

## 2013 考研英语二真题及答案解析

### Section I Use of English

#### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1 a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon "revolutionize the very 3 of money itself," only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of "float" - it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else's accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

1. [A] However      [B] Moreover      [C] Therefore      [D] Otherwise
2. [A] off      [B] back      [C] over      [D] around

3. [A] power            [B] concept            [C] history            [D] role
4. [A] reward            [B] resist            [C] resume            [D] reverse
5. [A] silent            [B] sudden            [C] slow            [D] steady
6. [A] for            [B] against            [C]with            [D] on
7. [A] imaginative    [B] expensive            [C] sensitive            [D] productive
8. [A] similar            [B] original            [C] temporary            [D] dominant
9. [A] collect            [B] provide            [C] copy            [D] print
10. [A] give up            [B] take over            [C] bring back            [D] pass down
11. [A] before            [B] after            [C] since            [D] when
12. [A] kept            [B] borrowed            [C] released            [D] withdrawn
13. [A] Unless            [B] Until            [C] Because            [D] Though
14. [A] hide            [B] express            [C] raise            [D]ease
15. [A] analyzed            [B] shared            [C] stored            [D] displayed
16. [A] unsafe            [B] unnatural            [C] uncommon            [D] unclear
17. [A] steal            [B] choose            [C] benefit            [D] return
18. [A] consideration            [B] prevention  
[C] manipulation            [D] justification
19. [A] cope with            [B] fight against            [C] adapt to            [D] call for
20. [A] chunk            [B] chip            [C] path            [D] trail

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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

## Text 1

In an essay entitled “Making It in America”, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill only two employees today,” a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job , could earn an average lifestyle ,But ,today ,average is officially over. Being average just won’t earn you what it used to. It can’t when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra-their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there’s been an acceleration. As Davidson notes,” In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs-about 6 million in total -disappeared.

There will always be changed-new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I.Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to poet-high school education.

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the impact of technological advances

[B] the alleviation of job pressure

[C] the shrinkage of textile mills

[D] the decline of middle-class incomes

22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to\_\_\_\_\_

[A] work on cheap software

[B] ask for a moderate salary

[C] adopt an average lifestyle

[D] contribute something unique

23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] gains of technology have been erased
- [B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
- [C] factories are making much less money than before
- [D] new jobs and services have been offered

24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] to accelerate the I.T. revolution
- [B] to ensure more education for people
- [C] to advance economic globalization
- [D] to pass more bills in the 21st century

25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

- [A] New Law Takes Effect
- [B] Technology Goes Cheap
- [C] Average Is Over
- [D] Recession Is Bad

## Text 2

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them, They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes. Including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

26 “Birds of passage” refers to those who \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] immigrate across the Atlantic
- [B] leave their home countries for good
- [C] stay in a foreign temporarily
- [D] find permanent jobs overseas

27 It is implied in paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] needs new immigrant categories
- [B] has loosened control over immigrants
- [C] should be adopted to meet challenges
- [D] has been fixed via political means

28 According to the author, today’s birds of passage want \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] financial incentives.
- [B] a global recognition.
- [C] opportunities to get regular jobs.
- [D] the freedom to stay and leave.

29 The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] as faithful partners.
- [B] with economic favors.
- [C] with regal tolerance.
- [D] as mighty rivals.

30 Which is the best title of the passage?

- [A] come and go: big mistake
- [B] living and thriving : great risk
- [C] with or without : great risk

[D]legal or illegal: big mistake

### Text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases-or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly "thin slice" information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in "thick sliced" long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation; two days, not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

31. The time needed in making decisions may\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] vary according to the urgency of the situation

[B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction

[C] depend on the importance of the assessment

[D] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] can be associative
- [B] are not unconscious
- [C] can be dangerous
- [D] are not impulsive

33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] trust our first impression
- [B] do as people usually do
- [C] think before we act
- [D] ask for expert advice

34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reaction are based on\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] critical assessment
- [B]‘thin sliced’study
- [C] sensible explanation
- [D] adequate information

35. The author’s attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] tolerant
- [B] uncertain
- [C] optimistic
- [D] doubtful

#### Text 4

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family—friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe’s top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 percent of positions on Europe corporate boards.

The Europe Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women-up to 60 percent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, Europe Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goal of 40 percent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate Ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

“Personally, I don’t like quotas,” Reding said recently. “But i like what the quotas do.” Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding’s reluctance-and her frustration. I don’t like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, government by the capable. Bur, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position— no matter how much “soft pressure ” is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power--as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate pubic policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children’s caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] women take the lead
- [B] men have the final say
- [C] corporate governance is overwhelmed
- [D] senior management is family-friendly

37. The European Union’s intended legislation is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a reflection of gender balance
- [B] a reluctant choice
- [C] a response to Reding’s call
- [D] a voluntary action

38. According to Reding, quotas may help women \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] get top business positions
- [B] see through the glass ceiling
- [C] balance work and family
- [D] anticipate legal results

39. The author’s attitude toward Reding’s appeal is one of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] skepticism



[B] objectiveness

[C] indifference

[D] approval

40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] more social justice

[B] massive media attention

[C] suitable public policies

[D] greater“soft pressure”

## Part B

### Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (41-45). Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has £60 a week to spend, £40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants at least twice a week. Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. "The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I'd lost. But it's still a day-by-day thing." Now he's living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He's feeling positive, but he'll carry on blogging - not about eating as cheaply as you can - "there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food" - but eating well on a budget. Here's his advice for economical foodies.

[A] Live like a peasant

[B] Balance your diet

[C] Shopkeepers are your friends

[D] Remember to treat yourself

[E] Stick to what you need

[F] Planning is everything

[G] Waste not, want not

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

Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stop laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being-human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

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

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

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

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer - that's not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced.

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

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, They will let you have for free.

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

You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant - £1.75 a week for three months gives you £21 - more than" enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus. It's £16.95 there - or £12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's: I know which I'd rather eat.

### Section III Translation

#### Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs my mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everyone does- try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play *Hair* opened on the Broadway on the same day- they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

### Section IV Writing

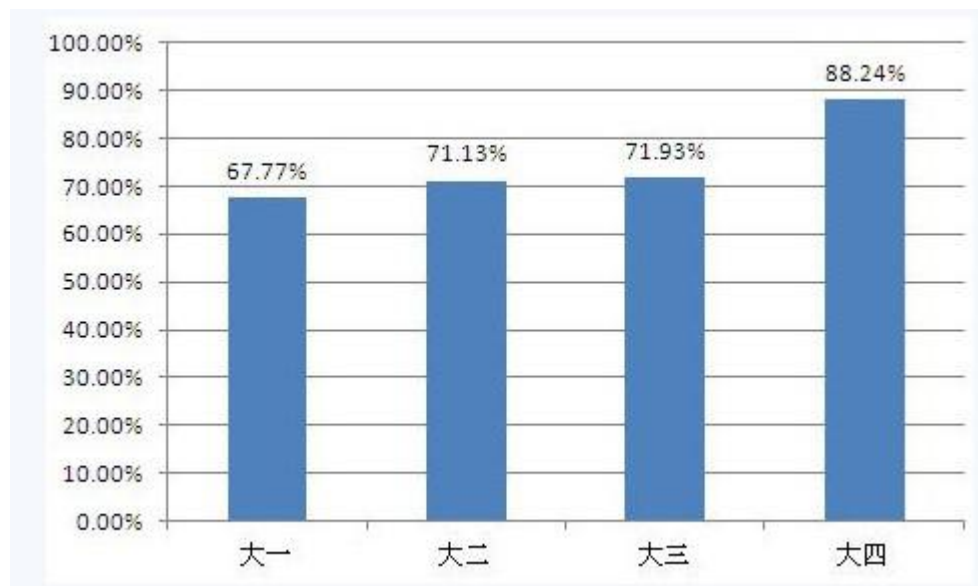
47. Suppose your class is to hold a charity sale for kids in need of help. Write your classmates an email to

- 1) inform them about the details and encourage them to participate .
- 2) Don't use your own name, use "Li Ming" instead. Don't write your address.(10 points)

48 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



## 2013 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(二)答案详解

## Section I Use of English

## 文章分析

本篇文章是一篇议论文。阐述了当代社会电子支付方式已日益成为人们生活中不可或缺的生活方式之一。由此引发的问题是我们是否会迎来一个无现金社会(社会中不存在现金交易,电子支付方式完全将其取代)。作者认为这样的无现金社会还需很长时间才可实现。因为虽然电子支付方式相较于现金支付方式有很多优势,但仍存在一定的安全隐患,比如可能泄漏用户信息,不能保障用户的隐私安全等。

## 试题解析

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1 a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

【译文】鉴于电子化付款方式的优势,你或许会认为,我们将很快进入一个无现金社会,所有的交易都由电子支付方式完成。然而一个真正的无现金社会离我们还有一定距离。的确,早在20年前,就有预言说无现金社会的到来,然而今天仍旧没有实现。例如,《商业周刊》在1975年预测电子支付方式很快将“改变货币自身的概念”,并将在数年后颠覆货币本身。那么为什么无现金社会到来得如此之慢?

1.

[A] However 然而,可是

[C] Therefore 因此,所以

[B] Moreover 而且,此外

[D] Otherwise 否则,另外

【答案】A

【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 1 a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. 根据所给四个选项,可以判断出空格所需填入词是衔接上下文逻辑的连词。解答本题,要联系上文信息“由于电子货币的优势,你可能会认为我们将会很快步入一个没有现金的社会,所有交易都是由电子货币完成”。空格所在句意为,“1真正的无现金社会可能还不会很快到来”。around the corner 意为“在拐角处,即将来临”,由此可判断出两个句子含义之间是转折逻辑关系,故答案为A项。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上下文信息的理解,同时也考查考生对表述逻辑关系的连词的理解和运用。

【干扰排除】本题B项therefore有一定干扰度,若考生没有理解空格所在句中around the corner的意思,很容易将本句意思理解为和上一句为递进关系的含义而误选。

2.

[A] off 停止

[B] back 返回

[C] over 结束

[D] around 到处

【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. 意为“事实上,这样的预测已经有二十年了,但迄今还没有实现”。解答本题句中but一词是重点, but

一词的前后信息呈转折关系，所以可推断出 but 前的信息为，“这样的推测是长达 20 年一直存在。” 故选 D 项 around。

【命题思路】本题仍旧考查考生对上下文语义的正确把握。

【干扰排除】本题其他选项干扰强度不大，只要考生正确理解语义便很容易排除。

3.

