

Part I Writing

审题思路

此次四级写作话题是关于毕业选择 (options on graduation), 本套题的具体话题是找工作 (take a job in a company) 还是读研 (go to a graduate school)。对于词汇量小的同学, 要注意审题, 不要曲解为去公司上班还是去研究院上班。审题完成后, 写作其实不难, 相信这是考生熟悉的话题, 不会无话可说。考生应在第一段做出选择, 然后将重点放在第二段解释为何做出这样的选择。此外, 还应注意假定情景写作需要结合情景要求和写作要求, 采用相应的人称进行写作, 尽量使表达真实自然, 不要太“出戏”。

写作提纲

一、开门见山, 做出选择: 如果有两个选择: 工作和读研, 我选择后者 (I'd prefer the latter)。

- 二、分析原因
1. 高学历意味着更高收入和更多机会 (better payments and more opportunities)。
 2. 热爱自己的专业, 渴望深造 (have a strong desire to further my study) 进行更深入的学科研究。
 3. 本科生就业市场竞争激烈, 普通学生难以找到满意的工作 (too competitive for average students like me to find a satisfying job)。

三、总结全文, 首尾呼应: 为了能够有一个更好的未来 (to earn a better future), 我选择毕业后读研。

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>Going to Graduate School Is a Better Choice</p> <p>① <u>If given two options after graduation, that is, to take a job in a company or to go to a graduate school, I'd prefer the latter.</u></p> <p>② <u>First and foremost</u>, it is widely acknowledged that a higher level of education means better payments and more opportunities in the future in China. ③ <u>Therefore</u>, I think another two or three years' investment in graduate education must be worthwhile in the long run. ④ <u>Secondly</u>, I love my major and have a strong desire to further my study so as to deeply explore some academic issues in this field.</p> <p>⑤ <u>Finally</u>, the job market for undergraduate students is too competitive for average students like me to find a satisfying job. ⑥ <u>Thus</u>, it would be a better choice if I could obtain a master's degree.</p> <p>⑦ <u>Considering the three reasons listed above</u>, I would choose to go to a graduate school after graduation to earn a better future.</p>	<p>① 开门见山, 做出选择。</p> <p>②④⑤ 通过 First and foremost, Secondly 和 Finally 阐述做出此选择的具体原因, 层次分明。</p> <p>③ 保证论证的充分性。</p> <p>⑥ 进一步支撑论点; 条件状语从句增加句式多样性。</p> <p>⑦ 总结全文, 呼应开头。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>acknowledge 承认</p> <p>worthwhile 值得的</p> <p>in the long run 从长远来看</p> <p>explore 探索</p> <p>average 普通的</p> <p>satisfying 令人满意的</p> <p>obtain 获得</p>

全文翻译

读研是更好的选择

如果给我两个毕业选择, 即去公司上班还是去读研, 我愿意选择后者。

首先, 在中国普遍认为接受教育程度越高, 意味着未来的待遇越好、机会越多。因此, 我认为从长远来看, 多花两年或者三年时间投资在研究生教育上一定是值得的。第二, 我喜欢自己的专业, 并且非常希望能够深入学习并研究一些学术问题。最后, 本科生就业市场竞争太过激烈, 对于像我这样的普通学生而言无法找到一份满意的

工作。因此,如果我能拿到硕士学位可能会好一些。

考虑到以上三点原因,也为了有一个更加美好的未来,我选择毕业之后读研。

拓展空间

主题词汇 underestimate 低估 outweigh... 比……重要 further/continue one's study 继续深造 reach one's full potential 充分发掘潜力 specialize in... 专攻…… job applicant 求职者 innovation 创新 bookish 书呆子气的 rigid 僵硬的;死板的	句式拓展 1. The benefits created by ... far outweigh the short-term ... ……所创造的价值远远超过了短期的…… 2. Confronted with the options upon..., different people might have different choices. But as far as I am concerned, ... 面对……的不同选择,不同的人可能会有不同的选择。但是,我认为,……
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Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

New York State plans to shut off the thundering waters of Niagara Falls—again. At least, the American side of the falls. This “once in a lifetime” event actually may take place twice in some folks’ lives. (1) The New York State parks system wants to turn off the falls on the American side sometime in the next two to three years to replace two 115-year-old stone bridges that allow pedestrians, park vehicles and utilities access to Goat Island.

The American side of the falls were shut off in 1969 to study the buildup of rock at the base of the falls. When that happened, people came from all over the world to see the falls turned off.

People are curious by nature. They want to see what’s underneath. In fact, those who first came to have a look did see something. (2) They found millions of coins on the bottom.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

【未听先知】 预览两道题各选项,由选项中出现的 tourists, stone bridges, Goat Island 和 boats and ships 等词可以推测,新闻内容与某个旅游景点有关,且该景点涉及水。

1. Why does New York State want to turn off Niagara Falls?

B)。**【详解】** 新闻中提到,纽约州公园系统想在未来的两三年内关闭美国境内的尼亚加拉大瀑布,以更换行人、公园车辆和设备通往山羊岛的两座石桥,这两座石桥距今已有 115 年的历史了。因此答案为 B)。

2. What did people find when Niagara Falls were shut off in 1969?

D)。**【详解】** 新闻结尾提到,1969 年尼亚加拉大瀑布被关闭后,人们发现河底有数百万的硬币。因此答案为 D)。

News Report Two

The Tunisian government said Monday that 45 people have been killed after gunmen attacked a town near the border with Libya.

The Interior and Defense ministries said that (3) the Tunisian government has closed its two border crossings with Libya because of the attack.

The Tunisian military has sent reinforcements and helicopters to the area, and authorities have been hunting several attackers who were still at large.

The violence came amid increasing international concern about Islamic State extremists in Libya. Officials of the Tunisian government are especially worried after dozens of tourists were killed in the attacks in Tunisia

last year.

Defense Minister Farhat Horchani said last week that (4) German and American security experts were expected to come to help Tunisia devise a new electronic video supervision system on its border with Libya.

Tunisia was targeted last year by three attacks that left 70 people dead and were claimed by Islamic State.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

【未听先知】 预览两道题各选项,由选项中出现的 Libya, Tunisia, border crossings, terrorist attack 和 security 等词可以推测,新闻内容与突尼斯和利比亚边境发生的恐怖袭击有关。

3. What did the Tunisian government do after the gunmen's attack?

C)。**【详解】** 新闻中提到,由于这次恐怖袭击,突尼斯政府关闭了与利比亚接壤的两处边境通道。因此答案为 C)。

4. What were German and American security experts expected to do in Tunisia?

D)。**【详解】** 新闻中提到,德国与美国的安全专家预计会来帮助突尼斯设计一个新的电子视频监控系统,监视其与利比亚接壤的边境。因此答案为 D)。

News Report Three

(5) Three university students in Santiago, Chile, have developed a plant-powered device to charge their mobile phones.

(6) The three engineering students got the idea for the device while sitting in their school's courtyard. Their invention is a small biological circuit they call E-Kaia. (7) It captures the energy which plants produce during photosynthesis—a process of converting sunlight into energy.

