

2019年6月大学英语六级考试试题第1套

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. A) A six-month-long negotiation. | C) A project with a troublesome client. |
| B) Preparations for the party. | D) Gift wrapping for the colleagues. |
| 2. A) Take wedding photos. | C) Start a small business. |
| B) Advertise her company. | D) Throw a celebration party. |
| 3. A) Hesitant. | C) Flattered. |
| B) Nervous. | D) Surprised. |
| 4. A) Start her own bakery. | C) Share her cooking experience. |
| B) Improve her baking skill. | D) Prepare for the wedding. |

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

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 5. A) They have to spend more time studying. | |
| B) They have to participate in club activities. | |
| C) They have to be more responsible for what they do. | |
| D) They have to choose a specific academic discipline. | |
| 6. A) Get ready for a career. | C) Set a long-term goal. |
| B) Make a lot of friends. | D) Behave like adults. |
| 7. A) Those who share her academic interests. | |
| B) Those who respect her student commitments. | |
| C) Those who can help her when she is in need. | |
| D) Those who go to the same clubs as she does. | |
| 8. A) Those helpful for tapping their potential. | |
| B) Those conducive to improving their social skills. | |



- C) Those helpful for cultivating individual interests.
- D) Those conducive to their academic studies.

Section B

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

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) They break away from traditional ways of thinking.
B) They are prepared to work harder than anyone else.
C) They are good at refining old formulas.
D) They bring their potential into full play.
- 10. A) They contributed to the popularity of skiing worldwide.
B) They resulted in a brand-new style of skiing technique.
C) They promoted the scientific use of skiing poles.
D) They made explosive news in the sports world.
- 11. A) He was recognized as a genius in the world of sports.
B) He competed in all major skiing events in the world.
C) He won three gold medals in one Winter Olympics.
D) He broke three world skiing records in three years.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) They appear restless.
B) They lose consciousness.
C) They become upset.
D) They die almost instantly.
- 13. A) It has an instant effect on your body chemistry.
B) It keeps returning to you every now and then.
C) It leaves you with a long lasting impression.
D) It contributes to the shaping of your mind.
- 14. A) To succeed while feeling irritated.
B) To feel happy without good health.
C) To be free from frustration and failure.



D) To enjoy good health while in dark moods.

15. A) They are closely connected. C) They are too complex to understand.
B) They function in a similar way. D) They reinforce each other constantly.

Section C

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

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

16. A) They differ in their appreciation of music.
B) They focus their attention on different things.
C) They finger the piano keys in different ways.
D) They choose different pieces of music to play.
17. A) They manage to cooperate well with their teammates.
B) They use effective tactics to defeat their competitors.
C) They try hard to meet the spectators' expectations.
D) They attach great importance to high performance.
18. A) It marks a breakthrough in behavioral science.
B) It adopts a conventional approach to research.
C) It supports a piece of conventional wisdom.
D) It gives rise to controversy among experts.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) People's envy of slim models.
B) People's craze for good health.
C) The increasing range of fancy products.
D) The great variety of slimming products.
20. A) They appear vigorous. C) They look charming.
B) They appear strange. D) They look unhealthy.
21. A) Culture and upbringing. C) Peer pressure.
B) Wealth and social status. D) Media influence.



Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) The relation between hair and skin.
B) The growing interest in skin studies.
C) The color of human skin.
D) The need of skin protection.
23. A) The necessity to save energy.
B) Adaptation to the hot environment.
C) The need to breathe with ease.
D) Dramatic climate changes on earth.
24. A) Leaves and grass.
B) Man-made shelter.
C) Their skin coloring.
D) Hair on their skin.
25. A) Their genetic makeup began to change.
B) Their communities began to grow steadily.
C) Their children began to mix with each other.
D) Their pace of evolution began to quicken.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

Pasta is no longer off the menu, after a new review of studies suggested that the carbohydrate can form part of a healthy diet, and even help people lose weight. For years, nutritionists have recommended that pasta be kept to a 26, to cut calories, prevent fat build-up and stop blood sugar 27 up.

The low-carbohydrate food movement gave birth to such diets as the Atkins, Paleo and Keto, which advised swapping foods like bread, pasta and potatoes for vegetables, fish and meat. More recently the trend of swapping spaghetti for vegetables has been 28 by clean-eating experts.

But now a 29 review and analysis of 30 studies by Canadian researchers found that not only does pasta not cause weight gain, but three meals a week can help people drop more than half a kilogram over four months. The reviewers found that pasta had been unfairly *demonized* (妖魔化) because it had been 30 in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates.

“The study found that pasta didn’t 31 to weight gain or increase in body fat,” said lead author Dr John Sievenpiper. “In 32 the evidence, we can now say with some confidence that



pasta does not have an 33 effect on body weight outcomes when it is consumed as part of a healthy dietary pattern.” In fact, analysis actually showed a small weight loss 34 to concerns. Perhaps pasta can be part of a healthy diet.

Those involved in the 35 trials on average ate 3.3 servings of pasta a week instead of other carbohydrates, one serving equaling around half a cup. They lost around half a kilogram over an average follow-up of 12 weeks.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) adverse | I) minimum |
| B) championed | J) radiating |
| C) clinical | K) ration |
| D) contrary | L) shooting |
| E) contribute | M) subscribe |
| F) intimate | N) systematic |
| G) lumped | O) weighing |
| H) magnified | |

Section B

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

The Best Retailers Combine Bricks and Clicks

[A] Retail profits are falling sharply. Stores are closing. Malls are emptying. The depressing stories just keep coming. Reading the earnings announcements of large retail stores like Macy's, Nordstrom, and Target is about as uplifting as a tour of an intensive care unit. The Internet is apparently taking down yet another industry. *Brick and mortar stores* (实体店) seem to be going the way of the yellow pages. Sure enough, the Census Bureau just released data showing that online retail sales surged 15.2 percent between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016.

[B] But before you dump all of your retail stocks, there are more facts you should consider. Looking only at that 15.2 percent “surge” would be misleading. It was an increase that was on a small base of 6.9 percent. Even when a tiny number grows by a large percentage terms, it is often still tiny.



- [C] More than 20 years after the Internet was opened to commerce, the Census Bureau tells us that brick and mortar sales accounted for 92.3 percent of retail sales in the first quarter of 2016. Their data show that only 0.8 percent of retail sales shifted from offline to online between the beginning of 2015 and 2016.
- [D] So, despite all the talk about *drone*(无人机) deliveries to your doorstep, all the retail executives expressing anxiety over consumers going online, and even a Presidential candidate exclaiming that Amazon has a “huge antitrust problem,” the Census data suggest that physical retail is thriving. Of course, the closed stores, depressed executives, and sinking stocks suggest otherwise. What’s the real story?
- [E] Many firms operating brick and mortar stores are in trouble. The retail industry is getting reinvented, as we describe in our new book *Matchmakers*. It’s standing in the path of what Schumpeter called a *gale*(大风) of creative destruction. That storm has been brewing for some time, and as it has reached gale force, most large retailers are searching for a response. As the CFO of Macy’s put it recently, “We’re frankly scratching our heads.”
- [F] But it’s not happening as experts predicted. In the peak of the dot.com bubble, brick-and-mortar retail was one of those industries the Internet was going to kill—and quickly. The dot.com bust discredited most predictions of that sort. And in the years that followed, conventional retailers’ confidence in the future increased as Census continued to report weak online sales. And then the gale hit.
- [G] It is becoming increasingly clear that retail reinvention isn’t a simple battle to the death between bricks and clicks. It is about devising retail models that work for people who are making increasing use of a growing array of Internet-connected tools to change how they search, shop, and buy. Creative retailers are using the new technologies to innovate just about everything stores do from managing inventory, to marketing, to getting paid.
- [H] More than drones dropping a new supply of underwear on your doorstep, Apple’s massively successful brick-and-mortar-and-glass retail stores and Amazon’s small steps in the same direction are what should keep old-fashioned retailers awake at night. Not to mention the large number of creative new retailers, like Bonobos, that are blending online and offline experiences in creative ways.
- [I] Retail reinvention is not a simple process, and it’s also not happening on what used to be called “Internet Time.” Some Internet-driven changes have happened quickly, of course. Craigslist quickly overtook newspaper classified ads and turned newspaper economics upside down. But many widely anticipated changes weren’t quick, and some haven’t really started. With the benefit of *hindsight* (后见之明), it looks like the Internet will transform the economy at something like



the pace of other great inventions like electricity. B2B commerce, for example, didn't move mainly online by 2005 as many had predicted in 2000, nor even by 2016, but that doesn't mean it won't do so over the next few decades.

[J] But the gale is still blowing. The sudden decline in foot traffic in recent years, even though it hasn't been accompanied by a massive decline in physical sales, is a critical warning. People can shop more efficiently online and therefore don't need to go to as many stores to find what they want. There's a surplus of physical shopping space for the crowds, which is one reason why stores are downsizing and closing.

[K] The rise of the mobile phone has recently added a new level of complexity to the process of retail reinvention. Even five years ago most people faced a choice. Sit at your computer, probably at home or at the office, search and browse, and buy. Or head out to the mall, or Main Street, look and shop, and buy. Now, just about everyone has a smartphone, connected to the Internet almost everywhere almost all the time. Even when a retailer gets a customer to walk in the store, she can easily see if there's a better deal online or at another store nearby.

[L] So far, the main thing many large retailers have done in response to all this is to open online stores, so people will come to them directly rather than to Amazon and its smaller online rivals. Many are having the same problem that newspapers have had. Even if they get online traffic, they struggle to make enough money online to compensate for what they are losing offline.

[M] A few seem to be making this work. Among large traditional retailers, Walmart recently reported the best results, leading its stock price to surge, while Macy's, Target, and Nordstrom's dropped. Yet Walmart's year-over-year online sales only grew 7 percent, leading its CEO to *lament* (哀叹), "Growth here is too slow." Part of the problem is that almost two decades after Amazon filed the one-click patent, the online retail shopping and buying experience is filled with frictions. A recent study graded more than 600 Internet retailers on how easy it was for consumers to shop, buy, and pay. Almost half of the sites didn't get a passing grade and only 18 percent got an A or B.

[N] The turmoil on the ground in physical retail is hard to square with the Census data. Unfortunately, part of the explanation is that the Census retail data are unreliable. Our deep look into those data and their preparation revealed serious problems. It seems likely that Census simply misclassifies a large chunk of online sales. It is certain that the Census procedures, which lump the online sales of major traditional retailers like Walmart in with "non-store retailers" like food trucks, can mask major changes in individual retail categories. The bureau could easily present their data in more useful ways, but they have chosen not to.

[O] Despite the turmoil, brick and mortar won't disappear any time soon. The big questions are which, if any, of the large traditional retailers will still be on the scene in a decade or two because



they have successfully reinvented themselves, which new players will operate busy stores on Main Streets and maybe even in shopping malls, and how the shopping and buying experience will have changed in each retail category. Investors shouldn't write off brick and mortar. Whether they should bet on the traditional players who run those stores now is another matter.

36. Although online retailing has existed for some twenty years, nearly half of the Internet retailers still fail to receive satisfactory feedback from consumers, according to a recent survey.
37. Innovative retailers integrate Internet technologies with conventional retailing to create new retail models.
38. Despite what the Census data suggest, the value of physical retail's stocks has been dropping.
39. Internet-driven changes in the retail industry didn't take place as quickly as widely anticipated.
40. Statistics indicate that brick and mortar sales still made up the lion's share of the retail business.
41. Companies that successfully combine online and offline business models may prove to be a big concern for traditional retailers.
42. Brick and mortar retailers' faith in their business was strengthened when the dot.com bubble burst.
43. Despite the tremendous challenges from online retailing, traditional retailing will be here to stay for quite some time.
44. With the rise of online commerce, physical retail stores are likely to suffer the same fate as the yellow pages.
45. The wide use of smartphones has made it more complex for traditional retailers to reinvent their business.

Section C

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



Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Professor Stephen Hawking has warned that the creation of powerful artificial intelligence (AI) will be “either the best, or the worst thing, ever to happen to humanity”, and praised the creation of an academic institute dedicated to researching the future of intelligence as “crucial to the future of our civilisation and our species”.

Hawking was speaking at the opening of the Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence (LCFI) at Cambridge University, a multi-disciplinary institute that will attempt to tackle some of the open-ended questions raised by the rapid pace of development in AI research. “We spend a great deal of time studying history,” Hawking said, “which, let’s face it, is mostly the history of stupidity. So it’s a welcome change that people are studying instead the future of intelligence.”

While the world-renowned physicist has often been cautious about AI, raising concerns that humanity could be the architect of its own destruction if it creates a super-intelligence with a will of its own, he was also quick to highlight the positives that AI research can bring. “The potential benefits of creating intelligence are huge,” he said. “We cannot predict what we might achieve when our own minds are amplified by AI. Perhaps with the tools of this new technological revolution, we will be able to undo some of the damage done to the natural world by the last one—industrialisation. And surely we will aim to finally eradicate disease and poverty. And every aspect of our lives will be transformed. In short, success in creating AI could be the biggest event in the history of our civilisation.”

Huw Price, the centre’s academic director and the Bertrand Russell professor of philosophy at Cambridge University, where Hawking is also an academic, said that the centre came about partially as a result of the university’s Centre for Existential Risk. That institute examined a wider range of potential problems for humanity, while the LCFI has a narrow focus.

AI pioneer Margaret Boden, professor of cognitive science at the University of Sussex, praised the progress of such discussions. As recently as 2009, she said, the topic wasn’t taken seriously, even among AI researchers. “AI is hugely exciting,” she said, “but it has limitations, which present grave dangers given uncritical use.”

The academic community is not alone in warning about the potential dangers of AI as well as the potential benefits. A number of pioneers from the technology industry, most famously the entrepreneur Elon Musk, have also expressed their concerns about the damage that a super-intelligent AI could do to humanity.

46. What did Stephen Hawking think of artificial intelligence?
- A) It would be vital to the progress of human civilisation.
 - B) It might be a blessing or a disaster in the making.
 - C) It might present challenges as well as opportunities.
 - D) It would be a significant expansion of human intelligence.



47. What did Hawking say about the creation of the LCFI?
- A) It would accelerate the progress of AI research.
 - B) It would mark a step forward in the AI industry.
 - C) It was extremely important to the destiny of humankind.
 - D) It was an achievement of multi-disciplinary collaboration.
48. What did Hawking say was a welcome change in AI research?
- A) The shift of research focus from the past to the future.
 - B) The shift of research from theory to implementation.
 - C) The greater emphasis on the negative impact of AI.
 - D) The increasing awareness of mankind's past stupidity.
49. What concerns did Hawking raise about AI?
- A) It may exceed human intelligence sooner or later.
 - B) It may ultimately over-amplify the human mind.
 - C) Super-intelligence may cause its own destruction.
 - D) Super-intelligence may eventually ruin mankind.
50. What do we learn about some entrepreneurs from the technology industry?
- A) They are much influenced by the academic community.
 - B) They are most likely to benefit from AI development.
 - C) They share the same concerns about AI as academics.
 - D) They believe they can keep AI under human control.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The market for products designed specifically for older adults could reach \$30 billion by next year, and *startups* (初创公司) want in on the action. What they sometimes lack is feedback from the people who they hope will use their products. So Brookdale, the country's largest owner of retirement communities, has been inviting a few select entrepreneurs just to move in for a few days, show off their products and hear what the residents have to say.

That's what brought Dayle Rodriguez, 28, all the way from England to the dining room of Brookdale South Bay in Torrance, California. Rodriguez is the community and marketing manager for a company called Sentab. The startup's product, SentabTV, enables older adults who may not be comfortable with computers to access email, video chat and social media using just their televisions and a remote control.

"It's nothing new, it's nothing too complicated and it's natural because lots of people have TV remotes," says Rodriguez.

But none of that is the topic of conversation in the Brookdale dining room. Instead, Rodriguez



solicits residents' advice on what he should get on his cheeseburger and how he should spend the afternoon. Playing cards was on the agenda, as well as learning to play *mahjong* (麻将).

Rodriguez says it's important that residents here don't feel like he's selling them something. "I've had more feedback in a passive approach," he says. "Playing pool, playing cards, having dinner, having lunch," all work better "than going through a survey of questions. When they get to know me and to trust me, knowing for sure I'm not selling them something—there'll be more honest feedback from them."

Rodriguez is just the seventh entrepreneur to move into one of Brookdale's 1,100 senior living communities. Other new products in the program have included a kind of full-body blow dryer and specially designed clothing that allows people with disabilities to dress and undress themselves.

Mary Lou Busch, 93, agreed to try the Sentab system. She tells Rodriguez that it might be good for someone, but not for her.

"I have the computer and FaceTime, which I talk with my family on," she explains. She also has an iPad and a smartphone. "So I do pretty much everything I need to do."

To be fair, if Rodriguez had wanted feedback from some more *technophobic* (害怕技术的) seniors, he might have ended up in the wrong Brookdale community. This one is located in the heart of Southern California's aerospace corridor. Many residents have backgrounds in engineering, business and academic circles.

But Rodriguez says he's still learning something important by moving into this Brookdale community: "People are more tech-proficient than we thought."

And besides, where else would he learn to play mahjong?

51. What does the passage say about the startups?
- A) They never lose time in upgrading products for seniors.
 - B) They want to have a share of the seniors' goods market.
 - C) They invite seniors to their companies to try their products.
 - D) They try to profit from promoting digital products to seniors.
52. Some entrepreneurs have been invited to Brookdale to ____.
- A) have an interview with potential customers
 - B) conduct a survey of retirement communities
 - C) collect residents' feedback on their products
 - D) show senior residents how to use IT products
53. What do we know about SentabTV?
- A) It is a TV program catering to the interest of the elderly.
 - B) It is a digital TV which enjoys popularity among seniors.
 - C) It is a TV specially designed for seniors to view programs.
 - D) It is a communication system via TV instead of a computer.



54. What does Rodriguez say is important in promoting products?
- A) Winning trust from prospective customers.
 - B) Knowing the likes and dislikes of customers.
 - C) Demonstrating their superiority on the spot.
 - D) Responding promptly to customer feedback.
55. What do we learn about the seniors in the Brookdale community?
- A) Most of them are interested in using the Sentab.
 - B) They are quite at ease with high-tech products.
 - C) They have much in common with seniors elsewhere.
 - D) Most of them enjoy a longer life than average people.

Part IV **Translation** **(30 minutes)**

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

成语 (Chinese idioms) 是汉语中的一种独特的表达方式, 大多由四个汉字组成。它们高度简练且形式固定, 但通常能形象地表达深刻的含义。成语大多数来源于中国古代的文学作品, 通常与某些神话、传说或者历史事件有关。如果不知道某个成语的出处, 就很难理解其确切含义。因此, 学习成语有助于人们更好地理解中国传统文化。成语在日常会话和文学创作中广泛使用。恰当使用成语可以使一个人的语言更具表现力, 交流更有效。

Part I **Writing** **(30 minutes)**
(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分, 之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **the importance of team spirit and communication in the workplace**. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*



2019年6月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解(第一套)

Part I Writing

工作中团队精神和沟通的重要性

一、审题引导

提取指令信息	解读指令信息	提示写作思路
write an essay on the importance of team spirit and communication in the workplace.	the importance 提示写作方向为“论证某物的重要性”, team spirit and communication in the workplace 锁定话题“职场/工作中的团队精神和沟通”。	题目要求说明“工作中团队精神和沟通的重要性”,具有较强的现实意义,开篇即可结合现实引入话题,主体部分应详细阐述二者的重要性,可分别从“员工个人”和“公司整体”两个角度入手。
You can cite examples to illustrate your views.	“举例论证观点”不是强制要求,但能避免说理空洞,是推荐的论证方式。	论证方式:举例论证、正反论证(阐述注重团队精神和有效沟通的益处,以及缺乏团队精神和沟通的消极后果)等。 高分点拨: on the importance 明确论述方向是“为何重要”,考生切忌将过多笔墨放在如何培养团队精神和沟通能力上,仅可在结尾处简单提及。

二、词汇准备

“注重团队精神和沟通”相关的词汇及表达	“缺乏团队精神和沟通”相关的词汇及表达
teamwork <i>n.</i> 团队合作; commitment to work 敬业精神 build trust in a team 在团队中建立信任关系 have constructive discussions 进行有建设性的讨论 boost/raise/improve/build employee morale 提升员工的士气 agree to disagree on minor/insignificant issues 在细枝末节上求同存异 be in close cooperation/collaboration with colleagues/ coworkers 与同事密切合作	self-interest <i>n.</i> 自私自利; tension <i>n.</i> 紧张关系 lack of effective communication 缺乏有效沟通 shirk responsibility out of habit 习惯性地推卸责任 a constant friction between employees 员工之间长期不和 be indifferent to the plight of coworkers 对同事的困境漠不关心 differences of opinions escalate into conflict 意见不合升级为冲突

三、写作提纲

- 第一段:以“优秀企业注重团队建设”的事实总述团队精神和沟通的重要性;对企业高效运转至关重要。
- 第二段:分别阐述团队精神和沟通对于员工个人和公司整体的重要性:①提升员工积极性、归属感和工作满意度;②提升企业应对艰巨任务、迎接挑战和渡过危机的能力。
- 第三段:总结观点:团队精神与有效的沟通有益于员工的表现和公司的业绩。

四、下笔成文

满分范文

① Outstanding leaders always **give top priority to** team building. ② They know a **cohesive** team composed of great communicators plays an **irreplaceable** role in enhancing the **operational** efficiency and **productivity** of an enterprise. ③ Just as they say, many hands make light work.

参考译文

①杰出的领导者总是将团队建设放在首位。②他们明白,由善于沟通的人组成的有凝聚力的团队对于提升企业运营效率和生产力起着不可替代的作用。③正所谓,众人拾柴火焰高。



① Team members will only become highly motivated to fulfill their own duties when they **stand united** in the pursuit of a common goal and communicate **smoothly**. ② Moreover, mutual respect, support and encouragement in a team helps **foster** a sense of belonging, maintain harmony in the workplace and thus improve job satisfaction. ③ Consider the tech giant Alibaba, whose huge success, as its CEO Jack Ma acknowledges, benefits considerably from joint efforts and efficient **coordination** among both **clerks** and departments, driving the **corporation** to handle **arduous** tasks, confront tough challenges and even **pull through** severe crises.

① In short, team spirit and effective communication are **conductive to** employee and business performance alike. ② Any leader who has an ambition to run a successful business, therefore, must create a **corporate culture** that emphasizes teamwork and communication skills.

① 只有当团队成员团结一致地朝同一个目标奋进且能顺利沟通时,他们才会积极主动地履行自己的职责。② 此外,团队内部相互尊重、扶持和激励有助于培养归属感,保持工作场所的和谐氛围,从而提升工作满意度。③ 想想科技巨头阿里巴巴,其 CEO 马云承认,公司的成功很大程度上得益于职员之间和部门之间的共同努力和有效配合,使得公司能够应对困难任务,直面艰巨挑战,甚至渡过严峻危机。

① 简而言之,团队精神与有效沟通对员工表现和公司业绩均有所裨益。② 因此,但凡有志于在企业经营上取得成功的领导者都必须营造出重视团队合作和沟通能力的企业文化。

· 词汇注释 ·

cohesive [kəʊ'hi:stɪv] *a.* 有凝聚力的,团结的
irreplaceable [ɪrɪ'pleɪsəbəl] *a.* 不可替代的
operational [ɒpə'reɪʃənəl] *a.* 运作的,经营上的
productivity [prɒdʌk'tɪvɪti] *n.* 生产力,生产率
smoothly ['smu:ðli] *ad.* 顺畅地,顺利地
foster ['fɒstə] *v.* 促进,培养

coordination [kəʊ'ɔ:dɪ'neɪʃən] *n.* 协作,配合
clerk [klɑ:k] *n.* 职员
corporation [kɔ:pə'reɪʃən] *n.* 企业,大公司
arduous ['ɑ:dʒuəs] *a.* 艰难的,费力的
pull through 渡过难关
corporate culture 企业文化

· 进阶表达 ·

	普通表达	高级替换表达
将某事作为头等大事	think that sth should be done first	give top/first/main priority to sth
团结一致做某事	get together to do sth	stand/remain united in (doing) sth
对某事有助益	be helpful in (doing) sth	be conducive to (doing) sth



五、写作储备

♣ Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much. (Helen Keller)

一个人能做的事很少,大家一起能做的事很多。(海伦·凯勒)

♣ No matter how brilliant your mind or strategy, if you're playing a solo game, you'll always lose out to a team. (Reid Hoffman)

无论你的头脑有多聪明,策略有多巧妙,仅凭单打独斗始终无法敌过一支团队。(里德·霍夫曼)

♣ Communication allows teams to build a shared culture, to resolve personal disagreements, to designate roles effectively and to ensure everyone is aligned toward the same goal.

沟通使得团队能构建共同的文化,解决个人的分歧,有效地任命角色,并确保每个人目标一致。



I ①Hardly anyone would deny the necessity of (doing) _____, but it is never easy for us to tackle the issue well. ②It actually requires us to place equal emphasis on A and B.

II ①These two factors are indispensable for the ultimate success in (doing) _____, mainly because the former ensures (a) better _____ and the latter enables/allows us to _____. ②Moreover, they facilitate _____, paving the way for _____. ③A notable example for us to follow is/are _____. ④Having realized the significance of both A and B, he/she/they _____.

III ①In general, A and B play a crucial role in offering the way out when we get stuck in _____. ②We must therefore keep reminding ourselves about their value and considering how to gain maximum benefits from (doing) _____.

①几乎没有人会否认(做)_____的重要性,但对我们来说,要把这一问题处理好向来不易。②这实际上需要我们对_____和_____予以同等重视。

①这两个因素对于在(做)_____方面取得最终的成功必不可少,主要是因为前者能确保更好的(或替换为其他比较级形容词)_____,后者能让我们_____。②此外,它们能促进_____,从而为_____铺平道路。③值得一提的是值得我们学习的榜样是_____(个人或群体)。④意识到_____和_____二者的重要性之后,他(或:她、他们)_____。

①总之,当我们身陷_____的困境时,_____和_____在为我们指明出路方面能发挥关键作用。②因此,我们必须时刻提醒自己其拥有的价值,时刻思考如何能从(做)_____中获得最大的收益。

【模板注释】第一段通过强调主题(如:工作、学习、人际关系等)的重要性以及处理好这一问题的难度引出两种影响因素的重要性。主体段①②句依照“主—次”顺序(mainly because... Moreover...)阐述两种因素的重要性,③④句通过“举例论证”使论述更有说服力。第三段总结上文并提出行动建议,②句空格处需结合题目给出的具体因素确定填入的内容(如:凝聚团队力量、培养学习动力、增进彼此理解等)。

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One 参加婚礼

一、听前预测

1. A) A six-month-long negotiation. B) Preparations for the party. C) A project with a troublesome client. D) Gift wrapping for the colleagues.	2. A) Take wedding photos. B) Advertise her company. C) Start a small business. D) Throw a celebration party.
3. A) Hesitant. B) Nervous. C) Flattered. D) Surprised.	4. A) Start her own bakery. B) Improve her baking skill. C) Share her cooking experience. D) Prepare for the wedding.

【看选项关键词预测问题】

1. 各项均为名词短语,关键词“协商/谈判”、“准备派对”、“项目”、“礼物包装”均为工作内容/所忙之事,可推测题目询问某(几)人某段时间内所做之事。

2. 各项均为动宾短语,描述某行为,且 B) 暗示行为与某女士(her)相关,推测题目询问某女士所做之事(或:他人为女士所做之事)。

3. 各项均为形容词,描述态度/心情,结合前两题可推测本题询问某人做某事时的心情。

4. 各项均为动宾短语,描述某女士(her)的行为,推测题目询问某女士(将要/应该)做出的行为。

【看选项复现词预测主题】选项中 party、wedding 复现,且 1、4 题中均带有定冠词 the (the party, the wedding),推测对话涉及某场婚礼派对;四题中三题(1,2,4)直接涉及、一题(3)间接涉及人物行为,可推测两



人对话主要围绕“过去/现在/将来所做之事”展开。



二、录音分析

1-W: Hi, my name's Cathy. Nice to meet you!

2-M: Nice to meet you too, Cathy. My name's John. I'm a university friend of the bride. What about you? Who do you know at this party?

3-W: I am a colleague of Brenda. I was a little surprised to be invited, to be honest. We've only been working together the last six months, but we quickly became good friends. ^[1] We just wrapped up a project with a difficult client last week. I bet Brenda is glad it's done with, and she can focus on wedding preparations.

