

# 2018年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

## 英语（二）解析

### Section I Use of English

解析人: He Wanggang

①Why do people read **negative** Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be **painful**? ②Because humans have an **inherent** need to 1 uncertainty, **according** to a recent study in Psychological Science. ③The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will 2 to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will 3.

「词汇溯源」

**negative** ['negətɪv]

[释义] n. 否定, 负数, 底片 adj. 否定的, 消极的, 负的, 阴性的 vt. 否定, 拒绝 (接受)

[构词] [neg 否定, -ative 形容词后缀 → 否定的, 消极的]

[同根词] negate neglect negligence negligible

[同义词] blackball minus veto disconfirming

[反义词] positive affirmative neutral

**painful** [-fl]

[释义] adj. 疼痛的, 使痛苦的

[同义词] atrocious sore irritating afflictive

[反义词] painless

**inherent** [ɪn'hɪərənt, -'her-]

[释义] adj. 固有的, 内在的, 与生俱来的

[构词] [in- 加强意义, her 粘, -ent ... 的 → 生来的, 固有的, 原有的]

[同根词] hesitate hesitation hesitant adhere adherence

[同义词] integral constitutional built inbuilt

**accord** [ə'kɔ:d]

[释义] n. 一致, 符合, 调和, 协定; vt. 一致, 给与; vi. 符合

①为什么人们会阅读负面的互联网评论, 做其他显然会让人痛苦的事情? ②根据心理学最近的一项研究, 因为人类天生就有解决不确定性的需要。③新的研究表明, 人们需要知道的是如此的强烈, 以至于人们会试图去满足他们的好奇心, 即使很清楚会受到伤害。

[构词] [ac- 表示 to, cord 心; “心心相印” → 一致, 协调, 符合, 使一致]

[同根词] accordance cardiac cardinal cordial core

[同义词] conformity agreement treaty accordance

[反义词] disagreement

① In a series of four **experiments**, **behavioral** scientists at the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin School of Business tested students' willingness to 4 themselves to unpleasant **stimuli** in an effort to satisfy curiosity. ② For one 5 each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. ③ The **twist**? ④ Half of the pens would 6 an electric shock when clicked.

「词汇溯源」

**experiment** [ɪk'sperɪmənt]

[释义] n. 实验, 试验 vi. 进行实验, 做试验

[构词] [ex 出+per+i+ment → 实验]

[同根词] peril empirical experience

[同义词] try out experimentation

**behavioral**

[释义] adj. 动作的

[同义词] behavioural

**stimulus** ['stɪmjʊləs]

[释义] n. 刺激物, 促进因素, 刺激, 刺激

[同义词] input stimulation stimulant

**twist** [twɪst]

[释义] n. 一扭, 扭曲, 盘旋, 曲折, 歪曲, 手法, 螺旋状 vt. 拧, 扭曲, 绞, 搓, 捻, 使苦恼, 使转动, 编织 vi. 扭弯, 扭曲, 缠绕, 扭动, 呈螺旋形

[同义词] turn of events device gimmick turn

[反义词] unbend untwist

① Twenty-seven students were told which pens were electrified; another twenty-seven were told only that some were electrified 7 left alone in the

① 在一系列的四项实验中, 芝加哥大学和威斯康星大学商学院的行为科学家测试了学生们是否愿意暴露在不愉快的刺激下, 以满足好奇心。② 在一次试验中, 向每位参与者展示了一堆笔, 研究者称这些笔是先前实验的结果。③ 转折吗? ④ 当使用的时候, 有一半的笔会产生电击。

① 27 个学生被告知哪些钢笔是带电的; 另有 27 个只被告知一些是带电的, 当独自一个人在房间的时候, 那

room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would \_\_ 8 \_\_. ② Subsequent experiments **reproduced** this effect with other stimuli, \_\_ 9 \_\_ the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and **photographs** of disgusting **insects**.

些不知道会产生电击的学生比那些知道的同学点击更多的笔。②随后的实验用其他刺激来重现这种效果，比如指甲敲击到黑板时的声音和恶心的昆虫的照片。

「词汇溯源」

**reproduce** [ˌri:prə'dju:s]

[释义] v. 繁殖, 再生, 复制, 使...在脑海中重现

[构词] [re- 再, produce 生产 → 再生产, 再造, 复制]

[同根词] abduct abduction educate education induce

[同义词] regurgitate procreate multiply

**photograph** ['fəʊtəgrɑ:f]

[释义] n. 照片

[构词] [photo 光, 影, graph 写 → 纪录, “用光写” → 相片]

[同根词] grammar gram graph graphic geography

[同义词] exposure pic photo picture

**insect** ['ɪnsɛkt]

[释义] n. 昆虫, 卑鄙的人 adj. 虫的, 虫子一样的, 对付虫子的

[构词] [in- 入内, sect 切, 割, “切入”, “切裂” → 昆虫躯体分节, 节与节之间宛如“切裂”、“割断”之状, 故名 → 昆虫]

[同根词] sect sectarian section dissect intersect

[同义词] worm louse dirt ball

① The drive to \_\_ 10 \_\_ is **deeply** rooted in humans, much the same as the basic drives for \_\_ 11 \_\_ or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago. ② Curiosity is often considered a good instinct—it can \_\_ 12 \_\_ new **scientific advances**, for **instance**—but sometimes such \_\_ 13 \_\_ can **backfire**. ③ The **insight** that curiosity can drive you to do \_\_ 14 \_\_ things is a **profound** one. ④ Unhealthy curiosity is possible to \_\_ 15 \_\_,

① 芝加哥大学的 Christopher Hsee 说, 探索的动力深深扎根于人们心中, 就像食物或住所的基本驱动力一样。② 好奇心常常被认为是一种不错的本能——它能带来新的科学进步, 但有时这种探究会适得其反。③ 好奇心会驱使你去做自我毁灭的事情, 这是一个深刻的见解。④ 然而, 不健康的好奇心是可以抵抗的。⑤ 在最后一项实验中, 那些参与者被鼓励去试想

however. ⑤In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to \_\_16\_\_ how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to \_\_17\_\_ to see such an image. ⑥These results suggest that imagining the \_\_18\_\_ of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine \_\_19\_\_ it is worth the endeavor. ⑦"Thinking about long-term \_\_20\_\_ is key to reducing the possible negative effects of curiosity." Hsee says. ⑧In other words, don't read online comments.

一下观看不愉快照片的感受，他们就不太可能会选择看这样的图片了。⑥这些结果表明，在满足自己好奇心之前想一下后果，可以帮助自己确定是否值得付出努力。⑦Hsee 教授说到，“考虑长远的后果是减少好奇心可能带来负面影响的关键。”⑧换句话说，不要在线评论。

「词汇溯源」

**deeply**

[释义] adv. 深深地

[同义词] deep profoundly

**scientific** [ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk]

[释义] adj. 科学的

[构词] [sci 知→知识, -i-, -fic ...的 → 科学(上)的, 符合科学规律的]

[同根词] science scientist conscious consciousness conscience

[反义词] unscientific

**advance** [ədˈvɑːns]

[释义] n. 前进, 提升, 预付款 v. 前进, 提前, 预付 adj. 前面的, 预先的 预付(款项)

[同义词] progression betterment progress improvement

[反义词] retreat fall back back recede

**instance** [ˈɪnstəns]

[释义] n. 实例, 建议, 要求, 情况, 场合 vt. 举...为例, 获得例证

[构词] [in 内+stance→站在里面的东西→例子 → 情况; 例子]

[同根词] stable stability stabilization obstacle circumstance

[同义词] illustration example case

**backfire**

[释义] n. 逆火

[同义词] blowback boomerang backlash recoil

**insight** [ˈɪnsaɪt]

[释义] n. 洞察力, 见识

[构词] [in 进入+sight→眼光看进去→洞察力 → 洞察力]

[同根词] oversight

[同义词] perceptivity brainstorm perceptiveness penetration

**profound** [prə'faund]

[释义] adj. 深刻的, 意义深远的, 渊博的, 造诣深的

[构词] [pro- 加强意义, found 底, 底下→深处→深 → 深奥的, 深远的, 深重的, 意义深长的, 深深的; 深处]

[同根词] fund fundamental found foundation founder

[同义词] sound fundamental heavy wakeless

[反义词] superficial

1. [A] resolve [B] protect [C] discuss [D] ignore

「答案」 A

「试题详解」

本题考查动词词义, 根据上下文断定适当的词义。后一句中有提到去满足他们的好奇心, 这边也是同意替换去解决不确定的事, 所以选 A。(B.保护 C.讨论 D.忽视)

2. [A] refuse [B] wait [C] seek [D] regret

「答案」 C

「试题详解」

本题考查动词词义, 根据上下文断定适当的词义。that 前面写道人们有强烈的求知欲望, 所以会尝试去满足自己的好奇心, 所以选 C。(A.拒绝 B.等待 C.感到后悔)

3. [A] rise [B] last [C] mislead [D] hurt

「答案」 D

「试题详解」

本题考查动词词义, 根据上下文断定适当的词义。even 表转折, 人们尝试去满足自己的好奇心, 即使受到伤害, 所以选 D。(A.上升 B.持续 C.误导)

4. [A] alert [B] tie [C] expose [D] treat

「答案」 C

「试题详解」

本题考查动词词义, 根据上下文断定适当的词义。后面提到在不愉快的刺激下, 明显根据词意就可以看出时暴露在愉快的刺激下, 所以选 C。(A.警告 B.系; 约束 D.治疗; 对待)

5. [A] message [B] trial [C] review [D] concept

「答案」 B

「试题详解」

本题考查名词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。本段第一句就说到有四项实验，明显这里时第一项实验，所以选 B。（A.消息 C.回顾；复习 D.观念）

6. [A] remove [B] weaken [C] deliver [D] interrupt

「答案」 C

「试题详解」

本题考查动词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。根据接下来的一句话可知，这些笔是带电的，很好理解，当点击时会产生点击，所以选 C。（A.移动 B.变弱 D.打断）

7. [A] Unless [B] If [C] Though [D] When

「答案」 D

「试题详解」

本题考查衔接词。根据前后句意思可知，当独自在房间时，when 作连接副词，引导名词性从句或不定式，意为“什么时候，当……时候”。所以选 D

8. [A] happen [B] continue [C] disappear [D] change

「答案」 A

「试题详解」

本题考查动词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。前面就告诉我们有 27 人是知道哪些笔带电的，所以他们知道会发生什么，所以选 A。（B.继续 C.消失 D.改变）

9. [A] rather than [B] such as [C] regardless of [D] owing to

「答案」 B

「试题详解」

本题考查衔接词。空格前面提到随后的实验用其他刺激来重新这种效果，后面体现的是例子，所以选 B。（A.而不是 C.不顾 D.由于）

10. [A] disagree [B] forgive [C] forget [D] discover

「答案」 D

「试题详解」

本题考查动词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。The drive to discover, 探索的动力，该文章都在讲好奇心，所以根据意思选 D。（A.不同意 B.原谅 C.忘记）

