# 2022 年英语专业八级考试真题答案与详解

## PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

# SECTION A MINI-LECTURE

- 1. economist **●详解** 细节辨认题。 根据句[1]可知, Paul Bohannan 认 为经济学家将人类定义为做选择的 动物。本题直接将原文中的 economist 填入空格即可。需要注 意的是,与同级提纲中的 philosopher和 anthropology 相对应, economist 前不需要加不定冠词 an。
- 2. all-inclusive study **一详解** 细节 归纳题。句[2]提到,人类学是试图 对人类在任何时期、任何地点的行为进行全面研究的一门学科。由此 可知,人类学是对人类行为的包罗 万象的研究,因此答案可以归纳为 all-inclusive study。
- 3. repetitive and tedious 一详解 细节辨认题。讲座中提到,在影视作品中,人类学家总是以探险者或英雄的形象出现。句[3]指出,实际上,在大多数情况下,他们的工作没有那么令人向往,大多是一些重复且乏味的活动,因此答案为repetitive and tedious。
- 4. the ideal society **一详解** 细节辨 认题。句[4]提到,早期的希腊和罗马哲学家对猜测理想社会而不是描述他们所熟知的社会更感兴趣,因此答案为 the ideal society。
- 5. non-Western people **详解** 细节辨认题。句[5]提到,大航海时代开启后,美洲被发现,人们开始到远方探险,对非西方人类的研究正式开始。也就是说,大航海时代引发了对非西方人类的研究,因此答案为non-Western people。
- 6. **physical 一详解** 细节辨认题。句 [6]中明确提到,人类学被分为两大 领域,分别是体质人类学和文化人 类学,因此本题答案为 physical。

#### Fields and Branches of Anthropology

Good morning, everyone. In today's lecture, I'm going to talk about anthropology. It sounds a complicated word, right? You may want to know the origin of the word or anything about anthropology. Actually, the Greek word for "man" is "anthropos," and uh, to tell you the truth, the word anthropology has been in the English language for centuries. But just what does the word anthropology mean? Literally, anthropology means "the study of man." As Paul Bohannan, who is a renowned anthropologist, pointed out a number of years ago, "Each science that deals with people has its own definitions of human. [1] An economist," he explains, "defines a human as a choice-making animal. Philosophers define man as a rationalizing animal..." And then, how does anthropology define humans? [2] Well, anthropology attempts to be all-inclusive in the study of human behavior in all places and throughout time. Anthropology specializes in the description of humanistic, scientific, biological, historical, psychological, and social views of humans.

To paraphrase Barbara Miller's statement in her textbook Cultural Anthropology, the popular impression of anthropology is based mainly on movies and television shows that depict anthropologists as, ur, adventurers and heroes. [3] Well, some do have adventures and discover treasures in Egyptian tombs and elsewhere, but mostly, their work is, ur, less glamorous and involves rather repetitive and tedious activities. Today, I'm not going into anthropologists' adventures. What I'm going to do is to explain to you all the fields and branches of anthropology. Let's begin by stating once again that anthropology is the study of human behavior in all places and at all times.

Western civilization takes credit for the development of anthropology, which, as a matter of fact, was a relatively late science. [4] Earlier Greek and Roman philosophers were more interested in speculating about the ideal society rather than describing those known to them.

[5] After the onset of the Age of Exploration, which included the discovery of the Americas, as well as travel to other distant places, the study of non-Western people began in earnest. In modern day, anthropology is a recognized social science with two broad fields and several branches or subfields.

- 8. learned behavior **一详解** 细节辨 认题。句[8]提到,文化人类学是对 人类社会中习得行为的研究,因此 本题答案为 learned behavior。
- 9. Mirror for Man **译解** 细节辨认 题。讲座中提到, Kluckhohn 的著作 Mirror for Man 被认为是最好的人 类学介绍性著作之一, 因此本题答 案为 Mirror for Man。需要注意的 是, Mirror for Man 作为书名, 实词 首字母需要大写。
- 10. linguistics 译解 细节辨认题。 句[10]提到,文化人类学的分支包 括考古学、语言学和人种学,因此 本题答案为 linguistics。
- 11. gathering firsthand information

  「世解」细节辨认题。句[11]指出,人种学是文化人类学的一个分支领域,总体来说,是对人类社会的系统性描述,主要基于在某一真实自然环境中收集到的关于某物的第一手信息,而非实验室或教室等室内研究。因此本题答案为gathering firsthand information。
- 12. personality and feelings 细节辨认题。句[12]提到,心理人类学研究人的性格和情感,因此本题答案为 personality and feelings。
- 13. two sexes **一详解** 细节辨认题。 句[13]提到,人类社会具有某些共性,比如,人类生理学的基本相似性和两性的存在,因此本题答案为two sexes。

Okay. First, what are the two broad fields? [6] They are physical anthropology and cultural anthropology. Let me give you a brief description of each. Physical anthropology is concerned with the development of man as a mammal. Related subjects are anatomy, biology and paleontology. Physical anthropologists study the evolution of the human species. [7] One way they do this is by examining the fossils of what were once living creatures and living primates. Those include human beings. Common fossils are shells, bones and molds and imprints. These are found buried in the earth or permanently frozen in glaciers. Living primates are analyzed in order to study the mechanics of evolution and genetic differences among human populations.

Ok. Next, let's talk about cultural anthropology. [8] This field is the study of learned behavior in human societies. Most cultural anthropologists will limit themselves to a few geographic areas, for example, Margaret Mead in Samoa and New Guinea, and Clyde Kluckhohn, with the Navajo Indians in the southwestern United States. [9] I should mention that Kluckhohn's work, which is Mirror for Man, is considered one of the best introductions to anthropology. Cultural anthropology and the scientific study of human culture will be discussed in more detail in our next lecture. [10] Today we just take a brief look at the subfields of cultural anthropology. They are archaeology, linguistics, and ethnography.

So, what is archaeology? It is the study of different cultures through material sources, through historical objects that still remain today rather than direct interviews or observations of the group under study. One famous example of archaeological study is King Tut's Tomb near Luxor, Egypt, which was discovered in 1922.

Another subfield of cultural anthropology is linguistics, as I said just now. As you probably know, linguistics is the study of language as communication among humans. Culture is learned and transmitted primarily through language.

[11] And ethnography, a subfield of cultural anthropology, is, on the whole, the systematic description of human societies, mostly based on gathering the firsthand information about something in a real, natural environment rather than inner place study, such as a laboratory or classroom. Based on ethnographies, anthropologists can provide explanations of the behavior of different peoples. [12] Let me also mention very briefly psychological anthropology, which deals with human personality and feelings. These are greatly influenced by an individual's biological and mental characteristics as well as physical surroundings and personal experiences. Related subjects are psychology and psychiatry. [13] And it is important to note that there are several universal features common among all societies, for example, the basic similarities in human biology and the existence of two sexes. Another of these universal features is education—either formal or informal, or both. Education is necessary to provide the young with the skills and attitudes needed 的 主 题 句, 故 答 案 为 Practical applications。此处需注意, 所在空 为一级标题提纲, 因此参照同级标题, 第一个单词的首字母需大写。

 to carry on as adults.

[14] So, you might ask, what are the practical applications for such a broad field of anthropology? [15] The answer is that anthropology helps us plan the future and helps us contribute to the solution of human problems. You know the newest area of the study of man is applied anthropology. Formerly, anthropology was limited to the academic field, and most anthropologists were teachers or museum curators. But for the past several decades, large numbers of "anthro" graduates have been employed in other fields, such as urban planning and administration, health care, and international development. This shows that anthropology is not just an academic discipline, it has social and practical applications.