男女讲话者互作自我介绍、表明身份。 话语标记词: Hi, my name's...; My name's...; We've only been working together... 核心语义词: university friend of the bride; colleague of Brenda... wrapped up a project with a difficult client last week.

1、2 段男女讲话者互打招呼,并双方自我介绍。讲话者先以 Hi, my name's, Nice to meet you 等典型寒暄语开启对话。略作停顿后,男士先表明身份,再以问句 Who do you know at this party (you 重读,体现关注点转向女士)引导女士表明身份,至此展现对话人物关系。

3 段女士回溯对话发生前情形“一周前刚和 Brenda 完成了一位难缠客户的项目”。先以 a little surprised 说明受邀时的心情, honest 声调上扬,暗示该话题并未结束,引出随后的原因解释“共事时间不长”,再自然过渡到派对前两人的工作情况。wrap up 常见语义为“打包,包起”,对话中用其喻意“圆满完成”,若考生不了解这一含义,可由其后 it's done with (完成了,结束了)反推。

4-M: Oh, yes, so you're Cathy from the office. Actually I've heard a lot about you, and that project.

^[1] The client sounded like a real nightmare.

5-W: Oh, he was. I mean we deal with all kinds of people on a regular basis. It's part of the job, but

^[1] he was especially particular, enough about that. What line of work are you in?

展开对“难缠客户”的讨论。 话语标记词: Actually I've heard a lot...; we deal with... but... 核心语义词: nightmare; especially particular.

核心词群 a real nightmare → he was → especially particular 重读,且通过男女讲话者的相互证实,呼应强调前文 difficult client。话题终结语 enough about that (关于某事已说得够多了,转入下一话题吧) + 问句 What line of work are you in (你从事哪个行业)开启下文新话题“工作讨论”。

6-M: Well, right out of college, I worked in advertising for a while. Recently though, I turn my photography hobby into a small business. ^[2] I'll actually be taking photos during the big event as a wedding gift.

7-W: That sounds wonderful, and very thoughtful of you. I bake just as a hobby but Brenda has asked me to do the cake for the wedding. ^[3] I was a bit nervous saying yes, because I'm far from a professional.

男女讲话者相互介绍工作、爱好及为 Brenda 婚礼所做之事。 话语标记词: right out of college... Recently though... I'll actually be...; I bake... I was... 核心语义词: taking photos... as a wedding gift; a bit nervous saying yes.

6 段男士介绍自己的工作、爱好及为 Brenda 婚礼所做之事。时间指示词 right out of college, Recently though 提示今昔变化; advertising, photography hobby, small business 重读凸显工作及爱好内容; turn... into, actually (用于引出新话题) 将自己的工作与 Brenda 的婚礼相联系, taking photos, big event (指 Brenda 婚礼) 重读强调所作之事、地点,略作停顿后引出目的 as a wedding gift。

7 段女士介绍自己的爱好及为 Brenda 婚礼所做之事。先以 wonderful, thoughtful 肯定男士做法,再将话题转入自身; I bake, just as a hobby, do the cake 形成“重→轻→重”的语调变化过程,体现女士态度从“轻松随意”转向“紧张重视”;随后 nervous 重读印证强调女士接受任务时的紧张心情; because 引出原因, far from a professional (远非专业人士) 呼应 bake just as a hobby。



8-M: Did you bake the cookies here at the party tonight?

9-W: Yes, I got the idea from a magazine.

10-M: They're delicious. You've got nothing to worry about. You're a natural.

男士赞赏女士的烘焙水平。话语标记词: Did you...; They're... You've...。核心语义词: nothing to worry about... You're a natural。

首先通过“问-答”明确派对上的饼干均出自女士之手。随后 They're delicious 音量显著提升,充分展现男士的惊讶、褒奖之情;nothing to worry about、You're a natural(你是这方面的天才)不吝赞美女士烘焙水平。

11-W: You really think so?

12-M: If you hadn't told me that, I would have guessed they were baked by the restaurant. ^④ You know, with your event planning experience, you could very well open your own shop.

13-W: One step at a time. First I'll see how baking the wedding cake goes. If it's not a disaster, maybe I'll give it some more thought.

男士对女士提出建议。话语标记词: You really think so?... You know... One step at a time... First... If... maybe I'll...。核心语义词: open your own shop... give it some more thought。

11、12段通过“追问一回答”进一步展开男士对女士的评价及建议。虚拟语气 If you hadn't told me that, I would have(倘若不是你告诉我,我会以为……)语调略夸张,体现男士对女士的溢美之词。随后 You know 预示引出建议,with... experience 语调上扬表明话语并未结束,引出其后重点信息,very well 程度副词重读,突出建议 open your own shop 完全可行。

13段女士回应男士建议。One step at a time 总括女士计划;First... If... maybe I'll... 具体说明计划实施步骤(give sth some more thought 表示“认真考虑某事”)。

【问题分析】

Q1: What did Cathy and Brenda finish doing last week?

Q2: What is John going to do for Brenda?

Q3: How did Cathy feel when asked to bake the cake?

Q4: What does the man suggest the woman do?

Q1: Cathy、Brenda 限定行动者,解题时应注意区分不同人物的行为;finish doing、last week 重读,限定时间“过去已完成的行为”,解题时应注意区分时间。

Q2: John... do for Brenda 重读明确人物关系(John 为行为发出者,Brenda 为接受者);is... going to do 限定时间“将要发生的行为”。

Q3: feel 重读强调考查“感受”;when 提示其后续限定具体情形,解题时应注意区分场景。

Q4: suggest 重读强调“建议”,其后略作停顿,引出建议接收者 woman。



三、试题精解

1. 凯茜和布伦达上周完成了什么?

A) 长达六个月的谈判。

C) 一个难缠客户的项目。

B) 派对的准备工作。

D) 为同事包装礼品。

【设题要点】背景信息处/对话之前发生之事(We just... last week)。

【答案精析】C)。C)符合3段对话信息“我们(我/凯茜和布伦达)上周刚结束了一个难缠客户的项目”。其中 a troublesome client 同义替换 a difficult client,且囊括随后 The client sounded like a real nightmare 以及 he was especially particular。A)利用3段 last six months 干扰,但这是指“凯茜和布伦达的共事时间”,并非“谈判时长”。B)利用 wedding preparations 设置干扰,但这是“两人上周完成任务之后,布伦达一人做的事”。D)将碎片信息 colleague、wrapped up、wedding gift 杂糅干扰,对话中实际并未提及包装礼品,且 wrapped up 意为“结束,圆满完成”。



2. 约翰打算为布伦达做些什么?

A) 拍摄婚礼照片。

C) 开始做一桩小生意。

B) 宣传她的公司。

D) 举办庆祝派对。

【设题要点】 对话中男士行为介绍处(I'll actually...)。

【答案精析】 A)。A)是男士所言 I'll actually be taking photos during the big event as a wedding gift 的同义表述(联系上下文可推知 the big event 指 wedding)。B)利用 6 段 advertising 干扰,但对话中该词指“男士过去曾在广告业工作”。C)利用 6 段 a small business 干扰,但男士创办生意是出于自身兴趣,而非为了布伦达。D)由复现词 party 臆测得出,但对话中指“布伦达的婚礼”,并未提及“男士为布伦达举办庆祝派对”。

3. 凯茜被要求烤制蛋糕时有什么感受?

A) 犹豫。

B) 紧张。

C) 荣幸。

D) 惊讶。

【设题要点】 对话中女士感受说明处(I was a bit nervous...)。

【答案精析】 B)。B)复现 7 段女士所言 I was a bit nervous saying yes(由上文可知 saying yes 意为“答应烤制蛋糕”)。A)、C)均是对女士感受的主观臆测(人们被托付一件重要事情时,可能会感到犹豫或荣幸),对话中并未提及。D)源自 3 段 I was a little surprised,但这是女士“收到婚礼邀请时”的心情。

4. 男士建议女士做什么?

A) 开一家她自己的蛋糕店。

C) 分享她的烹饪经验。

B) 提高她的烘焙技术。

D) 为婚礼做准备。

【设题要点】 对话中一方向另一方提出建议处(you could very well open your own shop)。

【答案精析】 A)。A)是对 12 段男士所言“如果你不告诉我,我还以为饼干是餐厅烤的,你完全可以自己开店(you could very well open your own shop)”的正确解读,其中 bakery 明确 shop 所指。B)由第 7、13 段女士自谦 far from a professional, I'll see how... goes 主观臆测得出。C)将 12 段 event planning experience 窜改为 cooking experience,且捏造对话中未提及的 share... experience。D)利用 3 段 focus on wedding preparations 捏造干扰,但这是两人共同的朋友布伦达已经完成之事,并非男士建议女士所做之事。



四、全文翻译

女:嗨,我是凯茜。很高兴见到你。

男:很高兴见到你,凯茜。我是约翰,新娘大学时的朋友。你呢?你认识这派对上的哪位?

女:我是布伦达的同事。其实,收到邀请我有点惊讶。我们半年前才开始一起工作,但很快成为了好朋友。我们上周刚结束了个难缠客户的项目。我敢打赌布伦达一定很高兴项目完成了,这样她就可以专心准备婚礼了。

男:噢,没错,所以你就是“办公室里的凯茜”。其实,我听说了很多关于你和那个项目的事情。那个客户听上去可真是噩梦。

女:噢,他就是。我是说,我们经常跟各种人打交道,这是工作的一部分,但他尤其挑剔,不说他了。你从事哪个行业呢?

男:大学刚毕业时,我在广告行业工作过一段时间。但最近,我把自己的摄影爱好变成了一桩小生意。实际上,我会在这个重大活动(婚礼)中拍摄照片作为给新人的结婚礼物。

女:听起来很棒,你想得真周到。我只是把烘焙作为爱好,但布伦达让我制作婚礼用的蛋糕。答应她时我有点紧张,因为我远不够专业。

男:今晚派对上的饼干都是你烤的?

女:是的,我从一本杂志上得到的灵感。

男:饼干很好吃,你没什么好担心的,你有烘焙天赋。

女:你真的这么觉得?

男:如果你不告诉我,我还以为饼干是餐馆烤的。要知道,你还有活动策划的经验,所以你完全可以自己开店。

女:一步一步来吧。我先看看婚礼蛋糕烤得怎么样,如果不是太糟糕的话,或许我会认真考虑开店。



Conversation Two 大学生活与高中生活的区别



一、听前预测

5. A) They have to spend more time studying. B) They have to participate in club activities. C) They have to be more responsible for what they do. D) They have to choose a specific academic discipline.	6. A) Get ready for a career. B) Make a lot of friends. C) Set a long-term goal. D) Behave like adults.
7. A) Those who share her academic interests. B) Those who respect her student commitments. C) Those who can help her when she is in need. D) Those who go to the same clubs as she does.	8. A) Those helpful for tapping their potential. B) Those conductive to improving their social skills. C) Those helpful for cultivating individual interests. D) Those conductive to their academic studies.

[看选项关键词预测问题]

5. A)、D)中的动作信息 spend more time studying、choose a... academic discipline 暗示 They 身份为学生/学者;而各项 have to 表示“客观上必须(有义务或被迫做某事)”;综上,推测题干询问某类学生/学者的义务或责任(应特别注意涉及“要求”的信息)。

6. 各项均以动词原形开头,且具体内容“为职场做好准备、广结朋友、设立长远目标、表现得像个成年人”均为“年轻人应努力的方向(A、D 暗示该群体很可能是“大学生”),推测题干询问对大学生的建议或要求。

7. 各项均以定语从句修饰中心词 Those,由关系代词 who 以及各从句谓语可知 Those 指代某类人,且这类人都对某位女学生(B 中 her student commitments 指向对象“女学生”)有一定吸引力,或与她兴趣一致(A、D),或尊重、关心她(B、C),故推测题干询问某位女学生想要/应该结交哪类朋友。

8. 各项均以表“有助于、有益于”(helpful for、conductive to)的形容词性短语修饰中心词 Those。D)中 their academic studies 暗示 their(应代指题干所问人物)身份为学生/学者(根据 5、6 题预测,前者可能性更大),综合推测题干询问倾向或建议:某类学生想要/应该结交哪类人,或想要/应该选择哪类事物。

[看选项复现词预测主题]选项中的复现词主要集中在两类:一、表要求/建议的词汇:have to、helpful for、conductive to;二、与学生/学习相关的词汇:studying、academic discipline、academic interests、student commitments、academic studies。综合推断本对话围绕某类学生展开,谈及他们需满足的要求,或对他们的建议。



二、录音分析

1-M: You are heading for a completely different world now that you are about to graduate from high school.

2-W: I know it's the end of high school, but many of my classmates are going on to the same university and we are still required to study hard, so what's the difference?

男女二人引出对话主题“大学与高中生活的区别”。话语标记词:You are heading for... now that... I know... but... what's the difference。核心语义词:graduate from high school/the end of high school, going on to... university。

1 段男士提醒女士“高中毕业后即将迎来巨变”。男士升调说出 You're heading for(head for“朝……进发”),重读 completely different (world)强调女士将“面临某巨大变化/人生转折点”,稍加停顿后以从句 now that...(既然……)明确原因,graduate (from) high school 重读提示原因所在。

2 段女士提出问题“从高中到大学变化何在”。女士先降调说出 I know(其后 end of high school 声调上扬,重复男士所说信息),承认男士所言,随即重读 many、still 强调大学和高中仍有相同之处,最后重读 difference 凸显疑问“两阶段到底有何不同”。

3-M: ^③ Many aspects are different here at university. The most important one is that you have to take more individual responsibility for your actions. It's up to your own self-discipline how much effort you put into study. Living in college dormitories, there are no parents to tell you to study harder or stop wasting time. Lecturers have hundreds of students and they are not going to follow you up or question you if you miss their lectures.

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



男士介绍区别一“大学没有师长管教,要对自己更加负责”。话语标记词: Many aspects are different... The most important one is... It's up to... 核心语义词: more individual responsibility, self-discipline.

①至③句说明最重要的区别“大学生要对自己更加负责”。①句 Many... here 升调重读,提示男士将谈及大学与高中的多项区别。②句 the most important one(最高级)升调并停顿以提起注意,②③句一字一顿重读词组 more individual responsibility, own self-discipline, 强调最重要的区别“担当、自律”。

④⑤句解释原因“脱离父母和老师管教,只能依靠自己”。两句先重读 Living in... dormitories, hundreds of students 强调有关大学生面临的事实“住公寓、上大课”,继而重读否定结构 no, not going to... 强调这种事实的后果“父母和老师没法监督大学生”。

4-W: Nobody cares, you mean?

5-M: It's not that nobody is concerned about you. ^[6] It's just that suddenly at university you are expected to behave like an adult, that means concentrating on the direction of your life in general and your own academic performance specifically.

男士回答女士对于区别一的疑问:无人管教并非无人关心,而是期待他们长大成人。话语标记词: you mean?, It's not that... It's just that... that means... 核心语义词: behave like an adult, concentrating on...

4 段女士就上段男士应答提出疑问“这是否意味着人们对大学生漠不关心”。女士以 you mean 升调发问,提示男士将就此进一步解释。

5 段男士应答“并非人们不关心,而是期待他们学会成年人的处事方式”。①句重读 not 打消女士疑虑。②句 It's just that suddenly at university 升调后略作停顿,随即重读 expected to... adult 强调人们真实用意“只是期待大学生像成年人那样处事”;that means... 紧接上半句语义重心 adult, 重读 concentrating 进一步解释 behave like an adult 内涵:学会专注自己的人生及学业。

6-W: For example?

7-M: Well, like you need to manage your daily, weekly and monthly schedules so that you will study regularly. Be sure to attend all classes and leave enough time to finish assignments and prepare well for examinations.

男士应女士要求举例说明大学生如何长大成人“做好时间安排,保证规律学习”。话语标记词: For example... like you need to... Be sure to... 核心语义词: manage your... schedules... leave enough time.

6 段女士请求男士举例。For example 升调发出疑问,提示男士即将提供“如何像成人一样处事”的例子。

7 段男士举例指出要“做好时间安排,保证规律学习”。like you need to... Be sure to... 列出建议,其中 manage your... schedules... leave enough time 重读强调时间管理的重要性,so that... to... 之前皆有停顿,提示将引出管理的目的“保证学习的各个环节正常进行”(study regularly, classes, assignments, examinations)。

8-W: Okay, and what else is different?

9-M: Well, in college there are lots of distractions and you need to control yourself. ^[7] You will make interesting friends, but you need only keep the friends who respect your student commitments.

^[8] Also, there are a lot of wonderful clubs, but you shouldn't allocate too much time to club activities, unless they are directly related to your study. It's also your choice if you want to go out at night, but you will be foolish to let that affect your class performance during the day.

男士介绍大学与高中生活的区别二“大学有丰富的交友、社团和夜生活,因此更要学会排除干扰”。话语标记词: what else is different?, need only... shouldn't... will be foolish to... 核心语义词: lots of distractions... respect your student commitments... directly related to your study... affect your class performance.

8 段女士请求男士指出区别二。首先应答 Okay(常用于转换话题)暗示上述探讨(区别一)告一段落,随即重读 else 请求男士指出区别二。

9 段①句男士指出区别二“大学生有许多干扰需要排除”。男士重读 lots of(修饰 distractions“分散注意力的事物”),暗示他将具体说明大学里各种干扰因素;you need to... 就此给出总体建议“要学会自我控制”。

9 段②③④句男士就“交友、社团、夜生活”三大干扰因素提出建议。

②句男士首先升调重读 interesting friends, 表明大学交友的确富有吸引力;but you need only 继而引发转



折、提出劝诫,其中 only 重读强调“交友要有所选择”;定语从句 who... 修饰 the friends,指出怎样的朋友值得结交“顾及你学生身份/让你做学生该做的事的人”(respect 取“考虑、顾及”之意,commitment 涵盖“承诺、义务”等与学生身份挂钩的事务)。

③句慢读且重读 Also,提示该句与②句并列、谈及另一干扰因素,a lot of wonderful clubs 表明社团活动的精彩;but you shouldn't... 引发转折、给出警告,其中 too much 重读强调应注意限制社团活动时长;unless 重读停顿,引出例外情形“与学习直接相关(可少做限制)”。

④句重读 It's also your choice... 提示大学又一诱惑因素“自由安排夜生活”;but 再次转折,重读 foolish 发出严肃警告“勿让夜间活动影响白天上课”,与②③句 respect your student commitments,directly related to your study 传达相似立场“以学习为重”。

10-W: Well, I'm determined to do well at university and I guess I am going to have to grow up fast.

女士听取男士建议,下定决心“好好表现,快快成人”。话语标记词:I'm determined... I am going to have to... 核心语义词:do well at university... grow up fast。

determined 重读强调女士坚定决心;and I guess(guess 取义“想、认为”)升调提示女士欲从“发问”转向“陈词、表态”,预示对话终结。

[问题分析]

Q5: What does the man say about college students as compared with high schoolers?

Q6: What are college students expected to do according to the man?

Q7: What kind of friends does the man suggest the woman make as a college student?

Q8: What kind of club activities should college students engage in according to the man?

Q5: What does the man say 提示答案范围“男士话语”;as compared with 前略有停顿,将 college students 与 high schoolers 截然分开,提示学生重点回忆二者区别。

Q6: college students 重读,提示问题主体“大学生”;停顿后,according to the man 圈定答案范围“男士话语”。

Q7: What kind of friends 提示学生回忆各种朋友;停顿后,the man suggest the woman 圈定答案范围“男士就交友提出的建议”(需特别注意祈使句、情态动词、含感情色彩的形容词/副词等)。

Q8: What kind of club activities 提示学生回忆各种社团活动;停顿后,should... according to the man 同样提示答案出自男士就社团活动的建议。



三、试题精解

5. 关于大学生(与高中生相比),男士说了什么?

A) 他们必须花更多时间学习。

C) 他们必须对自己的行为更加负责。

B) 他们必须参加社团活动。

D) 他们必须选择特定的学科。

[设题要点]话题引出处(so what's the difference?)。

[答案精析] C)。C)与第3段①②句男士介绍大学与高中的一项区别“你必须为自己的行为独立承担更多责任”(you have to take more individual responsibility for your actions)相符。A)从第3段④句 study harder,stop wasting time 断章取义,但此处实为“大学生不再受到父母管教,可以自主决定是否努力学习(It's up to your own self-discipline...)”。B)由第9段③句“(大学)有许多很棒的社团(there are a lot of wonderful clubs)”过度推出“大学生必须参加社团”。D)借助常识“大学生分专业进行学习”干扰,男士并未谈及该内容。

6. 据男士所说,大学生被期待做什么?

A) 为职业生涯做准备。

C) 确立长期目标。

B) 结交许多朋友。

D) 像成人那样处事。

[设题要点]取舍结构处(It's not that... It's just that...)。

[答案精析] D)。D)复现第5段②句人们对大学生的期待“在大学,你被期待像成年人那样处事(at

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考路艰辛,征途有我



university you are expected to behave like an adult)”。A)将第7段②句男士说明大学生应专注学业表现时所举的例子“为考试做好准备”(prepare well for examinations)窜改为“为职业生涯做好准备”。B)与第9段②句男士对女士的期待/建议“只和那些尊重你学生义务的朋友保持交往(you need only keep the friends who... ,即:有选择性地结交朋友,注重交友的‘质’而非‘量’)”相悖。C)源于第5段②句男士所说“要专注自己人生的总体方向,特别是学业”(that means concentrating on the direction of your life in general and your own academic performance specifically),但此处作者意在强调“要像成人一样有目标(有无目标的问题)”,而非“树立长远目标/避免急功近利(目标长远与否的问题)”。

7. 男士建议女士作为一名大学生,应该结交哪种朋友?	
A) 和她在学业上有共同兴趣的人。	C) 在她困难时能帮助她的人。
B) 尊重她作为学生的义务的人。	D) 和她加入同一社团的人。

【设题要点】转折处(but you need only...)。

【答案精析】B)。B)与第9段②句男士建议“你只需与尊重你学生义务的朋友保持交往(you need only keep the friends who respect your student commitments)”相符。A)由第9段个别词汇 interesting、related to your study 杂糅而成,但前者为“朋友的性格特点(有趣)”,后者描述社团活动(与学习相关)。C)由常识捏造而来,在对话中并无依据。D)在第9段②句“选择朋友的建议”与③句“参加社团的建议”之间强加联系。

8. 据男士所说,大学生应该参与哪类社团活动?	
A) 有助于发掘他们的潜力的活动。	C) 有助于培养个人兴趣的活动。
B) 有助于提升他们的社交技巧的活动。	D) 有益于他们的学业的活动。

【设题要点】转折处(but you shouldn't...)。

【答案精析】D)。D)正确解读第9段③句建议“不应花太多时间在社团活动上,除非它们与你的学习直接相关(shouldn't... , unless...)”暗含之意“可以多参加与学习直接相关/对学习有利的社团活动”。A)由常识捏造而来,在文中无根据。B)同7题D)项,在“选择朋友”与“参加社团”之间强加联系,将“多结交顾及你学生身份的朋友”窜改为“要优先加入能培养择友能力/提升社交技巧的社团”。C)杂糅第3段 individual(修饰 responsibility)及第9段 interesting(修饰 friends)制造干扰。



四、全文翻译

男:既然就要高中毕业了,你将迈向一个完全不同的世界。

女:我知道高中生活结束了,不过我的好多同学都会到同一所大学继续念书,而且我们仍然需要努力学习,那么大学(和高中比)有什么不同呢?

男:在大学有很多方面与高中不同。最重要的区别在于,你必须为自己的行为独立承担更多责任。你在学习上付出多少努力取决于你的自律能力。住在大学宿舍,就不会有父母告诫你要更加努力学习,别再浪费时间。老师有好几百个学生,他们才不会跟进你的情况,要是你没去上课,他们也不会质问你什么。

女:你是说,没有人在意我?

男:并不是没有人关心你。只是在大学,突然之间你就被期待像成年人那样处事,这意味着你既要专注于自己人生的总体方向,还要特别专注于自己的学业表现。

女:比如说呢?

男:唔,例如你要做好每日、每周、每月的安排,以便有规律地学习。保证每堂课都出勤,并预留充足的时间完成作业、好好准备考试。

女:好吧,还有哪些不同呢?

男:唔,在大学有很多事会让你分心,你需要自我控制。你会交到有趣的朋友,但你只需与顾及你学生身份的那些朋友交往下去。此外,还有许多很棒的社团,但你不应将过多时间拨给社团活动,除非它们与你的学业直接相关。如果想晚上出去玩也随你,但要是影响到你白天的课堂表现就太傻了。

女:唔,我决心要在大学好好表现,我想我得快快长大成人了。



Section B

Passage One 技能创新成就传奇滑雪冠军



一、听前预测

9. A) They break away from traditional ways of thinking. B) They are prepared to work harder than anyone else. C) They are good at refining old formulas. D) They bring their potential into full play.	10. A) They contributed to the popularity of skiing worldwide. B) They resulted in a brand-new style of skiing technique. C) They promoted the scientific use of skiing poles. D) They made explosive news in the sports world.
11. A) He was recognized as a genius in the world of sports. B) He competed in all major skiing events in the world.	C) He won three gold medals in one Winter Olympics. D) He broke three world skiing records in three years.

[看选项关键词预测问题]

9. 各项均含褒义的动作信息“打破传统思维方式”、“比别人更加努力”、“改进旧惯例”以及“充分发挥潜力”共同暗示逻辑主语 They 可能指带有励志色彩/取得某成就/具备某优秀品质的某类出类拔萃之人, 本题询问该类人的相关信息。

10. 前三项均描述 They 对滑雪运动/技术的影响(contributed to, result in, promoted), 且为非凡的积极影响(popularity, brand-new style, scientific use), 而由 B 项谓语 resulted in(产生/导致)推断 They 为抽象事物(而非某类人), D 项描述其在体育界的影响, 综合推测本题询问对滑雪运动/技术有特别积极影响的某类事物的相关信息。

11. 由各项谓语“被视为体育界天才”、“参加滑雪赛事”、“获得奥运金牌”和“打破滑雪记录”可推断主语 He 指某位杰出的滑雪运动员, 本题询问该运动员的相关信息。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中多次出现与滑雪运动/技术相关的高频词(skiing, skiing technique, skiing poles, skiing events, skiing records)以及与体育相关的词汇(sports, Winter Olympics), 11 题聚焦某位杰出的滑雪运动员, 推测短文主题关乎滑雪运动或某位杰出的滑雪运动员。



二、录音分析

I ^① Most successful people are unorthodox persons whose minds wander outside traditional ways of thinking. Instead of trying to refine old formulas, they invent new ones.

开篇总述大多数成功人士的共同点: 具有打破常规的创新思维。话语标记词: Most successful people are... whose minds. Instead of... they... 核心语义词: unorthodox, wander outside traditional ways of thinking, invent new ones.

①句抽象概括词 unorthodox persons 重读升调且停顿, 暗示句子未完结, 后有重要信息解释该词具体含义, 即非正统群体的特点; 从句引导词 whose mind 提示将介绍这类群体的独特思维。结合①句思维特点核心词 wander outside traditional ways of thinking(偏离传统思维方式)可推测②句重读标记词 Instead of 的提示信息“先否定传统思维+后肯定创新思维”, invent new ones(发明新惯例)重读强调非正统人士的核心特点。

II When Jean-Claude Killy made the French national ski team in the early 1960s, he was prepared to work harder than anyone else to be the best. At the crack of dawn he would run up the slopes with his skis on, an unbelievably backbreaking activity. In the evening he would do weight lifting and running. But the other team members were working as hard and long as he was. He realized instinctively that simply training harder would never be enough.

论述角度由“群体”转到“个人”, 开始介绍成功人士让-克劳德·基利的滑雪事例。话语标记词: When Jean-Claude Killy, At the crack of dawn, In the evening, But, He realized. 核心语义词: work harder than anyone else, run up the slopes, weight lifting and running, working... hard and long, simply training harder.

①②③句介绍基利的最初认识“愿意付出更多努力以取得成功”及相应实践。①句 When Jean-Claude Killy 提示引出成功人士让-克劳德·基利的个人事例, prepared... work harder... anyone else 重读强调基利的主观努力意愿。②③句分别以时间提示词 At the crack of dawn(天刚亮时), In the evening(傍晚时)引出基



利的日常训练内容:run up the slopes with his skis on(穿着滑雪板登坡)、do weight lifting and running(做举重和跑步运动);unbelievably(难以置信地)+ backbreaking(累断腰的,累人的)两个长难词叠加重读,强调付出异乎常人的努力。

④⑤句转折指出基利认识上的转变“要想成功不能单靠努力训练”。④句 But 停顿提示语义重心转移;the other team members 重读且语调上扬,加之 hard and long as he was 拖音且重读,强调“所有人都一样努力”,暗示仅靠上述努力很难出类拔萃。⑤句 He realized 顿挫读出,引出基利对努力训练的新认识;重读绝对表达 never be enough(远远不够)强调做出改变的必要性,暗示下文会出现有别于“努力训练”的重要新信息。

III Killy then began challenging the basic theories of racing technique. Each week he would try something different to see if he could find a better, faster way down the mountain. ^[10] His experiments resulted in a new style that was almost exactly opposite the accepted technique of the time. It involved skiing with his legs apart for better balance and sitting back on the skis when he came to a turn. He also used ski poles in an unorthodox way—to propel himself as he skied. The explosive new style helped cut Killy's racing time dramatically. In 1966 and 1967 he captured virtually every major skiing trophy. ^[11] The next year he won three gold medals in the Winter Olympics, a record in ski racing that has never been topped.