11. [A] pay [B] marriage [C] food [D] schooling

「答案」 C

「试题详解」

本题考查名词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。这里提到最基础的驱动力，对于我们而言最基础的不外乎衣食住行，所以选 C。（A.支付 B.婚姻 D.学校教育）

12. [A] begin with [B] rest on [C] learn from [D] lead to

「答案」 D

「试题详解」

本题考查动词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。前面提到 a good instinct，表明这里是好现象，而这里又是好奇心和科学技术的关系，不难看出答案选项，所以选 D（A.开始 B.停留在 C.学习）

13. [A] withdrawal [B] inquiry [C] persistence [D] diligence

「答案」 B

「试题详解」

本题考查名词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。全文都在讲好奇心，所以这里探索探究与其是最相符合放，所以选 B。（A.取消 C.持续；固执 D.勤奋，勤勉）

14. [A] self-destructive [B] self-reliant [C] self-evident [D] self-deceptive

「答案」 A

「试题详解」

本题考查形容词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。后面提到 Unhealthy curiosity，表明前面这种现象是不好的直接排除 B 和 C，好奇心驱使你去做的是不良的后果，所以也可以排除 C，选择 A。（B.自力更生的 C.不言而喻的 D.自欺的）

15. [A] resist [B] define [C] replace [D] trace

「答案」 A

「试题详解」

本题考查动词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。由 however 得知这里是表转折，既然是不好健康的好奇心，那势必是可以避免抵抗的。所以选 A。（B.定义 C.取代 D.追踪）

16. [A] predict [B] overlook [C] design [D] conceal

「答案」 A

「试题详解」

本题考查动词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。后面讲到他们不想看这样的照片，那么对于那些不好的照片的感受只是去预想先，所以选 A。（B.忽略 C.设计 D.隐藏）

17. [A] remember [B] choose [C] promise [D] pretend

「答案」 B

「试题详解」

本题考查动词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。根据前后意思可得选 B。

(B.记得 C.允诺 D.假装)

18. [A] relief [B] plan [C] outcome [D] duty

「答案」 C

「试题详解」

本题考查名词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。根据前一句的意思可在，要考虑到后果，所以选 C。(B.救济 B.计划 D.职责)

19. [A] whether [B] why [C] where [D] how

「答案」 A

「试题详解」

本题考查副词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。根据前后意思可在，这可以帮助你确定这是否值得去努力，所以选 A。

20. [A] limitations [B] investments [C] strategies [D] consequences

「答案」 D

「试题详解」

本题考查名词词义，根据上下文断定适当的词义。这一段都在将满足自己好奇心前要考虑后果，所以很明显这里选 D。(A.局限性 B.投资 C.策略)

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

解析人: Zhang Shichao

①It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to **justify** his efforts to give his students a better future.

①Stephen Koziatek 要给自己学生一个更好的未来，却感觉好像还需要向学生解释，来证实自己的方法是对的，这着实很奇怪。

「词汇溯源」

**justify** ['dʒʌstɪfaɪ]

[释义] v. 证明...是正当的

[构词] [just 正义, -ify 动词后缀 → 证明...是正当的]

[同根词] adjust adjustment injustice just justice



[同义词] apologize vindicate warrant apologise

[反义词] blame

①Mr. Koziatek is part of something **pioneering**. ②He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and **mechanical** memorization, but **practical**, reports staff writer Stacy Teicher Khadaroo in this week's cover story. ③When did it become accepted **wisdom** that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be **utterly** bamboozled by a **busted** bike chain?

「词汇溯源」

**pioneer** [ˌpaɪəˈniə(r)]

[释义] n. 先驱, 倡导者, 先遣兵, 先锋

[同义词] open up trailblazer innovator groundbreaker

**mechanical** [mɪˈkæniːkl]

[释义] adj. 机械的, 机械制的, 机械似的, 呆板的

[同义词] mechanically skillful

[反义词] nonmechanical

**practical** [ˈprɪktɪkl]

[释义] adj. 实际的, 实践的, 实用的, 应用的, 有实际经验的

[同义词] hard virtual hardheaded pragmatic

[反义词] impractical

**wisdom** [ˈwɪzdəm]

[释义] n. 智慧, 明智的行为, 学识, 名言, 贤人, 至理名言

[同义词] soundness sapience wiseness

[反义词] unsoundness folly

**utterly**

[释义] adv. 完全地, 绝对地, 彻底地

[同义词] absolutely dead perfectly

**bust** [bʌst]

[释义] n. 半身像, 胸像, 彻底失败

[同义词] female chest flop tear fizzle

[反义词] repair

①Koziatek 先生的方法有些具有开拓性。②他是 New Hampshire 高中的一名老师, 在这所学校里, 学习并不是啃书本、做测试和死记硬背, 而是动手实践, 这所学校的员工, 作家 Stacy Teicher Khadaroo 在这周的封面故事里如是说。③学生要记住美国 13 届总统的名字, 但连脱掉的自行车链子都装不上, 这种现象成为大家普遍接受的认知, 是从什么时候开始的?

①As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. ②Nothing is **necessarily** gained by forcing students to learn **geometry** at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of **discarded** chewing **gum**. ③They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

「词汇溯源」

**necessarily** [ˌnesəˈserəli or, in British use, 英式英语读作 ˈnesəsərəli]

[释义] adv. 必要地

[同义词] needfully inevitably of necessity needs

[反义词] unnecessarily

**geometry** [dʒɪˈɒmətri]

[释义] n. 几何学

[构词] [geo- 地球, 测量土地→, metr 测量, -y 名词后缀 → 几何学]

[同根词] meter diameter dimension immense perimeter

**discard** [dɪˈskɑ:d]

[释义] vt. 丢弃, 抛弃 v. 放弃

[构词] [dis 去掉+card+把[废纸]扔掉→抛弃 → 放弃, 抛弃]

[同根词] chart charter

[同义词] throwing away toss out toss fling

**gum** [gʌm]

[释义] n. 齿龈, 树脂, 橡胶, 橡胶树, 口香糖, 香口胶, 泡泡糖

[同义词] glue chewing gum gingiva mucilage

①But he's also found a kind of **insidious prejudice**. ②Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of **inferiority**. ③Schools in the family of **vocational** education "have that **stereotype** ... that it's for kids who can't make it **academically**," he says.

「词汇溯源」

**insidious** [ɪnˈsɪdiəs]

[释义] adj. 阴险的

[构词] [in- 内, sid 坐, -i-, -ous ...的, “坐在内部的(坏人)” → 阴险的]

[同根词] sediment consider considerate dissident preside

①Koziatek 认为, 万事皆有可学之处。②在一张乱刻乱画、被年复一年的口香糖粘连的课桌上强迫学生做几何题, 并不会有什么成效。③组装一辆自行车, 一样可以让他们学习几何。

①但是他同时发现一种潜在的偏见。②动手被视为能力不足的表现。③职业教育类的学校“有这样的刻板印象……那是为不能进行学术研究的孩子们准备的,”他说道。

[同义词] pernicious subtle

**prejudice**

[释义] n. 偏见, 成见, 损害, 侵害 v. 损害

[构词] [pre- 预先, judic 判断, -e 补足音节, “预先判断” → 偏见]

[同根词] judgement judicial judiciary

[同义词] prepossess bias preconception

**inferiority** [ɪn, fɪərɪ 'ɒrɪtɪ]

[释义] n. 自卑, 次等

[同义词] lower rank unfavorable position lower status low quality

[反义词] high quality superiority

**vocational** [-ʃənəl]

[释义] adj. 职业的

[构词] [voc 声音, 语言, 叫喊 → 召唤, -ation 名词后缀, -al ... 的 → 职业的, 行业的]

[同根词] vocabulary vocation vocal advocate advocacy

**stereotype** ['stɛrɪətaɪp]

[释义] n. [印]铅版, 陈腔滥调, 老套 vt. 使用铅版, 套用老套, 使一成不变

[同义词] stamp pigeonhole

**academically** [-klɪ]

[释义] adv. 学术上, 学理上

① On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. ② Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. ③ The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. ④ More education is the new principle. ⑤ We want more for our kids, and rightfully so.

「词汇溯源」

**graduate** ['grædʒuət]

[释义] n. (大学)毕业生, 研究生 v. (使)(大学)毕业

[构词] [grad 步, 级, -u-, -ate 动词后缀; “在学业上走完某一步”, “在学业上完成某一级” → 毕业; 毕业生]

[同根词] gradual graduation undergraduate degrade degradation

[同义词] alum alumna alumnus grad

**largely**

① 另一方面, 这一观念是美国发展的合理结果。② 制造业不再像以前一样, 是经济的源动力。③ 以前美国经济为高中毕业生提供的就业保障现在已大量蒸发。④ 接受更多的教育, 是新的原则。⑤ 我们想让孩子受更多教育, 天经地义。

[释义] adv. 主要地, 大量地, 很大程度上

[同义词] for the most part mostly

**evaporate** [i'væpəreɪt]

[释义] v. (使)蒸发, 消失

[构词] [e 出+vapor+ate→以蒸汽的方式出来→蒸发 → 蒸发]

[同根词] vapor

[同义词] vaporise vaporize

①But the **headlong** push into **bachelor's** degrees for all – and the **subtle devaluing** of anything less – misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. ②Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. ③But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as **construction** and high-skill manufacturing, according to the National Skills Coalition, a **nonprofit advocacy** group. ④But only 44 percent of workers are **adequately** trained.

「词汇溯源」

**headlong**

[释义] adv. 头向前地, 轻率地

[同义词] precipitately hasty headfirst

**bachelor** ['bætʃələ(r)]

[释义] n. 单身汉, 文理学士, 幼雄兽

[同义词] bachelor knight bachelor unmarried man bach

**subtle** ['sʌtl]

[释义] adj. 狡猾的, 敏感的, 微妙的, 精细的, 稀薄的

[同义词] pernicious elusive insidious

**devalue** [di:'vælju:]

[释义] v. (=devalueate) 减值, 贬值

[同义词] undervalue depreciate devalueate

[反义词] appreciate

**construction** [kən'strʌkʃn]

[释义] n. 建筑, 建筑物, 解释, 造句

[构词] [con- 一起, struct 建造, -tion 名词后缀, “共同建造” → 建设]

①但是一股脑地让所有人拿到本科学历——同时低学历贬值——忽视了重要的一点: 它并不是美国经济唯一的需要。②本科学历让人有更多的机会, 这没错儿。③但是根据非盈利性机构美国技能联盟的统计, 即使是今天, 美国 54% 的工作是中等技能的工作, 如建筑和高技能的制造。

4000-989-102

[同根词] construct reconstruct reconstruction destruction destructive

[同义词] grammatical construction expression building mental synthesis

[反义词] misconstruction

**nonprofit**

[释义] adj. 非赢利的,不以赢利为目的的,无利可图的

[同义词] not non nonprofit organization

**advocacy** [ˈædvəkəsi]

[释义] n. 拥护,鼓吹,辩护,辩护术

[构词] [ad- 加强意义, voc 声音→说话, -acy 名词后缀 → 拥护, 提倡, 辩护, 主张]

[同根词] vocabulary vocation vocational vocal advocate

[同义词] protagonism

**adequately**

[释义] adv. 充分地

[反义词] inadequately

①In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, **frustrated** that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. ②There is a **gap** in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't **equipped** to do them. ③Koziatek's Manchester School of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

「词汇溯源」

**frustrate** [frʌ'streɪt]

[释义] v. 挫败,阻挠,使感到灰心,阻止

[同义词] spoil thwart queer scotch

**gap** [gæp]

[释义] n. 缺口,裂口,间隙,缝隙,差距,隔阂

[同义词] crack opening spread col

**equip** [i'kwɪp]

[释义] vt. 装备,配备,训练,准备行装

[同义词] fit out outfit fit

①换句话说,工人阶层让美国发展起来,原来让美国引以为傲的机遇正在消失,他们对此无计可施,最简单的办法就是盯着我们看。②工人阶层的工作人员不足,但是需要这些工作的工人不具备相应能力。③Koziatek 的曼彻斯特高等技术学校正努力弥补这一不足。

①Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. ②When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks **overlooking** a nation's diversity of gifts.

