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四级 · 真题卷第2套 · 2015年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then comment on *the kid's understanding of going to school*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



“Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?”

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 1* with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) Because too many passengers headed home.
B) Because there was a terrible train accident.
C) Because a rare snowfall delayed trains.
D) Because all trains were delayed.
2. A) Two weeks ago.
B) 40 days later.
C) After the snowfall.
D) Next Monday.

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

3. A) The United States.
B) Greek.
C) Iceland.
D) Netherlands.
4. A) The decline of happiness in the U.S.
B) The optimistic future of Asians and Africans.
C) The life satisfaction in different countries
D) The driving factors to happiness.

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

5. A) The types of gases released into the air.
B) The fast-rising sea level.
C) The causes of breaking-off of the glaciers.
D) Climate impact on the temperature.
6. A) Stefan Rahmstorf from the Climate Impact Research Center.
B) Stefan Rahmstorf from the Potsdam Institute.
C) Robert Kopp from National Academy of Sciences.
D) Robert Kopp from Rutgers University.
7. A) Since two decades ago.
B) Since 20th century.
C) Since 1880.
D) Since 2800 years ago.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

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

8. A) They pollute the soil used to cover them.
B) They are harmful to nearby neighborhoods.
C) The rubbish in them takes long to dissolve.
D) The gas they emit is extremely poisonous.
9. A) Growing population.
B) Packaging materials.
C) Changed eating habits.
D) Lower production cost.
10. A) By saving energy.
B) By using less aluminum.
C) By reducing poisonous wastes.
D) By making the most of materials.
11. A) We are running out of natural resources soon.
B) Only combined efforts can make a difference.
C) The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us.
D) All of us can actually benefit from recycling.

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

12. A) Miami.
B) Vancouver.
C) Bellingham.
D) Boston.
13. A) To get information on one-way tickets to Canada.
B) To inquire about the price of "Super Saver" seats.
C) To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.
D) To inquire about the shortest route to drive home.
14. A) Join a tourist group.
B) Choose a major airline.
C) Avoid trips in public holidays.
D) Book tickets as early as possible.
15. A) By coach.
B) By car.
C) By bike.
D) By train.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must*

choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

16. A) There are mysterious stories behind his works.
B) There are many misunderstandings about him.
C) His works have no match worldwide.
D) His personal history is little known.
17. A) He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.
B) He failed to go beyond grammar school.
C) He was a member of the town council.
D) He once worked in a well-known acting company.
18. A) Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.
B) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.
C) His works were adapted beyond recognition.
D) People of his time had little interest in him.

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

19. A) It shows you have been ignoring your health.
B) It can seriously affect your thinking process.
C) It is an early warning of some illness.
D) It is a symptom of too much pressure.
20. A) Reduce our workload.
B) Control our temper.
C) Use painkillers for relief.
D) Avoid masking symptoms.
21. A) Lying down and having some sleep.
B) Rubbing and pressing one's back.
C) Going out for a walk.
D) Listening to light music.

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

22. A) Depending heavily on loans.
B) Having no budget plans at all.
C) Spending beyond one's means.
D) Leaving no room for large bills.

23. A) Many of them can be cut.
B) All of them have to be covered.
C) Their payment cannot be delayed.
D) They eat up most of the family income.
24. A) Rent a house instead of buying one.
B) Discuss the problem in the family.
C) Make a conservation plan.
D) Move to a cheaper place.
25. A) Financial issues plaguing a family.
B) Difficulty in making both ends meet.
C) Family budget problems and solutions.
D) New ways to boost family income.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

It's our guilty pleasure: Watching TV is the most common everyday activity, after work and sleep, in many parts of the world. Americans view five hours of TV each day, and while we know that spending so much time sitting 26 can lead to obesity(肥胖症) and other diseases, researchers have now quantified just how 27 being a couch potato can be.

In an analysis of data from eight large 28 published studies, a Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association that for every two hours per day spent channel 29, the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes Journal of the American Medical Association(糖尿病) rose 20% over 8.5 years, the risk of heart disease increased 15% over a 30, and the odds of dying prematurely 31 13% during a seven-year follow-up. All of these 32 are linked to a lack of physical exercise. But compared with other sedentary(久坐的) activities, like knitting, viewing TV may be especially 33 at promoting unhealthy habits. For one, the sheer number of hours we pass watching TV dwarfs the time we spend on anything else. And other studies have found that watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to 34 them.

Even so, the authors admit that they didn't compare different sedentary activities to 35 whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk of diabetes, heart disease or early death compared with, say, reading.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| A) climbed | I) previously |
| B) consume | J) resume |
| C) decade | K) suffered |

D) determine	L) surfing
E) effective	M) term
F) harmful	N) terminals
G) outcomes	O) twisting
H) passively	

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

The Changes Facing Fast Food

- A) Fast-food firms have to be a thick-skinned bunch. Health experts regularly criticise them severely for selling food that makes people fat. Critics even complain that McDonald's, whose logo symbolises calorie excess, should not have been allowed to sponsor the World Cup. These are things fast-food firms have learnt to cope with. But not perhaps for much longer. The burger business faces more pressure from regulators at a time when it is already adapting strategies in response to shifts in the global economy.
- B) Fast food was once thought to be recession-proof. When consumers need to cut spending, the logic goes, cheap meals like Big Macs and Whoppers become even more attractive. Such "trading down" proved true for much of the latest recession, when fast-food companies picked up customers who could no longer afford to eat at casual restaurants. Traffic was boosted in America, the home of fast food, with discounts and promotions, such as \$1 menus and cheap combination meals.
- C) As a result, fast-food chains have weathered the recession better than their more expensive competitors. In 2009 sales at full-service restaurants in America fell by more than 6%, but total sales remained about the same at fast-food chains. In some markets, such as Japan, France and Britain, total spending on fast food increased. Same-store sales in America at McDonald's, the world's largest fast-food company, did not decline throughout the downturn. Panera Bread, an American fast-food chain known for its fresh ingredients, performed well, too, because it offers higher-quality food at lower prices than restaurants.
- D) But not all fast-food companies have been as fortunate. Many, such as Burger King, have seen sales fall. In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others eat at home more frequently to save money. David Palmer, an analyst at UBS, a bank, says smaller fast-food chains in America, such as Jack in the Box and Carl's Jr., have been hit particularly hard in this downturn because they are competing with the global giant McDonald, which increased spending on advertising by more than 7% last year as others cut back.
- E) Some fast-food companies also sacrificed their own profits by trying to give customers better value. During the recession companies set prices low, hoping that once they had tempted customers through the door they would be persuaded to order more expensive items. But in many cases that strategy did not work. Last year Burger franchisees(特许经营人) sued(起诉) the company over its double-cheeseburger promotion, claiming it was unfair for them to be required to sell these for \$1 when they cost \$1.10 to make. In May a judge ruled in favour of Burger King. Nevertheless, the company may still be cursing its decision to promote cheap choices over more expensive ones because items on its "value menu" now account for around 20% of all sales, up from 12% last October.

- F) Analysts expect the fast-food industry to grow modestly this year. But the downturn is making companies rethink their strategies. Many are now introducing higher-priced items to entice(引诱) consumers away from \$1 specials. RFC, a division of Yum! Brands, which also owns Taco Bell and Pizza Hut, has launched a chicken sandwich that costs around \$5. And in May Burger King introduced barbecue(烧烤) pork ribs at \$7 for eight.
- G) Companies are also trying to get customers to buy new and more items, including drinks. McDonald's started selling better coffee as a challenge to Starbucks. Its "McCafe" line now accounts for an estimated 6% of sales in America. Starbucks has sold rights to its Seattle's Best coffee brand to Burger King, which will start selling it later this year.
- H) As fast-food companies shift from "super-size" to "more buys", they need to keep customer traffic high throughout the day. Many see breakfast as a big opportunity, and not just for fatty food. McDonald's will start selling porridge(粥) in America next year. Breakfast has the potential to be very profitable, says Sara Senatore of Bernstein, a research firm, because the margins can be high. Fast-food companies are also adding midday and late-night snacks, such as blended drinks and wraps. The idea is that by having a greater range of things on the menu, "we can sell to consumers products they want all day," says Rick Carucci, the chief financial officer of Yum! Brands.
- I) But what about those growing waistlines? So far, fast-food firms have cleverly avoided government regulation. By providing healthy options, like salads and low-calorie sandwiches, they have at least given the impression of doing something about helping to fight obesity(肥胖症). These offerings are not necessarily loss-leaders, as they broaden the appeal of outlets to groups of diners that include some people who don't want to eat a burger. But customers cannot be forced to order salads instead of fries.
- J) In the future, simply offering a healthy option may not be good enough. "Every packaged-food and restaurant company I know is concerned about regulation right now," says Mr. Palmer of UBS. America's health-reform bill, which Congress passed this year, requires restaurant chains with 20 or more outlets to put the calorie-content of items they serve on the menu. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which tracked the effects on Starbucks of a similar calorie-posting law in New York City in 2007, found that the average calorie-count per transaction fell 6% and revenue increased 3% at Starbucks stores where a Dunkin' Donuts outlet was nearby—a sign, it is said, that menu-labelling could favour chains that have more healthy offerings.
- K) In order to avoid other legislation in America and elsewhere, fast-food companies will have to continue innovating(创新). Walt Riker of McDonald's claims the change it has made in its menu means it offers more healthy items than it did a few years ago. "We probably sell more vegetables, more milk, more salads, more apples than any restaurant business in the world," he says. But the recent proposal by a county in California to ban McDonald's from including toys in its high-calorie "Happy Meals", because legislators believe it attracts children to unhealthy food, suggests there is a lot more left to do.
36. Some people propose laws be made to stop McDonald's from attaching toys to its food specials for children.
37. Fast-food firms may not be able to cope with pressures from food regulation in the near future.
38. Burger King will start to sell Seattle's Best coffee to increase sales.
39. Some fast-food firms provide healthy food to give the impression they are helping to tackle the obesity problem.

40. During the recession, many customers turned to fast food to save money.
41. Many people eat out less often to save money in times of recession.
42. During the recession, Burger King's promotional strategy of offering low-priced items often proved ineffective.
43. Fast-food restaurants can make a lot of money by selling breakfast.
44. Many fast-food companies now expect to increase their revenue by introducing higher-priced items.
45. A newly-passed law asks big fast-food chains to specify the calorie count of what they serve on the menu.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

If you think a high-factor sunscreen(防晒霜) keeps you safe from harmful rays, you may be wrong. Research in this week's *Nature* shows that while factor 50 reduces the number of melanomas(黑瘤) and delays their occurrence, it can't prevent them. Melanomas are the most aggressive skin cancers. You have a higher risk if you have red or blond hair, fair skin, blue or green eyes, or sunburn easily, or if a close relative has had one. Melanomas are more common if you have periodic intense exposure to the sun. Other skin cancers are increasingly likely with long-term exposure.

There is continuing debate as to how effective sunscreen is in reducing melanomas—the evidence is weaker than it is for preventing other types of skin cancer. A 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people found that people randomly selected to apply sunscreen daily had half the rate of melanomas of people who used cream as needed. A second study, comparing 1,167 people with melanomas to 1,101 who didn't have the cancer, found that using sunscreen routinely, alongside other protection such as hats, long sleeves or staying in the shade, did give some protection. This study said other forms of sun protection—not sunscreen—seemed most beneficial. The study relied on people remembering what they had done over each decade of their lives, so it's not entirely reliable. But it seems reasonable to think sunscreen gives people a false sense of security in the sun.

Many people also don't use sunscreen properly—applying insufficient amounts, failing to reapply after a couple of hours and staying in the sun too long. It is sunburn that is most worrying—recent research shows five episodes of sunburn in the teenage years increase the risk of all skin cancers.

The good news is that a combination of sunscreen and covering up can reduce melanoma rates, as shown by Australian figures from their slip-slop-slap campaign. So if there is a heat wave this summer, it would be best for us, too, to slip on a shirt, slop on(涂上) sunscreen and slap on a hat.

46. What is people's common expectation of a high-factor sunscreen?
- A) It will delay the occurrence of skin cancer.
- B) It will protect them from sunburn.
- C) It will keep their skin smooth and fair.
- D) It will work for people of any skin color.

47. What does the research in Nature say about a high-factor sunscreen?
- A) It is ineffective in preventing melanomas.
 - B) It is ineffective in case of intense sunlight.
 - C) It is ineffective with long-term exposure.
 - D) It is ineffective for people with fair skin.
48. What do we learn from the 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people?
- A) Sunscreen should be applied alongside other protection measures.
 - B) High-risk people benefit the most from the application of sunscreen.
 - C) Irregular application of sunscreen does women more harm than good.
 - D) Daily application of sunscreen helps reduce the incidence of melanomas.
49. What does the author say about the second Australian study?
- A) It misleads people to rely on sunscreen for protection.
 - B) It helps people to select the most effective sunscreen.
 - C) It is not based on direct observation of the subjects.
 - D) It confirms the results of the first Australian study.
50. What does the author suggest to reduce melanoma rates?
- A) Using both covering up and sunscreen.
 - B) Staying in the shade whenever possible.
 - C) Using covering up instead of sunscreen.
 - D) Applying the right amount of sunscreen.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Across the rich world, well-educated people increasingly work longer than the less-skilled. Some 65% of American men aged 62-74 with a professional degree are in the workforce, compared with 32% of men with only a high-school certificate. This gap is part of a deepening divide between the well-educated well-off and the unskilled poor. Rapid technological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while squeezing those of the unskilled. The consequences, for individuals and society, are profound.

The world is facing an astonishing rise in the number of old people, and they will live longer than ever before. Over the next 20 years the global population of those aged 65 or more will almost double, from 600 million to 1.1 billion. The experience of the 20th century, when greater longevity(长寿) translated into more years in retirement rather than more years at work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth, while the swelling ranks of pensioners will create government budget problems.

But the notion of a sharp division between the working young and the idle old misses a new trend, the growing gap between the skilled and the unskilled. Employment rates are falling among younger unskilled people, whereas older skilled folk are working longer. The divide is most extreme in America, where well-educated baby-boomers(二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人) are putting off retirement while many less-skilled younger people have dropped out of the workforce.

Policy is partly responsible. Many European governments have abandoned policies that used to encourage people to retire early. Rising life expectancy(预期寿命), combined with the replacement of generous defined-benefit pension plans with less generous defined-contribution ones, means that even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortable retirement. But the changing nature of work also plays a big role. Pay has risen sharply for the highly educated, and those people continue to reap rich rewards into old age because these days the educated elderly are more productive than the preceding generation. Technological change may well reinforce that shift: the skills that complement computers, from management know-how to creativity, do not necessarily decline with age.

51. What is happening in the workforce in rich countries?
- A) Younger people are replacing the elderly.
 - B) Well-educated people tend to work longer.
 - C) Unemployment rates are rising year after year.
 - D) People with no college degree do not easily find work.
52. What has helped deepen the divide between the well-off and the poor?
- A) Longer life expectancies.
 - B) A rapid technological advance.
 - C) Profound changes in the workforce.
 - D) A growing number of the well-educated.
53. What do many observers predict in view of the experience of the 20th century?
- A) Economic growth will slow down.
 - B) Government budgets will increase.
 - C) More people will try to pursue higher education.
 - D) There will be more competition in the job market.
54. What is the result of policy changes in European countries?
- A) Unskilled workers may choose to retire early.
 - B) More people have to receive in-service training.
 - C) Even wealthy people must work longer to live comfortably in retirement.
 - D) People may be able to enjoy generous defined-benefits from pension plans.
55. What is characteristic of work in the 21st century?
- A) Computers will do more complicated work.
 - B) More will be taken by the educated young.
 - C) Most jobs to be done will be the creative ones.
 - D) Skills are highly valued regardless of age.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

据报道, 今年中国快递服务(courier services)将递送大约 120 亿件包裹。这将使中国有可能超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场。大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品。中国给数百万在线零售商以极具竞争力的价格销售商品的机会。仅在 11 月 11 日,中国消费者就从国内最大的购物平台购买了价值 90 亿美元的商品。中国有不少这样的特殊购物日。因此,快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了。

2015年6月·第2套英语四级写作（大作文）·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第2套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）、真题配图连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(2015-06) • 四级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then comment on **the kid's understanding of going to school**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



“Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?”

【参考范文 • 173 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The black-and-white cartoon presents a thought-provoking scene. On the left, a boy in a cap stares at his smartphone and asks a tall, startled adult beside him, "Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?" The child clearly believes that a device holding all the answers has made classrooms unnecessary.

This innocent question reveals a common misunderstanding: the boy equates going to school with merely collecting facts. In his eyes, since a phone can instantly deliver any piece of information, education seems pointless. Yet he confuses "having access to knowledge" with "truly possessing it." A phone can store data, but it cannot teach a person how to reason, question, cooperate or judge right from wrong.

In fact, school shapes far more than our memory. It trains us to think independently, to communicate with others and to grow into responsible adults—abilities no search engine can hand out. Therefore, we should tell children like this boy that a smartphone is only a tool, while genuine learning still begins in the classroom.

【参考译文】

这幅黑白漫画呈现了一个发人深省的场景。画面左边，一个戴帽子的小男孩盯着自己的手机，问身旁一位瘦高、一脸惊讶的大人：“既然我的手机什么都知道，我为什么还要去上学？”这孩子显然认为，一部装着所有答案的设备已经让课堂变得多余了。

这个天真的问题暴露出一种常见的误解：男孩把上学等同于单纯地收集事实。在他看来，既然手机能瞬间给出任何一条信息，上学就显得毫无意义。然而他混淆了“能获取知识”与“真正掌握知识”。手机可以存储数据，却无法教一个人如何思考、提问、与人合作，或是明辨是非。

事实上，学校塑造的远不止我们的记忆。它训练我们独立思考、与他人沟通、成长为有担当的成年人——这些都是任何搜索引擎给不了的能力。因此，我们应当告诉像这个男孩一样的孩子：手机只是一件工具，而真正的学习依然始于课堂。

【第 1 段】三句白描落地。本段正是‘三句白描画面’的落地：总起句 The black-and-white cartoon presents a thought-provoking scene 点出画种与基调，主体句转述男孩的台词，末句 The child clearly believes... 点出言下之意，紧扣 start your essay with a brief description of the picture 而不拖沓。

【第 2 段】让步转折拆误区。本段用 In his eyes, since... 先让步承认手机能查信息，再用 Yet he confuses... 转折戳破‘能查到≠真学会’，最后 A phone can store data, but it cannot... 的对比落实评论，正对应 comment on the kid's understanding of going to school 的核心任务。

【第 3 段】呼吁回扣画面。本段先用 school shapes far more than our memory 亮正面观点，再用 no search engine can hand out 强调不可替代，末句 Therefore, we should tell children like this boy... 回到画中孩子收束，避免了脱离画面空谈。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域、读懂配图，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

先白描画面再评孩子

本题一句话钉死：先用几句话把漫画讲清楚，再针对孩子那句反问评论他对‘上学’的理解。评论才是得分重心，题目明确要求 comment on the kid’s understanding of going to school，描述只是引子。

读者 · 语域

写给阅卷人的正式议论文

题目只要求 write an essay，没有指定收信人或身份，所以不用写称呼、落款，按面向阅卷老师的正式书面议论文来写即可：不用缩略口语（don’t 写成 do not），不堆网络用语，观点表达清楚有条理。

配图要读出

手机全知所以不必上学

画面可写点：一幅黑白漫画，左边一个戴帽子的小男孩一边看着手机，向身旁的大人发问 Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?，而旁边的成年人身材瘦高，表情惊讶。核心矛盾就藏在这句台词里：孩子把‘手机能查到一切信息’等同于‘自己已经掌握了一切’，于是觉得上学没必要——这正是要评论的‘理解’。

中心立意

上学远不只是获取信息

本篇中心：孩子把上学误解成‘获取现成信息’，而手机能替代的恰恰只是信息本身；学校真正给的是思考、协作、判断这些手机给不了的能力。评论必须锚定 comment on the kid’s understanding of going to school 这个孩子的具体理解，而不是泛泛谈教育重要。

要展开的要点

1. 点明孩子的认知偏差

孩子把‘上学’窄化成‘获取信息’，又因为 Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything? 而推出手机可以取代学校——这是评论要拆的第一层：他混淆了‘能查到知识’和‘真正拥有知识’。

2. 指出手机替代不了的能力

手机能存储和检索信息，却不能教人如何思考、提问、与人合作、明辨是非。用这个对比戳破孩子的误解，说明信息可得≠学会。

3. 给出上学的真正价值并收束

学校塑造的是独立思考、沟通表达、责任人格，这些搜索引擎交不出来。收尾回到孩子身上：手机只是工具，真正的学习仍从课堂开始。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 白描漫画点出台词

用 2-3 句把画面讲清：黑白漫画里戴帽男孩看着手机发问、大人惊讶，引出他那句反问 Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?, 为下文评论铺好靶子。

第 2 段 评论并拆穿误解

全文核心段：点明孩子把上学等同于查信息的理解，再用‘能查到≠真学会’‘手机存不了思考与判断’的对比把误区拆开，紧扣 comment on the kid's understanding of going to school。

第 3 段 亮正确观点并收束

给出上学的真正价值——培养思考、沟通、责任等手机给不了的能力，并回到画面中的孩子发出呼吁，让全文有落点。

第 1 段 男孩看手机反问该不该上学

落到本题：黑白漫画中左边戴帽小男孩盯着手机，问身旁惊讶的大人 Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?，末句点出他觉得手机无所不知、上学多余。

开场点题句架 · The black-and-white cartoon presents a thought-provoking scene: ____ (一句话概括画面) . 用一个有评价色彩的词 (thought-provoking/striking) 起笔，比 There is a picture 更有质感。

转述台词句架 · A boy ____ asks a ____ adult beside him, " ____ (原句台词) " 把画面人物动作和直接引语串在一句里，恰当引用画面台词而不整段照抄。

小结定调句架 · The child clearly believes that ____ (他的言下之意) . 用 clearly believes 把画面自然引向他的‘理解’，为下段评论搭桥。

第 2 段 混淆能查到与真学会

本段落点：指出孩子把 comment on the kid's understanding of going to school 里的‘上学’窄化为收集事实，误以为手机能查信息就可取代学校；再用对比拆穿——手机能存数据，却不能教人思考、提问、合作、明辨是非。

揭示寓意句架 · This innocent question reveals a common misunderstanding: ____ (孩子的错误认知) . 用 reveals a misunderstanding 直接把画面拉进评论，锁定‘理解’这个核心任务。

让步转折句架 · In his eyes, since ____, ____ seems _____. Yet he confuses ____ with _____. 先站在孩子角度让步，再用 Yet 转折点出他混淆了什么。

对比澄清句架 · A phone can ____, but it cannot _____. 用 can...but cannot... 把‘工具能做的’和‘做不到的’摆在一起，对比越具体越有力。

第3段 校园培养手机给不了的能力

本段落点：正面指出学校培养独立思考、沟通表达、责任人格等搜索引擎交不出的能力，最后回到画中孩子——手机只是工具，真正的学习仍从课堂开始。

重申价值句架 · In fact, school shapes far more than _____. It trains us to _____, to _____ and to _____. 用 shapes far more than 抬升立意，再用排比列出几种能力。

因果收束句架 · Therefore, we should tell _____ that _____, while _____. 用 Therefore 收束并回到画面中的对象，给出提醒式结论，让全文有落点。

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

评论须锚定孩子的理解

本题达标关键是评论紧扣 comment on the kid's understanding of going to school, 即拆孩子‘手机全知所以不必上学’这个具体想法；最易失分是脱离画面空谈教育重要。

结构连贯

描述评论各自成段

本题按描述—评论—收束三段展开，靠 reveals a misunderstanding、In fact、Therefore 串起来；最忌通篇一段或描述和评论搅在一起。

语言准确

现在时加让步因果升档

本题描述用现在时，评论段用 since.../Yet.../can...but cannot... 等让步、因果、对比句式提升层次，但要保证这些结构本身写对，不能为凑句式而出语法错。

字数格式

卡死上下限区间

本题硬性要求 write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，低于下限或超过上限都会失分，务必写完数一遍卡在区间内。

只描述不评论

反面示例：通篇在写‘漫画里有个男孩、戴着帽子、拿着手机、旁边有个大人、大人很惊讶、背景是黑白的……’却始终不评论孩子的理解。修正：描述压到 2-3 句，立刻转入‘This question reveals a common misunderstanding...’，把重心放到评论上。

空谈教育大道理

反面示例：‘Education is the foundation of a nation. Without education, society cannot develop...’——全程与画面无关。修正：改成‘The boy wrongly assumes that a phone which stores information can replace what school teaches him.’，把观点钉回孩子的具体理解。

大段照抄画面文字

反面示例：把台词抄一遍后又原样重复‘my phone already knows everything, so why go to school, because phone knows everything’来凑字。修正：引用一次原句后，用概括句推进，如‘In his eyes, a phone that answers every question makes classrooms pointless.’