[A] power 能量，能力

[B] concept 观念，概念

[C] history 历史

[D] role 角色，任务

【答案】B

【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】本题空格所在句是 Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very\_\_3\_\_of money itself,” 意为：1975 年《商业周刊》预测电子支付手段不久将“彻底变革货币本身的\_\_\_\_\_”。四个选项中，B 项 concept “概念”更符合上下文语义。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对句意的理解，同时考查考生对名词的辨析能力。

【干扰排除】D 项 role 是强干扰项，因为 role 的含义也可以符合空格要求，但如果选 role，应该用其复数形式 roles，因为金钱在社会中作用不止一个。A 项“力量”和 C 项“历史”，语义均不符合。

4.

[A] reward 报酬，报答

[B] resist 抵抗，抗拒，忍耐

[C] resume 重新开始，重新获得

[D] reverse 颠倒，倒转

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 only to\_\_4\_\_itself several years later. 解答本题，要紧跟其前一句的信息，所填入词应和前面的 revolutionize “变革，改革”有相近含义，答案所给四个选项中 D 项 reverse “改变，倒转，倒退”符合。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对形似动词的辨析。

【干扰排除】本题所给四个答案，都是由 re 开头的动词，有一定干扰性。建议考生平时复习单词也可从构词法角度加以总结。

5.

[A] silent 沉默的，寂静的

[B] sudden 突然的，以外的

[C] slow 缓慢的，迟钝的

[D] steady 稳定的，不变的

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 Why has the movement to a cashless society been so \_\_5\_\_ coming? 根据上文信息可知“《经济周刊》早在 1975 年就预测了无现金社会的到来，但事实上预测迄今并未实现。这里作者提出疑问“为什么无现金社会到来如此之慢？”故答案选择 C 项 slow “缓慢的，迟钝的”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上文信息的理解，同时也考查考生对一组形似形容词的辨析。

【干扰排除】答案所给四个选项中，A项 silent “沉默的”有一定干扰性，即表述这样的改革为何还是沉默的，但表述含义明显没有C项(slow)更具体和完整，故排除。

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work \_\_6\_\_ the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very \_\_7\_\_ to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the \_\_8\_\_ form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they \_\_9\_\_ receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to \_\_10\_\_. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float” \_\_11\_\_ it takes several days check is cashed and funds are \_\_12\_\_ from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. \_\_13\_\_ electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

【译文】尽管电子支付手段可能比纸币支付方式更加高效，然而以下几个方面解释了纸币系统不会消失的原因。首先，使电子支付手段成为主导支付方式所需的电脑、读卡机、远程通信网络都花销昂贵。其次，纸质支票支付能够提供收据，这是和电子支付相比的一大优势，而收据也是许多消费者所需要的。同时，纸质支票的使用给消费者提供时间上的“浮动”，即在支票兑换成现金之前，资金从发卡机构的账户里提取出来之前仍需几天时间，这就意味着写支票的人在这几天时间仍旧可以获取一些利息。因为电子支付方式是即付的，用户不能享有“浮动”带来有好处。

6.

[A] for (work for...为.....工作)

[B] against (work against...妨碍.....)

[C] with (work with...与.....共事)

[D] on (work on...从事.....工作，对.....起作用)

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 several factors work \_\_6\_\_ the disappearance of the paper system. 本句前是由 although “尽管...” 引导的让步状语从句，故从句和主句含义是转折关系，意为“尽管电子支付方式可能比纸币支付方式更有效率，然而以下因素阻止了纸币系统的消失”，故答案为 B 项 against。work against... “妨碍，对.....产生消极影响”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对让步状语从句的理解，同时考查同一动词搭配不同介词动词短语意义的辨析。

【干扰排除】本题四个选项是动词 work 搭配不同介词的动词短语，有一定干扰性。D 项干扰性较强。如考生没有理解 although 引导的让步状语从句的含义，便会误选 D。

7.

[A] imaginative 虚构的，富于想象力的

[B] expensive 昂贵的，花钱的

[C] sensitive 敏感的，易受伤害的

[D] productive 生产的，多产的

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 First, it is very \_\_7\_\_ to set up the computer, card reader...。根据上文信息，可以推断出此句是在说明电子支付方式的缺点，此句意为“首先，使电子支付手段成为主导支付方式所需的电脑、读卡机和远程通信网络都花销昂贵”。联系空格后面信息，可判断出正确答案为 B。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上下文信息和逻辑关系的理解，同时考查形容词辨析。

【干扰排除】答案所给的四个选项都是以 ive 结尾的形容词，有一定干扰性，但词义上并无干扰性。

8.

- [A] similar 相似的
- [B] original 原始的, 新颖的
- [C] temporary 暂时的, 临时的
- [D] dominant 占主导地位的

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 to make electronic money the\_\_8\_\_form of payment。本句意为“……使电子货币成为\_\_\_\_\_支付方式”，将四个选项带入，C、D 词义似乎都比较符合文章意思，但结合文章主旨，可判断出正确答案应为 D 项 dominant “占主导地位、支配地位的”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对句意的正确理解，同时考查形容词辨析。

【干扰排除】所给四个选项中，C 项有一定干扰度，因为上文说电子支付方式暂时无法代替现金支付方式。但放在空格处没有 D 项表达更准确，故排除。

9.

- [A] collect 收集, 聚集
- [B] provide 提供, 准备
- [C] copy 复制, 复印
- [D] print 印刷, 打印

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 Second, paper checks have the advantage that they\_\_9\_\_receipts……根据上文信息，可得知这里仍旧在阐述现金支付方式的优点，现金支付优势之一就是可提供收据，故本题答案为 B 项 provide “提供”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对句意的准确理解，同时考查动词辨析能力。

【干扰排除】所给四个选项中，D 项 print “印刷，打印”有一定干扰强度，放在空格处，和后面的 receipts “收据”也可搭配，但是不符合上下文含义，故排除。

10.

- [A] give up 放弃
- [B] take over 接管
- [C] bring back 拿回来, 使…恢复
- [D] pass down 传下来, 遗传

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为…something that many consumers are unwilling to\_\_10\_\_。空处需要选择的动词短语其宾语是句子中的 something, 指代本句中的 advantage, 纸质支票支付能够提供收据这一优势，肯定是消费者不愿意放弃的。A 项 give up “放弃”，符合语境，为正确答案。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对语句结构和信息的理解，同时考查对动词搭配介词所构成的动词短语的辨析。

【干扰排除】和此处优势相搭配的动词短语不能是 B 项 take over “接管”，也不能是 C 项 bring back “拿回来”，D 项 pass down “传递、遗传”也不符合语义。

11.

- [A] before 在……之前
- [B] after 在……之后

[C] since 自从……

[D] when 当……的时候

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float” \_\_11\_\_ it takes several days check is cashed. 本句是用来解释 “float(浮动的)”。联系日常生活中支票兑换现金流程, 空格处句意为 “需要花几天时间纸支票才能兑现”。A 项 before “在……之前”。结合上下文意思, 很明显只有 A 项符合语境。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对表达时间概念的连词的掌握和应用。

【干扰排除】B 项 after “在……之后”, C 项 since “自从……”。D 项 when “当……的时候”。本题所给四个答案都和时间的关系, 但干扰程度不强。

12.

[A] kept 保持

[B] borrowed 借, 借用

[C] released 释放, 发射, 让与

[D] withdrawn 撤退 取款

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句…and funds are \_\_12\_\_ from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 从 “and” 一词可以看出此题与以上 11 题紧密相连, 句子意思是 “在纸支票兑现及钱从账户取出之前……”, 所给四个选项中只有 D 项 withdraw 有 “提款、取款” 的意思, 这里是指纸币从银行账户中 “被取出”, 故正确答案为 D 项。

【命题思路】本题考查考生的动词辨析能力。

【干扰排除】若能正确理解上一题, 此处就很容易排除干扰选项。

13.

[A] Unless 除非, 如果不

[B] Until 直到……的时候

[C] Because 因为

[D] Though 尽管, 即使

【答案】C

【考点】上下文逻辑关系

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 \_\_13\_\_ electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer. 本句句意为 “电子支付是即时的”, 用户不能享有 “浮动” 带来有好处”。根据上下文可判断出这两个句子之间是因果关系, 故本题答案为 C 项 because “因为”。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文逻辑关系的理解, 同时考查考生对连接词的掌握和应用能力。

【干扰排除】前半句含义是 “电子支付是即时的”, 后半句含义是用户不能享有 “浮动” 带来有好处。可以看出整句话是一个因果关系。A 项 Unless “除非”。B 项 Until “直到……才”。D 项 Though “然而”。根据上下文含义, 都排除。

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and \_\_17\_\_ from someone else's accounts. The \_\_18\_\_ of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new



field of computer science is developing to \_\_19\_\_ security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic \_\_20\_\_ that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

【译文】最后，电子支付方式可能引发安全及隐私保障方面的问题，我们经常听到媒体报道，未获授权的黑客入侵计算机数据库，并更改信息。这种状况时常发生，这就意味着没有诚信的人便可进入电子支付系统的银行账户，并获取他人账务。防止此类诈骗不是容易的事，一种新型电脑科技正在开发来解决电子支付所存在的安全问题，还有一个担忧便是，电子支付方式会遗留下许多个人信息。人们担心政府、雇主们和市场营销人员或许可以获取这些信息，从而侵犯了我们的隐私。

14.

[A] hide 隐藏，隐瞒

[B] express 表达，快递

[C] raise 提高，筹集，养育，引发

[D] ease 减轻，缓和

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 Fourth, electronic means of payment may \_\_14\_\_ security and privacy concerns. 本句仍是在分析电子支付方式的缺点，再联系下文信息“我们经常听到媒体报道黑客入侵电脑数据库盗取信息”，即可判断出本题答案为 C 项 raise，句意为“电子支付方式可能引发安全及隐私问题”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上下文语义的理解，同时考查动词辨析。

【干扰排除】本题正确选项 raise 一词本意为“提高，提升”，引申含义为“引发”，需考生理解词汇的多重含义。

15.