①Koziatek 的学校是一次唤醒。②当教育变成千篇一律, 国家的多样性就会受到危害。

「词汇溯源」

**overlook** [ˌəʊvəˈlʊk]

[释义] vt. 俯瞰, 算出, 远眺, 没注意到 n. 眺望, 俯瞰中的景色

[同义词] look across look out over look out on neglect

[反义词] attend to

「习题解析」

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of _____.	21. 文中提到断掉的自行车链条来表明学生缺乏 _____。
[A] mechanical memorization	[A] 死记硬背
[B] academic training	[B] 学校训练
[C] practical ability	[C] 实际技能
[D] pioneering spirit	[D] 开拓精神

「试题类型」 例证题

「答案」 C

「题目概览」 根据题干中的关键词 broken bike chain 定位到第二段最后一句。例子说明上文的内容, 第二句称 Koziatek 所在的学校反对啃书本、死记硬背, 而注重动手能力, 可知正确选项为 C。

「选项解析」 [A] 该选项属于反向干扰。例子旨在说明死记硬背的反面, 动手能力的重要性。

[B] 该选项属于定位错误。定位段落并未提到学校水平, 该信息出现在第四段。

[C] 该选项正确。选项对应第二段第二句, but practical.

[D] 该选项属于张冠李戴。文中第一句出现 pioneering spirit, 是 Koziatek 的精神, 并非学生。

22. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who _____.	22. 一个偏见是, 职业技能是为什么样的孩子准备的 _____。
[A] are financially disadvantaged	[A] 经济能力有限的
[B] are not academically successful	[B] 学术上不成功的
[C] have a stereotyped mind	[C] 头脑刻板的
[D] have no career motivation	[D] 没有职业动力的

「试题类型」 细节信息

「答案」 B

「题目概览」 根据题干中的关键词 prejudice, vocational education 定位到第四段。

根据最后一句 that it's for kids who can't make it academically 可知, 这一偏见是, 职业教育是为那些学术上能力不足的孩子准备的。

「选项解析」 [A] 该选项属于无中生有。文中并未提到学生的经济能力。

[B] 该选项正确。successful 正是 make it 的同义替换。

[C] 该选项属于移花接木。文中 stereotype 是用来指人们的刻板观念, 这里用来指学生的头脑。

[D] 该选项属于无中生有。段落并未提到学生的职业动力。

23. We can infer from paragraph 5 that high school graduates _____.	23. 从第 5 段中可以得知, 高中毕业生_____。
[A] are entitled to more educational privileges	[A] 拥有更多教育特权
[B] are reluctant to work in manufacturing	[B] 不愿意在制造业工作
[C] used to have more job opportunities	[C] 曾有很多工作机会
[D] used to have big financial concerns	[D] 曾有大额财务忧虑

「试题类型」 细节信息

「答案」 C

「题目概览」 根据题干中的关键词 high school graduates 定位到第五段第三句, The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. 由此可知, 高中毕业生原来拥有就业保障, 因此 C 项正确。

「选项解析」 [A] 该选项属于无中生有。段落中并未提到高中毕业生的教育特权。

[B] 该选项属于无中生有。段落中并未提到他们对于工作的态度。

[C] 该选项正确。

[D] 该选项属于无中生有。文中并未提到他们是否对有财务方面的忧虑。

24. The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all _____.	24. 一股脑地让所有人接受本科教育_____。
[A] helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs	[A] 帮助创造许多中等技能工作
[B] may narrow the gap in working-	[B] 可能弥补工人阶层的工作空缺



class jobs	
[C] is expected to yield a better-trained workforce	[C] 有望产生一个训练有素的工人 群体
[D] indicates the overvaluing of higher education	[D] 显示高等教育被高估

「试题类型」 细节信息

「答案」 D

「题目概览」 根据题干中的关键词 *headlong, bachelor's degrees* 定位到第六段第一句。

该句称 *the subtle devaluing of anything less*, 表明低于本科的学历都在贬值, 而后文又称本科教育不能满足就业需求, 因此 D 项, 本科学历被高估符合题意。

「选项解析」 [A] 该选项属于偷梁换柱。文中第三句提到 54% 的工作属于 *middle-skill jobs*, 并未称是本科学历所创造。

[B] 该选项属于定位错误。*gap* 出现在第七段, 不是本段讨论的内容。

[C] 该选项属于反向干扰。*better-trained workforce* 是通过职业教育来获得, 恰恰是本科教育的反面。

[D] 该选项正确。*overvaluing* 即文中 *devaluing* 的反向改写。

25. The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as _____.	25. 作者对 Koziatek 的学校的态度可以被描述为 _____。
[A] supportive	[A] 支持的
[B] disappointed	[B] 失望的
[C] tolerant	[C] 容忍的
[D] cautious	[D] 谨慎的

「试题类型」 作者态度

「答案」 A

「题目概览」 作者对于学校的态度可从文章多处看出。如最后一段的第一句,

*Koziatek's school is a wake-up call.* 即 Koziatek 的学校是一次唤醒, 显然是持积极的态度。

「选项解析」 [A] 该选项正确。作者全篇都是在论证现有观念的弊端, 鼓励 Koziatek 的方法。

[B] 该选项属于无中生有。*disappointed* 一般不作为态度题答案。

[C] 该选项属于无中生有。*tolerant* 一般不作为态度题答案。

[D] 该选项属于无中生有。作者并未表现得谨慎, 行文一直是支持态度。

**Text 2**



解析人: Guo Zongyao

①While **fossil fuels** – coal, oil, gas – still **generate roughly** 85 percent of the world’s energy supply, it’s clearer than ever that the future belongs to **renewable** sources such as wind and solar. ②The move to renewables is picking up **momentum** around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

「词汇溯源」

**fossil** [ˈfɒsl]

[释义] n. 化石, 僵化的事物 adj. 化石的, 陈腐的, 守旧的

[构词] [foss[=oss]+il → 化石]

[同义词] fogey dodo fogy

**fuel** [ˈfju:əl]

[释义] n. 燃料 vt. 加燃料, 供以燃料 vi. 得到燃料

[同义词] fire

**coal** [kəʊl]

[释义] n. 煤 v. 加煤

[同义词] ember char

**generate** [ˈdʒenəreɪt]

[释义] vt. 产生, 发生

[构词] [gener 产生, -ate 动词后缀, “产生(电)等” → 产生, 发电]

[同根词] generation generator general generalize generalization

[同义词] return bring forth yield render

**roughly**

[释义] adv. 概略地, 粗糙地

[同义词] just about close to approximately about

**renewable** [-əbl]

[释义] adj. 可更新的, 可恢复的

[反义词] unrenovable

**momentum** [məˈmentəm, məʊˈm-]

[释义] n. 动力, 要素

[同义词] impulse

①当化石燃料——煤、石油、天然气——仍然占世界能源供应的85%左右时, 显而易见, 未来属于风能和太阳能等可再生能源。②转而使用可再生能源的举措正在全球范围内加速发展: 目前, 可再生能源占据了正在使用的新能源的一半以上。

①Some growth stems from a

①一些增长源于一个由政府和有

**commitment** by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. ②But **increasingly** the story is about the **plummeting** prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. ③The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind **turbines** by close to one-third in the past eight years.

「词汇溯源」

**commitment**

[释义] n. 委托事项, 许诺, 承担义务

[构词] [com- 加强意义, mit 送, 委派, -ment 名词后缀 → 委托, 许诺, 犯罪]

[同根词] admit admission missile mission missionary

[同义词] loyalty committedness dedication allegiance

**increasingly** [ɪn'kri:siŋli]

[释义] adv. 日益, 愈加

[同义词] more and more progressively

**plummet** ['plʌmɪt]

[释义] n. 铅锤, 重荷 vi. 垂直落下

[构词] [铅很重, 所以下落很快 → 突然下落]

[同根词] plumber plump

[同义词] plumb bob plumb plump

**turbine** ['tɜ:bain]

[释义] n. 涡轮

[构词] [turb 混乱, -ine 表名词 → 涡轮]

[同根词] disturb disturbance turbulent turbulence turmoil

①In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. ②In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. ③While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. ④In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than

远见的为清洁能源提供资金的企业所作出的承诺。②但越来越多的故事是关于可再生能源价格的暴跌, 尤其是风能和太阳能。③在过去的八年中, 太阳能电池板的成本下降了80%, 而风力涡轮机的成本降低了近三分之一。

①在世界的许多地方, 可再生能源已经是主要的能源来源。②例如, 在苏格兰, 风力涡轮机提供足够的电力为95%的家庭供电。③同时, 全球其他国家也处于领先地位, 特别是中国和欧洲, 美国也出现了显著的转变。④据美国能源情报署报道, 在3月份, 风能和太阳能发电量首次占到美国发电量的10%以上。

10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

①President Trump has **underlined** fossil fuels – especially coal – as the path to economic growth. ②In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an **unreliable** energy source. ③But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state’s electricity generation – and where **tech giants** like Microsoft are being **attracted** by the **availability** of clean energy to power their data centers.

