

2020年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二）

（科目代码：204）



☆考生注意事项☆

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

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

考生编号																			
考生姓名																			

## 2020年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题

### Section I Use of English

#### Directions:

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

Being a good parent is, of course, what every parent would like to be. But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very 1, particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting. A calm, rule-following child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, 2, a younger sibling.

3, there's another sort of parent that's a bit easier to 4: a patient parent. Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. Still, 5 every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy 6. Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a 7 and composed style with their kids. I understand this.

You're only human, and sometimes your kids can 8 you just a little too far. And then the 9 happens: You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was a bit too 10 and does nobody any good. You wish that you could 11 the clock and start over. We've all been there.

12, even though it's common, it's important to keep in mind that in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may 13 for a long time. This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also 14 your child's self-esteem.

If you consistently lose your 15 with your kids, then you are inadvertently modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids. We are all becoming increasingly aware of the 16 of modeling tolerance and patience for the younger generation. This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. In fact, the ability to emotionally regulate or maintain emotional control when 17 by stress is one of the most important of all life's skills.

Certainly, it's incredibly 18 to maintain patience at all times with your children. A more practical goal is to try, to the best of your ability, to be as tolerant and composed as you can when faced with 19 situations involving your children. I can promise you this: As a result of working toward this goal, you and your children will benefit and 20 from stressful moments feeling better physically and emotionally.



- |                    |                  |                 |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] tedious     | [B] pleasant     | [C] instructive | [D] tricky      |
| 2. [A] in addition | [B] for example  | [C] at once     | [D] by accident |
| 3. [A] Fortunately | [B] Occasionally | [C] Accordingly | [D] Eventually  |
| 4. [A] amuse       | [B] assist       | [C] describe    | [D] train       |
| 5. [A] while       | [B] because      | [C] unless      | [D] once        |
| 6. [A] answer      | [B] task         | [C] choice      | [D] access      |
| 7. [A] tolerant    | [B] formal       | [C] rigid       | [D] critical    |
| 8. [A] move        | [B] drag         | [C] push        | [D] send        |
| 9. [A] mysterious  | [B] illogical    | [C] suspicious  | [D] inevitable  |
| 10. [A] boring     | [B] naive        | [C] harsh       | [D] vague       |
| 11. [A] turn back  | [B] take apart   | [C] set aside   | [D] cover up    |
| 12. [A] Overall    | [B] Instead      | [C] However     | [D] Otherwise   |
| 13. [A] like       | [B] miss         | [C] believe     | [D] regret      |
| 14. [A] raise      | [B] affect       | [C] justify     | [D] reflect     |
| 15. [A] time       | [B] bond         | [C] race        | [D] cool        |
| 16. [A] nature     | [B] secret       | [C] importance  | [D] context     |
| 17. [A] cheated    | [B] defeated     | [C] confused    | [D] confronted  |
| 18. [A] terrible   | [B] hard         | [C] strange     | [D] wrong       |
| 19. [A] trying     | [B] changing     | [C] exciting    | [D] surprising  |
| 20. [A] hide       | [B] emerge       | [C] withdraw    | [D] escape      |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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



## Text 1

Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat—one social and one asocial—for four days. The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colorful markings.

During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape. Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever. Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 per cent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one. This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being, says Quinn. The rats may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviors like communal exploring and playing. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, she says.

“Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them,” says Quinn.

The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design. The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels. “We’d assumed we’d have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn’t necessary,” says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots, says Wiles. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals. “We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too,” says Wiles.



21. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] pick up social signals from non-living rats
  - [B] distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one
  - [C] attain sociable traits through special training
  - [D] send out warning messages to their fellows
22. What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?
- [A] It followed the social robot.
  - [B] It played with some toys.
  - [C] It set the trapped rats free.
  - [D] It moved around alone.
23. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] tried to practice a means of escape.
  - [B] expected it to do the same in return.
  - [C] wanted to display their intelligence.
  - [D] considered that an interesting game.
24. James Wiles notes that rats \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] can remember other rats' facial features.
  - [B] differentiate smells better than sizes.
  - [C] respond more to actions than to looks.
  - [D] can be scared by a plastic box on wheels.
25. It can be learned from the text that rats\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] appear to be adaptable to new surroundings
  - [B] are more socially active than other animals
  - [C] behave differently from children in socializing
  - [D] are more sensitive to social cues than expected



## Text 2

It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%. The typical CEO of a top American corporation now makes about \$18.9 million a year.

The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy. It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company." CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant. Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling. Plus, virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, one way or another. Beyond this, major CEOs still have to do all the day-to-day work they have always done.

The common idea that high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well. By most measures, corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous since the 1970s. Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising. That suggests it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates for increasingly tough jobs.

Furthermore, the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks, another sign that high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation at the expense of the rest of the company. And the stock market reacts positively when companies tie CEO pay to, say, stock prices, a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO.



26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?
- [A] The growth in the number of corporations.
  - [B] The general pay rise with a better economy.
  - [C] Increased business opportunities for top firms.
  - [D] Close cooperation among leading economies.
27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] foster a stronger sense of teamwork
  - [B] finance more research and development
  - [C] establish closer ties with tech companies
  - [D] operate more globalized companies
28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] continual internal opposition
  - [B] strict corporate governance
  - [C] conservative business strategies
  - [D] repeated government warnings
29. High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] confirm the status of CEOs
  - [B] motive inside candidates
  - [C] boost the efficiency of CEOs
  - [D] increase corporate value
30. The most suitable title for this text would be\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] CEOs Are Not Overpaid
  - [B] CEO Pay: Past and Present
  - [C] CEOs' Challenges of Today
  - [D] CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define



### Text 3

Madrid was hailed as a public health beacon last November when it rolled out ambitious restrictions on the most polluting cars. Seven months and one election day later, a new conservative city council suspended enforcement of the clean air zone, a first step toward its possible demise.

Mayor Jose Luis Martinez-Almeida made opposition to the zone a centrepiece of his election campaign, despite its success in improving air quality. A judge has now overruled the city's decision to stop levying fines, ordering them reinstated. But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.

Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically contentious, and therefore vulnerable. That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution.

It's not hard to imagine a similar reversal happening in London. The new ultra-low emission zone (Ulez) is likely to be a big issue in next year's mayoral election. And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

It's not that measures such as London's Ulez are useless. Far from it. Local officials are using the levers that are available to them to safeguard residents' health in the face of a serious threat. The zones do deliver some improvements to air quality, and the science tells us that means real health benefits—fewer heart attacks, strokes and premature births, less cancer, dementia and asthma. Fewer untimely deaths.

But mayors and councilors can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town. They are acting because national governments—Britain's and others across Europe—have failed to do so.

Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas—city centres, “school streets”, even individual roads—are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance. Wales has introduced special low speed limits to minimise pollution. We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars.



31. Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone?
- [A] Its effects are questionable.
  - [B] It has been opposed by a judge.
  - [C] It needs tougher enforcement.
  - [D] Its fate is yet to be decided.
32. Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air?
- [A] They are biased against car manufacturers.
  - [B] They prove impractical for city councils.
  - [C] They are deemed too mild for politicians.
  - [D] They put too much burden on individual motorists.
33. The author believes that the extension of London's Ulez will\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] arouse strong resistance
  - [B] ensure Khan's electoral success
  - [C] improve the city's traffic
  - [D] discourage car manufacturing
34. Who does the author think should have addressed the problem?
- [A] Local residents
  - [B] Mayors.
  - [C] Councilors.
  - [D] National governments.
35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that auto companies\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] will raise low-emission car production
  - [B] should be forced to follow regulations
  - [C] will upgrade the design of their vehicles
  - [D] should be put under public supervision



## Text 4

Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring—the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks. Gen Zs are about to hit the streets looking for work in a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades. And employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates for jobs in the U.S. this year than last, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers. Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them.

If “entitled” is the most common adjective, fairly or not, applied to millennials (those born between 1981 and 1995), the catchwords for Generation Z are practical and cautious. According to the career counselors and experts who study them, Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic pragmatists. Despite graduating into the best economy in the past 50 years, Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like. They were impressionable kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both. They aren't interested in taking any chances. The booming economy seems to have done little to assuage this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency, especially for those who have college debt. College loan balances in the U.S. now stand at a record \$1.5 trillion, according to the Federal Reserve.

One survey from Accenture found that 88 percent of graduating seniors this year chose their major with a job in mind. In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose). Job security or stability was the second most important career goal (work-life balance was number one), followed by a sense of being dedicated to a cause or to feel good about serving the greater good.

That's a big change from the previous generation. “Millennials wanted more flexibility in their lives,” notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate Director of YouthSight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth. “Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of the gig economy. They have troubles seeing a financial future and they are quite risk averse.”



36. Generation Zs graduating college this spring \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] are recognized for their abilities  
[B] are optimistic about the labor market  
[C] are in favor of office job offers  
[D] are drawing growing public attention
37. Generation Zs are keenly aware \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] what their parents expect of them  
[B] how valuable a counselor's advice is  
[C] what a tough economic situation is like  
[D] how they differ from past generations
38. The word "assuage"(line 9, para. 2) is closet in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] deepen  
[B] define  
[C] maintain  
[D] relieve
39. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] give top priority to professional training  
[B] have a clear idea about their future job  
[C] care little about their job performance  
[D] think it hard to achieve work-life balance
40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] less realistic  
[B] less adventurous  
[C] more diligent  
[D] more generous



## Part B

### Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] Give compliments, just not too many.

[B] Put on a good face, always.

[C] Tailor your interactions.

[D] Spend time with everyone.

[E] Reveal, don't hide, information.

[F] Slow down and listen.

[G] Put yourselves in others' shoes.

### Five Ways to Win Over Everyone in the Office

Is it possible to like everyone in your office? Think about how tough it is to get together 15 people, much less 50, who all get along perfectly. But unlike in friendships, you need coworkers. You work with them every day, and you depend on them just as they depend on you. Here are some ways that you can get the whole office on your side.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try to stay tight-lipped around them. But you won't be helping either one of you. A Harvard Business School study found that observers consistently rated those who were upfront about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness. The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or studiously stash them away, you should just be honest.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others. We often feel the need to tell others how we feel, whether it's a concern about a project, a



stray thought, or a compliment. Those are all valid, but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too. In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions. Do your best to engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

It's common to have a “cubicle mate” or special confidant in a work setting. But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you. Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don't always see. Find out about their lives and interests beyond the job. It requires minimal effort and goes a long way. This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the work day.

44. \_\_\_\_\_

Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear. And you don't have to be someone's boss to tell them they did an exceptional job on a particular project. This will help engender good will in others. But don't overdo it or be fake about it. One study found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off, but it can go a long way to achieving results. Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. Watch out for how they verbalize with others. Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while others are more straightforward. Jokes that work on one person won't necessarily land with another. So, adapt your style accordingly to type. Consider the person that you're dealing with in advance and what will get you to your desired outcome.



### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions

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

It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. People who do so probably live so cautiously that they go nowhere. Put simply, they're not really living at all. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

We can choose to see failure as “the end of the world”. Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. Failures stop us only if we let them.

Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.



## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

Suppose you are planning a tour of a historical site for a group of international students. Write an email to

- 1) tell them about the site, and
- 2) give them some tips for the tour.

Please write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** use your own name, use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

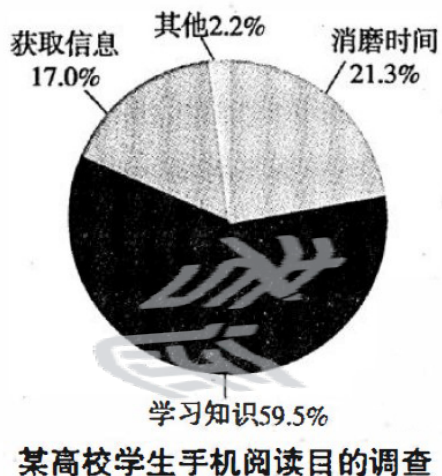
### Part B

#### 48. Directions:

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

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

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





# 2020年全真试题

## Section I Use of English

### 做有耐心的父母



原文外教朗读



### 一、文章总体分析

本文选自 *US News and World Report*《美国新闻与世界报道》2019 年 1 月 21 日一篇题为 *Being a Patient Parent Isn't Easy—But It's Worth It*(做耐心的父母并不容易——但值得)的文章。文章脉络:引出话题“耐心育儿虽好却难实现”(第一、二段)——解释耐心育儿难实现的原因“孩子不懂事,父母情绪失控在所难免”(第三段)——转折说明控制情绪的重要性(第四、五段)——说明控制情绪的方法(第六段)。



### 二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① Being a good parent is, of course, what every parent would like to be. ② But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very 1, particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting<sup>①</sup>. ③ A calm, rule-following<sup>②</sup> child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, 2, a younger sibling<sup>③</sup>.

II ① 3, there's another sort of parent that's a bit easier to 4: a patient parent. ② Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. ③ Still, 5 every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy 6. ④ Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a 7 and composed<sup>④</sup> style with their kids. ⑤ I understand this.

① 做个好父母当然是每一位父母都想要的。② 但界定“做好父母”的内涵无疑很难,尤其是因为孩子们对于相同育儿方式的反应是不同的。③ 例如,一个不闹腾、守规矩的孩子对某种不同的育儿方式的反应可能会好过其弟弟妹妹。

① 幸好,还有一种稍容易描述些的父母:耐心的父母。② 每个年龄段的孩子都能从有耐心的育儿中受益。③ 不过,尽管每个父母都想有耐心,这却并不是一项轻松的任务。④ 有时父母感到筋疲力尽、挫败不堪,也就无法保持一种宽容而淡定的方式来对待孩子。⑤ 这一点我理解。

### · 真题精解 ·

1. [A] tedious 单调乏味的;冗长的;啰嗦的  
[C] instructive 富有教益的;增长知识的

- [B] pleasant 令人愉悦的;可喜的;友好的  
[D] tricky 困难的,难对付的;狡猾的

[考点提炼] 上下文语义+形容词辨析。

[解题思路] ①②句中路标词 of course→But 提示两句间转折逻辑“(当好父母的)理想固然好,但现实存在障碍”,结合②句主句主语 defining what it means to... (阐明“做好父母”的内涵)以及原因状语从句 particularly since... (对于同一种育儿方式,不同的孩子的反应不同。意即:育儿方式难有好坏之分)可知,“现实障碍”指的是“很难界定什么样的父母才是好父母,因此没有明确的效仿标准”,[D] tricky 意为 difficult to do or deal with“难办、棘手的”,符合文意。

[错项排除] 从总体导向看,[B],[C]两项均为正面语义,与句间转折逻辑矛盾;具体来说,pleasant 指“令人愉快、吸引人的”或“对人友善、客气的(~to sb)”,如 a pleasant environment(宜人的环境),

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



instructive 指“有启发性的(giving a lot of useful information)”,如 an instructive experience(富有启发的经历),而“界定怎样才算好父母”这一行为本身谈不上“令人愉快”与否,也不触及“有教益”与否。[A] 虽为负面语义,但 tedious 用于说明“[工作、任务或形势等]因太长、太慢或无趣而令人厌烦的”,侧重主观情绪,而文意指向的是客观的“情况复杂,不好界定”,而非“界定繁琐,令人乏味”。

2. [A] in addition 此外,另外

[B] for example 例如

[C] at once 立刻,马上;同时

[D] by accident 偶然地,意外地

[考点提炼]句间语义逻辑+副词短语辨析。

[解题思路]空格词在句中作插入语,可先看句子主干信息 A calm, rule-following child... better... than... a younger sibling,可知该句是针对上句宽泛结论 children respond differently... (不同孩子对同种育儿方式反应不同)给出的具体实例——年龄、性格不同,则反应不同(更大些、不闹、听话的孩子适应力更强),故空格词应表“举例说明”,[B]正确。

[错项排除][A]in addition(=also, as well)表并列,位于句中时,前后信息完整(其后常为省略形式),互为补充,如 They study their instruments and, in addition, theory and music history. (他们研究其乐器,还研究其理论和音乐史。),文中空格前后皆不完整,需相连才能构成完整信息(better... than... a younger sibling),故两者并非并列关系。注:副词短语 In addition 多见于句首,位于句中时常由 and、but 等连词引出。[C]at once(=immediately; without delay 或 at the same time)表时间,用于强调动作在短时内或同时发生/实现,如 Come here at once! (马上到这里来!),Don't all speak at once! (大家不要同时讲!);[D]by accident 表方式,用于说明某事的发生是偶然、非刻意的,如 Helen got into acting purely by accident. (海伦当演员完全出于偶然。);文中③句谓语为 respond better,为普遍状况,而非短时内或偶然之事,故排除两项。

3. [A] Fortunately 幸运地,幸而,所幸

[B] Occasionally 偶然地;偶尔;有时候

[C] Accordingly 因此;相应地

[D] Eventually 最后;终于

[考点提炼]上下文语义逻辑。

[解题思路]上段提到“‘定义做好父母’很难(也即:人们即使想做好父母,也可能无所适从)”,本段①②句指出“还有一种稍容易……的父母:耐心的父母。所有年龄段的孩子都能从有耐心的养育方式受益”。很明显,本段退而求其次,向人们介绍一种确定性的好父母特质“耐心”。[A]Fortunately 既体现 tricky VS easier 间对比逻辑,又契合论述的情感色彩;虽难界定,但幸好还有某种标准可依。

[错项排除][B]Occasionally(=sometimes but not often)表频度,暗示“耐心的父母”只偶尔存在,与作者意图“介绍一种确定的好父母标准”不符。[C]Accordingly 可表因果(=therefore),如 The text was too long and the editor accordingly cut it by 20%. (文稿过长,因此编辑删减了五分之一。),还可表方式(=correspondingly),如 We have to discover what his plans are and act accordingly. (我们必须弄清他有什么打算并采取相应行动。);上文既非空格所在句的原因,也非其应该参照的情况,故排除。[D]Eventually 用法有二:一为客观引出情况或过程的最终结局,二为影射某情况历经多时或万难总算达成,均表时间,而空格句并非最终结果。

4. [A] amuse 逗乐;提供消遣

[B] assist 帮助,协助

[C] describe 描述;形容

[D] train 训练,培训

[考点提炼]上下文语义。

[解题思路]结合上题分析可知,空格句与上段②句形成转折对比(defining... good parent... tricky VS another sort of parent... easier to \_\_\_\_\_),引出一种无争议的好父母特质(也即:更容易定性的一种好父母),故空格应与首段 defining 语义相近,[C]describe 意为 to say what sb/sth is like,符合文意。

[错项排除]干扰项利用惯常思维“耐心的父母会让孩子开心/帮助孩子/对孩子进行培训”干扰,但“be+形容词+to do”结构通常以不定式的主动形式表示被动意义,如 The apples are hard to reach. (苹果很难(被)够到。),故主语 parent 与空格词的关系并非“主谓”,而是“动宾”,即“容易被\_\_\_\_\_的父母”,故排除[A]、[B]、[D]三项。

5. [A] while 尽管;当……时

[B] because 因为



[C] unless 除非, 如果不

[D] once 一旦; 曾经

**[考点提炼] 句内语义逻辑。**

**[解题思路]** 空格词体现主句与从句间逻辑, 需先明确两句大意。Still 位于句首提示转折, 表明本句与上文传递的积极情感“(虽难有明确的标准, 但至少)可将耐心作为努力目标”方向相反, 可能引出该方法的局限性或实现障碍, 由此可见, 主句 this is no easy... (this 回指 to be patient) 大意应为“耐心并不好达成”, 明显与空格所在的分句“所有父母都想成为有耐心之人”为转折逻辑(理想虽好, 但现实困难), 故[A] while 符合文意。

**[错项排除]** [B] because、[D] once (= as soon as; when) 利用“人人都向往的事情往往不易”这一常理干扰, 但二者并非因果关系, 也非条件关系: “都想有耐心”并非导致/触发“耐心不易”的因素/条件。[C] unless 指向“除非大家都想有耐心, 否则这并不容易”, 但“都想有耐心”并非“耐心容易”的前提条件, 三个选项均存在逻辑错误。

6. [A] answer 答案, 解决办法; 回答

[B] task 任务; 工作

[C] choice 选择; 被选中的东西

[D] access 通路; (使用或见到的) 机会, 权利

**[考点提炼] 句内语义+名词辨析。**

**[解题思路]** 结合上题分析可知, this is no easy \_\_\_\_\_ 大意为“耐心不易达成”, 而空格词为表语, 故应与主语 this (代指 to be patient, 表示“目标”) 属于同类且互相呼应, [B] task 尤指艰巨或令人厌烦的任务、工作, 与“目标”相吻合, 同时符合上下文文意, 即: 变得耐心并非易事。

**[错项排除]** [A] 暗指“耐心未必能真正解决问题”, 与②句“所有孩子都能受益于耐心的养育”矛盾; [C] 暗指“人们做出朝耐心努力这一选择”有一定困难, 但文意实为“耐心本身不易达成”, 而非“(外界因素等导致) 选择难做”。[D] access 表示“获得/使用/接近(某事/某地/某人) 的能力、机会或权利”, 常以介词 to 引出动作施加的对象, 如 have easy access to information (很容易获取信息); 故从结构上看, 没有 sth is no easy access 的说法, 正确形式应为 (there is) no easy access to sth; 从语义上看, access 的对象一般为资源、设施、场所、特定人物等, 而“变耐心”为目标、任务, 两者无法搭配。

7. [A] tolerant 容忍的, 宽容的

[B] formal 正式的; 正规的, 庄重的

[C] rigid 僵死的, 过于严格的; 刻板的

[D] critical 批评的; 有判断力的; 关键的

**[考点提炼] 句内语义逻辑+形容词辨析。**

**[解题思路]** maintain a \_\_\_\_\_ style 框定父母在疲惫而沮丧时无法做到的事情, 空格词与 composed (沉着的) 并列, 而选项中同属正面、与“耐心”相关的只有[A] tolerant。

**[错项排除]** 干扰项均无法与 composed 构成并列关系, 脱离“耐心”语义场, 具体来看, [B] formal 用于说明穿着、言语、行为等适合正式或重要场合, 而文中育儿行为不涉及正式或重要场合。formal 还用于说明教育或培训是“在学校获得的(而非个人实践所得)、正规的”, 如 She didn't have any formal dance training. (她没受过任何正规的舞蹈训练。), 但文中空格词限定的是父母育儿方式/姿态(style), 而非孩子所受教导。[C] rigid 利用其表面义“严格”干扰, 但该词实为负面导向, 用于说明法律或制度僵死不变从而过于严格, 当说明“人”时, 意为“古板、头脑僵化”, 不合文意。[D] critical 同样利用“严格出教育”这一常见认知干扰, 但该词修饰名词、作“批评的”讲时, 后接“含批评内容的载体”, 如 critical comments/articles (批判性的评论/文章); critical 还表“有判断力的”, 此时可接“方式、方法”, 但此义侧重“思考与审慎能力”, 与“耐心育儿”并无关联。

**• 词汇注释与难句分析 •**

① parenting ['perəntɪŋ] n. 养育, 抚养

③ sibling ['sɪblɪŋ] n. 兄弟姐妹

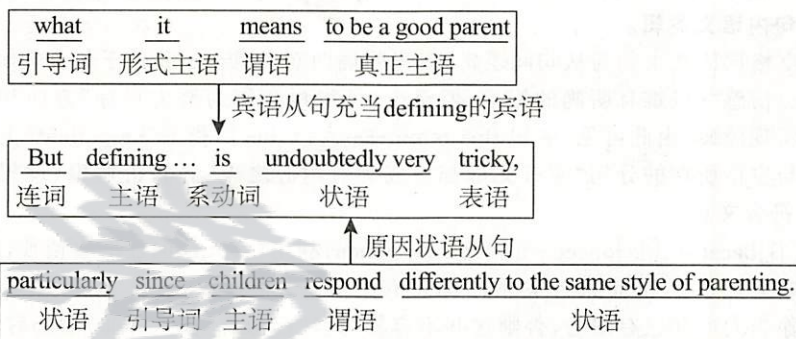
② rule-following [ru:l 'fɒləʊɪŋ] a. 遵守规则的

④ composed [kəm'pəʊzd] a. 镇静的, 平静的, 沉着的

But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very tricky, particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting.



结构切分:



**功能注释:** 本句主干为 But defining... is undoubtedly very tricky, 其中 defining 与其宾语从句 what it means to be a good parent 整体充当句子主语, 说明“界定做好父母的含义”十分困难。随后 since 引导的原因状语从句进一步解释困难所在。

· 语篇分析 ·



**I 段为引子: “好父母”很难界定, 育儿难有明确方向。** ①②句先退后进 (of course → But), 强调父母育儿之难: 一心向好, 但“好”很难定性。particularly since 引出存在困难的最大原因: 同一种育儿方式对于不同的孩子来说效果不同。③句以典型的“同一对父母的大、小孩子”为例, 说明育儿方式为何难定好坏: 在育儿方式一致的前提下, 年龄大的孩子更安静听话, 比年龄小的孩子更能适应不同的育儿方式。换言之, 孩子自身的个体差异 (年龄、性格) 将影响育儿效果, 也即“育儿方式难判好坏”。

**II 段转而引出稍好界定的一种好父母类型, 即全文论述焦点: 耐心的父母。** ①句 Fortunately, another... easier to describe 转承上文“难以界定/无标准”之难, 引出起码的一项标准“耐心”, 从而正式入题。②句中 of every age 回应首段末“年龄不同则育儿效果有好有坏”, 强调“耐心育儿方式”的普适性。③句转而说明该标准实现之难。本句以句际、句内两重转折凸显重心信息, Still、while 分别体现“有了标准可喜 VS 标准达成很难”、“都想达成 VS 达成很难”间的落差。④句以具体情境 (Sometimes) 解释标准 (保持耐心) 为何难实现。and 体现因果逻辑: 累、懊丧 → 失去耐性。a tolerant and composed style 为 patient parenting 的下义词, 即两种具体表现。⑤句以作者理解强化“耐心难”这一事实。

**III ①** You're only human, and sometimes your kids can 8 you just a little **too far**<sup>①</sup>. **②** And then the 9 happens: You **lose your patience**<sup>②</sup> and either **scream at**<sup>③</sup> your kids or say something that was a bit too 10 and **does nobody** any good<sup>④</sup>. **③** You wish that you could 11 the clock and **start over**<sup>⑤</sup>. **④** We've all been there.

