而是利用大地本身的实物作为创作媒介。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



①confines ['kɒnfənz] n. (复数)范围,界限,边界

②studio ['stju:diəʊ] n. 工作室

③gallery ['gæləri] n. 画廊,陈列室,展览馆

④substance ['sʌbstəns] n. 物质

⑤medium ['mi:diəm] n. (文艺创作中使用的)材料,形式

Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies, Land Art was one of a range of new forms, including Body Art, Performance Art, Action Art and Installation Art, which pushed art beyond the



traditional confines of the studio and gallery.

Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies,

分词短语作状语

句子主干:

Land Art was one of a range of new forms,

主语

系动词

表语

插入语

including Body Art, Performance Art, Action Art and Installation Art,

定语从句

which pushed art beyond the traditional confines of the studio and gallery.

主语

谓语

宾语

宾语补足语

功能注释: 本句主干为 Land Art was one of a range of new forms; Emerging... reaching... in the Seventies 为现在分词短语作状语, 说明地景艺术的出现及达到巅峰的时间; 现在分词短语 including... 和 which 引导的非限制性定语从句对 new forms 作补充说明。

· 语篇分析 ·

首句 Emerging... reaching a peak 点明地景艺术(Land Art)的发展史; was one of a range of new forms 指出地景艺术乃新型艺术; the traditional confines 与 new forms 构成新旧艺术对比。第二句 Rather than... 取舍结构介绍地景艺术家的工作方式。

II ① The British land art, **typified**^① by Richard Long's piece, was not only more domestically **scaled**^②, but a lot **quirkier**^③ than its American **counterpart**^④.
② Indeed, while you might assume that an exhibition of Land Art would consist only of records of works rather than the works themselves, Long's photograph of his work is the work. ③ Since his "action" is in the past, the photograph is its **sole**^⑤ **embodiment**^⑥.

英国的地景艺术,以理查德·朗的作品为代表,不仅在国内更具规模,而且比美国地景艺术更古怪离奇。事实上,你或许认为一个地景艺术展览只包括作品的种种记录而非作品本身,但朗那些记录其工作的照片就是其作品。他的“行为”发生在过去,因而照片是这种行为的唯一体现。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **typify** ['tɪpɪfaɪ] v. 代表; 作为……的典型

② **scale** [skeɪl] v. 按比例绘制、制作

③ **quirky**^③ ['kwɜːki] a. 古怪的

④ **counterpart** ['kaʊntəpɑːt] n. 对应的人或物

⑤ **sole** [səʊl] a. 唯一的, 单独的, 仅有的

⑥ **embodiment** [ɪm'bɒdɪmənt] n. 体现, 具体化

· 语篇分析 ·

首句 not only... but (also)... 介绍英国地景艺术相较美国地景艺术的特征; 插入语 typified by Richard Long's piece 具体指出英国地景艺术的典型代表。第二、三句具体介绍 Richard Long 的作品。第二句 Indeed 加强语气, while 引导的让步状语从句说明人们对地景艺术展览的常规看法, 主句则转折说明 Long 的作品与人们常规认识的不同之处。末句承接第二句主句解释为什么 Long 那些记录其工作的照片就是其作品。

III That might seem rather an **obscure**^① point, but it **sets the tone for**^② an exhibition that contains a lot of black-and-white photographs and relatively few natural objects.

这看起来或许是个相当晦涩难懂的观点, 但它定下了展览的基调, 其展品包含许多黑白照片和相对少量的自然物体。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①obscure [əb'skjuə] a. 费解的, 难以理解的

②set the tone for 奠定基调

· 语篇分析 ·

本段独句成段, That 回指第二段末句观点, That 后内容则为该观点的评判: might seem rather... 先退而指出这一观点颇为晦涩难懂; but 分句则就此转折指出这一观点的合理性所在。an exhibition 后接 that 引导的定语从句中 a lot of 与 relatively few 形成鲜明对比, 凸显展览内容。

IV ① Long is Britain's best-known Land Artist and his Stone Circle, a perfect ring of **purplish**^① rocks from Portishead beach **laid out**^② on the gallery floor, represents the elegant, **rarefied**^③ side of the form. ② The Boyle Family, on the other hand, stand for its dirty, urban aspect. ③ **Comprising**^④ artists Mark Boyle and Joan Hills and their children, they recreated random sections of the British landscape on gallery walls. ④ Their Olaf Street Study, a square of **brick-strewn**^⑤ waste ground, is one of the few works here to **embrace**^⑥ the **commonplaceness**^⑦ that **characterises**^⑧ most of our experience of the landscape most of the time.

朗是英国最负盛名的地景艺术家, 其作品《石环》是用来自波蒂斯黑德海滩的略带紫色的石头在画廊的地板上围成一个精美的环状——它代表了这一形式优雅、高深的一面。另一方面, 博伊尔家族则代表了其脏乱、市井化的一面。博伊尔家族包括艺术家马克·博伊尔、琼·希尔斯和他们的孩子, 他们在画廊墙壁上重塑一章章随意的英国风景。他们的《奥拉夫街研究》是一片砖块散落的垃圾场, 是为数不多的反映寻常世俗的作品之一, 而大多数时候我们对景观的体验基本上就符合这种寻常世俗的特征。

vx: KZRZ2019

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①purplish ['pɜ:plɪʃ] a. 略带紫色的

