

2017年6月英语六级考试试题第3套

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

特别说明

六级考试每次仅考两套听力

第三套听力试题同第一套或第二套试题一致

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.

Let's all stop judging people who talk to themselves. New research says that those who can't seem to keep their inner *monologues* (独白) in are actually more likely to stay on task, remain 26 better and show improved perception capabilities. Not bad, really, for some extra muttering.

According to a series of experiments published in the *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology* by professors Gary Lupyan and Daniel Swignley, the act of using verbal clues to 27 mental pictures helps people function quicker.

In one experiment, they showed pictures of various objects to twenty 28 and asked them to find just one of those, a banana. Half were 29 to repeat out loud what they were looking for and the other half kept their lips 30. Those who talked to themselves found the banana slightly faster than those who didn't, the researchers say. In other experiments, Lupyan and Swignley found that 31 the name of a common product when on the hunt for it helped quicken someone's pace, but talking about uncommon items showed no advantage and slowed you down.

Common research has long held that talking themselves through a task helps children learn, although doing so when you've 32 matured is not a great sign of 33. The two professors hope to refute that idea, 34 that just as when kids walk themselves through a process, adults can benefit from using language not just to communicate, but also to help "augment thinking".

Of course, you are still encouraged to keep the talking at library tones and, whatever you do, keep the information you share simple, like a grocery list. At any 35, there's still such a thing as too much information.



- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) apparently | I) obscurely |
| B) arrogance | J) sealed |
| C) brilliance | K) spectators |
| D) claiming | L) trigger |
| E) dedicated | M) uttering |
| F) focused | N) volume |
| G) incur | O) volunteers |
| H) instructed | |

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**.*

Rich Children and Poor Ones Are Raised Very Differently

- [A] The lives of children from rich and poor American families look more different than ever before.
- [B] Well-off families are ruled by calendars, with children enrolled in ballet, soccer and after-school programs, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. There are usually two parents, who spend a lot of time reading to children and worrying about their anxiety levels and hectic schedules.
- [C] In poor families, meanwhile, children tend to spend their time at home or with extended family. They are more likely to grow up in neighborhoods that their parents say aren't great for raising children, and their parents worry about them getting shot, beaten up or in trouble with the law.
- [D] The class differences in child rearing are growing—a symptom of widening inequality with far-reaching consequences. Different upbringings set children on different paths and can deepen socioeconomic divisions, especially because education is strongly linked to earnings. Children grow up learning the skills to succeed in their socioeconomic *stratum* (阶层), but not necessarily others.
- [E] “Early childhood experiences can be very consequential for children’s long-term social, emotional and cognitive development,” said Sean Reardon, professor of poverty and inequality in education at Stanford University. “And because those influence educational success and later earnings, early childhood experiences cast a lifelong shadow.” The cycle continues: Poorer parents have less time and fewer resources to invest in their children, which can leave children less prepared for school and work, which leads to lower earnings.
- [F] American parents want similar things for their children, the Pew report and past research have found:



for them to be healthy and happy, honest and ethical, caring and compassionate. There is no best parenting style or philosophy, researchers say, and across income groups, 92% of parents say they are doing a good job at raising their children. Yet they are doing it quite differently. Middle-class and higher-income parents see their children as projects in need of careful cultivation, says Annette Lareau, whose groundbreaking research on the topic was published in her book *Unequal Childhoods: Class, Race and Family Life*. They try to develop their skills through close supervision and organized activities, and teach children to question authority figures and navigate elite institutions.

- [G] Working-class parents, meanwhile, believe their children will naturally thrive, and give them far greater independence and time for free play. They are taught to be compliant and respectful to adults. There are benefits to both approaches. Working-class children are happier, more independent, complain less and are closer to family members, Ms. Lareau found. Higher-income children are more likely to declare boredom and expect their parents to solve their problems. Yet later on, the more affluent children end up in college and on the way to the middle class, while working-class children tend to struggle. Children from higher-income families are likely to have the skills to navigate bureaucracies and succeed in schools and workplaces, Ms. Lareau said.
- [H] “Do all parents want the most success for their children? Absolutely,” she said. “Do some strategies give children more advantages than others in institutions? Probably they do. Will parents be damaging children if they have one fewer organized activity? No, I really doubt it.”
- [I] Social scientists say the differences arise in part because low-income parents have less money to spend on music class or preschool, and less flexible schedules to take children to museums or attend school events. Extracurricular activities reflect the differences in child rearing in the Pew survey, which was of a nationally representative sample of 1,807 parents. Of families earning more than \$75,000 a year, 84% say their children have participated in organized sports over the past year, 64% have done volunteer work and 62% have taken lessons in music, dance or art. Of families earning less than \$30,000, 59% of children have done sports, 37% have volunteered and 41% have taken arts classes.
- [J] Especially in affluent families, children start young. Nearly half of high-earning, college-graduate parents enrolled their children in arts classes before they were 5, compared with one-fifth of low-income, less-educated parents. Nonetheless, 20% of well-off parents say their children’s schedules are too hectic, compared with 8% of poorer parents.
- [K] Another example is reading aloud, which studies have shown gives children bigger vocabularies and better reading comprehension in school. 71% of parents with a college degree say they do it every day, compared with 33% of those with a high school diploma or less. White parents are more likely than others to read to their children daily, as are married parents. Most affluent parents enroll their children in preschool or day care, while low-income parents are more likely to depend on family members. Discipline techniques vary by education level: 8% of those with a



postgraduate degree say they often beat their children, compared with 22% of those with a high school degree or less.

- [L] The survey also probed attitudes and anxieties. Interestingly, parents' attitudes toward education do not seem to reflect their own educational background as much as a belief in the importance of education for upward mobility. Most American parents say they are not concerned about their children's grades as long as they work hard. But 50% of poor parents say it is extremely important to them that their children earn a college degree, compared with 39% of wealthier parents.
- [M] Less-educated parents, and poorer and black and Latino parents are more likely to believe that there is no such thing as too much involvement in a child's education. Parents who are white, wealthy or college-educated say too much involvement can be bad. Parental anxieties reflect their circumstances. High-earning parents are much more likely to say they live in a good neighborhood for raising children. While bullying is parents' greatest concern over all, nearly half of low-income parents worry their child will get shot, compared with one-fifth of high-income parents. They are more worried about their children being depressed or anxious.
- [N] In the Pew survey, middle-class families earning between \$ 30,000 and \$ 75,000 a year fell right between working-class and high-earning parents on issues like the quality of their neighborhood for raising children, participation in extracurricular activities and involvement in their children's education.
- [O] Children were not always raised so differently. The achievement gap between children from high- and low-income families is 30-40% larger among children born in 2001 than those born 25 years earlier, according to Mr. Reardon's research. People used to live near people of different income levels; neighborhoods are now more segregated by income. More than a quarter of children live in single-parent households—a historic high, according to Pew—and these children are three times as likely to live in poverty as those who live with married parents. Meanwhile, growing income inequality has coincided with the increasing importance of a college degree for earning a middle-class wage.
- [P] Yet there are recent signs that the gap could be starting to shrink. In the past decade, even as income inequality has grown, some of the socioeconomic differences in parenting, like reading to children and going to libraries, have narrowed.
- [Q] Public policies aimed at young children have helped, including public preschool programs and reading initiatives. Addressing differences in the earliest years, it seems, could reduce inequality in the next generation.
36. Working-class parents teach their children to be obedient and show respect to adults.
37. American parents, whether rich or poor, have similar expectations of their children despite different ways of parenting.



38. While rich parents are more concerned with their children's psychological well-being, poor parents are more worried about their children's safety.
39. The increasing differences in child rearing between rich and poor families reflect growing social inequality.
40. Parenting approaches of working-class and affluent families both have advantages.
41. Higher-income families and working-class families now tend to live in different neighborhoods.
42. Physical punishment is used much less by well-educated parents.
43. Ms. Lareau doesn't believe participating in fewer after-class activities will negatively affect children's development.
44. Wealthy parents are concerned about their children's mental health and busy schedules.
45. Some socioeconomic differences in child rearing have shrunk in the past ten years.

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.

Tennessee's technical and community colleges will not *outsource* (外包) management of their facilities to a private company, a decision one leader said was bolstered by an analysis of spending at each campus.

In an email sent Monday to college presidents in the Tennessee Board of Regents system, outgoing Chancellor John Morgan said an internal analysis showed that each campus' spending on facilities management fell well below the industry standards identified by the state. Morgan said those findings—which included data from the system's 13 community colleges, 27 technical colleges and six universities—were part of the decision not to move forward with Governor Bill Haslam's proposal to privatize management of state buildings in an effort to save money.

“While these numbers are still being validated by the state, we feel any adjustments they might suggest will be immaterial,” Morgan wrote to the presidents. “System institutions are operating very efficiently based on this analysis, raising the question of the value of pursuing a broad scale outsourcing initiative.”

Workers' advocates have criticized Haslam's plan, saying it would mean some campus workers would lose their jobs or benefits. Haslam has said colleges would be free to opt in or out of the outsourcing plan, which has not been finalized.



Morgan notified the Haslam administration of his decision to opt out in a letter sent last week. That letter, which includes several concerns Morgan has with the plan, was originally obtained by *The Commercial Appeal* in Memphis.

In an email statement from the state's Office of Customer Focused Government, which is examining the possibility of outsourcing, spokeswoman Michelle R. Martin said officials were still working to analyze the data from the Board of Regents. Data on management expenses at the college system and in other state departments will be part of a "business justification" the state will use as officials deliberate the specifics of an outsourcing plan.

"The state's facilities management project team is still in the process of developing its business justification and expects to have that completed and available to the public at the end of February," Martin said. "At this time there is nothing to take action on since the analysis has yet to be completed."

Morgan's comments on outsourcing mark the second time this month that he has come out against one of Haslam's plans for higher education in Tennessee. Morgan said last week that he would retire at the end of January because of the governor's proposal to split off six universities of the Board of Regents system and create separate governing boards for each of them. In his resignation letter, Morgan called the reorganization "unworkable."

46. What do we learn about the decision of technical and community colleges in Tennessee?
- A) It is backed by a campus spending analysis. C) It has neglected their faculty's demands.
B) It has been flatly rejected by the governor. D) It will improve their financial situation.
47. What does the campus spending analysis reveal?
- A) Private companies play a big role in campus management.
B) Facilities management by colleges is more cost-effective.
C) Facilities management has greatly improved in recent years.
D) Colleges exercise full control over their own financial affairs.
48. Workers' supporters argue that Bill Haslam's proposal would _____
- A) deprive colleges of the right to manage their facilities
B) make workers less motivated in performing duties
C) render a number of campus workers jobless
D) lead to the privatization of campus facilities
49. What do we learn from the state spokeswoman's response to John Morgan's decision?
- A) The outsourcing plan is not yet finalized.
B) The outsourcing plan will be implemented.
C) The state officials are confident about the outsourcing plan.
D) The college spending analysis justifies the outsourcing plan.
50. Why did John Morgan decide to resign?
- A) He had lost confidence in the Tennessee state government.
B) He disagreed with the governor on higher education policies.



- C) He thought the state's outsourcing proposal was simply unworkable.
D) He opposed the governor's plan to reconstruct the college board system.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Beginning in the late sixteenth century, it became fashionable for young aristocrats to visit Paris, Venice, Florence, and above all, Rome, as the *culmination* (终极) of their classical education. Thus was born the idea of the Grand Tour, a practice which introduced Englishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, and also Americans to the art and culture of France and Italy for the next 300 years. Travel was arduous and costly throughout the period, possible only for a privileged class—the same that produced gentlemen scientists, authors, antique experts, and patrons of the arts.

The Grand Tourist was typically a young man with a thorough grounding in Greek and Latin literature as well as some leisure time, some means, and some interest in art. The German traveler Johann Winckelmann pioneered the field of art history with his comprehensive study of Greek and Roman sculpture; he was portrayed by his friend Anton Raphael Mengs at the beginning of his long residence in Rome. Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with less scholarly intentions, accompanied by a teacher or guardian, and expected to return home with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces.

London was a frequent starting point for Grand Tourists, and Paris a compulsory destination; many traveled to the Netherlands, some to Switzerland and Germany, and a very few adventurers to Spain, Greece, or Turkey. The essential place to visit, however, was Italy. The British traveler Charles Thompson spoke for many Grand Tourists when in 1744 he described himself as “being impatiently desirous of viewing a country so famous in history, a country which once gave laws to the world, and which is at present the greatest school of music and painting, contains the noblest productions of sculpture and architecture, and is filled with cabinets of rarities, and collections of all kinds of historical relics.” Within Italy, the great focus was Rome, whose ancient ruins and more recent achievements were shown to every Grand Tourist. Panini's Ancient Rome and Modern Rome represent the sights most prized, including celebrated Greco-Roman statues and views of famous ruins, fountains, and churches. Since there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century, Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining admission to private collections, and many were eager to acquire examples of Greco-Roman and Italian art for their own collections. In England, where architecture was increasingly seen as an aristocratic pursuit, noblemen often applied what they learned from the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the *evocative* (唤起回忆的) ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens.

51. What is said about the Grand Tour?

- A) It was fashionable among young people of the time.
B) It was unaffordable for ordinary people.
C) It produced some famous European artists.
D) It made a compulsory part of college education.



52. What did Grand Tourists have in common?
- A) They had much geographic knowledge.
 - B) They were courageous and venturesome.
 - C) They were versed in literature and interested in art.
 - D) They had enough travel and outdoor-life experience.
53. How did Grand Tourists benefit from their travel?
- A) They found inspiration in the world's greatest masterpieces.
 - B) They got a better understanding of early human civilization.
 - C) They developed an interest in the origin of modern art forms.
 - D) They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture.
54. Why did many Grand Tourists visit the private collections?
- A) They could buy unique souvenirs there to take back home.
 - B) Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century.
 - C) They found the antiques there more valuable.
 - D) Private collections were of greater variety.
55. How did the Grand Tour influence the architecture in England?
- A) There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings.
 - B) Many aristocrats began to move into Roman-style villas.
 - C) Aristocrats' country houses all had Roman-style gardens.
 - D) Italian architects were hired to design houses and gardens.

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**.

唐朝始于 618 年, 终于 907 年, 是中国历史上最灿烂的时期。经过近三百年的发展, 唐代中国成为世界上最繁荣的强国, 其首都长安是世界上最大的都市。这一时期, 经济发达、商业繁荣、社会秩序稳定, 甚至边境也对外开放。随着城市化和财富的增加, 艺术和文学也繁荣起来。李白和杜甫是以作品简洁自然而著称的诗人。他们的诗歌打动了学者和普通人的心。即使在今天, 他们的许多诗歌仍广为儿童及成人阅读背诵。

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: Suppose you are asked to give advice on **whether to attend college at home or abroad**, write an essay to state your opinion. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



Part I Writing

在国内上大学还是出国留学



一、审题引导

(与第 1 套同理,故略)



二、词汇准备

“国内上大学”相关的词汇及表达	“出国留学”相关的词汇及表达
college entrance examination 高考	increasingly global society 日益全球化的社会
exam-oriented education 应试教育	earn a degree overseas 出国攻读学位
forced-feeding method of teaching 填鸭式教学法	international/overseas experience 海外经历
bear enormous academic pressure 承受巨大的学习压力	superior/more advanced higher education 更优质的/更先进的高等教育
major in Chinese Literature 中文专业	apply for scholarship/... university 申请奖学金/……学校
study Sinology/Traditional Chinese Medicine 学习国学/中医	academic credits 学分
study in familiar environment 在熟悉的环境中学习	incur additional expenses beyond your school's normal tuition 产生比正常学费更多的花销
study in your mother tongue 使用母语学习	culture shock 文化冲击
cost-effective <i>a.</i> 价格划算的; economical <i>a.</i> 节约的, 经济的	adjust to/adapt to 使适应, 习惯
provide students' dormitory at a lower price 提供低价的学生宿舍	acclimatize to new surroundings 适应新环境
state scholarship 国家奖学金	boost your fluency in a second language 极大提高外语熟练度
the exchange program 交换生项目	strengthen one's bilingual language skills 加强双语技能
internship <i>n.</i> 实习	be exposed to new people, new ideas, new ways of living 接触到新的人, 新的思想和新的生活方式
sign up for on-campus recruitment 参加校招	



三、写作提纲

第一段:

- 引出话题(今昔对比):在国内读书还是出国留学。
- 表明观点(让步论证):出国留学确有其优势,但若忽视自身情况和目标,则难以达到理想效果。

第二段:提出建议:

- 建议 1:留学不易,须正确评估自己。
- 建议 2:留学光环不再,选择须基于长期目标。

第三段:补充说明在国内上大学的好处,并总结收束全文。





① Speaking of attending college, people used to think about how to enter a good one. ② But today more people hesitate about whether to study at home or abroad. ③ Undoubtedly, studying abroad **enriches** life and cultivates open-mindedness and independence. ④ But you may **end up** disappointed, if you are obsessed with overseas degrees and **blindly follow suit**, ignoring your **circumstances** and purpose.

① In order to achieve a successful outcome, first you should correctly **evaluate** yourself. ② The admission is just a kickoff. ③ Studying abroad, before graduation you must meet strict academic requirements, overcoming huge language and cultural barriers. ④ New statistics show Chinese students' **dropout** rate climbs to 30% in **elite** American **schools**. ⑤ Second, base your choice on the long-term plan. ⑥ As international colleges are increasingly **accessible** and more students study abroad, the overseas experience is hardly the absolute extra point. ⑦ If you merely want to graduate from whatever university without a **blueprint**, you'll have trouble **landing a job** both at home and abroad. ⑧ After all, universities are platforms **facilitating** our development, and it's the down-to-earth efforts that we rely on to make **accomplishments**.

① Of course, those attending domestic universities don't have to regret missing top educational resources. ② Many **top-ranking** Chinese **universities** offer exchange programs and lectures given by foreign professors. ③ In conclusion, wherever you study, **cream** always **rises to the top**.

