

2018年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语(一)

(科目代码:	201
☆考生注意事	耳项☆

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

(以下信息考生必须认真填写)

考生编号								
考生姓名								

2018年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

Trust is a tricky business. On the one hand, it's a necessary condition1 many
worthwhile things: child care, friendships, etc. On the other hand, putting your 2 in
the wrong place often carries a high3
their trust in an individual or an institution, their brains release oxytocin, a hormone
that 6 pleasurable feelings and triggers the herding instinct that prompts
humans to 7 with one another. Scientists have found that exposure 8 this
hormone puts us in a trusting 9: In a Swiss study, researchers sprayed oxytocin into
the noses of half the subjects; those subjects were ready to lend significantly higher
amounts of money to strangers than were their 10 who inhaled something else.
11 for us, we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty that may 12 us. A
Canadian study found that children as young as 14 months can differentiate13 a
credible person and a dishonest one. Sixty toddlers were eachto an adul
tester holding a plastic container. The tester would ask, "What's in here?" before
looking into the container, smiling, and exclaiming, "Wow!" Each subject was then
invited to look 15. Half of them found a toy; the other half 16 the
container was empty – and realized the tester had <u>17</u> them.
Among the children who had not been tricked, the majority were 18 to
cooperate with the tester in learning a new skill, demonstrating that they trusted his
leadership. 19, only five of the 30 children paired with the "20" tester
participated in a follow-up activity.

1. [A] on	[B] like	[C] for	[D] from
2. [A] faith	[B] concern	[C] attention	[D] interest
3. [A] benefit	[B] debt	[C] hope	[D] price
4. [A] Therefore	[B] Then	[C] Instead	[D] Again
5. [A] Until	[B] Unless	[C] Although	[D] When
6. [A] selects	[B] produces	[C] applies	[D] maintains
7. [A] consult	[B] compete	[C] connect	[D] compare
8. [A] at	[B] by	[C] of	[D] to
9. [A] context	[B] mood	[C] period	[D] circle
10. [A] counterparts	[B] substitutes	[C] colleagues	[D] supporters
11. [A] Funny	[B] Lucky	[C] Odd	[D] Ironic
12. [A] monitor	[B] protect	[C] surprise	[D] delight
13. [A] between	[B] within	[C] toward	[D] over
14. [A] transferred	[B] added	[C] introduced	[D] entrusted
15. [A] out	[B] back	[C] around	[D] inside
16. [A] discovered	[B] proved	[C] insisted	[D] remembered
17. [A] betrayed	[B] wronged	[C] fooled	[D] mocked
18. [A] forced	[B] willing	[C] hesitant	[D] entitled
19. [A] In contrast	[B] As a result	[C] On the whole	[D] For instance
20. [A] inflexible	[B] incapable	[C] unreliable	[D] unsuitable

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

Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

Don't dismiss that possibility entirely. About half of U.S. jobs are at high risk of being automated, according to a University of Oxford study, with the middle class disproportionately squeezed. Lower-income jobs like gardening or day care don't appeal to robots. But many middle-class occupations – trucking, financial advice, software engineering – have aroused their interest, or soon will. The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

This isn't to be alarmist. Optimists point out that technological upheaval has benefited workers in the past. The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites whose jobs were displaced by mechanized looms, but it eventually raised living standards and created more jobs than it destroyed. Likewise, automation should eventually boost productivity, stimulate demand by driving down prices, and free workers from hard, boring work. But in the medium term, middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting.

The first step, as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee argue in The Second Machine Age, should be rethinking education and job training. Curriculums – from grammar school to college – should evolve to focus less on memorizing facts and more on creativity and complex communication. Vocational schools should do a better job of fostering problem-solving skills and helping students work alongside robots. Online education can supplement the traditional kind. It could make extra training and instruction affordable. Professionals trying to acquire new skills will be able to do so without going into debt.

The challenge of coping with automation underlines the need for the U.S. to revive its fading business dynamism: Starting new companies must be made easier. In previous eras of drastic technological change, entrepreneurs smoothed the transition by dreaming up ways to combine labor and machines. The best uses of 3D printers and virtual reality haven't been invented yet. The U.S. needs the new companies that will invent them.

Finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought. Taxes on low-wage labor need to be cut, and wage subsidies such as the earned income tax credit should be expanded: This would boost incomes, encourage work, reward companies for job creation, and reduce inequality.

Technology will improve society in ways big and small over the next few years, yet this will be little comfort to those who find their lives and careers upended by automation. Destroying the machines that are coming for our jobs would be nuts. But policies to help workers adapt will be indispensable.

- 21. Who will be most threatened by automation?
 - [A] Leading politicians.
 - [B] Low-wage laborers.
 - [C] Robot owners.
 - [D] Middle-class workers.
- 22. Which of the following best represents the author's view?
 - [A] Worries about automation are in fact groundless.
 - [B] Optimists' opinions on new tech find little support.
 - [C] Issues arising from automation need to be tackled.
 - [D] Negative consequences of new tech can be avoided.
- 23. Education in the age of automation should put more emphasis on
 - [A] creative potential.
 - [B] job-hunting skills.
 - [C] individual needs.
 - [D] cooperative spirit.
- 24. The author suggests that tax policies be aimed at
 - [A] encouraging the development of automation.
 - [B] increasing the return on capital investment.
 - [C] easing the hostility between rich and poor.
 - [D] preventing the income gap from widening.
- 25. In this text, the author presents a problem with
 - [A] opposing views on it.
 - [B] possible solutions to it.
 - [C] its alarming impacts.
 - [D] its major variations.

Text 2

A new survey by Harvard University finds more than two-thirds of young Americans disapprove of President Trump's use of Twitter. The implication is that Millennials prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other sources, not a president's social media platform.

Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines. Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills. Such a trend is badly needed. During the 2016 presidential campaign, nearly a quarter of web content shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan was fake news, according to the University of Oxford. And a survey conducted for BuzzFeed News found 44 percent of Facebook users rarely or never trust news from the media giant.

Young people who are digital natives are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in cyberspace. A Knight Foundation focus-group survey of young people between ages 14 and 24 found they use "distributed trust" to verify stories. They cross-check sources and prefer news from different perspectives – especially those that are open about any bias. "Many young people assume a great deal of personal responsibility for educating themselves and actively seeking out opposing viewpoints," the survey concluded.

Such active research can have another effect. A 2014 survey conducted in Australia, Britain, and the United States by the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that young people's reliance on social media led to greater political engagement.

Social media allows users to experience news events more intimately and immediately while also permitting them to re-share news as a projection of their values and interests. This forces users to be more conscious of their role in passing along information. A survey by Barna research group found the top reason given by Americans for the fake news phenomenon is "reader error," more so than made-up stories or factual mistakes in reporting. About a third say the problem of fake news lies in "misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news" via social media. In other words, the choice to share news on social media may be the heart of the issue. "This indicates there is a real personal responsibility in counteracting this problem," says Roxanne Stone, editor in chief at Barna Group.

So when young people are critical of an over-tweeting president, they reveal a mental discipline in thinking skills – and in their choices on when to share on social media.

- 26. According to Paragraphs 1 and 2, many young Americans cast doubts on
 - [A] the justification of the news-filtering practice.
 - [B] people's preference for social media platforms.
 - [C] the administration's ability to handle information.
 - [D] social media as a reliable source of news.
- 27. The phrase "beef up" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to
 - [A] sharpen.
 - [B] define.
 - [C] boast.
 - [D] share.
- 28. According to the Knight Foundation survey, young people
 - [A] tend to voice their opinions in cyberspace.
 - [B] verify news by referring to diverse sources.
 - [C] have a strong sense of responsibility.
 - [D] like to exchange views on "distributed trust".
- 29. The Barna survey found that a main cause for the fake news problem is
 - [A] readers' outdated values.
 - [B] journalists' biased reporting.
 - [C] readers' misinterpretation.
 - [D] journalists' made-up stories.
- 30. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
 - [A] A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online.
 - [B] A Counteraction Against the Over-tweeting Trend.
 - [C] The Accumulation of Mutual Trust on SocialMedia.
 - [D] The Platforms for Projection of Personal Interests.

See SE

Text 3

Any fair-minded assessment of the dangers of the deal between Britain's National Health Service (NHS) and DeepMind must start by acknowledging that both sides mean well. DeepMind is one of the leading artificial intelligence (AI) companies in the world. The potential of this work applied to healthcare is very great, but it could also lead to further concentration of power in the tech giants. It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy.

DeepMind has almost apologized. The NHS trust has mended its ways. Further arrangements – and there may be many – between the NHS and DeepMind will be carefully scrutinised to ensure that all necessary permissions have been asked of patients and all unnecessary data has been cleaned. There are lessons about informed patient consent to learn. But privacy is not the only angle in this case and not even the most important. Ms Denham chose to concentrate the blame on the NHS trust, since under existing law it "controlled" the data and DeepMind merely "processed" it. But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.

The great question is who should benefit from the analysis of all the data that our lives now generate. Privacy law builds on the concept of damage to an individual from identifiable knowledge about them. That misses the way the surveillance economy works. The data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more.

The use of privacy law to curb the tech giants in this instance feels slightly maladapted. This practice does not address the real worry. It is not enough to say that the algorithms DeepMind develops will benefit patients and save lives. What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources. If software promises to save lives on the scale that drugs now can, big data may be expected to behave as a big pharma has done. We are still at the beginning of this revolution and small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences later. A long struggle will be needed to avoid a future of digital feudalism. Ms Denham's report is a welcome start.

- 31. What is true of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind?
 - [A] It caused conflicts among tech giants.
 - [B] It failed to pay due attention to patients' rights.
 - [C] It fell short of the latter's expectations.
 - [D] It put both sides into a dangerous situation.
- 32. The NHS trust responded to Denham's verdict with
 - [A] empty promises.
 - [B] tough resistance.
 - [C] necessary adjustments.
 - [D] sincere apologies.
- 33. The author argues in Paragraph 2 that
 - [A] privacy protection must be secured at all costs.
 - [B] leaking patients' data is worse than selling it.
 - [C] making profits from patients' data is illegal.
 - [D] the value of data comes from the processing of it.
- 34. According to the last paragraph, the real worry arising from this deal is
 - [A] the vicious rivalry among big pharmas.
 - [B] the ineffective enforcement of privacy law.
 - [C] the uncontrolled use of new software.
 - [D] the monopoly of big data by tech giants.
- 35. The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is
 - [A] ambiguous.
 - [B] cautious.
 - [C] appreciative.
 - [D] contemptuous.

Text 4

The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) continues to bleed red ink. It reported a net loss of \$5.6 billion for fiscal 2016, the 10th straight year its expenses have exceeded revenue. Meanwhile, it has more than \$120 billion in unfunded liabilities, mostly for employee health and retirement costs. There are many reasons this formerly stable federal institution finds itself at the brink of bankruptcy. Fundamentally, the USPS is in a historic squeeze between technological change that has permanently decreased demand for its bread-and-butter product, first-class mail, and a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility to adjust its operations to the new reality.

And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS's ultimate overseer – Congress – insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected. This is why repeated attempts at reform legislation have failed in recent years, leaving the Postal Service unable to pay its bills except by deferring vital modernization.

Now comes word that everyone involved – Democrats, Republicans, the Postal Service, the unions and the system's heaviest users – has finally agreed on a plan to fix the system. Legislation is moving through the House that would save USPS an estimated \$28.6 billion over five years, which could help pay for new vehicles, among other survival measures. Most of the money would come from a penny-perletter permanent rate increase and from shifting postal retirees into Medicare. The latter step would largely offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care, thus addressing a long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions.

If it clears the House, this measure would still have to get through the Senate – where someone is bound to point out that it amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat, not comprehensive reform. There's no change to collective bargaining at the USPS, a major omission considering that personnel accounts for 80 percent of the agency's costs. Also missing is any discussion of eliminating Saturday letter delivery. That common-sense change enjoys wide public support and would save the USPS \$2 billion per year. But postal special-interest groups seem to have killed it, at least in the House. The emerging consensus around the bill is a sign that legislators are getting frightened about a politically embarrassing short-term collapse at the USPS. It is not, however, a sign that they're getting serious about transforming the postal system for the 21stcentury.

- 36. The financial problem with the USPS is caused partly by
 - [A] its unbalanced budget.
 - [B] its rigid management.
 - [C] the cost for technical upgrading.
 - [D] the withdrawal of bank support.
- 37. According to Paragraph 2, the USPS fails to modernize itself due to
 - [A] the interference from interest groups.
 - [B] the inadequate funding from Congress.
 - [C] the shrinking demand for postal service.
 - [D] the incompetence of postal unions.
- 38. The long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions can be addressed by
 - [A] removing its burden of retiree health care.
 - [B] making more investment in new vehicles.
 - [C] adopting a new rate-increase mechanism.
 - [D] attracting more first-class mail users.
- 39. In the last paragraph, the author seems to view legislators with
 - [A] respect.
 - [B] tolerance.
 - [C] discontent.
 - [D] gratitude.
- 40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
 - [A] The USPS Starts to Miss Its Good Old Days.
 - [B] The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese.
 - [C] The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure.
 - [D] The Postal Service Needs More Than a Band-Aid.



Part B

Directions:

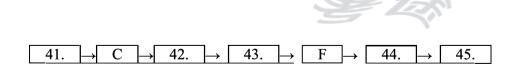
The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs C and F have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.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

- [A] In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission to select a site and prepare plans and cost estimates for a new State Department Building. The commission was also to consider possible arrangements for the War and Navy Departments. To the horror of some who expected a Greek Revival twin of the Treasury Building to be erected on the other side of the White House, the elaborate French Second Empire style design by Alfred Mullett was selected, and construction of a building to house all three departments began in June of 1871.
- [B] Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied, with its elegant four-story library (completed in 1876), Diplomatic Reception Room, and Secretary's office decorated with carved wood, Oriental rugs, and stenciled wall patterns. The Navy Department moved into the east wing in 1879, where elaborate wall and ceiling stenciling and marquetry floors decorated the office of the Secretary.
- [C] The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known, housed the three Executive Branch Departments most intimately associated with formulating and conducting the nation's foreign policy in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century the period when the United States emerged as an international power. The building has housed some of the nation's most significant diplomats and politicians and has been the scene of many historic events.
- [D] Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events that have taken place within the EEOB's granite walls. Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson, Gerald Ford, and George H. W. Bush all had offices in this building before



becoming president. It has housed 16 Secretaries of the Navy, 21 Secretaries of War, and 24 Secretaries of State. Winston Churchill once walked its corridors and Japanese emissaries met here with Secretary of State Cordell Hull after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

- [E] The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) commands a unique position in both the national history and the architectural heritage of the United States. Designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Alfred B. Mullett, it was built from 1871 to 1888 to house the growing staffs of the State, War, and Navy Departments, and is considered one of the best examples of French Second Empire architecture in the country.
- [F] Construction took 17 years as the building slowly rose wing by wing. When the EEOB was finished, it was the largest office building in Washington, with nearly 2 miles of black and white tiled corridors. Almost all of the interior detail is of cast iron or plaster; the use of wood was minimized to insure fire safety. Eight monumental curving staircases of granite with over 4,000 individually cast bronze balusters are capped by four skylight domes and two stained glass rotundas.
- [G] The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid. The first executive offices were constructed between 1799 and 1820. A series of fires (including those set by the British in 1814) and overcrowded conditions led to the construction of the existing Treasury Building. In 1866, the construction of the North Wing of the Treasury Building necessitated the demolition of the State Department building.



Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Shakespeare's lifetime was coincident with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama. (46) By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy. These new forms were at first mainly written by scholars and performed by amateurs, but in England, as everywhere else in western Europe, the growth of a class of professional actors was threatening to make the drama popular, whether it should be new or old, classical or medieval, literary or farcical. Court, school, organizations of amateurs, and the traveling actors were all rivals in supplying a widespread desire for dramatic entertainment; and (47) no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

When Shakespeare was twelve years old the first public playhouse was built in London. For a time literature showed no interest in this public stage. Plays aiming at literary distinction were written for schools or court, or for the choir boys of St.Paul's and the royal chapel, who, however, gave plays in public as well as at court. (48) But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literary ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood. By the time that Shakespeare was twenty-five, Lyly, Peele, and Greene had made comedies that were at once popular and literary; Kyd had written a tragedy that crowded the pit; and Marlowe had brought poetry and genius to triumph on the common stage – where they had played no part since the death of Euripides. (49) A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun.

The development of the Elizabethan drama for the next twenty-five years is of exceptional interest to students of literary history, for in this brief period we may trace the beginning, growth, blossoming, and decay of many kinds of plays, and of many great careers. We are amazed today at the mere number of plays produced, as well as by the number of dramatists writing at the same time for this London of two hundred thousand inhabitants. (50) To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write an email to all international experts on campus inviting them to attend the graduation ceremony. In your email you should include time, place and other relevant information about the ceremony.

You should write about 100 words neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name at the end of the email. Use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

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



选课进行时

2018年全真试题解析





第一部分 知识运用



为何信任是我们与生俱来的本能

一、文章总体分析

本文选自 Reader's Digest《读者文摘》一篇题为 Your Brain on Trust: Why We're Hardwired to Rely On Others("执迷"于信任的大脑:为何我们对他人的信任与生俱来)的文章。脉络:引出话题"信任具有两面性"(第一段)——退而分析我们倾向于信任彼此的原因(第二段)——介绍我们对信任潜在风险的防范机制,并以实验说明(第三、四段)。

学 二、语篇分析及试题精解

Trust is a **tricky**[⊕] business. ② On the one hand, it's a necessary condition 1 many **worthwhile**[⊕] things: child care, friendships, etc. ③ On the other hand, putting your 2 in the wrong place often carries a high 3.

①信任是件玄妙的事。②一方面,对诸如 儿童看护、友谊等许多有价值的事情来说,信任 是一项必要条件。③但另一方面,错置你的信 任往往会承受高昂的代价。

• 真题精解 •

1. [A] on 对·······;关于 [B] like 像;类似 [C] for 对······(来说) [D] from 自,从 「考点提炼] 句内语义+介词用法。

[解题思路] it 回指首句主题词 Trust(信任), 空格前后信息分别为 a necessary condition(必要条件) 和 many worthwhile things...(儿童看护、友谊等有价值之事), 故文意只能是: 要想(为了)实现这些有价值的事,信任是一项前提条件。空格介词一方面要"明确前提的涉及对象(对谁来说是必要条件)", 另一方面还应体现"(为达成某事的)目的性", for 既能"引出陈述/问题的相关对象(=concerning)", 还有"为了(某目的)"的含义,因此[C]正确, a condition for/of sth 为常见搭配,表示"某事的先决条件"。

[错项排除][A] on 干扰点有二:一、表"关于(某特定内容)"时,on 之后是对其前内容的"范围、内容等的具体说明",如 some books on India(有关印度的一些书);二、表"对……造成影响/和……有关"时,on 之前的名词实际上包含动作意味,其后内容是该动作的承受者,如 new restrictions on the sales of weapons(武器买卖的新限制)。[B] like 作介词只有"类比"和"举例"两种功能;[D] from 表示"来源或出处";均与"某事以……为前提条件"的逻辑相去甚远。

2. [A] faith 信任;信心

[B] concern 担心,关切;关怀,关爱

[C] attention 注意,专心;关心,关注

[D] interest 爱好;兴趣,关注

[考点提炼] 名词辨析。

[解题思路] 由逻辑关联词 On the one hand... On the other hand... (用于"引出两个相对立的观点、事实等")可知,②③句是对首句"信任是一件玄妙的事"的正反两方面说明,已知②句"信任是许多有价值之事的前提"在说明信任好的一面,③句"将放在错误的地方通常……"应该是解释"信任的不

利一面",所以空格词也应表示"信任"的语义,[A] faith 是对 trust 的同义替换,符合文意。

[错项排除]干扰项"担心、关怀、关注、兴趣"等内容都属于人与人之间的情感联系,与"信任"有一定关联,但并不能简单等同于"信任"。

3. [A] benefit 好处 [B] debt 债务;恩情;影响 [C] hope 希望;期望 [D] price 价格;代价 [考点提炼] 上下文语义+名词辨析。

[解题思路] 由上题分析结合句中 in the wrong place 可知,③句解释的应该是"信任的不利一面",故 carries a high _____应该表示"信任可能的负面后果/影响",carry a high price 表示"承受巨大的代价/损失",「D] price 符合文意。

[错项排除][A] benefit 与[C] hope 都可以由 high 修饰,表示"很大的好处/希望",但两者为正向语义,与文中"错置信任的负面后果"矛盾。[B] debt 利用"信任不当会让人负债累累"的语义干扰,此处"债"主要有两层内涵:金钱方面以及人情方面,而"错置信任"时受伤者是自己,故不会欠下人情债;把这种负面影响归结于金钱方面,又过于细化绝对,忽略了其他形式的代价。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 3/2

①tricky['trɪkɪ]a. 复杂的,需谨慎对待的,微妙的

②worthwhile[ˌwsiθ'waɪl]a. 有益的;值得做的

• 语篇分析 •

首段指出"信任"的两面性:意义非凡,也暗含风险。首句以"A is B"句型对"信任"定性,锁定话题; tricky 同时含有 difficult to do or deal with(复杂难解)以及 requiring caution or skill(需慎重或技巧)之意,说明"信任"难以捉摸的同时,也暗示我们应谨慎看待"信任",开启全文对这一玄妙之物的介绍。②③句解释"信任"因何玄妙。并列对比结构 On the one hand...On the other hand 展示信任的两面性:其中②句 necessary condition for...表明信任的积极面:对许多有价值之事的达成来说不可或缺。③句表明信任的消极面:carries a high price(carry 此处指"承受、承担")较 pay a high price(付出巨大代价)力度更强,突显错信的代价沉重。

because it feels good. 3 5 people place their trust in an individual or an institution, their brains release oxytocin[®], a hormone that 6 pleasurable feelings and triggers[®] the herding instinct[®] that prompts[®] humans to 7 with one another. 4 Scientists have found that exposure 8 this hormone puts us in a trusting 9: In a Swiss study, researchers sprayed[®] oxytocin into the noses of half the subjects[®]; those subjects were ready to lend significantly higher amounts of money to strangers than were their 10 who inhaled[®] something else.

①那么,我们究竟为什么会信任(他人)呢?②嗯,因为这样感觉很好。③当人们对某个人或机构寄予信任时,大脑会释放出催产素,即一种能产生愉悦感并触发群居本能的荷尔蒙,这种本能会促使人类彼此之间融洽相处。④科学家发现,受这种荷尔蒙的影响,我们会生成一种容易相信他人的心态:在一项瑞士的研究中,研究人员将催产素喷入一半受试者的鼻腔中;比起那些吸入其他东西的受试者,他们愿意借给陌生人的金钱数额明显高出许多。

真题精解。

4. [A] Therefore 因此 [B] Then 那么,既然如此 [C] Instead 相反;而 [D] Again 又;再说 [考点提炼] 上下文语义逻辑。

[解题思路] 上段末指出"信任不当的弊端",本段空格后 why do we trust at all 提示前后逻辑为:既然信任有巨大的潜在风险,那人们为何还彼此信任。Then 除表示时间先后以外,还有 if that is the

situation"既然那样、那样的话"的逻辑内涵,「B」正确。

[错项排除][A] Therefore 引出前述内容的逻辑结果;其引出的文章内容应是:(因而)我们应谨慎付出 自己的信任;而非发出"人们为何信任彼此"的疑问。「C] Instead 用于表示"(没有做 A.) 而是做了 B",「D] Again 用于给出能够解释或补充前述内容的事实或观点,但上下文不存在"取舍"或"补充说明"逻辑。

5. [A] Until 直到……为止 「B] Unless 除非 「C] Although 虽然;但是 「D] When 在……情况下 [考点提炼] 句内语义逻辑。

[解题思路] 本题考查从句"人们寄予信任"与主句"大脑释放 oxytocin"的逻辑关系。上文已知"人 们信任他人是因为这让他们感觉很好(feels good)",所以应先确认 oxytocin 是好是坏,同位语 a hormone that... pleasurable feelings 信息不足,结合第 6 题的四个选项大方向可知 oxytocin 与"愉悦感"是正向关 系,所以空格句逻辑应该是:付出信任时,就会产生这种快乐荷尔蒙,「D] When表示"当(某种条件出现) 时会(产生某种状况)",符合语义逻辑。

[错项排除][A] Until 引出主句事件终止的时间,如: I waited until it got dark. (意即:天黑后我就 没等了。),但"人们寄予信任后,大脑就不再释放快乐荷尔蒙"恰好与上文相悖。[B] Unless 在意义上相 当于 if...not,如:I can't leave her unless I know she's all right.(意即:如果我知道她不顺利,我不会离开 她。),但"如果人们不付出信任,大脑就会释放快乐荷尔蒙"也与文意相悖;[C] Although 可表让步,还可 表轻微转折,而空格前后不存在让步或转折逻辑。

6. 「A」 selects 选择,挑选

[B] produces 引起,造成;产生

[C] applies 申请;应用;对·····适用

[D] maintains 保持,维持

[考点提炼]句内语义+动词辨析。

[解题思路] 由空格后 and 可知, pleasurable feelings(愉悦感)与 triggers the herding instinct(激发群居本能)为同向并列关系,表明这一荷尔蒙的积极作用,而"愉悦感"与"群居本能"性质相 同,同属感知意识类内容,故空格处应该与 triggers 对应,表示"激发,产生"等类似语义,「B] produces 正确。

[错项排除] 「A] selects 利用"人会有各种情绪, oxytocin 会挑选出愉悦的情绪将其展示出来"的语 义逻辑干扰,但显然"荷尔蒙"不可能主观思考并发出"挑选、精选"的动作。[C] applies 一方面利用"使 ······起作用"这层意义干扰,但此时与机械相关,如 apply the brakes(踩刹车);另一方面利用文中出现的 to 制造 apply sth to sth(把·····运/应用于某特定情形中)这一固定搭配干扰,但与文中 to 搭配的动词为 prompts,而非 applies,即文中根本不存在(apply sth) to sth 这一部分,"荷尔蒙运用愉悦感"的说法逻辑 不完整。[D] maintains表示"维持现状、保持水平或速度",但"维持愉悦感"表明"愉悦感"本就存在,与 "释放催产素(release...)"、"触发群居本能(trigger...)"所含的"从无到有"的逻辑不符。

7. [A] consult 咨询,请教;商量

[B] compete 竞争,争夺

「C] connect 连接;(融洽地)沟通,相处

[D] compare 比较;与……类似

[考点提炼]句内语义+动词辨析。

[解题思路] 空格句指出,群居本能促使人类 彼此。由关键词 herding instinct 可知,群居生活是 人类的本能追求,所谓群居本能,自然是人们与生俱来想要与他人联系、沟通,再结合"人们往往愿意彼此 信任"的上下文语境,判断空格部分只能表示"群居本能促使人们和谐相处"的语义,[C] connect 符合文意。

「错项排除〕"向他人咨询、与他人商议"属于社会学范畴下的行为,而"荷尔蒙所催生的人类原始本能 (instinct)"属于生理学范畴,故排除「A] consult。「B] compete 和「D] compare 表示"与他人相竞争/比较",它们 与"争夺/努力争上游、互相比较"的环境相关联,而与上下文"彼此信任、愉悦感、群居本能"无法构成统一的语 义场:不过[D] compare 还表示"与……相似"的含义,如:This school compares with the best in the country.(这 所学校可与全国最好的学校媲美。),但潜含"能力、水平相当"之意,仍然具有"竞争"的内在逻辑。

8. [A] at 在;朝;因为,由于

[B] by 被,由;通过;经由

[C] of的

[D] to 向;对于

「考点提炼]固定搭配。

[解题思路]由冒号后内容"研究人员将 oxytocin 喷进一半受试者的鼻子中"可知,受试者在研究中处于这种荷尔蒙环境中,受到该荷尔蒙的作用/影响, exposure to 为固定搭配,表示"暴露于……环境,受到……的影响",故[D] to 正确。

[错项排除] [A] at 表方位、时间或引出原因,可首先排除。 [B] by 和[C] of 两者区别在于,前者引出动作的施动者或达成动作的方式,如 to avoid chemical exposure by opting for formula(通过选择配方奶粉来避免化学物质接触/影响),后者引出动作的主体,如 the exposure of information(信息的披露);文中空格后宾语为"荷尔蒙",既不是 exposure 的施动者,也不是其主体,故排除两项。

9. [A] context 环境,背景;语境

[B] mood 情绪;思想倾向;氛围

「C] period 时期;阶段

[D] circle 圆圈;圈子

「考点提炼]上下文语义十名词辨析。

[解题思路]由上文③句"oxytocin 能产生愉悦感"可知,文中主要论及该荷尔蒙对"情绪、思维"的影响,同时,空格前关键词 trusting(容易相信他人的)及冒号后实例(吸入 oxytocin 的人愿意借给陌生人的金钱数额要更高)中 ready to 所表达的心理倾向性可知,空格处表示一种思维倾向性,[B] mood 符合文意。

[错项排除] [A] context 意为 "(事情发生的)背景、环境(以更好理解事情)",侧重外部环境,而非人们的内部心境。[C] period 和[D] circle 分别利用"喷入荷尔蒙后,有一阵子会容易信任他人"和"把我们置入一个思维圈内"的中文思维干扰,但冒号后内容并非"时间段",其次 put sb in... period 也不合语用逻辑; circle 只能表示"(相同兴趣、职业等的人形成的)圈子",同样无法表现内部心境。

- 10. [A] counterparts 对应的人或物
- [B] substitutes 替代者/品

[C] colleagues 同事,同僚

[D] supporters 支持者,拥护者

「考点提炼〕句内语义十名词辨析。

[解题思路] 分号前为实验行为:研究人员将 oxytocin 喷进一半受试者的鼻腔中;分号后为结论:那些(被喷入 oxytocin 的)受试者比起吸入其他东西的_____,愿意借给陌生人更多的钱。很明显, their 应该指"同一实验中另一半施与条件不同的受试者",[A] counterparts 符合文意。

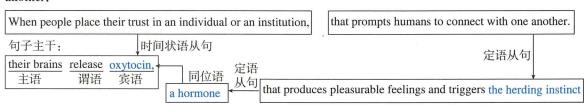
[错项排除] 根据文意可知,实验将受试者分为两部分,分别设定两种不同的条件后对其心态进行比较,因此两部分人不会是"替代和被替代"或"支持与被支持"的关系,排除[B] substitutes 和[D] supporters。[C] colleagues 表示"(在同一个专业岗位的)一起共事的人",而文中为实验对象。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①oxytocin[pksi'təusin]n. 催产素
- ②hormone['ho:məun]n. 激素,激素
- ③ trigger ['trigə]v. 引发,激发
- ④ herding instinct 群居本能,即羊群效应

- ⑤prompt[prompt]v. 引起,激起;促使;激励
 - ⑥spray[sprei]v. 喷,喷洒
 - ⑦subject['sʌbdʒɪkt]n. 实验对象
- ⑧inhale[ɪn'heɪl]v. 吸入[空气、烟雾或气体]

When people place their trust in an individual or an institution, their brains release oxytocin, a hormone that produces pleasurable feelings and triggers the herding instinct that prompts humans to connect with one another.