①你只是凡人, 可有时你的孩子们可能会把你逼得有些过头。②然后不可避免的事就发生了: 你失去耐心, 要么朝孩子们吼叫, 要么说一些有点过于严厉、对谁都没有好处的话。③你希望可以让时光倒转、从头再来。④我们都有过这样的经历。

· 真题精解 ·



8. [A] move 移动; 改变; 感动

[B] drag 拉, 拽; 硬拉, 强迫

[C] push 迫使; 推动

[D] send 使 (向某方向) 移动; 使作出 (某反应)

**[考点提炼]** 句内语义 + 固定搭配。

**[解题思路]** 空格句指出, 有时你的孩子会 \_\_\_\_\_ 得你有些过头。结合上文“耐心不易”以及空格前半句“你只不过是凡人”可知, 本句意在解释“父母为何难以做到耐心”, 故文意应为“孩子让父母不得已失去耐心”, push 有“迫使、促使”之意, push sb too far 为固定搭配, 意为“逼人太甚、逼得某人发脾气”, 故 [C] 正确。

**[错项排除]** 本题考查固定短语, 选项中只有 [C] 能与 you... too far 搭配传达“逼迫某人”之意, 且

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



[A]“感动过头”与“失去耐心”的语义相悖;[B]drag 也有“强迫”之意,但表示“生拉硬拽,劝人勉强来/去某地”,如 I'm sorry to drag you all this way in the heat. (抱歉这么热的天硬拉着你跑了这一路。),文中并无“拉拽去某地”之意。[D]send 有“让人向某方向移动”或“使作出某种反应/行动(send sb to/into sth)”之意,但 too far 并非方向或行为,无法与之搭配。

9. [A] mysterious 神秘的,难以理解的 [B] illogical 不合逻辑的,没有道理的  
[C] suspicious 可疑的;怀疑的 [D] inevitable 不可避免的

**[考点提炼]**上下文语义+形容词辨析。

**[解题思路]**“the+形容词”表示“……的事情”,冒号提示其是对随后“父母失去耐心的具体表现”的概括性评价,而上句“你只是凡人,孩子有时会逼得人发脾气”传达作者态度:这些不耐烦的表现是人在情急下的正常反应,在所难免,情有可原,故[D]inevitable 符合文意。

**[错项排除]**And then... happens 表明①②句间为因果顺承关系,①句“孩子有时会把人逼得有些过头”这一情况为②句“父母失去耐心”提供了前提,且作者暗示两件事接连发生、在所难免。[A] mysterious、[B] illogical 皆与文章所表达的“理所当然”之意相悖,故排除;the suspicious 表示“可疑的人/事”,与犯罪或欺诈相关,脱离上下文语境,排除[C]。

10. [A] boring 无聊的,令人厌倦的 [B] naive 幼稚的;天真的  
[C] harsh 严厉的;残酷的;艰苦的 [D] vague 含糊的;粗略的

**[考点提炼]**句内语义+形容词辨析。

**[解题思路]**句中 either... or... 与 and 分别呈现两组并列信息:scream at your kids 与 say something that... 均为失去耐心后的表现,内容应相近;a bit too \_\_\_\_\_ 和 does nobody any good 并列修饰 something(父母失去耐心后的言辞),应同为消极色彩。可见空格词应该同时体现“朝孩子大喊、对谁都没好处”,故文意应为“向孩子说狠话”,[C]harsh 可用于说明行为或言语“严酷无情”,符合文意。

**[错项排除]**[A]boring、[B]naive 和[D]vague 分别指向父母的话“无聊乏味(孩子听不进去)、无知而缺乏经验(没有指导意义)、含糊而不具体(难以理解)”,从育儿角度看三种言辞确实没有好处,但文中 does nobody any good 实为“对父母、孩子双方都无益”,消极程度更甚,其次三项均不能与 scream at your kids 构成并列内容。

11. [A] turn back 往回走;阻挡;翻回到 [B] take apart 拆开;剖析;粗暴对待  
[C] set aside 留出;驳回;不顾 [D] cover up 掩盖,盖住

**[考点提炼]**上下文语义+固定搭配。

**[解题思路]**空格句前句描述父母对孩子发怒时的表现及后果,too... does nobody any good 说明表现过度。空格句指出,你(父母)希望可以 \_\_\_\_\_ 时钟、重新开始。可见空格句应体现“父母为此前的发怒行为感到懊悔”;由句内逻辑(and 提示衔接/并列)可进一步明确,\_\_\_\_\_ the clock 应与 start over 语义同向,表“回到过去、重新再来”。turn back the clock 为固定搭配,表“使时光倒流”,[A]正确。

**[错项排除]**由语境可知,文中 the clock 以具象的“时钟”指代抽象的“时间”,[B]“拆解时钟”只体现对时钟的物理操作,无法传达抽象含义;[C]“将时钟放在一边”指向“不顾时间(流逝)”、[D]“遮盖时钟”指向“掩盖时间(流逝)”,均不符合原文所要传达的“悔恨过往行为、期盼时光倒转”之意。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① push sb too far 逼人太甚(第8题)  
② lose one's patience 失去耐心  
③ scream at sb 朝某人吼叫

- ④ do sb good 对某人有好处  
⑤ start over 从头开始

### · 语篇分析 ·

第三段承上具体说明耐心难的原因,承认其属人之常情。①句点明根本原因:人性弱点所致。only human、just a little too far 分别针对父母和孩子而言,说明彼此弱点:前者非圣人,后者必捣蛋。②③句引出“失去耐心”的必然结局。②句 And then the inevitable happens 引出具体表现 scream at your kids、



say something that... too harsh, ③句 You wish... turn back the clock and start over 以父母懊悔心情凸显耐心之难;明知不好却还忍不住为之。④句以“失去耐心的情况很普遍”进一步解释并渲染耐心之难。

IV ① 12, even though it's common, it's important to keep in mind<sup>①</sup> that in a single moment of fatigue<sup>②</sup>, you can say something to your child that you may 13 for a long time. ② This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also 14 your child's self-esteem<sup>③</sup>.

①然而,尽管这种情况很常见,但很有必要牢记;在感到疲惫的那一瞬间,你可能会对孩子说出一些让自己后悔良久的话。

②这不仅可以损害你与孩子的关系,还会影响孩子的自尊心。

· 真题精解 ·

12. [A] Overall 总的来说

[B] Instead 相反

[C] However 然而;可是

[D] Otherwise 否则;另外

[考点提炼] 上下文语义+副词辨析。

[解题思路] 空格句先让步承认(even though)“这种情况很常见”(it 回指上文“父母失去耐心而发怒”),随后转折引出建议“父母应记住……(it's important to keep in mind)”,下句阐述发怒行为的消极后果(do damage)。可知本段主旨为“父母向孩子发怒造成危害”,段首逻辑词应在上下段之间起转折过渡作用,传达“这一行为虽情有可原、谁都难免经历,但仍需警醒其会造成危害”之意,[C]正确。

[错项排除] [A]通常用于总结前文,其前后语义应保持一致,此处不符合原文逻辑。[B]、[D]均含转折意味,但 instead 侧重强调“后者替代前者(而发生)”,如:Geoff didn't study law. Instead, he decided to become an actor. (杰夫没学法律,相反,他决定当演员。);otherwise 侧重强调“某人照做某事、或某情况不发生/不同的后果”,两项均不符合文中“从探讨事物的正面转向探讨其负面(合理性→危害性)”,可排除。

13. [A] like 喜欢;愿意

[B] miss 错过;想念

[C] believe 相信;认为

[D] regret 后悔;遗憾

[考点提炼] 上下文语义。

[解题思路] 空格所在主句具体阐述作者建议(it's important to):父母应记住,在疲惫的瞬间你会对孩子说一些你可能会\_\_\_\_\_良久的话。其中,moment of fatigue、say something to your child that...均复现第二、三段所述情形及后果“父母筋疲力尽、情绪失控→说出过于严厉、对双方都无益的话,以至想倒转时光,从头来过”。故①句实为过渡句,空格部分语义应为“说出让自己后悔许久的话”,以引出对具体负面影响的介绍,[D]regret 正确。

[错项排除] [A]like 为正面语义,与文意相悖;[B]miss、[C]believe 指向“错过/相信对孩子所说的话良久”,不合逻辑。

14. [A] raise 提高;筹集;养育

[B] affect 影响;困扰;感染;感动

[C] justify 证明...是正当的;替...辩护

[D] reflect 反映;反射;表达;反省

[考点提炼] 句内语义。

[解题思路] 空格所在句以 not only... but also 结构呈现句内语义递进,\_\_\_\_\_ your child's self-esteem(\_\_\_\_\_ 孩子的自尊)应与 damage... child(破坏亲子关系)同样体现父母发怒行为的危害,且程度更甚,故文意应为“伤害/打击孩子自尊心”,[B] affect 表“影响”时多指向负面影响,故正确。

[错项排除] [A]raise 表明父母行为对孩子的自尊有正面影响(提升自尊心),与文意恰相悖。[C] justify 意为“证明某事有理/有必要,而 self-esteem 指对自身价值、能力的信心,重要性毫无争议,无需“证明”。[D]reflect 指向“父母发怒行为会体现/表明孩子的自尊心”,不合常理,且不涉及“危害”,故排除。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①keep in mind 记住

②fatigue [fə'ti:g] n. 疲劳,疲乏



③self-esteem [ˌself ɪˈstiːm] n. 自尊

However, even though it's common, it's important to keep in mind that in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may regret for a long time.

结构切分:



功能注释:句首副词 However、让步状语从句 even though it's common 共同提示转折。主句为典型的“It is+形容词+to do sth”句式,其中 it 为形式主语,不定式 to keep in mind 为真正的主语。状语 in... fatigue 提示行为发生场景,宾语从句 that... child 作 keep 的宾语;其中又嵌套一个定语从句 that... long time 修饰 something,体现行为的后果。

#### · 语篇分析 ·

第四、五段从正反两面强调父母控制情绪的重要性。

第四段反说,指出父母情绪失控的危害。①句与第二段③句异曲同工:However, even though 形成句/段际、句间双重转折逻辑——普遍、人之常情(common 回应上文 Sometimes parents... their kids, I understand this, You're only human... too far, We've all been there 等)VS 有危害、应自省(important)。you can... 与②句 This may not only... but also 递进说明父母情绪失控的危害。fatigue 呼应第二、第三段 exhausted and frustrated、push you... too far 等,重申背景/诱因“劳累过度”,直接结果 say something that... regret for a long time(复现上文 say something that... too harsh, wish... turn back the clock and start over)引出连锁危害:不光伤感情,还不利于孩子心理健康。

V ① If you consistently<sup>①</sup> lose your 15 with your kids, then you are inadvertently<sup>②</sup> modeling<sup>③</sup> a lack of emotional control for your kids. ② We are all becoming increasingly aware of the 16 of modeling tolerance and patience for the younger generation. ③ This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. ④ In fact, the ability to emotionally regulate<sup>④</sup> or maintain emotional control when 17 by stress is one of the most important of all life's skills.

①如果你总是对孩子失去冷静,那么你就在无意中为孩子树立了一个缺乏情绪控制力的范例。②我们大家都越来越明白为年轻一代树立宽容、耐心典范的重要性。③这是一项可以让他们受益终身的技能。④事实上,面对压力时能够调节情绪或保持情绪控制是最重要的生活技能之一。

#### · 真题精解 ·

15. [A] time 时间;时代;次数

[C] race 比赛,竞争;种族;门第

[B] bond(情感)纽带;结合;约定;债券

[D] cool 冷静,镇定;凉爽

【考点提炼】上下文语义+固定搭配。

【解题思路】空格句内条件状语从句 If... then 提示“你给孩子树立缺乏情绪控制的范例”为“你不断对孩子失去\_\_\_\_\_”的结果(文中 you 均指“父母”),则空格词应与“情绪控制”语义相近。结合贯穿全文的话题“父母对孩子失去耐心”,可进一步明确空格词应表与“耐心”相近的特质,选项中只有[D]cool(平静、镇静)与之有交集,故正确,lose/keep your cool 为习语,意为“火冒三丈/保持沉着”。

【错项排除】[A]time 指向“父母与孩子相处时间不足”,偏离文中要义“育儿难保持耐心”。[B]颠

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



倒因果;bond虽与上段末句 relationship 同义,但“亲子关系遭破坏”是“父母对孩子发怒”的结果而非原因。[C]race 借“孩子捣蛋、父母发怒”臆想竞赛场景并强加关联,但父母输赢与情绪自控力无关。

16. [A] nature 本性;性质;自然种类

[B] secret 秘密;机密;秘诀

[C] importance 价值;重要;傲慢

[D] context 环境;上下文;来龙去脉

**[考点提炼]** 上下文语义逻辑。

**[解题思路]** 空格句指出,我们都愈发认识到为年轻一代树立宽容、耐心典范的\_\_\_\_\_。结合前句“父母失去冷静会给孩子树立缺乏情绪控制的范例”、下两句“这(指代“情绪控制”)是一项可让孩子受益终身的技能(help... throughout life)”、“情绪调节/控制是最重要的生活技能(most important... skills)”可推知本段逻辑链:①句暗示缺乏情绪控制力的后果→②句点明情绪控制力的重要性/价值/意义→③④句具体解释情绪控制力的意义,[C]符合文意。

**[错项排除]** [A]指向“树立宽容、耐心典范”的“本质、属性(the basic qualities)”、[B]指向其“方法、技巧”、[D]指向其“外在条件、环境”,虽能使②句单独成为逻辑自洽的句子,但与上下文逻辑链条脱节。

17. [A] cheated 欺骗;骗取

[B] defeated 击败;挫败

[C] confused 使混乱;使困惑

[D] confronted 面对;遭遇

**[考点提炼]** 上下文语义。

**[解题思路]** In fact(确切地说)提示④句在③句基础上说明“控制情绪”更重要/具体的作用,空格后 stress 呼应第二至四段所述父母发怒的诱因“压力、疲劳(exhausted, frustrated, fatigue)”,表明空格句所述“在被压力\_\_\_\_\_时调节/控制情绪的能力”能解决前文所述问题“父母在疲惫时易向孩子发怒”,空格词应表“影响/困扰”之意,be confronted by sth 指“面对(有威胁或难处理的事物)”,故[D]正确。

**[错项排除]** [A]、[C]均歪曲了压力对父母的影响,文中只提到压力会使父母无法控制情绪,并未提到压力会使父母思维混乱、虚实不分。[B]暗含“父母已被压力击溃、无可救药”之意,与文中建议的隐含义“父母可通过控制情绪避免被压力影响”相悖。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①consistently [kən'sistəntli] *ad.* 一贯地;始终

③model ['mɒdl] *v.* 塑造

②inadvertently [ɪnəd'vɜ:tntli] *ad.* 无意地,不经意地

④regulate ['regjuleɪt] *v.* 调节,规定;控制

### · 语篇分析 ·

**第五段正说,指出父母控制情绪的作用。**①句递进上段末信息,指出“情绪失控”成为常态后会造成更严重影响。随后以 modeling a lack... your kids VS modeling... younger generation 正反对比强调“父母总是情绪失控”会影响“孩子的情绪自控力”,②句以大众共识解释“父母树立好榜样/控制好情绪的必要性”。importance 呼应上段①句 important,一方面强调父母控制情绪的重要性;另一方面暗示情绪控制能力对孩子有重要意义。③④句以 This is a skill that will... In fact, the ability... 递进呈现情绪控制的作用,all throughout life、most important of all life's skills 强调作用之深远、重大。when confronted by stress 复现第二至四段所述父母情绪失控的诱因“精神压力”(exhausted and frustrated、push... too far、moment of fatigue),从而实现“问题→应对技能”的圆合。

VI ① Certainly, it's **incredibly**<sup>①</sup> 18 to maintain patience at all times with your children. ② A more **practical**<sup>②</sup> goal is to try, **to the best**<sup>③</sup> of your ability, to be as tolerant and **composed**<sup>④</sup> as you can when **faced with**<sup>⑤</sup> 19 situations involving your children. ③ I can promise you this: **As a result of**<sup>⑥</sup> working toward this goal, you and your children will benefit and 20 from stressful moments feeling better physically and emotionally. [385 words]

①当然,始终对孩子保持耐心是极其困难的。②一个更可行的目标是,在面临那些涉及到孩子的难熬情形时,尽你所能地保持宽容和淡定。③我可以向你保证:朝着这个目标努力,你和你的孩子都将从倍感压力的时刻中获益并脱离,获得更好的身心状态。





18. [A] terrible 可怕的;糟糕的;令人讨厌的  
 [B] hard 困难的;努力的;硬的;严厉的  
 [C] strange 奇怪的;陌生的;外行的  
 [D] wrong 错误的;失常的;不适当的;不道德的

**[考点提炼]** 上下文语义。

**[解题思路]** 空格句指出“当然,始终对孩子保持耐心相当\_\_\_\_\_。”下句指出“一种更可行的做法是……”。可见,空格句承上文“保持耐心的重要性”退而承认保持耐心很难,并引出更实际可行的做法,[B]符合文意。同时契合第三、四段要义“成为耐心的父母并非一项简单的任务”、“父母对孩子发怒情有可原”。

**[错项排除]** [A]、[D]均传达“父母始终对孩子保持耐心是一种错误做法”之意,[C]strange 表示“某情况不正常、出人意料,令人担忧或害怕”,同样否定了该做法的意义,偏离作者态度“始终对孩子保持耐心是最理想的状态,尽管很难”。

19. [A] trying 令人厌烦的;难对付的 [B] changing 变化的,发展的  
 [C] exciting 令人兴奋的;使人激动的 [D] surprising 令人惊讶的;意外的

**[考点提炼]** 上下文语义+熟词僻义。

**[解题思路]** 空格句指出,一个更现实可行的目标是父母在面临涉及孩子的\_\_\_\_\_情况时尽可能地保持镇静。回溯上文多次复现的信息“成为耐心的父母并不容易,父母时常被孩子逼得情绪失控”可知,\_\_\_\_\_ situations involving your children 应为“令人烦恼或失去耐心的、难应付的育儿时刻”,[A] trying 用于说明“某事/人惹人烦、难对付”,故正确。

**[错项排除]** 由上下文可知,空格词应体现处境对父母不利,首先排除含正向语义的[C]exciting。[B]changing、[D]surprising 虽可传达负面语义,但前者表意过于宽泛,不能直接指向文中关注的焦点情况“育儿中失去耐心而暴怒”,而后者与文中 I understand this、We've all been there、it's common 所暗示的该情况“司空见惯,父母皆有体会”相矛盾。

20. [A] hide 隐藏;隐瞒;掩饰 [B] emerge 浮现;摆脱;暴露  
 [C] withdraw 撤退;收回;撤消 [D] escape 逃避,避开,避免;漏出

**[考点提炼]** 上下文语义+动词辨析。

**[解题思路]** 空格句说明目标达成(goal与②句 A more practical goal 同指)的结果(promise you this、As a result... this goal):父母和孩子都将从紧张的时刻中获益并\_\_\_\_\_,身心状态都得到提升。根据上下文以及 and 可知,\_\_\_\_\_ from stressful moments 应和“从中获益”一样,皆体现积极结果,emerge from sth 意为“(从困境或苦难经历中)幸存下来,摆脱出来”,故[B]符合文意。

**[错项排除]** [A]、[C]、[D]均可表示“与……分离,从……中出来”,但均含“因无法解决问题/被击溃而被动消极地逃避”之意,谈不上“最终结果积极、结局良好”。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

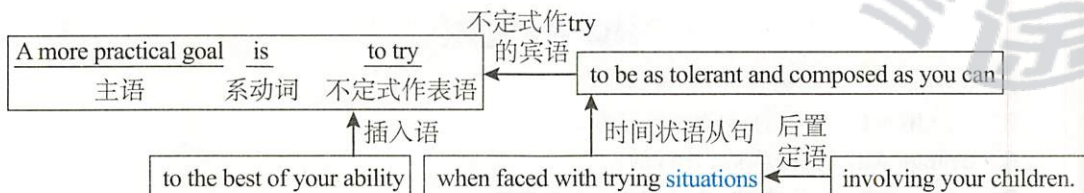


- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ①incredibly [ɪnˈkredəbli] <i>ad.</i> 难以置信地;极其 | ④composed [kəmˈpəuzd] <i>a.</i> 镇静的;沉着的 |
| ②practical [ˈpræktɪkl] <i>a.</i> 实际的,务实的      | ⑤be faced with 面对;面临                    |
| ③to the best 尽全力                              | ⑥as a result of 由于;作为……的结果              |

A more practical goal is to try, to the best of your ability, to be as tolerant and composed as you can when faced with trying situations involving your children.

结构切分:





**功能注释:**主句主语 A more practical goal 提示引出更可行的建议,不定式 to try 作主句表语,插入语 to the best of your ability 补充说明 try 的程度,to ... you can 说明 try 的内容,其中嵌套时间状语从句 when ... situations 说明建议适用场景,后置定语 involving your children 修饰 situations 限定场景类型。

### · 语篇分析 ·

**第六段指出父母控制情绪的方法。**①②句以 Certainly, it's incredibly hard... A more practical goal 先破(不现实的目标)后立(更实际有效的方法),(patience)at all times VS (as tolerant and composed) as you can 对比体现两者程度差异。faced with trying situations 复现父母情绪失控的场景/诱因,从而实现“问题→应对措施”的圆合。③句说明措施的预期效果。句内以并列连词 and、伴随状语 feeling better 递进体现措施的三重效果:从逆境中获益→最终摆脱逆境→获得身心状态的改善。其中,stressful moments 再次呼应前文诱因,至此全文形成“问题→原因→影响→应对措施→措施效果”的层层呼应。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1 老鼠会与机器鼠交朋友,并救其脱险



#### 一、文章总体分析及考题速览

##### [总体分析]

本文选自 *New Scientist*《新科学家》2018 年 11 月 27 日文章 Rats can make friends with robot rats and will rescue them when stuck(老鼠会与机器鼠交朋友,并在后者陷入危难时进行营救)。**主题:**围绕一项旨在探究“老鼠能否感知机器鼠发出的社交信号”的研究展开论述。**脉络:**提出研究问题(第一段)——介绍试验过程,说明研究发现并予以解释(第二至五段)——指出老鼠对社交信号的敏感性超出预期,与人类会对机器人着迷相似,它们也会对机器鼠着迷(第六、七段)。

##### [考题速览]

21. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can _____.	事实细节/试验目标: Quinn 及同事以试验观察老鼠是否具有某种能力。
22. What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?	事实细节/试验过程: 试验过程中非社交/不合群机器人的表现。
23. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they _____.	人物观点/因果细节: Quinn 认为老鼠释放社交机器人的原因。
24. Janet Wiles notes that rats _____.	人物观点/事实细节: Janet Wiles 对老鼠的看法/发现。
25. It can be learned from the text that rats _____.	事实判断/核心信息: 关于试验对象“老鼠”的信息。

**问题速览:**抓取关键词 test/experiment、rats、the asocial/social robot 推知本文围绕一项涉及老鼠及机器人(机器人又分为社交机器人和非社交机器人)的试验展开。



**问题关联:**①除 22 题外,四题均对老鼠(rats)相关信息提问,由此推知试验主要对象为老鼠;再结合 22、23 题可知,试验通过引入机器人观察老鼠的表现、了解其特性等。②21 题针对试验目的(to see if),22 题针对试验过程(during the experiment),23、24 题针对研究者所作解释(According to Quinn、Janet Wiles),25 题很可能考查文中关于试验对象“老鼠”的核心发现。

**问题总结:**本文围绕一项引入机器人观察老鼠的试验展开,先介绍试验目的,再介绍过程,最后引用多位研究者话语分析试验发现。



## 二、语篇分析及试题精解

**I** ① Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned<sup>①</sup> to social signals from others so they can identify<sup>②</sup> friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. ② To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

老鼠等动物必须要对同类发出的社交信号高度敏感,这样它们才能分辨哪些是可以合作的朋友,哪些是应该避免的敌人。为弄清这一敏感性在面对非生命体时是否仍适用,加州大学圣地亚哥分校的拉蕾·奎因及其同事进行了一项试验,观察老鼠是否能够感知机器鼠发出的社交信号。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①attuned [ə'tju:nd] a. 敏锐的

②identify [ai'dentɪfaɪ] v. 识别

①extend to... (适用于……)

②social signal (社交信号)

### ● 经典搭配

### · 语篇分析 ·

首段引出一项研究课题。关键词:whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats(老鼠是否能感知来自机器鼠的社交信号)。

①句以已知信息开篇:老鼠对同类发出的社交信号高度敏感。句子整体以 Rats... need to be... so they can... 聚焦老鼠必备生存本领;核心词 be highly attuned to social signals from others (be highly attuned to 意为“对……极为熟悉/高度敏感的”;others 这里指“同类”,单对老鼠而言指 other rats) 强调老鼠对同类发出的社交信号高度敏感;从句中以 to cooperate with、to avoid 分别修饰 friends、enemies, 体现这种敏感的生命攸关;帮助自己分清敌友,与友合作并逃避敌人。

②句提出研究问题:探索老鼠是否也对非生命体发出的社交信号敏感。To find out if... 承上句(已知信息)引出待验证新信息:老鼠对同类社交信号的高敏感度(this 回指上句)是否也适用于对非生命体(non-living beings 与 others 相对)。tested whether... 回应 To find out if..., 体现“具体试验”与“研究目标”的契合:测试老鼠能否接收机器鼠发出的社交信号,以判断老鼠的社交敏感性是否适用于非生命体(robotic rats 代表 non-living beings)。

【段落梳理】本文采用研究介绍型文章的典型开篇方式:从已知信息入手,引出新研究课题,两句间通过代词 this 回指衔接。近义表述 be highly attuned to、can identify、can detect 及其共同的宾语 social signals 明确本文研究方向“老鼠对社交信号的熟悉/分辨/感知情形”;相对概念 others (other rats) → non living beings/robotic rats 明确新研究具体关注点“老鼠对非生命体/机器鼠社交信号的感知情形”。

### · 真题精解 ·

21. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can _____.	21. 奎因和同事进行了一项试验,观察老鼠是否能_____。
[A] pick up social signals from non-living rats	[A] 接收非生命鼠发出的社交信号



[B] distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one	[B] 分辨一只老鼠是敌是友
[C] attain sociable traits through special training	[C] 通过特殊训练掌握社交技能
[D] send out warning messages to their fellows	[D] 向同伴们发出警告信息

**【精准定位】**首段末句介绍奎因等的研究目标(tested whether):测试老鼠是否能察觉机器鼠发出的社交信号,[A]正确。

**【命题解密】**“题干+[A]”同义改写首段末句,if... pick up... from non-living rats 替换 whether... detect... from robotic rats/non-living beings。

[B]、[C]均利用①句已知信息干扰,[B]改写 identify friends... and enemies,但“接收社交信号以分辨敌友”是老鼠已被证实的能力,而非待证实的能力;[C]将 need to be highly attuned to social signals 断章取义为“老鼠对社交信号不够敏感”,并在此基础上臆断研究者想要观察是否可通过特殊训练提升其技能(attend... through special training)。  
[D]将研究目标“观察老鼠能否接收/识别(detect)机器鼠(其相似物)发出的社交信息”篡改完全反向的“观察老鼠是否会向其发出(send out)信息”。

**【技巧总结】**本题就首段命制事实题,意在考查新研究的目的,要求考生辨别“研究背景/已知信息”与“研究目标/待验证信息”。可采用思路:先由②句 To find out if this extends to... 梳理首段逻辑“①句先介绍已知信息,②句引出研究者在已知信息基础之上的进一步研究”,从而明确“②句为正确项来源,且①句很可能被用于设置干扰”。随后重点分析②句,可进一步锁定正确项来源 whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats,并结合前半句得知 robotic rats 代表 non-living beings,从而确定[A]正确。其余选项或利用①句背景信息干扰([B]、[C]),或篡改研究目标([D])。

II ① They housed<sup>①</sup> eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat—one social and one asocial<sup>②</sup>—for four days. ② The robot rats were quite minimalist<sup>③</sup>, resembling<sup>④</sup> a chunkier<sup>⑤</sup> version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colourful markings<sup>⑥</sup>。

III ① During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped<sup>⑦</sup> rats escape. ② Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

研究人员让8只成年鼠与2只不同类型的机器鼠——一只爱社交,一只不合群——共处一室4天。这两只机器鼠外形相当简约抽象,就像矮胖版的电脑鼠标,靠轮子四处移动,带有鲜艳的标记。

在试验过程中,社交机器鼠跟随生物鼠们四处走动,玩同样的玩具,还会打开笼门让被困老鼠逃脱。在此期间,非社交机器鼠则只是前后、左右来回移动。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①house [haʊs] v. 供……居住

②asocial [ei'səʊʃəl] a. 不合群的,缺乏社交性的

③minimalist ['mɪnɪməlɪst] a. 极简抽象的

④resemble [rɪ'zembl] v. 像,类似

⑤chunky ['tʃʌŋki] a. 矮胖的

⑥marking ['mɑ:kɪŋ] n. 标记

⑦trapped [træpt] a. 受困的,被捕获的

### · 语篇分析 ·

第二、三段介绍试验步骤一:让8只成年鼠和2只机器鼠(一只积极社交 VS 一只避免社交)共处一室4天。

第二段介绍研究对象。关键词: eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat (8只成年鼠和2只不同类型的机器鼠)。

①句概述试验设置及机器鼠差异。一连串数字 eight adult rats... two types of robotic rat... for four days 明确研究对象“8只成年鼠、2只机器鼠”以及本阶段试验时长“4天”;插入语 one social and one asocial 强调两只机器鼠“性格迥异”:积极社交 VS 避免社交;句中 house 用作动词,明确试验方式



“让它们共处一室”。

②句介绍机器鼠的外形特点。先以 quite minimalist 概括机器鼠设计特点:相当简约抽象,远非栩栩如生(minimalist 本指“极简主义的,极简抽象派的”)。后具体介绍机器鼠与真老鼠相去甚远的三大特点:(1)体型像矮胖版鼠标(resembling...);(2)活动靠轮子四处移动(with wheels...);(3)装饰有鲜艳的标记(with colourful markings...)。注:联系上句可知,colourful markings 指给两只机器鼠标上不同的颜色以示区分。

第三段介绍两只机器鼠在试验中截然不同的社交表现。关键词:①the social robot rat(社交机器鼠);②the asocial robot(非社交机器鼠)。

①句介绍社交机器鼠(the social robot rat)的表现。During the experiment 引出对试验过程的介绍;三个并列动词短语 followed... around、played with the same toys、opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape 描绘社交机器鼠“爱好社交、与老鼠们亲密接触”的多个画面,展示其 social(积极社交的)特征:跟着老鼠们四处走动、同游同玩儿,甚至在老鼠被困的时候开门放其逃走。注:the living rats 强调“真老鼠,活老鼠”,与“机器鼠”(non-living beings/non-living rats/robot rats/robotic rats)相对。

②句介绍非社交机器鼠(the asocial robot)的表现。Meanwhile 体现两句并列关系,引出非社交机器鼠与社交机器鼠截然不同的表现。simply(“仅仅是,不过是”暗含和①句的对比,强调活动单一)修饰 moved forwards and backwards and side to side(描绘独自进行的重复性动作),说明非社交机器鼠 asocial(避免社交的)特征。

【段落梳理】第二、三段阅读重点在于理解两只机器鼠的异同:1. 抓住关键词 quite minimalist 理解两只机器鼠的共同特征“极简抽象,远非栩栩如生”;2. 借关键词对 social VS asocial 理解二者迥然不同的社交表现“一只积极社交,与老鼠们同游同玩儿 VS 一只避免社交,独自动来动去”。

· 真题精解 ·



22. What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?	22. 在试验过程中,非社交机器鼠做了什么?
[A] It followed the social robot.	[A] 它跟着社交机器鼠。
[B] It played with some toys.	[B] 它玩了一些玩具。
[C] It set the trapped rats free.	[C] 它释放了被困的老鼠。
[D] It moved around alone.	[D] 它独自四处移动。

【精准定位】由 the asocial robot、during the experiment 定位至第三段末句。该句介绍试验过程中非社交机器鼠的表现:只是前后、左右移动。[D]正确。

【命题解密】正确项[D]同义改写第三段末句,alone 点明了句中 simply 一词暗含的对比之意:与社交机器鼠相反,非社交机器鼠不与老鼠们同游同玩儿,而是独自前后左右移动。

[A]、[B]、[C]均张冠李戴,利用第三段首句社交机器鼠(the social robot)的表现捏造干扰,并非题目所问“非社交机器鼠(the asocial robot)行为”。[A]更是将“社交机器鼠跟随生物鼠走动”篡改为原文并未出现的信息“非社交机器鼠跟随社交机器鼠走动”。

【技巧总结】本题考查试验过程中某一对象(非社交机器鼠)的表现,要求考生辨别不同对象的行为,避免张冠李戴。具体来说,可借助 During the experiment, the social robot rat... Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply... 以及关键词对 social VS asocial 明确“社交鼠”和“非社交鼠”的行为截然不同,锁定②句信息,并警惕①句陷阱。

IV ① Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release<sup>①</sup> them by pressing a lever<sup>②</sup>. ② Across 18 trials<sup>③</sup> each, the living

接下来,研究人员将机器鼠关进笼子,并给老鼠一个按下控制杆解救机器鼠的机会。在对每只(生物鼠)各18次的试验中,



rats were 52 per cent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one. ③ This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a **genuine**<sup>④</sup> social being, says Quinn. ④ The rats may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviours like **communal**<sup>⑤</sup> exploring and playing. ⑤ This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, she says.