[A] analyzed 分析，分解

[B] shared 分享，分担

[C] stored 储备，贮藏

[D] displayed 显示，表现，陈列

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information \_\_15\_\_ there. 空格所需填入词是动词的过去分词作后置定语用来修饰前面的 information “信息”。根据句意“我们经常听到媒体报道黑客入侵电脑数据库盗取信息，并更改信息”，可判断出答案为 C 项 stored “被储存”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上文信息的理解，同时考查对动词的辨析。

【干扰排除】所给选项中，A 项干扰性强，但表述含义明显没有 C 项清晰。

16.

[A] unsafe 不安全的，危险的

[B] unnatural 不自然的，反常的

[C] uncommon 不寻常的，罕见的

[D] unclear 不清楚的，不宜了解的

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 The fact that this is not an\_\_16\_\_occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems。空格所在的 that this is not an\_\_16\_\_occurrence 是其前面的 the fact 的同位语从句，用来补充说明 the fact。The fact 是指上文提到黑客能够入侵电脑数据库和更改储存的信息。再联系空格后面信息，可判断出正确答案为 C 项 uncommon “不寻常的，罕有的”。此处为双重否定表达肯定意义。意为“这种事情经常发生”。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文语义的理解，同时考查对否定含义形容词的辨析能力。

【干扰排除】答案所给四个选项中，A 项 unsafe “不安全的，危险的”，有一定干扰强度，因为上文提到电子支付方式有不安全因素，但是空格所在句是一个否定句，双重否定表达肯定含义，若选择 A，则表达含义为这种支付方式是安全的。不符合文章含义，故可排除。

17.

[A] steal 剽窃，偷窃

[B] choose 选择，挑选

[C] benefit 收益，得益

[D] return 返回，报答

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为…and\_\_17\_\_from someone else's accounts.此处继续阐述电子支付方式存在的危险，可推断所填动词应为贬义，句意是“那些不道德的人可能通过转移账户从而偷取别人的存款”。本题选 A 项 steal “剽窃，偷窃”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上文信息的理解，同时考查动词辨析能力。

【干扰排除】所给四个选项中，C 项有一定干扰性，benefit from…可构成固定搭配，本句话是讲电子支票存在风险，动词应为贬义，可以排除 B、C、D 项。

18.

[A] consideration 考虑，原因，关心

[B] prevention 预防，阻止，妨碍

[C] manipulation 操纵，操作，处理

[D] justification 理由，辩护

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句是 The\_\_18\_\_of this type of fraud is no easy task.根据上文信息，电子支付方式存在风险，本句提出该问题需要解决，但防止此类诈骗不是容易的事，故正确答案为 B 项 prevention “预防，阻止，妨碍”。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文信息的理解能力，同时考查对相同词尾名词的辨析能力。

【干扰排除】答案所给四个选项中，D 项 justification “理由，辩护”，有一定干扰强度，但填入此处不符合原文语义。

19.

[A] cope with 处理，应付

[B] fight against 对抗，反对

[C] adapt to 使适应于……

[D] call for 要求，需要，提倡

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为...and a new field of computer science is developing to \_\_19\_\_ security issues.根据上下文应该选一个有“应对”安全问题含义的动词词组，A项 cope with “处理，应对”，是最佳答案。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对动词短语的掌握和应用。

【干扰排除】本题根据上下文可排除C项和D项，B项“对抗，反抗”也不符合原文意思。

20.

[A] chunk 大块，矮胖的人或物

[B] chip 碎片

[C] path 道路，小路

[D] trail 痕迹，尾部

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 A further concern is... leaves an electronic \_\_20\_\_ that contains a large amount of personal data.本句提出电子支票的另一个风险，电子支付方式会遗留下许多个人信息。D项 trail “痕迹，踪迹”，符合上下文语义。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上下文信息的正确把握，同时考查对相近含义名词的辨析能力。

【干扰排除】根据文意可以排除A项和B项。C项 path 有一定干扰强度，path “小路，道路”，强调路径。

### 核心词汇

access vt. 使用，接近 n. 进入，使用权，通路

eliminate vt. 消除，排除

fruition n. 完成，成就，结果实

revolutionize vt. 发动革命，彻底改变

violate vt. 违反，侵犯，妨碍

withdraw v. 撤退，收回，提取，离开

occurrence n. 发生，出现，事件

prevention n. 预防，阻止

manipulation n. 操纵，操作，处理

unauthorized a. 非法的，未被授权的

### 长难句分析

1. Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically.

【分析】该句前半部分是由 given 引导的条件状语从句，主句为后半部分。主句中有一个由 that 引导的宾语从句，宾语从句中还套有一个由介词 in+which(in which=where)引导的定语从句修饰限定其前面的 society。which 在定语从句中指代前面的 the cashless society。in which 即为 in the cashless society, 在定语从句中作地点状语。

2. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”— it takes several days of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime.

【分析】该句的主干为 the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”。主句是一个 S+V+O+O(主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语)结构。破折号“—”后的部分为补充部分，句中有一个 before 引导的时间状语从句，时间状语从句又是由 and 连接的并列句，之后 which 引导了一个非限制性定语从句，修饰限定前面的句子，which 在从句中作主语。在非限定性定语从句中还套有一个由 that 引导的宾语从句。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

## 文章分析

本文节选自 2012 年 1 月 25 日发表在 New York Times(《纽约时报》)的专栏文章，原题为“Average is over”。文章讲述了在现代社会，随着科技发展，一般水平的员工很容易被淘汰，想摆脱这一窘境，唯有通过教育使自己更有价值。第一段以一则笑话，引出话题，即科技进步给人们带来的影响；第二、三、四段则明确指出科技的进步促进工厂自动化水平提高，因此也对员工提出了更高的要求；第五、六段作者给出这一现状的解决措施。

## 试题解析

21. 第一段的笑话是用来说明\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 技术进步的影响
- [B] 工作压力的释放
- [C] 纺织工厂的缩减
- [D] 中产阶级的收入减少

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】首段给出的笑话是论据，用于说明作者在上文或者下文提出的论点，解题的关键在找出论点。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“the joke”定位到首段。答案所在句为 the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated, A 项中的 technological advances 正好对应了原文中出现的“automated”，故为正确答案。

【干扰排除】B 项文中并未提及，属于无中生有；选项 C 属于就例子说例子，不正确；选项 D 文章第二段确实提到了，但是与题干中的笑话无关，因此不正确。

22. 根据文章第三段，要想成为一个成功的职员，必须\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 用廉价的软件进行工作
- [B] 要求薪水不高
- [C] 采取普通的生活方式
- [D] 做出一些独特的贡献

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】细节题。根据题干关键词“Paragraph 3”和“a successful employee”回文定位，将题干与原文信息进行匹配。

【直击答案】文章第三段最后一句指出“Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.”(因此，人人都需要有另外的价值，异于常人的独特价值能够让他们在各自的雇佣市场上脱颖而出。)题干的“to be a successful employee”与原文中的“that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment”是同义替换，“everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution”与 D 项中的“contribute something unique”是同义替换，所以 D 项正确。

【干扰排除】A、B 两个选项的干扰来自于文章第三段倒数第二句话，文章明确指出雇主现在可以获得廉价的工作软件和廉价的劳动力……所以拥有一般水平是不行的，这两者并非是成为成功职员的条件，故不正确。C 项与第三段的第一、二句话意思相违背。

23. 第四段引用的话解释\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 技术的成就已经被抹去了
- [B] 工作机会正在快速消失
- [C] 工作现在赚钱比以前少了
- [D] 提供了新的工作和服务

【答案】B

**【考点】推理题**

**【命题思路】**虽然从形式上来说，本题考查的是对一个句子意思的理解，但实际上这是作者引用 Davidson 的话来说明他在上文提出的论点，因此这道题的解题关键在于把握引用句子前面的部分。

**【直击答案】**根据题干定位到第四段，首句指出作者提出的观点：新技术不断吞噬工作，而且现在的速度在加快。后面引用的话语是对这个论点的具体说明，选项 B 中的“job opportunities”与原文的“job”相对应，“are disappearing at a high speed”与原文“has been eating jobs”以及“there's been acceleration”相对应，故为正确答案。

**【干扰排除】**A 项和 C 都是对引号中的局部信息设置的干扰项，均属于张冠李戴。D 项是无中生有信息。

24. 根据作者的观点，若要减少失业，最重要的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 加快信息技术革命
- [B] 确保人们接受更多教育
- [C] 推动经济全球化
- [D] 在 21 世纪通过更多法案

**【答案】B**

**【考点】细节题**

**【命题思路】**根据题干关键词“reduce unemployment”回文定位到文章最后一段，根据具体信息同义替换，则得出正确答案。

**【直击答案】**文章中最后一段出现了与题干“reduce unemployment”近义的表达“support employment”，而题干“the most important”与文章“nothing would be more important than”相对应，指出促进就业最重要的是颁布类似于“G.I. Bill”(G.I. Bill: 二战后签署的“军人安置法案”，给退伍美军提供免费大学或技校教育等福利措施。)的法案来保障人们接受高等教育的权利，B 项与之吻合，故正确。

**【干扰排除】**A 项“加速信息技术产业变革”，C 项“推动经济全球化”，均未提及，属于无中生有，故排除。D 项虽提及要颁布更多法案，但文中讲的法案是指与“教育”相关的，而非泛指一般的法案，D 项表述不准确，故排除。

25. 下面哪一个最适合做本文的标题?

- [A] 新法案生效
- [B] 技术越来越廉价
- [C] 平庸者已经无法生存
- [D] 经济衰退不好

**【答案】C**

**【考点】主旨题**

**【命题思路】**主旨题需要结合文章的结构以及核心话题进行选择。

**【直击答案】**从整个文章的脉络来看，第一段揭示了科技进步给人们带来的影响。第二、三段指出科技的进步引起工厂自动化水平提高，普通员工如果没有竞争力和突出优势，就很容易失去工作，因此也对员工提出了更高的要求。第四段指出员工只有不断地提高自己的教育水平，才能脱颖而出。最后一段点明主题，average is officially over。所以正确答案为 C。

**【干扰排除】**A 项所提到的新法案实施仅仅是局部细节，非全篇的主要话题；B 项则是文章第三段中提出的目前就业市场的一个现状，属于论据；D 项文中并未提到，属于无中生有。

**长难句解析**

1. Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middleclass incomes today is also because of the advances in both

globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

【解析】这是一个主从复合句。主干是主系表结构，主语是 Davidson's article，系动词是 is，表语是 one of a number of pieces。pieces 后面跟了 that 引导的定语从句。在这个定语从句中，主语是引导词 that，指代 pieces，谓语是 have recently appeared，后面跟了分词结构 making the point 作 appeared 的伴随状语。the point 后面 that 引导的同位语说明 the point 的具体内容。同位语从句中，主语是 the reason，系动词是 is，表语是 because of...worker。the reason 后面是省略引导词的定语从句做修饰语。这个定语从句的主语是 we，谓语是 have，宾语是 and 连接的两个名词短语“such stubbornly ...incomes”。在介词短语 because of 跟的宾语“the advances in ...revolution”后面跟了一个 which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰名词“advances”。

【译文】目前，我们的失业率居高不下、中产阶级收入下降，其实也是由于全球化和信息技术革命发展。它们正以空前的速度用机器或者外国工人来取代劳动力。最近有大量文章都在讨论这些，戴维森的文章只是其中一篇而已。

2. In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I.Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to posthigh school education.