A plant uses only a small part of the energy produced by that process. The rest goes into the soil. E-Kaia collects that energy. The device plugs into the ground and then into a mobile phone.

The E-Kaia solved two problems for the engineering students. They needed an idea for a class project. They also needed an outlet to plug in their phones.

One of the student inventors, Camila Rupcich, says the device changes the energy released from the plant into low-level power to charge phones.

The E-Kaia is able to fully recharge a mobile phone in less than two hours.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

【未听先知】 预览三道题各选项,由选项中出现的 battery, mobile phone, charger 和 device 等词可以推测,新闻内容与手机充电有关。

5. What did the three university students invent?

C)。**【详解】** 新闻开头提到,智利圣地亚哥的三名大学生发明了一种为手机充电的植物动力设备。因此答案为 C)。

6. When did they get the idea for the invention?

A)。**【详解】** 新闻中提到,这三名工程系的学生坐在学校的院子里时萌生了发明这种设备的想法。因此答案为 A)。

7. What does the speaker say about the invention?

D)。**【详解】** 新闻中提到,这种设备可以捕捉植物在光合作用中产生的能量。因此答案为 D)。

Section B

Conversation One

M: Good morning. What can I do for you?

W: Good morning. Could I talk to Jeffrey Harding please?

M: Speaking.

W: Hello, Jeff. It's Helen. (8) I got your message on the answering machine. What's the problem?

M: Oh, Helen. Well, it's the Grimsby plant again, I'm afraid. (9) The robots on Line 3 have gone wrong. And the line is at a standstill.

W: Can't you replace them with the stand-ins?

M: I'm afraid not. The stand-ins are already in use on Line 6. And the ones from Line 6 are being serviced.

W: When did this happen, Jeff?

M: Well, they've been making a low continuous sound for a day or two. But they finally went dead at 2:30 this afternoon.

W: I see. (10-1) What did you do? Have you tried the whole plant?

M: (10-2) Not yet, Helen. I thought I'd better get your OK first.

W: OK. Get on the phone to Tom, and try to get their stand-ins over tonight. We have to be back at full capacity tomorrow morning. Is it a major job to repair our robots?

M: About a week. That's what the maintenance engineer says.

W: Right. Well, if you can get the ones from Tom, please ask Tom to inform Sheffield that he may need their stand-ins in case of emergency during the next week.

M: OK. Thank you very much, Helen.

W: You are most welcome.

M: (11) Sorry to spoil your day off.

W: It doesn't matter.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

【未听先知】 预览四道题各选项,由选项中出现的 workshops, plant, fix 和 broken production line 等词可以推测,对话内容与工厂设备的维修有关。

8. What did the man do before the telephone conversation?

B)。 **【详解】** 对话中,女士说她收到了答录机上的信息,由此可知,男士此前给女士打过电话并留了言。因此答案为 B)。

9. What does the man say about Line 3 in the Grimsby plant?

C)。 **【详解】** 对话中男士提到,三号线上的机器人出了故障,导致整条生产线都停滞了。因此答案为 C)。

10. What is the man's purpose in calling the woman?

A)。 **【详解】** 对话中,女士问男士机器人出现故障后他做了什么,有没有试一下整个车间,男士回答说还没有,他想先征得女士的同意。因此,男士打电话的目的是征得女士的同意,故答案为 A)。

11. Where is the woman at the time of the conversation?

B)。 **【详解】** 对话结束时,男士对女士说抱歉打扰了她的休假。由此可知,女士在对话发生时正在休假,故答案为 B)。

Conversation Two

W: This is Kerry Burke from *New York Daily News*. (12/13) I'm speaking to Delroy Simmonds, an unemployed Brooklyn man who missed a job interview Tuesday for the best of reasons; He was saving the life of a 9-month-old boy who was blown into the path of an oncoming subway train by a high wind.

M: Everybody is making me out to be some sort of superhero. I'm just an ordinary person, and a father of two. Anybody in that situation would have done what I did.

W: You were going to an interview when the incident occurred, right?

M: Yes, I was on my way to apply for a maintenance position. I've been looking for a job for a year and more. I'm looking for something to support my family.

W: Tell us what happened at the station.

M: (14) There was a strong wind. It had to be 30 to 40 miles an hour. There was a woman with four kids. One was in a pushchair. The wind blew the baby onto the tracks.

W: (15) Witnesses said people were looking on in horror as the child's mother, identified by sources as Maria Zamara, stood frozen in shock. In the distance, people could see the train rounding a bend, headed into

the station. I guess you were not aware of any of these, right?

M: No. I just jumped down and grabbed the baby. The train was coming around the corner as I lifted the baby from the tracks. I really wasn't thinking.

W: What an amazing story. Thank you very much.

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

【未听先知】 预览四道题各选项,由选项中出现的 saved, a baby-boy's life, train crash, subway 和 tracks 等词可以推测,对话内容涉及拯救一个小男孩于一场与地铁有关的事故。

12. What did Kerry Burke from *New York Daily News* say about the man?

A)。 **【详解】** 对话开头女士提到,这位男士为了拯救一个9个月大的男孩错过了面试。故答案为A)。

13. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

B)。 **【详解】** 对话开头女士提到,男士是布鲁克林的一名失业人士,而他为了救一个9个月大的男孩错过了面试。由此可知,男士目前仍处于失业状态,因此答案为B)。

14. What caused the incident?

C)。 **【详解】** 对话中男士提到,当时有一股强风,时速达到三十到四十英里,有一位母亲带着四个小孩,其中一个在婴儿车里的小孩被风吹到了地铁轨道上。由此可知,引发此次事件的是一股强风,故答案为C)。

15. How did the mother react when the incident occurred?

A)。 **【详解】** 对话中女士提到,目击者称,人们都惊恐地看着,小孩的母亲也被吓得站在那里一动不动。因此答案为A)。

Section C

Passage One

There's one sound that gets a big reaction from kids on a hot day, the sound of an ice-cream truck.

Maria McCartney has been in the mobile ice-cream business since 2005.

(16) "When I was a little girl, I saw an ice-cream truck and knew I wanted to have one someday," McCartney said.

During the hot days of summer, Maria and her daughter drive an ice-cream truck through neighborhoods and parks in Billings.

It's not about making money for this former elementary school teacher. Rather, (17) she wants to preserve the tradition of the neighborhood ice-cream truck.

"Truly my favorite part is to see the kids jumping up and down and they just get so excited. It's great to build a memory for them too. There's not a lot of these ice-cream trucks around anymore. The parents come out barefoot and screaming, ready to buy ice-cream; they remember when they were kids and they saw a truck," she said.

While the treats may be ice cold, Maria has a warm heart for little faces. (18) Her truck features a donation bucket for kids who don't have money for ice-cream.

"When there are three kids and only two of them have money, I always make sure the third one gets something because I can't drive away and have that third one not have something," she said.