②lay out 展示, 安排, 布置

③rarefied ['reərifaɪd] a. 高深精妙的; 曲高和寡的

④comprise [kəm'praɪz] v. 包含, 包括, 由……组成

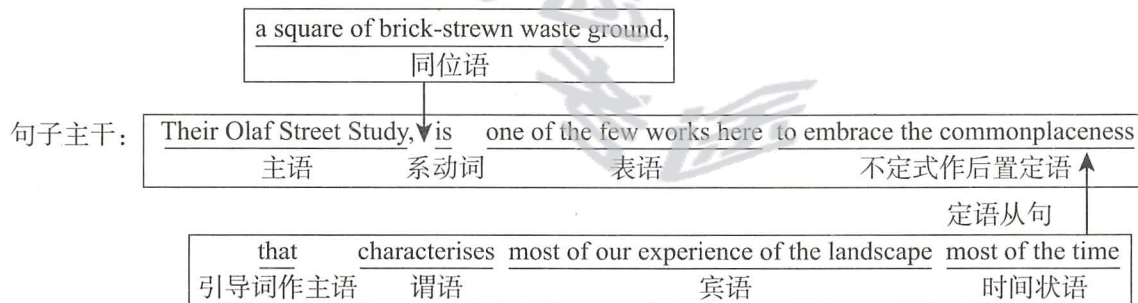
⑤brick-strewn a. 堆满砖头的

⑥embrace [ɪm'breɪs] v. 囊括, 涉及

⑦commonplaceness ['kɒmənpleɪsnɪs] n. 普通平凡

⑧characterise ['kærəktəraɪz] v. 是……的特征

Their Olaf Street Study, a square of brick-strewn waste ground, is one of the few works here to embrace the commonplaceness that characterises most of our experience of the landscape most of the time.



功能注释: 本句主干为主系表结构; to embrace the commonplaceness 作定语修饰 one of the few works, 介绍《奥拉夫街研究》及同类作品的特点; 后接 that 引导的定语从句, 说明大多数时候人们从景观中体验到的就是这种“寻常世俗”。

· 语篇分析 ·

本段主要介绍两种地景艺术风格, 首句具体呈现 Long 所代表的地景艺术优雅、高深的一面; 第二至末句介绍 The Boyle Family 所代表的地景艺术脏乱、城市化的一面。首句 Britain's best-known Land



Artist 明确 Long 在英国地景艺术界的地位, a perfect ring... on the gallery floor 介绍 Long 的作品 Stone Circle 的取材与创作方式, represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form 则点明 Long 的艺术风格。第二句 on the other hand 针对首句引出与 Long 的艺术风格完全相反的 The Boyle Family 所代表的艺术风格。第三句 Comprising 一词明确 The Boyle Family 的组成人员, recreated... on gallery walls 则明确该家族的创作方式。末句通过具体介绍该家族的一部作品 Olaf Street Study 来具体呈现其艺术风格, embrace the commonplaceness... 回应 its dirty, urban aspect。

V Parks **feature**^①, particularly in the earlier works, such as John Hilliard's very funny Across the Park, in which a long-haired **stroller**^② is variously smiled at by a pretty girl and **unwittingly**^③ assaulted^④ in a **sequence of**^⑤ images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph.

公园也起着重要的作用,尤其是在早期作品中,例如约翰·希利亚德非常有趣的《漫步公园》,描绘了一个长发流浪者不断被一个漂亮女孩报以微笑,但在一系列影像中被不知不觉地攻击,结果这些影像竟是同一张照片的不同组成部分。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **feature** ['fi:tʃə] *v.* 起重要作用

② **stroller** ['strɒlə] *n.* 散步者; 流浪者

③ **unwittingly** [ʌn'wɪtɪŋli] *ad.* 不知不觉地; 不知情

④ **assault** [ə'sɔ:lt] *v.* 攻击; 袭击

⑤ **a sequence of** 一系列的

· 语篇分析 ·

本段亦是独句成段,指出在早期地景艺术作品里,公园也是一大特色,并举 John Hilliard 的作品 Across the Park 为例。Parks feature 为本段关键词(固定搭配 feature in sth 意为 to have an important part in sth 起重要作用,占重要地位),插入语 particularly in the earlier works 补充说明公园尤其是在早期地景艺术作品里占据重要地位; such as 则引出具体的例证——John Hilliard 非常有趣的作品 Across the Park。which 引导的定语从句描绘 Across the Park 的具体内容。

VI ① Generally however British land artists preferred to get away from towns, **gravitating**^① towards landscapes that are traditionally considered beautiful such as the Lake District or the Wiltshire Downs. ② While it probably wasn't apparent at the time, much of this work is **permeated**^② by a spirit of romantic **escapism**^③ that **the likes of**^④ Wordsworth would have **readily**^⑤ understood. ③ Derek Jarman's yellow-tinted film Towards Avebury, a collection of long, mostly **still shots**^⑥ of the Wiltshire landscape, **evokes**^⑦ a tradition of English landscape painting stretching from Samuel Palmer to Paul Nash.