【解析】这是一个由 but 引导的并列复合句。第一个句子是一个主从复合句，主干是 there be 句型。句首是一个介词短语作地点状语，后面紧跟了一个 where 引导的定语从句修饰名词 world。There be 句型的主语是 many things，后面紧跟了一个省略引导词的定语从句。在这个定语从句中，主语是 we，谓语是 need to do，宾语是 many things，动词不定式 to support employment 作目的状语。第二个句子是一个主系表结构，主语是 nothing，谓语是 would be，表语是形容词比较级短语“more important than ...for the 21st century”，后面跟了一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 G.I. Bill。在这个定语从句中，主语是引导词 that 替代的先行词 G. I.Bill，谓语是 ensures，宾语是一个以 that 引导的宾语从句。

【译文】在一个平庸者已经无法生存的时代，但没有哪个比通过像《退伍军人权利法案》之类的法案来得重要。只有这样，才能保证 21 世纪的每个美国人都能接受高中之后的教育。

### 核心词汇

entitle vt.使有权做(某事)，给予……的资格

automate vi.自动化，自动操作

stubborn a. 固执的；坚定的

decline vi./n.衰弱，衰退 vt.婉言谢绝

access n. 途径，机会，权利

genius n. 天才，天赋

accelerate v. (使)增速，(使)加快

shed n. 棚屋 vt.脱落；摆脱

erase vt.擦掉，抹去

roughly ad.粗糙地；概略地

### 全文翻译

亚当·戴维森《在美国制造》一文中讲述了一个棉地区现代纺织厂自动化的程度的笑话：如今的普通工厂只有两个雇员，“一个人外加一条狗。人是负责喂狗的，狗则是为了让人不要靠近机器的。”

目前，我们的失业率居高不下、中产阶级收入下降，其实也是由于全球化和信息技术革命发展。它们正以空前的速度用机器或者外国工人来取代劳动力。最近有大量文章都在讨论这些，戴维森的文章只是其中一篇而已。

过去，讲述了一个棉地区现代纺织厂自动化的程度的笑话：不出众就没法像过去一样活着。因为现在越来越多的雇主有大把的机会接触到不错的外国廉价劳动力、便宜的机器人、廉价的软件、低廉的自动化设备和要价低的人才。因此，人人都需要有另外的价值：异于常人的独特价值能够让他们在各自行业的雇佣市场上脱颖而出。是的，新技术一直就在吞噬我们的工作，将来还会继续吞噬，而且速度在加快。如戴维森所言，“2009年之前的十年内，美国工厂裁撤工人速度之快，其数量基本等于过去70年新增的工人；大概每三个工作岗位就有一个岗位消失了，总共约有600万之多。”

变化总是会存在的，新工作、新产品和新服务都会出现。但我们确信无疑的是，全球化和科学技术每前进一步，最好的工作都会要求工人接收过更多、更优质的教育，这样他们才会超于常人。

在一个平庸者已经无法生存的时代，为促进就业，我们需要做的还有很多，但没有哪个比通过像《退伍军人权利法案》之类的法案来得重要。只有这样，才能保证21世纪的每个美国人都能接受高中之后的教育。

## Text 2

### 文章分析

文章节选自2012年7月13日的Washington Post(《华盛顿邮报》)一篇题为“*We see all immigrants as legal or illegal. Big mistake.*”的文章。

本文围绕移民问题展开讨论，提出如何解决当今移民问题。首段描述了历史上移民的情况，指出来美国的移民，有很多最终离开。第二段指出现在人们对移民的看法过于刻板，并提出我们应该有所改变。第三段讲述了现在移民的状况，他们流动性强。第四段介绍了我们希望移民如何看待美国。最后一段则提出面对这个移动的世界，双方都应该改变态度，更多样化地处理这个问题。

### 试题解析

26. “Birds of passage”指\_\_\_\_\_的人。

- [A] 从大西洋移民而来
- [B] 永远离开他们的祖国
- [C] 暂时待在异国
- [D] 在海外找到固定工作

【答案】C

【考点】含义题

【命题思路】词义句意题大体可分为两类：一、超纲词的意思判断；二、熟词生义、短语或句子在语境中的理解。第一类可通过词根词缀法和上下文语境解题；第二类则主要通过上下文语境来判断。上下文语境包括：一、冒号、破折号后的内容、同位语、同位语从句或定语从句的内容；二、语境表达的主要含义。切忌脱离文章语境来解题。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 *Birds of passage*，定位到第一段末句 *They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.*这句话中 *birds of passage* 就是对 “*uccelli di passaggio*” 的解释说明，而 “*uccelli di passaggio*,” 是 *nickname* 的同位语，因此 *birds of passage* 是对 *they* 的解释说明。通过上下文可知，*they* 指代 *the immigrants*(移民)。因此，*birds of passage* 就是移民的别称。故 C 项为正确答案。

【排除干扰】A 项为第一段第一句话的断章取义理解，而通过后文判断，*they* 不仅仅包括来自大西洋的移民，还包括其他国家的移民，因此 A 项错误。第二句指出他们中的相当大一部分并没有永远待在异国，而是会回国，因此 B 项不对。D 项是对第二句断章取义的理解。

27. 第二段暗示美国目前的移民体系\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 需要新的移民种类
- [B] 已经放松了对移民的控制
- [C] 应该迎接新挑战
- [D] 可通过政治手段来稳固

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】推理题考查的不仅是对文章信息的理解，更考查了对全文主题的了解。因此需要准确定位，并根据段落中心甚至全文中心来最终得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到第二段。由最后一句话 We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges(然后也许我们就能开始面对移民挑战了)可以判断出，本段第四句至第六句的 we need to...和 we can...是我们面对这个挑战的前提，即我们应该如何去迎接这些挑战。故 C 项为正确答案。

【排除干扰】A、B、D 三个选项都错在混淆原文信息，虽然句式或者信息与原文中很相似或者重合，但是选项中却改写了其中的某些成分。A 项“need categories”与第二段第四句 We don't need more categories 表达意思相反。B 项“loosen control”与本段第五句 We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal 的 strict(严格的)相反。D 项“political means”(政治手段)，与原文中第五句话 We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal 不一致。

28. 作者认为今天的移民想要\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 经济鼓励

[B] 全球认同

[C] 找到固定工作的机会

[D] 来去自由

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】细节题的解答要求考生准确回文定位，并且逐一对应判断出答案。需要注意的是细节题的正确选项很少是原文信息的复现，而是概括性总结或者前后几句话的概括。错误选项则往往是原文信息的过度推理和断章取义的理解或者是无中生有。

【直击答案】根据题干定位至第三段。题干的 want 与原文的 prefer to 是同义词，因而解题关键在于对最后两句话的理解。They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them.They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.强调的是工作机会。故 D 项为正确答案。

【排除干扰】A 项是对原文的片面理解，通过第三段第二句 They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas 判断出吸引移民者的不仅仅是来自金钱的激励(money)，还有工作机会和工作理念(work and ideas)，A 项 financial incentives (经济鼓励)仅仅是 money，因而错误。B 项选和 C 项在文中未提及也不选。

29. 作者暗示，当今的移民应该被\_\_\_\_\_而对待。

[A] 作为忠诚的同伴

[B] 给予经济利益

[C] 给予法律宽容

[D] 作为强有力的对手

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】本题为推理题，侧重考查对原文细节信息的理解和概括。

【直击答案】根据题干，可定位至第五段。首句指出我们应有新态度，第二句进行具体阐述，末句说包含那些在现今体系中难以合法理解的，即说明要给予法律宽容。首句的“logic of right or wrong”和末句的“legally”为同义表达。故 C 项正确，该选项是第五段的概括表达。

【排除干扰】A、B 和 D 项在文中未提及，是命题人根据文章主题给出的无中生有的干扰项。

30. 本文最合适的标题是\_\_\_\_\_。



- [A] 来来去去：弥天大错
- [B] 生存与发展：风险巨大
- [C] 有无许可：风险巨大
- [D] 合法与否：弥天大错

【答案】D

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】本题主要考查考生对文章结构，乃至文章内容的理解掌握情况。考生在处理类似题型时，应切记主旨题的正确选项应与文章论述的主题和关键词符合。

【直击答案】通读全文后发现 legal 和 illegal 为高频词汇。第二段第二句 We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad, 同时作者认为 We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal 这说明了从合法和非法角度对于移民的分类是错误的。最后一段最后一句再次重申 including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system。综上可知 D 项为正确答案。

【排除干扰】A 项 Come and go: big mistake 是说短暂移民者的移动是个错误，偏离了文章主旨。B 和 C 项说的是 risk(风险)，文中并未提及风险，因而错误。

### 长难句解析

1. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed.

【解析】本句为 and 引导的并列复合句。第一个句子为倒装句，正常语序应为 Those who...stay came along with... States。第二个句子主干为 7 million people arrived, while 引导状语从句和主句构成对比。现在分词短语 looking to make a permanent home in the United States 作后置定语修饰 folks。who 引导的定语从句 who had no intention to stay 修饰 those。

【译文】有许多人来美国是希望能在此永久安家，也有些人并无意定居，来此的 700 万人中，大约有 200 万人最终离开。

2. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever.

【解析】句子主干为 we need them to imagine the United States as a place..., where 引导的定语从句修饰 place。定语从句的主干为: they can be productive for a while.