V “Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of **reciprocal**<sup>⑥</sup> help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them,” says Quinn.

生物鼠解救社交机器鼠的几率比解救非社交机器鼠的几率平均高出52%。奎因称,这表明老鼠将社交机器鼠看作了真正的社交生物。老鼠们可能因先前社交机器鼠表现出集体探险及游戏等行为而与其建立了更强的情感纽带。她认为,这可能会使老鼠们更清楚记起自己之前曾经解救过机器鼠,并希望自己受困时能得到它相应的回报。

“已有研究表明,老鼠会进行多种形式的互助及合作,其中包括被称为‘直接互惠’的行为,即老鼠会帮助之前曾帮助过自己的另一只老鼠。”奎因说道。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① release [rɪˈliːs] v. 释放

② lever [ˈliːvər] n. 杠杆

③ trial [ˈtraɪəl] n. 试验

④ genuine [ˈdʒenjuɪn] a. 真正的, 名副其实的

⑤ communal [kəˈmjuːnl] a. 公共的, 团体的

⑥ reciprocal [rɪˈsɪprəkl] a. 互惠的

### ● 经典搭配

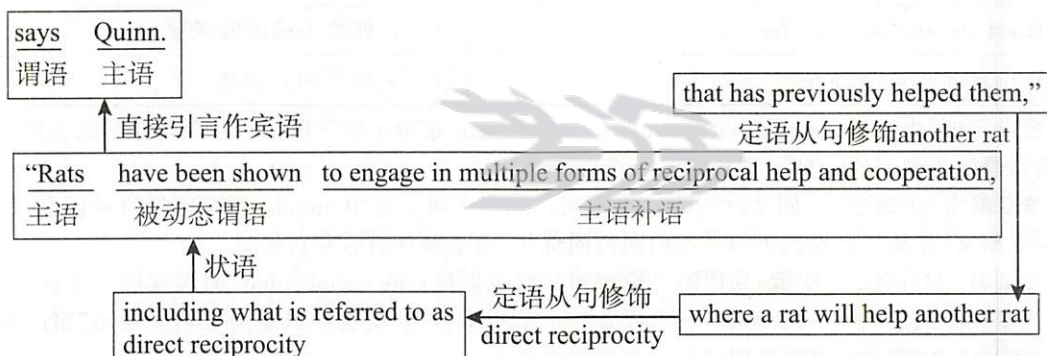
① perceive... as... (将……视为……)

② bond with... (与……建立关系)

③ return the favour (回报)

“Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them,” says Quinn.

句子主干:



功能注释: 本句直接引用 Quinn 发言, 采用倒装句式将 says Quinn 移至最后。引语部分主干为 Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation. including... 借助列举聚焦其中一种互助合作方式: 直接互惠 (direct reciprocity); 后接 where 引导的从句解释其内涵, 内嵌 that 定语从句揭示直接互惠的关键——帮助曾经帮过自己的老鼠。

### · 语篇分析 ·

第四、五段介绍试验步骤二, 说明其发现并分析原因, 且借先前研究佐证推理 (初步回答开篇问题: 老鼠能接收机器鼠发出的社交信号)。

第四段介绍步骤二, 说明发现并分析原因。关键词: more likely... to set the social robot free (更倾向



于解救社交机器鼠)。

①句介绍试验设置:将机器鼠关进笼子,并留给老鼠营救机会。Next 提示试验进入下一阶段:gave the rats the opportunity to...言外之意,研究者留给老鼠营救机器鼠的机会,并静观其行为:救还是不救?救社交鼠还是非社交鼠?(注:句中用的是 robots,即:两只机器鼠都被关进笼中)。

②句介绍试验发现:老鼠营救社交鼠的几率大大高于非社交鼠。Across 18 trials each(意即对 8 只老鼠每只进行 18 次试验)以试验次数之多凸显试验结果之可靠。more likely on average to set the social robot free 明确老鼠总体倾向:更可能去解救社交机器鼠。52 per cent 则强调这一倾向非常明显。

③至⑤句引用研究者 Quinn 话语分析原因。

③句总评:老鼠将社交机器鼠视为了真正的社交生物。This suggests(This 指代②句所述试验结果)开启对试验结果的分析。genuine 修饰 social being,强调“真正的,真实的”,与 robot 内涵“人造机器”形成对比,强调老鼠实际上已完全将社交机器鼠视为同类。

④⑤句详细推理老鼠将机器鼠视为真正社交生物并进行营救的“心理”。

④句回顾步骤一,指出老鼠可能与社交机器鼠在共同的活动中建立了更深的情感。may 表示推测,即分析老鼠救援倾向,推测其中原因。从句 because it displayed behaviours like communal exploring and playing(communal 意为“集体的,共同的”)回应第三段①句“社交机器鼠与真老鼠们同游同玩儿”的画面;主语以 have bonded more 说明其产生的效果:老鼠们与社交机器鼠建立了较强的情感纽带。

⑤句回归步骤二,指出(第一阶段)建立的情感纽带使得(第二阶段)老鼠更愿意做出营救行为。句子整体以 This could lead to sb doing... and doing... 结构表明“情感纽带”所激发的老鼠多重“心理活动/营救动机”:1. 老鼠会更清楚地记起自己之前曾解救过机器鼠(这次也就更愿意继续施救);2. 老鼠希望自己有朝一日被困时也能得到机器鼠的回报(救人等于救自己)。

第五段援引已有研究发现确证老鼠的“救人等于救自己”心理。关键词:direct reciprocity(直接互惠)。

本句三部分以递进逻辑逐步确证上段末所述老鼠的动机“希望他日机器鼠会回报自己”(wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped);主句 have been shown...表明先前研究已经证实老鼠会进行多种形式的互助及合作(multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation)→介词短语 including...聚焦其中一种“直接互惠(direct reciprocity)”→where 从句进一步解释直接互惠的内涵“老鼠会报答曾经帮助过自己的其他老鼠”,直接契合本次试验中的老鼠心理“营救机器鼠以期待他日自己能被机器鼠营救”,同时暗中契合研究发现“老鼠更倾向于解救曾经救过自己的社交机器鼠”。

【段落梳理】1. 第四段可借助各句时态线索划分意群:①②句为过去时态(trapped/gave/were),介绍试验设置和发现;③④⑤句变为现在时态(suggests/says Quinn/she says),援引研究者话语解释试验发现。2. 第四段③④⑤句以及第五段均引用研究者 Quinn 话语解释研究发现,可视为一体,This suggests that... The rats may have... This could lead to... Rats have been shown...体现其间逻辑:总体解读试验结果——具体推理分析原因——援引已有发现佐证推理。3. 第四、五段所述研究发现“老鼠会解救与自己同游同玩儿的社交机器鼠”实则肯定回答了首段提出的问题:老鼠也能接收机器鼠发出的社交信号。

· 真题精解 ·



23. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they ____.	23. 奎因指出,老鼠释放社交机器鼠是因为它们_____。
[A] tried to practice a means of escape	[A] 想实践一种脱困的方法
[B] expected it to do the same in return	[B] 希望机器鼠能报以同样的行为
[C] wanted to display their intelligence	[C] 想要展示自己的智力
[D] considered that an interesting game	[D] 认为这是个有趣的游戏

【精准定位】第四段①②句指出,老鼠更倾向于解救社交机器鼠;③④⑤句分析指出,老鼠可能与社



交机器鼠建立起了情感联结,希望将来自己被困时也能得到相应的回报,所以愿意施救,[B]正确。

**[命题解密]**正确项[B]同义改写第四段末句 wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped。

[A]将第四段①句 release them by pressing a lever 断章取义为老鼠想实践一种新的逃跑方法,但“按下控制杆”是老鼠帮助机器鼠脱困的方式,不是施救的原因。[C]将④句 displayed behaviours ... (社交机器鼠曾表现出集体探险及游戏行为)曲解为“老鼠想要展示自己的智力”。[D]将④句 exploring and playing(老鼠先前曾与机器鼠共同游戏)曲解为“老鼠如今之所以营救机器鼠是因为认为这是个有趣的游戏”。

**[技巧总结]**本题就“试验结果(老鼠解救社交机器鼠)原因分析”部分命题,要求考生理清因果关联。第四段③句 This suggests 开启分析,④⑤句 may/could 进行推理,因果关联词 because,lead to 串联起施救原因分析:先前社交机器鼠参与老鼠的集体活动→老鼠与其建立了更深的情感联结→现在老鼠更容易记起以前曾经解救过机器鼠,且寄希望于机器鼠将来报答自己(→于是愿意施救),[B]正确。其余各项均借原文个别表达主观臆断。

**VI ①** The readiness<sup>①</sup> of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design. **②** The robot was the same size as a regular<sup>②</sup> rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels. **③** “We’d assumed<sup>③</sup> we’d have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn’t necessary,” says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

**VII ①** The finding shows how sensitive<sup>④</sup> rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots, says Wiles. **②** Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals. **③** “We humans seem to be fascinated<sup>⑤</sup> by robots, and it turns out other animals are too,” says Wiles. [419 words]

出人意料的是,这只社交机器鼠设计如此简陋,老鼠却仍愿意与它交朋友。机器鼠虽与普通老鼠大小相当,外形却像一个带轮子的简易塑料盒。“我们原以为必须给它加上活动的头和尾巴,面部特征和以假乱真的老鼠气味才行,但结果证明没有必要。”澳大利亚昆士兰大学的珍妮特·怀尔斯说道,她协助了此项研究。

怀尔斯指出,该发现表明老鼠对于社交信号非常敏感,即便这些信号来自简单的机器鼠。与之相似,儿童也往往将机器人视为同类,即便这些机器人只能发出简单的社交信号。“我们人类似乎被机器人深深吸引,事实证明其他动物也一样。”怀尔斯说道。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①readiness ['redinəs] n. 愿意
- ②regular ['regjələ] a. 普通的
- ③assume [ə'sju:m] v. 假定,设想
- ④sensitive ['sensətɪv] a. 敏感的
- ⑤fascinate ['fæstneɪt] v. 使着迷

### ● 经典搭配

- ①minimal design (极简设计)
- ②facial feature (面部特征)
- ③social cue (社交信号)

### · 语篇分析 ·

第六、七段进一步着眼机器鼠的“粗陋设计”,指出老鼠对机器鼠社交信号的敏感性超出研究者预期。

第六段指出,老鼠愿意与设计如此粗陋的机器鼠交朋友令研究者感到吃惊。关键词:①minimal design(粗陋的设计);②surprising(出人意料的)。

①句指出研究发现令研究者惊讶。The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot(befriend意为“与……交朋友”;readiness强调“乐意、愿意”)回应第四段发现“老鼠与社交机器鼠建立起情感纽带



并愿意去解救它”;surprising 强调这一发现“出人意料”,预示下文将提及研究者“原本预期”;given its minimal design(minimal design 复现第二段②句 quite minimalist)明确吃惊原因:机器鼠设计极其简陋(言下之意:机器鼠外形与真鼠相去甚远,但老鼠仍将其视为朋友,这确实令人意外)。

②句介绍机器鼠简陋设计,说明其与真鼠相去甚远。but 提示句内转折,语义重点在后:先让步承认机器鼠大小与老鼠相当(the same size as a regular rat),后回应首句 minimal design,强调机器鼠与老鼠差异巨大:只是一个带轮子的简易塑料盒(a simple plastic box on wheels)。

③句援引 Wiles 话语说明研究者原本预期,并指出实际发现大大超出预期。We'd assumed we'd have to... but that wasn't necessary 凸显“研究者预期”与“实际发现”的对比。一连串详述 a moving head and tail... facial features... a scent to make it smell like a real rat 暗含与 a simple plastic box on wheels 的对比,说明研究者原本预期“机器鼠需更为仿真,老鼠才会接收其发出的社交信号”;that wasn't necessary 言简意赅,明确指出实际发现大大超出预期。

第七段进而明确指出:老鼠对社交信号的敏感性达到了会将简易机器鼠视为同类的程度。关键词:①sensitive(敏感的);②fascinated by robots(被机器人吸引)。

①句承上得出结论:研究发现表明老鼠对于社交信号非常敏感,哪怕这些信号来自简单的机器鼠。句子整体以 how sensitive... even when... 强调老鼠对社交信号极为敏感,且将语义重点置后:how sensitive rats are to social cues 复现首段 Rats... highly attuned to social signals;even when they come from basic robots 明确回答首段设问 whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats。basic 呼应上文 minimal design,凸显老鼠对社交信号的高度敏感。

②③句进一步类比人类,指出老鼠也会被机器人(鼠)吸引。

②句指出儿童类似行为:能感知机器人的社交信号,将其视为同类。Similarly 提示引出类似现象:treat robots as if they are fellow beings 揭示儿童常见行为“将机器人视为同类”,呼应第四段老鼠行为“将机器鼠视为真正的社交动物(perceived the social robot as a genuine social being)”。even when 引导的让步状语从句复现上句结构,凸显老鼠与儿童行为的相似性;display only simple social signals 呼应 come from basic robots,进一步强调二者相似性:机器人/鼠的社交信号再简单,也不影响儿童/老鼠将其视为同类。

③句作结:动物与人一样,也会被机器人吸引。We humans,other animals 分别是上句 children,rats 的上义词,提示对上句进行概括总结。fascinated by robots/too 则指出人与动物都被机器人吸引。

【全文梳理】本文围绕一项旨在观察“老鼠能否接收机器鼠发出的社交信号”的研究展开说明,理解关键在于:1. 识别文中同义表达、明确文章主旨:highly attuned to social signals、identify friends to cooperate、detect social signals、reciprocal help and cooperation、direct reciprocity、befriend、sensitive... to social cues 共同指向“老鼠对社交信号的高度敏感性”;2. 辨别文中多个“对象”,厘清试验的来龙去脉:“真老鼠”相关表达有:rats、adult rats、living rats、a regular/real rat、a genuine social being;“机器鼠”相关表达有:non-living beings、(social/asocial) robotic rats、the robot、basic robots 等。

· 真题精解 ·



24. Janet Wiles notes that rats _____.	24. 珍妮特·怀尔斯指出老鼠_____。
[A] can remember other rats' facial features	[A] 可以记住其他老鼠的面部特征
[B] differentiate smells better than sizes	[B] 更善于区分气味而不是体型大小
[C] respond more to actions than to looks	[C] 对行动比对样貌的反应更大
[D] can be scared by a plastic box on wheels	[D] 会被带轮子的塑料盒吓到

【精准定位】由题干人名关键词 Janet Wiles 定位至第六、七段。第六段③句指出,Wiles 原以为要给机器鼠加上各种仿真的外形设计(可活动的头、尾等),老鼠才会愿意与其交朋友,但结果证明这些根本没有必要,即:尽管机器鼠样貌不够逼真,但老鼠仍然会因其行动而亲近它,[C]正确。



**【命题解密】**正确项是对第六段③句 We'd assumed... but that wasn't necessary 反映出的“对老鼠来说,机器鼠的样貌没那么重要(其行动更为重要)”的正确解读。

[A]、[B]、[D]利用第六段②③句提及的 facial features、scent、smell、size、a plastic box on wheels 臆测出“老鼠对面部特征、气味、体型等这些外形特征的具体反应”,但原文意在说明“这些特征的缺失并不妨碍老鼠与机器鼠建立情感联结”(即:老鼠对这些特征并不在意/反应不大),选项与此相悖。从另一个角度看,文中论及的是老鼠对“机器鼠”的反应,并未提及对“其他老鼠”的反应,[A]偏离文意;文中并未提及老鼠对“味道”和“体型大小”的不同反应,[B]捏造比较;文中指出老鼠愿意与机器鼠(带轮子的塑料盒)做朋友,[D]违背文意。

**【技巧总结】**本题考查某一研究人员对于研究对象的看法,要求考生正确理解人物观点。第六、七段均涉及 Wiles 观点,需整体理解。另外,理解过程中需结合其身份“研究者之一”,意识到正确项应顺应研究发现。第六段①②句指出研究发现尽管机器鼠外形简陋,老鼠仍然愿意与其交朋友,这令人惊讶;③句 Wiles 以虚拟语气指出“我们原以为必须给它加上……但(结果证明)没有必要”。第七段首句 Wiles 以让步结构强调“机器鼠对社交信号高度敏感,哪怕它来自外形设计简陋的机器鼠”。整体理解可知,Wiles 意在说明“机器鼠外形不重要,其行动(回应第三段内容)已足以引起老鼠的交友意愿”,[C]正确。

25. It can be learned from the text that rats _____.	25. 从本文中我们可以知道,老鼠_____。
[A] appear to be adaptable to new surroundings	[A] 似乎很容易适应新环境
[B] are more socially active than other animals	[B] 比其他动物更积极社交
[C] behave differently from children in socializing	[C] 在社交方面与儿童表现不同
[D] are more sensitive to social cues than expected	[D] 对社交信号的敏感度高于预期

**【精准定位】**第六段①句指出,老鼠与设计简陋的机器鼠交朋友的行为出人意料;②③句解释:研究人员原以为要给机器鼠加上可活动的头和尾巴等,以使其更像老鼠,但事实证明没有必要。第七段得出结论:老鼠对社交信号非常敏感,即使这些信号来自简单的机器鼠。可见,老鼠对社交信号的敏感超出研究者预期,[D]正确。

**【命题解密】**[D]正确解读第六段 The readiness of the rats... was surprising... 及第七段 how sensitive... are to social cues, even when... 传达的研究人员的“惊讶之情”。

[A]夸大其词:文中只提及“老鼠愿意与机器鼠交朋友”,由此无法推知“老鼠擅长适应新环境”。[B]捏造比较:文中只提及老鼠对社交信号高度敏感,并未涉及与其他动物的比较。[C]与第七段②句相悖:“老鼠与儿童均可察觉到机器人发出的社交信号”表明“老鼠与儿童在社交方面表现相同”。

**【技巧总结】**根据题目位置(最后一题)及各选项内容(关于“老鼠”的论断)可知本题很可能考查研究结论。解题时需先把握核心发现,再确认具体细节:先从首尾段快速提取核心信息:老鼠对社交信号十分敏感,即便这些信号来自简单的机器鼠,大致确定[D]为正确项。随后确认细节:[D]涉及研究人员对研究的预期,可定位至第六段首句 surprising,并确认该项正确。而“老鼠适应新环境的能力”、“老鼠社交能力与其他动物的比较”文中均未提及,可排除[A]、[B];[C]与第七段②句相悖,也排除。

## Text 2 为何 CEO 理应获得高薪



原文外教朗读



### 一、文章总体分析及考题速览

#### 【总体分析】

本文选自 Time《时代周刊》2019 年 4 月 11 日一篇题为 Why CEOs Actually Deserve Their Gazillion-Dollar Salaries(为何 CEO 理应获得数万亿美元的薪水)的文章。针对困惑大众的 CEO 天价高薪之谜,



本文从多角度论述了 CEO 高薪的合理性。

### [考题速览]

26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?	事实细节:CEO 薪酬上涨的原因之一。
27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to _____.	事实细节:如今的 CEO(相比前辈们)需要做什么。
28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite _____.	事实细节:CEO 薪酬上涨的阻碍因素。
29. High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps _____.	事实细节:证明 CEO 高薪合理性的事实——CEO 高薪益处。
30. The most suitable title for this text would be _____.	全文主旨:反映全文主旨的最佳标题。

问题速览:根据题干关键词 CEO pay rise、CEOs、CEO pay has been rising、High CEO pay 推测本文话题聚焦“CEO 高薪/涨薪”现象。

问题关联:①由 27 题“如今 CEO 与以前 CEO 相比有了新职责/新使命”和 28 题“自 70 年代至今 CEO 不断涨薪”可推测如今 CEO 不断涨薪的原因可能与 CEO 新职责/新使命相关;进而推测 27 题借“新职责使命”间接考查涨薪的内因,而直接询问涨薪原因的 26 题很可能考查外因(如时代或商界新特点)。②29 题“CEO 高薪的益处”可能与 27 题“CEO 的新职责使命”相关:高薪可激励 CEO 努力工作进而产生某积极影响。③由 28 题 despite 凸显的阻碍因素和 29 题 can be justified 暗含的辩护色彩可推测 CEO 高薪/涨薪可能遭受舆论质疑(或因与社会/企业现状有矛盾)。

问题总结:本文论及如今 CEO 高薪/涨薪的内外因,作者写作意图可能是对遭质疑的 CEO 高薪进行多维辩护。



## 二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying<sup>①</sup> estimates, gone up by about 500%. ② The typical CEO of a top American corporation now makes about \$18.9 million a year.

的确,首席执行官(CEO)的薪酬上涨了——平均来看,顶级 CEO 的薪酬可能是普通员工薪酬的 300 倍,而且根据不同的估计,自上世纪 70 年代中期以来,美国大型上市公司的 CEO 薪酬上涨了约 500%。美国顶级公司的典型 CEO 现在每年能挣到约 1890 万美元。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①varying ['veəriŋ] a. 不同的

②on average(平均)

③publicly traded corporation(上市公司)

### ● 经典搭配

①go up(增长)

### · 语篇分析 ·

首段引出全文论述话题/现象:近几十年来 CEO 薪酬飙升。关键词:①has gone up(上涨);②300 times(300 倍);③500%。

①句开门见山,指出 CEO 薪酬飙升事实,与普通员工薪酬差距悬殊。整句以破折号为界,分为两部分。破折号前为总述,It is true that...(某情形固然/确实属实)暗示开篇的让步语气,由此可初步划定全文脉络框架“先让步承认某事实,再转而阐述观点”。破折号后为细述,and 连接的两个分句分别以两组数据 300 times(CEO 与普通员工薪酬的横向对比)和 500%(近几十年 CEO 薪酬的纵向变化)解释总述句;插入语 by varying estimates 体现数据的可靠性。



②句以数据说明美国 CEO 的天价年薪。now 承接①句 since the mid-1970s, 形成时间闭环“从上世纪 70 年代中期至今”, 表明 CEO 的天价年薪(\$18.9 million a year)是近几十年间的量变结果。本句以惊人数字引发读者的疑问“CEO 为何能拿如此高薪/CEO 薪酬是否超出其实力范围”, 同时也在字里行间(a top American corporation)暗设伏笔“天价高薪可能与顶级公司的优秀经营业绩相关”。

II ① The best model<sup>①</sup> for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. ② The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic<sup>②</sup> elements<sup>③</sup> of the global economy. ③ It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U. S. economy.

理解 CEO 薪酬上涨的最佳模型是, 全球顶级公司的商业机会在迅速增长, 而 CEO 人才紧缺。美国收入最高的 1% 人群的努力付出一直是全球经济的较强推动力之一。尽管这么说不太讨喜, 但 CEO 薪酬涨幅如此之大的一个原因是, 相对于美国经济中的许多其他工作者来说, CEO 确实提升了工作表现。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①model ['mɒdl] n. 模型

②dynamic [daɪ'næmɪk] a. 推动的, 动力的; 有干劲的

③element ['elɪmənt] n. 要素

①up one's game(做出更好表现; 做出更多努力)

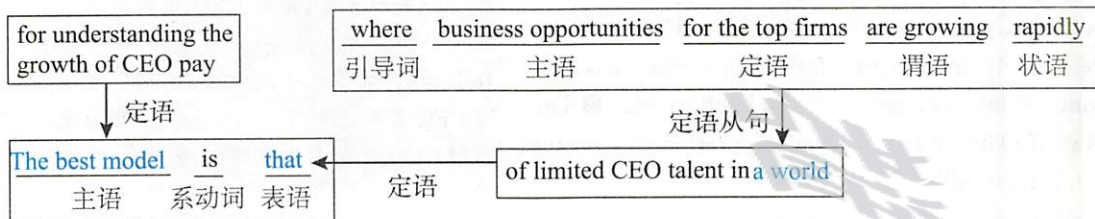
②relative to(相对于)

③contribute to(有助于, 促成; 是……的部分原因)(26 题)

### ● 经典搭配

The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly.

结构切分:



功能注释: 本句主干为 The best model is that, 其中 that 回指 model。that 之后 of 短语用以修饰 model, 解释这种模型。where 引导的定语从句说明 CEO 人才短缺的商业环境。

### · 语篇分析 ·

第二、三段立论: 基于“能者多得”原则论证 CEO 高薪的合理性。

第二段以供需模型解释 CEO 薪酬暴涨的原因: CEO 人才供不应求。关键词: The best model for understanding(最佳理解模型)。

①句对首段 CEO 薪酬飙升趋势进行理论阐释(隐含辩护立场): 高需求低供应推高人才价格。本句主干为 The best model... is that of... 主系表结构, 其中 that 替代 model 以避免重复, model 指“分析/阐明某事物的理论模型”, 强调词 The best 暗示此为最大原因, of 引出的长短语(内嵌 where 从句)解释 model 的内涵: 公司商业机会增多(需求大)而 CEO 人才有限(供给小), 综合可知本句以人才市场供需模型解释 CEO 薪酬上涨(物以稀为贵), 看似客观的说理语气实则隐含对 CEO 涨薪的辩护基调。

②③句解释为何 CEO 人才供不应求。

②句解释“需求大”: CEO 群体对全球经济有重大作用, 全球经济对其需求很大(明示辩护立场)。



结合上下文可知名词短语 highest-earning 1% (收入最高、人数占比 1% 的群体) 指向 CEO 群体。1% 与 global economy 形成鲜明对比“微小群体 VS 宏大局面”, 表明 CEO 颇具一夫当关之势, 比较级短语 the more dynamic (形容词 dynamic 意为 stimulating development or progress “推动的、动力的”) 表明 CEO 对经济的推动力超过其他群体, 至此可知作者对 CEO 群体持极度肯定态度, 进而明确其对 CEO 涨薪的辩护立场。

③句解释“供应小”: 大部分员工故步自封, 而 CEO 群体出类拔萃地实现了能力升级, 因此其薪酬猛涨 (强化辩护立场)。It's not popular to say, but... 句式比较特殊: say 与其宾语从句以逗号隔开, 逗号前为简短主句, 提示接下来的事实/观点有违大众看法, but 在此处既相当于引导词 that (引出 say 的宾语从句), 又起到加重语气作用, 与前面的 not popular 构成转折逻辑“虽然不太讨喜, 也仍要强调一下”。have upped their game (game 指“行当、职业”) 前以强调副词 really 修饰, 强化真实情形“也许人们不太相信, 但确实如此”; relative to many other workers 以数量对比“CEO 小群体 VS 大多数员工”凸显 CEO 的出类拔萃, 不可多得, 呼应①句 limited CEO talent。本句以显性因果词 one reason 将 CEO 涨薪与 CEO 出众能力直接关联, 强化了对 CEO 涨薪的辩护立场。

【深层解读】从段内结构来看, 本段呈“总述(①句)—阐释(②③句)”逻辑: ①句总述 CEO 人才供不应求, 随后②句以“CEO 对全球经济的重大作用”说明“全球经济对 CEO 需求之大”, ③句以“CEO 超越常人的表现”说明“CEO 人才之稀有”。从段际逻辑来看, 本段与首段构成“先让步承认 CEO 薪酬不太合理的猛涨趋势, 后转而阐述这种趋势的合理性(辩护立场由隐晦至明朗)”的逻辑, 同时本段又借末句“CEO 确实出类拔萃地升级了能力”顺而引出下段对 CEO 全能实力的具体阐述。

#### · 真题精解 ·



26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?	26. 下列哪项是 CEO 薪酬上涨的原因之一?
[A] The growth in the number of corporations.	[A] 公司数量的增长。
[B] The general pay rise with a better economy.	[B] 经济好转, 工资普遍上涨。
[C] Increased business opportunities for top firms.	[C] 顶级公司的商业机会增多。
[D] Close cooperation among leading economies.	[D] 主要经济体之间的密切合作。

【精准定位】第二段解释 CEO 薪酬上涨的原因(①句 The best model 及③句 one reason...): 全球顶级公司的商业机会在迅速增长, 而 CEO 人才紧缺, 可推知商业机会的增加扩大了顶级公司对 CEO 的需求, 由此 CEO 薪酬上涨。故[C]正确。

【命题解密】题干+正确项[C]是对第二段①句的合理推断, 其中 Increased 对应原文 are growing rapidly。

[A]将①句中“迅速增长”的主体“顶级公司的商业机会”偷换为“公司数量”。[B]、[D]由①句“商业机会增多”及后几句 global economy、U. S. economy 等词捏造出原文并未提及的“经济好转(导致工资普遍上涨)”“经济体之间密切合作”。

【技巧总结】结合题文同序原则可把解题范围锁定集中论述 CEO pay rise 的前两段, 解题关键是在两段中找寻因果表达。第二段③句显性因果词 one reason 将原因指向“CEO 的个人表现”, 但没有选项可匹配; 再进一步分析发现①②句出现了隐性因果表达 The best model for understanding... (model 指“分析阐明事物的理论模型”)、dynamic elements (导致某情况或变化的动力), 两者分别指向“顶级企业商机暴增, CEO 稀缺(故涨薪)”、“CEO 人少, 却是推动全球经济的主力之一(故涨薪实至名归)”, 前者与[C]契合, 后者与[B]似有交集, 但偷换因果: 文中经济情况为果, CEO 努力付出为因(从而说明其价值), 选项则将经济情况作为因, 并捏造结果“社会总体薪酬上涨”, 且与段末“CEO 出类拔萃, 好过其他工作者”以及第四段首句“人们认为 CEO 工资上涨是对普通员工的剥削”矛盾, 故排除。



III ① Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company." ② CEOs must have a good sense<sup>①</sup> of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. ③ They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors<sup>②</sup>, as the costs of even a minor slipup<sup>③</sup> can be significant. ④ Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. ⑤ To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling<sup>④</sup>. ⑥ Plus<sup>⑤</sup>, virtually<sup>⑥</sup> all major American companies are becoming tech companies, one way or another. ⑦ Beyond this, major CEOs still have to do all the day-to-day work they have always done.