同义重复注水

反面示例：‘School is important. School is very important. Going to school is really very important for us.’三句一个意思。修正：删掉重复，补一个具体能力‘School also teaches us to cooperate with classmates and to tell right from wrong.’来自然增加词数。

英语四级 2015年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年6月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2015-06) • 四级

以下按录音篇目排印：每篇先给录音原文与逐段中译（考卷上没有，考试时录音只播一遍、卷面只印选项），再逐题给出卷面题目与解析。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

¹ Thousands of rail passengers in China were prevented from leaving after adverse weather delayed trains. In what's known as the world's largest annual mass migration, millions of people are heading back to families for the start of the Chinese New Year holiday, which is the most important of the traditional Chinese holidays. One stranded passenger says the train schedule has changed three times. He says at first it changed to 9 p.m. then 10 p.m., now it says it's delayed and the time of departure is undecided. More than 55,000 passengers were left stranded at this station in the south of the country after a rare snowfall delayed trains. Chinese travelers are expected to make 2.9 billion trips during the 40-day period which started two weeks ago. Most of those trips will fall around next Monday's Lunar New Year.

中国数千名铁路乘客因恶劣天气导致列车延误而无法离开。在这场被称为世界上规模最大的年度人口大迁徙中,数百万人正在返乡与家人团聚,迎接中国新年假期的开始,这是中国传统节日中最重要的节日。一名滞留乘客表示,列车时刻表已经改了三次。他说起初改到晚上9点,然后是晚上10点,现在显示延误,出发时间待定。由于罕见的降雪导致列车延误,超过55,000名乘客滞留在该国南部的这个车站。预计中国旅客将在两周前开始的40天春运期间出行29亿人次。这些出行大部分将集中在下周一的农历新年前后。

1. A) Because too many passengers headed home.
B) Because there was a terrible train accident.
C) Because a rare snowfall delayed trains.
D) Because all trains were delayed.

【题目】 Why were many passengers stranded at the railway station?

【翻译】 为什么许多乘客被困在火车站？

- A) 因为太多乘客赶着回家。 B) 因为发生了一场严重的火车事故。
C) 因为一场罕见的降雪导致火车延误。 D) 因为所有火车都延误了。

【答案】 C (细节题) Because a rare snowfall delayed trains.

【定位】 More than 55,000 passengers were left stranded at this station in the south of the country after a rare snowfall delayed trains.

在一场罕见的降雪导致列车延误后，这个位于该国南部的车站有超过 55,000 名旅客滞留。

【信号】 after 引出真正起因。答案句里 after a rare snowfall delayed trains 的 after 是因果信号——它前面是结果（旅客滞留），后面才交代真正原因（罕见降雪致列车延误）。这与第一步预读说的盯 after/because 完全吻合，听到 after 就该锁定这句。

【替换】 a rare snowfall delayed trains ↔ a rare snowfall delayed trains

原因短语整段对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到大量旅客返乡 millions of people are heading back to families, A 便把这点改写成 too many passengers headed home 当原因。但这是春运的背景，旅客真正被困是因降雪延误，A 用听得到的原词把背景偷换成起因，答非所问。

借用原文：millions of people are heading back to families

B) 未提及

a terrible train accident 把原因说成列车事故，但录音通篇只说 adverse weather delayed trains（恶劣天气致延误），从未出现事故、相撞、伤亡等字眼。这是凭常识脑补的无中生有，原文无据。

D) 偷换概念

录音说的是 adverse weather delayed trains，只讲天气延误了列车，并没说所有列车都延误。all trains were delayed 偷偷加上 all 把范围放大到全部，与原文不符；况且它只复述了延误这个结果，没回答 why。

借用原文：adverse weather delayed trains

-
2. A) Two weeks ago.
B) 40 days later.
C) After the snowfall.
D) Next Monday.

【题目】 When is this year's Chinese New Year according to the news report?

【翻译】根据新闻报道,今年的中国新年是什么时候?

A) 两周前。 B) 40天后。 C) 降雪之后。 D) 下周一。

【答案】D (细节题) Next Monday.

【定位】Most of those trips will fall around next Monday's Lunar New Year.

这些出行大多将集中在下周一的农历新年前后。

【信号】Lunar New Year 锁定所问事件。录音末句把时间 next Monday 直接挂在 Lunar New Year 上, 而题问的正是 Chinese New Year (即农历新年)。听到事件词 Lunar New Year 与时间词同句出现, 就锁定这句, 别被前面的别的时间干扰。

【替换】next Monday's Lunar New Year ↔ Next Monday

时间词直接对应

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 two weeks ago, 但它说的是 40 天春运期 the 40-day period which started two weeks ago 开始的时间, 不是春节的时间。A 把这个听得到的时间挪来答春节, 配错了事件。

借用原文: the 40-day period which started two weeks ago

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 40 出现在 the 40-day period (为期40天的春运周期), B 却改写成 40 days later (40天后) 当春节时间。它盗用了听得到的数字 40, 却既改了含义又配错了事件。

借用原文: the 40-day period

C) 原词陷阱

After the snowfall 借用了录音里的 snowfall 一词, 把春节说成在降雪之后。但录音从没说春节在降雪之后发生, 降雪只是导致列车延误, 与春节的日期没有时间关系, 属硬凑的关联。

借用原文: a rare snowfall delayed trains

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

1 The United States has experienced a decline in happiness during the past ten years although it remains among the world's happiest countries. The World Happiness Report found that Americans showed "significant decreases" in happiness from 2005 to 2007 and again from 2013 to 2015. The happiest country in the world was Denmark, according to the report. The top 10 happiest countries also included Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, Finland, Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia and Sweden. Greece had the largest drop in the survey. Researchers blamed the drop on the debt crisis and high unemployment in the country. In 2014, the Pew Research Center compiled a life satisfaction poll. In that survey, a top conclusion was that richer countries were happier than poor countries. The Pew research said Asians and Africans are the most optimistic people about their futures. Money was a big factor driving happiness, but it was not the most important according to the Pew organization. The majority of

those asked thought good health, quality education for their children and safety from crime were more important than wealth.

尽管美国仍然位列世界上最幸福的国家之列,但在过去十年中其幸福感有所下降。世界幸福报告发现,美国人的幸福感在2005年至2007年期间以及2013年至2015年期间均出现"显著下降"。根据该报告,世界上最幸福的国家是丹麦。幸福指数前十位的国家还包括瑞士、冰岛、挪威、芬兰、加拿大、荷兰、新西兰、澳大利亚和瑞典。希腊在调查中的降幅最大。研究人员将这一下降归咎于该国的债务危机和高失业率。2014年,皮尤研究中心编制了一份生活满意度调查。在该调查中,一个主要结论是富裕国家比贫穷国家更幸福。皮尤研究称,亚洲人和非洲人对自己的未来最为乐观。金钱是推动幸福感的一个重要因素,但根据皮尤组织的研究,它并非最重要的因素。大多数受访者认为,良好的健康状况、子女的优质教育以及免受犯罪侵害比财富更重要。

3. A) The United States.

B) Greek.

C) Iceland.

D) Netherlands.

【题目】 Which country experienced the biggest decline in happiness according to the survey?

【翻译】 根据调查,哪个国家的幸福感下降幅度最大?

A) 美国。 B) 希腊。 C) 冰岛。 D) 荷兰。

【答案】 B (细节题) Greek.

【定位】 Greece had the largest drop in the survey.

在这次调查中,希腊的降幅最大。

【信号】 最高级 largest 即答案信号。 题干问 biggest decline, 录音里对应的极性信号就是 Greece had the largest drop in the survey 中的 largest drop——「最大降幅」这个最高级直接标记了答案句。听到 the largest/the most 这类最高级,就要立刻锁定它修饰的对象。

【替换】 Greece had the largest drop ↔ **Greek.**

国名同指 (Greece≈Greek)

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音开头 The United States has experienced a decline in happiness 确实念到美国「下降」，The United States. 就靠这句勾人；但美国是「has experienced a decline」一般性下降，问的是 biggest decline——降幅最大的是希腊不是美国，听到 decline + 美国就选是典型的原词陷阱。

借用原文：The United States has experienced a decline in happiness

C) 原词陷阱

Iceland. 出现在录音念的「最幸福国家」名单 also included Switzerland, Iceland, Norway 里，是被一并念到的原词；但它是「最幸福」名单成员，跟「下降最大」毫无关系，纯属听到名字就想选的干扰。

借用原文：also included Switzerland, Iceland, Norway

D) 原词陷阱

Netherlands. 同样在 Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand 这串「最幸福国家」名单里被念到，方向恰好相反——它是「最幸福」而非「下降最大」，是把幸福榜成员错安到「下降」问题上的陷阱。

借用原文：Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand

4. A) The decline of happiness in the U.S.

B) The optimistic future of Asians and Africans.

C) The life satisfaction in different countries

D) The driving factors to happiness.

【题目】 What is this news report mainly about?

【翻译】 这则新闻报道主要讲的是什么？

- A) 美国幸福感的下降。 B) 亚洲人和非洲人乐观的未来。 C) 不同国家的生活满意度。
D) 幸福感的驱动因素。

【答案】 C （主旨题） The life satisfaction in different countries

【定位】 The United States has experienced a decline in happiness during the past ten years although it remains among the world's happiest countries. The World Happiness Report found that ... The happiest country in the world was Denmark ... Greece had the largest drop in the survey. ... a top conclusion was that richer countries were happier than poor countries.

过去十年里美国的幸福感有所下降，尽管它仍位列世界上最幸福的国家之一。《世界幸福报告》发现……世界上最幸福的国家是丹麦……在这次调查中希腊的降幅最大……一个主要结论是富裕国家比贫穷国家更幸福。

【信号】 全篇围绕「各国幸福/满意度」。主旨题不靠单句，而靠全篇反复出现的话题：从 among the world's happiest countries 到 The happiest country in the world was Denmark、Greece had the largest drop、再到 richer countries were happier than poor countries，整篇都在比较「不同国家」的幸福/生活满意度——这就是覆盖全篇的主线。

【替换】 richer countries were happier than poor countries ↔ **The life satisfaction in different countries**

举例→概括（详述归纳为主题）

a life satisfaction poll ↔ **The life satisfaction in different countries**

同词锚定主题（life satisfaction）

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

The decline of happiness in the U.S. 直接搬用开篇 The United States has experienced a decline in happiness, 原词高度重合极易误选；但它只覆盖第一句关于美国的局部信息，后文丹麦、希腊、富国穷国等大半内容它都罩不住，是以偏概全。

借用原文：The United States has experienced a decline in happiness

B) **原词陷阱**

The optimistic future of Asians and Africans. 取自录音中段 Asians and Africans are the most optimistic people about their futures, 原词都对得上；但这只是文中一笔带过的枝节信息，范围窄到只剩两个人群，撑不起整篇主题。

借用原文：Asians and Africans are the most optimistic people about their futures

D) **原词陷阱**

The driving factors to happiness. 对应结尾 Money was a big factor driving happiness 那段「驱动幸福的因素」，原词 factor/driving 都念到了；但「幸福的驱动因素」只是篇末一小段，全篇主体是各国幸福/满意度的横向比较，不是谈成因，故偏题。

借用原文：Money was a big factor driving happiness

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

1 Scientists found sea levels are rising faster today than any time over the past 3,000 years. The sea level researchers gathered information going back 28 centuries. Their findings were released Monday by the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Robert Kopp, from Rutgers University in New Jersey, is the paper's lead author. He said the 20th century rise was "extraordinary" when compared to the past 3,000 years. And Kopp said, "The rise over the last two decades has been even faster." When temperatures rise, so do sea levels. That is because snow and ice melt, or break off from glaciers. They flow into the sea. The increased water makes the sea levels rise. The best estimates show that temperatures around the Earth have risen more than a half-degree Celsius since 1880. Scientists say that most of that rise is because of emissions, or gases released into the air by machines that humans have built. And it is not going to get better. "The water is going to rise," said Stefan Rahmstorf. He is a professor of ocean physics at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany and the study's co-author.

科学家发现，当今海平面上升速度比过去3000年中的任何时期都要快。海平面研究人员收集了可追溯到28个世纪的信息。他们的研究结果于周一由美国国家科学院院刊发布。来自新泽西州Rutgers大学的Robert Kopp是该论文的第一作者。他表示，与过去3000年相比，20世纪的海平面上升是“非同寻常的”。Kopp还说：“过去二十年的上升速度甚至更快。”当气温上升时，海平面也会上升。这是因为冰雪融化，或者从冰川上脱落。它们流入海洋。增加的水量使海平面上升。最佳估计显示，自1880年以来，地球周围的气温已上升超过0.5摄氏度。科学家表示，这种上升大部分是由于人类建造的机器向空气中释放的排

放物或气体造成的。而且情况不会好转。"海水将会上升，"Stefan Rahmstorf说。他是德国波茨坦气候影响研究所的海洋物理学教授，也是该研究的共同作者。

5. A) The types of gases released into the air.
B) The fast-rising sea level.
C) The causes of breaking-off of the glaciers.
D) Climate impact on the temperature.

【题目】 What is the research mainly about?

【翻译】 这项研究主要关于什么？

- A) 释放到空气中的气体类型。 B) 快速上升的海平面。 C) 冰川断裂的原因。
D) 气候对温度的影响。

【答案】 B (主旨题) The fast-rising sea level.

【定位】 Scientists found sea levels are rising faster today than any time over the past 3,000 years.
科学家发现，如今海平面上升的速度比过去 3000 年里任何时候都快。

【信号】 开篇首句点题、定全文主线。 新闻常把核心信息放在第一句，这里开篇即 Scientists found sea levels are rising faster today than any time over the past 3,000 years.，海平面上升是后文升温、冰川、排放层层展开的源头主题，故首句即答案句。

【替换】 sea levels are rising faster today than any time over the past 3,000 years ↔

The fast-rising sea level.

整句概括成一个名词短语

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 gases released into the air, The types of gases released into the air. 就盗这串原词，但原文只是顺带解释升温成因，且谈的是「气体导致升温」不是「气体的种类」，既以偏概全又答非所问。

借用原文：gases released into the air

C) 原词陷阱

The causes of breaking-off of the glaciers. 借了录音 break off from glaciers 的原词，但这只是解释「为何升温会让海平面涨」链条里的一环，不是报道主旨，属把局部当全局。

借用原文：break off from glaciers

D) 原词陷阱

Climate impact on the temperature. 借了录音反复出现的 temperature，但原文逻辑是「温度上升导致海平面上升」，温度是原因侧的铺垫，报道落脚仍在海平面；把铺垫说成主旨，本末倒置。

借用原文：When temperatures rise, so do sea levels.

6. A) Stefan Rahmstorf from the Climate Impact Research Center.
B) Stefan Rahmstorf from the Potsdam Institute.
C) Robert Kopp from National Academy of Sciences.
D) Robert Kopp from Rutgers University.

【题目】 Who is the paper's lead author?

【翻译】 谁是这篇论文的主要作者？

- A) 来自气候影响研究中心的Stefan Rahmstorf。
B) 来自波茨坦研究所的Stefan Rahmstorf。 c) 来自美国国家科学院的Robert Kopp。
D) 来自罗格斯大学的Robert Kopp。

【答案】 D (细节题) Robert Kopp from Rutgers University.

【定位】 Robert Kopp, from Rutgers University in New Jersey, is the paper's lead author.

来自新泽西州罗格斯大学的 Robert Kopp, 是这篇论文的第一作者。

【信号】 身份词 lead author 与题干完全对应。 题干问 lead author, 录音里 is the paper's lead author 这个身份词原样出现, 它前面紧贴的人名与机构就是答案; 靠这个身份词锁句, 比逐字扫描快且准。

【替换】 Robert Kopp, from Rutgers University in New Jersey, is the paper's lead author ↔

Robert Kopp from Rutgers University.

人名机构原样对应、仅省略地点

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Stefan Rahmstorf from the Climate Impact Research Center. 用的是录音另一人 Stefan Rahmstorf, 但他是 the study's co-author (合著者), 不是题干问的 lead author, 把另一人的身份安到本题答案上, 且机构名也被改动。

借用原文: He is a professor of ocean physics at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany and the study's co-author.

B) 张冠李戴

Stefan Rahmstorf from the Potsdam Institute. 人名是合著者 Stefan、机构 Potsdam Institute 也确属他, 但他是 co-author 不是 lead author, 仍是把另一人当第一作者, 答非所问。

借用原文: the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany

C) 偷换概念

Robert Kopp from National Academy of Sciences. 人名 Robert Kopp 是对的, 但机构被换成录音里另处出现的 National Academy of Sciences——那是发布研究的机构, 不是 Kopp 所在的 Rutgers University, 人对机构错。

借用原文: released Monday by the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

7. A) Since two decades ago.
B) Since 20th century.
C) Since 1880.
D) Since 2800 years ago.

【题目】 Since when have the temperatures around the Earth risen over a half-degree Celsius?

【翻译】 从什么时候起地球周围的温度上升了超过半摄氏度?

A) 从二十年前开始。 B) 从20世纪开始。 C) 从1880年开始。 D) 从2800年前开始。

【答案】 C (细节题) Since 1880.

【定位】 The best estimates show that temperatures around the Earth have risen more than a half-degree Celsius since 1880.

最佳估算显示，自 1880 年以来，全球气温已上升超过半摄氏度。

【信号】 题干 **half-degree** 原词回扣、紧跟其年份即答案。题干里的 half-degree Celsius 在录音 risen more than a half-degree Celsius since 1880 原样出现，紧跟它的 since 1880 就是问的起始年份；靠这个独特短语锁句，能把它和录音里别处的 3000 年、两个 decade 等年份分开。

【替换】 risen more than a half-degree Celsius since 1880 ↔ **Since 1880.**

起始年份原词对应

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Since two decades ago. 借录音 The rise over the last two decades has been even faster. 里的 two decades，但那讲的是「近二十年海平面涨得更快」，不是升温半度的起点，配错了事件。

借用原文：The rise over the last two decades has been even faster.

B) **原词陷阱**

Since 20th century. 蹭录音 the 20th century rise was "extraordinary" 里的 20th century，但那是说「20 世纪的上升很惊人」，并非升温半度始于 20 世纪；原文给升温半度配的明确是 1880。

借用原文：He said the 20th century rise was "extraordinary"

D) **原词陷阱**

Since 2800 years ago. 由录音 gathered information going back 28 centuries (28 个世纪≈2800 年) 改来，但那是研究数据「追溯」的时间跨度，不是升温半度的起点，把研究回溯年限错配成升温起始年。

借用原文：The sea level researchers gathered information going back 28 centuries.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you

hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

1 W: Why is it important to recycle?

W: 为什么回收利用很重要?

2 M: There are many reasons. Recycling is one way to keep waste out of landfills. Landfills are places to dump waste, but they are unpopular because they can pollute the soil used to cover them and that's bad for people who may build new homes there. Recycling also reuses valuable raw materials such as aluminum and paper. Finally recycling can leave a lower garbage bill. Recycling lowers the amount of waste put into landfills. Therefore less money is spent for garbage disposal.

M: 原因有很多。回收利用是减少垃圾填埋场废物的一种方式。垃圾填埋场是倾倒废物的地方,但它们不受欢迎,因为会污染用于覆盖的土壤,这对可能在那里建新房的人来说很糟糕。回收利用还能重复使用铝和纸张等宝贵的原材料。最后,回收利用可以降低垃圾处理费用。回收利用减少了送往垃圾填埋场的废物量,因此垃圾处理的花费就更少了。

3 W: How has recycling changed over the years?

W: 这些年来回收利用有什么变化?

4 M: 10 or 20 years ago, you could buy milk in returnable, refillable glass bottles and many people recycled voluntarily. Now you buy milk and other products in plastic bottles or paper containers. Because of the high cost of disposing of these things in landfills, many city governments now have recycling programs.

M: 10年或20年前,你可以买装在可回收、可重复使用玻璃瓶里的牛奶,很多人会自愿回收。现在你买牛奶和其他产品都是塑料瓶或纸质容器。由于在垃圾填埋场处理这些东西的成本很高,现在许多市政府都有了回收利用项目。

5 W: How does recycling help the environment?

W: 回收利用如何帮助环境?

6 M: Recycling helps the environment mainly by saving energy. For example it takes 95% less energy to produce recycled aluminum than to produce new aluminum.

M: 回收利用主要通过节约能源来帮助环境。例如,生产回收铝比生产新铝少用95%的能源。

7 W: Can one person really make a difference? If only a few people recycle, then what's the point?

W: 一个人真的能产生影响吗? 如果只有少数人回收利用,那有什么意义呢?

8 M: If not you then who? If we combine our efforts, we can make a difference. Each of us contributes to the waste problem. All the millions of tons of waste that go into landfills started as an old pair of slippers, a broken TV set or a used magazine that came from somebody's house, maybe yours.

M: 如果不是你,那是谁呢? 如果我们齐心协力,就能产生影响。我们每个人都在制造废物问题。所有进入垃圾填埋场的数百万吨废物,最初都是一双旧拖鞋、一台坏电视或一本用过的杂志,来自某人的家里,也许就是你家。

8. A) They pollute the soil used to cover them.
B) They are harmful to nearby neighborhoods.
C) The rubbish in them takes long to dissolve.
D) The gas they emit is extremely poisonous.

【题目】 Why are landfills unpopular according to the man?

【翻译】 根据男士的说法,为什么垃圾填埋场不受欢迎?

- A) 它们污染了用于覆盖它们的土壤。 B) 它们对附近社区有害。
C) 其中的垃圾需要很长时间才能分解。 D) 它们排放的气体毒性极强。

【答案】 A (细节题) They pollute the soil used to cover them.

【定位】 Landfills are places to dump waste, but they are unpopular because they can pollute the soil used to cover them and that's bad for people who may build new homes there.

填埋场是倾倒垃圾的地方,但它们不受欢迎,因为它们会污染用来覆盖它们的土壤,这对日后可能在那里盖新房的人来说是坏事。

【信号】 unpopular because...直接给出原因。 答案句里 they are unpopular because they can pollute the soil used to cover them 用 because 直接挂出「不受欢迎」的原因,正是题干 unpopular 的应答点;听到 unpopular 紧跟 because,就该锁定其后那半句。

【替换】 they can pollute the soil used to cover them ↔ **They pollute the soil used to cover them.**
几乎原句搬运,仅去掉 can

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 They are harmful to nearby neighborhoods. 听着像录音里 that's bad for people who may build new homes there, 但原文说的是「对日后在那盖新房的人不好」,并非「危害周边社区」,把「未来住户」偷换成「邻近社区」,答非所问。

借用原文: that's bad for people who may build new homes there

C) 未提及

选项 The rubbish in them takes long to dissolve. 说垃圾降解慢,但本段只讲了污染土壤,从头到尾没提分解快慢,属凭常识臆造、录音未提及。

D) 未提及

选项 The gas they emit is extremely poisonous. 讲填埋场排剧毒气体,录音谈 landfills 时只字未提 gas,这是另一种常见环保常识被塞进来当干扰,属未提及。

-
9. A) Growing population.
B) Packaging materials.
C) Changed eating habits.
D) Lower production cost.