①说起上大学,过去人们往往想的是“如何才能上好大学”。②而如今,更多人犹豫“留在国内读书还是出国留学”。③毋庸置疑,留学海外能丰富人生,培养开放通达的气质和独立自主的能力。④但若片面追求海外履历,盲目跟风,而无视自身情况和目标,结果恐怕会事与愿违。

①为了能如愿以偿,你首先要正确评估自己。②一纸录取通知书仅仅只是个开始。③在国外念书,你必须克服巨大的语言文化障碍并达到高标准的学术要求,方能毕业。④最新数据显示,美国名校中中国留学生的退学率高达30%。⑤其次应基于长远打算做选择。⑥由于留学录取门槛降低、海外留学人数增多,留学经历已经算不上绝对的加分项了。⑦如果只是想混个文凭而没有长期规划,那么日后无论想留在国外还是回国工作都将困难重重。⑧毕竟,大学只是帮助我们发展的平台,要想做出成绩,靠的还是脚踏实地的努力。

①当然,那些留在国内读书的人也无需为接触不到顶尖教育资源而遗憾。②许多国内一流大学都提供海外交换项目并聘请外国专家授课。③总之,无论你选择在何处求学,只要是金子在哪里都会发光。

· 词汇注释 ·



enrich [ɪnˈrɪtʃ] v. 充实,使丰富

end up 最终处于(某种状态)

circumstance [ˈsɜːkəmstəns] n. 境况

evaluate [ɪˈvæljuet] v. 评价,评估

dropout [ˈdrɒpɔʊt] n. 退学者

accessible [əkˈsesəbl] a. 易得到的

blueprint [ˈbluːprɪnt] n. 蓝图,计划

facilitate [fəˈsɪlɪteɪt] v. 促进,使便利

accomplishment [əˈkʌmplɪʃmənt] n. 成就

cream rises to the top 是金子总会发光





	普通表达	高级替换表达
随大流, 从众	follow other people	blindly follow suit
顶尖大学	famous/good/the best university	elite/top-ranking/first-class university
找到工作	find/get a job	land a job; get hired/employed

· 长难句分析 ·



并列分句 1: After all, universities are platforms facilitating our development,
 衔接词 主语 系动词 表语 后置定语

并列分句 2: and it's the down-to-earth efforts that we rely on to make accomplishments.
 并列连词 it's... that 强调句 强调宾语 主语 谓语 目的状语



五、写作储备

♣ It is better to travel ten thousand miles than to read ten thousand books.

读万卷书不如行万里路。

♣ If you're an art history major, what better place to earn your degree than Italy? If you're studying Russian, why not do it in Moscow? Students who opt to get their education abroad have the chance to soak up tons of new-to-you culture outside the classroom and perfect another language.

倘若你学的是艺术史,那还有什么地方比意大利更适合攻读学位?倘若你学的是俄语,去莫斯科学习又有何妨?那些选择出国接受教育的学生有机会在课堂之外大量地汲取那些陌生的文化,并且精通另外一门语言。

♣ If you decide to seek a degree outside your home country, finding employment after you graduate is going to be more complicated. If you want to stay in the country in which you're studying, there is residency and work criteria you'll be obligated to meet as soon as you are no longer a full-time student. And if you're returning home after getting your education abroad, you might have fewer personal resources—well-connected professors, supervisors at former jobs or internships—than your peers who studied stateside. 你若选择走出国门攻读学位,那么毕业后找工作会更加复杂。如果你想在留在你上学的那个国家,那么一旦你不再是全职学生,就必须达到居留和工作的标准。而如果你学成毕业后要回国,你的人脉资源——关系通达的教授、前一份工作或实习的主管——可能会比留在国内上学的人更少。

♣ Imagine leaving home for the first time, traveling thousands of miles away from your family, and settling in at a university where the language, culture, and social norms are completely different from your own. If that makes you super anxious, getting a degree abroad might not be for you. 想象一下第一次离家、与家人远隔千里、去一所语言文化和社会规范都远远与你的国家不同的大学上学。如果这让你超级焦虑,那么去海外攻读学位可能并不适合你。



六、高分模板

(参见本次考试第1套)



Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

自言自语有益



一、总体分析

本文选自 *Time*《时代周刊》网站 2012. 04. 25 文章: Talking to Yourself May Actually Be A Good Idea(自言自语实际上可能是个不错的点子)。行文脉络:对自言自语表示赞同(第一段)——介绍关于自言自语的实验(第二至四段)——针对如何自言自语提出建议(第五段)。



二、选项分析

词性		选项	含义
名词		B) arrogance	傲慢,自大
		C) brilliance	1. 光辉,灿烂 2. 才智,才华
		K) spectators	观众,旁观者
		L) trigger	1. 扳机,触发器 2. 引起某事的原因
		N) volume	1. 量 2. 音量 3. 容积,体积
		O) volunteers	志愿者,自告奋勇者
动词	动词原形	G) incur	招致,蒙受(灾难、损失、谴责等)
		L) trigger	1. 扣扳机,引爆 2. 引起,引发
	ing 分词	D) claiming	1. 宣称,主张 2. 要求(应得权利) 3. 申领(救济、补助等)
		M) uttering	1. 说出,讲 2. 发出(叫声、响声等) 3. 吐露,公开
	ed 分词	E) dedicated	1. 致力,投身 2. 献给
		F) focused	(使)聚焦,关注
		H) instructed	1. 指导,教 2. 命令,吩咐
		J) sealed	封口,密封
副词		A) apparently	1. 显然,明显地 2. 似乎,表面上
		I) obscurely	晦涩地,隐晦地



三、真题精解

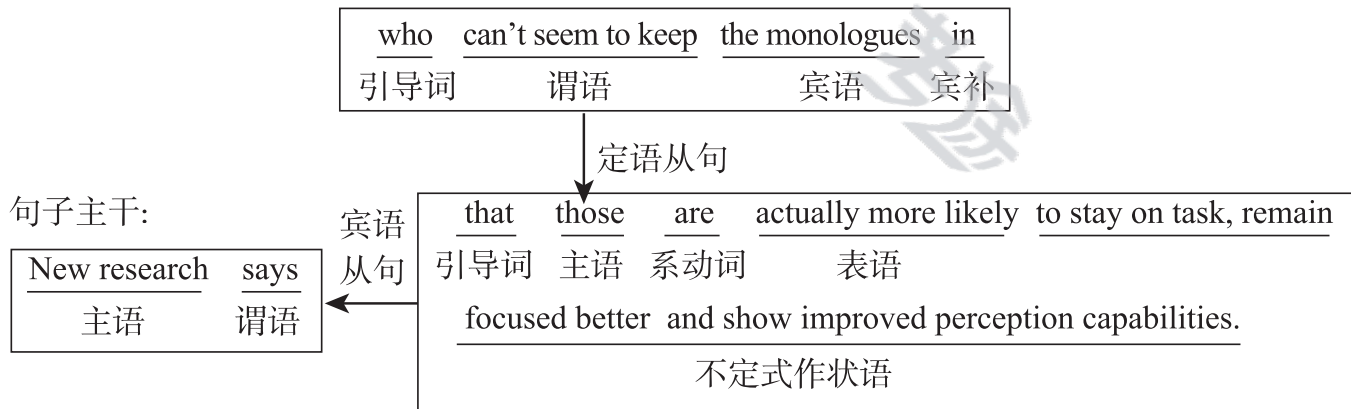
I ① Let's all stop judging people who talk to themselves. ② New research says that those who can't seem to **keep their inner**^① *monologues* (独白) **in**^② are actually more likely to stay on task, remain 26 better and show improved **perception**^③ **capabilities**^④. ③ Not bad, really, **for**^⑤ some extra muttering.

我们都停止对自言自语的人评头论足吧。新研究表明,那些似乎不能将内心独白埋在心里的人实际上更有可能坚持完成任务,保持更高的专注度,并展现出更好的感知力。喃喃自语几句确实不是什么坏事。



- ① **inner** ['ɪnə] *a.* 内心的, (想法或情感) 未表达出来的
 ② **keep sth in** 抑制, 控制 (感情等)
 ③ **perception** [pə'sepʃən] *n.* 感知, 洞察
 ④ **capability** [ˌkeɪpə'bɪləti] *n.* 能力, 才能
 ⑤ **not bad for sth** (某事) 还不错, 还不赖

New research says that those who can't seem to keep their inner monologues in are actually more likely to stay on task, remain focused better and show improved perception capabilities.



· 解题思路 ·

26. 答案: F) focused

【确定词性】空格位于系动词 remain 之后, 可填入“形容词、ing 分词、ed 分词”作表语, 可选范围: D) claiming、E) dedicated、F) focused、H) instructed、J) sealed、M) uttering。

【锁定答案】可选范围中在语义上能与 those (people) who remain... better 搭配的只有 dedicated “满腔热忱的、有献身精神的”和 focused “专注的, 集中注意力的”。由常识可判断, 相比于“献身精神、热忱热情”, “爱自言自语”与“专注度”的关联性更强, 故选择 focused。

【点拨技巧】本题 dedicated 干扰性较强, 空格所在句甚至第一段均没有能将其完全排除的可靠依据, 此时可先将其标记存疑, 从后文寻找更多线索。阅读全文后会发现, 文中没有出现任何与“(对事业、任务等等)具有献身精神的、满腔热忱的”相关信息, 却存在大量直接或间接与“专注度、学习、思维”相关的内容(如第二段 helps people function quicker、第四段 help augment thinking 等), 这时可返回来确认本题选 focused 正确无误。

【补充语法】remain、stay、continue、keep、hold 等系动词可接形容词、ed 分词、或 ing 分词, 表示状态的持续。如本题的 remain focused。又如: The brain needs to be active to stay young. (大脑需要活跃起来以保持年轻。)

II ① According to a series of^① experiments published in the *Quarterly^② Journal^③ of Experimental Psychology^④* by professors Gary Lupyan and Daniel Swignley, the act of using verbal^⑤ clues^⑥ to 27 mental pictures helps people function^⑦ quicker.

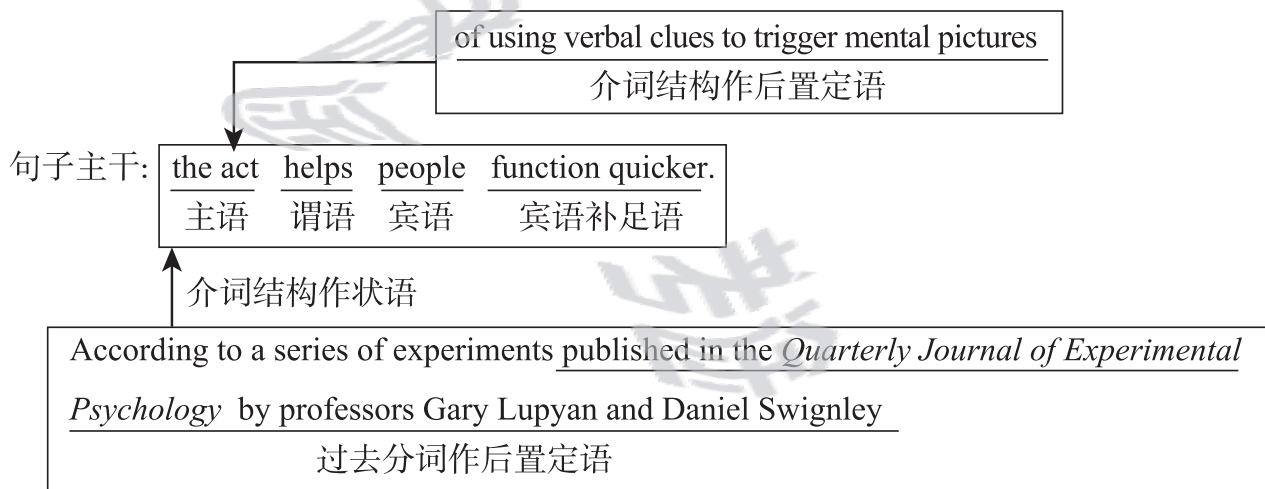
加里·卢比昂和丹尼尔·思威根教授在《实验心理学季刊》上发表的一系列实验报告显示, “利用口头提示来激发记忆图像”这一行为有助于人脑更快运转。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **a series of...** 一系列……
 ② **quarterly** ['kwɔ:təli] *a.* 季度的, 一年四次的
 ③ **journal** ['dʒɜ:nəl] *n.* 期刊, 刊物
 ④ **psychology** [saɪ'kɒlədʒi] *n.* 心理, 心理学
 ⑤ **verbal** ['vɜ:bəl] *a.* 口头的
 ⑥ **clue** [klu:] *n.* 线索, 提示



According to a series of experiments published in the *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology* by professors Gary Lupyan and Daniel Swignley, the act of using verbal clues to trigger mental pictures helps people function quicker.



• 解题思路 •

27. 答案:L) trigger

【确定词性】空格位于不定式结构 use sth to _____ 中, 名词 mental pictures 之前, 因此应填入及物动词的原形, 可选范围: G) incur、L) trigger。

【锁定答案】空格所在句大意为, “利用口头提示 _____ 记忆图像”这一行为有助于人脑更快地运转, 可见 trigger“引发, 触发”符合此处语义。

incur“招致, 蒙受[成本、债务、罚款等]”所接宾语通常带有消极含义, 而 _____ mental pictures 是有益行为(helps people function quicker), 因此不合语义要求。

【点拨技巧】选词填空不仅要关注词的词性、搭配、基本含义, 有时还需辨别词的褒贬色彩、甚至褒贬程度。如本题, 正确项必须顺应上下文, 体现“积极、褒义色彩”。

III ① In one experiment, they showed pictures of various objects to twenty 28 and asked them to find just one of those, a banana. ② Half were 29 to repeat out loud what they were looking for and the other half kept their lips 30. ③ Those who talked to themselves found the banana slightly^① faster than those who didn't, the researchers say. ④ In other experiments, Lupyan and Swignley found that 31 the name of a common product when on the hunt for^② it helped quicken someone's pace^③, but talking about uncommon^④ items^⑤ showed no advantage and slowed you down^⑥.

在一项实验中, 他们向二十名志愿者展示各种物品的图片, 然后要求志愿者从中只找出一张——香蕉(的图片)。半数志愿者被指示大声重复自己要寻找的物品, 另一半则闭口不语。研究者表示, 自言自语的人找到香蕉图片的速度比闭口不语的人稍快一些。在其他实验中, 卢比昂和思威根雷发现, 寻找某种常见物品时叫出其名称有助于加快寻找的速度, 但若嘴里念着的是不常见的东西则起不到任何作用, 还会拖慢寻找的速度。

• 词汇注释与难句分析 •

① slightly ['slaitli] ad. 稍微, 轻微地

§

② be on the hunt for... 寻找……



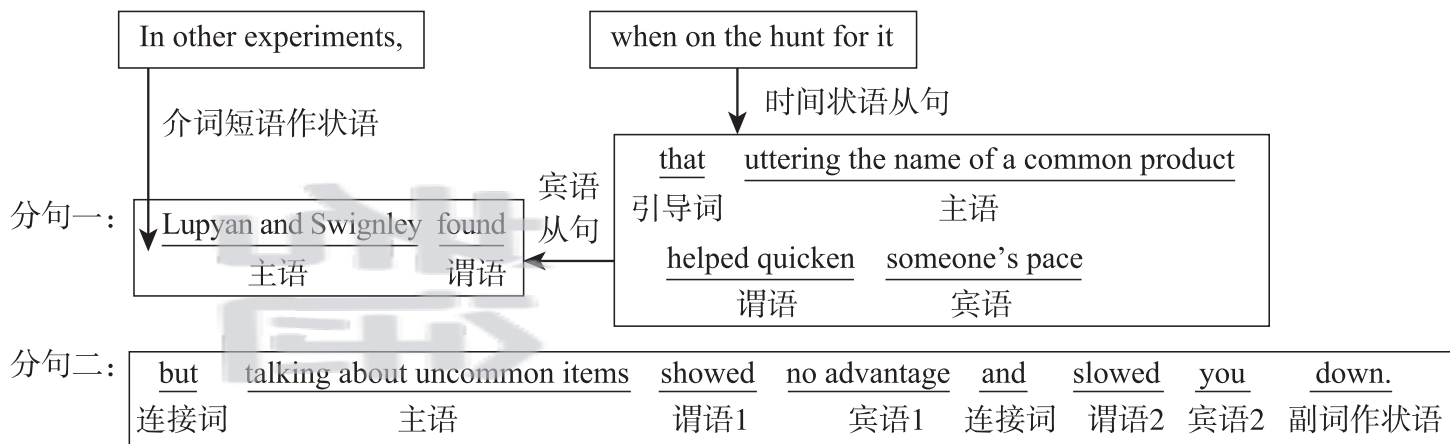
③ **quicken one's pace** 加快某人的步伐

④ **uncommon** [ʌn'kɒməni] *a.* 不常见的, 不常发生的

⑤ **item** ['aɪtəm] *n.* (一些物品中的) 一项

⑥ **slow sb down** (使) 减速, (使) 放慢速度

In other experiments, Lupyan and Swignley found that uttering the name of a common product when on the hunt for it helped quicken someone's pace, but talking about uncommon items showed no advantage and slowed you down.



· 解题思路 ·

28. 答案: O) volunteers

【确定词性】空格位于双宾语结构 show sth to sb 中, 数词 twenty 之后, 应填入名词复数, 可选范围: K) spectators、O) volunteers。

【锁定答案】空格所在句描述的是一项实验(In one experiment)中, 研究者(they)对 twenty _____ (them)所作指示。可以推知, 空格处为“实验的参与者”, volunteers“志愿者、主动参与者”为正确项。文中丝毫未提及“表演、观众”等信息, 排除 spectators“观众”。

补充: 表示“研究中的受试对象、参与者”的词汇有: volunteers(自愿参加者), participants(参加者), subjects(受试对象), respondents(被调查者)等。

29. 答案: H) instructed

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 Half were _____ to repeat out loud 判断其可能为: 1. 形容词(构成主系表结构); 2. ing 分词(构成过去进行时); 3. ed 分词(构成被动语态)。综合三种情况, 可选范围: D) claiming、E) dedicated、H) instructed、J) sealed、M) uttering。

【锁定答案】空格所在句意为“半数(实验参与者)_____大声重复自己要找的物品”, 填入后符合语义的只有 instructed, 该词与系动词 were 构成被动语态, 表示“被指示, 被吩咐”。

claiming“宣称, 主张”、dedicated“有献身精神的; 被献身”、sealed“封闭的; 被密封”与 repeat 不搭。uttering“说出, 发出(声音)”与 repeat 存在一定的语义重复。

【点拨技巧】“语义场(多个紧密联系的词语聚合成的一个语义系统)”对于解答选词填空题可以起到重要作用。如, 本段①②句中 showed、asked、were _____ to repeat 很明显形成了一个“实验者向受试对象发指令”的语义场, 从而很容易可以选定 instructed。

30. 答案: J) sealed

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 kept their lips _____ 判断其可能为“形容词、ing 分词、ed 分词”, 可选范围: D) claiming、E) dedicated、J) sealed、M) uttering。

【锁定答案】联系②③句可知, ③句 Those who talked to themselves 和 those who didn't 分别对应②句(空格所在句)的 Half were instructed to repeat out loud 和 the other half kept their lips _____, 所以空格应填入表示“关闭, 闭上”的词(即, 受试对象一半“大声重复”, 一半“不重复/闭口不言”), sealed 符合此处语义。

claiming“宣称, 主张”、dedicated“有献身精神的; 被献身”、uttering“说出, 发出(声音)”均与 lips

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



不搭。

【补充语法】感官/意愿动词(see, observe, notice, watch, hear, smell, listen to, look at, feel, find, want, wish 等)和使役/致使动词(catch, set, have, make, get, keep 等)可接过去分词作宾语补足语。如本文中 kept (使役动词) their lips (宾语) sealed (宾补)。又如: Soldiers should report to the leadership when they **notice the situation changed**. (士兵若注意到情况有变, 应向上级报告。)

31. 答案: M) uttering

【确定词性】由空格所在位置... found that _____ the name of... helped quicken someone's pace 判断其与名词短语 the name of... 一并构成 that 从句的主语, 应填入 **ing 分词**, 可选范围: D) claiming、M) uttering。

【锁定答案】空格所在句大意为“寻找某种常见物品时 _____ 其名称有助于加快寻找速度”, 可见 uttering “讲出, 说出, 发出(声音)”符合此处语义。此外, 由该句后半部分 (but) talking about uncommon items... 可反向推知, 空格处应填入与 talking 语义相近、形式相同的词, 进一步确认答案为 uttering。

claiming 意为“宣称, 索要, 夺去”, 所接宾语往往为“权利, 责任, 钱/福利, 生命 (responsibility/benefit/300 lives)”, 不能衔接空格前后。

IV ① Common research has long held that talking themselves through a task helps children learn, although doing so when you've 32 **matured**^① is not a great **sign of**^② 33. ② The two professors hope to **refute**^③ that idea, 34 that just as when kids **walk themselves through**^④ a process, adults can **benefit from**^⑤ using language not just to communicate, but also to help “**augment**^⑥ thinking”.