但通常英国地景艺术家更喜欢远离城镇,倾向于那些传统意义上被认为是美景的地域,如湖区或者威尔特郡丘陵区域。当时或许并不明显,但大多数这些作品都弥漫着浪漫主义避世精神——像华兹华斯这样的人应很容易理解这种精神。德里克·贾曼的泛黄电影《朝向埃夫伯里》,是有关威尔特郡风景的一组远景且大都是静态的影像集合,该影片唤起了从塞缪尔·帕尔默到保罗·纳什的英国风景绘画传统。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **gravitate** ['grævɪteɪt] *v.* 被吸引到,受吸引而转向

② **permeate** ['pɜ:miert] *v.* 渗透,弥漫

③ **escapism** [ɪ'skeɪpɪzəm] *n.* 逃避现实,逃避主义

④ **the likes of** 像这样的人或事

⑤ **readily** ['redɪli] *ad.* 轻而易举地,快捷地,便利地

⑥ **still shot** 固定镜头

⑦ **evoke** [ɪ'vəʊk] *v.* 引起,唤起





首句 preferred to get away... gravitating towards... 述出英国地景艺术家的普遍取向:喜欢远离城镇,倾向于那些传统意义上被认为是美景的地域。such as the Lake District or the Wiltshire Downs 具体说明何为传统意义上的美景地域。第二句进一步指出当时的作品大多弥漫着浪漫主义避世精神。第三句举以 Derek Jarman 的电影 Towards Avebury 为具体例证,说明第一、二句。a collection of long, mostly still shots of the Wiltshire landscape 回应首句 landscapes... the Wiltshire Downs,说明英国地景艺术家倾向传统意义上景色宜人的地方。stretching from Samuel Palmer to Paul Nash 回应第二句 permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism,说明当时英国地景艺术家的作品里大多渗透着浪漫主义色彩。

VII ① In the case of Hamish Fulton, you can't help feeling that the Scottish artist has simply found a way of **making his love of walking pay**^①. ② A typical work, such as Seven Days, consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an **epic**^② walk, with the mileage and number of days taken listed beneath. ③ British Land Art as shown in this well selected, but relatively **modestly**^③ scaled exhibition wasn't about **imposing on**^④ the landscape, more a kind of landscape-orientated light **conceptual**^⑤ art created passing through. ④ It had its origins in the great outdoors, but the results were as **gallery-bound**^⑥ as the paintings of Turner and Constable. [499 words]

谈到哈密什·富尔顿,你不禁会感叹,这个苏格兰艺术家只是找到了一种回馈他对步行的热爱的方式。像《七天》这样经典的作品,就是在一次漫长的跋涉中拍摄的一幅绝美的黑白照片,照片下方列出了行走里程和天数。这场精心挑选、规模相对适中的展览所展现出的英国地景艺术并非是对风景施加影响,而更是一种在路过风景时而创作的以风景为导向的光概念艺术。它起源于辽阔的室外,但其最终结果亦如特纳和康斯坦布尔的画作一样只能摆在画廊展览。

vx: KZRZ2019

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



① **make sth. pay** 受益,赢利,得到回报

② **epic** ['epɪk] *a.* 史诗般的,漫长而艰难的

③ **modestly** ['mɒdɪstli] *ad.* 谨慎地;适当地

④ **impose on** 利用,施加影响于

⑤ **landscape-orientated** 以风景为中心展开的

⑥ **conceptual** [kən'septʃʊəl] *a.* 概念上的

⑦ **gallery-bound** 为画廊创作的,适合在画廊展出的

· 语篇分析 ·



首两句介绍苏格兰地景艺术家 Hamish Fulton 及其作品 Seven Days;末两句综述此次展览所体现的英国地景艺术风格。首句 In the case of 将人物叙述转至 Hamish Fulton,主句则述出这位艺术家的创作方式:在行走之间创作。第二句具体介绍其作品 Seven Days 的创作方式及创作内容,taken on an epic walk 回应 making his love of walking pay。第三句取舍结构 wasn't about... more a kind of... 综合指出此次展览所体现的英国地景艺术风格:并非是凌驾于风景之上,而更是一种以风景为导向而创造的光线概念艺术。末句 It 指代 British Land Art,该句对英国地景艺术作进一步说明:虽起源于辽阔的室外,但其最终结果亦如特纳和康斯坦布尔的画作一样只能摆在画廊展览。



三、试题精解

	[A] originates from a long walk that the artist took. [A] 源于艺术家的一次远足。
41. Stone Circle 41.《石环》	[B] illustrates a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art. [B] 阐明了一种以风景为导向的光概念艺术。



42. Olaf Street Study 42.《奥拉夫街研究》	[C] reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition. [C] 使人们想起了英国风景绘画传统。
43. Across the Park 43.《漫步公园》	[D] represents the elegance of the British land art. [D] 代表了英国地景艺术高雅的一面。
44. Towards Avebury 44.《朝向埃夫伯里》	[E] depicts the ordinary side of the British land art. [E] 描绘了英国地景艺术日常生活的一面。
45. Seven Days 45.《七天》	[F] embodies a romantic escape into the Scottish outdoors. [F] 体现了向苏格兰户外生活的一种浪漫逃离。
	[G] contains images from different parts of the same photograph. [G] 包含同一张照片里不同的场景。

41. **[答案] D [精解]** 根据题干 Stone Circle 定位到第四段。该段首句 Stone Circle... represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form 说明《石环》代表了地景艺术优雅而高深的一面,[D]选项 represents the elegance 是对原文的同义替换,故正确。

42. **[答案] E [精解]** 根据题干 Olaf Street Study 定位到第四段。该段末句 Their Olaf Street Study... is one of the few works here to embrace the commonplaceness that characterises most of our experience of the landscape most of the time 指出《奥拉夫街研究》是反映世俗的作品,描绘了大多数时候我们对景观的体验。[E]选项 depicts the ordinary side 与原文 embrace the commonplaceness 为近义表达,故正确。

43. **[答案] G [精解]** 根据题干 Across the Park 定位到第五段。该段独句成段,指出《漫步公园》描绘了一个披头散发的流浪者不断被一个漂亮女孩报以微笑,而且还在一系列影像中被不知不觉地攻击,结果这些影像竟是同一张照片的不同组成部分。[G]选项是原文 images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph 的同义表达,故正确。