【题目】 What does the man say has contributed to the increase in amounts of waste over the years?

【翻译】男士说是什么促成了多年来垃圾数量的增加？

A) 人口增长。 B) 包装材料。 C) 饮食习惯的改变。 D) 生产成本降低。

【答案】B (细节题) Packaging materials.

【定位】10 or 20 years ago, you could buy milk in returnable, refillable glass bottles and many people recycled voluntarily. Now you buy milk and other products in plastic bottles or paper containers.

10 到 20 年前，你能买到用可退还、可重复灌装的玻璃瓶装的牛奶，很多人自愿回收。如今你买的牛奶和其他产品都装在塑料瓶或纸盒里。

【信号】过去 vs 现在的对比 = 变化落点。答案句用 10 or 20 years ago 与 Now 拉出今昔对比：过去是可回收玻璃瓶，现在变成塑料瓶、纸盒——这种「从前如何、如今如何」的对照，正是垃圾增多的成因所在，对比转折处就是答案落点。

【替换】plastic bottles or paper containers ↔ Packaging materials.

具体物→上位概念概括

【排除】A) 未提及

选项 Growing population. 把垃圾增多归于人口增长，这是个貌似合理的常识推断，但录音谈的是容器从玻璃瓶变塑料瓶，全程没提人口，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Changed eating habits. 听着呼应录音里反复的 buy milk，但原文变的是牛奶的「包装」而非「吃喝习惯」，把容器变化偷换成饮食习惯变化，答非所问。

借用原文：Now you buy milk and other products in plastic bottles or paper containers

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Lower production cost. 蹭了录音里 the high cost of disposing of these things 的 cost，但原文说的是「处理成本高」，方向恰恰相反，且谈的是处置成本而非生产成本，既偷换概念又与原文相反。

借用原文：Because of the high cost of disposing of these things in landfills

10. A) By saving energy.

B) By using less aluminum.

C) By reducing poisonous wastes.

D) By making the most of materials.

【题目】According to the man, how does recycling help the environment?

【翻译】根据男士的说法，回收利用如何帮助环境？

A) 通过节约能源。 B) 通过使用更少的铝。 C) 通过减少有毒废物。
D) 通过充分利用材料。

【答案】A (细节题) By saving energy.

【定位】 Recycling helps the environment mainly by saving energy. For example it takes 95% less energy to produce recycled aluminum than to produce new aluminum.

回收帮助环境，主要是靠节省能源。比如，生产再生铝比生产新铝要少用 95% 的能源。

【信号】 **mainly by 直接点明主要方式**。答案句 Recycling helps the environment mainly by saving energy 用 mainly by 直接挂出「主要靠.....」的方式，正面回应题干 how；听到 mainly by，其后的内容就是答案，后半句的铝只是举例佐证。

【替换】 mainly by saving energy ↔ **By saving energy.**

去掉 mainly，措辞基本一致

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

选项 By using less aluminum. 蹭了录音例句里反复出现的 recycled aluminum，但铝只是用来「举例说明省能源」的，回收帮环境的主要方式是省能源，不是少用铝；把例证里的名词当成主答案，答非所问。

借用原文：it takes 95% less energy to produce recycled aluminum than to produce new aluminum

C) **未提及**

选项 By reducing poisonous wastes. 讲靠减少有毒废物护环境，但本段只说省能源，未提任何 poisonous wastes，属脑补的环保常识、未提及。

D) **未提及**

选项 By making the most of materials. 说靠充分利用材料，听上去与回收沾边，但录音这段只讲省能源，没提「物尽其用」，属未提及。

-
11. A) We are running out of natural resources soon.
B) Only combined efforts can make a difference.
C) The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us.
D) All of us can actually benefit from recycling.

【题目】 **Why does the man say everybody should make an effort to recycle?**

【翻译】 为什么男士说每个人都应该努力进行回收利用？

- A) 我们的自然资源很快就会耗尽。 B) 只有共同努力才能产生影响。
C) 垃圾问题最终会伤害我们所有人。 D) 我们所有人实际上都能从回收利用中受益。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Only combined efforts can make a difference.

【定位】 If not you then who? If we combine our efforts, we can make a difference. Each of us contributes to the waste problem.

如果不是你，那是谁呢？如果我们齐心协力，就能带来改变。我们每个人都给垃圾问题添了一份。

【信号】 **If we combine...we can = 表态收束句**。答案句 If we combine our efforts, we can make a difference 是被问者面对「一个人有用吗」的反问后给出的正面主张，用 if...then 句式收束全篇，正是题干要的理由；听到这种「合力才能改变」的强调收尾，就该锁定。

【替换】 If we combine our efforts, we can make a difference ↔

Only combined efforts can make a difference.

条件句改写成 Only 限定句，意思同一

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项 We are running out of natural resources soon. 把理由说成资源即将枯竭，这是常见的环保论调，但被问者此处强调的是「合力」，没提资源耗尽，属未提及。

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us. 蹭了录音里的 Each of us contributes to the waste problem，但原文说的是「我们每个人都在制造垃圾问题」，不是「垃圾问题会伤害所有人」，把「人人有份制造」偷换成「人人受害」，答非所问。

借用原文：Each of us contributes to the waste problem

D) **偷换概念**

选项 All of us can actually benefit from recycling. 把理由说成「人人都能从回收获益」，蹭的是整段回收有好处的语境，但被问者强调的是「要合力」而非「都能受益」，理由对象被偷换，答非所问。

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

1 W: Could you please give me information on airfares from Miami to Bellingham, Washington? We'd like advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.

W: 您能给我提供一下从迈阿密到华盛顿州贝灵汉的机票信息吗？我们想了解怎样才能尽可能便宜地飞过去。

2 M: Let's see. I wouldn't advise you to pay the normal one-way economy class fare of 555 dollars. If you can fly on a Tuesday or Wednesday and buy your tickets at least 21 days in advance, I suggest you book a round-trip excursion flight.

M: 让我看看。我不建议您支付555美元的普通单程经济舱票价。如果您能在周二或周三飞，并且至少提前21天购票，我建议您预订往返特惠航班。

3 W: But we may not need the return tickets.

W: 但我们可能不需要回程票。

4 M: That's alright! Even if you don't use them, you should be able to save 89 dollars over the one-way fare. Of course I'd recommend early booking, you ought to try to reserve the "Super Saver" seats, there are only a few of them and they are 15% cheaper than the others.

M: 没关系！即使您不使用回程票，也能比单程票价节省89美元。当然我建议提前订票，您应该尝试预订“超级特惠”座位，这种座位数量很少，比其他座位便宜15%。

5 W: That sounds like a good idea.

W: 听起来是个好主意。

6 M: Wait, to save another 100 dollars or so, why don't you book a flight to Vancouver Canada?

M: 等等，要再节省100美元左右，您为什么不订飞往加拿大温哥华的航班呢？

7 W: But that's farther than we want to go.

W: 但那比我们想去的地方还远。

8 M: I know, but you can take a bus from Vancouver back to Bellingham and still save money. And if you are travelling with children, you might be able to get a discount if you fly economy class, but they don't get any discount. But to take advantage of the airline's guaranteed fare policy, you'd have to make reservations and pay for your tickets at least 6 weeks in advance. Should I begin to search for available seats?

M: 我知道,但您可以从温哥华坐大巴回贝灵汉,还是能省钱。而且如果您带着孩子旅行,乘坐经济舱可能会有折扣,但他们没有任何折扣。不过要享受航空公司的保证票价政策,您必须至少提前6周预订并支付机票。我要开始查找可用座位吗?

9 W: No, thank you.

W: 不用了,谢谢。

10 M: Excuse me?

M: 什么?

11 W: I may call you back if we don't decide to drive.

W: 如果我们不决定开车去的话,可能会再打电话给您。

12. A) Miami.

B) Vancouver.

C) Bellingham.

D) Boston.

【题目】 Where is the woman planning to go?

【翻译】 女士打算去哪里?

A) Miami。 B) Vancouver。 C) Bellingham。 D) Boston。

【答案】 C (细节题) Bellingham.

【定位】 Could you please give me information on airfares from Miami to Bellingham, Washington?

请问能给我一些从迈阿密到华盛顿州贝灵厄姆的机票票价信息吗?

【信号】 from...to... 的方向结构。女士开口第一句 from Miami to Bellingham 用 from...to... 把出发地和目的地一并交代: from 后是起点迈阿密, to 后才是终点贝灵厄姆。方向介词 to 就是锁定答案的信号。

【替换】 to Bellingham, Washington ↔ Bellingham.

原词直取目的地

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Miami. 确实在录音里念到，但它在 from Miami 的 from 之后，是出发地。听到熟词就选正中陷阱，方向词 from 已说明它不是要去的地方。

借用原文：from Miami

B) 原词陷阱

Vancouver. 在录音里出现于 why don't you book a flight to Vancouver Canada?, 那是男士为省钱提出的中转方案，不是女士本来要去的地方，且女士还回了 that's farther than we want to go 表示不想去那么远。

借用原文：book a flight to Vancouver Canada

D) 未提及 Boston. 全程未在录音里出现，是凭空设置的干扰项，与本对话无关。

-
13. A) To get information on one-way tickets to Canada.
B) To inquire about the price of "Super Saver" seats.
C) To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.
D) To inquire about the shortest route to drive home.

【题目】 What is the woman's purpose in calling the man?

【翻译】 女士打电话给男士的目的是什么？

- A) 获取去加拿大的单程票信息。 B) 询问"超级优惠"座位的价格。
C) 获取关于如何尽可能便宜地乘坐飞机的建议。 D) 询问开车回家的最短路线。

【答案】 C (目的题) To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.

【定位】 We'd like advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.

我们想要一些关于怎样尽可能便宜地坐飞机的建议。

【信号】 开门见山的诉求句。 女士在第一段说完询价后紧接着点明诉求 We'd like advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible, 这是她主动说出的来电目的，目的题的答案信号就是这种『我想要.....』的直陈句。

【替换】 We'd like advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible ↔

To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.

We'd like = To get advice

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

To get information on one-way tickets to Canada. 拼凑了录音后面才出现的 one-way (one-way economy class fare) 和 Canada (Vancouver Canada)。但 one-way 是男士分析票价时的用词、Canada 是省钱绕道方案，都不是女士打电话的初衷。

借用原文：one-way economy class fare

B) 原词陷阱

To inquire about the price of "Super Saver" seats. 里的 Super Saver 来自男士的话 reserve the "Super Saver" seats，是他给的省钱细节，不是女士打电话来咨询的目的；而且女士并未专门去问这种座位的价格。

借用原文：reserve the "Super Saver" seats

D) 原词陷阱

To inquire about the shortest route to drive home. 把结尾 if we don't decide to drive 的 drive 拿来用，但女士来电是问『怎么飞最便宜』，不是问开车最短路线；开车只是她最后透露的后备方案。

借用原文：if we don't decide to drive

14. A) Join a tourist group.

B) Choose a major airline.

C) Avoid trips in public holidays.

D) Book tickets as early as possible.

【题目】 What does the man advise the woman to do?

【翻译】 男士建议女士做什么？

A) 加入旅游团。 B) 选择大型航空公司。 C) 避免在公共假日出行。 D) 尽早订票。

【答案】 D (细节题) Book tickets as early as possible.

【定位】 Of course I'd recommend early booking, you ought to try to reserve the "Super Saver" seats.
当然，我建议尽早订票，你应该设法预订那种「超级优惠」座位。

【信号】 I'd recommend 建议信号词。 男士说 I'd recommend early booking, recommend 是明确的建议信号词，它后面的 early booking (尽早订票) 正是他给的核心忠告；ought to 进一步加重了这条建议。

【替换】 I'd recommend early booking ↔ **Book tickets as early as possible.**

early booking = Book...as early as possible

【排除】 A) 未提及

Join a tourist group. 在录音里毫无依据，男士谈的全是订票时机、票种、绕道省钱，从未提及加入旅行团。

B) 未提及

Choose a major airline. 同样无据。男士提的是经济舱、Super Saver 座位、提前订票，并未建议挑选某家大航空公司。

C) 偷换概念

Avoid trips in public holidays. 看似贴合省钱话题，但男士说的是 If you can fly on a Tuesday or Wednesday (建议挑周二周三飞)，谈的是『错开高峰日』，并没有提到 public holidays (公共假日) 这个词。选项偷换成了『避开节假日』。

借用原文：If you can fly on a Tuesday or Wednesday

15. A) By coach.

B) By car.

C) By bike.

D) By train.

【题目】 What is the woman's Plan B for transport?

【翻译】 女士的备用交通方案是什么？

A) 乘坐长途汽车。 B) 开车。 C) 骑自行车。 D) 乘坐火车。

【答案】 B (细节题) By car.

【定位】 I may call you back if we don't decide to drive.

如果我们没决定开车的话，我可能会再打电话给你。

【信号】 if we don't... 的条件假设。女士结尾说 I may call you back if we don't decide to drive, if we don't decide to drive 这个条件句反过来透露：她们另有一个『开车』的备选——若不开车才回头订机票。条件句就是 Plan B 的答案信号。

【替换】 if we don't decide to drive ↔ By car.

drive = by car

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

By coach. 对应录音 you can take a bus from Vancouver back to Bellingham 的 bus (coach 即长途客车)。但那是男士设想『若飞温哥华，再坐车回贝灵厄姆』的回程衔接，属于飞机方案的一部分，不是女士不坐飞机时的后备方案。

借用原文：take a bus from Vancouver back to Bellingham

C) 未提及

By bike. 在录音里没有任何依据，全程谈的是飞机、客车、开车，从未出现自行车。

D) 未提及

By train. 同样无据，男士提的接驳是 take a bus (坐客车)，并非火车，火车这种方式录音里根本没提。

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

1 What makes a person famous? This is a mystery that many people have carefully thought about. All kinds of myths surround the lives of well-known people. Most people are familiar with the works of William Shakespeare, one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. Yet how many know Shakespeare, the person, the man behind the works? After centuries of research, scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history. It is not easily found in his writings. Authors of the time could not protect their works. An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to. Nowadays, writers have copyrights to protect their work. Many myths arose about Shakespeare. Some said he had no formal education. Others believed that he began his career by tending the horses of wealthy men. All of these myths are interesting, but are they true? Probably not. Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-upon-Avon, a member of the town council. He sent young William to grammar school. Most people of Elizabethan times did not continue beyond grammar school. So Shakespeare did have at least an average education. Some parts of Shakespeare's life will always remain unknown. The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could've been a source of clues. We'll always be left with many questions and few facts.

是什么让一个人成名？这是许多人仔细思考过的一个谜。各种各样的传说围绕着知名人士的生活。大多数人都熟悉William Shakespeare的作品，他是16世纪和17世纪最伟大的英国作家之一。然而有多少人了解Shakespeare这个人，了解作品背后的那个男人？经过几个世纪的研究，学者们仍在试图发现Shakespeare的个人历史。在他的作品中不容易找到这些信息。当时的作者无法保护自己的作品。例如，一个剧团可以随意修改剧本。如今，作家拥有版权来保护他们的作品。关于Shakespeare产生了许多传说。有人说他没有受过正规教育。还有人认为他的职业生涯始于为富人看马。所有这些传说都很有趣，但它们是真实的吗？可能不是。Shakespeare的父亲是Stratford-upon-Avon一位受人尊敬的人，是镇议会的

成员。他送年轻的William去文法学校读书。伊丽莎白时代的大多数人不会继续接受文法学校以上的教育。所以Shakespeare确实至少受过普通教育。Shakespeare生活的某些部分将永远不为人知。1666年的伦敦大火烧毁了许多重要文献，这些文献本可以成为线索的来源。我们将永远面对许多问题和很少的事实。

16. A) There are mysterious stories behind his works.
B) There are many misunderstandings about him.
C) His works have no match worldwide.
D) His personal history is little known.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about William Shakespeare?

【翻译】 说话者关于威廉·莎士比亚说了什么？

- A) 他的作品背后有神秘的故事。 B) 关于他存在许多误解。
C) 他的作品在全世界无与伦比。 D) 他的个人经历鲜为人知。

【答案】 D (主旨题) His personal history is little known.

【定位】 Yet how many know Shakespeare, the person, the man behind the works? After centuries of research, scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history.

然而又有多少人了解莎士比亚这个人、了解作品背后的那个人呢？经过数百年的研究，学者们至今仍在试图弄清莎士比亚的个人生平。

【信号】 转折词 Yet 后的反问 + still 强调。Yet how many know Shakespeare, the person 用 Yet 转折，把话锋从「作品人尽皆知」转到「这个人却没人了解」，紧接 scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history 用 still 强调至今没弄清——转折之后才是说话者真正想说的那层意思。

【替换】 scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history ↔

His personal history is little known.

「至今还在努力弄清」= 「鲜为人知」

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实多次说到 All kinds of myths surround the lives of well-known people, A 借这些「谜 / 传说」造出 There are mysterious stories behind his works., 但录音说的是「生平之谜」, 不是「作品背后有神秘故事」——把谜安到了作品上, 答非所问。

借用原文: All kinds of myths surround the lives of well-known people

B) 原词陷阱

录音说 Many myths arose about Shakespeare, B 据此说 There are many misunderstandings about him.。误传确实有, 但它只是文中一个枝节、且后文紧接着反问「这些传说是真的吗? 大概不是」, 说话者的总意是「其人不为人知」, 不是「误解很多」, 以偏概全。

借用原文: Many myths arose about Shakespeare

C) 过度推断

录音只说他是 one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries (那个时代最伟大的英语作家之一), C 却升级成 His works have no match worldwide. (全世界无人能比)。「之一」「英语作家」被偷改成「无双」「全世界」, 程度和范围都被夸大了。

借用原文: one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries

17. A) He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.

B) He failed to go beyond grammar school.

C) He was a member of the town council.

D) He once worked in a well-known acting company.

【题目】 What do we learn about Shakespeare's father?

【翻译】 关于莎士比亚的父亲我们了解到什么?

A) 他童年时搬到了埃文河畔斯特拉特福。 B) 他没能读完文法学校。

C) 他是镇议会的成员。 D) 他曾在一家知名剧团工作过。

【答案】 C (细节题) He was a member of the town council.

【定位】 Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-upon-Avon, a member of the town council.

莎士比亚的父亲是斯特拉特福镇上一位受人尊敬的人, 是镇议会的一名成员。

【信号】 题干主语 father 在原文直接出现。 Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-upon-Avon, a member of the town council 句首就是 Shakespeare's father, 与题干主语对上, 是讲父亲的直接陈述句, 答案信息(身份)就在这句尾部。

【替换】 a member of the town council ↔ **He was a member of the town council.**

原文身份几乎原样落在选项上

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音的 Stratford-upon-Avon 是说父亲所在地，A 却说 He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.——把地名搬来，又凭空加上「童年搬来」这个录音没说的时间，既张冠李戴又无中生有。

借用原文：Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-upon-Avon

B) 张冠李戴

录音的 He sent young William to grammar school 讲的是父亲送儿子上文法学校，B 却说 He failed to go beyond grammar school.，一是把「上学的儿子」当成了父亲，二是录音说的是 William 没继续往上读，不是「没读完」，张冠李戴又混淆了对象。

借用原文：He sent young William to grammar school

D) 原词陷阱

He once worked in a well-known acting company. 里的「剧团」呼应了录音前文 An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to, 但那是讲「当时剧团能随意改剧本」，根本没说父亲在剧团工作，属把不相干的原词拿来安在父亲身上。

借用原文：An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to

18. A) Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.

B) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.

C) His works were adapted beyond recognition.

D) People of his time had little interest in him.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say parts of Shakespeare's life will remain a mystery?

【翻译】 说话者为什么说莎士比亚生平的某些部分将仍然是个谜？

A) 他那个时代的作家没有办法保护自己的作品。

B) 关于他的可能线索来源在一场火灾中遗失了。 c) 他的作品被改编得面目全非。

D) 他那个时代的人们对他兴趣不大。

【答案】 B (细节题) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.

【定位】 Some parts of Shakespeare's life will always remain unknown. The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could've been a source of clues.

莎士比亚生平的某些部分将永远不为人知。1666 年的伦敦大火烧毁了许多本可成为线索来源的重要文献。

【信号】 紧跟「仍是谜」之后给出的具体起因。录音先说 Some parts of Shakespeare's life will always remain unknown, 正对应题干「remain a mystery」, 紧接着的 The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could've been a source of clues 就是对「为什么」的直接交代——一场具体的火灾烧掉了本可做线索的文献。

【替换】 The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents ↔

Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.

「火烧了文献」=「线索来源毁于火」

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 Authors of the time could not protect their works, A 据此写 Writers of his time had no means to protect their works. 这句原文是用来解释「生平难从其作品中找到」, 并非回答「为什么部分生平永远成谜」——那个答案是后文的火灾, A 张冠李戴接错了因果。

借用原文: Authors of the time could not protect their works

C) 过度推断

His works were adapted beyond recognition. 的「作品被改得面目全非」靠 An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to 里的 change a play 拼凑, 但原文只说剧团「可以改动剧本」, 从没说改到 beyond recognition (面目全非), 是把程度夸大、无中生有。

借用原文: An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to

D) 未提及

People of his time had little interest in him. 听起来也像个原因, 但录音通篇没说同时代的人对他缺乏兴趣, 这是凭常识臆造的解释, 属未提及。

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

1 Almost everyone suffers from a headache occasionally. But some people suffer from repeated, frequent headaches. A headache is important because it can be the first warning of a serious condition that could probably be controlled if discovered early. If a person removes the warning, day after day, with a painkiller, he or she may pass the point of easy control. The professional name for covering up a symptom is "masking". A headache specialist once said, "Masking symptoms is not the best way of treatment. Sometimes it is wiser to stand still than to advance in darkness." A headache often interferes needlessly with a normal, happy living. The employee with a headache does less work. In a flash of temper, he or she may upset his fellow workers or customers, causing a direct or indirect loss to the organization. The mother with a headache suffers and disturbs the family. She upsets her husband and children. Rest, quiet and fresh air stop many common headaches. Lying down and possibly falling asleep may help. One can often handle tension headaches by rubbing and pressing the neck muscles. Heat from an electric pad or a warm bed can also help. Because hunger may be overlooked as a headache source, one must make a habit of regular meals. If the meal must be postponed for more than an hour, a snack helps to avoid a hunger headache.

几乎每个人都偶尔会头痛。但有些人会反复频繁地头痛。头痛很重要, 因为它可能是严重疾病的第一个预警信号, 如果及早发现, 这种疾病可能是可以控制的。如果一个人日复一日地用止痛药消除这个预警信号, 他或她可能会错过容易控制的时机。掩盖症状的专业术语是"掩蔽"。一位头痛专家曾说过: "掩蔽症状不是最好的治疗方法。有时候静止不动比在黑暗中前进更明智。"头痛常常不必要地干扰正常、快乐的生活。患头痛的员工工作效率较低。在一时冲动中,他或她可能会惹恼同事或客户,给组织造成直接或间接

的损失。患头痛的母亲既受苦又扰乱家庭。她会让丈夫和孩子心烦意乱。休息、安静和新鲜空气可以止住许多常见的头痛。躺下并可能入睡会有所帮助。人们通常可以通过按摩和按压颈部肌肉来缓解紧张性头痛。电热垫或温暖床铺的热量也有帮助。因为饥饿可能被忽视为头痛的根源,所以必须养成定时进餐的习惯。如果用餐必须推迟一个多小时,吃点小吃有助于避免饥饿性头痛。

19. A) It shows you have been ignoring your health.
B) It can seriously affect your thinking process.
C) It is an early warning of some illness.
D) It is a symptom of too much pressure.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say "a headache is important"?

【翻译】 为什么说话者说"头痛很重要"?

- A) 它表明你一直在忽视自己的健康。 B) 它会严重影响你的思维过程。
C) 它是某些疾病的早期预警。 D) 它是压力过大的症状。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is an early warning of some illness.

【定位】 A headache is important because it can be the first warning of a serious condition that could probably be controlled if discovered early.