Okay, to wrap up, we have briefly talked about the definition, development, and the fields and branches of anthropology. I hope after today's lecture, you will understand that anthropology is not a scholarly field only. What's more important is that although anthropologists have taken up the task of recording the processes and changes of cultures past and present, they also provide the necessary insights into where the human species is heading.

# SECTION B INTERVIEWS

Now, listen to the first interview. Questions 1 to 5 are based on the first interview.

- 1. Why does the woman go into education?
  - D ●详解 细节辨认题。对话中当男士问女士为什么要从事教育行业时,女士说她 40 年前曾是公立小学的一位教师,虽然已经很多年没有教过学了,但她想要使落后社区的生活有所改善的决心从未动摇过。也就是说,她从事教育工作是为了让那些弱势群体过上更好的生活。因此答案为 D。

- M: Today we are having Harriet Sanford on our program to hear about her career in education and her current work supporting public teachers and students through the NEA foundation. Good morning, Harriet. Nice to have you here!
- W: Good morning, James.
- M: Harriet, why did you go into education?
- W: I began my career about 40 years ago as a public-school teacher an elementary school. [1] Although I did not remain in to classroom for many years, my commitment to improving live and underserved communities for the better never faltered. It is been a privilege to work in education philanthropy for the last years.
- M: Why have you been involved in education philanthropy, that supporting teachers and students through a foundation?
- W: Well, to answer your question, I have to start with my pare [2] Neither my mother nor father completed their education, they were adamant that their children take advantage of all o opportunities that a public education offers both in and ou school time. My parents fully expected their children to phigher education and ensured that we could immerse oursely our studies, service, sports, and more. Now many commun schools and families are facing insufficient resources, jus what we faced those days. My work and the foundation's we to do all we can to ensure that every student has access to a quality education and finds his or her own joy in learning.

- 3. What does the NEA foundation do to improve public education?
  - C ●详解 细节辨认题。当男士问女士 NEA 基金会是一个什么样的机构,为教师提供哪些支持时,女士提到该基金会致力于为学生改善公共教育、每年向教育工作者发放三次补助金、每年颁发优秀教学奖等,由此判定不符。C 项与原文中的"Educators can go abroad as part of a year-long professional development program."相对应,说明向教育工作者提供为期一年的职业发展项目属于该基金会的工作内容。因此答案为C。
- 4. What do both EverFi and the NEA foundation plan to do in the future?
  - ●详解 细节辨认题。本题 的重点在于题干中的 plan to do in the future。对话中,女士说 NEA 基金会通过和 EverFi 合作,增加 教师和学生使用科技和数字工具 的机会、对关键技能领域提供支 持、免费提供数字资源,这些都是 已经实施的项目,由"Our partnership is leading us to work on more programming to develop initiatives in social and emotional learning."可知,他们将投入更多 精力来开展有关社交和情感学习 方面的计划。由此可知,提供更 多的社交和情感学习课程是这两 家机构未来的努力方向。因此答 案为 A。
- 5. According to the woman, what quality should be pursued by a teacher?
  - C ●详解 细节辨认题。当被问到会给那些致力于将关键技能教育融入课堂的教师什么样的鼓励时,女士说,无论这些教师教授什么内容,教什么样的学生,她的答案都是一样的,即"要追求卓越"。因此答案为 C。

- M: Um, I see. Now, Harriet, can you tell us what the NEA foundation is and what support it gives teachers?
- W: OK. The NEA foundation is an independent public charity.

  [3-1] It was created in 1969 by educators for educators, to improve public education for all students. We distribute grants to educators three times each year to fund their creative and innovative classroom projects. Last year, all grants empowered more than 6,000 educators, reaching more than 186,000 students.
- M: That's wonderful.
- W: [3-2] We also have annual awards for teaching excellence, honoring the challenging but crucial work that public school educators do every day.
- M: Your work is really appreciated.
- W: In addition, we have a global learning fellowship. [3-3] Educators can go abroad as part of a year-long professional development program. Participating educators return from their travels with fresh knowledge, skills and perspective needed to teach in the global age. And they are better equipped to deliver globally focused curriculum in their home schools and communities.
- M: I have heard that you have a partner called EverFi. How do EverFi and the NEA foundation work together?
- W: Yeah, the NEA foundation and EverFi work together to increase educator and student access to technology and digital learning tools. We collectively strive to support critical skill areas that will enhance students' ultimate academic and life success.
- M: Could you give us some details about your work?
- W: Yeah. Okay. The partnership currently supports NEA school districts across the country, providing free access to EverFi's digital resources and accompanying professional development. A number of school districts have participated. [4] Our partnership is leading us to work on more programming to develop initiatives in social and emotional learning.
- M: What encouragement would you give teachers who are working to integrate critical skills education into their classrooms?
- W: My key piece of advice to educators, no matter what or whom they teach, is almost always the same. [5] Excellence is what you are after. And you are not going to let anything, or anyone stand between your students and excellence. Be gentle, kind and caring with your students, but be fierce about their education.
- M: Okay, thank you very much, Harriet, for talking to us about your work.
- W: Pleasure!

This is the end of the first interview. Questions 1 to 5 are based on what you have just heard.

- 6. What does the woman think of light pollution?
  - B 運解 细节辨认题。由句[6]可知,女士认为,光污染越来越严重,整体情况正在恶化。因此答案为B。
- 7. Why does the woman suggest that the audience look up into the sky?
  - ●详解 细节归纳题。 在谈到城市光线向天空外溢 时,女士说这只是光污染所 表现出的一个现象,她建议 在城市居住的人抬头看一看 夜空,就会发现20年前还是 繁星点点的夜空,现在只能 看到几颗星星,能够看到5 到10颗星星就很让人惊喜 了。她还说,照射到天空的 光线遮住星星只是光污染的 一个方面。由此推测,女士 建议听众去观看夜空是因为 她希望人们能够亲身感受光 污染的影响。因此本题答案 为A。
- 8. In the woman's opinion, how does lighting relate to crime?
  - C 連详解 细节辨认题。 男士说城市过度照明是因为 人们担心安全问题,而女士 则说,很多研究表明,照明与 犯罪之间几乎没什么联系。 选项中的 not closely related 是对原文中 little connection 的同义转述。因此答案为 C。
- 9. What change would the woman like to see?
  - B ●详解 细节辨认题。 当男士问女士希望看到什么 样的措施时,女士说应该出 台一个关于道路照明的标 准,以有效避免光线外溢。 因此本题答案为B。