随即介绍基利发明的新滑雪技术以及由此取得的成就。话语标记词:Killy then、Each week、His experiments resulted in a new style、He also、In 1966 and 1967、The next year。核心语义词:new style、opposite the accepted technique、every major skiing trophy、three gold medals。

①②句指出基利开始质疑常规滑雪技术并进行创新尝试。①句 Killy then 承上提示引出行为改变;重读实义词 challenging、theories、technique 将语义重心由上文的“努力训练”转向“技术创新”。②句时间词 Each week 提示引出每周常规行为;something different 重读,to see(目的状语“为了看看……”)末尾升调停顿,提示引出尝试新事物的目的;重读实义词 better、faster 凸显核心目的。

③至⑥句详述基利发明的新滑雪技术。③句 His experiments resulted in a new style(new style 重读停顿)提示将详述基利多次实验后获得的新技术。almost exactly opposite 一词一顿,凸显打破常规的创新性。④句 skiing、better balance、sitting back on the skis、turn 依次重读,展示新技术在平衡和转弯方面的技巧要点。⑤句 He also 提示引出新技术的另一技巧要点;重读词 ski poles、unorthodox 提示引出滑雪杆的创新用法。⑥句 The explosive new style 提示将对新技术进行总结,重读词 racing time 明确新技术的竞争优势。

⑦⑧句介绍基利在滑雪赛事中取得的巨大成就。⑦句重读时间词 In 1966 and 1967 提示将介绍基利在这两年间的行为/成就,随即 every major skiing trophy 四词连续重读,凸显重大成就。⑧句时间词 The next year 承上提示将继续介绍基利的滑雪成就,核心词 three gold medals、Olympics、record、ski racing、never been topped(top 意为“胜过,压倒,超过”)依次重读,展现“一次奥运会新获三枚金牌”的传奇成就。

IV Killy learned an important secret shared by many creative people: innovations don't require genius, just a willingness to question the way things have always been done.

最后借基利事例总结成功人士的创新奥秘:无需天赋,只看愿不愿打破常规思维。话语标记词:Killy learned、don't require genius。核心语义词:secret、creative people、don't require genius、willingness to question。

Killy learned 提示总结基利的新认识;secret、creative people 重读,提示将引出成功人士的创新奥秘;否定表达 don't require genius(genius 意为“天赋,天资”)重读,提示将与下文构成“先舍后取”的取舍结构(通常“取”为主要,“舍”为次要),故应重点关注下文的肯定表达(“取”);just a willingness(只需……的意愿)、question(质疑)、way... always been done(常规行事方式)依次重读,展现成功创新的真正奥秘。

[问题分析]

Q9: What does the speaker say about most successful people?

Q10: What does the speaker say about Killy's experiments?

Q11: What is said to be Killy's biggest honor in his skiing career?

Q9: say、successful people 重读,凸显问题类型“细节匹配”及考查要点“成功人士的细节信息”。

Q10: say、experiments 重读,凸显问题类型“细节匹配”及考查要点“多次试验(的过程或结论)”。



Q11: biggest honor 重读、末尾升调,提示问题未完结(即将补充重要信息),随后 skiing career 重读、降调收尾,凸显本题考查要点“滑雪生涯中的最大荣誉”。



三、试题精解

9. 讲话者对大多数成功人士有何看法?

A) 他们打破传统的思维方式。	C) 他们善于改进旧惯例。
B) 他们愿意比其他付出更多努力。	D) 他们充分发挥自身潜能。

【设题要点】抽象概念解释处(unorthodox persons whose...).

【答案精析】A)。A)符合I段①句对大多数成功人士的描述“在思维上偏离传统思维方式的非正统人士”。B)将II段首句 he was prepared to work harder than anyone else 所述的具体人物(he/让-克劳德·基利)泛化为“他们/大多数成功人士”。C)与I段②句“他们不是设法去改进旧模式(而是创造全新模式)”完全相悖。D)源于常识经验干扰,但文中并无提及该信息。

10. 关于基利的试验,讲话者提到什么?

A) 它们促成了全球滑雪运动的普及。	C) 它们促进了滑雪杆的科学使用。
B) 它们带来了全新的滑雪技术。	D) 它们在体育界制造了爆炸性新闻。

【设题要点】因果处(...resulted in...).

【答案精析】B)。B)正确概括了III段③句“他通过多次试验找到了一种几乎与当时的常规(滑雪)技术完全相反的新方式/新技术”。A)从III段“试验出的创新方式让下坡更快更好”过度推出“推动了滑雪运动的普及度”。C)将基利对滑雪杆使用方法的创新“由正统方式变为非正统方式”曲解为“由非科学方式变为科学方式”。D)由III段 explosive 捏造而来,但原文中 explosive 修饰的是 new style(经多次试验而成的新技术),强调其极富争议(新技术反常规而行)且威力巨大(助其斩获许多滑雪大奖),原文并未提及爆炸性新闻。

11. 文中提到基利在滑雪生涯中的最大荣誉是什么?

A) 他被公认为体育界的天才。	C) 他在一次冬奥会上获得了三枚金牌。
B) 他参加了世界上所有的重大滑雪赛事	D) 他在三年内打破了三个世界滑雪纪录。

【设题要点】绝对词强调处(...has never been topped)。

【答案精析】C)。C)正确复现III段末句“第二年他在冬奥会上获得了三枚金牌”。A)利用末段多义词 genius 设置干扰,但原句是指“创新不需要天赋/非凡才能”。B)将III段⑦句“他几乎斩获了所有滑雪大奖”篡改“参加了全球所有重大滑雪赛事”,“参赛”本身并非讲话人所说的荣誉。D)曲解III段⑦⑧句所述“基利在1966-1968三年间的滑雪成就”,但打破世界滑雪记录仅产生于1968年,与前两年无关,且文中只提及一个记录。



四、全文翻译

大多数成功人士都是在思维上偏离传统思维方式的非正统人士。他们不是设法改进旧惯例,而是努力建立新惯例。

让-克劳德·基利在20世纪60年代初期加入法国国家滑雪队时,他愿意比其他付出更多努力以成为最优秀的运动员。每天天刚亮,他就穿着滑雪板登坡,这是一项异常费力的活动。每天晚上他会做举重和跑步运动。但其他队员和他一样也在进行同等强度和时长的训练。他凭直觉意识到单靠更努力的训练绝对不够。

基利随后开始质疑竞赛技术的基础理论。每周他都会尝试不同的东西,看是否能找到更好、更快的下坡方式。他通过多次试验找到了一种几乎与当时的常规技术完全相反的新方式。它包括滑雪时双腿分开以获得更好的平衡,转弯时向后坐于滑雪板上。他还以非正统的方式使用滑雪杆——滑雪时用其给自己提供推力。这一爆炸性的新方式大幅缩短了基利的比赛时间。在1966年和1967年,他几乎斩获了所有滑雪大奖。第二年,他在冬奥会上获得了三枚金牌,这是滑雪赛事中从未打破过的最高纪录。

基利掌握了许多有创造力的人士都知道的一个重要奥秘:创新不需要天赋,只需要一种质疑常规行事方式的意愿。





一、听前预测

12. A) They appear restless . B) They lose consciousness . C) They become upset . D) They die almost instantly .	13. A) It has an instant effect on your body chemistry . B) It keeps returning to you every now and then. C) It leaves you with a long lasting impression . D) It contributes to the shaping of your mind .
14. A) To succeed while feeling irritated . B) To feel happy without good health . C) To be free from frustration and failure . D) To enjoy good health while in dark moods .	15. A) They are closely connected. B) They function in a similar way . C) They are too complex to understand. D) They reinforce each other constantly .

【看选项关键词预测问题】

12. 选项均指向某种与身心相关的负面结果(显得焦躁、失去知觉、变得难过、即刻死亡),推测题干问及某行为对某群体(人/动物)的身心影响。

13. 各项均描述 It 对人们身心状态的影响(对身体反应有影响、时而复现、留下长久印象、塑造思维),推测题干询问某事物对人们身心状态的影响。

14. A)、B)、D)语义均体现“在不利情形下获得有利结果”之意,C)亦体现一种有利结果,且均与身心状态有关,推测题干问及某个与身心状态有关的“不利条件—有利结果”组合。

15. 由各项核心动词“紧密相连、作用相似、难于理解、互相强化”并结合前面几题所涉主题“身心”推测 They 可能指代“身心”,题目可能问及此两者的作用情况。

【看选项复现词预测主题】 选项中反复出现的高频词集中于两类:一、负面情绪表达 restless、upset、irritated、frustration、dark moods;二、身体机能及健康相关的表达 consciousness、body chemistry、the shaping of your mind、good health,推测本文可能涉及负面情绪对身体机能及健康的影响。



二、录音分析

I Scientific experiments have demonstrated incredible ways to kill a guinea pig, a small furry animal. Emotional upsets generate powerful and deadly toxic substances. ¹² Blood samples taken from persons experiencing intense fear or anger when injected into guinea pigs have killed them in less than two minutes. Imagine what these poisonous substances can do to your own body.

由实验引出话题:负面情绪的毒性。话语标记词:Scientific experiments have demonstrated...、Imagine...。核心语义词:kill a guinea pig... powerful and deadly toxic substances... intense fear or anger... in less than two minutes... poisonous substances。

①句引出科学实验中发现杀害豚鼠的惊人大法。ways 重读后稍作停顿,引出后置定语介绍实验内容“杀死豚鼠”。

②③句具体介绍方法:用负面情绪杀害。②句 powerful 后面停顿引出新信息 and deadly toxic substances 并加以重读揭示负面情绪的危害。③句 persons experiencing 升调,提示血样来源;have kill them 重读提示实验结果“(注射血样后的)豚鼠在两分钟内死亡”。

④句引出本篇录音话题:负面情绪所生成的有害物质对人体的危害。Imagine 提请听众联想,poisonous substances 和 your own body 重读引听众联系豚鼠实验理解负面情绪对人体的伤害。

II ¹³ Every thought that you have affects your body chemistry within a split second. Remember how you feel when you're speeding down the highway and a big truck suddenly brakes twenty meters in front of you. A shockwave shoots through your whole system. Your mind produces instant reactions in your body.



以高速惊魂一刻说明“情绪—身体”的联动反应。话语标记词: Every thought that you have... Remember how you feel when... 核心语义词: affects your body chemistry... how you feel...

①句说明情绪对身体的影响。Every thought that you have 升调重读和 within a split second(在瞬息间)重读,强调情绪对身体的影响之迅速。

②句引听众遐想道路惊险情景。Remember how you feel 升调引读者关注事件中情绪变化。

③④句探析情绪—身体变化。两句 A shockwave shoots through(shoot + 介词意为“使朝某方向飞快地移动”)... Your mind produces instant reactions... 连续读出,共同说明“情绪变化令身体作出迅速反应”。

III The toxic substances that fear, anger, frustration, and stress produce not only kill guinea pigs but kill us off in a similar manner. ^[14] It is impossible to be fearful, anxious, irritated, and healthy at the same time. It is not just difficult, it is impossible.

说明负面情绪对身体的巨大伤害。话语标记词: The toxic substances... It is impossible to... it is impossible. 核心语义词: toxic substances... kill us off.

①句指出各种负面情绪相当致命。fear, anger, frustration, and stress 放慢语速一词一顿读出,提示注意有毒物质的来源为各种负面情绪, but kill us in a similar manner(以同样的方式)重读,强调这些有毒物质对人类同样十分致命。

②③句指出不可能之事:同时拥有负面情绪与健康。两句 It is impossible 复现提醒注意“不可能之事”, to be fearful, anxious, irritated, and healthy at the same time 一词一顿读出,强调“负面情绪 VS 健康”的矛盾关系。

IV Simply put, your body's health is a reflection of your mental health. Sickness will often then be a result of unresolved inner conflicts which in time show up in the body.

以身心关联解释负面情绪对身体的影响。话语标记词: Simply put... 核心语义词: a reflection of your mental health... a result of unresolved inner conflicts.

①句概述身心关联的内容。Simply put(=To put it simply“简单地说”)引出对上文 It is impossible to... 的解释,新信息 your body's health, your mental health 以重读凸显。

②句具体说明身心如何关联。a result 重读后停顿,引出身心如何作用; inner conflicts 后的定语从句 which in time show up in the body 重读,说明内心的不快往往反映在身体上(即,负面情绪导致健康问题)。

V ^[15] It is also fascinating how our subconscious mind shapes our health. Do you recall falling sick on a day when you didn't want to go to school? Headaches brought on by fear?

说明潜意识对身体的影响。话语标记词: It is also fascinating... Do you recall... 核心语义词: subconscious mind shapes our health.

①句说明潜意识的作用。fascinating 升调引出另一件让人着迷之事, subconscious mind(意为“潜意识”)重读后停顿,引出潜意识的作用。

②③句引听众回想情绪引发身体变化的体验。两句 Do you recall... didn't want to go to school... brought on by fear 语调上扬,发问引听众回顾自身体验(bring on 意为“引起,导致”)。

VI ^[16] The mind-body connection is such that if, for example, we want to avoid something, very often our subconscious mind will arrange it. Once we recognize that these things happen to us, we are halfway to doing something about them.

解释潜意识如何影响身体。话语标记词: if, for example... Once... 核心语义词: The mind-body connection is... our subconscious mind will arrange it.

①句说明身心关联中潜意识的作用。is such that if, for example 重读后停顿,提示注意身心关联的内容; will arrange it 重读强调潜意识先于身体行动。



②句强调潜意识在“不自觉地”作用。重点信息 these things happen to us, halfway to doing something about them 以重读强调,说明潜意识在不自觉中起作用。

【问题分析】

Q12: What happens to guinea pigs, when blood samples of angry people are injected into them?

Q13: What does the speaker say about every thought you have?

Q14: What does the speaker say is impossible?

Q15: What does the passage say about our mind and body?

Q12: when 提示其后续限定具体情形, blood samples of angry people 重读强调血样来源。

Q13: What does the speaker say 后停顿引出提问对象, every thought 重读凸显关键信息“每个想法”, you have 限定 thought 表明询问“想法/思维”。

Q14: impossible 重读, 提示询问“不可能之事”。

Q15: our mind and body 放慢语速提示本题关乎“身心关系”。



三、试题精解

12. 当把愤怒者的血样注射到豚鼠体内时, 豚鼠会发生什么?

A) 它们显得焦躁。

C) 它们变得难过。

B) 它们失去知觉。

D) 它们几乎即刻死亡。

【设题要点】事例说明处(Blood samples... have killed them in less than two minutes)。

【答案精析】D)。D)同义复现给豚鼠注射恐惧愤怒者的血样时发生的事: have killed them in less than two minutes。A)、C)借首段碎片信息 Emotional upsets, fear or anger 干扰, 但文中均指人类的负面情绪而非豚鼠的反应。B)将首段③句“注射血样后豚鼠在两分钟内毙命”窜改为“豚鼠失去了知觉”。

13. 关于你的每一个想法, 讲话者说了什么?

A) 它对你的身体化学反应产生即时影响。

C) 它给你留下长久的印象。

B) 它时不时地出现在你的脑海中。

D) 它有助塑造你的思维。

【设题要点】观点引出处(Every thought... affects...)。

【答案精析】A)。题干+A)直接对应Ⅱ段首句 Every thought that you have affects your body chemistry within a split second。B)、C)、D)均利用常识“想法会复现于脑海中、会挥之不去、能塑造思维”设置干扰, 但录音材料中并无信息支持。

14. 讲话者认为什么是不可能的?

A) 在感到愤怒时取得成功。

C) 摆脱挫折和失败。

B) 在健康不佳时感到快乐。

D) 在心情欠佳时保持健康。

【设题要点】观点引出处(It is impossible to)。

【答案精析】D)。题干+D)正确概括Ⅲ段②句 It is impossible to be fearful, anxious, irritated, and healthy at the same time。A)将该句不可能之事由“在恐惧、焦虑、愤怒等消极情绪中保持健康”偷换为“在烦躁时取得成功”, B)则将其颠倒为“在健康不佳时感受快乐(等积极情绪)”, C)则将其单向窄化为“摆脱挫折和失败(等消极情绪)”。

15. 关于我们的身心, 本文说了什么?

A) 它们紧密联系。

C) 它们过于复杂而难以理解。

B) 它们的作用方式相似。

D) 它们不断相互加强。

【设题要点】概括—举例处(The mind-body connection is such that if, for example...)。

【答案精析】A)。末两段借由“不想上学时身体就生病, 恐惧时就脑袋疼”说明“潜意识对健康的影响”, 继



而提出“身心关联”这一概念并例证说明。可见身、心两者是紧密相连的,故 A) 正确。文中仅提及潜意识对身体健康的影响(/作用),但并未提及身体健康对潜意识的影响(/作用),故排除 B)、D)。C)“过于复杂而无法理解”在录音材料中无信息支持。



四、全文翻译

科学实验展示了杀害豚鼠(一种毛茸茸的小动物)的惊人方式。情绪失落会产生强大而又致命的毒素。将从正经历强烈恐惧或愤怒情绪的人身上提取的血样注射到豚鼠体内,豚鼠会在两分钟之内毙命。想象一下这些有毒物质会对你自己的身体造成什么影响。

你的每个想法都会在瞬息之间影响到你身体的化学反应。回想你在高速公路上疾驰、前方 20 米处突然有辆大卡车急刹车时的感觉。一股骇浪涌遍全身,大脑令身体做出即时反应。

恐惧、愤怒、沮丧和压力产生的有毒物质不仅会杀死豚鼠,也会以类似的方式杀死我们。想在恐惧、焦虑、愤怒的同时拥有健康那是不可能的。不是难,而是根本不可能。

简单地说,身体健康是心理健康的反映。病痛往往是未解决的内心斗争适时暴露于体外的结果。

潜意识如何影响健康也让人着迷。是否还记得有天不想上学身体就生病?是否还记得因恐惧而头疼?

身心关联如此紧密,以至于,打个比方,我们想规避某事,潜意识通常就会筹划。一旦意识到这些事情发生在我们身上,我们(的身体)其实已经在着手处理这些事情了。

Section C

Recording One 初学者与行家的关注点不同



一、听前预测

- | | |
|--|---|
| 16. A) They <u>differ</u> in their <u>appreciation of music</u> .
B) They <u>focus their attention</u> on <u>different</u> things.
C) They <u>finger the piano keys</u> in <u>different</u> ways.
D) They <u>choose different</u> pieces of <u>music</u> to play. | 17. A) They manage to <u>cooperate well</u> with their <u>teammates</u> .
B) They <u>use effective tactics</u> to defeat their <u>competitors</u> .
C) They try hard to <u>meet the spectators' expectations</u> .
D) They <u>attach great importance</u> to <u>high performance</u> . |
| 18. A) It marks a <u>breakthrough in behavioral science</u> .
B) It adopts a <u>conventional</u> approach to research. | C) It supports a <u>piece of conventional</u> wisdom.
D) It gives rise to <u>controversy among experts</u> . |

【看选项关键词预测问题】

16. 由各项复现词 differ/different 推测 They 指代两类用于比较的群体,再由 C) 中 piano 进一步推测 They 指代两类钢琴演奏者,结合各项语义推断题目询问两类钢琴演奏者的不同之处。

17. 由各项核心语义(与队友配合默契、用有效战术击败对手、达到观众期望、重视上佳表现)推测 They 指代比赛选手,各项谓语均为一般现在时,推测题目询问某项运动中比赛选手的常规表现/行为。

18. 由各项核心语义(标志着行为科学的突破、采用传统研究方式、证实传统观点、引发专家争论)推测 It 指代某份行为科学研究报告,题目询问与该研究报告相关的事实(意义、方法、内容、影响)。

【看选项复现词预测主题】

本篇三个问题看似关联不强,但依次分析各题选项不难发现 16、17 题均关注某类群体具体行为,18 题则指向行为科学研究,可大致推测本文以钢琴演奏者和运动选手为例谈及某项行为科学研究的发现。



二、录音分析

I Teachers and students alike have experienced the curious paradox that beginners, as a rule, tend to think too little about what they are doing because they think too much about what they are doing. Take, for example, people who are learning to play basketball or the piano. They have to give so much thought and attention to the low-level mechanics of handling the ball or fingering the keys or reading the music, that they are unable to give any thought to the thing that matters—the game, or the music, respectively.



介绍涉及初学者的某种奇特情形。话语标记词: Teachers and students alike... Take, for example...
核心语义词: curious paradox... so much thought and attention to the low-level mechanics... unable to give any thought to the thing that matters.

①句概述情形:想得太少因为想得太多。Teachers and students alike 后停顿,提示其后介绍涉及师生两个群体的话题;新信息 curious paradox 以重读凸显,that 引导的同位语从句介绍矛盾的内容,所述对象 beginners 以升调凸显,as a rule(表示“通常,一般说来”)和 tend to(表示“倾向于,往往”)均提示介绍惯常情形,矛盾之处 too little 和 too much 以重读和停顿凸显。

②③句以篮球和钢琴初学者为例具体阐述这一情形。②句 Take, for example 后停顿,提示其后举例说明;新信息 basketball 和 piano 以重读凸显,提示举例对象为“学打篮球或弹钢琴的人”。③句 so much thought... attention 重读,其后稍停顿,提示其后引出过度考虑和关注的对象;新信息 low-level mechanics 以重读凸显,of handling the ball 后停顿,or fingering the keys or reading the music 连读未停顿,得以将“打篮球”和“弹钢琴”的初级技术性细节实例区分开;(so...) that 引出的状语从句介绍过多关注细节的结果,关键信息 unable... any thought... matters 以重读凸显,the thing that matters 后停顿,提示引出真正重要的内容(类似表达还有 the thing that counts)。

II ^[16] With experts, it's just the other way around. They're open to the tactical possibilities and the musical challenges precisely because they're freed, through skill, from the need to pay attention to the low-level details of how to play. Indeed, when the expert pays attention to the mechanics, this is liable to disrupt performance.

介绍涉及行家的相反情形。话语标记词: With experts... the other way around... precisely because...
Indeed, when the expert... this is liable... 核心语义词: freed... low-level details... zone.

①②句说明情形:不拘泥于初级技术细节。①句 experts 重读凸显新的论述对象,the other way around 重读,提示其后介绍相反情形(类似表达还有 in/by contrast, on the contrary 等)。②句 precisely because 升调,提示介绍行家更能关注运动/演奏本身的原因,关键信息 freed... low-level details 以重读凸显。

③句明确原因:影响发挥。Indeed 以重读凸显,When 提示引出情形,mechanics 以重读凸显具体情形“行家关注(初级)技术性细节”,liable、performance 重读引出结果“影响表现”。

III This has led some to say that the expert operates in a zone “beyond thought”, in a state of flow. But this is misleading. Expert performance is not beyond thought.

介绍他人观点并予以反驳。话语标记词: This has led some to say... But... 核心语义词: zone “beyond thought”... state of flow... misleading... not beyond thought.

①句介绍观点:行家打球/演奏时(已娴熟到)无需思考。This has led some to say 后停顿,提示引出他人观点;that 引导的宾语从句介绍观点内容,新信息 zone “beyond thought”(表示“精力高度集中、状态极佳的情形”)以重读凸显,a state of flow(表示“全神贯注、投入忘我的状态”)虽为生僻表达,但说话人并未刻意强调,仅为补充信息。

②③句反驳:行家并非不思考。②句转折词 But 引出对上述观点的反驳,关键信息 misleading 以重读凸显。③句关键信息 not beyond thought 以重读凸显,明确说话人对前述观点的反对。

IV ^[17] Smart basketball players or skilled musicians need to pay close attention to the demands of high performance, to the challenges to be overcome. What they don't need to do—what would be a distraction—is to have to think about where their fingers are, or how to control the ball while running. It's not mechanics, but the play itself, that absorbs the expert's intelligence.

点明行家真正关注点:运动/演奏(的表现)本身。话语标记词: need to... What they don't need to do...
It's not... but... 核心语义词: Smart... skilled... demands of high performance... challenges to be



overcome... distraction... play itself.

①②句以打篮球/弹钢琴的行家为例分别介绍行家关注和不关注之处。①句 Smart basketball players or skilled musicians 升调,提示论述对象;关键信息 demands... high performance... challenges... overcome 以重读凸显。②句 What 引导的主语从句提示其后介绍行家无需关注之处, don't 重读凸显否定语气; distraction 重读,强调行家不关注技术细节的原因:“分心”。

③句给出总结:不关注初级技术性细节,而专注运动/演奏本身。It's not... but... 提示引出语义重点, itself 重读凸显行家对运动/演奏本身的关注。

V A nice video published online last month sheds light on expertise and the conscious mind. The video reports a new study using an eye-tracking device.

介绍涉及专业技能和意识头脑的网络视频及其报道的研究。话语标记词: A nice video... sheds light on... The video reports a new study...。核心语义词: expertise and the conscious mind... eye-tracking。

①句介绍视频主题。A nice video 后稍停顿,提示话题转换至某视频; sheds light (与 on/upon 连用,表示“阐明,使容易理解”)后稍停顿,提示其后介绍视频主题/内容 expertise and the conscious mind。

②句提及视频内容:某项使用眼动仪的研究。a new study 后停顿,提示其后介绍研究的相关信息,新信息 eye-tracking device 以重读凸显。

VI It turns out that the less skilled pianist spends more time looking at her fingers than does the expert who, in contrast, is more likely to be looking at the sheet of music, or looking ahead at keys he's not yet playing. In general, the expert's gaze was calmer and more stable.

介绍研究发现。话语标记词: It turns out that... In general...。核心语义词: the less skilled... fingers... the expert... the sheet of music... gaze... calmer and more stable。

①句介绍具体发现。It turns out 后停顿,提示其后介绍研究发现/结果(类似表达还有 It finds/shows/reveals 等); that 引导的宾语从句介绍研究发现,关键信息 spends more time, fingers, the sheet music, keys 以重读凸显。

②句概括研究结论。总结词 In general 提示其后介绍研究总体结论, calmer and more stable 以重读凸显。

VII This is not a surprising finding. ^[18] It supports what we might almost think of as conventional wisdom.

对研究发现予以评价。话语标记词: This is... It supports...。核心语义词: not a surprising finding... conventional wisdom。

①句直陈观点:研究发现不惊人。not 和 surprising 以重读凸显,提示后文将引出其常规性。

②句给出原因:结论没有脱离传统。It supports 提示本研究的作用, what 引导的宾语从句介绍对研究发现的具體评价,关键信息 conventional wisdom 以重读凸显。

VIII But it's remarkable for all that, nonetheless. The eye tracker gives expert and learning performers a glimpse into what they do without thinking about it.

高度评价研究本身。话语标记词: But... nonetheless。核心语义词: remarkable... what they do without thinking about it。

①句称赞研究本身。转折词 But 引出核心观点;关键信息 remarkable 以重读凸显,强调转折语气的 all that 和 nonetheless 均以重读凸显,体现作者对研究持正面评价。

②句明确研究价值。what 引导的宾语从句介绍研究的真正价值所在,关键信息 they do 以重读凸显。

IX The topic of the nature of skill—and the differences between beginners and experts—has been one of considerable discussion in cognitive science and philosophy.



介绍研究背景。 话语标记词: The topic. 核心语义词: nature of skill... differences between beginners and experts... considerable discussion.

The topic 提示引出某个话题; 关键信息 skill 和 differences 以重读凸显, 重申全文话题, 明确认知科学和哲学的关注重点。

[问题分析]

Q16: What does the speaker say about beginners and expert pianists?

Q17: What do smart basketball players do according to the speaker?

Q18: What do we learn about the new study published in an online video?

Q16: say 升调, 其后停顿, 提示本题询问讲话人所述内容; beginners 和 expert pianists 重读, 锁定提问对象。

Q17: What 及第二个 do 重读, 提示本题询问具体行为。

Q18: study 升调重读, 提示本题询问对象为“研究”。



三、试题精解

16. 关于钢琴初学者和行家, 说话人说了什么?