头痛之所以重要,是因为它可能是某种严重病症的最初预警,而这种病症若能及早发现,或许就能得到控制。

【信号】 because 引出理由。 答案信号是因果连词 because: 题干问 Why, 原文恰好用 A headache is important because it can be the first warning of a serious condition 给出理由, because 后面那半句就是答案所在。

【替换】 the first warning of a serious condition ↔ **an early warning of some illness**
同义改写: first→early、condition→illness

【排除】 A) 未提及

It shows you have been ignoring your health. 说头痛表明你一直忽视健康, 原文谈的是头痛预警疾病、以及不该用止痛药掩盖, 从未说头痛源于"忽视健康", 属凭常识推演出的内容。

B) 原词陷阱

It can seriously affect your thinking process. 借了原文 serious 的"严重"色彩, 却把头痛的重要性偷换成"严重影响思维"; 原文只说头痛是 serious condition 的预警, 从没说它影响 thinking process。

借用原文: the first warning of a serious condition

D) 答非所问

It is a symptom of too much pressure. 把头痛说成"压力过大的症状", 原文虽提到头痛与紧张 (tension headaches), 但解释"头痛为何重要"时给的理由是"疾病预警", 并未说它是压力的症状, 答非所问。

借用原文: rubbing and pressing the neck muscles

20. A) Reduce our workload.
B) Control our temper.
C) Use painkillers for relief.
D) Avoid masking symptoms.

【题目】 What does the specialist suggest we do with headaches?

【翻译】 专家建议我们如何应对头痛?

- A) 减少我们的工作量。 B) 控制我们的脾气。 C) 使用止痛药来缓解。
D) 避免掩盖症状。

【答案】 D (细节题) Avoid masking symptoms.

【定位】 A headache specialist once said, "Masking symptoms is not the best way of treatment. Sometimes it is wiser to stand still than to advance in darkness."

一位头痛专家曾说："掩盖症状并不是最好的治疗方法。有时候，原地不动比在黑暗中前行更明智。"

【信号】 专家引语 + 否定评价。答案信号是专家被直接引述的话加上否定评价：Masking symptoms is not the best way of treatment, specialist said 锁定说话人，not the best way 是"不该这么做"的劝告，反过来即"应避免掩盖症状"。

【替换】 Masking symptoms is not the best way of treatment ↔ Avoid masking symptoms
否定句转成 Avoid 的同义

【排除】 A) 答非所问

Reduce our workload. 减少工作量，原文只在讲头痛危害时提到 employee with a headache does less work，从未把"减少工作量"作为专家的处理建议，属答非所问。

借用原文：The employee with a headache does less work.

B) 原词陷阱

Control our temper. 借了原文 In a flash of temper 的 temper 一词，但原文那句是描述头痛者发脾气的危害，不是专家让我们"控制脾气"的建议，听到 temper 就选会中招。

借用原文：In a flash of temper, he or she may upset his fellow workers

C) 与原文相反

Use painkillers for relief. 用止痛药缓解，恰恰是原文批评的做法——If a person removes the warning, day after day, with a painkiller, he or she may pass the point of easy control，专家的态度是反对而非建议，方向相反。

借用原文：he or she may pass the point of easy control

21. A) Lying down and having some sleep.
B) Rubbing and pressing one's back.
C) Going out for a walk.
D) Listening to light music.

【题目】 What does the speaker say helps relieve the symptoms of common headaches?

【翻译】 说话者说什么有助于缓解常见头痛的症状?

A) 躺下睡一觉。 B) 揉搓和按压背部。 C) 出去散步。 D) 听轻音乐。

【答案】 A (细节题) Lying down and having some sleep.

【定位】 Rest, quiet and fresh airs stop many common headaches. Lying down and possibly falling asleep may help.

休息、安静和新鲜空气能止住许多普通头痛。躺下来、甚至睡上一觉,可能会有帮助。

【信号】 stop / help 引出缓解办法。答案信号是 stop many common headaches 和 may help 这两个“奏效”的标志词: Rest, quiet and fresh airs stop many common headaches. Lying down and possibly falling asleep may help, 紧跟其后列出的就是缓解普通头痛的办法。

【替换】 Lying down and possibly falling asleep may help ↔ Lying down and having some sleep

几乎同义: falling asleep = having some sleep

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

Rubbing and pressing one's back. 揉按的是 back (背), 但原文说的是 rubbing and pressing the neck muscles——揉按的是脖子 (neck); 动作原词照搬、部位被换, 是典型细节偷换。

借用原文: rubbing and pressing the neck muscles

C) 过度推断

Going out for a walk. 外出散步, 原文只提到 fresh airs (新鲜空气) 有助缓解, 并没有说要“出去散步”这个动作, 属由 fresh air 过度联想出来的未提及内容。

借用原文: Rest, quiet and fresh airs stop many common headaches.

D) 未提及

Listening to light music. 听轻音乐, 原文列举的缓解办法是休息、安静、新鲜空气、躺下入睡、揉按脖子、热敷、规律进食, 从头到尾没提“听音乐”, 属未提及。

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

1 If your paychecks seem to be disappearing into thin air, you may be stuck in money traps, but don't despair. Most people can get unstuck without going bankrupt. The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all. As one reader put it, we just put all the bills in a pile, then try to decide which to pay. As she and others have learned however, the money usually runs out before the bills do. The same problem plagues many who do have a budget. In letter after letter, we read, "It looks good on paper, but it never seems to work." Why not? Often because the budgets are unrealistic. The solution: make a detailed record of

where all your money goes now, then study it carefully. Look for expenses that can be cut back, and don't give up in the face of high fixed expenses. Many of these can be reduced too. In fact, it's often easier to save on essentials than on enjoyable extras. If housing takes more than 25% of your income, for example, consider moving to a cheaper place or renting out an extra room. If utility bills are high, get the whole family involved in a conservation plan. Some bills can be eliminated altogether. When one mother realized that cable TV was costing her five hundred dollars a year, she decided that network TV wasn't so bad. If you question every expense, you can find a few that can be reduced.

如果你的薪水似乎凭空消失了,你可能陷入了金钱陷阱,但不要绝望。大多数人无需破产就能摆脱困境。最大的预算错误就是根本没有预算。正如一位读者所说,我们只是把所有账单堆成一堆,然后试图决定支付哪些。然而,正如她和其他人所了解到的,钱通常在账单付完之前就用光了。同样的问题也困扰着许多确实有预算的人。在一封又一封信中,我们读到:"纸面上看起来不错,但似乎从来没有奏效过。"为什么不行呢?通常是因为预算不切实际。解决方案是:详细记录你现在所有的钱都花在哪里,然后仔细研究。寻找可以削减的开支,不要在面对高额固定支出时放弃。其中许多支出也可以减少。事实上,在必需品上省钱往往比在享受型额外开支上省钱更容易。例如,如果住房支出超过收入的25%,可以考虑搬到更便宜的地方或出租一间多余的房间。如果水电费很高,让全家人都参与到节约计划中来。有些账单可以完全取消。当一位母亲意识到有线电视每年花费她五百美元时,她决定网络电视也没那么糟糕。如果你质疑每一笔开支,你就能找到一些可以减少的支出。

22. A) Depending heavily on loans.
B) Having no budget plans at all.
C) Spending beyond one's means.
D) Leaving no room for large bills.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is the biggest budget mistake?

【翻译】 说话者认为最大的预算错误是什么?

- A) 严重依赖贷款。 B) 根本没有预算计划。 C) 入不敷出。
D) 没有为大额账单留出空间。

【答案】 B (细节题) Having no budget plans at all.

【定位】 The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all.

最大的预算错误就是根本没有预算。

【信号】 最高级 the biggest 直接亮判定。录音里 The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all. 用最高级 the biggest 把结论直接说出, 这种最高级判定句就是答案信号, 听到 the biggest 就该锁这一句。

【替换】 no budget at all ↔ Having no budget plans at all.

几乎原义改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

Depending heavily on loans. 谈靠贷款度日，听着像理财困境，但原文 The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all. 说的最大错误是没预算，全篇没说靠贷款，属答非所问的联想干扰。

C) 答非所问

Spending beyond one's means. 入不敷出确实是种财务问题，开头 money traps 也让人联想，但题目问的是 the biggest mistake，原文明确锁定没预算，C 不是被点名的那个最大错误。

D) 原词陷阱

Leaving no room for large bills. 说没给大额账单留余地，原文 we just put all the bills in a pile 确实提到 bills，但那是举例说明没预算的样子，并非把没给大账单留余地定为最大错误，盗 bills 一词来误导。

借用原文：we just put all the bills in a pile

-
23. A) Many of them can be cut.
B) All of them have to be covered.
C) Their payment cannot be delayed.
D) They eat up most of the family income.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the so-called fixed expenses?

【翻译】 说话者对所谓的固定支出是怎么说的？

- A) 其中许多可以削减。 B) 所有这些都必须支付。 C) 它们的支付不能延迟。
D) 它们消耗了家庭收入的大部分。

【答案】 A (细节题) Many of them can be cut.

【定位】 Look for expenses that can be cut back, and don't give up in the face of high fixed expenses.
Many of these can be reduced too.

找出那些可以削减的开支，碰到高额的固定支出也别放弃，其中很多也是可以削减的。

【信号】 出现对象词 fixed expenses 后紧跟判定。 录音点到对象词 high fixed expenses 后，紧接着 Many of these can be reduced too. 给出判定——这些大多也能削减；对象词后面紧跟的那句定性就是答案句。

【替换】 Many of these can be reduced too ↔ **Many of them can be cut.**

reduce=cut 近义替换

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

All of them have to be covered. 说全都必须照付，正好和原文 Many of these can be reduced too. 说很多能削减唱反调，且 All 把话说满，是反向加极端的干扰。

借用原文：Many of these can be reduced too

C) 未提及

Their payment cannot be delayed. 讲付款不能拖延，原文谈固定支出只说能不能削减，从没提付款时间能不能拖，属原文未涉及的内容。

D) 原词陷阱

They eat up most of the family income. 说固定支出吃掉大半家庭收入，原文确实提到 income，但谈的是房租占 more than 25% of your income，并未说固定支出整体吞掉大部分收入，借 income 一词制造像是的错觉。

借用原文：more than 25% of your income

24. A) Rent a house instead of buying one.

B) Discuss the problem in the family.

C) Make a conservation plan.

D) Move to a cheaper place.

【题目】 What does the speaker suggest people do to save housing expenses?

【翻译】 说话者建议人们如何节省住房开支？

A) 租房而不是买房。 B) 在家庭中讨论这个问题。 C) 制定节约计划。

D) 搬到更便宜的地方。

【答案】 D (细节题) Move to a cheaper place.

【定位】 If housing takes more than 25% of your income, for example, consider moving to a cheaper place or renting out an extra room.

举例来说，如果住房花掉了你收入的四分之一以上，可以考虑搬到便宜点的地方，或者把多余的房间租出去。

【信号】 条件句 If...consider 引出建议。 录音 If housing takes more than 25% of your income, for example, consider moving to a cheaper place, 用 If...consider 这种条件加建议的句式给出办法，consider 后面接的动作就是答案信号。

【替换】 moving to a cheaper place ↔ **Move to a cheaper place.**

近乎原句保留

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Rent a house instead of buying one. 说租房而非买房，原文确有 renting out an extra room，但那是把多余房间租出去（收租），不是去租房住；盗 rent 一词又调换了租的方向。

借用原文：renting out an extra room

B) 张冠李戴

Discuss the problem in the family. 全家商量，原文里 get the whole family involved in a conservation plan 是针对水电费（utility bills）说的，不是省住房开支的办法，被挪到了住房题上。

借用原文：get the whole family involved in a conservation plan

C) 原词陷阱

Make a conservation plan. 制定节约计划，原文 get the whole family involved in a conservation plan 同样是针对高额水电费给的招，不是省住房开支的办法，盗 conservation plan 来误导。

借用原文：get the whole family involved in a conservation plan

25. A) Financial issues plaguing a family.

B) Difficulty in making both ends meet.

C) Family budget problems and solutions.

D) New ways to boost family income.

【题目】 What is mainly discussed in the talk?

【翻译】 这段话主要讨论什么？

A) 困扰家庭的财务问题。 B) 收支平衡的困难。 C) 家庭预算问题及解决方案。

D) 增加家庭收入的新方法。

【答案】 C （主旨题） Family budget problems and solutions.

【定位】 The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all. ... The solution: make a detailed record of where all your money goes now, then study it carefully.

最大的预算错误就是根本没有预算。.....解决办法是：先详细记下你现在的钱都花到哪去了，然后仔细研究。

【信号】 前半摆问题、后半给办法的结构。 全段先讲毛病 The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all., 再以 The solution 转入对策，问题加解决的双段结构就是主旨信号，说明全文既谈问题又谈办法。

【替换】 The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all ↔ **Family budget problems and solutions.**

问题面对应 problems

The solution: make a detailed record of where all your money goes now ↔

Family budget problems and solutions.

办法面对应 solutions

【排除】A) 偷换概念

Financial issues plaguing a family. 只说困扰家庭的财务问题，确与原文 The same problem plagues many 的 plague 呼应，但全文大半在给 The solution 对策，A 漏掉解决办法这一面，以偏概全。

借用原文：The same problem plagues many

B) 偷换概念

Difficulty in making both ends meet. 讲收支难平衡，呼应开头 your paychecks seem to be disappearing into thin air，但那只是引出话题的开场，全文重心是预算问题与对策，B 把引子当主旨，且同样不含办法面。

借用原文：your paychecks seem to be disappearing into thin air

D) 偷换概念

New ways to boost family income. 讲增加家庭收入，可全文谈的是怎么管预算、省开支，从没讲如何增收；income 在原文是 more than 25% of your income 这种背景数据，被偷换成增收主题。

借用原文：more than 25% of your income

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

17 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Thousands of rail passengers in China were prevented from leaving after adverse weather delayed trains.

第1段，第1句

被动语态 + 时间状语从句的组合是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。主句使用被动结构描述事件，从句交代背景原因，这种结构在新闻报道和说明文中极为常见。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句型，具有较强的典型性

In what's known as the world's largest annual mass migration, millions of people are heading back to families for the start of the Chinese New Year holiday, which is the most important of the traditional Chinese holidays.

第1段，第2句

句首介词短语 + 主句 + 非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型，宾语从句嵌套在介词短语内也是常考结构。掌握本句的切分和成分划分方法可直接迁移到大量真题长难句，代表性强

When is this year's Chinese New Year according to the news report?

第2题题干

涵盖主系表结构、疑问词作表语、所有格名词短语作主语、介词短语作状语四类成分，成分种类较丰富；疑问句语序的还原和疑问词在主系表结构中的位置是值得练习的知识点；但整体难度不高，坑点密集度一般。

Finally recycling can leave a lower garbage bill.

第2段，第5句

本句涵盖主语（动名词作主语）、谓语（情态动词结构）、宾语（名词短语）、状语（副词作全句状语）四种成分，成分种类较为丰富。动名词作主语是考试常见考点，情态动词结构也是基础语法重点。但句子整体较短、修饰成分简单，缺少定语从句、状语从句等复杂成分，练习价值中等。

Therefore less money is spent for garbage disposal.

第2段，第7句

被动语态在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，“be + 过去分词 + 介词短语”的结构具有一定代表性。句首逻辑副词（如 Therefore、However）也是常考句式的特征。但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等。

Because of the high cost of disposing of these things in landfills, many city governments now have recycling programs.

第4段，第3句

简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，前置状语 + 主谓宾的模式也是典型句式之一。句首“Because of”介词短语表原因的用法频繁出现在真题中，具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

For example it takes 95% less energy to produce recycled aluminum than to produce new aluminum.

第6段，第2句

"It takes ... to do" 句型和 "比较级 + than" 结构都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,形式主语、比较状语、不定式短语的组合也是典型考点,学习后可在大量真题中复用,代表性较强

W: Can one person really make a difference?

第7段，第1句

情态动词疑问句是四六级、考研常考句式之一，结构典型且实用。但本句过于简短，缺乏复杂修饰或从句，代表性略显不足，学完后可部分迁移到其他情态动词句型。

If only a few people recycle, then what's the point?

第7段，第2句

条件句加反问句的组合是英文写作和口语中的常见表达模式,尤其在议论文中用于提出假设并引发思考。"If... then what's the point?" 这一句式具有较强的迁移性，掌握后可应用于多种话题的论证场景中。

According to the man, how does recycling help the environment?

第10题题干

疑问句是四六级听力和阅读中的高频句式,动名词作主语也是常考点;但本句结构过于简单,缺少定语从句、状语从句等复杂修饰成分,典型性中等。

We are running out of natural resources soon.

第11题，A

主谓宾加状语的句子是英语最基础的句型之一，在各类考试中极为常见。短语动词 "run out of" 也是高频表达。结构具有一定代表性，但因过于基础，无法覆盖更典型的复杂句式。

Only combined efforts can make a difference.

第11题，B

简单句结构在考试中较常见，"Only + 主语 + 情态动词 + 动词" 的强调句式也偶有出现，但本句过于简洁，缺乏复杂句式特征，典型性一般。

The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us.

第11题，C

简单句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，一般将来时也是高频时态，但本句结构过于基础、缺乏真题中常考的从句嵌套或复杂修饰，代表性一般。

What does the man advise the woman to do?

第14题题干

特殊疑问句 + 双宾语动词 (advise sb to do) 是四六级听力和阅读中常见的句式，具有较高的实用性和代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Most people are familiar with the works of William Shakespeare, one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries.

第1段，第4句

主系表结构加同位语是常见句式，在阅读理解中经常出现，具有一定代表性。但简单句整体在真题中占比不高，缺少从句等更复杂的典型考点结构。

Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-upon-Avon, a member of the town council.

第1段，第16句

本句覆盖主语、系动词、表语、同位语四种成分，其中同位语的识别对基础学习者有一定训练价值（需区分它与并列表语的区别）。但成分种类相对单一，缺少宾语、状语、定语从句等更丰富的结构，练习收益中等偏下。

As she and others have learned however, the money usually runs out before the bills do.

第1段，第5句

"As" 引导状语从句 + 主句 + "before" 引导时间状语从句的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。现在完成时在状语从句中的使用、时间从句中的谓语省略，都是考试常见考点。掌握后可应用于大量类似句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 171 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本卷录音原文中出现，又是 **英语四级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本卷 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

recycling B1

n. 回收利用

本卷9次 · 真题 15 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷7次 · 真题 45 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷7次 · 真题 23 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本卷6次 · 真题 30 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷5次 · 真题 174 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷5次 · 真题 28 句

recycle B1

v. 回收利用 (废品)

本卷5次 · 真题 13 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次 · 真题 224 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷4次 · 真题 45 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本卷4次 · 真题 25 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷3次 · 真题 466 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷3次 · 真题 244 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷3次 · 真题 118 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷3次 · 真题 98 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷3次·真题84句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷3次·真题73句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷3次·真题64句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷3次·真题60句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷3次·真题50句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷3次·真题39句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷3次·真题31句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷3次·真题31句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷3次·真题28句

warning A2

n. 警告

本卷3次·真题25句

myth B2

n. 神话

本卷3次·真题15句

fare B1

n. 车费

本卷3次·真题9句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题239句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题119句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷2次·真题99句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题87句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷2次·真题 77 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷2次·真题 76 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷2次·真题 74 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷2次·真题 69 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷2次·真题 58 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题 48 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷2次·真题 38 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷2次·真题 36 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷2次·真题 30 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷2次·真题 30 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本卷2次·真题 27 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷2次·真题 27 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷2次·真题 24 句

rent A2

v. 租用

本卷2次·真题 24 句

discount B1

n. 折扣;减价

本卷2次·真题 21 句

fixed B1

adj. 固定的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷2次·真题 21 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本卷2次·真题 20 句

hunger B1

n. 饥饿

本卷2次·真题 19 句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷2次·真题 17 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本卷2次·真题 16 句

mystery B1

n. 神秘的事物;难以理解的事

本卷2次·真题 13 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

garbage B1

n. 垃圾

本卷2次·真题 12 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本卷2次·真题 10 句

specialist B2

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 9 句

clue B1

n. 线索

本卷2次·真题 8 句

super B1

adj. 极好的, 超级棒的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 194 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 148 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 139 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 137 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 128 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 124 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 113 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 108 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次·真题 105 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 101 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 99 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 97 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题 89 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 83 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 73 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 67 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 63 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题 61 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 47 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 46 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 46 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷1次·真题 46 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 43 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 40 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 40 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 40 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本卷1次·真题 37 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 34 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

network B1

n. 网络

本卷1次·真题 30 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 28 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本卷1次·真题 28 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 27 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷1次·真题 26 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

container B1

n. 容器

本卷1次·真题 24 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷1次·真题 24 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 23 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本卷1次·真题 23 句

crime A2

n. 犯罪行为

本卷1次·真题 22 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 22 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 21 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本卷1次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 20 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本卷1次·真题 17 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题 17 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 17 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 16 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 16 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本卷1次·真题 16 句

recycled B1

adj. 回收利用的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 16 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷1次·真题 15 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本卷1次·真题 15 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 14 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 14 句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

extraordinary B2

adj. 非凡的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 13 句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 13 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 12 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本卷1次·真题 12 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

melt B1

v. (使) 融化, 熔化

本卷1次·真题 11 句

relieve

B2

v. 减轻、缓解（疼痛、焦虑等不适）

本卷1次·真题 11 句

surround

B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 11 句

unemployment

B2

n. 失业（状态）

本卷1次·真题 11 句

wealthy

B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

arise

B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本卷1次·真题 10 句

emit

B2

v. 发出，排放（光、热、气体等）

本卷1次·真题 10 句

lunar

B2

adj. 月球的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

poll

B2

n. 民意调查

本卷1次·真题 10 句

relief

B1

n. 宽慰

本卷1次·真题 10 句

interfere

B2

v. 干涉，介入（他人事务）

本卷1次·真题 9 句

misunderstanding

B2

n. 误解

本卷1次·真题 9 句

pile

B1

n. 堆

本卷1次·真题 9 句

recognition

B2

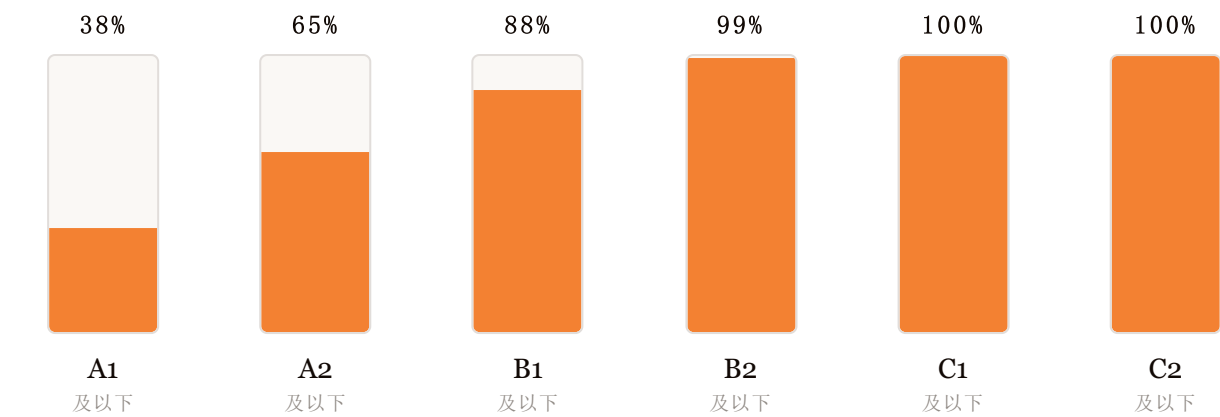
n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 8 句

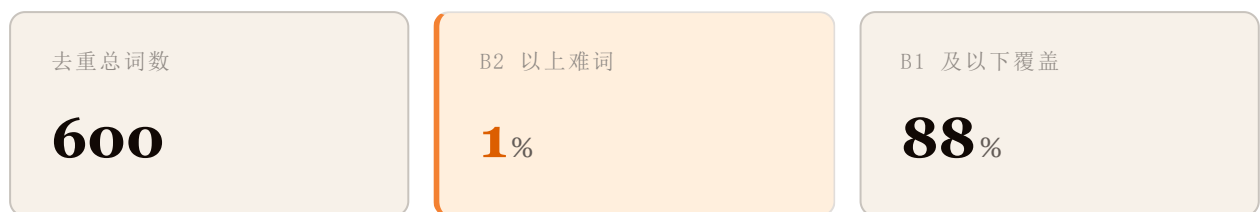
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 600 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **600** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本卷共 5 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 600 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2015年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年6月·第2套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2015年6月·第2套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第2套(2015-06) · 四级

Part III Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

It's our guilty pleasure: Watching TV is the most common everyday activity, after work and sleep, in many parts of the world. Americans view five hours of TV each day, and while we know that spending so much time sitting 26 can lead to obesity(肥胖症) and other diseases, researchers have now quantified just how 27 being a couch potato can be.