- M: Welcome to this edition of *Our World*. Our main focus tonight will be on pollution. We are going to talk about a type of pollution which many people have not even heard of. Susan Conroy is the Press Liaison officer for the *Darker Skies Association*. Susan, could you just give us a few ideas of what, in your mind, constitutes light pollution? I understand one of the most serious problems is that of light escaping up into the skies above our cities and the result is we cannot see all the stars that were once visible.
- W: That is what I would term a symptom of the problem and not necessarily the most serious consequence. [7-1] I would recommend your listeners, if they live in the city area, to go outside, after listening to this program of course, and to look up into the sky. I would be surprised if any of them managed to see more than five to ten stars. If they had done this twenty years ago, they would be talking about hundreds and hundreds. [6] This is a problem that is getting worse. The whole light pollution situation is deteriorating.
- M: Then, what causes this light pollution, Susan? Is it just badly positioned streetlights that shine up into the sky?
- W: Well, that is true. Poorly positioned streetlights are a major contributory factor in all of this. [7-2] Light pollution is not only light that is shining up into the sky which blocks out the stars we were just talking about. Light pollution is also when areas are over-lit, for example, or lighting is badly designed or badly positioned, which then creates excessive glare. This can obviously be dangerous if drivers are affected.
- M: I know so many people are worried about security and I imagine this is why huge areas of our cities are, in your words, over-lit.
- W: [8] Well, many studies have shown there is little connection between lighting and crime. Besides, much of the lighting which is badly designed creates very strong light and shadow contrasts, which actually creates good hiding places for criminals.
- M: So what changes would you like to see implemented, Susan?
- W: I think there are some very basic things that can be changed. [9] There needs to be a standard for street lighting which eliminates completely above-horizontal light escape. By that I mean we can't continue to use inefficient street lighting equipment which enables a lot of the light emitted to escape upwards into the sky. That is the first priority. Next, we need tougher restrictions on how much light is used to illuminate a given area. That way, we avoid the problem of what is called light trespass, where light escapes from the area, for example, a parking lot that it is supposed to illuminate, and goes, for instance, into nearby windows or roads.
- M: Yeah, that often happens.
- W: This is what we are saying. We don't have a problem with security lighting in any number of parking lots or stores. But, and this is important, the lighting needs to be suitable and, above all, directed correctly. We are becoming a society obsessed with turning night into

- 10. What does the woman recommend for home lighting?
  - D **一详解** 细节辨认题。 当谈论到个人可以为改善 光污染做些什么时,女士提 到在家庭照明中需要注意 光的朝向,应该让光线的照 射角度向下。因此本题答 案为 D。
- day but I can tell you now, not everybody muss and satisfactory.
- M: Is there something we can do ourselves to lessen the problem, or at least not add to it?
- W: Yes. [10] There are things we can do in our own home. For example, if you use lighting, be it security lighting or lighting for your barbecue in the garden, just make sure it is well directed, by which I mean angled downwards, and the light source itself, the bulb I mean, has a good cover on it.
- M: Well I, for one, have learnt a lot this evening. And you have given us a lot of food for thought the next time we look up into an increasingly orange sky at night. Susan, thanks for your time tonight.
- W: You're welcome!

This is the end of the second interview. Questions 6 to 10 are based on what you have just heard.

# PART II READING COMPREHENSION

# SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

## PASSAGE ONE

## ● 全文翻译

- (1) 巴克不看报,否则它就会知道麻烦要来了,这不仅是它自己的麻烦,也是从普吉特海湾到圣地亚哥所有身强力壮、长着暖和长毛、水性好的狗的麻烦。[25] 因为人们在北极的隐秘地带探索时发现了黄金,加上轮船公司和运输公司的大肆渲染,数以万计的人纷纷涌向北方。他们迫切需要狗,高大壮实的狗,肌肉强健能干苦力,毛皮厚长能抵御霜冻。
- (2) 在阳光明媚的圣克拉拉谷,巴克住在一幢大房子里,这房子是大法官米勒的宅邸。[11] 它远离大路,半掩在树林里,透过林子可以瞥见房子四周宽敞、凉爽的阳台。砾石车道蜿蜒穿过广阔的草地和枝叶交错的高大的白杨林,通向房子。房后的陈设看上去甚至比房前更气魄宏大。这里有巨大的马厩,12 个马夫和马童在那儿当差,有一排排蓬藤覆盖、供仆人居住的小屋。数不清的外层房舍整齐地排列着,还有长长的葡萄藤、绿油油的牧场、果园和浆果地。还有自流井抽水设备和一个水泥砌的大泳池,大法官米勒家的男孩儿们早晨在这儿扎猛子,炎热的下午则泡在里面纳凉。
- (3) 巴克统治着这片广阔的领地。它今年4岁,生在这儿,长在这儿。不错,这里还有其他的狗。这么大一个地方,怎么会没有其他狗呢,可它们都无足轻重。它们来来去去,住在拥挤的狗窝里,或者像日本哈巴狗托茨和墨西哥秃头狗伊莎贝尔一样,窝在房子的僻静角落——它们行为古怪,很少把鼻子伸出门外或走到外面去。除了它们之外,这里还有一些猎狐犬,有20多只,它们狂吠着吓唬托茨和伊莎贝尔,这两只狗在一群手持扫帚和拖把的女仆的保护下,只敢从窗口看它们。
- (4) 但巴克既非看家狗,也非狗场中的猎犬。这整个领地都是它的。[12-1/26-1] 它跳进游泳池里游泳或是和大法官的儿子一起去打猎;在漫长的黄昏或清晨它陪大法官的女儿莫利和艾丽斯去散步;冬天的夜晚它躺在书房里大法官的脚旁烤着熊熊的炉火;它驮着大法官的孙子,或和他们在草地上打滚,或保护他们去野外冒险,来到马厩院的泉水处,甚至到更远的放牧围场和浆果地。它傲然行走在猎狐犬之中,全然不把托茨和伊莎贝尔放在眼里,因为它就是国王——大法官米勒的领地里所有爬着走、匍匐着走和飞着走的动物的国王,当然人也包括在内。
- (5) [12-2/13-1] 巴克的父亲埃尔莫是一只体型巨大的圣伯纳德犬,曾经和米勒先生形影不离,巴克可能会追随父亲的脚步。它身材并不高大——只有 140 磅重——因为母亲谢普是一只苏格兰牧羊犬。然而,140 磅的体重,[12-3/13-2] 加上富足的生活和受到普遍尊故赋予它的尊严,使它看起来派头十足。它在 4 年的幼年生活中,过着衣食无忧的贵族生活;[13-3/26-2] 和那些时常由于孤陋寡闻而沾沾自喜的乡下绅士一样,它一向很得意,甚至有点儿自负。[26-3] 但它没有放任自己堕落成一只养尊处优的看家狗,

这倒救了它的命。它出去狩猎,并做类似的户外活动,减掉了脂肪, 饭炼了肌肉;而且, 对水的喜爱, 对它正如对其他喜欢冷水澡的狗一样, 既是一荆补药, 也保持了它的健康。

(6) 这便是巴克在 1897 年秋天时的情况,当时"克朗代克的新发现"将全世界各地的人吸引到了冰天雪地的北方。[14] 但巴克并不看报,它也不知道曼努埃尔——花匠的助手——是一个避之不及的旧相识。曼努埃尔有一个改不掉的恶习,他喜欢买彩票。赌博时他还有一个改不掉的毛病——只相信一套赌法,这就注定了他的厄运。因为黑一套赌法贴是需要花大钱的,而一个花匠助手的工资连养活他的妻子和一众子女都不够。