【译文】我们需要他们把美国视作这样一个地方，在这里他们可以稍作停留，有所作为，而无需承诺永居于此。

### 核心词汇

immigrant n. 移民，侨民

sojourner n. 旅居者，寄居者

depart v. 离开，出发；违背；去世

affectionate a. 深情的，亲切的

category n. 种类，类别

paralysis n. 中风；无力气

thrive vi. 兴盛，兴隆

entrepreneur n. 企业家

aide n. 助手；副官

straddle vt. 骑，跨坐；横跨，跨越

jurisdiction n. 司法权，审判权，管辖权

accommodate vt. 容纳；为……提供住宿；适应

### 全文翻译

一个世纪前，来自大西洋彼岸的移民包括定居者和旅居者。有许多人来美国是希望能在此永久安家，也有些人并无意定居，来此的 700 万人中，大约有 200 万人最终离开。例如，大概有四分之一祖籍意大利的移民最终都永返故土。甚至他们有一个亲切的绰号：候鸟。如今，我们对移民的理解更加刻板了。我们把新来者划分为两类：合法移民与非法移民，好移民或坏移民。我们把他们称为正在形成中的美国人，热烈欢迎，或者给他们打上外来人的标签要将其驱逐出境。这一模式让我们的移民体系支离破碎，也使长期来试图对其修正时无能为力。我们不需要更多的类别，但是我们应该改变对类别的看法。我们不应该局限于合法或者非法的严格定义。首先，我们要承认那些新的候鸟(移民)的存在，他们在灰色地带生活发展，然后我们才能开始着手应对在移民方面面临的挑战。

今天的移民包括收庄稼人，小提琴手、建筑工人、企业家、工程师、家庭护理助手和物理学家等。他们积极参与由劳工，资金和观念潮流所驱动的全球经济。他们跟着机会，来去自由，可以在一个地方安家，在另一个地方谋职。

无论有无许可，他们轻松地跨越法律，辖区和身份。我们需要他们把美国视作这样一个地方，在这里他们可以稍作停留，有所作为，而无需承诺永居于此。我们需要让他们感觉到四处皆可为家，他们可以有尊严地同属两个国家。

适应这个人们不停移动的新世界，需要移民之战双方都有新的态度。超越文化中非对即错的战争逻辑，意味着开启中间地带，意识到当今管理移民需要采取多种途径，取得多种结果，包括那些在现有体系中难以通过合法手段达成的成果。

### Text 3

#### 文章分析

本文选自 2012 年 7 月 6 日的 New York Times(《纽约时报》)，原文题为“Reactions by Nurture, Not Nature”。本文主要围绕着快速反应这一话题展开。

作者在第一段提出：如果我们在做出反应之前花点时间思考，那么将会减少甚至消除快速反应带来的负面影响，并分别谈了快速反应与处理人际关系之间的关系；接着，作者就人们对快餐商标的反应一例提出，让人做出仓促决定的刺激因素在其他方面也存在。在文章的后半部分，作者就如何逆转快速决定带来的负面影响做了阐述。作者最后强调人类有能力扭转快速反应的趋向。

#### 试题解析

31. 做决定时所需要的时间可能\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 根据形势的紧急性而发生变化
- [B] 证明我们大脑反应的复杂性
- [C] 取决于评估的重要性
- [D] 预先决定我们判断的正确性

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】本题主要考查考生对于段落具体信息的把握和理解，考生应能精准掌握与题相关内容，选出对原文相关内容同义置换的正确选项，并能排除无中生有，偷换概念和张冠李戴等干扰选项。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 time 定位到第一段 if we take a moment ...hardwired responses 处。该处说明我们做决定所花的时间决定了我们判断的准确性。第二段第二句话以 But 这一转折连词引导，为重点关注信息，“但是，我们需要更多的时间来评估其他要素。”而本段的第三、四句，也很明显地揭示出本题正确答案，尤其是第三句中的“accurately”一词和 D 项中的“accuracy”为同词异形，故此项为正确答案。

【排除干扰】A 项无中生有，本文并没有出现类似信息，也不能从文章中总结得出。B 项无中生有，本文主要在讲快速决定，而非大脑的复杂性。C 项与原文不符，排除。

32. 对快餐食物商标的反应，显示快速决定\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 具有联系性
- [B] 是有意识的
- [C] 会变得危险
- [D] 不具冲动性

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】本题主要考查考生对于段落具体信息的把握和理解，了解快速决定和快餐食物商标有何关系，并且能够识别出选项信息和原文信息的关键词发生的同义替换，排除偷换概念、无中生有等干扰选项。

【直击答案】由题干的关键信息“fastfood logo”定位到第三段。第三段开头就提到，让人做出仓促决定的刺激因素不仅限于人际关系范围内。紧接着一句说人们对快餐商标的反应速度比一般阅读速度快作为例证。下一句阐述了原因：因为人们无意识地(unconsciously)将“快餐”与“速度”和“急躁”联系在一起，并将这些冲动付诸行动。A项说决定是有联系性的，正确，因为人们将“快餐”与“速度”、“急躁”联系起来。

【排除干扰】B项说决定是“有意识的”，与原文表达“unconsciously”不符，故排除。C项说决定“是危险的”，错在张冠李戴，原文提及的“whether someone is dangerous,”对象是人而非快速决定，故排除。D项说决定是“不冲动的”，与原文意思相悖，故排除。

33. 我们应该\_\_\_\_\_，来扭转快速决定的不良影响。

- [A] 相信我们的第一印象
- [B] 按照人们通常所做的去做
- [C] 三思而后行
- [D] 寻求专业建议

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】本题主要考查考生对于段落具体信息的把握和理解，了解要扭转快速决定带来的影响，我们应采取的措施，并且能够识别出选项信息和原文信息的关键词发生的同义替换，排除偷换概念以及无中生有等的干扰选项。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“reverse the negative influences”定位到第四段。第四段主要通过两个例子：“consumer products or housing options”和“female job screeners”，说明我们应该怎样克服负面影响。即可说明我们应该在行动之前先思考来消除负面影响，因此选择答案C项。

【排除干扰】A项“相信我们的第一印象”；B项“按照人们通常所做的去做”；D项“寻求专业建议”均属于无中生有，故排除。

34. John Gottman 认为可靠的快速决定基于\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 批判性评估
- [B] “薄片”研究
- [C] 合理的解释
- [D] 足够的信息

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】本题主要考查考生对于段落具体信息的把握和理解，并且能够识别出选项信息和原文信息的关键词发生的同义替换，排除偷换概念以及无中生有等干扰选项。

【直击答案】由题干关键信息“John Gottman”定位到全文倒数第二段。第一句 John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly ‘thin slice’ information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced”

longterm study.正是答案所在处。其中“ground”是题干中“base on”的同义置换,“longterm study”(长期的研究)与D项“adequate information”相互呼应。由此可判断出D项adequate information(足够的信息)是正确答案。

【排除干扰】A项“批判性评估”,属于无中生有;B项“薄片研究”错在逻辑混乱,原文意思是在“薄片研究”基础上形成“厚片研究”,所以依靠的应是“厚片研究”,故排除此项。C项表达“合理的解释”,也属于无中生有,原文并没有提及,也不能从文章中总结出相关信息,故排除。

35. 作者对逆转高速趋势的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 容忍的
- [B] 不确定的
- [C] 乐观的
- [D] 怀疑的

【答案】C

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】该题主要考查作者的观点态度,需要紧抓文中能体现作者观点态度的词句,从而得出正确答案。解答本题的关键在把握体现作者观点的关键句,并能排除细节,或无中生有等干扰选项。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“reversing the highspeed trend”定位到最后一段,尤其是最后两句处“Although technology... We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the highspeed trend.”由此我们可以看出作者的态度是非常确定的,因此C项optimistic(乐观的)是正确答案。

【排除干扰】A项“容忍的”,D项“怀疑的”与原文相悖,故排除。B项“不确定的”,与原文表达不符,作者已经明确提出了自己的观点态度,因而排除此项。

### 长难句解析

1. Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hardwired responses.

【解析】复合句。句子主干为: Scientists have found that...。主干后的that从句作found的宾语,该宾语从句嵌套了一个although引导的让步状语从句和if引导的条件状语从句。we为这个从句的主语,从句谓语为take and think about,其后的how we are likely to react为宾语从句,作take and think about的宾语。

【译文】科学家发现,虽然我们容易过度反应,但如果我们花点时间设想下我们可能的反应,就可以减少甚至消除我们固有的快速反应所造成的消极影响。

2. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fastfood logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating.

【解析】复合句。句子主干为: Psychologists found that...。at the University of Toronto为一介词短语,作psychologists的后置定语。that引导了一个宾语从句,作found的宾语。其中,动名词短语viewing... milliseconds为主语,primes为谓语。even though引导让步状语从句,reading为此状语从句的主语。

【译文】多伦多大学的心理学家研究发现,注视快餐标志仅几毫秒,可以让我们的阅读速度提高20%,虽然阅读和饮食毫无关联。

### 核心词汇

snap v. 突然弄断; 突然而严厉地说 vt. 拍……的快照

negative a. 消极的 n.(照相的)底片

defense/defence v. 防御; 辩护

eliminate vt. 消除, 排除

sociable a. 爱交际的; 随和的

prime n. 全盛时期 a. 首先的

reverse vt. 倒转 a. 颠倒的

representative a. 典型的, 代表性的 n. 代表

mute a. 缄默的, 无声的

intermittent a. 间歇的, 断断续续的

### 全文翻译

科学家发现, 虽然我们容易过度反应, 但如果我们花点时间设想下我们可能的反应, 就可以减少甚至消除我们固有的快速反应所造成的消极影响。

快速决定可能成为重要的防护机制。如果要判断一个人是否具有危险, 毫秒间我们大脑和身体就会程式化地快速反应。但来评估其他要素的话, 我们则需要更多时间。研究显示, 要准确辨别一个人是否随和友善, 我们至少要用一分钟, 最好五分钟时间。我们需要花上好一段时间才能判断一个人性格的复杂面, 比如他是否神经质或者心胸开阔等。

但是, 对快速刺激的快速决策并不仅仅限于人际交流范畴。多伦多大学的心理学家研究发现, 注视快餐标志仅几毫秒, 可以让我们的阅读速度提高 20%, 虽然阅读和饮食毫无关联。我们下意识地将快餐和速度以及急切联系起来, 并且将这些冲动转换到我们所做的所有事情上。看着快餐商标闪烁, 实验对象会认为一首乐曲的时间实在太长了。

我们可以改变这种影响。如果我们知道自己在看到一张笑脸时, 会对于消费品或者购房选择做出过度反应的话(这就是为何优秀的销售代表和房地产中介总是保持微笑), 那么我们可以在购房前先缓一缓。如果我们知道女性招聘官更可能拒绝迷人的女求职者, 我们可以帮助招聘官认识到她们的偏见, 或者聘请外部招聘人员。