一般性研究长久以来一直认为, 自己给自己详细解释一项任务有助于儿童学习, 不过当你**明显**已成年时还这么做就不是**有才华**的表现了。两位教授希望能反驳这一观点, 他们**声称**, 与孩子们自己给自己解释任务流程时的情况一样, 成年人不仅能受益于利用语言进行交流, 还能受益于利用语言来帮助“**提高思维能力**”。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **mature** [mə'tʃʊə] v. 成熟, 长成

② **a sign of...** ...的迹象, 标志着……

③ **refute** [rɪ'fju:t] v. 反驳, 驳斥

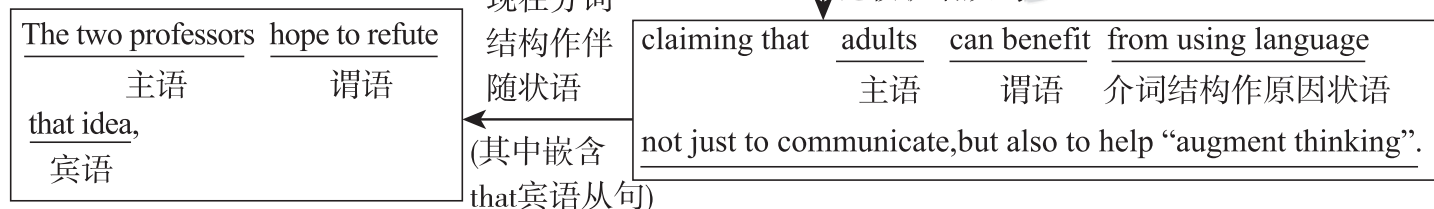
④ **walk/talk sb through sth** 给某人详细解释/演示(步骤、程序等)

⑤ **benefit from (doing) sth** 从某事中获益

⑥ **augment** [ɔ:g'ment] v. 增加, 增大

The two professors hope to refute that idea, claiming that just as when kids walk themselves through a process, adults can benefit from using language not just to communicate, but also to help “augment thinking”.

句子主干:





32. 答案:A) apparently

【确定词性】由空格所在位置 when you've _____ matured, 可判断其为谓语 have matured 的修饰成分, 应填入副词, 可选范围: A) apparently、D) obscurely。

【锁定答案】have apparently matured 语义搭配合理, 意为“明显成熟/成年”, 和前一分句中 children 相对。obscurely“晦涩地, 隐晦地”则无法与 matured 搭配。

33. 答案:C) brilliance

【确定词性】空格位于名词短语 a great sign of _____ 中介词 of 之后, 可能是“名词或 ing 分词”, 可选范围: B) arrogance、C) brilliance、D) claiming、K) spectators、N) volume。

【锁定答案】空格所在句先指出, 一般研究对儿童自己将任务内容解释给自己听持肯定态度 (help children learning), 然后转折 (although) 表达对成年人这样做的否定态度 (not a great sign of _____)。据此推测空格应填入带有褒义的词, 可选范围中只有 brilliance“才华, 才智”符合语义。

arrogance“傲慢”在语义上可以和 a sign 搭配, 但该词为贬义, 与空格所在句的转折逻辑不合。claiming“宣称, 主张”、spectators“观众”、volume“量; 体积”均与 sign 不搭。

34. 答案:D) claiming

【确定词性】空格位于有完整结构 (主+谓+宾) 的主干之后, 从句引导词 that 之前, 应填入 ing 分词, 引领伴随状语, 可选范围: D) claiming。

补充: 从语法角度看, 空格部分还可以填入名词, 作 that idea 的同位语, 后接 that 引导的同位语从句。但若是这种情形, 则回指 that idea 的表达必然也需要有冠词加以限定 (如 a thought、the theory), 本题中空格前没有冠词, 故填入名词的情况不作考虑。

【锁定答案】本句主干承上指出, 两位教授希望能够反驳先前惯有的观点 (that idea = that talking... not a great sign of brilliance), claiming (宣称, 主张) 后接宾语从句详细介绍两位教授观点, 符合要求。

【补充语法】ing 分词作状语, 表示具体方式 (ing 分词与逻辑主语之间存在主动关系)。如本句: claiming that... 说明两位教授反驳惯有观点的具体内容、方式。

V ① Of course, you are still encouraged to keep the talking at library tones^① and, whatever you do, keep the information you share simple, like a grocery list^②. ② At any 35, there's still such a thing as too much information. [296 words]

当然, 还是要建议你自言自语时像在图书馆里说话那样保持低音量, 并且无论说什么, 都要使信息像购物清单那样简洁。(因为) 不管说话量如何, 总会有冗余信息。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① tone [təʊn] n. 音调, 音质

② grocery list 购物清单

· 解题思路 ·



35. 答案:N) volume

【确定词性】At any _____ 中, 空格位于 any 之后, 与其一并组成介词 at 的宾语, 应填入名词, 可选范围: B) arrogance、K) spectators、N) volume。

【锁定答案】该段①句指出, 自言自语时要压低音量、信息简洁 (keep the talking at library tones... keep the information simple)。②句 (空格所在句) 末尾 too much information (冗余信息) 与①句 keep the information simple 相呼应, 可见该句围绕“信息的简单度/信息量”展开, 可选范围中符合这一主题的只有 volume, 表示“(自言自语的信息) 量”。arrogance“傲慢”、spectators“观众”无论是与空格前的 at 还是空格后的 information 都无法搭配。



Section B

富裕儿童和贫穷儿童的养育方式迥然不同



一、总体分析

本文选自 *The New York Times*《纽约时报》2015 年 12 月 17 日一篇题为 *Class Differences in Child-Rearing Are on the Rise*(育儿的阶层差异正在扩大)的文章。文章围绕皮尤最新调查,主要介绍育儿方面的阶层差异并分析其影响与原因,最后指出正确处理育儿差异有助于减少下一代社会不平等现象。



二、试题分析

试题	定位词	核心义
36. Working-class parents teach their children to be obedient ^① and show respect to adults.	[1] working-class parents [2] obedient [3] respect	工薪阶层父母的育儿:子女要听话,尊重大人。
37. American parents, whether rich or poor, have similar expectations of their children despite different ways of parenting.	[1] similar expectations	美国父母(不管贫富)的育儿:方式有别、期待相似。
38. While rich parents are more concerned with their children's psychological ^② well-being ^③ , poor parents are more worried about their children's safety.	[1] psychological well-being [2] safety	富裕父母与贫穷父母的担忧:前者心理 VS 后者安全。
39. The increasing differences in child rearing ^④ between rich and poor families reflect growing social inequality.	[1] increasing differences [2] growing social inequality	贫富家庭育儿差异的本质:社会不平等。
40. Parenting ^⑤ approaches ^⑥ of working-class and affluent ^⑦ families both have advantages.	[1] parenting approaches [2] advantages	工薪家庭和富裕家庭的养育方式:各有所长。
41. Higher-income families and working-class families now tend to live in different neighborhoods.	[1] now [2] different neighborhoods	富裕家庭和工薪家庭目前的居住环境:不同社区。
42. Physical punishment ^⑧ is used much less by well-educated parents.	[1] physical punishment [2] well-educated parents	体罚与父母受教育程度的关系:程度高,体罚少。
43. Ms. Lareau doesn't believe participating in fewer after-class activities will negatively affect children's development.	[1] Ms. Lareau [2] fewer after-class activities	拉鲁女士观点:课外活动少不会影响孩子发展。
44. Wealthy parents are concerned about their children's mental health and busy schedules ^⑨ .	[1] wealthy parents [2] mental health [3] busy schedules	富裕父母的担忧:孩子的心理健康及繁忙日程安排。
45. Some socioeconomic ^⑩ differences in child rearing have shrunk ^⑪ in the past ten years.	[1] socioeconomic differences [2] past ten years	育儿社会经济差距的变化:过去 10 年间有所缩小。





- ① **obedient** [ə'bi:diənt] *a.* 顺从的
 ② **psychological** [saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *a.* 心理(上)的
 ③ **well-being** [ˌwel'bi:ɪŋ] *n.* 幸福,健康
 ④ **rearing** ['riəriŋ] *n.* 养育,抚养
 ⑤ **parenting** ['peərəntɪŋ] *n.* 抚养孩子,培育儿童
 ⑥ **approach** [ə'prəʊtʃ] *n.* 方法

- ⑦ **affluent** ['æflʊənt] *a.* 富裕的
 ⑧ **physical punishment** 体罚
 ⑨ **schedule** ['ʃedju:l] *n.* 安排,课程表
 ⑩ **socioeconomic** [ˌsəʊsiəʊi:kə'nɒmɪk] *a.* 有关社会和经济的
 ⑪ **shrink** [ʃrɪŋk] *v.* 缩小

定位词选取原则: (1)排除复现信息 rich/poor families、parents/children; (2)优先选择具有区分度的人名等专有名词; (3)补充选取易于区分的细节信息(即各题区别于他题所独具的细节)。

解题思维原则: (略,详见 2018 年 6 月第 1 套)



三、速读巧解

Rich Children and Poor Ones Are Raised Very Differently

[A] ① The lives of children from rich and poor American families look more different than ever before.

[B] ① **Well-off**^① families are ruled by **calendars**^②, with children **enrolled**^③ in **ballet**^④, **soccer**^⑤ and after-school programs, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. ④④ ② There are usually two parents, who spend a lot of time reading to children and worrying about their anxiety levels and **hectic**^⑥ schedules.

[C] ① In poor families, meanwhile, children tend to spend their time at home or with extended family. ② They are more likely to grow up in neighborhoods that their parents say aren't great for raising children, and their parents worry about them getting **shot**^⑦, **beaten up**^⑧ or **in trouble with the law**^⑨.

富裕儿童和贫穷儿童的 养育方式迥然不同

美国富裕家庭孩子和贫穷家庭孩子的生活差异看起来比以往任何时候都大。

皮尤研究中心一项新调查发现,富裕家庭按照日程有序安排生活,让子女跳芭蕾、踢足球、参加课外项目。这些家庭通常是双亲家庭,父母会花大量时间为子女朗读,担心子女的焦虑程度和繁忙的日程安排。

与此同时,贫穷家庭的孩子往往留守家中,或在大家庭中消磨时光。他们更有可能成长于父母表示不适宜养育子女的社区,而且父母担心他们会遭枪击,挨打或触犯法律。



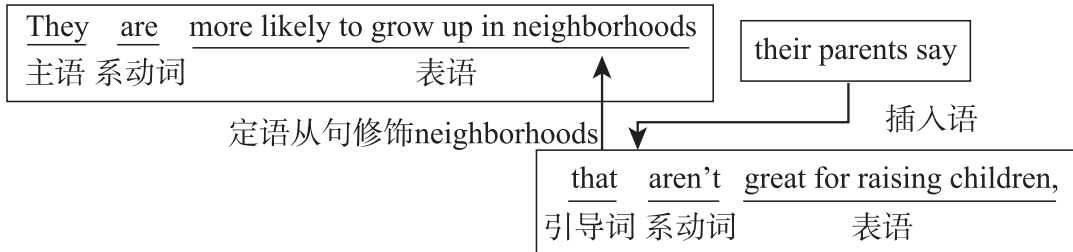
- ① **well-off** [ˌwel'ɔ:f] *a.* 富裕的
 ② **calendar** ['kælɪndə] *n.* 日历,日程表
 ③ **enroll** [ɪn'rəʊl] *v.* 参加,使入(学)
 ④ **ballet** ['bæleɪ] *n.* 芭蕾舞
 ⑤ **soccer** ['sɒkə] *n.* 英式足球,足球

- ⑥ **hectic** ['hektɪk] *a.* 紧张忙碌的
 ⑦ **shoot** [ʃu:t] *v.* 射伤,射杀
 ⑧ **beat up** 殴打,痛打
 ⑨ **in trouble with the law** 触犯法律

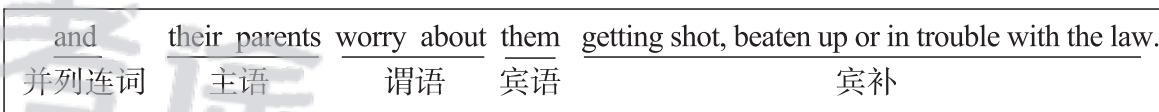
They are more likely to grow up in neighborhoods that their parents say aren't great for raising children, and their parents worry about them getting shot, beaten up or in trouble with the law.



分句1:



分句2:



· 速读巧解 ·

[A]至[C]段提出全文主题:育儿的阶层差异正在扩大。

[A]段概说不同阶层儿童生活差异比以往更大。rich、poor 明确本文关注点为社会阶层的差别;look“看起来”暗示下文可能有反转。全段核心信息为:贫富家庭儿童生活差异看似比以往更大。

【定位词定位】无。

[B][C]段具体说明不同阶层儿童的生活差异。meanwhile 体现两段的并列关系。

[B]段介绍富裕家庭的情形。段落从业余时间安排(课外活动丰富)、单亲还是双亲、亲子阅读时间、父母担忧等方面介绍了富裕家庭的育儿情况;其中 ruled by、usually 突出强调这种生活方式属于常态。全段核心信息为:(1)富裕家庭儿童的课外活动;(2)富裕家庭的结构、亲子互动及父母担忧。

【定位词定位】44 题 wealthy parents、mental health、busy schedules 分别对应①句 well-off families 以及②句 parents、anxiety levels、hectic schedules。

【核心义匹配】②句“富裕家庭的父母担心子女的焦虑程度和繁忙的日程安排”与 44 题核心义匹配。

[C]段介绍贫穷家庭的情形。段落从业余时间安排(多留守家中或与亲戚度过)、成长的社区环境、父母担忧等方面介绍了贫穷家庭的育儿情况;tend to、more likely to 强调这是贫穷家庭孩子渐趋的生活状态。全段核心信息为:(1)贫穷家庭儿童业余时间安排;(2)贫穷家庭的社区环境及父母担忧。

【定位词定位】41 题 neighborhoods 似在②句中复现,但 different、now 在文中没有对应的内容。

[D] ③ The class differences in child rearing are growing—a **symptom**^① of widening inequality with **far-reaching**^② consequences. ② Different **upbringings**^③ set children on different paths and can deepen socioeconomic **divisions**^④, especially because education is strongly **linked to**^⑤ **earnings**^⑥. ③ Children grow up learning the skills to succeed in their socioeconomic stratum(阶层), but not necessarily others.

[E] ① “Early childhood experiences can be very **consequential**^⑦ for children’s long-term social, emotional and **cognitive**^⑧ development,” said Sean Reardon, professor of poverty and inequality in education at Stanford University. ② “And because those influence educational success and later earnings, early childhood experiences **cast a lifelong shadow**^⑨.” ③ The cycle continues: Poorer parents have less time and fewer resources to invest in their children, which can leave children less prepared for school and work, which leads to lower earnings.

育儿方面的阶层差异正在扩大——这是不平等现象加剧的一个征兆,影响深远。不同的养育方式会让子女踏上不同的发展道路,而且可能加深社会经济方面的差距,尤其是考虑到教育与收入的强相关性。在成长过程中,孩子会学习在其所处社会经济阶层获得成功的技能,但不一定会学习其他阶层的技能。

“早期童年经历可能对儿童社会、情绪和认知方面的长期发展产生重要影响”,斯坦福大学研究贫困与教育不平等的教授肖恩·里尔登说道。“因为这些因素会影响教育的成功及以后的收入,所以早期童年经历会影响人的一生。”这一循环还将继续:较贫穷的父母可为子女投入的时间和资源较少,可能使子女对学业和工作准备不足,进而导致收入较低。





① **symptom** ['sɪmptəm] *n.* 征候, 征兆

② **far-reaching** ['fɑː'ri:tʃɪŋ] *a.* (效果、影响等) 深远的

③ **upbringing** ['ʌpbrɪŋɪŋ] *n.* 教养, 养育, 抚育

④ **division** [dɪ'vɪʒən] *n.* 分割, 分裂

⑤ **be linked to** 与……有关联

⑥ **earnings** ['ɜːnɪŋz] *n.* 收入

⑦ **consequential** [kən'sɪkwɛnʃəl] *a.* 重要的

⑧ **cognitive** ['kɒɡnɪtɪv] *a.* 认知的

⑨ **cast a shadow** 投下阴影, 产生影响

The cycle continues: Poorer parents have less time and fewer resources to invest in their children, which can leave children less prepared for school and work, which leads to lower earnings.