## ● 详解详析

- 11、C ●详解 推理判断题。根据题干定位至第二段。该段是对巴克生活的房屋及其周边环境的描写,突出了房屋周围开阔宽敞、环境整洁优美、设施齐全的特点,可见该段的目的是说明巴克的居住条件很好,故 C 为答案。第二段仅仅涉及巴克居所的情况,并未涉及社会背景,故排除 A;B 只是对该段文字的简单概括,未结合文章的主人公巴克,流于表面,并非作者写该段的意图,故排除;该段并未将巴克与其他狗进行具体比较,故排除 D。
- 12. C ●详解 推理判断题。根据题干关键词定位至第三到五段。作者在这几段中多次提到巴克与其他 狗的不同,其中第四段着重描述了它与大法官一家人日常相处的画面,而第五段开头提到它的父亲与大法官形影不离,它可能会效仿父亲,同时提到它的生活优渥,受到普遍尊敬,可见它的优越性主要与主人的偏爱有关,故 C 为答案。A 迷惑性较强,第三段开头虽然提到巴克在这间房子里生活了4年之久,而其他狗来来去去,但无法推断出巴克在这里生活的时间最长,故排除 A;作者在原文中并未点明狗场的狗行动是否受限或者看家狗是否都受到保护,故排除 B 和 D。
- 13. **D 一详解** 观点态度题。根据题干定位至第五段。该段详细介绍了巴克的出身、外观、性格等特点,提到它深受主人喜爱,过着衣食无忧的生活,受到普遍尊敬,身材健壮,派头十足。虽然原文提到巴克有点骄傲自大,但更多的篇幅还是在描述其优点,可见作者对其持友善态度,故 D 为答案。作者在描述时,口气平实,故排除 A 和 B;作者对巴克的缺点一笔带过,并未多做批评,故排除 C。
- 14. **D ●详解** 推理判断题。根据题干提示定位至第六段。该段出现了一个新人物——曼努埃尔,由于他工资微薄又生性好赌,导致人不敷出,结合本文开头强调了前往北方的淘金者对狗的需求,可以联想到巴克的这位"旧相识"很可能因财起意,对巴克下手,故答案为 D。第六段第一句总结了上文对巴克情况的描述,提到年份的目的是结合时代背景,为它有可能遭到的祸事埋下伏笔,而不是为了继续说明当时的赌博机制,故排除 A;作者在原文首尾都提到了报纸,只是想说明淘金者需要狗这一情况,可以推断后文不会对报纸上的内容进行详述,故排除 B;曼努埃尔如何中彩票与巴克的命运无关,恰是他一再赌输,财务告急,才会影响到巴克,两者才会产生关联,文章的脉络才得以延续,故 C 的推断不合理。

## 🧼 难词注释

artesian [aː'tiːziən] a. 自流的;自动流出的populous ['pɒpjʊləs] a. 人口稠密的obscurely [əb'skjʊəli] ad. 隐匿地;晦涩地legion ['liːdʒən] n. 大量,大批;军团wintry ['wɪntri] a. 冬天似的;寒冷的paddock ['pædək] n. 小牧场

imperiously [ɪm'pɪəriəsli] adv. 傲慢地;专横地 egotistical [ˌi:gə'tɪstɪkəl] a. 自负的;傲慢自大的 insular ['ɪnsjʊlə] a. 保守的;思想狭隘的 kindred ['kɪndrɪd] a. 同类的;同源的 beset [bɪ'set] v. 困扰,使苦恼 progeny ['prodʒɪni] n. 后代;子孙

#### PASSAGE TWO

## ❷ 全文翻译

- (1) 今年初冬,数百名计划春季登顶珠穆朗玛峰的登山者突然面临一系列新规定。[15-1] 12 月,尼泊尔政府颁布法令,不再向盲人、单腿或双腿截肢的登山者颁发登山许可证。此外,所有探险队都必须雇用至少一名夏尔巴人向导,并禁止使用直升机抵达高处的营地。
- (2) 这些规定符合尼泊尔旅游部制定政策的模式,在过去几年里,尼泊尔旅游部发布了一系列公告——[15-2] 登山者必须公布其创造纪录的计划,徒步者必须携带定位信标——这表明对高海拔山峰的管理有所改善。每发布一项新声明都会引发大量国际新闻报道,[15-3/27-1] 报道称有关当局在解决世界顶峰的安全问题上大有进展。然而,事实却要复杂得多。

- (3) 登山在尼泊尔是一项大生意。据业内专家估计,它每年为尼泊尔带来约2650万美元的旅游收入,其中单是来自珠峰登山者的就有约1100万美元。一直以来,西方媒体对这些遥远雪峰上发生的惨死事件进行了连篇累牍的报道,结果却成了海量的免赀营销。尼泊尔旅游部也许是担心在这些死亡故事的驱使下,登山者可能转而前往珠峰的中国一侧(该侧的攀登者较少),于是通过本国媒体对珠峰尼泊尔一侧的积极改进大加宣传,在一定程度上控制了这类故事的传播。[27-2]然而,即便尼泊尔有足够的资源和信心来执行迄今为止发布的这些规定,它们也无法降低攀登珠穆朗玛峰的危险,更何况尼泊尔并不具备这样的资源与信心。
- (4) [16-1]要让一座广受欢迎的高山变得更安全并非毫无可能。在阿拉斯加的德纳里峰,专职登山管理员会对多支登山队进行安全检查,并机动开展救援。在阿根廷的阿空加瓜峰,管理员会巡逻每一处高海拔营地,最近其收取的许可证货用还包括直升机救援货用。[16-2] 在尼泊尔采取类似的政策将是一个良好的开端。而一份更长的、真正意义上的改革清单将包括:要求所有登山者有过登顶 7 000 米高峰的经验,要求在大本营上方工作的非向导人员在昆布登山中心参加培训课程(自 2003 年该中心成立以来,已有数百人参与其中),[28] 并且将登山者(包括支持人员在内)的总人数限制在每季度 500 人。最后一项政策既能减少危险的拥挤,又有助于保持山体清洁。
- (5) [17] <u>不幸的是</u>,由于价格低廉的导游公司的兴起,在珠峰上推行这类规则的希望比以往任何时候<u>都更加渺茫。</u>从20世纪90年代初开始,西方的登山装备商在尼泊尔一侧开展商业登山活动,吸引愿意支付65000美元高昂费用的游客在其指导下登顶。这一商业模式主导了20多年,估计有9000名付费登山者通过这一模式到达登山大本营。因此,珠穆朗玛峰以吸引富有、野心勃勃和缺乏经验的登山者而闻名。
- (6) 和许多市场一样,精明的企业家看到了加入的机会。一些由西方人和尼泊尔人创办的低成本导游公司所提供的珠峰攀登服务,其价格仅为高端登山装备商现行价格的三分之一,逐渐吸引了游客。2014年,一座冰塔倒塌在昆布冰瀑上,导致16名夏尔巴人丧生,而这里是从大本营到一号营地主要通道的一部分。悲剧发生后,一小拨夏尔巴人要求尼泊尔政府制定法规,改善他们的工作条件,提高工资,扩大人寿保险的承保范围,并提供丧葬津贴。最终,夏尔巴人得到了较之前略多的保险——最低赔付额翻了一番,从5500美元提高到11000美元——仅此而已。
- (7) 部分由于媒体对这些事件的关注,尼泊尔运营的导游公司继续在珠穆朗玛峰获得影响力,占据市场份额。登山界的许多人都乐于看到这座山脱离外国控制。另一个积极的进展是:低成本运营商正在丰富珠穆朗玛峰的多样性,他们以极具竞争力的价格吸引了来自中国和印度的新兴中产阶级登山者。根据喜马拉雅数据库的数据,2010年有4名印度人和8名中国人尝试登顶,仅占总人数的6%。然而,在去年199次尼泊尔一侧的登顶中,中国和印度客户占了60次。
- (8) 不幸的是,由于缺乏实质性的政府监管,[18-1] 一些低价公司让缺乏经验的向导带领新手登山者 涌入本已拥挤不堪的线路,这使珠穆朗玛峰变得更加危险。[29] 提供低价导游服务的公司通过扩大队伍 规模来提高利润,预订数十名客户进行探险活动。(而最受尊敬的户外装备商设定的上限人数为 10 人。) 撇开2014 年的悲剧和2015 年地震引发的雪崩(导致大本营至少17 人死亡)不谈,2011 年至2017 年间在南坳线路上遇难的17 名登山者中似乎有12 人是廉价装备公司的客户。
- (9) 在去年的旺季期间,[18-2] 总部位于加德满都的"七峰之旅"以将大批登山者带到珠穆朗玛峰而闻名,据说该公司提拔了一位名叫桑格的年轻助手担任珠峰向导,并把他指派给一位年长的巴基斯坦客户。两人在当天晚些时候登顶,在下山时却遇到了麻烦,来自另一家尼泊尔装备商的经验丰富的夏尔巴人营救了他们。桑格后来因严重的冻伤而截去了所有手指。
- (10) [19-1] 资深向导对这一切的反应各不相同。阿德里安·巴林杰是加州户外装备公司Alpenglow的创始人,他已经放弃了珠穆朗玛峰尼泊尔一侧的生意,转而带领来自中国的团队。[19-2] 正如他所解释的那样,自然灾害(如雪崩、冰塔、冰川裂缝)带来的高风险、其他户外装备商的低标准,以及尼泊尔的管理不善,使得该处的登山环境令人难以忍受。其他几位著名向导也得出了同样的结论,其中包括奥地利人卢卡斯·富滕巴赫。[19-3] 其他人则不为所动。国际登山向导的共同所有者埃里克·西蒙森曾于1982年首次在珠穆朗玛峰探险,[19-4] 他坚持认为,对通过昆布冰瀑路线的升级,以及在容易堵塞的瓶颈地段设置双绳,尼泊尔一侧的安全性已经有所提高,即使登山人数有所增加。
- (11) 对于许多登山者而言,珠穆朗玛峰仍然是他们的终极征服地。虽然大多数人欣然接受高海拔登山的风险,但很少有人明白,最大的危险往往是由经济因素造成的,而非自然力量。归根结底,许多旅游业官员和户外装备商最为看重的并不是安全。而这是底线。