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

【未听先知】 预览三道题各选项,由选项中出现的 ice-cream business, ice-cream truck 和 ice-cream 等词可以推测,短文内容与冰激凌生意有关。

16. What does the speaker say about Maria McCartney?

D)。 **【详解】** 短文中提到,玛利亚·麦卡特尼说在她还是个小女孩的时候,看到冰激凌卡车,就希望有一天自己也能有一辆。因此答案为D)。

17. Why does Maria go into the mobile ice-cream business?

- A)。【详解】短文中提到,玛利亚卖冰激凌并不是为了赚钱,而是为了保留街区冰激凌卡车的传统。因此答案为A)。

18. Why does Maria put a donation bucket in her truck?

- C)。【详解】短文结尾处提到,玛利亚的冰激凌卡车有个捐赠桶,这是为了让没有钱的孩子也能吃到冰激凌。因此答案为C)。

Passage Two

We know we have to pay for what we get. If we buy food, we have to pay for it. If a doctor treats us, we know there will be a bill to pay. These are private bills. But there are also public bills to be paid. They are paid by the government. In turn we get the needed services. (19-1) We pay for these services through taxes.

What would happen if everyone stopped paying taxes? The water supply would stop; the streets might not be cleaned; schools would be closed. We would not want to live in such a city. (20) The chief duty of every government is to protect persons and property. More than three-fourths of government expenses are used for this purpose. The next largest amount of public money goes to teach and train our citizens. Billions of dollars each year are spent on schools and libraries. Also, a large amount of public funds is spent on roads.

Most of the needed funds is raised by taxes. The law orders us to pay taxes. We have no choice in the matter.

(21) Years ago the government made money by selling public lands. But most of the best public lands have now been sold. There are still some public lands that contain oil, coal and other natural resources. They could be sold, but we want to save them for future years. (19-2) So, we all must pay our share for the services that make our lives comfortable.

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

【未听先知】预览三道题各选项,由选项中出现的 taxes, money, Educating, Improving, Protecting 和 Building 等词可以推测,短文内容与税收及其用途有关。

19. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

- A)。【详解】短文开头提到,我们通过交税来享受这些服务,而在短文结尾又提到,我们必须为让我们的生活变得更加舒适的服务支付一定的费用。由此可知,本文主要谈论的是交税的原因,故答案为A)。

20. What is most of the government money used for?

- C)。【详解】短文中提到,每个政府的主要职能就是保护人身和财产安全,超过四分之三政府开销都用于此目的上。因此答案为C)。

21. How did the government raise money to pay public bills in the past?

- B)。【详解】短文中提到,以前政府通过出售公有土地来筹集钱款,故答案为B)。

Passage Three

(25) Did you know that, besides larger places like France and Germany, Europe is home to several extremely tiny countries? One of these countries contains less than a square mile of land. Another is surrounded on all sides by Italy. Yet each is an independent land, with its own government, trade, and customs.

One of the best known of these small countries is Monaco. (22) It is situated on the Mediterranean Sea and surrounded by France on three sides. (23) Monaco became familiar to Americans when its ruler, Prince Rainier, married the American actress Grace Kelly. Rainier's family has ruled Monaco almost continuously since 1297. The land has been independent for over three hundred years.

Andorra, with an area of some 200 square miles, is considerably larger than Monaco. This country is located in the Pyrenees Mountains, with France on one side and Spain on the other. Potatoes and tobacco are grown in Andorra's steep mountain valleys. (24) One of the products it exports is clothing. Andorra is also known for its excellent skiing locations.

Within the Alps in Central Europe is Liechtenstein, a tiny country of about 30,000 people who speak mostly German. Liechtenstein uses the same money as its neighbor Switzerland, but it has been an independent country since the 1860s. Taxes are low, so many businesses have their headquarters here. The country makes and exports a lot of machinery.

Other small, independent states in Europe are San Marino and Luxembourg. Each of these has unique qualities as well.

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

【未听先知】 预览四道题各选项,由选项中出现的 located, European continent, surrounded, ruler, Tobacco 和 Machinery 等词可以推测,短文内容与欧洲的某个或某些国家的地理、历史及经济有关。

22. What does the speaker say about Monaco?

D)。 **【详解】** 短文中提到,摩纳哥位于地中海沿岸,三面与法国接壤。因此答案为 D)。

23. Why did Monaco become familiar to Americans according to the speaker?

B)。 **【详解】** 短文中提到,摩纳哥的雷尼尔王子娶了美国的女演员格蕾丝·凯莉之后,美国人才对摩纳哥熟悉起来。因此答案为 B)。

24. What is one of the products Andorra exports?

D)。 **【详解】** 短文中提到,服装是安道尔公国出口产品中的一种,故答案为 D)。

25. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

C)。 **【详解】** 短文开头就提出一个问题:除了法国和德国这样的大国家,你知道欧洲还有许多相当小的国家吗?接下来便讲述了摩纳哥、安道尔和列支敦士登这些小国家的一些情况,并在短文最后一语带过其他欧洲独立小国家——圣马力诺和卢森堡公国,指出他们也有自己的特别之处。由此可知,讲话者主要讲述的是欧洲的小国家,故答案为 C)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【全文翻译】

海洋正在升温,这是一项新的研究得出的结论。该研究发现,现在地球上的海洋(26) 吸收热量的速度是18年前的两倍。研究者在《自然气候变化》的在线报告中称,自1865年以来,海洋所吸收的热量约有一半发生在1997年之后。

众所周知,温热的海水是(27) 导致珊瑚白化的原因,而且其占据的空间比凉爽的海水所占的空间更大,会让海(28) 平面上升。尽管海洋表面得到了充分的研究,但是深海更难(29) 探索。为了更好地(30) 了解从海洋表面到海床的热量吸收情况,研究者们收集了150年的海洋温度数据。他们把包括从英国海军舰队19世纪的一次(31) 航行到现代自动化的海洋探测仪等各种渠道测量到的海洋温度读数收集到一起。利用广泛的数据来源并(32) 结合计算机模拟,研究者们创造了一条海洋温度变化的时间线,包括火山爆发后的冷却和化石燃料(33) 排放后的升温。

研究者们发现,工业时期海洋吸收热量的35%现在停留在700多米(34) 深的地方。他们说他们并(35) 不确定深海变暖是否抵消了海洋表面变暖。

【选项归类】

名词: D) depth 深度,深厚; E) emissions 排放; F) excursion 远足,短途旅游; H) floor 地板,楼层; I) heights 高度,高地; K) levels 水平面,水平; M) picture 局面,图画; O) voyage 航行,航程

动词: A) absorb 吸收,吸引……的注意; B) combined 使结合; C) contribute 是(造成某情况)的一个原因,贡献; G) explore 探索,探险; K) levels 使成水平,使平等; L) mixed 使混合,混淆; M) picture 想象,描述

形容词: B) combined 联合的; J) indifferent 漠不关心的; L) mixed 混合的,混淆的; N) unsure 不确定的,缺乏信心的