如今的 CEO, 至少对于美国的大公司来说, 必须拥有更多技能, 而不仅仅是会“经营公司”而已。CEO 必须对金融市场有良好的判断力, 甚至可能要熟知公司应该如何在这些市场中从事交易。相比前任们, 他们还需要更厉害的公关能力, 因为即使是一个小小的失误, 也可能代价惨重。而且, 美国大公司的全球化程度空前, 供应链遍布更多的国家。要在这样的体系中发挥领导作用, 必须有相当惊人的知识才行。此外, 几乎所有的美国大公司都在以某种方式向科技公司转变。除此之外, 大 CEO 仍然要做他们一直在做的所有日常工作。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① sense [sens] *n.* 判断力, 理解力

② predecessor ['pri:desesə] *n.* 前任; 前辈

③ slipup ['slipap] *n.* 失误, 疏忽

④ mind-boggling ['maɪnd bɒɡlɪŋ] *a.* 难以置信的; 十分惊人的

⑤ plus [plʌs] *ad.* 外加地; 另外

⑥ virtually ['vɜ:tʃuəli] *ad.* 几乎

### ● 经典搭配

① ever before (以前; 以往任何时候)

② supply chain (供应链)

③ (in) one way or another (用某种方法; 不管怎样)

④ beyond this (此外)

⑤ day-to-day work (日常工作)

### · 语篇分析 ·

第三段具体论述当今 CEO 远超常人的全能实力 (间接说明 CEO 人才稀缺、薪酬飙升的原因)。关键词: ① Today's CEO (当今的 CEO); ② must have many more skills (必须具备更多技能)。

① 句总述: 当今 CEO 不仅要会经营公司, 还要具备更多技能。have many more skills than simply... 起引领作用, 提示本段论述视角“CEO 的各项技能”。

② 至 ⑦ 句分述 CEO 须具备的各项技能和知识。各句借列举逻辑词 Also、Then、Plus、Beyond this 紧密衔接。

② 句分述 CEO 的金融知识。a good sense of (正确的判断力/理解力) 后跟两个递进宾语 financial markets 和 how the company should trade in them (其中 them 回指金融市场), 展现 CEO 的金融市场知识: 既要掌握金融市场运作模式, 又要指导公司进行交易。

③ 句分述 CEO 的公关技能。整句为“主句 + as (原因状语) 从句”结构。主句比较结构 better... than their predecessors 以群体对比 (CEOs VS predecessors) 暗含时期对比“如今 VS 过去”, 强调如今商界环境对 CEO 能力要求更高。as 从句解释“今日 CEO 技能升级”的原因, 其中 even a minor slipup VS significant (costs) 突出强调升级能力的必要性。

④ ⑤ 句分述大公司全球化趋势下 CEO 的领导力。

④ 句介绍美国大公司的全球化趋势。the fact 后接同位语从句解释事实内容, 比较结构 much more... than ever before 以时期对比“如今 VS 以前”凸显如今美国大公司的新特点。逗号后以 with 复合结构 (with + 名词或代词 + 过去分词) 补充解释主干信息, 其中过去分词 spread 表被动义, 源自主动短语 spread sth (把某物摊开/分散开), across a larger number of countries 以介词 across (在……各处, 遍



及)和数量词 a larger number of 强调供应链遍及全球许多国家,明晰了主干中 more globalized 的内涵。

⑤句指出上述趋势对 CEO 的技能要求。主语 To lead in that system 指向 CEO 职责“领导上述全球化大公司”,knowledge 后接 that 引导的定语从句,其中复合形容词 mind-boggling(源自短语 sth boggles the mind“某事使人无法想象/难以接受”)辅以强调副词 fairly(颇,相当)极言 CEO 惊人的知识储备,常人难以企及。

⑥句分述大公司科技化趋势下 CEO 需具备的领导力。本句表面只介绍美国大公司向科技公司转型的趋势,实际承上句继续强调 CEO 应对新形势的领导力。数量词 virtually all(几乎所有)和短语 one way or another(用这种或那种方法;不管怎样)说明性质多元的大公司逐渐趋同,以各自方式纷纷涌入科技转型大潮,也暗示新时代的 CEO 需储备大量科技知识才能应对科技转型大潮。

⑦句补充大公司 CEO 还需履行传统日常职责。major CEOs(major 取“重要,重大”之义)呼应上文 major/large American companies,指掌管大公司的 CEO。the day-to-day work 呼应①句引号内容 run the company,指公司的日常经营管理工作;still have to 尽显 CEO 任务之艰;应对各种复杂的新挑战不说,原有工作也都不能少。

· 真题精解 ·



27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to _____.	27. 相比前辈们,如今的 CEO 被要求 _____。
[A] foster a stronger sense of teamwork	[A] 培养更强的团队意识
[B] finance more research and development	[B] 资助更多的研发工作
[C] establish closer ties with tech companies	[C] 与科技公司建立更紧密的联系
[D] operate more globalized companies	[D] 经营更加全球化的公司

[精准定位] 第三段首句总领整段:CEO 必须拥有更多的技能。随后各句以 CEOs must...、They also...、Then...、Plus...、Beyond this... 分述 CEO 所需的技能。其中④⑤句指出“美国大公司的全球化程度空前,胜任 CEO 需要异常广博的知识”,由此可知,CEO 需要经营更加全球化的公司。[D] 正确。

[命题解密] [D] operate more globalized companies 对应⑤句 CEO 的职责之一 To lead in that system(其中 that system 指向④句信息“供应链遍布更多国家的全球化程度空前的大公司”)。

[A]、[C] 分别利用 have a good sense of、tech companies 设置干扰,[A] 将原文“金融市场意识”曲解为“团队意识”,[C] 将原文“大公司在向科技公司转变(暗示 CEO 需具备领导科技公司的技能)”曲解为“CEO 与科技公司建立更紧密的联系”。[B] 由文中 financial(指向“金融市场”)捏造出动词 finance(给……提供资金),且“研发”在文中无据可依。

[技巧总结] 由题干关键词不难定位到第三段,借表列举的逻辑词(also、Then、Plus、Beyond this)以及相关近义表述(①句概述词 many more skills 引领后文 a good sense of...、better... skills、requires knowledge、have to do 等具体技能/知识)可推知该段呈总分结构。可将各项与②至⑦句分述的各项技能/职责逐一比对:原文未涉及“团队”“研发”,但出现了“科技公司”和“全球化公司”,故需理清 CEO 与两类公司的逻辑关系,[D]“(CEO)经营全球化公司”近义对应⑤句“(CEO)领导全球化公司”,故该项正确,而[C]暗示 CEO 领导的公司本身并非科技公司,与⑥句“CEO 领导的美国大公司正逐渐成为科技公司”相悖。

IV ① The common idea that high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well. ② By most measures, corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous<sup>①</sup> since the 1970s. ③ Yet it is principally<sup>②</sup> during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and

人们普遍认为 CEO 的高薪很大程度上是对员工的剥削,但这并不能很好地解释历史。从大多数方面来看,公司治理自上世纪 70 年代以来大幅度收紧趋严。然而,CEO 薪酬一直处于高位且持续上涨的趋势恰恰主要出现于



rising. ④ That suggests it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates for increasingly tough jobs.

强化治理的这段时期。这表明,招聘顶尖候选人从事日益艰难的工作符合公司的更广泛利益。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① rigorous ['rɪɡərəs] *a.* 严格的;严厉的

② principally ['prɪnsəpli] *ad.* 主要地

③ recruit [rɪ'krut] *v.* 招募;聘用

#### ● 经典搭配

① be all/mainly about... (重要的[问题]是……)

② rip sb off (剥削;欺诈;敲……竹杠)

③ by most measures (从大多数方面来看;以多数标准衡量)

④ in one's interest (符合……的利益;有助于)

### · 语篇分析 ·

第四、五段驳论:驳斥惯常认知“CEO 高薪是对公司的价值掠夺”以论证 CEO 高薪的合理性:有助于提升公司价值。

第四段以事实一“公司治理趋严期间依然涨薪”说明 CEO 高薪符合公司利益。关键词:in the broader corporate interest(符合公司更广泛的利益)。

① 句指出“CEO 高薪是对公司的价值掠夺”这一普遍看法不符合历史事实。主干主语 The common idea 后跟同位语从句 that... 解释普遍看法,其中 CEO 与 people(可指“平民百姓”或“某人的下属人员”)凸显“精英 VS 平民”阶层对比,动词短语 is mainly about(重要的问题是……)将 high... pay(高薪)与 ripping... off(剥削)紧密关联,揭示人们普遍反感 CEO 高薪的原因:精英阶层剥削底层劳动阶层。主干谓语 doesn't explain history very well(history 指“过去发生的事”)既明示作者反驳态度“普遍看法不完全属实”,又在行文逻辑上暗示下文将列举具体事实予以反驳。

②③ 句引出事实一:公司治理趋严期间依然给 CEO 高薪。两句由 Yet 衔接,构成让步转折逻辑。

② 句让步介绍近半世纪的背景:公司治理变严。句首 By most measures(根据多重衡量标准,从大多数方面来看)体现主干所述事实的可靠性,并非主观臆断;经济学术语 corporate governance 指公司所有者(主要指股东)对经营者(CEO 等职业经理人)的监督与制衡机制,故公司治理趋严意味着股东对 CEO 的监管更为严格。

③ 句转折引出与背景看似矛盾的情况:CEO 高薪且持续上涨。句子以强调句式“it is + 特定时期 + that + 发生的情形”(意为“正是在某时期发生了某情形”)凸显 CEO 薪酬上涨的特定背景“公司治理趋严”,其中 this period of stronger governance 是对②句“70 年代以来所发生情形”的高度概括。结合公司治理内涵可理清②③句的让步转折逻辑“虽然股东对 CEO 的监管更为严格,但依然愿意给 CEO 涨薪”,可见,给 CEO 涨薪符合公司股东利益。

④ 句解读事实一的深层内涵:CEO 高薪符合公司更广泛的利益。句首 That 回指②③句所述事实,suggests(暗示,间接表明)引出对上述事实的深层解读,其宾语从句(省略 that)采用了特殊句式 it is... to do sth(it 作形式主语,真正主语为 to do sth)对状语 in the broader corporate interest 予以突出强调,既说明公司给 CEO 涨薪的缘由,也反向呼应①句 ripping people off,表明普遍看法的错误性。top candidates for increasingly tough jobs 实际呼应第三段“如今的 CEO(需具备更多技能和知识)”。

### · 真题精解 ·

28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite _____.	28. 上世纪 70 年代以来 CEO 薪酬一直在上涨,尽管_____。
[A] continual internal opposition	[A](公司)内部反对声音不断



[B] strict corporate governance	[B]公司治理严格
[C] conservative business strategies	[C](公司)商业战略较为保守
[D] repeated government warnings	[D](公司)一再收到政府警告

**[精准定位]** 第四段②③句以让步转折逻辑指出:虽然上世纪 70 年代以来公司治理变得更为严格,但 CEO 高薪及上涨趋势恰恰出现于该强化治理时期,故[B]正确。

**[命题解密]** [B]是对②③句让步转折逻辑中让步信息 corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous 的合理概括。

[A]由①句普遍看法“CEO 的高薪很大程度上是对员工的剥削”过度推断出原文未论及的信息“公司内部员工一直反对 CEO 拿高薪”。[C]源自商业常识“企业的商业战略往往影响薪酬水平:如果企业采取保守性战略,其薪酬水平通常也较保守”,但原文并未论及“商业战略”。[D]将②③句关键信息“公司治理力度不断强化(公司自我治理趋严)”曲解为“政府一再告诫公司强化治理(政府对公司的监管趋严)”。

**[技巧总结]** 本题考查让步转折逻辑中的让步信息(由 despite 体现),定位句②③句中,②句为让步信息,可初步定为答案来源,③句为转折信息(Yet),可用于验证答案来源。具体来看,③句用强调句式“it is+特定时期+that+发生的事件”凸显 CEO 薪酬上涨情形的特定时期背景 during this period of stronger governance,其中 stronger governance 是对②句主干 corporate governance... tighter and more rigorous 的高度概括,由此提炼两句逻辑“正是在 70 年代以来公司治理趋严的这段时期 CEO 薪酬却在不断上涨”,可确定答案[B]。

本题还可借助段落主旨解题:首尾句提示段落主旨要义——驳斥惯常看法“CEO 高薪伤害普通员工利益/不合理”,认定其“保障总体利益/合理”,故②③句为论据,表面上介绍 CEO 涨薪的发生背景,实则以子之矛攻子之盾:既然 CEO 高薪不合理,则治理严时应“修正”;而事实却正相反。选项“内部反对”“战略保守”和“政府警告”与题干“CEO 薪酬上涨”虽能构成矛盾关系,但恰恰迎合了惯常看法,无益于佐证段落主旨。

V ①Furthermore, the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy<sup>①</sup> insider picks<sup>②</sup>, another sign that high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation<sup>③</sup> at the expense of the rest of the company. ②And the stock market reacts positively when companies tie CEO pay to, say<sup>④</sup>, stock<sup>⑤</sup> prices, a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO. [399 words]

此外,最高的 CEO 薪资是付给外部候选人,而非付给那些安逸的内部人选,这也表明 CEO 高薪并不是某种以牺牲公司其他员工利益为代价的掠夺之举。当公司将 CEO 薪酬与股价等因素挂钩时,股市会做出积极反应,这表明这些举措逐步增加公司价值不仅仅是为了 CEO。

#### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ①cozy ['kəʊzi] a. 舒适的;安逸的
- ②pick [pɪk] n. 选中的人(或物);挑选出来的人(或物)
- ③depredation [ˌdeɪprəˈdeɪʃn] n. 掠夺;劫掠
- ④say [seɪ] v. 比方说;假设
- ⑤stock [stɒk] n. 股份;股票
- ⑥confirm [kənˈfɜ:m] v. 证明;巩固;加强(29题)
- ⑦motive ['məʊtɪv] v. 使有动机,使产生动机;激起(行动)(29题)

- ⑧justify ['dʒʌstɪfaɪ] v. 证明……正确(或正当、有理)(29题)

#### ● 经典搭配

- ①at the expense of sb/sth(在牺牲……的情况下)
- ②tie sth to sth(使……紧密结合;使……连接)
- ③build up(逐渐增大,增强)

#### · 语篇分析 ·

第五段以事实二“CEO 最高薪是付给外聘人才,而非内部安逸者”和事实三“CEO 薪酬激励提升了



股价”说明 CEO 高薪有助于公司升值。关键词:①not some kind of depredation(不是某种掠夺);②build up corporate value(增加公司价值)。

①句论述事实二及其内涵。段首 Furthermore 提示本段引入其他事实反驳普遍看法。句子主干以取舍结构 the highest CEO salaries are paid to... not to... 介绍公司在薪酬定位上的偏好做法,其中 insider picks 辅以修饰词 cozy(舒适安逸,缺乏竞争意识),反衬其对立面 outside candidates 的特点“具有较强竞争力的外部顶尖人才”。another sign that... 整体为主干的同位语(内含 that 引导的同位语从句解释 sign 的内容),补充由主干事实推断出的信息,其中 another sign(事实二的内涵)呼应上段 That suggests(事实一的内涵),some kind of depredation at the expense of the rest of the company(对公司的价值掠夺)近义呼应上段大众普遍看法 ripping people off(剥削普通员工)。整句以公司实际做法(倾向于高薪外聘 CEO,而非内部提拔 CEO)论证作者观点(CEO 高薪不是对公司的价值掠夺)。

②句论述事实三及其内涵。从句引导词 when 表示“当(某种条件出现)时(会产生某种状况)”,暗含因果,companies tie CEO pay to stock prices 为企业对 CEO 薪酬采取的具体措施(副词 say 表举例),实际指向“企业给 CEO 高薪”,主句说明这一举措的结果“股市上涨”,与同位语 a sign... 一暗一明,表明 CEO 高薪并不是为了满足高层利益而剥削普通员工,而是确实有助于公司升值。those practices 回指企业薪酬激励措施,将 CEO 薪酬与股价等因素挂钩相当于把 CEO 个人利益同公司利益相关联,从而激励 CEO 努力提升业绩以带动股价上涨,进而提升公司市值。

· 真题精解 ·

29. High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps _____.	29. CEO 的高薪有其合理性,因为它有助于_____。
[A] confirm the status of CEOs	[A]巩固 CEO 的地位
[B] motive inside candidates	[B]激励内部候选人
[C] boost the efficiency of CEOs	[C]提高 CEO 的(工作)效率
[D] increase corporate value	[D]增加公司价值

[精准定位]第四段表明“CEO 高薪是企业严格治理下的举措,不是对普通员工的剥削,而是符合公司/全体员工的广泛利益(即 CEO 高薪有其合理性)”。第五段以另一理由解释 CEO 高薪的合理性:CEO 高薪制用于吸引外部顶尖人才而非内部安稳人士,故不会牺牲普通员工利益,反而有助于增加公司价值(具体逻辑链为:对 CEO 采取薪酬激励措施(如与股价挂钩)→促使 CEO 提升公司经营业绩→公司股价上涨,公司升值)。综合可知[D]正确。

[命题解密][D]直接对应第五段末句给 CEO 带来高薪的薪酬激励措施的作用 build up corporate value(增加公司价值)。

[A]蕴含逻辑为“薪酬与地位相匹配:高薪可巩固 CEO 的权威地位”,原文并未提及,且选项有意凸显“精英与平民地位有别”反而削减了 CEO 高薪的合理性。[B]与第五段①句信息“最高薪酬是为了吸引外部候选人(即激励外部候选人)而非安逸的内部人选”相悖。[C]结合第三段工作技能等信息将第五段①句“安逸的内部人选”曲解为“在任者安于现状,不思进取,效率低下”,进而臆断出“高薪可激励他们提高干劲”,而该句主旨实为“公司倾向于高薪外聘,而非内部提拔”。

[技巧总结]本题难点一是解读题干信息:can be justified(justify 意为“证明……有道理;为……辩护”)提示考查面“高薪的合理性/正当性”,it helps 进一步聚焦考查点“高薪的作用”,根据题文同序原则及末两段论述角度(聚焦对 CEO 高薪的评价,如判断句式 it is in the broader corporate interest to...、high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation...)可锁定末两段。难点二是分析定位处长难句:[B]、[D]分别源自第五段的两个长句,对两个长句进行句法语义分析(详见“语篇分析”),发现[B]混淆了第一句主干中的取舍项(倾向于高薪外聘 CEO,而非内部提拔 CEO),而[D]是对第二句中同位语信息的正确解读。



30. The most suitable title for this text would be _____.	30. 本文最合适的标题是_____。
[A] CEOs Are Not Overpaid	[A] CEO 的薪酬并不高
[B] CEO Pay: Past and Present	[B] CEO 薪酬:过去和现在
[C] CEOs' Challenges of Today	[C] CEO 今日面临的挑战
[D] CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define	[D] CEO 的特质:很难定义

**[精准定位]**本文首段引入“CEO 高薪”现象,第二至末段论述该现象的合理性;其中第二、三段指出 CEO 高薪与其技能知识相匹配,第四、五段指出 CEO 高薪不是对公司的价值掠夺,反而能提升公司价值。综合可知,本文主要论述 CEO 高薪的合理性,[A]最贴合本文主旨。

**[命题解密]**[A]是基于各段主旨句/关键词(首段 CEO pay has gone up;第二段 limited CEO talent in a world...;CEOs really have upped their game...;第三段 Today's CEO... have many more skills...;第四段 it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates...;第五段 high CEO pay is not... depredation at the expense of the rest of the company,build up corporate value)的高度提炼与总结。

[B]只涵盖文中陈述事实“CEO 薪酬近几十年来大幅上涨”,未触及文章写作意图(作者立场观点)“为 CEO 高薪作辩护”。[C]、[D]由第三段“如今 CEO 需具备更多技能和知识”分别臆断出“当今 CEO 面临更多挑战”“CEO 职责复杂,很难界定”,两项均未涉及文章关注点“CEO 的薪酬”。

**[技巧总结]**文章主旨题的解题步骤大体为:1. 借开篇句群/段落(或第二段开头)确定文章话题;2. 借复现、近义、反义等语义手段以及并列、转折、总分等逻辑衔接词串联各段大意,梳理文章脉络结构,总结文章主旨;3. 带着文章话题主旨比对各项,要注意排除以偏概全、过于笼统、增添枝叶等含有原文部分内容的选项,确定与原文主旨最贴近的选项。具体看本题,由开篇段落可知文章话题为“CEO 高薪”,故可排除与薪酬无关的[C]、[D],串联各段大意(见本题“精准定位”)可知本文立场“CEO 高薪有其合理性”,[B]仅涉及薪酬今昔变化,未表达任何论点,[A]以判断句式直陈论点,符合本文立意。



### Text 3 不可将治理有毒空气交由欧洲各城市来解决



原文外教朗读



#### 一、文章总体分析及考题速览

##### [总体分析]

本文选自 *The Guardian*《卫报》2019. 07. 12 文章 It can't be left to Europe's cities to clean up noxious air(不可将治理有毒空气交由欧洲各城市来解决)。文章由“马德里‘清洁空气区’历经反复,前景难明”引入话题,剖析指出“地方政府权力有限,多将治污成本加诸车主个人,其所采取的政策脆弱易松动,治理效果也有限”,同时抨击批判“欧洲各国政府未能尽职履责,规范汽车制造商生产行为”。

##### [考题速览]

31. Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone?	事实细节:马德里“清洁空气区”的相关信息。
32. Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air?	事实细节:空气污染市级治理措施的弱点。
33. The author believes that the extension of London's Ulez will _____.	作者观点:扩展伦敦 Ulez 的影响/结果。
34. Who does the author think should have addressed the problem?	作者观点:本应解决问题的主体。



35. It can be **inferred** from the **last paragraph** that **auto companies** \_\_\_\_\_.

推理引申:末段,关于汽车公司的推断。

**问题速览:**由关键词 Madrid's clean air zone、city-level measures、tackle dirty air 可知全文可能探讨“各大城市的空气污染治理措施”。

**问题关联:**①联系 31、32、33 题可知,作者先以“马德里清洁空气区”的进展情况说明/引出“城市空气污染治理措施普遍存在的薄弱之处”,后据此预测了“扩展伦敦 Ulez”市级措施的影响/结果。②34 题 Who... should have 暗示作者于文章后半部分聚焦城市之外的新主体,批判其“本应负责治理空气污染而至今仍未行动”。③结合问题速览中所推测的主题可预测 35 题“汽车公司”很可能与 34 题解决空气污染问题(addressed the problem)直接相关。

**问题总结:**本文话题涉及“空气污染治理”,作者在着重论述了治理空气污染的市级措施的进展状况与薄弱之处后,对本应负责治理空气污染却至今缺位的主体展开批判,最后论及与问题解决息息相关的汽车公司。



## 二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① Madrid was hailed as a public health **beacon**<sup>①</sup> last November when it rolled out ambitious **restrictions**<sup>②</sup> on the most polluting cars. ② Seven months and one election day later, a new conservative city council **suspended**<sup>③</sup> **enforcement**<sup>④</sup> of the clean air zone, a first step toward its possible **demise**<sup>⑤</sup>.

II ① Mayor José Luis Martínez-Almeida made opposition to the zone a **centrepiece**<sup>⑥</sup> of his election campaign, despite its success in improving air quality. ② A judge has now **overruled**<sup>⑦</sup> the city's **decision**<sup>⑧</sup> to stop **levying**<sup>⑨</sup> fines, ordering them **reinstated**<sup>⑩</sup>. ③ But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.