功能注释:本句中 oxytocin 的同位语 a hormone 包含一个 that 引导的定语从句,其内又嵌套一个

that 引导的定语从句修饰 the herding instinct。

・语篇分析・

第二段介绍"信任"发生的生理促因,侧面证实信任潜在的消极面。①②句"设问(why)—回答(because)"表明段落要义,at all(究竟)与句首 Then 一起,强化疑问程度的同时传达不解:既然错信可能承受极大代价,为何人们还会付出信任?由此开启本段对这一心理倾向的原因分析;feels good 暗示将聚焦"生理因素"。③④句详细介绍"信任→感觉好"的生理机制。动作链 produces... and triggers... that promotes...(pleasurable feelings 呼应②句 feels good)串起生理相关词汇 brain、oxytocin、hormone,明确"信任"产生的积极化学循环:信任→大脑产生催产素→催产素激发愉悦感与群居本能(→群居本能会促进彼此间的融洽相处,从而更愿意信任彼此)。④句继而以实验证实上述机制。mood 由 V+ing 形式的 trusting (愿意相信他人是好的/诚实的;轻信的)修饰,形象突显催产素对思维的影响:助推我们本能地信任他人;ready to...强调主观上的心甘情愿、毫不犹豫。既然"轻信"这一倾向与生俱来,则"错信"概率很大,为下文论述"应对办法"铺垫。

dishonesty that may 12 us. A Canadian study found that children as young as 14 months can differentiate 13 a credible person and a dishonest one. Sixty toddlers were each 14 to an adult tester holding a plastic container. The tester would ask, "What's in here?" before looking into the container, smiling, and exclaiming, "Wow!" Each subject was then invited to look 15. Ghalf of them found a toy; the other half 16 the container was empty—and realized the tester had 17 them.

①幸运的是,我们也有着对于不可信行为的第六感,这也许能够保护我们。②一项加拿大的研究发现,只有14个月大的孩童就能把可信的人和不可信的人区别开来。③60名学步童被各自引导着与一位手持塑料容器的成人测试员认识。④测试员会问:"这里面是什么呢?",然后他笑着朝容器内部看,同时惊呼道,"哇!"⑤随后研究员请每一位受试儿童往里看。⑥他们中的一半人发现了一个玩具;另外一半人发现容器是空的——并意识到测试员欺骗了他们。

・真题精解・

- 11. [A] Funny 有趣的; 古怪的; 难以解释的
 - 「C] Odd 古怪的,不同寻常的

- [B] Lucky 运气好的,幸运的
- [D] Ironic 讽刺的;具有讽刺意味的

[考点提炼]上下文语义逻辑+形容词辨析。

[解题思路] 空格上文指出 oxytocin 会让我们容易信任他人,而空格后内容"针对不可信行为的第六感"应该是对我们有利的,故空格词应体现从上文的"暗藏危机"到本段"大可不必担心"的语义反转,同时引出下文对这一乐观情况的详细说明,[B] Lucky 符合文意。

[错项排除][A] Funny 和[C] Odd 利用"人既具备信任本能,同时又具备不信任本能,这种情况很奇怪,难以解释"这一语义干扰,但两词侧重强调"和惯常情况不同、怪异(unusual)",更倾向于"感叹、疑问或发表看法",而非"试图解释或说明什么",如 It's funny that the kids are so quiet.(真怪,孩子们这么安静。), odd 还往往带有"对情况不满"的内涵,如 It was an odd thing to say.(这话说得很奇怪。),因此两词与"整段均围绕该内容展开解释说明,并非单纯感叹,且并无不满"的语境不符。[D] ironic 用于引出"可笑或古怪的内容(amusing or odd)",而"对不可信行为的第六感"并非作者反对的内容,不含讽刺意味。

- 12. 「A] monitor 监视;监听
 - 「C] surprise 使惊奇,使诧异

- [B] protect 保护,防护
- 「D] delight 使愉快,使高兴

[考点提炼]句内语义+上下文语义。

[解题思路]已知"对不可信行为的第六感"对我们有利,下文"14个月大的孩童能区别……可信与不可信之人"进一步印证该内容,再辅以上文"信任不当会让我们承受高昂代价"可推知,这种第六感应该能保护我们免受危害,[B] protect 符合文意。



[错项排除] [A] monitor 意为"认真观察和检查某情况,监视",但空格逻辑主语"第六感"属于正常感官之外的一种直觉,并不能做出"监督"这一有意识的行为。[C] surprise 干扰与上题[A] Funny、[C] Odd类似,单纯认为"我们拥有这种第六感"让人意外,却忽略上下文用意:虽然信任暗藏危机,但我们也拥有识别可信 VS 不可信行为的天然机能。[D] delight 根据上段"信任让我们感觉良好"设置相近语义干扰,但全段并非分析我们对这种第六感"非常欣喜"的主观感受,而是侧重解释其对不良情况的积极防范作用。

13. [A] between 在……中间

[B] within 在……之内

[C] toward 朝,向;接近

[D] over 在 ····· 上面;超过

「考点提炼]动词短语搭配。

[解题思路] 由空格前关键词 differentiate(区分,区别)及空格后 a credible person and a dishonest one(可信与不可信的人)可知,文意意在说明孩童可以区别开这两类人,differentiate between A and B为固定搭配,表示"将 A 和 B 区分开来"、「A] between 符合文意。

[错项排除] [B] within 可以接 sb 表示"在一群人里面(inside a group of people)",同时 sb 必须为复数形式,而 sb 在文中为 a credible person and a dishonest one。[C] toward 表示"朝向某人/物",[D] over 其后为 sb 时意为"超过某人"或"关于某人",均不能与 differentiate 构成合理的语义逻辑。

14. [A] transferred 转移,调用;移交

「B] added 添加;增加

[C] introduced 介绍,引见;引进

「D] entrusted 委托(照料),交付(处理)

「考点提炼]上下文语义+动词辨析。

[解题思路] 空格上文指出一项研究发现:14个月大的孩童就能区分可信与不可信之人。空格句具体介绍研究过程,60个学步儿童在此之前应该从未与成人测试员有过接触,这样才不会代入已有的认知,使实验结果失效。因而文意只能是:受试儿童被介绍给测试员认识,[C] introduced 正确。

[错项排除][A] transferred 表示"转移(地方或感情)"或"移交权力/责任/控制权(给某人)",但实验并不涉及"位置/感情的转移或权力的移交"。[B] added 常用于 \sim A to B(把 A 添加入 B 中)结构中,文中 A=儿童,B=成人测试者,"将儿童加到测试员中"显然不会是实验内容。[D] entrusted 利用与本文主题词 trust 形似设置干扰,但"将孩童委托给成人测试员照料"脱离了实验的目的,即"测试孩童对于不可信行为的第六感"。

15.[A] out 向外,往外

[B] back 向后 [C] around 围绕

[D] inside 往里

[考点提炼]上下文语义。

[解题思路] 由空格上文④句 What's in here(这里面是什么)可推知,测试员问的是"容器内部有什么东西",故受试者应该是往容器内部看,才能发现玩具或其他东西,「D] inside 符合文意。

[错项排除] [A] (look) out 表示"朝外看"或"注意,当心"; [B] (look) back 表示"回顾,回头看"; [C] (look) around 表示"环顾,四下察看",三项均不符合实验的场景。

16. [A] discovered 发现,发觉

[B] proved 证明,证实

「C] insisted 坚称,坚决认为

[D] remembered 记得;想起,回忆起

「考点提炼〕句内语义逻辑。

[解题思路] 由空格句并列结构 Half of them... the other half...可知,本句意在对比两组受试者的不同情况,前半句指出"其中一半人发现了玩具",由此推知空格所在半句应该说明另外一半人的发现,故空格处语义应该与 found 接近,[A] discovered 符合文意。

[错项排除][B] proved 与[D] remembered 言外之意是"孩子们已经知道容器内并无东西",与"他们事先并不知晓容器内为何物"的文意相悖,同时也偏离实验目的。[C] insisted 表示"坚决认为某事为真",但"坚决认为容器是空的"与上文"测试员朝容器里看同时惊呼"给受试者营造"容器内有东西"的氛围不符。

17. 「A] betrayed 辜负;背叛

[B] wronged 不公正(不诚实)地对待,冤枉

[C] fooled 开玩笑,戏弄

[D] mocked 嘲笑;使希望落空,欺骗

[考点提炼]上下文语义+动词辨析。

[解题思路]由上文"测试员朝容器内部看并惊呼一声——另一半受试者发现容器是空的"及下文关键信息"没有被测试员欺骗的孩子(not been tricked)"可推知,测试员是通过花招让孩子们相信容器内有东西,而他们应该是意识到自己被测试员"欺骗、愚弄"了,[C] fooled 与 tricked 语义接近,符合文意。

[错项排除] 其余三项均涉及"欺骗"之意,但语义色彩不同。[A] betrayed 和[D] mocked 分别利用 "让信任你的人受伤/失望"以及"使希望/预期落空"的含义干扰,但前者相对于"忠贞的信仰、坚决的信念"而说,含有"端正的"批判意味,后者是"借助嘲讽受伤者的信任"来侧面批判犯事者,如 He betrayed/mocked my trust over and over again. (他一次又一次辜负了我的信任。betrayed 侧重"他可恨", mocked 侧重"我可悲"。);实验中孩童们虽可能一开始倾向于相信测试员,但这种信任属于本能,并非"坚决的信仰/信任";所以两项均用词过大。[B] wronged 表"欺骗"时,侧重表示"道德/法律方面的欺骗行径",与文中科学实验的背景不符。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 🔌

- ①sixth sense 第六感, 直觉
- ②dishonesty dis pnisti n. 不诚实的行为,欺骗
- ③ differentiate [dɪfəˈrenʃieɪt] v. 辨别,区别
- ④ credible['kredibəl]a. 可信的,可靠的

- ⑤toddler['todlə]n. 学步的儿童
- ⑥container kən teɪnə n. 容器
- ⑦exclaim[ɪk'skleɪm]v. 呼喊,惊叫

・语篇分析・

第三段介绍人们的生理保护机制:拥有对不可信行为的第六感。首句 Lucky for us(幸好)笔锋一转,即刻化解上文所述信任的潜在风险。a sixth sense for dishonesty 表明该保护机制与"轻信"一样同属原始本能,故而肯定其防范功能。②至⑥句以具体研究证实首句。②句概述研究结论。can differentiate between... and... 串起对比结构 credible VS dishonest,明示上述第六感的具体内容:辨别可信与不可信行为; as young as 14 months 一则强调这种能力与生俱来;二则利用孩子不会说谎的天性,最大限度保证实验的可靠性。③至⑥句介绍研究内容。What's in here?、and exclaiming,"Wow!"以及对比结构 found a toy VS discovered... was empty 间接表明实验方式及内容:分别诱引孩子们朝容器内部看(其中一半容器按照预期放入玩具,另一半则空置);对比他们的反应来测试其对可信 VS 不可信行为的辨别能力;破折号后 realized... had fooled them 印证第六感:现实违背预期,即判定测试者"行骗"。

M Among the children who had not been **tricked**[©], the majority were <u>18</u> to cooperate with the tester in learning a new skill, demonstrating that they trusted his leadership. ②

19 , only five of the 30 children paired with the "_20_" tester participated in a **follow-up**[©] activity.

①在那些未受过欺骗的孩子中,大部分人<u>乐意</u>配合测试员去学习一项新技能,这表明他们信任他的指挥。②相比之下,与<u>不可靠的</u>测试员组对的 30 名孩子中,只有5名参与了后续活动。

• 真题精解 • 🐝

- 18. 「A」forced 勉强的;被迫的
 - [C] hesitant 犹豫的;不情愿的
- [考点提炼] 句内语义+形容词辨析。
- [B] willing 乐意的;心甘情愿的
- [D] entitled 有权做……的,有资格的

[解题思路] 空格后 demonstrating that they trusted his leadership 表明这些没有被欺骗过的孩子信任测试员的指挥,既然如此,他们肯定"愿意配合测试员的下一步行动",[B] willing 符合文意。

[错项排除] [A] forced 表示"违背个人意愿、被迫做某事", [C] hesitant 表示"因感到不确定、尴尬或不情愿等而迟疑不决的", 两项均与"信任测试员指挥"这一前提相悖。 [D] entitled 表示"被赋予一种官方、正式的权利或资格(be given the official right to do sth)", 如 Full-time employees are entitled to receive health insurance. (全职雇员都有资格享受医疗保险。), 文中受试者为孩童, 实验以游戏方式进行, 无关乎权利这一概念, 且"被外界赋予的资格"不足以说明"孩子信任测试员指挥"。

- 19. 「A] In contrast 相比之下
 - [C] On the whole 总体而言

- [B] As a result 作为结果;因此
- 「D] For instance 例如

7

「考点提炼]上下文语义逻辑十介词短语辨析。

[解题思路] 上文"大部分没有被欺骗过的孩子乐意配合测试员"与空格句"30 个孩子中只有 5 个参与了后续活动"存在明显语义对比(the majority VS only five),也与"两组孩子分别面对可信 VS 不可信行为,反应应该不同"的实验预期相符,[A] In contrast 用于引出与前述内容非常不同的情形,符合文意。

[错项排除] [B] As a result 引出结果,[C] On the whole 用于"引出笼统性的看法(used to say that sth is generally true)",而非对细节的说明,如:On the whole, people miss the opportunity to enjoy leisure.(大体上说,人们都渴望享受休闲时光的机会。),[D] For instance 用于引出事例;而文中空格后并非上文内容的结果、大体总结或事例说明。

20. 「A] inflexible 顽固的, 僵化的

「B] incapable 无能力的;软弱的

「C] unreliable 不可靠的;不可信赖的

[D] unsuitable 不合适的;不适宜的

「考点提炼]上下文语义+形容词辨析。

[解题思路] 空格处所述的 30 个孩子经历了"被骗",与上句"未被欺骗过的孩子"为两组受试对象,再辅以后者"信任其测试员的指挥"可推知,与"被骗孩子"组对的测试员应该是"不可信、不可靠的",同时也与上段②句内容"学步的儿童就能区分可信与不可信之人"吻合,[C] unreliable 正确。

[错项排除] [A] inflexible 表示"态度、计划等顽固的、僵化的"; [B] incapable 表示"无能力做某事的"或"(某人)软弱、愚蠢的"; [D] unsuitable 表示"对某人、目的或情形来说不合适的;不适宜的";三项均脱离文中实验内容,偏离全文主旨。

• 词汇注释与难句分析。 ※

①trick[trik]v. 欺骗,哄骗,诱骗

\$ ②follow-up['fpləu 'Ap]a. 后续的

・语篇分析・

第四段介绍研究后续,补充说明第六感如何发挥保护作用。①句 Among the children who...与②句 In contrast(相比之下)一暗一明两条线索,表示本段将分别对两组孩子的后续情况进行说明。两句中包含几处对比:not been tricked VS paired with the "unreliable" tester 对比实验两组不同孩童:未受骗者 VS 被骗者、the majority were willing VS only five of the 30... participated 对比两组孩童行为:大部分欣然配合测试员 VS 仅有少数配合; willing(意为 fairly happy about doing sth and will do it if they are asked or required to do it)体现未受骗孩童对测试员后续活动的欣然接受; demonstrating that 引出其深层动机:信任;而后一组大部分拒绝再与测试员有接触,进一步肯定第六感的防范作用。





第二部分 阅读理解



Part A



Text 1 机器人 VS 中产阶级

一、文章总体分析

本文选自 Bloomberg 2015 年 5 月 12 日社论文章: Robots Versus the Middle Class(机器人 VS 中产阶级)。作者指出,自动化虽最终会惠及所有劳动者,但在此之前会对中产阶级造成巨大负面影响。行文脉络:提出并论证问题"中产阶级面临自动化的恼人挑战"(第一至三段)——提出建议解决问题"提供

多种政策支持,助其平稳过渡"(第四至六段)——总结重申观点"未来几年帮助中产阶级应对自动化威胁的政策必不可少"(第七段)。

二、语篇分析及试题精解

Among the annoying **challenges** facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

中产阶级面临的恼人挑战之中,有一项很可能在下届总统大选中完全不被提及:当机器人来抢其工作时,会发生什么?

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①challenge['tfælind3]n. 挑战

● 经典搭配

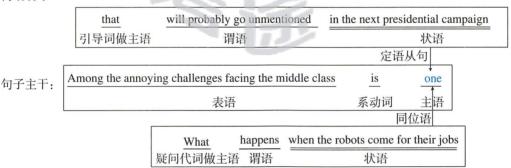
①presidential campaign(总统大选)

②go unmentioned (不被提及)

③come for (来强行带走)

Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

结构切分:



功能注释:本句主干为倒装结构,为了突出"挑战恼人",表语 Among the annoying... class 提前。定语从句 that will probably... campaign 修饰 one(= annoying challenge),介绍当下关注的某个挑战的独特之处。冒号后问句指出挑战的具体内容。

・语篇分析・

第一至三段为全文第一部分:展现问题——美国中产阶级面临自动化的巨大威胁。

第一段概括点题: 当机器人来抢中产阶级其工作时会发生什么? 关键词: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

,句子以 Among...is one that...结构,采用从"多"到"一"的方式聚焦全文讨论问题。

Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class 首先界定一类(明确问题的性质归属):中产阶级面临的恼人挑战。facing 强调挑战"就在眼前";annoying 说明挑战"影响负面"。

one that will probably go unmentioned...随后聚焦其中一项(强调问题面临的独特情形):下届总统大选中很可能根本不被提及,即:没有引起政治领袖们关注,且很可能不被列入下任总统议程。

冒号后最终亮出话题/挑战(one 所指):机器人将会抢夺中产阶级工作。when the robots come for their jobs(come for 意为 to arrive at a place in order to take someone away by force"强行拿走,抢走")以拟人手法展现可见未来:机器人来势汹汹,不容抗拒地抢走中产阶级工作;What happens 引人思考届时情形。

【深层解读】一、开篇段(句)逻辑为"明确问题的性质归属——强调问题面临的独特情形——最终亮出问题",重在提出全文关注问题、表明作者写作目的。全文关注问题即为层层铺垫之后最终亮出的问题。作者写作目的则体现于"问题性质"和"问题面临情形"之间的巨大落差:这是整个中产阶级面临的

恼人挑战(annoying challenge),却很可能在下届总统大选中根本不被提及(go unmentioned),这暗示作者意在分析问题,唤起政策制定者关注,即:本文直接面向对象为"政策制定者"(注:中产阶级是美国社会的中坚力量,其面临问题理应成为总统大选的焦点)。

二、"go + 否定式的过去分词"结构暗含"否定、批评态度"。"go + 否定式的过去分词 (unmentioned, unchecked, unpunished 等)"有两层含义:1. 字面含义为,某一动作"实际未发生";2. 言外之意为,该动作"原本应发生"。如:本文 go unmentioned 指出政治领袖们"不会提及"机器人威胁的同时,暗示作者观点"理应关注"。再如:Their suffering may have gone unnoticed. 指出他们的痛苦"很可能不被注意到"的同时,带有言外之意"应该被关注"。

Don't dismiss[®] that possibility entirely. About half of U. S. jobs are at high risk of being automated[®], according to a University of Oxford study, with the middle class disproportionately[®] squeezed[®]. Lower-income jobs like gardening or day care don't appeal to robots. But many middle-class occupations—trucking, financial advice, software engineering — have aroused their interest, or soon will. The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

切勿完全否定上述可能。牛津大学的研究表明,美国的工作中约有一半处于被自动化的高风险,中产阶级尤其不堪负担。低收入工作,如园艺、日托,对机器人不具吸引力。但许多中产职业——货车驾驶、理财咨询、软件工程——已经引起了他们的兴趣,或者很快会引起他们的兴趣。富人拥有机器人,他们将会很好。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①dismiss[dis mis]v. 拒绝考虑,不接受
- ②automate ['ɔ:təmeɪt]v. 使自动化
- ③disproportionately[ˌdɪsprə'pɔ:∫ənətlɪ]ad. 不成比例地
- ④squeeze[skwi:z]v. 挤压,榨取
- 经典搭配
- ①at high risk of (处于高风险中)
- ②appeal to (吸引)

・语篇分析・

第二、三段论证问题。

第二段援引研究发现指出:中产阶级工作面临被自动化(被机器人抢走)的巨大威胁。关键词:Don't dismiss that possibility entirely。

①**句承上启下明确作者观点:切勿完全否定上述可能。** dismiss that possibility entirely(that possibility 回指 when the robots come for their jobs)回应上段 will probably go unmentioned,指向人们/政策制定者对"机器人威胁中产阶级工作"的不予关注。Don't dismiss... entirely 表明作者正反两面观点:必须认识到威胁存在、做好必要准备;但也无需如临大敌、惶恐不安。

②句援引研究发现论证①句:自动化对中产阶级工作威胁最大。About half of U.S. jobs ... with the middle class... 体现从"说明美国整体情形"到"聚焦中产阶级"的逻辑。

主句以 About half、at high risk 强调美国现有工作被自动化的比例之大、风险之高。状语以 disproportionately squeezed 强调中产阶级尤其不堪负担(回应首段 annoying challenge): disproportionately 意为 too much in relation to something else"不成比例地,尤其多地",暗含和其他阶层的比较、强调中产工作被自动化之"猛烈"——远高于其在"美国现有工作"中的占比; squeeze 原意为 to press something firmly together with your fingers or hand"紧握,挤压",此处以其喻义凸显中产工作被自动化之"彻底"——被自动化浪潮紧紧抓住、从一类又一类的工作上挤走,直至绝大部分都被机器人取代。

- ③④⑤句进而阐释②句,分人群说明受自动化威胁的程度(意在表明中产阶级受威胁最大)。 Lower-income jobs...But middle-class occupations...The rich...体现分类论证方式。
 - ③句指出低薪工作(lower-income jobs)对机器人不具吸引力(受威胁较低)。don't appeal to robots

(appeal to 意为"对···有吸引力")表面展现机器人的"傲娇"——低薪工作对其不具吸引力,实际指"基于成本收益比等考虑,雇主们对使用机器人替代某些低薪工作不感兴趣"。

- ④句转而指出中产工作(middle-class occupations)已经引起、且将继续引起机器人兴趣(受威胁极大)。 have aroused their interest, or soon will 侧面说明技术的"进步"——机器人开始能以比人类更高效的方式完成更为有利可图的中产工作,直指中产阶级面临境况——极有可能很快会大范围被机器人取代(回应②句 disproportionately squeezed)。
- ⑤句补充说明富人(the rich)拥有机器人,他们将会很好(不受威胁,甚至从中获益)。own 一词带有强烈的"控制,支配"意味,暗含和前文的对比:富人不是机器人的"取代对象",而是机器人的"拥有者/控制者"。they will be fine 为低调陈述,以"舒适的,安全的"传递"极好的,美妙的——不仅不受威胁,反而从中受益"之意。

【深层解读】本段为"逐层深入"论证结构:①句明确作者观点——②句援引研究证明①句——③④⑤句分类比较论证②句。作者暗中反驳长期以来的普遍认识"只有重复性的低端工作会被机器人所取代",力证"随着科技的进步,如今中产阶级受到自动化的威胁最大"。同时,作者传递正反两面观点:必须认识到威胁的存在;但也无需如临大敌。

・真题精解・

21. Who will be most threatened by automation?	21. 谁会受到自动化的最大威胁?
[A] Leading politicians.	[A] 政治领袖
[B] Low-wage laborers.	[B] 低薪劳动者
[C] Robot owners.	[C] 机器人拥有者
[D] Middle-class workers.	[D] 中产阶级工人

[精准定位] 第二段②句指出,美国的工作中约一半处于被自动化的高风险,中产阶级尤其不堪负担。④句进一步指出,许多中产职业已经引起、或很快会引起机器人的兴趣。可见,受自动化威胁最大的是中产阶级工人,[D]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[D] Middle-class workers 是对原文 the middle class、middle-class occupations 的同义替换,是文中以 disproportionately squeezed... have aroused their interest, or soon will 指向的"受自动化威胁最大的群体"。

[A]利用第一段 the next presidential campaign 暗示群体"政治领袖"设置干扰,但这并非"自动化威胁对象",而是"应该关注自动化威胁的主体"。[B]对第二段③句反向干扰:将"低薪工作不能吸引机器人/受到自动化威胁较低(don't appeal to robots)"改为与之相悖的"受最大威胁"。[C]对第二段⑤句反向干扰:将"富人/机器人拥有者将会很好/不受威胁(will be fine)"改为与之完全相反的"受最大威胁"。

[技巧总结] 本题设问 Who will be most threatened by automation? 表明:这是典型的就"文中分类比较信息"设置的事实判断题。解题关键在于对所涉群体情形进行分类排序。具体来看,对第三段②③④⑤句所述群体情形排序可得:富人很安全(The rich/robots owners... will be fine)→低薪者受威胁但较低(Lower-income jobs... don't appeal to robots)→中产阶级受威胁最大(middle class/middle-class occupations... disproportionately squeezed/have aroused their interest, or soon will),可排除[B]、[C],初步确定选[D]。最后排除出现在第一段、与受威胁群体无关的[A],最终确定选[D]。

This isn't to be alarmist[®]. ② Optimists point out that technological upheaval[®] has benefited workers in the past. ③ The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites[®] whose jobs were displaced by mechanized[®] looms[®], but it eventually raised living standards and created more jobs than it destroyed. ④ Likewise, automation should eventually boost

这并非是要危言耸听。乐观主义者指出,技术巨变过去已经使工人获益。工业革命对那些工作被机械化织机取代的卢德分子不太友好,但最终提升了生活水平,且创建出比其曾毁掉的更多的工作。同样,

productivity, stimulate demand by driving down prices, and free workers from hard, boring work. ⑤ But in the medium term, middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting.

自动化最终会促进生产力,通过压低价格 刺激需求,并将工人从辛苦乏味的工作中 解放出来。但在中间阶段,中产阶级工人 可能需要大量帮助以调整适应。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①alarmist[ə'la:mɪst]a. 危言耸听的
- ②upheaval[Ap'hi:vl]n. 剧变,动荡
- ③Luddite['lʌdaɪt]n. 卢德分子,反对新技术的人
- ④ mechanize['mekənaɪz]v. 机械化
- ⑤loom[lu:m]n. 织布机

● 经典搭配

- ①go well (令人满意)
- ②drive down (压低)
- ③free sb from sth(将某人从某事中解放出来)

The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites whose jobs were displaced by mechanized looms, but it eventually raised living standards and created more jobs than it destroyed.

结构切分:

分句1

The Industrial Revolution	didn't go so well	for Luddites -	whose jobs were displaced
主语	谓语	1/1/11	定语 by mechanized looms

分旬2

but	it	eventually	raised living stan	dards and created	d more jobs than it destroyed.
连词	主语	状语	谓语1	并列词	谓语2

功能注释:这是一个 but 连接的并列句,句内构成"转折"关系,语义重点落在第二个分句。定语从句 whose jobs... looms 修饰 Luddites,说明卢德分子的处境,也是 didn't go so well 的具体表现。than it destroyed 是比较状语,修饰 created more jobs。

・语篇分析・

第三段进一步借评判乐观主义者观点,指出中产阶级确实面临挑战。关键词:①This isn't to be alarmist,②need a lot of help adjusting。

- ①句作者承接上文,进一步郑重告诫:这并非是要危言耸听。This 概指上文"中产阶级面临自动化的巨大威胁"; isn't to be alarmist (alarmist 意为 making people feel worried about dangers that do not really exist"危言耸听的、杞人忧天的")提出郑重告诫,开启对"挑战存在"的进一步论证。
- ②③④句退而说明乐观主义者观点(Optimists):自动化终将使工人受益。in the past... Likewise, automation should... 体现乐观主义者思路"基于过去技术革命(论据),推测自动化未来影响(论点)"。
- ②句指出乐观主义者观点:过去技术巨变已经使工人受益。technological upheaval(upheaval 意为 a very big change that often causes problems"[往往会带来问题的]激变、巨变")指如同自动化技术一般引发多领域变革的技术巨变。has benefited workers 概括过去技术巨变对工人的影响:使其获益。
- ③句解释①句观点:工业革命(注:又称"第一机器时代")最终提升了生活水平,创造出更多工作岗位。The Industrial Revolution 明确 technological upheaval 所指。

句子整体以... but it eventually... 体现乐观主义者观点:技术变革最初可能对一小撮人不利,但最终会使所有人受益。前半句以 didn't go so well for Luddites (not so well 为固定搭配,意为"不是非常好")让步承认工业革命对卢德分子并不太友好。后半句转而引出乐观主义者语义重点:它最终提高了生活水平,且创建出比其毁掉的更多工作(言外之意:技术巨变最终使所有人受益)。

④句乐观主义者基于②③句,断言自动化(注:被称为"第二机器时代")终将使工人受益。should 意为"[用于推测] 应当,当然会") 凸显乐观主义者(基于过去,)对当前自动化影响极其肯定的推测。boost productivity, stimulate demand... and free workers from....以排比结构列举自动化终将直接或间接带给所有工人的种种好处。

⑤句转折回归①句,作者强调:但在中间阶段,中产阶级工人需要大量帮助以做出调整。in the medium term 回应乐观主义者强调的"最终影响(eventually... eventually),关注其忽略的"中间阶段"(自动化"创造出更多岗位"之前的过渡阶段)。need a lot of help(in)adjusting(向政策制定者)发出警示/建议"提供大量帮助,使中产阶级进行调整、实现平稳过渡",背后是"自动化引发的种种问题"。

【深层解读】一、本段首尾(①⑤句)为作者观点,中间(②③④句)为乐观主义者观点,作者对乐观主义者观点"有援引、也有批驳":一方面借其观点承认"自动化是大势所趋,终将使劳动者受益";另一方面指出其忽视问题(作者关注重点)"在过渡阶段,自动化会引发大量问题,对中产阶级形成巨大挑战"。注:"卢德分子(Luddites)也体现了乐观主义者和本文作者的视角差异:该词带有贬义,原本指极力反对工业化、并以破坏机器为手段进行抵制的少数人,后来用于泛指一切新科技的反对者。乐观主义者只看到了技术变革对这一小撮激进分子的不友好,将其忽略;而作者指出自动化对广大中产阶级(社会的中坚力量)形成了巨大威胁,理应关注。

二、本段阅读难点在于分类信息,厘清观点:1、借 technological upheaval、The Industrial Revolution、mechanized looms 形成的近义词场和 Likewise 体现的类比关系,明确 Optimists 一词涵盖范围为②③④ 三句;2、借强转折词 But 及 eventually VS the medium term 这一对比理解到①⑤句为作者观点。

三、文章前三段形成严密的问题论证逻辑、力图说服政策制定者正视问题的存在:第一段提出问题情形:中产阶级面临机器人/自动化的恼人挑战,而这一挑战却被政治领袖们忽略。第二段援引研究发现、借助比较论证,指出"机器人取代中产工作"的可能就在眼前。第三段通过全面评判乐观主义者观点,指出"自动化虽最终会使所有劳动者获益,但在过渡阶段会对中产阶级造成严重负面影响,应对其提供大量帮助"。

・真题精解・

22. Which of the following best represents the author's view?	22. 下列哪项最能代表作者观点?
[A] Worries about automation are in fact groundless.	[A] 对自动化的担忧事实上是没有根据的。
[B] Optimists' opinions on new tech find little support.	[B] 乐观主义者对新技术的观点几乎找不 到依据。
[C] Issues arising from automation need to be tackled.	[C] 自动化引发的问题需要加以解决。
[D] Negative consequences of new tech can be avoided.	[D] 新技术的负面影响可以避免。

[精准定位]第三段①句作者指出,这(自动化对中产阶级工人的巨大威胁)并非危言耸听。⑤句提出:在(自动化使工人受益之前的)中期阶段,中产阶级工人需要大量帮助以做出调整。可见,作者认为自动化会引发诸多问题,「C]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[C]为第三段①⑤句 This isn't to be alarmist... middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting 的言外之意。

[A]将第三段①句"这/对自动化问题的担忧并非杞人忧天/而是有理有据(isn't to be alarmist)"改为与之相悖的"没有根据的(in fact groundless)。[B]将第三段②③④句整体含义"乐观主义者基于历史情形,提出自动化最终会使工人受益"改为与之反的"几乎找不到依据(find little support)"。[D]对第三段①⑤句推导过度:将"应帮助工人应对(adjusting)新技术产生的问题(言外之意:难以避免)"改为"新技术的负面影响可以避免(avoided)。

[技巧总结]本题针对"作者观点和人物观点交杂"的段落命题,要求从中提取作者本人观点。解题时重在借助逻辑词、近反义词等划分句群、辨别观点,并理解到作者对人物观点的具体看法(若有批驳,需辨明批驳原因、根据等)。

具体来看,首先借助 But、eventually VS in the medium term 等对第三段信息分类: ①⑤句为作者观点,②③④句为乐观主义者观点(Optimists)。作者认为: "自动化对中产阶级形成巨大威胁"非危言耸听; 乐观主义者以史为据认为自动化终将会使工人受益是正确的, 但不能因此忽视过渡阶段出现的大量问题。从而判断[A] in fact groundless、[D] can be avoided 与作者观点相悖; [B] find little support 虽体现作者对乐观主义者的反驳,但"反驳点"错误。只有[C]符合作者观点,且能顺接下文以 First... Finally...提出的多条建议。

M 1 The first step, as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee argue in The Second Machine Age, should be rethinking education and job training. Curriculums — from grammar school to college — should evolve to focus less on memorizing facts and more on creativity and complex communication. Vocational schools should do a better job of fostering problem-solving skills and helping students work alongside robots. Online education can supplement the traditional kind. It could make extra training and instruction affordable. Professionals trying to acquire new skills will be able to do so without going into debt.