详解详析

26. **A) absorb.** (详解) 动词辨析题。空格前面是 that 引导的宾语从句的主语 Earth's oceans, 后面是宾语 heat, 因此本空应填入动词。结合本句及第一段第三句可知, 海洋吸收热量的速度在加快, 因此本空应填入有“吸收”含义的动词。另外, 第一段第三句中提到 heat intake, 而 intake 是由动词词组 take in 衍生得来, 因此本空应填入 take in 的近义词, 即 absorb。故答案为 A)。
27. **C) contribute.** (详解) 动词辨析题。be known to 后面应用动词原形, 因此本空应填入动词原形。本句介绍海水变暖与珊瑚白化之间的关系, 可以推断出前者是后者的原因, 因此应填入能够表示因果关系的动词。在选项中, 既是动词原形又能与 to 搭配的只有 contribute, 故答案为 C)。
28. **K) levels.** (详解) 名词辨析题。空格前面有 sea 作修饰语, 因此应填入名词。本句中 they 指的是 Warming waters, 句意为: 温热海水比凉爽海水占据更多空间, 由此可知, 海平面会有所提高, 故答案为 K)。
29. **G) explore.** (详解) 动词辨析题。be difficult to 后面应该用动词原形, 因此本空应填入动词原形。本句句意为: 尽管海洋表面得到了充分的研究, 但是深海更难_____。由句意可推断, 本空应填入含有“探索”意义的动词, 故答案为 G)。
30. **M) picture.** (详解) 名词辨析题。空格前有不定冠词 a 和形容词 better 作修饰语, 因此应填入单数名词。本句句意为: 研究者们收集了 150 年的海洋温度数据, 以便更好地_____从海洋表面到海床的热量吸收情况。由本段第二句可知, 海洋深处的变暖很难研究, 所以研究者们要收集大量数据。由此可推断, 本空应填入含有“研究, 了解”等意义的名词, 而剩下的名词只有 picture 可以与 get a 搭配, 故答案为 M)。
31. **O) voyage.** (详解) 名词辨析题。本空前面有 a 19th century 作前置修饰语, 后面有 of British naval ships 作后置修饰语, 因此本空应填入名词。本句句意为: 他们把包括从英国海军舰队 19 世纪的一次_____到现代自动化的海洋探测仪等各种渠道测量到的海洋温度读数收集到一起。由句意可知, 本空应填入意为“航行, 航程”的名词, 故答案为 O)。
32. **B) combined.** (详解) 动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知, _____ with computer simulations 为伴随状语, with computer simulations 是一个介宾短语, 因此本空应填入动词。本句意思是: 利用广泛的数据来源并_____计算机模拟, 研究者们创造了一条海洋温度变化的时间线。由句意可知, 数据和计算机模拟相结合才能得出温度变化的时间线, 故答案为 B)。
33. **E) emissions.** (详解) 名词辨析题。空格前有 from, 因此本空应填入名词, 作 from 的宾语。本句句意为: 包括火山爆发后的冷却和化石燃料_____后的升温。and 前后是并列结构, 本空的名词应与 outbreak 有近似含义, 表示化石燃料被释放出来, 故答案为 E)。
34. **D) depth.** (详解) 名词辨析题。空格前有不定冠词 a, 后面有 of more than... 作后置修饰语, 因此本空应填入名词。本句句意为: 工业时期海洋吸收热量的 35% 现在停留在 700 多米_____。由句意可知, 这里指海洋的深度, 故答案为 D)。
35. **N) unsure.** (详解) 形容词辨析题。空格在系动词 are 之后作表语, 因此应填入形容词。本句句意为: 他们说他们_____深海变暖是否抵消了海洋表面变暖。因为表语从句由 whether 引导, 可以推断研究者们对深海变暖是否抵消海洋表面变暖并不确定, 故答案为 N)。

Section B

全文翻译

培养聪明孩子的奥秘

A) 20 世纪 60 年代, 当我还是耶鲁大学心理学研究生的时候, 我第一次开始研究人类动机的基础——人们在受挫之后如何做到坚持不懈。(42) 宾夕法尼亚大学的心理学家们所做的动物实验表明, 在遭遇多次失败之后, 大多数动物会得出这样的结论, 即某种局面没有希望变好了, 它们无法掌控。研究人员发现, 有了这样的经历之后, 即使一只动物能够对改变施加影响, 它也会保持被动——这种状态被称为习得性无助。

B) 人们也可以学会无助。(39) 为什么一些学生在遇到困难时放弃, 而其他并没有更多技能的学生却继续奋斗和学习? 我很快就发现, 答案在于人们对自己为什么失败的看法。

C) 比起归因于缺乏努力,把糟糕的表现归因于缺乏能力对积极性的打击更大。我曾告诉一群有无助行为表现的学生,是缺乏努力导致他们在数学题上出现了错误,此后,孩子们就学会了在遇到难题时继续努力。另外一组只因做对了简单题目就获得奖励的无助儿童,并没有提高他们解决数学难题的能力。(37) 这些实验表明专注于努力有助于解决无助性,从而促进成功。

D) 之后,我提出了一个更广泛的理论,来大致区分两类学习者——无助取向与驾驭取向。我意识到,这些不同类型的学生不仅对失败的解释不同,对智力也持有不同的“理论”。(44) 无助取向的人认为,智力具有固定不变的特性:你只有那么多,这没办法。我把这种类型叫作“固定思维模式”。失误击垮他们的自信,因为他们把错误归因于缺乏能力,这使他们感觉无力改变。他们躲避挑战是因为挑战更可能出错。相反,驾驭取向的孩子认为,智力并不是固定不变的,可以通过教育和努力工作来开发。这样的孩子相信,挑战给人增加活力而不是令人生畏;它们给人提供学习的机会。具有这样成长思维模式的学生,注定会取得更大的学业成就,也很可能超越同龄人。

E) (41) 在我另外两位心理学家所做的一项研究中,我们证实了这些预期。我们对处于初中过渡期的373名学生进行了为期两年的跟踪调查。在此期间,学生的作业变得更难,评分也更严格。我们的研究旨在确定思维模式会怎样影响他们的数学成绩。在七年级开始时,我们对学生的思维模式进行评估,方法是问他们同意还是不同意这些说法,比如“你的智力是你不能改变的非常基本的东西”。然后我们评估他们对学习其他方面的看法,期待看他们的成绩有什么变化。

F) 正如我们预测的那样,具有成长思维模式的学生认为,比起得到好的分数,学习本身是更重要的目标。此外,他们非常看重努力学习。他们懂得,即使是天才也需要努力学习。在面对挫折,比如令人失望的考试成绩时,具有成长思维模式的学生说,他们会更加努力地学习,或者尝试不同的学习方法。然而,持有固定思维模式的学生却更关心看起来是否聪明,而不重视学习过程本身。(36) 他们对努力持消极看法,相信必须努力做某些事情是低能的标志。他们认为,一个有天赋和智慧的人不需要努力就能把事情做好。由于把糟糕的成绩归因于自己缺乏能力,那些持有固定思维模式的学生说,他们将来会更少地学习,试图永远不再修这门课程并且考虑在将来的考试中作弊。