A) 他们对音乐的鉴赏力不同。	C) 他们弹奏钢琴的指法不同。
B) 他们把注意力放在不同的事上。	D) 他们选择弹奏的音乐不同。

[设题要点] 新信息引出处 (With experts) 和对比处 (just the other way around)。

[答案精析] B)。B) 准确概括文章首两段的核心信息: 初学者会过于注重初级技巧性细节信息, 忽略对音乐本身的感知, 而行家在演奏时不会拘泥于这些细节。A) 根据首段 reading the music (识谱) 捏造出“音乐鉴赏力”, 并将其视为对比内容。C)、D) 分别利用首段碎片信息 fingering the keys 和 music 设置干扰, 但指法及弹奏音乐并非对比内容。

17. 据谈话人所言, 聪明的篮球运动员会做什么?

A) 他们会努力与队友配合默契。	C) 他们会尽力满足观众期望。
B) 他们会采用有效战术击败对手。	D) 他们非常重视上佳表现。

[设题要点] 转折处兼表达观点处 (But... Expert performance is not...)。

[答案精析] D)。D) 同义改写Ⅳ段首句 Smart basketball players... pay close attention to the demands of high performance, 故正确。A)、B)、C) 三项均利用常识 (打篮球讲究团队配合、战略战术, 力争达到观众期望) 设置干扰, 文中并未提及。

18. 关于网络视频中发布的新研究, 我们了解到什么?

A) 它标志着行为科学的突破。	C) 它证实了一种传统观点。
B) 它采用传统的研究方法。	D) 它引发了专家之间的争论。

[设题要点] 新信息引出处 (A nice video...)。

[答案精析] C)。C) 同义改写Ⅶ段②句 It supports what we might almost think of as conventional wisdom, 故正确。A) 与Ⅶ段首句“这一发现并不令人惊讶”相悖, 且将段末提及的“认知科学”偷换为“行为科学”。B) 将Ⅶ段“证实的观点传统”窜改为“采用的方法传统”。D) 将Ⅸ段引发争论的原因由“技能的本质及初学者和行家的区别这一话题本身”窜改为“这项新研究”。



四、全文翻译

老师和学生都经历过一种奇特的矛盾情形: 通常来说, 初学者对于所做之事 (的本质) 往往想得太多, 因为他们对于这件事 (的细节) 想得太多。以篮球或钢琴初学者为例。他们不得不花许多心思和注意力在控球、指法、识谱等初级技术性细节上, 以至于各自不能对篮球、音乐这类至关重要的事情做出任何思考。

对行家来说则正好相反。他们之所以乐于接受各种战术手段以及音乐挑战, 恰恰是因为他们能够凭借自



身技艺使自己无需关注如何打球/弹奏的初级细节。确实,如果行家把注意力放在技术性细节上,这很可能会影响发挥。

这让一些人认为,行家运动/弹奏时不假思索,处于一种心流状态(全身心投入其中,自如发挥)。但这种说法会令人误解。行家的表现并非没有思考。

聪明的篮球运动员或是娴熟的音乐家需要密切关注的是对上佳表现的要求以及需要克服的挑战。他们不需要做的——会让他们分心的——是思考手指放在何处,或在跑动时如何控球。行家将才智倾注于运动/弹奏本身,而不是各种技术性细节。

上个月网上发布的一段不错的视频阐明了专业技能与意识头脑(之间的关系)。视频公布了一项使用眼动仪的新研究。

结果表明,不够娴熟的钢琴演奏者会比行家花更多时间看手指,而后者与之相反,更可能看乐谱,或是看还没弹奏的琴键。总之,行家的目光更为平静稳重。

这一发现并不令人惊讶。它证实了我们也许视作为传统智慧的东西。

但即使如此,也非常了不起。眼动仪让行家和学习者窥见自己无意识状态下所做之事。

“技能的本质以及初学者与行家的区别”已是认知科学和哲学领域的热议话题。

Recording Two 瘦身热潮



一、听前预测

19. A) People's envy of slim models. B) People's craze for good health. C) The increasing range of fancy products. D) The great variety of slimming products.	20. A) They appear vigorous. B) They appear strange. C) They look charming. D) They look unhealthy.
21. A) Culture and upbringing . B) Wealth and social status . C) Peer pressure . D) Media influence .	

[看选项关键词预测问题]

19. 各项均为名词短语,均体现某一现象/趋势,其中 A)、B) 涉及“人们就某事的普遍心态”,C)、D) 涉及“某类商品种类的增加”,推测题目询问文中提及的某一普遍现象(可能关乎健康、瘦身或瘦身产品等)。

20. 各项均为“主语+系动词+形容词”判断句式,均为对某一群体(they)状态/外表的评价,结合 19 题可推测本题询问短文对“某一追求健康或瘦身的群体(they)”外表/状态的描述/评价。

21. 各项均为名词短语,均指向对人们产生影响的某一因素,推测题目询问影响人们某方面看法/做法的因素,听音时应重点注意因果关联。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中复现词可分为四类:一、表示瘦身/健康(商品):slim,sliming;二、表示人们对瘦/健康的狂热:People's envy/craze,increasing range,great variety;三、表示外表/外貌:appear,look;四、提示影响因素:21 题四个选项。由此可推断本文谈论瘦身/健康热潮及其影响因素。



二、录音分析

I Every summer when I top up my selection of summer outfits from the department stores, my eyes would nearly pop out of my head. ^④ I'm overwhelmed with a wide range of different slimming products each year. And more shockingly, these products are often advocated by very slim models.

自述每年夏天的经历,提出关注对象“瘦身产品(slimming products)”。话语标记词:Every summer when I... I'm overwhelmed with... And more shockingly... 核心语义词:summer outfits... slimming products... slim models.

①句自述经历:每到夏天购置夏装时都惊讶不已。Every summer 后停顿,提示其后介绍具体情境;when 引导的定语从句介绍情境“每年添置夏装时”,新信息 outfits 以升调凸显;主句 my eyes... out of my head 以习语说明讲话人感受,pop out of my head 重读以强调“大为震惊”(sb's eyes pop (out of their head) 字面义“某人眼珠都快掉出来了”,引申义“大为震惊”)。

②③句解释对何事感到震惊:瘦身产品种类繁多,且多由极瘦模特代言。②句 I'm overwhelmed with(对……感到惊讶/不知所措)提示其后介绍惊讶的对象/内容。overwhelmed、a wide range of 重读强调讲话人惊讶程度/惊讶原因,一字一顿抛出主题词组 slimming products,提醒重点关注。③句 And more shockingly 提



示语义递进,引出重要新信息(类似表达还有 more importantly/significantly),advocated(常表示“提倡,支持”,此处取“推广,宣传”之意)重读后停顿,突显其后新信息 very slim models。

II Having lived in Asia for almost 10 years now, I've seen various dieting tips come and go. I remember in Japan, people heading directly to the fruit section in the supermarket, when the banana diet was at its peak. Then there was the black tea and oolong tea diet, followed by the soybean diet and the tomato juice diet. The list goes on and on.

介绍亚洲见闻——数不胜数的节食法。话语标记词: Having lived in Asia... I remember in Japan... Then there was... followed by... 核心语义词: various dieting tips... the banana diet... the black tea and oolong tea diet... the soybean diet and the tomato juice diet。

①句概述经历:在亚洲生活的十年见证了一波又一波节食窍门来了又去。Asia 重读且其后停顿,提示情景转换;various dieting tips 为核心关键词,重读强调;come and go(常用于形容一时的流行热潮“来来去去”)重读凸显节食窍门花样繁多、转瞬即逝。

②至④句以日本为例说明,列举诸多节食方法。②句 Japan, banana, peak 重读提示本句聚焦日本香蕉节食法最热时情形。③句 Then 后停顿提示继续介绍其他节食法,不同节食法之间以停顿作区分,核心词 black tea, oolong tea, soybean, tomato juice 重读强调。④句 on and on 重读再次强调节食方法之多(The list goes on and on 意为“这样的例子不胜枚举”)。

III Apart from what people eat, I've also seen many interesting slimming products. ^[20] In Hong Kong, I've seen girls wrapping their whole body or both legs up with a special type of slimming tape which is supposed to help make them thinner. But it just reminded me of the roasted ham my mother usually puts on the dinner table at Christmas. Then there were the face slimming rollers that were said to improve your blood circulation and make your face smaller.

介绍千奇百怪的瘦身产品。话语标记词: Apart from what people eat... In Hong Kong... Then there were... 核心语义词: many interesting slimming products... slimming tape... face slimming rollers。

①句总领句群,顺承上文减肥食物,转入瘦身产品。eat 重读总结上文“食物减肥”;Apart from... also... 重读提醒注意下文重点“瘦身产品”;many interesting 凸显瘦身产品之“多”与“怪”。

②③句介绍香港流行的“瘦身带”。②句重读 Hong Kong, 将视角转到香港;wrapping... up(包,裹)、whole, both 重读强调“瘦身带减肥法”的操作情形,并凸显讲话人对人们用这种奇怪方法瘦身的惊讶, special... tape 重读提出瘦身产品名,提醒注意。③句 But 提示语义转折, roasted ham 重读、辅以强调副词 just(只、仅仅)说明这种瘦身带令讲话人产生的奇怪联想。

④句介绍另一种瘦身产品“滚轮瘦脸器”。Then 后停顿提示介绍并列信息;there were 表示列举;the 后停顿引出句子核心信息 face slimming rollers, 并重读强调。

IV ^[21] Personally I do not believe in any of these slimming gadgets and I think I have a very different perspective when it comes to the definition of what is beautiful. Asian women prefer to avoid the sun, because being pale or white is considered beautiful whereas a tanned complexion is considered much more beautiful and sexy in the West. ^[22] It is most certainly shaped by a person's culture as well as how they were raised in their childhood.

提出个人审美观,分析东西方审美差异及原因。话语标记词: Personally I do not believe... I think I have a very different perspective... It is most certainly shaped by... 核心语义词: the definition of what is beautiful... culture... how they were raised in their childhood。

①句评价瘦身产品并提出个人不同的审美观。Personally(“就个人而言”,常用于引出与其他人不同的个人观点)升调且其后停顿,提示注意下文“讲话人个人观点”;do not 重读、any 强调否定、gadgets(意为“小玩意儿”)暗含贬义,共同凸显讲话人对瘦身产品的不屑一顾;have a very different perspective(持截然不同的看法)重读、the definition 后停顿,引出重读的核心信息 what is beautiful, 表明关注点“对美的定义,审美观”。

②句对比指出东西方审美差异。Asia women... whereas... in the West... 整体结构凸显东西方对比;being pale or white VS a tanned complexion 对比说明东西方审美差异:以白为美 VS 以小麦色为美。新信息



Asian women 以升调、停顿凸显;much more 重读强调东西方审美的差异。

③句指出导致审美差异的两大原因——文化和儿时教育。certainly 重读,加强肯定语气;as well as 连接两大因素。

V As each summer season approaches, there's no escape from it. But it's not only women who are affected by this pressure to look good. Men aspired to be able to show off their 6 packs, or their v-shaped backs and there's a growing market of slimming pills aimed at men too.

指出变瘦/美的压力普遍存在,无论男女都不能幸免。话语标记词:But it's not only women... Men... too. 核心语义词:there's no escape from... this pressure to look good.

①句概述无人能逃脱瘦身/审美压力。each、no 重读,辅助 there's no escape from... (无从逃避……)共同强调瘦身压力的普遍性。

②③句具体说明,指出男女都不例外。②句 But 引出补充说明;it's not only women 升调提醒关注“女性”之外受瘦身压力影响的群体。③句 Men 升调凸显、且随后停顿,明确②句所提示的另一群体为“男性”,新细节 6 packs、v-shaped backs、slimming pills 以停顿区分、重读强调,结合句末 too 重读强调瘦身压力的无差别扫荡式影响。

VI I think no matter what diets we follow or what slimming products we obsess ourselves with, at the end of the day there's no magic trick to shape up for the summer. Eat in a balanced way and incorporate the right level of physical activity. For me, this still seems to be the best plan.

就正确的瘦身方法提议。话语标记词:I think... For me... the best plan. 核心语义词:no magic trick... Eat... balanced... right level of physical activity.

①句重申观点:塑形无捷径(瘦身产品没用)。no matter what... or what... at the end of the day there's no magic trick... (at the end of the day 意为“最终,到头来”;magic trick 字面义“魔术,戏法”,引申义“捷径”)结构完全否定减肥食物/塑身产品的效用。其中 obsess(obsess oneself with...“痴迷/迷恋于……”)重读暗传讲话人的否定态度;at the end of the day(最终,到头来)重读、其后停顿引出讲话人的观点——瘦身塑形没有捷径可走。

②③句提议正确的瘦身方法。②句以并列祈使句提议,balanced、right 重读分别强调膳食营养均衡性、锻炼适度重要性。and 通常弱读,但在此处重读强调二者缺一不可。③句 me(For sb“对某人而言”,用于引出人物观点)重读、其后停顿提示总结讲话人观点,still、best 重读强化建议。

[问题分析]

Q19: What overwhelms the speaker when she buys her summer outfits each year?

Q20: What does the speaker think of girls wrapping their legs up with slimming tape?

Q21: What does the speaker think affects people's interpretation of beauty?

Q19: when 提示其后续限定具体情形;overwhelms、buys her summer outfits 重读,暗示可在原文找到同义或近义复现。

Q20: girls 后停顿,其后重读 V-ing 短语强调“女孩”的具体特征,锁定提问对象。

Q21: think 重读、其后停顿,提示本题询问讲话人观点;beauty 尤其重读,强调提问关乎“对美的看法”。



三、试题精解

19. 讲话人每年购置夏装时,会对什么感到万分惊讶?

A) 人们对瘦模特的美慕。

C) 高端产品的种类增加。

B) 人们对健康的狂热追求。

D) 多种多样的瘦身产品。

[设题要点]表明感受处(I'm overwhelmed with...).

[答案精析]D)。“题干+D)”复现首段①②句“每年去百货商店购置夏装时,五花八门的瘦身产品都会让我惊讶万分”,the great variety of 同义替换 a wide range of。A)复现首段 slim models,但文中只提及“瘦身产品的推广模特往往极瘦”,并未指出“人们羡慕瘦模特”。B)将原文人们狂热追求的对象“瘦身”偷换为“健康”。C)将首段“五花八门的瘦身产品(a wide range of different slimming products)”偷换为“五花八门的高端产品(increasing range of fancy products)”。



20. 讲话人如何看待用瘦身带裹腿的女孩?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) 她们看起来充满活力。 | C) 她们看起来很迷人。 |
| B) 她们看起来很奇怪。 | D) 她们看起来不健康。 |

[设题要点] 阐述经历、表明观点处(I've seen... it just reminded me of...).

[答案精析] B)。讲话人在 III 段介绍香港女孩的瘦身方法“用瘦身带包裹全身或双腿(girls wrapping...),并结合自身经历对其进行评价“就像妈妈端上桌的一道圣诞节大餐——烤火腿”,推理可知讲话人认为这种瘦身方法十分奇怪/不可思议,B)正确。A)、C)利用年轻女孩的典型特点“充满活力、非常迷人”设置干扰,但文中并未提及“用瘦身带裹腿的女孩”有此特征。D)利用 IV、VI 段讲话人对各种瘦身工具不以为然的態度(I do not believe in any of these **slimming gadgets**, no magic trick)设置干扰,但答非所问,题目问的是说话人对“用瘦身带裹腿的女孩(girls...)”的看法。

21. 讲话人认为什么会影响人们对于美的理解?

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| A) 文化和教育熏陶。 | C) 同侪压力。 |
| B) 财富和社会地位。 | D) 媒体影响。 |

[设题要点] 直陈观点处(It is... shaped by...).

[答案精析] A)。题干变被动为主动,指向 IV 段③句 It is most certainly shaped by... (It 指代首句 the definition of what is beautiful),A)契合 by 引领内容“受所处文化与儿时接受的教育影响”、正确说明影响人们“对于美的理解”的因素。其中 upbringing 概括 how they were raised in their childhood。C)复现 V 段②句 pressure,但文中指“维持良好外形的压力”,而非“同侪压力”。B)、D)借常识干扰,均未在文中出现。



四、全文翻译

每年夏天当我从百货商店挑选夏装补充衣橱时,我的眼睛几乎都要瞪出来了。每年五花八门的瘦身产品都让我惊讶万分。更让我震惊的是,这些产品的推广模特往往极瘦。

现在我已身在亚洲生活了近十个年头,见过各种节食窍门的来来去去。我记得在日本,香蕉节食法最热的时候,人们一进超市就直奔水果区。随后出现了红茶和乌龙茶节食法,接着是大豆节食法和番茄汁节食法。类似的节食法数不胜数。

除了吃的,我还见过许多有趣的瘦身产品。我见过香港的女孩用一种特殊的瘦身带包裹全身或双腿,据说这样能让她们变瘦。但这却让我想起我母亲常在圣诞节时端上餐桌的烤火腿。还有滚轮瘦脸器,据说可以改善血液循环,使你的脸变小。

我个人完全不相信这些瘦身工具,而且提到“美”的定义,我想我有着完全不同的看法。亚洲女性不愿晒太阳,因为她们以苍白或白皙为美,而在西方,晒黑的肤色被认为要美丽性感得多。几乎可以肯定,它(对美的定义)是由个人所处的文化以及童年时期所接受的教育塑造而成的。

每年夏季来临之际,人们都不可避免地受到这种审美的影响。但受这种“维持良好外形”压力影响的不只女性。男性也希望自己能秀秀六块腹肌和倒三角背肌,针对男士的减肥药市场也在日益扩大。

我认为,无论我们跟从何种节食方法,或是痴迷于何种瘦身产品,为迎接夏天而塑形终归是没有捷径可走的。均衡饮食,并结合适度的体力活动吧。对我来说,这似乎仍然是最好的方法。

Recording Three 皮肤与毛发



一、听前预测

- | | |
|---|--|
| 22. A) The relation between <u>hair</u> and <u>skin</u> .
B) The growing interest in <u>skin</u> studies.
C) The color of <u>human skin</u> .
D) The need of <u>skin</u> protection. | 23. A) The necessity to save energy.
B) <u>Adaptation</u> to the hot <u>environment</u> .
C) The need to breathe with ease.
D) Dramatic <u>climate changes</u> on earth. |
| 24. A) Leaves and grass.
B) Man-made <u>shelter</u> .
C) Their <u>skin</u> coloring.
D) <u>Hair</u> on their <u>skin</u> . | 25. A) Their genetic makeup began to change .
B) Their communities began to grow steadily .
C) Their children began to mix with each other .
D) Their pace of <u>evolution</u> began to quicken . |



[看选项关键词预测问题]

22. 由各项复现词 skin 可推测本题关于“皮肤”,又由各项指向的分散性“皮肤与其他事物的关联、对皮肤的研究兴趣、皮肤颜色、皮肤保护”可推测题目可能问及录音主题(与皮肤相关)。

23. 将 B、D 项共性信息“气候环境”与 A、C 项共性信息“需求”结合,先推测 B、D 也可能指向“气候环境变化带来的需求”,再结合录音主题“皮肤”可推测本题可能问及某个跟皮肤有关的现象/问题产生的原因/动因。

24. 先由 B 项 shelter 推测本题可能问及“庇护力量/措施”(其中 A、B 指向外部因素,C、D 指向生理因素),再根据 C、D 所指向的“人体肌肤”及录音主题“皮肤”可进一步推测题目可能涉及某个跟人体肌肤有关的现象,其中关乎庇护对象及庇护措施。

25. 先由 C 项 Their children 推测题目所涉对象为“某类人群”,再由各项 began to 进一步推测题目问及该类人群在过去某个关键时间点发生的变化。

[看选项复现词预测主题] 选项中的复现词主要集中在两类:一、与毛发、皮肤、肤色有关的词汇:hair、skin、color of human skin、skin coloring;二、与进化(基因、环境)相关的词汇:Adaptation... environment、climate changes、genetic makeup、evolution。由此推测本篇录音材料可能关乎人类皮肤/肤色/毛发的进化现象。



二、录音分析

I Skin may seem like a superficial human attribute, but it's the first thing we notice about anyone we meet. As a zoologist focusing on the studies of apes and monkeys, ^[22] I've been studying why humans evolved to become the naked ape, and why skin comes in so many different shades around the world.

引出话题:人类没有毛发却有多种肤色的原因。 话语标记词:Skin may seem like... but... I've been studying why... and why... 核心语义词:Skin... naked ape 和 so many different shades。

①句引出大话题:人类皮肤。Skin 重读、随后停顿,提示“皮肤”可能为本篇录音主题;but 引出转折,提示引出与 superficial 形成对比的新信息;the first thing, anyone 重读,强调 skin 的重要性。

②句引出小话题:人类为何脱去毛发,为何进化出多种肤色。As... 引出作者身份,提示作者职业可能与文章主题相关;I've been studying 后停顿,预示引出作者研究领域;evolved to become the naked ape 和 so many different shades 重读,强调作者研究关注及文章主题。naked:无毛发遮掩的,naked ape 用来形容人类从“有毛发”进化成“无毛发”。

II We can make a very good estimate from the fossil record that humans probably evolved naked skin around a million and a half years ago, and meanwhile they mostly lost their coat of fur. Today we have a few patches of hair remaining on various parts of our bodies, but compared with apes and monkeys, we have very little. ^[23] ^[24] Basically, we turned our skin darker to serve as a natural sun protector in the place of the hair we lost.

介绍脱去毛发、肤色变深的原因。 话语标记词:a very good estimate... meanwhile... Today... but... Basically... 核心语义词:naked skin... mostly lost their coat of fur... skin darker... natural sun protector in the place of the hair we lost。

①句介绍人类褪去毛发的过程。very good estimate 重读强调这一估计的合理性,that 引出 estimate 的具体内容,naked skin 重读后停顿,提示语义重点,and meanwhile 后停顿,预示引出这一时期的其他内容,mostly lost their coat of fur 以重读凸显。

②句介绍目前人类毛发的进化结果。Today 预示引出毛发如今的进化结果,but compared with 预示引出人类毛发(相比猿、猴)已相当之少,very little 重读强调人类目前的毛发非常少。

③句介绍人类皮肤变深的原因:防晒,以替代失去的毛发。Basically 引出关键信息,to serve... 引出肤色变深的目的;a natural sun protector 以重读强调深色皮肤的防晒功能;in (the) place of(代替、取代)明确肤色变深和失去毛发的关系。

III ^[25] We think we lost this hair because of the need to keep ourselves cool when we were moving around vigorously in a hot environment. We can't really lose heat by breathing quickly and loudly like dogs. We have to do it by sweating. ^[26] So we evolved the ability to sweat plentifully and lost most of our fur.



介绍人类脱去毛发的原因。话语标记词: because of... when... So。核心语义词: keep ourselves cool... sweat plentifully... lost most of our fur。

①句介绍人类失去毛发的原因:炎热环境下保持凉爽。because of 预示引出原因;keep ourselves cool 一词一顿强调人类失去毛发的原因,提示重点关注;when 引出需要保持凉爽的时机;vigorously、hot environment 重读共同强调保持需要凉爽的条件(炎热环境、充分运动)。

②③句介绍人类与狗散热方式的不同。We can't really... We have to... 形成对比,说明人类和狗散热方式的不同;by sweating 重读,强调人类通过出汗散热。

④句介绍失去毛发的进化过程。So 引出人类散热方式导致的进化结果;sweat plentifully、lost most of our fur 重读强调人类进化出大量排汗能力并脱掉大量毛发。

IV Most animals protect themselves from the sun with fur. ^[24] What we did in our ancestry was to produce more permanent natural coloring in our skin cells.

对比动物和人类的防晒方式:毛发 VS 皮肤色素。话语标记词: Most animals... What we did...。核心语义词: fur... more permanent natural coloring。

①句介绍动物的防晒方式:毛发。Most 重读提示引出大多数动物的情况,protect themselves from the sun 后停顿,提示引出动物防晒的具体方式;fur 重读以强调动物的防晒方式。

②句介绍人类的防晒方式:皮肤色素。What we did 中 we 重读,提示人类和动物防晒方式有巨大反差;... in our ancestry 后停顿,提示引出人类祖先的防晒方式;more permanent natural coloring 重读强调人类的防晒方式。

V This was really an important revolution in human history because it allowed us to continue to evolve in equatorial environments. It really made it possible for us to continue along the path toward modern humans in Africa.

介绍人类褪去毛发、肤色变深的重要意义。话语标记词: This was really... because... It really made it possible...。核心语义词: important revolution... evolve in equatorial environments... modern humans in Africa。

①句介绍意义一:在赤道环境中继续进化。continue to evolve 后停顿,提示引出重要信息;in equatorial environments 一词一顿抛出重要信息,提示其对“在赤道环境进化”的重要意义。

②句介绍意义二:成就非洲现代人之路。It really made it possible 中 possible 重读以强调褪去毛发、肤色变深带来的可能性,continue along the path toward... 比喻用法强调这些进化对成为现代非洲人的重要性。

VI For most of human history we all had dark skin. What we see today is the product of evolutionary events resulting from the dispersal of a few human populations out of Africa around 60,000 to 70,000 years ago.

介绍人类肤色的进化历程。话语标记词: For most of human history... What we see today is...。核心语义词: dark skin... dispersal of a few human population out of Africa。

①句指出人类历史上大多是深色肤色。we all had 一字一顿抛出 dark skin,和 For most of human history 共同强调深色肤色在历史上的普遍性。

②句指出当前的人类肤色是进化事件的结果。today 重读后停顿,预示引出与如今现状有关的重点信息;resulting from 提示进化事件的来源:人类走出非洲。

VII Our species originated around 200,000 years ago and underwent tremendous diversification—culturally, technologically, linguistically, artistically—for 130,000 years. ^[25] After that, a few small populations left Africa to populate the rest of the world. These early ancestors of modern Eurasians dispersed into parts of the world that had more seasonal sunshine and much lower levels of sun radiation. It's in these populations that we begin to see real changes in the genetic makeup of natural coloring.

介绍人类肤色进化过程。话语标记词: originated... After that... parts of the world that... It's in these populations...。核心语义词: left Africa to populate the rest of the world... seasonal sunshine... lower levels of sun radiation... changes in the genetic makeup of natural coloring。

①句介绍人类的起源和早期差异化进程。around 引出人类起源的时间;tremendous diversification 重读



强调人类经历巨大的差异化进程;culturally, technologically, linguistically, artistically 一词一顿强调各个方面都经历巨大差异化。

②③④句详述人类的进化事件:现代欧亚混血的早期祖先移居到季节性日照更多和太阳辐射强度更低的地区,他们的天然色素基因组成开始发生变化。

②句 that 重读后停顿,预示引出关键性新信息;to populate the rest of the world 重读以强调少数人类离开非洲后的行为。

③句 parts of the world 后停顿,凸显其后重点信息;more seasonal sunshine、much lower levels of sun radiation 重读强调人类移居地的特点。

④句以强调句型 It's in these populations that... 强调发生基因改变的人群:移居到季节性日照更多和太阳辐射强度更低地区的人;real changes 重读强调基因改变的发生。

Today, skin color is evolving via new mixtures of people coming together and having children with new mixtures of skin color genes. We can see this in almost every large city worldwide. Not only the coloring genes, but lots of other genes are getting mixed up, too.

介绍如今肤色进化的原因。话语标记词:Today, skin color is evolving via... Not only... but... 核心语义词:new mixtures of people coming together... children with new mixtures of skin color genes。

①句介绍如今肤色进化的方式:混血联姻、生出混合肤色基因的孩子。Today 重读后停顿,预示引出如今的进化情况;evolving via(通过……进化)提示其后介绍肤色进化的途径。

②句说明这一进化方式的普遍性。almost every large city 重读强调这一进化方式的普遍性。

③句指出不只肤色基因在混合,许多其它基因也在混合。Not only... but... too(也常用 not only... but also...) [不但……而且……] 连接两个并列成分,强调肤色基因以及其它很多基因都在混合。

[问题分析]

Q22: What does the speaker mainly talk about?

Q23: What had probably caused humans to lose most of their hair one and a half million years ago?

Q24: What does the speaker say protected early humans from the sun?

Q25: What happened after humans migrated from Africa to other parts of the world?

Q22: mainly talk about 提示本题关乎讲话主旨,需结合整篇录音内容作答,不可只见树木,不见森林。

Q23: What... caused 提示询问原因,one and a half million years ago 时间状语限定具体时间,暗示文章可能有这一时间的同义或近义复现。

Q24: protected 及 early humans 重读,提示本题询问对人类的保护措施,from the sun 限定免受危害的对象。

Q25: after 以重读凸显其后关键信息,from Africa to other parts of the world 提示迁移方向,暗示文中可能有这一迁徙事件的同义或近义复现。



三、试题精解

22. 谈话人主要谈论了什么?