分句1:

The cycle	continues:
主语	谓语

分句2:

Poorer parents	have	less time and fewer resources to invest in their children,
主语	谓语	宾语

↑ 非限定性定语从句

which	can leave	children	less prepared for school and work,
引导词	谓语	宾语	宾补

↑ 非限定性定语从句

which	leads to	lower earnings.
引导词	谓语	宾语

· 速读巧解 ·



[D][E]段分析育儿阶层差异的不良影响。

[D]段指出育儿阶层差异实质反映社会不平等加剧、影响深远。段首 The class differences in child rearing 是对前三段具体现象的概括总结,也是本文中心话题,贯穿全文。全段 differences/Different/in their... but not... others 同/近义复现,强调不同阶层的儿童会走上完全不同的发展道路,以此说明育儿阶层差异的深远影响;widening inequality、deepen socioeconomic divisions 概述深远影响:拉大阶层间社会经济差距。全段核心信息为:(1)育儿阶层差距扩大的本质;(2)育儿阶层差异的影响。

【定位词定位】39 题 increasing differences、growing social inequality 与 ① 句 differences... are growing、widening inequality 同义。

【核心义匹配】①句“育儿的阶层差距扩大表明不平等加剧”与 39 题核心义匹配。

[E]段详细说明影响。①②句采取引证说法,以 Early childhood experiences can be very consequential、early childhood experiences cast a lifelong shadow 强调指出早期童年经历对于长期发展及日后成功甚至终生都产生重大影响。③句以 The cycle continues 进一步扩大其影响范围,指出这种影响并不局限于某个人、某个世代,而是子子孙孙循环往复,最终不断拉大阶层差距,冒号后内容为 The cycle 具体内容。全段核心信息为:早期童年经历的深远影响。

【定位词定位】无。



[F] ³⁷ ① American parents want similar things for their children, the Pew report and past research have found: for them to be healthy and happy, honest and **ethical**^①, caring and **compassionate**^②. ② There is no best parenting style or **philosophy**^③, researchers say, and across income groups, 92% of parents say they are doing a good job at **raising**^④ their children. ③ Yet they are doing it quite differently. ④ Middle-class and higher-income parents see their children as projects in need of careful **cultivation**^⑤, says Annette Lareau, whose **groundbreaking**^⑥ research on the topic was published in her book *Unequal Childhoods: Class, Race and Family Life*. ⑤ They try to develop their skills through close **supervision**^⑦ and organized activities, and teach children to question **authority figures**^⑧ and **navigate**^⑨ **elite**^⑩ institutions.

[G] ³⁶ ① Working-class parents, meanwhile, believe their children will naturally **thrive**^⑪, and give them far greater independence and time for **free play**^⑫. ② They are taught to be **compliant**^⑬ and respectful to adults. ⁴⁰ ③ There are benefits to both approaches. ④ Working-class children are happier, more independent, complain less and are closer with family members, Ms. Lareau found. ⑤ Higher-income children are more likely to declare **boredom**^⑭ and expect their parents to solve their problems. ⑥ Yet later on, the more affluent children end up in college and on the way to the middle class, while working-class children tend to struggle. ⑦ Children from higher-income families are likely to have the skills to navigate **bureaucracies**^⑮ and succeed in schools and workplaces, Ms. Lareau said.

[H] ① “Do all parents want the most success for their children? ② Absolutely,” she said. ③ “Do some strategies give children more advantages than others in institutions? ④ Probably they do.” ⁴³ ⑤ Will parents be damaging children if they have one fewer organized activity? ⑥ No, I really doubt it.”

这份皮尤报告与以往研究显示，美国父母对子女的期望都差不多：希望他们健康、快乐、诚实，有道德、爱心和同情心。研究人员表示，世上并不存在一种最佳的养育方式或理念；在所有收入阶层中，92%的父母认为他们在养育子女方面做得不错。但是他们的养育方式却迥然相异。安妮特·拉鲁指出，中产阶级和较高收入的父母将子女视为需精心培育的项目，她在《不平等的童年——阶层、种族和家庭生活》一书中发表了关于此话题的开创性研究发现。这些父母通过密切监督和有组织的活动来努力开发子女的技能，并教导孩子质疑权威人物，行走于精英机构。

与此同时，工薪阶层的父母则相信孩子可以自然成长，于是给予他们更多的自主权和自由玩耍的时间。孩子被教导应顺从并尊重大人。两种养育方法各有优点。拉鲁女士发现，工薪阶层的孩子更快乐，更独立，更少抱怨，与家人的关系更亲密。收入较高家庭的孩子则更可能声称感到无聊，并希望父母替他们解决问题。但在未来，较富裕家庭的孩子进入大学，轻松走上中产之路，而工薪阶层的孩子却往往要奋力拼搏。高收入家庭的孩子可能拥有行走官场的能力，并在学校和职场获得成功，拉鲁女士说道。

“是否所有父母都希望子女获得最大的成功？毫无疑问是的”，她说。“有些策略是否能让孩子比学校里其他人拥有更多优势？答案也很可能是肯定的。如果父母让孩子少参加一次组织性活动，是不是在害孩子？我对此十分怀疑。”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **ethical** ['eθɪkəl] *a.* 合乎道德的
② **compassionate** [kəm'pæʃənət] *a.* 有同情心的
③ **philosophy** [fɪ'lɒsəfi] *n.* 人生哲学，观点
④ **raise** [reɪz] *v.* 养育
⑤ **cultivation** [kʌltɪ'veɪʃn] *n.* 培养
⑥ **groundbreaking** ['graʊndbreɪkɪŋ] *a.* 开创性的

- ⑦ **supervision** [sʊ:pə'vɪʒn] *n.* 监督，指导
⑧ **authority figure** 权威人物
⑨ **navigate** ['nævɪgeɪt] *v.* 走过，行进于
⑩ **elite** [eɪ'li:t] *a.* 精英的
⑪ **thrive** [θraɪv] *v.* 茁壮成长
⑫ **free play** 自由游戏



⑬ **compliant** [kəm'plaɪənt] *a.* 顺从的

⑭ **boredom** ['bɔ:dəm] *n.* 厌烦, 无聊

⑮ **bureaucracy** [ˌbjʊə'rɒkrəsi] *n.* 官僚机构, 政府机构

· 速读巧解 ·

[F]至[H]段阐释贫富阶层育儿的共性、特性及各自的优点。

[F]段由各阶层育儿的共性转向中产阶级及富裕阶层的育儿特点。①②句先退步指出不同阶层在育儿方面的共性(similar):(1)对子女有相同的期待;(2)父母普遍自认育儿有方。③④⑤句转而介绍不同阶层在育儿方面的差异(differently), Yet 明示转折关系。③句先概述, ④⑤句再具体介绍中产阶级和富裕阶层的育儿态度和方式: 让孩子参与诸多有组织的课外活动, 暗示下文可能继续介绍与此相区别的工薪阶层的育儿方式。全段核心信息为:(1)不同阶层育儿共性;(2)拉鲁女士的观点;(3)中产阶级和富裕阶层的育儿特点。

【定位词定位】37 题 similar expectations 与①句 want similar things 同义; 43 题 Ms. Lareau 虽复现④句 Annette Lareau, 但 fewer after-class activities 无法在本段找到对应内容。

【核心义匹配】①至③句“美国父母不论贫富, 都对子女有相似的期待, 教育方法却大不相同”与 37 题核心义匹配。

[G]段介绍工薪阶层的育儿方式并对比两阶层育儿方式的优点。①②句承上平行(meanwhile)指出工薪阶层的育儿方式: 给孩子独立自由的空间, 教导孩子顺从并尊重大人。③句概述两种方式各有所长, ④⑤⑥⑦句随后以 Yet later on 提示时间维度、以 Ms. Lareau found/Ms. Lareau said 提示引证手法, 明示两种育儿方式的优点——贫穷孩子在成长过程中快乐、独立、少抱怨(尽管长大成人后需奋力拼搏), 而富裕孩子在长大成人后更易走上中产/官场等成功之路(尽管在成长过程中会抱怨、会依赖)。全段核心信息为:(1)工薪阶层育儿方式;(2)贫富家庭两种育儿方式各有优点;(3)拉鲁女士观点。

【定位词定位】36 题 working-class parents、obedient、respect 对应①句 Working-class parents, ②句 compliant、respectful; 40 题 parenting approaches、advantages 对应③句 both approaches、benefits。

【核心义匹配】①②句“工薪阶层父母教育孩子顺从并尊重大人”与 36 题核心义匹配; ③句“贫富家庭两种育儿方式各有优点”与 40 题核心义匹配。

[H]段进一步引用拉鲁女士之言点评: 所有父母都希望孩子取得最大的成功, 育儿策略/方式也很可能有优劣之分, 但这种优劣绝非仅仅体现在“参加更多课外活动”这类细节上。doubt 表明研究者的怀疑态度, 暗示下文可能就此进一步深入分析。全段核心信息为: 拉鲁女士的观点。

【定位词定位】43 题 Ms. Lareau、fewer after-class activities 分别对应②句 she(指代 Annette Lareau/Ms. Lareau)、⑤句 one fewer organized activity。

【核心义匹配】⑤⑥句“拉鲁女士认为少参加一次组织性活动不会对孩子有损害”与 43 题核心义匹配。

[I] ① Social scientists say the differences **arise**^① in part because low-income parents have less money to spend on music class or **preschool**^②, and less flexible schedules to take children to museums or attend school events. ② **Extracurricular activities**^③ reflect the differences in child rearing in the Pew survey, which was of a nationally **representative**^④ **sample**^⑤ of 1, 807 parents. ③ Of families earning more than \$ 75, 000 a year, 84% say their children have **participated in**^⑥ organized sports over the past year, 64% have done **volunteer**^⑦ work and 62% have taken lessons in music, dance or art. ④ Of families earning less than \$ 30, 000, 59% of children have done sports, 37% have volunteered and 41% have taken arts classes.

社会科学家指出, 差异产生的部分原因在于低收入父母可花在音乐课或者学前班的资金较少, 日程不够灵活, 较少带孩子去博物馆或参加学校活动。此次皮尤调查以 1807 位父母为全国代表性样本, 发现课外活动体现了育儿方面的差异。年收入超过 7.5 万美元的家庭中, 84% 的父母表示子女在过去一年里参加过有组织的体育运动, 64% 参与了志愿工作, 62% 学习了音乐、舞蹈或艺术课程。年收入不足 3 万美元的家庭中, 59% 的孩子参加过体育运动, 37% 参与了志愿活动, 41% 学习了艺术课程。



[J] ① Especially in affluent families, children start young. ② Nearly half of high-earning, college-graduate parents **enrolled**[®] their children in arts classes before they were 5, compared with one-fifth of low-income, less-educated parents. ③ Nonetheless, 20% of well-off parents say their children's schedules are too hectic, compared with 8% of poorer parents.

[K] ① Another example is reading aloud, which studies have shown gives children bigger **vocabularies**[®] and better reading **comprehension**[®] in school. ② 71% of parents with a college degree say they do it every day, compared with 33% of those with a high school **diploma**[®] or less. ③ White parents are more likely than others to read to their children daily, as are married parents. ④ Most affluent parents enroll their children in preschool or **day care**[®], while low-income parents are more likely to depend on family members. ^[42] ⑤ **Discipline**[®] techniques **vary**[®] by education level: 8% of those with a **postgraduate**[®] degree say they often beat their children, compared with 22% of those with a high school degree or less.

[L] ① The survey also **probed**[®] attitudes and anxieties. ② Interestingly, parents' attitudes toward education do not seem to reflect their own educational background as much as a belief in the importance of education for **upward mobility**[®]. ③ Most American parents say they are not concerned about their children's grades as long as they work hard. ④ But 50% of poor parents say it is extremely important to them that their children earn a college degree, compared with 39% of wealthier parents.

[M] ① Less-educated parents, and poorer and black and **Latino**[®] parents are more likely to believe that there is no such thing as too much involvement in a child's education. ② Parents who are white, wealthy or college-educated say too much involvement can be bad. ③ Parental anxieties reflect their circumstances. ④ High-earning parents are much more likely to say they live in a good neighborhood for raising children. ^[38] ⑤ While **bullying**[®] is parents' greatest concern over all, nearly half of low-income parents worry their child will get shot, compared with one-fifth of high-income parents. ⑥ They are more worried about their children being **depressed**[®] or anxious.

尤其在富裕家庭,子女很小就开始(参加各种活动)。在高收入且大学毕业的父母中,几乎一半在孩子5岁前就把他们送进艺术班,与之形成对比的是教育程度较低的低收入父母仅有五分之一这样做。不过,20%的富裕父母表示子女的日程安排过于繁忙,而收入较低的父母仅有8%这样认为。

另一个例子是大声朗读。研究表明,大声朗读可增加入学儿童词汇量,提高阅读理解能力。拥有大学学位的父母中,71%表示每天都为孩子朗读,而高中或更低学历的父母则只有33%这样做。白人父母与双亲家庭的父母更可能每天为子女朗读。大多数富裕的父母将子女送去学前班或日托中心,而低收入父母则更可能依靠家人(照顾子女)。不同教育层次的惩罚方式也有所不同:8%的研究生父母表示常打孩子,而高中及以下学历的父母则有22%如此。

这一调查还探究了(家长的)态度和焦虑。有趣的是,父母对教育的态度似乎与他们自身的教育背景关系不大,而与他们是否相信教育对于向上流动性的重要作用有关。大多数美国父母表示,他们不关心子女的分数,只要他们努力就好。但是,50%的低收入父母表示子女拿到大学文凭对他们来说极其重要,富裕父母中这一比例是39%。

受教育程度较低的父母、较贫困的父母,以及黑人、拉丁裔父母更倾向于相信再怎么投入子女的教育都不为过。而白人父母、富裕父母或受过大学教育的父母则表示,投入过多可能有害。父母的焦虑是家庭条件的反映。高收入父母更有可能表示,他们居住的社区适合养育孩子。欺凌是所有父母最大的担忧,但近半数的低收入父母还担心孩子遭遇枪击,而高收入父母中只有五分之一有同样的担忧。后者更担心孩子抑郁或焦虑。



[N] ① In the Pew survey, middle-class families earning between \$30,000 and \$75,000 a year fell right between working-class and high-earning parents on issues like the quality of their neighborhood for raising children, participation in extracurricular activities and involvement in their children's education.

这次皮尤调查中,年收入3万至7.5万美元的中产家庭,在社区是否适合养育后代、课外活动的参与、孩子的教育投入等问题上,正好落在工薪阶层和高收入阶层父母之间。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **arise** [ə'raɪz] *v.* 出现
- ② **preschool** ['pri:sku:l] *n.* (两岁至五六岁孩子的)学前班,幼儿园
- ③ **extracurricular activities** 课外活动
- ④ **representative** [reprɪ'zentətɪv] *a.* 有代表性的
- ⑤ **sample** ['sɑ:mpəl] *n.* 抽样
- ⑥ **participate in** 参加,参与
- ⑦ **volunteer** [vɒlən'tɪə] *a.* 志愿的,自愿参加的 *v.* 自愿;自愿参加
- ⑧ **enroll** [ɪn'rəʊl] *v.* 使入学
- ⑨ **vocabulary** [və'kæbjʊləri] *n.* 词汇,词汇量
- ⑩ **comprehension** [kəmprɪ'hensən] *n.* 理解力

- ⑪ **diploma** [dɪ'pləʊmə] *n.* 文凭
- ⑫ **day care** 日托,日托机构
- ⑬ **discipline** ['dɪsɪplɪn] *n.* (旨在纠正或训练而给予的)惩罚,训诫
- ⑭ **vary** ['veəri] *v.* 变化
- ⑮ **postgraduate** [pəʊst'grædʒuət] *a.* 研究生的
- ⑯ **probe** [prəʊb] *v.* 深入调查
- ⑰ **upward mobility** (个人、社会群体、阶层)向更高层社会的流动
- ⑱ **Latino** [lə'tɪnoʊ] *a.* 美籍拉美人的
- ⑲ **bullying** ['bʊlɪŋ] *n.* 欺凌行为
- ⑳ **depressed** [dɪ'prest] *a.* 抑郁的

· 速读巧解 ·

[I]至[N]段详细说明贫富阶层的育儿差异。

[I]至[K]指出导致育儿阶层差异的部分原因“家长金钱与时间投入不同”并列举具体差异予以说明。(注:原因本身就是差异,例子则为该差异辖域范围下的细节信息,即“大差异 VS 小差异”之别。)

[I]段直指原因,并列举差异一“课外活动占比”说明。①句引用社会科学家观点,以 in part because 指出导致育儿差异的部分原因:金钱和时间投入上的差别。②③④句聚焦课外活动,借数据对比(84%/64%/62% VS 59%/37%/41%)直观体现差异:收入水平较高的家庭,子女参加课外活动的比例也较高。全段核心信息为:(1)导致育儿阶层差异的部分原因;(2)课外活动的阶层差异。

【定位词定位】无。

[J]段列举育儿差异二:课外活动起步时间及强度。①②句借数据对比(nearly half VS one-fifth)直观指出起步时间的差异:富裕阶层儿童早早起步。③句借数据对比(20% VS 8%)指出学习强度的差异:更多富裕家庭表示孩子的学习安排过于繁忙。全段核心信息为:(1)学习起步时间的阶层差异;(2)学习强度的阶层差异。

【定位词定位】无。

[K]段列举育儿差异三:亲子阅读、学前教育和惩罚。Another example 表明本段与上文的并列关系。①至③句聚焦父母的时间投入,以数据说明不同学历、不同人种、单亲家庭和双亲家庭在亲子阅读方面的差异。④句关注父母的金钱投入:富裕家庭将子女送进专业托管机构,低收入家庭更可能仰仗家人。⑤句补充惩罚方面的差异(一定程度上反映的是时间投入的差异):学历越高,体罚的概率越小。全段核心信息为:(1)亲子阅读与学历、人种、家庭结构、家庭收入水平等的关系;(2)学前教育与收入的关系;(3)惩罚与学历的关系。

【定位词定位】42 题 physical punishment、well-educated parents 对应⑤句 beat their children、education level(a postgraduate degree VS a high school degree or less)。

【核心义匹配】⑤句“受教育水平越高,体罚越少”与42题核心义匹配。

[L][M]段承上一段群的“金钱和时间投入差异”过渡到“态度和担忧差异”。

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[L]段介绍态度的差异。①句(段群主旨句)also 体现与上文的并列关系:皮尤调查不仅调查家长的金钱与时间投入情况,也调查家长的态度及焦虑情况。②句(段落主旨句)概说父母对教育的态度与其自身教育背景关系不大(do not seem to reflect)。③④句具体阐释,其中③句介绍社会主流态度:看重努力而非成绩(受教育水平/学历),④句转而介绍非主流态度中贫富家庭占比差异:贫穷父母更看重大学学历。**全段核心信息为:**(1)影响父母对教育态度的因素;(2)大多数父母对教育的态度;(3)贫穷父母更看重大学学历。

【定位词定位】无。

[M]段介绍担忧的差异。①②句对比指出不同家庭对教育投入的担忧:教育程度较低、更贫困的少数族裔父母担忧投入不够;教育程度较高、富有的白人父母则担心投入过多。③至⑥句介绍各阶层父母的主要担忧:富裕和贫穷父母最担心发生“霸凌”,除此之外,前者更担心孩子的心理问题,后者更担心孩子的人身安全。**全段核心信息为:**(1)父母对教育投入量的担忧;(2)贫穷父母和富裕父母各自主要担忧的问题。

【定位词定位】38 题 psychological well-being、safety 分别是对⑥句 being depressed or anxious、⑤句 get shot 的概括。

【核心义匹配】⑤⑥句“贫穷父母主要担忧子女的安全问题,而富裕父母主要担忧子女的心理问题”与 38 题核心义匹配。

[N]段补充介绍中产阶级的情况。独句成段,指出中产家庭社区质量、课外活动参与度、对子女教育的投入等都介于工薪阶层和富裕阶层之间。**全段核心信息为:**中产家庭的育儿情况。

【定位词定位】无。

[O] ① Children were not always raised so differently. ② The **achievement gap**^① between children from high- and low-income families is 30-40% larger among children born in 2001 than those born 25 years earlier, according to Mr. Reardon's research. ^[41] ③ People used to live near people of different income levels; neighborhoods are now more **segregated**^② by income. ④ More than a quarter of children live in single-parent households—a historic **high**^③, according to Pew—and these children are three times as likely to live in poverty as those who live with married parents. ⑤ Meanwhile, growing income inequality has **coincided with**^④ the increasing importance of a college degree for earning a middle-class wage.