G) 这样两种不同的看法对学习表现有着令人吃惊的影响。在初中开始的时候,具有成长思维模式的学生数学考试得到的分数,与显示出固定思维模式学生的分数相当。(40) 但是随着功课难度的增加,具有成长思维模式的学生则表现出更大的毅力。结果他们的数学成绩在第一学期结束的时候超过了其他学生的成绩——并且两组之间的差距在我们跟踪调查的两年期间持续扩大。

H) (45) 固定思维模式也会阻碍工作场所中的沟通和进步,影响或忽视建设性批评和建议。研究表明,具有固定思维模式的经理,比起具有成长思维模式的经理,不太可能寻求或欢迎自己雇员的反馈。

I) (38) 我们怎样才能把成长思维模式传递给我们的孩子呢?一种方式是讲述关于努力工作取得成功的故事。例如,谈论数学天才或多或少生来就这样,会使学生形成固定思维模式,但是描述爱上了数学并成长为具有惊人技能的伟大数学家,则会形成成长思维模式。

J) (43) 此外,家长和老师还可以提供明确的指导,帮助孩子把大脑视为一台学习机器。我为91名数学成绩正在下降的初一学生设计了一个八场的讲座。其中,48名学生只得到学习技能方面的指导,其他人则参加了有关学习技能、成长思维模式以及如何将它们应用于学业中的混合课程。在成长思维模式课程中,学生们阅读和讨论了一篇题为《你可以使你的大脑成长》的文章。课程教授他们,大脑就像越用越强壮的肌肉,而且学习能刺激脑中的神经元长出新的连接细胞。接受了这样的指导,许多学生开始把自己看作自己大脑成长的主导者。尽管不知道存在两种指导方式,老师们报告说,他们注意到在成长思维模式小组中,27%的孩子学习积极性出现了明显变化,相比之下,对照组中此类学生的比例只有9%。

K) 研究得出的结论是,伟大的成就,甚至所谓的天才,通常是长久的热爱和投入的结果,而不是天赋自然而然产生的结果。

● 详解详析

36. The author's experiment shows that students with a fixed mind-set believe having to work hard is an indication of low ability.

【译文】作者的实验表明,

F) As predicted, the students with a growth mind-set felt that learning was a more important goal than getting good grades. In addition, they held hard work in high regard. They understood that even geniuses have to work hard. Confronted by a setback such as a disappointing test grade, students with a growth mind-set said they would study harder or try a different strategy. The students who held

具有固定思维模式的学生相信必须努力才能完成某些事情是低能的表现。

【定位】由题干中的 having to work hard 和 an indication of low ability 定位到原文画线处。

a fixed mind-set, however, were concerned about looking smart with less regard for learning. They had negative views of effort, believing that **having to work hard** was a sign of low ability. They thought that a person with talent or intelligence did not need to work hard to do well. Attributing a bad grade to their own lack of ability, those with a fixed mind-set said that they would study less in the future, try never to take that subject again and consider cheating on future tests.

【详解】该段介绍了不同思维模式的学生对于努力学习的态度。第三、四句指出具有成长思维模式的学生认为努力学习是非常重要的,甚至天才也需要付出努力;第五、六句则指出拥有固定思维模式的学生则更关心看起来是否聪明,并将付出努力这件事看作是低能,不够聪明的表现。题干中的 an indication of low ability 是对原文中 a sign of low ability 的同义转述,故答案为 F)。

37. Focusing on effort is effective in helping children overcome frustration and achieve success.

【译文】专注于努力在帮助孩子战胜挫折,获得成功方面是有效的。

【定位】由题干中的 Focusing on effort 和 achieve success 定位到原文画线处。

C) In particular, attributing poor performance to a lack of ability depresses motivation more than does the belief that lack of effort is to blame. When I told a group of school children who displayed helpless behavior that a lack of effort led to their mistakes in math, they learned to keep trying when the problems got tough. Another group of helpless children who were simply rewarded for their success on easier problems did not improve their ability to solve hard math problems. These experiments indicated that a **focus on effort** can help resolve helplessness and **generate success.**

【详解】该段第一句提到,比起归因于缺乏努力,把糟糕的表现归因于缺乏能力对积极性的打击更大。因此应该让孩子专注于付出努力会帮助他们勇敢地面对挫折,获得成功。题干中的 overcome frustration 对应原文中的 resolve helplessness, achieve 对应 generate, 故答案为 C)。

38. We can cultivate a growth mind-set in children by telling success stories that emphasize hard work and love of learning.

【译文】我们可以通过给孩子讲述强调努力工作和热爱学习重要性的成功故事来培养其成长思维模式。

【定位】由题干中的 cultivate a growth mind-set 和 success stories 定位到原文画线处。

I) How do we **transmit a growth mind-set** to our children? One way is by **telling stories about achievements** that result from hard work. For instance, **talking about mathematical geniuses who were more or less born that way puts students in a fixed mind-set, but descriptions of great mathematicians who fell in love with math and developed amazing skills produce a growth mind-set.**

【详解】定位段首先提出如何培养孩子的成长思维模式,接着指出一种方式就是给孩子讲述关于人们努力工作从而获得成功的故事,并给孩子介绍一些因为热爱而努力钻研总结出惊人理论的数学家的故事来帮助孩子形成成长思维模式。题干中的 cultivate a growth mind-set 对应原文中的 transmit a growth mind-set, 题干是对本段的概括总结,故答案为 I)。

39. Students' belief about the cause of their failure explains their attitude toward setbacks.

【译文】学生对于失败原因的看法解释了他们面对挫折的态度。

【定位】由题干中的 belief 和 the cause of their failure 定位到原文画线处。

B) People can learn to be helpless, too. Why do some students **give up** when they **encounter difficulty**, whereas others who are no more skilled continue to strive and learn? One answer, I soon discovered, lay in people's **beliefs** about why they had failed.

【详解】该段第二句中,作者提出疑问,为什么一些学生在遇到困难时放弃,而其他并没有更多技能的学生却继续奋斗和学习?对于不同学生面对挫折的不同态度,作者随后给出答案,即态度的差别源于他们对失败的归因不同。题干是对定位段最后两句的概括总结,故答案为B)。

40. In the author's experiment, students with a growth mind-set showed greater perseverance in solving difficult math problems.

【译文】在作者的实验中,拥有成长思维模式的学生在解决数学难题时表现出更强大的毅力。

【定位】由题干中的 greater perseverance 和 difficult 定位到原文画线处。

G) Such different outlooks had a dramatic impact on performance. At the start of junior high, the math achievement test scores of the students with a growth mind-set were comparable to those of students who displayed a fixed mind-set. But as the work became more difficult, the students with a growth mind-set showed greater persistence. As a result, their math grades overtook those of the other students by the end of the first semester—and the gap between the two groups continued to widen during the two years we followed them.