去年十一月,马德里针对污染最严重的汽车正式推出大规模管控措施时,被誉为公共卫生健康的楷模。七个月后大选日一过,由保守派掌控的新一届市议会随即中止了“清洁空气区”的执行,迈出了可能导致它被废除的第一步。

尽管“清洁空气区”在改善空气质量方面取得良好效果,但市长何塞·路易斯·马丁内斯-阿尔梅达却将反对它作为竞选运动的核心主张。目前,一名法官推翻了市政府停止收取罚金的决议,责令恢复收取罚金。但是,司法拉锯战在前,“清洁空气区”的未来充其量只能说是前途难卜。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **beacon** ['bi:kən] *n.* 引路人,指路明灯
- ② **restriction** [rɪ'strɪkʃn] *n.* 限制条例
- ③ **suspend** [sə'spend] *v.* (使)暂停
- ④ **enforcement** [ɪn'fɔːsmənt] *n.* 执行,实施
- ⑤ **demise** [dɪ'maɪz] *n.* 终止;死亡
- ⑥ **centrepiece** ['sentəpiːs] *n.* (最佳的/最具吸引力的)部分
- ⑦ **overrule** [ˌəʊvə'ruːl] *v.* 否决
- ⑧ **decision** [dɪ'sɪʒn] *n.* 决议

- ⑨ **levy** ['levi] *v.* 征(税)
- ⑩ **reinstate** [rɪˈɪn'steɪt] *v.* 恢复(法律、机构或条例等)

### ● 经典搭配

- ① hail... as(称赞……为……)
- ② roll out(开展[新的政治运动];正式推出[新的产品])
- ③ conservative city council(保守派掌控的市议会)
- ④ election campaign(竞选运动)
- ⑤ legal battles(司法拉锯战)

### · 语篇分析 ·

首两段为引子部分,铺陈新近热议事件:马德里市空气污染治理措施(“清洁空气区”)命运跌宕起伏,前景不明。

首段概说“清洁空气区”跌宕起伏的命运。关键词:① a public health beacon(公共卫生健康的楷模);② possible demise(可能被废除)。

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



①句介绍措施出台时的积极反响:被誉为公共卫生健康的楷模。全句借助明表时间、暗藏条件的when 传递出“马德里出台大力管控措施”与“马德里被誉为公共卫生健康楷模”两个事件之间的因果关联,从而将交通管控措施与公共卫生健康相结合,明确全文主述话题。两个褒义词 hailed“赞扬,称颂(人或事件或成就)”、beacon“指路明灯,楷模”相连,共同强调外界对马德里空气污染治理措施的高度赞誉,深层暗示该举措对于空气污染治理工作具有启发性意义;ambitious 一语双关,既借其本义“有雄心的,有抱负的,有野心的”指向治理者,暗示马德里治理污染空气势在必得的雄心,又借其引申义“规模宏大的,艰巨的”指向限制性措施本身,传递其治理规模极为宏大、任务极为艰巨;the most polluting cars 明确重点治理对象:最具污染性的汽车,亦即,高排放汽车。注:复数名词 restrictions(用作可数名词时,意为“限制规定,限制法规”)此处指向政府级别的政策法律法规,翻译时据其上下语境意译为“管控措施”。

②句介绍七个月后大选日一过的情形:被新市议会中止实施。全句重点把握两个非关键成分:一、句首时间表达结构 Seven months and one election day later 表面点明管控措施从出台至中止的时间间隔,实则呼应①句 ambitious,笔下有暗讽之意“纵然前任政府雄心勃勃,奈何其政策并不为新政府所认同,没多久就被中止”(conservative 提示两任政府分属不同党派“改革派 VS 保守派”,政见存在分歧);二、句末补充成分 a first step toward its possible demise 界定“新政府中止管控措施之举”的实质性含义:前任政府饱受赞誉的“清洁空气区”管控措施正在走向失败,其中 possible 却暗留余地,暗示可能存在与新市议会相抗衡的力量以竭力维护该管控措施。注:借由 enforcement“规章的强制执行”以及定冠词 the 可判断, clean air zone 即指首句“去年 11 月马德里出台的交通管控措施”,即指向法律法规,而非简单的地理区域。

第二段细说“清洁空气区”当前处境,并点评其未来前景。关键词:① opposition to(反对);② overruled(推翻);③ uncertain(前途难卜)。

①句介绍新市长(新市议会)的立场:坚决反对。主句借助 make A B“使 A 成为 B”结构(A = opposition to the zone, B = a centrepiece of his election campaign)明确新市长对“清洁空气区”的坚决反对态度:以反对这一举措作为其竞选时的核心主张,其中 election campaign 寓意深刻:一方面暗示“清洁空气区”的命运关乎政治、关乎倡导者的政治立场,另一方面暗示该举措作为竞选筹码或多或少损害一部分人的利益(不同政治立场所代表民众利益不同);状语 despite... 则让步承认客观事实“‘清洁空气区’的设立已取得积极成效”,直指新市长行为“违背事实证据”。注:success 意为“(某事所取得的)成功,良好表现”,此处将名词转译为动词,处理为“取得良好效果”。

②句介绍某位法官的反应:坚决支持。the city's decision to stop levying fines 呼应首段 city council suspended enforcement of the clean air zone,明确市议会叫停“清洁空气区”即指“停止收取罚金”,进而明确“清洁空气区”指向“向进入该区域的高排放汽车征收罚款”;overruled、ordering them reinstated (order sth done 结构,them 回指 fines)明确司法部门两大有力举措,深层暗示新市政府行为“有违相关法规”,预示“清洁空气区”未来走向不明朗。注:now 一语双关,表面表达时间“当前,现在”之余,深层暗藏对比之意“然而”,以凸显法官与新任市长之间的博弈。

③句点评“清洁空气区”的未来走向:不明朗。But 标示转折,继②句“利好消息(A judge... overruled... reinstated)”转而明确“条例未来走向不明朗(future looks uncertain)”;legal battles 指向“市政府/市长 VS 法官之间的拉锯战”,with 隐含因果“市政府与法院拉锯较量→‘清洁空气区’前景不明”(at best“充其量,至多”,呈递事实推测,同时表达主观态度:“前景不明”都还是好的,“清洁空气区”很可能会被终结)。

【段落梳理】结构上,首两段以时间为轴,借时间标识词 last November... Seven months and one election day later... now... future... 将事件发展串联成线,展现“清洁空气区”起伏命运:去年十一月推出→大选日之后中止→现在法官责令恢复实施→未来前景不明;细节上,动词性信息 rolled out、suspended、made opposition、overruled 指示“清洁空气区”的支持方与反对方:前任政府/法官 VS 新市议会/新市长。





31. Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone?	31. 关于马德里“清洁空气区”，以下哪种说法正确？
[A] Its effects are questionable.	[A] 它的效果值得怀疑。
[B] It has been opposed by a judge.	[B] 它已遭到某位法官的反对。
[C] It needs tougher enforcement.	[C] 它需要更严厉的执法。
[D] Its fate is yet to be decided.	[D] 它的命运尚未确定。

【精准定位】第二段末句明确指出：马德里“清洁空气区”的未来看起来很不明朗。也即，它的命运尚未确定。故[D]正确。

【命题解密】正确项[D] fate... yet to be decided 同义改写第二段末句 future looks uncertain。

[A]根据第一段末句“市议会暂停实施”、第二段首句“市长反对”捏造出反对理由“(实施)效果不确定”，但很明显与第二段①句 despite 所引出的客观事实 its success in improving air quality“‘清洁空气区’在改善空气质量方面取得良好效果”相悖；[C]则根据第一段②句“暂停实施”、第二段①句客观事实“在改善空气质量方面取得良好效果”杂糅捏造出“‘清洁空气区’效果良好，市议会不应该暂停实施，理应得到更严厉的执法”，且由第二段②句“市政府中止实施 VS 法官责令恢复”可知“马德里清洁空气区”面临的问题并非“执行不力”，而是“能否继续实施”。[B]将反对“清洁空气区”的主体由第二段①句中的“市长”偷换为②句中的“法官”，而②句明确指出“法官推翻市议会决定，并责令恢复收取罚金(也即，支持‘清洁空气区’)”。

【技巧总结】Which 型事实细节题的典型解题思路是“利用选项关键词回文对应——比对判别对错”。如本题，首先根据试题命制顺序按照文章由前至后原则以及题干关键词将范围限定至第一、二段，再根据选项关键词(核心名词/动词)将各选项回文定位：[A] effects 对应第二段①句 its success in improving、[B] a judge 对应第二段②句，[C] tougher enforcement 对应第一段②句 suspended enforcement、[D] Its fate 对应第二段③句 the zone's future。随后一一比对发现，[D]为原文同义转述。

III ① Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ<sup>①</sup> when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically contentious<sup>②</sup>, and therefore vulnerable<sup>③</sup>. ② That's because they inevitably<sup>④</sup> put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating<sup>⑤</sup> is the real cause of our toxic<sup>⑥</sup> pollution.

各大城市独力承担污染空气治理之责，其被迫不得已而采取的措施具有很多薄弱点，其中之一是：会引发政治争议，因而极易招致攻击。这是因为，这些措施不可避免地将清洁空气的成本加诸司机个人——司机必须为污染付费或者买更好的车——而不是加诸汽车生产商，生产商的舞弊行为才是造成有毒污染的真正原因。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ①employ [ɪmˈplɔɪ] v. 使用, 采用
- ②contentious [kənˈtenʃəs] a. 引起争议的
- ③vulnerable [ˈvʌlnərəbl] a. 易招致抨击的, 易受攻击的
- ④inevitably [ɪnˈevɪtəbli] ad. 必然发生地
- ⑤cheating [ˈtʃiːtɪŋ] n. 舞弊(指做违法乱纪之事)

- ⑥toxic [ˈtɒksɪk] a. 有毒的
- ⑦deem [diːm] v. 认为, 相信(32题)
- ⑧mild [maɪld] a. (惩罚等)轻微的, 不严重的(32题)

● 经典搭配

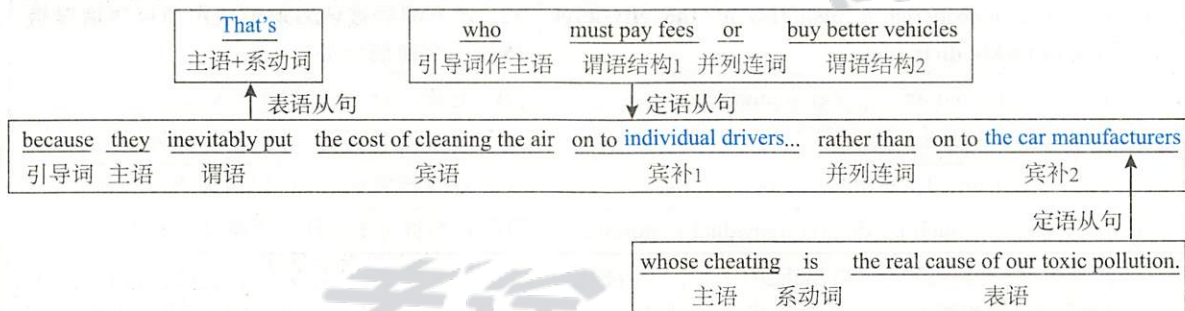
be biased against(对……有偏见/不公的; 32题)

That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our



toxic pollution.

结构切分:



功能注释:本句主干为 That's because...。because 引导的表语从句引出空气净化费用的征收情况以解释 That(回指前句所谈市级措施的薄弱之处)来源,其中取舍结构 on to A rather than on to B 强调征费对象为 A 而非 B;who 引导的定语从句说明 A 必然面对的两难选择,whose 引导的定语从句引出 B 的恶劣行径及后果,说明 B 问题责任人的角色,综合凸显“无责者困难付费解决问题,全责者全身而退”的无比荒谬之处。

· 语篇分析 ·

第三至五段为阐述部分,本部分由典型个例(Madrid)上升至普遍现象(cities),剖析此类市级治理措施的利弊。

第三段首先介绍薄弱点。关键词:①politically contentious(政治上存在争议性/引发政治争议);②put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers rather than on to the car manufacturers(将清洁空气的成本加诸车主而非汽车生产商)。

①句列举薄弱点之一:引发政治争议,极易招致抨击,脆弱不堪。Among other weaknesses(among other things“除了别的以外”)明确市级措施存在多项薄弱之处,此处仅介绍其中一项;politically contentious, and therefore vulnerable 进而明确该薄弱点具体所指,从而明确上文所述马德里“清洁空气区”为何在政府新旧更迭时命运跌宕起伏(因为其生命力取决于当权者的政治站位);cities are left to(源自 leave sb to do sth“把某事(尤指令人不快或困难的事)留交/交托某人负责”)、on their own(on one's own“独自地”,their 代指 cities)在强调措施制定者为“城市自己”之余,实际暗藏责任不仅限于城市自己,有权力主体未能担当起其应该承担的责任。

②句阐明原因:因为这些措施将成本加诸车主个人而非汽车生产商。取舍结构 put the costs... on to A rather than on to B、两定语从句 who must... whose... is the real cause(who 先行词 A = individual drivers, whose 先行词 B = the car manufacturers)共同明确城市举措的方向性错误“汽车生产商(B)是造成空气污染的罪魁祸首,而车主个人(A)却被迫/不得不承担治污成本”;其中 inevitably 以“错误发生的必然性”暗示“城市力量有限,无法约束汽车生产商,只能约束市级范围内通行车辆”,cheating 以“弄虚作假,舞弊”暗示“汽车生产商未能遵循其本应遵守的规章制度”,toxic“有毒的,引起中毒的”暗示“当前空气污染的严重程度:对人体有毒害,造成公共卫生健康问题”,从而呼应文首句“严苛的管控措施出台被誉为公共卫生健康的指路明灯”。

【段落梳理】一、段内两句以 the measures cities must employ... they... 回指衔接,therefore、That's because 因果关联词步步推进,揭示市级治污措施薄弱点“将治污成本加诸司机个人(而非汽车生产商)→具有政治争议性→脆弱易松动”。二、段间以 the clean air zone→the measures cities must employ 实现论述主体的转换“由特殊到一般(‘清洁空气区’→市级治污措施)”,以 Seven months and one election day later... suspended→vulnerable→politically contentious→put the costs... on to individual drivers 实现论述逻辑的层层深入“由现象到本质(推行仅七个月零一天就被中止→将治污成本加诸车主个人)”,从而明确首三段“抓典型个例,揭示本质规律”的写作手法。



32. Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air?	32. 以下哪项被认为是市级污浊空气治理措施的一个薄弱之处?
[A] They are biased against car manufacturers.	[A] 它们对汽车生产商有失公允。
[B] They prove impractical for city councils.	[B] 对市议会而言,它们不切实际。
[C] They are deemed too mild for politicians.	[C] 对政治家而言,它们治理力度过轻。
[D] They put too much burden on individual motorists.	[D] 它们将过多责任加诸机动车车主个人。

**[精准定位]** 第三段①句指出市级污浊空气治理措施的一个薄弱之处:引发政治争议、易招致抨击;②句阐释原因:市级措施将空气清洁成本加诸车主个人而非引发有毒污染的真正“凶手”汽车生产商。可见,车主个人被迫承担了本不属于自己而应属于汽车生产商的责任,故[D]正确。

**[命题解密]** 题干 + [D] put too much burden on individual motorists 是对第三段段落主旨的 Among other weaknesses, the measures... are... That's because they put the costs... on to individual drivers... rather than on to the car manufacturers... 的高度概括。

[A]将第三段②句取舍结构 put the costs... on to A... rather than on to B 中的 A、B 对调,将不公平对象由“车主个人”调换为“汽车生产商”(注:biased against...“对……有成见/不公平”与 biased for/towards/in favor of...“偏袒……”为反向关系)。  
[B]将第一段②句作者观点“马德里市议会(city council)中止实施‘清洁空气区’这一行为可能致使该措施走向失败(demise)”曲解为市议会观点“马德里清洁空气区可能失败、不切实际(impractical)”,并将其上升为各城市措施的薄弱之处。  
[C]源自第三段①句 politically contentious... vulnerable, 错误有二:一将“引发政治争议(即,各派政治家们观点对立)”曲解为“观点一致:政治家们认为处罚力度不够”;二将“易招致抨击、脆弱不堪(即,措施可能被否决/推翻)”曲解为“治理力度不够、太轻”。

**[技巧总结]** 常规思路:定位段围绕“市级措施的薄弱之处”展开论述,关键是理清其中论述逻辑、剥离次要信息、明确 weaknesses 所指。首先由①句从属结构 Among other weaknesses, the measures... are A 确定 A 为所举市级措施的薄弱处:引发政治争议。再由回指词 + 因果标志词结构 (That's because) 可知②句解释①句,而取舍结构 B rather than (而非) C 提示争议来源:将空气净化成本错误施加于车主个人而非汽车生产商。最终敲定[D]。  
非常规思路:纵观选项发现各选项指向不同人物主体,其中 B、C 的 city councils, politicians 在段落中(由 weakness 可定位至第三段)并无明确提及,而 A 的 car manufacturers, individual motorists 则原词复现或同义复现段末原文,进而细读该句发现取舍结构 put... on to A rather than on to B, 最终锁定[D]为正确项。

IV ① It's not hard to imagine a similar reversal<sup>①</sup> happening in London. ② The new ultra-<sup>②</sup> low emission zone (Ulez) is likely to be a big issue<sup>③</sup> in next year's mayoral election. ③ And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends<sup>④</sup> it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

不难想象,相似的逆转将在伦敦上演。“超低排放新区(Ulez)”很可能是明年伦敦市长选举的重大议题。如果萨迪克·汗获胜,而且一如他所计划的那样于2021年将“超低排放新区”扩展至南北环路,那么一定会激起“届时将受影响的、数量大得多的汽车车主”的强烈反对。

## · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① reversal [rɪ'vɜːsl] n. (过程、政策或趋势的)逆转

② ultra- ['ʌltrə] prefix. 极端/非常

③ issue ['ɪʃuː] n. 议题

④ extend [ɪk'stend] v. 延伸,扩展

## ● 经典搭配

spark intense opposition from (引发……的激烈反抗)





第四段退而指出伦敦 Ulez 将面临与马德里“清洁空气区”相似的命运。关键词: a similar reversal (相似的逆转)。

①句概述: 伦敦将面临相类似的政策反转。It's not hard to imagine 实际基于上文“政治立场不同, 政策命运多舛”引出极具理据的肯定性推测; reversal(彻底转变)代指马德里清洁空气区政策反转“前任政府推出→现任政府中止、至今前途难卜”; similar, in London 表明作者意在借他国(西班牙)警示本国(英国)。

②③句详释, 明确政策所指“Ulez”及其可能被逆转的原因“若市长连任, 将其进一步拓展, 势必引发更大量汽车车主”的强烈反对”。

②句借由 A is likely to be B 结构(A 很可能会是 B)明确伦敦 Ulez 极具争议性(big 与 issue 相连, 在强调该议题的重大影响之外, 亦暗藏该议题内在所蕴含的争议性); in next year's mayoral election 抛出 Ulez 命运攸关的关键时间节点“明年市长选举”, 呼应上句 imagine 所蕴藏未来之意之余, 再度暗示政策命运与执政人站位相关联。

③句从句 if 推测导火索事件“萨迪克·汗获胜、扩展超低排放新区”, 主句 it is sure to spark intense opposition 点明政策反转的直接原因“反对声音激烈”, from 则引出主要反对力量“汽车车主”(定语 a far larger number 反衬超低排放新区的扩展范围之广, 亦暗示超低排放新区现已招致诸多反对; 定语二 who will then be affected 呼应 put the costs... on to individual drivers, 明确汽车车主反对 Ulez 的缘由“他们被迫承担治污成本”)。

【段落梳理】段落整体为“观点(①句)—详释(②③句)”逻辑; ②③句呈现“马德里清洁空气区”与“伦敦超低排放新区”的种种相似特点: 政策变化均缘起“市政府换届”(in next year's mayoral election, one election day later)、政策均有损“车主个人利益”(motorists... will then be affected, restrictions on... cars... levying fines), 且引发政治博弈“支持方 VS 反对方”(Sadiq Khan VS motorists, judge VS new city council/Martínez-Almeida); 结合第三段对市级治污政策的剖析“损害车主个人利益→引发政治争议→脆弱易松动”可得出①句推论: “伦敦超低排放新区”难逃“马德里清洁空气区”那般的命运: 很可能被中止(甚至终结)。

V ① It's not that measures such as London's Ulez are useless. ② Far from it. ③ Local officials are using the levers<sup>①</sup> that are available to them to safeguard residents' health in the face of a serious threat. ④ The zones do deliver<sup>②</sup> some improvements to air quality, and the science tells us that means real health benefits—fewer heart attacks, strokes<sup>③</sup> and premature births, less cancer, dementia<sup>④</sup> and asthma<sup>⑤</sup>. ⑤ Fewer untimely deaths.

并不是说伦敦 Ulez 这类措施无用。恰恰相反。严重威胁当前, 地方官员正在运用他们所能使用的手段来保障居民健康。这些区域确实大大改善了空气质量, 而且科学表明, 空气质量改善意味着切实的健康收益——心脏病、中风及早产发病率降低, 癌症、痴呆及哮喘减少, 过早死亡得以减少。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



- ① lever ['li:və] n. (用作施加压力等的)手段, 方法
- ② deliver [di'livə] v. 递送(货物等), 文中延伸为“带来(影响)”
- ③ stroke [strəʊk] n. 中风
- ④ dementia [di'menʃə] n. 痴呆

- ⑤ asthma ['æsmə] n. 哮喘

● 经典搭配

- ① be available to (对……是可获取/利用的)
- ② premature birth (早产)
- ③ untimely death (早逝)

· 语篇分析 ·



第五段进而肯定 Ulez 等市级措施的治理效果。关键词: ① It's not... useless (并不是……无用); ② do



deliver some improvements to air quality(的确大幅提升空气质量);③real health benefits(切实的健康收益)。

①②句承接上文“马德里‘清洁空气区’被叫停、伦敦 Ulez 激发强烈反对将可能遭致相似逆转”,先行肯定此类市级措施的有效性。两句借由 It's not that... (表强调的否定词 not)、Far from it(表完全否定)实现语义递进“并不是……绝非……”(两个 it 都指向 measures... are useless),彻底否定“市级污染空气治理措施无用论”,着力凸显“市级措施确有效用”。

③句退而指出地方政府官员(即各城市市长/市政府)为确保居民健康对这些措施的积极运用。进行时态 are using 暗含地方官员/市政府官员“积极主动作为”之意,to safeguard residents' health,in the face of a serious threat 更彰显地方政府“事不避难、施政为民”的责任与担当(由上文 clean air zone、ultra-low emission zone、dirty air 即可推知 a serious threat 指代严峻的空气污染问题);但 available“可用的”却藏言外之意“地方官员只能借助此类超低排放新区的手段(限制排放的形式)来治理空气污染,更高权力机构理应做出效力高于地方政府的行动”。

④⑤句进而指出这些市级措施能够有效改善空气质量、给民众带来切实健康收益。两句先以 do deliver... improvements 强调(助动词 do 表强调)超低排放新区“确有实效”,随后立足科学(the science tells us),以 real health benefits... fewer... less... Fewer... 呈递“概括总述—列举详述”逻辑(④句 fewer... less... 与⑤句 Fewer... 暗含因果“患致命性疾病者减少→过早死亡人数减少”),进一步指出“空气质量提升于公众健康有益”。注:一、根据首两句强调结构 It's not that... Far from it,可知此处 some 更意在强调“数目或数量相当大”,故翻译时做了相应处理,但借由 some 所渗透出的“部分,非全部”亦应把握此类举措也有其局限性,尚待更具效力举措的出台。二、The zones 指代类似于伦敦 Ulez 及马德里“清洁空气区”这类超低排放新区。

【段落梳理】段落写作手法“先破后立”:①②句 It's not that... Far from... 否定由上文现象“超低排放新区遭抵制反对”得出的直接推论“超低排放新区等措施无用”;③至⑤句提出相反观点“此类举措乃市政府有为之举,且确有实效”,其中 to safeguard residents' health... do deliver some improvements to air quality... that means real health benefits 表明“举措成效:空气质量改善→健康收益显现”契合“举措目标:保障居民健康”(即,举措切实有效),fewer... less... Fewer... 通过列举实例明确“健康收益(real health benefits)”的外在表现,凸显“超低排放新区等措施的关键性意义:保障健康,守护生命”。

· 真题精解 ·

33. The author believes that the extension of London's Ulez will _____.	33. 作者认为,扩展伦敦“超低排放新区(Ulez)”会_____。
[A] arouse strong resistance	[A] 招致强烈抵抗
[B] ensure Khan's electoral success	[B] 确保萨迪克·汗选举成功
[C] improve the city's traffic	[C] 改善城市交通
[D] discourage car manufacturing	[D] 阻碍汽车生产

【精准定位】第四段③句指出:如果 2021 年将超低排放新区扩展至南北环路,一定会激起众多即将受影响的汽车车主的强烈反对,故[A]正确。

【命题解密】正确项[A]arouse strong resistance 同义改写③句 spark intense opposition。

[B]将第四段③句“萨迪克·汗选举成功将扩展 Ulez”颠倒为“扩展 Ulez 将使萨迪克·汗选举成功”。[C]将第五段③至⑤句所述 Ulez 的作用“改善空气质量、保障居民生命健康”偷换为“改善交通状况”。[D]将第四段③句 Ulez 扩展的影响对象“汽车车主”偷换为“汽车生产商”,进而得出 Ulez 扩展阻碍汽车的生产制造。

【技巧总结】本题考查作者针对 Ulez 扩展后果/影响的看法。解题关键在利用关键词定位,再于定位句中借助观点表达、因果表达以锁定正确答案。如本题,可先借助题干中 extension、Ulez 定位到第四段③句,随后借助句内观点表达 it is sure to、因果表达 spark intense opposition 即可锁定正确答案[A]。



VI ① But mayors and **councilors**<sup>①</sup> can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town. ② They are acting because national governments—Britain's and others across Europe—have failed to do so.

VII ① Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas—city centres, “school streets”, even individual roads—are a response to the absence of a larger **effort**<sup>②</sup> to properly enforce existing **regulations**<sup>③</sup> and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into **compliance**<sup>④</sup>. ② Wales has **introduced**<sup>⑤</sup> special low speed limits to minimise pollution. ③ We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars. [395 words]

但是,针对这么一个影响范围远超一城一镇的(空气污染)问题,市长们、议员们所能做的也就仅此而已。他们之所以在行动,是因为各国政府——英国以及所有其他欧洲国家的政府——未能做出行动。

此类“禁止高污染汽车进入特定区域(如市中心、学区街道、甚至个别特殊道路)”限制措施的出台是因为“缺乏更大规模的行动以严格执行现有法规并要求汽车公司生产合规机动车”。威尔士公国现已推行特定低速限制以最小化污染。我们正在竭尽一切所能,却唯独没有坚决要求制造商“清洁”其汽车。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **councilor** ['kaʊnsələ] *n.* 议员  
 ② **effort** ['efət] *n.* 有组织的活动,特别行动  
 ③ **regulation** [ˌregjuˈleɪʃn] *n.* 法规; 条例  
 ④ **compliance** [kəmˈplaɪəns] *n.* 遵从,遵守  
 ⑤ **introduce** [ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs] *v.* 采用,推行  
 ⑥ **supervision** [ˌsjuːpəˈvɪʒn] *n.* 监督,管理(35 题)

- ① a response to (对……做出反应/响应)  
 ② absence of (缺乏……)  
 ③ do everything but do (除了做……其他该做的都做了)  
 ④ clean up (治理[污染])  
 ⑤ follow regulations 遵守法规(35 题)

### ● 经典搭配

Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas—city centres, “school streets”, even individual roads—are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance.

结构切分:



功能注释: 句子主干为 Restrictions... are a response to the absence of a larger effort... to... and... 做 a larger effort 的后置定语, 解释一项更大规模行动的两大目的; that 引导的定语从句说明 Restrictions 的具体内容, 破折号引导的插入语做 certain areas 的同位语, 细化限制条例实施的地域范围。

### · 语篇分析 ·

第六、七段为综合点评部分, 明确此类市级措施效力有限, 呼吁国家政府采取强有力措施以约束汽车制造商。

第六段总述: 各市政府推出治理措施实乃因国家政府不作为。关键词: national governments have



failed to do so(各国政府未能采取行动)。

①句明确市长/市议会无力单独解决空气污染问题。can only do so much 承接上段 some (improvements)明确其暗藏之意“超低排放新区等措施的效果有限”;far bigger than any one city or town 界定空气污染问题的存在范围“远超一城一镇”,借此暗示“治理污染非市镇能力之所及”。注:bigger 此处与 city、town 进行比较,可知其指向(污染空气问题延及的)范围。

②句说明市长/市议会勉力而为的原因:国家政府不作为。because 标示句内“结果—原因”逻辑:They are acting 借由 a problem... far bigger than any one city or town 展现市议会“无力治污,却勉强为之”;have failed 正面谴责各国政府“履责不力”(so“如此[指代刚提到的行为、情况等]”指向治污行为),亦明确治污首要责任在“国家政府”(破折号内 Britain's and others across Europe 将抨击对象“由英国一国扩展至整个欧洲”)。

第七段分说:针对高排放汽车的市镇级政策积极推进,针对汽车制造商的国家级政策(根本性政策)却缺位空场。关键词:①absence of a larger effort(更大规模行动的缺位);②everything but insist(做了一切,却独独没有强力要求)。

①句指出市镇之所以推出市镇级举措的原因:国家政府缺位。本句实为上段末句的细化:Restrictions that... areas - ... - 对应 They are acting,指向“市长/市议会们采取的行动:限制高排放汽车入特定区域”(注:individual 用以修饰 roads,意在表明这些道路的“与众不同,独特”);are a response to 对应 because,明确因果关联;the absence of a larger effort 对应 national governments... have failed to do so,即指“各国家政府未能出台更具效力的举措、做出更具影响力的行动”(注:effort 为熟词僻义,意表“(为达某一目的的)有组织的行动”);to properly enforce... and require... to... (and 表递进)由宏观“保证法规得以贯彻执行”(enforce 指 make sure that a law or a rule is obeyed)至微观“确保汽车企业生产合规车辆”(bring... into compliance 指“使……遵守[规则等]”)明确政府应尽之责。

②句退而补充威尔士公国的举措:特定低速限制措施。Wales 相较 city or town,属更高层级的行政区域“公国”,其政策“限速”比之市镇级限令“限行”更为和缓,但目的与市镇政府相同“力争污染最小化”,并未从根本上触及罪魁祸首“汽车生产商”。

③句总结全文:纵然地方政府积极作为,国家政府却失职失责(根本性举措依旧缺失)。doing everything but 一是肯定各市镇乃至公国的作为“采取限行、限速等各式措施治理污染”,二是强调国家级政府政策的缺席“未能严令要求生产商推出清洁型汽车”,至此收束全篇,呼吁各国政府不应再脱卸责任,将治理空气污染的一己之责加诸市镇政府。

【段落梳理】表面上,末两段关注点依然落在“地方性举措(mayors and councilors... they... Restrictions... Wales...)”;实际上,两段借由因果表达 because/a response to 以及充满强调韵味的绝对表达 everything but 将重点落于“国家政府的缺位:未能强力要求汽车制造商遵纪守法、生产清洁型汽车”,从而明确空气污染问题的责任人及根本解决路径,回应前文所述“弄虚作假的汽车生产商才是造成有毒空气的罪魁祸首”。

· 真题精解 ·



34. Who does the author think should have addressed the problem?	34. 作者认为本应由谁来解决这个问题?
[A] Local residents.	[A] 当地居民。
[B] Mayors.	[B] 市长。
[C] Councilors.	[C] 议员。
[D] National governments.	[D] 国家政府。

【精准定位】第六段②句指出:市长们、市议员们(They 的指代内容)之所以在采取行动(推出各种市级治理措施)是因为国家政府未能采取行动(so 指代内容)。可见,作者认为本该由国家政府解决问题,[D]



正确。

**【命题解密】**正确项+题干是对 national governments... have failed to do so(failed 意为“没有做,未做(应做的事情)”)的正确解读。

[A]将第五段③句中所涉人物主体 Local (officials)、residents 语义杂糅为 local residents,且将居民作为空气污染治理的受益对象偷换为问题解决者。[B]、[C]均截取第六段①句 mayors and councilors,但两者均为当前正在采取措施解决问题的主体,与题干所问“谁应该去解决问题却又没去解决”不符。