第一步,正如埃里克·布莱恩约弗森和安德鲁·迈克菲在《第二次机器时代》中所论证,应当是反思教育和职业培训。从语法学校(注:美国指"小学")到大学,所有课程都应该逐步发展成为少强调事实记忆,多强调创新及复杂沟通能力。职业学校应更好地培养解决问题的能力,并帮助学生和机器人并肩工作。在线教育可以补充传统教育。它可以使额外培训指导更可负担。想要获取新技能的专业人员将会无需负债便能得偿所愿。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 🔏

- ①rethink[ri: 'θɪŋk]v. 反思
- ②curriculum[kəˈrɪkjələm]n. (学校等的)全部课程
- ③vocational[vəʊˈkeɪʃənl]a. 职业技术的
- ④supplement['sapliment]v. 补充,辅助
- ⑤affordable[əˈfɔ:dəbl]a.(金钱、时间)能负担得起的
- 经典搭面
- ①evolve to (逐渐演变)
- ②focus on (关注)
- ③acquire new skills(获得新技能)

・语篇分析・

第四至六段为全文第二大部分——提出解决方式:提供多种政策帮助,使中产阶级平稳过渡。

- 第四段援引他人观点提出建议一: 反思教育和职业培训。关键词: rethinking education and job training。
- ①句(段落主旨)援引他人观点概述建议:反思教育和职业培训。The first step 回应上段末 a lot of help,开启第一条建议。as... argue... 援引他人观点、强化作者建议(注: Erik Brynjolfsson、Andrew McAfee 为《第二次机器革命》的作者)。rethinking education and job training(rethink 意为 think again in order to decide if any changes should be made"反思,重新思考",暗示当前教育培训的"滞后",并提出要进行"改变")强调教育和职业培训应顺应自动化时代需求(引领整段)。
- ②③句指出传统教育(包括"普通教育"和"职业教育")应做出的转变。from grammar school to college... Vocational schools...体现两句平行关系。
- ②句指出普通教育应调整重点。Curriculums—from grammar school to college 指从"小学"到"大学"的整个普通教育体系(Curriculums 指(学校的)全部课程; grammar school 这里指美国的小学)。should evolve to focus less on A and more on B取舍结构明确作者观点:教育应逐渐由当前的"强调事实记忆"转向"更关注创新及复杂沟通能力(creativity and complex communication)"。
- ③向指出职业教育应做出的努力。Vocational schools 指与普通教育并行的职业教育。fostering problem-solving skills, helping students work alongside robots 明确职业教育的努力方向:培养解决问题的能力,帮助学生和机器人并肩工作(与机器人和平共处)。
 - ④⑤⑥句指出在线教育应发挥的辅助功用。
- ④句总领句群:在线教育可以辅助传统教育。the traditional kind 概指上文 from grammar school to college 以及 Vocational schools。supplement 明确在线教育定位:辅助传统教育。
- ⑤句说明在线教育的辅助方式。could make extra training and instruction affordable(extra 意为"额外的,传统教育之外的",回应 supplement)说明在线教育以何辅助传统教育:能提供方便的、可负担的额外培训(affordable 意为"担负得起的,可负担的",这里有双重含义:可与工作并行的;价格不贵的)。
- ⑥句强调在线教育对专业人员的切实帮助。Professionals trying to acquire new skills 指"原有技术因自动化而过时、急需获得新技能"的专业人员。will be able to do so(= acquire new skills)、without

going into debt 则体现在线教育优势:这些专业人员能得偿所愿、顺利获得新技能。

【深层解读】把握作者直接建议之后的总体深意:①②③句以 The first step should be...、Curriculums...should...、Vocational schools should...传递强烈建议,指出自动化时代的教育应转向"重视创新能力、复杂沟通能力、问题解决能力",究其核心即:使人们能以"人类智慧"补充"人工智慧",增强人类工作的不可替代性。④⑤⑥句以 Online education can supplement、It could... will be able to...提出在线教育的辅助功用:传统教育的转变生效是一个较为漫长的过程(体现于 evolve to),在线教育可以借其"灵活性、低费用"解决眼前问题,帮助专业人员顺利转型。

・真题精解・

23. Education in the age of automation should put more emphasis on .	23. 自动化时代的教育应该更强调。	
[A] creative potential	 [A] 创新潜能	
[B] job-hunting skills	[B] 求职技能	
[C] individual needs	[C] 个人需求	
[D] cooperative spirit	[D] 合作精神	

[精准定位]第四段①句指出,自动化时代应该反思教育。②句则指出,从小学到大学的所有课程都应该少强调事实记忆,多强调创新及复杂沟通能力。可见[A]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[A]creative potential 是对第四段②句 creativity 的同义改写。

[B]对第四段①句 job training 断章取义、捏造出 job-hunting skills,实际该词指"职业培训",无关"求职技能"。[C]利用人们所熟知的在线教育特征(第四段⑤⑥句也稍有暗示)捏造干扰"强调个人需求(individual needs)",无法体现自动化时代教育的重点。[D]利用第四段③句 helping students work alongside robots 设置干扰,但这里指的是"人机合作",与"合作精神(cooperative spirit)"有很大差异。

[技巧总结]本题就"提出建议的段落(涉及众多对象)"考查作者主要观点。解题时可采取策略:首先分清主次信息,概括主要内容,初步得到答案;随后借助针对问题进行检验(看能否形成"针对问题——解决方案"的逻辑)。

具体来看,首先借助段落的总分结构以及④句 Online education can supplement the traditional kind,可知 "自动化时代教育的重点"主要体现在②③句所述传统教育的转变,尤其是②句所述普通教育重点的转变,随后可发现[A]体现②句核心内容,初步确定为正确项。最后检验发现,"强调创造潜能"恰能和针对问题 "自动化的挑战"匹配:以"人类所长"补"机器所短",故正确无误。其他三项均不得要领,可排除。

The challenge of coping with automation underlines[®] the need for the U. S. to revive its fading[®] business dynamism[®]: Starting new companies must be made easier. In previous eras[®] of drastic technological change, entrepreneurs smoothed the transition[®] by dreaming up ways to combine labor and machines. The best uses of 3D printers and virtual reality haven't been invented yet. The U. S. needs the new companies that will invent them,

应对自动化这一挑战突显了美国恢复其日益衰退的商业活力的必要性:创办新公司必须要变得更容易。在先前的技术大变革时代,企业家们通过想出将劳动者和机器相结合的方式实现平稳过渡。3D打印机和虚拟现实的最佳应用尚未被发明。美国需要能够发明出它们的新公司。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①underline [iAndə laɪn] v. 突显,强调

②fade feid v. 衰退

③ dynamism['daɪnəmɪzəm]n. 活力,劲头

④era['ɪərə]n. 时代

⑤transition[træn'zɪʃn]n. 过渡,变迁



● 经典搭配

①cope with(应对)

The challenge of coping with automation underlines the need for the U.S. to revive its fading business dynamism: Starting new companies must be made easier.

分句2

Starting new companies 主语 must be made easier 谓语

功能注释:本句由两个分句构成。分句 1 中, of coping with automation 是 challenge 的定语, 说明"挑战"的具体内容, 分句 2 说明 to revive its fading business dynamism 的具体途径。

・语篇分析・

第五至七段针对问题提出应对措施。

第五段以史为鉴提出建议二:加速恢复日益衰退的企业活力。关键词:revive its fading business dynamism。

- ①句提出建议:加速恢复企业活力、让创建新公司更容易。underlines the need(underline 意为"使突出,凸显")表明美国企业活力一直不足、迟迟未能解决,而当前的自动化挑战让恢复活力成为当务之急。Starting new companies must be made easier 明确基本途径"使创建公司更容易"。
- ②句说明理由(历史情形):先前技术变革时代,实现平稳过渡靠的是企业家发明出将"劳动者"和"机器"相结合的方式。In previous eras 明确作者在"以史为鉴"。entrepreneurs smoothed the transition (smooth 意为 make it easier for something to happen"为某事铺平道路")强调企业家在实现平稳过渡中起到的巨大作用。(entrepreneurs) dreaming up ways to combine labor and machines 明确企业家铺平过渡道路的途径"发明将劳动者和机器相结合的方式",凸显其中"创新性"(dream up 意为 to think of a plan or idea, especially an unusual one"想出[不同寻常的计划、主意]"),关联上句即:这必须通过"大量涌现的、勇于创新的新企业家",归根结底靠的是"提供创业条件、释放企业活力的政策"。
 - ③④句回归当前情形:呼唤新公司发明"劳动者"和"机器人"结合技术的最佳应用。
- ③句首先指出人机合作技术的最佳应用尚未发明(暗示需求)。3D printers、virtual reality 以点带面,指代将"人类劳动者"和"机器人"结合的技术(combine labor and machines);The best uses... haven't been invented yet 说明这些技术的最佳应用尚未发明(而它们恰是实现平稳过渡的重要途径)。
- ④句进而指出美国亟待发明它们的新公司出现(呼唤解决)。 them 回指 The best uses of 3D printers and virtual reality; needs 一词承载强烈"呼唤", 浅层是对"创新型"公司的呼唤, 深层是对"使创建公司更容易的政策"的呼唤。

【深层解读】本段向政策制定者们(本文直接面向对象)强调:帮助中产阶级应对自动化挑战,必须进行制度建设(加速恢复商业活力,使创办公司更容易),论述跨越"制度建设"、"思想建设"、"企业建设"三个层面:制定政策,加速恢复商业活力、使创建公司更易(revive its fading business dynamism)——使人们更能解放思想、敢于走出来创业——企业家大量涌现、企业创新精神更强(entrepreneurs, new companies)→发明出将"劳动者"和"机器人"更好结合的各种新技术(dreaming up ways to combine labor and machines)→为中产阶级创造工作机会、为平稳过渡铺平道路(smoothed the transition)。

M finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought. Taxes on low-wage labor need to be cut, and wage subsidies such

最后,因为自动化很可能导致资本收入 和劳动收入之间差距进一步加大,所以必须 重新考虑税收和安全网。削减对低薪劳动 as the earned income tax credit should be expanded. This would **boost**²⁰ incomes. encourage work, companies for job creation, and reduce inequality.

的税收,扩大诸如所得税抵扣之类的薪资补 贴:这将会提高收入,鼓励工作,奖励公司创 造就业机会,并且减少不平等。

词汇注释与难句分析。

①subsidy['sʌbsədɪ]n. 补贴,补助金 ②boost[bu:st]n. 促进,增加

● 经典搭配

①threaten to (有……危险,可能会造成)

②safety net (安全网)

③earned income tax credit(缩写为 EITC,所得税抵扣)

•语篇分析 •

第六段因果论证提出建议三:改革税收和社会保障网。关键词:taxes and the safety net(be rethought)。 ①句总述提出建议:重新考虑税收和社会保障网。because 体现因果(问题一建议)关系。

从句强调自动化潜在的巨大威胁(threatens to):拉大资本收入和劳动收入之间差距(注:机器人的 使用会降低产品成本、从而增加资本收入;且会降低对人类劳动力的需求、从而降低劳动收入),导致中 产阶级逐渐萎缩,社会不安定因素增加。主句顺而提出强烈建议:必须重新考虑税收和社会保障网(will have to be rethought)。safety net(安全网)为比喻性表达,指防止个人陷入贫困的一系列保障性服务,原 本是针对低收入家庭的政策,而为了应对自动化的挑战,作者建议将更多中产阶级纳入其中(will have to be rethought 所指)。

②句介绍具体措施:削减对低薪劳动的税收,扩大薪资补贴。This would 体现前后"方式—效果"关系。

冒号之前,(cut)Taxes on low-wage labor(削减对低薪劳动的税收)和 (expand)wage subsidies(扩大 薪资补贴)从正反两方面指出应给予劳动者政策帮助。冒号之后,This would...引出上述措施将会产生 的种种成效,语义重点集中于句末 and reduce inequality (回应①句 widen the gap,凸显问题得以化解)。

附注: earned income tax credit 是美国一种退税制度,针对低收入和中等收入的个人和家庭,当劳动 所得低于一定金额时,部分税赋可以抵免,收入越高,抵免额度越大,因此可以起到鼓励工作的作用。

【深层解读】第四至六段针对"中产阶级面临自动化威胁"提出三项措施,三个方面次第井然,紧密配 合:1. 教育改革重塑劳动者核心技能,使劳动者有能力与机器人分工合作,是根本;2. 使社会更具商业 活力、创建公司更易,发明将"劳动者"和"机器人"相结合的方式、提供就业岗位,是机会;3.税收保障改 革通过再分配增加劳动收入,使因自动化被裁员或降薪的中产阶级能够维持正常生活,是保障。

真题精解。

24. The author suggests that tax policies be aimed at	24. 作者建议,税收政策应该旨在。
[A] encouraging the development of automation	[A]鼓励自动化的发展
[B] increasing the return on capital investment	[B]提高资本投资的回报
[C] easing the hostility between rich and poor	[C]缓和富人和穷人之间的敌意
[D] preventing the income gap from widening	[D]阻止收入差距扩大

[精准定位]第六段①句指出,自动化很可能导致资本收入和劳动收入之间差距拉大,所以必须重新 考虑税收政策。②句进一步指出,应削减对低薪劳动的税收、扩大薪资补贴,以提高收入,鼓励工作,减 少不平等。概括可知,作者建议通过税收政策阻止收入差距扩大,「D]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[D]是对第六段①句因果关系以及②句"行为—目的"关系的概括。正确项 the income gap 对应文中 the gap between capital income and labor income。

「A]将第六段①句所述调整税收政策的目的"应对自动化造成的问题(because automation threatens to...)"改为"促进自动化的发展"。[B]将①句所述调整税收政策的目的"防止资本收入和劳动收入之

间的差距进一步扩大/提高劳动收入(the gap between capital income and labor income)"曲解为与之相反的"提高投资回报/资本收入(increasing the return on capital investment)。[C]捏造文中没有的信息hostility:文中并未提及穷人和富人之间的敌视。

[技巧总结] 本题就"作者提出的方向性建议(be aimed at)"命题。考生解题时首先需要意识到,"方向/目的题"可与"因果关系题"归为一类。随后借助逻辑词(in order to、because、would 等)向文中寻找对应的关系。最后概括原因/目的相关内容,得到正确项。

具体来看,第六段①②句之间为解释说明关系,两句分别以 because 和 This would 体现句内因果/目的关系,且 tax policies 恰合两句所述"税收政策改革"。因此可锁定答案来源为①句 because 从句及②句 This would 分句所体现的"目的"。最后概括两处内容可得答案为[D]。

Technology will improve society in ways big and small over the next few years, yet this will be little comfort to those who find their lives and careers upended[®] by automation. Destroying the machines that are coming for our jobs would be nuts[®]. But policies to help workers adapt will be indispensable[®]. [442 words]

在未来几年内,科技将从大大小小的方面改进社会,但对那些发现自己的生活和事业都被自动化颠覆的人来说,这并没有什么安慰作用。捣毁抢走我们工作的机器是疯狂之举。但帮助工人们适应的政策必不可少。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①upend[Ap'end]v. 翻倒,颠覆

②nuts[nAts]a. 发狂的,发疯的

③indispensable[Indi'spensəbl]a.必不可少的

・语篇分析・

第七段为文章结尾部分,总结重申观点:帮助中产阶级适应挑战的政策必不可少。关键词:indispensable。

①句总结预测未来几年情形、凸显问题存在:科技对社会的改进难以安慰处境艰难的中产阶级。句子以 yet 让步转折。

转折之前作者先退而承认技术对"社会"总体利好: improve society in ways big and small (in ways big and small 意为在大大小小的多个方面)肯定技术会从多方面改进社会; over the next few years 回应开篇 the next presidential campaign,再次明确作者关注阶段:未来几年,自动化惠及所有劳动者之前。转折之后提出作者语义重点——中产阶级处境艰难: this will be little comfort 侧面强调技术对中产阶级的巨大冲击; lives and careers upended(upend 意为"颠倒,颠覆")直接彰显中产积极面临的严峻挑战,回应开篇 annoying challenge。

- ②句让步否定中产阶级会采取"捣毁机器以阻止自动化"这一不理智的解决方式。Destroying the machines that are coming for our jobs 暗指第三段③句的卢德分子(捣毁将其工作抢走的机器)。nuts(发疯的,疯狂的)含强烈贬义,暗示中产阶级不大可能会有此极度不理智行为。
- ③句转而强调作者观点(必要解决方式):帮助工人适应的政策必不可少。Policies to help workers adapt 概指包括四至六段所有建议,但不止于此的政策帮助。indispensable(too important to be without "不可或缺的,必不可少的")强调政策帮助的必不可少,反驳第一至三段所暗示的乐观主义心态"挑战不存在,不值得关注"。

【深层解读】本段整体为"说明问题存在(①句)—讨论解决方法(②③句)"的逻辑,两个让步转折结构(...yet...; ... But...)暗含对政策制定者的告诫:①句 Technology will improve... yet this will be little comfort 与第三段③句乐观主义者的观点 didn't go so well, but eventually... 内容相似,但语序相反、语义重点完全改变:不能只乐观关注自动化的最终趋势"使所有劳动者受益",还应认识到过渡阶段的危机"对中产阶级形成巨大冲击"。②③句浅层为"否定错误解决方式——提出正确解决方法"的逻辑,深层暗含对政策制定者的告诫:若不提供政策帮助,很可能会引发混乱。

• 真题精解 • 🔏

25. In this text, the author presents a problem with	25. 本文中,作者就问题提供了。
[A] opposing views on it	[A] 就其对立看法
[B] possible solutions to it	[B] 可能解决方法
[C] its alarming impacts	[C] 它令人担忧的影响
[D] its major variations	[D] 它的主要变化形式

[精准定位]本文前三段论证展现问题——美国中产阶级面临自动化的巨大威胁。第四至六段则从教育、经济、税收等多方面指出,应提供政策支持,助其平稳过渡。末段总结指出,帮助中产阶级适应自动化的政策必不可少。可见[B]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[B]体现文章"提出并论证问题——就问题解决提供多项建议"的整体结构。

[A]错在作者只提到了"乐观主义者(Optimists)"一方看法,并未介绍其对立看法。[C]源自开篇 annoying challenges,但这指问题本身(a problem 所指),文章并未展开介绍其影响。[D]错误理解文章前后两部分之间关系:后半部分的(First., Finally)并非说明"问题的表现形式",而是说明"问题的解决方式"。

[技巧总结]由于本题采用了一种创新性的设题方式(往年未出现过"最后一题侧重考查全篇论证结构"情形),所以会对学生造成一定困难。但万变不离其宗,学生只需抓大放小,牢牢把握文章主线。另外,为了确保正确,可结合"排除法"。

具体来看,浏览题干 In this text, the author presents a problem with,可大致推断本文侧重宏观考查全文,a problem 是全文关注问题,答案则是问题阐释之外的主要内容,初步确定可概括后四段内容的 [B]为答案。随后结合排除法:文中并未提到"双方观点交锋",排除[A];并未展开介绍"自动化的影响",排除[C];并未介绍"自动化挑战"的多种变化形式,排除[D]。





Text 2

网络信息分享中审辨式思维技能的提升



原文外教朗语

▽ 一、文章总体分析

本文选自 The Christian Science Monitor《基督教科学箴言报》2017.04.30 一篇题为 A rise in critical skills for sharing news online (网络信息分享中审辨式思维技能的提升)的文章。全文借多个调查阐释"以千禧一代为代表的美国人的媒体素养正在增强,其对信息甄别的判断力及对信息分享的责任意识均在提升"。

二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ● A new survey by Harvard University finds more than two-thirds of young Americans disapprove[®] of President Trump's use of Twitter. ② The implication[®] is that Millennials[®] prefer news from the White House to be filtered[®] through other sources, not a president's social media platform[®].

哈佛大学最新调查发现,超过三分之二的美国年轻人反对特朗普总统使用推特。 言外之意就是,千禧一代更倾向于由其他渠 道而非总统社交媒体平台传出的白宫新闻。

• 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①disapprove[disə'pruːv]v. 不赞同,反对
- ②implication[ImplI'keIJən]n. 含意,暗示
- ③ Millennial [mɪˈleniəl]n. 千禧一代

- ④filter['fɪltə]v. (消息,信息等)慢慢传开,走漏,泄露
- ⑤ platform['plætfo:m]n. 平台

・语篇分析・

第一二段为第一部分,提出现象及其因应之策。

第一段借由最新调查初步勾勒现象:美国年轻一代不信任社交媒体的新闻资讯。关键词为:① disapprove of;②prefer...not...。

①句概述调查结果:超2/3美国年轻人反对总统使用推特。more than two-thirds 衬托出"年轻一代反对总统使用推特发布政见和新闻资讯"乃普遍现象; disapprove 借其内涵"认为某人或其思想行为等不妥、甚至错误"暗示"年轻一代对于总统使用推文的行为并非随意附和、而是持有批判性看法",且就此设悬"成长于社交媒体之下的年轻人为何'只许州官放火不许百姓点灯',他们到底是反对特朗普作为个人使用推特这一社交媒体本身,还是反对特朗普作为美国总统使用推特来发布有关美国政府的信息资讯"。

②句细说调查内涵:美国年轻一代并不相信来自于社交媒体的新闻资讯。prefer"觉着……更可取"所蕴藏的情感偏好回应上句 disapprove 所传递的反感情绪,形成语义对比;取舍结构 to be filtered through...not (to be filtered through)...明确对比内容:偏好从其他渠道发布的白宫新闻 VS 厌恶从总统社交平台透露的白宫新闻,就此解除上句悬念:"年轻一代并非反对总统使用推特这一社交平台本身,而是反对其使用推特等社交平台来透露白宫消息",即"年轻人反对总统推特的原因是因为他使用推特透露白宫/美国政府消息"。

【深层解读】开篇由浅入深,初步勾勒现象:判断句式 The implication is 明确两句间"浅层→深层"语义逻辑,并将语义重心落于②句,即,②句揭示①句表象"年轻人反对总统推特"的本质"反对总统使用社交平台发送白宫消息";取舍结构 prefer A not B借强调"年轻人对白宫信息来源的情感偏好:认为其他渠道发布的要比总统社交平台透露的更为可取"影射全篇现象"美国年轻一代对社交媒体新闻资讯可信度产生怀疑"。

Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines. 2 Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills. 3 Such a trend is badly needed. 4 During the 2016 presidential campaign, nearly a quarter of web content shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan was fake news, according to the University of Oxford. 5 And a survey conducted for BuzzFeed News found 44 percent of Facebook users rarely or never trust news from the media giant.

大多数美国人依赖社交媒体来查阅每日新闻头条。然而,随着对所有媒体的越来越不信任,人们可能开始增强他们的媒体素养。这种趋势迫切需要。按照牛津大学的说法,2016年总统竞选期间,在政治关键州密西根的推特用户分享的网络内容中,有近四分之一是虚假新闻。一项专为BuzzFeed新闻板块开展的调查发现,44%的脸书用户很少或从不相信来自于该传媒巨头的新闻。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①literacy['lɪtərəsi]n. 有文化,读写能力
- ②campaign[kæm'peɪn]n. 运动,活动
- ③critical['krɪtɪkəl]a. 紧要的,关键性的
- ④fake[felk]a. 虚假的,伪造的
- ⑤giant['dʒaɪənt]n. 巨头,大公司

● 经典搭配

- ①beef up (加强;改进;充实)
- ②presidential campaign (总统竞选)
- ③media giant (传媒巨头)

・语篇分析・

第二段明晰现象,并提出因应之策:"增强自身媒体素养"。关键词为:①rely on VS distrust; ②beef up their media literacy skills。

- ①②句呈现现象全貌及因应之策。Yet、As实现内部"转折+因果"强关联。
- ①**句补充现象:美国人依靠社交媒体获取新闻资讯。**rely on"(为了生活或生存而)依赖"强调美国人无法 脱离社交媒体获取新闻资讯的生活常态;daily headlines 借 daily 说明美国人民对社交媒体的依赖程度。
- ②句呈现现象全貌:(依赖却又)不信任社交媒体;并给出因应之策:增强媒体素养。Yet 辖域 as 从句而非全句,即 as 从句与①句构成语义对比,主句与该语义对比形成因果逻辑(as 内藏因果关联)"人们陷入离不开而又不信任媒体的矛盾僵局,所以不得不去提升自身媒体素养以破除僵局";绝对表达词 all 形似说明社会大背景"人们对所有媒体信任缺失",实则强调"社交媒体的可信度愈发低下"; media literacy skills 中 literacy 与 skills 均表"技能,能力",整体可译为"媒体素养(指媒体认识/评判/运用的态度与能力,如信息选择、理解、质疑、评估、思辨性反应能力等)"。
- ③句(过渡句)承上强调因应之策的迫切性,启下分析"迫切性的原因"。Such a trend 即指②句"人们开始增强自身媒体素养这一趋势";程度副词 badly"非常"既强调提升媒体素养的迫切性,又反衬媒体信任缺失的严重性。
- ④⑤句借用调查数据说明③句"媒体素养亟待增强"原因。借 nearly a quarter of... was fake news、44 percent... rarely or never trust 说明 badly needed。
- ④句说明原因之一:网络充斥虚假新闻。nearly a quarter of 以庞大占比基数凸显虚假新闻问题的严重性; politically critical 此处强调密西根州选票结果对于 2016 年美国总统大选极为关键。注: During the 2016 presidential campaign 表面锁定事件发生时间范围,实际借 2016 年总统大选期间所发生事件"超级关键的摇摆州密西根竟然出现近 1/4 的大选推文是虚假信息"影射全篇写作契机"社交媒体信息传播过程中虚假新闻现象左右着美国网民(尤其年轻一代)的选举意向,从而给 2016 年总统大选这种全球重大政治事件造成严重影响"。
- ⑤句说明原因之二:社交媒体新闻可信度低下。rarely or never 虽以并列词 or 衔接,却借 or 更凸显后者(即 never),强调用户对社交媒体平台上信息的信任缺失严重。

【深层解读】④⑤句语义衔接功能强大:形似毫无关联的两个调查数据,实际内藏因果关联"社交媒体充斥虚假新闻→用户对媒体缺失信任",在呼应②句强调媒体信任缺失严重程度、明确首段年轻人为何不信任总统推特白宫新闻之余,更是明确③句媒体素养亟待增强的原因。

・真题精解・

26. According to Paragraphs 1 and 2, many young Americans	26. 根据第一、二段,许多美国年轻人
cast doubts on	对产生怀疑。
[A] the justification of the news-filtering practice	[A] 新闻过滤这一做法的正当性
[B] people's preference for social media platforms	[B] 人们对社交媒体平台的偏好
[C] the administration's ability to handle information	[C] 政府处理信息的能力
[D] social media as a reliable source of news	[D] 社交媒体作为可靠的新闻来源

[精准定位] 先由首段"超 2/3 美国年轻人反对总统特朗普使用推特,他们更倾向于从别的渠道而非总统社交平台获取白宫消息"可推知"美国年轻人不太信任由推特这一社交媒体作为白宫新闻的可靠来源",再结合第二段①②句"美国人依靠社交媒体获取新闻资讯,却又越来越不信任媒体"不难敲定"美国人对社交媒体作为可靠新闻来源产生了怀疑",即[D]正确。

[命题解密] 题干+正确项[D]是对第一二段段落主旨(尤其是第二段①②句)的合理概括。

[A]由首段末句 prefer news... filtered through... not... 捏造出"新闻过滤这一做法不被年轻人认可",而文意实为"年轻人认为由总统推特透露出来的白宫消息没有其他渠道透露出来的更可靠";[B]根据第二段①句"人们依赖社交媒体获取新闻资讯"捏造而来,虽属事实,却并非年轻人质疑的对象(即②句"(包括社交媒体在内的)所有媒体(信息资讯)";[C]根据第二段④句"2016年总统选举期间,密西根州推特用户分享的网络内容中充斥虚假信息"捏造出"年轻人质疑政府处理(网络虚假)信息的能力"。

[技巧总结] 概括推理题意在考查学生明辨整体语义的能力,解题过程中重在关联主旨,即重在利用段/句群关联锁定语义重心以推导段/句群主旨。如本题,首先可由首段两句间语义逻辑"先浅层后深层"(The implication is that...)着重掌握末句"千禧一代更愿意选择相信其他渠道而非总统推特发出的白宫消息";再由第二段句间语义逻辑"先陈述事实后转折引出语义重点并以调查研究发现予以佐证"(... Yet... Such a trend... according to... And a survey... found...)着重掌握①②句矛盾僵局"一方面离不开社交媒体、一方面又不信任媒体";最后再结合两段语义重心的语义关联"社交媒体、新闻资讯、信任/意愿"不难做出合理推导"年轻人对社交媒体作为可靠的新闻来源产生了怀疑"。捷径:由题干 cast doubts on 与第二段②句 distrust 的同义关系可将解题线索定位至该段①②句,从而锁定怀疑对象"(包括社交媒体在内的)所有媒体(所提供的新闻信息)",而唯有[D]重心落于"信息资讯"。

27. The phrase "beef up" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in	27. 第二段第二行中 beef up 的词义最
meaning to	接近。
[A] sharpen	[A] 增强
[B] define	[B] 界定
[C] boast	[C] 吹嘘
[D] share	[D] 分享

[精准定位]将被考词所在句"随着美国人越来越不信任媒体,他们开始______自身的媒体素养"与其前文"大多数美国人依靠社交媒体来查阅每日头条"结合,可推测语义逻辑:美国人一方面要依靠社交媒体来获取信息,一方面又不信任媒体上的信息,这种矛盾僵局需要依靠自身来突破,即逼迫其开始强化自身媒体素养来对媒体信息进行判别、选择。选项中唯有[A]契合这一语义逻辑,故正确。且由第三段首句"作为数字原住民的年轻人们确实能够更加娴熟地区分辨别事实与虚假消息"可推知他们的媒体信息资讯辨识能力得以提升,由此侧推 beef up 应该理解为"增强"更契合。

[命题解密] 正确项[A]是基于第二段①②句间 Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines. Yet as distrust has risen toward all media 所示矛盾僵局,对 people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills 的合理推断。

[B]由②句划线词后的术语"媒体素养"捏造出"定义/界定";[C]由"虚假新闻"捏造出"吹嘘"之意; [D]由常识"社交媒体上的分享行为"捏造出"分享",却与文中矛盾僵局"人们依赖媒体却又不信任媒体" 所暗藏问题解决之策"从自身突破,______其自身媒体素养"无法完美衔接。

[技巧总结] 解答词义题的关键步骤是:一、由句内寻找特殊情感色彩表达词,初步筛选句意基调; 二、根据句间语义逻辑揣摩被考词与上下文情感基调的"同向"、"反向"关系;三、结合两线索,最终确定 正确选项。如本题,首先根据被考词所在句内的负面情感基调词 distrust 揣摩该句意在说明"对媒体的 不信任增强,被迫提升自身媒体素养"初步锁定[A],然后根据被考词所在句与前文形成的语义转折关联 (Yet)"依赖媒体却又不信任媒体"可进一步揣摩"为了解决这种离不开却又不信任的矛盾僵局,人们只 能增强自身媒体素养,以辨识媒体信息真伪",从而敲定[A]。 Poung people who are digital natives are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in cyberspace. A Knight Foundation focus-group survey of young people between ages 14 and 24 found they use "distributed trust" to verify stories. They cross-check sources and prefer news from different perspectives — especially those that are open about any bias. Many young people assume a great deal of personal responsibility for educating themselves and actively seeking out opposing viewpoints, the survey concluded.