婚姻专家约翰·戈特曼解释说: 只有我们把快速反应建立在对大量信息的长期研究的基础上, 我们才能可靠地依靠少量信息做出快速反应。约翰·戈特曼在真正评估一对夫妻是否会长久在一起时, 他会邀请他们去岛上的休养地进行更长时间的评估, 花上两天, 而非两秒钟。

我们可以通过暂停来弱化本能反应, 这种能力使人类有别于动物。但是从历史上来看, 我们大约花费了 12% 的时间来思索更长远的事情。虽然, 技术可能改变反应方式, 但不可能改变人的本性。我们仍然拥有想象力, 让我们摆脱诱惑, 扭转快速反应的趋势。

### Text 4

#### 文章分析

本文选自)2012年7月2日 Atlantic(《大西洋》)一篇题为“Why Women Still Can't Have It”的文章。本文是一篇议论文, 主要围绕欧洲职场男女性别不平等展开论述。文章第一段开门见山提出文章主题: 欧洲不是一个性别平等的天堂。第二段提出欧盟现在正在考虑立法以此解决男女不平等的问题, 但是该规定受挫。第三段提出一个问题: 是否应该有定额保证女性能够在公司获得高职位? 第四段提到 Reding 对于这个问题的回答: 不喜欢定额, 但它可帮助达成所愿。第五段明确表明了作者支持 Reding 的观点。第六段提出多年的证据表明大多国家的公司避免女性进入高层管理, 并且, 当女性进入高层管理时, 她们受到了媒体的广泛关注, 最后末段顺承上段, 提出她们受到媒体关注是因为缺乏合理的公共政策。

#### 试题解析

36. 在欧洲的公司职场, 一般情况下\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 女性占主导地位
- [B] 男性做最后决定
- [C] 企业管理被颠覆
- [D] 高级管理似家庭般友好

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题, 需要根据题干关键词对原文具体信息进行锁定, 从而得出答案。

**【直击答案】**根据题干关键词 *European corporate workplace* 定位到第一段。该段首句直接表明本段中心“欧洲不是一个性别平等的天堂”，接下来两句通过递进连接词“*in particular*”和“*indeed*”分别阐述中心句，即：“欧洲企业中，男女存在性别差异，并且大部分职位都是由男性担任，女性只占 14%的比例”。由此可知 B 项为正确选项。

**【干扰排除】**A 项与原文提及的“欧洲高层企业管理职位大部分仍然是男性”、“女性在欧洲公司董事会只占有 14%的席位”意思相反。“*Europe's top corporate governance positions remain overwhelmingly male*”中 *overwhelmingly* 表示“压倒性地，不可抵抗地”，修饰限定“欧洲高层企业管理职位仍然是男性”，而 C 项中把这个概念替换为动词，表示“压倒，淹没，颠覆”，即“企业管理被颠覆”，与原文意思不符。原文提及“除非女性成为高级管理做决定的一部分人群，否则公司将永远不可能完全像家庭般友好”，D 项把主从句的主语和谓语部分交叉混用进行干扰，与原文不符。

37. 欧盟计划的立法是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 对性别平衡的反映
- [B] 不情愿的选择
- [C] 对 Reding 号召的回应
- [D] 自愿的行为

**【答案】** B

**【考点】** 细节题

**【命题思路】** 这是一道局部细节题，需要对文章第二段具体信息进行锁定，从而得出答案。

**【直击答案】**根据题干关键词 *The European Union's* 定位到第二段首句。题干的 *ended legislation* 则是对原文 *now considering legislation* 的同义改写，因此正确答案锁定在该内容处。另外，根据本段所述，Reding 的呼吁以及应者寥寥的介绍是为了说明 *This proposed mandate was born of frustration* 一句中的 *frustration*。B 项恰是因为 Reding 的呼吁所得到的响应太少，公司不愿意这样做，才考虑以立法方式促进性别平等。换句话说 *reluctant choice* 是 *born of frustration* 的同义改写。因此 B 项为正确选项。

**【干扰排除】**A 选项表面上看与首句相符，但因为该选项中有 *gender balance*，且 A 项的重心是 *reflection*，即“性别平衡的反映”，反映出来的是欧盟考虑立法。因此 A 选项的内容与文章内容因果倒置，故排除。C 项“对 Reding 号召的回应”，该段提到这项挫折是 Reding 发布的号召的失败，这只是促使欧盟立法的外在诱因，并不是主导因素，其根本的原因还是为了解决男女不平等的问题，故该选项为错误选项。D 项定位到 *Europe Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action*，该句说的是一项自愿行动的号召，并非立法是自愿的行动，偷换概念，故排除。

38. 根据 Reding，定额可能帮助女性\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 得到企业高层职位
- [B] 看穿工作晋升时的无形障碍
- [C] 平衡工作和家庭
- [D] 预期法律结果

**【答案】** A

**【考点】** 细节题

**【命题思路】** 这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干关键词对文章相应的具体信息进行锁定，从而得出答案。

**【直击答案】**根据题干信息定位至第四段。解题的关键是理解 Reding 的观点，即引号中的内容，而重点是 *but* 后的内容：他喜欢定额所带来的好处：定额可以打开平等之门，并且可以打破这种工作晋升时的无形障碍，后半部分是前面内容的同位语，进一步补充说明：在法国和其他国家，法律条款规定把女性放在企业高层职位中，从而解决男女性别不平等的问题。换句话说，定额可以通过法律的形式帮助女性获得企业高层职位。A 项是对原文信息“*placing women in top business positions*”的同义替换，故为正确选项。

【干扰排除】B项与原文意思不符，选项将“they... break through the glass ceiling”中的break through(打破)偷换为see through(看穿，识破)，并且定额可以帮助女性最终获得高层职位才是其最终的目的。C项可定位到第三段，该段说明定额最大的作用是能够保证女性获得高职位，而平衡工作和家庭是对其获得职位的限定，并不是主要目的，该选项属于主次不分。D项与原文意思不符，第四段末尾“a result seen... top business positions”谈到的是“在法律条款中，将女性置于企业高层职位，这个结果可以在法国和其他国家见到”，但这并不是选项所说的“定额可以预期法律结果”。

39. 作者对 Reding 看法的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 怀疑
- [B] 客观
- [C] 漠不关心
- [D] 赞同

【答案】D

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】这是一道作者观点态度题，需要结合文章相关信息判断作者对于 Reding 看法的态度，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】本题考查的是作者对 Reding 看法的态度，第四段提到了他的看法，根据行文发展和出题顺序，大致定位到第五段。第一句用understand表明作者与Reding立场相同，第二句通过either进一步表明此态度。虽然有转折词but，但作者并未反对Reding的观点。因此D项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】根据责任原则，一些不承担责任的词一般都是陪考词，如：impassive, indifferent，因此可以直接排除C项。文章第五段首句明确表明作者观点态度，是对Reding观点的赞同，A、B项内容与原文信息相反，故为错误选项。

40. 进入高层管理的女性变成头条新闻是因为缺乏\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 更多社会正义
- [B] 大量媒体关注
- [C] 合理的公共政策
- [D] 更大的“软压力”

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，主要考查考生对于文章中具体信息之间逻辑关系的把握。

【直击答案】题干是对第六段第二句话的同义改写，该段后半部分是举例，因此将本题答案定位在第七段。if引导的是虚拟条件句，表达作者对未来的期盼，也是作者观点：如果有合理的公共政策帮助女性与C项表达相符，因此是正确答案。

【干扰排除】A项属于无中生有，尾段虽然提到公正的社会，并没有提及这些女性缺乏社会正义。B项定位到“When women do break... exception to the rule”，选项内容是女性进入高层管理的结果，而不是原因，属于因果倒置。D项定位到“After all, four decades of evidence... is put upon them”，句子并没有说明女性缺乏“软压力”，并且，该信息并未提及进入高层的女性成为了头条新闻，故该选项属于无中生有。

### 长难句解析

1. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

【解析】句子主干是“they attract massive attention precisely”，when引导时间状语从句，两个破折号之间是插入语，该部分是as引导的方式状语从句，该从句省略了谓语部分Sheryl Sandberg recently did (break through to the summit of corporate power) at Facebook，其后是because引导的原因状语从句。

【译文】当女性确实突破障碍进入公司权力顶层，如同 Facebook 公司的桑伯格最近做到的那样，她们会备受关注。因为她们是规则的例外。

2. If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children's caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

【解析】句子主干是“Sandberg would be no more newsworthy”，该主句嵌套了一个比较结构，no more...than...表示全部否定，分词结构 living in a more just society 作后置定语修饰名词 person，主干句子前面是 if 引导的虚拟条件句，两个逗号之间属于插入语成分，对 women 进行解释。

【译文】如果有合理的公共政策来帮助所有的女性——不管是首席执行官还是他们孩子的保姆——和所有的家庭，那么像其他生活在更加公平社会中的优秀人才那样，桑伯格就没有新闻报道价值了。

### 核心词汇

corporate a. 法人的；共同的

governance n. 管理，统治，支配

overwhelmingly ad. 势不可挡地；巨大地

legislation n. 法律，法规

mandate n. 授权，命令

frustration n. 挫败，挫折

appeal vi. 呼吁，强烈请求；诉诸；上诉

provisions n. 规定，条款；供应品

reluctance n. 勉强，不愿意

temporarily ad. 暂时地

### 全文翻译

欧洲不是男女平等的天堂。尤其是在公司，除非女性进入高级管理层参与决策，否则公司将永远不可能完全有利于家庭生活的。欧洲高层企业管理职位大部分仍然是由男性所占据。实际上，女性在欧洲公司董事会只占有14%的席位。

欧盟现在正在考虑立法，从而迫使公司董事会维持一定的女性比例，达到60%。这项规定的出台是由于一次挫折。去年，欧盟委员会副主席雷丁发布了一项自愿行动的号召。雷丁邀请各公司签名参加支持性别均衡的活动，旨在让女性在董事会占有40%的比例。但是她的呼吁被认为是失败之举，只有二十四家公司接受。

我们是否需要通过定额方式确保女性在平衡工作和家庭时，能继续攀登上公司高层职位？

雷丁最近说：“就我个人而言，我不喜欢定额的方式，但是我喜欢定额所达到的效果。”定额让人民采取行动：他们打开平等之门，打破女性晋升时的悟性障碍。这在法国和其他国家都已有成效，这些国家有法律条款规定女性应处于企业高层职位中。