育儿方式并不总是如此迥然相异。里尔顿先生研究发现,2001 年出生的高收入家庭和低收入家庭孩子的成就差距比 25 年前出生孩子的差距扩大了 30% 至 40%。以前不同收入水平的人们相邻而居;现在居住社区根据收入水平隔离开来。超过四分之一的儿童生活在单亲家庭——皮尤研究指出这一数字创历史新高——而且这些儿童陷入贫困的可能性是双亲家庭的三倍。与此同时,收入不平等加剧的当下,大学文凭对于挣得中产阶级级别的工资日益重要。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **achievement gap** 成就差距

② **segregate** ['segrɪgeɪt] v. 隔离; 分开

③ **high** [haɪ] n. 高峰, 最高记录

④ **coincide with** 同时发生

· 速读巧解 ·

[O]段今昔对比指出阶层差距拉大的原因。①句(段落主旨句)概述指出过去育儿阶层差异并不这么明显;not always 预示下文将展开今昔对比。②③句进而以研究数据(30-40% larger among children born in 2001 than those born 25 years earlier)及今昔对比(used to VS now)作解:不同收入家庭孩子成就差距明显扩大;由以前的各阶层混居变为现在的同一阶层聚居。④⑤句借 Meanwhile 相连,今昔对比分析原因:④句指出原因一:单亲家庭数量创历史新高(,更多人可能陷入贫困);⑤句指出原因二:大学

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学位对于晋升中产阶层愈益重要(,阶层上升难度增加)。全段核心信息为:(1)育儿差异前所未有地明显;(2)各阶层居住情况的今昔对比;(3)阶层差距拉大的原因。

【定位词定位】41 题 now、different neighborhoods 是对③句 neighborhoods... now more segregated 的同义改写。

【核心义匹配】③句“现在各阶层隔离而居”与 41 题核心义匹配。

[P] ① Yet there are recent signs^① that the gap could be starting to shrink. ^[45] ② In the past decade, even as income inequality has grown, some of the socioeconomic differences in parenting, like reading to children and going to libraries, have narrowed^②.

[Q] ① Public policies aimed at young children have helped, including public preschool programs and reading initiatives^③. ② Addressing^④ differences in the earliest years, it seems, could reduce inequality in the next generation. [1339 words]

但近来有迹象表明,这一差距可能正开始缩小。过去十年间,就在收入不平等加剧的当口,育儿的某些社会经济差异,如给孩子朗读、去图书馆,已经缩小了。

针对年幼孩子的公共政策,包括公立学前项目和读书活动,发挥了作用。解决童年早期的差异问题似乎可以减少下一代的不平等现象。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① sign [saɪn] n. 迹象;征兆

② narrow ['nærəʊ] v. 变窄

③ initiative [ɪ'nɪʃɪətɪv] n. 主动的行动;倡议

④ address [ə'dres] v. 处理,对付

· 速读巧解 ·

[P][Q]段转承[O]段指出育儿阶层差距可能将开始缩小。Yet 体现与上文的转折关系,同时呼应首段 look(表面现象),引出实际情况。

[P]段提出结论。①句点明段落主旨:有迹象表明阶层差距可能将缩小。②句介绍这些迹象:亲子阅读、利用图书馆等育儿方法上的社会经济差距已经缩小。注:even as“正当,恰好在……时候”看似强调时间的恰逢性,实际借 even“甚至,即使”之意传递出“即便恰逢……时,……”这一让步转折之意。全段核心信息为:育儿方式的某些社会经济差距已缩小。

【定位词定位】45 题 socioeconomic differences、past ten years 复现②句 socioeconomic differences、the past decade。

【核心义匹配】②句“过去十年间,育儿方式的某些社会经济差距已缩小”与 45 题核心义匹配。

[Q]段分析原因。①句指出上述迹象的原因:某些公共政策发挥了作用;have helped 实际暗藏与上段语义的因果衔接:“公共政策”帮助“缩小育儿中社会经济差异”。②句解释作用机制:通过缩小童年早期的差距可以缓解下一代的不平等问题。全段核心信息为:(1)公共政策发挥作用;(2)缩小童年早期差距的作用。

【定位词定位】无。



四、答案精析

36. 工薪阶层的父母教育子女要听话,尊重大人。

【答案】[G] 【精析】根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[G]段①②句。两句介绍了工薪阶层父母如何教育孩子:给予孩子更多的独立和自由,教育孩子顺从并尊重大人。本题是对两句的同义转述,其中 Working-class parents 复现,obedient 与 compliant 同义,show respect 对应 be... respectful。

37. 尽管养育方式不尽相同,美国父母,无论贫富,都对子女抱有相似的期待。

【答案】[F] 【精析】根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[F]段。该段指出美国父母对于孩子抱有相同的期望,教育方式却迥然不同。本题是对段中前三句的总结归纳,其中 whether rich or

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poor 呼应②句 across income groups, despite 传达的让步转折意味与③句 Yet 相符, different ways of parenting 对应③句内容。

38. 富裕的父母更关心子女的心理健康,而贫穷的父母更担心子女的安全。

[答案][M] **[精析]**根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[M]段⑤⑥句。两句指出富裕家庭更担心抑郁、焦虑等心理问题,贫困家庭则更担心枪击等人身安全问题。本题是对段中两句的同义转述,其中 rich、poor 同义替换 high-income、low-income。

39. 富裕家庭和贫穷家庭在育儿方面的差异越来越大,这反映了愈益严重的社会不平等问题。

[答案][D] **[精析]**根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[D]段首句。该句指出育儿方面的阶层差异在扩大,这是不平等加剧的一个表现。本题是对该句的同义改写,其中 between rich and poor families 对应 class(社会阶层划分主要以财富为依据),reflect growing social inequality 同义改写 a symptom of widening inequality。

40. 工薪家庭和富裕家庭的养育方式各有优势。

[答案][G] **[精析]**根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[G]段③句。该句指出两种育儿方式各有优点,句中 both approaches 分别指代[F]段末所述“中产阶级和富裕阶层的育儿方式”及[G]段首所述“工人阶层的育儿方式”。本题是对该句所指代细节信息的直接呈现,其中 advantages 与 benefits 同义。

41. 如今,高收入家庭和工薪家庭往往居住在不同的社区。

[答案][O] **[精析]**根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[O]段③句。该句指出现在的社区被收入分隔开来,意即同一收入水平的家庭聚居在同一社区,而不同收入水平的家庭生活不同社区。本题是对该句的同义转述,其中 Higher-income families and working-class families 对应 people of different income levels。

42. 受过良好教育的父母更少体罚。

[答案][K] **[精析]**根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[K]段末句。该句指出惩罚手段随教育水平而变,获得研究生学位的父母中有 8%会体罚孩子,高中及以下学历的父母则有 22%选择体罚。可见,本题是对该句的合理概括。

43. 拉鲁女士不认为参加较少的课外活动会对孩子的发展产生负面影响。

[答案][H] **[精析]**根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[H]段⑤⑥句。两句一问一答明确拉鲁女士的观点:少参加一项课外活动不会对孩子产生负面影响。本题是对拉鲁女士观点的概括,doesn't believe 对应末句 really doubt it, negatively affect 对应 damaging。

44. 富裕父母担忧子女的心理健康和繁忙的日程安排。

[答案][B] **[精析]**根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[B]段末句。该句指出富裕家庭的父母担心子女的焦虑水平和紧张的日程安排。本题是对该句的同义改写。

45. 过去十年间,育儿方面的一些社会经济差距已经缩小了。

[答案][P] **[精析]**根据[定位词定位]、[核心义匹配]可知本题对应[P]段②句。该句指出过去十年间,亲子阅读、利用图书馆等育儿方法上的社会经济差距已经缩小。本题是对该段②句的同义改写,其中 child rearing、shrunk 分别同义替换 parenting、narrowed。

Section C

Passage One 社区学院、技术学院不会外包



一、总体分析

来源: www.tennessean.com 2016. 01. 12 文章 Community, tech colleges won't outsource, chancellor says(负责官员称,社区学院、技术学院不会外包)。主题:田纳西州校委会系统负责人反对州长“国有建筑私有化”提案,决定不对社区学院、技术学院的设施管理进行外包。脉络:介绍事件:田纳西州校委会系统负责人决定技术学院和社区学院不加入设施管理外包计划(第一至五段)——介绍州

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



政府回应:外包计划尚在审议,各学院有权决定参与与否(第六、七段)——小结:此为校委会负责人本月第二次公开反对州政府某项高等教育计划(第八段)。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I Tennessee's **technical**^① and **community colleges**^② will not **outsource**(外包) management of their **facilities**^③ to a private company, ^[46] a decision one leader said was **bolstered**^④ by an analysis of spending at each **campus**^⑤.

田纳西州的技术学院和社区学院不会将其设施管理外包给私人公司,某领导称,该决议得到了各学院支出情况分析的支持。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **technical college** 技术学院

② **community college** 社区学院

③ **facility** [fə'sɪlətɪ] *n.* 设施,设备

④ **bolster** ['bɒlstə] *v.* 支持

⑤ **campus** ['kæmpəs] *n.* 大学,学院

· 语篇分析 ·

首五段介绍事件:田纳西州校务委员会主席约翰·摩根决定,州技术学院和社区学院不加入校园设施管理外包计划。

第一至三段介绍决议的内容及其依据。a decision... bolstered by an analysis... (第一段)、an internal analysis showed that... (第二段①句)、based on this analysis... (第三段②句)提示段间“先概述(第一段)一后详述(第二、三段)”的逻辑。

首段概述决议以及依据:院校支出情况的分析结果。outsource... to... “转包(工作)给……”明确外包项目“校园设施的管理”和外包方向“公共机构→私人公司(公共设施管理私有化)”;a decision代指前述内容,was bolstered by引出决策的支持依据:各高校支出的分析(暗表各高校在设施管理上的支出配比合理、无需利用外包降低成本)。

II ① In an email sent Monday to college presidents in the Tennessee Board of **Regents**^① system, ^[47] **outgoing**^② **Chancellor**^③ John Morgan said an **internal**^④ analysis showed that each campus' spending on facilities management fell well below the industry standards **identified**^⑤ by the state. ^[46] ② Morgan said those findings—which included data from the system's 13 community colleges, 27 technical colleges and six universities—were part of the decision not to move forward with Governor Bill Haslam's **proposal**^⑥ to **privatize**^⑦ management of **state**^⑧ buildings in an effort to save money.

在周一发送给田纳西州校务委员会系统内各大学校长的一封电子邮件中,行将离任的校委会主席约翰·摩根称:内部分析显示,各院校在设备管理上的支出已降至远低于该州确定的行业标准水平。摩根说,这些研究结果——囊括该系统内13所社区学院、27所技术学院和6所综合性大学的所有数据——部分促成了此项决定,即不推进州长比尔·哈斯拉姆“将国有建筑管理私有化以节约资金”的提案。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **regent** ['ri:dʒənt] *n.* (州立大学的)校务委员

② **outgoing** ['aʊtɡəʊɪŋ] *a.* 即将离任的

③ **Chancellor** ['tʃɑːnsələ] *n.* (美国某些州)高等教育系统的负责官员

④ **internal** [ɪn'tɜːnl] *a.* (公司或组织)内部的

⑤ **identify** [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] *v.* (经考虑)确定

⑥ **proposal** [prə'pəʊzl] *n.* 提议,提案

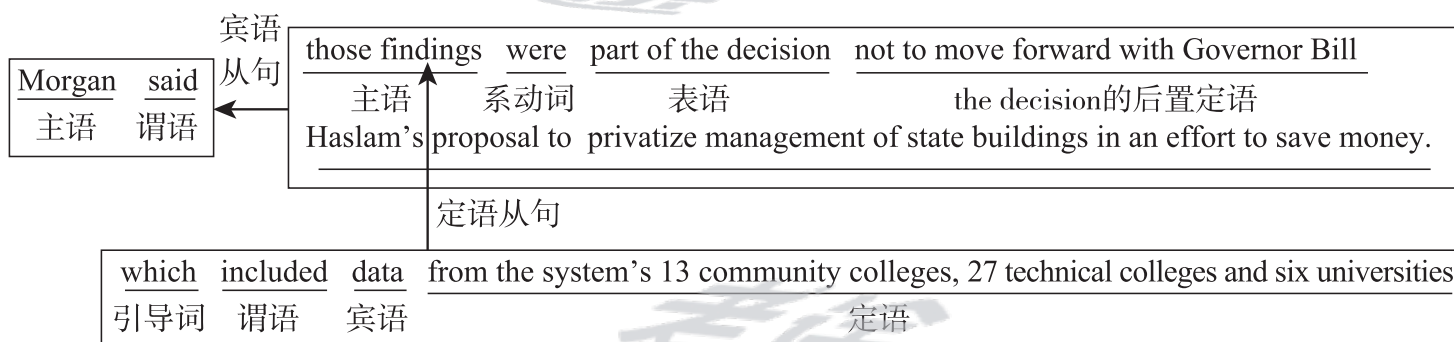
⑦ **privatize** ['praɪvətaɪz] *v.* 使私有化

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



Morgan said those findings—which included data from the system’s 13 community colleges, 27 technical colleges and six universities—were part of the decision not to move forward with Governor Bill Haslam’s proposal to privatize management of state buildings in an effort to save money.



· 语篇分析 ·

第二段细述首段内容,以高校支出分析结果力证外包计划不可行。

①句详述决策依据(即高校支出分析结果):各高校在设施管理上的支出已远低于该州行业标准。Chancellor John Morgan 揭示首段 one leader 身份:校委会系统主席;an internal analysis showed that (internal 暗示分析源于校委会内部,有待政府确证)引出分析结论:fell well below(well 指“大大地、远远地”)以“当前高校设施管理支出 VS 行业标准”的显著对比强调外包毫无必要。

②句详述决策背景:州长提出“国有建筑管理私有化”提案。破折号内强调分析结果可信:覆盖校委会系统所有高校,not to move forward... 再度说明决策内容,to privatize management... 呼应 outsource management of ... 阐述决策背景,即州长提案的内容;其中 in an effort to 引出提案初衷:节约资金,但“save money VS well below the industry standards”矛盾显著,表明该提案基础不牢。

· 真题精解 ·

46. What do we learn about the decision of technical and community colleges in Tennessee?	46. 关于田纳西州的技术学院和社区学院的决定,我们了解到什么?
A) It is backed by a campus spending analysis.	A) 它以学院支出分析作为依据。
B) It has been flatly rejected by the governor.	B) 它已被州长断然拒绝。
C) It has neglected their faculty’s demands.	C) 它忽视了他们教员的需求。
D) It will improve their financial situation.	D) 它会改善他们的财务状况。

【精准定位】由 the decision of ... 定位至第一、二段(Tennessee’s technical and community colleges will not... a decision... the decision not to...)。

【锁定答案】A)。首段指出:田纳西州的技术学院和社区学院不会……,这一决定得到了高校支出分析(数据)的支撑(bolstered by an analysis of spending...);第二段②句表明“此调查结果是……决定的部分因素(those findings... were part of the decision)”,两部分内容均指向 A 项。

【排除干扰】B 项从第二段②句“技术学院和社区学院决定不推行州长提案”主观推出州长对此态度强硬,但与第四段②句“州长给予学院自主选择权”矛盾。C 项源于第四段①句“(职工利益维护者认为)执行外包计划有损职工利益”,但题干实为“校委会主席的决定(即不执行外包计划)”。D 项由第二段①句“高校设施管理支出远低于行业标准(故无需外包降成本)”反向推出“不外包就会改善财务状况”。

【提炼思路】本题为事实细节题,实际考查首段长难句,解题需:一、认识到逗号后 a decision 为同位语,指代前面整句话,bolstered 与选项 backed 同义,故锁定 A 项;二、第二段②句再次出现 the decision,而其后 not to move forward... proposal to privatize 显然与首段 decision 内涵一致(will not... to a



private company),再由 those findings (of the internal analysis) were part of the decision 确定 A 项正确。

III ① “While these numbers are still being **validated**^① by the state, we feel any **adjustments**^② they might suggest will be **immaterial**^③,” Morgan wrote to the presidents. “^④② System institutions are **operating**^④ very efficiently based on this analysis, raising the question of the value of **pursuing**^⑤ a **broad scale**^⑥ outsourcing **initiative**^⑦.”

