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四级 · 真题卷第3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 **parents' role in their children's growth**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



“Good news mom! I was accepted to the college of your choice.”

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) The three researchers shared evenly the Nobel prize.
B) The three winners studied the same subject.
C) This year's first Nobel prize was awarded for medicine.
D) All of the Nobel prizes have been made public.

2. A) Youyou Tu's treatment is more hi-tech.
B) Youyou Tu's treatment is more traditional.
C) Youyou Tu focuses on roundworm-caused infections.
D) Youyou Tu invented a completely new therapy.

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

3. A) NASA sent a new Mars lander.
B) Different soil samples were studied.
C) Scientists revealed a new space theory.
D) Liquid water has been found on Mars.
4. A) Mars is not as dry as what we used to think.
B) Mars could support life at the moment.
C) They have found living things on Mars.
D) Soil samples from Mars are the same as those of the Earth.

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

5. A) A kidnapper.
B) Her rival.
C) Her 4-year-old son.
D) Her drunken husband.
6. A) She is brutal in nature.
B) She is a die-hard racist.
C) She loves shooting and killing.
D) She is a firm gun-rights supporter.
7. A) It is against the law to own a gun.
B) Women are not allowed to possess a gun.
C) Improper storing of guns constitutes a crime.
D) All the citizens have the right to carry a gun.

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) He likes Sweden better than England.
B) He prefers hot weather to cold weather.
C) He is an Englishman living in Sweden.
D) He visits London nearly every winter.

9. A) The bad weather.
B) The gloomy winter.
C) The cold houses.
D) The long night.
10. A) Delightful.
B) Painful.
C) Depressing.
D) Refreshing.
11. A) They often stay up late reading.
B) They work hard and play hard.
C) They like to go camping in summer.
D) They try to earn more and spend more.

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

12. A) English literature.
B) Management.
C) French.
D) Public Administration.
13. A) English teaching.
B) Staff training.
C) Careers guidance.
D) Psychological counselling.
14. A) They went to the same university.
B) They all love to engage in management.
C) The jobs they choose are not related to their major.
D) They received the same job training.
15. A) Its generous scholarships.
B) Its worldwide fame.
C) Its well-designed courses.
D) Its pleasant environment.

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) Characteristics of Japanese artists.
B) Some features of Japanese culture.
C) The art of Japanese brush painting.
D) The uniqueness of Japanese art.
17. A) To calm themselves down.
B) To enhance concentration.
C) To show their impatience.
D) To signal lack of interest.
18. A) How listeners in different cultures show respect.
B) How speakers can win approval from the audience.
C) How speakers can misunderstand the audience.
D) How different Western and Eastern art forms are.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Directing personnel evaluation.
B) Buying and maintaining equipment.
C) Drawing up plans for in-service training.
D) Interviewing and recruiting employees.
20. A) Some of his equipment was damaged in a fire.
B) The training program he ran was a failure.
C) Two of his workers were injured at work.
D) Two of his employees committed theft.
21. A) A better relationship with his boss.
B) Advancement to a higher position.
C) A better-paying job in another company.
D) Improvement in the company's management.
22. A) She has more self-confidence than Chris.
B) She works with Chris in the same division.
C) She has more management experience than Chris.
D) She is competing with Chris for the new job.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) They help us see the important values of a culture.
B) They guide us in handling human relationships.
C) They help us express ourselves more effectively.
D) They are an infinite source of human knowledge.

24. A) Their wording may become different.
 B) The values they reflect may change.
 C) Their origins can no longer be traced.
 D) They may be misinterpreted occasionally.
25. A) Certain values are shared by a large number of cultures.
 B) Some proverbs are assuming more and more importance.
 C) Old proverbs are constantly replaced by new ones.
 D) Certain values have always been central to a culture.

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.

The U.S. Department of Education is making efforts to ensure that all students have equal access to a quality education. Today it is 26 the launch of the Excellent Educators for All Initiative. The initiative will help states and school districts support great educators for the students who need them most.

"All children are 27 to a high-quality education regardless of their race, zip code or family income. It is 28 important that we provide teachers and principals the support they need to help students reach their full 29 " U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan said. "Despite the excellent work and deep 30 of our nation's teachers and principals, students in high-poverty, high-minority schools are unfairly treated across our country. We have to do better. Local leaders and educators will 31 their own creative solutions, but we must work together to 32 our focus on how to better recruit, support and 33 effective teachers and principals for all students, especially the kids who need them most."

Today's announcement is another important step forward in improving access to a quality education, a 34 of President Obama's year of action. Later today, Secretary Duncan will lead a round table discussion with principals and school teachers from across the country about the 35 of working in high-need schools and how to adopt promising practices for supporting great educators in these schools.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A) announcing | I) distributing |
| B) beneficial | J) enhance |
| C) challenges | K) entitled |
| D) commitment | L) potential |
| E) component | M) properly |
| F) contests | N) qualified |
| G) critically | O) retain |
| H) develop | |

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**.