这是我们的罪恶快感：在世界许多地区，看电视是继工作和睡眠之后最常见的日常活动。美国人每天看五小时电视，虽然我们知道长时间被动地坐着会导致肥胖症和其他疾病，但研究人员现在已经量化了做沙发土豆到底有多大危害。

In an analysis of data from eight large 28 published studies, a Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association that for every two hours per day spent channel 29, the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes Journal of the American Medical Association(糖尿病) rose 20% over 8.5 years, the risk of heart disease increased 15% over a 30, and the odds of dying prematurely 31 13% during a seven-year follow-up. All of these 32 are linked to a lack of physical exercise. But compared with other sedentary(久坐的) activities, like knitting, viewing TV may be especially 33 at promoting unhealthy habits. For one, the sheer number of hours we pass watching TV dwarfs the time we spend on anything else. And other studies have found that watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to 34 them.

在对八项先前发表的大型研究数据进行分析后，一个由哈佛领导的研究小组在《美国医学会杂志》上报告称，每天每多看两小时电视，在8.5年内患2型糖尿病的风险上升20%，十年内患心脏病的风险增加15%，在七年随访期间过早死亡的几率攀升13%。所有这些结果都与缺乏体育锻炼有关。但与其他久坐活动(如编织)相比，看电视在促进不健康习惯方面可能特别有效。首先，我们看电视的总小时数使我们花在其他任何事情上的时间相形见绌。其他研究还发现，观看啤酒和爆米花的广告可能会使你更有可能消费它们。

Even so, the authors admit that they didn't compare different sedentary activities to 35 whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk of diabetes, heart disease or early death compared with, say, reading.

即便如此，作者们承认他们没有比较不同的久坐活动，以确定与阅读等活动相比，看电视是否与更高的糖尿病、心脏病或早逝风险相关。

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) climbed | I) previously |
| B) consume | J) resume |
| C) decade | K) suffered |
| D) determine | L) surfing |
| E) effective | M) term |
| F) harmful | N) terminals |
| G) outcomes | O) twisting |
| H) passively | |

26. spending so much time sitting __(26)__ can lead to obesity(肥胖症) and other diseases

【答案】 **H) passively** 副词

【词性槽】 修饰 sitting 这一现在分词的方式状语位

【依据】 **sitting passively = 被动地坐着，正好对应“沙发土豆”式的久坐**

下一句紧接着说 researchers have now quantified just how __(27)__ being a couch potato can be, couch potato (沙发土豆) 形象就是“瘫在沙发上不动”，sitting passively (被动地坐着) 和它语义完美咬合。

27. researchers have now quantified just how __(27)__ being a couch potato can be

【答案】 **F) harmful** 形容词

【词性槽】 how 后 + 系动词 can be 前，作表语形容词

【依据】 **harmful 与上文 obesity and other diseases 同色调，主旨即“久坐有害”**

前半句已经说了 spending so much time sitting __(26)__ can lead to obesity(肥胖症) and other diseases, 自然过渡到“研究人员现在量化了当沙发土豆有多 harmful (多有害)”。这与 overview 主旨“看电视久坐有害健康”严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 E) effective **effective 是褒义/中性，与“久坐致病”的负面语境矛盾**

effective 表“有效的”，通常用在 effective method / effective at doing 等正面或中性语境里。说“量化当沙发土豆有多有效”逻辑上完全反了。E 留给第 33 题搭配 effective at promoting 才是它的归宿。

28. In an analysis of data from eight large __(28)__ published studies

【答案】 I) previously 副词

【词性槽】 副词修饰过去分词作定语

【依据】 previously published = 此前发表的，是学术语境里的固定表达

eight large __(28)__ published studies 说的是哈佛团队分析了“八项大型先前发表过的研究”——这正是 meta-analysis（荟萃分析）的标准描述，previously published studies 在英文研究综述里属于近乎固定的搭配。

【竞争词】 H) passively passively published 语义不通

passively 意为“被动地”，修饰动作行为，比如 sit passively。说“被动地发表的研究”在英文里讲不通——研究的发表本身没有“被动 / 主动”这个语义维度。况且 passively 后面要留给第 26 题用，那里和 sitting 才是绝配。

29. for every two hours per day spent channel __(29)__

【答案】 L) surfing 动词

【词性槽】 spent + Ving 结构里的动名词位

【依据】 channel surfing = 不停切换电视频道，是地道固定搭配

channel surfing 在英文里就是“拿着遥控器不停换台”的标准说法，对应整段“每天看电视若干小时”的话题。结合 for every two hours per day spent channel __(29)__, 就是“每天每多花两小时换台”，与全篇主旨一致。

【竞争词】 O) twisting channel twisting 不成立

twisting 意为“扭动、扭转”，twist a channel 字面是“扭动一条频道”，既不是固定搭配，也跟“看电视换台”的语境没有任何文化或语义关联。英语里没有 channel twisting 这种说法。

30. the risk of heart disease increased 15% over a __(30)__

【答案】 C) decade 名词

【词性槽】 不定冠词 a 后必接单数可数名词

【依据】 over a decade = 十年间，与前文 8.5 年、后文 7 年的随访时间形成同一时间维度的并列

前文给糖尿病风险时说 rose 20% over 8.5 years，后文给早死风险时说 during a seven-year follow-up，三句都在讲“一段时间内风险上升多少”。中间这句 the risk of heart disease increased 15% over a __(30)__ 自然要填一个表“时间段”的名词，over a decade（十年间）完美对应这种长期随访的语境。

【竞争词】 M) term term 单用不表“十年”这样具体的时段长度

term 表“期限”时一般要么前面带形容词（long term、short term），要么用 in the long/short term 这类固定结构。裸用 over a term 既不是地道搭配，也无法对应前后句 8.5 years / seven-year 的具体年限，所以排除。

31. the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes Journal of the American Medical Association(糖尿病) rose 20% over 8.5 years, the risk of heart disease increased 15% over a __(30)__, and the odds of dying prematurely __(31)__ 13% during a seven-year follow-up.

【答案】 **A) climbed** (动词)

【词性槽】 并列谓语，与前面 rose、increased 时态一致

【依据】 **climbed 13% 与前文 rose 20%、increased 15% 同义平行，都是“上升 X%”**

三个并列分句的核心信息都是“风险上升了多少百分比”。rose、increased、climbed 在英文里都是描述数字、比例上涨的高频近义词，本句用 climbed 13% 既避免和前文用词重复，又保持语义一致。

【竞争词】 **K) suffered suffered 主语应是“人”，且不能直接接百分数**

suffered 表“遭受、患病”，主语通常是 people / patients 等有生命主体；这里主语是 the odds of dying prematurely（过早死亡的概率），无生命，不能 suffered。而且 suffered 13% 这种“遭受 13%”的搭配在英文里也讲不通。

32. All of these __(32)__ are linked to a lack of physical exercise.

【答案】 **G) outcomes** (名词)

【词性槽】 句子主语位，前有指示代词 these、后跟系动词 are

【依据】 **these outcomes 指代前句列出的三项健康结果（糖尿病、心脏病、早死）**

前一长句刚说 the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes Journal of the American Medical Association(糖尿病) rose 20% over 8.5 years, the risk of heart disease increased 15% over a __(30)__, and the odds of dying prematurely __(31)__ 13%，列出了糖尿病、心脏病、过早死亡三项 health outcomes（健康结局）。本句用 these outcomes 回指，正好对应。

【竞争词】 **N) terminals terminals 与健康话题无关**

terminals 是“终端机 / 终点站”，属于交通、计算机话题词，跟整段“糖尿病、心脏病、过早死亡”的健康风险列表完全不在同一个语义场。强行代入读起来就是“所有这些终点站都跟缺乏运动有关”，明显荒谬。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **N)** —— outcomes 与 terminals 单复数都对，靠语义场反淘汰。

All of these __(32)__ are linked to a lack of physical exercise. 词性和单复数 outcomes、terminals 都满足，光看本句不容易区分。防坑办法：把 these 当“代词回指”看，回头读上一句列了什么——前面是糖尿病、心脏病、早死三项健康结局，自然要填 outcomes。语义场一对，terminals 立刻出局。

33. viewing TV may be especially __(33)__ at promoting unhealthy habits

【答案】 E) effective (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 + especially 程度副词后的表语位

【依据】 effective at doing 是固定搭配；语境是“看电视特别善于诱发不健康习惯”

effective at promoting unhealthy habits 字面是“在助长不健康习惯方面特别有效”，是一种反语式的贬义表达——“看电视太‘擅长’让你养成坏习惯了”。下文紧接着 watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to __(34)__ them 是它的具体例证，逻辑链完美。

34. watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to __(34)__ them

【答案】 B) consume (动词)

【词性槽】 to + 动词原形

【依据】 consume them (消费/食用啤酒和爆米花) 和广告→购买的逻辑严丝合缝

上文 watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to __(34)__ them 直说看啤酒和爆米花的广告，自然让你更想去“消费/食用”它们。consume 在英文里既可以指“消费”也可以指“食用、饮用”，正合 beer and popcorn 的双重属性。

【竞争词】 J) resume resume 意为“重新开始”，与“看广告 → 想买/吃”毫无逻辑

resume 表示“恢复、重新开始（中断后的事情）”，常用于 resume work / resume the meeting。说“看广告让你更可能恢复啤酒和爆米花”逻辑荒谬。这是典型的“形近词陷阱”——con-sume 与 re-sume 长得像，但词义无关。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 J) —— consume 和 resume 形近混淆，是本篇最大的“形近词坑”。两个词都是 -ume 结尾的动词原形，都能填入 more likely to __(34)__ them 的语法位。防坑办法：见到 -ume / -tion / -ate 同尾词成对出现在词库里，立即在脑里默念中文释义——consume 是“消耗/食用”，resume 是“恢复”，回到逻辑链（广告 → 购买/食用）一秒选 B。

35. the authors admit that they didn't compare different sedentary activities to __(35)__ whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk

【答案】 D) determine (动词)

【词性槽】 to 不定式后接动词原形

【依据】 determine whether = 判定是否，是固定结构；语义上对应“弄清楚是不是”

the authors admit that they didn't compare different sedentary activities to __(35)__ whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk of diabetes, heart disease or early death compared with, say, reading. 这里作者承认没有比较不同久坐活动，所以无法“判定”看电视是否比读书风险更大。determine whether 完美对应“判断/查明是否”。

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

选词填空文后的共享词库共 **15** 个词 (A-O)，为 10 个空各选一个、每词最多用一次。
下面给出每个词的词性与中文词义；标注「用于第 N 空」的 10 个为答案，其余 5 个为干扰词。

A) **climbed** 动词

动词过去式/过去分词：攀升、上升（数字、比例上涨常用）

用于第 31 空

B) **consume** 动词

动词原形：消费、消耗、食用（吃喝、用掉资源）

用于第 34 空

C) **decade** 名词

名词：十年 (a decade = 一个十年)

用于第 30 空

D) **determine** 动词

动词原形：确定、判定、查明

用于第 35 空

E) **effective** 形容词

形容词：有效的、起作用的（常与 at doing/in doing 搭配）

用于第 33 空

F) **harmful** 形容词

形容词：有害的 (how harmful = 有多有害)

用于第 27 空

G) **outcomes** 名词

名词复数：结果、后果（研究/事件得出的结局）

用于第 32 空

H) **passively** 副词

副词：被动地、消极地（修饰动词，描述方式）

用于第 26 空

I) **previously** 副词

副词：先前、此前 (previously published = 此前发表的)

用于第 28 空

J) **resume** 动词

动词原形：重新开始、恢复（中断后继续）

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **suffered** 动词

动词过去式/过去分词：遭受、患（病）

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **surfing** 动词 名词

动词 -ing 形式 / 动名词：浏览、冲浪
(channel surfing = 不停换台)

用于第 29 空

M) **term** 名词

名词：术语、期限、学期

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **terminals** 名词

名词复数：终端（机）、终点站

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **twisting** 动词 形容词

动词 -ing 形式 / 形容词：扭动的、弯曲的

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

看电视久坐有害健康

全篇围绕一个话题：电视看得久会带来明显的健康风险。开篇 Watching TV is the most common everyday activity, after work and sleep, in many parts of the world. 把话题定到看电视，紧接着 spending so much time sitting __(26)__ can lead to obesity(肥胖症) and other diseases 把基调钉死在“久坐 + 健康危害”。后文给出的糖尿病、心脏病、过早死亡风险升高都是围绕这一主旨展开的数据佐证。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

词库 15 词里有 5 个是命题人埋的干扰词——它们词性看着也对、词义也沾点边，却不该填进任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

J) **resume** 最像第 34 题 consume 的形近词陷阱

resume 和 consume 都是 -ume 结尾的动词原形，在 more likely to __(34)__ them 里词性匹配。陷阱在于：考生若没把中文释义看清楚，光看英文眼熟容易乱选。识破口诀：consume 是“消耗/食用”，resume 是“恢复/继续”，二者词义无任何重叠——回到中文意思上一秒分清。

K) **suffered** 最像第 31 题 climbed 的过去式陷阱

suffered 也是 -ed 过去式动词，且“患病、遭受”和健康话题强相关，乍看与糖尿病/心脏病/早死的语境似乎沾边。陷阱在于：the odds of dying prematurely __(31)__ 13% 的主语是 the odds（概率），不是“人”；suffered 既不能用无生命主语，也不能直接带百分数。一句话识破：看主语是不是人，看后面是不是百分数。

M) **term** 最像第 30 题 decade 的“时段名词”陷阱

term 也是单数可数名词，词性匹配第 30 题 a + 空 的语法位。陷阱在于：term 本身没有“某段年数”的具体含义，必须带形容词（long-term/short-term）或固定结构（in the long term）才表“时段”。裸用 over a term 既不地道，也跟前后 8.5 years / seven-year 的具体年限对不上。一句话识破：要时段名词、看是不是“具体年限”的同位概念，是的话就找 decade、century、generation 这种本身就含数字感的词。

N) **terminals** 最像第 32 题 outcomes 的复数名词陷阱

terminals 是复数可数名词，词性和单复数都匹配第 32 题 these + 空 + are 的结构。陷阱在于：terminals 属于交通/计算机话题词，跟“糖尿病、心脏病、过早死亡”的健康语义场完全脱节。一句话识破：回指型代词 these 指的是什么，本空名词的语义场就必须跟它一致。

O) **twisting** 最像第 29 题 surfing 的 -ing 陷阱

twisting 是 -ing 形式，能进入 spent channel __ (29) __ 这个动名词位，词性匹配。陷阱在于：channel twisting 在英文里不是固定搭配，没有“扭动频道”的说法；考生若不熟 channel surfing 这一文化搭配，可能凭“扭旋钮换台”这种过时联想瞎猜。一句话识破：英文里“换台”就是 channel surfing，别的搭配几乎不存在。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

2 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

In an analysis of data from eight large previously published studies, a Harvard-led group reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association that for every two hours per day spent channel surfing, the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes Journal of the American Medical Association(糖尿病) rose 20% over 8.5 years, the risk of heart disease increased 15% over a decade, and the odds of dying prematurely climbed 13% during a seven-year follow-up.

第2段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，report that 的搭配非常典型。宾语从句内部的三个并列主谓结构也是科技类、研究类文章中常见的表达方式，学生掌握后可大量迁移到类似语境。

Even so, the authors admit that they didn't compare different sedentary activities to determine whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk of diabetes, heart disease or early death compared with, say, reading.

第3段，第1句

双层宾语从句嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"admit that" 和 "determine whether" 的搭配也是典型的动词 + 宾语从句句式，掌握后可复用到大量同类句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 31 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文短文中出现，又是 **英语四级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇3次 · 真题 108 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

diabetes

B2

n. 糖尿病

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 239 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

obesity

B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

consume

B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

publish

B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

promote

B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

knitting B1

n. 编织

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

beer A2

n. 啤酒

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

viewing B1

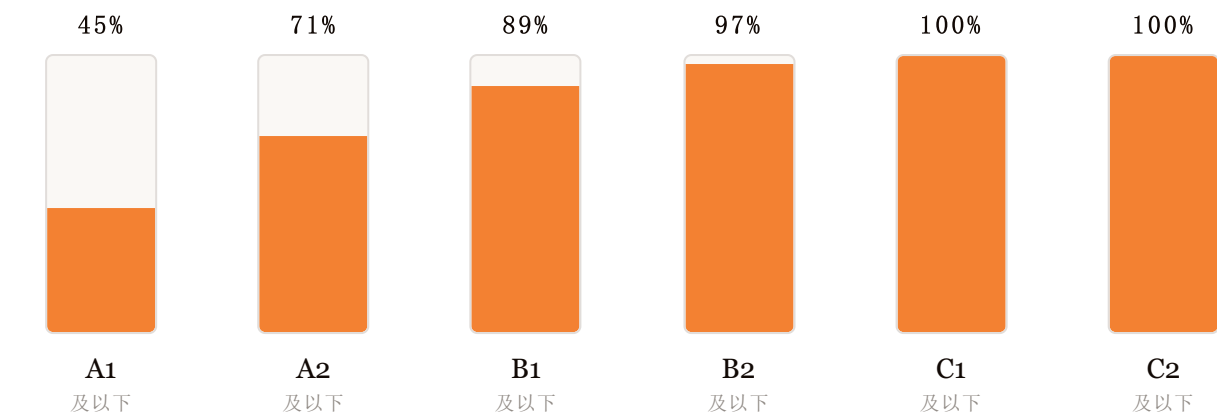
n. 观看

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

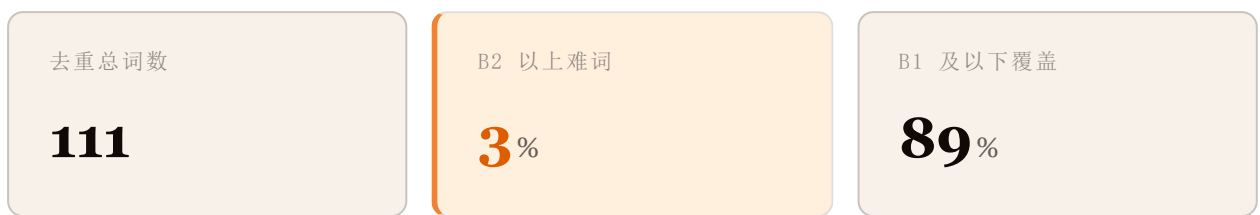
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 111 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 111 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 3 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 111 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2015年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
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2015年6月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(2015-06)·四级

Part III Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

The Changes Facing Fast Food

A) Fast-food firms have to be a thick-skinned bunch. Health experts regularly criticise them severely for selling food that makes people fat. Critics even complain that McDonald's, whose logo symbolises calorie excess, should not have been allowed to sponsor the World Cup. These are things fast-food firms have learnt to cope with. But not perhaps for much longer. The burger business faces more pressure from regulators at a time when it is already adapting strategies in response to shifts in the global economy.

快餐企业必须是一群脸皮厚的人。健康专家经常严厉批评它们销售让人发胖的食品。批评者甚至抱怨 McDonald's 这个标志象征着卡路里过剩的企业不应该被允许赞助世界杯。这些都是快餐企业已经学会应对的事情。但也许不会持续太久了。汉堡行业正面临来自监管机构更大的压力,而此时它已经在调整策略以应对全球经济的变化。

B) Fast food was once thought to be recession-proof. When consumers need to cut spending, the logic goes, cheap meals like Big Macs and Whoppers become even more attractive. Such "trading down" proved true for much of the latest recession, when fast-food companies picked up customers who could no longer afford to eat at casual restaurants. Traffic was boosted in America, the home of fast food, with discounts and promotions, such as \$1 menus and cheap combination meals.

快餐曾经被认为是抗衰退的。按照这个逻辑,当消费者需要削减开支时,像 Big Macs 和 Whoppers 这样的廉价餐食变得更具吸引力。这种"向下交易"在最近这次经济衰退的大部分时间里被证明是正确的,当时快餐公司吸引了那些不再负担得起在休闲餐厅就餐的顾客。在快餐的发源地美国,客流量通过折扣和促销活动得到提升,比如1美元菜单和便宜的套餐。

- C) As a result, fast-food chains have weathered the recession better than their more expensive competitors. In 2009 sales at full-service restaurants in America fell by more than 6%, but total sales remained about the same at fast-food chains. In some markets, such as Japan, France and Britain, total spending on fast food increased. Same-store sales in America at McDonald's, the world's largest fast-food company, did not decline throughout the downturn. Panera Bread, an American fast-food chain known for its fresh ingredients, performed well, too, because it offers higher-quality food at lower prices than restaurants.

因此,快餐连锁店比其更昂贵的竞争对手更好地度过了经济衰退。2009年美国全方位服务餐厅的销售额下降了超过6%,但快餐连锁店的总销售额基本保持不变。在一些市场,如日本、法国和英国,快餐总支出有所增加。世界最大的快餐公司McDonald's在美国的同店销售额在整个经济低迷期间没有下降。

Panera Bread是一家以新鲜食材著称的美国快餐连锁店,表现也很好,因为它以比餐厅更低的价格提供更高质量的食物。

- D) But not all fast-food companies have been as fortunate. Many, such as Burger King, have seen sales fall. In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others eat at home more frequently to save money. David Palmer, an analyst at UBS, a bank, says smaller fast-food chains in America, such as Jack in the Box and Carl's Jr., have been hit particularly hard in this downturn because they are competing with the global giant McDonald, which increased spending on advertising by more than 7% last year as others cut back.

但并非所有快餐公司都如此幸运。许多公司,比如Burger King,销售额出现下降。在严重的经济衰退中,虽然一些人向下转向快餐,但许多其他人为了省钱更频繁地在家吃饭。瑞银银行的分析师David Palmer说,美国较小的快餐连锁店,如Jack in the Box和Carl's Jr.,在这次经济低迷中受到的打击特别严重,因为它们在与全球巨头McDonald竞争,后者去年在其他公司削减开支的情况下将广告支出增加了超过7%。

- E) Some fast-food companies also sacrificed their own profits by trying to give customers better value. During the recession companies set prices low, hoping that once they had tempted customers through the door they would be persuaded to order more expensive items. But in many cases that strategy did not work. Last year Burger franchisees(特许经营人) sued(起诉) the company over its double-cheeseburger promotion, claiming it was unfair for them to be required to sell these for \$1 when they cost \$1.10 to make. In May a judge ruled in favour of Burger King. Nevertheless, the company may still be cursing its decision to promote cheap choices over more expensive ones because items on its "value menu" now account for around 20% of all sales, up from 12% last October.