身为数字原住民的年轻人在网络空间中分辨事实与虚构的能力的确正在变得更加娴熟。奈特基金会针对14~24岁年轻人的专题调查发现,这些年轻人利用"分布式信任"验证新闻,他们交叉核对新闻来源,更愿意接受从不同视角解读的新闻——尤其那些对一切偏袒性看法兼收并蓄的新闻。"许多年轻人在自我教育及积极寻求对立观点方面开始承担很多的个人责任",该调查总结道。

・词汇注释与难句分析・

- ①cyberspace ['saibəspeis]n. 网络空间
- ②focus-group['fəukəsɪgrup]n.(代表公众的)焦点小组(选自各阶层,讨论某专项问题;所得信息常为市场调查人员或某政党所用)
- ③verify['verifai]v. 核对,核实
- ④cross-check['krps'tfek]v. 核对,核实;交叉检查
- ⑤**perspective**[pə'spektɪv]*n*. (思考问题的)角度,观点, 想法

- ⑥bias ['baɪəs]n. 偏见
- ⑦assume[əˈsju:m]v. 开始承担(责任)

● 经典搭配

- ①skillful at (……方面技巧纯熟)
- ②be open about (不隐瞒,对……开诚布公)
- ③assume responsibility (开始承担责任)
- ④ seek out (找出,找到)

・语篇分析・

第三至五段为第二部分,阐释现状:美国人(尤其年轻一代)媒体素养的确在增强,其新闻处理时责任意识在增强。

第三段阐释现状之一:美国年轻一代对信息甄别的判断力在提升。关键词为: becoming more skillful。

- ①句总述年轻人信息甄别能力增强。are indeed becoming more skillful at...呼应第二段②句中的 may be starting to beef up,先借 indeed"确定性"消除 may"可能性"并引出现状从而开启现状阐释"媒体素养的确在提升";再借 more skillful 预示下文将提出论据证实"甄别能力提升"。
- ②③④句以调查研究说明①句。句群借由 verify stories、cross-check sources、assume a great deal of personal responsibility 所展示的语义场"核验新闻真实性"与①句 separating fact from fiction"辨识真伪"实现强关联。
- ②句先指出年轻一代利用"分布式信任"辨识新闻真伪。distributed trust 加引号,表特定称谓,预示下文将着重论述。注:stories 此处借上下文语境可知其指"新闻报道(的题材)"。编者注:信任模式已经从 20 世纪的"机构性信任"转变为 21 世纪的"分布式信任"。信任不再是由上而下的,不再是不透明和线性的,它现在是去中介化和双向的。新的以信用为基础的信任模式正在被更多的人所接受。
- ③句后解释"分布式信任"的具体操作办法:交叉核验新闻来源、审慎辨别新闻观点。本句与上句形成"抽象—具体"逻辑,句子借 cross-check、from different perspectives、open about any bias 强调年轻一代多方核验新闻来源、多角度解读新闻内容、兼收并蓄对立观点以形成对新闻的全面理解,展现其对待网络新闻资讯基于多因素的网络分布式信任机制,强化其真伪辨识过程中的审辨式思维。
- ④句总结年轻一代在修炼自己并积极寻求对立观点方面自我责任意识增强。assume a great deal of personal responsibility..."开始承担起非常多的自我责任"所蕴藏的今昔对比与①句显性对比 are indeed becoming more skillful at..."的的确确变得更加善于······"形成呼应,暗示两句间因果逻辑:新闻查阅过程中个人责任意识的增强→网络信息真伪的区辨能力增强;educating 此处虽意表"教育",但更具"教导、

训练"之意,强调"年轻人处理媒体新闻(诸如查阅或分享等时)自我约束力的提升"; actively 借其主观能动性反衬年轻人兼收并蓄各种对立观点、积极开展审辨式思维的媒体素养。

【深层解读】digital natives 聚焦"身为数字原住民的年轻一代": Young people who are digital natives 将第二段骤然宽泛的 Most Americans/people 收窄回首段 young Americans、Millennials,并借 digital natives 深层内涵(一方面借"数字原住民年轻一代深谙网络信息技术"暗示"其网络媒体信息甄别能力相较非数字原住民一代更为娴熟",另一方面借"数字原住民年轻一代自幼生活在网络世界中、与网络世界难舍难分"暗示"其相较非数字原住民一代更有可能更积极努力地提升媒体甄辨能力,以满足自身从网络获取新闻资讯之需")暗示全文聚焦年轻一代以阐释美国人媒体素养的提升。注:首句 more 为纵比"相较此前虚假新闻并不盛行时期、并非十分着意增强自身媒体素养而言,现在已经开始增强自身素养的他们更加善于辨识信息真假",而非横比。

・真题精解・

28. According to the Knight Foundation survey, young people	28. 根据奈特基金会的调查,年轻人
·	o
[A] tend to voice their opinions in cyberspace	[A] 倾向于在网络空间发表自身观点
[B] verify news by referring to diverse sources	[B] 通过查阅多种来源以验证新闻
[C] have a strong sense of responsibility	[C] 有强烈责任感
[D] like to exchange views on "distributed trust"	[D] 喜欢就"分布式信任"交换意见

[精准定位]第三段②③④句介绍奈特基金会的调查结果,其中②句指出年轻人利用分布式信任来验证新闻,③句进而做出解释:他们交叉核对新闻来源、倾向于多角度分析的新闻资讯、尤其是对各种观点兼收并蓄的新闻资讯。由此可见,「B]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[B]契合段中所述年轻人多重角度验证新闻真伪的方式方法,是对②③句 verify stories... cross-check sources 的合理改写。

[A]根据①句调查对象 digital natives 的特点"自幼熟悉信息技术"合理推导而来,但它并非调查结果;[C]将④句所示"年轻人在新闻审视过程中的自我责任意识"泛化为"对社会、对集体、对他人等的责任意识";[D]将②句 use "distributed trust" to verify stories"利用分布式信任来验证新闻真伪"曲解为"喜欢就分布式信任交换意见",将"信息甄辨方式"偷换为"讨论焦点"。

[技巧总结] 本题为研究结论类的事实细节题。常规解题思路为"(题干/选项)定位法+排除法":即,首先根据题干已知关键信息 the Knight Foundation survey 定位至第三段②③④句;随后根据各选项关键信息词分别定位至段中各句([A]对①,[B]对③,[C]对④,[D]对②)并仔细甄别发现[A]、[C]、[D]与句意不符,唯有[B]与句意相似。非常规解题思路则为"作为论据的调查实为论点服务,故找寻与调查相关的论点即可":即,本段②③④句均意在说明①句论点"年轻人越来越擅长辨别信息真伪",而四个选项中唯有[B]"验证新闻"与此挂钩,故正确。

W ① Such active research can have another effect. ② A 2014 survey conducted in Australia, Britain, and the United States by the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that young people's reliance[®] on social media led to greater political engagement[®].

这种积极的探索研究有时可以产生另一种效果。威斯康星大学麦迪逊分校 2014 年在澳大利亚,英国和美国进行的一项调查 发现,年轻人对社交媒体的依赖使其政治参 与度提升。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 • 🔏

- ①reliance[rɪˈlaɪəns]n. 信赖
- ②engagement[In'geId3mənt]n.参加,参与
- 经典搭配

①reliance on (对……的依赖)

②political engagement (政治参与)

・语篇分析・

第四段为上段末句的补充:对信息的积极探索使年轻一代政治参与度提升。关键词为:①have another effect;②greater political engagement。

①句概述年轻人新闻处理时的积极探索研究会产生另一效果。Such active research 以"照应上段末句末尾 actively seeking out..."之形行"回指上段末句全句'年轻一代在积极修炼自己并寻找对立观点方面承担起非常多的自我责任'"之实; have another effect 借 another 反衬上文已述一个效果(即"信息甄别能力的提升")并预示下文"另一效果"。

②句借调查明晰效果:政治参与度提升(反衬年轻人政治信息处理能力提升)。led to 与 another effect 因果关联复现,由此可推知 young people's reliance on social media 虽形式上呼应第二段段首,实则指向上段所述"依赖社交媒体的年轻人在网络上开展各项调查研究以辨识信息真伪这一具体行事方式"; greater political engagement 呼应文首两段"年轻一代反对总统使用推特、2016年总统大选时推特用户在网上分享信息",同时借第二段延及内容"大选期间推特用户分享信息中近 1/4 属于虚假消息"暗示写作视角可能将由上段"信息甄别能力"过渡到"信息分享时虚假新闻问题处理能力的提升"。

【深层解读】本段看似独立,却关联全篇:"年轻一代政治参与度提升"似乎与全篇着意强调"媒体素养提升"无关,但两者内藏因果关联"媒体素养提升(新闻处理时责任意识的提升)→政治参与度提升";且借回应首段"年轻一代反对总统推特"暗示"随着年轻一代在处理网络媒体信息过程中责任意识的提升,他们在处理政治信息时也将变得审辨而思,即对待总统推文信息将保持高度警惕",铺垫后文阐释。

events more intimately[®] and immediately[®] while also permitting them to re-share news as a projection[®] of their values and interests. ② This forces users to be more conscious[®] of their role in passing along information. ③ A survey by Barna research group found the top reason given by Americans for the fake news phenomenon is "reader error," more so than made-up stories or factual mistakes in reporting. ④ About a third say the problem of fake news lies in "misinterpretation® or exaggeration® of actual news" via social media. ⑤ In other words, the choice to share news on social media may be the heart of the issue. ⑥ "This indicates® there is a real personal responsibility in counteracting® this problem," says Roxanne Stone, editor in chief at Barna Group.

社交媒体让用户能够更亲密、更即时地体验新闻事件,同时也允许他们转发新闻以投射其价值观和兴趣爱好。这迫使用户纳研其在信息传递中的角色更为留心。巴新闻之项,到一项调查显示,美国人就虚假新闻之股份出的首要原因是"读者错误",而不分之份,造假新闻或犯事实错误。约三分社会以禁体"对事实新闻进行扭曲或夸大"。按体"对事实新闻进行扭曲或夸大"。按论,在社交媒体上分享新闻的选择问题的发展的技术。"这意味着在抵制该问题的过程中存在着真正的个人责任,"巴纳研究小组主编罗戈萨尼·斯通表示。

・词汇注释与难句分析・



②immediately[I'mi:dIətlI]ad. 立即地,即刻地

③projection[prə'd3ekʃn]n. 体现

④conscious['kpnfəs]a. 慎重的,有意的



- ⑤misinterpretation['mɪsɪnɪtə:prɪ'teɪʃən]n. 错误理解
- ⑥exaggeration[ɪgzædʒəˈreɪʃən]n. 夸大
- ⑦indicate['ɪndɪkeɪt]v. 表明
- ⑧counteract[kauntər'ækt]v. 抵抗,抵制

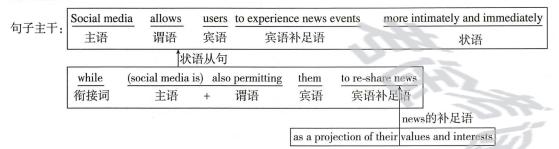
● 经典搭配

①conscious of (对······留心)

- ②pass along (传递)
- ③top reason (首要原因)
- ④lie in (在于)
- ⑤in other words (换句话说)
- ⑥editor in chief (主编)

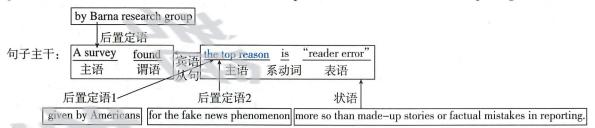
1. Social media allows users to experience news events more intimately and immediately while also permitting them to re-share news as a projection of their values and interests.

结构切分:



功能注释:本句主干为 Social media allows users to experience news events,谓语结构采用了 allow sb to do sth 的用法。while 引导状语从句时,如果主句和从句的主语一致,且从句谓语又含有 be,则从句中有时可省略主语和 be,因此可判断出句中 while 后省略了 social media is。allows...(is)permitting...两个并列谓语结构引出社交媒体的双重功效。

2. A survey by Barna research group found the top reason given by Americans for the fake news phenomenon is "reader error," more so than made-up stories or factual mistakes in reporting.



功能注释:本句主干为 A survey found (that)...,宾语部分为省略 that 的宾语从句。more so than made-up stories or factual mistakes in reporting 做宾语从句的状语,其中 so 指代"被当成首要原因"这一情况,more than 表示"比……更……",因此整句话可理解为:比起报道过程中编造新闻或犯事实错误,读者错误更能被指为虚假新闻的首要原因。

・语篇分析・

第五段阐释现状之二:美国人对信息分享的自我责任意识在增强。关键词为: more conscious of their role in passing along information。

- ①②**句总述:用户在社交媒体上传递信息时会审慎而为。**This forces 实现句间因果关联(This 回指首句第二分句内容)。
- ①句先指出社交媒体的双重功效:既能亲密、即时体验新闻事件,又能将其转发以体现自身价值观及兴趣点。while also 以并列之形连接 allows 及 permitting,实际将语义重点落于后者,用以强调社交媒体的信息转发功能;并借 as a projection of...反衬用户转发信息的真实意图"以投射自身价值与兴趣",

由此锁定信息转发与转发者之间的关联以暗示其转发时应小心谨慎。注: intimately(having a close and friendly relationship"亲密地,亲切地")用以说明社交媒体能够拉近用户对新闻事件的亲近感,新闻事件借助社交媒体更能给用户以更亲密、更深刻的情感冲击、用户的新闻体验感非常强烈。

- ②句后指出用户在信息转发时会承担自我责任:审慎而为。forces 以其隐性因果关联表明用户在信息转发时审慎而为的动机:以求积极正面彰显自身兴趣点及价值观;conscious"(尤指因为自认为很重要而)在意的,刻意的"表明用户对其在信息传递过程中的角色极为重视。
 - ③至⑥句分述,借"分析虚假新闻现象的原因"阐释"用户分享信息时审慎而为的原因"。
 - ③④句先分析虚假新闻现象的原因。the fake news phenomenon/problem 实现内部联结。
- ③句概述最大原因:读者错误。reader error 加引号,同第三段 distributed trust,既表引用,亦表特殊称谓,预示后文必有详解,同时锁定虚假新闻背后的最重要原因与读者(而非新闻工作者)相关。注:... more so than..."……比……更能被指为首要原因"套入文意即为"相较报道中编造新闻或犯事实错误,读者错误更能被指为虚假新闻问题的首要原因"。
- ④句细说"读者错误":通过社交媒体对真实新闻资讯进行误读或夸大。misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news 着重两点:一、新闻工作者发布的新闻信息是真实无误的(actual news);二、读者对新闻事实进行了曲解或夸大(misinterpretation or exaggeration)。via 着意强调社交媒体只是充当媒介的作用,暗示读者而非社交媒体应该对其所分享的信息内容负责。
- ⑤⑥句呼应①②句,明确指出信息分享时需承担个人责任。In other words 实现⑤⑥句与③④句间化繁为简的逻辑;This indicates 实现句群内部衔接。
- ⑤句明示虚假新闻问题的核心:选择分享。本句重现社交媒体给用户提供信息分享选择(the choice...on social media 复现①句 Social media...permitting them to re-share news)的同时,更强调其负面影响"为虚假新闻创造了'机会'(the heart of the issue,其中 the issue 指代 the fake news phenomenon/problem)深层暗示用户在做出分享选择时应先辨识新闻的真假,从而将虚假新闻扼杀在分享之时。
- ⑥句指出选择分享的深层内涵:承担真实个人责任。This indicates 则表明个人责任因选择分享而起(This 回指⑤句"选择分享是虚假新闻问题的核心"); a real personal responsibility in counteracting this problem 一方面表明抵制虚假新闻问题中需要承担真实个人责任,另一方面回应第三段强调指出以年轻一代为代表的美国人在新闻处理过程中承担起越来越多的自我责任。注: counteract (to reduce or prevent the bad effect of something, by doing something that has the opposite effect"抵抗,抵制")此处意指通过某种方式方法来减少或者预防某一事件的负面影响,套入文中即指,通过对新闻分享行为的严格审视以求做到"不传递虚假新闻信息(不传谣)",从而得以减少虚假新闻问题带来的负面影响。

【深层解读】一、本段呈现第二段所述虚假新闻问题的原因及抵制措施:借③句 the top reason... for the fake news phenomenon、④句 the problem of fake news lies in...、⑤句 the choice... the heart of the issue、⑥句 responsibility in counteracting this problem 所示核心语义"虚假新闻问题"呼应第二段③句所述现象"虚假新闻充斥媒体"分析其原因"读者对事实信息的夸大或扭曲"并给出相应抵制措施"新闻分享时增强自我责任意识"。二、第二部分均围绕第三段末旬"新闻处理时责任意识增强(即媒体素养增强)"展开细述,该句实为全文核心论点:a、信息真伪辨识时判断力得以提升(第三段);b、政治参与度得以提升(第四段);c、信息分享时责任感得以增强(第五段);但鉴于b为一个与媒体信息处理能力(即媒体素养)无关的独立效果,故而将其分立处理,将第三、五段分别阐释为当前美国人(尤其年轻一代)的媒体素养现状。换而言之,全文核心论述点即为:美国年轻一代(数字原住民)的媒体素养主要体现在两个方面:一是对新闻的辨识能力,这个是前提,他们的解决办法是通过分布式信任来核验新闻的真实性;第二是分享转发时体现的责任意识,也就是类似于我们现在所宣讲的"不信谣、不传谣"。

・真题精解・ジ

29. The Barna survey found that a main cause for the fake	29. 巴纳调查发现虚假新闻问题的主要
news problem is	原因是。
[A] readers' outdated values	[A] 读者过时的价值观
[B] journalists' biased reporting	[B] 记者有偏见的报道
[C] readers' misinterpretation	[C] 读者的曲解
[D] journalists' made-up stories	[D] 记者捏造的新闻

[精准定位] 第五段③④⑤⑥句介绍巴纳调查结果,其中③句指出虚假新闻问题的最重要原因是"读者错误",④句进而做出解释:对事实新闻信息的误读或夸大,故[C]正确。

[命题解密] 题于 + 正确项[C] 是对③④句中 top reason、reader error、misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news 的完美替换。

[A]由①句碎片信息 re-share、their values 捏造而来,而句子并无"读者价值观过时"之意;[B]由前文第三段③句中 bias 及本段③句中 in reporting 捏造而来,而文中仅言及"记者报道中可能会捏造新闻、或者会犯事实性错误"而并未言及"记者报道带有偏见";[D]由③句 made-up stories... in reporting 而来,可它并非题干所考查的"主要原因"。

[技巧总结] 主次因果细节题的解题思路为:于文中找寻因果关联词,再于关联词前后定位主次因果,最后可借主次因果的注释性内容辅助解答。如本题,首先由题干 main cause for the fake news problem 定位至③句 the top reason... for the fake news phenomenon,然后借其后 more so than 锁定 reader error,最后再借 reader error 的解释性表达 misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news 锁定[C]。

■ So when young people are critical of an overtweeting president, they **reveal** a mental **discipline** in thinking skills—and in their choices on when to share on social media. [411 words]

因此,当年轻人批评过度推特的总统时,他们展现出思维技能中的一种自制力——一种选择何时在社交媒体分享的自制力。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

①reveal[ri'vi:l]v. 展现,显露

\$ ②discipline['dɪsɪplɪn]n. 自制力

・语篇分析・

第六段为第三部分,呼应首段总结收篇:美国年轻一代反对总统推特实则反映其网络审辨式思维技能的提升。关键词为:reveal a mental discipline。

独句成段, reveal(to show something that was previously hidden)揭示全文"由表象到实质"的写作手法,展示文章立意高度"由年轻一代反对总统推特谈及其网络生活中审辨式思维能力的提升"; and 形似并列,实则更借后者的具象"新闻分享时"明示前者的抽象"思维能力中"。注:1. mental discipline 本义为"心理/精神/大脑自制力",但鉴于"自制力"已暗藏"大脑思维活动",故而将 mental 省译,直接处理为"自制力"; 2. choice on sth 相当于 choice over sth,即"在·····方面做出的选择"。

So 解读: So 借其后 when 情境"年轻人对过度推特的总统表示批判"与首段的呼应表明其辖域第二至五段(中间段)分析,却又借破折号后 when to share on social media 表明其更意在强调第五段解读"人们在转发信息时更加小心、谨慎",间接说明年轻一代批判总统推特的两个原因:一、对总统通过社交平台发送的信息持审辨式思维;二、分享总统信息时尤为审慎,绝不跟风附和。

【全文梳理】全篇首尾相接,圆满收篇:全文以"年轻一代反对总统使用推特这一社交平台发布新闻事件"开篇,在历经中间段落对"美国人(尤其年轻一代)在新闻查阅及新闻分享中承担起更多自我责任,其媒体素养在提升"的分析阐释之后,本段对文首引子做出最终点评"年轻人对总统过度推特的这种批

・真题精解・

30. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?	30. 下面哪项是全文最佳标题?
[A] A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online	[A] 网上新闻分享辨识力的提升
[B] A Counteraction Against the Over-tweeting Trend	[B] 对过度推特趋势的反击
[C] The Accumulation of Mutual Trust on Social Media	[C] 社交媒体上相互信任的积聚
[D] The Platforms for Projection of Personal Interests	[D] 体现个人兴趣爱好的平台

[精准定位]文首两段先提出现象"美国人离不开媒体却又不信任媒体"及其因应之策"增强媒体素养";第三至五段进而阐释现状,指出美国人(尤其年轻一代)媒体素养的确得以提升,其信息真伪辨识能力提高、信息分享行为中自我责任意识增强;最后末段呼应首段作结"年轻一代反对总统推特实质是其审辨思维能力的展示,是其在新闻分享行为中的一种自制行为"。由此可见,[A]最契合文意。

[命题解密] 正确项[A]是对全文主旨"以年轻一代为代表的美国人的媒体素养正在提升"的概括。

[B]利用首末段"年轻一代反对特朗普总统过度推特"捏造而来,却偏离文意重心;[C]利用第二三段distrust、distributed trust捏造而来,而文中所言信任实际针对"网络媒体信息"而非"网络人际沟通";[D]利用第五段首句 as a projection of... interests设置干扰,可文意重点并不在 platforms"社交媒体平台"而在 news on the platforms"社交平台上的新闻资讯"。

[技巧总结] 解答文章主旨题重在关联文章主题词、主题句。主题词通常可以借由高频词体现,主题句常位于文首末段。如本题,文中频出 share、news、skills 等词,且文首两段借由具体事例"年轻一代反对总统使用推特发布白宫消息"以及转折对比词 yet 引出文章主述话题"依赖媒体却又不信任媒体的美国人不得不主动去提升自身媒体素养(media literacy skills)",并于文末再度呼应首段事例升华事件背后真实内涵"年轻一代对推特总统的微词实际反映出其思维能力中的一种自制能力(a mental discipline in thinking skills),即在选择于社交媒体上分享新闻时的一种大脑自制力,也即对推特总统所发推特的辨识力",借此两点不难锁定[A]为正确项。





Text 3 科技巨头涉足医疗领域引发的问题



一、文章总体分析

本文选自 *The Guardian*《卫报》2017. 07. 05 一篇题为 The Guardian view on patient data: we need a better approach 的文章。文章由新近事件"英国信息委员会的裁定——全民医疗服务体系(NHS)把患者数据分享给 AI 公司 DeepMind 的行为侵犯病人隐私权"切人,指出隐私法不能解决"科技巨头垄断"这一根本性问题,要防范数字霸权时代的到来,真正维护患者权益,亟需决策者谨慎做出每一个决定。

一、语篇分析及试题精解

Any fair-minded assessment of the dangers of the deal between Britain's National Health Service (NHS) and DeepMind must start by acknowledging that both sides mean well. ②DeepMind is one of the leading[©] artificial intelligence (AI) companies in the world. ③The potential of this work applied to healthcare is very great, but it could also lead to further concentration of power in the tech giants. ④It is against that background that the

对于英国国民医疗服务体系(NHS)与DeepMind公司之间协议的种种危害,任何公正的评价想必都会先承认双方均是好意。DeepMind是全球人工智能(AI)的领先企业之一。这一技术成果应用于医疗保健方面的潜力是巨大的,但这也可能导致权力进一步集中于科技巨头。正是在这样的背景下,

information **commissioner**[®], Elizabeth Denham, has **issued**[®] her **damning**[®] **verdict**[®] against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a **vague**[®] agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy.

英国信息委员会专员伊丽莎白·德纳姆对 NHS下属的英国皇家自由信托医院做出了证据确凿的违法裁定,(鉴于)医院于 2015 年将 160 万病人的档案交予 DeepMind 处理,而此举是基于一项不确切的协定——远远未能考虑到患者的权利及其隐私权期望。

· 词汇注释与难句分析。



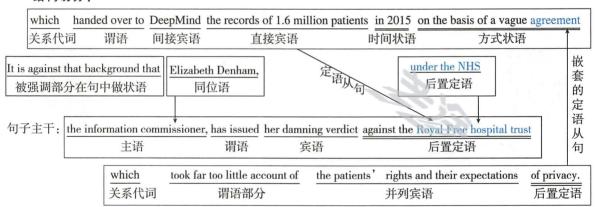
- ①leading[ˈliːdɪŋ]a. 领先的,最重要的
- ②commissioner[kə'mɪʃənə(r)]n. 专员,长官
- ③issue['ɪʃu:; 'ɪsju:]v. 发表(声明),发出(警告等)
- ④damning['dæmɪŋ]a. 证明某人作恶的,(证据等)确凿的
- ⑤verdict['v3:dikt]n. 裁定,判决;意见
- ⑥vague[veɪg]a. 不明确的,含糊其辞的

● 经典搭配

- ①apply to 应用于 ······
- ②against the background of 在……的背景下
- ③hand over 把某事交给某人负责/处理
- ④take account of 考虑

It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy.

结构切分:



功能注释:本句为 It is... that... 强调句型,状语 against that background 为强调部分,明确事件背景。句子主干 the information commissioner... verdict 引出事件,后置定语 against...引出裁定对象;嵌套一个 which 非限定性定语从句修饰 the Royal... under the NHS,实际解释案件始末。句末再嵌套一个 which 定语从句说明案件关键点 agreement 的问题所在。

・语篇分析・

首段介绍事件:国民医疗服务体系(NHS)与人工智能公司 DeepMind 的协议被判触犯患者隐私权。 关键词为:verdict。

①②③句叙议结合交代事件背景。

①句让步承认 NHS 与 DeepMind 公司的协议初衷是好的。作者以"评述外界对某问题的看法"开启全文,带出背景人物 NHS、DeepMind 及背景事件 a deal between...(两方商业协定)的同时,更借助"表绝对概念的 Any + 表褒义的 fair-minded",以及表"相当确信"的 must,间接传达自身观点:双方协议的

用意无疑值得肯定。

- ②③句转而明确作者观点: AI 技术用于医疗潜力巨大,但也会加剧科技巨头垄断。leading 表明 DeepMind 公司特点:处于 AI 技术前沿,影响力巨大; The potential... applied to healthcare(其中 this work 回指"AI 技术成果")揭示首句协议内容: AI 技术应用于医疗服务;... is very great, but it could also lead to... 突出强调这一积极事态之下的问题所在:巨头垄断之势或进一步加剧。
- ④句继而引出事件:NHS 下属的皇家自由信托医院将患者信息交予 DeepMind 被判违法。It is... that...强调句式凸显状语 against that background(against 表示"在……背景之下"),既衔接上下文,更要表明上述背景"发展迅猛的 AI 技术已进军医疗领域,而利好背后也存隐忧"关乎主旨,极其关键。that 后为核心事件;其中 verdict against...引出"违法方",damning(谴责的,足以定罪的)强调违法事实清楚,不容辩驳;which 定语从句说明案情原委,展现裁定依据,其中 on the basis of a vague agreement...先抛出总印象:交易协议不清不楚、有规避重点问题之嫌,嵌套的 which 从句进而解释 vague 内涵,far too(极其、非常)修饰 little,再一起限定 account(深思熟虑、考虑),昭示协议对"病人隐私权"的忽视程度,明确医院罪责。

注: the Royal Free hospital trust 常被外界称为"皇家自由信托医院",但这里的 Free 实为"免费、公费"之意; trust 应与我们通常说的金融领域法律行为区别开来, hospital trust 指的是"医疗联合体",英国及其卫生行政部门为适应医疗服务市场的发展,组织单个的、分散的医院形成医院托拉斯,其仍属于公立部门,作为独立的法人实体存在,其在资金、管理和人事等的决策上拥有较大的自主权。政府对医院的管办职能进行分离,利于政府及医疗机构等各司其职。

【深层解读】文首句虽然表明了对两方协作意图的赞赏,但 start by acknowledging...(先承认)实际暗示作者"欲抑先扬",即"协议造成的威胁(the dangers)"可能才是文章焦点。段落前三句话虽然是末句事件的背景,但内容夹叙夹议,作者态度占据大半,加之末句对这一背景的强调,可以推测首句暗含的作者态度,也即③句明示的观点"AI 虽好,但必须慎重应对其副作用——加剧科技垄断"很可能为全文主旨,而作者意在通过最新热议事件切入,论证这一主旨。

・真题精解・

31. What is true of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind?	31. 关于 NHS 和 DeepMind 之间的协议 哪项正确?
[A] It caused conflicts among tech giants.	[A] 它导致了科技巨头之间的冲突。
[B] It failed to pay due attention to patients' rights.	[B] 它未对患者权利给予应有的重视。
[C] It fell short of the latter's expectations.	[C] 它未达到后者的期望。
[D] It put both sides into a dangerous situation.	[D] 它将双方置于危险境地。

[精准定位]根据题干 agreement 定位至首段末句中 which 定语从句部分: NHS 下属的皇家自由信托医院把数据交由 DeepMind 负责是基于一项不明确的协议,协议远没有对患者权利及其隐私权期望进行考虑,可见[B]符合文义。

[命题解密] 正确项[B]同义替换原文 took far too little account of the patients' rights。

[A]将③句"会使权力更加集中于科技巨头(further concentration of power in the tech giants)"曲解为"导致科技巨头之间的冲突(conflicts among tech giants)"。[C]将末句"协议远未考虑患者的隐私权期望(the patients'... and their expectations)"张冠李贞成"协议未达到 DeepMind 的期待(the latter's expectations)"。[D]误解首句信息 the dangers of the deal between...(协议带来的威胁),并把末句信息"委员会专员裁定……违法(verdict against)"、"协议不明确、忽视患者权益"相关联,主观推出"协议危及双方",但"被判违法" ≠ "陷入危险",其次只有 NHS 一方被判违法。

[技巧总结] 本题聚焦 agreement,考查相关信息正误,可知该词意义重大,因此除"定位并比对信息"之外,还应刻意思考它在文中"为何重要、起什么作用",命题人常会基于此设置正确项。如本题,可首先定位至④句, It is against that background that...强调句式暗示前三句实为背景铺垫,本句事件才是段落核心信息,即"裁定 NHS 违法"(verdict against);而 agreement 位于 which 定语从句中,两个修饰成分vague 以及 which took far little...负面指向明显,可知"agreement 有问题、无视患者权益"是事件的导火

The NHS trust has mended[®] its ways. Further arrangements[®]—and there may be many—between the NHS and DeepMind will be carefully scrutinised[®] to ensure that all necessary permissions[®] have been asked of patients and all unnecessary data has been cleaned. There are lessons about informed[®] patient consent[®] to learn. But privacy is not the only angle in this case and not even the most important. Ms Denham chose to concentrate the blame on the NHS trust, since under existing law it "controlled" the data and DeepMind merely "processed[®]" it. But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation[®], not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.