44. **[答案] C [精解]** 根据题干 Towards Avebury 定位到第六段。该段末句 Towards Avebury... evokes a tradition of English landscape painting... 指出《朝向埃夫伯里》唤起了从塞缪尔·帕尔默到保罗·纳什的英国风景绘画传统,[C]选项是其同义表达,故正确。

[干扰项设置] [F]选项对本题有一定的干扰,第六段首句提到,英国地景艺术家更喜欢远离城镇,去那些传统意义上景色宜人的地方;第二句指出当时的作品大多弥漫着浪漫主义避世精神,第三句则举 Towards Avebury 为例,指出其唤醒了英国风景绘画传统;[F]选项 embodies a romantic escape 对应第二句 a spirit of romantic escapism,构成干扰,但其后 into the Scottish outdoors 则与原文内容不符,原文是在第七段提到 the Scottish artist,[F]选项将两段内容杂糅在一起,故排除。

45. **[答案] A [精解]** 根据题干 Seven Days 定位到第七段。该段第二句 Seven Days, consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk 表明《七天》是作者在一次跋涉中完成,[A]选项 originates from a long walk 是原文 taken on an epic walk 的同义替换,故正确。

[干扰项设置] [B]选项对本题有一定的干扰,选项中 landscape-orientated light conceptual art 与原文 Seven Days 所在句之后的一句 British Land Art... more a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art... 相对应,考生可能依据就近原则而误选[B],但原文是在说明本次展览所体现的英国地景艺术的总体风格,而非具体针对 Seven Days,故排除。



乐观新解



一、文章总体分析

本篇节选自 2009 年 3 月 26 日 *Time*(《时代周刊》)一篇题为 *A Primer for Pessimists*(悲观者的入门读物)的文章。作者 Alice Park 围绕生活哲理之一的“乐观 VS 悲观”展开论述,对“乐观主义”作出了新的定义,对在生活中持消极态度的人群颇具启发意义。试题从原文选取两段并对某些地方稍加改动,整体理解不难,但在一些细节上存在一定难度。



二、语篇分析

I ① Most people would **define**^① **optimism**^② as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's **perpetually**^③ half full. ② But that's exactly the kind of false **cheerfulness**^④ that positive **psychologists**^⑤ wouldn't **recommend**^⑥. ③ “Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality,” says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. ④ According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who **make the best of**^⑦ things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

II ① Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises. ② When he feels down—say, after giving a bad lecture—he **grants**^⑧ himself **permission**^⑨ to be human. ③ He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. ④ Next is **reconstruction**^⑩. ⑤ He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't. ⑥ Finally, there is **perspective**^⑪, which **involves**^⑫ **acknowledging**^⑬ that in the grand **scheme**^⑭ of life, one lecture really doesn't matter. [147 words]

大多数人都会把乐观定义为永远快乐,觉得杯子里总有半杯水。但这恰恰不是真正的快乐,积极心理学家们并不提倡。哈佛大学教授 Tal Ben-Shahar 说:“健康的乐观意味着不脱离现实。”按照 Ben-Shahar 的说法,现实的乐观主义者是那些不管发生什么事情都力求从中得到最大收获的人,而不是那些指望凡事都有最好结局的人。

Ben-Shahar 运用三种方法保持乐观。当他情绪低落时——比如说一次课没讲好——他宽容自己,承认自己是凡人。他提醒自己,不是每堂课都有获诺贝尔奖的水准;总会有一些课的效果不如别的课。第二种方法是回顾。他分析讲得不好的课,为以后汲取有用的经验和失败的教训。最后,还有视角问题,要认识到在宏大的生命长卷里,一堂课真的不算什么。

· 词汇注释 ·



- ① **define** [dɪ'faɪn] *v.* 定义,使明确,规定
- ② **optimism** ['ɒptɪmɪzəm] *n.* 乐观;乐观主义
- ③ **perpetually** [pə'petʃuəli] *ad.* 永恒地,持久地
- ④ **cheerfulness** ['tʃɪəfʊlnɪs] *n.* 高兴;快活
- ⑤ **psychologist** [saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 心理学家,心理学者
- ⑥ **recommend** [rekə'mend] *v.* 推荐,介绍;劝告,建议

- ⑦ **make the best of** 充分利用;尽力而为;妥善处理
- ⑧ **grant** [grɑːnt] *v.* 授予,同意,准予,允许
- ⑨ **permission** [pə'mɪʃən] *n.* 允许,许可
- ⑩ **reconstruction** [riːkən'strʌkʃn] *n.* 再现,重现
- ⑪ **perspective** [pə'spektɪv] *n.* 角度,观点,想法
- ⑫ **involve** [ɪn'vɒlv] *v.* 包含,需要,涉及到



⑬ acknowledge [ə'kɒlɪdʒ] v. 承认(属实)

⑭ scheme [skim] n. 计划, 方案, 体系, 体制

· 语篇分析 ·



第一段指出健康乐观主义的内涵:与现实接轨,即积极应对现有事物,而非盲目乐观。首句树靶,指出人们对“乐观”的惯常认识:对一切都积极看待。第二至四句转而指出正确的乐观主义:第二句为过渡句,转承(But)上句指出人们的惯常认识有误(false)。句首 that 回指首句人们对乐观的看法;第三、四句进而以学者本·沙哈尔的观点提出健康乐观主义的内涵。means... (意味着)和 are... but not... (是……,而非……)展示积极乐观主义者的特点;make the best of... VS believe... for the best 体现“行动 VS 幻想”这一矛盾,凸显健康乐观主义者的积极务实。

第二段介绍沙哈尔教授保持乐观的三种方法。首句总起指出沙哈尔在“培养健康乐观心态”方面采取三种方法。第二至末句介绍三种方法的具体内容。第二、三句为第一种:承认自己是凡人(允许自己犯错)。to be human 意指“偶尔犯错(人无完人)”;a Nobel winner 此处为暗喻,实指“(达到)诺贝尔奖演讲同等水平”。第四、五句为第二种:面对现实重新振作,呼应首段第四句 make the best of things that happen,将不利(讲座失败)尽可能化为有利(analyzes..., learning lessons for the future...). 末句为第三种:扭转思路,淡然看待偶尔的一次失败(one... really doesn't matter)。



三、难句分析

1. Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full.