A) 毛发和皮肤的关系。

C) 人类皮肤的颜色。

B) 对皮肤研究的兴趣日增。

D) 保护皮肤的需要。

[设题要点] 开篇处(I've been studying...; humans probably evolved... turned our skin)。

[答案精析] A)。I 段指出谈话人的研究领域:人类进化成裸猿的原因以及人类拥有多种肤色的原因(暗示两者之间存在关联);其余段落谈话人详细介绍了人类脱落毛发(变成裸猿)的原因及各种肤色产生的原因:为了凉快而脱落毛发,为了防晒又将肤色变深,人类走出非洲又进化出各种肤色。可见,谈话人主要讨论的话题是关乎“毛发(脱落)及(多种)皮肤(颜色)之间的关联”,故 A) 正确。B) 利用 I 段作者的研究 I've been studying... why skin 干扰,但“兴趣日增”并无根据,且这并非本文主要内容。C) 仅涵盖说话者谈论内容的一部分,忽视了谈话人对“毛发(脱落及由此带来的肤色变深以防晒)”的大篇幅讨论。D) 利用 skin... natural sun protector 捏造而来,但此处是为了介绍皮肤变深的原因——防晒,“皮肤保护”脱离讨论重点。



23. 150 万年前, 什么很可能导致人类脱落大部分毛发?

A) 节约能量的必要性。

C) 轻松呼吸的需要。

B) 适应炎热的环境。

D) 地球上的剧烈气候变化。

【设题要点】 原因处 (we lost this hair because...)。

【答案精析】 B)。B) 正确概括 III 段内容“人类脱落毛发的原因是, 需要在炎热的环境中保持身体凉爽, 为此, 人类进化出了大量排汗的能力, 并脱掉了大部分皮毛”。A) 由 III 段 moving around vigorously 捏造出原因“需要节约能量”。C) 利用人类与狗的不同“无法通过大口急促呼吸来散热”逆向推导出“人类必须要轻松呼吸”, 但原文实指人无法通过这种呼吸方式来散热, 故而需要脱去毛发来散热。D) 对 in a hot environment 断章取义, 原文仅提及环境炎热, 并未涉及气候变化。

24. 谈话人认为, 是什么保护早期人类免受日晒?

A) 树叶和草。

C) 他们的肤色。

B) 人造居所。

D) 他们皮肤上的毛发。

【设题要点】 细节说明处 (Basically, ...) 和对比处 (Most animals... what we did...)。

【答案精析】 C)。C) 正确概括 II 段末句“我们把皮肤变深来防晒”、IV 段“我们祖先免受日晒的方式是在皮肤细胞中生成更持久的天然色素 (即利用肤色防晒)”。A)、B) 均利用常识“树叶和草、居所可以防晒”捏造而来, 但原文并未提及。D) 张冠李戴, “皮毛”是动物防晒方式, 而非人类防晒方式。

25. 人类从非洲迁徙到世界其它地方后发生了什么?

A) 他们的基因构成开始改变。

C) 他们的孩子开始相互交往。

B) 他们的社区开始稳步发展。

D) 他们的进化速度开始加快。

【设题要点】 强调处 (It's in these population...)。

【答案精析】 A)。A) 正确概括 VII 段信息“少数人群离开非洲后, 分散到了世界上季节性日照更多、太阳辐射强度更低的地域。正是在这些种群中, 我们开始看到天然色素的基因构成的真正变化。”B) 利用 VIII 段“几乎每座大城市都可以看到混血儿联姻生子、新的混合肤色基因出现这类现象”捏造出“社区稳步发展”, 但录音材料中并未提及人类社区发展变化状况。C) 利用 VIII 段 having children with new mixtures... 捏造而来, 但这里指孩子有新的混合肤色基因, 而非孩子互相交往。D) 利用 VIII 段首句 evolving 捏造而来, 但录音材料中并未提及进化的速度。



四、全文翻译

皮肤可能看似为人体表面特征, 但却是我们与人相见时首先注意到的东西。作为一名专注猿、猴研究的动物学家, 我一直在研究人类为何进化成“裸猿”以及世界上为何有如此多种类的肤色。

根据化石记录, 我们可以非常合理地估计出, 人类大约在 150 万年前就已进化出裸露肌肤, 期间他们褪去了身上大部分体毛。现在, 我们身体的不同部位还残留着几块毛发, 但与猿、猴相比, 我们的毛发非常少。说到底, 我们将皮肤变深是为了将其充作天然防晒品, 以代替脱落的毛发。

我们认为, 我们脱落毛发是因为在炎热环境中来回用力走动时需要保持身体凉爽。我们无法像狗那样靠大声喘气来散热。我们必须通过流汗来散热。所以, 我们进化出大量排汗的能力, 并且脱掉大部分皮毛。

大多数动物利用皮毛来让自己免受日晒。我们祖先所做的是在皮肤细胞中生成更持久的天然色素。

这的确是人类历史上一场重大革命, 因为它使我们能够在赤道环境中继续进化。它真的让我们得以继续沿着非洲现代人之路前进。

在人类历史长河中, 我们的皮肤大多数时候是深色的。当前我们所看到的肤色状况是大约 6~7 万年前少数人群走出非洲所引发的进化事件的产物。

人类起源于大约 20 万年前, 并经历了长达 13 万年的巨大差异化进程——文化、技术、语言及艺术上的。此后, 少数人群离开非洲, 移居世界各地。这些现代欧亚混血的早期祖先散居到世界其他区域, 这些区域季节性日照更多、太阳辐射强度更低。正是在这些种群中我们开始看到天然色素基因组成的真正变化。

今天, 新的混血儿联姻, 再生出有着新的混合肤色基因的孩子, 肤色就这么不断进化着。这种情况我们几乎可以在世界上每座大城市看到。不仅仅是肤色基因, 还有很多其他基因也在混合。





一、总体分析

本文选自英国《每日电讯报》2018.04.03 文章:Pasta can help you lose weight, major review finds(重大研究综述发现,意大利面可助你减肥)。文章脉络:以新发现驳斥老观念,提出“意面非但不会造成体重增加,还有助于人们减肥”(第一至三段)——具体介绍新研究发现及研究方法(第四、五段)。



二、选项分析

词性		选项	词义
名词		D) contrary	1. 相反,对立面 2. on the contrary 正相反/恰恰相反 3. evidence/statements to the contrary 相反的证据/陈述
		F) intimate	知己,至交
		I) minimum	1. 最小量,最低限度 2. at a/the minimum 最起码,至少
		K) ration	1. (某物在短缺时的)配给量 2. (东西的)一定数量
		L) shooting	1. 枪击,枪杀 2. 打猎 3. (照片或电影的)拍摄
动词	原形	E) contribute	1. 捐献,捐助 2. 促成,造成(某事发生)
		F) intimate	暗示,提示(intimate sb to do sth)
		K) ration	(因短缺而)定量配给,限定……的量
		M) subscribe	1. ~ to: 订阅(报纸或杂志);持有(意见或信仰);定期捐款赞助或缴纳会员费 2. ~ for: 认购股份
	-ing 分词	J) radiating	1. 辐射;散发(光和热) 2. 流露(情感);显露(特质)
		L) shooting	1. 射击,射门,拍摄 2. shoot up 暴涨,猛增
		O) weighing	1. 重量是……,称……的重量 2. 认真考虑,权衡 3. (对观点或决定)有影响
	-ed 分词	B) championed	捍卫,维护
		G) lumped	1. (有时错误地)把……归并在一起 2. lump A in with B 将 A 与 B 混为一谈
H) magnified		1. 放大 2. 夸张,夸大 3. 使(问题)加重	
形容词		A) adverse	不利的,有害的,反面的
		C) clinical	1. 临床的,医院/诊所的 2. 冷静客观的,没人情味的
		D) contrary	相反的,相对的(contrary to sth)
形容词		F) intimate	1. 亲密的,密切的 2. 幽静舒适的,温馨的 3. 隐私的,个人的
		I) minimum	最小的,最少的,最低限度的
		N) systematic	有系统的,有条理的,仔细周到的





三、真题精解

I ① Pasta is no longer off the menu, after a new review of studies suggested that the **carbohydrate**^① can form part of a healthy diet, and even help people lose weight. ② For years, **nutritionists**^② have recommended that pasta be kept to a 26, to cut **calories**^③, prevent fat **build-up**^④ and stop blood sugar 27 up.

意大利面食不再被弃于菜单之外。一项新的研究综述表明,碳水化合物可以成为健康饮食的一部分,甚至能够帮助人们减肥。多年来,营养学家一直在建议人们将面食摄入量保持在最低限度,以降低卡路里,防止脂肪堆积,避免血糖飙升。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **carbohydrate** [ˈkɑːbəˈhaɪdreɪt] *n.* 碳水化合物,糖类 § ③ **calorie** [ˈkæləri] *n.* 卡路里(热量单位)
② **nutritionist** [ˈnjuːtriʃənɪst] *n.* 营养学家 § ④ **build-up** [ˈbɪldʌp] *n.* 逐渐增加或积累

· 解题思路 ·

26. 答案: I) minimum

【确定词性】空格前为冠词 a, 空后为逗号, 空格词应为非元音音素开头的单数名词。

【锁定答案】①句以 no longer, new review 形成今昔对比: (过去) 意面被弃于菜单之外 VS (现在) 新研究表明碳水化合物可成为健康食品, 甚至有助于减肥。②句以 For years 引入对“历来情形”的进一步介绍: 营养学家建议人们将面食摄入量保持在_____。联系可知, ②句需呼应①句“意面曾被视为不健康食物而竭力避免”, 表示“(严格)限制意面摄入量”, I) 正确, 固定表达 be kept to a minimum 意为“保持在最低限度”。

K) ration 有“限制……的量”之意, 有一定干扰, 但可从以下角度排除: 一、该词强调的是“由于某物短缺, 所以定量配给”, 不合此处情形“由于不健康而限制”; 二、该词表示“一定的量”, 不符合此处程度“竭力避免(off the menu)”。三、该词一般后面跟 of sth, 或带修饰成分, 如 the weekly meat ration (肉类的每周配给量), a small ration of sugar (少量的糖), 而不会单独使用(即: be kept to a ration 语义不完整)。

27. 答案: L) shooting

【确定词性】空格位于固定结构 stop sb/sth (from) doing sth 中, 空格后为 up, 空格词应为不及物动词的 ing 分词。

【锁定答案】空格所在不定式并列结构 to..., (to)... and (to)... 意在表明“限制意面摄入量”的目的, cut calories, prevent fat build-up 均体现“限制某不良身体指标上升”, 再结合常识可知空格处应表示“(避免血糖)升高”, L) 正确。固定表达 shoot up 意为“飙升, 暴涨”。

【点拨技巧】26、27 两题的解答关键在于借路标词 no longer, a new review, for years 识别今昔对比, 并对信息归类: 一、Pasta 和 carbohydrate 同指, 为关注对象; 二、off the menu, be kept to a _____, to... and stop blood sugar _____ up 一体, 均指向“多年来对面食的排斥”; 三、a healthy diet, help people lose weight 为另一组, 指向“如今对面食的认可”。

II ① The low-carbohydrate food movement **gave birth to**^① such diets as the Atkins, Paleo and Keto, which advised **swapping**^② foods like bread, pasta and potatoes for vegetables, fish and meat. ② More recently the trend of swapping spaghetti for vegetables has been 28 by clean-eating experts.

这种低糖饮食运动催生了阿特金斯饮食、原始人饮食、生酮饮食等, 它们都建议将面包、意面、土豆等食物换为蔬菜、鱼、肉。最近, 这种用蔬菜换掉意面的风尚得到了净食专家的捍卫。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **give birth to** 产生, 造成 § ② **swap A for B** 将 A 换为 B, 用 B 换 A

· 解题思路 ·

28. 答案: B) championed

【确定词性】空格前为 has been, 后为 by... experts, 空格词应为 ed 分词(构成现在完成时被动式)。

【锁定答案】空格所在句指出, “以蔬菜换意面的风尚”得到了“净食专家”的_____, 空格词搭建“一种风



尚”和“一群专家”的关系,应表示“支持、赞同”或“反对、抵制”。第三段以 But now 转折指出,(但)新研究证明意面有助于减重。可推知净食专家认为意面会导致增重,支持以蔬菜换意面的风尚。B)符合文意。

H)magnified(意为“放大(声音等)”,可喻指“放大(现象、观点等)”)既符合词性要求,也符合“净食专家与低糖倡导者观点一致、与最近研究发现相反”的逻辑,因此干扰性极强。但可从两个角度排除:一、该词往往指“被某种设备放大”,而不是“被某人放大”,而这里的施动者是“专家(experts)”;二、该词指“将较弱的/小的事物放大”,而这里无论①句描述,还是②句 trend(时尚)一词均表明低糖饮食运动“已经如火如荼”。

III ① But now a 29 review and analysis of 30 studies by Canadian researchers found that not only does pasta not cause weight gain^①, but three meals a week can help people drop more than half a kilogram over four months. ② The reviewers^② found that pasta had been unfairly demonized(妖魔化) because it had been 30 in with other, more fat-promoting carbohydrates.

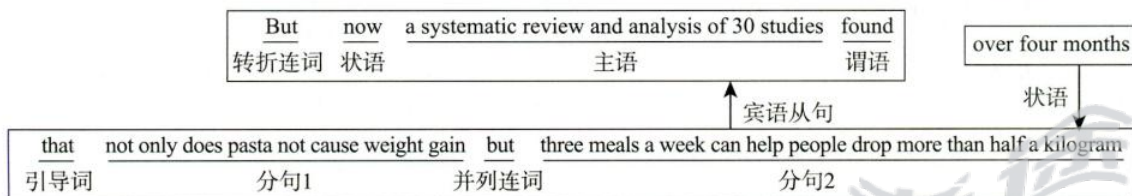
但现在,加拿大的研究者们对30项研究所进行的系统性回顾和分析发现,意面不仅不会导致体重增加,每周吃三次还能帮助人们在四个月内甩掉超过0.5千克的体重。研究者们发现意面过去被不公平地妖魔化了,因为人们将它与其他更能生成脂肪的碳水化合物混为一谈。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①weight gain 增重,体重增加

②reviewer [rɪ'vju:ə] n. 评论者,评论家,综述作者

But now a systematic review and analysis of 30 studies by Canadian researchers found that not only does pasta not cause weight gain, but three meals a week can help people drop more than half a kilogram over four months.



· 解题思路 ·

29. 答案:N) systematic

【确定词性】a _____ review and analysis of 30 studies 在句中作主语,空格词应为中心词 review and analysis 的修饰成分,可能为非元音音素开头的名词、形容词、ing 分词、ed 分词。

【锁定答案】空格句指出,研究者对30项研究的_____回顾及分析证明意面不仅不会造成增重,还有助于减重。即:这一综述分析了多项研究(30 studies)、推翻了过去人们对意面的错误认知,空格词应体现研究的“综合性/系统性/全面性/重大性”,N)正确。

30. 答案:G) lumped

【确定词性】空格前为 it had been,后为双介词结构 in+with other...,空格词应为不及物动词的 ing 分词或 ed 分词。

【锁定答案】空格所在的 because 从句解释主句原因,应体现“意面被妖魔化(demonized)”和“这是不公平的(unfairly)”两重含义。结合前句可推知其中逻辑:意面并非像人们一直认为的那么增肥,反而有助于减肥,人们之所以将其妖魔化是因为将它与其他更容易生成脂肪的碳水化合物相混淆/混为一谈(这对意面是一种不公),G)正确, lump A in with B 为固定搭配,意为“将 A 与 B 混为一谈”。

【点拨技巧】“情感色彩一致”可作为本段两题的辅助线索:①句体现出综述研究分析范围广、结果意义大,带有明显“肯定”,空 29 应体现“褒义”,systematic“系统的,有条理的”恰带有明显褒义;②句主句中 unfairly 和 demonized 均带强烈贬义,原因从句也应与其一致,lump“(错误地、胡乱地)堆积到一起”带有明显贬义。

IV ① “The study found that pasta didn't 31 to weight gain or increase in body fat^①,” said lead author Dr John Sievenpiper. ② “In 32 the evidence, we can now

“研究发现,意面不会造成体重的增加或体脂的增多”,文章的主要作者约翰·斯温比伯说道。“通过权衡证据,我们现在



say with some confidence that pasta does not have an 33 effect on body weight outcomes when it is consumed as part of a healthy **dietary**^② pattern.” ③ In fact, analysis actually showed a small weight loss 34 to concerns. ④ Perhaps pasta can be part of a healthy diet.

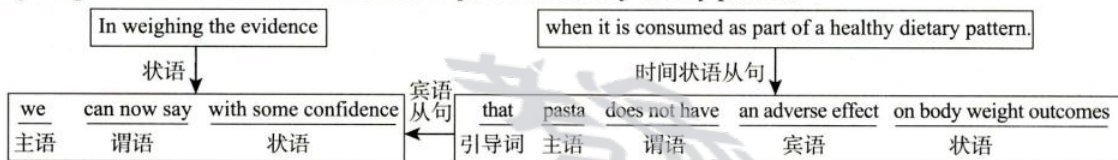
可以有一定把握地说,意面若作为健康饮食模式的一部分被食用,则对体重值没有负面效应。”实际上,分析的确显示出了少量的体重减轻,这与人们的担忧恰恰相反。或许意面可以成为健康饮食的一部分。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **body fat** 体脂

② **dietary** ['daɪətəri] a. 饮食的

In weighing the evidence, we can now say with some confidence that pasta does not have an adverse effect on body weight outcomes when it is consumed as part of a healthy dietary pattern.



· 解题思路 ·

31. 答案: E) contribute

【确定词性】空格前为 didn't, 后为 to + 名词短语, 空格词应为不及物动词原形, 且能与 to 搭配。

【锁定答案】空格句介绍研究发现(The study found): 意面不会 _____ 体重增加或体脂增多。该发现应与第三段研究结论(Canadian researchers found)“意面不仅不会导致体重增加, 还能帮助人们减肥(not only does pasta not cause weight gain)”一致, 空格词应与 cause 近义, 表“造成/导致”, E) 正确。

32. 答案: O) weighing 33. 答案: A) adverse

【确定词性】In _____ the evidence 位于主句前作状语, 空 32 只能为 ing 分词。An _____ effect 在 that 宾语从句中作宾语, 空 33 应为元音音素开头的名词、形容词、ing 分词或 ed 分词。

【锁定答案】空格句以 In _____ the evidence, we can now say... 体现“研究方法——研究发现”的关系。其中, the evidence 回指 30 studies; pasta does not have an _____ effect on body weight outcomes 回应 pasta didn't contribute to weight gain or increase in body fat。所以, 空 32 应与 review、analysis 近义, 表示“回顾/分析/考量/权衡”等, O) 正确; 空 33 应表示“增加的、促进的”或“负面的/不良的”, A) 正确。

34. 答案: D) contrary

【确定词性】空格句已主谓宾完整, _____ to concerns 只能作 weight loss 的后置定语, 空格词可能为形容词、ing 分词、ed 分词, 且能与 to 搭配。

【锁定答案】空格句指出, 研究分析实际上显示了小幅度的减重, 这一减重与人们的担忧 _____。weight loss 与前文人们一直以来排斥意面的原因“担心造成增重、不利健康(fat build-up、weight gain、increase in body fat 等)”恰恰相反, 空格词应表“相反的/对立的”, D) 正确, contrary to 为固定用法, 意为“与……相反”。

【点拨技巧】一、研究者话语往往是对研究方法、结论的回顾总结, 应与文中的研究介绍一致, 解题时需寻找对应信息。空 31、33 均总结“研究发现/结论”, 回应第一段 the carbohydrate can form part of a healthy diet... 及第三段 not only does pasta not cause weight gain, but...; 空 32 回顾“研究方法”, 指向第一段 a new review of studies 及第三段 a systematic review and analysis of 30 studies。二、文中“反驳关系”会多处体现, 解题过程中需时刻谨记。空 33 聚焦文中“以新结论反驳旧认识”的关系, 回应第一段 Pasta is no longer off the menu, after a new review of studies... 及第三段 But now a systematic review... The reviewers found that pasta had been unfairly demonized 体现的反驳关系。

V ① Those involved in the 35 trials^① on average ate 3.3 servings^② of pasta a week instead of other carbohydrates, one serving equaling^③ around half a cup.

② They lost around half a kilogram over an average follow-up^④ of 12 weeks.

那些临床试验参与者们平均每周吃 3.3 份意面, 而非其他碳水化合物食物, 每份大约半杯的量。在平均 12 周的后随访中, 他们的体重降低了大约 0.5 千克。



① **trial** ['traɪəl] *n.* 试验

② **serving** ['sɜːvɪŋ] *n.* (供一个人吃的)一份食物

③ **equal** ['iːkwəl] *v.* 等于

④ **follow-up** ['fɒləʊ ʌp] *n.* 后续事物; 后续行动

· 解题思路 ·

35. 答案: C) clinical

【确定词性】involved in the _____ trials 作 Those 后置定语, 空格词为 trials 的修饰成分, 可能为名词、形容词、ing 分词、ed 分词。

【锁定答案】末段指出, 那些参与 _____ 试验的人平均每周吃 3.3 份意面, 每份约半杯的量, 平均 12 周后体重下降 0.5 千克。可见试验涉及对参与试验者的控制处理、密切观察, 备选项中只有 C) 适合。

【点拨技巧】确定“名词修饰成分”可采用思路: 对前后文描述性内容进行概括推理, 能体现其主要特征的备选项即为正确项。本段 3.3 servings of pasta a week... one serving equaling around half a cup... lost around half a kilogram... 12 weeks 以“多个精确数字”暗示试验涉及“严格控制、密切观察”, 备选项中只有 clinical“临床的, 住院(观察)的”与之契合。

Section B

最佳零售商是实体与线上的结合



一、总体分析

本文选自 *Harvard Business Review*《哈佛商业评论》2016 年 5 月 30 日一篇题为 The Best Retailers Combine Bricks and Clicks(最佳零售商是实体与线上的结合)的文章。文章首先揭示实体零售真实现状“与整个零售业一同经历重塑”, 继而通过分析重塑过程中的种种复杂因素指出实体零售长期存活的关键“能否彻底重塑自我、成功进军线上市场, 从而实现实体与线上的结合”。



二、试题分析

试题	定位词	核心义
36. Although online retailing ^① has existed for some twenty years, nearly half of the Internet retailers still fail to receive satisfactory feedback ^② from consumers, according to a recent survey.	[1] some twenty years [2] nearly half of the Internet retailers	近半数在线零售商的失败之处: 一直未获消费者认可。
37. Innovative retailers integrate ^③ Internet technologies with conventional ^④ retailing to create new retail models.	[1] Innovative retailers [2] Internet technologies	创新零售商的创新做法: 将网络技术融入传统零售业。
38. Despite what the Census ^⑤ data suggest, the value of physical retail's stocks ^⑥ has been dropping.	[1] Census data [2] the value of physical retail's stocks	实体零售情况的不同表征: 人口普查数据乐观, 股市悲观。
39. Internet-driven changes in the retail industry didn't take place as quickly as widely anticipated ^⑦ .	[1] Internet-driven changes [2] not... as quickly as widely anticipated	互联网引发零售业变革的速度: 不及许多人预期的那样快。
40. Statistics indicate that brick and mortar sales still made up the lion's share ^⑧ of the retail business.	[1] brick and mortar sales [2] lion's share	实体销售的市场份额: 仍占据大头。
41. Companies that successfully combine online and offline business models may prove to be a big concern for traditional retailers.	[1] combine online and offline business models [2] a big concern	传统零售商应担忧的对手: 结合线上、线下模式的企业。
42. Brick and mortar retailers' faith in their business was strengthened when the dot, com ^⑨ bubble burst ^⑩ .	[1] Brick and mortar retailers' faith [2] the dot, com bubble	实体零售商信心何以增强: 互联网泡沫破裂。



试题	定位词	核心义
43. Despite the tremendous ^⑩ challenges from online retailing, traditional retailing will be here to stay ^⑪ for quite some time.	[1] will be here to stay	传统零售未来走势: 仍会存活较长时间。
44. With the rise of online commerce, physical retail stores are likely to suffer the same fate as the yellow pages.	[1] the rise of online commerce [2] the yellow pages	实体零售店可能的命运: 受在线商务影响, 重蹈黄页的覆辙。
45. The wide use of smartphones has made it more complex for traditional retailers to reinvent their business.	[1] The wide use of smartphones	阻碍传统零售商自我重塑的因素: 智能手机的兴起。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **retailing** ['ri:teɪlɪŋ] *n.* 零售业
 ② **feedback** ['fi:dbæk] *n.* 反馈
 ③ **integrate** ['ɪntɪɡreɪt] *v.* 使合并, 使结合
 ④ **conventional** [kən'venʃənəl] *a.* 传统的, 常规的
 ⑤ **census** ['sensəs] *n.* 人口普查
 ⑥ **stock** [stɒk] *n.* 股份, 股票
 ⑦ **anticipate** [æn'tɪsɪpeɪt] *v.* 期待, 期盼; 预料, 预期
 ⑧ **lion's share** (某物) 最大的一份
 ⑨ **dot, com** [ˌdɒt 'kɒm] *n.* 网络公司
 ⑩ **burst** [bɜ:st] *v.* 破裂, 胀破
 ⑪ **tremendous** [tri'mendəs] *a.* 极度的, 巨大的
 ⑫ **be here to stay** 被广泛使用或接受

定位词选取原则: (1) 排除多次复现的主题性信息 conventional/traditional retailing, online retailing/commerce 等; 若某信息多次复现, 但与其他较具有区别性的细节构成词组, 则仍可将该词组选为关键词, 如 44 题 the rise of online commerce; (2) 优先选择含有具体数字、专有名词及机构名称的信息, 如 some **twenty** years, the yellow pages, **Census** data; (3) 补充选择各题中区辨于其他题的细节信息, 如 combine online and offline business models。

解题思维原则: 速读巧解时, 带着试题定位词快速浏览文中段落, 一旦发现试题定位词 (不是单一、而是全部) 出现于某段某处, 即将试题核心义与该定位处核心文意进行比对, 若比对成功即可确定答案, 正确答案往往是对原文定位处的同义复现或改写, 偶尔可能是几个句子的文意概括或段落主旨概括。(短时记忆有限者, 这一解题过程可分批进行, 如先分析 5 道题然后通读全文, 然后分析剩下 5 道题及剩余未确定段落。)



三、速读巧解

The Best Retailers Combine Bricks and Clicks

[A] ① Retail profits are falling sharply. ② Stores are closing. ③ Malls are emptying. ④ The depressing stories just keep coming. ⑤ Reading the earnings announcements of large retail stores like Macy's, Nordstrom, and Target is about as **uplifting**^⑪ as a tour of an **intensive care unit**^⑫. ⑥ The Internet is apparently **taking down**^⑬ yet another industry. ⑦ **Brick and mortar stores** (实体店) seem to be **going the way of**^⑭ the yellow pages. ⑧ Sure enough, the Census Bureau just released data showing that online retail sales **surged**^⑯ 15.2 percent between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016.

[B] ① But before you **dump**^⑰ all of your retail stocks, there are more facts you should consider. ② Looking only at that 15.2 percent "surge" would be misleading. ③ It was an increase that was on a small base of 6.9 percent. ④ Even when a tiny number grows by a large percentage terms, it is often still tiny.

最佳零售商是实体与线上的结合

零售利润在急剧下滑。商店关了。商场空了。令人沮丧的新闻不断出现。读梅西百货、诺德斯特罗姆以及塔吉特等大型零售商店的盈利公告就像参观重症监护病房一样 (难以) 令人振奋。互联网看来正在击垮又一个行业。实体店似乎在走黄页的老路。的确, 美国人口普查局刚刚发布的数据显示, 2015 年第一季度至 2016 年第一季度, 线上零售额猛增 15.2%。

但在抛售所有零售股票之前, 你应该对更多事实加以考虑。只看 15.2% 的“激增”会造成误导。这一增幅是基于 6.9% 的份额。一个微小数字即使以很大的比例增长, 它往往还是很小。



[C] ④① More than 20 years after the Internet was opened to commerce, the Census Bureau tells us that brick and mortar sales **accounted for** 92.3 percent of retail sales in the first quarter of 2016. ② Their data show that only 0.8 percent of retail sales shifted from offline to online between the beginning of 2015 and 2016.