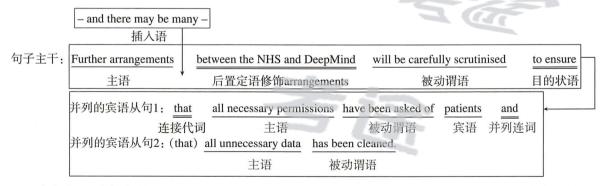
DeepMind 差不多已经道歉了。NHS信托已经改过自新。NHS和 DeepMind 之间进一步的协定——也许有很多——将会受到仔细审查,以确保征得患者所有必要的许可,并清除所有不必要的数据。在患者知情同意方面有许多教训需要汲取。但是在本案中,隐私并非唯一的角度,甚至都不是重要的。德纳姆女士决定将指责的矛头对准 NHS信托,是因为在现行的法律下,NHS信托"掌控"着数据而 DeepMind 只不过在"处理"数据。但是这种区分不得要领:赋予数据价值的,是处理及聚合信息,而非单单拥有信息。

• 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①mend[mend]v. 纠正,改正
- ②**arrangement**[ə¹reɪndʒmənt]*n*. (解决问题的)办法,非正式协议
- ③scrutinise[skru: tīnaīs]v. 仔细查看,密切审查
- ④ permission[pə'mɪʃən]n. 许可,授权
- ⑤informed[ɪnˈfɔːmd]a. 消息灵通的,知情的
- ⑥consent[kən'sent]n. 许可,同意

- ⑦process['prəuses]v. 处理,加工;n. 过程;方法;程序
- ®aggregation [ægrɪ geɪ sn]n. 聚集,集成
- 经典搭配
- ①ask the permission of sb 得到……的许可
- ②miss the point 不得要领

Further arrangements—and there may be many—between the NHS and DeepMind will be carefully scrutinised to ensure that all necessary permissions have been asked of patients and all unnecessary data has been cleaned.



功能注释:本句主干 Further arrangements will be carefully scrutinised,采用被动语态凸显判决后 NHS的改进举措;目的状语 to ensure 后面接两个并列的宾语从句,具体介绍举措细则,两个表示绝对的形容词 all... 凸显 NHS 整改彻底、力度大。

・语篇分析・

第二至四段评述事件,借以阐明文章主旨:"仅聚焦隐私"掩盖了问题实质,即科技垄断之势愈加明显。

第二段补充介绍涉事方的应对之举,初步表明作者看法:裁定聚焦隐私,未能抓住要害。关键词为: not even the most important。

- ①至③句承上介绍裁定后续情形: 涉事方积极弥补隐私方面疏漏。almost apologized VS has mended its ways(mend one's ways 意为 begin to behave well)暗示信息委员会把责任归于 NHS 单方,DeepMind 在间接压力之下也进行道歉缓解。Further arrangements 以及破折号间的 may be many 对应上段末 vague agreement...,注意 agreement 指双方交易的正式协议,而这里 arrangements 相对不那么正式,指双方后续合作所涉及的议定之事;①②两句完成时态以及③句 carefully、to ensure that all...and all...凸显其"改过及时、力度到位"。
 - ④至⑦句转而引出裁定的问题所在:事件被完全定性为"隐私问题"实属隔靴搔痒。
- ④句过渡,承上肯定维护患者权利必要性。informed consent(知情同意;inform 表示"通知、告知")属于法律用语,指"对患者进行医疗介入之前获得其同意的程序";知情同意原则是临床上处理医患关系的基本伦理准则之一,也称知情承诺原则。There are lessons to learn(lessons to learn 指"需要吸取的教训")对上述补救措施做出肯定。
- ⑤句转而表明作者看法:但问题的关键不在于隐私。转折词 But 表明作者再次"先扬(①至④句)后抑"的行文逻辑。not the only angle 不赞同"纯粹定性为隐私问题"的同时也婉转承认其部分意义,但 not even the most important 进一步直接否定:就连最重要的也算不上。
 - ⑥⑦句退而评述裁定(依据不当),初步佐证⑤句观点。
- ⑥句展示裁定(判 NHS 违法,而 DeepMind 无罪)的依据。原因从句 since...引出裁定依据, "control" the data VS merely "processed" it 反向表明"当前法律(the existing law)"对"侵犯隐私"的定性:出问题时,数据掌控者担负全责,而数据处理者无罪。merely 意为"只不过",用于表示"某事不太重要或不太有价值"。
- ⑦**句直指依据的问题所在**。强调句式 it is..., not..., that gives the data value(是……,而不是……,赋予了数据价值)针对上句裁定依据,强调"对数据的处理(processing and aggregation)"才是隐私问题成其为问题的基石;not the mere possession of bits(bit 为"最小的信息度量单位",故代指"信息")对上句 merely "possessed" it 作出直接否定,刻意强调裁定恰恰偏离了重点。
- [深层解读]从案件类文章的写作套路中推测作者意图。首段所涉案件虽非法院判决,但由本段"介绍两方对裁定的反应,以及判罚的依据"判断,本文也遵循案件类文章的基本写作思路,即"介绍案情、说明判决/处罚结果→介绍官方判罚依据、涉事方观点/应对举措等→评论案件,发表看法"。因而"区分判罚方、涉事方、以及作者的态度"对于"前期把握文章主旨要义,同时推测下文论述"很关键。本段中的作者态度很明显:两个 But 强调作者看法,表明其对裁定依据的不认同,这暗示⑥句作为裁定依据的existing law并非轻描淡写,而是用意极深:作者很可能要于下文指出"现行法律有局限性,或不甚完备,无力约束新生事物",从而进一步引出自身建议(如何有效应对问题)。

・真题精解・ 🚽

32. The NHS trust responded to Denham's verdict with	32. NHS信托以对德纳姆的裁定
GIE.	做出回应。
[A] empty promises	[A] 空头承诺
[B] tough resistance	[B] 强硬的抵抗
[C] necessary adjustments	[C] 必要的调整
[D] sincere apologies	[D] 诚恳的道歉

[精准定位]第二段②③句指出 NHS 信托对 Denham 裁定的回应:已纠正了其错误行为;其与 DeepMind 的协议会受到仔细审查以确保所有要使用的内容都取得患者允许,所有不必要的数据则加以清除,可见[C]正确。

[命题解密][C]意同②句 has mended its ways,并概括了③句 Further arrangements... will be carefully scrutinised to ensure that all... all... 所体现的具体补救措施。

[A]受到①句 almost (apologized)干扰,但一方面该句主语为 DeepMind 而非题干中的 NHS,另一方面"差不多道歉了"不能简单等同于"空头承诺"。[B]将②句 mended its way 错误理解为"拒不服从判决"。[D]源于第二段①句 apologized,但这是 DeepMind 做法,其次"诚恳道歉"≠"采取了补救措施"。

[技巧总结]对于涉及到"事件、争议 N 方做法/观点"的题目,首先要明确题目考查对象,然后理清相关方各自的做法/观点,再对比选项进行排除,混淆各方的做法/观点是常见的干扰。本题中,由第二段前两句提炼出的做法分别是"DeepMind 几乎已经道歉"、"NHS信托纠正了其行为方式",故很容易先排除张冠李戴的[D],初步推知[C]正确;进而由③句提到的具体改进做法,排除反向干扰的[A]、[B],最终确定[C]为答案。

33. The author argues in Paragraph 2 that	33. 作者在第二段提出。
[A] privacy protection must be secured at all costs	[A] 必须不惜任何代价保护隐私
[B] leaking patients' data is worse than selling it	[B] 泄露患者数据比贩卖它们更糟糕
[C] making profits from patients' data is illegal	[C] 从患者数据中获利是非法的
[D] the value of data comes from the processing of it	[D] 数据的价值来源于对其进行处理

[精准定位]第二段末句指出作者对⑥句 Ms Denham 裁定依据(判 NHS 违法因为它才是数据拥有者,而 DeepMind 只是处理数据而已)的看法:不得要领(misses the point):"让数据拥有价值的,是处理和集成它们,而不是掌控它们",[D]正确。

[命题解密][D]是第二段末句 it is processing and aggregation... that gives the data value 的同义改写。

[A]将第二段③句保护隐私的措施 all necessary permissions... and all unnecessary data...误当成作者观点,但⑤句中作者已明确指出"在此案中,隐私甚至不是最重要的(not even the most important)"。[B]从⑥句"NHS掌控数据,而 DeepMind 只处理数据"捏造出"NHS 泄露数据,而 DeepMind 贩卖数据,前者比后者更恶劣",与文意相去甚远。[C]是由第二段第⑥句"NHS掌控患者数据"杂糅第三段首句"问题是谁该从分析数据中获利(who should benefit from...)"而成,但作者在文中并未"指出谁/某事违法(illegal)",他想表达的是"具有垄断性质的科技巨头从分析患者数据中获利,而不受监管限制(裁定只判 NHS 侵犯病人隐私权)"这一情况并不合理。

[技巧总结] 涉及多方观点/做法的段落常成为命题人关注的焦点。若就作者观点设题,则一般要求考生通过抓取语气词、关联词,尤其是表示转折、常常引出作者观点的 but、yet、however 等词来把握作者站位;要警惕命题人扭曲或直接利用他人观点命制干扰项。就本题而言,细读⑤句和⑦句转折词 But 后内容,从 not the only..., not even the most important 以及 misses the point 基本可判定作者对于Denham 裁定依据的不认同态度,从而排除[A],而[C]illegal 并非作者所能认定,最后根据⑦句作者的反对理由排除[B],锁定正确答案[D]。

the analysis of all the data that our lives now **generate**[©]. Privacy law builds on the concept of damage to an individual from **identifiable**[©] knowledge about them. 3 That misses the way the **surveillance**[®] economy works. 4 The data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more.

The great question is who should benefit from

重要的问题在于,谁该从分析我们生活 正在产生的一切数据中获利?隐私法建构 于"个人的可识别信息会对其带来伤害"这 一观念之上。那未能理解监察经济的运行 方式。在这一方式下,个人的数据只有在与 不计其数的他人数据相比较时才能获得价值。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①generate['dʒenəreɪt]v.产生,形成
- ②identifiable and entriface bl a. 可辨认/可识别的
- ③surveillance[s3: veiləns]n. 监测,监视

● 经典搭配

- ①benefit from...从 ······ 获益
- ②compare with...与……相比较、相对照

・语篇分析・

第三段进一步展示作者看法,暗示问题的关键:"利用高科技谋利"不应成为法外之地。

- ①句接续上段⑤句,以问句暗示本案关键问题(即作者观点)。who should benefit from...将焦点拉至"谁该获利"上,并以"发问形式"提示重点所在:利用高科技分析数据虽值得肯定,但一旦涉及盈利,性质就会变化,就算初衷良好,也不能被视作理所当然。data 的两个限定成分 all 以及 our lives now generate 暗含作者对"DeepMind 借处理公民数据信息盈利,但在事件中竟不被直接追责"的不满。
 - ②③④句从隐私法本身的局限性入手,反向支撑①句观点。
- ②句先退而表明隐私法的立足点:防止个人信息泄露对其造成伤害。builds on the concept of 引出隐私法设立的理念基石; damage to 后为"伤害对象", (damage) from 后为"伤害来源", identifiable knowledge about them(knowledge 表示"知晓、知道")明确这一基石的内涵:人们并非生活在真空中,外界对个人信息的掌握可能对其造成伤害,隐私法由此应运而生。
- ③句进而指出这一立足点的问题所在:未参透当前监察经济的运作方式。That 回指上句"隐私法设立初衷", misses the way... works(miss 指"未能领会")意即隐私法专注于保护个人信息,但没把握住人数据时代经济特点:经济活动大都基于对人们行为数据的追踪监察上; surveillance 本指"对犯罪嫌疑人或可能发生犯罪之地的监视",但这里引申为"所有人(的个人信息)处于被监控、掌控当中"这一现实情形。
- ④句随即解释监察经济的运作方式,表明当前隐私法无法应对大数据环境下的隐私问题。there 衔接上句,暗中锁定 The data of an individual 的讨论范畴:当前(大数据)监察经济下的个人数据问题;only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more 与上段末 it is processing and aggregation that...呼应,重申信息具备价值(即有可能伤及其产生者)的唯一条件:与不计其数的信息相比对,即"处理、聚合"信息时,换句话说,隐私法偏重对"个人信息(②句 individual)"的维护,但新时代下单纯的个人数据反而意义不大,而"比对大量数据,从中获取无数关键的个人数据"才是致命的;可隐私法没有(当前也无力)对"大数据集成"做出任何规范,因而据此判案注定无法切中要害。

【深层解读】首句 The great question is...(great 指"重大的、重要的")提示作者继第二段"破(privacy is not..., not even the most important)"之后终于要"立",即揭示"事件的关键问题",然而 who should...未直接点明问题所在,有些不明就里;此时结合后三句"质疑隐私法(That misses...)"这一大方向,可知作者仍在铺垫,即还在"破",只是对上段"裁定依据未得要领"做出了进一步解释:隐私法本身已经不合时宜了。但根据首段"会加剧科技巨头垄断"以及上段"隐私都算不上最重要的"可知,作者立意不在于"完善隐私法,维护公民隐私权",而在"如何应对垄断对公民(包含隐私权的)更多权益的威胁"。

IN 1 The use of privacy law to curb[®] the tech giants in this instance feels slightly maladapted[®]. 2 This practice does not address the real worry. 3 It is not enough to say that the algorithms[®] DeepMind develops will benefit patients and save lives. 4 What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources. 5 If software promises to save lives on the scale that drugs now can, big data may be expected to behave as a big pharma[®] has

在这一案例中,用隐私法来约束科技巨 头感觉稍有些不适用。这种做法无法解决真 正的担忧。声称 DeepMind 开发的算法能让 患者受益以及拯救生命是不够的。关键是, 这些算法将归一个利用公共资源开发它们的 私人垄断企业所有。如果软件在拯救生命方 面可望达到药物的水平,那么大数据也可能 会和大型制药公司一样行事。我们尚处于这 done. We are still at the beginning of this revolution and small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences later. A long struggle will be needed to avoid a future of digital **feudalism**. Ms Denham's report is a **welcome** start. 437 words

场革命的起始阶段,因而当前任何微不足道 的选择日后都可能产生巨大的影响。要避免 数字封建制的到来,我们还需要长期的努力。 德纳姆女士的报告是个好的开端。

• 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①curb[k3;b] v. 约束;抑制
- ②maladapted[imælə'dæptid]a. 不合适的
- ③algorithm[ˈælgəriðəm]n. 算法,计算程序
- ④pharma['fa:mə]n. 制药公司
- ⑤feudalism[ˈfju:dəlɪzəm]n. 分封制

- ⑥welcome['welkəm]a.(已发生的事)受欢迎的,很好的
- 经典搭配
- ①belong to...属于……
- ②turn out... 最终成为, 最后

If software promises to save lives on the scale that drugs now can, big data may be expected to behave as a big pharma has done.

结构切分:



功能注释:本句先以条件状语从句假设一种未来情形:软件在拯救生命方面有望达到药物的水平; 句子主干为 big data may be expected to behave...,在从句基础上对未来情形进行合理推测; as 引导一个方式状语从句说明主语 big data 可能的举措:像大制药公司那样行事。

・语篇分析・

第四段回归事件,彻底亮明作者看法:数字科技垄断才是最大威胁,亟需监管。

- ①②句总结指出裁定的局限性:靠隐私法不能解决根本问题。this instance 指代"首段末,即全文聚焦的事例", the use of privacy law to curb the tech giants 文中实指"根据隐私法要求 NHS 不得随意将信息交由科技企业负责,从而间接约束科技巨头"。slightly maladapted (maladapted 意为 poorly suited or adapted to a particular condition or set of circumstances"不适合/适应某特定情况")由表主观感觉的 feels (使人感觉)带出,委婉表达作者看法。
- ③④句进而明确根本问题所在:真正的威胁是公共资源逐渐被科技巨头所掌控。It is not enough...What matters is that...(动词 matter 指"重要、要紧")先破后立突出看法:不能只看到 AI 技术的优点,其负面影响,即公共资源由垄断企业所掌控,更应予以重视。这两句与首段③句 The potential of this work..., but it could also...暗合,重申全文主旨。private monopoly(monopoly意为"垄断企业",即当今科技巨头)与 using public resources 形成强烈对比,揭示当前不利局面:科技巨头"以公谋私"很可能会,或者也许已经成为常态。
 - 56句对根本问题加以分析佐证。
- ⑤句类比推理:大数据医疗垄断可能离我们并不遥远。句子以"(始于上世纪中叶、众所熟知的)软件"类比"(方兴未艾的)大数据",从"确信的近期未来预测(promises to)"得出"稍委婉的、稍远未来预测

(may be expected to)":前者既然有望和药物一样治病救人,那么后者和大制药公司一样行事想必也可以计日而待(a big pharma has done 即"垄断药物、最终伤及患者利益"的做法)。注意此处 promise 意为 to make sth seem likely to happen"使很可能、预示", expect sth to happen 意为 to believe sth will happen "预计/预料某事可能发生/来到"。on the scale(scale 意为"[尤指与其他事物相比较时的] 规模、范围、程度")表示"以……的规模,达到……的程度"。

⑥句结合现实固化⑤句推理,为引出建议做铺垫。前半句 We are still at the beginning of this revolution 一方面承上,提示人们"因为技术刚起步,我们看不到科技医疗垄断其实并不远";另一方面提醒人们"事物发展前期更要提早应对其负面影响",连词 and(因此)引出逻辑结论,small choices now 表示"文中裁定以及之后与科技监管相关的任何哪怕很小的举措",consequences 由 gigantic (used to emphasize that sth is extremely large in size, amount, or degree"巨大无比的")限定,突出强调当前决策必须要慎之又慎。

⑦句提出建议:需要及时且长期的努力。a future of digital feudalism 是对上句 gigantic consequences 的具体化说明, feudalism 由 digital 修饰, 喻指"数字科技形成垄断壁垒"这一局面, 明确作者的担忧:若任其膨胀, 就会成为自由和发展的最大桎梏。A long struggle(struggle 意为 a long and difficult attempt to achieve sth such as freedom or political rights)强调这一问题的解决势必艰难且长久。

注:feudalism源于 enfeoffment(封地、采邑)一词,实指"分封制":西方封建领主占有的土地,主要是分封而来,世代相袭不能买卖,土地所有权和政治权力都集中在领主个人手里,大领主在其所辖领地内几乎行使着全部国家权力,这就形成了封建割据状态的分封割据制。以现代视角审视,这种制度极大阻碍了生产要素的自由流动;而当今数字科技风暴下,不断形成的垄断壁垒恰如"分封时代"的割据状态。

⑧句肯定信息委员会对事件的介入,收尾全文。Ms Denham's report(report 为法律用语,指"案情报告")回归案件,a welcome start 肯定信息委员会的介入,并期许未来对类似问题的监管和措施更加完善。

【深层解读】一、⑥句中 this revolution 微观上表示"以 DeepMind 为代表的 AI 技术发展运用于医疗领域",但更指代"大数据风暴(AI 是基于大数据的新技术产物)对人类生活方方面面的变革",作者意图跳出文中案件,表达对"大数据带来的信息风暴才刚刚起步,科技巨头垄断之势若不及时遏止,则不只是患者权益难保,所有人的利益都将面临威胁"的担忧与警示。二、文末"信息委员会的案情报告是个好的开始"与文中主线"信息委员会的裁定不得要领"同为作者观点,但并不矛盾,作者很认可委员会对事件的介人,因为还有很多问题根本被监管者所忽视,而对数字时代的垄断规范任重道远,一切意图应对的措施都值得肯定。

・真题精解・

34. According to the last paragraph, the real worry arising	34. 根据最后一段内容,协议所带来的真
from this deal is	正担忧是。
[A] the vicious rivalry among big pharmas	[A] 大型制药公司之间的恶性竞争
[B] the ineffective enforcement of privacy law	[B] 隐私法执法效率低下
[C] the uncontrolled use of new software	[C] 不加控制地使用新软件
[D] the monopoly of big data by tech giants	[D] 科技巨头对大数据的垄断

[精准定位]根据题干关键词 real worry 定位至末段②句:"聚焦隐私"并不能解决真正的烦恼;④句指出真正的问题所在(What matters is...):那些利用公共资源得以开发的算法,竟归属私人垄断企业(也即①句提到的 the tech giants);并在⑤句类比说明其危险:会和大制药企业如今所做的那样(即垄断药物,伤及患者利益),可见作者认为这一事件的矛头应指向垄断数据的科技巨头,「D]正确。

「命题解密]「D]是对原文 they will belong to a private monopoly 的同义改写。

[A]由第⑤句枝节信息 monopoly、a big pharma 捏造而出,但大制药公司仅作为垄断的一个例子出现,并非作者在文中关注的焦点,且 vicious rivalry(恶性竞争)存在与否从也无从推知。[B]将末段①句"此案中用隐私法约束科技巨头不太合适(The use of privacy law to curb the tech giants ...

maladapted)"篡改为"隐私法执法效率低下(the ineffective enforcement of privacy law)"。[C]从④句 monopoly、behave as a big pharma has done 等所暗含的"不受或少受外界管控"之意中捏造"真正的问题是新软件的使用不加控制",却忽略作者的矛头实为"tech giants 垄断问题"。

[技巧总结]试题的命制通常遵循文章主线,正确项往往指向或体现文章、段落的主旨。通过前三段可基本确定文章主要关注对象为:医疗领域的数据隐私问题、科技巨头通过处理及分析个人数据获利的情况。首先排除偏离文章主线的[A],继而联系第二、三段作者观点"隐私甚至不是最重要的"也可排除[B];而对比[C]、[D]发现,相比只在末段涉及的 software, data 一词在文中几乎贯穿每段,再根据选项关键词 software, big data 对应原文比较,发现文中未提及 the uncontrolled use of software,故确定[D]为正确项。

35. The author's attitude toward the application of AI to	35. 作者对人工智能运用于医疗保健领
healthcare is	域的态度是。
[A] ambiguous	[A] 模棱两可的
[B] cautious	[B] 小心谨慎的
[C] appreciative	[C] 表示赞赏的
[D] contemptuous	[D] 嗤之以鼻的

[精准定位]由题干关键词 AI 所对应的 software、big data 等词定位至末段⑤至⑧句。⑥句指出"我们尚处于技术革命的初期,任何现在看似微不足道的决定都可能对未来产生巨大影响",言下之意即"当前就'高科技用于医疗'问题所做的任何决定都应周全考虑、谨慎行事",可见「B〕符合文义。

[命题解密] [B]是对末段⑥句 small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences 的概括。

[A]把第⑤句中 big data may be... as a big pharma has done 误读为一种不确定态度(ambiguous),但此处意在说明作者对未来情况的推测"大数据以后预计会像大型制药公司那样(垄断行事)"。[C]把文末作者"赞赏案情报告(a welcome start)"偷换为作者"赞赏 AI 应用在医疗领域",作者虽然承认这种应用是一大进步,但全文意在表现应用背后的问题所在。文末也只是"支持监管部门对问题的重视和介入",作者实际不认同裁定本身的效力,而是期待相关措施能更加谨慎,完善到位。[D]源于⑦句带负面色彩的 long struggle(漫长的斗争)、avoid a future of digital feudalism(避免未来变成数据封建专制),但作者的矛头是"科技公司垄断",而非题干中的"AI 应用在医疗领域";其次 contemptuous 一词侧重于"傲慢瞧不上",作者在文中并未表现出此态度。

[技巧总结] 作者态度题实际影射全文主旨。此类题目可借助"文章论述结构"以及"作者论述角度"两个方面解题。从论证结构来看,第一至三段作者以"树靶—批驳"结构,明确批评了 Ms Denham 的裁定不妥、未切中要害,并在末段指出"科技巨头(垄断)才是需要担忧的对象",站位相当明确,据此可排除[A]、[C];而从论述角度看,作者在质疑科技巨头垄断之余却于首段、末段几度指出"AI 技术用于医疗研究富有潜力、有望挽救患者生命",可见其并非一味批判,据此可排除完全否定的[D],确定答案为[B],即作者意欲"警示人们及早防范新事物的负面影响"。





Text 4 USPS需要的不只是权宜之计



一、文章总体分析

本文为 The Washington Post《华盛顿邮报》2017年2月13日文章: The Postal Service needs more than a Band-Aid(邮政局需要的不只是权宜之计)。文章围绕"美国国会拟出台的一项邮政改革法案"展开论述: 先指出美国邮局长期严重亏空、处于破产边缘,并分析原因; 随后引入最新改革法案; 最后评判指出法案治标不治本、立法者并非意在认真对待 USPS 面向 21 世纪的转型。

二、语篇分析及试题精解

The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) continues to bleed red ink. 2 It reported a net loss of \$5.6 billion for fiscal[©] 2016, the 10th straight[©] year its expenses have exceeded revenue[®]. 3 Meanwhile, it has more than \$ 120 billion in unfunded liabilities, mostly for employee health and retirement costs. 4 There are many reasons this formerly stable federal institution finds itself at the brink of bankruptcy[®]. **6** Fundamentally, the USPS is in a historic squeeze® between technological change that has permanently decreased demand for its bread-and-butter product, first-class mail, and a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility to adjust its operations to the new reality.

美国邮政(USPS)继续处于严重赤字状 态。它公布了2016财年高达56亿美元的 净亏损额,这是连续第10年其支出超过收 入。同时,它还背负着超过1200亿美元的 无资金准备债务,主要是员工医疗和退休 金。这个昔日稳固的联邦机构之所以发现 自己处于破产边缘,原因有多种。根本原因 在于,USPS正身陷"历史性挤压":一面是技 术变革导致对其核心产品(普通邮件)的需 求永久性降低:一面是监管体系使得其管理 层无法灵活调整业务以适应新现实。

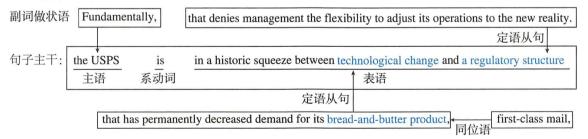
· 词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①fiscal['fiskl]a. 财政的
- ②straight[strett]a.一个接一个的,不间断的
- ③revenue['revənju:]n.(公司、组织或政府的)收入
- ④ bankruptcy bænkraptsi n. 破产
- ⑤squeeze[skwi:z]n. 挤压,拮据,紧缩
- ⑥regulatory[ˈrɛqjʊˌleɪtərɪ]a. 监管的,管理的

- 经典搭配
- ①at the brink of 在……边缘
- ②bread-and-butter product 基本产品、主要产品
- ③deny sb sth 拒绝某人做某事,使某人无法完成某事

Fundamentally, the USPS is in a historic squeeze between technological change that has permanently decreased demand for its bread-and-butter product, first-class mail, and a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility to adjust its operations to the new reality.

结构切分:



功能注释:本句骨架为 the USPS is in a historic squeeze between...and...。technological change 和 a regulatory structure 为将 USPS 左右夹击(squeeze)的力量;二者都带有定语从句 that...,说明两个因 素对 USPS 的负面影响。

• 语篇分析 •

第一、二段为第一部分,提出问题情形:USPS长期严重亏空,立法改革屡屡受阻。

第一段指出 USPS 面临境况(长期严重亏空、目前处于破产边缘),并明确根本原因。关键词:①at the brink of bankruptcy; 2 in a historic squeeze,



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- ①②③句为第一句群,指出 USPS 财政困境。
- ①句概述:USPS 长期严重亏损。bleed red ink 意为 to lose a lot of money rather than making money "出现严重赤字,严重亏损"; continue to(to keep existing or happening without stopping"持续")强调严重亏损状态持续已久,且还在继续。
 - ②③句分述:以具体数据说明①句。两句间以 Meanwhile 并列衔接, 凸显 USPS 财政问题。
- ②句指出 USPS 2016 财年净亏损额巨大,且已连续十年支出超过收入。主句以 a net loss of \$5.6 billion 说明 USPS 2016 财年净亏损额惊人。逗号后进而指出这已是 USPS 连续第十年亏损,回应①句 continue to bleed red ink(the 10th straight year 意为"连续第十年", straight 此处意为 happening one after another in a series"连续的,一个接一个的"; expenses have exceeded revenue 回指 net loss,以及 bleed red ink)。
- ③句进一步指出 USPS 还背负高额的无资金准备负债。主句以 more than \$ 120 billion 呈现 USPS 的高额无资金准备负债; mostly for... costs 说明负债主要构成:员工医疗及退休费用。附注: unfunded liabilities(无资金准备负债)指付款人没有预留出用于履行未来付款义务的足够资金而形成的债务。USPS 组织机构臃肿,每年须为退休员工医疗福利基金账户预先支付 50 多亿美元,这令其不堪重负,已数年无力支付(即,形成高额无资金准备负债)。
 - ④⑤句为第二句群,分析 USPS 陷入财政困境的原因。
- ④句概述:USPS之所以濒临破产,原因有很多。this formerly stable federal institution 指代 USPS, 回顾其"曾经财务稳健",并说明其性质"隶属于联邦政府"。at the brink of bankruptcy(濒临破产)概指前三句,强调其如今困境。二者构成今昔对比、体现 USPS的由"盛"到"衰"。There are many reasons 开启原因分析。注:find oneself 十介词短语意为"突然发现自己身处……境地",此处传递 USPS"大厦将倾"的无奈与悲凉。
 - ⑤句指出根本原因(Fundamentally):内忧外患夹击——身陷"技术变革"和"管理僵化"造成的历史困境。

本句主干为 the USPS is in a historic squeeze between A and B(USPS 被挤压在 A 和 B 中间), 凸显 USPS 被动境况: historic squeeze (squeeze 本义为"挤压,压榨",这里用其喻意,凸显被动情形; historic 意为 "历史性的,有重大历史意义的")强调 USPS 遭受内外夹击的困境,凸显其深远影响,且说明这不仅是 USPS 困境,更是一种时代现象。

A(technological change)及其 that 从句说明"技术变革"对 USPS 核心业务的巨大冲击。bread-and-butter product 和 first-class mail 为同位语,凸显 USPS 的核心产品/主要收入来源——普通邮件(注:bread-and-butter 以"面包和黄油"作为"西方人基本食物"的地位,喻指"核心的,重要的";first-class mail "第一类邮件"指包含信函、明信片等使用最多的邮件,又叫普通邮件)。has permanently decreased demand(permanent 意为 continuing for a long time or for all the time in the future"永久性的,难以逆转的")强调技术变革对 USPS 普通邮件的冲击:使人们对其巨大需求一去不复返(USPS 元气大伤)。

B(a regulatory structure)及其 that 从句说明"僵化的管理"使 USPS 难以调整适应新现实。regulatory structure 指对 USPS 运作实施监管的体系;management 指 USPS 管理者/管理层; the flexibility to adjust its operations to the new reality 代表着 USPS 原本适应新技术/新现实的可能。整体以 a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility (deny sb sth 意为"拒绝某人做某事,使某人无法完成某事")指出"僵化过时的监管体系"使得"USPS 管理层"无法灵活实施现代化调整(USPS 陷入困境)。

【深层解读】本段行文逻辑:引入问题情形(①②③句)→分析其中原因(④⑤句)(标志词为 There are many reasons)。前三句以"总分"结构(bleed red ink... net loss... expenses have exceeded revenue... unfunded liabilities)凸显规模庞大、盛极一时的美国邮政(USPS)如今面临情形"深陷财政困境、处于破产边缘";后两句以另一总分结构(many reasons... Fundamentally)明确其中根本原因"内忧外患夹击——'新技术冲击'和'管理僵化'造成的历史性困境"。

・真题精解・

36. The financial problem with the USPS is caused partly by	36. USPS 财政问题部分缘于。
[A] its unbalanced budget	[A] 其不平衡的预算
[B] its rigid management	[B] 其僵化的管理
[C] the cost for technical upgrading	[C] 技术升级成本
[D] the withdrawal of bank support	[D] 银行援助终止

[精准定位]首段①②③句指出 USPS 处于严重财政赤字状态,④⑤句说明根本原因:技术变革使得对其核心产品需求降低,而其监管体系又致其无法灵活管理、适应新现实。可见"管理僵化"为内因,[B]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[B]是对首段末句 a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility...的概括改写。

[A]将首段②句"USPS 持续收支不平衡(expenses have exceeded revenue)"篡改为"预算不平衡 (unbalanced budget)",且这是 USPS 财政问题"本身",而非"成因"。[C]由首段⑤句的"技术变革"主观推出"USPS 耗费大量财力升级技术",而文中实际情形是"USPS 未能灵活调整业务以适应新现实/技术变革"。[D]将首段③句 unfunded 断章取义为"银行终止对 USPS 的资金支持",而这实际上指"USPS 背负无资金准备负债",文中并未提及"银行支持"。

[技巧总结]本题是就长难句命制的因果细节题。可采取的解题思路:首先借助因果标记词 (reasons、fundamentally等)锁定答案来源(长难句);随后从语法结构、语义逻辑等角度分析长难句、初步得出答案;最后梳理逻辑、看是否形成顺滑的因果关系。

具体来看:首先明确题目考查"USPS 财政问题的部分原因"(选项只要符合原因之一便正确),定位至 There are many reasons...之后的⑤句。随后分析该长难句:整体以 the USPS is in a historic squeeze between A and B 结构说明 USPS 两难境地:技术变革对其核心业务造成巨大冲击(decrease...)、监管体系造成管理僵化 (denies... the flexibility)",[B]体现后者,故正确。最后梳理逻辑:"管理僵化"令其无法适应"技术冲击新现实",故陷入"财政问题"(确定[B]无误)。[C]与此相悖,[A]、[D]与此无直接关联,可排除。

And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS's ultimate[®] overseer[®] — Congress — insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected. ② This is why repeated attempts at reform legislation[®] have failed in recent years, leaving the Postal Service unable to pay its bills except by deferring[®] vital modernization.