本句涉及的难点:固定搭配、介词结构、文化背景知识。

[句法分析]

主句: Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass

主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

定语从句: (a glass) that 's perpetually half full

关系代词 系动词 表语

[要点注释]

①主句中的固定表达 define... as... 在 2006 年英语一翻译部分考查过,意为“把……定义为……,将……解释为……”。

②with a glass... 形似伴随状语,但实际为宾语补足语,补充说明 happy 的内容 (be happy with... : 对……感到满意、开心)。逗号隔开 with... 首先是为了凸显人们对乐观(主义)的宏观看法:永远觉得快乐,其次是由于补充内容较长且独立。为符合汉语习惯,可以对 (happy,) with a glass... 进行增译: (永远感到快乐,) 觉得杯子里总有半杯水。

③a glass half full 涉及英语国家文化背景。盛半杯水的水杯在悲观者眼中为 a glass half empty,而对乐观者来说是 a glass half full。此处采取直译可以更好体现原汁原味,无需意译为“乐观看待一切事物”。

2. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

本句涉及的难点:固定结构、定语从句。

[句法分析]

主句: According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those..., but

介词结构作状语 主语 系动词 表语 转折连词

(are) not those... 表语

定语从句 1: (those) who make the best of things that happen

关系代词 谓语+宾语 嵌套的定语从句

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



定语从句 2: (those) who believe everything happens for the best
关系代词 谓语 嵌套的宾语从句

[要点注释]

该句难点在于 are those... , but not those... 并列结构中两个定语从句的处理。根据上下文可知健康的乐观是密切关注现实、基于现实的,而大众眼中的乐观仅在心态上一味积极,因此文章实际暗示健康的乐观者在逆势中会积极作为,充分利用现有条件,而不是盲目乐观,相信一切都会变好,因此文中 things that happen 指代“不那么顺利的境况”,可将 make the best of 处理为“从中得到最大收获”; believe... for the best 则译为“指望凡事都有最好结局”,凸显情感色彩。

3. When he feels down—say, after giving a bad lecture—he grants himself permission to be human.

本句涉及的难点:固定用法、根据上下文确定词义。

[句法分析]

主句: he grants himself permission to be human.
主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语 不定式作 permission 的后置定语

时间状语从句: When he feels down—say, after giving a bad lecture—
关系副词 主语 系动词 表语 状语 状语

[要点注释]

①破折号间的解释内容表明 feels down 意为“心情不佳,受挫”;say(例如)是口语化的表达,用于引出对前文的解释内容。

②grant 意为“准予”,grant sb permission to do sth 指“准许某人做某事”。根据后句解释可知,沙哈尔此举是在宽慰自身过错,因而此处的 to be human 内涵为“凡人皆会犯错”,因而 grant himself permission to be human 可译为:宽容自己,承认自己是凡人。

4. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

本句涉及的难点:定语从句、熟词僻义。

[句法分析]

主句: Finally, there is perspective,
状语 there be 结构

定语从句: which involves acknowledging
关系代词 谓语

嵌套的宾语从句: that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.
引导词 介词结构作状语 主语 谓语

[要点注释]

①很多考生可能拿捏不准 perspective 一词的含义,借助 acknowledging(认为)可以确认其与“意识形态、观念”相关,即“思维方式”或“视角”。

②matter 此处为动词,指 to be important or have an important effect on sb/sth “事关紧要”。该词的大致含义可由 in the grand scheme of life(一生的宏图伟业当中)和 one lecture really doesn't 推理出来。另外,really doesn't matter 极为口语化,根据汉语对应表达,可以译作“真的不算什么”。



Section IV Writing

Part A 向未来室友介绍自己

一、审题谋篇

1. 解析题目指令,确定行文要点

指令关键词	信息解读	要点归纳
write him an email	规定应用文类型为书信。	1. 题目要求写一封信,书信格式需完整; 2. 收信人为未来合住的室友,语气应该亲切、自然; 3. 信的内容包括:介绍自己的生活习惯,并询问对方对自己的建议或要求;最好能涉及与文化、地域差异相关的内容。
tell him about your living habits	信件主要内容是告知对方你的生活习惯。	
ask for advice about living there	信中还要求对方就你在那儿居住提出建议,也可以涉及对你的要求。	
Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student	信件背景为你将在留学期间与当地学生合住,具体事件契合的宏观话题是:对外文化交流。若想文章有深度,应适当介绍因文化、地域差异而不同的生活习惯并征求与文化、地域差异相关的生活建议。	

2. 罗列关键词

roommate[n.]室友, living habit 生活习惯, observe/respect living rules 遵守/尊重生活规范

二、优秀范文赏析

Dear John,

I am glad that it is you who will be my roommate during my overseas study and cannot wait to meet you. Before my moving in, I think it is necessary to arrive at a basic understanding about each other's living habits.