## ❷ 详解详析

15. B 事实细节题。根据题干定位至文章前两段。第一段介绍尼泊尔政府新颁布的登山法令,

第二段承接上一段,可知这些法令符合之前的一系列政策,该段倒数第二句指出这些政策是保障安全的措施,其中 A、C 和 D 分别对应第一段最后一句、第二段第一句和第一段第二句,故排除;而 B 与第一段最后一句的内容相反,故为答案。

- 16. C ●详解 推理判断题。根据题干定位至第四段。作者在该段开头提到,要让一座广受欢迎的高山变得更加安全并非毫无可能,之后列举了其他国家在登山方面的安全要求和措施,并在第四句说在尼泊尔采取类似的政策将是一个良好的开端,随后还引用了尼泊尔一项值得称道的措施,可见该段的作用就是通过例子提出建议,故 C 为答案。虽然该段第五句列举了改革的一些具体措施,但并非登山的必要条件,故排除 A;B 只能概括第二、三句的内容,故排除;D 也属于以偏概全,只涉及该段后半部分的内容,故排除。
- 17. A **●详解** 推理判断题。根据题干定位至第五段和第六段。第五段第一句提到,由于价格低廉的导游公司的兴起,在珠峰上推行安全规则的可能性更小了,可知作者认为这些公司可能难以保障登山者的安全,故 A 为答案。第六段第二句提到,一些廉价导游公司是由西方国家创办的,可见西方国家的装备公司也未必更加可靠,故排除 B;有关夏尔巴人向导待遇的内容主要出现在第六段后半部分,夏尔巴人在一次事故后要求改善待遇,但只得到了比之前略多的保险,其待遇并未得到很大改善,故排除 C;第六段提到一些公司的登山服务价格低,但无法推断出整个登山产业的成本降低,故排除 D。
- 18. D ●详解 推理判断题。根据题干提示定位至第九段。该段介绍了一位名叫桑格的向导的遭遇,第八段第一句提到,一些低价公司让缺乏经验的向导带领新手登山者涌入本已拥挤不堪的线路,这使珠穆朗玛峰变得更加危险,这与桑格的遭遇相呼应,可见这个事例是为了说明廉价导游公司的问题,故答案为 D。第九段中的事例并非强调向导的重要性,故 A 与原文不符;文中没有提及两人在登山过程中具体遇到哪些情况,或者登山者身体状况如何,故排除 B 和 C。
- 19. **B** ●详解 篇章结构题。根据题干提示定位至第十段。该段开头提到,资深向导的态度各不相同,随后举例说阿德里安·巴林杰认为珠峰尼泊尔一侧的环境令人无法接受,从而放弃了这里的登山事业,而设题句之后提到的西蒙森则认为该侧的登山环境已经变得更加安全,可知双方的观点是对立的,故答案为 B。本段并未对核心观点进行要素分析,因此 A 说法不恰当;该段的核心句为第一句,之后具体介绍了资深向导的两种不同反应,并未提出新看法,故排除 C;D 具有一定的迷惑性,设题句后虽然进行了举例,但陈述的观点与之前相反,可见其作用并不是为前文提供例证。

## ● 难词注释

proclamation [ | proklə meɪʃən] n. 公告;声明 trekker [ 'trekə] n. 徒步旅行者 morbid [ 'mɔːbɪd] a. 病态的;不健康的 ranger [ 'reɪndʒə] n. 护林员;园林管理员 outfitter [ 'autfɪtə] n. 旅行用品商店;户外活动用 品商店 savvy [ 'sævi] a. 聪明有见识的

stipend ['starpend] n. 津贴;薪俸
burgeon ['bɜːdʒən] v. 激增;迅速增长
avalanche ['ævəlɑːntʃ] n. 雪崩
amputate ['æmpjuteɪt] v. (用外科手术)切除;截
(肢)

frostbite ['frostbait] n. 冻伤;冻疮 crevasse [kri'væs] n. (尤指冰川等的)裂缝

#### PASSAGE THREE

# ● 全文翻译

- (1) 亚洲中部大片地区给人一种荒无人烟的怪异感。在3万英尺的高空,飞过前苏联南部地区,有很长一段时间,你从窗外看不到任何城镇、道路或田野。荒凉粗犷的沙漠、不见人迹的草原和岩石突兀的山脉,这些景观似乎淹没了所有人迹。[20-1] 因此,大多数考古学家对这一地区几乎一无所知也就不足为奇了。
- (2) 游牧民族和部落在这片广袤的土地上游荡了5000年,他们放牧山羊、绵羊、牛和马,穿过广阔的大草原和狭窄的山谷,越过雪域高原。他们偶尔会留下一些古墓,这些古墓经久不衰、保存至今,他们在极少数情况下才会定居下来,修建城镇,甚至城市。[20-2] 但在大多数情况下,这些民族几乎没有留下有关其起源、信仰或生活方式的有形痕迹。我们对这些游牧民族的了解主要来自于他们时不时入侵印度、中东和中国,经常在这些地方大肆破坏,并赢得了"城市生活的敌人"的可怕声誉。
- (3) 在过去的一个世纪里,学者们批评这群人极具破坏性,斥其为不入流的边缘人,或者充其量将他们视为用于恢复从古代美索不达米亚到罗马帝国再到中国汉朝腐朽疲软的农业社会活力的强心剂。20 世

纪50 年代,英国考古学家莫蒂默·惠勒将公元前1800 年后崇尚和平的印度河文明的消亡归咎于好斗的雅利安人,他们从大草原浩浩荡荡地驾着战车而来,但后来的考古学家否认了这一说法。