“尽管田纳西州仍然在对这些数字进行确证,但我们认为他们可能提议的任何调整都将是无关紧要的,”摩根向诸校长写道。“根据该分析,系统内机构运行得非常高效,这就引起了对‘实行大规模外包计划的价值’的质疑”。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **validate** ['vælɪdeɪt] v. 证实

② **adjustment** [ə'dʒʌstmənt] n. 调整

③ **immaterial** [ɪmə'tɪəriəl] a. 无关紧要的, 不相关的

④ **operate** ['ɒpəreɪt] v. 经营, 管理
- ⑤ **pursue** [pə'sjuː] v. 进行, 实行

⑥ **broad scale** 大规模

⑦ **initiative** [ɪ'nɪʃɪətɪv] n. (重要的) 法案, 计划

· 语篇分析 ·

第三段引述校委会主席原话直击外包计划。

①句直述结论:任何外包相关的提案都没有实质作用。从句 are still being validated by the state 回应第二段①句 an internal analysis,让步承认分析数字有待官方认可,主句 any 加以否定词 immaterial (意为 of no real importance“没有实际价值,不合逻辑”),构成完全否定,强调分析结论大方向绝对正确。

②句直述依据:分析表明各高校的运作效率很高。very efficiently 回应第二段①句 well below。raise the question of the value 实为对州长“国有建筑管理私有化/外包”提案“价值何在”的强烈质疑,a broad scale outsourcing initiative 复现上文... proposal to privatize...。

· 真题精解 ·

47. What does the campus spending analysis reveal?	47. 高校支出分析结果揭示了什么?
A) Private companies play a big role in campus management.	A) 私人公司在校园管理中扮演重要角色。
B) Facilities management by colleges is more cost-effective.	B) 由学院进行设施管理更合算。
C) Facilities management has greatly improved in recent years.	C) 设施管理近年来已大幅改善。
D) Colleges exercise full control over their own financial affairs.	D) 学院对其财务事宜实行完全控制。

[精准定位] 由 the campus spending analysis 定位至首三段 (an analysis of spending at each campus...、an internal analysis showed that...、... based on this analysis),而首段为事后结论(分析结果是决议的依据),第二、三段回溯细节(In an email..., Chancellor John Morgan said...),故锁定第二、三段。

[锁定答案] B)。第二段首句指出 Morgan 对各校长的致信内容:内部分析结果显示,各高校在设施管理上的支出已下降,当前远低于行业标准(fell well below...);第三段引述 Morgan 原话阐明结论:各学院运营很高效、实行大规模外包计划无意义(very efficiently、immaterial、raise the question of the value...),换句话说,维持现状,学院自主管理更划算。

[排除干扰] A项源于前两段重点信息“把高校管理外包给私企、使公共建筑私有化(的计划)”,但忽视决定性内容“将不会执行外包计划(will not、not to move forward...)”。C项将第二段首句“各高校设施管理支出下降——成本效益提升”偷换为“设施管理实现了大幅改善——设施效能提升”。D项从“内部分析显示各院校支出都低于行业标准(第二段①句)”与“学院可自主决定外包设施管理与否(第四段②句)”中主观推出“学院完全控制其财务事宜”,但“学院(除设施管理外的)其它财务状况”并未提及。

[提炼思路] 本题为事实细节题,各项中关键词 Private companies、Facilities management、Colleges、financial affairs(近义 spending)均在定位意群中多次复现,造成解题难度。可以先忽略选项,聚焦题干,大致思考关联。本题题干为“各高校设施管理开销的分析数据揭示的内容”,而上题已知“该分析是高校不准备外包的依据”,暗示分析结果的核心是“自主管理事实上要好过外包”,选项中B项和C项似乎都符合这一推断,但后者无视“开销(问题)”这一大前提。A、D项均与“自主管理(比外包)更好”无关。

IV 48 ① Workers' advocates^① have criticized Haslam's plan, saying it would mean some campus workers would lose their jobs or benefits^②. ② Haslam has said colleges would be free to opt in or out^③ of the outsourcing plan, which has not been finalized^④.

职工权益维护者批评了哈斯拉姆的计划,称这意味着院校职工将失去他们的工作或福利。哈斯拉姆表示,各学院可以自由选择加入或退出外包计划,而且该计划尚未最终敲定。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **advocate** ['ædvəket] *n.* 提倡者,拥护者

② **benefit** ['benɪfɪt] *n.* (工作单位提供的)福利

③ **opt in or out** 决定加入或退出

④ **finalize** ['faɪnəlaɪz] *v.* 最后定下,使(计划等)确定

· 语篇分析 ·

第四段补充指出校委会主席决策的另一推力:出于对院校职工权益的考虑。 one leader said... Chancellor John Morgan said... Morgan said... Morgan wrote... (第一至三段) → Workers' advocates... (第四段)实现视角转换,由“高校领导者观点/高校整体利益”转入“高校职工拥护者观点/职工个人利益”。

①句表明职工权益保护者对外包计划的反对。 advocates(为某团体谋利益者)暗示他们反对外包源于其“损害职工利益”;lose their jobs or benefits明示这一影响:岗位、福利受威胁。

②句叙述州长哈斯拉姆的辩驳。 be free to明确外包计划并非强制性要求,正面回应上述反对声音,同时侧面解释技术学院和社区学院退出外包计划的决定。

· 真题精解 ·

48. Workers' supporters argue that Bill Haslam's proposal would _____.	48. 职工的支持者认为,比尔·哈斯拉姆提案会_____。
A) deprive colleges of the right to manage their facilities	A) 剥夺学院管理其设施的权利
B) make workers less motivated in performing duties	B) 降低职工履职的积极性
C) render a number of campus workers jobless	C) 使一些高校职工失业
D) lead to the privatization of campus facilities	D) 导致高校设施私有化

[精准定位] 由题干关键词定位至第四段首句(Workers' advocates have criticized Haslam's plan, saying it would...)。

[锁定答案] C)。该句指出:高校职工的支持者批评这一提案,称其意味着一些职工会失去他们的工作或福利(some campus workers would lose their jobs or benefits),C) render sb jobless意即 make sb jobless。



[排除干扰] A项是“提案执行的直接结果——设施管理外包给私企”，而非“职工支持者观点”。B项由第四段首句“会使一些职工失去工作或福利”臆断出“会降低(所有)职工的工作积极性”。D项将提案“高校设施管理私有化”偷换为“高校设施私有化”，且不是职工拥护者观点。

[提炼思路] 命题人就“人物观点”设题，题干虽易于定位，但错误项干扰较大，解题需注意：一、锁定考查的对象，如A、D项均涉及“提案内容/观点”，而非题目所问的“职工拥护者(提案批评者之一)观点”；二、切忌从细节信息进行过度推断，如B项“挫败职工工作积极性”看似有理，但一方面文中未提，另一方面作为提案批评者的主要论据，该内容的力度显然不够。

V ① Morgan **notified**^① the Haslam **administration**^② of his decision to opt out in a letter sent last week.
② That letter, which includes several **concerns**^③ Morgan has with the plan, was **originally**^④ **obtained**^⑤ by *The Commercial Appeal* in Memphis.

在上周发出的一封信中，摩根向哈斯拉姆政府告知了他的决定：他选择不加入(外包计划)。这封信——内含摩根对该计划的几点担忧——最初为孟菲斯《商业诉求报》所得。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **notify** ['nəʊtɪfaɪ] v. (正式地)通知,告知

② **administration** [ədˌmɪnɪ'streɪʃn] n. 政府

③ **concern** [kən'sɜːn] n. 忧虑,担心

④ **originally** [ə'ɪdʒɪnəlɪ] ad. 原先,最初

⑤ **obtain** [əb'teɪn] v. 获得,得到

· 语篇分析 ·

第五段圆合首段：摩根主席已正式递交并对外公开其“退出外包计划”决议。notified the Haslam administration of his decision to... (notify sb of sth 指“告知某人某事”；opt out 意为 to choose not to participate in sth“拒绝参加”)及 obtained by *The Commercial Appeal* 呼应首段内容，进一步强调该决定的“正式及确定性”。

VI ① In an email **statement**^① from the state's Office of Customer Focused Government, which is **examining**^② the possibility of outsourcing, **spokeswoman**^③ Michelle R. Martin said^④ officials were still working to analyze the data from the Board of Regents. ② Data on management **expenses**^⑤ at the college system and in other state departments will be part of a “business **justification**^⑥” the state will use as officials **deliberate**^⑦ the **specifics**^⑧ of an outsourcing plan.

在该州的客户至上管理办公室(其正在审查外包的可能性)的一份电子邮件声明中，发言人密歇尔·R·马丁称，政府官员仍在努力分析来自校务委员会的数据。该学院系统以及州内其它部门的管理支出数据将作为部分“商业依据”，供官员斟酌外包计划的细则时使用。

VII ④ ① “The state's facilities management **project**^⑨ team is still in the process of developing its business justification and expects to have that completed and available to the public at the end of February,” Martin said. ② “At this time there is nothing to take action on since the analysis has yet to be completed.”

“该州的设施管理项目团队仍在详尽阐述其商业依据，有望于二月底完成并对外公布，”马丁说。“鉴于分析尚未完成，目前不会采取任何行动。”

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **statement** ['stetmənt] n. (公开或正式的)陈述,声明

② **examine** [ɪg'zæmɪn] v. (仔细地)检查,审查



- ③spokeswoman [ˈspəʊkswʊmən] n. 女发言人
- ④expense [ɪkˈspens] n. 花销, 花费
- ⑤justification [dʒʌstɪfɪˈkeɪʃn] n. 正当的理由
- ⑥deliberate [dɪˈlɪbəreɪt] v. 商议, 讨论
- ⑦specifics [spəˈsɪfɪks] n. 细节, 详情
- ⑧project [prəˈdʒekt] n. 项目, 计划

Data on management expenses at the college system and in other state departments will be part of a “business justification” the state will use as officials deliberate the specifics of an outsourcing plan.

Data	on management expenses at the college system and in other state departments	will be	part of a “business justification”
主语	后置定语	系动词	表语
a “business justification” 的定语从句			
the state	will use	as officials deliberate the specifics of an outsourcing plan.	
主语	谓语	时间状语从句	

· 语篇分析 ·

第六、七段介绍州政府对“摩根退出外包计划的决定”的回应:外包计划还在审议,尚不会采取任何行动。第六段通过转述州政府发言人的话表明州政府当前行为:正在确证校委会数据并会以之为重要参考。两句以 the data from the Board of Regents...、Data on management expenses... 同指衔接,关注点在摩根决定之依据——高校支出数据。

①句进行时态 is examining the possibility of outsourcing、were still working to analyze the data 体现“外包计划正处审议流程,并未最终确定”。

②句将来时态 will be part of a “business justification”、the state will use 表明州政府对校委会数据“不会简单无视”的态度。注:business justification 是对项目开展的原因以及在考虑到项目成本估算、风险及收益预测等因素的情况下,项目开展的正当理由的阐述。

第七段直接引用发言人的话复现并具化上段内容。两句以 at the end of February、At this time 两时间节点衔接,以 is still in the process、has yet to be completed(yet to do sth 意为“还[不曾做某事]”)呼应上段 is examining...、were still working,具体化州政府对摩根决定的回应:“分析工作结束、计划细则敲定”之前不会有所行动。

· 真题精解 ·

49. What do we learn from the state spokeswoman’s response to John Morgan’s decision?	49. 从州发言人对约翰·摩根决定的回应中,我们了解到什么?
A) The outsourcing plan is not yet finalized.	A) 外包计划尚未敲定。
B) The outsourcing plan will be implemented.	B) 外包计划将得以施行。
C) The state officials are confident about the outsourcing plan.	C) 州官员对外包计划抱有信心。
D) The college spending analysis justifies the outsourcing plan.	D) 学院支出分析证明外包计划是合理的。

[精准定位] 由 the state spokeswoman 定位至第六、七段(spokeswoman Michelle R. Martin said... Martin said...)。

[锁定答案] A)。第六段指出“发言人称,政府官员仍在分析校务委员会数据。这些数据会作为‘(外包计划)商业依据’的一部分(were still working to analyze the data...; will be part of a “business justification”)”;第七段继而指出“商业依据还未完成,预计2月底公布,当前不会采取任何行动(in the process of developing its business justification, nothing to take action on)”,综合判断可知,外包计划仍处审议流程,尚未敲定。

[排除干扰] B、C项均与第六段①句“官员正在审查外包计划能否实现(is examining the possibility of outsourcing)”所暗含的内容相矛盾。D项与文中“高校支出分析支持不施行外包计划”完全相反。

[提炼思路] 本题重在考查考生的信息概括能力,可由关键词(尤其是副词)、所用时态理解定位意群,第六段进行时态 is examining the possibility...、were **still** working to...,将来时态 will be part of...、the state will use...,及第七段关键词 is **still** in the process...、has **yet** to be completed 均体现“外包计划还在审议/尚未敲定”。

VIII ① Morgan's comments on outsourcing **mark**^① the second time this month that he has **come out against**^② one of Haslam's plans for higher education in Tennessee.

[50] ② Morgan said last week that he would retire at the end of January because of the governor's proposal to **split off**^③ six universities of the Board of Regents system and create **separate**^④ governing boards for each of them. ③ In his **resignation**^⑤ letter, Morgan called the reorganization “**unworkable**^⑥.” [444 words]

摩根对外包计划的评论标志着他本月又一次公开反对哈斯拉姆的田纳西州高等教育系列计划其中一项。摩根上周称,他之所以要于一月底退休,是因为州长一项“将六所综合性大学从校务委员会中剥离,并为他们各自设立独立的理事会”的提案。在辞职信中,摩根认为改组是“行不通的”。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **mark** [mɑ:k] v. 标志,表示……的特征

② **come out against** 公开表示反对观点

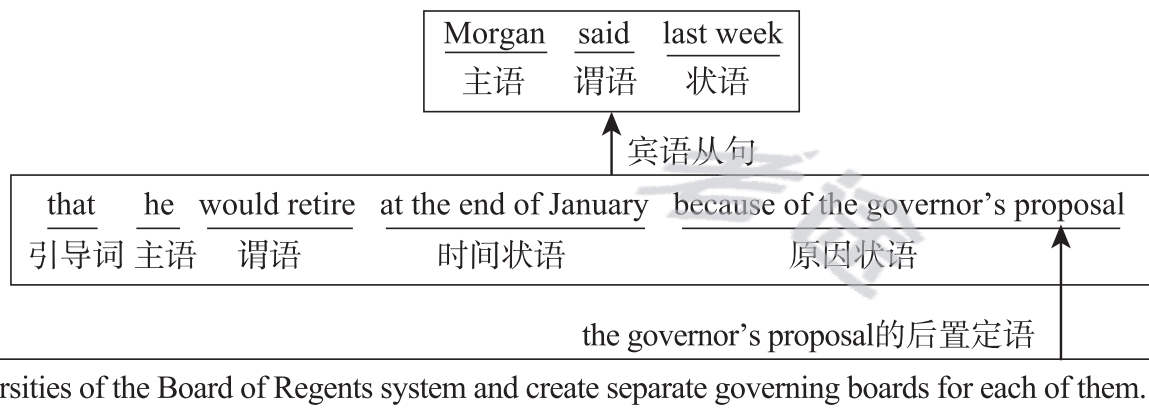
③ **split off** (从团体中)分裂出去,脱离

④ **separate** ['seprət] a. 独立的,分开的

⑤ **resignation** [rezɪg'neɪʃn] n. 辞职,辞呈

⑥ **unworkable** [ʌn'wɜ:kəbl] a. 不可行的,行不通的

Morgan said last week that he would retire at the end of January because of the governor's proposal to split off six universities of the Board of Regents system and create separate governing boards for each of them.





第八段小结评述:此决定为摩根本月第二次公开反对州政府的高等教育计划。

①句总述:摩根本月已对州长的两项高等教育计划表示反对。mark(标志[重要变化或发展阶段])提请读者关注:摩根与州长在高等教育计划问题上分歧频现(the second time this month),此前已经有过一轮交锋。

②③句退而追溯摩根此前反对的一项高等教育计划。两句以 the governor's proposal to split off... and create...、the reorganization... 衔接,阐明计划内容:学院理事会系统重组。②句 because of 以显性因果明确摩根对“重组计划”的直接回应:提出辞职,unworkable 简短有力明确其观点:重组行不通。



50. Why did John Morgan decide to resign?	50. 约翰·摩根为什么决定辞职?
A) He had lost confidence in the Tennessee state government.	A) 他对田纳西州政府失去了信心。
B) He disagreed with the governor on higher education policies.	B) 他与州长在高等教育政策上意见不同。
C) He thought the state's outsourcing proposal was simply unworkable.	C) 他认为本州的外包提案完全是行不通的。
D) He opposed the governor's plan to reconstruct the college board system.	D) 他反对州长改组学院理事会系统的计划。

[精准定位] 由 John Morgan、resign 可定位至第八段(Morgan said... he would retire... In his resignation letter...)。

[锁定答案] D)。第八段②句引出 Morgan 上周说辞:他之所以将于一月底退休,是因为州长的一项提案——将六所综合性大学从校委会系统剥离,并创立各自独立的理事会(would retire... because of the governor's proposal to split off... and create...);③句继而明确其观点:改组计划行不通(called the reorganization “unworkable”)。

[排除干扰] A 项由第八段①句“Morgan 一个月内两次公开反对州长提案”过度推断出“他对田纳西州政府失去了信心”。B 项将第八段①句“反对两项高等教育计划”夸大为“反对所有的高等教育政策”。C 项“反对外包提案”虽为首五段所述事实,但由 mark the second time...、said last week 可知,Morgan 提出辞职是一周前,而“反对外包”是新近事件,为其第二次反对州长教育计划。

[提炼思路] 本题考查“文中人物某行为的原因”,解题可:一、抓取因果关系词,第八段②句 because of 后即为“辞职原因——学院理事会系统重组(split off... and create...)”,二、再联系上下文,明确人物观点态度,①句和③句均体现摩根对“学院理事会系统重组计划”的反对态度(come out against、unworkable),由此确定答案为 D)。





一、总体分析

来源:“纽约大都会艺术博物馆”网站(www.metmuseum.org)文章 The Grand Tour(壮游),它是与艺术史大事年相配套的系列介绍短文之一。**主题:**介绍十六世纪晚期兴起的文化现象“壮游”(环绕欧洲大陆旅行),为我们展现古代希腊罗马的艺术、建筑、历史等如何对欧洲各国产生深远影响。**脉络:**本文截取了原文前半段,主要围绕“壮游”的缘起背景(第一段)和旅行目的(第二、三段)进行说明。



二、语篇分析及试题精解

I ① Beginning in the late sixteenth century, it became **fashionable**^① for young **aristocrats**^② to visit Paris, Venice, Florence, and above all, Rome, as the **culmination**(终极) of their classical education. ② Thus was born the idea of the Grand Tour, a **practice**^③ which introduced Englishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, and also Americans to the art and culture of France and Italy for the next 300 years. ⑤③ Travel was **arduous**^④ and costly throughout the period, possible only for a **privileged**^⑤ class—the same that produced **gentleman**^⑥ scientists, authors, **antique**^⑦ experts, and **patrons**^⑧ of the arts.