一些快餐公司还通过试图给顾客提供更好的价值而牺牲了自己的利润。在经济衰退期间,公司将价格定得很低,希望一旦吸引顾客进门,他们就会被说服订购更贵的商品。但在许多情况下,这一策略并不奏效。去年Burger的特许经营人起诉该公司的双层芝士汉堡促销活动,声称要求他们以1美元的价格出售制作为1.10美元的汉堡是不公平的。5月份,一位法官做出了有利于Burger King的裁决。尽管如此,该公司可能仍在诅咒自己推广便宜选择而非更昂贵选择的决定,因为其"超值菜单"上的商品现在占有所有销售额的约20%,而去年10月为12%。

- F) Analysts expect the fast-food industry to grow modestly this year. But the downturn is making companies rethink their strategies. Many are now introducing higher-priced items to entice(引诱) consumers away from \$1 specials. RFC, a division of Yum! Brands, which also owns Taco Bell and

Pizza Hut, has launched a chicken sandwich that costs around \$5. And in May Burger King introduced barbecue(烧烤) pork ribs at \$7 for eight.

分析师预计快餐行业今年将温和增长。但经济低迷正在促使公司重新思考其战略。许多公司现在正在推出价格更高的商品,以引诱消费者远离1美元特价商品。KFC是Yum! Brands旗下的一个部门,该集团还拥有Taco Bell和Pizza Hut,已推出售价约5美元的鸡肉三明治。5月份,Burger King推出了8块7美元的烧烤猪排。

- G) Companies are also trying to get customers to buy new and more items, including drinks. McDonald's started selling better coffee as a challenge to Starbucks. Its "McCafe" line now accounts for an estimated 6% of sales in America. Starbucks has sold rights to its Seattle's Best coffee brand to Burger King, which will start selling it later this year.

公司还试图让顾客购买新的和更多的商品,包括饮料。McDonald's开始销售更好的咖啡以挑战Starbucks。其"McCafe"系列现在估计占美国销售额的6%。Starbucks已将其Seattle's Best咖啡品牌的销售权出售给Burger King,后者将于今年晚些时候开始销售该品牌。

- H) As fast-food companies shift from "super-size" to "more buys", they need to keep customer traffic high throughout the day. Many see breakfast as a big opportunity, and not just for fatty food. McDonald's will start selling porridge(粥) in America next year. Breakfast has the potential to be very profitable, says Sara Senatore of Bernstein, a research firm, because the margins can be high. Fast-food companies are also adding midday and late-night snacks, such as blended drinks and wraps. The idea is that by having a greater range of things on the menu, "we can sell to consumers products they want all day," says Rick Carucci, the chief financial officer of Yum! Brands.

随着快餐公司从"超大号"转向"更多购买",它们需要在全天保持高客流量。许多公司将早餐视为一个重大机遇,而不仅仅是高脂食品。McDonald's将于明年开始在美国销售粥。研究公司Bernstein的Sara Senatore说,早餐有可能非常有利可图,因为利润率可能很高。快餐公司还增加了午间和深夜小吃,如混合饮料和卷饼。Yum! Brands首席财务官Rick Carucci说,这个想法是通过在菜单上有更多种类的东西,"我们可以全天向消费者销售他们想要的产品"。

- I) But what about those growing waistlines? So far, fast-food firms have cleverly avoided government regulation. By providing healthy options, like salads and low-calorie sandwiches, they have at least given the impression of doing something about helping to fight obesity(肥胖症). These offerings are not necessarily loss-leaders, as they broaden the appeal of outlets to groups of diners that include some people who don't want to eat a burger. But customers cannot be forced to order salads instead of fries.

但那些不断增长的腰围怎么办?到目前为止,快餐企业巧妙地避开了政府监管。通过提供健康选择,如沙拉和低卡路里三明治,它们至少给人留下了在帮助对抗肥胖症方面做了些什么的印象。这些产品不一定是亏本销售,因为它们扩大了门店对包括一些不想吃汉堡的人在内的就餐群体的吸引力。但不能强迫顾客点沙拉而不是薯条。

- J) In the future, simply offering a healthy option may not be good enough. "Every packaged-food and restaurant company I know is concerned about regulation right now," says Mr. Palmer of UBS. America's health-reform bill, which Congress passed this year, requires restaurant chains with 20 or more outlets to put the calorie-content of items they serve on the menu. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which tracked the effects on Starbucks of a similar calorie-posting law in New York City in 2007, found that the average calorie-count per transaction fell 6% and revenue

increased 3% at Starbucks stores where a Dunkin Donuts outlet was nearby—a sign, it is said, that menu-labelling could favour chains that have more healthy offerings.

在未来,仅提供一个健康选择可能还不够好。瑞银的Palmer先生说:"我认识的每家包装食品和餐饮公司现在都担心监管问题。"美国国会今年通过的医疗改革法案要求拥有20家或更多门店的连锁餐厅在菜单上标注其提供商品的卡路里含量。美国国家经济研究局的一项研究追踪了2007年纽约市类似卡路里标注法对Starbucks的影响,发现在附近有Dunkin Donuts门店的Starbucks店铺,每笔交易的平均卡路里数下降了6%,收入增加了3%——据说这是一个迹象,表明菜单标签可能有利于拥有更多健康产品的连锁店。

K) In order to avoid other legislation in America and elsewhere, fast-food companies will have to continue innovating(创新). Walt Riker of McDonald's claims the change it has made in its menu means it offers more healthy items than it did a few years ago. "We probably sell more vegetables, more milk, more salads, more apples than any restaurant business in the world," he says. But the recent proposal by a county in California to ban McDonald's from including toys in its high-calorie "Happy Meals", because legislators believe it attracts children to unhealthy food, suggests there is a lot more left to do.

为了避免美国和其他地方的其他立法,快餐公司将不得不继续创新。McDonald's的Walt Riker声称,它在菜单上所做的改变意味着它提供的健康商品比几年前更多。他说:"我们销售的蔬菜、牛奶、沙拉、苹果可能比世界上任何餐饮企业都多。"但加利福尼亚州一个县最近提出的禁止McDonald's在其高卡路里"开心乐园餐"中包含玩具的提案,因为立法者认为这会吸引儿童食用不健康食品,这表明还有很多工作要做。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Some people propose laws be made to stop McDonald's from attaching toys to its food specials for children.

有人提议制定法律,阻止麦当劳在儿童特惠食品中附赠玩具。

【答案】 K 段(强锚点)

【锚点】 玩具+开心乐园餐

【定位】 But the recent proposal by a county in California to ban McDonald's from including toys in its high-calorie "Happy Meals", because legislators believe it attracts children to unhealthy food, suggests there is a lot more left to do.

但加州某县最近提出立法,要禁止麦当劳在高热量的「开心乐园餐」里附送玩具,因为立法者认为玩具会吸引儿童吃不健康食品——这表明还有很多工作要做。

【改写】 Some people propose laws be made to stop ↔

the recent proposal by a county in California to ban

提议→提案, 禁止→ban

attaching toys to its food specials for children ↔ **including toys in its high-calorie Happy Meals**

附送玩具同义改写

【辨邻】 I I段也谈儿童肥胖话题，但主体是快餐企业自己providing healthy options去躲监管，没有出现「议员/立法者提议禁止玩具」的动作，与Q36「立法者提议立法」的方向不同。

By providing healthy options, like salads and low-calorie sandwiches, they have at least given the impression of doing something about helping to fight obesity

37. Fast-food firms may not be able to cope with pressures from food regulation in the near future.

快餐公司在不久的将来可能无法应对来自食品监管的压力。

【答案】 A 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 食品监管压力

【定位】 But not perhaps for much longer. The burger business faces more pressure from regulators at a time when it is already adapting strategies in response to shifts in the global economy.

但或许这种应付不了多久了。汉堡业正面临来自监管机构的更多压力，与此同时还得调整策略以应对全球经济变化。

【改写】 may not be able to cope with ↔

These are things fast-food firms have learnt to cope with. But not perhaps for much longer

已学会但撑不久=可能应付不了

pressures from food regulation ↔ more pressure from regulators

监管者→食品监管

in the near future ↔ not perhaps for much longer

撑不了多久=近期

【辨邻】 J J段确实讲监管，但讲的是已通过的health-reform bill要求标卡路里，重点是法律已经落地、企业如何反应，没有may not be able to cope这层「扛不住」的判断。

America's health-reform bill, which Congress passed this year, requires restaurant chains with 20 or more outlets to put the calorie-content of items they serve on the menu

K K段也涉及法规和监管话题，但落点是fast-food companies will have to continue innovating，讲的是企业继续创新去应对，方向与Q37「应付不了」相反。

In order to avoid other legislation in America and elsewhere, fast-food companies will have to continue innovating

38. Burger King will start to sell Seattle's Best coffee to increase sales.

汉堡王将开始销售Seattle's Best咖啡以增加销售额。

【答案】 G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 西雅图最佳咖啡

【定位】 Starbucks has sold rights to its Seattle's Best coffee brand to Burger King, which will start selling it later this year.

星巴克把旗下「西雅图最佳」咖啡品牌的相关权利卖给了汉堡王，汉堡王将在今年晚些时候开始卖这款咖啡。

【改写】 Burger King will start to sell Seattle's Best coffee ↔

Starbucks has sold rights to its Seattle's Best coffee brand to Burger King, which will start selling it later this year

授权关系→开卖动作

to increase sales ↔ **Companies are also trying to get customers to buy new and more items**
买更多即增加销售

39. Some fast-food firms provide healthy food to give the impression they are helping to tackle the obesity problem.

一些快餐公司提供健康食品,以制造它们正在帮助解决肥胖问题的印象。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 装样子应付肥胖问题

【定位】 By providing healthy options, like salads and low-calorie sandwiches, they have at least given the impression of doing something about helping to fight obesity.

通过提供沙拉和低热量三明治这类健康选项，他们至少给人留下「在为对抗肥胖症出力」的印象。

【改写】 provide healthy food ↔ **providing healthy options, like salads and low-calorie sandwiches**
食物→选项+具体举例

give the impression they are helping to tackle the obesity problem ↔

given the impression of doing something about helping to fight obesity

解决问题→对抗肥胖

【辨邻】 K K段也讲健康菜单，但麦当劳发言人offers more healthy items than it did a few years ago强调「真的改了菜单」，没有give the impression这层「做做样子」的意味。

Walt Riker of McDonald's claims the change it has made in its menu means it offers more healthy items than it did a few years ago

40. During the recession, many customers turned to fast food to save money.

经济衰退期间,许多顾客转向快餐以节省开支。

【答案】 B 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 衰退期顾客转向快餐

【定位】 Such "trading down" proved true for much of the latest recession, when fast-food companies picked up customers who could no longer afford to eat at casual restaurants.

在最近这轮经济衰退的大部分时间里，「消费降级」确实成立——快餐公司接收了那些再也吃不起休闲餐厅的顾客。

【改写】 During the recession ↔ **for much of the latest recession**

衰退期同义替换

many customers turned to fast food ↔

fast-food companies picked up customers who could no longer afford to eat at casual restaurants

顾客转向=企业接收

to save money ↔ **could no longer afford to eat at casual restaurants**

省钱=吃不起正餐

【辨邻】 C C段讲的是销售数据fast-food chains have weathered the recession better than their more expensive competitors，是对B段现象的数据佐证，但没有直接陈述「顾客转向快餐为省钱」这个动作。

In 2009 sales at full-service restaurants in America fell by more than 6%, but total sales remained about the same at fast-food chains

D D段也谈衰退期消费行为，但讲的是many others eat at home more frequently to save money——回家做饭，与Q40「转向快餐」方向相反。

while some people trade down to fast food, many others eat at home more frequently to save money

41. Many people eat out less often to save money in times of recession.

许多人在经济衰退时期减少外出就餐次数以节省开支。

【答案】 D 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 在家吃饭省钱

【定位】 In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others eat at home more frequently to save money.

在严重衰退中，一部分人降级吃快餐，但很多其他人为了省钱而更频繁地在家吃饭。

【改写】 Many people eat out less often ↔ **many others eat at home more frequently**

少外出=多在家

to save money ↔ **to save money**

目的状语原样复现

in times of recession ↔ **In a severe recession**

衰退期同义替换

【辨邻】 B B段确实讲衰退期省钱，但讲的是trading down降级去吃快餐，与Q41「减少外出在家吃饭」方向相反。

When consumers need to cut spending, the logic goes, cheap meals like Big Macs and Whoppers become even more attractive

42. During the recession, Burger King's promotional strategy of offering low-priced items often proved ineffective.

经济衰退期间,汉堡王提供低价商品的促销策略常常被证明是无效的。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 汉堡王低价促销失灵

【定位】 During the recession companies set prices low, hoping that once they had tempted customers through the door they would be persuaded to order more expensive items. But in many cases that strategy did not work.

在衰退期间，各公司把价格定得很低，希望一旦把顾客引进门，就能说服他们再点更贵的东西。但很多情况下，这个策略不奏效。

【改写】 Burger King's promotional strategy of offering low-priced items ↔ companies set prices low
低价促销策略对应

proved ineffective ↔ that strategy did not work

失效的同义替换

During the recession ↔ During the recession

时间状语原样复现

【辨邻】 D D段提到Burger King并讲销售下滑，但没有讨论Q42「低价促销策略失灵」这一具体事件——同品牌但事件不同。

Many, such as Burger King, have seen sales fall

F F段也提到汉堡王，但讲的是后续推高价barbecue猪肋排\$7为例，是失灵后的策略调整，与Q42「低价策略失灵」方向相反。

in May Burger King introduced barbecue pork ribs at \$7 for eight

43. Fast-food restaurants can make a lot of money by selling breakfast.

快餐店可以通过销售早餐赚很多钱。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 早餐能赚大钱

【定位】 Breakfast has the potential to be very profitable, says Sara Senatore of Bernstein, a research firm, because the margins can be high.

贝恩斯坦研究公司的萨拉·塞纳托雷说，早餐时段有很大的盈利潜力，因为它的毛利率可能很高。

【改写】 Fast-food restaurants ↔ H

上下文承接的快餐企业

make a lot of money ↔ **has the potential to be very profitable**

盈利潜力+高毛利=赚钱多

by selling breakfast ↔ **Breakfast has the potential to be very profitable**

卖早餐=早餐很赚

44. Many fast-food companies now expect to increase their revenue by introducing higher-priced items.

许多快餐公司现在期望通过推出更高价格的商品来增加收入。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 推高价品提收入

【定位】 Many are now introducing higher-priced items to entice consumers away from \$1 specials.

现在很多公司都开始推出价格更高的商品，把消费者从1美元特价品上引开。

【改写】 Many fast-food companies now ↔ **Many are now**

主语+时间状语原样

increase their revenue ↔ **to entice consumers away from \$1 specials**

把人从特价引开=提客单价=增收

introducing higher-priced items ↔ **introducing higher-priced items**

动名词短语原样

【辨邻】 G 段也讲提升销售，但策略是get customers to buy new and more items, including drinks扩品类，不是Q44「推高价品」。

Companies are also trying to get customers to buy new and more items, including drinks

H 段也讲提升销售，但角度是keep customer traffic high throughout the day全天候多时段销售，不是Q44「推高价品提客单」。

they need to keep customer traffic high throughout the day

45. A newly-passed law asks big fast-food chains to specify the calorie count of what they serve on the menu.

一项新通过的法律要求大型快餐连锁店在菜单上标明所提供食品的卡路里含量。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 新法强制菜单标卡路里

【定位】 America's health-reform bill, which Congress passed this year, requires restaurant chains with 20 or more outlets to put the calorie-content of items they serve on the menu.

美国国会今年通过的健康改革法案要求门店数20家及以上的连锁餐厅，必须在菜单上标注所售商品的卡路里含量。

【改写】 A newly-passed law ↔ America's health-reform bill, which Congress passed this year

刚通过的法律=今年通过的法案

big fast-food chains ↔ restaurant chains with 20 or more outlets

大连锁=20家以上门店

specify the calorie count of what they serve on the menu ↔

put the calorie-content of items they serve on the menu

标注卡路里同义动词

【辨邻】 K K段也讲法规，但讲的是ban McDonald's from including toys禁玩具，不是Q45「要求标注卡路里」。

ban McDonald's from including toys in its high-calorie Happy Meals

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

11 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 总起段：快餐企业历来被批高热量伤健康，已学会应付，但接下来要扛的不只是健康专家的批评——来自regulators的监管压力在全球经济变局下会更难对付。

信息指纹 监管压力将至

B 讲衰退期消费者的选择：Fast food was once thought to be recession-proof，经济不景气时消费者会从正餐馆trading down到便宜的快餐，靠\$1 menus and cheap combination meals促销吸引客流。

信息指纹 衰退期顾客降级到快餐

C 用具体数据印证 B 的逻辑：fast-food chains have weathered the recession better than their more expensive competitors，举2009年销售数据、麦当劳Same-store sales未跌、Panera Bread表现好为例。

信息指纹 数据印证快餐业抗衰退

D 讲并非所有快餐都受益：not all fast-food companies have been as fortunate，因为衰退期many others eat at home more frequently to save money，Jack in the Box and Carl's Jr.这些小连锁被巨头麦当劳挤压。

信息指纹 在家吃饭挤压小连锁

E 讲低价策略反而伤了利润：快餐企业为给顾客实惠sacrificed their own profits，举汉堡王特许经营人因double-cheeseburger promotion起诉总部为例，说明低价促销策略that strategy did not work。

信息指纹 低价促销策略失灵

F 讲行业战略转向高价品：很多公司introducing higher-priced items to entice consumers away from \$1 specials，举肯德基a chicken sandwich that costs around \$5、汉堡王barbecue猪肋排\$7为例。

信息指纹 推出高价新品提客单

G 讲扩品类、卖饮品：get customers to buy new and more items, including drinks，麦当劳推McCafe叫板星巴克，汉堡王要卖星巴克的Seattle's Best coffee。

信息指纹 汉堡王卖西雅图最佳咖啡

H 讲全天候多时段销售：从super-size转向more buys，把早餐看成大商机，Breakfast has the potential to be very profitable，还加中午和深夜小食。

信息指纹 早餐时段利润潜力大

I 讲推健康菜单只是装装样子：靠salads and low-calorie sandwiches这些选项given the impression of doing something about helping to fight obesity，借此躲过政府监管。

信息指纹 健康选项摆样子应付肥胖问题

J 讲监管真要来了：美国今年通过的health-reform bill要求20家以上门店的连锁必须put the calorie-content of items they serve on the menu，并引用纽约市2007年类似法律对星巴克的研究。

信息指纹 新法强制菜单标卡路里

K

讲快餐企业还需继续创新应对法规：麦当劳称已调菜单更健康，但加州某县拟ban McDonald's from including toys in its high-calorie Happy Meals，因议员认为玩具吸引儿童吃不健康食品。

信息指纹 拟禁开心乐园餐附送玩具

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Critics even complain that McDonald's, whose logo symbolises calorie excess, should not have been allowed to sponsor the World Cup.

A段，第3句

句子结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句加宾语从句是常见句式，宾语从句内部插入非限制性定语从句也是高频考点。情态动词加完成时被动语态(should have been done)以及whose引导的非限制性定语从句都是考试中反复出现的结构，掌握后可大量复用到其他真题句子。

The burger business faces more pressure from regulators at a time when it is already adapting strategies in response to shifts in the global economy.

A段，第6句

本句体现了真题中常见的句式特征：主句 + 定语从句修饰时间名词的组合，以及多层状语和定语的叠加。“at a time when...”这类时间状语 + 定语从句的结构在学术英语和新闻语体中高频出现，具有较强的代表性。掌握这类句式后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中，对提升阅读理解真题句子的能力有明显帮助。

As a result, fast-food chains have weathered the recession better than their more expensive competitors.

C段，第1句

现在完成时 + 比较结构是四六级、考研阅读和写作中的高频句式；插入状语“As a result”也是常见的逻辑连接手段；比较从句省略谓语的用法在真题中反复出现，掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子，代表性较强

David Palmer, an analyst at UBS, a bank, says smaller fast-food chains in America, such as Jack in the Box and Carl's Jr., have been hit particularly hard in this downturn because they are competing with the global giant McDonald, which increased spending on advertising by more than 7% last year as others cut back.

D段，第4句

该句结构高度典型，体现了学术文章和新闻报道中常见的引述观点句式（主句加宾语从句），以及多层修饰和因果分析的表达方式。掌握后可广泛应用于考研阅读理解和长难句分析。

During the recession companies set prices low, hoping that once they had tempted customers through the door they would be persuaded to order more expensive items.

E段，第2句

本句成分丰富:主句包含宾语补足语结构 set prices low,现在分词短语作状语,宾语从句中有被动语态谓语 would be persuaded 和不定式补语 to order,状语从句中有完整的主谓宾结构。覆盖多种成分类型,且宾补、分词状语、不定式补语都是易错点,训练价值高。

Nevertheless, the company may still be cursing its decision to promote cheap choices over more expensive ones because items on its "value menu" now account for around 20% of all sales, up from 12% last October.

E段，第6句

主句 + 原因状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，情态动词加进行时的谓语、宾语带不定式定语、从句内多重修饰成分，都是真题中反复出现的典型特征。学习者掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量同类句子

But the recent proposal by a county in California to ban McDonald's from including toys in its high-calorie "Happy Meals", because legislators believe it attracts children to unhealthy food, suggests there is a lot more left to do.

K段，第4句

主句主语包含多层后置定语包括不定式短语和介词短语，插入的状语从句打断主谓，宾语从句省略引导词，there be 句型作宾语从句。成分种类丰富，涉及定语识别、状语插入、从句归属等多个易错点，训练价值高。

本篇出现的 90 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语四级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

burger A2

n. 汉堡包

本篇9次 · 真题 20 句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇8次 · 真题 39 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇7次 · 真题 124 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇7次 · 真题 23 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇7次 · 真题 18 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇6次 · 真题 43 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇4次 · 真题 53 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇3次 · 真题 84 句

regulation B2

n. 规则，条例

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

outlet B2

n. 商店

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次 · 真题 139 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 81 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇2次·真题 61 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇2次·真题 60 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本篇2次·真题 57 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本篇2次·真题 57 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇2次·真题 56 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇2次·真题 49 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇2次·真题 27 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇2次·真题 21 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本篇2次·真题 18 句

analyst B2

n. 分析师

本篇2次·真题 14 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本篇2次·真题 12 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇2次·真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 466 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 156 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 128 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 101 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 90 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 89 句

expert

B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 89 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 89 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 80 句

sign

A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 78 句

decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 73 句

later

A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 70 句

potential

B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

economy

B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 58 句

perform

B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 52 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 49 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

county B1

n. 郡

本篇1次·真题 21 句

discount B1

n. 折扣;减价

本篇1次·真题 21 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 19 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次·真题 19 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 18 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题 18 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇1次·真题 18 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

division B1

n. 分开

本篇1次·真题 16 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 16 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本篇1次·真题 15 句

persuade

B1

v. 说服

本篇1次·真题 15 句

attach

B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题 13 句

competitor

B1

n. 竞争者

本篇1次·真题 13 句

proposal

B2

n. 提议

本篇1次·真题 13 句

tackle

B2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 12 句

casual

B1

adj. 随意的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

giant

B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

sponsor

B2

n. 赞助商

本篇1次·真题 11 句

profitable

B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

unhealthy

B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

advertising

B1

n. 广告业

本篇1次·真题 9 句

excess

B2

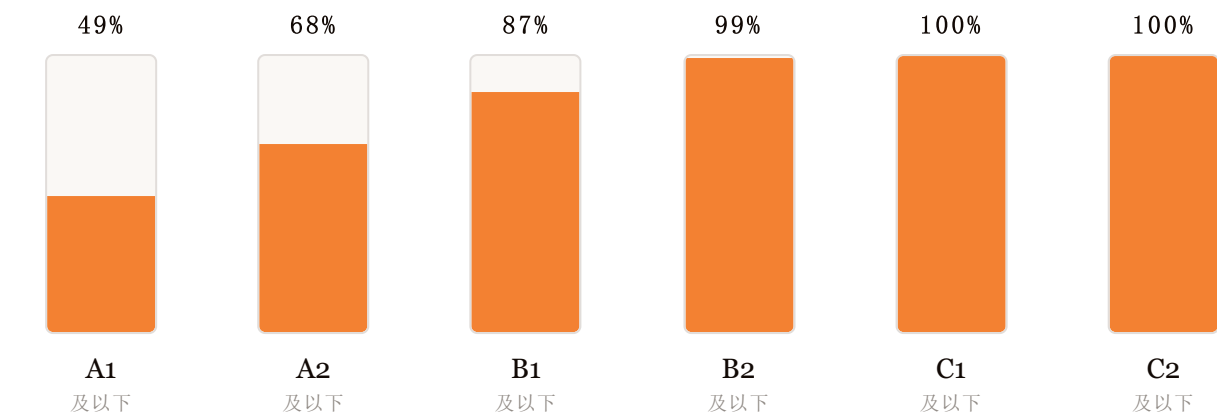
n. 过量

本篇1次·真题 9 句

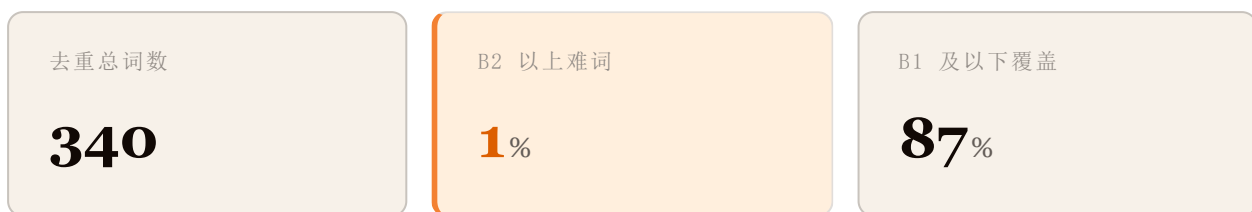
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 340 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 340 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 4 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 340 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2015年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年6月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1–P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2015-06) • 四级

Part III Section C (1)

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 If you think a high-factor sunscreen(防晒霜) keeps you safe from harmful rays, you may be wrong. Research in this week's *Nature* shows that while factor 50 reduces the number of melanomas(黑瘤) and delays their occurrence, it can't prevent them. Melanomas are the most aggressive skin cancers. You have a higher risk if you have red or blond hair, fair skin, blue or green eyes, or sunburn easily, or if a close relative has had one. Melanomas are more common if you have periodic intense exposure to the sun. Other skin cancers are increasingly likely with long-term exposure.