【详解】该段开头提到这两种不同看法或者说两种思维模式会对学生的学业表现产生重大影响,但这种影响并不会在一开始显现出来。当课程的难度逐渐增大时,拥有成长思维模式的学生会表现出更强大的毅力。题干中的 perseverance 对应原文中的 persistence,题干是对原文的同义转述,故答案为G)。

41. The author conducted an experiment to find out about the influence of students' mind-sets on math learning.

【译文】作者做了一项实验来研究学生的思维模式对数学学习的影响。

【定位】由题干中的 find out, influence 和 math learning 定位到原文画线处。

E) We validated these expectations in a study in which two other psychologists and I monitored 373 students for two years during the transition to junior high school, when the work gets more difficult and the grading more strict, to determine how their mind-sets might affect their math grades. At the beginning of seventh grade, we assessed the students' mind-sets by asking them to agree or disagree with statements such as "Your intelligence is something very basic about you that you can't really change." We then assessed their beliefs about other aspects of learning and looked to see what happened to their grades.

【详解】该段首句提到,作者和另外两位心理学家对处于初中过渡期的373名学生进行了为期两年的跟踪调查,目的是要确定思维模式会怎样影响他们的数学成绩。题干中的 find out 对应原文的 determine, influence 对应原文的 affect,题干是对定位句的概括总结,故答案为E)。

42. After failing again and again, most animals give up hope.

【译文】在一次又一次的失败之后,大多数动物都会放弃希望。

【定位】由题干中的 failing again and again 和 give up hope 定位到原文画线处。

A) I first began to investigate the basis of human motivation—and how people persevere after setbacks—as a psychology graduate student at Yale University in the 1960s. Animal experiments by psychologists at the University of Pennsylvania had shown that after repeated failures, most animals conclude that a situation is hopeless and beyond their control. After such an experience an animal often remains passive even when it can effect change—a state they called learned helplessness.

【详解】定位句指出宾夕法尼亚大学的心理学家们做的动物实验表明,大多数动物在遭遇多次失败之后,都会认为没有希望了,对于糟糕的情况它们束手无策。题干中的 failing again and again 对应原文中的 repeated failures; give up hope 对应原文中的 hopeless,故答案为A)。

43. Informing students about the brain as a learning machine is a good strategy to enhance their motivation for learning.

【译文】告知学生把大脑当作一台学习机器,是增强他们学习动机的好策略。

【定位】由题干中的 brain as a learning machine 定位到原文画线处。

J) In addition, parents and teachers can help children by providing explicit instruction regarding the mind as a learning machine. I designed an eight-session workshop for 91 students whose math grades were declining in their first year of junior high. Forty-eight of the students received instruction in study skills only, whereas the others attended a combination of study skills sessions and classes in which they learned about the growth mind-set and how to apply it to schoolwork. In the growth mind-set classes, students read and discussed an article entitled “You Can Grow Your Brain.” They were taught that the brain is like a muscle that gets stronger with use and that learning prompts the brain to grow new connections. From such instruction, many students began to see themselves as agents of their own brain development. Despite being unaware that there were two types of instruction, teachers reported significant motivational changes in 27% of the children in the growth mind-set workshop as compared with only 9% of students in the control group.

【详解】定位句提到,家长和老师还可以提供明确的指导,帮助孩子把大脑视为一台学习机器。随后介绍了作者曾经做过的一个课程项目,即把学生分成两组,一组学生只接受学习技能方面的指导,另一组则还参加学习有关学习技能、成长思维模式以及如何将它们应用于学业中的课程,结果显示混合式课程小组中有更多的学生表现出学习动机的积极变化。由此可见,帮助学生将大脑视为学习机器,学习如何建立成长型思维模式,将有助于增强学习动机。题干是对本段的概括总结,故答案为 J)。

44. People with a fixed mind-set believe that one's intelligence is unchangeable.

【译文】具有固定思维模式的人相信人的智力是不可改变的。

【定位】由题干中的 a fixed mind-set 和 unchangeable 定位到原文画线处。

D) Later, I developed a broader theory of what separates the two general classes of learners—helpless versus mastery-oriented. I realized these different types of students not only explain their failures differently, but they also hold different “theories” of intelligence. The helpless ones believe intelligence is a fixed characteristic: you have only a certain amount, and that's that. I call this a “fixed mind-set” (思维模式). Mistakes crack their self-confidence because they attribute errors to a lack of ability, which they feel powerless to change. They avoid challenges because challenges make mistakes more likely. The mastery-oriented children, on the other hand, think intelligence is not fixed and can be developed through education and hard work. Such children believe challenges are energizing rather than *intimidating* (令人生畏); they offer opportunities to learn. Students with such a growth mind-set were *destined* (注定) for greater academic success and were quite likely to outperform their counterparts.

【详解】D)段首句提出不同类型的学生除了对失败的解释不同之外,对智力的认识也各不相同。接着第二句指出无助取向的人认为,智力具有固定不变的特性,这被作者称为“固定思维模式”。由此可知,具有固定思维模式的人认为智力是固定不变的。题干中的 unchangeable 是对原文中的 a fixed characteristic 的同义转述,故答案为 D)。

45. In the workplace, feedback may not be so welcome to managers with a fixed mind-set.

【译文】在工作场所,有着固定思维模式的经理可能不太欢迎员工的反馈。

【定位】由题干中的 workplace, feedback 和 managers 定位到原文画线处。

H) A fixed mind-set can also hinder communication and progress in the workplace and discourage or ignore constructive criticism and advice. Research shows that managers who have a fixed mind-set are less likely to seek or welcome feedback from their employees than are managers with a growth mind-set.

■详解 该段首句提到,固定思维模式会阻碍工作场所中的交流和进步,从而导致对批评或建议的忽视。随后提出有研究表明,相比拥有成长思维模式的经理,有着固定思维模式的经理不太可能会征求或者欢迎员工的反馈。题干是对定位段的概括总结,故答案为 H)。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译

(46) 经济学家亚当·斯密曾写道,“糖、酒、烟绝不是生活的必需品,但是却成为几乎全世界人的消费品,因此也成为了征税的绝佳对象。”

两个半世纪以来,大多数国家都对烟酒征收某种税。(47) 随着激增的肥胖水平给公共卫生系统带来越来越大的压力,世界各地的政府也开始考虑征收糖税。

这类税收能否奏效值得商榷。对墨西哥税收的初步审查可以看出,被征税的酒水的购买量下降,而未被征税的更健康的饮品的销售量却有所上升。(48) 对比之下,丹麦的一项高脂肪食品税在执行一年后被废除,因为消费者们为避免纳税可以通过跨境去德国购买能够满足其需求且更便宜、脂肪含量更高的食品来避税。

通常而言,食品行业坚决反对这样的直接政府行为。然而,对腰线的重新关注意味着食品公司正承受着重压,它们要证明其产品既健康又美味。

在过去三十年,食品行业对提高产品的质量做出了一些努力。比如,一些饮料制造商减少了饮料中糖的含量。

过去三十年的减量要么通过减少产品中糖、盐、脂肪的含量来实现,要么通过替代成分来实现。(49) 但是近年来,一些公司在更具野心的项目上投资:学习如何调整他们售卖产品的基本构成。例如,外表有盐而内里无盐,减少了盐的含量而不改变口味。

尽管重新设计配方是改善公共健康的一种方式,但它应该成为一个多方面举措的一部分。关键是牢记并不是只有一种解决方案。(50) 为了应对肥胖,需要一个混合的解决方案,包括重新设计配方、征税和调整各成分含量。万能药是不存在的。

详解详析

46. C)。■定位 由题干中 Adam Smith 定位至第一段:“Sugar, alcohol and tobacco,” economist Adam Smith once wrote, “are commodities...which are, therefore, extremely popular subjects of taxation.”