**【技巧总结】**常规思路:语义转折、取舍处与全文主旨息息相关,常作为命题焦点出现,所以必须重视 but/however/yet 等转折词后的内容,对于 not... but.../rather than/instead of 等取舍结构,则须重点明辨“取”的内容(“舍”常为干扰来源之一)。第六段①句以 But 与前文形成转折,强调作者否定态度:问题涉及范围过大而市长与市议员能力有限(only... so much),可推知真正主体应在能力上强大于市长、市议员,由此可初步选定[D]。②句主、从句 A are acting because B... have failed to do so 构成语义对比:“A=They=mayors and councils”正在采取行动 VS “B=national governments”本该采取行动却未采取行动,确认[D]正确。**非常规思路:**四个选项指向不同主体,但全文尤其第六段首句中 mayors and councilors 表示两个主体处于并列平行状态(两者行为态度大体一致),故可将与之相关的[B]、[C]两项同时排除,最后再在[A]、[D]中做抉择,无论是借由第六段首句“空气污染问题并非局域性问题而是全局性问题”还是借由文意关注核心“污浊空气治理政策”可舍指向区域性基层人民的[A]而取指向全国性国家政府层面的[D]。

35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that auto companies _____.	35. 由末段可推断出,汽车公司_____。
[A] will raise low-emission car production	[A] 将增加低排放汽车的产量
[B] should be forced to follow regulations	[B] 应被强制要求遵守规章制度
[C] will upgrade the design of their vehicles	[C] 将升级其机动车设计
[D] should be put under public supervision	[D] 应被置于公众监督之下

**【精准定位】**末段首句指出:目前缺乏更大规模的行动来确保现有管控措施的严格执行、来要求汽车公司生产合规机动车;末句又指出:我们虽在竭尽一切所能却独独没有坚持要求汽车生产商清洁其汽车。言外之意即为,汽车生产商/汽车公司应该被强制要求遵守相关规章制度,故[B]正确。

**【命题解密】**正确项是末段首末句针对汽车公司所述内容的合理引申。

[A]、[C]均只见①句 require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance 而臆测“汽车公司将积极转型、升级汽车”,而未见其前信息 absence“缺乏此类要求”,与第三段末句“汽车公司舞弊以致毒害空气”所隐藏文意“汽车公司无视法律、生产高污染汽车”的消极态度相悖。[D]利用末句 We're doing everything but insist that... 望文生义出“我们(普通大众)正竭尽一切所能以坚持要求汽车公司……”,从而推断出“置于公众监督之下”,而句意为“我们(政府官员们)正在做力所能及之事,却独独没有要求汽车公司……”。

**【技巧总结】**段落推理题通常可以按照“紧贴段落主旨”原则解题。可以先借助段落首末句、或者同义/近义复现所展示的相关语义场、或者特殊的句式等揣摩段落主旨,随后将选项与段落主旨比对,正确项通常不直接对应原文词句,而是段落主旨思想的转述或升华。如本题,末段首尾句分借 the absence of a larger effort“缺乏更大规模的行动”、doing everything but insist“做了一切,却独独没有要求”两个隐形否定表达强调当前未能针对汽车公司做出严令要求,反向即可推断,应强制要求汽车公司遵纪守法,锁定正确项[B];再有,两句中 effort“特别的行动”、insist“坚决要求”指向“更为严格、更具针对性的要求或行动”,properly enforce、regulations、bring into compliance 指向“严格遵守规章制度”,auto companies、manufacturers 指向“汽车公司”,三者共同指向“需对汽车公司严加管控、强制遵守”,最终敲定[B]正确。





## 一、文章总体分析及考题速览

## [总体分析]

本文摘自 *Newsweek*《新闻周刊》2019 年 6 月 13 日文章 Gen Zs are Anxious, Entrepreneurial and Determined to Avoid Their Predecessor's Mistakes(Z 世代焦虑、具备创业精神、决意不再重蹈前人的覆辙)。本文聚焦即将大学毕业、步入职场的 Z 世代,通过对比他们与千禧一代的差异,指出 Z 世代具有“讲求实际、谨慎小心”的性格特征,反映在职场中则是“重视工作的稳定性”。(注:标题中的“具备创业精神”指 Z 世代在获得稳定工作的前提下寻求更多的冒险,选文部分并未涉及)。脉络:引出话题“即将步入职场的 Z 世代的特点”(第一段)——分析 Z 世代的性格特征“讲求实际、谨慎小心”(第二段)——介绍 Z 世代性格特征在职场的体现“寻求职业稳定”(第三段)——重申 Z 世代的特点“追求稳定”(第四段)。

## [考题速览]

36. Generation Zs graduating college this spring _____.	事实细节:今春大学毕业的 Z 世代的情况。
37. Generation Zs are keenly aware _____.	事实细节:Z 世代清楚知道的东西。
38. The word “assuage” (Line 9, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____.	词义推断:assuage 的含义。
39. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs _____.	事实细节:第三段涉及的 Z 世代相关事实。
40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are _____.	人物观点:米切尔森认为 Z 世代与千禧一代相比有什么特点。

**问题速览:**快速抓取关键词 Generation Zs,可知本文话题为“Z 世代”,可能涉及这一代人的具体情况、特点等。

**问题关联:**①36、37、39 题题干均涉及 Z 世代的相关事实,可知文章大量涉及 Z 世代的描述性内容。②借助 36 题可知,Z 世代今春将从大学毕业、步入职场;若具备背景知识“千禧一代是 Z 世代之前的一代人、如今已是职场中坚力量”,则可结合 40 题,大致推断出文章的一大重点是“Z 世代在职场上与千禧一代的区别”。

**问题总结:**通过上述分析可知,本文以“Z 世代”为话题对象,具备较多描述性信息,且涉及其“与千禧一代在职场中的区别”。



## 二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ①Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring—the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks. ②Gen Zs are about to hit the streets looking for work in a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades. ③And employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates for jobs in the U. S. this year than last, according

由于一些 Z 世代成员——对这代人最普遍接受的定义是出生于 1995 年之后(可有一年出入)——今春即将大学毕业,近几周对他们的关注也在不断增长。Z 世代即将涌入几十年来劳动力最为紧缺的职场,开启求职之旅。一项由美国大学和雇主协会开展的调查显示,在今



to a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers. ④ Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit<sup>①</sup> those empty office cubicles<sup>②</sup> will differ from those who came before them.

年的美国,雇主计划比去年多雇佣约17%的应届毕业生。每个人都想知道,即将占据办公室空隔间的这些人与他们的前辈相比有何不同。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① inhabit [ɪnˈhæbɪt] v. 占据, 留在  
② cubicle ['kjuːbɪkəl] n. 小房间, 隔间

- ① commonly-accepted ([为人们]普遍接受的)  
② give or take (相差不到……, 出入至多……)  
③ hit the streets ([商品]大量上市)

### ● 经典搭配

### · 语篇分析 ·

第一段引出文章话题:即将步入职场的Z世代的特点。关键词:①Generation Z (Gen Z) (Z世代); ②how the people... will differ(这些……人有何不同)。

①—③句引出文章讨论对象“即将步入职场的Z世代”。

①句概述:Z世代即将毕业,引起社会关注。members of Generation Z 引出讨论对象,are graduating college this spring 交代该群体当前状态,attention has been rising steadily 表明该群体引发了强烈关注。前后半句通过 Now that 串起因果逻辑;Z世代即将毕业(are graduating college this spring)→引起人们日益关注(attention... rising steadily in recent weeks),一方面通过时间状语 this spring 和 in recent weeks 体现话题之“新”,另一方面明确指出人们对该群体的关注是由于他们“即将毕业(步入职场)”引起的,从而锁定本文话题范围“即将步入职场的Z世代”。

②③句补充介绍Z世代毕业生面临的就业形势:人才紧缺,就业无忧。

②句指出整体就业形势“数十年来对劳动力需求最大”。hit the streets looking for work(hit the streets 原指“[商品]大量上市”,在此形象传递出“Z世代毕业生大量涌入职场、纷纷求职”的壮观景象),呼应首句 are graduating college,再次明确讨论对象为“即将步入职场的Z世代”。a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades 借比较级传递最高级之义,凸显当前就业形势宽松,为“近几十年最好”。(注:就业市场“紧俏[tight]”指劳动力供小于求,就业轻松。)

③句援引数据论证②句,指出今年雇主对应届毕业生的需求比去年多。hiring... new graduates (new graduates 呼应前两句 are graduating college, hit the streets looking for work)依然将话题聚焦于“即将步入职场的Z世代毕业生”;17 percent more 这一数据直观体现今年新增就业职位之多,就业形势一片光明。according to a survey... 体现句间论证关系,表明本句通过援引调查数据论证上文。

④句总结上文,明确全文话题:(与职场前辈相比)Z世代大学毕业生有何特点。Everybody wants to know 呼应首句 the attention has been rising steadily,再次凸显Z世代引起了社会的广泛关注;the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles 呼应上文 are graduating college, hit the streets looking for work, new graduates,依然将话题锁定在“即将步入职场的Z世代”;how... will differ from those who came before them 明确人们的关注点“与之前进军职场的人(主要是千禧一代)相比,Z世代有何独特之处”。

[段落整体解读]本段围绕“即将毕业并步入职场的Z世代”展开论述,通过 are graduating college, hit the streets looking for work, hiring... new graduates, will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles 构建“大学毕业生/职场新人”的语义场,保持话题一致性;末句 Everybody wants to know 与首句 the attention has been rising 遥相呼应,以人们对话题的广泛关注凸显本文现实意义的同时,顺势引出本文话题“Z世代(与职场前辈相比)的独特之处”。



36. Generation Zs graduating college this spring _____.	36. 今春毕业的 Z 世代 _____。
[A] are recognized for their abilities	[A] 能力受到认可
[B] are optimistic about the labor market	[B] 对劳动力市场感到乐观
[C] are in favor of office job offers	[C] 青睐办公室工作的机会
[D] are drawing growing public attention	[D] 得到公众越来越多的关注

**[精准定位]** 第一段首句指出, 由于 Z 世代今年春天就要从大学毕业, 近几周来对他们的关注也在日益增长。可知[D]正确。

**[命题解密]** 正确项[D]是对第一段第一句 the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks 的复现。

[A]根据③句“雇主增加应届毕业生招聘人数”主观想象出“Z世代能力受到认可”, 但由②句“劳动力市场人才紧缺”可知雇主做法是大环境之下的自然之举, 并不涉及对 Z 世代能力的认可。[B]将②句所述客观事实“今年的劳动力市场人才紧缺/值得乐观”歪曲为主观看法“Z世代对劳动力市场感到乐观”。[C]的干扰方式与[B]相似, 将④句所述“Z世代将占据办公室空隔间/步入职场”的客观事实歪曲为“Z世代偏爱办公室工作”的主观喜好。

**[技巧总结]** 本题考查“今春毕业的 Z 世代”的相关事实, 选项有明显的主/客观属性区别, 因此解题的关键是认真对比选项和原文信息的主客观性质。具体来看: 1. 将选项分为“主观类([B]对劳动力市场乐观、[C]喜欢办公室工作)”和“客观类([A]能力受到认可、[D]受到公众关注)”两大类; 2. 按关键词回文寻找对应信息, 首先排除无原词/近义词复现的[A], 其次排除主观类的[B]和[C] (“劳动力市场”和“办公室工作”的原文相关信息均属客观事实), 最后将[D]与①句仔细比对后锁定答案。

II ① If “entitled<sup>①</sup>” is the most common adjective, fairly or not, applied to **millennials<sup>②</sup>** (those born between 1981 and 1995), the **catchwords<sup>③</sup>** for Generation Z are practical and cautious. ② According to the career counselors and experts who study them, Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic **pragmatists<sup>④</sup>**. ③ Despite graduating into the best economy in the past 50 years, Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like. ④ They were **impressionable<sup>⑤</sup>** kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both. ⑤ They aren't interested in taking any chances. ⑥ The booming economy seems to have done little to **assuage<sup>⑥</sup>** this **underlying<sup>⑦</sup>** generational sense of anxious urgency, especially for those who have college debt. ⑦ College loan **balances<sup>⑧</sup>** in the U. S. now stand at a record \$1.5 trillion, according to the Federal Reserve.

如果“有权享有”是最常用于形容千禧一代(出生于1981至1995年间)的词——无论恰当与否——那么描述 Z 世代的关键词就是“讲求实际”和“谨慎小心”。据职业顾问和研究 Z 世代的专家称, Z 世代是头脑清醒的经济实用主义者。尽管毕业于五十年来最好的经济形势, 但 Z 世代了解经济火车失事的惨状。2008 年经济崩盘时他们正是敏感的孩子, 当时许多父母丢掉了工作或毕生积蓄, 甚或二者一并丧失。他们对冒险毫无兴趣。蓬勃发展的经济似乎并未减轻这一代人深刻的忧患意识, 对于那些背负大学债务的人尤其如此。根据美联储的数据, 美国大学贷款欠额已达创纪录的 1.5 万亿美元。

## · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①entitle [ɪn'taɪl] v. 使有权利, 使有资格

②millennial [mɪ'leniəl] n. 千禧一代

③catchword ['kætʃwɜ:d] n. 关键词; 代表性口号

④pragmatist ['prægmətɪst] n. 实用主义者

⑤impressionable [ɪm'preʃənəbəl] a. (尤因年轻而)易

受影响的

⑥assuage [ə'sweɪdʒ] v. 缓和, 减轻

⑦underlying [ˌʌndə'laɪɪŋ] a. 根本的, 潜在的

⑧balance ['bæləns] n. (债务的)余款, 结余

● 经典搭配



① fairly or not (无论是否恰当)

② career counselor (职业顾问)

③ train wreck (火车失事)

④ take a chance (冒险,碰运气)

### · 语篇分析 ·



第二段介绍 Z 世代的性格特征,并从“成长背景”角度分析这一性格特征的成因。关键词: practical and cautious(讲求实际、谨慎小心)。

①②句为总述,概括指出 Z 世代的性格特征。

①句概述 Z 世代的性格特征:讲求实际、谨慎小心。句内 **while** 的语用功能相当于 **whereas**,引出千禧一代与 Z 世代的对比(呼应首段末句 **how the people... will differ from those who came before them**),并将论述重点落在后者,紧扣文章主题。**catchwords** 相较 **the most common adjective... fairly or not** 更显客观明确,引出对 Z 世代基本特征的介绍;**practical and cautious** 高度概括 Z 世代的性格特征,即讲求实际、谨慎小心。(注:**entitled** 意为“有权利(享受、做……)的”,指千禧一代家境富庶殷实、从小受到家长的鼓励式教育,性格方面积极进取,认为万事都任由自己决定、只要自己努力就能成功,与 Z 世代“谨慎小心”的性格特征形成鲜明对比。)

②句借专家观点,进一步凸显 Z 世代的特征“在经济方面头脑清醒、讲究实用主义”。**According to** 引出专家研究结论,体现句间论证关系。**economic pragmatists**(经济方面的实用主义者)呼应首句中 **practical**,将 Z 世代“讲求实际”的特点进一步收窄至经济方面,暗示下文将从经济层面展开分析。

③—⑤句从“成长背景”角度分析 Z 世代的性格成因:在经济危机的阴影下成长起来(因此在经济方面很务实,不愿冒险)。

③句指出 Z 世代清楚经济崩溃的可怕后果。前半句 **the best economy in the past 50 years** 呼应上段 ②③句 **a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades, hiring about 17 percent more new graduates**,再次表明当下经济繁荣、就业市场火热,后半句转折(句首 **Despite** 含“让步——转折”逻辑),暗示繁荣的经济无助于扭转 Z 世代谨慎小心的性格特点。**know what an economic train wreck looks like**(**economic** 修饰 **train wreck**“火车失事”,除了在修辞方面生动传递出“经济犹如火车般前行”,同时暗示高速发展的经济一旦出现危机,后果不堪设想)在字面上陈述 Z 世代深知经济崩溃的惨状,实则表明“他们对潜在经济崩溃的恐惧远远大于对当下经济繁荣的乐观”。

④句细述 Z 世代对 2008 年经济危机的切身经历。**the crash of 2008** 明确上句 **an economic train wreck** 所指,**impressionable kids** 指出 Z 世代在当时所处的人生阶段“敏感的孩子”,解释了上句传递出的信息“Z 世代对经济崩溃的恐惧远远大于对经济繁荣的振奋”:经济危机在童年时期留下的巨大阴影难以被当下的繁荣所消解。**when** 在形式上引出“经济危机时的情况”,实则引出经济危机的惨烈后果:父母丢掉工作或积蓄,甚至两者一并丧失。

⑤句紧承上文,总结幼时的经济危机对 Z 世代性格特征的影响:致其对冒险毫无兴趣。**aren't interested in taking any chances** 呼应 ①②句中的 **practical and cautious, economic pragmatists**,表明 Z 世代不愿冒任何风险。本句与上句暗含因果关系:经济危机时父母的遭遇给 Z 世代留下深刻阴影,使他们在经济方面非常务实和谨慎(拒绝一夜暴富的投机心态)。

⑥⑦句进一步强化论证,指出纵使如今经济繁荣也无助于减轻 Z 世代深刻的忧患意识。**the booming economy** 近义复现 ③句 **the best economy in the past 50 years**,再次表明当前经济形势大好;**this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency**(这一代人深刻的忧患意识)是对上文 Z 世代性格特征(讲求实际、谨慎小心、不愿冒险)的总结和深化,其中 **underlying, generational** 凸显出 Z 世代内心的忧虑感根深蒂固、遍及每位成员,隐隐呼应 ③—⑤句关于 Z 世代童年负面经历的论述;**have done little to assuage**(**assuage** 意为 **to make an unpleasant feeling less severe**“缓和,减轻(不快)”)借 **little** 的否定含义再次凸显 Z 世代性格特征的根深蒂固;即使经济形势再好,仍无法减轻他们的忧患意识。句末 **especially... 引出 Z 世代的典型群体“背负大学贷款者”(美国 70% 大学生背负着助学贷款)**,呼应 **generational**,强调“讲求实际、谨慎小心”是整个 Z 世代普遍的性格特征。⑦句借 Z 世代背负的巨额贷款佐证他们所具备的深刻忧患意识。**a record \$1.5 trillion** 借“创纪录的巨额欠款”一方面凸显 Z 世代大学生的经济负担之重,另一方面暗示 Z 世代背负助学贷款的人数之多,既解释了“经济繁荣无助于减轻 Z 世代的忧虑感”的原因,同时又解释了首句中提出的这一代人“讲求实际、谨慎小心”这一性格特征的成因。



**[段落整体解读]**本段遵循“提出观点—分析原因”的论述逻辑,分析 Z 世代的性格特征,在将关注点锁定在经济方面(economic)之后,通过 the best economy、economic train wreck、the crash of 2008、The booming economy 等词构建的“经济”语义场,从“当下经济繁荣 VS Z 世代性格谨慎”这组看似矛盾的现象出发,深入分析促成 Z 世代谨慎性格的原因,从而部分回应了第一段确立的文章关注点“Z 世代与职场前辈相比的独特之处”。由于本段对 Z 世代特点的论述未曾深入到职场层面,因此预测下文将针对“职场中的 Z 世代”展开论述。

· 真题精解 ·



37. Generation Zs are keenly aware _____.	37. Z 世代非常明白 _____。
[A] what their parents expect of them	[A] 父母对他们的期待
[B] how valuable a counselor's advice is	[B] 顾问的建议有多宝贵
[C] what a tough economic situation is like	[C] 严酷的经济形势是什么样子
[D] how they differ from past generations	[D] 他们和前几代人的区别

**[精准定位]**第二段③句首先指出,Z 世代清楚经济火车失事的惨状。④句紧接着解释:Z 世代在 2008 年经济危机到来之时正是敏感的孩子,当时他们许多人的父母失去了工作或毕生积蓄。由此可知,Z 世代非常明白“严酷的经济形势是什么样子”,[C]正确。

**[命题解密]**正确项[C]中(keenly aware) what a tough economic situation is like 是对③句(know) what an economic train wreck looks like 的同义转换。

[A]对④⑤句强加因果,认为 Z 世代“对冒险不感兴趣”是迎合经济危机中“丢掉工作或毕生积蓄”的父母之“期待”的结果,但文中并未提及他们父母的期待。[B]将②句内容“职业顾问和专家认为 Z 世代是头脑清醒的经济实用主义者”歪曲为“Z 世代认同并珍惜职业顾问的建议”。[D]将①句事实“Z 世代与千禧一代不同”歪曲为“Z 世代知道自己与前几代人的区别”。

**[技巧总结]**本题继续围绕 Z 世代进行考查,涉及 Z 世代的主观感受,解题关键是结合题干和选项中的关键词回文定位,然后比对信息确定答案。具体来看:题干中 Generation Zs are keenly aware 同义替换原文③句中 Gen Zs know,因此正确答案应该是对原文 what an economic train wreck looks like 的同义改写,故可直接锁定[C]。其他三项均利用该段中涉及的其他对象进行干扰([A]涉及“父母”、[B]涉及“顾问”、[D]涉及“千禧一代”),均不是 Z 世代的认识对象。

· 真题精解 ·



38. The word “assuage” (Line 9, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____.	38. “assuage”一词(第2段,第9行)的含义最接近_____。
[A] deepen	[A] 加深
[B] define	[B] 定义
[C] maintain	[C] 保持
[D] relieve	[D] 减轻

**[精准定位]**所考单词出现在⑥句,该句主语为 The booming economy(蓬勃发展的经济),宾语为 this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency(这一代人内心深处的忧患意识),本题实际考查主、宾语的逻辑关系。梳理上下文逻辑可知,本段首句为主旨句,指出 Z 世代的总体特征是 practical and cautious (讲求实际、谨慎小心),显然他们的性格是相当保守的,下文均围绕该特点展开论述。⑥句中 this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency 回指上文“Z 世代谨慎小心、不愿冒险”这一保守性格,而该句主语 The booming economy 却指向经济积极面,故整句信息应体现“积极的经济形势也难以改变这一代人的保守性格,无助于减缓他们内心深处的忧患意识”,即谓语 have done little to



assuage 应传达出“难以缓解,对……无效”的含义,assuage 应为“减轻、缓解”,[D]正确,同时排除与之相反的[A]。

**【命题解密】**正确项[D]是根据 The booming economy 与 this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency 之间的对立关系、并结合上下文信息作出的合理推断。

[B]看似符合“Z世代焦虑感的形成与当前经济形势无关”的事实,但无法体现局部信息重点“Z世代焦虑感难以改变”。[C]与其前后“经济蓬勃发展”“Z世代普遍具有焦虑感”两者之间的对立关系相悖。

**【技巧总结】**词义推断题重在考查学生梳理上下文语义逻辑的能力,解题关键是把握所考词汇与上下文的“同向”“反向”关系。如本题,借助段内语义逻辑可知,上文指出 Z 世代具有“谨慎小心、不愿冒险”的保守性格,那么⑥句也应该为论证这一主旨服务,所考词之后 this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency 与上文所述 Z 世代的保守性格为“同向”,而该句主语“经济繁荣”与 Z 世代的保守性格为“反向”,即可快速确定谓语部分整体含义为“难以改变,无助于减轻”,从而锁定答案。

III ① One survey from Accenture found that 88 percent of graduating seniors<sup>①</sup> this year chose their major with a job in mind. ② In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable<sup>②</sup> trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure<sup>③</sup> employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring<sup>④</sup> purpose). ③ Job security or stability was the second most important career goal (work-life balance was number one), followed by a sense of being dedicated<sup>⑤</sup> to a cause or to feel good about serving the greater good.

埃森哲咨询公司一项调查发现,今年毕业的大四学生中,88%在当初选择专业时已有心目中的工作。与此同时,佐治亚大学就业办公室在2019年一项针对该校学生的调查中发现,未来雇主最受欢迎的品质是提供稳定工作的能力(其后分别是职业发展及培训、激励人心的企业宗旨)。工作保障或稳定是第二重要的职业目标(最重要的是“工作与生活平衡”),随后是事业奉献感或服务于宏大高尚事业的满足感。

#### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①senior ['si:njə] n. 毕业班学生

②secure [sɪ'kjʊə] a. 稳定的,稳固的

③dedicated ['dedɪkeɪtɪd] a. 有奉献精神的,满腔热忱的

#### ● 经典搭配

①job security/stability (工作保障/稳定)

②serve the greater good (服务于宏大的高尚事业)

#### · 语篇分析 ·

第三段介绍 Z 世代“讲求实际、谨慎小心”的性格特点在职场的体现:很早便形成职业规划、渴求工作稳定性。关键词:secure employment/Job security or stability(工作稳定/保障)。

①句借一项调查指出,绝大多数 Z 世代成员在选择专业时早有明确的职业规划。graduating seniors this year 再次锁定文章讨论对象:今年毕业的大学生;chose their major with a job in mind(注:chose 为过去时)说明他们早在上大学选专业时已有明确的职业规划,体现 Z 世代在职业方面“头脑清醒(clear-eyed)、谨慎小心(cautious)、不愿冒任何风险(aren't interested in taking any chances)”的特征。88 percent 以极高比例体现这种趋势之普遍、特征之明显。

②③句借另一项调查指出,Z 世代非常重视工作稳定性。meanwhile 实现句群间衔接。

②句指出 Z 世代最看重的雇主品质:提供稳定工作。University... students 呼应上句 graduating seniors,继续锁定“(即将步入职场的)Z世代大学生”这一群体;the most desirable trait... secure employment 通过最高级形式强调 Z 世代最看重的雇主品质是“提供稳定工作”,同时与括号中排在第二、三位的“职业发展与培训”、“激励人心的职业目标”暗含对比,凸显 Z 世代在职场中“追求稳定,谨慎小心”的性格特征(相比职业稳定而言,职业发展和职业所服务的宗旨显得不那么重要,这正体现了他们“讲求实际、谨慎小心”的性格特征)。

③句进一步强化主旨,指出 Z 世代非常看重工作保障或稳定。Job security or stability 同义复现上句 secure employment,并通过 the second most important 凸显 Z 世代对“职业稳定”的高度重视;括号中



work-life balance was number one 看似作为次要信息补充说明他们最重视的方面,实则也与他们的职业态度有关:重视“工作—生活平衡”表明他们对待职业更加理性超然,而对个人生活却更加重视,这恰恰也是他们“讲求实际”的另一种体现。a sense... the greater good 与上句 inspiring purpose 有所重叠,均指向“崇高的事业奉献感、高尚的职业目标”,这一项被排在第三位,说明对 Z 世代而言,看似缥缈的崇高的职业奉献感并非他们优先考虑的事项,反向凸显 Z 世代在职场中的“讲求实际、谨慎小心”。

**[段落整体解读]**一、段内由 a job in mind... trait in a future employer... secure employment... Job security or stability 构建出“工作/职场”的语义场,开启对 Z 世代在职场的特征论述;二、段内通过 meanwhile 并列介绍了两项与 Z 世代职业取向相关的调查结果:1. 在选择专业之前已有明确的职业规划;2. 非常重视职业稳定性。这两点正是 Z 世代“讲求实际、谨慎小心”的性格特征在职场的具体体现;三、本段针对 Z 世代单个群体的职场态度展开论述,这与文章关注点“Z 世代与职场前辈相比有何不同”并不完全贴合,预测下文将会通过对比手法进一步予以阐述。

· 真题精解 ·



39. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs _____. 39. 由第 3 段可知,Z 世代_____。
[A] give top priority to professional training [A] 最优先考虑职业培训
[B] have a clear idea about their future job [B] 对自己未来工作有清晰的想法
[C] care little about their job performance [C] 对自己的工作表现不以为意
[D] think it hard to achieve work-life balance [D] 认为“工作与生活平衡”很难实现

**[精准定位]** 第三段介绍了两项关于 Z 世代对工作看法的调查结果。其中①句指出,今年的毕业生有 88% 在当初选择专业时已有心目中的工作,而该群体正属于 Z 世代,故可知 Z 世代对自己将来要做什么工作有明确、清晰的想法,[B] 正确。

**[命题解密]** 正确项[B]是对第三段①句 chose their major with a job in mind 的正确解读。

[A]虽然复现②句词汇 professional... training, 但将职业培训的重要性从“次于工作稳定(secure employment... followed by professional... training)”窜改为“最优先”。[C]由②③句“Z 世代看重工作稳定”过度推断出“Z 世代不重视工作、对工作业绩不以为意”,但原文只讨论他们在职业选择方面的取向,并未讨论他们的工作态度(是否重视工作)。  
[D]将③句内容“Z 世代最重视工作—生活平衡”窜改为“Z 世代认为工作—生活平衡很难实现”。

**[技巧总结]** 本题考查事实细节,题干中没有明确的段内定位线索,只是笼统地针对 Z 世代提问,因此快速解答本题的诀窍在于划分段内层次,概括 Z 世代的特点。具体而言,本段通过 meanwhile 并列介绍了两项与 Z 世代职业取向相关的调查:1. 在选择专业之前已有明确的职业规划;2. 非常重视职业稳定性。正确选项应该符合这两项结论中其中一项,对比选项确定[B]符合第一项调查结果,为正确答案。另外,本题也可以通过“逐项定位、比对原文”的传统方法解答(见命题解密)。

IV ① That's a big change from the previous generation. ② “Millennials wanted more flexibility<sup>①</sup> in their lives,” notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate<sup>②</sup> Director of YouthSight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular<sup>③</sup> 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth. ③ “Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of the gig economy. ④ They have troubles seeing a financial<sup>④</sup> future and they are quite risk averse.” [423 words]

这和前一代人比起来是一个巨大转变。“千禧一代希望生活有更多的灵活性,”YouthSight 副总监塔尼娅·米切尔森在可能同样适用于美国青年的调查发现中表示(YouthSight 是英国一家品牌管理公司,每 60 天对英国青年展开定期调查)。“由于零工经济的崛起,Z 世代寻求更多的确定性和稳定性。他们难以看到经济前景,极力规避风险。”



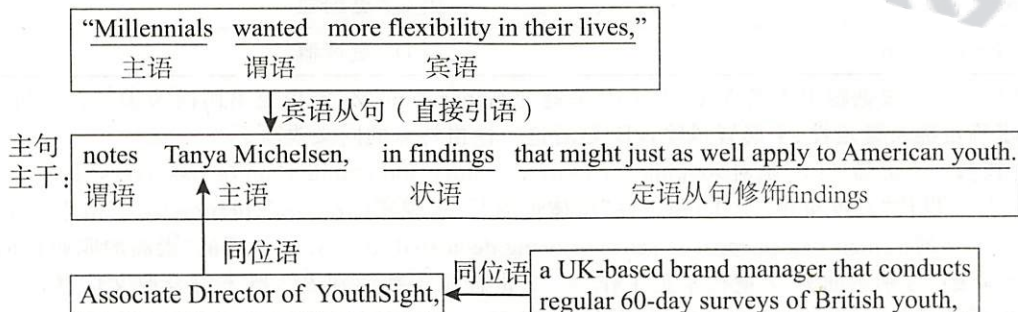
- ① flexibility [ˌfleksəbɪləti] n. 灵活性, 弹性  
 ② associate [ə'səʊʃieɪt] a. 副的; 准的  
 ③ financial [faɪ'nænʃəl] a. 财务的; 金融的

## ● 经典搭配

- ① brand manager (品牌经理)  
 ② gig economy (零工经济)  
 ③ risk averse (不愿冒险的, 风险规避)

“Millennials wanted more flexibility in their lives,” notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate Director of YouthSight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth.