如果你认为高倍数防晒霜能让你免受有害射线的伤害，你可能错了。本周《自然》杂志的研究表明，虽然50倍防晒霜可以减少黑瘤的数量并延缓其发生，但它不能预防黑瘤。黑瘤是最具侵袭性的皮肤癌。如果你有红色或金色头发、白皙皮肤、蓝色或绿色眼睛，或容易晒伤，或者近亲曾患过黑瘤，你的风险会更高。如果你周期性地强烈暴露在阳光下，黑瘤会更常见。长期暴露会越来越容易患上其他皮肤癌。

P2 There is continuing debate as to how effective sunscreen is in reducing melanomas—the evidence is weaker than it is for preventing other types of skin cancer. A 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people found that people randomly selected to apply sunscreen daily had half the rate of melanomas of people who used cream as needed. A second study, comparing 1,167 people with melanomas to 1,101 who didn't have the cancer, found that using sunscreen routinely, alongside other protection such as hats, long sleeves or staying in the shade, did give some protection. This study said other forms of sun protection—not sunscreen—seemed most beneficial. The study relied on people remembering what they

had done over each decade of their lives, so it's not entirely reliable. But it seems reasonable to think sunscreen gives people a false sense of security in the sun.

关于防晒霜在减少黑瘤方面的有效性一直存在争议——其证据不如预防其他类型皮肤癌的证据充分。

2011年澳大利亚一项针对1621人的研究发现，随机选择每天涂抹防晒霜的人患黑瘤的比例是按需使用防晒霜的人的一半。第二项研究将1167名黑瘤患者与1101名未患癌症的人进行了比较，发现常规使用防晒霜，配合其他防护措施如戴帽子、穿长袖或待在阴凉处，确实能提供一些保护。这项研究表明，其他形式的防晒保护——而非防晒霜——似乎最有益。该研究依赖于人们回忆他们一生中每十年所做的事情，因此并不完全可靠。但认为防晒霜给人们在阳光下带来虚假的安全感似乎是合理的。

P3 Many people also don't use sunscreen properly—applying insufficient amounts, failing to reapply after a couple of hours and staying in the sun too long. It is sunburn that is most worrying—recent research shows five episodes of sunburn in the teenage years increase the risk of all skin cancers.

许多人也没有正确使用防晒霜——涂抹量不足、几小时后没有重新涂抹以及在阳光下待得太久。最令人担忧的是晒伤——最近的研究表明，青少年时期晒伤五次会增加所有皮肤癌的风险。

P4 The good news is that a combination of sunscreen and covering up can reduce melanoma rates, as shown by Australian figures from their slip-slop-slap campaign. So if there is a heat wave this summer, it would be best for us, too, to slip on a shirt, slop on(补上) sunscreen and slap on a hat.

好消息是，防晒霜和遮盖的结合可以降低黑瘤发病率，正如澳大利亚"slip-slop-slap"运动的数据所示。因此，如果今年夏天出现热浪，对我们来说，最好也穿上衣服、补上防晒霜、戴上帽子。

题目与逐题解析

46. What is people's common expectation of a high-factor sunscreen?

- A) It will delay the occurrence of skin cancer.
- B) It will protect them from sunburn.
- C) It will keep their skin smooth and fair.
- D) It will work for people of any skin color.

人们对高倍数防晒霜的普遍期望是什么？

- A) 它会延迟皮肤癌的发生。
- B) 它会保护他们免受晒伤。
- C) 它会使他们的皮肤保持光滑白皙。
- D) 它对任何肤色的人都有效。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is people's common expectation of a high-factor sunscreen? 是 What 直问，问的是一个具体看法，没有 infer/imply 等推断信号词。

【拆句】 题干主干是 What is people's common expectation, of a high-factor sunscreen 是 expectation 的后置修饰，整体平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 If you think a high-factor sunscreen(防晒霜) keeps you safe from harmful rays, you may be wrong.

如果你认为高倍防晒霜能让你不被有害射线伤害，你可能错了。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

It will delay the occurrence of skin cancer. 出自 reduces the number of melanomas(黑瘤) and delays their occurrence, 这是 Nature 研究的实际发现, 不是"人们普遍预期"。

B) ✓ 正确

keeps you safe from harmful rays ↔ protect them from sunburn

预判"防晒霜让人免受射线/晒伤"与 It will protect them from sunburn. 在语义和结构上——对应, 正是定位句从句内容的同义转写。

C) 无中生有

It will keep their skin smooth and fair. 讲皮肤光滑和白皙, 是化妆品的功效, 与原文论及的"防晒霜挡射线"完全无关。

D) 过度推断

It will work for people of any skin color. 把"对所有人有效"夸大为"任何肤色"; 原文 You have a higher risk if you have...fair skin 反而强调了肤色与风险相关, 与 D 相反。

47. What does the research in Nature say about a high-factor sunscreen?

- A) It is ineffective in preventing melanomas.
- B) It is ineffective in case of intense sunlight.
- C) It is ineffective with long-term exposure.
- D) It is ineffective for people with fair skin.

Nature杂志上的研究对高倍数防晒霜有何评价?

- A) 它在预防黑色素瘤方面无效。 B) 它在强烈阳光照射下无效。 C) 它在长期暴露时无效。
- D) 它对浅肤色人群无效。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the research in Nature say about a high-factor sunscreen? 直接问某研究说了什么, 是对原文一句话的转述, 不要求推断。

【拆句】 What does the research in Nature say about a high-factor sunscreen 是标准 What 疑问句, in Nature 修饰 research, about 引出宾语, 结构简单。

【定位】 Research in this week's Nature shows that while factor 50 reduces the number of melanomas(黑瘤) and delays their occurrence, it can't prevent them.

本周《自然》杂志的研究表明, 尽管 50 倍防晒霜能减少黑瘤的数量并推迟其发生, 但它不能预防黑瘤。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

it can't prevent them ↔ **ineffective in preventing melanomas**

them ↔ **melanomas**

预判"不能预防黑瘤"与 It is ineffective in preventing melanomas. 在语义上完全对等，是定位句末半句的同义改写。

B) 偷换概念

ineffective in case of intense sunlight 把无效条件限定在"强烈日光"下，但 it can't prevent them 是无条件断言，并未限定到 intense sunlight。

C) 张冠李戴

ineffective with long-term exposure 把 Other skin cancers are increasingly likely with long-term exposure. 中关于"其他皮肤癌"的描述张冠李戴给了 Nature 研究的结论。

D) 张冠李戴

ineffective for people with fair skin 把 You have a higher risk if you have...fair skin 描述的"白皮肤人群风险高"扭曲为"防晒霜对白皮肤人群无效"，原文从未这样说。

48. What do we learn from the 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people?

- A) Sunscreen should be applied alongside other protection measures.
- B) High-risk people benefit the most from the application of sunscreen.
- C) Irregular application of sunscreen does women more harm than good.
- D) Daily application of sunscreen helps reduce the incidence of melanomas.

我们从2011年针对1621人的澳大利亚研究中了解到什么？

- A) 防晒霜应与其他防护措施一起使用。 B) 高风险人群从防晒霜的使用中受益最大。
- C) 不规律地使用防晒霜对女性弊大于利。 D) 每日使用防晒霜有助于降低黑色素瘤的发病率。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn from the 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people? 问 we learn, 即原文该研究的明摆结论，不是隐含推断。

【拆句】 What do we learn from + 长名词短语, of 1,621 people 是 study 的同位修饰；句子无从句无否定，平铺直叙。

【定位】 A 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people found that people randomly selected to apply sunscreen daily had half the rate of melanomas of people who used cream as needed.

一项 2011 年针对 1621 人的澳大利亚研究发现：被随机挑选出来每天使用防晒霜的人，其黑瘤发病率仅为按需使用防晒霜者的一半。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Sunscreen should be applied alongside other protection measures. 实际出自 using sunscreen routinely, alongside other protection such as hats, long sleeves or staying in the shade, did give some protection, 那是第二项研究而非 2011 项的发现。

B) 无中生有

High-risk people benefit the most from the application of sunscreen. 中 high-risk people 概念来自首段对风险人群的描述, 但 2011 研究是"随机挑选 1621 人", 没有区分高风险与否, 更没有比较谁"获益最多"。

C) 无中生有

Irregular application of sunscreen does women more harm than good. 引入"女性"这一性别概念, 原文未涉及性别; 而且"得不偿失"与原文"按需使用者也只是黑瘤率更高、并非有害"方向相反。

D) ✓ 正确

apply sunscreen daily ↔ **Daily application of sunscreen**

had half the rate of melanomas ↔ **helps reduce the incidence of melanomas**

预判"每日使用让发生率减半"自然推出"每日使用有助降低黑瘤发生率", 与 Daily application of sunscreen helps reduce the incidence of melanomas. 完全对应。

49. What does the author say about the second Australian study?

- A) It misleads people to rely on sunscreen for protection.
- B) It helps people to select the most effective sunscreen.
- C) It is not based on direct observation of the subjects.
- D) It confirms the results of the first Australian study.

作者对第二项澳大利亚研究有何看法?

- A) 它误导人们依赖防晒霜进行防护。
- B) 它帮助人们选择最有效的防晒霜。
- C) 它不是基于对研究对象的直接观察。
- D) 它证实了第一项澳大利亚研究的结果。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about the second Australian study? 问作者对某研究说了什么, 原文一般有作者评价句直接对应。

【拆句】 What does the author say about the second Australian study, about 短语作 say 的内容修饰, 结构平铺。

【定位】 The study relied on people remembering what they had done over each decade of their lives, so it's not entirely reliable.

该研究依赖于人们回忆自己一生中每个十年里做过的事, 所以它并不完全可靠。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

It misleads people to rely on sunscreen for protection. 把 it seems reasonable to think sunscreen gives people a false sense of security in the sun 中作者对"sunscreen 给人虚假安全感"的整体评论，挪给了"第二项研究本身"。

B) 无中生有

It helps people to select the most effective sunscreen. 涉及"选最有效防晒霜"，原文第二项研究只对比有无防护的差异，根本没比较不同品牌/SPF 倍数的防晒霜效果。

C) ✓ 正确

relied on people remembering what they had done over each decade of their lives ↔

not based on direct observation of the subjects

people ↔ **the subjects**

预判"靠回忆而非直接观察"与 It is not based on direct observation of the subjects. 在方法学含义上完全对等，是 so 之前那一句的同义改写。

D) 过度推断

It confirms the results of the first Australian study. 把两项研究的关系定为"证实"，但第一项强调每日使用者风险减半，第二项则说"其他防护比 sunscreen 更有益"——结论侧重不同，原文并未用 confirm 或同义表述把二者绑成证实关系。

50. What does the author suggest to reduce melanoma rates?

- A) Using both covering up and sunscreen.
- B) Staying in the shade whenever possible.
- C) Using covering up instead of sunscreen.
- D) Applying the right amount of sunscreen.

作者建议用什么方法降低黑色素瘤发病率？

- A) 同时使用遮盖和防晒霜。 B) 尽可能待在阴凉处。 C) 使用遮盖代替防晒霜。
- D) 涂抹适量的防晒霜。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author suggest to reduce melanoma rates? 虽含 suggest，但作者在末段已有明确建议句，无需进一步推断。

【拆句】 What does the author suggest 是主干，to reduce melanoma rates 是目的状语，告诉考生"为了减少黑瘤率"这个目标下作者的建议。

【定位】 The good news is that a combination of sunscreen and covering up can reduce melanoma rates, as shown by Australian figures from their slip-slop-slap campaign.

好消息是：防晒霜与遮盖相结合可以降低黑瘤发病率，澳大利亚"穿衣-涂防晒-戴帽"运动的数据已证明这一点。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a combination of sunscreen and covering up ↔ **Using both covering up and sunscreen**
预判"两手齐抓"完全等价于 Using both covering up and sunscreen., 是末段建议句的浓缩同义改写。

B) 以偏概全

Staying in the shade whenever possible. 中 staying in the shade 来自 other protection such as hats, long sleeves or staying in the shade, 是第二项研究里 other protection 的举例, 并非末段作者建议的核心方案。

C) 与原文相反

Using covering up instead of sunscreen. 中 instead of 直接把防晒霜踢出方案, 与 a combination of sunscreen and covering up 的"两者结合"完全对立。

D) 以偏概全

Applying the right amount of sunscreen. 对应 applying insufficient amounts, failing to reapply after a couple of hours and staying in the sun too long——这是第三段对"用法不当"的描述, 不是末段作者的核心建议。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

2 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

It is sunburn that is most worrying—recent research shows five episodes of sunburn in the teenage years increase the risk of all skin cancers.

第3段, 第2句

本句时态不难, 能把注意力集中在结构识别上; 同时又覆盖强调结构和宾语从句这两个高频考点, 训练收益很高, 适合优先拿来的句子结构练习。

The good news is that a combination of sunscreen and covering up can reduce melanoma rates, as shown by Australian figures from their slip-slop-slap campaign.

第4段, 第1句

主句加表语从句加非限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"as shown by" 结构也是学术和新闻语体的典型用法, 掌握后可大量复用。

本篇出现的 54 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语四级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

sunscreen B1

n. 防晒霜

本篇20次 · 真题 20 句

melanoma C2

n. 黑色素瘤

本篇10次 · 真题 10 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本篇9次 · 真题 25 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇5次 · 真题 118 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇5次 · 真题 32 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇4次 · 真题 58 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇3次 · 真题 78 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的，起作用的

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

shade B1

n. 阴凉处

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 169 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 95 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 52 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 48 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 47 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 44 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 44 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 34 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 29 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本篇1次·真题 23 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 23 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本篇1次·真题 15 句

sunlight A2

n. 日光

本篇1次·真题 14 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本篇1次·真题 13 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

reasonable B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本篇1次·真题 9 句

teenage A2

adj. 十几岁的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

aggressive B2

adj. 好斗的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

episode B2

n. (电视剧、广播剧等的) 一集

本篇1次·真题 8 句

irregular B2

adj. 不规则的;无规律的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

routinely B2

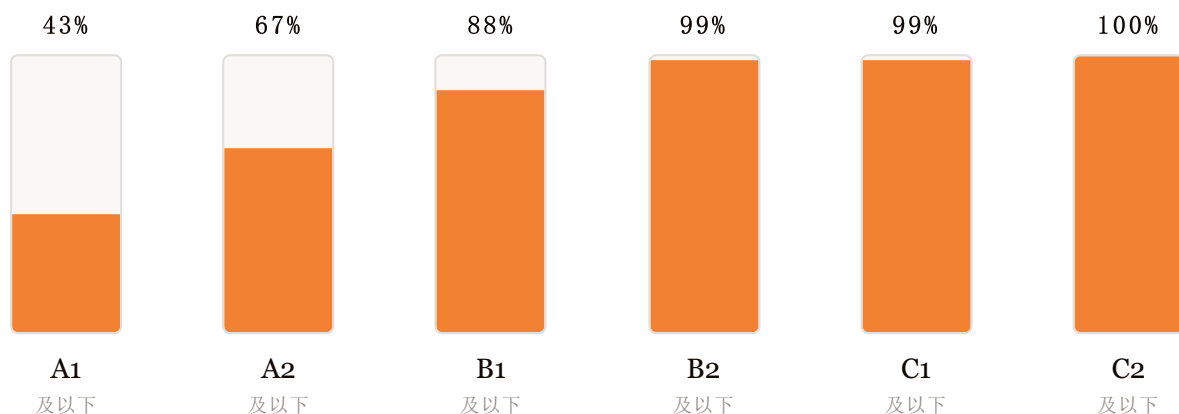
adv. 例行地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 167 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **167** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF)，最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词，本篇共 2 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 167 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

167

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

88%



英语四级 2015年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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2015年6月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2015-06) · 四级

Part III Section C (2)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 Across the rich world, well-educated people increasingly work longer than the less-skilled. Some 65% of American men aged 62-74 with a professional degree are in the workforce, compared with 32% of men with only a high-school certificate. This gap is part of a deepening divide between the well-educated well-off and the unskilled poor. Rapid technological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while squeezing those of the unskilled. The consequences, for individuals and society, are profound.

在发达国家，受过良好教育的人越来越多地比低技能人群工作更长时间。约65%的拥有专业学位的62至74岁美国男性仍在工作，相比之下，只有高中文凭的男性这一比例为32%。这一差距是受过良好教育的富裕阶层与低技能贫困人群之间日益加深的鸿沟的一部分。快速的技术进步提高了高技能人群的收入，同时挤压了低技能人群的收入。这对个人和社会的影响都是深远的。

P2 The world is facing an astonishing rise in the number of old people, and they will live longer than ever before. Over the next 20 years the global population of those aged 65 or more will almost double, from 600 million to 1.1 billion. The experience of the 20th century, when greater longevity(长寿) translated into more years in retirement rather than more years at work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth, while the swelling ranks of pensioners will create government budget problems.

世界正面临老年人口数量的惊人增长，而且他们的寿命将比以往任何时候都长。在未来20年里，全球65岁及以上人口将几乎翻一番，从6亿增加到11亿。20世纪的经验表明，更长的寿命转化为更多的退休年限

而非更多的工作年限，这使许多观察人士相信，这一转变将导致经济增长放缓，而养老金领取者队伍的不断壮大将造成政府预算问题。

P3 But the notion of a sharp division between the working young and the idle old misses a new trend, the growing gap between the skilled and the unskilled. Employment rates are falling among younger unskilled people, whereas older skilled folk are working longer. The divide is most extreme in America, where well-educated baby-boomers(二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人) are putting off retirement while many less-skilled younger people have dropped out of the workforce.

但是，将工作的年轻人与闲散的老年人截然分开的观念忽视了一个新趋势，即技能人群与非技能人群之间日益扩大的差距。年轻非技能人群的就业率正在下降，而年长的技能人群则工作更长时间。这种分化在美国最为极端，受过良好教育的二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人正在推迟退休，而许多技能较低的年轻人已经退出了劳动力队伍。

P4 Policy is partly responsible. Many European governments have abandoned policies that used to encourage people to retire early. Rising life expectancy(预期寿命), combined with the replacement of generous defined-benefit pension plans with less generous defined-contribution ones, means that even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortable retirement. But the changing nature of work also plays a big role. Pay has risen sharply for the highly educated, and those people continue to reap rich rewards into old age because these days the educated elderly are more productive than the preceding generation. Technological change may well reinforce that shift: the skills that complement computers, from management know-how to creativity, do not necessarily decline with age.

政策负有部分责任。许多欧洲国家政府已经放弃了过去鼓励人们提前退休的政策。预期寿命的延长，加上慷慨的固定收益养老金计划被不那么慷慨的固定缴费养老金计划所取代，意味着即使是较富裕的人也必须工作更长时间才能获得舒适的退休生活。但工作性质的变化也起着重要作用。受过高等教育的人薪酬大幅上涨，这些人在年老时继续获得丰厚回报，因为如今受过教育的老年人比上一代人更有生产力。技术变革很可能会强化这一转变：那些与计算机互补的技能，从管理知识到创造力，并不一定会随着年龄的增长而下降。

题目与逐题解析

51. What is happening in the workforce in rich countries?

- A) Younger people are replacing the elderly.
- B) Well-educated people tend to work longer.
- C) Unemployment rates are rising year after year.
- D) People with no college degree do not easily find work.

富裕国家的劳动力市场正在发生什么变化？

- A) 年轻人正在取代老年人。 B) 受过良好教育的人往往工作更长时间。 C) 失业率逐年上升。
D) 没有大学学位的人不容易找到工作。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What is happening in the workforce in rich countries? 用 What is happening 直接问当下事实，没有 infer/imply 等推断信号，也没有 mainly about 的主旨信号。

【拆句】 What is happening in the workforce in rich countries? 是一个 What 引导的现在进行时疑问句，主语 What，谓语 is happening，介词短语 in the workforce in rich countries 作地点状语；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Across the rich world, well-educated people increasingly work longer than the less-skilled. 在所有发达国家，受过良好教育的人正越来越多地比技能较低者工作得更久。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只说高学历者工作更久、低技能者就业率下降，从未出现“年轻人取代老人”的替代关系；Younger people are replacing the elderly. 是无中生有的杜撰。

B) **✓ 正确**

well-educated people increasingly work longer than the less-skilled ↔

Well-educated people tend to work longer.

B 选项几乎是定位句的同义简写：主语 Well-educated people 与原文一致，谓语 tend to work longer 是 increasingly work longer 的同义替换，与预判完全吻合。

C) **以偏概全**

原文只在 Employment rates are falling among younger unskilled people 处提到“年轻低技能者就业率下降”，并未给出全社会失业率逐年上升的判断；Unemployment rates are rising year after year. 把局部现象扩大为整体趋势。

D) **偷换概念**

原文谈的是“工作时间长短”，而非“是否易找到工作”；People with no college degree do not easily find work. 偷换了讨论维度。

52. What has helped deepen the divide between the well-off and the poor?

- A) Longer life expectancies.
- B) A rapid technological advance.
- C) Profound changes in the workforce.
- D) A growing number of the well-educated.

什么因素加深了富人与穷人之间的鸿沟？

- A) 更长的预期寿命。
- B) 快速的技术进步。
- C) 劳动力市场的深刻变化。
- D) 受过良好教育者数量的增长。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What has helped deepen the divide between the well-off and the poor? 用 What has helped 直接问导致结果的原因，是典型的因果细节题，不涉及推断。

【拆句】 What has helped deepen the divide between the well-off and the poor? 主干 What has helped deepen the divide, has helped 后跟动词原形 deepen 是 help (to) do 结构；between the well-off and the poor 修饰 divide。结构常规，无陷阱。

【定位】 Rapid technological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while squeezing those of the unskilled.

技术的飞速进步抬高了高技能者的收入，同时挤压了低技能者的收入。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

原文 Rising life expectancy (预期寿命) 出现在第 4 段讲政策，与第 1 段"分化"的成因无直接因果链；Longer life expectancies. 是用第 4 段的概念去答第 1 段的题。

B) **✓ 正确**

Rapid technological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while squeezing those of the unskilled.