而且,从邮政工会到贺卡制造商的众多利益集团都在为一己之利对 USPS 的最高监管者——国会——施加压力,坚称不管邮政其他方面发生什么变化,他们所倚赖现状的方方面面都要得到保护。这就是近年来屡次试图改革立法、均以失败告终的原因,结果便是邮政无力支付各种账单,只能推迟至关重要的现代化。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①ultimate['Altımət]a. 最高的,终级的
- ②overseer['əʊvəsɪə]n. 监督者
- ③legislation[ledʒɪsˈleɪʃn]n. 法律
- ④defer[dɪ'fɜ:]v. 延期,推迟

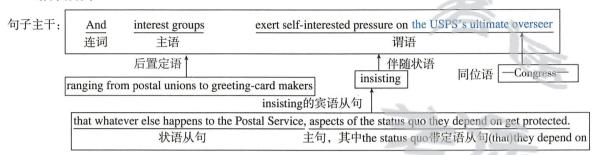
● 经典搭配

- ①interest group 利益集团
- ②exert pressure on 向……施压
- ③the status quo 现状



And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS's ultimate overseer—Congress—insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected.

结构切分:



功能注释:本句主干为 interest groups exert self-interested pressure on the USPS's ultimate overseer。ranging from... to... 为后置定语,以点带面说明主语 interest groups 内涵。破折号内 Congress 明确 the USPS's ultimate overseer 所指;伴随状语 insisting that... 为"现在分词+宾语从句"结构,其逻辑主语仍是 interest groups,宾语从句是省略了 should 的虚拟语气(should get protected),传递"坚决要求/一定要"的口吻。

・语篇分析・

第二段进而指出,由于利益集团施压、多年来邮政改革屡屡受阻。关键词:①interest groups;②self-interested pressure。

①句指出多家利益集团合力向国会施压、强烈要求维持现状。And 顺承上段引出 USPS 陷于破产边缘的另一原因,需注意:此处 And 用于段首、承载强调意味——暗示接下来的原因才是本文中重点关注并将展开讨论的对象。

主句强调向国会施压的"利益集团之多"。ranging from...to...以点带面说明利益集团之多:上至"邮政工会"下至"贺卡制造商"。exert self-interested pressure(exert 意为"运用[权力];施加[影响力]",带有强烈的"力度")展现利益集团的大力施压,并明确其根本动机:为自身利益。the USPS's ultimate overseer 明确国会身份(Congress)"既是立法者,又是 USPS 终极监管者",侧面说明 USPS 性质"联邦政府机构、改革受制于国会"(注:USPS 当初乃美国国会所建),并凸显利益集团的"力量之大"。

状语说明利益集团的"立场之强硬"。insist (坚决主张)结合 whatever else happens to..., (should) get protected 句式(无论……发生了什么,都必须保护……)展现利益集团的强硬立场:无论邮局遭受何种冲击、都必须保护(利益集团)自身利益所依现状。the status quo... get protected(status quo 意为"现状)指向"改革受阻";they depend on 回应 self-interested。

②句指出上述强大合力的后果:邮政改革的多次尝试均以失败告终。This is why 表明①②句因果关系。

why 从句首先指出直接结果:改革立法的多次尝试(repeated attempts)均以失败告终。状语进而以 "leaving + sb + 形容词短语"结构(使得某人处于某种状态)述出 USPS 如今面临情形(回应开篇所述困境)。unable to pay its bills、except by deferring vital modernization 体现"恶性循环":邮局人不敷出→只能推迟实施现代化→致使其彻底陷入困境。deferring vital modernization (defer 意为"延期,推迟"; vital 意为 extremely important and necessary for something to succeed or exist"至关重要的,必不可少的")反向明确作者观点:尽早实施现代化才是 USPS 的出路。

【深层解读】本段以 This is why、leaving 表明因果链条"利益集团施压阻挠→USPS 多次试图改革均失败→USPS 陷入困境",顺承上文展现 USPS 深陷困境的外力因素。同时,段落强力展现一组矛盾"一

方面强调利益集团之多、阻挠改革力量之强 VS 一方面强调 USPS 实施现代化极其必要、刻不容缓",暗示下文将会出现新情形。

・真题精解・

37. According to Paragraph 2, the USPS fails to modernize	37. 根据第二段, USPS 未能实现现代化
itself due to	是由于。
[A] the interference from interest groups	[A] 利益集团的干涉
[B] the inadequate funding from Congress	[B] 国会提供资金不足
[C] the shrinking demand for postal service	[C] 邮政服务需求萎缩
[D] the incompetence of postal unions	[D] 邮政工会的无能

[精准定位] 第二段指出,由于各利益集团向国会施压、要求保护现状,近年来立法改革频频失败,导致邮政局无力偿还债务、唯有推迟现代化。可见[A]正确。

[命题解密]正确项[A]是对第二段因果链的合理概括。

[B]将第二段信息 Congress、the Postal Service unable to pay its bills 杂糅,主观推断出"国会援助资金不足",但文章并未提及"国会资金援助"。[C]将首段⑤句 decreased demand for its... product 以及第二段②句 whatever else happens to the Postal Service 关联,主观得出"邮政服务需求减少导致 USPS 未能进行现代化",但这只是在退步说明"无论邮政服务境况如何(利益集团都要求保护与其利益相关的现状)",并未触及第二段所示真正原因。[D]与第二段因果逻辑"邮政工会向国会施压→立法改革失败"中传递的"邮政工会极具影响力"之意完全相悖。

[技巧总结]本题就"涉及多个主体之间复杂关系的段落"命制因果事实题。解题关键在于借助状语功能、逻辑关联词、指代关系等,理解各主体之间关系,明确因果关系网。注:"与文中事实相反"以及"虽为文中事实、但和主干不存在因果关系"的选项均排除。

具体来看,解题关键在于借助 This is why(this 指代①句)、leaving(引导结果状语)、A exert pressure on B(A向B施压等)描绘多个主体"利益集团、国会、USPS等"之间关系,明确其间因果关系,得出[A]正确。[D]与文中事实相反,[C]虽为文中事实但并非原因、[B]则捏造信息 funding,均排除。

Democrats, Republicans, the Postal Service, the unions and the system's heaviest users—has finally agreed on a plan to fix the system. ② Legislation is moving through the House that would save USPS an estimated \$28.6 billion over five years, which could help pay for new vehicles[®], among other survival measures. ③ Most of the money would come from a penny-per-letter permanent rate increase and from shifting postal retirees[®] into Medicare. ④ The latter step would largely offset[®] the financial burden of annually pre-funding[®] retiree health care, thus addressing[®] a long-standing[®] complaint by the USPS and its unions.

现在有消息称,所涉各方——民主党、 共和党、邮政局、各工会以及邮政系统的极 重度用户——终于就一项"解决系统问题的 方案"达成一致。法规正在众议院接受审 议,该法规会在五年中使 USPS 节省约 286 亿美元,可帮助负担新运输工具以及其它使 其得以存活的措施。这笔资金中的大部分 将来自于每封信 1 美分的永久性邮资费率 上调,以及将邮政退休人员转入"联邦医保 计划"。后一举措将大幅抵消每年预付退休 人员医保造成的财政负担,并由此化解 USPS 及其工会长久以来的抱怨。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①vehicle['vɪəkl]n. 交通工具
- ②retiree[rɪɪtaɪəˈri:]n. 退休人员
- ③offset['pfset]v. 补偿,抵消
- ④pre-fund[pri'fAnd]v. 预筹资金
- ⑤address[ə'dres]v. 解决,处理

⑥long-standing[ˈlɔŋstædɪŋ]a. 存在已久的

● 经典搭配

- ①heaviest user 极重度用户
- ②move through 经过(全部的过程)
- ③shift into 使转移

・语篇分析・

第三段引入国会拟出台的一项邮政改革法案。关键词:a plan to fix the system。

①句引出新情形/新事物:相关各方就"解决邮政系统问题的方案"终于达成了一致。倒装结构 Now comes word(word comes Now; word 意为"信息,消息")转承上文引出新情形/新希望(同时暗含作者疑虑)。

破折号内说明"所有相关者(everyone involved)":待改革方(the Postal Service,陷入财政困境的独立政府机构),改革发起者、立法者(Democrats, Republicans 这里指国会议员,由下文可知指众议院议员),改革阻挠者以及利益相关群体(the unions and the system's heaviest users)。has finally agreed on(相关所有人……终于达成一致)回应上段 repeated attempts...have failed(多次立法尝试均失败),传递"柳暗花明"之感(结合上文"各利益集团为维护自身利益向国会强硬施压",可知此次共识是立法者协调各方利益的结果)。a plan to fix the system 为本句意在亮出的新事物:修补邮政系统的新方案(fix 意为"修理,修补",力度明显弱于上文 reform、modernization,为下文批驳埋下伏笔)。

②句介绍立法进展,并概括其预期效果。

Legislation is moving through the House(Legislation 回应 a plan to fix the system)指出立法进展:正在众议院接受审理(尚未完全通过)。would save USPS an estimated \$28.6 billion 说明立法对 USPS 的巨大效用。which 从句进一步以 survival measures 呼应首段 at the brink of bankruptcy,指出这笔钱能够起到拯救 USPS 的功用。new vehicles,among other survival measures 暗示曾经盛极一时的 USPS 如今面临多方困境,运输工具破旧落后是其中最大难题。

- ③④句说明法案提出的两项措施。shifting postal retirees into Medicare、The latter step 回指衔接。
- ③**句指出上述资金的两个主要来源(法案的两项具体措施)。**Most of the money would come from... and from... 表面是在说明"节约资金的两个出处",实际是在说明"法规的两项具体措施"(Most of the money 回指 an estimated \$ 28.6 billion):一是永久性提高邮资价格(增加收入);二是将邮政退休员工纳入联邦医疗保险(削减支出)。
- ④**句进一步强调第二项措施的意义。** would largely offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care(largely 意为"大大地,很大程度上",起强调效果)回应首段③句暗示信息"USPS 机构臃肿,福利支出巨大",形成"指出问题一化解问题"的逻辑,凸显第二项措施功效:大大化解其退休人员医保造成的财政负担。 thus addressing a long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions(thus 意为"因此,从而",引出结果,体现语义递进)进一步指出"这可以化解邮局和工会的长期抱怨",侧面强调 USPS 和工会的长期矛盾:一方面,USPS 抱怨巨额医疗福利费用令其不堪重负;另一方面工会抱怨邮局无力预付医保损害员工权益。注: Medicare 是美国为 65 岁以上民众设立的医疗保险计划。

【深层解读】①②句转承上文,指出多年来改革屡屡受阻的情形终于发生改变,同时两句暗含先后关系:各方利益协调、最终达成一致,在众议院提出议案(has finally agreed on a plan to fix the system)→ 法规目前在众议院接受审议、等待投票通过(is moving through the House)。③④⑤句具体介绍法案两项措施,"着墨多少"暗示作者重点关注对象:涉及 USPS 和工会矛盾(a long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions)的第二项措施。

・真题精解・

38. The long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions	38. USPS 及其工会长久以来的不满可能
can be addressed by	通过得到解决。
[A] removing its burden of retiree health care	[A] 移除其退休人员医保开支负担
[B] making more investment in new vehicles	[B] 增加新运输工具的资金投入
[C] adopting a new rate-increase mechanism	[C] 采用新的邮资费率增长机制
[D] attracting more first-class mail users	[D] 吸引更多普通邮件用户

[精准定位] 第三段②③句指出新法规提出的缓解 USPS 财政困难的两种方式:每封信邮资费率上涨 1 美分;将退休人员转入联邦医疗保险。④句指出,后一举措将大幅抵消预付退休人员医保造成的财政负担,化解 USPS 及其工会长久以来的抱怨。可见 [A]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[A] removing its burden of retiree health care 同义改写第三段③句 shifting postal retirees into Medicare(④句 the latter step 所指)。

[B]源自②句立法举措的积极意义"所节省资金可用于负担新运输工具",但这与 USPS 及其工会的 抱怨消解无因果关联。[C]源自③句法案的前一举措(former step),且将"提高邮资费率"篡改为"采用新的邮资费率增长机制"。[D]与立法举措"提高邮资费率"的可预期后果"邮件用户减少"显然矛盾。

[技巧总结]命题人于涉及"多重指代关系、多个提及对象"的内容设置"结果一方式(可视为因果关系)题",旨在考查考生梳理文中关系的能力。解题时应:借助逻辑关联词初步理清句内/句间逻辑,厘清"词汇替换"和"代词所指",明确文中对应关系;识别"强加因果"或"偷换因果"的陷阱。

具体来看,先由题干关键词 long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions 定位至第三段末句, thus 明确主句内容为原因,初步锁定[A]。再上溯探寻 The latter step 所指即 shifting postal retirees into Medicare,可完全确定 [A]正确。[B]虽为文中提及内容,但与题干所问没有因果关联。[C]、[D]不仅与题干所问没有因果关联,且违背原文事实细节。

IV 1 If it clears the House, this **measure**[®] would still have to get through the Senate-where someone is bound to point out that it amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat, not comprehensive reform. 2 There's no change to collective bargaining at the USPS, a major omission considering that personnel accounts for 80 percent of the agency's costs. 3 Also missing is any discussion of eliminating[®] Saturday letter delivery. 4 That common-sense change enjoys wide public support and would save the USPS \$2 billion per year. 6 But postal special-interest groups seem to have killed it, at least in the House. 6 The emerging consensus around the bill is a sign that legislators are getting frightened about a politically embarrassing short-term collapse® at the USPS. 1 It is not, however, a sign that they're getting serious about transforming the postal system for the 21st century, [426 words]

假若提案获众议院批准,还必须在参议院获得通过——那里一定会有人指出,它仅仅是使邮政维持下去所必须的最低,最低要求,并非彻底的改革。USPS内的集体谈判丝毫未变,鉴于员工成本占机构总成本的80%,这是一项重大疏漏。此外,提案中丝毫未对取消周六信件投递服务进行讨论。这一讲究实际的变革享有广泛的公众支持,且每年会为USPS节约20亿美元。但是邮政特殊利益群体似乎已经将其扼杀,至少在众议院是这样。围绕此提案逐渐形成的共识表明,立法者对USPS短期内崩溃所带来的政治难堪感到害怕。然而,这并非表明他们开始认真对待邮政系统面向21世纪的转型。

- ①measure['meʒə]n. 议案
- ②bare[beə]a. 勉强的
- ③omission[əʊˈmɪʃən]n. 遗漏
- ④eliminate[ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt]v. 消除,根除
- ⑤embarrassing[ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ]a.令人难堪的
- ⑥collapse[kəˈlæps]n. (系统或制度等的) 崩溃;瓦解

⑦transform[træns'fo:m]v. 改造,改革

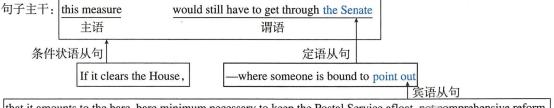
● 经典搭配

- ①be bound to 一定,肯定
- ②amount to(意义、效果、价值等方面)等同,接近
- ③keep...afloat 使……(经济上)维持下去
- ④collective bargaining(工会与雇主的)集体谈判

If it clears the House, this measure would still have to get through the Senate—where someone is bound to point out that it amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat, not comprehensive reform.

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结构切分:



that it amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat, not comprehensive reform.

功能注释:本句主干为 this measure would still have to get through the Senate。条件状语从句 If it clears the House 回应提案(it=this measure)目前进展"正在众议院(the House)接受审议"。破折号后内 容修饰 the Senate,以"参议院必会有人提出质疑"侧面凸显"提案缺陷明显",其中 that 宾语从句为 it amounts to A not B 取舍判断结构。

・语篇分析・

第四段作者发起评判,指出法案缺陷、批驳立法者。关键词:①bare,bare minimum;②getting frightened.

①句概述指出该法案作用极其有限、并非全面邮政改革。If it... this measure would still have to...(it 与 this measure 同指)以让步假设语气(假使……提案还必须……)回应上段②句 moving through the House,说明立法进程,并暗示提案前景未卜.即便能在众议院获批准,还必须经过参议院一 关。注:clear 与 get through 此处均为专用表述,两者近义:clear 意为 to give or get official permission for something to be done "被批准,获许可"; get through 意为 if a new law gets through parliament, it is officially approved "「新法律」经由…通过"(同时有其另外一层含义 to come successfully to the end of an unpleasant experience or period of time"艰难地挣扎、熬过「一段困难时期」")。

破折号之后推测提案在参议院必遭异议,由此揭示法案明显缺陷、暗示作者态度"不希望提案就此 通过"(注:两院的立法规则不同,众议院强调"多数决定"原则;而参议院突出"一致同意"原则,参议员个 人可以阻止立法进程)。

where someone is bound to point out(be bound to 意为"很有可能,肯定会")以"极其肯定的推测语 气"侧面说明"法案缺陷显而易见"。that 从句以取舍判断结构 it amounts to A, not B(amount to 意为"等 同于,根本就是")直击法案缺陷——治标不治本:the bare, bare minimum necessary to...(中心词为 the minimum; keep... afloat 意为"使不欠债,勉强维持")以四重强调(最低值→勉强维持邮局运转的最低值 →刚刚够勉强维持邮局运转的最低值→刚刚,刚刚够勉强维持邮局运转的最低值)凸显法案仅为"勉强 维持邮局运转的最低配";comprehensive reform(全面彻底的改革)则是改变 USPS 现状、使其得以摆脱 困境的正确途径,也是当前提案未能达到的高度。

- ②③④⑤句解释①句,具体论述该法案的治标不治本。Also 并列衔接两个句群。
- ②句指出缺陷之一: 劳资集体谈判没有变动。considering that... (考虑到/鉴于·····)表明因一果(论据一论点)关系。

主句中以 a major omission(一次重大遗漏)评判 no change to collective bargaining,表明作者负面态度:"集体谈判"应该改变,却未改变。状语中以 accounts for 80 percent 体现员工成本(personnel costs)占 USPS 总成本(the agency's costs)之高,表明作者观点: USPS 财政困境的根本是"员工成本过高",维护这一高成本的"集体谈判权力"应该是改革重点。

- ③④⑤句指出缺陷之二:没有关于取消周六信函投递的任何讨论。eliminating Saturday letter delivery...That common-sense change...it...回指衔接。
- ③句指出提案中缺失关于"取消周六信函投递业务"的讨论。倒装句式 Also missing is...(正常语序为... is also missing) 起到"与上句更紧密衔接,更凸显缺陷"的功用。any 与表示否定的 missing 连用,表示绝对否定(没有进行任何讨论),增强作者批判语气。
- ④句让步指出取消周六信函投递业务这一改革受到广泛支持。That common-sense change 回指 eliminating Saturday letter delivery(common-sense 强调取消周六信函投递业务是"讲求实际的,(效用)显而易见的")。并列谓语 enjoys ... and would save...强调这既是民意所愿,也符合 USPS 自身利益。
- ⑤句转而指出上述措施却在众议院中被否决。special-interest groups 与上文 interest groups 近指, killed 再次凸显利益群体阻挠改革的强大势力。at least in the House 回应上段①句,指出由于利益群体的阻挠,"取消周六信函投递"这一既符合民意、又符合 USPS 利益的举措并未出现在当前提案。附注:邮政工会为了保护工作岗位,强烈反对取消周六投递服务。
- ⑥⑦句提升层面,批驳驳立法者的狭隘思维。The emerging consensus around the bill is a sign that... It is not, however, a sign that...强转折结构体现作者明晰的让步转折,传递其强烈批判。
- ⑥句先退步,以肯定判断句式(... is a sign that...)指出就法案形成的一致体现出"立法者害怕 USPS 崩溃带来政治尴尬"。 The emerging consensus around the bill (emerging 意为 coming out of a difficult experience"[从困境中]出来")呼应上文"多年来立法改革均因利益集团阻挠多次失败(第二段)→现在各方终于达成一致,由众议院提交议案并推进立法(第三段)"的情形。... is a sign that... 暗含因果逻辑:"立法者努力促成改革法案"表明他们对"USPS这一盛极一时的联邦机构短期之内完全崩溃,引发政治尴尬"开始感到害怕(作者言外之意:这相对于之前多年情形,可以算是一种进步)。
- ⑦句发生强转折,以否定判断句式(... is not a sign that...) 明确作者对立法者的批判:(既然害怕陷入政治尴尬,那就应该努力发起彻底改革)但立法者如今达成的一致并非表示他们开始认真对待邮政系统的转型。否定词 not 和转折词 however 凸显⑥⑦两句间强烈的语义转折; getting serious about transforming the postal system for the 21st century表明作者观点:立法者真正需要做的(实际却并未真正关注的)是开启 USPS 面向 21 世纪的转型。

【深层解读】一、对比第三段②③④句和第四段①至⑤句,明确作者对邮政改革提案看法(治标不治本)以及作者对提案命运的态度(极可能被否决或搁置):虽能让 USPS 暂时勉强维持正常运转,但并未解决根本问题;即便在众议院获得批准,也会在参议院被质疑。结合上段①句和末段⑥⑦句,明确作者对立法者的强烈不满:立法者们综合各方利益、最终形成的提案貌似是 USPS 重获新生的希望,但实则是立法者们为了避免 USPS 短期内崩溃(尤其是在自己任期内崩溃)带来政治尴尬,并非意在改革邮政系统。

二、第三、四两段以 a plan、legislation、this measure、the bill 形成近义语义场,凸显两段主题——关于"解决 USPS 财政问题"的一项议案。四个表述虽然同指,但侧重不同:①plan 意为 a set of actions for achieving something in the future, especially a set of actions that has been considered carefully and in detail"[尤指经过仔细考虑的]计划,方案"侧重"这是各方协商妥协达成的一致";②legislation 意为 used for a law before it has become the law of the land; that is, when it is in the process of becoming a law"立法过程中的法律",强调"立法正在进行(尚未通过)";③measure 意为 an action, especially an official one, that is intended to deal with a particular problem"措施,法令";侧重"这一措施的效用";④ bill 意为 a written proposal for a new law, which is brought to a parliament so that it can be discussed"提

案,议案",作者借 The emerging consensus around the bill 将批驳矛头指向"发起或支持提案的立法者"。

・真题精解・

39. In the last paragraph, the author seems to view legislators	39. 最后一段中,作者似以态度看		
with	立法者。		
[A] respect	[A] 尊重		
[B] tolerance	[B] 容忍		
[C] discontent	[C] 不满		
[D] gratitude	[D] 感激		

[精准定位] 末段先评价法案"仅够邮政局勉强维持的最基本的必要之举,而非全面改革",随后指出法案的两项重大疏漏,最后总结评价立法者"只是害怕 USPS 的短期崩溃令其政治难堪,并非认真对待邮政系统转型",可见作者对立法者十分不满,[C]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[C]是对末段⑥⑦句 legislators are getting frightened about...not, however... they're getting serious about...的合理归纳。

[A]将末段①句"参议院中必然会有人指出法案不全面彻底"曲解为"作者尊重立法者,相信其正直",但作者实则强调"法案缺陷明显"。[B]将末段①句"该法案只是最基本的必要之举(it amounts to the bare, bare minimum)"所暗含的"强烈否定"错误理解为"勉强接受"。[D]将末段①句"作者肯定推测——参议院中定会有人不得不指出法案不全面彻底"曲解为"已发生事实——作者感激立法者履职尽责之举"。

[技巧总结] 本题考查作者对文中人物(也即人物行为)的看法,解题难点在于明确人物(legislators) 具体所指。解题时可从两方面入手:一,体会评价性词汇中所暗含的作者态度,二,抓取直观表达作者观点的评述性句子,如判断句式 A is/is not B,出现 but/however 等的转折句式。

具体来看解题:一,借助上下文所述立法进程明确 legislators 所指"发起、赞同提案的立法者(主要指向众议院,并非末段首句参议院)";二,借助两处评述结构 it(the bill) amounts to... not...和 The emerging consensus around the bill is a sign that... It is not, however, a sign that...以及其中词汇的情感色彩明确作者对立法者的强烈不满。

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?	40. 以下哪项是文章的最佳标题?		
[A] The USPS Starts to Miss Its Good Old Days	[A] USPS 开始怀念其美好往昔		
[B] The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese	[B] 邮政局:别动我的奶酪		
[C] The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure	[C] USPS:慢性病需要速效疗法		
[D] The Postal Service Needs More Than a Band-Aid	[D] 邮政局需要的不只是权宜之计		

[精准定位]文章首两段提出问题"USPS财政赤字严重"并分析原因"技术冲击、管理僵化、改革阻力大",末两段介绍新近法案内容并予以评价"虽会有所成效,却遗漏重点/治标不治本"。可见,全文论述对象为"USPS改革脱困",文章观点为"权宜之计无用,还需标本兼治",[D]正确。

[命题解密] 正确项[D]中 The Postal Service 贯穿全文; a Band-Aid(本意"创可贴",引申为"权宜之计")符合作者对新近法案的评述 amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat; Needs More Than 正确解读 not comprehensive reform, a major omission... Also omissing... 传递的作者观点"立法举措需标本兼治"。

[A]利用首段④句"USPS 曾经财务稳健 VS 如今濒临破产"设置干扰,但全文论述基调并非"怀念美好往昔",而是"走出当前困境"。[B]利用首段⑤句"技术变革导致 USPS 普通邮件需求减少"设置干扰,

但文章并未展开论述邮政如何"保护奶酪(对抗竞争对手)",而是如何"进行自身改革"。[C]利用文中 continues to、the 10th straight year 暗含信息"USPS 财政问题存在已久"设置干扰 Chronic Illness(慢性病),但将作者观点立法改革"需全面彻底(comprehensive reform)"篡改为"需立竿见影(a Quick Cure)"。

[技巧总结]本题以"标题题"形式考查文章主旨,解题需注意:一,正确项既要体现文章主要论述对象,又要准确传达作者观点态度;二,错误项常对文章细节信息加以发挥捏造,或将文章关注对象由施动者改为被动者(或反之),或对作者观点态度进行歪曲。

本题选项全都包含全文核心论述对象 The USPS/The Postal Service,但仔细斟酌可发现,[A]、[B]中 USPS 为施动者(行为主体),[C]、[D]USPS 为被动者(被改变的对象),而全文讨论重心"改革法案 (legislation、measure、bill)"显然是对 USPS 进行调整、改变,因此排除[A]、[B]。而[C]中 a Quick Cure 曲解作者观点,[D]中 More than a Band-Aid 契合作者观点(尤其末段),故舍[C]选[D]。



Part B 艾森豪威尔行政办公楼



一、文章总体分析

本文节选自美国白宫官方网站关于艾森豪威尔行政办公楼(EEOB)的介绍文章,节选部分主要介绍了 EEOB的独特历史意义及建筑价值。

首段(全文总括段)概述 EEOB 在美国历史及建筑遗产中占据独特地位。

第二段介绍 EEOB 的历史意义。

第三至六段介绍 EEOB 的创建历程及建筑特色。

末段列举出入EEOB的国内外名人回应其历史意义。

河 二、语篇分析

[A] In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission[®] to select a site[®] and prepare plans and cost estimates for a new State Department Building. ② The commission was also to consider possible arrangements for the War and Navy Departments. ③ To the horror of some who expected a Greek Revival[®] twin[®] of the Treasury[®] Building to be erected[®] on the other side of the White House, the elaborate[®] French Second Empire style design by Alfred Mullett was selected, and construction of a building to house[®] all three departments began in June of 1871.

1869年12月,美国国会指定一委员会为新国务院大楼选址、筹划设计方案并估算成本。该委员会还要考虑战争部和海军部的可行性安置方法。有些人预料,一座与财政部大楼极度相仿的希腊复兴式建筑将矗立于白宫另一侧,而令他们惊骇的是,艾尔弗雷德·马利特精心构思的、具有法兰西第二帝国风格的设计图被选中了。1871年6月,这一用以容纳所有三大部门的建筑开始动工。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①commission[kəˈmɪʃən]n. 委员会
- ②site[satt]n.(建筑物、城镇等的)地点,位置
- ③revival[rɪ'vaɪvl]n. 复兴,再流行
- ④twin[twin]n.一对相像的事物之一

- ⑤treasury['treʒərɪ]n. 财政部
- ⑥erect[ɪ'rekt]v. 竖立;建造
- ⑦elaborate[r'læbərət]a. 复杂的,精心制作的
- ⑧ house [haus] v. 给 ······提供住处; 容纳, 安置





● 经典搭配

To the horror of some who expected a Greek Revival twin of the Treasury Building to be erected on the other side of the White House, the elaborate French Second Empire style design by Alfred Mullett was selected, and construction of a building to house all three departments began in June of 1871.