结构切分:



功能注释: 本句主干为“Millennials wanted...”, notes Tanya Michelsen...。直接引语部分是 notes 的宾语从句, 引用塔尼娅在调查中的发现; 主语 Tanya Michelsen 由同位语 Associate Director of YouthSight 解释说明其身份; YouthSight 之后又有同位语 a UK-based brand manager..., 解释说明该公司的具体情况。

## · 语篇分析 ·

第四段承接上文, 通过与千禧一代进行对比, 重申 Z 世代的独特之处在于“追求稳定性”。关键词: ① big change (巨大转变); ② more certainty and stability (更多的确定性和稳定性)。

①句综述: Z 世代看重工作的稳定性, 这与千禧一代相比是很大的转变。That 回指上段对 Z 世代职业取向的调查结论“看重工作稳定性”, the previous generation 与首段末句 those who came before them 遥相呼应, 回归全文关注话题“Z 世代与职场前辈的不同”。a big change 概述两个群体差异巨大, 为下文具体阐述差异做好铺垫。

②—④句援引调查结论, 具体阐述千禧一代和 Z 世代的差异。句群内部借 Millennials wanted... Generation Zs are looking for... 分述两个群体的特点。

②句指出千禧一代的特点“追求灵活性”。more flexibility 明确千禧一代的特点是“追求更多灵活性”, 过去时 wanted 表明本句讲的是千禧一代初入职场时的特点, (文中将其与即将进入职场的 Z 世代进行比较) 体现对比的有效性。调查机构及调查对象 UK-based、British youth 以及其后 findings... as well apply to American youth 表明, 千禧一代和 Z 世代的特点与差异在英美两国一致。

③④句指出 Z 世代的特点“追求稳定性”。③句中 more certainty and stability 呼应上段③句中 Job security or stability, 重申 Z 世代的特点是“追求更多的确定性与稳定性”; because of 引出原因: 零工经济崛起(注: 零工经济利用互联网和移动技术快速匹配供需方, 由工作量不多的自由职业者参与其中, 缺乏稳定保障)。④句论证③句: 在零工经济崛起的背景下, 生活愈加缺乏保障, Z 世代看不到经济前景 (have troubles seeing a financial future), 导致他们普遍厌恶风险、追求稳定 (risk averse), 呼应第二段⑤句 aren't interested in taking any chances。

【段落整体解读】一、本文主要通过“Z 世代”与“职场前辈”的对比, 阐述 Z 世代的鲜明特征。首段末句确立话题“Z 世代与职场前辈相比的独特之处”, 第二段首句概述 Z 世代与千禧一代的差异 (千禧一代积极进取 VS Z 世代务实谨慎), 末段重申两个群体的差异 (千禧一代追求灵活性 VS Z 世代寻求确定性



和稳定性),实际是对第二段所述差异的具体化。二、第二段解释了 Z 世代性格特征的塑造因素,包括成长背景、经济负担,本段③句从“当前职场形势(零工经济的崛起)”这一角度补充解释导致 Z 世代“谨慎小心、追求稳定”这一特征的另一个因素。

### 真题精解

40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are _____.	40. 米切尔森认为,比起千禧一代,Z 世代_____。
[A] less realistic	[A] 不那么现实
[B] less adventurous	[B] 不那么爱冒险
[C] more diligent	[C] 更勤勉
[D] more generous	[D] 更慷慨

**[精准定位]** 根据题干人名 Michelsen 及关键词 Generations Zs 定位至第四段③④句。两句指出,Z 世代寻求确定性与稳定性、不愿冒风险,[B]是对这一性格特点的同义改写。

**[命题解密]** 正确项[B]是对 looking for more certainty and stability、quite risk averse 的同义改写。

[A]与 Z 世代“高度重视(工作)稳定性”所体现的“讲求现实(practical、pragmatist)”相悖。[C]、[D]将第三段个别词汇 inspiring purpose、a sense of being dedicated to a cause 体现的“崇高的职业目标、为崇高事业作贡献”分别歪曲为“Z 世代辛勤工作”和“Z 世代乐于帮助别人”,既不符合原文信息,原文中也未将 Z 世代与千禧一代在这两个方面的差异进行比较。

**[技巧总结]** 本题考查两个群体之间的特征对比,可按照“分类整理各群体特征—与选项比对后确定答案”的思路解题,具体来看:1. Michelsen 针对千禧一代和 Z 世代分别给出“追求更多灵活性”和“追求更多确定性和稳定性、极力规避风险”的描述;2. 题干询问 Z 世代的特征,浏览各选项后可轻松锁定[B]。



原文外教朗读

## Part B 五招让你“征服”所有同事



### 一、文章总体分析

本文选自 Money 网站 2017 年 12 月 13 日文章 8 Ways to Win Over Everyone in the Office, According to Experts(专家支招:八招让你“征服”所有同事),是一篇关于“如何赢得同事的好感和信任”的论说文。选用部分脉络为:

第一段引出话题“如何赢得所有同事的好感”;

第二至六段分列五条有助于赢得同事好感的实用技巧。



### 二、语篇分析

- [A] Give compliments<sup>®</sup>, just not too many
- [B] Put on a good face, always
- [C] Tailor<sup>®</sup> your interactions
- [D] Spend time with everyone
- [E] Reveal, don't hide, information
- [F] Slow down and listen
- [G] Put yourselves in others' shoes

- [A] 给予他人赞美,但莫过多
- [B] 保持面色友善,随时如此
- [C] 调整你的互动方式
- [D] 花时间与所有人相处
- [E] 透露信息,不要隐瞒
- [F] 慢下来倾听
- [G] 站在他人角度看问题



## · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **compliment** ['kɒmplɪmənt] *n.* 赞扬, 称赞

② **tailor** ['teɪlə] *v.* 专门制作; 调整

## · 小标题分析 ·

结合文章标题 Five Ways to Win over Everyone in the Office (win over sb 赢得……的支持, 把……争取过来), 推断各小标题之下的内容:

[A] 先提出要赞美他人, 再提醒赞美不要过多 (just 此处用于补充准确信息), 推测备选段介绍“如何适度赞美同事”。

[B] 中 Put on a good face 结合标题可知大致意为“保持愉快的表情/好脸色”, always 则强调应一直如此 (即便面对压力、挑战等), 推测备选段建议“打造并随时保持友善/淡定的形象”。

[C] 中 interactions 指“人际互动 (侧指沟通、交流)”, Tailor 根据本意“裁剪”不难猜出此处意为“调整, 因人而异”。推测备选段告诉读者要使自己的沟通方式因对象而变。

[D] 重点落在 everyone (不是某群人, 而是所有人)。结合文章主题推测备选段建议读者不要囿于狭小的职场交际圈, 而应当去结识所有同事。

[E] 指出应透露而非隐藏信息, 推测备选段建议读者公开某种信息, 并可能提及隐藏信息的不良影响。

[F] 提醒读者放慢速度并倾听, 结合文章标题可知 listen 的对象应为同事, 推测备选段建议读者控制某种行为以留出时间倾听同事意见。

[G] 中 others 结合文章主题可知指同事, 推测备选段建议读者站在他人角度看问题, 设身处地为同事着想。

### Five Ways to Win Over Everyone in the Office

I ① Is it possible to like everyone in your office?

② Think about how tough it is to get together 15 people, much less 50, who all get along perfectly. ③ But unlike in friendships, you need coworkers. ④ You work with them every day, and you depend on them just as they depend on you. ⑤ Here are some ways that you can get the whole office on your side.

### 五招让你“征服”所有同事

你可能做到喜欢办公室的所有同事吗? 想想集齐十五个彼此融洽相处的人有多难, 更别说五十个。但 (同事关系) 和朋友关系不同, 同事于你是必需的。你每天和他们一起工作, 你依赖他们, 正如他们也依赖你。以下这些方法能让你赢得整个办公室的好感。

## · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

### ● 经典搭配

① much less 更不用说, 更何况

② on one's side 在某人一边, 支持某人

## · 语篇分析 ·

第一段引出全文主题: 怎样赢得同事好感。

①②句先让步承认: 我们很难和所有同事都彼此喜欢。①句设问 Is it possible...? 提醒读者从自身情形“你能否做到喜欢办公室的所有同事”出发, 思考更为宽泛的问题“办公室的同事之间是否可能都彼此喜欢”。②句以句内递进 Think about how tough... → much less... (much less 意为“更不用说, 更何况”) 回应①句设问, 难上加难。其中 get together, who all get along perfectly 言外之意: 很难找到如此多脾气秉性恰好完美契合的人, 让他们齐聚一室。

③④句转而指出: 我们需要和同事维持良好关系。③句借 But 针对①②句的“困难情形”, 转而提出战胜它的必要性; unlike... 对比朋友关系, 指出同事关系的特殊之处: 同事对我们来说是必需的 (need)。即: 性情不投大可不做朋友, 对于同事则无法如此任性。④句强调原因: 同事之间需要“每日一起工作、彼此相互依赖 (work with them every day, depend on them... they depend on you)”, 即: 每日面对, 且必



须齐心协力。

⑤句进而切入主题:我们如何才能赢得所有同事支持。Here are some ways...引出本文主旨:向读者提供有效建议;get the whole office on your side(get sb on one's side 意为“赢得……支持、喜爱”)以略带夸张的表达鼓励读者迎难而上、赢得所有同事的好感/支持。

(41) \_\_\_\_\_

II ① If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try to stay **tight-lipped**① around them.

② But you won't be helping either one of you. ③ A Harvard Business School study found that observers **consistently**② rated those who were **upfront**③ about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness. ④ The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or **studiously**④ **stash**⑤ them away, you should just be honest.

(41) \_\_\_\_\_

假如你对某位同事心存不满,你可能会尽量在其左右保持缄口不言。但这样对双方都没好处。哈佛商学院的一项研究发现,观察者总是会对坦承自我的人评价更高,而隐瞒的人则会失去信任。其中道理并不是说你应该将个人生活坦露无遗,而是说面对“坦承个人细节”还是“刻意将其隐瞒”的选择之时,你应该做的恰恰是诚实。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **tight-lipped** [taɪt 'lɪpt] *a.* 紧闭双唇,忍住不说的

② **consistently** [kən'sɪstəntli] *ad.* 一贯地,始终如一地

③ **upfront** [ʌp'frʌnt] *a.* 坦率的,诚实的

④ **studiously** ['stjuːdiəsli] *ad.* 有意地,故意地

⑤ **stash** [stæʃ] *v.* (~sth away) 隐藏

● 经典搭配

① have a bone to pick with sb 对某人生气,想与之理论

② an open book 可以一览无遗的事物

A Harvard Business School study found that observers consistently rated those who were upfront about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness.

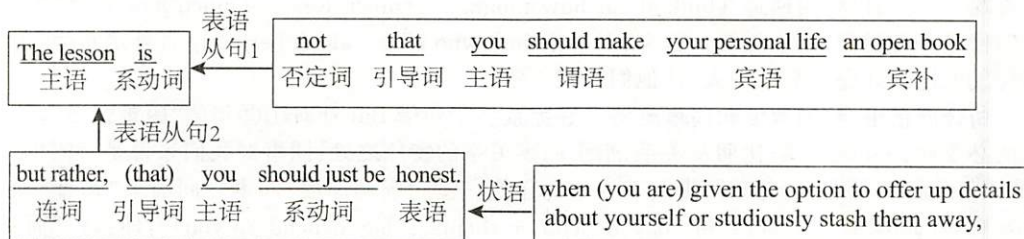
结构切分:



功能注释:本句主干为 A Harvard Business School study found...;其后 that 从句作 found 的宾语,说明发现内容;从句中以 while 形成并列结构,介绍对两类人的发现;两并列分句各包含一个 who 引导的定语从句,限定两类人的行为特征“坦诚 VS 隐瞒”。

The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or studiously stash them away, you should just be honest.

结构切分:



功能注释:本句主干为 The lesson is..., 为读者提供指导,后接由取舍结构 not that... but rather... 连接的两个并列表语从句,其中从句1陈述错误做法,从句2说明正确做法,且含有一个省略 you are 的时间状语从句说明该做法的具体情境。

### · 语篇分析 ·

#### 第二段介绍方法一:透露信息,不要隐瞒。

①②句给出具体建议:不要刻意隐藏对同事的不满。①句 If... you may... 假定具体情境, have a bone to pick with someone VS stay tight-lipped around them 描绘心理与行为的矛盾、体现职场人士常有纠结:对某人心怀不满、想与其理论,却又强行掩盖、对其闭口不谈。②句以 But 转而指出这种做法于双方皆无益。

③句说明理由:研究表明坦诚的人更受信任。Observers consistently rated those... while those... 以对比结构强调两类人的情况:“旁观者对坦诚者(those who were upfront)评价更高(rated... more highly) VS 隐瞒者(those who hid)失去信任(lost trustworthiness)”,凸显掩盖信息对个人形象的负面影响。consistently 强调该评价标准的一贯性。

④句进而提出更大层面的建议:面对“主动说出个人细节”还是“刻意将其隐瞒”的选择之时,正确做法是坦诚。The lesson is... 承上引出指导性建议;not that... an open book... but rather... be honest 以取舍结构明确建议:(不是将自己的个人生活坦露无余,而是)在面对“隐瞒还是坦承细节”的选择时,选择诚实。offer up 与 studiously 暗含语义对比(前者暗示“主动、坦承”;后者强调“刻意、想方设法”),鼓励读者与其辛苦隐瞒,不如主动公开。

【抓关键词】①were upfront about themselves、offer up details about yourself、just be honest;②stay tight-lipped、hid、not... make your personal life an open book、stash them away。

【锁定标题】(1)本段 were upfront about themselves、offer up details about yourself、just be honest 对应[E]中 Reveal... information,其中 your personal life 和 details about yourself 是对 information 的细化;(2)hid 复现[E]中原词,连同 stay tight-lipped、not... make your personal life an open book、stash them away 一起对应选项中 hide information。

(42)

III ① Just as important as being honest about yourself is being **receptive**<sup>①</sup> to others. ② We often feel the need to tell others how we feel, whether it's a concern about a project, a **stray**<sup>②</sup> thought, or a compliment. ③ Those are all **valid**<sup>③</sup>, but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too. ④ In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions. ⑤ Do your best to engage coworkers in a **genuine**<sup>④</sup>, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts.

(42)

和“坦承自己”同样重要的是“倾听他人”。我们常会觉得有必要把自己的感觉——无论是对某个项目的担忧,是一闪而过的想法,还是一种赞美之情——告诉他人。这些都非常重要,但你也需要花时间来细心听取同事的想法。确切而言,急于一股脑说出自己的观点会让同事以为你不重视他们的意见。尽你所能让同事们参与到一场真正的、轮流发表看法的对话之中,而不是把自己的想法放在第一位。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **receptive** [rɪ'septɪv] a. 乐于倾听他人意见的  
② **stray** [streɪ] a. 偶尔发生(或遇到)的;零星的  
③ **valid** ['vælɪd] a. 足够重要的,值得说或做的  
④ **genuine** ['dʒenjuɪn] a. 真正的,名副其实的

#### ● 经典搭配

- ① hear out 听完,仔细倾听  
② engage sb in sth 使某人参与某事





### 第三段介绍方法二：耐心倾听同事看法。

①句概述建议：乐于倾听他人(想法)。Just as important as... is... 以同级比较实现段际衔接(being honest about yourself 概括上段内容“坦承个人信息”)，引出另一同样重要的建议：要接纳他人想法(being receptive to others)。

②至④句说明理由：先肯定读者“倾诉的需求”，再指出“倾听的必要”。②③句 We often feel the need to... but you need... 由“熟知信息/常见情形”(我们往往能感到将自己所想告诉他人的必要)到“未知信息/作者建议”(我们也必须花时间去倾听同事想法)。②句中 whether it's A, B, or C 全方位列举，说明人们深知“告知他人自己想法”的必要性、倾诉需求强烈。③句借 but 在句内形成让步转折，语义重点在后：Those are all valid (Those 回指②句列举的想法，valid 意为“足够正经重要、值得说或做的”，与 important 近义)充分肯定“倾诉”的重要性；but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too (hear out 意为“仔细倾听，听某人说完”)进而强调“倾听”的必要性：你需要适当压制自身倾诉欲、先耐心倾听同事想法。④句以 In fact 引发语义递进，强调急于表达自己看法(rushing to get... out there 意为“急于将……和盘托出”)的负面后果“令同事感到自己意见不被重视、伤及他人自尊(feel you don't value their opinions)”，反证“不要急于表达自己观点，要慢下来倾听同事意见”的必要性。

⑤句具体指导读者：平衡“自己观点”与“他人意见”的表达。Do your best to... rather than... 以祈使语气辅以取舍结构传达指导建议；engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation (genuine 强调“真正的，名副其实的”、back-and-forth 意为“各方轮流发表看法的”) VS prioritizing your own thoughts 对比凸显作者建议：让所有同事都参与进来，进行真正的讨论，而不是自己想法优先，你一人滔滔不绝。

【抓关键词】①being honest about yourself, tell others how we feel; ②being receptive to others, take time to hear out your coworkers, engage coworkers in a... conversation; ③rushing to get your own ideas out there, prioritizing your own thoughts.

【锁定标题】(1)being receptive to others, take time to hear out your coworkers 对应[F]中 listen, 且 take time 与其中 Slow down 相符；rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause... 涉及“着急做某事”的害处，与[F]中的 Slow down 相符；(2)being honest about yourself, tell others how we feel 对应[E]中 Reveal... information; (3)段中 compliment 复现[A]中原词。

(43)

IV ①It's common to have a “cubicle<sup>®</sup> mate” or special confidant<sup>®</sup> in a work setting. ②But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons<sup>®</sup> and find out about all the people around you. ③Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don't always see. ④Find out about their lives and interests beyond the job. ⑤It requires minimal<sup>®</sup> effort and goes a long way. ⑥This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the work day.

(43)

工作中，我们常会有一位“办公室朋友”或特别的知己。但除了那些信赖的同事，你还应拓宽范围，去了解周围每一个人。利用午餐或咖啡时间去结识那些不常碰面的同事吧。了解他们工作以外的生活和兴趣。这费不了多少功夫，却会对你大有裨益。它不仅是工作日中很棒的短暂休息，还将有助于你拓展内部人脉。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·



①cubicle ['kju:bɪkəl] n. 办公室的格子间

②confidant ['kɒnfɪdənt] n. (可吐露秘密的)知己

③horizon [hə'reɪzn] n. (思想, 经验等的)范围; 眼界

④minimal ['mɪnɪməl] a. 极少的, 最少的

### ● 经典搭配

①meet up with 结识, 与某人碰面

②go a long way 帮助很大, 作用很大



#### 第四段介绍方法三:认识周围每一个人。

①②句直接提出建议:拓宽交往范围,了解每一位同事。句间以 But 让步转折,由“常规(common)——我们大都会有一两位特别信任的同事”转入“打破常规——我们应该拓展范围、结识所有同事”,点明段落要旨。①句 cubicle mate 构词与 room mate 类似,以 mate 凸显“工作好搭档”;confidant(密友)由 special(特殊的,特别的)修饰,强调“难得的知己”。②句 in addition to... you should... 强调建议:不应囿于你信赖的一两个同事(trusted coworkers 回指搭档及挚友),应拓宽范围了解每位同事。

③④句介绍具体操作:利用工间小憩结识不常见的同事。meet up with... Find out about... 明确②句 expand your horizons and find out about... 具体涵义:结识不常见的同事,闲聊各自的生活和兴趣,进而拉近彼此关系。

⑤⑥句说明其中好处:以最小的代价建立内部人脉(言外之意:何乐而不为)。⑤句 requires minimal effort 与 goes a long way(大有帮助)形成强烈反差,凸显巨大收益:代价小,获益大。⑥句 This will help to..., in addition to... 解释 goes a long way, 展现两大益处:不仅能让工间休息更愉悦,还能拓宽你在公司的人脉(internal network 指“公司内的关系网”)。

【抓关键词】find out about all the people around you, meet up with colleagues you don't always see, grow your internal network。

【锁定标题】段中关键词 find out about all the people around you, meet up with colleagues 与 [D] Spend time with everyone 近义。

(44)

① Positive feedback<sup>①</sup> is important for anyone to hear. ② And you don't have to be someone's boss to tell them they did an exceptional<sup>②</sup> job on a particular project. ③ This will help engender<sup>③</sup> good will in others. ④ But don't overdo<sup>④</sup> it or be fake about it. ⑤ One study found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over.

(44)

听到积极反馈对于任何人都很重要。你不一定非得是某人的老板,才能告诉他在某一项目上表现得非常出色。这将有助于引发他人的善意。但不要做过头,也不要假意奉承。一项研究发现,人们最喜欢那些起初为负面、而后转为正面的评价,可能因为这表明他们赢得了某人的认可。

#### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① feedback ['fi:dbæk] n. 反馈意见或信息

② exceptional [ɪk'sepʃənəl] a. 杰出的,卓越的

③ engender [ɪn'dʒendə] v. 产生,引起

④ overdo [ˌəʊvə'du:] v. 做得过分,过火

#### · 语篇分析 ·

#### 第五段介绍方法四:给予他人正面评价,但要适度。

①②③句提出建议:给予同事正面反馈。①②句中 Positive feedback、to tell them they did an exceptional job on a particular project 近义,指向“积极反馈、赞美之词”,其中 exceptional(出类拔萃的,非常优秀的)、particular(特定的,具体的)表明积极反馈须直接、具体;important for anyone to hear, you don't have to be someone's boss to tell 一听一说,凸显给予他人赞美与认可的必要性。②句 you don't have to be someone's boss to... 以“绝对表达的否定式”强调观点:表扬同事与个人职级身份并无必要关联,就算对于平级同事也要不吝赞美。③句以 engender(产生,引起)呈现“因—果”,说明正面反馈(This)产生的积极效果:有助于引发他人善意(good will 这里指“对他人的友善,亲善”)。

④句提醒误区:避免夸大其词、假意奉承(即:赞美要适度)。But don't 转而提醒误区:1. 赞美之词



不宜过多或夸张(overdo 意为“做过头”,体现两层含义:次数过多、程度夸张),2. 不要违心地夸赞,佯装赞美之情。

⑤句介绍最受欢迎的评价形式:由“负面评价”转为“正面反馈”。responded best to 字面义为“对……作出最好的反应”,可随语境具体调整其含义:如“最喜欢、最受激励”等;comments that shifted from negative to positive 说明最受好评的评论:由负面转为正面(回应④句,为如何避免“一赞到底、假意奉承”提供了范例);possibly because... 解释这类评论为何讨喜:因对方评价的扭转而认为自己靠努力终获认可,从而成就感满满。

【抓关键词】Positive feedback、tell them they did an exceptional job、don't overdo it or be fake about it

【锁定标题】(1)段中关键词 Positive feedback、tell them they did an exceptional job 复现[A]中 Give compliments;(2)段中 don't overdo it or be fake about it 复现[A]中 just not too many;(3)段中 you don't have to be someone's boss to tell...、don't... be fake about it 所传递的“不要掖藏信息/真相”之意与[E] Reveal, don't hide, information 相近。

(45)

VI ① This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off, but it can go a long way to achieving results.

② Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. ③ Watch out for how they verbalize<sup>①</sup> with others. ④ Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while others are more straightforward<sup>②</sup>. ⑤ Jokes that work on one person won't necessarily land<sup>③</sup> with another. ⑥ So, adapt your style accordingly to type. ⑦ Consider the person that you're dealing with in advance and what will get you to your desired outcome. [516 words]

(45)

这或许做起来更困难一些,但确实能大大助你取得实效。和任何同事打交道时,都要记住他们所喜欢的互动方式。留意他们如何与他人进行言语交流。有些人会面时喜欢先闲聊,再探讨重要问题,而有些人则更为直接。对某个人管用的笑话对另一个人不一定奏效。所以,要根据(对象)类型相应地调整你的(互动)风格。提前想想你将要打交道的是个什么样的人,以及你要怎么做才能获得想要的结果。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① verbalize ['vɜ:bəlaɪz] v. 用言语或文字表达  
② straightforward ['streɪt'fɔ:wəd] a. 直截了当的  
③ land [lənd] v. 成功,达到预期效果

#### ● 经典搭配

- ① pull off 做成,完成(困难的事情)

- ② deal with sb 与某人打交道  
③ watch out for sth 密切留意……  
④ small talk 闲聊,寒暄  
⑤ dig into sth 探究,细查

### · 语篇分析 ·

#### 第六段介绍方法五:互动方式应因人而异、投其所好。

①句先简要评价:这难度稍大、但成效显著。This one 指代本段标题所述方法,可从随后论述得知所指;may be a bit more difficult to pull off(pull off 意为“做成[某件难事]”)含蓄指出该方法虽不算简单、但也并非很难实现;can go a long way to achieving results 肯定该方法成效显著、掌握该方法就相当于掌握了一种有力的杠杆;句内借 but 体现强烈转折,呈现极小的投入产出比。

②至⑤句详述操作:观察同事的沟通偏好与风格。②③句 Remember(牢牢记住)、Watch out for(密切注意)凸显作者指导性建议;插入语 in dealing with any coworker 限定建议行为发生时间。④⑤句 Some people... while others... one person... another 以两组对比凸显个体差异,解释②③句行为原因:有人喜欢拐弯抹角,有人更加直截了当;(由于人们性格、背景等不同)同一个笑话对某些人有效,对另一些人则可能无效(work on sb 意为“对某人奏效”;land with sb 与其近义,land 由其本意“到达,着



陆”引申为“对……起作用”。

⑥⑦句进行总结(So,):根据(对象)类型调整互动风格。⑥句 adapt A accordingly to B 强调对应调整关系:“我们的沟通风格(your style)”应当契合“交谈对象的沟通习惯/特征(type)”,让谈话更有成效。⑦句 Consider A (=type) and B (=style)进一步具化⑥句内容:与同事进行互动前预先考虑对方习惯的或喜欢的沟通方式,并据此调整自身的交谈风格,以达到想要的交谈效果。

【抓关键词】Remember... what they appreciate from an interaction、Watch out for how they verbalize with others、adapt your style accordingly to type

【锁定标题】(1)段中 dealing with/interaction/verbalize with“打交道/交谈”、adapt... to... 近义复现 [C]中 interactions、Tailor;(2)末句 Consider the person that you're dealing with in advance 所传递的“要提前考虑一下对方”之意与[G] Put yourselves in others' shoes“站在他人的角度看问题”相近。

综上,各段可能对应的小标题为:

第 41 题	第 42 题	第 43 题	第 44 题	第 45 题
[E]	[A][E][F]	[D]	[A][E]	[C][G]



### 三、试题精解

41. 【答案】E 【精解】第二段先借具体事例指出“在与同事相处时不要刻意隐瞒自己看法”,再说明理由“刻意隐瞒的人 would lose the trust of others,坦承自我的人会受到好评”,最后告诉读者如何坦诚:面对是“主动说出个人细节”还是“刻意将其隐瞒”之时,选择坦诚。[E]“透露信息,不要隐瞒”符合本段主旨。

42. 【答案】F 【精解】第三段先指出“乐于倾听他人”非常重要,再说明理由“不耐烦倾听同事看法、急于表达自己观点会被认为不尊重他人”,最后重申耐心倾听的重要性、鼓励读者与同事进行平等互动的谈话,而不是自己想法优先。[F]“慢下来倾听”与本段主旨一致。

【干扰项设置】[A] Give compliments, just not too many 虽复现段中 compliment,但本段仅在列举读者想要表达的感觉时提及“赞美”(Whether it's a... a... or a compliment),且段中并未就赞美的“度”给出建议;[E] Reveal, don't hide, information 虽与本段 being honest、tell others how we feel 近义,但由 Just as important as being honest is... We often feel the need to tell... but you need to... too 可知作者语义重点在于“倾听他人想法”的重要性,[E]偏离本段重心。

43. 【答案】D 【精解】第四段先借职场常态“只与三两同事往来”引出建议“拓宽交友圈、了解周围所有人”,再介绍具体做法“利用休息时间结识不常见的同事”,最后说明这样做的好处“不仅能丰富休息时间、还能拓展内部人脉”。[D]“花时间与所有人相处”契合该段主旨。

44. 【答案】A 【精解】第五段先给出建议“对同事的工作给予积极反馈”,随后说明益处“引发他人的善意”并提醒误区“要适可而止,不要过头”,最后补充介绍人们最喜欢的评价形式“起初为负面、后转为赞赏”。[A]“给予他人赞美,但莫过多”与该段主旨相符。

【干扰项设置】[E] Reveal, don't hide, information 与②句“不要因为你不是老板就不跟某人说某事”及④句 don't... be fake about it(不要作假)疑似吻合,但原文所强调的是具体的“既不要吝啬你的夸赞、也不要虚伪地夸赞”,而非泛泛的“不要掖藏信息”,且 information 侧指“客观事实”,与第五段关键词“(积极)反馈/评价”的主观意义不符。

45. 【答案】C 【精解】第六段建议读者留意所有同事喜欢的或惯用的沟通方式,并在与他们互动时相应地调整自己的说话风格,使之与对方的沟通喜好相契合。[C]“调整你的互动方式”与该段主旨一致。

【干扰项设置】[G] Put yourselves in others' shoes(站在他人的角度看问题)的干扰源自末句 Consider the person... in advance(预先考虑一下对方),但设身处地的目的在于“更好地理解他人为何采取某种行为、或持有某一立场等”(比如,对方为何采取某种沟通方式),与第六段考虑对方的目的“使自己的沟通风格与对方的风格相近”不符。



## Section III Translation

### 失败之于失败者的助益



原文外教朗读



#### 一、文章总体分析

本文节选自职场建议类网站 MindTools 一篇题为 Overcoming Fear of Failure(克服对失败的恐惧)的文章。真题裁剪该文 The Definition of Failure 这一节中部分段落,意在呼吁大家正向看待失败、清楚掌握失败的积极意义。文章话题较为生活化,句子结构也比较简单,但有些词汇使用的并非其常见含义,翻译时需根据上下文注意词语的词义选择。



#### 二、语篇分析

I ① It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. ② But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

人活一生几乎不可能不经历某种失败。但失败的美妙之处在于,如何看待失败完全取决于我们自己。

#### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

##### ● 经典搭配

① go through (经历;遭受)

② be up to sb (由……决定;是……的职责[或责任])

#### · 语篇分析 ·

第一段概说失败的美妙之处:如何看待失败完全掌握在失败者自己手里。

①句铺陈指出失败不可避免。双重否定 impossible... without 表示肯定,强调失败之于生活的必然性;go through(to endure something unpleasant or difficult)life 表明生活本身便充满艰辛、困难重重,暗示生活中遭受失败的普遍性;全句着力强调“失败乃兵家常事、家常便饭、不足为奇”。

②句转折指出失败的美妙之处。wonderful(意为 extremely good, pleasant or enjoyable“精彩的,绝妙的,令人愉快的”)形似修饰 thing,实际借由 thing 后置定语 about failure 推知它实际用以说明失败,也即,生活中家常便饭式的失败有一定的乐观成分、我们大可无需惧怕;entirely up to us 借由绝对词 entirely“完全地,彻底地”强调失败者主观能动性之于失败的重大意义,结合 wonderful 一词褒义色彩深层暗示正确的看待方式能反败为胜。

【段落梳理】形式上,两句以转折词 But 相连,将语义重点落于后句,后句进一步借主系表 A is B 结构将语义重点落于 B,即,强调失败的美妙之处——看待失败的方式完全取决于我们自己。实际上,借由②句 wonderful 所传递褒义色彩更侧重强调“正向看待失败之于我们人生的重要性”。

II ① We can choose to see failure as “the end of the world”. ② Or, we can look at failure as the incredible<sup>①</sup> learning experience that it often is. ③ Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson<sup>②</sup> we're meant to learn. ④ These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep

我们可以选择将失败看作“世界末日”。或者,我们可以把它视为绝佳的学习经历,事实上失败往往就是如此。每次失败时,我们都可以选择从中寻找应当吸取的教训。这些教训非常重要;它们让我们成长,让我们



from making that same mistake again. ⑤ Failures stop<sup>①</sup> us only if we let them.

避免再犯同样的错误。失败击不垮我们,除非我们自己放弃。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **incredible** [ɪn'kredəbl̩] *a.* 难以置信的;极好的

② **lesson** ['lesn̩] *n.* 经验,教训

③ **stop** [stɒp] *v.* 击败;阻挡

### ● 经典搭配

① be meant to (应当或必须做某事)

② only if (只有)

### · 语篇分析 ·

第二段继而介绍看待失败的两种不同方式。

①句介绍第一种方式(消极):视为世界末日。the end of the world 既表明此种方式的消极,又暗示其毁灭性后果:天塌地陷。

②③④句详述第二种方式(积极)。Or 实现与①句间关联;learning experience... the lesson... These lessons 实现句群内部关联。

②句概说内容:视作学习机会。the incredible learning experience 一方面借 incredible (意为 extremely good“绝佳的”)表明此种方式的积极乐观,另一方面借 learning experience 所传递出的积极主动性暗示其良性后果“获取知识、技能,进一步强大自己,以减少失败”。定语从句 that it often is 在主句指出“将失败视作绝佳学习机会”的基础上,借由系动词 is 进一步强调“失败往往本身就是一种绝妙的学习过程”这种常见现实情况,暗示出“失败并非天塌地陷,而是有其重大教育意义”。

③句细说方法:失败时吸取教训。Every time 强调普适性:任何失败,都可以从中吸取教训;the lesson 呼应上句 learning,明确学习的具体方式“通过教训总结失败经验”;be meant to“应当(或肯定)要做……”表明“吸取教训是失败时可采取的唯一办法,除此之外,别无他法”。

④句明确意义:让我们成长、避免重复犯错。分号起解释说明作用,they're how... and how... (they 回指 These lessons) 诠释 very important,其中 how 指向方式、方法,该部分字面义为“它们是……的方式,是……的方式”,但结合上下文可知该部分意在强调失败的经验教训之于失败者成长、避免再犯的重要性,所以将其灵活处理为“它们让……”。

⑤句将两种方式结合,明确其不同结果:被失败击垮 VS 战胜失败。only if (只有……才……)明确“个人主观能动性”之于“后果”的双向因果关联:如果任由失败击垮我们(即,不做任何努力,放弃与失败作斗争,将失败视为世界末日),我们就将被击垮 VS 如果不任由失败击垮我们(即,积极从失败中吸取教训,将其视为学习经历),我们就能反败为胜;stop 为熟词僻义,意表“击垮,战败”,将“失败”喻为“对手”,明确失败与失败者之间的敌对关系。

III ① Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise<sup>①</sup>.

② For instance, failure can help you discover how strong<sup>②</sup> a person you are. ③ Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected<sup>③</sup> motivation to succeed. [151 words]

失败也可以让我们了解自己,若非经历失败,可能永远都了解不到。例如,失败可以帮助你发现自己有多强大。失败可以帮助你发现最真诚的朋友,或者帮你找到意想不到的成功动力。

### · 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **otherwise** ['ʌðəwaɪz] *ad.* 与此不同地,相反地

② **strong** [strɒŋ] *a.* 坚强的,强大的

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我





### [要点注释]

①incredible 本义为“难以置信的”，但稍偏中性，借由下文语义重点“失败的积极意义：从中吸取教训，从而成长”，可推断这里应该取其另一含义“极好的，绝佳的”以传递其正面色彩。

②experience 取“经验”解时，指向“由实践获取的知识、技能”；取“经历，体验”讲时，指向“给人带来影响的事件、活动”；鉴于此处与 learning(学习是一个活动过程)相连，故而取后者更符合文意。

③定语从句的翻译：从句修饰的核心名词为 learning experience，但鉴于全文论述核心为 failure，从句主语亦为 failure，而且从句着力补充说明失败的一个特性、一个消极看法持有者们未曾意识到的客观事实“失败往往就是失败者的一个学习经历”，因而应考虑将本从句译为短句以示强调，直接接在主句之后，即“失败往往就是如此”(将该从句还原即为 Failure is often an incredible learning experience，字面义为“失败通常是一种绝佳的学习机会”)，并增译“事实上”将暗藏的事实之意传递出来。

### 3. Failures stop us only if we let them.

本句涉及的难点：条件状语从句、熟词僻义、省略用法。

#### [句法分析]

主句：Failures stop us  
主语 谓语 宾语

条件状语从句：only if we let them (stop us).  
引导词 主语 谓语 宾语(宾补)

#### [要点注释]

①stop 的常见义为“阻止、阻挡”，此处根据上下文语境“失败令人天塌地陷 VS 失败助人成长”可知 stop 此处指向“对人们的毁灭性打击/影响”，应结合其僻义“在拳击比赛中击倒、击败(对手)”处理为“击败、击垮”更契合文意。

②let them 补充完整即为 let them stop us，即“任由它们(=失败)击垮我们”，强调“失败者屈服于失败、放弃与失败作斗争、失去积极主观能动性”，将其意译为“我们自己放弃”可避免上下重复。

③only if 表示“只有……(才)”，只有在……时候，唯一的条件是……，除非……”的意思，此处鉴于句子意在强调“人的积极主观能动性(即，主动将失败视为学习经历)的重要性”，故可借助中文双重否定式强调表达“不能/无法……除非……”。

### 4. Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise.

本句涉及的难点：定语从句、虚拟语气。

#### [句法分析]

主句：Failure can also teach us things about ourselves  
主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

定语从句：that we would never have learned otherwise.  
关系代词做宾语 主语 谓语 状语

#### [要点注释]

①teach us things about ourselves 字面义为“教会我们/让我们知道关于自己的事情”，但由下文举例(For instance)可知，这里强调“失败能帮助认清自身优势等”，将其译为“让/帮助我们认识/了解自己”更符合汉语表达习惯。

②that 定语从句难点在于 otherwise 与虚拟语气搭配使用。之所以使用虚拟语气，是因为 otherwise 在此处的含义为“在相反的情况下，与之不同地，相反地”，表达与前面提到的真实情况(失败)相反的一种假设情形(没有失败)，还原即为 We would never have learned things about ourselves if it were not for failure(原文中 that 指代 things about ourselves)。翻译时可采取后译法，即将之译在主句之后，并按照汉语习惯将条件状语提前。



## Section IV Writing

### Part A 向留学生介绍古迹并给出旅行建议

#### 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
情景 & 要求	Suppose you <sup>1</sup> are planning a tour of a historical site <sup>3</sup> for a group of international students <sup>2</sup> . Write an email <sup>4</sup> to 1) tell them about the site, and 2) give them some tips for the tour <sup>5</sup> .	1. 写作人身份:“你”,即大学生 2. 写作对象:留学生 3. 写作话题:某一历史古迹的游览计划 4. 写作类型:书信 5. 交际目的:介绍古迹并给出旅行建议	1. 格式:书信(“介绍+建议”信)。 2. 语域:收信人为留学生,用语不必太正式,保持礼貌、亲切即可。 3. 内容要点:①简单介绍古迹信息;②给出一些旅行建议。

##### 2. 罗列关键词

tour/trip/travel 旅游; historical site/attraction/landmark 历史遗迹/名胜; archaeological discovery 考古发现; tip/advice/suggestion 建议

##### 3. 行文思路

第一段:表明写作目的,引出古迹名称;

第二段:简介古迹信息,给出旅行建议;

第三段:表达期待与祝愿。

#### 二、优秀范文赏析

##### 优秀范文

Dear Friends,

① I'm so delighted that you trust me to arrange your trip. ② I'm writing to inform you of the historical attraction to visit—the Terracotta Army, one of the greatest archaeological discoveries of all time—and share some travel tips.

① Located to the east of downtown Xi'an, the Terracotta Army is a massive collection of life-size clay warriors and horses buried in the tomb of China's First Emperor. ② It offers a fascinating glimpse into the country's glorious past. ③ To get a better view of these breathtaking sculptures, you may consider avoiding public holidays in China or setting out early if you have to visit the museum on those days. ④ In addition, it's also advisable to rent a multilingual audio guide at the ticket office, which will certainly make your trip informative.

##### 参考译文

亲爱的朋友们:

①很高兴你们信任我来安排旅行。  
②我写信是想告诉你们将要参观的历史名胜——有史以来最伟大的考古发现之一,兵马俑——并分享一些旅行建议。

①兵马俑位于西安市区的东部,是中国首位皇帝陵墓中埋葬的一大批真人大小的陶制兵马。②它使人们得以心醉神迷地领略中国的辉煌历史。③想要获得更好的视角来欣赏这些令人叹为观止的雕像,你们可以考虑避开中国的公共假日,或者如果迫不得已要在公共假日去参观兵马俑博物馆,可以考虑提早出发。④此外,最好在售票处租一个多语言的语音向导,这无疑会使你们在旅行中增长见闻。



① Hope this trip **suits your taste** and that you all enjoy it.

Yours sincerely,  
Li Ming

① 希望这次旅行符合你们的喜好，祝大家旅途愉快。

诚挚的，  
李明

### [必备表达]

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. life-size [a.] 与真人/实物一样大小的  | 5. informative [a.] 提供有用信息的;增长见闻的 |
| 2. warrior [n.] (尤指旧时的)战士,勇士   | 6. suit one's taste 符合某人的口味/爱好    |
| 3. breathtaking [a.] 激动人心的;惊人的 |                                   |
| 4. public holidays 公共假日        |                                   |

### [活用外刊]

Greek islands **offer a glimpse into** the culture, cuisine and lifestyle of the Greek people, and they also often provide amazing beaches and unparalleled scenic beauty. —www.touropia.com

译文:希腊群岛能让游客**短暂体味**希腊的文化、美食和当地人的生活方式,这些小岛上往往还有令人惊叹的海滩和举世无双的自然美景。

点拨:glimpse有“一眼、一瞥”之意,a glimpse into sth可表达短暂感受、体会某事(a short experience of sth that helps you to understand it),常用以形容游览参观中了解当地历史文化的即时体验。

### [精彩句式]

Located to the east of downtown Xi'an, the Terracotta Army is a massive collection of  
状语 主语 系动词  
life-size clay warriors and horses buried in the tomb of China's First Emperor.  
表语 过去分词作后置定语修饰warriors and horses

#### 句子成形步骤:

##### ①写出简单句

The Terracotta Army is located to the east of downtown Xi'an.

The Terracotta Army has many clay warriors and horses.

The clay warriors and horses were buried in the tomb of China's First Emperor.

##### ②利用关系代词将简单句整合

Located to the east of downtown Xi'an, the Terracotta Army has many clay warriors and horses (which were) buried in the tomb of China's First Emperor.

##### ③通过替换为高级表述、添加形容词以增加表达准确性、内容饱满度及美感

Located to the east of downtown Xi'an, the Terracotta Army **is a massive collection of** life-size clay warriors and horses buried in the tomb of China's First Emperor.

### [篇章衔接]

引言部分(2句):①句表达为对方安排旅游的喜悦之情;②句陈述写信目的,引出古迹名称。

主体部分(4句):①②句介绍古迹信息,包括地理位置、主要构造、游览价值等(两句通过It回指衔接);③④句给出两点旅行建议:避开公共假日或提早出发,租用语音向导(两句通过In addition衔接)。

结尾部分(1句):向对方的旅行表示期待和祝愿。

### [模板提炼]

本模板由【优秀范文】提炼、改编而来,适用于撰写以介绍某事物(如景点、城市、活动等)为切入点的建议信(如游览建议、活动参与建议等)。



Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

I'm writing to inform you of 要介绍的事物 and share some (tips/suggestions).

This (site/city/activity) is/involves 具体介绍. It offers a fascinating glimpse into \_\_\_\_\_. To 目的, you may consider 建议一 or 建议一的替代方案. In addition, it's also advisable to 建议二, which will certainly 建议带来的好处.

Hope this (trip/activity) suits your taste and that you can enjoy it.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

### 三、写作储备

#### [建议信常用表达]

##### (1) 开篇段: 说明写作目的

♣ I am writing this letter on behalf of ... to make some suggestions with regard to...

我代表……写这封信,提一些关于……的建议。

♣ I am very delighted to share with you some of my thoughts on...

我很高兴能就……和你分享一些我的看法。

♣ I have received your letter saying that... Perhaps the following suggestions are helpful for you.

我已收到你的来信,信上说……。以下这些建议可能对你有帮助。

##### (2) 中间段: 介绍详情, 罗列建议

♣ I hereby suggest that... Also, ... might be useful. I am sure if..., you will...

在此我建议……,并且……也许会有用。我相信如果……,你会……。

♣ To begin with, it would be beneficial if..., because... Besides, it is highly recommended that...

Last but not least, I propose that..., which will...

首先,如果……将大有裨益,因为……。其次,强烈建议……。最后但同样重要的是,我建议……,这会……。

♣ By the way, you can do some Internet research to find out the... that suits your particular needs most.

顺带一提,你可以在网上查阅一下,以找到最能满足你个人需求的……。

##### (3) 结尾段: 表达期待

♣ Hopefully my suggestions are constructive and please feel free to contact me if you require additional information.

希望我的建议有所助益,如果你需要更多信息,请随时与我联系。

♣ I hope you will find these proposals practical and wish you...

希望这些建议对你实用,同时祝你……。

### 四、写作练习

请根据下列要求进行写作。

#### Directions:

You are assigned to arrange a Chinese speech contest for the international students in your university. Write an email to

1) tell them about the contest, and

2) make some suggestions about how to prepare for it.

Please write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name, use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)



## Part B 某高校学生手机阅读目的调查

### 一、审题谋篇

#### 1. 分析图表数据,解读背后现象

图表信息	信息解析	推导寓意
图表下方标题为“某高校学生手机阅读目的调查”。	学生手机阅读目的从高到低排列为“学习知识>消磨时间>获取信息>其他”,其中,学习知识与获取信息总占比超过75%,远高于消磨时间占比。	手机阅读正摆脱“消遣娱乐方式”的标签,成为当今大学生获取知识/信息的重要渠道。一方面,智能手机日益普及,其便携性使人们能随时随地联网获取资讯,由此满足人们对各类信息的需求;另一方面,大学生面临愈发激烈的就业竞争,迫切需要强化专业知识、拓宽知识面、掌握多种技能并了解各类信息。
图表中各目的所占比例分别为:学习知识 59.5%,消磨时间 21.3%,获取信息 17.0%,其他 2.2%。		

#### 2. 罗列关键词

描写关键词:pie chart 饼状图;account for 占……(比例);illustrate (用例子或图表)阐明

话题关键词:mobile reading/reading on mobile phones 手机阅读;gain/acquire knowledge 学习知识

(注:learn knowledge 为错误搭配);obtain information 获取信息;kill time 消磨时间

#### 3. 行文思路

第一段:描述图表;

第二段:明确图表反映的现象,分析原因;

第三段:展望未来趋势。

### 二、优秀范文赏析

#### 优秀范文

①The figures in the pie chart are based on a survey on the purpose of mobile reading among students at a certain university. ②Over three quarters of **respondents** read on their cellphones for the sake of acquiring knowledge (59.5%) or obtaining information (17.0%), while roughly one fifth do so just for fun.

①The chart indicates that mobile reading, once regarded merely as a way to kill time, has become an approach to improving oneself or **expanding one's horizons**. ②It is actually a predictable phenomenon, given the **popularization** of smartphones. ③They provide us with easy online access, thereby **catering to** our need for a variety of information. ④The increasingly **intense** competition in the job market **has also played a part**. ⑤In order to **gain** nothing more than a slight **edge over** other job **applicants**, we college students have to keep learning something new, mastering practical skills and receiving real-time information.

①In conclusion, mobile reading **is bound to rise in popularity**. ②Richer content and a better reading experience will be the key to attracting users.

#### 参考译文

①饼图中的数据基于一项针对某所大学学生手机阅读目的的调查。②超过四分之三的受访者在手机上阅读是为了学习知识(59.5%)或获取信息(17.0%),而大约五分之一的受访者在手机上阅读仅为消遣。

①该图表显示,曾经仅用于消磨时间的手机阅读业已成为人们提升自我和拓宽眼界的方式。②鉴于智能手机的普及,这其实是可以预想到的现象。③智能手机便于我们联网,从而能满足我们对各类信息的需求。④日益激烈的就业竞争也起到了一定的作用。⑤哪怕只是为了比其他求职者略胜一筹,我们大学生也不得不时刻学习新东西、掌握实用技能并获取实时资讯。

①总之,手机阅读必将越来越流行。②更丰富的内容和更优质的阅读体验将会是吸引用户的关键。



### [必备表达]

1. respondent [n.] 受访者, 调查对象
2. expand one's horizons 拓宽眼界, 开阔视野
3. popularization [n.] 普及, 推广
4. intense [a.] 激烈的, 剧烈的
5. gain an edge over... 胜过……

6. applicant [n.] (求职或进入高校的) 申请人
7. be bound to 一定会, 必然会
8. rise/grow/gain/increase in popularity 变得更受欢迎

### [活用外刊]

1. The new supply will **cater to** a rapidly expanding market as demand for petrol-powered vehicles gradually recedes. —The Guardian

译文: 随着汽油动力汽车的需求逐渐衰退, 新一批的供货会**迎合**一个快速扩张的(电动汽车)市场。

点拨: cater to 意为“迎合、满足(需求)”, 后可接某类人群/市场, 也可接具体的需求, 可替换常用的表示“满足(需求)”的 meet, satisfy 等, 增加表达的多样性。

2. This slowdown is partly owing to lower prices for Canada's resource exports, weak demand for its goods from Europe and a strong currency. But home-grown factors **have also played a part**. —The Economist

译文: 增速放缓的一部分原因在于加拿大资源出口价格降低、欧洲对其商品的需求疲软以及其货币强势。但加拿大国内的因素**也起到了一定的作用**。

点拨: play a part/role 意为“扮演一定的角色、发挥一定的作用”, 可用于引出造成某一情形的原因, 加上 also 后可用于补充前述内容未提及的原因, 其后可接 in (doing) sth 介绍具体作用范围。

### [精彩句式]

分句 1: Over three quarters of respondents read on their cellphones for the sake of acquiring knowledge  
主语 谓语 地点状语 目的状语1  
or obtaining information, 分句 2: while roughly one fifth do so just for fun.  
连词 目的状语2 连词 主语 谓语 目的状语

#### 句子成形步骤:

##### ① 写出简单句

76.5 percent of students read on their cellphones to get knowledge or information.

21.3 percent of students read on their cellphones for fun.

##### ② 利用连词等将简单句整合, 重复部分利用副词替换或直接省略

76.5 percent of students read on their cellphones to get knowledge or information, **while** 21.3 percent **do so** for fun.

③ 通过添加介词或副词、替换名词或动词来增加表达精确性及内容饱满度, 适当利用分数替换单一的百分数能使句子简洁又不失美感

**Over three quarters** of **respondents** read on their cellphones **for the sake of acquiring** knowledge or **obtaining** information, while **roughly one fifth** do so **just** for fun.

### [篇章衔接]

第一段(2句): 描述图表。①句概述图表内容。②句介绍图表中值得关注的数字: 为了获取知识、信息而用手机阅读的学生比例高于为了消磨时间的学生。

第二段(5句): 概述图表所反映的现象, 并分析现象产生的原因。①句揭示图表反映的现象: 手机阅读不再只是消遣娱乐, 还可用于提升自我、拓宽眼界。②至⑤句说明原因, 其中②③句介绍原因一(客观)“智能手机的普及能满足人们对各类信息的需求”, ④⑤句介绍原因二(主观)“大学生面临就业压力, 需要掌握大量知识和信息”。

第三段(2句): 预测未来趋势。①句说明未来发展趋势, ②句点明发展的关键因素。



### [应用模板]

该模板适用于“多因素同时比较”的饼状图,涉及“某群体做某事的目的(以正面为主)”,用于反映某种积极趋势。

<p>I ① The above chart provides answers as to what _____ for. ② Most striking of all, _____% make this choice for the purpose of _____. ③ Another crucial factor is _____, according to _____% of respondents. ④ There are also _____% (and _____% respectively) deciding to _____ so that they can _____ (or _____).</p> <p>II ① The survey indicates the trend of _____, which occurs as expected and will continue, considering that _____. ② It is noteworthy that some _____ have little intention of _____ but _____. ③ On top of that, _____ still matter(s) to a handful of them.</p> <p>III ① All in all, it is a delight to see them _____. ② Doing so not only results in direct benefits to themselves, but goes a long way to (doing) _____.</p>	<p>① 上图就“_____的目的”给出了答案。② 最突出的是, _____% 出于 _____ 目的而做此选择。③ _____% 的受访者提出了另一关键因素: _____. ④ (分别) 还有 _____% (和 _____%) 决定 _____, 从而他们可以 _____ (或 _____)。</p> <p>① 该调查表明了 _____ 的趋势, 考虑到 _____, 这种趋势的出现并不出人意料, 且会持续下去。② 值得一提的是, 某些 _____ 没有 _____ 的打算, 只是想 _____. ③ 另外, _____ 对少部分人来说仍是要紧的。</p> <p>① 总之, 看到他们 _____ 令人欣喜。② 这样做不仅会直接有益于他们自身, 也会对 _____ 大有帮助。</p>
---	---

**模板注释:**该模板第一段①句介绍调查主题,②至④句按照“占比降序”罗列数据。第二段①句点明图表反映的趋势并给出一大理由(与占比最大的因素关联),②句针对占比排在中上游的因素展开阐述,③句提及占比较少的因素。第三段积极评价这一趋势并简要说明理由。此外,该模板稍作调整还可适用于“列举做某事的原因”(如首段用 why 替换 what for, on account of 替换 for the purpose of, because 替换 so that)或“反映负面现象的主题”(如末段用 a shame that they 替换 a delight to see them, potential harm 替换 direct benefits, is detrimental to 替换 goes a long way to)。

### 三、写作储备

#### [话题表述补充]

portable [a.] 便携的

mobile device 移动设备

digital reading 数字阅读

intellectual curiosity 求知欲

#### [写作素材积累]

♣ Mobile devices are the ideal platforms for people to read shorter, bite-sized essays quickly and conveniently, from anywhere and at any time. And the best part is that shorter essays have been shown to increase reader engagement and content retention.

移动设备对于人们快捷方便、随时随地阅读短小零碎的文章来说是理想的平台。并且最棒的地方在于,简短的文章已被证明能提升读者参与度并延长内容记忆。

♣ It is not hyperbole to suggest that if every person on the planet understood that his or her mobile phone could be transformed—easily and cheaply—into a library brimming with books, access to text would cease to be such a daunting hurdle to literacy. This is important because literacy opens the door to life-changing opportunities and benefits.

毫不夸张地说,如果地球上每个人都能明白自己的手机能既方便又省钱地转变成一座满是书的图书馆,那阅读文本的获取就不再是(提升)文化水平的巨大阻碍。这一点很重要,因为文化水平能带来改变人生的机会和益处。

### 四、写作练习

请参考模板和话题词汇,按照下列要求进行写作。



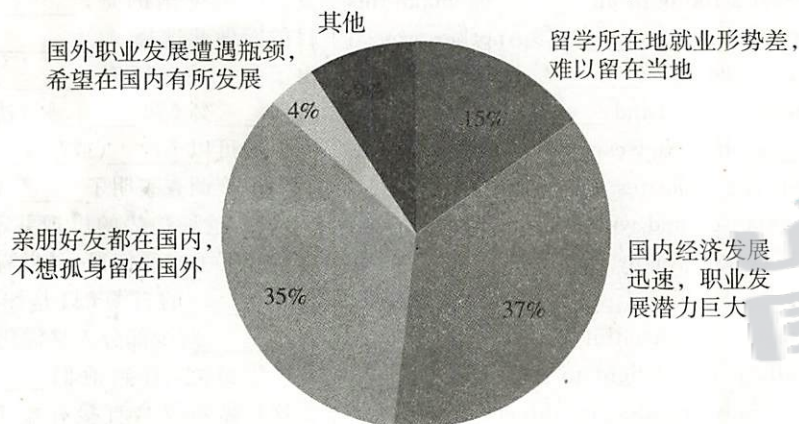
**Directions:**

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

1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

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



海归回国发展原因

**[话题词汇]**

可观的薪资 decent salaries

遭遇职业瓶颈 hit a career plateau

经济发展迅速 rapid economic growth

大把工作机会 numerous job opportunities

海外留学生 foreign-educated Chinese students

亲朋好友 beloved family members and bosom friends

职业发展潜力巨大 enormous potential for career development

对就业前景乐观/悲观 be optimistic/pessimistic about job prospects