「词汇溯源」

**underline** [ˌʌndəˈlaɪn]

[释义] vt. 在...下面划线,作...的衬里,加下划线,强调 n. 下划线

[构词] [under- 在下面, line 直线 → 在字下划线; 强调]

[同根词] linear lineage liner delineate outline

[同义词] underscore emphasise emphasize

**unreliable**

[释义] adj. 不可靠的

[同义词] undependable treacherous

[反义词] dependable reliable

**tech** [tek]

[释义] n. 工学院, 技术学院, =Tec

[同义词] technical school

**giant** [ˈdʒaɪənt]

[释义] n. 巨人, 大力士, 巨大的动物或植物, 伟人, 天才 adj. 庞大的, 巨大的

[同义词] titan heavyweight colossus behemoth

**attract** [əˈtrækt]

[释义] vt. 吸引 vi. 有吸引力, 引起注意

[构词] [at- = ad- 表示 to, tract 抽, 引 → 吸引, 诱惑]

[同根词] tractor traction abstract abstraction attractive

[同义词] draw pull in draw in pull

[反义词] repel

①特朗普总统强调化石燃料 - 特别是煤 - 是通往经济增长的道路。②在爱荷华州的最近一次演讲中, 他把风能视为不可靠的能源来源。③但是, 这个信息并没有与该州的许多风力涡轮机相一致, 风力涡轮机星罗棋布于该州, 提供了该州的发电量的36%, 在该州, 像微软这样的科技巨头正在被能为其数据中心提供动力的清洁能源的可用性所吸引。

**availability** [əˌveɪləˈbɪləti]

[释义] n. 可用性, 有效性, 实用性

[同义词] accessibility availableness handiness

[反义词] unavailability inaccessibility

①The question “what happens when the wind doesn’t blow or the sun doesn’t shine?” has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. ②But a **boost** in the storage **capacity** of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

「词汇溯源」

**shine** [ʃaɪn]

[释义] v. 照耀, 发光 vt. 擦亮 n. 光泽, 光亮

[同义词] radiance refulgence radiancy effulgence

**boost** [bu:st]

[释义] v. 推进

[同义词] cost increase encouragement rise hike

**capacity** [kəˈpæsəti]

[释义] n. 容量, 生产量, 容量, 智能, 才能, 能力, 接受力, 地位

[构词] [cap 拿, -acity 抽象名词后缀, “拿住的能力” → 容量, 才能]

[同根词] accept acceptance acceptable anticipate anticipation

[同义词] content capacitance electrical capacity capability

[反义词] incapacity

①The advance is driven in part by vehicle **manufacturers**, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. ②Although electric cars are still a **rarity** on roads now, this **massive** investment could change the picture **rapidly** in coming years.

「词汇溯源」

**manufacturer**

[释义] n. 制造业者, 厂商

[构词] [manu 手, fact 作, 制作, -er 表示人 → 制造者, 制造商, 工厂主]

[同根词] factory facility facilitate fact factor

①“当不刮风或太阳不发光时会发生什么?”这个问题为怀疑论者提供了一个快速的反驳。②但是, 电池存储容量的提高,正在使它们更有可能随时保持电力供应。

①这一进展部分是由汽车制造商推动的, 他们对电池驱动的电动汽车进行大规模赌注。②如今,虽然电动车年在道路上仍然是罕见的, 但是这笔巨额投资可能在未来几年迅速改变这画面。

[同义词] producer maker manufacturing business

**rarity** ['ræərəti]

[释义] n. 稀有

[同义词] oddity curiosity curio oddment

**massive** ['mæsɪv]

[释义] adj. 厚重的, 大块的, 魁伟的, 结实的

[同义词] monolithic monumental

**rapidly**

[释义] adv. 迅速地

[同义词] quickly chop apace speedily

[反义词] slowly

①While there's a long way to go, the **trend** lines for renewables are **spiking**. ②The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up – perhaps just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing **climate** change. ③What Washington does – or doesn't do – to **promote** alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

①虽然还有很长的路要走, 但可再生能源的趋势正在激化。②能源变化的步伐似乎正在加快 - 或许正好赶上对缓慢气候变化产生有意义的影响。③在一个全球思想转变的时代, 华盛顿为了促进替代能源所做的事——或者是没做的事——变得越来越不重要。

「词汇溯源」

**trend** [trend]

[释义] n. 倾向, 趋势 vi. 伸向, 倾向, 通向

[同义词] tendency movement course drift

**spike** [spaɪk]

[释义] n. 穗, 长钉, 钉鞋, 女高跟鞋, 道钉 v. 用大钉钉, 用长而尖之物刺, 阻止, 穿刺

[同义词] capitulum spike heel stiletto heel ear

**climate** ['klaɪmɪt]

[释义] n. 气候, 风土, 思潮

[同义词] clime mood

**promote** [prə'məʊt]

[释义] vt. 促进, 发扬, 提升, 提拔, 晋升为 / n. 升级/降级

[构词] [pro- 向前, mot 移动; “使向前移动” → 推进, 促进, 提升, 升级]

[同根词] automotive motor motion motive motivate

[同义词] encourage boost advance further

[反义词] demote

「习题解析」

26. The word "plummeting" (line3, para2) is closet in meaning to _____.	26. "plummeting"(第二段, 第三行)的意思最接近 _____
[A] charging	[A] 充电中的
[B] stablizing	[B] 稳定的
[C] rising	[C] 上升的
[D] falling	[D] 下降的

「试题类型」 词义题

「答案」 D

「题目概览」 根据关键词 "plummeting"可以定位至第二段第二句话 (But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar.) 然后根据该段第三句(The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.)可知答案为 D。

「选项解析」 [A] 该选项属于无中生有, 文中无相关信息。

[B] 该选项属于无中生有, 文中无相关信息。

[C] 该选项属于反向干扰, 原文的意思是可再生能源的价格下降了。

[D] 该选项正确。根据该段第三句中的 The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent 以及 the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third 可知, 可再生能源的价格下降了。

27. According to paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America _____	27. 根据第三段, 美国的可再生能源的使用 _____
[A] has proved to be impractical	[A] 是不切实际的
[B] is as extensive as Europe	[B] 如同欧洲一样广泛
[C] faces many challenges	[C] 面对很多挑战
[D] is progressing notably	[D] 正在显著进步

「试题类型」 细节信息

「答案」 D

「题目概览」 根据题干中的关键词 paragraph 3 和 the use of renewable energy in America 可以定位至第三段第三句 (While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift.) , 因此选 D。

「选项解析」 [A] 该选项属于反向干扰，原文的意思是美国在可再生能源的使用上显著转变。

[B] 该选项属于无中生有，原文的意思是美国在可再生能源的使用上显著转变，并没有提到如同欧洲一样广泛。

[C] 该选项属于反向干扰，原文的意思是美国在可再生能源的使用上显著转变。

[D] 该选项正确，progressing 为 shift 的同义替换，notably 为 remarkable 的同义替换。

28. It can be learned that in Iowa _____.	28. 可知，在爱荷华州 _____.
[A] wind energy has replaced fossil fuels	[A] 风能已经代替了化石燃料
[B] wind is a widely used energy source	[B] 风被广泛应用为能源来源
[C] tech giants are investing in clean energy	[C] 科技巨头正在投资清洁能源
[D] there is a shortage of clean energy supply	[D] 这里缺乏清洁能源供应

「试题类型」 细节信息

「答案」 B

「题目概览」 根据题干中的关键词 Iowa 可以定位至第四段第二句，又因第三句由 but 开头，因此定位至第三句（But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation – and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.），因此选 B。

「选项解析」 [A] 该选项属于无中生有，原文并无相关信息。

[B] 该选项正确。wind is a widely used energy source 为 wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation 的同义替换。

[C] 该选项属于无中生有，原文并无相关信息。原文只是说这些科技巨头被清洁能源所吸引，并未提到投资清洁能源。

[D] 该选项属于无中生有，原文并无相关信息。

29. which of the following is true about clean energy according to paragraph 5&6?	29. 根据第五段和第六段，下列哪一项对清洁能源的表述是正确的？
[A] its continuous supply is becoming a reality	[A] 其源源不断的供给已然成为事实
[B] it is commonly used in car	[B] 其被广泛应用于汽车制造业



manufacturing	
[C] its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult	[C] 其可持续发展将面临难题
[D] its application has boosted battery storage	[D] 其应用已经促进了电池储备量

「试题类型」 细节综合

「答案」 A

「题目概览」 根据题干中的关键词 clean energy 和 paragraph 5&6 可以定位至第五段和第六段，根据第五段第二句话（But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.）可以确定答案为 A。

「选项解析」 [A] 该选项正确，its continuous supply is becoming a reality 是对 making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely 的同义替换。

[B] 该选项属于反向干扰。根据第六段第二句话可知，现在道路上的电动车是非常少的，因此其还未广泛应用于汽车制造业。

[C] 该选项属于反向干扰。根据第五段第二句话可知：电池存储容量的提高，正在使它们更有可能随时保持电力供应。因此其开发并未面临困难。

[D] 该选项属于本末倒置。原文的意思是电池存储容量的提高促进了其的应用，该选项正好将原文的语义颠倒。

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy	30. 从最后一段可以推断出可再生能源
[A] will bring the US closer to other countries	[A] 将会拉近美国和其他国家之间的距离
[B] will accelerate global environmental change	[B] 将加速全球环境转变
[C] is not really encouraged by the US government	[C] 没有真正受到美国政府的鼓励
[D] is not competitive enough with regard to its cost	[D] 就其成本来讲，其并没有足够的竞争力

「试题类型」 推断题

「答案」 C

「题目概览」 根据题干中的关键词 the last paragraph 和 renewable energy 可以定位至最后一段，根据第七段第三句（What Washington does – or doesn't do – to



promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.)

- 「选项解析」 [A] 该选项属于无中生有。原文并无相关信息。该段并没有提到其他国家和美国之间的关系。
- [B] 该选项属于曲解文意，第七段第二句的意思是可再生能源的使用会对环境有益，并不是会加快全球环境的转变。
- [C] 该选项正确，根据第七段第三句中的 **What Washington does – or doesn't do – to promote alternative energy** 可知，为了促进替代能源，华盛顿做了一些事，但是也有华盛顿没做的事。因此可以推断出美国政府并没有完全鼓励可再生能源的使用。
- [D] 该选项属于无中生有，原文并无相关信息。该段并没有提到与可再生能源的成本相关的信息。

### Text 3

解析人: Ai Tiantian

①The power and **ambition** of the giants of the digital economy is **astonishing** – Amazon has just announced the **purchase** of the upmarket **grocery** chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to **acquire** the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. ②What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an **intricate** and finely detailed web of its users' **friendships** and social lives.