As a typical Chinese, I observe traditional living rules, sleeping and getting up early, having gorgeous breakfast, good lunch and humble supper and keeping room tidy and clean. In addition, I prefer cooking Chinese dishes at home and hope to get your tolerance for occasional spicy smell during dish preparation. There must also be some special living rules to be respected in your country. Can you explain them to me in advance? Hope to get your early reply.

Yours,
Li Ming

[参考译文]

亲爱的约翰:

很高兴你是我留学期间的室友,我迫不及待地想要见到你。在我搬进公寓前,我认为必须对各自的生活习惯有个基本了解。

作为一名典型的中国人,我遵循典型的中国生活方式,我会早睡早起,早餐吃好、中餐吃饱、晚餐吃少,并保持房间整洁干净。另外,我喜欢在家做中国菜,希望你能忍受做菜时偶尔会有辣椒呛人的味道。在你们国家应该也有些需要尊重的生活规范。你能提前向我介绍吗?希望早日收到你的回信。

李明



[必备表达]

1. overseas study 留学
2. arrive at a basic understanding about 对……有基本了解
3. gorgeous [a.] 极好的

[精彩句式]

4. humble [a.] 简单的、粗陋的
5. tidy and clean 整洁干净
6. tolerance [n.] 容忍
7. dish preparation 准备饭菜

1. I am glad 表语补足语: that it is you who will be my roommate
主语 系动词+表语 引导词 主语 系表结构
during my overseas study and cannot wait to meet you.
(时间状语) 并列连词 谓语

句子成形步骤:

① 写出简单句

You will be my roommate.

I am glad about it.

I cannot wait to meet you.

② 整合简单句

I am glad that you will be my roommate and cannot wait to meet you.

③ 增加表达精确性和美感

I am glad that it is you who will be my roommate during my overseas study and cannot wait to meet you.

点评句式发光点:

本句使用强调句 It is... who... 强调主语, 突出作者对自己室友是对方的欣喜之情。

2. Before my moving in, I think 宾语从句: it is necessary
(时间状语) 主语 谓语 形式主语 系动词 表语
to arrive at a basic understanding about each other's living habits.
不定式作真正主语

vx: KZRZ2019

句子成形步骤:

① 写出简单句

I will move in.

Before it we'd better understand each other's living habits.

I think it is necessary.

② 整合简单句

Before I move in, we'd better understand each other's living habits and I think it is necessary.

③ 增加表达精确性和美感

Before my moving in, I think it is necessary to arrive at a basic understanding about each other's living habits.

点评句式发光点:

本句灵活使用非谓语动词。句首“before+动名词复合结构”充当状语, 与从句相比, 句式更加紧凑; 宾语从句中使用不定式作真正的主语, 将两句话的意思整合, 使句式凝练。



3. As a typical Chinese, I observe traditional living rules, sleeping and getting up early,
(状语) 主语 谓语 宾语

having gorgeous breakfast, good lunch and humble supper and keeping room tidy and clean.
(并列的动名词作同位语,解释说明 traditional living rules)

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

I am a typical Chinese.

I obey traditional rules.

People should sleep and get up early, have great breakfast, good lunch and little supper and keep room clean.

②整合简单句

I am a typical Chinese and obey traditional rules that people should sleep and get up early, have great breakfast, good lunch and little supper and keep room clean.

③增加表达精确性和美感

As a typical Chinese, I observe traditional living rules, sleeping and getting up early, having gorgeous breakfast, good lunch and humble supper and keeping room tidy and clean.

点评句式发光点:

使用状语结构代替并列谓语结构,使重点突出;使用动名词作同位语,使句式简洁、流畅。

[思路框架]

该封信的写作目的是让双方初步了解彼此,侧重于联络感情和自我介绍。首段在寒暄的基础上,提出初步了解的意义,引出第二段的自我介绍。第二段先对自己的习惯进行介绍,再表达了对对方习惯的关注,并表示希望收到对方的回信。

[应用模板]

该思路适用于初次见面前的自我介绍。

Dear _____,

I am glad that it is you who will _____ and cannot wait to meet you. Before my _____, I think it is necessary to arrive at a basic understanding about each other's _____.

As a typical _____, I observe _____ rules, 使用同位语解释说明 rules. In addition, I prefer _____ and hope to get your tolerance for _____. There must be some special _____ rules to be respected in your _____. Can you introduce them to me in advance? Hope to get your early reply.

Yours,

Li Ming

三、写作储备

[生活习惯]

好习惯:have balanced diet 平衡饮食,love sports 热爱运动,have timely relaxation from tight work schedule 紧张工作后有及时的休息,have wide interest 兴趣广泛,take appropriate exercises 适度锻炼

坏习惯:stay up late 熬夜,omit breakfast 不吃早饭,lack exercises 缺乏锻炼,be addicted to the Internet 沉迷网络,be fond of fried food 喜欢油炸食品



[自我介绍的常用句型]

- 1. I'm a(n) energetic/easy-going/optimistic/independent/trustworthy person. 我是一个精力充沛/容易相处/乐观/独立/值得信任的人。
- 2. I am good/foul-tempered. 我脾气很好。/我脾气不好。
- 3. ... should be considered as my favorite hobby.是我最喜欢的爱好。
- 4. I have formed a habit of... and hope this special habit can be respected. 我有.....的习惯,希望我的特别爱好能获得尊重。

四、写作练习

请参考模板和话题词汇,按照下列要求,进行写作。

Directions:

Suppose you are going to work as an invited counselor in the Campus Journalist Group, write group members an email to

- 1) tell them about your working habits, and
 - 2) ask for advice about working there.
- You should write about 100 words.
Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.
Do not write your address.