结构切分:

who	expected	a Greek Revi	val twin of the	Treasury	Building to be erec	ted on the other side of th	e White House
主语	谓语		宾语				
	定	语从句					
分句1:	*句1: To the horror of some, the elaborate French Second Empire style design by Alfred Mullett was sele					was selected,	
		犬语	主语				被动式谓语
	to house all three departments						
后置定语							
分句2:	and c	construction o	f a building	began	in June of 1871.		
	并列连词	主证	<u> </u>	谓语	时间状语		

功能注释:本句由 and 连接的两个并列分句组成。其中分句 1 的主干为 the... design... was selected,介词短语 To the horror of some... 做状语, some 后接定语从句 who expected...。

・语篇分析・

[A]段介绍 EEOB 新大楼筹备工作。

①②句先指出筹备委员会工作要点:选址、方案筹划、成本估算。其中 consider possible arrangements 复现 prepare plans 语义,两个 for 着力点出筹备工作的主体服务对象"国务院、战争部及海军部"。③句后指出确定方案及动工时间:马利特法兰西第二帝国风格设计图、1871 年。句中对比词对 (horror VS expected)突出强调所选设计方案与预期设想方案之间的巨大落差:"独立之后的美国盛行象征自由的希腊复古风格,而新大楼设计方案却反常地采纳法兰西第二帝国风格"; to be erected on the other side of 实则表明新建大楼将与财务部大楼分立于白宫两侧; elaborate 一语双关,既借其"(设计)精心的"表明该设计的构思精细,又借其"(结构)繁复的、精细的"突出该建筑的精雕细琢。

【语义逻辑链】首末句时间线索 In December of 1869、in June of 1871 表明本段叙述逻辑"方案设计 →方案选定→破土动工"。

【路标词解析】一、①句 new 暗示上文提及国务院旧办公大楼的废止;二、末句 began"开始/动工"暗示下文可能就其后续建造情况做介绍,而[B][F]均言及大楼的完工时间及大楼各翼的完工时间,故[A]与[B][F]为一个逻辑体。

[B] Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing[®] was the first to be occupied, with its elegant four-story[®] library (completed in 1876), Diplomatic[®] Reception[®] Room, and Secretary's office decorated with carved[®] wood, Oriental rugs[®], and stenciled[®] wall patterns. ② The Navy Department moved into the east wing in 1879, where elaborate wall and ceiling[®] stenciling and marquetry[®] floors decorated the office of the Secretary.

国务院南翼于 1875 年竣工,最 先投入使用,包括雅致的四层图书馆 (1876 年竣工)、外交接待大厅以及饰 有木雕、东方地毯、镂印墙纹的国务 卿办公室。1879 年,美国海军部迁入 大楼东翼,部长办公室内墙及天花板 采用精致镂印,地板采取镶嵌工艺。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①wing[wɪŋ]n.(建筑物的)侧翼部分
- ②story['sto:ri]n. 楼层(又作 storey)
- ③diplomatic[dɪplə'mætɪk]a. 外交的
- ④reception[rɪ'sepʃən]n. 接待,接待处/会
- ⑤carve[kaːv]v. 雕刻

- ⑥rug[rʌg]n. 小地毯
- ⑦stencil[ˈstensɪl]v. 用模板印制
- ⑧ceiling['si:lɪŋ]n. 天花板
- ⑨marquetry[ˈma:kɪtrɪ]n. (家具等的)镶嵌细工

・语篇分析・

[B]段介绍 EEOB 东南翼入驻时间及内部建筑细节。

两句成段,以近义表达复现相同语义逻辑(elaborate 复现 elegant, wall and ceiling stenciling and marquetry floors 对应 carved wood, Oriental rugs, and stenciled wall patterns),从而强调两翼内饰的精美雅致及高格调。①句中 the State Department's south wing 为同位结构,而非所属结构,即"国务院位于 EEOB 南翼"。注:战争部所在侧翼的入驻情况被裁减,原文中,战争部于 1889 年迁入北翼和中西翼。

【语义逻辑链】段中借明晰时间线 Completed in 1875、completed in 1876、moved into... in 1879(1875 → 1876→1879)及时间顺序标记词 the first 表明本段逻辑线索"按照 EEOB 大楼各个侧翼完工及投入使用的先后顺序展开"。

【路标词解析】一、①句 south wing、尤其②句 the east wing 暗示上文应明确指出过这些侧翼所属建筑;二、本段完工时间词 completed 及时间线索(1875→1876→1879)与[A]段开工时间词 began 及时间线索(1871)相呼应,故[A]应在[B]前。

[C] The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known, housed the three Executive[®] Branch Departments most intimately associated[®] with formulating[®] and conducting[®] the nation's foreign policy in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century — the period when the United States emerged[®] as an international power. ② The building has housed some of the nation's most significant diplomats and politicians and has been the scene of many historic events.

国务院、战争部和海军部大楼,正如其最初为大家所知的那样,容纳了这三个于19世纪后25年与20世纪前25年间与美国外交政策制定与执行关系最为密切的行政部门,在这一时期美国崛起为世界强国。这座大楼曾是美国一些最重要外交家和政治家的办公重地,也是许多重大历史事件的见证者。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①executive[ɪgˈzekjutɪv]a. 有执行权的;行政的
- ② associated [əˈsəʊʃɪeɪtɪd] v. 有关联的,相关的(= connected)
- ③formulate['fo:mjuleɪt]v. 制订,规划,构想
- ④conduct[kən'dʌkt]v. 实施,执行
- ⑤emerge[ɪ'm3id3]v. 开始被人所知;兴起

● 经典搭配

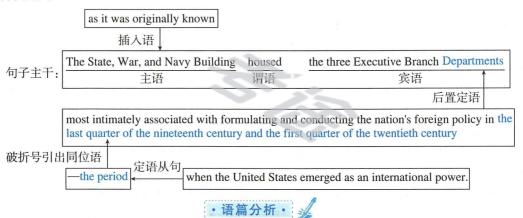
be associated with 与……有联系 in the first/last quarter of sth 在……的前/后四分之一 emerge as sth 作为……显露头角 international/world power 世界强国



The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known, housed the three Executive Branch Departments most intimately associated with formulating and conducting the nation's foreign policy in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century—the period when the United States emerged as an international power.

功能注释:句子主干为 The State, War, and Navy Building... housed the three Executive Branch Departments。插入语 as it was originally known 常用于介绍事物原称, the period 为破折号前 the last quarter... and the first quarter... 的同位语,后接定语从句具体说明这段历史时期。

结构切分:



[C]段介绍国务院、战争部和海军部大楼(EEOB原始称谓)的历史意义。

①句指出大楼见证了美国重大发展历史。most intimately associated with...、emerged as an international power(其中 emerge 取僻意"开始被人所知;兴起",power 取僻意"强国;军事强国")以大楼内置三大部门的重大历史角色"均与美国外交政策制定及执行最为密切关联"及该时期美国所取得的历史成就"从默默无闻崛起为世界强国"反衬说明将三大部门置于同一栋大楼的原因、并凸显大楼的历史意义。②句指出大楼曾是众多显要人物办公处所,见证诸多历史重大事件。scene 由本义"地点,场所"引申为"见证",着力强调该大楼是历史事件的见证者。

【语义逻辑链】originally 实现写作视角"由近(现今某建筑大楼)及远(该建筑大楼最初为人所知的名称)"的转换,即,由当前视角 EEOB 追溯至其最初为人所知的名字"国务院、战争部和海军部大楼"。

【路标词解析】本段讲述 EEOB 时称为国务院、战争部和海军部大楼的历史意义及时间(1875—1925),而[E]中谈及 EEOB 历史意义及创建时间(1871—1888),而借[B]可知 EEOB 最早投入使用时间即为 1875,故可推知本段可能在[E]之后,其中①句 it 可能指代[E]中 EEOB。

[D] Many of the most celebrated[®] national figures have participated in historical events that have taken place within the EEOB's granite[®] walls. ② Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson, Gerald Ford, and George H. W. Bush all had offices in this building before becoming president. ③ It has housed 16 Secretaries of the Navy, 21 Secretaries of War, and 24 Secretaries of

许多美国著名人物都参与过 EEOB 花 岗岩壁内发生的历史事件。西奥多·罗斯 福、富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福、威廉·霍 华德·塔夫脱、德怀特·戴维·艾森豪威 尔、林登·贝恩斯·约翰逊、杰拉尔德·福 特、乔治·赫伯特·沃克·布什,他们在成 为总统之前都曾在这座大楼里办公。它容



State[®]. **4** Winston Churchill once walked its corridors and Japanese emissaries[®] met here with Secretary of State Cordell Hull after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

纳过16位海军部长、21位战争部长和24位 国务卿。温斯顿·邱吉尔曾走过它的走廊, 轰炸珍珠港事件之后,日本特使与国务卿科 德尔·赫尔在此会面。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

- ①celebrated['selibreitid]a. 著名的
- ②granite['grænɪt]n. 花岗岩
- ③secretary['sekrətrɪ]n. [美]部长

- ④Secretary of State[美]国务卿
- ⑤emissary[ˈemɪsərɪ]n. 特使

・语篇分析・

[D]段列举国内外名人烘托 EEOB 历史重要性。

①句概述许多名人见证过 EEOB 内发生的历史事件。the most celebrated national figures、historical events 分别以人物名气之大、事件历史意义之重衬托 EEOB 的历史重要性。②③④句分类介绍这些名人。②句罗列曾在此工作的美国总统,③句统计其所容纳过的三大领导(海军部长、战争部长、国务卿)数量,④句列举造访于此的国外名人。

【语义逻辑链】本段为"总(①句)—分(②③④句)"结构,借满屏的国际知名人物渲染 EEOB 的重大历史意义。

【路标词解析】一、①句 the most celebrated national figures、historical events 与[C]②句 most significant diplomats and politicians、historic events 近义复现,表明本段可能紧接[C]之后;二、①句 the EEOB's granite walls 实质表明上文应提及 EEOB 的建筑内饰,暗示本段可能在建筑细节介绍段[B]、[F]之后。

(EEOB) **commands**[®] a unique position in both the national history and the architectural **heritage**[®] of the United States. ② Designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Alfred B. Mullett, it was built from 1871 to 1888 to house the growing staffs of the State, War, and Navy Departments, and is considered one of the best examples of French Second

[E] 1 The Eisenhower Executive Office Building

艾森豪威尔行政办公楼(EEOB)在美国历史及建筑遗产中都占据独特地位。它由美国财政部所属建筑监理艾尔弗雷德·巴尔特·马利特设计,建于1871—1888年,用以容纳国务院、战争部、海军部不断增加的工作人员,被视为美国国内法兰西第二帝国建筑风格的最佳典范之一。

• 词汇注释与难句分析。

①command[kə/ma:nd]v. 控制,掌握

Empire architecture in the country.

②heritage['heritid3]n.(文化)遗产;传统



command a unique position in sth 在 ·····中占据独特地位

・语篇分析・

[E]段介绍 EEOB 重大意义及基本概况。

①句评价 EEOB 在美国历史和建筑遗产中占据独特地位。unique 一词强调其历史地位及建筑遗产无与伦比、出类拔萃;both... and... 形似强调两者,实则更凸显后者,预示下文将从历史地位和建筑艺术两个方面、且着重建筑艺术这一方面具体说明其独特之处。②句介绍 EEOB 基本信息,包括其设计者、



建造时间、用途/目的、建筑风格等。 to house the growing staffs...表明 EEOB 应国务院、战争部和海军 部工作人员日益增多之需而建; one of the best... 突出强调 EEOB 在建筑艺术上的代表性地位,暗示下 文可能将着力说明这一点。

【语义逻辑链】本段由抽象意义"重大历史地位及建筑价值"过渡到具体信息"设计者、设计风格、建 告目的", 暗示下文可能会有更加细节性的表述以阐释其抽象意义及具体设计风格。

【路标词解析】一、①句有表首次提及的"全称十缩略词"结构、②句有首次提及的人物角色介绍 "Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Alfred B. Mullett",暗示本段可能为首段;二、由 EEOB 建造时 间(1871-1888)和用途(为国务院、战争部、海军部三大部门提供办公场所)可推知[A]"1869-1871年 筹建可容纳三个部门的建筑"、[B]"1875—1879年,国务院、海军部相继人驻大楼南翼和东翼"可能是本 段内容的细节性介绍,即本段与[A]、[B]为"概述——细说"逻辑。

[F] 1 Construction took 17 years as the building slowly rose wing by wing. 2 When the EEOB was finished, it was the largest office building in Washington, with nearly 2 miles of black and white tiled[©] corridors. 3 Almost all of the interior detail is of cast iron or plaster[®]; the use of wood was minimized to insure fire granite with over 4, 000 individually cast bronze balusters[®] are capped[®] by four skylight[®] domes[®] and two stained glass[®] rotundas[®].

这座建筑历时17年逐翼艰难完工。当 EEOB 完工之时,它是华盛顿最大的办公大 楼,有近2英里长、黑白瓷砖铺设的走廊。 几乎所有的内饰都由铸铁或石膏构成;并尽 量减少木材的使用以保证消防安全。8个 巨大的花岗岩弧形楼梯配有 4000 多根单独 铸造的青铜栏杆柱,其顶部是4个天窗穹 顶、2个彩色玻璃圆形大厅。

词汇注释与难句分析。

- ①tile[taɪl]v. 贴地砖于(地面等)
- ②interior[ɪnˈtɪɜːrɪə]a. 内部的
- ③cast[ka:st]v. 浇铸,铸造
- ④ plaster['pla:stə]n. 熟石膏
- ⑤monumental[mpnju mentl]a. 非常大(或好、坏等)的
- ⑥curving['kə: vɪ刊a, 弧形的, 弯曲的
- ⑦staircase['steəkeis]n. (建筑物内的)楼梯

- ⑧baluster['bæləstə]n. 栏杆柱
- ⑨cap[kæp]v. 用······覆盖顶部
- ⑩skylight[skallalt]n. 天窗
- ①dome[dəum]n. 穹顶
- ②stained glass 彩色玻璃
- ③rotunda[rəu'tʌndə]n. 圆形建筑,圆形大厅

アンプレングアングル

[F]段介绍 EEOB 完工之时的视觉印象。

①句指出 EBOD 历时 17 年逐翼艰难建成。slowly 取僻意"非轻易地", 凸显 17 年间各侧翼相继 建成、EEOB 最终完工的艰难过程。②③④句介绍 EEOB 建筑细节。②句强调 EEOB"大(the largest)";其中 Washington 指美国首都华盛顿哥伦比亚特区,简称华盛顿,位于美国东北部,注意与 西北部华盛顿州区分开来。③句强调 EEOB"消防安全有保障";其中 Almost all、minimized 形成对 比,凸显内饰用材的严格限制; to insure fire safety 则明确限制用材意在"保证消防安全"。④句强调 EEOB"华丽大气高格调"。

【语义逻辑链】本段实为"总(①句)—分(②③④句)"结构,后三句实际借说明 EEOB 的富丽堂皇以 强调①句中 EEOB 的艰难建成。

【路标词解析】一、①句具有双重效果,一借 the building(由②句可知其指代 EEOB)暗示上文已提及 某个建筑的施建,二借 Construction took 17 years 对应[A]中 construction... began in... 1871,暗示本段 可能紧接[A]后;二、概述性表达 slowly rose wing by wing、Almost all of the interior detail 表明,本段可 能与[B]中 Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing... moved into the east wing in 1879 形成"概述—分述"逻辑,即「F]后可能紧接「B]。

[G] The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid. 2 The first executive offices were constructed between 1799 and 1820. 3 A series of fires (including those set by the British in 1814) and overcrowded conditions led to the construction of the existing Treasury Building. 4 In 1866, the construction of the North Wing of the Treasury Building necessitated the demolition of the State Department building.

EEOB的历史早在奠基之前即已开始。 最早的行政办公楼建于1799至1820年间。 接连的火灾(包括1814年英国的纵火)和过度拥挤的状况促成了现今财政部大楼的建立。1866年,财政部大楼北翼的建造迫使 国务院大楼被拆毁。

Order:



- ①overcrowded['əuvə'kraudɪd]a. 过于拥挤的
- ②necessitate[nɪ'sesɪteɪt]v. 使……成为必需
- ③ demolition [demə lɪʃn]n. 拆毁,拆除(建筑物)
- 经典搭配

lay the foundations 打地基

・语篇分析・

[G]段回顾 EEOB 早期历史。

①句概述 EEOB 历史可追溯至奠基之前很久。long before 强调 EEOB 历史悠久。②③④句细述 EEOB 前身及其始末。时间线索词(between 1799 and 1820、in 1814、In 1866)及事件发展顺序标记词/词组(The first executive offices、led to...、necessitated the demolition of...)勾勒出 EEOB 早在奠基之前的悠久历史线条:1799—1820,最早的行政办公楼建成→1814,财政部办公楼遭遇火灾→(1836 年)现今财政部大楼开始建造→1866 年,财政部大楼北翼的建造迫使国务院大楼被拆毁。

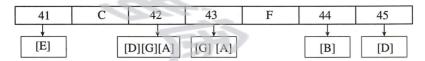
【语义逻辑链】本段为"总(①句)—分(②③④句)"结构,后三句实际借说明 EEOB 前身发展始末以说明首句"历史早在奠基之前即已开始"。

【路标词解析】一、②句 A series of fires 语义与[F]③句 to insure fire safety 构成"问题—措施"的逻辑关系,暗示本段可能在[F]之前;二、末句 the demolition of the State Department building 与[A]a new State Department Building 符合"拆旧建新"的逻辑顺序,故本段应在[A]之前;三、借时间线索可推测本段可能与[A]、[B]形成"[G](1799—1866) \rightarrow [A](1869—1871) \rightarrow [B](1875—1879)"的时间链条。

★综上分析,可初步得出:

通读全文。由文中反复出现的 EEOB、the State, War, and Navy Departments 可知本文围绕容纳国务院、战争部、海军部的 EEOB展开说明;常见的说明顺序有时间顺序、空间顺序、逻辑顺序等。本文若干段落有明显的时间线索([A] In December of 1869/construction... began in June of 1871、[B] Completed in 1875/completed in 1876/moved into... in 1879、[G] The history of the EEOB/between 1799 and 1820/in 1814/In 1866),可作为解题的重要依据。

- ①选项[E]中以"全称+缩略词"结构,首次提及全文论述的对象 EEOB,可直接确定为首段。
- ②利用固定段第五段[F]的时间线索关系,可以确定[A][G]可能在[F]之前,[B]可能在[F]之后。



◎ 三、真题精解

- (1)从首段和已知段落入手,找到解题突破口。
- 41. 本题考核的知识点:首段的作用+代词指代

【选项推测】文首段一般直接点题,或介绍背景,为下文论述做铺垫。纵观全文,EEOB 是全文论述的对象,且其全称仅在[E]中出现,而[D][G]选项中含有 EEOB,不可能为首段。首段作为文章开头,也不会与上文有明显衔接关系,而[A]借今昔对比词 new 可知其应在[G]之后,[B]借事件发展顺序词 Completed in 1975 回应[A]began in June of 1871,故[A]和[B]均不可能为首段。

【答案敲定】由【路标词解析】可知,[E]为首段备选项。

[E]先指出 EEOB 具有独特的双重地位(美国历史+建筑遗产),后指出其具体设计者、设计风格及建造目的,这种"由抽象到具体"的行文是阐释性说明文较为常见的开篇方式。[E]与其余各段可构成说明性文章常见的"总—分"结构;同时,[E]末句 the State, War, and Navy Departments 与固定段第二段[C]首句 the three Executive Branch Departments 所指相同,[E]中 The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB)与[C]首句(as) it (was originally known)的指代关系成立,两段可形成顺畅衔接。最终确定[E]为正确答案。

43. 本题考核的知识点:上下文衔接+逻辑衔接

【选项推测】已经给出位置的[F]首句 Construction, the building 表明上文提及"某建筑的建造"。

【答案敲定】由【路标词解析】可知,「ATIGT为本题备选项。

[A]若与[F]相连,两段内容"1871 年建筑动工→耗时 17 年逐翼完工"符合建造的先后顺序,也与已定位的[E]中时间线索(1871—1888 年)完全相符;且[A]末句 construction、a building to house all three departments 与[F]首句 Construction、the building 可形成完美衔接。故[A]正确。

[G]若与[F]衔接,[F]首句 the building 所指"EEOB(由[F]段中的②句可知)"与[G]末句 the Treasury Building 产生冲突,故排除。

42. 本题考核的知识点:上下文衔接+逻辑衔接

【选项推测】已定位的[A]首句 new 表明上文可能提及"国务院旧办公楼因某种原因而不能继续使用"。固定段[C]内容相对独立,下文可能继续介绍历史意义,或另起话头,介绍大楼其他方面的信息。

【答案敲定】由【路标词解析】可知,本题的备选项可能为[D][G]。

[D]首句 the most celebrated national figures, historical events 似乎与[C]末句 most significant diplomats and politicians, historic events 近义复现,但借由[D]首句中 the EEOB's granite walls 可知其上文应提及 EEOB 的内饰细节,即[D] 应在[B][F]之后,故排除。

[G]首末句"奠基前(before its foundations were laid)"、"拆旧楼(the demolition of...)"与[A]首末句"建新楼(new...)"、"建造开始(construction... began)"符合事件发展顺序(拆→建,奠基前→开建时),两段时间线索也吻合先后顺序(1799—1820/1866→1869/1871);且[G]开启对 EEOB 自身历史的介绍,与[C]并无冲突。故正确。

44. 本题考核的知识点:上下文衔接+逻辑衔接

【选项推测】固定段[F]概括 EEOB 的建造过程并详述其建筑细节,下文可能继续说明。

【答案敲定】由【路标词解析】可知,[B]可能与[F]衔接。

[B] south wing、the east wing 呼应 [F] wing by wing, 按照大楼侧翼建成的时间顺序介绍 EEOB 的完工情况,是对 [F] 首句建造过程"逐翼建成"的具体说明,同样按照时间顺序介绍各部门的入驻情况,在 [F] 之后符合"先完工后入驻"的顺序。同时, [F] 从整体上介绍 EEOB 的建筑细节 (the EEOB、Almost all of the interior detail), [B] 分别介绍各部门的内饰,符合"概括到具体"的逻辑关系。故 [B] 为本题答案。

45. 本题考核的知识点:逻辑衔接

【选项推测】已定位的[G][A][F][B]共同介绍了 EEOB 的发展历程,相对独立,下文可能另起话头;文章末段也可能总结全文或呼应开头。

【答案敲定】由上文分析可知,[D]为本题备选项。

[D]地点状语 within the EEOB's granite walls 一方面实指"墙",明确墙体材料为花岗岩,与[F][B]介绍内饰细节及材料的内容一脉相承;另一方面则虚指完工后的 EEOB,呼应其建造过程,[F][B][D]由此形成"大楼修建→各部入驻→各部部长参与楼内历史事件"的顺序,关注重点由"建筑本身"逐渐过渡到"人"。同时,本段点题,通过列举相关名人再次凸显 EEOB 的重要地位,呼应文首两段(尤其首段[E]中 a unique position in... the national history)所述历史重要性,故[D]应为本文末段。

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

(2)**通读检验**。根据以上排序通读文章,检查思路是否清晰连贯,结构是否完整,段间层次关系是否恰当,从而最终确定答案。



Part C 伊丽莎白时期戏剧发展史



一、文章总体分析

本文节选自 William Neilson 与 Ashley Thorndike 合著的 The Facts About Shakespeare 一书中的第五章 The Elizabethan Drama。选文共三段,参照莎士比亚人生中的重要节点(出生、开始剧本写作、停止剧本写作),将英国伊丽莎白时期这一戏剧盛世分为三个阶段。本文指出,由于人们对戏剧存在广泛需求,在职业演员阶层兴起、公共剧院建成、"大学才子"加入戏剧界等多个因素直接刺激下,英国戏剧酝酿、发展并步入鼎盛阶段。

编者注:本书第五章严格来说是"英国文艺复兴时期戏剧"(1562-1642年),而非"伊丽莎白时期戏剧"(伊丽莎白一世逝世于1603年);但为方便阅读,本文解析仍采用"伊丽莎白时期戏剧"这一说法。

一、语篇分析及试题精解

I Shakespeare's lifetime was coincident[®] with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama. (46) By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy[®] and comedy[®]. These new forms were at first mainly written by scholars and performed by amateurs, but in England, as everywhere else in western Europe, the growth of a class of professional actors was threatening to make the drama popular, whether it should be new or old, classical or medieval[®], literary or farcical[®]. Court, school, organizations of amateurs, and the traveling actors were all rivals[®] in supplying a widespread desire for dramatic entertainment; and (47) no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant® that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet[®] bring honor to England.

莎士比亚一生恰逢戏剧活力非凡、成就 辉煌时期。(46)他出生时,欧洲正见证着宗 教剧的消亡,以及在古典悲剧和喜剧启发之 下新型戏剧形式的诞生。起初,这些新演;之 剧主要由有识之士编写、业余演员表演;但 在英格兰,就像在其他西欧国家一样,职人 演员阶层的崛起预示着戏剧将要变剧,就像在其他西欧国家一样,职人 定是新式戏剧还是旧式戏剧,有是 定是新式戏剧还是旧式戏剧,稽 宫廷、学校、业余组织及游方艺人都在竞和 风是文法学校的学童就不会不知道,戏剧 种文学形式曾给希腊和罗马带来辉煌,或也 将为英国带来荣耀。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达 ·

- ①**coincident**[kəʊ^lɪnsɪdənt]a. 在同一地方发生的;同时发生的
- ②witness ['wɪtnɪs] v. 是发生……的地方(或时间); 见证
- ③tragedy['træd3IdI]n. 悲剧
- ④ comedy [kpmidi] n. 喜剧
- ⑤amateur[ˈæmətə]n. 业余爱好者
- ⑥medieval[imedi'i:vl]a. 中世纪的

- ⑦farcical['fɑ:sɪkəl]a. 闹剧的;滑稽的
- ®rival [ˈraɪvl]n. 竞争对手;敌手
- ⑨ignorant['ɪgnərənt]a. 不知道的;不了解的
- ⑩vet[jet]ad. 终归;迟早

● 经典搭配

- ①under the incentive of(在……的刺激下)
- ②supply a desire(满足需求)
- 1. be coincident with 意为"同时/同地发生的;同时/同地存在的"。The rise of the novel was coincident with the decline of storytelling. 小说的兴起和说书的衰落是同时发生的。
- 2. **whether it should be...or** 为虚拟条件用法,其中的 should 无实义且常省略。We must finish the work before we go home, **whether it** (should) be early **or** late. 无论早晚,我们都必须在回家前把这项工作做完。

・语篇分析・

第一段介绍伊丽莎白戏剧的酝酿阶段(莎士比亚0-12岁)。

第一句(全文总括句)指出莎士比亚一生与伊丽莎白时代戏剧盛世时期重合。extraordinary(greater or better than normal"非凡的,卓越的")以其饱含赞誉的情感色彩强调该时期戏剧活动的繁荣昌盛及其成就的辉煌灿烂;coincident 借其内涵"(令人吃惊的)巧合,巧事"形似说明莎士比亚一生与伊丽莎白戏剧巅峰时期的机缘巧合,实则预示下文将以莎翁人生阶段作为参照,阐释伊丽莎白时期戏剧的发展轨迹。

第二至末句介绍莎士比亚年少时期伊丽莎白戏剧的发展状况:新旧转型,盛世酝酿。was witnessing、was threatening、were all rivals in supplying 或明或暗(were supplying)的过去进行时态形成排比之势,借描述正在发生、意欲发生、争相而做的事情展示该时期戏剧发展处于新旧转型期。

第二句指出戏剧形式的变化:宗教剧消亡、新式戏剧诞生。was witnessing 过去进行时、the religious drama/new forms 以"一"对"多"、passing/creation 以"死"对"生",说明宗教戏剧长期专制下"万马齐喑"的局面正在逐渐瓦解,戏剧"百花齐放"的新时代将要到来;under the incentive of 则说明新式戏剧并非无中生有,而是遥接古代文脉,是在古典悲剧、喜剧启发下的产物(注:classical 特指古希腊罗马时期的古典戏剧,区辨于民俗、流行戏剧)。

第三句指出戏剧表演阶层的变化:职业演员崛起,预示戏剧将由贵族娱乐转为大众娱乐。at first 预示有变,but 转而引出具体改变并将写作视角由欧洲直接聚焦到英国,且借插入语 as everywhere else in western Europe 暗示这股潮流已经席卷整个西欧(文艺复兴从意大利开始逐步推进);threatening 虽蕴藏最原始语义色彩"凶兆、不良预兆(即,对皇室贵族而言,其起初独享的消遣可能即将'降格'为百姓娱乐)",但基于首句 extraordinary 所奠定的全文基调,不难揣摩出该词在此并无强烈贬义色彩,而应取其僻意"预示,是……的征兆"。

第四句揭露变化的深层原因:国民渴求并尊崇戏剧。and 以其并列之形传递因果之意。and 前 all rivals in 借"群雄争鹿"的形象画面展示各机构及个人积极主动(而非盲目被动)、铆足劲头、欲出杰出戏剧作品之红火势头; widespread desire 借其"层次参差不齐、需求多种多样"强调民众戏剧娱乐需求之广深,反衬各机构/个人戏剧作品的多样性。and 后 no... could be ignorant 借双重否定表达极度肯定,突出强调"戏剧曾给古希腊、古罗马带来荣耀,早晚也会将荣耀带给英格兰"这一事实(有文化的)人都知道,并借 and

might yet 所隐藏的因果关联,深度暗示当前英国民众对戏剧如此痴迷的真实原因"为的是有一天,戏剧能像曾经给古希腊、古罗马带去荣耀一样,也给英格兰带来荣耀",并由此反衬当前英国民众对戏剧渴求的真实本质"意在向古希腊、古罗马戏剧致敬,以期终有一日全世界人民也能向英格兰戏剧致敬"。

・真题精解・

(46) By the date of his birth(0.5分)// Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama (0.5分), // and the creation of new forms(0.5分)// under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy. (0.5分)

本题考核的知识点是:根据语境推测词义、介词短语、并列结构。

「解题步骤]

1. 句法分析

主句:By the date of his birth
时间状语Europe
主语was witnessing
谓语the passing of the religious drama,
真语1andthe creation of new forms
其语2under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy.

2. 句子注释

并列的两个宾语结构相似, the passing of 与 the creation of 可根据汉语习惯译为偏正短语结构 "……的消亡/诞生"。汉语习惯先说状语,故 under the incentive of...翻译时应提前,即"在古典悲剧和喜剧启发之下新型戏剧形式的诞生"。

3. 词义确定

- (1) witness 即"见证",用地点做主语是一种拟人用法,其本义实为"(欧洲)是发生……的地点"。
- (2) passing 最常见的含义,一是"流逝;消亡;死亡",另一是"通过;经过",但根据 creation(诞生)与之并列,可以推测此处不是"通过",而应取"消亡"的含义。
- (3)incentive 本义指"刺激",此处用以说明"新式戏剧借力古典悲剧及喜剧逐渐诞生",故将其延伸处理为"启发"更符合语境。

4. 全句整理,得出译文

他出生时,欧洲正见证着宗教剧的消亡,以及在古典悲剧和喜剧启发之下新型戏剧形式的诞生。

(47) no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant(0.5分)// that the drama was a form of literature(0.5分)// which gave glory to Greece and Rome(0.5分)// and might yet bring honor to England. (0.5分)

本题考核的知识点是:定语从句、宾语从句。

「解题步骤]

1. 句法分析

①主句: no boy who went to a grammar school rie who引导定语从句修饰boy 谓语 who引导定语从句修饰boy 谓语 a form of literature 引导词 主语 系动词 表语

农品

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③定语从句:(a form of literature) which gave glory to Greece and Rome and 引导词 谓语1 宾语1 状语 并列词

mightyetbringhonorto England.情态助动词副词谓语2实语2状语

2. 句子注释

本句难点主要在于从句套从句。主句中修饰 boy 的定语从句 who went to a grammar school 较短,可译成"……的"结构。宾语从句中又嵌套了一个定语从句修饰 a form of literature,由于长度较长,不宜前置,可先将其按原文语序处理为"戏剧是一种文学形式,它……";尔后再简化为"戏剧这种文学形式……"。定语从句中两个谓语 gave glory to 与 bring honor to 结构相似、语义相近、方向相对:"给……带去辉煌,给……带来荣耀",翻译时可处理为相同的表达:"给……带来辉煌/荣耀",虽说有模糊方向差异之嫌,但更借其排比气势突显文意。

3. 词义确定

- (1) boy 本指"男孩",此处暗将文内特指莎士比亚上升至任何上过文法学校的学童,故将其译成"学童"。
- (2)ignorant 意为"无知的;愚昧的"或"不知道的;不了解的"。前一个义项主要用于带感情色彩的评判,而本句在陈述事实,所以应译为"不知道……"。
- (3) could、might、may 等情态助动词+do sth+yet 表示"早晚;总有一天(将来可能发生,尽管现在似乎没可能)",可译成"或将……"。

4. 全句整理,得出译文

凡是文法学校的学童就不会不知道,戏剧这种文学形式曾给希腊和罗马带来辉煌,或也将为英国带来荣耀。

II When Shakespeare was twelve years old the first public playhouse was built in London. For a time literature showed no interest in this public stage. Plays aiming at literary distinction were written for schools or court, or for the **choir**[©] boys of St. Paul's and the royal **chapel**[©], who, however, gave plays in public as well as at court. (48) But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literary ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood. By the time that Shakespeare was twenty-five, Lyly, Peele, and Greene had made comedies that were at once popular and literary; Kyd had written a tragedy that crowded the pit[®]; and Marlowe had brought poetry and genius to triumph on the common stage - where they had played no part since the death of Euripides. (49) A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun.