Essay-Grading Software Offers Professors a Break

- A) Imagine taking a college exam, and, instead of handing in a blue book and getting a grade from a professor a few weeks later, clicking the "send" button when you are done and receiving a grade back instantly, your essay scored by a software program. And then, instead of being done with that exam, imagine that the system would immediately let you rewrite the test to try to improve your grade.
- B) EdX, the nonprofit enterprise founded by Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to offer courses on the Internet, has just introduced such a system and will make its automated(自动的) software available free on the Web to any institution that wants to use it. The software uses artificial intelligence to grade student essays and short written answers, freeing professors for other tasks.
- C) The new service will bring the educational consortium(联盟) into a growing conflict over the role of automation in education. Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread, the use of artificial intelligence technology to grade essay answers has not yet received widespread acceptance by educators and has many critics.
- D) Anant Agarwal, an electrical engineer who is president of EdX, predicted that the instant-grading software would be a useful teaching tool, enabling students to take tests and write essays over and over and improve the quality of their answers. He said the technology would offer distinct advantages over the traditional classroom system, where students often wait days or weeks for grades. "There is a huge value in learning with instant feedback," Dr. Agarwal said. "Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback."
- E) But skeptics(怀疑者) argue the automated system is no match for live teachers. One longtime critic, Les Perelman, has drawn national attention several times for putting together nonsense essays that have fooled software grading programs into giving high marks. He has also been highly critical of studies claiming that the software compares well to human graders.
- F) He is among a group of educators who last month began circulating a petition(呼吁) opposing automated assessment software. The group, which calls itself Professionals Against Machine Scoring of Student Essays in High-Stakes Assessment, has collected nearly 2,000 signatures, including some from famous people like Noam Chomsky.
- G) "Let's face the realities of automatic essay scoring," the group's statement reads in part. "Computers cannot 'read'. They cannot measure the essentials of effective written communication: accuracy, reasoning, adequacy of evidence, good sense, ethical(伦理的) position, convincing argument, meaningful organization, and clarity, among others."
- H) But EdX expects its software to be adopted widely by schools and universities. It offers free online classes from Harvard, MIT and the University of California-Berkeley; this fall, it will add classes from Wellesley, Georgetown and the University of Texas. In all, 12 universities participate in EdX, which offers certificates

for course completion and has said that it plans to continue to expand next year, including adding international schools.

- I) The EdX assessment tool requires human teachers, or graders, to first grade 100 essays or essay questions. The system then uses a variety of machine-learning techniques to train itself to be able to grade any number of essays or answers automatically and almost instantly. The software will assign a grade depending on the scoring system created by the teacher, whether it is a letter grade or numerical(数字的) rank.
 - J) EdX is not the first to use the automated assessment technology, which dates to early computers in the 1960s. There is now a range of companies offering commercial programs to grade written test answers, and four states—Louisiana, North Dakota, Utah and West Virginia—are using some form of the technology in secondary schools. A fifth, Indiana, has experimented with it. In some cases the software is used as a "second reader," to check the reliability of the human graders.
 - K) But the growing influence of the EdX consortium to set standards is likely to give the technology a boost. On Tuesday, Stanford announced that it would work with EdX to develop a joint educational system that will make use of the automated assessment technology.
 - L) Two start-ups, Coursera and Udacity, recently founded by Stanford faculty members to create "massive open online courses," or MOOCs, are also committed to automated assessment systems because of the value of instant feedback. "It allows students to get immediate feedback on their work, so that learning turns into a game, with students naturally(吸引) drawn toward resubmitting the work until they get it right," said Daphne Koller, a computer scientist and a founder of Coursera.
 - M) Last year the Hewlett Foundation, a grant-making organization set up by one of the Hewlett-Packard founders and his wife, sponsored two \$100,000 prizes aimed at improving software that grades essays and short answers. More than 150 teams entered each category. A winner of one of the Hewlett contests, Vik Paruchuri, was hired by EdX to help design its assessment software.
 - N) "One of our focuses is to help kids learn how to think critically," said Victor Vuchic, a program officer at the Hewlett Foundation. "It's probably impossible to do that with multiple-choice tests. The challenge is that this requires human graders, and so they cost a lot more and they take a lot more time."
 - O) Mark D. Shermis, a professor at the University of Akron in Ohio, supervised the Hewlett Foundation's contest on automated essay scoring and wrote a paper about the experiment. In his view, the technology—though imperfect—has a place in educational settings.
 - P) With increasingly large classes, it is impossible for most teachers to give students meaningful feedback on writing assignments, he said. Plus, he noted, critics of the technology have tended to come from the nation's best universities, where the level of teaching is much better than at most schools.
 - Q) "Often they come from very famous institutions where, in fact, they do a much better job of providing feedback than a machine ever could," Dr. Shermis said. "There seems to be a lack of appreciation of what is actually going on in the real world."
36. Some professionals in education are collecting signatures to voice their opposition to automated essay grading.
37. Using software to grade students' essays saves teachers time for other work.
38. The Hewlett contests aim at improving essay grading software.

39. Though the automated grading system is widely used in multiple-choice tests, automated essay grading is still criticized by many educators.
40. Some people don't believe the software grading system can do as good a job as human graders.
41. Critics of automated essay scoring do not seem to know the true realities in less famous universities.
42. Critics argue many important aspects of effective writing cannot be measured by computer rating programs.
43. As class size grows, most teachers are unable to give students valuable comments as to how to improve their writing.
44. The automated assessment technology is sometimes used to double check the work of human graders.
45. Students find instant feedback helps improve their learning considerably.

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.