[话题词汇]

- design work schedule 制定工作计划
- peer edit 互相审核
- new perspective 崭新视角
- organize discussion 组织讨论
- socially influential news 具有社会影响的新闻

Part B 城市与乡村人口的变化

一、审题谋篇

1. 分析图表数据,解读背后现象

图表数据	数据意义	数据分析	现象解读
横坐标数据	以 10 年为刻度的时间	反映 1990 年到 2010 年的变化	1990 年至 2010 年人口总数有一定上涨,城镇人口一直比农村人口少,但城镇人口上升显著,乡村人口有所下降。
纵坐标数据	以百万为单位的人口数量	反映城市和乡村的人口数量	

2. 罗列关键词

- 描写关键词: bar graph 柱状图, million[n.] 百万
话题关键词: urban population 城市人口, rural population 农村人口, demographic change 人口变化

二、优秀范文赏析

From 1990 to 2010 while moderate increase occurred in total population in China, population distribution experienced a dramatic shift. Urban population increased considerably from 300 million to 670 million; contrastingly rural population declined from 820 million to 680 million.

The population gap narrowed largely because of the joint effects of urbanization and unequal economic opportunities. The 20 years' urban sprawl caused millions of peasants to be passively transformed into city residents. Meanwhile, many more peasants initiatively chose to leave their

hometown. In the 20 years, while urban living standards were largely improved, few economic opportunities fell on rural areas, making most peasants remain at the poverty line. Poverty prompted the call for change and healthy young peasants were driven to flock to cities to make a better living.

The increase in urban population is a sure indication of economic achievement. However, we should not ignore the inability of many urban newcomers to integrate into cities due to lack of education and civilized habits. They wandered around in the cities as urban paupers, isolated from cities' prosperity and convenience. In this sense, we cannot be superficially satisfied with the optimistic figure, but should endeavor to foster integration of newcomers.

[参考译文]

1990 年到 2010 年间,中国总人口数温和上涨,但人口分布经历了巨大的变化。城市人口从 3 亿上涨到了 6.7 亿,上涨数量可观,与之相对的是农村人口从 8.2 亿下降到 6.8 亿。

(城乡)人口差距缩小主要由于城市化和不公平经济机会的联合作用。20 年的城市扩张导致了数百万农民被动地变为城市居民。同时,更多的农民主动选择离开家乡。20 年里,城市生活水平得到了大幅提高,但农村几乎没有获得经济机会,使大多数农民依然处于贫困中。穷则思变,健康、年轻的农民涌入城市,试图谋得更好的生活。

城市人口的增加无疑是经济成就的一个反映指标。但,我们不能忽视许多城市新居民由于缺乏教育和文明的生活习惯难以融入城市的现实。这些新来者作为城市贫民在城市中游荡,无法享用城市的繁荣和便利。鉴于此,我们不能肤浅地满足于乐观的数据,而应该努力促使新来者融入城市。

[亮点词汇]

- 1. moderate [*a.*]温和的、不剧烈的
- 2. considerably [*ad.*]可观地
- 3. contrastingly [*ad.*]相对地、相反地
- 4. narrow [*v.*]缩小
- 5. urbanization [*n.*]城市化
- 6. transform [*v.*]变化
- 7. initiatively [*ad.*]主动地

- 8. drive [*v.*]促使
- 9. flock [*v.*]涌向
- 10. indication [*n.*]指标、标志
- 11. superficially [*ad.*]肤浅地
- 12. foster [*v.*]促进
- 13. integration [*n.*]融合

[必备搭配]

- 1. population distribution 人口分布
- 2. experience a dramatic shift 经历了巨大变化
- 3. population gap 人口差距
- 4. joint effects 联合作用
- 5. city resident 城市居民
- 6. Poverty prompts the call for change. 穷则

- 思变。
- 7. integrate into 融入
- 8. civilized habits 文明习惯
- 9. urban pauper 城市贫民
- 10. be isolated from 与……隔绝
- 11. prosperity and convenience 繁荣和便利

[精彩句式]

1. The 20 years' urban sprawl caused millions of peasants to be passively transformed into
主 语 谓 语 宾 语 不定式被动式作宾补
city residents.

句子成形步骤:

① 写出简单句

Urbanization had been going on for 20 years.
Many peasants had become city residents.

② 整合简单句

Urbanization had been going on for 20 years and many peasants had become city residents.



③ 增加表达精确性和美感

The 20 years' urban sprawl caused millions of peasants to be passively transformed into city residents.

点评句式发光点:

使用表示时间的名词的所有格形式修饰体现动作概念的名词,用词组形式表达出完成时小分句的含义,表达精炼、地道。cause...to do...结构体现出行为之间的因果关系。

2. In the 20 years, 让步状语从句: while urban living standards were largely improved,
(时间状语) 引导词 主语 被动谓语
few economic opportunities fell on rural areas, making most peasants remain at the poverty line.
主语 谓语 宾语 (现在分词结构结果状语)

句子成形步骤:

① 写出简单句

In the 20 years living standards were improved in cities.

In the 20 years rural areas were given few opportunities.

Most peasants were still at the poverty line.

② 整合简单句

In the 20 years living standards were improved in cities but rural areas were given few opportunities so that most peasants were still at the poverty line.

③ 增加表达精确性和美感

In the 20 years, while urban living standards were largely improved, few economic opportunities fell on rural areas, making most peasants remain at the poverty line.