①数字经济巨头的权力和野心巨大，亚马逊刚刚宣布以 135 亿美元收购了高档食品连锁店 Whole Foods，而早在两年前，脸书就购买了 WhatsApp 消息传递服务，价格甚至高于此。②WhatsApp 并无任何实体产品，它给脸书提供的是一个用户交友及社交生活的复杂精细的网络。

「词汇溯源」

**ambition** [æm'biʃn]

[释义] n. 野心, 雄心

[构词] [amb- 周围, it 行走, -ion 名词后缀, “四处奔走以望得到” → 野心, 企图, 热望的事物]

[同根词] ambitious exit initial initiate initiation

[同义词] ambitiousness dream aspiration

**astonish** [ə'stɒnɪʃ]

[释义] vt. 使惊讶

4000-989-102

[同义词] amaze astound

**purchase** ['pɜ:tʃəs]

[释义] vt. 买, 购买 n. 买, 购买

[同义词] buy leverage

[反义词] sell

**grocery**

[释义] n. <美>食品杂货店,(pl.)食品,杂货

[同义词] market foodstuff food market grocery store

**acquire** [ə'kwaiə(r)]

[释义] vt. 获得, 学到

[构词] [ac- 加强动作, quire 寻求, “寻求得到” → 获得, 学到]

[同根词] quest inquire inquiry acquisition exquisite

[同义词] assume get adopt take on

[反义词] lose

**intricate** ['intrɪkət]

[释义] adj. 复杂的, 错综的, 难以理解的

**friendship** ['frendʃɪp]

[释义] n. 友谊, 友好

[同义词] friendly relationship

① Facebook promised the European **commission** then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. ② Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was **enormously** revealing and still could be. ③ What political **journalist**, what party whip, would not want to know the **makeup** of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? ④ It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

「词汇溯源」

① 脸书承诺欧盟委员会, 它不会将用户的电话号码与脸书身份绑定, 然而这一收购完成之后它立即打破了这一承诺。② 即便不知道信息的具体内容, 但谁发送、谁接受依旧包含巨大信息量。③ 设想 Theresa May 的敌人正在他们的 WhatsApp 群组里密谋, 哪一个政治记者, 哪一个执政党不想知道这一群组的构成人员呢? ④ 或许 Whole Foods 对于亚马逊的真正价值, 并不在于其 460 家门店, 而是哪一个消费者购买了什么的记录。

**commission** [kə'mɪʃn]

[释义] n. 委任, 委托, 代办(权), 代理(权), 犯(罪), 佣金 vt. 委任, 任命, 委托, 委托制作, 使服役

[构词] [com- 加强意义, miss 送, 委派, -ion 名词后缀 → 委任, 委派, 委员会]

[同根词] admit admission missile mission missionary

[同义词] committee commissioning deputation delegation

**enormously**

[释义] adv. 非常地, 巨大地

[同义词] hugely staggeringly tremendously

**journalist**

[释义] n. 新闻记者, 从事新闻杂志业的人

[构词] [journal+ist 人 → 记者]

[同根词] journal journey

[同义词] diarist diary keeper

**makeup**

[释义] n. 天性, 化妆品, 补充, 虚构, 组成, 结构, 补考, 体格

[同义词] constitution make war paint

①Competition law appears to be the only way to address these **imbalances** of power. ②But it is **clumsy**. ③For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. ④By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have **vanished** in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. ⑤But there is a deeper **conceptual** problem, too. ⑥Competition law as **presently** interpreted deals with financial **disadvantage** to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. ⑦The users of their services are not their customers. ⑧That would be the people who buy advertising from them – and Facebook and Google, the two **virtual** giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other **media** and

①看上去竞争法案是解决这些权力不平衡的唯一方式。②但它很笨拙。③一个原因, 相对于数字经济的发展速度, 它应对十分缓慢。④等一个问题被解决和改善, 它可能就已在市场中消失, 被新的滥用权力的方式取代。⑤但这里还有一个深层的观念性的问题。⑥现行竞争法案处理针对消费者的财务不利情况, 但当用户免费使用服务时, 这种情况并不明显。⑦服务的用户并不是它的消费者。⑧它的消费者是向其购买广告的人——脸书和谷歌两大虚拟巨头, 统治着数字广告, 对其它所有媒体和娱乐公司构成不利。

entertainment companies.

「词汇溯源」

**imbalance** [ˌɪmˈbæləns]

[释义] n. 不平衡, 不均衡

[同义词] asymmetry dissymmetry unbalance instability

[反义词] balance symmetry

**clumsy** [ˈklʌmzi]

[释义] adj. 笨拙的

[同义词] clunky gawky ungainly unwieldy

**vanish** [ˈvæniʃ]

[释义] vi. 消失, 突然不见, [数]成为零 n. [语]弱化音

[构词] [van 空, 无, -ish 动词后缀 → 突然不见的; 逐渐消散的; 消失]

[同根词] vanity

[同义词] go away disappear

[反义词] appear

**conceptual** [kənˈseptʃuəl]

[释义] adj. 概念上的

**presently** [ˈprezntli]

[释义] adv. 目前, 不久

[同义词] currently before long shortly soon

**disadvantage** [ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒ]

[释义] n. 不利, 不利条件, 缺点, 劣势

[同义词] disfavor disfavour

[反义词] advantage

**virtual** [ˈvɜːtʃuəl]

[释义] adj. 虚的, 实质的, [物]有效的, 事实上的

[同义词] practical

**medium** [ˈmiːdiəm]

[释义] n. 媒体, 方法, 媒介 adj. 中间的, 中等的, 半生熟的

[构词] [medi 中间, -um 名词后缀 → 中间, 中间物, 媒介; 中等的]

[同根词] mediate mediation mediator medieval median

[同义词] mass medium culture medium spiritualist sensitive

①The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. ② Just as some ants farm the **bugs** called

①他们出售的产品是数据, 而我们, 用户, 将我们的生活转换为数据来让这些数字巨头获利。②正像一些蚂蚁饲养蚜虫, 来收获它们进食时产

**aphids** for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives **yield**. ③ Ants keep **predatory** insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes. ④It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

生的蜜露，谷歌饲养同样我们，来收获我们数字生活中产生的数据。③蚂蚁将蚜虫进食附近的昆虫捕食者赶走；谷歌帮我们过滤垃圾邮件。④这不像是人与人之间的或者民主的关系，即便是在双方都获利的情况之下。

「词汇溯源」

**bug** [bʌg]

[释义] n. 小虫,臭虫,缺陷,错误; v. 装置窃听器,打扰

[同义词] hemipteron hemipterous insect glitch hemipteran

**aphid** ['eɪfɪd]

[释义] n. [动]蚜虫

**yield** [ji:ld]

[释义] v. 出产, 生长, 生产 vi. (~ to)屈服, 屈从 n. 产量, 收益

[同义词] fruit output return issue

[反义词] survive stand

**predatory** ['predətɹɪ]

[释义] adj. 掠夺的,食肉的

[构词] [pred(a) 掠食, -atory ...的 → 掠夺的, 捕食性的]

[同根词] predator prey

[同义词] rapacious raptorial vulturine ravening

「习题解析」

31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its _____.	31. 根据第一段, 脸书收购 WhatsApp 是因为其 _____.
[A] digital products	[A] 电子产品
[B] physical assets	[B] 有形资产
[C] user information	[C] 用户信息
[D] quality service	[D] 优质服务

「试题类型」 细节信息

「答案」 C

「题目概览」 根据题干关键词定位到文章第一段第二句。

「选项解析」[A] 本选项无中生有。提到 product 的句子为第一段第一句倒数第三个单词，根据“which doesn't have any physical product at all”（它没有任何实体产品）可知，与该选项无关。

[B] 本选项为反向干扰。根据第一段第一句后半句“which doesn't have any physical product at all”（它没有任何实体产品）可知，脸书收购 WhatsApp 并不是因为其实体资产。

[C] 本选项为正确选项。根据题干关键词定位到文章第一段第二句，“What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.”（它给脸书提供的是一个复杂精细的网站，该网站可以看到其用户的友谊情况及社交生活。）由此可知，脸书收购 WhatsApp 是因为它能给脸书提供用户信息。故该选项正确。

[D] 本选项无中生有。第一段第一句只提到两年前脸书收购了“WhatsApp 的 messaging service”，并未提及收购它是因为其优质服务。

32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may _____.	32. 将电话号码与脸书身份验证联系起来也许会 _____
[A] worsen political disputes	[A] 恶化政治纠纷
[B] pose a risk to Facebook users	[B] 对脸书用户构成风险
[C] mess up customer records	[C] 弄乱客户记录
[D] mislead the European commission	[D] 误导欧洲委员会

「试题类型」 细节信息

「答案」 B

「题目概览」 根据题干关键词定位到文章第二段第一句。

「选项解析」[A] 本选项无中生有。定位段并未提及政治纠纷，并且也未提及电话号码和脸书身份验证与政治的关系。

[B] 本选项为正确选项。根据题干关键词定位到文章第二段第一句，第一句表明那时脸书承诺欧洲委员会它不会将电话号码与 Facebook 身份验证个人信息联系起来，然而，几乎协议刚一达成，脸书就违背了其诺言。只是对事实进行了描述，而题干问的是将电话号码与脸书身份验证联系起来也许会造成的影响或结果，所以我们接着看第二段第二句，由“Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be.”可知，即使不知道信息内容，但信息的发出者和接受者大都可以知道。所以，对脸书用户构成了风险，故该选项正确。

- [C] 本选项定位错误。customer records 在第二段最后一句，并且提到的是“客户买了什么东西的记录”，并未提及“弄乱客户记录”。
- [D] 本选项定位错误。European commission 在第二段第一句出现，只提到那时脸书承诺欧洲委员会它不会将电话号码与 Facebook 身份验证个人信息联系起来，然而，几乎协议刚一达成，脸书就违背了其诺言。与误导无关，故错误。

33. According to the author, competition law _____.	33. 根据作者，竞争法 _____。
[A] should serve the new market powers	[A] 应该为新市场力量服务
[B] may worsen the economic imbalance	[B] 也许会恶化经济失衡
[C] should not provide just one legal solution	[C] 不应该只提供一项合法的解决措施
[D] cannot keep pace with the changing market	[D] 不能与不断变化的市场保持同步

「试题类型」 人物观点

「答案」 D

「题目概览」 根据题干关键词定位到文章第三段。

「选项解析」 [A] 本选项无中生有。该段提到 power 的部分为第四句，“new abuses of power”,与 market power 无关。

[B] 本选项为反向干扰。根据第三段第一句，“Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power.”（竞争法是唯一能解决这些权利不平衡的方式。）由此可知，竞争法并不会恶化经济失衡，故错误。

[C] 本选项无中生有。该段并未提及“legal solution”这类关键词。

[D] 本选项为正确选项。根据第三段第三句，“For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy.”（与数字化经济的变化步伐相比，它太慢了。）由此可知，其不能与不断变化的市场保持同步，故该选项正确。

34. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because _____?	34. 目前，竞争法还几乎不能保护脸书用户，因为 _____。
[A] the services are generally digital	[A] 服务一般都是数字化的
[B] the services are paid for by advertisers	[B] 服务费用由广告商支付
[C] they are not defined as customers	[C] 他们没有被客户



[D] they are not financially reliable	[D] 他们在财务上不可靠
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「试题类型」 细节信息

「答案」 C

「题目概览」 根据题干关键词定位到文章第三段第六句和第七句。

「选项解析」 [A] 本选项无中生有。文中未提及服务数字化与用户之间的关系。

[B] 本选项偷梁换柱，以偏概全。根据第三段第六句，“...this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them.”可知有些用户也会付服务费，此外，该句只是对现象的陈述并不是原因，故错误。

[C] 本选项为正确选项。根据题干关键词定位到文章第三段第六句和第七句。第六句只是对现象的陈述，所以我们定位至第七句，“The users of their services are not their customers.”由此可知，他们服务的用户并不是他们的客户。故该选项正确。

[D] 本选项无中生有。文中未提及用户财务状况。

35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate _____.	35. 蚂蚁的类比是用来说明_____。
[A] the relationship between digital giants and their users	[A] 数字化巨头和其用户的关系
[B] a typical competition pattern among digital giants	[B] 数字化巨头间一个典型的竞争方式
[C] the benefits provided for digital giants customers	[C] 为数字化巨头客户提供的利益
[D] a win-win business model between digital giants	[D] 数字化巨头间一种双赢的商业模式

「试题类型」 例证题

「答案」 A

「题目概览」 根据题干关键词定位到文章第四段第一句。

「选项解析」 [A] 本选项为正确选项。根据题干，我们可以判断此题为例证题，先找出类比的相关句子，之后在类比相关句的上一句或下一句找答案，根据关键词“just as...”,我们可以判断出该段是先表明观点，之后再给出类比，所以我们最终可以定位到第四段第一句。“The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants.”（他们售卖的产品是数据，而我们用户为了数字化巨头的利益将我们的生活转换成数据。）由此可以看出数字化巨头和其用户的关系，故该选项正确。



- [B] 本选项为无中生有。并没有提到各个巨头之间的竞争。
- [C] 本选项为无中生有。由第四段第一句可以看出，这不是为数字化巨头客户提供的利益，而是数字化巨头获得利益。
- [D] 本选项望文生义。由第四段第一句可以看出，这并不是数字化巨头之间的关系，而是用户与数字化巨头之间的关系。

#### Text 4

解析人: Xu Jie

①To combat the trap of putting a **premium** on being **busy**, Cal Newport, author of *Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, **recommends** building a **habit** of ‘deep work’ – the ability to focus without **distraction**.