Boys' schools are the perfect place to teach young men to express their emotions and involve them in activities such as art, dance and music.

Far from the traditional image of a culture of aggressive masculinity(阳刚), the absence of girls gives boys the chance to develop without pressure to conform to a stereotype, a US study says.

Boys at single-sex schools were said to be more likely to get involved in cultural and artistic activities that helped develop their emotional expressiveness, rather than feeling they had to conform to the "boy code" of hiding their emotions to be a "real man".

The findings of the study go against received wisdom that boys do better when taught alongside girls.

Tony Little, headmaster of Eton, warned that boys were being failed by the British education system because it had become too focused on girls. He criticised teachers for failing to recognise that boys are actually more emotional than girls.

The research argued that boys often perform badly in mixed schools because they become discouraged when their female peers do better earlier in speaking and reading skills.

But in single-sex schools teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style, letting them move around the classroom and getting them to compete in teams to prevent boredom, wrote the study's author, Abigail James, of the University of Virginia.

Teachers could encourage boys to enjoy reading and writing with "boy-focused" approaches such as themes and characters that appeal to them. Because boys generally have more acute vision, learn best through touch, and are physically more active, they need to be given "hands-on" lessons where they are allowed to walk around. "Boys in mixed schools view classical music as feminine(女性的) and prefer the modern genre(类型) in which violence and sexism are major themes," James wrote.

Single-sex education also made it less likely that boys would feel they had to conform to a stereotype that men should be "masterful and in charge" in relationships. "In mixed schools, boys feel compelled to act like men before they understand themselves well enough to know what that means," the study reported.

46. The author believes that a single-sex school would _____.
A) force boys to hide their emotions to be "real men"
B) help to cultivate masculine aggressiveness in boys
C) encourage boys to express their emotions more freely
D) naturally reinforce in boys the traditional image of a man
47. It is commonly believed that in a mixed school boys _____.
A) perform relatively better
B) grow up more healthily
C) behave more responsibly
D) receive a better education
48. What does Tony Little say about the British education system?
A) It fails more boys than girls academically.
B) It focuses more on mixed school education.
C) It fails to give boys the attention they need.
D) It places more pressure on boys than on girls.
49. According to Abigail James, one of the advantages of single-sex schools is _____.
A) teaching can be tailored to suit the characteristics of boys
B) boys can focus on their lessons without being distracted
C) boys can choose to learn whatever they are interested in
D) teaching can be designed to promote boys' team spirit
50. Which of the following is characteristic of boys according to Abigail James' report?
A) They enjoy being in charge.
B) They conform to stereotypes.
C) They have sharper vision.
D) They are violent and sexist.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

It's an annual argument. Do we or do we not go on holiday? My partner says no because the boiler could go, or the roof fall off, and we have no savings to save us. I say you only live once and we work hard and what's the point if you can't go on holiday. The joy of a recession means no argument next year—we just won't go.

Since money is known to be one of the things most likely to bring a relationship to its knees, we should be grateful. For many families the recession means more than not booking a holiday. A YouGov poll of 2,000 people found 22% said they were arguing more with their partners because of concerns about money. What's less clear is whether divorce and separation rates rise in a recession—financial pressures mean couples argue more

but make splitting up less affordable. Recent research shows arguments about money were especially damaging to couples. Disputes were characterised by intense verbal(言语上的) aggression, tended to be repeated and not resolved, and made men, more than women, extremely angry.

Kim Stephenson, an occupational psychologist, believes money is such a big deal because of what it symbolises, which may be different things to men and women. "People can say the same things about money but have different ideas of what it's for," he explains. "They'll say it's to save, to spend, for security, for freedom, to show someone you love them." He says men are more likely to see money as a way of buying status and of showing their parents that they've achieved something.

"The biggest problem is that couples assume each other knows what's going on with their finances, but they don't. There seems to be more of a taboo(禁忌) about talking about money than about death. But you both need to know what you're doing, who's paying what into the joint account and how much you keep separately. In a healthy relationship, you don't have to agree about money, but you have to talk about it."

51. What does the author say about vacationing?

- A) People enjoy it all the more during a recession.
- B) Few people can afford it without working hard.
- C) It makes all the hard work worthwhile.
- D) It is the chief cause of family disputes.

52. What does the author mean by saying "money is known...to bring a relationship to its knees"(Line 1, Para. 2)?

- A) Money is considered to be the root of all evils.
- B) Some people sacrifice their dignity for money.
- C) Few people can resist the temptation of money.
- D) Disputes over money may ruin a relationship.

53. The YouGov poll of 2,000 people indicates that in a recession _____.

- A) conflicts between couples tend to rise
- B) it is more expensive for couples to split up
- C) couples show more concern for each other
- D) divorce and separation rates increase

54. What does Kim Stephenson believe?

- A) Money is often a symbol of a person's status.
- B) Money means a great deal to both men and women.
- C) Men and women spend money on different things.
- D) Men and women view money in different ways.

55. The author suggests at the end of the passage that couples should _____.

- A) put their money together instead of keeping it separately
- B) make efforts to reach agreement on their family budgets
- C) discuss money matters to maintain a healthy relationship
- D) avoid arguing about money matters to remain romantic

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3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3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3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 **parents' role in their children's growth**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



“Good news mom! I was accepted to the college of your choice.”