我理解雷丁的不情愿和她的沮丧。我也不喜欢定额，这与我对有才能的人进行精英管理的信念背道而驰，即：能者居之。但是，考虑到实现精英式管理时遇到的障碍时，似乎还得暂时通过命令才能让世界更公平。

毕竟，四十年的证据已经表明，不管给的“软压力”有多大，欧洲和美国公司正在规避精英式的选才，拒绝女性进入高层。当女性确实突破障碍进入公司权力顶层，如同 Facebook 公司的桑伯格最近做到的那样，她们会备受关注。因为她们是规则的例外。

如果有合理的公共政策来帮助所有的女性——不管是首席执行官还是他们孩子的保姆——和所有的家庭，那么像其他生活在更加公平社会中的优秀人才那样，桑伯格就没有新闻报道价值了。

## Part B

### 文章分析



文章选自 2012 年 7 月 13 日发表于《卫报》(The Guardian)题为《预算吃紧时如何享用美食》(How to eat well on a tight budget)的文章。

本文介绍了人气博客“the Skint Foodie”的博主托尼对于如何在经济状况不佳的情况下保证享用美食。文章题材贴近现实，结构清晰，无过多难句难词，因而较易理解。

全文共六段，第一段介绍了托尼及其总体观点。第二段至第六段则是给出了五条具体的建议，每段前空出小标题要求考生填写。

### 词句分析

1. After bills, Tony has £ 60 a week to spend, £ 40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £ 130, 000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants at least twice a week.

【词汇】bill: 账单; corporate communications: 企业公关部

【分析】句子主干为 Tony has £ 60 a week to spend, but 10 years ago he was earning £ 130, 000 a year and eating... 定语从句 £ 40 of which goes on food 作插入语，修饰限定 £ 60。现在分词短语 working in corporate communications 作伴随状语，表示 10 年前的情况。

【译文】现在，在结清各种账单后，托尼(Tony)只有 60 英镑可用，他把 40 英镑用于食物，但是 10 年前他在企业公关部工作，年收入达 13 万英镑，每周至少两次光临伦敦最好的餐厅就餐。

2. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is prepacked in the supermarket chiller.

【词汇】say: 比方说; shin: 小腿，胫部; rasher: 咸肉片，火腿片; bacon: 咸猪肉，熏猪肉，培根; prepacked: 事先包装好的; chiller: 制冷机

【分析】句子主干为 you'll know that..., that 引导的宾语从句的主干为 you only need 350g of..., not whatever..., say 为插入语，whatever 引导的从句作 need 的宾语，和 350g of shin of beef and 形成对比，if 引导的条件句作整个句子的条件状语从句。

【译文】如果你计划合适，就会发现，比方说，你需要的仅仅是 350 克牛小腿肉和 6 片培根，而不是超市冷柜里摆放的那些包装好的不知其重量的货物。

3. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they'll let you have for free.

【词汇】knuckle: 膝关节，肘; ham: 火腿，大腿后部; stew: 炖菜; carcass: 尸体，骨架; stock: 高汤; more often than not: 多半，往往; free: 免费的

【分析】句子主干为 you'll feel comfortable, 现在分词 asking... 引导宾语从句表示 ask 的内容。which 引导的定语从句修饰限定前边的并列名词 knuckle, beef bone, chicken carcass。

【译文】很快你会发现自己很轻松地问他们是否可以给你一些猪腿骨头做汤或者炖菜，或者是否有些牛骨、鸡架或者鱼头等让你回家熬汤，他们往往会免费送给你的。

### 解题策略

文章首段发现最后一句话为: Here's his advice for economical foodies(这里有一些经济型吃客的建议)从而判断出文章剩下段落为具体的建议，第一段其余信息则为对 Tony 的介绍，而且第一段没有设问，因此可略读。之后精读各段，抓住关键信息，然后与所给的 7 个选项逐一对应，最终得出答案。

### 题目分析

41.

【答案】F

【考点】细节题

【解析】第二段首句 Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance...(冲动消费不是好主意，因此提前计划好一周的菜单)so 代表结论，为关键句，段落后也没有其他转折词，本段其余内容为对于 plan

的具体操作和影响。因此这句话表达了本段的中心意思。so 后所给的建议是 plan your week's menu, 动词 plan 为谓语中心词。对应 7 个备选项中, F 项 “Planning is everything” (计划是一切)符合本段中心意思, 答案为 F。

42.

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【解析】第三段第一句话和第二句话主要解释超市购物的好处, 即不需要为自己购买很少量的物品而倍感尴尬, 第三句话则说 “if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, …not” (如果你计划合适, 就会发现, 比方说, 你需要的仅仅是……, 而不是……), 本句把所需要的量和超市冷冻柜已包装好的物品的量进行对比, 强调如果计划好, 就可以购买合适的量。因此对比备选项后发现, C 项 Stick to what you need(坚持自己所需)表达此意, 而且 what you need 和文章中的 you only need 为相同含义。因此 C 项为正确选项。

43.

【答案】G

【考点】细节题

【解析】第四段第二句的 that's not good enough 意为 “这还不够”, 属于语义上的隐性转折, 因此本段重点在最后一句。Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you …(提前计划好可以避免浪费, 但是如果家里有多余的蔬菜, 可以做成蔬菜汤, 那些可能会坏掉的水果可以当成食材做饭或者榨成果汁。)but 前表示避免浪费的一个方法即: 提前做好计划, but 后是更具体的方法即充分利用多余的食材, 但 but 前后说的内容都是关于如何避免浪费的。因此对比备选项后, 发现 G 项的 waste 和本段的 wastage 是同一单词的不同形式, 而且是对 but 后内容的抽象总结描述。因此判断 G 项 waste not, want not(不浪费就不匮乏)是正确的。

44.

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】第五段第一句 Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters.this 和 it 指代为 44 题缺失的小标题内容, 因此本句其实没有提供任何信息, 重点信息在后。第二句为祈使句, 祈使句多是表达作者观点的重要句子。Shop at butchers, delis and…(经常在肉店, 熟食店和鱼店买东西, 即使小东西也在这些地方买, 并且表现得很友好。)他给出两条建议: 1.常在某些店买东西; 2.表现出友好。之后第三句则表示的是这样做的结果。因此本段的核心句为第二句。在比对几个备选项后发现 A 项 Shopkeepers are friends(店家是良友)和第二句中的 “be friendly” 形成同义替换。因此 A 项为正确答案。

45.

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】最后一段首句出现 but, 表示后半句为重点。前半句表示的是: 不会经常下馆子, 后半句表示的是偶尔在外吃饭犒劳自己, 并给出了如何存下零钱来做到此事。对比几个备选项后发现 B 项 Remember to treat yourself(勿忘款待自己)中的 treat 和第一句的 once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant(每几个月让自己可以去一家美味的餐厅吃一次套餐)中的 treat 为原词复现。因此判断出 B 项为正确答案。

### 全文翻译

托尼在自己人气很旺的博客“贫穷老饕”中记录了他是如何平衡对美食的狂热与自己尚需靠救济金生活的窘境。现在, 在结清各种账单后, 托尼只有 60 英镑可用, 他把 40 英镑用于食物, 但是 10 年前他在企业公关部工作, 年收入达 13 万英镑, 每周至少两次光临伦敦最好的餐厅就餐。之后, 他的婚姻走到了尽头, 职业垮掉, 而且酗酒愈发严重。“社区的精神护理人员救了我。当人们如此热情地回复我的博客的时候, 从某种程度上我再次感到自己被他们拯救了。它让我感到自己被认可并重获自信。”现在他住在委员会提供的房子里, 每天忙于回

复来自各个文学机构给出的工作邀请。尽管现在他对生活充满希望和信心，他还是坚持写博客。不是写如何尽可能吃得便宜，而是写如何精打细算并吃得好。他说“有那多么人处境更遭，他们的钱几乎不够吃饭。”

[F]计划是一切

冲动消费不是好主意，因此提前计划好一周的菜单，列出食物原材料购物单，并且列出所需的精确数量。我有一个表格模板，可以填写预定的每周的一日三餐。别笑，这个不仅仅能为您省钱，更能帮助您平衡饮食。另外还建议大家每天购物而不是每周购物，因为人的天性使然，对于自己喜欢的东西，可能偶尔会想改变主意的。

[C]坚持自己所需

这就是超市的好处了，它能让你隐藏起来(不管你买什么，买多少都无人注意)。有了超市及它能让你不被注意的特性，你就可以避免在菜摊一次只买一个小红萝卜的尴尬。如果你计划合适，就会发现，比方说，你需要的仅仅是 350 克牛小腿肉和 6 片培根，而不是超市冷柜里摆放的那些包装好的不知其重量的货物。

[G]不浪费就不匮乏

你也许会很骄傲地说自己的冰箱里只有一些冻青豆，但这还不够。我的冰箱里装满了吃剩的食物，面包、高汤、肉和鱼。提前计划好可以避免浪费，但是如果家里有多余的蔬菜，可以做成蔬菜汤，那些可能会坏掉的水果可以当成食材做饭或者榨成果汁。

[A]店家是良友

每个人都这样说，但是这个对节俭的食客来说是很重要的一条建议。经常在肉店、熟食店和鱼店买东西，即使小东西也在这些地方买，并且表现地很友好。很快你会发现自己很轻松地问他们是否可以给你一些猪腿骨头做汤或者炖菜，或者是否有些牛骨、鸡架或者鱼头等让你回家熬汤，他们往往免费给你的。

[B]勿忘款待自己

你不会经常在外下馆子的，要是把零钱省下来，每隔几个月让自己可以去一家美味的餐厅吃一次套餐。比如说连着三个月每周存 1.75 英镑，那一共就能存 21 英镑，这些钱足够你在米其林星级杨梅餐厅吃一顿有三道菜的午餐套餐，有 16.95 英镑，你可以花 12.99 英镑到达美乐餐厅买一个大比萨：我知道自己更想吃哪一个。

### Section III Translation

#### 重点详解

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week.

【考点】宾语从句；并列结构

【解析】① 句子主干为 I can pick a date...and know...

② ...know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week.