「词汇溯源」

**premium** [ˈpriːmiəm]

[释义] n. 额外费用, 奖金, 奖赏, 保险费, (货币兑现的) 贴水

[构词] [pre- 先, 前面, em 拿, -ium 名词后缀, “在前面拿到” → 奖品]

[同根词] exemplify exempt exemption redeem redemption

[同义词] insurance premium agiotage exchange premium agio

**busy** [ˈbɪzi]

[释义] adj. 忙碌的, 热闹的, 临时占用的

[同义词] meddlesome fussy occupy interfering

[反义词] idle

**recommend** [ˌrekəˈmend]

[释义] vt. 推荐, 介绍, 劝告, 使受欢迎, 托付, 使...受欢迎, 使...可取

[同义词] advocate urge commend

**habit** [ˈhæbɪt]

[释义] n. 习惯, 习性

[构词] [hab 拥有, -it 抽象名词后缀, “本身拥有” → 习惯]

[同根词] inhabit inhabitant habitat

[同义词] riding habit substance abuse wont use

**distraction** [dɪˈstrækʃn]

[释义] n. 娱乐, 分心, 分心的事物

[构词] [dis- 分开, 离开, tract 抽, 引, -ion 名词后缀 → 心神烦乱, 精神错乱]

①为了克服无谓的忙碌, 卡尔·Newport, 《深度工作: 分心世界的聚焦成功法则》的作者, 建议养成“深度工作”的习惯--专注而不分心的能力。

[同根词] tractor traction abstract abstraction attract

[同义词] misdirection beguilement

① There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work – be it **lengthy retreats dedicated** to a specific task; developing a daily **ritual**; or taking a "**journalistic**" approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day. ② **Whichever** approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

「词汇溯源」

**lengthy** ['leŋθɪ]

[释义] adj. (演说、文章等)冗长的, 过分的

[构词] [length 长度, -y 形容词后缀 → 冗长的, 漫长的]

[同根词] longevity longing longitude longitudinal belong

[同义词] extended protracted drawn prolonged

**retreat** [rɪ'tri:t]

[释义] vi. 撤退, 退却 n. 撤退, 退却

[构词] [re- 回, treat 处理, “处理回去” → “退回去” → 隐退, 退却]

[同根词] treatment treaty

[同义词] retirement hideaway pull away withdraw

[反义词] advance

**dedicate** ['dedɪkət]

[释义] vt. 献(身), 致力, 题献(一部著作给某人)

[构词] [de- 加强, dic 说, 命令, -ate 动词后缀; “再说” → “努力献身” → 献身于, 致力于]

[同根词] addict addiction dictate dictation dictator

[同义词] consecrate commit devote give

**ritual**

[释义] n. 典礼, (宗教)仪式, 礼节 adj. 典礼的, (宗教)仪式的

[同义词] rite

**journalistic** [ˌdʒɜ:nə'lɪstɪk]

[释义] adj. 新闻事业的, 新闻从业员的, 新闻工作者的

① Newport also recommends "deep scheduling" to combat **constant**

①有许多方法来掌握深度工作的艺术--不论是专门针对某项特定任务的长时间工作; 养成日常习惯; 或者在可能之时采取 "新闻记者" 的方式来抓住一天当中的深度工作时刻。②无论采取哪种方法, 关键在于确定你的聚焦时长并坚持下去。

①Newport 还建议进行 "深度调度

**interruptions** and get more done in less time. ②'At any given point, I should have deep work **scheduled** for roughly the next month. ③Once on the calendar, I protect this time like I would a doctor's **appointment** or important meeting," he writes.

「词汇溯源」

**constant** ['kɒnstənt]

[释义] n. [数、物]常数, 恒量 adj. 不变的, 持续的, 坚决的  
[构词] [con 始终+stant→始终站着→不变的 → 不变的; 稳定的]  
[同根词] stable stability stabilization obstacle circumstance  
[同义词] invariant constant quantity invariable changeless  
[反义词] inconstant

**interruption** [ˌɪntə'rʌpʃn]

[释义] n. 中断, 打断  
[构词] [inter- 在...中间, rupt 破→断, -ion 名词后缀 → 中断, 打断]  
[同根词] rupture route routine abrupt bankrupt  
[同义词] break gap disruption

**schedule** ['ʃedju:l]

[释义] n. 时间表, 进度表 v. 确定时间  
[同义词] agenda docket

**appointment** [ə'pɔɪntmənt]

[同义词] assignment designation date naming

①Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritise your day – in particular how we craft our to-do lists. ②Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that **divided undergraduates** into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

「词汇溯源」

", 以防止各种干扰, 并在更短的时间内完成更多任务。 ②"在任何一个特定的时间点, 我都应该都有一个可以安排到下个月的深入的工作计划。 ③一旦写在了日历上, 我就会像医生的预约或重要会议一样遵守这个时间,"他写道。

①在更短时间内完成更多工作的另一个方法是重新考虑你的一天的优先级--特别是我们如何制作 to-do 列表。 ②《混乱: 改变我们生活的力量》一书的作者 Tim Harford 指出, 二十世纪八十年代初的一项研究将本科生分为两组: 一些人建议制定月度目标和学习活动; 其他人被告知要在更详细的时间里, 日复一日地计划活动和目标。

**divide** [dr'vaɪd]

[释义] v. 分, 划分, 分开, 隔开,

[构词] [divid 分割, -e 补足音节 → 分, 划分, 分开, 隔开]

[同根词] divisive division individualism individuality individual

[同义词] split watershed water parting split up

[反义词] unite multiply

**undergraduate** [ˌʌndə'grædʒuət]

[释义] n. 大学肄业生, (尚未取得学位的)大学生 adj. 大学生的

[构词] [under- 低于, 不够, 不到, 不足, graduate 毕业生 → 尚未毕业者, 大学肄业生]

[同根词] gradual graduate graduation degrade degradation

[同义词] undergrad

①While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the **execution** of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students.

②Harford argues that **inevitable** distractions often **render** the daily to-do list **ineffective**, while leaving room for **improvisation** in such a list can **reap** the best results.

「词汇溯源」

**execution** [ˌɛksɪ'kju:ʃn]

[释义] n. 实行,完成,执行,死刑,制作,(武器等的)破坏效果,杀伤力

[同义词] executing capital punishment performance death penalty

**inevitable** [ɪn'evɪtəbl]

[释义] adj. 不可避免的, 必然的

[反义词] evitable

**render** ['rendə(r)]

[释义] vt. 呈递,归还,着色,汇报,致使,放弃,表演,实施 vi. 给予补偿 n. 交纳,粉刷,打底

[构词] [rend+er 表动词 → 使成为; 给予]

[同根词] surrender rendition

[同义词] provide furnish interpret supply

**ineffective** [ˌɪnɪ'fektɪv]

[释义] adj. 无效的,(指人)工作效率低的

①虽然研究人员认为,在执行任务时,结构合理的日常计划将是最有效的,但是他们错了:详细的日常计划会让学生失去动力。②Harford 认为不可避免的分心往往会使每日的 to-do 列表失效,而在这样的列表中为即兴创作留出时间可以获得最好的结果。

4000-989-102

[同义词] ineffectual uneffective unable

[反义词] effective

**improvisation** [ˌɪmprəvaɪ'zeɪʃn]

[释义] n. 即兴创作

[同义词] extemporisation extemporization temporary expedient

**reap** [ri:p]

[释义] v. 收割,收获

[同义词] harvest draw glean

① In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to **embrace downtime**, or as Newport suggests, "be lazy."

「词汇溯源」

**embrace**

[释义] vt. 拥抱, 互相拥抱, 包含, 收买, 信奉 vi. 拥抱 n. 拥抱

[构词] [em 进入+brace→进入两臂→拥抱→拥抱; 包括]

[同根词] brace bracelet

[同义词] embracement embracing encompass bosom

**downtime**

[释义] n. (工厂等由于检修,待料等的)停工期

[反义词] uptime

**lazy** ['leɪzi]

[释义] adj. 懒惰的, 懒散的

[同义词] slothful otiose faineant indolent

① "Idleness is not just a vacation, an **indulgence** or a **vice**; it is as **indispensable** to the brain as **vitamin D** is to the body... [idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done," he argues.

「词汇溯源」

**indulgence** [ɪn'dʌldʒəns]

[释义] n. 放任

[同义词] leniency lenience folly self

**vice** [vaɪs]

① 为了充分利用我们的注意力和精力, 我们还需要利用停工期, 或者像 Newport 建议的那样, "偷懒"。

① "懒散不仅仅只是一个假期, 沉溺或缺点; 它就像维生素 D 对人体都是不可或缺的。矛盾的是, 做任何工作懒散都是必要的," 他说道。

[释义] n. 恶习, 恶行, 坏脾气, 罪恶, 堕落, 老虎钳, 缺点, 缺陷 vt. 钳住 prep. 代替

[同义词] frailty

**indispensable**

[释义] n. 不可缺少之物 adj. 不可缺少的, 绝对必要的

[构词] [in- 不, dispense 分配, -able 可...的; “能分送出去的” → 不可缺少的]

[同根词] depend dependent dependence dependency independent

[同义词] essential

[反义词] dispensable

**vitamin** [ˈvɪtəˌmɪn]

[释义] n. 维他命, 维生素

[构词] [vit 生命, amine 胺(一种化合物); “维持生命之物” → 维生素, 维他命]

[同根词] vital vitality revitalize

① Srin Pillay, an **assistant** professor of **psychiatry** at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and **productivity** may be due to the way our brains operate. ② When our brains **switch** between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more **efficient**.