【参考范文·154词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a young woman holds a document and happily tells her mother, who sits on a sofa with a book, "Good news mom! I was accepted to the college of your choice." Simple as it is, the picture conveys a thought-provoking message about the role parents play in their children's growth.

Parents undoubtedly serve as the most important guides on the road to maturity. For one thing, they shape the values and decisions of their children, just as the mother helps guide her daughter's college choice. For another,

parents act as role models: a child who grows up watching diligent, caring parents naturally learns responsibility. Take my own father, whose habit of reading every night quietly inspired me to love books.

Therefore, we should recognize how deeply parents mold who we become. Wise guidance and warm companionship, rather than blind control, are what truly nurture a bright future.

【参考译文】

正如漫画生动描绘的那样，一位年轻女性手里拿着一份文件，高兴地对坐在沙发上、手里捧着书的母亲说：“好消息，妈妈！我被你选的那所大学录取了。”画面虽简单，却传递出一个发人深省的信息——父母在孩子成长中扮演的角色。

父母无疑是孩子走向成熟路上最重要的引路人。一方面，他们塑造着孩子的价值观和重大决定，正如画中母亲帮助引导了女儿对大学的选择。另一方面，父母是孩子的榜样：一个从小看着勤奋、有爱的父母长大的孩子，自然会学会承担责任。以我自己的父亲为例，他每晚读书的习惯，悄悄地感染我爱上了书本。

因此，我们应当认识到父母对我们成为什么样的人影响有多深。明智的引导与温暖的陪伴，而非盲目的控制，才是真正孕育光明未来的东西。

【第1段】描述加题落地。本段用 "As is vividly depicted in the cartoon" 起笔简述画面，只两句不拖沓；再用 "Simple as it is, the picture conveys..." 把画面转到 parents' role in their children's growth，落实了描述段‘先画面后点题’的功能。

【第2段】两分论点加例证。用主题句 "Parents undoubtedly serve as the most important guides" 亮观点，再以 "For one thing... For another..." 领起两个理由，并用母亲引导选大学、父亲每晚读书两个例子支撑，达成主体段‘主题句+理由+例子+回扣’的论证功能。

【第3段】重申加升华。用 "Therefore" 重申父母塑造孩子，再用 "Wise guidance and warm companionship, rather than blind control..." 升华，收束全文并把立意抬到‘引导优于控制’。

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

描述漫画再评论父母角色

本题核心任务是两件事一起做：先简述漫画画面，再就 parents' role in their children's growth 展开评论，且评论是重心、描述只是引子。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

本题是看图议论 essay，没有具体收信人，面向阅卷人用正式书面语即可，不需要称呼、落款，也不要强行套用书信格式。

配图要读出

女儿考上母亲替她选的大学

画面里 左边站着一个年轻女性，右手拿着文件，正在和坐在沙发上的年长女性说话，母亲手里拿着一本书；台词 Good news mom! I was accepted to the college of your choice. 表明女儿被母亲替她选的大学录取。可写点：父母的引导塑造了孩子的成长方向。

中心立意

父母是孩子成长的关键引路人

本篇中心论点：父母在 children's growth 中扮演不可替代的引路人角色，其引导与榜样深刻塑造孩子会成为什么样的人。

要展开的要点

1. 父母塑造价值观与选择

父母影响孩子的价值观和人生重大决定，正如漫画里女儿被 the college of your choice 录取，母亲的引导就藏在这个选择里。

2. 父母以身作则做榜样

父母的日常言行是孩子模仿的活榜样——勤奋、有爱的父母潜移默化地培养孩子的责任感，可用‘父亲每晚读书带动我爱上阅读’这类具体例证支撑。

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 描述漫画并点题

用一两句交代画面核心——女儿告诉母亲考上了她选的大学，随即把镜头引到主题：父母在孩子成长中的角色。

第 2 段 论证父母角色的重要性

主体段，用两个分论点（塑造价值观与选择、以身作则做榜样）加具体例证展开论证。

第 3 段 总结升华

重申父母引导的重要性，升华到‘引导陪伴而非盲目控制’，收束全文。

第 1 段 女儿报喜引出父母角色主题

描述漫画：年轻女性拿着文件对沙发上的母亲说自己考上了 the college of your choice；随即点出主题——这幅画折射出 parents' role in their children's growth。

描述图画开头 · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, ____ (谁在做什么).

由画面转到主题 · Simple as it is, the picture conveys a thought-provoking message about ____ (主题).

第 2 段 两分论点加例证证父母角色

主题句：父母是成长路上最重要的引路人；理由一：塑造价值观与选择（呼应女儿考上 the college of your choice）；理由二：以身作则（父亲每晚读书带动我爱上书本）。

亮出分论点主题句 · Parents undoubtedly serve as ____ (本段观点).

并列展开两个理由 · For one thing, _____. For another, _____.

举具体例子支撑 · Take ____ (人或事), whose ____ shows that _____.

第 3 段 重申父母塑造并升华引导优于控制

重申父母深刻塑造孩子成为什么样的人；升华：明智的引导与温暖的陪伴、而非盲目控制，才真正孕育光明的未来。

总结重申 · Therefore, we should recognize how deeply ____ .

升华收尾 · ____, rather than ____, are what truly ____ .