十六世纪末伊始,年轻的贵族中流行起游历巴黎、威尼斯、佛罗伦萨,尤其是罗马等地,以此为自己接受的古典教育画上圆满句号。“壮游”这一概念由此而生,此举让英国人、德国人、斯堪的纳维亚人还有美国人在接下去的300年里得以了解法国和意大利的艺术文化。“壮游”的整个时期,旅行既艰苦又昂贵,只有特权阶层才能够承受——也正是该阶层产出了许多绅士科学家、作家、古物专家以及艺术赞助人。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

① **fashionable** ['fæʃnəbl] *a.* 流行的, 时兴的

② **aristocrat** ['æristəkræt] *n.* 贵族

③ **practice** ['præktɪs] *n.* 惯例, 通常的做法

④ **arduous** ['ɑ:djuəs] *a.* 艰苦的, 艰难的

⑤ **privileged** ['prɪvəlɪdʒd] *a.* 有特权的, 受特别优待的

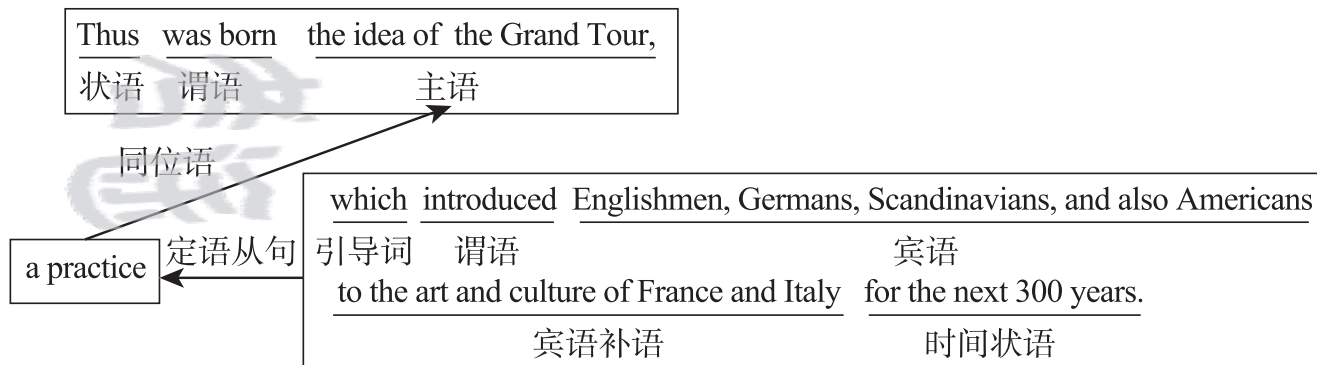
⑥ **gentleman** ['dʒentlmən] *n.* 绅士, 有身份/教养的人

⑦ **antique** [æn'tɪk] *n.* 古希腊古罗马艺术风格; 古董, 古物

⑧ **patron** ['peɪtrən] *n.* 赞助人, 资助者

⑨ **unaffordable** [ʌnə'fɔ:dəbl] *a.* 负担不起的(51题)

Thus was born the idea of the Grand Tour, a practice which introduced Englishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, and also Americans to the art and culture of France and Italy for the next 300 years.





第一段引入话题:16 世纪末兴起于欧洲的贵族子弟环欧旅行——壮游。 Beginning in ...、Thus was born... Grand Tour, a practice...、Travel was... 串起三句间“事物缘起→概说影响→补充评价”的语义线索。

①句介绍“壮游”的缘起。 Beginning in the late sixteenth century、(for) young aristocrats、to visit...、(as) the culmination of their classical education 分别明确时间、人物、事件(新潮流)、事件成因。above all(“最重要的,尤其”)强调罗马在旅行中的重要性,其原因也由旅行目的彰显:游览巴黎、威尼斯等地意在“行万里路,追根溯源”,由此来真正领悟书中所学的古典文化(culmination 既是“终点”,也是“顶点”),那么作为古罗马文明发祥地的罗马自然占据特别重要的地位。

注: classical education(古典教育)指对“三艺四术”(拉丁和希腊语语法、逻辑、修辞、算术、几何、天文、音乐等)的学习,包括但不限于在大学接受的教育(如英国该时期已有文法学校教授小孩拉丁语法)。

②句介绍“壮游”的价值:法国和意大利的文化艺术得以广泛传播。 Thus 承上引出人们熟悉的概念,明确全篇话题。同位语 a practice which... 对首句潮流的意义展开介绍;introduced... to the art and culture(introduce 指“使某人初次接触到某事”)明确两层意义:让贵族子弟亲身体验古典文化,又让古典文化传播开来。Englishmen... and also Americans 与 for the next 300 years 从地域(跨越欧美)和时间(直到 20 世纪)两方面凸显“壮游”的广泛影响力。

③句补充评价“壮游”的“奢侈”属性:20 世纪之前专属贵族阶层。 arduous and costly 表明壮游的特点;possible only for... (possible 指“能做得到的、可实现的”)为分隔的后置定语,修饰 Travel,实际表示旅行特点带来的后果:如此艰难而又奢侈,也只有特权阶层才承受得起,与首句人物 aristocrats(贵族)呼应。破折号后借助“名词(the same 回指 a privileged class) + 定语从句”的形式对该特权阶层的价值进行补充说明:孕育了许多专家,既涉及艺术,还涉及科学、文学领域。

注: gentleman scientist(绅士科学家)源自后文艺复兴时期的欧洲,指财务上独立,以从事科学研究为个人爱好的自费科学家。维多利亚时代起,政府和私人开始对科学研究大量资助,该称谓逐渐淡出。



51. What is said about the Grand Tour?	51. 关于“壮游”,文章谈及了什么?
A) It was fashionable among young people of the time.	A) 它在当时的年轻人当中很流行。
B) It was unaffordable for ordinary people.	B) 它对于普通人而言负担不起。
C) It produced some famous European artists.	C) 它造就了不少欧洲著名艺术家。
D) It made a compulsory part of college education.	D) 它是大学教育中一个必需环节。

[精准定位] 题干关键词 Grand Tour 首现于第一段②句,但 Thus was born the idea... 及③句 Travel was... 提示前后文均是对它的介绍;而第二题关键词与第二段段首 Grand Tourists 契合,故解题锁定首段。

[锁定答案] B)。 ③句中形容词短语 possible only for a privileged class(只有特权阶级才可能实现、做不到)实际修饰主语 Travel(即 Grand Tour),言外之意即:(旅途劳顿与开销)非普通百姓所能承受。



[排除干扰] A项扩大了群体范畴:把①句“年轻贵族(young aristocrats)”偷换为“年轻人(young people)”。C项利用③句末 patrons of the arts 干扰,但首先“艺术赞助人”≠“艺术家”,其次科学家、作家等产自特权阶层,而非直接产自 Grand Tour。D项复现①句关键词 education,但“成为时尚(fashionable)”≠“是必需的环节(compulsory)”,再者“古典教育(classical)”未必限于“大学教育(college)”。

[提炼思路] Grand Tour 相关信息散布于全段,可先从选项入手,提炼各项核心点(性质、作用、概念等):A) fashionable; B) unaffordable; C) produced artists; D) compulsory。随后逐一比对原文,发现A项和C项是用原词或形近词设陷,但在“状语”和“宾语”上做手脚,D项没有直接的对应词,提炼度也高,很有正确项特点,但却在核心处偷换了概念。B项 unaffordable 虽与文中 possible 相反,但所涉对象也恰与文中相对,实现了原文的“同义复述”。

II ⁵² ① The Grand Tourist was **typically** ^① a young man with a **thorough** ^② **grounding** ^③ in Greek and Latin literature as well as some leisure time, some means, and some interest in art. ② The German traveler Johann Winckelmann **pioneered** ^④ the field of art history with his **comprehensive** ^⑤ study of Greek and Roman **sculpture** ^⑥; he was **portrayed** ^⑦ by his friend Anton Raphael Mengs at the beginning of his long residence in Rome. ⁵³ ③ Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with less scholarly intentions, **accompanied** ^⑧ by a teacher or guardian, and expected to return home with **souvenirs** ^⑨ of their travels as well as an understanding of art and **architecture** ^⑩ formed by **exposure** ^⑪ to great masterpieces.

壮游客一般是年轻的男子,他们在希腊和拉丁文学方面基础扎实,有些空闲时间,一点闲钱,对艺术也略有兴趣。德国壮游客约翰·温克尔曼凭借自己对希腊罗马雕塑艺术的全面研究成为了艺术史领域的先驱;在他长住罗马时期之初,他的朋友安东·拉斐尔·门斯还为其绘制了一幅肖像。不过,大多数壮游客逗留的时间较短,启程时也没那么强烈的学术意向;他们由老师或者看护人陪同,预计带着自己旅行的纪念品以及在见识过伟大杰作之后对艺术和建筑的领悟返回家乡。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **typically** ['tɪpɪklɪ] *ad.* 通常地,一般地
② **thorough** ['θʌrə] *a.* 彻底的,深入的
③ **grounding** ['graʊndɪŋ] *n.* 基础训练,基础教学
④ **pioneer** [ˌpaɪə'niə] *v.* 当开拓者,做先锋
⑤ **comprehensive** [ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv] *a.* 详尽的
⑥ **sculpture** ['skʌlptʃə] *n.* 雕像,雕塑

- ⑦ **portray** [pɔ:'treɪ] *v.* 描绘,描画
⑧ **accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] *v.* 陪伴,陪同
⑨ **souvenir** [ˌsu:və'niə] *n.* 纪念品,纪念物
⑩ **architecture** ['ɑ:kɪtektʃə] *n.* 建筑设计,建筑风格
⑪ **exposure** [ɪk'spəʊʒə] *n.* 接触,体验
⑫ **versed** [vɜ:'st] *a.* 精通的,熟练的(52题)

Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with less scholarly intentions, accompanied by a teacher or guardian, and expected to return home with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces.



后置定语

accompanied by a teacher or guardian

Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with less scholarly intentions,

主语

转折副词 谓语1

时间状语 并列连词

谓语2

方式状语

and expected to return home with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture

并列连词

谓语3+宾语

方式状语

formed by exposure to great masterpieces.

后置定语修饰an understanding of...

· 语篇分析 ·

第二、三段详细介绍“壮游”的目的。

第二段概括介绍“壮游”的目的(收获)。The Grand Tourist was typically...、The German traveler...、Most Grand Tourists...提示全段“总(①句为共性)一分(②③句为共性下的个例和多数人情形)”逻辑。

①句说明壮游客的普遍特点。a young man with...(with表示“具有某种特征”)引出人物特点,而副词 typically(in a way that shows the usual or expected features of sb or sth)明确其为壮游客的典型特征,即共性;as well as(除……还)有两重功能:一、串联几项共性;二、将内容一分为二:其后为众所周知的次要性内容——some leisure time、some means(means指“财富”)以及 some interest in art 直接关乎他们的贵族地位(有闲、有钱、小资)。其前才是语义重心——thorough grounding in... literature 强调他们实打实的文学功底,侧面表明壮游并非纨绔子弟的一时兴起,而是真心想在古典文化方面有所得。

②③句分别以个例和大多数壮游客为例介绍旅行目的。

②句以德国人温克尔曼为例介绍少数学术抱负强的壮游客目的。pioneered the field of art history with his...(以其……成为艺术史领域先驱)形式上在赞颂温克尔曼的成就,而借 comprehensive study of Greek and Roman sculpture 以及 long residence in Rome 串起前后文逻辑:正是长期的旅行经历助其对希腊罗马雕塑艺术形成全面理解,而这也是他出行的用意所在。

③句陈述大多数壮游客的目的。briefer periods、less scholarly intentions 分别对比上文 long residence、comprehensive study,呼应转折逻辑词 however,展现多数壮游者的情况:学术抱负不是太强,因而没准备过多停留。expected to return home with...(expect表示“按计划或看样子将会”)引出预期目的(收获),formed by... 后置修饰 understanding(了解、领悟),说明其来源:对伟大作品的接触、体验。

· 真题精解 ·

52. What did Grand Tourists have in common?	52. 壮游客有什么共同之处?
A) They had much geographic knowledge.	A) 他们有着丰富的地理知识。
B) They were courageous and venturesome.	B) 他们勇敢而富有冒险精神。
C) They were versed in literature and interested in art.	C) 他们既精通文学又喜爱艺术。
D) They had enough travel and outdoor-life experience.	D) 他们有充足的旅行和户外生活经验。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



[精准定位] 由题干关键词 Grand Tourists 和 in common 可定位至第二段①句(The Grand Tourist was typically. . .)。

[锁定答案] C)。第二段①句指出,壮游客通常是“有着扎实的希腊和拉丁文学基础,有空闲时间、有些钱,对艺术也有兴趣的年轻人”。可见他们的共同点在于:文学底子好、时间与金钱宽裕、喜爱艺术。C项是对其中两点 a thorough grounding in... literature、some interest in art 的同义复述,be versed in 表示“精通于”。

[排除干扰] A项由第二、三段中的多处地名以及壮游客四处游历的情形编造出“他们深谙地理知识”。B项源于第三段①句“极少数冒险者……(a very few adventurers)”,但好冒险的仅为少数人,并非共性。D项与第二段③句中“多数人由老师或看护人陪同(accompanied by... or guardian)”所暗示的“他们涉世不深,欠缺远游经历”矛盾。

[提炼思路] 与上题类似,题干所涉范围很大,先提炼选项关键信息:A)是地理达人;B)勇敢、爱冒险;C)文学功底好、爱艺术;D)旅行、户外生活的达人。不难发现 A、B、D 三项均立足于单纯的“长途旅行”,而开篇已知“壮游”背后的意旨在于丰富“古典教育”,第二、三段也围绕“壮游客们在文化艺术方面(雕塑、绘画、建筑等等)的所见所得”展开,初步判断 C 项可能正确,再通过仔细比对原文锁定答案。
注:本题选项均是大力赞赏性内容,因此可直接锁定第二段①句,而略过②句(个例)和③句(虽聚焦多数人,但体现一定的局限性,总体为中性内容)。

53. How did Grand Tourists benefit from their travel?	53. 壮游客是如何从他们的旅行中获益的?
A) They found inspiration in the world's greatest masterpieces.	A) 他们从世间最伟大的杰作中获得了灵感。
B) They got a better understanding of early human civilization.	B) 他们获得了对人类早期文明更透彻的理解。
C) They developed an interest in the origin of modern art forms.	C) 他们对现代艺术形式的起源产生了兴趣。
D) They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture.	D) 他们对古典艺术及建筑获得了一定知识。

[精准定位] 可由 Grand Tourists 和 benefit from 定位至第二段③句(Most Grand Tourists... expected to...)。

[锁定答案] D)。第二段③句指出,大多数壮游客并没有太大的学术抱负,旅途只作短暂停留,预计会带着旅行中对艺术及建筑的了解返程。即:他们将从旅行中收获一些有关古典艺术及建筑的知识。D项是对原文 an understanding of art and architecture 的同义改写。

[排除干扰] A项干扰源于第二段③句中 great masterpieces 以及文章末尾的具体例子“英格兰贵族从国外伟大作品或遗迹中吸取经验,用于自身建筑”,但“世间最伟大的作品”漏洞有二:一、范围过大:原文为“他们主要从艺术、建筑作品中获益”;二、选项为“最高级形式(greatest)”,过于绝对。另外,“(文末)为我所用”≠“获得灵感”。B项复现③句中的 understanding,但将理解的对象“艺术、建筑”偷换成“人类早期文明”。C项干扰源自第二段②句 art history,但该句聚焦“在希腊罗马雕塑艺术上的收获”,不涉及“现代艺术形式的源头”相关内容。

[提炼思路] 本题表面上考查“壮游客获益的方式(How)”,而由选项可知,本题实质考查“他们具体收获的内容”,因此解题关键是寻找与 benefit 相关的同义/近义表达。第二段③句 returned home



with... (把……带回家) 直接与“旅行获益”相关,且适用于多数人,初步推测 D 项正确。另外,②句 pioneered... with his... (凭着……成为先驱) 虽聚焦个例,也能一定程度体现“旅行收获”,而“希腊罗马雕塑艺术”明显属于“古典艺术”,故确定 D 项正确。

III ① London was a frequent starting point for Grand Tourists, and Paris a **compulsory**^① **destination**^②; many traveled to the Netherlands, some to Switzerland and Germany, and a very few **adventurers**^③ to Spain, Greece, or Turkey. ② The essential place to visit, however, was Italy. ③ The British traveler Charles Thompson spoke for many Grand Tourists when in 1744 he described himself as “being impatiently **desirous**^④ of viewing a country so famous in history, a country which once gave laws to the world, and which is at present the greatest school of music and painting, contains the **noblest**^⑤ productions of sculpture and architecture, and is filled with **cabinets**^⑥ of **rarities**^⑦, and collections of all kinds of historical **relics**^⑧.” ④ Within Italy, the great focus was Rome, whose ancient ruins and more recent achievements were shown to every Grand Tourist. ⑤ Panini’s Ancient Rome and Modern Rome **represent**^⑨ the sights most prized, including **celebrated**^⑩ Greco-Roman statues and views of famous ruins, fountains, and churches. ^[54] ⑥ Since there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century, Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining **admission**^⑪ to private **collections**^⑫, and many were eager to **acquire**^⑬ **examples**^⑭ of Greco-Roman and Italian art for their own collections. ^[55] ⑦ In England, where architecture was increasingly seen as an aristocratic **pursuit**^⑮, noblemen often applied what they learned from the **villas**^⑯ of Palladio in the Veneto and the *evocative* (唤起回忆的) ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens. [442 words]

伦敦是壮游客的惯常出发点,而巴黎是必到的目的地;许多人前往荷兰,有些人去瑞士和德国,还有很少一部分冒险者去西班牙、希腊或者土耳其。不过,必不可少的旅行地是意大利。英国壮游客查尔斯·汤普森在 1744 年形容自己“迫切渴望见到一个在历史上颇为著名的国家,一个曾赋予全世界法律、乃当今音乐与绘画的最佳学习之地、有着最壮美的雕塑和建筑作品、满是秘藏珍宝和各类历史文物收藏品的国家”,他道出了许多壮游客的心声。意大利境内的重点城市是罗马,它的古代遗迹和近代成就都展示在每一位壮游客面前。帕尼尼的《古代罗马》和《现代罗马》展现了最珍贵的名胜,包括著名的希腊罗马式雕像和许多著名遗迹、喷泉以及教堂景观。鉴于欧洲在十八世纪末之前几乎没有博物馆,壮游客往往要获准参观私人收藏以观赏画作和雕塑,而且很多人渴望获得希腊罗马式和意大利式艺术的典范作品来丰富自己的收藏。在英格兰,建筑风格日益被视作一种贵族阶层的消遣,贵族们从威尼托的帕拉第奥别墅和引人追思的罗马遗迹中吸取经验后,经常将它们运用于自己的乡间宅第和花园。

· 词汇注释与难句分析 ·

- ① **compulsory** [kəm'pʌlsəri] a. 强制的,强迫的
② **destination** [ˌdestɪ'neɪʃn] n. 目的地,终点
③ **adventurer** [əd'ventʃərə] n. 冒险家,冒险者
④ **desirous** [dɪ'zaɪərəs] v. 渴望,希望
⑤ **noble** ['nəʊbl] a. 宏伟的,壮丽的
⑥ **cabinet** ['kæbɪnət] n. 储藏柜,陈列柜