「词汇溯源」

**assistant**

[释义] n. 助手, 助教 adj. 辅助的, 助理的

[构词] [as- 表示 at, sist 立, “立于一旁”, -ant 名词后缀, 表示人 → 助手, 助教, 助理; 辅助的, 助理的]

[同根词] assist assistance consist consistent exist

[同义词] help supporter helper adjunct

**psychiatry** [sarˈkaiətri]

[释义] n. 精神病学, 精神病治疗法

[构词] [psych 精神, -iatr 治疗, -y 名词后缀 → 精神病治疗法, 精神病学]

[同根词] psychic psychiatric psychiatrist psychoanalysis psychology

[同义词] psychological medicine psychopathology

**productivity** [ˌprɒdʌkˈtɪvəti]

[释义] n. 生产力

[构词] [pro- 向前, duct 引导, -ivity 名词后缀 → 生产力, 生产活动]

[同根词] abduct abduction educate education induce

① 哈佛医学院的精神病学助理教授 Srin Pillay 认为, 停工期和生产率之间的反直觉的联系可能取决于大脑的运作方式。② 当我们的的大脑在一项任务上时专注或走神时, 它们往往更有效率。

[同义词] productiveness

[反义词] unproductiveness

**switch** [switʃ]

[释义] n. 开关, 电闸, 转换 vt. 转换, 转变

[同义词] electric switch permutation electrical switch substitution

**efficient** [i'fiʃnt]

[释义] adj. (直接)生效的, 有效率的, 能干的

[构词] [ef- 出, fic 做, -i-, -ent 形容词后缀, “能做出事来” → (做事)有效率的]

[同根词] factory facility facilitate fact factor

[同义词] effective

[反义词] inefficient

① “What people don't realise is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocus **circuits** in their brain,” says Pillay.

① “人们没有意识到的是, 为了完成这些任务, 大脑中的专注和走神回路他们都得使用。” Pillay 说道。

「词汇溯源」

**circuit** ['sɜ:kɪt]

[释义] n. 电路, 一圈, 周游, 巡回

[构词] [circ 圆, 环, -u-, it 行 → 环行, 周线, 电路, 回路]

[同根词] circus circle encircle circular circulate

[同义词] tour circumference electric circuit electrical circuit

「习题解析」

36. The key to mastering the art of deep work is to _____.	36. 掌握深工作艺术的关键在于_____。
[A] seize every mimute to work	[A] 抓紧每分钟工作
[B] list you immediate tasks	[B] 列出你的紧急任务
[C] make specific daily plans	[C] 制定具体的日常计划
[D] keep to your focus time	[D] 保证你的专注时间

「试题类型」 细节信息

「答案」 D

「题目概览」 本题为细节题, 根据关键词“the art of deep work”定位到第二段, 然后根据“the key”定位到第二句, 掌握深工作的艺术的关键是确定集中注意力的时长和坚持

「选项解析」 [A] 本选项错误定位到了第一句，是掌握的方法不是关键

[B] 本选项错误定位到了第一句，是掌握的方法不是关键

[C] 本选项错误定位到了第一句，是掌握的方法不是关键

[D] 本选项是考点句的改写，用“keep”替换了“determine”

37. The study in the early 1980s, cited by Harford shows that _____.	37. 哈佛引用 20 世纪 80 年代初的研究说明 _____。
[A] students are hardly motivated by monthly goals	[A] 学生很难以月目标为动力
[B] detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected	[B] 详细的计划可能不如预期那样富有成效
[C] distractions may actually increase efficiency	[C] 分心可能反而增加效率
[D] daily schedules are indispensable to studying	[D] 每天的日程安排是没办法研究的

「试题类型」 例证题

「答案」 B

「题目概览」 根据“the study in the early 1980s”定位到第 4 段和第 5 段，第 4 段主要说明研究内容，答案应该在第 5 段

「选项解析」 [A] 错误选项，考点句中让学生失去动力的不是月目标，而是详细的日常计划

[B] 是对考点句的改写，把“demotivated students”替换成了“may not be as fruitful as expected”

[C] 反向干扰，文章中提到分心会使 to-do list 失效

[D] 错误选项，文章中详细描述了对日常计划的研究实验，并非不可研究的

38. According to Newport, idleness is _____.	38. 根据纽波特的说法，偷懒 _____。
[A] a desirable mental state for busy people	[A] 对忙碌的人来说是一个理想的精神状态
[B] a major contributor to physical health	[B] 身体健康的主要原因
[C] an effective way to save time and energy	[C] 节省时间和精力有效途径
[D] an essential factor in accomplishing any work	[D] 是完成工作的重要因素



「试题类型」 人物观点

「答案」 D

「题目概览」 本题为 人物观点题，根据关键词“idleness”定位到第 7 段，人们都需要在工作中偷懒

「选项解析」 [A] 错误选项，文章没有提及理想的精神状态

[B] 干扰项，文中提到偷懒像维生素 D 一样对人体是不可或缺的，并没有说明是主要原因

[C] 无中生有

[D] 正确选项，是对考点句的改写，把“necessary”替换成了“essential factor”

39. Pillay believes that our brain's shift between being focused and unfocused _____.	39. Pillay 认为，我们的大脑在专注和不专注之间的转换 _____
[A] can bring about greater efficiency	[A] 可以带来更大的效率
[B] can result in psychological well-being	[B] 可以促进心理健康
[C] is driven by task urgency	[C] 受紧急任务的驱使
[D] is aimed at better balance in work	[D] 目的在于更好地平衡工作

「试题类型」 人物观点

「答案」 A

「题目概览」 根据人名“Pillay”定位到第 8 段，根据关键词“shift being focused and unfocused”定位到第二句话，题目中把原文的“switch”替换成了“shift”

「选项解析」 [A] 正确选项，是对考点句的改写，把“more efficient”改写成了“greater efficiency”

[B] 无关选项，文章并没有提及心理健康

[C] 无关选项，文章中没有提到紧急任务下，大脑才会进行这种转换

[D] 干扰项，转换时为了更好的完成工作而不是平衡工作

40. This text is mainly about _____.	40. 这篇文章主要是关于 _____。
[A] approaches to getting more done in less time	[A] 可以在更短的时间内完成更多工作的方法
[B] ways to relieve the tension of busy life	[B] 缓解紧张忙碌生活的方法
[C] the key to eliminating distractions	[C] 消除分心的关键

[D] the cause of the lack of focus time	[D] 缺乏专注力的原因
---	--------------

「试题类型」 文章主旨

「答案」 A

「题目概览」 本文为主旨题，根据文章和前面题目的积累可以总结出答案

「选项解析」 [A] 文章通篇都在讨论提高工作效率的方法，简单有效的是提高专注力，注意劳逸结合，所以本选项正确。

[B] 以偏概全

[C] 以偏概全

[D] 以偏概全

**Part B**

**解析人: Ai Tiantian**

① Conversations are links, which means when you have a conversation with a new person a link gets formed and every conversation you have after that moment will form a link.

① Suppose you are in a room with someone you don't know and something within you says "I want to talk with this person" – this is something that mostly happens with all of us. ② You wanted to say something – the first word – but it just won't come out, it feels like it is stuck somewhere. ③ I know the feeling and here is my advice: just get it out.

① Just think: what is the worst that could happen? They won't talk with you? Well, they are not talking with you now!

① truly believe that once you get that first word out everything else will

① 一个个的对话就是千千万万的链接，这意味着，在你和陌生人谈话间隙，链接就产生了，并且在那之后，你的每一次谈话，都会形成一个链接。

① 设想你和某位素不相识的人共处一室，并且下意识地想要和他（她）交谈，这种感觉几乎所有人都经历过。② 你想开口说点什么，话到了嘴边，却又无法脱口而出，就像在某处受阻，无法前进。③ 对此我感同身受，我建议你：勇敢说出来就好。

① 只要想想：最糟又能怎样？他们会不理你吗？但是，他们现在就是并没有理你嘛！

① 我真的认为一旦你开口讲话，后面的交流也就顺其自然了。② 所

just flow. ②So keep it simple: “Hi”, “Hey” or “Hello” – do the best you can to **gather** all of the **enthusiasm** and energy you can, put on a big smile and say “Hi”.

「词汇溯源」

**gather** [ˈgæðə(r)]

[释义] n. 集合, 聚集 vi. 集合, 聚集, 渐增, 蹙眉, 化脓 vt. 使聚集, 搜集, 积聚, 推断

[同义词] collect gathering garner

[反义词] spread

**enthusiasm** [ɪnˈθju:zɪəzəm]

[释义] n. 狂热, 热心, 积极性, 激发热情的事物

[构词] [en 进入+thus[theo 神]+iasm 状态→进入神的状态→热情 → 热情]

[同根词] theology theologian theological atheist

[同义词] ebullience exuberance

①It’s a problem all of us face; you have limited time with the person that you want to talk and you want to make this talk **memorable**.

「词汇溯源」

**memorable** [ˈmemərəbl]

[释义] adj. 值得纪念的, 难忘的

[构词] [memor 记忆, -able 可...的 → 难忘的, 值得纪念的]

[同根词] memory memorize memorial memoir memorandum

①Honestly, if we got stuck in the **rut** of “hi”, “hello”, “how are you?” and “what’s going on?”, you will fail to give the initial **jolt** to the conversation that can make it so memorable.

「词汇溯源」

**rut** [rʌt]

[释义] n. 车辙, 常轨, 定例, 惯例 v. 在...形成车辙

[同义词] heat groove estrus oestrus

[反义词] anestrus

**jolt** [dʒɔʊlt]

以, 尽自己最大的努力, 以最饱满的热情和活力, 展现给他们一个大大的笑容, 然后说“嗨!”“嘿!”或者“你好!”。

①这是我们普遍都面临的一个问题, 你既想对谈话的时间进行限制, 又想使其成为一次难忘的对话。

①老实说, 一旦我们停滞在说“嗨!”、“你好!”、“你好吗?”和“最近怎么样?”这类寒暄, 你将失去使这次谈话难忘的最初机制。

[释义] v. 摇晃 n. 摇晃

[同义词] jar jerk shock jounce

① So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions. ② Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are **willing** to share if you just ask.

「词汇溯源」

**willing** ['wɪlɪŋ]

[释义] adj. 乐意的, 自愿的, 心甘情愿的, 反应迅速的

[同义词] uncoerced volition unforced

[反义词] unwilling

① When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point. ② When you start conversation from there and then move outwards, you'll find all of a sudden that the conversation becomes a lot easier.

① Imagine you are pouring your heart out to someone and they are just busy on their phone, and if you ask for their attention you get the response "I can multitask".

① So when someone tries to **communicate** with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly. ② Make eye contact. ③ Trust me, eye contact is where all the magic happens. ④ When you make eye contact, you can feel the conversation.