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

描述加评论且紧扣父母角色

达标要点：既描述了女儿考上 the college of your choice，又紧扣 parents' role in their children's growth 展开评论；最易失分是只描述不评论、或评论与画面寓意脱节而跑题。

结构连贯

三段分工加过渡衔接

达标要点：描述→寓意→评论层层递进，用 Simple as it is、Therefore 等衔接自然；易失分是描述与评论之间没有过渡句、显得两张皮。

语言准确

描述用一般现在时且搭配准确

达标要点：描述漫画统一用一般现在时 (holds、tells) , serve as、role models 等搭配用准；易失分是中式直译，如把‘生儿育女’硬译成生硬短语堆砌。

字数格式

落在区间且描述不超篇幅

达标要点：满足 write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，且描述段简短、把篇幅留给评论；易失分是描述冗长挤占议论、或总词数越界被扣分。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

通篇描述画面无评论

反面示例：In the picture, a girl holds a paper and talks to her mother who reads a book on the sofa. The room is small and there is a window near them.（全在描述画面）。改法：一句带过描述后立刻转向评论，如 "This reminds us that parents deeply shape their children's choices and character."，把笔墨转到父母的角色上。

评论滑向努力学习话题

反面示例：Therefore, students should study hard to enter a good college.（滑到学生要努力，与父母角色无关）。改法：Therefore, parents' guidance and example play a decisive role in shaping who their children become.

描述堆砌细节

反面示例：把房间陈设、人物穿着、书的颜色逐一罗列写成四五句才进入正题。改法：只留‘女儿告诉母亲自己考上了她选的大学’这一核心信息，其余细节全删。

只喊父母重要不举例

反面示例：Parents are very very important. Parents are the best. We should love our parents.（重复喊口号、没有内容）。改法：For one thing, parents shape our values, just as the mother guides her daughter's college choice; for another, a father's nightly reading can inspire a child to love books.——配上具体例证。

英语四级 2015年6月·第3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3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3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3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 The first of this year's Nobel prizes has been awarded for medicine, and it has gone to three researchers for work against parasitic diseases. The Nobel Assembly of the Karolinska Institute has today awarded the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine with one half jointly to William C. Campbell and Satoshi Omura for their discoveries concerning a novel therapy against infections caused by roundworm parasites and the other half to Youyou Tu for her discoveries concerning a novel therapy against malaria. Youyou Tu's discovery is perhaps the most remarkable. As a Chinese woman working in China, and using traditional Chinese medical records, she rediscovered an ancient plant-based treatment for malaria that worked where modern therapies failed. Campbell and Omura's was a more hi-tech approach against the debilitating roundworm, which can harm cash crops and infect and kill humans almost anywhere in the world.

今年首个诺贝尔奖已授予医学领域,颁给了三位在寄生虫病研究方面做出贡献的研究者。卡罗林斯卡学院诺贝尔大会今天授予2015年诺贝尔生理学或医学奖,其中一半联合授予William C. Campbell和Omura Satoshi,以表彰他们在蛔虫寄生虫感染新型疗法方面的发现,另一半授予屠呦呦,以表彰她在疟疾新型疗法方面的发现。屠呦呦的发现也许是最引人注目的。作为一名在中国工作的中国女性,她利用中国传统医学记

录,重新发现了一种古老的植物性疟疾治疗方法,该方法在现代疗法失效的情况下仍然有效。Campbell和Omura则采用了更高科技的方法来对抗使人衰弱的蛔虫,这种寄生虫几乎在世界任何地方都能危害经济作物、感染并致人死亡。

1. A) The three researchers shared evenly the Nobel prize.
B) The three winners studied the same subject.
C) This year's first Nobel prize was awarded for medicine.
D) All of the Nobel prizes have been made public.

【题目】 What do we know about this year's Nobel prizes from the news report?

【翻译】 从新闻报道中我们对今年的诺贝尔奖了解到什么?

- A) 三位研究人员平均分享了诺贝尔奖。 B) 三位获奖者研究了相同的课题。
C) 今年的首个诺贝尔奖授予了医学领域。 D) 所有诺贝尔奖都已公布。

【答案】 C (细节题) This year's first Nobel prize was awarded for medicine.

【定位】 The first of this year's Nobel prizes has been awarded for medicine, and it has gone to three researchers for work against parasitic diseases.

今年第一个诺贝尔奖已颁发给医学领域,授予了三位研究者,以表彰他们在抗寄生虫病方面的工作。

【信号】 新闻首句点题, 顺听即得。新闻报道把最核心的事实放在开篇第一句 The first of this year's Nobel prizes has been awarded for medicine, "first""medicine"两个关键事实在此一并交代, 这就是答案信号——新闻首句即题眼。

【替换】 The first of this year's Nobel prizes has been awarded for medicine ↔

This year's first Nobel prize was awarded for medicine

几乎原句对应, 仅语序微调

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 借了原文真出现的 three researchers, 听到"三个人"就想选; 但原文说 one half jointly to William C. Campbell and Satoshi Omura...the other half to Youyou Tu, 是"两人共得一半、屠呦呦独得另一半", 并非 shared evenly (三人平分), 细节对不上。

借用原文: one half jointly to William C. Campbell and Satoshi Omura for their discoveries concerning a novel therapy against infections caused by roundworm parasites and the other half to Youyou Tu