[D] ③① So, despite all the talk about *drone* (无人机) deliveries to your doorstep, all the retail executives expressing anxiety over consumers going online, and even a Presidential candidate **exclaiming** that Amazon has a “huge **antitrust** problem,” the Census data suggest that **physical** retail is **thriving**. ② Of course, the closed stores, depressed executives, and sinking stocks suggest otherwise. ③ What's the real story?

互联网对商业开放 20 多年后, 人口普查局告诉我们, 2016 年第一季度, 实体销售额占到零售总额的 92.3%。其数据显示, 2015 年初至 2016 年间, 只有 0.8% 的零售额从线下转至线上。

因此, 尽管人们常常谈论无人机会送货到家门口, 尽管零售高管们都在表达对消费者线上购物的焦虑, 甚至一位总统候选人也感叹亚马逊存在“极大的反垄断问题”, 但人口普查数据显示实体零售正在蓬勃发展。当然, 关闭的商店、忧愁的高管和不断下挫的股票又表明情况并非如此。那么真实情况究竟如何?

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **uplifting** [ʌp'liftɪŋ] *a.* 令人振奋的
- ② **intensive care unit** 重症监护室
- ③ **take down sb** 击败或杀死某人
- ④ **go the way of** 走……的路, 重蹈……的覆辙
- ⑤ **surge** [sɜ:dʒ] *v.* 剧增, 激增
- ⑥ **dump** [dʌmp] *v.* 丢弃, 扔掉

- ⑦ **account for** (数量、比例上) 占……
- ⑧ **exclaim** [ɪk'skleɪm] *v.* (因震惊、愤怒等) 呼喊
- ⑨ **antitrust** [æntɪ'trust] *a.* 反垄断的
- ⑩ **physical** ['fɪzɪkəl] *a.* 实物的, 有形的
- ⑪ **thrive** [θraɪv] *v.* 兴旺, 欣欣向荣

· 速读巧解 ·

[A]至[D]段为引子, 针对零售业发展现状引出“悲观现状”与“乐观预测”(人口普查局数据), 并借此矛盾提出问题“实体零售将走向何方”。

[A]段介绍消极情形“传统实体零售走向低迷, 新兴线上零售迅速增长”, 预测前者可能要走向灭亡。①至⑤句从商家盈利、商店数量、商场人气三方面渲染实体零售低迷景象。⑥⑦句以史为鉴初步预测(apparently, seem to be)实体零售命运“像黄页那样沦为互联网的下一个牺牲品”。⑧句 Sure enough... 援引人口普查局数据佐证该推测。全段核心信息为: (1) 实体零售业低迷; (2) 线上零售迅猛发展; (3) 实体零售的命运。

【定位词定位】44 题 the rise of online commerce 对应⑧句 online retail sales surged, the yellow pages 在⑦句复现。

【核心义匹配】⑥至⑧句预测实体零售命运“像黄页那样被互联网/在线零售击垮”与 44 题核心义匹配。

[B][C]段转而介绍积极数据, 表明当下实体零售“仍占据绝大部分市场”。

[B]段描述线上零售市场份额“基数极小, 虽增长迅速仍不足为患”。①②句 But... there are more facts you should consider... Looking only at... would be misleading 总领[B][C]两段, 指出[A]段单看销售增长/利润下降的偏颇之处。③④句进而分析线上零售现有市场份额“基数极小, 即使增长再快也难成气候”。全段核心信息为: 线上零售的市场份额。

【定位词定位】无。

[C]段描述实体零售市场份额“现仍占据绝大部分, 且下滑率很低”。本段承上介绍实体零售市场份额, accounted for 92.3 percent 回应[B]段 that 15.2 “surge”... on a small base of 6.9 percent, 突出二者力量对比之悬殊, only 0.8 percent... sales shifted 回应[A]段 profits are falling sharply, 暗示实体零售“虽利润下滑, 但市场份额变化不大、仍手握绝对影响力”。全段核心信息为: 实体零售的市场份额。

【定位词定位】40 题 brick and mortar sales 复现①句原词, lion's share 与该句 92.3 percent 相符。

【核心义匹配】①句实体销售的市场份额“占零售总额的 92.3%”与 40 题核心义一致。

[D]段基于社会现象与统计数据相矛盾这一情形提出问题“实体零售到底现状如何”。①②句 the Census



data suggest that physical retail is thriving VS closed...depressed...sinking... suggest otherwise 语义反差鲜明,呈现“数据 VS 现状”间的矛盾,③句继而发出疑问 What's the real story,开启全文探讨。全段核心信息为:“乐观的统计数据 VS 股价下跌等消极现象”指向(就零售实体店现状的)相反结论。

【定位词定位】38 题 Census data 复现①句原词, the value of physical retail's stocks 对应②句 sinking stocks(结合本段主题“实体零售的现状”可知此处 sinking stocks 特指“实体零售股价下跌”)。

【核心义匹配】①②句呈现的一组矛盾“人口普查局数据乐观 VS 门店、股市、高管态度反映现状堪忧”与 38 题核心义相符。

[E] ① Many firms operating brick and mortar stores are in trouble. ② The retail industry is getting reinvented, as we describe in our new book *Matchmakers*. ③ It's standing in the path of what Schumpeter called a *gale* (大风) of creative destruction. ④ That storm has been **brewing**^① for some time, and as it has reached gale force, most large retailers are searching for a response. ⑤ As the CFO of Macy's put it recently, "We're frankly **scratching our heads**^②."

[F] ① But it's not happening as experts predicted. ② In the peak of the dot.com bubble, brick and mortar retail was one of those industries the Internet was going to kill—and quickly. ③ The dot.com **bust**^③ **discredited**^④ most predictions of that sort. ④ And in the years that followed, conventional retailers' confidence in the future increased as Census continued to report weak online sales. ⑤ And then the gale hit.

[G] ① It is becoming increasingly clear that retail reinvention isn't a simple battle to the death between bricks and clicks. ② It is about **devising**^⑤ retail models that work for people who are making increasing use of a growing array of Internet-connected tools to change how they search, shop, and buy. ③ Creative retailers are using the new technologies to innovate just about everything stores do from managing **inventory**^⑥, to marketing, to getting paid.

[H] ① More than drones dropping a new supply of underwear on your doorstep, Apple's massively successful brick-and-mortar-and-glass retail stores and Amazon's small steps in the same direction are what should keep old-fashioned retailers awake at night. ② **Not to mention**^⑦ the large number of creative new retailers, like Bonobos, that are **blending**^⑧ online and offline experiences in creative ways.

许多经营实体店的公司都遇到了麻烦。零售业正在进行彻底改造,正如我们在新书《牵线者》中描述的那样。它站在熊彼特所说的创造性破坏的风道上。这场风暴已酝酿了一些时日,而随着它达到强风等级,多数大型零售商都开始寻求应对措施。正如梅西百货的首席财务官最近所说,“坦率地说,我们正在绞尽脑汁(想办法)”。

但这场风暴并没有如专家预测般发生。在互联网泡沫的鼎盛期,实体零售曾是互联网要杀灭,且迅速杀灭的行业之一。互联网公司的破产使人们不再相信大多数此类预测。接下来的几年里,随着人口普查持续公布在线销售疲软,传统零售商对未来的信心增强了。然后强风来袭了。

零售的彻底改造并不是简单的实体与线上之间的死拼,这一点正越发明显。它关乎发明适用的零售模式,以迎合那些日益频繁地使用不断增加的联网工具来改变他们搜索、购物和购买方式的人们。创意零售商正利用新技术对商店从管理库存到营销和收款的一切内容进行革新。

相较于在家门口投下新款内衣的无人机,苹果大获成功的实体全透明零售店以及亚马逊朝着同一方向迈出的小步更该让守旧的零售商夜不能寐。更何况大量极具创意的新型零售商,如 Bonobos,正在以创造性的方式对线上和线下体验加以融合。

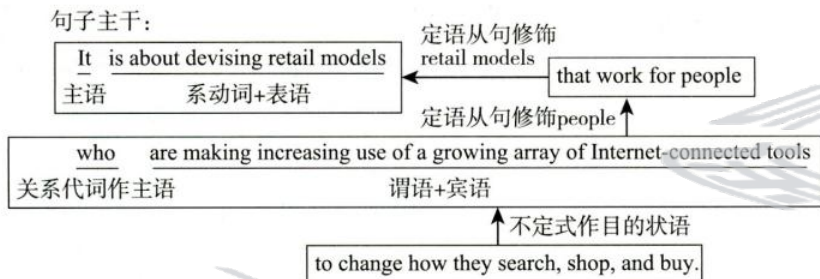
· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① brew [bru:] v. (不愉快的事)酝酿,即将来临
② scratch one's head (对难题)苦思冥想
③ bust [bʌst] n. 破产,倒闭
④ discredit [dis'kredit] v. 使不再相信(某种观点)

- ⑤ devise [di'vaiz] v. 发明,设计
⑥ inventory ['inventəri] n. 存货,库存
⑦ not to mention 更不用说
⑧ blend [blend] v. 融合,糅合



It is about devising retail models that work for people who are making increasing use of a growing array of Internet-connected tools to change how they search, shop, and buy.



· 速读巧解 ·

[E]至[H]段进入评述,勾勒零售业现状“正经历重塑”并表明态度“重生的关键在于创造新型零售模式”。

[E]段指出现状:零售业正在经历重塑,传统实体零售商却疏于应对。①至③句由个别到一般(Many firms... The retail industry... [It]...)明确实体零售遭遇互联网风暴冲击的大背景。④⑤句借描述“实体零售业随风暴发展而动”(brewing for some time→reached gale force... searching for a response... scratching our heads)暗示传统实体零售无视/低估危机,行动过慢。全段核心信息为:(1)零售行业面临重塑;(2)实体零售商自己面临重塑的反应。

【定位词定位】无。

[F]段分析传统零售商为何疏于应对:互联网泡沫破裂使人放松警惕。①句 But it's not happening as experts predicted 转承上文解释传统零售商为何反应慢——“狼来了”效应。②句介绍专家预测“互联网泡沫将迅速消灭实体零售”。③至⑤句介绍互联网泡沫破裂使预测落空以及之后的连锁反应“在线销售疲软,传统实体零售商信心大增(放松警惕)”。全段核心信息为:(1)专家预测互联网将快速消灭实体零售;(2)泡沫破裂增强传统实体零售商信心。

【定位词定位】42题 the dot.com bubble burst 在②句复现,Brick and mortar retailers' faith 同义替换④句 conventional retailers' confidence(由常识及作者论述可知文中“传统零售商”与“实体零售商”同指,以下定位均遵循此原则)。

【核心义匹配】②至④句互联网泡沫破裂的影响“使传统实体零售商信心增强”可匹配42题核心义。

[G]段点明零售业重塑的实质/方向“不是实体与线上的对立,而是打造迎合时代需求的新型零售模式”。

①②句取舍结构(It is increasingly clear that)... isn't... It is about... 就上段“互联网泡沫破灭,创新风暴依然来袭”发表看法“这说明零售业的命运不在于二者对立,而在于零售模式是否契合时代需求”,③句以创意零售商之举诠释该观点。Creative retailers... using the new technologies 对应上句 people... use... Internet-connected tools,体现创意零售商正与消费者习惯对接,利用联网技术改进传统模式。全段核心信息为:零售业重塑的实质/新型零售模式。

【定位词定位】37题 Innovative retailers 同义替换③句 Creative retailers,Internet technologies 概括②③句 Internet-connected tools,the new technologies。

【核心义匹配】②③句创新零售商做法“利用(互联网)新技术革新原有零售模式”与37题核心义相符。

[H]段进而指出传统实体零售商更担心的对手“(不是在线零售,而是)新型零售模式”。①句以比较结构(More than... are what should...)指出实体零售最该担忧的对手“不是技术本身,而是技术巨头的新实体模式”。③句 Not to mention... 进而引出更大对手“融合线上线下模式的创新零售商”。全段核心信息为:传统实体零售商应该担忧的事物/努力的重心。

【定位词定位】41题 combine online and offline business models 同义替换②句 blending online and offline experiences,a big concern 对应①句 what should keep... awake at night。

【核心义匹配】①②句指出“更应使传统实体零售商夜不能寐的对手——融合线上线下体验的零售商”与41题核心义相符。



[I] ³⁹ ① Retail reinvention is not a simple process, and it's also not happening on what used to be called "Internet Time." ② Some Internet-driven changes have happened quickly, of course. ③ Craigslist quickly **overtook**^① newspaper classified ads and turned newspaper economics upside down. ³⁹ ④ But many widely anticipated changes weren't quick, and some haven't really started. ⑤ With the benefit of *hindsight*^② (后见之明), it looks like the Internet will transform the economy at something like the pace of other great inventions like electricity. ⑥ B2B commerce, for example, didn't move mainly online by 2005 as many had predicted in 2000, nor even by 2016, but that doesn't mean it won't do so over the next few decades.

[J] ① But the gale is still blowing. ② The sudden decline in **foot traffic**^③ in recent years, even though it hasn't been accompanied by a massive decline in physical sales, is a critical warning. ③ People can shop more efficiently online and therefore don't need to go to as many stores to find what they want. ④ There's a **surplus**^④ of physical shopping space for the crowds, which is one reason why stores are **downsizing**^⑤ and closing.

[K] ⁴⁵ ① The rise of the mobile phone has recently added a new level of complexity to the process of retail reinvention. ② Even five years ago most people faced a choice. ③ Sit at your computer, probably at home or at the office, search and browse, and buy. ④ Or **head**^⑥ out to the mall, or Main Street, look and shop, and buy. ⁴⁵ ⑤ Now, just about everyone has a smartphone, connected to the Internet almost everywhere almost all the time. ⑥ Even when a retailer gets a customer to walk in the store, she can easily see if there's a better deal online or at another store nearby.

零售的彻底改造不是一个简单的过程,它也没有发生于过去所谓的“互联网时期”。当然,一些互联网驱动的变化发生得非常之快。克雷格列表网很快超越了报纸分类广告,颠覆了报纸经济学。但许多人们普遍期待的变化并没有很快发生,有些变化甚至还没真正开始。事后看来,互联网似乎将以类似于其他伟大发明(如电力)的节奏彻底改变经济。比如说,到2005年时,B2B商业并没有像许多人在2000年预测的那样大部分转至线上,甚至到2016年也没有,不过这并不意味着它在未来几十年不会如此。

但大风还在吹。尽管近些年实体客流量的突然下降并未伴随实体销量的大幅下滑,但这一迹象本身仍是个严峻警示。人们可以更高效地在网上购物,也就不需要去那么多商店找他们需要的东西。大众实体购物场所过剩,这(也)是商店缩小规模和关门的原因之一。

移动电话的兴起近来加剧了零售改造过程的复杂性。大多数人在五年之前还只能二者择一。坐在电脑前,可能在家里或办公室,搜索并浏览,然后下单。或者前往商场或主街,四处看看逛逛,然后下单。现在,差不多人人都有一部智能手机,几乎随时随地都处于联网状态。即使零售商让顾客走进商店,她(顾客)也能很容易了解到线上或附近其他商店的交易是否会更优惠。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **overtake** [əʊvə'teɪk] v. 超过

② **with the benefit of hindsight** 借助于事后认识

③ **foot traffic** (某场所的)步行人流

④ **surplus** ['sɜ:p-ləs] n. 剩余,过剩

⑤ **downsize** ['daʊn-saɪz] v. (公司等)缩小规模,裁员

⑥ **head** [hed] v. 朝……前进,向……去

· 速读巧解 ·

[I]至[K]段分析使零售业重塑复杂化的因素。

[I]段说明使零售业重塑复杂化(进程推迟)的因素——“互联网的影响较慢”。①句前半句 not a simple process 承接[G]段 not a simple battle,开启对零售业重塑复杂性的分析;后半句 not happening on... “Internet Time”回应[F]段 not happening... In the peak of the dot.com bubble,引出探讨“为何零售业并未在互联网鼎盛时期迅速重塑”。②至⑥句让步转折结构(Some... of course... But many...)指出原因“互联网在某些领域的确能快速引发变革,但在多数领域则起效缓慢”。全段核心信息为:互联网重塑零售业的速度。

【定位词定位】39题 Internet-driven changes 复现②句原词,并与④句 changes 同指,not... as quickly as widely anticipated 对应④句 widely anticipated... not quick.

考途

考路艰辛,征途有我



【核心义匹配】④句论述许多互联网驱动的变化“不及人们预测的那样迅速(由①句可知此处暗指零售业情形)”符合 39 题核心义。

【J】段分析使零售业重塑复杂化的因素二“在线购物的方便高效”及因素三“实体购物的盲目扩张”。①句 But the gale is still blowing 将时间拉回到如今的重塑过程(互联网影响虽慢→但影响在继续)。②句让步转折 even though... a critical warning 提醒人们切勿受实体销售额的蒙蔽而忽视实体客流量的骤减。③④句从两方面说明实体客流量为何骤减“本身购物效率就低于在线,对顾客吸引力低,还高估顾客需求,一味扩张购物空间”。全段核心信息为:实体零售客流量骤减的原因。

【定位词定位】无。

【K】段分析使零售业重塑复杂化的因素四“智能手机的流行”。①句 recently added... complexity 承接 [I] 段 not a simple process 引出又一新因素“手机”。②至⑥句今昔对比暗示智能手机的快速流行增加实体零售内外的竞争压力“顾客可随时比对电商邻近商户价格”。全段核心信息为:智能手机的流行。

【定位词定位】45 题 The wide use of smartphones 对应⑤句 just about everyone has a smartphone。

【核心义匹配】①⑤句指出使零售重塑复杂化的因素之一“智能手机的流行”可匹配 45 题核心义。

[L] ① So far, the main thing many large retailers have done in response to all this is to open online stores, so people will come to them directly rather than to Amazon and its smaller online rivals^①. ② Many are having the same problem that newspapers have had. ③ Even if they get online traffic, they struggle to make enough money online to **compensate for**^② what they are losing offline.

[M] ① A few seem to be making this work. ② Among large traditional retailers, Walmart recently reported the best results, leading its stock price to surge, while Macy's, Target, and Nordstrom's dropped. ③ Yet Walmart's **year-over-year**^③ online sales only grew 7 percent, leading its CEO to *lament* (哀叹), "Growth here is too slow." ④ Part of the problem is that almost two decades after Amazon **filed**^④ the one-click **patent**^⑤, the online retail shopping and buying experience is filled with **frictions**^⑥. ⑤ A recent study graded more than 600 Internet retailers on how easy it was for consumers to shop, buy, and pay. ⑥ Almost half of the sites didn't get a passing grade and only 18 percent got an A or B.

到目前为止,许多大型零售商针对这一切所做的主要工作是建立在线商城,这样人们就会直接来购物,而不是前去亚马逊及其规模较小的在线竞争对手家。许多零售商遇到了与报业过去遇到的相类似的问题。即使他们获得了在线流量,要在线上赚到足够的钱来弥补线下的损失也并非易事。

一些零售商似乎正在解决这一问题。大型传统零售商中,沃尔玛最近公布的业绩最佳,致其股价飙升,而梅西百货、塔吉特和诺德斯特姆公司(股价)则下跌。然而,沃尔玛的网上销售额与往年同期相比仅增长了7%,这让其首席执行官感叹道:“这方面增长太慢了。”部分问题在于,在亚马逊申请了“一键下单”专利近二十年后,在线零售购物和购买体验充满了摩擦。最近的一项研究对600多家互联网零售商进行了评级,旨在了解消费者购物、购买和支付的方便程度。几乎一半的网站未能达标,只有18%的网站获得了A或B。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① rival ['raɪvəl] n. 竞争对手

② compensate for sth 补偿……, 弥补……

③ year-over-year 同比, 与上年同期相比

④ file [faɪl] v. 提出(申请)

⑤ patent ['pæntənt] n. 专利权, 专利证书

⑥ friction [frɪkʃən] n. (人之间的)冲突, 摩擦

· 速读巧解 ·

【L】【M】段介绍传统实体零售商采取的自我重塑措施。

【L】段介绍大型传统零售商采取的主要措施“建立在线商城”及其挑战“线上收入难以弥补线下损失”。①句 in response to all this 引出大型传统实体零售商为应对压力、重塑自我采取的措施“进军在线领域”。②③句 having... problem, struggle to... 转而介绍这一措施的不足。全段核心信息为:实体零售商为重塑自我采取的措施(进军在线)。

【定位词定位】无。

【M】段指出大型传统零售商在线之路为何阻碍重重“购买体验差”。①至③句以让步转折结构 seem to be



making this work... Yet... (this 回指[L]段 opening online stores) 强调“传统零售商进军在线之路看似顺利, 实则阻碍重重”。④至⑥句 Part of the problem... 分析其遇阻原因“亚马逊独占在线便利购物专利, 多数在线零售商受其制约(, 传统零售商就更难挤入在线市场了)。全段核心信息为: (1) 传统零售商进军在线业务的表现; (2) 在线零售商的消费者满意度。

【定位词定位】36 题 some twenty years 替换④句 almost two decades, nearly half of the Internet retailers 对应⑥句 Almost half of the sites (the sites 回指⑤句 Internet retailers)。

【核心义匹配】⑤⑥句调查数据“近一半在线零售商消费体验评级未能达标”与 36 题核心义一致。

[N] ① The **turmoil**^① on the ground in physical retail is hard to **square with**^② the Census data. ② Unfortunately, part of the explanation is that the Census retail data are unreliable. ③ Our deep look into those data and their preparation revealed serious problems. ④ It seems likely that Census simply misclassifies a large **chunk**^③ of online sales. ⑤ It is certain that the Census procedures, which **lump**^④ the online sales of major traditional retailers like Walmart in with “non-store retailers” like food trucks, can **mask**^⑤ major changes in individual retail categories. ⑥ The bureau could easily present their data in more useful ways, but they have chosen not to.

[O] ① Despite the turmoil, brick and mortar won't disappear any time soon. ② The big questions are which, if any, of the large traditional retailers will still be on the scene in a decade or two because they have successfully reinvented themselves, which new players will operate busy stores on Main Streets and maybe even in shopping malls, and how the shopping and buying experience will have changed in each retail category. ③ Investors shouldn't **write off**^⑥ brick and mortar. ④ Whether they should bet on the traditional players who run those stores now is another matter. [1204 words]

实体零售场所的动荡情形很难与人口普查局的数据相符。可惜部分原因在于人口普查局的零售数据不可靠。我们对这些数据及其准备工作的深入了解揭示了一些严重的问题。似乎人口普查局对一大部分线上销售的分类完全错误。可以肯定的是, 人口普查局的程序将沃尔玛等主要传统零售商的在线销售与“非商店零售商”, 比如流动餐车混为一谈, 可能掩盖了各零售门类的重大变化。普查局用更有效的方式呈现其数据不难, 但他们并没有这么做。

尽管存在这些动荡, 实体店在短期内也不会消亡。最大的问题是, 十年或二十年后, (若有的话) 哪些大型传统零售商因成功彻底自我改造而仍然健在, 哪些新的角逐者将在主街上、甚至可能在购物中心经营热闹的店铺, 以及每个零售类别的购物和购买体验将发生怎样的变化。投资者不应放弃实体店。他们是否应该将赌注压在那些当前正在经营这些店铺的传统参与者, 这是另一回事。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **turmoil** ['tɜ:mɔɪl] *n.* 混乱, 动乱

② **square with sth** 与……相符, 一致

③ **chunk** [tʃʌŋk] *n.* 相当大的部分或数量

④ **lump** [lʌmp] *v.* (～sth in with sth) 将……归并, 合

起来考虑

⑤ **mask** [mɑ:sk] *v.* 遮盖, 掩盖

⑥ **write off** 放弃, 摒弃

· 速读巧解 ·

[N][O]段总结全文, 得出结论“实体零售不会迅速灭亡, 但想长存必须实现重塑”。

[N]段就[A]至[D]段社会现象与统计数据的矛盾指出“是后者存在误导性”, 让步承认传统零售的危机。

①至③句 data are unreliable, those data... serious problems 呼应文首“数据与社会现象不符”这一情形指出“人口普查局数据有误”。④至⑥句 misclassifies, lump... in with... → mask major changes... 揭示其失误的后果“分类不当, 没有如实反映各销售门类的变化(故而与社会现实矛盾)”。全段核心信息为: 人口普查数据呈现方式错误。

【定位词定位】无。

[O]段转而总结指出“实体零售不会迅速灭亡, 但需真正重塑方有未来”。①让步转折 Despite... won't... any time soon 回应上段危机, 让传统零售“暂且定心”。②句 The big questions are... in a decade or two 以“问题呈现”的方式暗传作者呼吁“需成功重塑自我”。③④句基于以上表达乐观结论: 实体零售这一形式仍有生存空间, 但传统零售商的命运取决于其自我重塑的成功程度。全段核心信息为: (1) 实体零售前途光明; (2) 传



统零售需真正重塑自我。

【定位词定位】43 题 will be here to stay 反向改写①句 won't disappear。

【核心义匹配】①句作者预测“实体零售店不会迅速消亡”与 43 题核心义相符。



四、答案精析

36. 近期一项调查表明,尽管线上零售已存在约二十年,但近半数网络零售商仍不能从消费者那里得到满意的反馈。

【答案】[M] [精解] [M]段⑤句介绍近期对在线零售商展开的调查“评定消费者消费是否便利”,⑥句介绍调查结果“近半数零售商未能达标”。结合[C]段①句信息可知目前互联网零售已有 20 多年历史,故试题是在推测调查所处时间节点的基础上,对于调查结果的合理概括,其中 fail to receive satisfactory feedback 对应 didn't get a passing grade。

37. 有创意的零售商将互联网技术与传统零售相结合,以创造新的零售模式。

【答案】[G] [精解] [G]段②句指出“重塑零售业意味着发明新的零售模式,以迎合消费者使用联网工具购物的新习惯”,③句举例说明创意零售商如何迎合这类新习惯“同样利用(联网工具)这类新技术来革新现有模式”。试题是对两句内容的归纳概括,其中 integrate Internet technologies with conventional retailing 对应 using the new technologies to innovate just about everything stores do(将新技术与旧模式结合=用新技术改造旧模式)。

38. 尽管人口普查数据加以暗示,实体零售的股价仍持续下跌。

【答案】[D] [精解] [D]段①句主句总结人口普查局数据所反映的实体零售乐观情形(is thriving),①句让步状语及②句(despite, suggest otherwise)则指出股票下挫等完全相反的消极迹象。可见试题是对两句内容的归纳概括,其中 the value of physical retail's stocks... dropping 对应 sinking stocks。

39. 互联网驱动的零售业变革并未如许多人期待的那样迅速发生。

【答案】[I] [精解] [I]段①句总述“互联网黄金时期并没(如预期般)见证零售业的重塑”,②至④句分述“万众期待的变化并没有很快发生,甚至还没开始”,⑤⑥句进而以实例说明人们高估了互联网对于传统零售业的影响速度。可见试题是对全段要义的概括总结,其中 didn't take place as quickly as widely anticipated 正确解读大众预期与现实情况之间的落差。

40. 统计数据表明,实体销售仍占据零售业的最大份额。

【答案】[C] [精解] [C]段①句引用人口普查局数据“目前实体销售额占零售总额的 92.3%”,试题是对该句的同义转述。其中 made up 与 accounted for 同义。

41. 对传统零售商来说,那些成功结合线上和线下商业模式的公司可能是一大担忧。

【答案】[H] [精解] [H]段①句对比指出“相较于新技术(无人机送货),新零售模式(全透明零售店)才更应让传统零售商夜不能寐”,②句进而补充“更别说融合线上线下体验的公司了”。可见作者认为融合线上线下模式的公司是最值得传统零售商担忧的对手,试题是对该段观点的合理概括,其中 may prove to be a big concern 正确解读 more than→Not to mention 所含递进逻辑。

42. 当互联网泡沫破裂时,实体零售商对自己行业的信心提升了。

【答案】[F] [精解] [F]段②句介绍专家预测“互联网将迅速消灭实体零售”,③④句描述这一预测如何失效“随着互联网公司的破产(互联网泡沫破裂)在线销售疲软,传统实体零售商信心增强”。试题是对三句内容的概括总结,其中 faith... was strengthened 改写 confidence... increased(变主动为被动)。

43. 尽管面临在线零售的严峻挑战,传统零售仍会存续相当长一段时间。

【答案】[O] [精解] [O]段①句作者对实体店作出预测“虽然正经历动荡,但不会马上消亡”。结合[A]段可知,此处 turmoil 指代实体店/传统零售受到在线零售的巨大冲击,试题是结合①句内含上下文关系对其进行的同义改写。

44. 随着在线商务的兴起,实体零售店可能遭遇与黄页相同的命运。

【答案】[A] [精解] [A]段⑥⑦句就零售业的低迷景象指出“互联网看来正击垮又一个产业,实体零售即将走黄页的老路”,⑧句援引“在线零售额猛增”这一数据加以说明。试题是对⑥至⑧句内容的归纳概括。其中 With 和 is... taking down 都体现互联网/在线商务对实体零售的影响。

45. 智能手机的广泛使用使传统零售商彻底改造自身业务更加复杂。

【答案】[K] [精解] [K]段①句指出使零售重塑复杂化的因素“手机”,⑤句以“智能手机的流行使人们可以随时随地在实体店和网店、实体店和实体店之间做比较”加以说明。由此可知,智能手机的广泛应用使传统实体零售商自我重塑更复杂,试题是对两句内容的概括推理。



Section C

Passage One 霍金警告:AI 关乎人类存亡



一、总体分析

来源: *The Guardian*《卫报》2016. 10. 19 文章 Stephen Hawking: AI will be 'either best or worst thing' for humanity(霍金: AI 对人类来说‘可能是最好的,也可能是最糟的事’)。主题: 霍金等学者在 LCFI 开幕庆典上警告 AI 对人类的潜在威胁, 肯定成立此类机构(研究未来智能)的必要性。脉络: 科学伟人霍金观点(第一至三段)—LCFI 主任普莱斯观点(第四段)—AI 先驱博登观点(第五段)—科技界(马斯克等)态度(第六段)。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ④⁴⁶ Professor Stephen Hawking has warned that the creation of powerful artificial intelligence (AI) will be “either the best, or the worst thing, ever to happen to humanity^①”, and ④⁴⁷ praised the creation of an academic institute dedicated to^② researching the future of intelligence as “crucial to the future of our civilisation and our species”.