点评句式发光点:

将 few economic opportunities 调整到主语位置,强调指出农村发展的不利因素主要是缺乏经济机会,句末以 few economic opportunities 为逻辑主语扩展现在分词结构将影响具体化。

3. However, we should not ignore the inability of many urban newcomers to
衔接词 主语 谓语 宾语 (带逻辑主语的不定式作后置
integrate into cities due to lack of education and civilized habits.
定语) (原因状语修饰不定式)

vx: KZRZ2019

句子成形步骤:

① 写出简单句

Many people became newcomers in cities.

They lacked education and civilized habits.

They couldn't adapt themselves to the urban life.

We should not ignore this fact.

② 整合简单句

We should not ignore that many people became newcomers in cities and couldn't adapt themselves to the urban life because they lacked education and civilized habits.

③ 增加表达精确性和美感

We should not ignore the inability of many urban newcomers to integrate into cities due to lack of education and civilized habits.

④ 增加衔接成分,连贯上下文

However, we should not ignore the inability of many urban newcomers to...



点评句式发光点:

把 that 引导的宾语从句中的两个分句的意思用“名词中心语+不定式后置定语”的结构呈现,同时使用 due to... 状语结构概括出原因状语从句的内容,将句精炼成词组结构,使句式紧凑。

4. They wandered around in the cities as urban paupers, isolated from cities' prosperity
主语 谓语 (地点状语) (状语表示身份) (过去分词作伴随状语)
and convenience.

句子成形步骤:

① 写出简单句

They were poor people.

They went around in the cities.

Great life in cities had nothing to do with them.

② 整合简单句

They went around in the cities as poor people and great life in cities had nothing to do with them.

③ 增加表达精确性和美感

They wandered around in the cities as urban paupers, isolated from cities' prosperity and convenience.

点评句式发光点:

将分句表达出的含义用过去分词结构呈现,使用 isolated from 使句子视角保持一致(句子主语、过去分词的逻辑主语均为 they)的同时,增加词组的艺术性。

[思路框架]

第一段描写图表。首句从两组数据相加体现的人口总量变化和各自体现的人口分布两个维度对图表反映的趋势做出总结性概述,其中重点信息为人口分布变化,用主句呈现。第2句具体讲解人口分布变化,contrastingly 体现出城市人口和农村人口的变化对比。

第二段首句主句部分承接上文概括出城市人口和农村人口数据变化体现的趋势,状语部分概括出两点原因,引出下文的具体阐释。第2句具体说明原因1,阐释城市扩张对城乡人口差距减小的影响。第3至5句具体说明原因2,阐释不公平的经济发展机会对城乡人口差距减小的影响。

第三段分析趋势体现的意义和潜在的问题。首句指出城市人口上升的积极意义。第2、3句转折指出这个变化可能隐藏的问题。第4句在提出问题的基础上指出我们应该怎么办。

[应用模板]

当数量关系呈此消彼长趋势,且具有积极意义又隐藏着问题时,可以采用该思路。

From 时间 to 时间 while moderate increase occurred in total _____, _____ experienced a dramatic shift. _____ increased considerably from _____ to _____; contrastingly _____ declined from _____ to _____.
_____ largely because of the joint effects of _____ and _____. 具体分析原因1. Meanwhile, _____. (过渡,引出原因2) 具体分析原因2.
_____ is a sure indication of _____ achievement. However, we should not ignore the inability of _____ to _____ due to _____. 具体阐释问题. In this sense, we can not be superficially satisfied with the optimistic figure, but should endeavor to _____.

三、写作储备

[话题表达补充]

城市化的表现:skyscraper [n.]摩天大楼,meticulously planned layouts of cities 仔细规划的城市布



局, largest shopping mall 最大的购物场所, “gigantic engine” for growth 增长的巨大动力

城市化的问题: mobile urban resident 城市流动人口, rural migrant 农村移民, growing social tension 日益严重的社会冲突, the spread of slums 贫民窟的蔓延

[写作素材积累]

1. Thanks mainly to a tide of migration, China's urban population had grown by more than 500m since Deng launched his reforms: the equivalent of all the people in the United States plus three Britains. 自从邓(小平)颁布其改革政策以来,源于人口流动的风潮中国城市人口增加了5亿多,这相当于美国三个英国的人口总数。

2. The harsh treatment of China's internal migrants is creating huge social divisions that could erupt in serious unrest. 粗暴对待中国内部流动人口造成巨大的社会分裂,可能会爆发严重的动荡。

3. As economic growth slows and the pool of surplus labour in the countryside shrinks, the speed of urbanisation will diminish. 随着经济增长放缓,农村剩余劳动力的减少,城市化速度将变慢。

四、写作练习

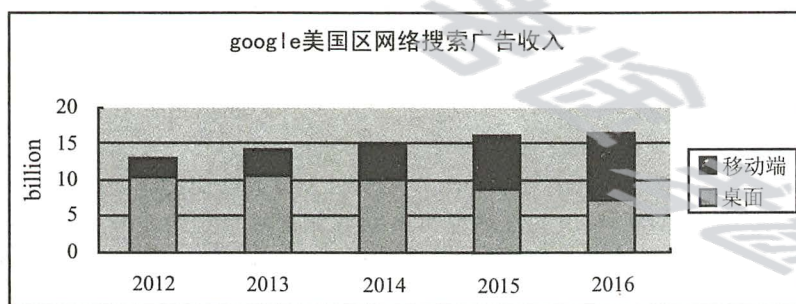
请参考模板和话题词汇,按照下列要求,进行写作。

Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your essay, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.



[话题词汇]

desktop [n.] 桌面

mobile [n.] 移动端

net search 网络搜索

advertising revenue 广告收入

the shift of customers' search habits 消费者搜索习惯的改变