B) 与原文相反

B 用了"三位获奖者"这个真事实诱你, 但原文明确分成两组课题: 坎贝尔和大村智研究 infections caused by roundworm parasites (蛔虫感染), 屠呦呦研究 a novel therapy against malaria (疟疾), 并非 studied the same subject, 与原文相反。

借用原文: one half jointly to William C. Campbell and Satoshi Omura for their discoveries concerning a novel therapy against infections caused by roundworm parasites and the other half to Youyou Tu for her discoveries concerning a novel therapy against malaria

D) 过度推断

D 盗用了 Nobel prizes 这个词, 但原文从头到尾只讲 The first of this year's Nobel prizes——第一个奖刚公布, 根本没说"全部"奖项都已公开, All of the Nobel prizes have been made public 把范围从"一个"夸成"全部"。

借用原文: The first of this year's Nobel prizes has been awarded for medicine

-
2. A) Youyou Tu's treatment is more hi-tech.
B) Youyou Tu's treatment is more traditional.
C) Youyou Tu focuses on roundworm-caused infections.
D) Youyou Tu invented a completely new therapy.

【题目】 How is Youyou Tu's treatment different from Campbell and Omura's?

【翻译】 屠呦呦的治疗方法与Campbell和Omura的有何不同?

- A) 屠呦呦的治疗方法更高科技。 B) 屠呦呦的治疗方法更传统。
C) 屠呦呦专注于蛔虫引起的感染。 D) 屠呦呦发明了一种全新的疗法。

【答案】 B (细节题) Youyou Tu's treatment is more traditional.

【定位】 As a Chinese woman working in China, and using traditional Chinese medical records, she rediscovered an ancient plant-based treatment for malaria that worked where modern therapies failed. Campbell and Omura's was a more hi-tech approach against the debilitating roundworm.

作为一位在中国工作的中国女性, 她借助传统中医药记录, 重新发现了一种古老的、基于植物的疟疾疗法, 在现代疗法失效的地方它却奏效。而坎贝尔和大村智的则是一种更偏高科技的方法, 针对的是使人衰弱的蛔虫。

【信号】对比落点，前后两句一传统一高科技。答案信号是这处显性对比：屠呦呦那句用 traditional Chinese medical records、an ancient plant-based treatment，紧接着 Campbell and Omura's was a more hi-tech approach 把另一组定为"高科技"，两句一前一后摆出"传统 vs 高科技"，正是问差别处。

【替换】 using traditional Chinese medical records, she rediscovered an ancient plant-based treatment ↔

Youyou Tu's treatment is more traditional

传统中医/古老植物疗法概括为 more traditional

Campbell and Omura's was a more hi-tech approach ↔

Youyou Tu's treatment is more traditional

对方是高科技，反衬屠呦呦更传统

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

A 借了原文真念过的 more hi-tech 勾人下手，但原文这个词是贴给 Campbell and Omura's 的，不是屠呦呦的；把对方的"高科技"安到屠呦呦头上，正是张冠李戴。

借用原文：Campbell and Omura's was a more hi-tech approach against the debilitating roundworm

C) 张冠李戴

C 搬来原文真出现的 roundworm 制造熟悉感，但原文里蛔虫属于 Campbell and Omura's...approach against the debilitating roundworm，屠呦呦研究的是 a novel therapy against malaria（疟疾）；把蛔虫感染安给屠呦呦，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：Campbell and Omura's was a more hi-tech approach against the debilitating roundworm

D) 与原文相反

D 蹭了原文 novel therapy 给人"新疗法"的印象，但原文说屠呦呦是 she rediscovered an ancient plant-based treatment——重新发现一种古老疗法，而非 invented a completely new therapy（发明全新疗法）；"rediscover ancient"与"invent completely new"方向正相反。

借用原文：she rediscovered an ancient plant-based treatment for malaria that worked where modern therapies failed

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

¹ "Under certain circumstances, liquid water has been found on Mars." This was the out of this world announcement from NASA following years of exploration on the Red Planet. Scientists revealed salty water may flow on the planet's surface during its summer months. Different soil samples were found to be moist and full of water. Dark streaks, known as recurring slope lineae, or RSL, are now known to have been caused by flowing water. "These discoveries are very important, but they were only part of the hydrological cycle on Mars that we are just now beginning to understand. What we are going to announce today is that Mars is not that dry planet we thought of in the past." So what does this tell us about potential life on Mars? Exploration by the Curiosity Rover proves that billions of years ago it was

once a planet similar to Earth. But could the planet support life today? Scientists say, technologically, we will now be able to answer those questions.

"在特定情况下，火星上发现了液态水。"这是NASA在对这颗红色星球进行多年探索后发布的惊人消息。科学家们透露，咸水可能在火星夏季期间流动于其表面。不同的土壤样本被发现是湿润的并且富含水分。被称为"重复斜坡线状地貌"或RSL的深色条纹，现在已知是由流动的水造成的。"这些发现非常重要，但它们只是我们刚刚开始了解的火星水文循环的一部分。我们今天要宣布的是，火星并不是我们过去认为的那个干燥星球。"那么这告诉我们关于火星潜在生命的什么信息呢?Curiosity火星车的探索证明，数十亿年前它曾是一颗类似地球的行星。但这颗星球今天能够支持生命吗?科学家们表示，从技术上讲，我们现在将能够回答这些问题。

3. A) NASA sent a new Mars lander.
B) Different soil samples were studied.
C) Scientists revealed a new space theory.
D) Liquid water has been found on Mars.