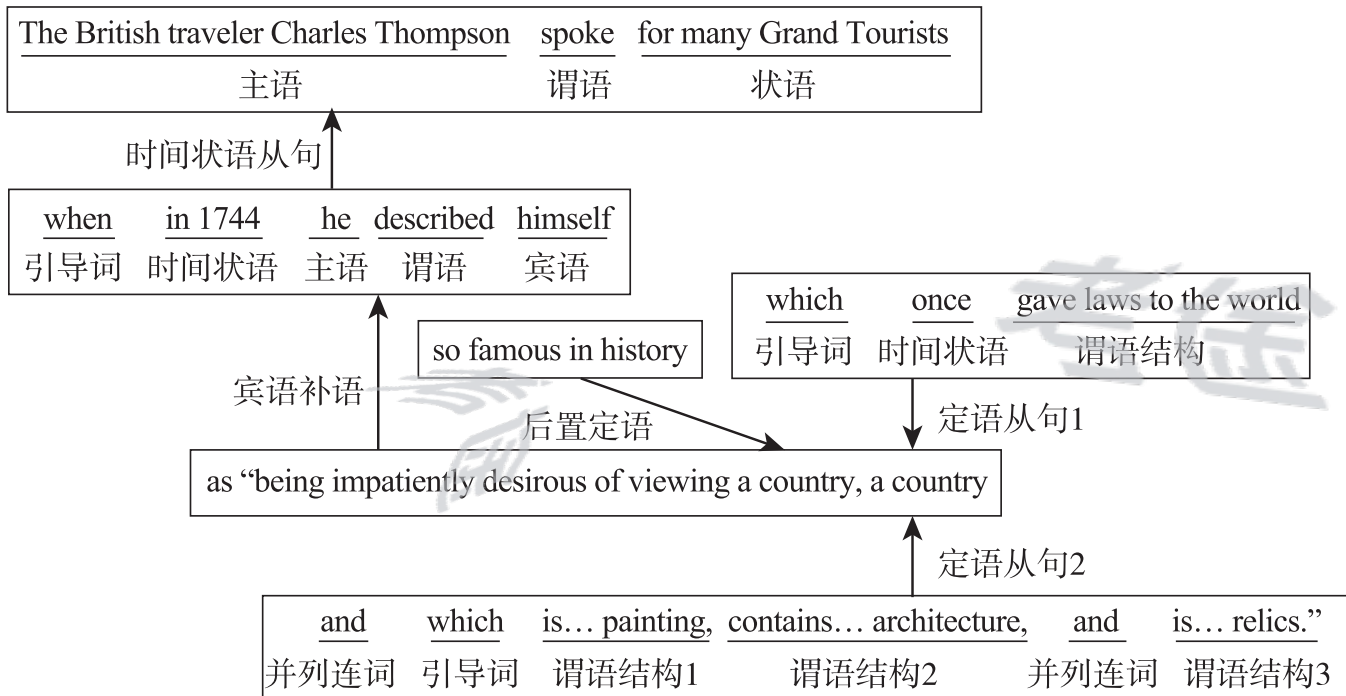
- ⑦ **rarity** ['reərətɪ] n. 珍品,稀有物
⑧ **relic** ['reɪlɪk] n. 遗物,遗迹
⑨ **represent** [ˌreprɪ'zent] v. 展示,描绘
⑩ **celebrated** [ˈselɪbreɪtɪd] a. 闻名的,著名的
⑪ **admission** [əd'mɪʃn] n. 准许进入,进入权
⑫ **collection** [kə'leɪʃn] n. 收集品,收藏品



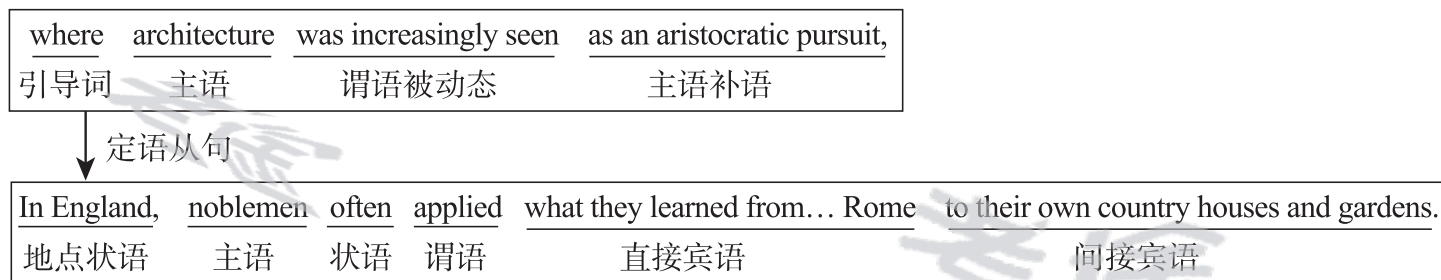
- ⑬ **acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] *v.* 获得, 得到
 ⑭ **example** [ɪg'zɑ:mpl] *n.* 典范, 样品

- ⑮ **pursuit** [pə'sju:t] *n.* 娱乐, 爱好
 ⑯ **villa** ['vɪlə] *n.* 乡间庄园, 别墅

The British traveler Charles Thompson spoke for many Grand Tourists when in 1744 he described himself as “being impatiently desirous of viewing a country so famous in history, a country which once gave laws to the world, and which is at present the greatest school of music and painting, contains the noblest productions of sculpture and architecture, and is filled with cabinets of rarities, and collections of all kinds of historical relics.”



In England, where architecture was increasingly seen as an aristocratic pursuit, noblemen often applied what they learned from the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the evocative ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens.



• 语篇分析 •

第三段通过介绍“壮游”的具体情形说明壮游客的目的。London... Paris... Netherlands... or Turkey 以及 essential place to visit, however, was Italy, a country so famous... Within Italy... Panini's Ancient Roman... 串起前半段“罗列目的地(首句)→聚焦核心地(②至⑤句)”的句群逻辑,而⑥句 Since... in Europe..., Grand tourists often... by... 转入“统说(整个壮游的内容细节)”,⑦句 In England, ... often applied... 则以英国为例,说明壮游的影响。

①句介绍壮游所涉及的国家。frequent 说明大部分壮游客都来自英国,而 compulsory(因法律或规则而必须的,义务的)则体现出巴黎在壮游中的重要地位。Netherlands、Switzerland、Germany 等一系列国名说明壮游涉及范围广。

②至⑤句细述壮游中的重要地点意大利,侧面表现壮游目的。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



②句突出壮游的核心目的地:意大利。however 与 essential(完全必要的,必不可少的)一起,较上句 compulsory 力度更强,将视角聚焦核心地意大利。

③句引壮游客原话表明意大利的吸引力所在。spoke for many Grand Tourists(speak for 表示“代表……说话”)表明引号内容实为所有壮游客的共识。impatiently desirous 凸显大家对意大利的痴迷,而 so famous、greatest、noblest、is filled with、all kinds of 等一系列溢美之词尽显意大利的魅力,侧面重申大家共同的目的:亲身体验其底蕴厚重的历史与绚烂的文化艺术,巩固并升华自己所受的古典教育。

④⑤句进而缩至意大利首都罗马,概述壮游客的文化体验。Within Italy 与 the great focus 进一步聚焦至罗马;whose... 定语从句暗表原因:ancient ruins 与 more recent achievements 说明罗马兼备古风与新潮,解释了其对壮游客的吸引所在。⑤句以实例予以说明。the sight most prized, including... statues and views of... 表明罗马的魅力核心在于雕塑艺术与景观建筑。

⑥句介绍壮游客文化体验的特别途径:参观私人馆藏。by gaining admission to private collections 表明体验方式,如今看来似乎不可思议,但 Since there were few museums... before... 明确原因:当时文化交流有限,尚没有博物馆概念。and many were eager to acquire examples... 补充介绍壮游客除学习以外的欲念:想把典范作品纳入自己的收藏。

⑦句以英国为例说明壮游经历的影响。定语从句中 increasingly seen as an aristocratic pursuit 暗示正是专属于贵族的“壮游”激起了英国追求建筑风格这一风潮,而被模仿的 the villas of Palladio... 与 the ruins of Rome 作为意大利建筑艺术的新旧代表,明确了壮游对欧洲古典文明传播的巨大意义。

· 真题精解 ·



54. Why did many Grand Tourists visit the private collections?	54. 为什么许多壮游客要参观私人收藏?
A) They could buy unique souvenirs there to take back home.	A) 他们能在那儿买到独一无二的纪念品带回家。
B) Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century.	B) 欧洲在 19 世纪之前几乎没有什么博物馆。
C) They found the antiques there more valuable.	C) 他们发现那里的古物价值更高。
D) Private collections were of greater variety.	D) 私人藏品的种类更加丰富。

[精准定位] 根据题干关键词 Grand Tourists、the private collections 定位至第三段⑥句(Grand Tourists... private collections)。

[锁定答案] B)。⑥句指出,由于欧洲在十八世纪末之前几乎没有博物馆,壮游客要想观赏画作和雕塑,往往要获得“参观私人收藏”的入场券。B)是对原文 there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century 的同义改写。

[排除干扰] A 项把第二段末“多数人会带着旅行纪念品返乡(with souvenirs of their travels)”与第三段⑥句“渴望获得收藏品(eager to acquire examples of...)”糅杂编造出“能从私人收藏中买到独一无二的纪念品”。C 项从壮游客对藏品的渴望主观臆断出私人藏品“价值更高”,但原文并未提及。D 项利用③句 collections of all kinds of historical relics 干扰,但这是对意大利的描述,而非对私人收藏的描述。

[提炼思路] 由题干关键词 Why 确认本题考查因果逻辑中的“因”,解题时可:一、回文寻找题干已知的“果”(第三段⑥句... gaining admission to private collections);二、在定位处搜寻表示因果逻辑的关



系词以明确“因”(Since there were few museums...);三、对比选项以确定答案(before the close of the eighteenth century 与 before the 19th century 同指)。

55. How did the Grand Tour influence the architecture in England?	55. 壮游如何影响英格兰的建筑?
A) There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings.	A) 出现了越来越多的罗马风格建筑。
B) Many aristocrats began to move into Roman-style villas.	B) 许多贵族开始搬进罗马风格的庄园。
C) Aristocrats' country houses all had Roman-style gardens.	C) 贵族的乡间宅第都带有罗马风格的花园。
D) Italian architects were hired to design houses and gardens.	D) 意大利建筑师受雇设计房屋和花园。

[精准定位] 本题考查壮游对英国建筑的影响,根据题干关键词 architecture in England 定位至第三段⑦句(In England, where architecture...)。

[锁定答案] A)。⑦句提到,英格兰贵族经常将他们从帕拉第奥别墅和罗马遗迹中学到的东西运用到自己的乡间宅第和花园上;而定语从句 where... as an aristocratic pursuit 暗示“建筑领域”日益成为“贵族专属”,可见壮游使得全国日益涌现罗马风格的建筑,A)符合文意。

[排除干扰] B项将贵族“建造”罗马风格的建筑偷换为贵族“搬进(move into)”罗马风格的庄园。C项将原文“意大利威尼托、罗马的建筑风格被引入英国贵族的乡间宅第和花园”偷换为“其它宅第中的花园都带有罗马风格”,但一方面乡间宅第未必都带花园,另一方面对带花园的宅第而言,整个宅第(不仅仅是花园)都具有罗马风格;且原文高频副词 often 被换为无一例外的 all。D项主观臆断出“英国人雇佣意大利建筑师”。

[提炼思路] 细节推理题解题步骤为:一、根据题干定位原文(观察上下文可知答案只能源自第三段⑦句)并把握定位句句内逻辑(贵族将意大利/罗马风格运用于建筑);二、遵循“信息不应引入新主体、更改主体行为或过于绝对”等原则排除干扰项(D)意大利建筑师、B)搬进、C)都带有)。

Part IV Translation

唐朝

一、参考译文

The Tang Dynasty, which started in 618 and ended in 907, is the most splendid period in Chinese history. After nearly three hundred years of development, China in Tang Dynasty became the most prosperous power in the world, and its capital Chang'an was the world's largest metropolis. During this time, China enjoyed a developed economy, prosperous commerce and a stable social order, and even opened its borders to the outside world. Along with urbanization and the increase in wealth, art and literature also flourished. Li Bai and Du Fu were poets renowned for the conciseness and naturalness of their works. Their poems touched the hearts of scholars and ordinary people alike. Even today, many of their poems are still widely read and recited by both children and adults.



1. 唐朝始于 618 年, 终于 907 年, 是中国历史上最灿烂的时期。

[词汇准备] 唐朝 the Tang Dynasty; 始 start; begin; 终 end; 灿烂 splendid; glorious; 时期 period

[句子解析] 本句总括唐朝的历史情况。句子包含多个谓语信息, 但翻译时不能一概处理为并列式谓语结构, 需按信息的重要程度来确定主干。“始于 618 年, 终于 907 年”是事实细节, 较为次要, 可以处理成非限制性定语从句 which started in 618 and ended in 907, 或者现在分词 beginning in 618 and ending in 907, 或者括注信息“(618—907)”。“是中国历史上最灿烂的时期”是评论, 即语义重点, 因此应视为主干, 其时态既可用一般现在时(侧重于人们公认“唐朝最灿烂”), 也可以用一般过去时(侧重于“唐朝属古代中国历史”)。其中“最灿烂的”修饰“时期”, 是形容词最高级, 译为 the most splendid, “中国历史上”是状语, 可译为介词短语 in Chinese history。

2. 经过近三百年的发展, ①唐代中国成为世界上最繁荣的强国, ②其首都长安是世界上最大的都市。

[词汇准备] 经过 through; after; 繁荣的 prosperous; 强国 power; 首都 capital; 都市 metropolis; city

[句子解析] 本句介绍唐朝的国际地位。“经过近三百年的发展”是状语, 可译为介词短语 through/after nearly three hundred years of development。意层①②可视为并列关系, 借 and 相连; 亦可视为从属关系, 借 whose 非限制性定语从句展示。“唐代中国”是偏正短语, 可译为 China in the Tang Dynasty。“强国”有直接对应词 power, “最繁荣的强国”可处理为 the most prosperous power, 亦可按字面意思处理为 the most prosperous and powerful country。

3. 这一时期, 经济发达、商业繁荣、社会秩序稳定, 甚至边境也对外开放。

[词汇准备] 经济 economy; 商业 commerce; 社会秩序 social order; 稳定 stable; 边境 borders; national boundary; 开放 open

[句子解析] 本句介绍唐朝的发展情况。“这一时期”是修饰整句的状语, 可译为 during this period。后面四个并列分句可划分为两个语义层次, “经济发达、商业繁荣、社会秩序稳定”讲内政, “甚至边境也对外开放”讲外交; 而两者之间存在语义递进关系(内政影响外交), 因此可以用 and 体现逻辑分界。中文偏“动”(如用“经济发达”表示“经济是发达的”)而英文偏“静”(更倾向于名词化表述“发达的经济”), 本句又是对当时中国的状况描述, 所以可增译 China enjoyed 或 China was marked by, 并将“经济发达, 商业繁荣, 社会秩序稳定”名词化, 译为 a developed economy, prosperous commerce and a stable social order; 注意 economy“经济状况”与 social order“社会秩序”是可数名词。“边境对外开放”也就顺水推舟, 写为“(中国)对外开放边境”, 即 opened its borders to the outside world/to foreign countries; 当然, 亦可将该分句译为 its borders were open。

4. 随着城市化和财富的增加, 艺术和文学也繁荣起来。

[词汇准备] 城市化 urbanization; 财富 wealth; 艺术 art; 文学 literature; 繁荣 flourish; boom; thrive

[句子解析] 本句承上启下, 引出对唐朝文艺情况的说明。“随着……”译为介词短语 along with..., 其中“财富的增加”是偏正短语, 可译为 the increase in wealth。“艺术和文学也繁荣起来”是语义重点, 译为主句, 其中“艺术和文学”因为都是抽象名词, 所以不需要加冠词, 直接译为 art and literature; “起来”是汉语中的趋向动词, 表示(通常是积极的)新情况开始发生并逐渐加深, 不需要翻译出来。

5. 李白和杜甫是以作品简洁自然而著称的诗人。

[词汇准备] 以……而著称 be famous/known/renowned for; 作品 work; 简洁 conciseness; simplicity; 自然 naturalness; 诗人 poet



[句子解析]本句从唐朝著名诗人切入说明唐朝文化盛况。本句主干是“李白和杜甫是诗人”，译为 Li Bai and Du Fu were poets。“以作品简洁自然而著称的”修饰“诗人”，因其结构比较复杂，可译为后置定语，“作品简洁自然”是主谓短语，但因为介词 for 后面只能接名词性成分，所以需将其名词化为 the conciseness and naturalness of their works(重心在“简洁自然”)或者 their concise and natural works(重心在“作品”)。

6. 他们的诗歌打动了学者和普通人的心。

[词汇准备] 诗歌 poem; 打动 touch; move; 学者 scholar; educated people; learned man; 普通人 ordinary/common people

[句子解析]本句介绍李白、杜甫的诗歌广受喜爱。“打动了……的心”可按字面译为 touched/moved the hearts of..., 亦可省译为 touched/moved...。“学者”可以指有学问的人、某领域的专家或者学习者,根据语境和常识可知这里应为前两种含义,因此译为 scholar 比较妥当。此外,“和”虽说用 and 即可达意,但如若在句尾增译 alike(“两者都;同样地”)则会令翻译增色不少,因为这很完美地传递出“李白、杜甫诗歌雅俗共赏”的深层文意。

7. 即使在今天,他们的许多诗歌仍广为儿童及成人阅读背诵。

[词汇准备] 广(泛地)widely; 儿童 children; 成人 adult; 阅读 read; 背诵 recite

[句子解析]本句承接上文,指出唐朝诗歌影响深远。“即使在今天”是时间状语,译为 even today, 位置可灵活变动;此状语也提示本句应该用一般现在时。“为……阅读背诵”是被动句,可译为 are read and recited,“广”是副词,译为 widely。

重难点词汇短语	高分翻译	低分翻译
最灿烂的时期	the most splendid/magnificent period/era	the most beautiful time
近三百年的发展	nearly three hundred years of development; three-hundred-year development	nearly three hundred years' development
最繁荣的强国	the most prosperous power; the most prosperous and powerful country	the most prosperous among strong countries
城市化和财富的增加	urbanization and the increase in wealth; be more urbanized and wealthier	the increase of urbanization and wealth
作品简洁自然	the conciseness and naturalness of works; concise and natural works	simple and natural works
即使在今天	even today; even nowadays	even in today; even though today

三、知识补充

汉语动词转化为英语名词。汉语呈“动态”,动词的应用广泛而自由;英语则倾向于“静态”,动作或状态的描述除了用动词还可以用其他方法,名词化倾向明显。因此,在汉译英时可考虑“化动为静”的局部策略,将汉语中频繁出现的动词结构转换为英语中的静态。比如本文第三句中,“经济发达、商业繁荣、社会秩序稳定”三个主谓结构连用,这些对历史情况的描写如果在翻译时转换成名词性表达,会显得更加正式庄重,句子结构也更加紧凑。再如第五句中,“作品简洁自然”也是主谓结构,译为从句(were famous for their works which were...)会使译文显得冗长,因此也可以采用名词化策略。