这是一组并列结构作宾语。宾语部分为黑体的 where 从句和斜体部分 what 引导的宾语从句以及 and 后的名词词组部分。

【词汇】instantly ad.立刻；马上

【译文】从过去的 53 年间任选一天，我能立刻回想起当时我身在何方、当天新闻中发生何事、甚至那天是周几。

I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before.

【考点】省略引导词的定语从句；时间状语从句

【解析】① 句子主干为 I can recall the day...and the sadness...

② 句中黑体部分中有两句省略了引导词的定语从句。一是 the day (when) my grandfather died，另一个是 the sadness (that/which) I felt。定语从句关系词在从句中作宾语时可以省略。

③ I felt when we...中，斜体部分为 when 引导时间状语从句对 the sadness I felt 进行修饰。

【词汇】recall v. 回忆起，回想起 sadness n. 悲伤

【译文】祖父去世那天的情景和之前那天我去医院看望他时的伤心欲绝都历历在目。

I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on the Broadway on the same day—they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

【考点】宾语从句；破折号的使用

【解析】① 句子主干为 I also remember that…。该句中斜体部分 that 引导宾语从句，从句中 the musical play Hair 为主语，opened 为谓语动词，on the Broadway 和 on the same day 分别是时间状语和地点状语。

② 破折号后面的 they 指代前两句话的内容，表示同一天发生的两件截然不同的事件，突出前面提到的好记性并未使我的情感体验更鲜活生动。

【词汇】Broadway n. 百老汇 musical a. 音乐的，乐曲的 pop v. 突然出现

【译文】我也还记得当天音乐剧《毛发》在百老汇开场演出。

这两件事都以同样的方式突然出现在我的脑海。

### 全文翻译

从过去的 53 年间任选一天，我能立刻回想起当时我身在何方，当天新闻中发生何事，甚至那天是周几。自从 4 岁起，我就具备这种能力。

我永远不会因大脑吸取信息量过大而感到难以承受。我的大脑似乎可以处理它们，并将其有序地存储于大脑中。每当忆及忧伤往事，和其他人一样，我会尽量将其搁置一旁。我不认为因为我的记忆更为清晰，自己就比其他人更难做到此事。好记性并没有让我的情感体验更鲜活生动。祖父去世那天的情景和之前那天我去医院看望他时的伤心欲绝都历历在目。我也还记得当天音乐剧《毛发》在百老汇开场演出。这两件事都以同样的方式跃入我的脑海。

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 审题

本提纲要求写作体裁是一个通知或告示。分析题目指令时我们不能忽视的信息有以下几点：1.号召组织班级内部的慈善活动；2.该活动的具体细节内容；3.鼓励性质；4.电子邮件的格式。

#### 行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p><b>【第一段】</b> Dear classmates, I want to inform you that there will be a charity activity at our school. (1) The time is at 7:00 pm this Friday night. 开头过于直白随意,缺少正式表达。且缺少必要的信息,如具体举办地址。 (1)表示什么时间开始,一般将活动作为主语。如,The activity starts from 7:00pm.</p>	<p><b>【第一段】</b> Dear classmates, May I have your attention, please. On the evening of January 4th, 2013, namely, this Friday night, we will hold a charity sale at the school auditorium in the purpose of helping the children who need help. 所有信息,即时间、地点、目的,都包含在一个整句中,显得句型紧凑且信息量大。</p>
<p><b>【第二段】</b> (1) We hold this activity because there are a lot of kids who need help. They are too poor to go to school. (2) And I hope everyone can give your hand to them. (1)表达过于简单,原因内容单调且号召力不足。 (2)缺少活动的相关必要细节信息,如与会成员等。</p>	<p><b>【第二段】</b> Those Kids who come from remote areas lack proper and fine education. Our assistance can improve their lives and even may change their destinies. Some stars, local industrial bosses and all the staff of our school will attend the activity. 经过修改,句子不仅显得成熟,语气亲和且内容饱满充实。</p>
<p><b>【第三段】</b> I think if everyone (1) give your help to those poor kids, they can go to school and have a good education. This may bring hope to their lives and change their lives. Thank you for your help. (2) And please attend to this activity on time. Yours sincerely, Li Ming (1)有语法错误,主语 everyone 的谓语动词应该用单数 gives。 (2)结尾处表达感谢,且呼吁大家伸出援助之手,但号召力不足。</p>	<p><b>【第三段】</b> I trust that everyone has a kind heart and believe that our help can really make a big difference. Thank you very much for your kindness and I am looking forward seeing you on time. Yours sincerely, Li Ming</p>

## 范文

My dear classmates,

May I have your attention, please? On the evening of January 4th, 2013, namely, this Friday night, we will hold a charity sale at the school auditorium in the purpose of helping the children who need help.

Those kids who come from remote areas lack proper and fine education. Our assistance can improve their lives and even may change their destinies. Some stars, local industrial bosses and all the staff of our school will attend the activity.

I trust that everyone has a kind heart and believe that our help can really make a big difference. Thank you very much for your kindness and I am looking forward seeing you on time.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

(注:电子邮件的格式可以采用“齐头式”,即由于换行方便而每行开头都以顶头的格式对齐。)

## 译文

亲爱的同学们:

请注意!2013年1月4号,即本周五晚,在学校礼堂将举办一场慈善义卖活动,旨在帮助那些需要帮助的孩子。

这些来自偏远地区的孩子缺少良好的教育。我们的绵薄之力可以改善他们的生活,甚至改变他们的命运。一些明星、当地企业总裁和全校职工届时将莅临活动现场。

我相信每个人都有一副热心肠,并且相信我们的帮助定能有一番改变。非常感谢大家的热心帮助并希望您能准时参加。

真诚的

李明

## 靓词

namely ad. 也就是, 即

charity n. 慈善; 施舍物

auditorium n. 礼堂, 会堂

remote a. (时间上)遥远的; 远程的

proper a. 适当的, 相当的, 正当的

assistance n. 帮助, 援助

destiny n. 命运

in the purpose of 以……为目的

make a big difference 使事情有所不同

### 佳句

May I have your attention, please?

【析】引起大家注意。这是布告首要的任务。

On the evening of January 4th, 2013, namely, this Friday night, we will hold a charity sale at the school auditorium in the purpose of helping the children who need help.

【析】所有信息, 即时间、地点、目的, 都包含在一个整句中, 值得模仿。

Thank you very much for your kindness and I am looking forward seeing you on time.

【析】先表达感谢之情, 再提出对与会人员的期望, 句型简单对称, 语义一举两得。

## Part B

### 审题

该图反映的是大学生群体在不同年级阶段的兼职人数变化情况。随年级递增兼职人数也同时递增的情况是由于不同原因造成的。大学生兼职情况较为普遍(大学一年级时就有过半学生选择兼职), 随年级增高且呈现人数增多的现象。

### 行文

<p>【第二段】</p> <p>As far as I am concerned, college students could benefit a lot from (1) doing part-time jobs. Firstly, doing a part-time job helps students earn some money, which could (2) lighten their parents' financial burden. Secondly, students can gain some working experience and get prepared before entering the society. Thirdly, doing a part-time job can help students build up their self-confidence.</p> <p>(1) 搭配错误。“做兼职”的“做”不易用 do 而应该为 have 或者 get。</p> <p>(2) 单词不当。用 ease 或者 lessen 更为地道。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>As far as I am concerned, college students could benefit a lot from having part-time jobs. Firstly, having a part-time job helps students earn some money, which could ease/lessen their parents' financial burden. Secondly, students can gain some working experience and get prepared before entering the society. Thirdly, having a part-time job can help students build up their self-confidence.</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>To conclude, (1) I should say that doing a part-time job could bring students many (2) goodness. (3) While at the same time, I hope students could (4) make a good time balance between their study and their work.</p> <p>(1) “I should ...” 这种句型显得过于主观。仅用 To conclude 即可。</p> <p>(2) 词汇误用。goodness 意为“善良, 优秀”应改为 benefits “收益”。</p> <p>(3) 连词误用。这里有转折的意思, 而 while 没有这个意思。应改为 however, ...</p> <p>(4) 中式表达。make a good balance 即可, 加进去一个 time 大显汉语直译的味道。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>To conclude, getting a part-time job could bring students many benefits. However, at the same time, I hope students could make a good balance between their study and their work.</p>

### 范文

The bar chart shows the general trend of university students who take parttime jobs at different stages during their college life. Seeing from the chart, more than half of the college students, about 66.77% take a parttime job at their first year. And the proportion increases slightly year by year, till the last year, the proportion reaches the maximal number, surging to 88.24%.

There are basically three reasons behind this trend. To begin with, most students are eager to take a parttime job in the purpose of earning some money, which can ease their parents' burden.

Besides, they can acquire more experience before officially entering the society. And with more experience, they can easily get a job compared to those who do not have any experience. Finally, they can not only turn what they have learnt into the application, but also learn more which they cannot obtain from their books.

In my view, getting a parttime job is a good practice. However, the major task of students is still the study. They should make a balance between their academic life and their working life.

### 译文

该柱状图反映了兼职大学生数量在不同阶段的总体情况。该表显示，超过一半的学生，大约 66.77%，在第一学年做兼职工作。且这一比例逐年递增，直到最后一学年，数值达到最大值，为 88.24%。

这一趋势的形成基本上有三个原因。其一，大多数学生渴望获得兼职，是为了挣点小钱，为父母减轻负担。其二，他们可以在正式步入社会前获得更多的经验。与那些没有经验的人相比，有更多的经验可使他们更容易得到一份工作。最后，他们不仅可以将所学转化为应用，还可以学到许多书本上学不到的东西。

以我之见，兼职是一个不错的实践。然而，学生的首要任务依旧是学习。他们应该在学术生活和工作生活中取得平衡。

### 靓词

proportion n. 比例；部分

slightly ad. 些微地，轻微地

maximal a. 最高的，最大的

surge v. 激增

ease v. 减轻，缓和

acquire v. 获得；取得

officially ad. 正式地

application n. 应用；申请

obtain v. 获得

academic a. 学术的；理论的；学院的

### 佳句

The bar chart shows the general trend of university students who take parttime jobs at different stages during their college life.

【析】第一个画线句子是词类图表作文比较典型的开场白，可以清楚地表明图表的意图。第二个画线句子是一个定语从句，修饰 university students.

Finally, they can not only turn what they have learnt into the application, but also learn more which they cannot obtain from their books.

【析】该句是由 not only...but also...引导的一个并列句。这个句子也可以改成: Finally, they can not only turn what they have learnt into the application, but simply learn more which they cannot obtain from their books as well.