【题目】 What does the news report mainly discuss?

【翻译】 这则新闻报道主要讨论什么?

- A) NASA发射了一个新的火星着陆器。 B) 研究了不同的土壤样本。
C) 科学家们揭示了一个新的太空理论。 D) 在火星上发现了液态水。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Liquid water has been found on Mars.

【定位】 "Under certain circumstances, liquid water has been found on Mars." This was the out of this world announcement from NASA following years of exploration on the Red Planet.

"在特定条件下，火星上已发现液态水。"这就是 NASA 经过多年对这颗红色星球的探索后所作的惊世宣布。

【信号】 开篇首句即点题 + announcement 一词标明这是新闻主旨。新闻惯于开篇第一句就抛核心；这里首句直接是 liquid water has been found on Mars，紧接着用 announcement from NASA 点明这正是本则新闻要宣布的事，开头点题就是主旨信号。

【替换】 liquid water has been found on Mars ↔ **Liquid water has been found on Mars.**

本题正确项罕见地几乎原句复现，但仍要靠"它是开篇主旨句"来定

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

NASA sent a new Mars lander. 盗用了录音里反复出现的 announcement from NASA 中的 NASA 和 Mars, 听到这两个熟词容易顺手选; 但录音通篇没说"发射 / 派出新着陆器", 属听到原词就误选。

借用原文: announcement from NASA

B) 原词陷阱

Different soil samples were studied. 几乎照搬录音 Different soil samples were found to be moist, 听到原词极想选; 但"土壤样本"只是支撑"有水"的一个细节, 本题问 mainly discuss, 细节当不了主旨。

借用原文: Different soil samples were found to be moist

C) 偷换概念

Scientists revealed a new space theory. 借用了录音里 Scientists revealed 这个动作, 但录音 reveal 的是"咸水可能流动"这一发现, 不是"new space theory (新太空理论)", 把"实物发现"偷换成了"理论"。

借用原文: Scientists revealed salty water may flow

4. A) Mars is not as dry as what we used to think.

B) Mars could support life at the moment.

C) They have found living things on Mars.

D) Soil samples from Mars are the same as those of the Earth.

【题目】 What are scientists going to announce today, according to the news?

【翻译】 根据这则新闻, 科学家们今天将宣布什么?

A) 火星不像我们过去认为的那样干燥。 B) 火星目前可以支持生命。

C) 他们在火星上发现了生物。 D) 来自火星的土壤样本与地球的土壤样本相同。

【答案】 A (细节题) Mars is not as dry as what we used to think.

【定位】 What we are going to announce today is that Mars is not that dry planet we thought of in the past.

我们今天要宣布的是: 火星并不是我们过去所认为的那颗干燥星球。

【信号】 强调结构 What we are going to announce today is... 直接框出答案。 What we are going to announce today is that 与题干 announce today 完全对应, is 后面那句就是要宣布的内容; 这种"What...is that..."强调句把答案明明白白框出来, 是最硬的定位信号。

【替换】 Mars is not that dry planet we thought of in the past ↔

Mars is not as dry as what we used to think

同义改写: not that dry...in the past = not as dry as...used to think

【排除】 B) 过度推断

Mars could support life at the moment. 把录音 could the planet support life today? 这个"疑问"当成了"结论", 还把待解的问题说成 at the moment (此刻) 就能——录音说的是"今天还能不能维持生命"是个待答之问, 不是要宣布的内容。

借用原文: But could the planet support life today?

C) 过度推断

They have found living things on Mars. 借录音反复出现的"火星 / 生命"话题, 把"找到水"夸大成"找到生物 (living things) "; 录音只说发现液态水、火星曾像地球, 从未说找到任何生命体。

借用原文: So what does this tell us about potential life on Mars?

D) 原词陷阱

Soil samples from Mars are the same as those of the Earth. 盗用了录音 Different soil samples 和 a planet similar to Earth 的熟词; 但录音说的是"火星曾经与地球相似", 绝非"土壤样本与地球完全相同 (the same as) ", 把 similar (相似) 偷换成 same (相同), 且嫁接到 soil 上。

借用原文: it was once a planet similar to Earth

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

1 A Florida gun-rights supporter remained in the hospital Friday three days after she was shot by her 4-year-old son. Jamie Gilt, 31, was shot in the back while driving her pick-up truck on Tuesday, police said. A Facebook page, listed under Gilt's name, included this message one day before Tuesday's shooting: "If someone breaks into my house, or tries to harm me or my family pretty anywhere, they will be shot and most likely killed. It's my right to protect my life." The pro-gun rights Facebook page has been taken down. The sheriff's department said it is investigating how the mother stored the gun. Florida law makes it a crime to store a loaded weapon in such a way that it can be taken or used by a child, according to the sheriff's department. "Detectives have not been able to interview the victim and any decision on the filing of criminal charges will not come until after we speak with the victim," the sheriff's department said. The victim's 4-year-old son is being cared for by relatives, the sheriff's department said. On Thursday, the Associated Press reported that Gilt was in stable condition at a Florida hospital.