■详解 事实细节题。第一段通过亚当·斯密的话引入对糖、酒、烟征税的话题。该段中有三个由 which 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 commodities,由第三个定语从句可知,糖、酒、烟是极为受欢迎的征税对象。C) “几乎所有的地方都对它们征税”符合原文,故本题答案为 C)。

■点睛 A) “它们生产利润高”、B) “对它们的需求量一直在增长”在原文中均未涉及,故排除;D) “它们不再被认为是生活必需品”不符合原文表述,该段由 which 引导的第一个定语从句意思是“绝不是生活的必需品”,故排除。

47. B)。■定位 由题干中 many countries started to consider taxing sugar 定位至第二段第二句: With surging obesity levels putting increasing strain on public health systems, governments around the world have begun to toy with the idea of taxing sugar as well.

■详解 事实细节题。第二段提到,许多政府开始考虑征收糖税。第二句中 With 引出的是原因状语,表明征收糖税的原因在于激增的肥胖水平给公共卫生系统带来巨大的压力。B) “他们觉得应对由糖引起的健康问题越来越困难”符合原文提到的原因,故本题答案为 B)。

■点睛 A) “他们承受着越来越大的平衡国家预算的压力”、D) “糖业在赢利方面已经取代了酒业和烟业”在原文中均未提及,故排除;C) “征收烟酒税被证明既受欢迎又有利可图”不符合原文表述,第三段第一句指出,这类税收是否奏效仍有待讨论,such taxes 指的就是糖、酒、烟税,故排除。

48. A)。■定位 由题干中 Danish taxation on fat-rich foods 定位至第三段第三句: By contrast, a Danish tax on foods high in fats was abandoned a year after its introduction, amid claims that consumers were

avoiding it by crossing the border to Germany to satisfy their desire for cheaper, fatter fare.

【详解】事实细节题。第三段讨论了糖、酒、烟税的有效性。墨西哥的烟酒税是有效的,但是丹麦征收的高脂肪食品税却在执行一年后就被废除了,因为消费者为避免纳税可以跨境去德国购买能满足其需求且更便宜、脂肪含量更高的食品。由此可知,A)“没有像预期的那样有效”符合原文意思,故本题答案为A)。

【点睛】B)“带来了许多边境问题”、C)“没有德国的合作不可能成功”在原文中均未提及,故均排除;D)“遇到了食品业的坚决反对”虽然符合第四段第一句的表述,但是第三段中并没有明确指出丹麦的政策是否遇到了抵制,故排除。

49. D)。 **【定位】**由题干中的 the more recent effort by food companies 定位至第六段第二句: More recently, however, some companies have been investing money in a more ambitious undertaking: learning how to adjust the fundamental make-up of the food they sell.

【详解】事实细节题。第六段指出,食品公司也在采取措施提高自己产品的质量。之前采取的方式是要么减少糖、盐或脂肪的含量,要么找替代成分。但是最近的努力方向是学习如何调整食品的基本物质构成。因此D)“调整其产品的物质构成”是对原文的转述,故本题答案为D)。

【点睛】A)“用替代成分取代糖或盐”、B)“对其产品中糖或盐的含量加以限制”,这两项是第六段第一句中提到的过去三十年的做法,不符合题干要求,故均排除;C)“投资于找到适应消费者需求方法的研究”,原文并未从消费者的角度讨论该问题,故排除。

50. A)。 **【定位】**由题干中的 There is no silver bullet 定位至第七段第三、四句: To deal with obesity, a mixture of approaches—including reformulation, taxation and adjusting portion sizes—will be needed. There is no silver bullet.

【详解】语义理解题。第七段是对全文的总结,作者指出改善公共健康需要多方面的措施,包括重新设计配方、征税和调整各成分含量等。There is no silver bullet. 是对第三句的总结和进一步说明,A)“该问题没有唯一的轻松快速解决的方案”是对该句的最好解释,故本题答案为A)。

【点睛】B)“公众不合作就没有成功的希望”、C)“无须着急解决肥胖问题”、D)“减少人们对糖的消费没有有效的方式”在原文中均未涉及,故排除。

◎ 高频词汇及短语

impose [ɪmˈpəʊz] *v.* 强制推行;把……强加于

preliminary [prɪˈlɪmɪnəri] *adj.* 初步的

abandon [əˈbændən] *v.* 抛弃,遗弃

demonstrate [ˈdemonstreɪt] *v.* 证明;展示

ambitious [æmˈbɪʃəs] *adj.* 野心勃勃的

fundamental [ˌfʌndəˈmentl] *adj.* 基本的;必不可少的

in general 通常地

by contrast 与之相比

deal with 应对,处理

Passage Two

□ 全文翻译

你可能听说过时尚行业的一些恐怖故事:模特们吃下纸巾或棉花球来抵抗饥饿,她们走下T台后不久就因饥饿导致的心脏病而倒下。

(51) 几十年以来过瘦的模特一直是争论的焦点,两位研究者称模特的体重应该成为职场健康的安全问题。

(52) 在星期一发行的《美国公共健康杂志》上,凯瑟琳·雷科德和布瑞恩·奥斯汀阐述了政府加强时尚行业管理的理由。

国际T台模特的体重指数(BMI)平均不到16——按照世界卫生组织的标准足以表明饥饿。(53) 雷科德和奥斯汀担忧的不仅仅是模特本身,还有受模特形象影响的大量女性。

“尤其是女孩和青少年。”雷科德说,“70%的10~18岁女孩认为,她们根据在杂志上看到的来定义什么是完美体型。”雷科德说这尤其让人担心,因为根据国家精神健康研究院统计,厌食症导致的死亡人数比任何其他精神疾病都要多。

众所周知,某些疾病与职业相关,例如煤矿工人易得肺病。由于职业需要保持极瘦的体型,专业模特尤其易患饮食失调。

雷科德的建议是禁止模特代理公司雇佣体重指数低于18的模特。

(54) 四月份,法国通过了一项法律,给模特的体重规定了更低的限制。模特代理公司和时尚企业如果雇用体重指数低于18的模特,要缴纳82 000美元的罚款,入狱最高达6个月。雷科德说监管美国的时尚业并不轻松。但是随着法国通过了新法律,在美国的支持会大有不同。(55) 她补充道,“如果不参加巴黎时尚周,一个设计师都无法生存。我们认为,纽约时尚周也应如此。”