史蒂芬·霍金教授警告说, 创造强大的人工智能(AI)将是“人类历史上出现的最好的, 抑或是最糟的事”, 并对创建一个致力于研究未来智能的学术机构给予了赞扬, 称“(这)对我们的文明以及我们这个物种的未来至关重要”。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①humanity [hjuˈmænɪti] n. 人类

②be dedicated to 致力于/献身于……的

③blessing ['blesɪŋ] n. 祝福, 幸事(46 题)

④in the making 在发展中, 在形成中(46 题)

· 语篇分析 ·

第一至三段为文章第一大部分, 总结霍金在 LCFI 开幕典礼上的演讲。

第一段总述发言主旨: 就 AI 威胁发出警告, 对成立 LCFI 予以赞扬。

本段独句成段, 整体 Professor Stephen Hawking has warned... and praised... 以两组谓语分别引出霍金的“警言”和“赞语”。

谓语句 1 指出霍金就 AI 威胁发出警告。非此即彼结构 will be “either... or...” 强调 AI 将会是人类之大幸(the best thing), 抑或人类之大难(the worst thing), 结合 warned 一词可知霍金重在后者。

谓语句 2 聚焦眼前出现的可赞之事: 一家专门研究未来智能的机构得以建立。praise... as... 结构引出霍金对该机构的高度评价: 对人类文明乃至人类物种的未来都至关重要, 即: 关乎人类命运。

【整体解读】霍金的警言和赞语暗含因果关联: AI 有可能会成为人类之大难(the worst thing), 所以致力于研究未来智能的学术机构乃应运而生, 有望避免这一情形发生。

· 真题精解 ·

46. What did Stephen Hawking think of artificial intelligence?	46. 史蒂芬·霍金对人工智能有何看法?
A) It would be vital to the progress of human civilisation.	A) 它对人类文明的进步极为重要。
B) It might be a blessing or a disaster in the making.	B) 它可能是正在形成中的福音或灾难。
C) It might present challenges as well as opportunities.	C) 它可能既带来机遇又带来挑战。
D) It would be a significant expansion of human intelligence.	D) 它将会显著拓展人类智力。

【精准定位】本题考查霍金对 AI 的看法。由 Hawking、artificial intelligence 定位至第一段(Stephen Hawking... AI will be...)。

【锁定答案】B)。首段指出霍金警告“AI 将会是人类历史最好的事, 抑或是最糟的事”, B 符合此意, in the making(在发展中, 在形成中)对应文中 will be(尚未出现), a blessing or a disaster 对应文中 either the best, or the worst thing。



【排除干扰】A 将第一段霍金观点“创建未来智能研究机构对人类文明至关重要”偷换为“人工智能对人类文明至关重要”。C 将第一段霍金眼中 AI 的“非此即彼(要是人类最大的幸事,要是最大的灾难)”偷换为“并列关系(机遇与挑战并存)”,且“带来机遇和挑战”无法体现霍金认为的严重性“关乎人类存亡”。D 将第三段③句霍金口中的“不确定情形:无法预知当我们的的大脑被 AI 放大时可能会取得何种成就”曲解为“确定情形:AI 会显著提升人类的智力”。

【提炼思路】本题考查霍金对 AI 的总体看法,需对其话语进行联系推理。先从首段前半句霍金就 AI 发出的警告 will be “either the best, or the worst thing” 中推出 AI “非此即彼”的两种可能影响:成为人类之大幸 VS 成为人类之大难;再联系后半句霍金对成立研究未来智能的机构的大赞可知其深意:此类机构有望将 AI 导离“人类之大难”,导向“人类之大幸”,从而确定 B 正确。另外,随后两段详述霍金观点,也可作为解题依据。

II ① Hawking was speaking at the opening of the Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence (LCFI) at Cambridge University, a **multi-disciplinary institute**^① that will attempt to tackle some of the **open-ended questions**^② raised by the rapid pace of development in AI research.
④⑤ ② “We spend a great deal of time studying history,” Hawking said, “which, **let's face it**^③, is mostly the history of stupidity. **③** So it's a welcome change that people are studying instead the future of intelligence.”

霍金是在剑桥大学的莱佛休姆未来智能中心(LCFI)开幕式上发表的上述讲话。LCFI 是一个跨学科机构,致力于解决 AI 研究快速发展过程中出现的开放式问题。“我们花了大量时间来研究历史,”霍金说到,“但说实话,其大部分是愚蠢的历史。所以说,人们现在转而研究智能的未来是一个可喜的转变。”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **multi-disciplinary institute** 跨学科研究机构

③ **let's face it** 让我们面对事实吧,咱们实话实说吧

② **open-ended questions** (没有确定答案的)开放式问题

· 语篇分析 ·

第二段详述霍金为何高度赞扬 LCFI 的成立:代表着智能研究的可喜大转变——从“关注历史”到“研究未来”。

①句引出 LCFI 并介绍其宗旨。主干点明霍金上述发言出处“LCFI 开幕式”(an academic institute 指 LCFI);同位语 a multi-disciplinary institute... 解释 LCFI 的性质(跨学科研究机构)及宗旨(力求解决 AI 研究中没有标准答案的开放式问题)。句中 open-ended 意为“尚无定论的,无确定答案的”,暗示 LCFI 致力于解决的问题错综复杂,需多学科通力协作探索探究。

②③句解释霍金为何赞扬 LCFI 的成立。So 提示两句因果逻辑:我们倾注大量时间精力所研究的人类历史实际上大部分是愚蠢的,所以现在有人研究智能的未来(即成立 LCFI)是一种可喜的转变。history VS future 及 instead 凸显方向变化“执着于研究历史→开始研究未来”。②句插入语 let's face it(用于引出令人难以接受的事实)暗含对“执着于研究历史”研究方向的否定;③句判断句 it's a welcome change... 明确对“转向研究未来”的赞扬。

【整体解读】①句对 LCFI 的介绍实为对②③句霍金的赞扬做铺垫:①句以 multi-disciplinary、open-ended questions 强调 LCFI 性质“结合多个学科,研究 AI 飞速发展中尚无定论的、错综复杂的问题(即:前瞻性重大问题)”。②③句霍金基于此进行评论:从研究过去转向研究未来是智能研究的可喜变化。

· 真题精解 ·

47. What did Hawking say about the creation of the LCFI?	47. 霍金对创建 LCFI 有何看法?
A) It would accelerate the progress of AI research.	A) 它将加速 AI 研究的进展。
B) It would mark a step forward in the AI industry.	B) 它将标志着 AI 产业向前迈进了一步。
C) It was extremely important to the destiny of humankind.	C) 它对人类的命运极为重要。
D) It was an achievement of multi-disciplinary collaboration.	D) 它是跨学科合作的成果。

【精准定位】本题考查霍金对成立 LCFI 的看法。由 Hawking、LCFI 定位至第一、二段(Hawking... the creation of an academic institute... LCFI)。



【锁定答案】C)。首段霍金赞扬“创建一个致力于研究未来智能的学术机构(即 LCFI)”道:这对人类文明和人类物种的未来至关重要。第二段进一步指出,LCFI 致力于研究智能的未来,这是一个可喜的变化,可见 C 正确体现霍金观点。

【排除干扰】A 将第二段①句 LCFI 的宗旨“解决 AI 研究飞快发展中出现的开放性问题(不排除控制 AI 发展的可能)”曲解为“加快 AI 研究进展”。B 关注“AI 产业”层面,而文中并未提及。D 将第二段①句所述事实“LCFI 是跨学科机构/开展跨学科研究”窜改为霍金观点“LCFI 是多个学科合作的成果”。

【提炼思路】本题考查霍金对 LCFI 的看法,线索来自三个层面:1. 对该事物的直接评判;2. 对该事物的间接评判;3. 背景知识(霍金身份等)。具体来看:考生若认识到第一段 an academic institute 指 LCFI,则很容易根据霍金对其直接评判 crucial to the future of our civilisation and our species 得到答案(C 中 extremely important to the destiny of humankind 与其同义);也可根据第二段②③句对研究方向的评判间接推知答案(LCFI 代表智能研究方向的可喜大转变→对人类至关重要);还可借助霍金身份(伟大的科学家、思想家、哲学家)大胆推测(相比 AI 产业和机构的建立,他更可能关注的是人类命运,从而舍 B、D,选 C)。

48. What did Hawking say was a welcome change in AI research?	48. 霍金说什么 AI 研究中的可喜变化?
A) The shift of research focus from the past to the future.	A) 研究重点从过去转向未来。
B) The shift of research from theory to implementation.	B) 研究从理论转向实践。
C) The greater emphasis on the negative impact of AI.	C) 更加强调 AI 的负面影响。
D) The increasing awareness of mankind's past stupidity.	D) 人们越来越意识到人类过去的愚蠢。

【精准定位】本题考查“霍金对 AI 研究的看法”,由 a welcome change in AI research 定位至第二段末。

【锁定答案】A)。第二段末两句中霍金指出,我们花了大量时间研究历史,但大部分历史是愚蠢的。所以人们现在转而研究智能的未来是一个可喜的转变,可见 A 是对霍金观点的正确概括。

【排除干扰】B 由常识“强 AI 尚处于理论阶段”捏造出原文未论及的信息“AI 研究应该从理论转向实践”。C 由第一段事实“霍金警告人们关注 AI 威胁”主观推知“他认为更加关注 AI 负面性是可喜变化”,但这一变化是第五段博登言论暗示信息,不属于霍金言论。D 将第二段末两句逻辑“霍金认为人类历史是愚蠢的,所以现在开始研究未来是一个可喜的转变”曲解为“AI 研究(者)认识到人类历史是愚蠢的(所以开始研究未来),霍金认为这是可喜的转变”。

【提炼思路】本题考查霍金所提出的“AI 研究的可喜转变”,首先可确定答案直接源自第二段末句 it's a welcome change that... 中从句内容 people are studying instead the future of intelligence,并明确转变后的关注点“智能的未来”;随后借 instead 体现的“取舍”、so 体现的“因果”回看上句,并借 spend a great deal of time... let's face it... stupidity 意识到转变前关注点“研究历史”以及霍金对其否定态度,从而确定答案:可喜转变指“从关注过去到关注未来”。

III ① While the world-renowned^① physicist has often been cautious about AI, ^②raising^② concerns that humanity could be the architect of^③ its own destruction if it creates a super-intelligence with a will of its own, he was also quick^④ to highlight the positives^⑤ that AI research can bring. ② “The potential benefits of creating intelligence are huge,” he said. ③ “We cannot predict what we might achieve when our own minds are amplified^⑥ by AI. ④ Perhaps with the tools of this new technological revolution, we will be able to undo^⑦ some of the damage done to the natural world by the last one—industrialisation. ⑤ And surely we will aim to^⑧ finally eradicate^⑨ disease and poverty. ⑥ And every aspect of our lives will be transformed. ⑦ In short, success in creating AI could be the biggest event in the history of our civilisation.”

虽然这位举世闻名的物理学家对 AI 通常持谨慎态度,提醒人们关注“人类倘若创造出具有自身意志的超级智能,很可能会缔造自己的毁灭”,但他也敏锐地突显了 AI 研究能带来的积极方面。“创造智能的潜在好处是巨大的,”他说。“我们无法预知当我们的的大脑被 AI 放大时可能会取得何种成就。或许借助这场新技术革命的工具,我们能够消解上一次革命——工业革命——对自然界造成的一些破坏。而且我们肯定会争取最终消灭疾病与贫困。我们生活的方方面面都将发生剧变。简而言之,成功创造出 AI 可能是人类文明史上最为重大的事件。”



· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① world-renowned 世界著名的
 ② raise [reɪz] v. 提出, 发出, 表露
 ③ the architect of sth 事物的创造者/缔造者
 ④ quick [kwɪk] a. 敏锐的, 机敏的
 ⑤ positive ['pɒzətɪv] n. 积极面, 优点

- ⑥ amplify ['æmplɪfaɪ] v. 放大, 增强
 ⑦ undo [ʌn'duː] v. 消除, 废止
 ⑧ aim to do sth 力求/力争做某事
 ⑨ eradicate [ɪ'reɪdɪkeɪt] v. 根除, 消灭

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段转而介绍霍金所提出的“AI 巨大潜能”。

①句总结: 霍金敏锐地突显了 AI 研究能带来的积极方面。本句整体以 While... he was also... 形成“让步回应前文——转折引出新内容”的逻辑。前半句回应前两段内容, 指出霍金对 AI 的担忧/警告: cautious about, raising concerns 表明担忧态度; that 从句明确担忧情形——制造强 AI(具有自身意志的超级智能)可能使人类自我毁灭。后半句转而提出下文论述对象: 霍金认为 AI 研究会带来诸多好处。

②至⑦句以直接引语详释霍金观点。

②句概述: 创造 AI 潜在益处巨大。判断句... are huge 直接表明强烈肯定态度。

③至⑦详述 AI 潜在益处。

③句以否定结构“我们无法预知 AI 能让人类取得什么成就”进行强调: AI 具有无限可能, 带来的变革将难以想象。when our own minds are amplified by AI 强调 AI 本质: 以人工智能放大/加强人类智能。

④⑤⑥句以 Perhaps... And surely... And every aspect... 形成语义递进, 展现 AI 会给自然和社会带来的好处: 消解工业革命对自然界的破坏→消灭疾病和贫穷→带来人类生活全方位的改观。

⑦句以 In short 引出总结升华: 成功创造出 AI 可能是人类文明史上最重大的事件。the biggest event in the history of our civilisation 带有强烈积极色彩, 肯定地指出成功创造出 AI 很可能是人类之大幸。

【整体解读】前三段所述霍金整体观点为: AI 可能是人类之大难(the worst thing; humanity could be the architect of its own destruction); 也可能是人类大幸(the best thing; success in creating AI could be the biggest event in the history of our civilisation); 第一段重在强调前一种可能, 第三段重在强调后一种可能, 而第二段则强调 LCFI 就此可发挥重要作用; 关注智能研究中重大前瞻性问题, 使 AI 研究朝有利于人类的方向发展(crucial to the future of our civilisation and our species; a welcome change)。

· 真题精解 ·

49. What concerns did Hawking raise about AI?	49. 关于 AI, 霍金提出了什么样的担忧?
A) It may exceed human intelligence sooner or later.	A) 它可能迟早会超越人类智力。
B) It may ultimately over-amplify the human mind.	B) 它可能最终会过度放大人类的大脑。
C) Super-intelligence may cause its own destruction.	C) 超级智能可能会导致自身的毁灭。
D) Super-intelligence may eventually ruin mankind.	D) 超级智能可能最终会毁灭人类。

【精准定位】本题考查霍金对 AI 的担忧。由题干关键词 raise... concerns、Hawking、AI 定位至第三段①句。

【锁定答案】D)。第三段①句说明霍金的担忧“人类倘若创造出具有自身意志的超级智能, 很可能会缔造自己的毁灭”, D 符合此信息, ruin mankind 对应 humanity... its own destruction。

【排除干扰】A 由第三段①句信息“人类可能会创造出超级智能”推出“AI 可能会超越人类智力”, 但霍金担忧的不是“AI 到底有多强”, 而是“AI 对人类的影响(是否会超出人类控制, 毁灭人类)”。B 利用第三段③句干扰, 但“我们无法预知当我们的的大脑被 AI 放大时会取得何种成就”表明的是“AI 放大人类大脑”带来的益处, 并非担忧。C 将第三段①句 the architect of its own destruction 的含义“人类(创造出超级智能)可能会自取灭亡”曲解为“超级智能可能会自取灭亡”。

【提炼思路】本题考查人物观点细节信息。解题关键是正确梳理定位句/长难句(第三段①句), 尤其是理解句中三个代词(its... it... its)所指。结合语法和逻辑可知: 第一个 its 和 it 均回指 humanity(人类), 第二个 its 则回指 super-intelligence(超级智能/AI), 进而明确句内关系: 人类创造(有自己意识的)超级智能很可能会自取灭亡。



IV ① Huw Price, the centre's academic director and the Bertrand Russell professor of philosophy at Cambridge University, where Hawking is also an academic, said that the centre **came about**^① partially **as a result of**^② the university's Centre for **Existential**^③ Risk. ② That institute examined a **wider range of**^④ potential problems for humanity, while the LCFI has a narrow **focus**^⑤.

LCFI 的学术主任、剑桥大学(霍金也是该校学者)的罗素哲学教授胡·普莱斯表示,中心的成立部分归功于剑桥大学的生存风险研究中心。该机构审视的是人类面临的更大范围的潜在问题,而 LCFI 关注范围较窄。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **come about** 发生,产生

② **as a result of** 作为……的结果,由于

③ **existential** [ˌegzɪ'stenʃəl] *a.* 关于人类存在的;因思

考人类存亡而引起的

④ **a wide range of** 大范围的;许多各种不同的

⑤ **focus** ['fəʊkəs] *n.* (注意、兴趣等的)中心,重点

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段介绍 LCFI 主任胡·普莱斯在开幕式上的讲话:LCFI 成立源自“剑桥大学的生存风险研究中心”的倡议(即:LCFI 关注“AI 造成的人类生存风险”)。

①句指出 LCFI 成立的部分起因:生存风险研究中心(的倡议)。came about partially as a result of... 表明两个机构的因果关联,暗示 LCFI 的使命也关乎人类生存。

②句指出两机构的区别:同样关注人类面临的潜在问题,只是范围宽窄有别。That institute 回指上句的“生存风险研究中心”;potential problems for humanity 为两者共同关注方向;a wider range VS a narrow focus 对比说明差异:关注范围不同,LCFI 只专注于 AI 发展带来的人类生存问题。

【深层解读】机构名称 Centre for Existential Risk 对理解本段非常重要;Existential Risk(existential 意为“关于人类存在的”)暗示②句 potential problems for humanity 指“关乎人类生存的潜在风险”,借此可把握①②句深层逻辑:Centre for Existential Risk 研究的是关乎人类存亡的各类潜在风险(气候变化、疾病、战争等),AI 的迅猛发展使其认识到有必要成立一个专门机构,因此倡议成立 LCFI。

V ① AI pioneer Margaret Boden, professor of cognitive science at the University of Sussex, praised the progress of such discussions. ② **As recently as**^① 2009, she said, the topic wasn't **taken seriously**^②, even among AI researchers. ③ “AI is hugely exciting,” she said, “but it has limitations, which present grave dangers **given**^③ **uncritical**^④ use.”

AI 先驱、苏塞克斯大学认知科学教授玛格丽特·博登称赞了此类讨论取得的进步。她提到,直到不久前的 2009 年,这一话题都并未被重视起来,即使在 AI 研究者中也是如此。“AI 非常令人振奋,”她说,“但有其局限性,若不加鉴别地对其滥用,将会带来严重危险。”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **as recently as**... 就在不久前的……

② **take sth seriously** 严肃对待某事物

③ **given** ['ɡɪvən] *prep.* (表示假设)倘若,假定

④ **uncritical** [ʌn'krɪtɪkəl] *a.* 不加批判的,不加鉴别的

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段介绍 AI 先驱玛格丽特·博登在 LCFI 开幕典礼上的讲话:强调 AI 威胁,指出需对其加以讨论限制(赞扬 LCFI 成立)。

①句指出博登称赞了 AI 讨论取得的进步(LCFI 的成立大有意义)。praised... such discussions (such discussions 回指上段 potential problems for humanity) 实际是在赞扬 LCFI 的成立,因为 LCFI 代表了“致力于研究 AI 风险问题”的新开端。

②③句详述博登的观点。

②句解释 AI 讨论取得的进步:就在几年前 AI 风险问题都还未被认真对待(如今 LCFI 的成立说明 AI 风险问题得到重视)。As recently as 2009 强调就在不久之前;the topic 回指 such discussions; even among AI researchers 强调人们对 AI 风险问题的忽略:就连研究 AI 的人也未认真对待。



③句强调重视 AI 风险问题的必要性。句子以 but 形成让步转折:先聚焦 AI 的巨大潜能(hugely exciting),后转至 AI 的多种局限(limitations)。which 从句以...given(given 作介词引导条件状语,意为“在……条件下”)形成“条件—结果”关系,强调如若不加鉴别地使用 AI(uncritical use),必将带来严重危险(grave dangers)。

【深层解读】第一至五段总体解读:依次引述科学伟人霍金、中心主任普莱斯、AI 先驱博登在 LCFI 开幕典礼上的讲话,展现“AI 的双刃剑性质——LCFI 机构的宗旨——人类未来命运”之间关联。

VI ① The academic community is not alone in warning about the potential dangers of AI as well as the potential benefits. ② A number of pioneers from the technology industry, most famously the entrepreneur^① Elon Musk, have also expressed their concerns about the damage that a super-intelligent AI could do to^② humanity. [425 words]

并非只有学术界在告诫人们 AI 的潜在威胁及潜在益处。科技行业的一些先驱人物(其中最著名的是实业家埃隆·马斯克)也已经对超级智能 AI 可能对人类所造成的损害表达了担忧。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

①entrepreneur [ˌɒntrəprəʊˈnɜːr] n. 企业家,创业者 ②do damage to 损害

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段补充指出科技界领袖也对强 AI 的危害表达了担忧。

①句承上文指出不仅学术界在担忧 AI 的影响。The academic community 指上文霍金、普莱斯、博登所代表的学术圈。warning about...总结上文核心观点“警惕 AI 的潜在风险”。not alone in doing sth 意为“并不是只有……在做某事”,引出下文其他领域的类似担忧。

②句顺而指出科技界也在担忧 AI 的风险。A number of pioneers from the technology... have also expressed their concerns... 回应上句 The academic community is not alone in warning, 强调科技界的这种担忧之声也已非常强烈;most famously... 列举其中最知名人物埃隆·马斯克;the damage that a super-intelligent AI could do to humanity 指向 AI 潜在威胁。

【整体解读】本文采用了补充扩展式结尾:以 A is not alone in... B also... 结构(不仅 A 做了某事,B 也做了同样的事)补充指出“科技界(the technology industry)”也表达了和“学术界/第一至五段论述角度(The academic community)”共同的担忧。

· 真题精解 ·

50. What do we learn about some entrepreneurs from the technology industry?	50. 关于科技行业的一些企业家,我们可得知什么信息?
A) They are much influenced by the academic community.	A) 他们深受学术界的影响。
B) They are most likely to benefit from AI development.	B) 他们最有可能从 AI 的发展中受益。
C) They share the same concerns about AI as academics.	C) 对于 AI, 他们与学术界人士有同样的担忧。
D) They believe they can keep AI under human control.	D) 他们相信他们可以让 AI 受控于人类。

【精准定位】本题考查“科技界企业家的相关信息”。由题干关键词 entrepreneurs、technology industry 定位至末段。

【锁定答案】C)。末段指出:并非只有学术界在告诫人们 AI 的潜在威胁及益处,科技行业的一些先驱人物(包括知名企业家埃隆·马斯克)也已对超级智能 AI 的潜在风险表达了担忧。C 符合此意。

【排除干扰】A 由末段信息“科技界的一些企业家与学术界有同样的担忧”臆断出“这些企业家深受学术界的影响”,而文中并未提及二者之间的影响。B 利用常识“AI 发展给科技公司带来了巨大商业利益”干扰,文中并未提及。D 由末段信息“科技界企业家担忧 AI 失控会损害人类”臆断出原文未提及的信息“这些企业家可以让 AI 不脱离人类控制”。

【提炼思路】本题考查事实细节。解题关键是正确把握两个群体的关系:由末段两句的逻辑关联词 A is not alone in... B also... (不仅 A 做了某事,B 也做了同样的事)可知段落重在指出“学术界(The academic



community)”和“科技界(the technology industry)”的共同之处;再概括 warning about... AI... expressed their concerns about... AI... 可知二者共同之处在于“对 AI 的担忧”。

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一、总体分析

来源:NPR(美国公共广播电台)2016. 11. 12 文章 For Startups Marketing To Seniors, A Novel Idea: Move In With Them(对做老年人生意的初创公司来说,有个新奇的主意:搬去和他们同住)。主题:Brookdale 新推项目:邀请老年用品初创公司入住社区,获取产品反馈。脉络:首段引出全文话题“Brookdale 活动项目:邀请老年用品初创公司入住,收集产品反馈”(第一段)——其余各段借受邀者 Sentab 初创公司对此活动项目做出详细阐述(借由“Sentab 公司入住人及产品相关状况→产品反馈的收集方式→列举某一用户反馈→对整体目标用户背景做出说明→点评入住人收获”链条,最终说明该项目的意义)。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ①^[21] The market for products designed specifically^① for older adults could reach \$30 billion by next year, and startups (初创公司) want in on the action. ②What they sometimes lack is feedback from the people who they hope will use their products. ③^[22] So Brookdale, the country's largest owner of retirement communities, has been inviting a few select^② entrepreneurs^③ just to move in for a few days, show off their products and hear what the residents have to say.

老年人专用产品市场明年有望达 300 亿美元,为此初创公司也想参与其中分杯羹。(但)他们有时欠缺自己所期待顾客的产品反馈。于是,美国退休社区的最大所有权人 Brookdale 一直在(不间断)邀请一些精心挑选出的创业家前往小住几天,向社区居民们展示自己的产品并聆听他们的看法。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

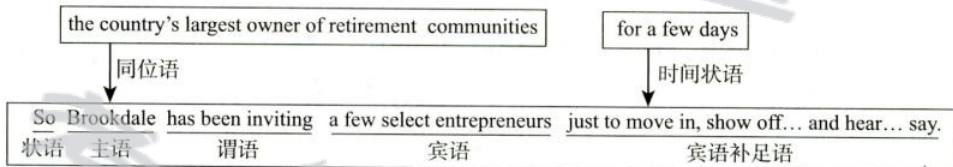
①specifically [spə'sɪfɪkəlɪ] ad. 特定地,专门地

②select [sə'lekt] a. 挑选出的,精选的

③entrepreneur [ˌɒntrəprə'neɪ] n. 企业家,创业者

④senior ['siɪniə] n. 老年人,长者(51题)

So Brookdale, the country's largest owner of retirement communities, has been inviting a few select entrepreneurs just to move in for a few days, show off their products and hear what the residents have to say.