↔ **A rapid technological advance.**

原因题答案最常等同于因果句的主语；本题主语 Rapid technological advance 即为选项 B 的内容，与预判一致。

C) **与原文相反**

This gap is part of a deepening divide 这一"劳动力构成的深刻变化"本身就是题干的"果"，而不是它的因。Profound changes in the workforce. 把果当作因，是因果颠倒。

D) **无中生有**

原文谈的是"高学历者收入被技术拉高"，并未说"高学历者数量增多导致差距加深"；A growing number of the well-educated. 把"数量增长"硬塞为原因，是无中生有。

53. What do many observers predict in view of the experience of the 20th century?

- A) Economic growth will slow down.
- B) Government budgets will increase.
- C) More people will try to pursue higher education.
- D) There will be more competition in the job market.

鉴于 20 世纪的经验,许多观察家预测什么?

- A) 经济增长将放缓。 B) 政府预算将增加。 C) 更多的人将努力追求高等教育。
- D) 就业市场将出现更多竞争。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do many observers predict in view of the experience of the 20th century? 问 observers 预测了什么，是直接问内容的事实题，不需要考生自己推断。

【拆句】 What do many observers predict in view of the experience of the 20th century? 主干是 What do many observers predict, 介词短语 in view of the experience of the 20th century 作状语，意为"鉴于 20 世纪的经验"。in view of 是固定搭配=考虑到，需要识别。

【定位】 The experience of the 20th century, when greater longevity translated into more years in retirement rather than more years at work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth, while the swelling ranks of pensioners will create government budget problems.

20 世纪的经验——长寿被转化为更多的退休时间而非更多的工作时间——使许多观察者相信：这一转变将导致经济增长放缓，同时不断膨胀的退休群体将给政府预算带来问题。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

this shift will lead to slower economic growth ↔ **Economic growth will slow down.**

宾语从句里两个并列预测——经济放缓、政府预算问题——选项 A 准确转述了第一个，与预判吻合。

B) 与原文相反

原文说 create government budget problems——政府预算会出问题（被搞糟），并不是预算“增加”；Government budgets will increase. 把“出问题”改写成“增加”，方向颠倒。

C) 无中生有

P2 通篇讨论的是退休、工作、经济与预算，没有任何句子涉及“更多人追求高等教育”；More people will try to pursue higher education. 是无中生有。

D) 无中生有

原文未提“求职市场竞争”。第 3 段提到 employment rates falling 是描述失业现象，并未上升到“竞争加剧”的层面；There will be more competition in the job market. 是无中生有。

54. What is the result of policy changes in European countries?

- A) Unskilled workers may choose to retire early.
- B) More people have to receive in-service training.
- C) Even wealthy people must work longer to live comfortably in retirement.
- D) People may be able to enjoy generous defined-benefits from pension plans.

欧洲国家政策变化的结果是什么？

- A) 非熟练工人可能会选择提前退休。
- B) 更多的人必须接受在职培训。
- C) 即使是富人也必须工作更长时间才能在退休后过上舒适的生活。
- D) 人们可能能够享受养老金计划提供的慷慨固定收益。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is the result of policy changes in European countries? 用 What is the result of 直接问结果，是因果细节题，不需要推断。

【拆句】 What is the result of policy changes in European countries? 主干为 What is the result of X, of 后的 policy changes in European countries 是 of 的宾语。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Rising life expectancy, combined with the replacement of generous defined-benefit pension plans with less generous defined-contribution ones, means that even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortable retirement.

预期寿命上升，再加上慷慨的固定收益养老金计划被不那么慷慨的固定缴款计划所替代，这意味着即便是较为富裕的人也必须工作得更久，才能过上舒适的退休生活。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 P4 谈的是"欧洲政府废除了鼓励早退休的政策"，方向恰恰是"少早退休"；Unskilled workers may choose to retire early. 与原文方向相反，且把对象限定为 unskilled workers，原文未作此区分。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是"必须工作更久"，并未涉及培训问题；More people have to receive in-service training. 在原文找不到任何依据。

C) ✓ 正确

even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortable retirement ↔

Even wealthy people must work longer to live comfortably in retirement.

C 把 even、better-off→wealthy、must work longer、a comfortable retirement→live comfortably in retirement 四个语义成分——对应保留，且未引入额外信息，是定位句的标准同义改写。

D) 与原文相反

原文明确说 the replacement of generous defined-benefit pension plans with less generous defined-contribution ones——慷慨的固定收益计划正在被取消；People may be able to enjoy generous defined-benefits from pension plans. 把"被替代"说成"可以享受"，方向完全相反。

55. What is characteristic of work in the 21st century?

- A) Computers will do more complicated work.
- B) More will be taken by the educated young.
- C) Most jobs to be done will be the creative ones.
- D) Skills are highly valued regardless of age.

21世纪的工作有什么特点？

- A) 计算机将完成更复杂的工作。 B) 更多工作将由受过教育的年轻人承担。
- C) 大多数待完成的工作将是创造性工作。 D) 无论年龄如何，技能都受到高度重视。

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 What is characteristic of work in the 21st century? 问的不是某段某句的细节，而是"21世纪工作的特征"，需要串联全文（特别是末段总结句）才能回答。

【拆句】 What is characteristic of work in the 21st century? 主干 What is characteristic of X, characteristic 在此为形容词作表语，意为"是 X 的典型特征"；考生若把 characteristic 当名词读会理解错——这是熟词僻义陷阱。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 the skills that complement computers 谈的是"与电脑互补的人类技能"——是人在变重要，不是电脑在做更复杂的工作；Computers will do more complicated work. 把方向偷换了。

B) 与原文相反

原文 older skilled folk are working longer、well-educated baby-boomers... are putting off retirement 强调的是"高技能老人"在岗时间更长；More will be taken by the educated young. 与之相反，把年轻人当主语，方向颠倒。

C) 以偏概全

原文 from management know-how to creativity 中 creativity 只是与电脑互补的技能之一例，并非全文断言"大多数工作都是创造性的"；Most jobs to be done will be the creative ones. 把例子扩大为全部，以偏概全。

D) ✓ 正确

the skills that complement computers, from management know-how to creativity, do not necessarily decline with age

↔ Skills are highly valued regardless of age.

those people continue to reap rich rewards into old age because these days the educated elderly are more productive than the preceding generation

↔ Skills are highly valued regardless of age.

D 同时回应了 P3 的"技能取代年龄成为分化主轴"和 P4 的"技能不因年龄衰减"，并以 regardless of age 准确捕捉了"技能脱钩年龄"这一主旨。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Some 65% of American men aged 62-74 with a professional degree are in the workforce, compared with 32% of men with only a high-school certificate.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构 + 后置定语修饰主语 + 比较状语，是四六级和考研阅读中描述统计数据和对比的典型句式；"aged" 和 "with" 引出的后置定语、"compared with" 引出的比较状语都是高频结构，学习后可大量复用于数据分析类文本

Rapid technological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while squeezing those of the unskilled.

第1段，第4句

"while"引导对比状语从句且带有省略结构,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句用现在完成时表达社会现象的持续影响,也是典型的议论文句式,迁移价值高

The experience of the 20th century, when greater longevity(长寿) translated into more years in retirement rather than more years at work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth, while the swelling ranks of pensioners will create government budget problems.

第2段，第3句

本句结构高度典型:长主语 + 定语从句插入 + 主句谓语 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句,是考研英语阅读和翻译中的常见句式。persuade sb that 结构、while 引导对比状语从句、非限制性定语从句修饰时间名词,都是高频考点,掌握后可大量复用

But the notion of a sharp division between the working young and the idle old misses a new trend, the growing gap between the skilled and the unskilled.

第3段，第1句

长主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 同位语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是学术语体和议论文的典型句式；多层介词短语修饰也是考试常见难点；掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句，代表性很强。

Employment rates are falling among younger unskilled people, whereas older skilled folk are working longer.

第3段，第2句

whereas 引导的对比状语从句是考试中常见的句式,用于对照两种现象或观点,在议论文和说明文中频繁出现。掌握这一结构后,考生可迁移至其他含对比逻辑的长难句,具有一定典型性。

The divide is most extreme in America, where well-educated baby-boomers(二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人) are putting off retirement while many less-skilled younger people have dropped out of the workforce.

第3段，第3句

主句 + 非限制性定语从句 + 内嵌时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现,where 引导的定语从句补充说明地点、while 引导的状语从句表达对比或同时发生,都是典型考点句式。掌握本句结构后,可直接迁移到大量类似真题句,实用性强。

What do many observers predict in view of the experience of the 20th century?

第53题 题干

特殊疑问句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较常见，且本句展示了疑问词作宾语前置、介词短语作状语的典型搭配，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似疑问句的分析中，具有较高典型性。

What is characteristic of work in the 21st century?

第55题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读、翻译中频繁出现，且 What is... 句式是最常见的疑问句型之一。疑问词作主语、系动词 + 形容词表语的结构也具有很高的代表性。掌握这一句式后，可以迁移到大量类似问句的理解和构造中。典型性较高，是常考句式。

Skills are highly valued regardless of age.

第55题，D

被动语态 + 状语修饰是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其在说明客观事实或普遍现象时频繁出现。虽然本句结构简单，但这种 "主语 + be + 过去分词 + 状语" 的模式具有较高的复用性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 63 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语四级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

retirement B2

n. 退休

本篇4次·真题30句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇4次·真题24句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇3次·真题61句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇3次·真题28句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇3次·真题24句

skilled B1

adj. 熟练的

本篇3次·真题12句

educated B2

adj. 受过教育的

本篇3次·真题9句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题78句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次·真题77句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次·真题62句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇2次·真题49句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇2次·真题45句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇2次·真题31句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇2次·真题28句

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇2次·真题22句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本篇2次·真题19句

pension B2

n. 养老金

本篇2次·真题8句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题224句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题137句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题119句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题85句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题81句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题79句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题73句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题67句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题56句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题55句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题53句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题47句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题47句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题44句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题44句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

division B1

n. 分开

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

longevity C1

n. 长寿

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

folk B1

n. 人们

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

reap B2

v. 获得, 得到 (回报、好处或后果)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

certificate B1

n. 证书

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

expectancy C1

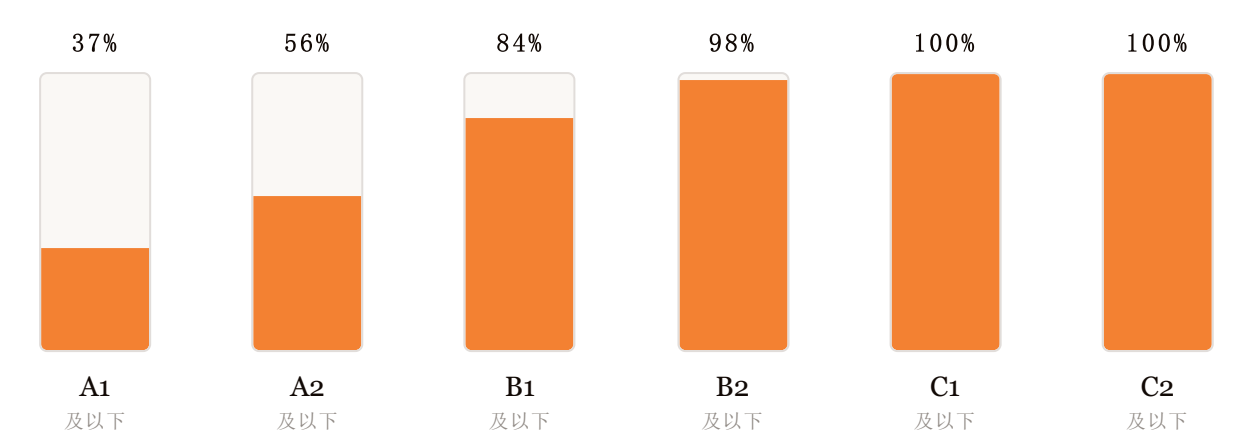
n. 预期寿命

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 186 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **186** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 4 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 186 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

186

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语四级 2015年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年6月·第2套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·介绍中国快递业的规模与高速扩张 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第2套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第2套(2015-06) • 四级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

据报道，今年中国快递服务(courier services)将递送大约 120 亿件包裹。这将使中国有可能超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场。大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品。中国给数百万在线零售商以极具竞争力的价格销售商品的机会。仅在 11 月 11日,中国消费者就从国内最大的购物平台购买了价值 90 亿美元的商品。中国有不少这样的特殊购物日。因此,快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

It is reported that China's courier services will deliver about 12 billion parcels this year. This will make it possible for China to overtake the US and become the largest courier market in the world. Most parcels contain goods ordered online. China offers millions of online retailers the chance to sell goods at competitive prices. On November 11 alone, Chinese consumers bought goods worth 9 billion dollars from the largest shopping platform in the country. There are many such special shopping days in China. Therefore, it is no surprise that the courier industry is expanding in China.

【衔接】第1、2句之间：用 This 承接避免重复

第2句 这将使中国有可能超越美国 的"这"指代第1句的递送量事实，译文用 This 直接接住第1句内容，无需把"递送120亿件包裹"重抄一遍，句间自然衔接。

第5、6句之间：用 such 回指承接

第6句 这样的特殊购物日 中的"这样的"回指第5句提到的"11月11日"购物节，译文用 such (many such special shopping days) 承接，把单个例子升华为一类现象，逻辑顺滑。

第6、7句之间：用 Therefore 显化因果

第7句 因此,快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了 是对前文（购物节多、网购旺）的结论，句首补关联词 Therefore，把中文隐含的因果逻辑显化出来，使整段收束有逻辑。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】介绍中国快递业的规模与高速扩张

全段在客观介绍中国快递（courier services）行业的现状与趋势：从今年的递送量 今年中国快递服务(courier services)将递送大约 120 亿件包裹，到它即将超越美国成为最大市场，再到背后的网购与购物节支撑。属于典型的四级"中国社会/经济现象介绍"语体，用词务求客观、平实、信息准确，不带感情色彩。

【时态】一般现在时

全段主体是在客观陈述中国快递业"现在"的常态事实与普遍现象，如 大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品、中国有不少这样的特殊购物日，这类陈述性事实默认用一般现在时。仅"今年将递送""将使中国有可能超越美国"等明确指向未来的预测句，才偏离基调改用一般将来时；"11月11日已购买了"这类已完成的具体事件改用一般过去时。

【译法】快递服务 / 快递业

原文已给出官方译法 快递服务(courier services)，全篇"快递服务"统一用 courier services；"快递市场"用 courier market，"快递业"用 the courier industry（或 the express delivery industry）。核心词锁死为 courier，避免一会儿 courier、一会儿 express、一会儿 delivery 三种译法乱跳。这是括号注释直接给的约定译法，照搬即可。

包裹

原文反复出现的 包裹 统一译为 parcels（或 packages），全篇只用一种，且因数量巨大需用复数。这里取 parcels。

在线零售商

在线零售商 统一译为 online retailers（数百万家，用复数）；与之呼应的"网上订购"用 ordered online、"网上购物平台"用 online shopping platform，保持 online 这一限定词在全篇一致。

购物平台 / 购物日

国内最大的购物平台 译为 the largest shopping platform in the country；特殊购物日 译为 special shopping days。"购物 shopping"在两处用同一词，保持一致。

1. 据报道，今年中国快递服务(courier services)将递送大约 120 亿件包裹。

【主干】 中国快递服务 + 将递送 + 包裹 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语取中文已有的 中国快递服务(courier services)→China's courier services; 谓语是核心动词"递送" deliver; 宾语是"大约120亿件包裹" about 12 billion parcels。"据报道"不是主干，单独处理成插入语。主干即 China's courier services will deliver about 12 billion parcels。

【降级】 "据报道"降级为插入语

据报道 不要硬译成一个独立主谓句，按英文习惯降级成句首插入成分 It is reported that..., 或更简洁地用 reportedly 作状语; 大约 用 about / around 修饰数字。整句重构为 It is reported that China's courier services will deliver about 12 billion parcels this year. "今年" this year 作时间状语放句末。

【语法】 时态

本句明确说"今年将递送"，是对未来的预测，偏离全篇一般现在时基调，改用一般将来时 will deliver。这是基调允许的合理偏离。

数词与单复数

"120亿"英文按 billion (十亿) 换算为 12 billion; 数词后接的可数名词"包裹"用复数 parcels。注意 billion 在确数前不加 s (12 billion, 不是 12 billions)。

主谓一致

主语 courier services 为复数，但谓语用了情态动词 will，动词原形 deliver 不受主语单复数影响，无需变形。

【译文】 It is reported that China's courier services will deliver about 12 billion parcels this year.

2. 这将使中国有可能超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场。

【主干】 这 + 将使 + 中国有可能超越美国 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语取 这→This，指代上一句的递送量这一事实; 谓语用"使.....有可能"的高频结构 enable / make it possible for...; 逻辑宾语是"中国超越美国"。主干即 This will make it possible for China to overtake the US。

【降级】 两个动词降级: 超越作不定式、成为作结果

本句连着三个动作"使—超越—成为"，只能留一个作主句谓语。"使.....有可能"作主句谓语 make it possible for China to...; 超越美国 降级为不定式 to overtake the US; 成为世界上最大的快递市场 是超越后的结果，用 and become... 与 overtake 并列，或用现在分词 becoming... 收尾。即 ...to overtake the US and become the largest courier market in the world。

【语法】时态

"将使"指向未来结果，沿用上句的一般将来时 will make，与基调的合理偏离一致。

形式宾语it

"使.....有可能（做某事）"用 make it possible for sb. to do, it 是形式宾语，真正内容是后面的不定式；不要写成 make China possible, 那是中式残句。

冠词与最高级

"最大的快递市场"是世界范围内独一无二的，最高级前必须加定冠词 the largest courier market; "美国"作国名用 the US / the United States, 带 the。

【译文】 This will make it possible for China to overtake the US and become the largest courier market in the world.

3. 大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品。

【主干】 大多数包裹 + 装着 + 物品（主语策略：原句主语）

主语取 大多数包裹→Most of the parcels / Most parcels; 谓语"装着" contain; 宾语"物品" goods / items。主干即 Most parcels contain goods。

【降级】 "网上订购的"作后置定语

网上订购的物品 中"网上订购的"是修饰"物品"的定语，英文里这种较长的修饰放名词后面：用过去分词短语 goods ordered online, 或定语从句 goods (that are) ordered online。整句 Most parcels contain goods ordered online。

【语法】时态

本句是对常态事实的客观陈述，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 contain。

主谓一致

主语 Most parcels 为复数，谓语用原形 contain, 不加 -s; 若主语写成 Most of the parcels, 谓语仍随 parcels 取复数。

语态

"订购"的承受者是"物品", 物品是被订购的，故用过去分词 ordered（被动含义）作定语，不能写成主动的 ordering。

【译文】 Most parcels contain goods ordered online.

4. 中国给数百万在线零售商以极具竞争力的价格销售商品的机会。

【主干】 中国 + 给 + 零售商 + 机会（主语策略：原句主语）

主语 中国→China; 谓语"给.....机会"用双宾结构 give / offer sb. the chance; 间接宾语是 数百万在线零售商 millions of online retailers, 直接宾语是"销售商品的机会" the chance to sell goods。主干即 China gives / offers millions of online retailers the chance。

【降级】 "销售商品"作不定式、"以竞争价"作状语

销售商品的机会 中"销售商品"修饰"机会", 用不定式 the chance to sell goods; 以极具竞争力的价格 是销售的方式状语，用介词短语 at (highly) competitive prices, 紧贴 sell。整句 China offers millions of online retailers the chance to sell goods at competitive prices。

【语法】时态

客观陈述中国为零售商提供机会这一常态，回指基调用一般现在时 offers / gives。

主谓一致

主语 China 是第三人称单数，谓语动词须加 -s: offers / gives, 这是主体考生极易漏掉的硬伤。

单复数

"数百万"用 millions of + 复数名词 retailers; "价格"在"以有竞争力的价格"中惯用复数 at competitive prices; "商品" goods 本身为复数形式。

介词搭配

"以.....的价格"用介词 at (at a price / at competitive prices), 不用 with 或 by。

【译文】 China offers millions of online retailers the chance to sell goods at competitive prices.

5. 仅在 11 月 11 日,中国消费者就从国内最大的购物平台购买了价值 90 亿美元的商品。

【主干】 中国消费者 + 购买了 + 商品 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语 中国消费者→Chinese consumers; 谓语核心动词"购买" buy; 宾语"价值90亿美元的商品" goods worth 9 billion dollars. 主干即 Chinese consumers bought goods.

【降级】 时间、地点、金额三处降级为状语和定语

仅在 11 月 11 日 译成时间状语 On November 11 alone (alone 对应"仅", 表强调); 从国内最大的购物平台 译成地点状语 from the largest shopping platform in the country; 价值 90 亿美元的 修饰"商品", 用形容词 worth 作后置定语 goods worth 9 billion dollars. 整句 On November 11 alone, Chinese consumers bought goods worth 9 billion dollars from the largest shopping platform in the country.

【语法】时态

"11月11日购买了"是发生在过去某一天的具体已完成事件, 偏离全篇一般现在时基调, 改用一般过去时 bought. 这是基调允许的合理偏离, 且对应中文的"了".

数词换算

"90亿美元"按英文 billion 换算为 9 billion dollars (或 9 billion US dollars); billion 在确数前不加 s. "价值....."用 worth + 金额。

最高级与冠词

"国内最大的购物平台"是独一无二的, 最高级前加 the: the largest shopping platform in the country.

副词位置

"仅"表"仅仅这一天", 用 alone 紧跟时间词 On November 11 alone, 比 only 更地道; 切勿漏译"仅"而丢掉强调含义。

【译文】 On November 11 alone, Chinese consumers bought goods worth 9 billion dollars from the largest shopping platform in the country.

6. 中国有不少这样的特殊购物日。

【主干】 有不少特殊购物日 (主语策略: There be)

本句表"存在", 中国有不少这样的特殊购物日 用 There be 句型最自然: There are many such special shopping days in China; "中国"降级为地点状语 in China。主干即 There are ... shopping days。也可用 China has many such special shopping days。

【降级】 简单句无需大改

本句结构简单, "这样的"用 such 承接上句提到的购物日, "不少"用 many / quite a few。无多余动词需降级, 直接 There are many such special shopping days in China 即可。

【语法】 主谓一致

There be 的 be 随其后名词单复数定: days 是复数, 故用 There are (不是 There is)。

时态

客观陈述存在的常态事实, 回指基调用一般现在时 There are。

单复数与限定词

"不少.....日"是复数 many such special shopping days; such 放 many 之后、复数名词之前, 语序为 many such + 复数名词。

【译文】 There are many such special shopping days in China.

7. 因此,快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了。

【主干】 不足为奇 + 快递业扩展 (主语策略: 形式主语it)

不足为奇 是对"快递业扩展"这件事的评价, 用形式主语 It is no surprise / It is not surprising that..., 真正主语是后面的从句 快递业在中国扩展 the courier industry is expanding in China。主干即 It is no surprise that the courier industry is expanding。

【降级】 "因此"作关联词、扩展事实入that从句

因此 是承接上文的因果关联词, 译成句首 Therefore; "快递业在中国扩展"作 that 从句的内容 the courier industry is expanding in China。整句 Therefore, it is no surprise that the courier industry is expanding in China。

【语法】 时态

评价句主句 It is 用一般现在时回指基调; 从句"扩展"表持续进行中的现状, 用现在进行时 is expanding 或一般现在时 expands 均可, 本篇取 is expanding 强调正在持续扩张。

句型结构

It is no surprise that... 中 it 是形式主语, that 引导主语从句, 不可省去 that 后的完整主谓 (the courier industry is expanding), 不能写成 It is no surprise the courier industry expanding 这类残句。

用词

"不足为奇"可用 it is no surprise that / it is not surprising that / there is no wonder that, 任选其一即可, 避免逐字直译成 not enough to be strange 这类中式表达。

【译文】 Therefore, it is no surprise that the courier industry is expanding in China.

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