■ 详解详析

51. D)。【定位】由题干中的 fashion models' body mass 定位至第二段第一句: Excessively skinny models have been a point of controversy for decades, and two researchers say a model's body mass should be a workplace health and safety issue.
- 【详解】事实细节题。第二段说明雷科德和奥斯汀对模特体重的观点,第一句第一个 and 之后的 two researchers 指的就是这两人,他们认为模特的体重应该成为职场健康的安全问题,因此 D)“影响模特的健康和安全的 A)”符合原文表述,故本题答案为 D)。
- 【点睛】A)“这引起了不必要的争论”,与该段第一句前半部分不符:几十年来过瘦的模特一直是争论的焦点,故排除 A); B)“这只是个人品味的问题”、C)“这是模特业的焦点”在原文中均未提及,故均排除。
52. B)。【定位】由题干中的 in the Monday editorial 定位至第二段第二句: In an editorial released Monday in the American Journal of Public Health, Katherine Record and Bryn Austin made their case for government regulation of the fashion industry.
- 【详解】事实细节题。第二段第二句说明了雷科德和奥斯汀的观点,他们在杂志上阐述了政府监管时尚业的理由,case 此处是“论据,理由”的意思。因此 B)“政府立法规定模特体重”是对原文的转述,故本题答案为 B)。
- 【点睛】A)“改变公众对女性美的看法”、C)“取消强迫模特减肥的标准”、D)“禁止模特吃非食物的东西”都不是雷科德和奥斯汀所提倡的,故均排除。
53. C)。【定位】由题干中的 worried about the low body mass index of models 定位至第三段第二句: And Record and Austin are worried not just about the models themselves, but about the vast number of girls and women their images influence.
- 【详解】事实细节题。第三到五段分析模特身材过瘦带来的影响。由第三段第二句可知,雷科德和奥斯汀担心的不仅仅是模特自身,还有受其形象影响的广大女性。第四段第一、二句进一步说明,70% 的 10~18 岁女孩都是根据在杂志上看到的来定义完美身材,这一点尤其让人担心。因此 C)“对许多女性有巨大影响”是两人担心模特体重过低的主要原因,故答案为 C)。
- 【点睛】A)“它导致许多精神疾病”、B)“它定义了时尚业的未来”、D)“这使得其他方面合格的女性不能成为模特”在原文中均未提及,故均排除。
54. B)。【定位】由题干中的 France's fashion industry 定位至第七段第一句: In April, France passed a law setting lower limits for a model's weight.
- 【详解】事实细节题。第七段以法国为例解释说明雷科德的建议。第一句提到,法国四月份通过了一项法律,对模特的体重规定了更低的限制。第二句详细解释道,任何雇用体重指数低于18的模特的公司都会受到处罚。因此 B)“现在有一项新的法律要遵守”符合原文表述,故答案为 B)。
- 【点睛】A)“它很难雇用模特”和 D)“它超越了美国的时尚业”,在原文中均未提及,故排除; C)“它允许不满18岁的女孩登上 T 台”不符合原文表述,第二句说的是不能雇用 BMI 不足18的模特,故排除。
55. D)。【定位】由题干中的 New York Fashion Week 定位至第七段最后一句: “Our argument is that the same would be true of New York Fashion Week.”
- 【详解】事实细节题。第七段最后一句提到,雷科德希望纽约时装周也能如此。本句中 the same 指的是本段第五句 A designer can't survive without participating in Paris Fashion Week. 法国已经通过法律要求雇用体重指数高于18的模特,而设计师要想生存必须参加巴黎时装周和纽约时装周,由此可推断,美国纽约时装周上也会出现体重指数更高的模特,故答案为 D)。

- ④点睛 A) “它将会创造一套全新的规则”, 在原文中未提及, 故排除; B) “它 will 比巴黎时装周更好”、C) “它 will 与巴黎时装周不同”, 都不符合原文表述, 故均排除。

⊕ 高频词汇及短语

collapse [kə'leɪps] *v.* 病倒; 崩溃

controversy [ˈkɒntrəvɜːsi] *n.* 争议

indicate [ˈɪndɪkeɪt] *v.* 表明; 暗示

vulnerable [ˈvʌlnərəb(ə)l] *adj.* 易受攻击的; 易受伤害的

maintain [meɪn'teɪn] *v.* 维持

prohibit [prə'hɪbɪt] *v.* 禁止; 阻止

participate [pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪt] *v.* 参加, 参与

hold off 抵抗, 推迟

result in 导致

result from 由于

Part IV Translation

参考译文

In Chinese culture, yellow is a color occupying a fairly prominent position, which is endowed with unique symbolic significance. In the feudal society, yellow stands for the ruler's power and authority. At that time, yellow was specially designed for the emperor, with the royal palace painted yellow and the imperial robe always being yellow while the ordinary people were never being permitted to wear yellow. In China, yellow is also the symbol of harvest. When crops are ripening in the fall, farmers celebrate the harvest in high spirits, with the fields taking on a vast expanse of golden appearance.

难点注释

1. 翻译第一句时, 可将“一种很重要的颜色”简单译为 an important/a significant color, 也可以像参考译文那样, 意译为“一种占据重要地位的颜色”, 可以译为定语从句形式, 即 which occupies a fairly prominent position, 但为了避免句子啰嗦, 可以使用 occupying 作后置定语。“因为它具有独特的象征意义”可译为状语从句的形式, 即 because of its unique symbolic significance, 也可像参考译文那样译为定语从句形式, 即“黄色是一种被赋予独特象征意义的颜色”。
2. 翻译第二句时, “象征……”可以译为 symbolize, 也可译为名词形式“是……的象征”, 即 is a symbol of...。表示“象征”的动词或词组还有 stand for, represent, embody 等, 名词还有 emblem, token 等。“统治者”除了翻译为 ruler 以外, 还可以译为 governor, dominator 等。
3. 翻译第三句时, “专为……使用”可直译为 be only used by..., 也可以像参考译文那样译为“专为……设计的”, 即 be specially designed for...。后面的“皇家宫殿全都漆成黄色, 皇袍总是黄色的, 而普通老百姓是禁止穿黄色衣服的”可以看作是为前面一句举的例子, 因此可以插入一句 for example, 也可以像参考译文一样视作对前面一句的解释, 用伴随状语的形式。其中, “禁止”除译为 not permitted to do 以外, 还可译为 ban, forbid 等。
4. 翻译第四句时, 同第二句一样, “是……的象征”既可以翻译为名词形式, 也可以翻译为动词形式, 注意“象征”的表达尽量与上文不同。
5. 翻译最后两句时, 可以像参考译文那样把两句合为一句进行翻译, 即把人当作翻译的主体, “田野变得一片金黄”作为伴随成分, 这样显得句子简单且句式高级。当然也可以把两个句子分开来翻译。值得注意的是“变得一片金黄”的翻译方法, 可直译为 becomes golden yellow, 也可以像参考译文那样意译为“呈现出一片金黄色的景象”, 即 taking on a vast expanse of golden appearance。此外“兴高采烈地”有多种翻译形式, 如 cheerfully, elatedly, with rising spirits 等。