「词汇溯源」

**communicate** [kə'mju:nɪkət]

[释义] v. 沟通, 通信, (房间、道路、花园等)相通, 传达, 感染

① 所以, 不要害怕去问一些私人问题。② 相信我, 当你看到人们多么愿意和你分享时, 你会惊喜的。

① 初次见面, 试着找到一些你们志趣相投的东西, 就从那里展开对话。② 当从那里开始, 然后逐渐展开, 你会突然发现, 谈话变得更加轻松了。

① 假如你对他们推心置腹, 而他们仅仅忙着看手机, 并且如果你试图引起他们注意的时候, 他们只是敷衍的回应你。

① 所以, 如果有人想和你交谈, 全意全意投入其中亦是最好。② 尤其是要有眼神交流。③ 相信我, 眼神交会魔力四射。④ 它能让你置身对话之中。

4000-989-102

[构词] [commun 共同, -ic-, -ate 动词后缀, 使..., “使大家在一起” → 传达, 通知, 交通, 传染]

[同根词] communal communion communism communist community

[同义词] pass along pass on put across pass

[反义词] excommunicate

① You all came into a conversation where you first met the person, but after some time you may have met again and have forgotten their name. ② Isn't that awkward!

「词汇溯源」

**awkward** ['ɔ:kwəd]

[释义] adj. 难使用的, 笨拙的

[同义词] bunglesome ungainly clumsy

[反义词] graceful

① So, remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with; perhaps the places they have been to, the places they want to go, the things they like, the things they hate – whatever you talk about.

① When you remember such things you can **automatically** become investor in their wellbeing. ② So they feel a responsibility to you to keep that relationship going.

「词汇溯源」

**automatically** [-kli]

[释义] adv. 自动地, 机械地

[同义词] mechanically

① That's it. Five amazing ways that you can make conversation with almost anyone. ② Every person is a really good book to read, or to have a conversation

① 你们曾相遇, 有过谈话, 然而, 一段时间之后, 你们可能又见面了并且你忘却了他们的名字。② 这难道不尴尬吗?

① 总之, 要记得和你遇见过或者交谈过的人的一些小的细节上的东西——所有你们曾谈过的。这可能是他们曾去过的一些地方, 想去的某些地方, 他们喜爱的、或是厌恶的事物。

① 当意识到你已将这些小细节纳入脑海之中, 自然而然地就给他们带来了幸福感。② 所以, 他们就会有与你保持良好关系的责任感。

① 这五种方式都很不错, 几乎与任何人谈话都可以用上。② 每个人都是一本可供阅读或者可以与之交流的好书。

with!

「选项解析」

41. B. 阅读分析第二段最后一句“I know the feeling and here is my advice: just get it out.”可知，just get it out 即为 just say it 的同意转换。

42. F. 阅读分析第六段可知，“一旦我们停滞在说“嗨！”、“你好！”、“你好吗？”和“最近怎么样？”这类寒暄，你将失去使这次谈话难忘的最初机制。”之后第七段第一句又给出“ So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions.” 由此可知，我们应该跳过寒暄，去问更多的问题，从而更深入的交谈。

43. D. 阅读分析第八段第一句“When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point. (初次见面，试着找到一些你们志趣相投的东西，就从那里展开对话。)", 可知选项中的 me too 正好对应该句中的 have...in common.

44. A. 阅读分析第十段第一句"... , just be in that communication wholeheartedly." 可知“如果有人想和你交谈，你要全意全意投入其中。”也就是说，你的注意力应注意集中于谈话之中，“present”一词正好与该句吻合。

45. E. 阅读分析第十一、十二段可知，“name; places; things” 即是其关键词。

### Section III Translation

解析人: Zhang Shichao

「参考译文」

①A fifth grader gets a homework **assignment** to select his future career path from a list of **occupations**. ②He **ticks** “**astronaut**” but quickly adds “**scientist**” to the list and selects it as well. ③The boy is **convinced** that if he reads enough, he can **explore** as many career paths as he likes. ④And so he reads—everything from encyclopaedias to science fiction novels. ⑤He reads so **ferverently** that his parents have to **institute** a “no reading policy” at the dinner table.

「词汇溯源」

**assignment**

[释义] n. 分配, 委派, 任务, (课外)作业

①一个五年级的男孩被要求做一份作业，作业内容是从一系列工作列表中选择其未来的职业路径。②他将“宇航员”一项打上勾，但很快将“科学家”加入列表，同样选上。③这个男孩认定，如果他读足够多的书，他就能从心所欲地尝试足够多的职业。④于是他开始读书——从百科全书到科幻小说的一切书籍。⑤他读书太过热情，以至于父母不得不在晚饭时间对他实行“限读令”。

4000-989-102

[构词] [assign 分配, 指派, -ment 名词后缀 → 分配, 委派, 指定]

[同根词] signal assign signature signify significance

[同义词] grant assigning duty assignment appointment

**occupation** [ˌɒkjʊˈpeɪʃn]

[释义] 职业; 占有

[同根词] accept acceptance acceptable anticipate anticipation

[同义词] line of work business line job

**tick** [tɪk]

[释义] n. 滴答声, 记号, 勾号, 扁虱 v. 滴答地响, 标以记号, 作滴答声

[同义词] click check mark check ticking

**astronaut** [ˈæstrɒnɔ:t]

[释义] n. 太空人, 宇航员

[构词] [astro 星, -naut 水手, 驶往星星的人 → 宇航员, 航天员]

[同根词] astronomical astronomy asteroid disaster disastrous

[同义词] cosmonaut spaceman

**convince** [kənˈvɪns]

[释义] vt. 使确信, 使信服

[构词] [con- 全部, vinc 征服, -e 补足音节, “彻底征服对方” → 使确信, 说明]

[同根词] victory convict conviction evict convincing

[同义词] win over convert

**explore** [ɪkˈsplɔ:(r)]

[释义] v. 探险, 探测, 探究

[构词] [ex- 出, plore 喊, “大声喊出” → 探究, 探测]

[同根词] exploration

[同义词] research search

**fervently**

[释义] adv. 热心地, 热诚地

[同义词] fiercely fervidly

**institute** [ˈɪnstɪtju:t]

[释义] n. 学会, 学院, 协会 vt. 创立, 开始, 制定, 开始(调查), 提起(诉讼)

[构词] [in- 进入, stitut 建立, -e 补足音节, “建立进去” → 创立, 设立; 学会, 学院]

[同根词] constitute constitution constituent institution prostitute

[同义词] constitute found plant establish

① That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet——not even

① 这个男孩就是比尔·盖茨, 他现在也没有停止阅读——即使是已经成



after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet. ②Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and **reference** books: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year. ③Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works.

「词汇溯源」

**reference** ['refərəns]

[释义] n. 提及, 涉及, 参考, 参考书目, 证明书(人), 介绍信(人)

[构词] [re- 再次, fer 带, -ence 名词后缀 → 参考, 引证]

[同根词] confer conference defer differ difference

[同义词] citation cite acknowledgment mention

①“Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore,”—— Gates say.

「词汇溯源」

**avenue** ['ævənju:]

[释义] n. 林荫道, 大街, 方法, 途径, 路

[构词] [a- = ad- 表示 to, ven 来, “来时所经由的路” → 道路, 林荫道, 大街]

[同根词] advent invent inventive inventory intervene

[同义词] boulevard

为全世界最成功的人之一。②如今, 他的阅读材料已经不再是科幻小说和参考书: 他称自己每年至少读 50 本非科幻类类的书籍。③盖茨选择非科幻标题的书籍是因为这些书籍解释了世界如何运行。

①盖茨说, “每一本书都打开探索知识的新大道。”

译者: Zhang Shichao

## Section IV Writing

Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit Professor Smith. Write him an email to

- 1) apologize and explain the situation. and
- 2) suggest a future meeting.

**Do not** use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.

**Do not** write your address. (10 points)

解析人: Guo Zongyao, Zhang Shichao

「写作思路」

1. 从题干看, 这封信是学生写给教授的。
2. 从内容看, 这封信应该包括“道歉”和“请求”两个重点。

3. “道歉”和“请求”都要使用礼貌句式。

「参考范文」

Dear Professor Smith,

I am writing this email in the purpose of expressing my sincere apology to you.

It has been such a long time since we met last time. I am extremely eager to visit you. But, unfortunately, I had a very serious fever yesterday. My doctor told me to take some medicine and lie in bed for a week. Therefore, I have to cancel my travel plan and I won't be able to visit you this weekend. Now I want to know If it is convenient for you to make another appointment next Sunday.

I am really sorry for any inconvenience that may have been caused. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,  
Li Ming

「译文」

亲爱的史密斯教授，

我写这封邮件的目的是向您表达我诚挚的歉意。

自从上次一别，我们已经好长时间没见了。我非常想去拜访您。但不幸的是，我昨天患了非常严重的发烧。医生告诉我要吃药并卧床休息一周。因此，我不得不取消我的旅行计划，也不能在这周末去拜访您了。现在，我想知道您下周日是否有时间安排另外一次见面。

我为造成的任何不便感到非常抱歉。我期待着您的来信。

您诚挚的，  
李明

**Part B**

**48. Directions:**

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

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

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

**解析人: Guo Zongyao, Zhang Shichao**

「写作思路」

饼状图展示的是某市消费者选择餐厅时的关注因素。第一段描述数据，从图中可以看主要数据为特色、服务和环境，而价格占次要因素。第二段叙述原因，首先是中国食物品种多样，因此餐馆需要有特色才能吸引更多的人群；其次经济发展，人们的消费升级，已不再满足于温饱，因此关注服务环境等因素；第三收入增加，

价格占次要位置。第三段提出自己的观点，这是社会发展的结果，也会鼓励商家提供更优质的服务。

### 「参考范文」

The pie chart reveals the concerning factors of customers when selecting restaurants. It can be seen that the majority of them put specialty on the top of the list, which accounts for 36.3% of the people. Next comes services, accounting for 26.8% of the consumers. Also, the environment is another major factor, 23.8% of diners deems it important.

This scenario can be explained by the following reasoning. First, Chinese food is renowned for its diversity and rich flavors. Thus it is hard for a restaurant with no specialty to attract customers. Secondly, as the booming of the economy, to stuck the stomach is no longer the major concern of people. They crave for better experience, which include factors like better service and environment. Thirdly, as the income level increases, price of the meal is no longer a crucial issue.

Above all, customers have gone beyond the point of looking something to eat, and begin to search better tastes and experience. This is a reasonable result in line with the development of society, which will also encourage the restaurants to offer better foods and services.

### 「译文」

饼状图显示了消费者选择餐厅时考虑的因素。从图中可以看出，大部分人将特色置于首位，这些人占 36.3%。其次是服务，占消费者的 26.8%。同时，环境是另一个主要因素，有 23.8%的用餐者认为环境很重要。

这一现象可由如下原因来解释。其一，中国食物以其品种多样和口味众多著称。如果没有什么特色，就很难吸引到消费者。其二，随着经济的发展，填饱肚子已不再是人们的主要目的。他们寻求更好的体验，包括好的服务与环境。其三，人们的收入增加，价格不再是最重要的问题。

综上所述，消费者已经超越了温饱阶段，开始寻找更好的口味和体验。这是社会发展的合理结果，也会鼓励餐厅来提供更好的食品与服务。