- (4) [30-1] 然而圣路易斯华盛顿大学的年轻考古学家迈克尔·弗拉切蒂持一种全新的观点,他认为中亚人是文明诞生的早期助产士,而不是破坏文明的力量。弗拉切蒂认为,生活在公元前3世纪,正值美索不达米亚、埃及和印度河流域第一批大城市诞生之时的游牧民族,搭建了一张绵延数千英里的网,供人们传递与城市生活密切相关的商品、技术和思想。[30-2] 他认为,这些人帮助而非阻碍了文明的创造。
- (5) 在过去的一个世纪里,中亚的大部分考古工作都集中在从黑海到满洲(中国东北的旧称)之间开阔起伏的平原上。[21] 这些草原直到公元前2000年后才焕发生机,当时人们对马的驯化和骑乘突然把这个令徒步者望而却步的地方变成了一条天然的草路。
- (6) 相比之下,大草原以南的地区长期以来被视为历史上的闭塞之地。[31] <u>在过去,人们认为这些南部的山区和沙漠太过偏远崎岖,不适宜居住,不可能在早期迁徙或城市生活的萌芽中起到什么作用。10 年才下一次雨的卡拉库姆沙漠占据了今天土库曼斯坦将近三分之二的面积,中国西部和吉尔吉斯斯坦东部终年积雪的天山山脉高耸入云,海拔24 000 英尺。弗拉切蒂和来自美国和中亚国家的新一代考古学家正是在那里发现了游牧民族搭建网络的证据,这些游牧民族在北方草原上蹄声响起之前就已经繁衍生息了几个世纪。这些被遗忘的民族可能早在丝绸之路连接罗马帝国和中国汉代之前的2 000 年,就已经携带着陶瓷和谷物等文明标志物穿行了数千英里。弗拉切蒂认为,在该地区发现的新数据令考古学家不得不重新思考他们对青铜时代欧亚大陆贸易的看法,当时最早的人类文明出现于东方、南方和西方。</u>
- (7) 弗拉切蒂曾研究过生活在撒哈拉和斯堪的纳维亚等环境恶劣地区的现代牧民,[22] 他被中亚南部地区的沙漠、草原和草甸的环境多样性所吸引。在他眼中,那里不是一片荒地,而是一片理想的土地,适合那些有开创精神的牧民们,他们一年四季都可以放牧。弗拉切蒂和同事们 10 年前开始在哈萨克斯坦的准噶尔山脉进行挖掘。这片面积近 500 平方英里的区域位于天山和阿尔泰山脉之间,拥有 12 000 英尺高的山峰和环境恶劣的沙漠。在一个名为贝加什的村庄附近有一处被陡峭的峡谷壁环绕着的平台,峡谷壁外围环绕着一条小溪,考古队在平台上发现了由石头简易搭建的地基,并在石砌的椭圆形和长方形墓葬中发现了大量的陶器碎片、青铜器和石器。弗拉切蒂说,根据对有机遗骸的阿尔法碰谱测年法,贝加什最早的地层至少可以追溯到公元前 2500 年。[32] 根据电子自旋共振测年,大约在公元前 1700 年,一位女子戴着一个钟形、钩状的青铜耳环入土。几个世纪后,人们才在西伯利亚大草原以北约 600 英里处发现了类似样式的耳环,这表明随着时间的推移,耳环的风格逐渐传向北方。
- (8) 更令人惊讶的是,发掘者在这里发现了最早在中东肥沃的新月地区培育的小麦以及最早在中国北方广泛种植的黍米。人们在葬礼仪式中用到这些谷物,而以放射性碳测年法检测其残留物,确定它们出现的年代大约是公元前2200年,是中亚已知的最古老的培育谷物。贝加什人可能并没有种植任何一种谷物——这里没有磨石,看不到研磨谷物的迹象——而是通过从近东延伸到中国的贸易网得到了这些谷物。
- (9) 伦敦大学学院研究古代谷物的权威专家多里安·富勒称这些发现"十分重要且年代久远。"他补充说,像小米这样的中国农作物在公元前1900年左右开始出现在亚洲西南部,比到达贝加什晚几个世纪,这可能意味着这条横穿山区的通道是一种自东向西逐渐传播的方式。[23] 弗拉切蒂推测,这些谷物可能来自其他部落,用于仪式这一目的,然后可能又依次传给其他游牧民族。
- (10) [24-1] 贝加什的发现之所以如此重要,是因为在此之前人们普遍认为该地区是分散狩猎者的领地,而直到公元前2000年后,来自草原的部落才逐渐进入该地区的山谷和山脉。但越来越多的证据显示, 贝加什人并不是普通的狩猎者,而是老练的牧民,他们就像该地区现在的居民一样,照料着自己的羊群。直到公元前2世纪,这里的居民才开始骑马,今天在该地发现的绵羊和山羊的品种似乎与几千年前在古代美索不达米亚附近的伊朗西部首次驯化的品种有关。[24-2] 弗拉切蒂斯言,这表明贝加什"在公元前3世纪时,在欧亚社区之间极广泛的网络中处于十字路口的位置"。这并不意味着交易者早在那个时候就穿越了数千英里。相反,这位考古学家设想,牧民们会在夏天把羊群带到海拔更高的牧场,在那里他们会遇到同样来此放牧的其他山谷的邻居。因此,思想和技术可能会逐渐通过中亚南部的山区走廊传播。弗拉切蒂认为,这条走廊可能是青铜时代的进步深入东亚和蒙古的关键通道。

#### ● 详解详析

20. B 事实细节题。根据题干定位至第一、二段。第二段第二句说游牧民族偶尔会留下一些古墓,在极少数情况下才会定居,随后一句说在大多数情况下,他们几乎没有留下有关其起源、信仰或生活方式的有形痕迹;第一段最后一句也提到,大多数考古学家对这一地区几乎—无所知,可见这些民族具有神秘色彩,故答案为B。第二段最后—句提到,他们经常外出劫掠,可见A和D均与原文不符;第二段提到这些民族极少定居或修建城镇,可见他们并没有城市化,故排除C。

- 21. A ●详解 事实细节题。根据题干中的关键词 the steppes 定位至第五段。该段最后一句提到,这些草原直到公元前 2000 年后才焕发生机,原因是当时人们驯化了马,因而可以骑乘马匹,而在此之前,这个地方难以穿越,令徒步者望而却步,故 A 为答案。原文中没有提到人口的迁徙或气候是否发生变化,故排除 C 和 D;上文提到这些游牧民族极少定居和建立城镇,故排除 B。
- 22. C ●详解 事实细节题。根据人名关键词和行文顺序定位至第七段。该段第一句解释了弗拉切蒂研究该地区的原因是被这里沙漠、草原和草甸的环境多样性所吸引,故答案为 C。文中虽然提到了这里自然环境恶劣,但并未说这是弗拉切蒂对该地区感兴趣的原因,故排除 A;根据第六段后半部分,这一区域的历史作用正是弗拉切蒂等新一代考古学家提出的,因此 B 和 D 所述均是他们对此地开展发掘和研究后的发现,而不是弗拉切蒂最初被吸引到这里的原因。
- 23. D **译解** 事实细节题。原文第八、九两段都有探讨在贝加什发现谷物的内容,其中第九段最后一句指出,弗拉切蒂推测,这些谷物可能来自其他部落,故答案为 D。第八段最后一句提到,因为这里没有磨石,可以推测这里的人并没有种植谷物,故排除 A;该句还提到,这些谷物是通过从近东延伸到中国的贸易网得到的,但没有提到贝加什人是否直接与中国人交易,故排除 B;第九段最后一句提到,弗拉切蒂猜测这些谷物可能用于仪式,但并未提及宗教,故排除 C。
- 24. **B** ●详解 推理判断题。根据题干定位至第十段。该段第一句先是介绍了贝加什被发现之前人们对这一地区的看法,而后介绍了新的历史发现认为贝加什人并不是普通的狩猎者,而是老练的牧民,贝加什更是"在公元前3世纪时,在欧亚社区之间极广泛的网络中处于十字路口的位置",可知对贝加什的发现使人们对这一地区有了新的认识,故答案为 B。A 所述内容出现在该段第一句,是人们在获得新发现之前对贝加什人的看法,故排除;C是对该段第四句的曲解,处于贸易网的十字路口并不一定是在中心位置,故排除;D具有一定干扰性,但细读原文可知,史学家将贝加什视为欧亚社区网络的枢纽,且该段主题是人们对贝加什人生活状况的新看法,D项过于片面,故排除。