莎士比亚 12 岁时,首座公共剧院在 伦敦落成。文学一度对这个公共舞台毫 无兴趣。想获取文学殊荣的戏剧为学校 或宫廷而写、或为圣保罗大教堂及皇家教 堂唱诗班男童而写,不过唱诗班男童除了 在宫廷表演、也在公开场合表演。(48)但 是专业剧团在他们的固定剧场里蓬勃发 展,而大学里有文学抱负的人们迅速转向 这些剧场,视其为一种谋生手段。到莎士 比亚25岁时,利利、皮尔和格林已创作出 雅俗共赏的喜剧,基德已编写出令剧场座 无虚席的悲剧,而马洛则使诗意及创造力 在大众舞台上大放异彩——两者自欧里 庇德斯逝世以来并无一席之地。(49)一 种本土的文学戏剧已然形成,它与公共剧 场的联盟已然建立,它的伟大传统中至少 有一部分也已然开启。

词汇注释与亮点表达。

- ①choir['kwaɪə]n. 唱诗班
- ②chapel['tʃæpəl]n. (学校、医院、王宫、邸宅等的)附属 教堂
- ③pit[pɪt]n. (舞台前的)乐池

instructive. 这本书既有趣又有教益。

● 经典搭配 1. at once... and... 是固定搭配, 意为"既……又……" This book is at once interesting and

①literary distinction(文学声誉)

- ②a means of livelihood(谋生手段)
- ③crowd the pit(让剧场爆满)
- ①play no part(没有起到作用)

第二段介绍伊丽莎白戏剧的发展阶段(莎士比亚 12-25 岁)。

第一至四句呈现莎士比亚 12 岁(一25 岁)时伊丽莎白戏剧的发展状况:公共剧院创建、文人墨客投 身戏剧,戏剧呈大众化之势。the first public playhouse、this public stage、in public、their permanent theaters, the common stage, public playhouses 借其复现语义"公开/大众"强调戏剧大众化之势。

第一句指出硬实力的增强;公共剧院被创设。public 呼应首段 popular, a widespread desire, 复现戏 剧发展趋势"由皇室贵族独享转变为全民共享"。

第二至四句指出软实力的增强:大学才子的投身。For a time...showed no interest...But...were quick to turn to...展示句间语义转折关联。

第二句首先指出文人墨客对大众舞台剧的态度:无意问津。literature showed no interest 此处为拟 人用法,实指文人墨客(对为大众创作)毫无兴趣。

第三句进而解释原因:他们更有意于能带来殊荣的皇室贵族私人剧作。aiming at literary distinction 明确文人墨士戏剧创作动机:获取文学名望; or... or... 形似说明剧作家成名途径众多,但借 schools、 court、St. Paul's and the royal chapel 不难推知他们其实意在迎合上层阶级,而不是满足平民百姓的精神 需求;插入语 however 形成句内转折,借 as well as 结构强调 in public 以暗示文人"重权贵轻百姓"之趋 炎附势风气并非不可改变:其专为私人剧院所创作的戏剧最终也可能借由唱诗班男童在大众舞台的表 演而传播开去。

第四句转折指出其态度转变:有文学抱负的大学才子们因职业剧团在固定剧院取得成功转而投身 大众舞台剧创作。But 与前两句形成转折,体现一种意外之情,and 实表因果关联,故全句逻辑为:没料 到职业剧团在这些公共剧院竟然能够取得成功、赚得盆满钵满(注: prosper 意为 to be successful especially in making money),因此有抱负的大学才子很快将其目光(由最初的皇室贵族私人剧院)转移到 此并借此谋生。were quick to turn to 借 quick、turn to 强调兴趣转移之快,以凸显职业剧团在固定剧场 成功的引人瞩目; as offering a means of livelihood 实则回应 prospered, 明确固定剧院收入不菲, 借此反衬 大学才子在大众剧院既能实现自身文学抱负、又能赚取大钱,可谓"名利双收"。

第五六句呈现莎士比亚 25 岁之时伊丽莎白戏剧的发展盛况:本土戏剧业已诞生,一些优良传统业 已开创。两句借两组过去完成时态所形成的排比之势 had made, had written, had brought VS had been created、(had been)established、had been begun 与前四句形成"态度转变→深远影响"的语义逻辑,再借 两组排比中由主动语态到被动语态的过渡,实现写作视角由剧作家到戏剧业的过渡,从而得以总结该时 期伊丽莎白戏剧的伟大成就。

第五句指出该时期大众舞台剧的辉煌成绩:叫好又叫座,名利双收。at once popular and literary、 crowded the pit、brought... to triumph 极尽褒义色彩,形似单指某一戏种"戏剧、悲剧、悲剧、诗剧",实则借不同戏

种的辉煌反衬此时期戏剧发展的卓越:雅俗共赏、座无虚席、诗意及创造力大放异彩;破折号后马洛与欧里庇得斯(古希腊三大悲剧大师之一)并提,更是体现该时期伊丽莎白戏剧在某些层面所取得的成就,甚至已经可以与古希腊、古罗马戏剧相媲美。

第六句总结该时期伊丽莎白戏剧的伟大成就:本土文学戏剧业已诞生,一些优良传统业已开创。at least"至少"说明英国戏剧在这个时期已经发展出一些重要传统,但还没有发展完全,暗示鼎盛阶段的英国戏剧将有更辉煌的成就。

本段深层逻辑:上述分析以时间为界;若以语义为界则是:前五句细说莎士比亚 12—25 岁期间伊丽莎白戏剧的发展状况,末句总括该阶段成果。

・真题精解・

(48) But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, (0.5分)// and university men with literary ambitions, (0.5分) // were quick to turn to these theaters (0.5分)// as offering a means of livelihood. (0.5分)

本题考核的知识点是:后置定语、固定搭配。

[解题步骤]

1. 句法分析

①分句 1: <u>But</u>	the professional cor	mpanies prospered	in their permanent theaters	
转折连证	主语	谓语	地点状语	
②分句 2: <u>and</u>	university men	with literary ambitions	were	quick
并列连	词 主语	with结构作后置定语	系动词	表语
		1.1		

to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood.

主语补足语

2. 句子注释

with 结构修饰主语 university men,翻译时可前置,即"有文学抱负的……"。be+adj. +to do sth 是一种比较特殊的句式,比如,Bob is quick to react 相当于 Bob reacts quickly,翻译时常常将 adj. 译为副词,to do 译为谓语动词。同理,本句 quick 翻译为副词"很快(地)"。as offering a means of livelihood 是对 these theaters 的补充说明。

3. 词义确定

- (1) company 一般指"公司",但在此处是熟词僻义,意为"剧团;演出团"。也可根据上下文"文人从对公共舞台不屑一顾转变成为大众写作"推断出这里的 company 就是"剧团"。
- (2) permanent 本义为"永久的;永恒的",在这里形容剧院;而根据本段首句"首座公共剧院落成"可知这里所指的剧院是固定下来、非流动的,所以可译为"固定剧院"。
- (3) turn to 意为"转移(思考、处理、观察等的对象)",指大学才子将注意力移向了剧场,所以可直接译成"转向(这些剧场)"。

4. 全句整理. 得出译文

但是专业剧团在他们的固定剧场里蓬勃发展,而大学里有文学抱负的人们迅速转向这些剧场,视其为一种谋生手段。

(49) A native literary drama had been created, (0.5 %)// its alliance with the public playhouses established, (1%)// and at least some of its great traditions had been begun. (0.5%)

本题考核的知识点是:并列结构、被动句、省略。

「解题步骤]

1. 句法分析

①分句 1:A native literary drama had been created,

谓语

②分句 2:its alliance with the public playhouses (had been) established,

主语

with结构做后置定语

谓语

③分句 3: and

at least

some of its great traditions

had been begun.

表示程度的状语 连词

主语

谓语

2. 句子注释

本句包含三个结构平行的分句,第二个分句中省略了 had been,补全后为 had been established。时 态上,本句延续了上句 By the time that Shakespeare was twenty-five 翻译时应体现出"已经"的含义:语 态方面,三个分句均是被动句,可按汉语"多用主动句"的习惯改写。需注意,分句 3 中的 begun 是及物 动词 begin 的过去分词,还原后是 begin traditions"开启传统",所以不宜译为"开始",而应是"传统已经被 开启",再进一步改写为"传统已经开启";同时,at least some 可适当后移,以强调"并非全部的传统都已 开启",即译成"它的传统中至少有一部分……"。

3. 词义确定

- (1) native 意为"土生土长的;本地或本国出生的",文中指英国出现了自己的文学戏剧,所以在此可 译为"本土的/本国的"。
- (2)alliance 意为"联盟;同盟",此处指"戏剧为公共剧院而写,公共剧院提供戏剧上演场所"这种互利 互惠的关系。

4. 全句整理,得出译文

一种本土的文学戏剧已然形成,它与公共剧场的联盟已然建立,它的伟大传统中至少有一部分也已 然开启。

III The development of the Elizabethan drama for the next twenty-five years is of exceptional interest to students of literary history, for in this brief period we may trace the beginning, growth, blossoming³, and decay of many kinds of plays, and of many great careers. We are amazed today at the mere number of plays produced, as well as by the number of dramatists writing at the same time for this London of two hundred thousand inhabitants[®]. (50) To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived. [424 words]

此后二十五年,伊丽莎白戏剧的发展对 文学史研究者极具吸引力,因为在这段短暂 的时期内,我们可以追溯多种戏剧和诸多伟 大职业生涯的起始、发展、兴盛及衰落。今 天,单是戏剧创作数量就令我们吃惊,更勿 论当时为伦敦这座有二十万居民城市写作 的剧作家的数量。(50)要明白当时的戏剧 活动是何等繁荣,我们还必须记住,大量剧 作都已散失,恐怕没有哪位知名作家的全部 作品幸存至今。

· 词汇注释与亮点表达 · 3/2

①exceptional[ɪkˈsepʃənəl]a. 特别的;罕见的

②student['stju:dənt]n. 学者;研究者



- ③blossom['blosəm]v. 繁盛;兴旺
- ④mere[mɪə]a. 只不过的;仅仅的
- ⑤inhabitant[ɪnˈhæbɪtənt]n. 居民;住户

● 经典搭配

- ①be of interest to sb(对某人有吸引力)
- ②hosts of/a host of(许多:大量)
- ③of note(重要的:引人注目的)

1. as well as 意为"除……之外(也);和"。On Sundays, his landlady provided dinner as well as breakfast, 星期天除早饭外,女房东还供应他正餐。

2. the beginning, growth, blossoming, and decay 意为"起始、发展、兴盛及衰落"。 Above all, the cycle of **beginning**, **growth**, **blossom and decay**, had not been broken after all. 最重要的是,起始、发展、兴 盛及衰落的循环,终究没有被打破。

•语篇分析。

第三段介绍伊丽莎白戏剧的鼎盛阶段(莎士比亚 25-50 岁)。

第一句概述该阶段成就:种类丰富、人才辈出、卷帙浩繁。exceptional"罕见的"说明现如今文学史研 究者对该时期戏剧的极大兴趣,更反衬出该时期戏剧成就的辉煌卓著,且预示其后将给出为何该时期深 受文学史研究者所爱的原因; brief period 与 the beginning, growth, blossoming, and decay 形成时间跨 度上的鲜明对照,说明这段时间虽短,却涵盖多种戏剧及诸多杰出人物生涯生、长、荣、枯的完整周期,凸 显该时期戏剧发展之鼎盛,这也正是学者抱有巨大兴趣的原因。

第二三句从"数量"角度细述成就。the mere number of plays, the number of dramatists, of two hundred thousand inhabitants, hosts of plays, entire work 所形成的语义场"数量"实现强关联。

第二句借戏剧活动规模反映戏剧成就。mere 强调"单单(剧作数量)就(是以令人吃惊)"。as well as 表明"剧作家人数同样令人吃惊";作者特意提到伦敦当时的人口,是为了暗示剧作家占居民比例很高。

第三句以剧本失传的事实进一步凸显戏剧成就。further 是对上句的逻辑推进:今日所知剧本数量已 经很惊人,再加上大量剧本失传的事实,说明剧本实际数量多得令人难以想象。probably"极有可能"一方 面体现作者的严谨,即不排除有哪位知名剧作家的作品能完整流传下来;另一方面则强调"很可能这样的 作家根本没有",说明剧本失传现象的普遍性,更加凸显出那个时期戏剧活动的繁荣、戏剧成就的辉煌。

・真题精解・ジ

(50) To realize how great was the dramatic activity, (0.5 分)// we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, (0.5 分)// and that probably there is no author of note(0.5 分)//whose entire work has survived. (0.5分)

本题考核的知识点是:宾语从句、there be 句型、定语从句。

「解题步骤]

1. 句法分析

①主句:To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we remember further must 目的状语 主语 情态助动词 谓语 程度副词

> hosts of plays have been lost,

②宾语从句1: that 引导词 主语 谓语

③宾语从句 2: there is no author of note and that probably

并列连词 引导词 状语 there be句型 ④定语从句:(author of note) entire work has survived. whose 关系代词 主语 谓语

2. 句子注释

定语从句整体长度较短,的确可译为"……的"结构,即"……的知名作家";结合宾语从句 2 的 there be 句型,将得到整体框架"没有一位……的知名作家"。但是这样一来,定语会显得冗长,所以定语从句按照原文语序,译为"(作家的)全部作品幸存至今"会更好。

3. 词义确定

- (1)great 含义很多,需要根据上下文选取最合适的译法:本段以剧本和剧作家数量众多来体现戏剧活动的盛况,故译为"繁荣"比较贴切。
 - (2) lost 在这里指"剧本无法再找到",汉语对应词"散失"比较贴合。
- (3) of note 意为 of importance or great interest"重要的;引人注目的",这里用来形容 author,可译为 "知名的/显要的作家"。

4. 全句整理,得出译文

要明白当时的戏剧活动是何等繁荣,我们还必须记住,大量剧作都已散失,恐怕没有哪位知名作家的全部作品幸存至今。





Part A 邀请信

一、审题谋篇

1. 解析题目指令,确定行文要点

抓取指令关键词	梳理信息	归纳要点
Write an email ¹ to all international experts on campus ² 情景 inviting them to attend the graduation ceremony ³ . In your email you should include time, place and other relevant information ⁴ about the ceremony.	1. 写作类型:电子邮件 2. 写作对象:校内外国 专家 3. 写作话题:邀请参加 毕业典礼 4. 写作要点:时间、地 点、典礼其他相关事宜	1. 格式:书信(邀请信) 2. 语域:给外国专家的电子邮件属于公务信函,应使用正式语体,措辞应恭敬、客气。 3. 交际功能:①态度要诚挚、理由要充分,让专家感到自己有必要出席; ②清晰说明典礼相关事宜,使专家能够了解届时情形、提前安排。

2. 罗列关键词

- ①graduation ceremony 毕业典礼;②degree conferring ceremony 学位授予仪式;
- ③extend to sb. an invitation to...邀请·····参加······

3. 行文思路

- 第一段:说明事由"学校即将举办毕业典礼";
- 第二段:邀请收信人出席典礼;
- 第三段:说明回复方式,表达期待。



优秀范文

Dear Sir or Madam.

① The 2018 Graduation and Degree Conferring Ceremony of our university will be held at the auditorium from 9:00 to 11:00 on June 28th.

① With your remarkable expert knowledge, you have contributed a lot to the development of our university and the growth of our students. 2 So I, on behalf of the Office of Student Affairs, sincerely extend to you an invitation to this ceremony. 3 We will be greatly honored if you could be present at the grand ceremony, to witness this important moment in our students' life. 4 And, on the occasion, there will be volunteers guiding you to your seat.

① The schedule of the ceremony is attached for your reference. 2 It would be much appreciated if you could please send back the reply slip before June 21st to inform us of your attendance. We look forward to your reply.

Yours faithfully,

Li Ming

参考译文

尊敬的先生/女士:

①我校 2018 级毕业典礼暨学位授予 仪式将于 6 月 28 日 9:00-11:00 在校礼 堂举行。

①您以非凡的专业知识,对本校的发 展以及学生的成长助力良多。②因此,我 谨代表校学生事务办公室,诚挚地邀请您 莅临典礼。③有您在场共同见证学生们人 生中这一重要时刻,我们将倍感荣幸。④ 另外,届时将有志愿者引导您入场就坐。

①随信附上典礼议程供您参考。②若 能出席,烦请您于6月21日前将回执发送 至此邮箱,我们将不胜感激。③期待您的 回复。

您真诚的,

李明

「篇章衔接〕

第一段(1句):说明事由 学校即将举办毕业典礼,并说明具体时间和地点。

第二段(4句):①②句(以 So 体现因果逻辑)以"强调收信人对学校发展及学生成长的贡献"为铺垫, 发出诚挚邀请。③句说明收信人出席的重要意义,使邀请理由更加充分。④句特别补充说明当天有志 愿者引坐,令被邀请人安心。

第三段(3句):①句指出随信有附件,方便其了解典礼流程;②句说明确认出席的回复方式;③句表 示期待被邀请人出席。

[必备表达]

- 1. confer [v.] 授予
- 2. auditorium [n.] 礼堂
- 3. remarkable 「a.] 非凡卓越的
- 4. the Office of Student Affairs 学生事务办公 ′字
- 5. grand [a.] 隆重的
- 6. schedule [n.] 议程,计划表
- 7. attach [v.] 附上
- 8. for one's reference 供 ······参考
- 9. reply slip 回执

[活用外刊]

1. Since you're always hosting me in your fancy San Francisco offices, I think it's my turn to return the favor, so I'd like to extend a formal invitation to my new ranch. — https://www.gymglish.com

译文:因为您经常在您旧金山豪华的办公室招待我,我想现在是我回报您的时候了,因此我正式邀 请您到我的新农场做客。

点拨:extend to sb. an invitation to...意为"邀请某人做某事",可替代常用的动词 invite。invitation 前面可加形容词 warm/formal 等,以加强语气。

2. Today, I was deeply honored to be joined by so many administration officials and leaders of the Indian-American community.

— https://www.facebook.com

译文:今天,我很荣幸能与诸位政府官员和印裔美国人社区的领袖们汇聚一堂。

点拨: be/feel greatly/deeply/highly honored...表示"某人因某事倍感荣幸",后面可以加不定式或that/if 引导的从句,表示使某人感到荣幸的具体事情。

「精彩句式]

We
主语will be
系动词greatly honored
表语条件状语从句:
引导词if
主语you
系动词

present at the grand ceremony, to witness this important moment in our students' life 表语 目的状语

句子成形步骤

①写出简单句

We hope that you can come to the ceremony and see the important moment.

Then we will feel honored.

②利用连词将简单句整合

We will feel honored if you can come to the ceremony and see the important moment.

③通过添加副词、形容词、介词短语,替换动词等增加表达精确性、内容饱满度及美感

We will be greatly honored if you could be present at the grand ceremony, to witness this important moment in our students' life.

[模板提炼]

本模板由【优秀范文】提炼而来,适用于撰写邀请名人等参加某项活动的邀请信。

Dear	•						
活动名程	弥 will be held at	_ from	on		~ 7.7		
邀请原	因, so I, on behalf of _	, since	rely extend	to you ar	n invitation to the	We w	ill be
greatly hono	red if you could be prese	ent at	_, to witnes	s	. And, on the occ	easion, there w	ill be
guidi	ng you to your seat.					100	l.

The schedule of the ceremony is attached for your reference. It would be much appreciated if you could please send back the reply slip before _____ to inform us of your attendance. We look forward to your reply.

Yours faithfully, Li Ming

三、写作储备

「邀请信常用表达】

(1)开篇:说明写作目的

♣ We cordially invite you to attend ... / You are cordially invited to

我们诚挚地邀请您出席……。

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

我们希望邀请您参加在……(时间和地点)举办的……。

(2)中间段:具体说明活动内容及安排

The event is prepared in the intention to

这次活动是为了……。

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The event will be held in (place) from (time) to (time).

活动将在……(时间和地点)举办。

For the convenience of everybody the time has been fixed from (time) to (time).

为了方便每个人,时间定于从……到……。

(3)结尾:表达期待

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

由于您……,若您能出席本次活动,我们将十分感激。

- ♣ Please plan to come and call XXX at (phone number) to arrange food assignments. See you there! 请您计划前来,并联系 XXX(电话号码)安排用餐。到时见!
- ♣We look forward to seeing you at... on (date). 期待在……(时间和地点)见到您。

四、写作练习

请根据下列要求进行写作。

Directions:

Write an e-mail of about 100 words to an ambassador who graduated from your university, inviting him to attend the upcoming 70th anniversary of the founding of the university.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B 选课进行时

一、审题谋篇

1. 解析图画信息,推导图画寓意

提示信息	信息解析	推导寓意
①电脑显示"选课系统"及图片主题"选课进行时"提示图中人物身份:大学生。 ②图中两组内容形成对比("知识新、重创新、有难度"VS"给分高、易通过、作业少"),展现学生选课的纠结心理,体现图画主旨。	图中学生根据课程难易程度将其分类,并很可能选择"给分高、易通过、作业少"的课程,这实则违背了选课系统的设立初衷。	本篇写作可确定为"批驳十引导"型。学生的课程分类方式体现了畏难、功利心理,但不可一味指责学生:学生内因是一方面,社会风气、学校制度等也难逃其咎,解决这一问题也需要各界共同努力。

2. 罗列关键词

- ①course selection system 选课系统;②cutting-edge 尖端的;
- ③high score 高分;④assessment system 评估体系;⑤credit 学分

3. 行文思路

第一段:描述图片,说明现象;

第二段:分析现象成因及后果;

第三段:针对问题解决提出建议,并表达期许。

优秀范文

① In the cartoon, a college student is sitting seriously in front of a laptop, selecting his next terms' courses. ② He "smartly" divides the courses into two groups; those offering cutting-edge knowledge, inspiring innovation, but requiring hard work, and those with little academic pressure and an easy high-score pass. ③ The cartoon reflects a common phenomenon among today's college students, which is actually against the purpose of our course selection system.

① Why does this happen? ② It can be mainly attributed to a social climate which puts too much emphasis on "utility". ③ The current achievement assessment system in colleges which takes credits as the only indicator is also responsible for the phenomenon. ④ However, neither of them is the excuse for students to shrink back from demanding courses and choose easy ones. ⑤ Avoiding demanding courses will prevent them from building knowledge hierarchy and improving personal competence. ⑥ Further, as the youth are the hope of a country, that will make our goal of constructing an innovative nation remain a remote dream.

①It's not an overnight affair to slove the problem, and long-process concerted efforts are in need. ②First of all, students should put personal development high on the agenda, striving to be a man of courage, capabilities and responsibilities. ③ Besides, colleges should diversify assessment standards and motivate teachers to deliver knowledge in interesting and illuminating ways. ④ Meanwhile, a new tendency of daring to challenge and innovate should be cultivated. ⑤ We sincerely believe that the Chinese dream of achieving great rejuvenation will surely be realized by the youth with the joint efforts.

参考译文

①图片中,一位大学生正襟危坐在电脑前选课。②他"巧妙地"将课程分成了两类:一类知识新、重创新,但有难度;一类给分高、易通过、且作业少。③图片反映了一种如今大学生中常见的现象,实际上也是一种违背选课体系初衷的现象。

①为什么会出现这种情形?②主要可归咎为当下过分功利性的社会氛围。③现有的仅以学分为评判标准的教学评估体系也是部分原因。④然而,上述原因都不能成为学生躲避困难课程、选择易过课程的借口。⑤因为一味避免困难课程将阻碍学生知识体系的构建及个人能力的提高。⑥更严重的是,青年一代是国家的未来,长此以往,我们"建设创新性国家"的目标将会遥不可期。

①解决这一问题并非朝夕之事,而是需要各方长期协同努力。②首先,大学生应将个人发展视为最重要之事,努力成为一个有勇气、有能力、有担当的人。③其次,学校应使评价标准多样化,并鼓励教师以有趣易懂的方式传授知识。④同时,全社会应努力培养勇于挑战、勇于创新的新风尚。⑤我们由衷地认为,在各界共同努力下,中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦必将在年轻一代人中实现。

x: KZRZ2019

[篇章衔接]

第一段(3句):描述图片。

①②句描述图片内容(通过 He 回指衔接)。③句指出图片所示现象常见,并明确其负面性。

第二段(6句):分析现象成因及其负面影响。

①句以问句过渡,引出原因分析。②③句指出外因(以 also 形成"并列关系";以 is attributed to... is responsible for 体现"原因分析"):"功利性"社会风气;"以分数为唯一标准"的评价体系。④句由"外因"过渡到"内因"(学生的畏难、功利心理),并导入对"现象负面影响"的分析。⑤⑥句分析现象负面影

响(以 further 形成"递进逻辑";以 prevent from... make... 体现"影响分析"):不仅不利于个人发展,更不利于国家未来。

第三段(5句):提出建议。

段落采用总一分一总结构:①句指出解决问题并非朝夕之事,而是需要各界长期协同努力。②至④句从学生、学校、社会三个方面提出建议(以 First of all... Besides... Meanwhile 体现"平行逻辑")。⑤句总结提出美好愿景,表达期许(with the joint efforts 概指前文三条建议)。

「必备表达〕

- 1. cutting-edge [a.] 尖端的,前沿的
- 2. be attributed to... 归因于……
- 3. shrink back from... 畏缩
- 4. demanding [a.] 要求高的,费力的
- 6. knowledge hierarchy 知识体系

- 7. an overnight affair 朝夕之事
- 8. concerted efforts 协同努力
- 9. put... high on the agenda 将……作为最重要的事情

[活用外刊]

1. No matter how uncomfortable you might feel, don't shrink back from difficulties or challenges.

----www. pinterest. com

译文:无论你觉得多么不舒服,都不要躲避困难或挑战。

点拨:shrink (back) from 意为"逃避……",可替代常用动词 avoid/dodge/escape 等,增加文章中用词的灵活性。

2. Regulatory cooperation ought to be high on the agenda.

——The Wall Street Journal

译文:监管合作应当被置于首位。

点拨:sth. be high/top on the agenda/put sth. high on the agenda 意为"……是最重要的事;将……置于首位/优先考虑的位置",可替代常用形容词 important/significant/major等。

[精彩句式]

1. The current achievement assessment system in colleges 定语从句修饰 assessment system:

主语

which 关系代词做主语 takes 谓语 credits

as the only indicator 宾语补足语

is

also responsible for the phenomenon.

表语

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

The assessment system is partly the cause.

The assessment system takes credits as the only indicator.

②利用代词将简单句整合

The assessment which takes credits as the only indicator system is partly the cause.

③通过替换动词、增加形容词、介词短语等增加表达精确性、内容饱满度及美感

The current achievement assessment system in colleges which takes credits as the only indicator is also responsible for the phenomenon.

2. <u>First of all</u>, 衔接词 students 主语 should put 谓语 personal development 宾语 high on the agenda, 状语

trying to be a man

of courage, capabilities and responsibilities.

伴随状语

a man后置定语

句子成形步骤:

①写出简单句

Students should value their personal development.

Students should try to be a man of courage, capabilities and responsibilities.

②利用现在分词将简单句整合

Students should value their personal development, trying to be a man of courage, capabilities and responsibilities.

③通过替换动词、增加形容词等增加表达精确性、内容饱满度及美感

Students should put their personal development high on the agenda, trying to be a man of courage, capabilities and responsibilities.

④增加衔接成分,连贯上下文

First of all, students should...

[思路拓展]

图画描绘的是大学生按照课程的难易程度选课的现象,属于"批判引导类"话题。第一段描述图片后,第二、三段可从不同角度展开论述:可如范文所示,第二段重点分析现象产生的原因以及影响,第三段提出建议。另外,也可在第二段将笔墨重点只放在"原因分析"或"危害说明"上。

「应用模板」

I ①The cartoon depicts that ②At the	①图片描绘了。②图片下方的标题
bottom of the picture the caption reads	写着。
Ⅱ ①The drawing is aimed at putting a spotlight	①这幅图旨在聚焦这一社会趋势
on a social trend(或 phenomenon) that ②In	(或:现象)。②在的社会,有些人
a society that(或 where), it is no wonder	不足为怪。③诚然,这个问题一部分原因是
that some of us ③Admittedly, the problem	。④但更重要的一个因素是,这
is due partly to ④ But a more powerful	主要源自于。
factor is the fact that, which stems mainly	
from	
Ⅲ ①It's true that to reverse the situation is not	①彻底改变这种状况的确并非易事,但是
an easy task, but a laissez-faire attitude will invite	对其采取放任态度将会导致更大的问题。②首
even bigger trouble. ② First and foremost, each of	先,我们每个人都要加入促进的大潮中
us should join in the tide of promotion (或:	来,这样才能营造一个良好的氛围。③另外,记
promoting), so that a good atmosphere	住一个简单的真理:你种下什么,就会收获什
would be created. 3 Also, remember a simple	么,。
truth: You reap what you sow, and(结合图	
片进行说明).	

模板注释:该模板适用于"谴责批判类/批判引导类"话题作文,主要针对"社会风气起推波助澜作用"的负面现象。该模板主体段落主要聚焦"原因分析":先让步表明外在环境原因,再转而表明内在深

三、写作储备

「写作素材积累了

A You are your greatest enemy if you are a coward, but if you are brave, you are your greatest friend.

如果你是懦夫,你就是自己的最大敌人;但如果你是勇者,你就是自己最好的朋友。

The journey of self-growth never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.

自我完善之旅永远不会真正结束;总是有新的方法来感受世界,总是有新思想等待去尝试,总是有新挑战等待去迎接。

Almost any situation—good or bad—is affected by the attitude we bring to. (Seneca, ancient Roman philosopher)

任何一种处境——无论是好是坏——都受到我们对待处境的态度的影响。(古罗马哲学家 西尼加)

Few things are impossible to diligence and skill. Great works are performed not by strength, but perseverance. (Samuel Johnson, British writer)

在勤奋和技能面前,没有不可能之事。伟大的作品不是力量造就的,而是坚持。(英国作家 塞缪尔•约翰逊)

四、写作练习

请按照下列要求进行写作,可参考"应用模板"。

Directions:

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

- 1) describe the picture briefly
- 2) interpret the meaning and
- 3) give your comments.

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



[话题词汇]

①job hopping 跳槽;②commute time 通勤时间;③work overtime 加班;④down to earth 脚踏实地;⑤fickle[a.]浮躁的