· 语篇分析 ·

第一段引入话题:老年用品初创公司受邀入住 Brookdale 退休社区收集产品反馈。

①②句铺陈背景:初创公司欲在老年产品市场中分得一杯羹,奈何缺乏用户反馈。

①句指出初创公司分羹原因:老年用品市场可观。\$30 billion by next year 借由因果递进逻辑词 and 得以解释“初创公司意欲分羹”的原因“该市场利润明年有望达 300 亿美元”。

②句指出初创公司所遇困境:用户反馈不足。主语从句 What they sometimes lack + 判断句式间接传递出一种强调语气“他们欠缺的是……”,与①句 startups want“他们想要……”形成语义对比:他们想……,可他们有时却欠缺……;从而引出初创公司产品销路的拦路虎:产品反馈。the people who they hope will use their products“期待会使用他们产品的人”即指“潜在顾客”。

③句引出全文核心事件:初创公司受全美最大退休社区公司 Brookdale 邀请与老年住户同住以收集用户反馈。has been inviting 以现在完成进行时态表明本句意在强调“初创公司受邀入住退休社区获取反馈”这一事件本身而不是事件影响力(强调影响力的是现在完成时)。a few select 表明 Brookdale 这一项目对目标参



与者有明确定位:为数较少的、经过精挑细选的(符合 Brookdale 高规格的)几家初创公司。动词不定式 just to move in... show off... and hear... 实则借 and 传递的“先后次序”语义将重心落在 hear... “听取住户(潜在客户)的意见说法”,复现②句 feedback from the people... 语义,实现“事件—背景”关联。largest 凸显 Brookdale 规模宏大、财力雄厚、影响力深远,侧面说明其举动引人注目。

· 真题精解 ·



51. What does the passage say about the startups?	51. 关于初创公司,本文说了什么?
A) They never lose time in upgrading products for seniors.	A)他们从不在为老年人升级产品方面费时间。
B) They want to have a share of the seniors' goods market.	B)他们想要在老年人用品市场中分一杯羹。
C) They invite seniors to their companies to try their products.	C)他们邀请老年人去自己的公司体验产品。
D) They try to profit from promoting digital products to seniors.	D)他们试图向老年人推销数字产品以获利。

【精准定位】 本题考查初创公司的相关事实细节,根据题干关键词 startups 定位至第一段①②句(startups want... What they sometimes lack is...)。

【锁定答案】 B)。文首句指出,老年人用品市场价值巨大,初创公司也想参与其中分杯羹(want in on the action),故 B 正确。

【排除干扰】 A 与①②句“初创公司想进军老年人用品市场分杯羹,但有时欠缺目标顾客对产品的反馈”所隐藏的“愿为老年人对产品升级换代”相悖。C 将③句“受邀入住退休社区展示产品”歪曲为“邀请老年人去公司体验产品”。D 将①句“想进军老年人用品市场分杯羹”与③句“向老年人展示产品从而获取反馈信息(show off 意指“展示”而非“炫耀”)”结合捏造出“试图推销数字产品以获利”,且“数字产品”过于窄化。

【提炼思路】 本题考查对抽象表达 want in on the action 的理解,应结合上下文语义逻辑(借助逻辑词、情感词、语法手段等)对其做出合理推断。逻辑词 and/So、情感表达词 want/lack(“缺少”间接表达“需求”)、特殊句式 What they sometimes lack is... (主语从句“他们所欠缺的是……”传递一定强调意味)所展现出来的语义逻辑为:初创公司 want in on the action 实因利润巨大的老年用品市场而起(and 传递①句两分句间因果关联),而 Brookdale 的邀请又能满足初创公司的产品反馈需求(So 传递②③句间因果关联),从而合理推断出“初创公司想要在庞大市场中有一席之地,而囿于自己欠缺产品反馈而无法使产品更新换代(最终无法占有一席之地),Brookdale 则迎合这一需求向创业家发出入住邀请”这一语义链条。

52. Some entrepreneurs have been invited to Brookdale to _____.	52. 有些创业家获邀去 Brookdale _____。
A) have an interview with potential customers	A)对潜在顾客进行采访
B) conduct a survey of retirement communities	B)对退休社区进行调查
C) collect residents' feedback on their products	C)收集住户对其产品的反馈
D) show senior residents how to use IT products	D)向老年住户展示如何使用 IT 产品

【精准定位】 本题询问 Brookdale 邀请创业家去做的事情,根据题干关键词 entrepreneurs 和 Brookdale 定位至第一段③句(Brookdale... entrepreneurs)。

【锁定答案】 C)。定位句指出,Brookdale 邀请少数创业家入住老年社区,向住户展示产品并聆听他们的意见,亦即收集产品反馈,C 正确。

【排除干扰】 A 中 potential customers“潜在顾客”虽然义同②句 the people who they hope will use their products,即指“老年人”,但 interview“采访”与句尾 show off... and hear... 等举动所展示出的“随意性”相悖,且与下文例子中 Sentab 公司社区营销经理罗德里格斯“以隐蔽方式获取反馈”的做法不符。B 将创业者的调查对象“老年人(对产品的反馈)”窄改为“老年社区”。D 将“展示产品”的目的“获取产品反馈”歪曲为“教会老年人使用”,且将“产品”窄化为“IT 产品”。

【提炼思路】 本题实质考查对长难句的理解,应根据题干所问缩窄考查范围,题干指向 invite to 后具体行为内容,故应锁定末尾 to move in... show off... and hear... 三个并列谓语动词所构成的动词不定式,该部分



中 and 有向后依次推进之意,故重心落在 hear what... say“听取说法/意见”,然后结合前文内容“想在庞大老年用品市场占据一席之地却苦于缺乏产品回馈”即可推断正确项为 C。

II ① That's what brought Dayle Rodriguez, 28, all the way from England to the dining room of Brookdale South Bay in Torrance, California. ② Rodriguez is the community and marketing manager for a company called Sentab. ③ The startup's product, SentabTV, enables older adults who may not be comfortable with computers to access^① email, video chat and social media using just their televisions and a remote control^②.

III “It's nothing new, it's nothing too complicated and it's natural because lots of people have TV remotes,” says Rodriguez.

这就是 28 岁的戴勒·罗德里格斯从英格兰一路前往加利福尼亚州托伦斯市 Brookdale 南湾社区餐厅的原因。罗德里格斯是一家名为 Sentab 的公司的社区营销经理。这家初创公司生产的 SentabTV 可以让那些电脑用得可能别扭的老年人仅仅借助电视机和遥控器就能收发电邮、视频聊天和访问社交媒体。

“这不新奇、不太复杂,也很自然,因为很多人都有电视遥控器,”罗德里格斯说道。

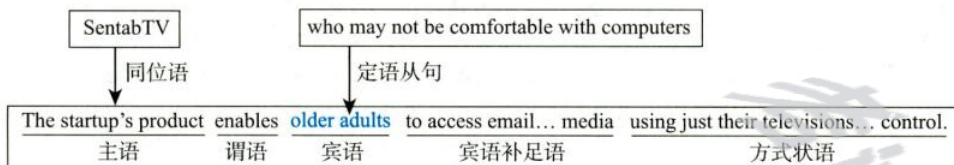
· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① access ['ækses] v. 存取,访问;取得

② remote control 遥控器

③ cater to 满足……的需要,迎合(53 题)

The startup's product, SentabTV, enables older adults who may not be comfortable with computers to access email, video chat and social media using just their televisions and a remote control.



· 语篇分析 ·

第二至末段以受邀者 Sentab 公司为例展开详述。

第二、三段介绍 Sentab 入住人及产品相关情况。

第二段引出 Sentab 入住人罗德里格斯及其产品 SentabTV 并做出介绍。

①②句承上“Brookdale 邀请初创公司入住”引出个例“罗德里格斯一路漂洋过海来到 Brookdale 南湾社区”,并介绍罗德里格斯身份“公司社区营销经理”。all the way from... to... 表面上凸显路途遥远,风尘仆仆,实际上说明 Brookdale 项目的巨大魅力以及初创公司产品反馈之匮乏。

③句介绍公司所开发的老年用品:SentabTV——一款利用电视机及遥控器的通信设备。句内 enables sb to do sth 引出产品服务对象“对电脑不得劲的老年人”、服务特色“用电视机及遥控器来进行网络通信”。just “仅仅;只不过”强调产品给不熟悉电脑的老年人带来便利。may “可能,也许”深层暗示 SentabTV 对老年群体的定位有可能未必是事实。

第三段承接③句、引罗德里格斯之言阐明 SentabTV 的优势:高度契合老年人需求。nothing new、nothing too complicated、natural 借对(高科技产品通常具备的)“新奇、复杂(不好操作给人带来挫败感)”属性的否定以及对“随意、自然(应付自如给人带来自信)”这一属性的提倡,说明该产品极度符合老年用户群体“对高科技产品不得劲”的特点。because... 引出对以上三种产品特性的解释:使用该产品所需的电视遥控器既不新奇,也不复杂,而且使用起来很自然。

· 真题精解 ·

53. What do we know about SentabTV?	53. 关于 SentabTV, 我们知道什么?
A) It is a TV program catering to the interest of the elderly.	A) 这是一个迎合老年人兴趣的电视节目。



B) It is a digital TV which enjoys popularity among seniors.	B) 这是一款深受老年人欢迎的数字电视。
C) It is a TV specially designed for seniors to view programs.	C) 这是一款专为老年人设计、用来观看节目的电视。
D) It is a communication system via TV instead of a computer.	D) 这是一个利用电视而非电脑进行通信的设备。

[精准定位] 本题考查 SentabTV 相关事实,定位至第二段③句(SentabTV, enables...)。

[锁定答案] D)。定位句指出, SentabTV 让不习惯用电脑的老年人用电视和遥控器就能收发电邮、视频聊天、访问社交媒体,意即通过电视而非电脑来与别人交流/通信,故 D 正确。

[排除干扰] A 将 SentabTV 的属性“电视设备”窜改为“电视节目”,且捏造“迎合老年人兴趣”。B 中“受老年人欢迎”纯属捏造,由第一段“创业家获邀进入老年社区收集潜在用户反馈”可知,该产品是否深受老年人喜爱尚不可知。C 将 SentabTV 的主要功能“网络通信”歪曲为“观看电视节目”。

[提炼思路] 本题定位句详述 Sentab TV 功能细节,而选项均为对 Sentab TV 的提炼概述,因此考生需:一、概括归纳定位句核心语义“电视设备:利用电视和遥控器做电脑能做的事(收发电邮、视频聊天、访问社交媒体)”,二、提取各项核心义(A“电视节目:迎合兴趣”、B“电视设备:深受喜爱”、C“电视设备:观看节目”、D“电视设备:利用电视而非电脑通信”),三、两相对比,即可确定正确答案为 D。

IV ① But none of that is the topic of conversation in the Brookdale dining room. ② Instead, Rodriguez solicits^① residents' advice on what he should get on his cheeseburger and how he should spend the afternoon. ③ Playing cards was on the agenda^②, as well as learning to play mahjong (麻将).

V ④ Rodriguez says it's important that residents here don't feel like he's selling them something. ⑤ "I've had more feedback in a passive approach," he says. ⑥ "Playing pool, playing cards, having dinner, having lunch," all work better "than going through a survey of questions. ⑦ When they get to know me and to trust me, knowing for sure I'm not selling them something—there'll be more honest feedback from them."

但这都不是罗德里格斯在 Brookdale 南湾社区餐厅里谈论的话题。恰恰相反,他向住户征求意见,他应该在芝士汉堡上加什么,又应该如何消磨下午时光。日常活动通常是打打牌,还有学打麻将。

罗德里格斯说,重要的是这里的住户不觉得他在向他们售卖东西。“我通过隐蔽的方式获得的反馈更多,”他说,“打桌球、玩纸牌、吃晚饭和吃中饭”统统好过“问卷调查,他们开始了解我,信任我之后,确定我不是在向他们推销——他们就能给出更多诚实中肯的反馈意见。”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **solicit** [sə'lsɪt] v. 索求;征求

② **agenda** [ə'dʒendə] n. 日常工作事项

· 语篇分析 ·

第四、五段介绍罗德里格斯(亦即 Sentab 公司)收集产品反馈的方式方法。

第四段介绍罗德里格斯的做法:不是说明产品优势,而是征求生活方面的意见。

①句指出:没有直接宣传产品优势。But 借其语义转折功能传递出“本该借助这一人员密集场所谈论产品优势,而他丝毫没有这么做”的出其不意,预示下文将可能引出实际做法及其原因。dining room 以其“所有住户聚集在此用餐”的功能提示这是一个宣传公司产品的极佳社交场合。

②③句指出:而是征询生活方面的意见。Instead 承①句 none(形成 not... instead... 结构),引出实际做法;②句 how he should spend the afternoon 与③句 Playing cards, learning to play mahjong 形成“问—答、概括—具体”联接。solicit“[正式]请求,恳求,乞求”体现罗德里格斯在交流过程中对社区老年住户的尊重。agenda“日常工作事项”这里指向老年住户的日常生活行为。

第五段借罗德里格斯之言揭示这种做法的好处:获得住户信任,从而获取更多坦诚反馈。

①句(间接引用)概述:重点要让住户不觉着像是在推销产品。it's important that 引出罗德里格斯眼里的产品推广理念,借此说明其上述做法的思想根源(即原因):顾客感觉优先(don't feel like),产品推广在后;即,应首先知晓并迎合好顾客感觉,方可言及产品。



②-④句(直接引用)细说:获取住户信任、收获更多诚实中肯的反馈意见。had more feedback, all work better, there'll be more... feedback 所组成的语义场“反馈意见更多”实现句群内部强关联。passive 是对“问问生活方面意见、打打牌、玩玩麻将等”这种产品反馈收集方法的归类;产品调查属于直接手段、套近乎属于间接手段;more、work better 直接指出间接方式优于直接方式;When... there'll be... 则分析了这种做法更奏效的原因:打桌球、玩牌、一起吃饭有助增进感情,让老年人打开心门,从而更能说出他们对产品的真实想法。

· 真题精解 ·

54. What does Rodriguez say is important in promoting products?	54. 罗德里格斯说,推广产品的要点是什么?
A) Winning trust from prospective customers.	A) 获得潜在顾客信任。
B) Knowing the likes and dislikes of customers.	B) 了解顾客喜恶。
C) Demonstrating their superiority on the spot.	C) 现场展示产品优势。
D) Responding promptly to customer feedback.	D) 及时回应顾客反馈。

【精准定位】 本题考查罗德里格斯眼中产品推广的要点,根据人名 Rodriguez 和关键词 important 定位至第五段①句(Rodriguez says it's important that...)。

【锁定答案】 A)。定位句指出,罗德里格斯认为“不让住户觉得自己在推销很重要”。本段接着援引他的说法指出,通过打桌球、玩纸牌等方式接触老年住户,让他们了解并相信自己、知道自己不是在推销,这样就能获得更多中肯的意见。因此要点在于取得顾客信任,A 正确。

【排除干扰】 B、C 均根据常识捏造,原文缺乏相关信息支撑。D 将罗德里格斯关注点“获得反馈”歪曲为“回应反馈”。

【提炼思路】 解答本题的关键在于意识到,定位段(第五段)中,人物直接引语(②-④句)是对间接引语(①句)的解释说明,亦即,罗德里格斯引语的重点内容在于解释“不让老年住户觉得自己在卖东西”如何重要。梳理段落内容即可知,他的行为逻辑是“通过日常生活接触老年住户——获得他们的信任、不让他们觉得自己在卖东西——收获更多有关产品的中肯意见”,从而锁定答案为 A。

VI ① Rodriguez is just the seventh entrepreneur to move into one of Brookdale's 1,100 senior living communities. ② Other new products in the program have included a kind of full-body **blow dryer**^① and specially designed clothing that allows people with disabilities to dress and **undress**^② themselves.

罗德里格斯只是入住 Brookdale 旗下 1100 家(参与活动项目的)老年生活社区之一的第七位创业家。活动中其他新产品还包括一款全身吹风机以及专为残障人士设计、能让其自主穿脱的服装。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **blow dryer** 手握式电吹风机

② **undress** [ʌn'dres] v. 脱去(……的)衣服

· 语篇分析 ·

第六段属插入段,补充 Brookdale 整个项目活动的覆盖面积及影响范围。

①句补充 Brookdale 活动项目“邀请初创公司入住以获取产品反馈”的覆盖面积:多达 1100 家老年社区参与其中。just the seventh VS 1,100 senior living communities 强调这一活动的规模大,并反衬活动延续时间长。

②句补充其他入住公司带来的初创产品:全身吹风机、为残障人士专设的服装。full-body blow dryer, clothing that allows people with disabilities to dress and undress themselves 传递出“产品虽含高科技但却使用简便”的韵味,体现了活动产品适用行动不便的老年群体。

【段落整体解读】 本段内容涉及整个“Brookdale 邀请初创公司入住社区”项目,看似与前后以 Sentab 公司为重点的内容存在割裂,但这恰恰表明,Sentab 公司只是一个代表性例子,亦即:文章最终目的在于借 Sentab 公司介绍该项目,阐述首段所述“Brookdale 的项目为欲进军老年产品市场的初创公司提供一臂之力”。



Ⅷ ① Mary Lou Busch, 93, agreed to try the Sentab system. ② She tells Rodriguez that it might be good for someone, but not for her.

Ⅷ ① “I have the computer and FaceTime, which I talk with my family on,” she explains. ② She also has an iPad and a smartphone. “So I do pretty much everything I need to do.”

93岁的玛丽·卢·布施同意试用 Sentab 设备。她告诉罗德里格斯,这对别人来说可能有用,但对她未必。

“我有电脑和 FaceTime,我用它们与家人通话,”她解释。她还有 iPad 和智能手机。“所以我(用它们)完成几乎所有要做的事”。

· 语篇分析 ·

第七至八段承上“以间接的方式更能收到诚实中肯的反馈意见”,列举个别住户反馈意见予以说明。

第七段介绍玛丽对产品的反馈:自己用不上。agreed to try... tells... 从时态、语义两方面传递出时间先后顺序(先同意试用,后给出使用反馈)。might be good for someone... not for her 体现这款产品的市场价值:或许对某些老年人有用(但并非全部)。

第八段描述玛丽给出的解释:各种高科技产品应用自如。computer, FaceTime, iPad, smartphone 均为(第二段)Sentab 公司眼中老年人不太会操作的高科技产品,但 I do pretty much everything I need to do 表明了这种预设的错误性。

【段群关联】两段间“给出反馈—给出理据”逻辑关联“玛丽在给出自己用后反馈时还附加原因”实际深层次反映出罗德里格斯观点“以间接的方式收获更多更诚实中肯的意见”,故本两段可视为上一个意群的说明。

IX ① To be fair, if Rodriguez had wanted feedback from some more *technophobic* (害怕技术的) seniors, he might have **ended up**① in the wrong Brookdale community. ② This one is located in the heart of Southern California's *aerospace*② **corridor**③. ③ Many residents have backgrounds in engineering, business and academic circles.

X But Rodriguez says he's still learning something important by moving into this Brookdale community: “People are more tech-**proficient**④ than we thought.”

XI And besides, where else would he learn to play mahjong? [451 words]

说句公道话,要是罗德里格斯想从一些更有技术恐惧症的老年人那里获取反馈,那他可能住进了错误的 Brookdale 社区。这个(南湾)社区坐落在南加州航空航天工业密集区的中心地带。很多住户都有工程界、商界和学术圈的背景。

不过罗德里格斯表示,通过这次入住 Brookdale 南湾社区的体验他领悟到一件大事:“人们比我们想象的更懂技术。”

再者,他还能在哪学会打麻将呢?

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **end up** 最终成为;最后处于

② **aerospace** ['eərəʊspeɪs] *n.* 航空航天工业,宇航工业

③ **corridor** ['kɒrədɔː] *n.* (城市或国家之间)不同于周边

地区的)走廊,地带

④ **proficient** [prə'fɪʃənt] *a.* 熟练的,精通的

· 语篇分析 ·

第九至末段指出罗德里格斯此次入住 Brookdale 南湾社区体验有重大收获(侧面彰显 Brookdale 此次活动的意义)。

第九段(过渡段)由上文“玛丽反馈意见”转到“Brookdale(南湾)社区全体住户背景”,引出“对该社区住户的背景介绍”。

①句虚拟句式指出罗德里格斯可能入住错了地方。评注词 To be fair 的语用功能为:上文玛丽的反馈似乎反映出罗德里格斯此次入住体验收效甚微,但实际情况可能并非如此,预示其后将对这种负面印象做出反驳。虚拟句式 if... had wanted... might have ended up... 实质暗示罗德里格斯此次 Brookdale 南湾社区之行并非错误,他并非真心想要去“完全害怕高科技产品的老年人居住的社区”。

②③句做出解释:南湾社区住户大多能对高科技产品应付自如。the heart of Southern California's aerospace corridor (aerospace corridor “航空航天业地带”表明当地航空业发达,是高科技密集区)与 backgrounds in engineering, business and academic circles 之间暗含因果关联:南湾社区所处区域航空航天业



发达,因此当地老年住户大多具有科技相关行业背景,不大可能排斥高科技产品。

第十、十一段进而指出罗德里格斯(或 Sentab 公司)此次入住经历的收获,上升到全文高度即为 Brookdale 此次项目的意义。

第十段援引罗德里格斯之言指出收获:领悟到老年人比想象中更懂技术。more tech-proficient than we thought 语用功能有二:一借比较对象 we thought 表明 Sentab 公司对老年人的预设实为“懂技术(但不是太懂)”,印证上段首句虚拟用法隐含义“他并不想去完全不懂技术的老年人居住的社区”;二借比较程度 more tech-proficient 表明 Brookdale 南湾社区住户对科技了解程度之深,回应上段该社区住户的高科技眼界。

末段补充(And besides)罗德里格斯此次体验的另一收获:学会打麻将。where else... 以反问语气肯定了罗德里格斯入住老年社区“学会打麻将”这一收获,幽默的语气为本文画上句号的同时,也肯定了 Brookdale 邀请初创公司入住老年社区进行调查的项目意义:既让初创公司获得了宝贵的用户反馈,又让办事人员体验了一把退休生活。

· 真题精解 ·



55. What do we learn about the seniors in the Brookdale community?	55. 关于 Brookdale 这个社区的老年住户,我们 知道什么?
A) Most of them are interested in using the Sentab.	A) 他们大多数人都有意使用 Sentab。
B) They are quite at ease with high-tech products.	B) 他们对高科技产品运用自如。
C) They have much in common with seniors elsewhere.	C) 他们和其他地方的老年人有很多共同之处。
D) Most of them enjoy a longer life than average people.	D) 他们中大多数人比普通人的寿命长。

【精准定位】 本题考查文中涉及的 Brookdale(南湾)社区老年住户的情况,定位至第九段(seniors... in the wrong Brookdale community... This one is... Many residents...)。

【锁定答案】B)。 第九段①句首先指出,罗德里格斯来到的 Brookdale 南湾社区的老年住户并不害怕技术(technophobic)。②③句进而解释:南湾社区坐落于南加州航空航天密集区中心地带,住户大多有工程界、商界、学术界背景。意即,他们懂高科技技术,对高科技产品运用自如。B 正确。

【排除干扰】 A 将第七段个例“93 岁的玛丽同意尝试 Sentab 设备”歪曲为普遍现象“大多数老年住户都有意使用 Sentab 设备”。C 与②③句“罗德里格斯入住错了 Brookdale 的社区,这个社区……”所隐含文意“这个社区与其他地区与众不同(老人们更懂技术)”相悖。D 利用第七段人物“93 岁高龄的玛丽”过度推断出该社区老年住户的寿命大多超过平均水平。

【提炼思路】 有关 Brookdale 南湾社区老年住户的描述遍布第九段全段,故需借助语法衔接、逻辑词、语义场、特殊句式等对整个段落进行肢解以把握全段语义重心。段中语义对比 technophobic“技术恐惧”(①句) VS the heart of... aerospace corridor“技术核心”(②句)/ backgrounds in engineering, business and academic circles“工程界、商界、学术界背景”(③句)实则强调本段核心主题为“技术(或娴熟者、或恐惧者)”,再借①句虚拟语义可推该句意在指向“技术娴熟”,而纵观四个选项,唯有 B 与之贴合,故正确。**捷径:** 第十段罗德里格斯对(Brookdale 南湾社区)老年人的评价“更懂技术(more tech-proficient)”直接提示本题答案。

Part IV Translation

成语



一、参考译文

Chinese idioms are a unique type of Chinese expression, most of which consist of four characters. Though highly compact and structurally fixed, they usually can express profound meanings vividly. Chinese idioms are mostly derived from ancient literature, and often linked with certain myths, stories or historical facts. The precise meaning of an idiom can be difficult to understand without the knowledge of its origin. Therefore, learning Chinese idioms helps people better understand traditional Chinese culture. Chinese idioms are widely used in daily conversations and literary works. Proper use of Chinese idioms can make one's words more expressive and communication more effective.





二、精析精译

1. 成语是汉语中的一种独特的表达方式,大多由四个汉字组成。

[词汇准备]独特的 unique/special; 表达方式 a type of expression; 由……组成 be composed of/consist of/comprise

[句子解析]两小句主语分别为“成语”、“大多(成语)”,语义上来讲,前句强调特征属性,后句强调结构组成,可见语义重心在前,故可将前句处理为主干成分,将后句处理为定语从句 most of which(which 代指 Chinese idioms)。“汉语中的一种……表达方式(即一种汉语表达方式)”可译作 a type of Chinese expression。

2. 它们高度简练且形式固定,但通常能形象地表达深刻的含义。

[词汇准备]简练 concise/compact/succinct; 形式固定 structurally fixed/a fixed structure; 形象地 vividly; 深刻的含义 profound/deep meanings

[句子解析]“但”标示句内“让步—转折”逻辑,可借让步逻辑词 though/although/even though/despite that 或转折逻辑词 but/yet 予以传递。让步结构中,“且”提示“高度简练”、“形式固定”为并列关系,故两者均可译作“副词+形容词”形式、处理为并列表语 highly compact and structurally fixed,也可根据两者语义重点(前者强调内容,后者强调形式,故前者为语义重点)将前者处理为系表结构,而将后者转换为表达“所有/拥有”的 with 介词结构(即 with a fixed structure),以补充说明主语;转折结构中,“表达……含义”可译为 express/convey/deliver... meanings。

3. 成语大多数来源于中国古代的文学作品,通常与某些神话、传说或者历史事件有关。

[词汇准备]来源于 originate from/be derived from; 与……有关 be linked with/be related to; 历史事件(即史实) historical fact

[句子解析]该句内含有两个谓语“来源于”、“与……有关”,且两者逻辑上为并列平行关系,可以 and 衔接。“神话”多为先民对古代自然现象和社会生活的天真解释,“传说”指民间长期流传的关于人和事的叙述(可能是虚构的也可能是真实的),分别对应 myth 和 story。

4. 如果不知道某个成语的出处,就很难理解其确切含义。

[词汇准备]出处 origin/source; 确切(的) precise/exact

[句子解析]前半句“如果不知道……”可处理为条件状语从句,直译为 if one doesn't know... 或转换为 unless one knows... 也可处理为条件式介词结构,如译作 without the knowledge of... 后半句“很难理解……/……很难被理解”可处理为 sth+be difficult to understand 句式。

5. 因此,学习成语有助于人们更好地理解中国传统文化。

[词汇准备]中国传统文化 traditional Chinese culture

[句子解析]句首“因此”提示与上句因果关联,可处理为因果式副词表达 therefore/thus/hence。句子整体可采用... help sb do sth(……有助于某人做某事)结构;“学习成语”做全句主语,采取动名词形式 learning Chinese idioms,“更好地理解……”则可直译为 better understand... 或者转译为 have a better understanding (of)...

6. 成语在日常会话和文学创作中广泛使用。

[词汇准备]日常会话 daily/everyday conversations; 文学创作 literary works

[句子解析]主干“成语(被)广泛使用”不难译作被动句式 Chinese idioms are widely used,“在日常会话和文学创作中”则应处理为状语 in...。

7. 恰当使用成语可以使一个人的语言更具表现力,交流更有效。

[词汇准备]恰当(地) properly/appropriately; (语言)具表现力 expressive; 有效 effective

[句子解析]“恰当使用成语”为全句主语,应处理为动名词形式 Using Chinese idioms properly/appropriately 或“名词+后置定语”结构 Proper/Appropriate use of Chinese idioms。“使一个人的语言更具表现力,(使)交流更有效”为句中两个并列谓语,可译为两个 make sth+adj(使某事物怎么样)结构,以 and 衔接且第二个 make 可省略。

重难点词汇短语	高分翻译	低分翻译
高度简练	highly compact, highly concise	very simple
形式固定	structurally fixed, formally fixed	a regular form, a steady form
某个成语的出处	the origin of an idiom, an idiom's origin	where an idiom comes from



重难点词汇短语	高分翻译	低分翻译
使一个人的语言更具表现力	make one's words more expressive	make one's language more vivid
(使)交流更有效	make communication more effective	could talk with each other more efficiently



三、知识补充

中文涉及部分与整体的关系时,英文可选用“数词/代词+of+whom/which(先行词指人用whom,指物用which)”引导的非限制性定语从句,以“some, none, many, most, neither, either等代词、one, two等数词、one/a third, two thirds等分数、fifteen percent/15%等百分比”表示部分概念。如本题文段第一句“成语……大多(成语)……”中,前一小句为“整体(情况)”,后一小句为“部分(情况)”,故后一小句可译作most of which(which代指Chinese idioms)引导的定语从句,相当于并列句and most of them... (them代指Chinese idioms)。