## ● 难词注释

eerily ['ɪərɪli] ad. 怪诞地;可怕地 stark [staːk] a. 荒凉的;严峻的 nomadic [nəʊˈmædɪk] a. 游牧的;流浪的 pastoralist ['pɑːstərəlɪst] n. 牧民 foray ['fɒreɪ] n. 突袭;闪电式袭击 wreak [riːk] v. 造成浩劫、骚乱或破坏 havoc ['hævək] n. 灾难;混乱

chariot ['tʃæriət] n. (古时用于战争或比赛的)双 轮马车,双轮战车 backwater ['bækwɔːtə] n. 与世隔绝的地方

spectrometry [spek'tromitri] n. 光谱测定法
excavator ['ekskəveɪtə] n. 发掘者;挖掘机
domesticate [də'mestɪkeɪt] v. 驯养(动物);培育
(植物或农作物)

# SECTION B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

### PASSAGE ONE

- 25. Because dogs could toil for gold-diggers.
  - ■详解 本题考查对相关段落内容的理解和概括。第一段提到有人在北方发现了黄金,加上轮船公司和运输公司的大肆渲染,吸引了大批淘金者涌向北方,他们需要身体强壮、长着长毛、水性好的狗帮他们干苦力,故答案为"Because dogs could toil for gold-diggers."。
- 26. Healthy and strong; friendly and a little arrogant.
  - ■详解 本题考查对特定事物特征的理解和概括。第四段用大量篇幅描绘了巴克和大法官一家人和谐相处的画面,可见巴克易于亲近、性格友善;第五段第四句提到,和那些时常由于孤陋寡闻而沾沾自喜的乡下绅士一样,它一向很得意,甚至有点儿自负;该段最后一句提到它并未因为生活条件优越,就自甘堕落,而是进行很多户外活动锻炼身体,可知它的身体强壮而健康,故答案为"Healthy and strong; friendly and a little arrogant."。

#### **PASSAGE TWO**

- 27. They can't mitigate the dangers of climbing Qomolangma.
  - ●详解 本题考查对相关段落内容的理解。文章前两段提到尼泊尔政府发布了一系列登山安全政策,而在第二段最后两句说,尽管报道称有关当局在解决世界顶峰的安全问题上大有进展,但事实却要复杂得多,随后第三段最后一句更是直接评价说,即便尼泊尔有足够的资源和信心来执行迄今为止发布

的这些规定,它们对于降低攀登珠穆彻玛峰的危险也毫无作用,更何况尼泊尔并不具备这样的资源与信心,可见作者认为尼泊尔政府颁布的这些政策对于降低攀登珠峰的危险毫无作用,故答案为"They can't mitigate the dangers of climbing Qomolangma."

- 28. Because it can reduce dangerous crowding and protect mountain environment.
  - ●详解 本题考查对相关段落细节的理解。第四段倒数第二句提到的改革建议包括将登山者(包括支持人员在内)的总人数限制在每季度 500 人,随后一句解释了这样做的原因——既能减少危险的拥挤,又有助于保持山体清洁,可见限制登山人数的原因是减少危险的拥挤和保护山区环境,故答案为"Because it can reduce dangerous crowding and protect mountain environment."。
- 29. Increase profits by organizing expeditions with too many climbers.

●详解 本题考查对特定语句的理解。通过题干提示定位至第八段。该段提到,一些低价导游公司使得登山线路拥挤不堪,由于他们收取的费用低廉,容易吸引登山者,因此可以组织多达几十人的登山队伍来提高自己的利润,而正规公司组织的登山队伍上限是 10 人。结合上下文可知,设题句的意思是"通过组织人数过多的探险活动来增加利润",故答案为"Increase profits by organizing expeditions with too many climbers."。

## PASSAGE THREE

- 30. These early nomadic pastoralists helped create civilization.
  - ●详解 本题考查对特定语句语义的理解。根据题干定位至第四段,设题句是该段第一句,该句提到,中亚人并不是破坏文明的力量,且该段最后一句强调,弗拉切蒂认为这些人帮助而非阻碍了文明的创造,可知"中亚人是文明诞生的早期助产士"的意思是这些早期游牧民族帮助创造了文明,故答案为"These early nomadic pastoralists helped create civilization."。
- 31. The Karakum Desert and Tian Shan Mountains.
  - ●详解 本题考查对相关段落内容的理解。根据题于定位至第六段,该段第二句指出,人们认为这个地方太过偏远崎岖,不适宜居住,随后以卡拉库姆沙漠和中国西部和吉尔吉斯斯坦东部的天山山脉为例进行说明,故答案为"The Karakum Desert and Tian Shan Mountains."。
- 32. Begash was on the corridor of northward cultural communication.
  - ●详解 本题考查对相关段落内容的理解。根据题干定位至第七段倒数第二句,该句提到发掘出大约在公元前1700年时的钟形、钩状青铜耳环,随后指出,几个世纪后,人们才在西伯利亚大草原以北约600英里处发现了类似样式的耳环,这表明随着时间的推移,耳环的风格逐渐传向北方。结合后文提到的贝加什在欧亚社区网络的枢纽作用可以推知,这一发现表明贝加什处于衣饰风格等文化向北传播的通道上,故答案为"Begash was on the corridor of northward cultural communication."。

# PART III LANGUAGE USAGE

- 1. Whether → Although ●详解 连词误用。根据句意可知,前半部分指出"对一些人来说,这似乎有些难以置信",后半部分则说"实际上研究支持该观点",前后两部分明显是转折关系,故应使用连词 Although。
- 2. Λ are → and ●详解 连词缺失。分析句子结构可知, who 引导的非限制性定语从句中含有两个系表结构 are also bicultural 和 are actively involved in both of their cultures, 但两者之间缺少连词。根据句意 "具有双文化背景"和"积极融入两种文化"可知, 两者为并列关系, 故应在 are 前增加并列连词 and。
- 3. are → is ●详解 主谓不一致。该句主语是不定代词 everyone,而不是离 be 动词最近的 monolinguals and bilinguals alike。everyone 作主语时,谓语动词应使用第三人称单数形式,故应将 are 改为 is。
- 4. switched → switching ●详解 非调语动词误用。在 when 引导的时间状语从句中,如果从句主语与主句主语相同且从句谓语中含有 be,那么从句主语和 be 动词可以同时省略。分析句子结构可知,主句主语 biculturals 与从句谓语 switch 之间为主动关系,所以 switch 应用现在分词形式,故将 switched 改为 switching。
- 5. Interesting → Interestingly ●详解 词性错误。"部分副词(+enough)"构成评注性状语,通常位于句首,并用逗号与句子隔开,用来表明说话人对全句的看法或态度。分析句意可知,此处表示作者认为"有双文化背景的美国西班牙裔女性在观看同一广告的西班牙语和英语版本时,对广告主角的看法不一样"

这件事很有趣,故此处应将形容词 Interesting 改为副词 Interestingly。

- 6. looked → considered/saw 详解 动词误用。根据上下文可知,该句意为"另一方面,在观看英语版的广告时,她们却认为这一角色是绝望孤独的。"由此可知,该处动词意思为"认为",且与 as 搭配。而 look 不能与 as 搭配表达"认为"的含义,故应将 looked 改为 considered 或 saw。
- 7. alone → lonely ●详解 近义词误用。alone 意为 no other person is with you,即"独自的,单独的",通常作表语,不可放置于名词前。而 lonely 意为 no other person is with you and that you are sad and unhappy as a result,即"孤独的,寂寞的"。联系上下文可知,此处是指"她们却认为这一角色是绝望孤独的",故应将 alone 改为 lonely。
- 8. **out** → **out ●详解** 副词冗余。联系上下文可知,此处是指"作为会说英语和西班牙语且具备双文化背景的人,我确实发现自己的行为方式会因当时所处的文化环境而有所不同",动词 find 表示"发现",而词组 find out 意为"(经研究、推理等)弄清,查出",故应将 out 删去。
- 9. ∧ when → that ●详解 引导词缺失。分析句子结构可知, "when I speak to…English speakers"是同位语从句,解释说明 the fact 的具体内容,应用 that 引导,且 that 不能省略;该句中 when 引导的是同位语从句中的时间状语从句,此处 when 不能同时作同位语从句的引导词,故应在 when 前补充同位语从句的引导词 that。
- 10. more / → than ●详解 连词缺失。该句含有比较级 louder 和 more, 是将 when I speak to other Spanish speakers 和 when I talk to English speakers 两种情况下的声音大小与做手势次数进行比较。该句缺少比较状语从句的连词,故应在 more 后加上连词 than。

# PART IV TRANSLATION

## ❷ 参考译文

Cities have dispersed the indigenous inhabitants of the wilderness, destroyed the ancient landscape of the wilderness, and increasingly replaced the unrestrained natural landscape with well-regulated prosperity.

Nowadays, the wilderness is shrinking day by day. However, people should not ignore, or show a total disregard for the wilderness, but to look for the best space to live in harmony with it. To be kind to the wilderness is to be kind to human beings themselves. We need to bear in mind that human beings can never defeat the wilderness with the city.

## ② 难点注释

本文选自中国当代著名女作家毕淑敏的抒情散文《旷野与城市》。作品文字细腻、朴实,字里行间流露出作者对旷野渐渐消失的忧患意识。文章通过对舒缓宁静的旷野与激烈喧嚣的城市进行对比,抒发了作者对旷野的情感,进而强调了旷野是人类生存的基础,提醒人们不应该忽视我们认为是"乡下"的旷野,而应该善待旷野,与旷野相亲相守,只有这样人类才能长久生存。

- 1. 第一句构成一个自然段,句子比较长。句子主语为"城市",谓语为三个并列动词——驱散、破坏和取代,翻译时可将其处理为并列谓语。需要注意的是,本句讲的是过去的行为对现在造成的影响,宜采用现在完成时。"驱散"常翻译为 disperse 或 dispel;"原有的住民"可翻译为 original residents 或 indigenous inhabitants;第三个谓语的主要结构是"以……取代……",可翻译为固定短语"replace…with…";"越来越多地"常翻译为 increasingly;"井然有序的"译为 orderly 或 well-regulated;"我行我素的"意指"不受限制的",可译为 unrestrained。
- 2. 第二句整体结构是一个转折关系的并列句,可以用 but 或 however 表示转折。"但"字后面是"不应……而要……"结构,可以翻译为"not…but…"句式。本句中的"退缩"不是"在困难面前退缩"的意思,而是指"面积缩小",因此翻译为 shrink,而不是 retreat;"忽略旷野"和"漠视旷野"表达了同样的含义,为避免重复,可以采用不同的译法,"忽略"或"漠视"常见的表达方式有 ignore、overlook、neglect、disregard、lose sight of、show a disregard for、turn a blind eye to 等;"寻觅"译为 seek 或 look for 均可;"相亲相守"在此处的含义是"与(旷野)和谐相处",可翻译为 get along well with 或 live in harmony with;"间隙"此处指"空间",译为 space。
- 3. 第三句是一个简单句,主语是"善待旷野",翻译为动名词或不定式结构均可。"善待"可译为 be kind to 或"treat...well/kindly"。

4. 筑四句中,"要知道"的隐含主语是"我们所有人",因此翻译为"We should know that..."或"We should bear in mind that..."; 逗号后面的内容是"知道"的宾语,该宾语的主要结构是"以……战胜……",可翻译为"defeat/conquer...with..."。

## PART V WRITING

## 名思題审 🥯

本题讨论的是有关幸福的话题。选段 1 提到了斯多葛学派哲学家爱比克泰德(Epictetus)的观点,他认为幸福生活的关键在于培养好的心态。首先,人们应该意识到世界上的一些事是我们可以掌控的,一些事是我们无法掌控的,需要对其采取不同的对策。其二,让我们烦恼的不是事情本身,而是我们如何看待它。人们应关注那些我们可掌控的事情,对于不可掌控的因素以及受这些因素影响而产生的结果,接受就好。选段 2 提到幸福源于自己对周围世界的掌控,指出我们可以训练并改变自己的思维方式,也可以管理自己的身体,通过努力获得幸福。考生在写作时首先应分别概括两则选段的观点,然后就其中一种观点发表自己的看法,并进行论证;最后总结全文,升华观点:幸福始于接受你现在的位置,知道你要去哪里,并享受路途中的每一刻。

## ● 参考范文

#### Happiness Is a State of Mind

A very important notion of Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher, is that one path to our happiness is to differentiate between what we can change and what we can't. Moreover, Epictetus holds that men are disturbed not by what happens, but by how we perceive them, and it is within our power to decide how we value things and guide them towards our happiness. Meanwhile, on the topic of happiness, some people believe that happiness comes from correctly managing the world around us. We can change our body and mind into a better state and thus achieve happiness.

Considering the views of both sides, I'm inclined to agree with the former idea. To begin with, life is changeable. We have to admit that some things are up to us (chiefly, our judgments and actions), while other things are not (major historical events, natural phenomena, such as aging, getting ill, etc.). Therefore, for the things beyond our control, we have to be aware that it is useless to fight an unwinnable battle. We should focus, instead, on the things that we can control. For instance, when a train is delayed because of an accident, instead of losing temper, one should concentrate on how to evaluate the event positively. What's more, there is an old saying in Chinese culture that happiness lies in contentment. Many people believe that once they arrive at some specific goals they have set for themselves, they will feel happy. However, more often than not, once you arrive "there", you still feel discontented, and move your "there" vision to yet another point in the future.

In conclusion, happiness is not something tangible that one can easily grab but rather a state of mind. It starts with accepting where you are, knowing where you are going and planning to enjoy every moment along the way.

## ② 闪光词句

- differentiate 区别
- be disturbed by... 为……感到不安
- be up to... 由……决定
- unwinnable 无法取胜的
- What's more, there is an old saying in Chinese culture that happiness lies in contentment. 而且, 中国文化中有句古话:知足常乐。
- However, more often than not, once you arrive
- "there", you still feel discontented, and move your "there" vision to yet another point in the future. 然而,通常情况下,一旦你到达了"那里",你仍会感到不满足,并将你的"那里"愿景转移到未来的另一个点。
- In conclusion, happiness is not something tangible that one can easily grab but rather a state of mind.
   总之,幸福不是触手可及的东西,而是一种心态。