佛罗里达州一名拥枪权支持者在被其4岁儿子枪击三天后,于周五仍在住院治疗。警方称,31岁的Jamie Gilt于周二驾驶皮卡车时背部中枪。一个以Gilt名字列出的Facebook页面在周二枪击事件发生前一天包含这样一条信息:"如果有人闯入我家,或试图在任何地方伤害我或我的家人,他们将被射击并很可能被杀死。保护我的生命是我的权利。"这个支持拥枪权的Facebook页面已被删除。治安部门表示正在调查这位母亲如何存放枪支。根据治安部门的说法,佛罗里达州法律规定,以可能被儿童拿取或使用的方式存放装有子弹的武器属于犯罪行为。治安部门表示:"侦探们尚未能够询问受害者,有关提起刑事指控的任何决定都要等到我们与受害者交谈之后才能做出。"治安部门称,受害者4岁的儿子正由亲属照料。周四,美联社报道称Gilt在佛罗里达州一家医院情况稳定。

5. A) A kidnapper.
B) Her rival.
C) Her 4-year-old son.
D) Her drunken husband.

【题目】 By whom was the woman victim shot?

【翻译】 女性受害者是被谁开枪射击的?

A) 一名绑架者。 B) 她的情敌。 C) 她4岁的儿子。 D) 她醉酒的丈夫。

【答案】 C (细节题) Her 4-year-old son.

【定位】 A Florida gun-rights supporter remained in the hospital Friday three days after she was shot by her 4-year-old son.

一名佛罗里达州的持枪权支持者周五仍在住院，三天前她被自己4岁的儿子开枪打伤。

【信号】 **新闻首句即点核心事实。**新闻报道惯于在第一句把“谁、被谁、怎么了”一次说清，本则正是开篇就给出 she was shot by her 4-year-old son; 信号就是“被动语态 was shot by + 人”这个结构，by 后面那个人就是开枪者。

【替换】 she was shot by her 4-year-old son ↔ **Her 4-year-old son.**

by后人物即答案

【排除】 A) **未提及**

全篇没有 kidnapper (绑匪) 这个词，也无任何绑架情节；A kidnapper. 是凭“枪击案”常识脑补出来的，属无中生有。

B) **未提及**

录音没有提到任何 rival (对手/情敌)；Her rival. 同样是想象“枪击”背后有恩怨纠纷，原文毫无依据。

D) **张冠李戴**

录音确实念到了 harm me or my family 里的 family，且后文出现 victim 等词，容易让人脑补出“丈夫”；但全篇真正和“开枪”绑定的只有 4-year-old son, Her drunken husband. 里的“醉酒丈夫”录音根本没说，是张冠李戴式的诱饵。

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6. A) She is brutal in nature.
B) She is a die-hard racist.
C) She loves shooting and killing.
D) She is a firm gun-rights supporter.

【题目】 From Gilt's message on the Facebook page, what can we conclude?

【翻译】 从Gilt在Facebook页面上的留言中,我们可以得出什么结论?

A) 她天性残忍。 B) 她是顽固的种族主义者。 C) 她热爱射击和杀戮。
D) 她是坚定的持枪权支持者。

【答案】 D (推断题) She is a firm gun-rights supporter.

【定位】 A Facebook page, listed under Gilt's name, included this message one day before Tuesday's shooting: "If someone breaks into my house, or tries to harm me or my family pretty anywhere, they will be shot and most likely killed. It's my right to protect my life."

一个登记在 Gilt 名下的 Facebook 页面，在周二枪击案前一天发布了这样一段话："如果有人闯进我家，或在任何地方试图伤害我或我的家人，他们会被开枪打死，而且很可能丧命。保护自己的生命是我的权利。"

【信号】 她原话里的"权利"表态。答案信号是她本人引语里那句 It's my right to protect my life ——"开枪自卫是我的权利"这种强调用枪权利的措辞，正是判断她立场的落点；推断题要抓说话人亲口表态的关键句，而非旁人转述。

【替换】 It's my right to protect my life ↔ **She is a firm gun-rights supporter.**

强调用枪权=拥枪派

they will be shot and most likely killed ↔ **firm gun-rights supporter**

坚决用枪→firm

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

她说 they will be shot and most likely killed，是针对"闯入伤害家人"的自卫表态，She is brutal in nature. (生性残暴) 却把它拔高成对她整个人的人格定性，推过了头。

借用原文：they will be shot and most likely killed

B) **未提及**

She is a die-hard racist. (顽固种族主义者) 涉及种族立场，而录音从头到尾只字未提种族，纯属凭空安插。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音里有 they will be shot and most likely killed，选项 She loves shooting and killing. (热爱开枪杀戮) 正是盗用 shot、killed 这两个原词，把"自卫时会用枪"歪曲成"以杀戮为乐"，听到原词就想选就会中招。

借用原文：they will be shot and most likely killed

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7. A) It is against the law to own a gun.
B) Women are not allowed to possess a gun.
C) Improper storing of guns constitutes a crime.
D) All the citizens have the right to carry a gun.

【题目】 What was said about Florida law according to the news?

【翻译】 根据新闻报道,关于佛罗里达州法律说了什么?

- A) 拥有枪支是违法的。 B) 女性不允许持有枪支。 C) 不当存放枪支构成犯罪。
D) 所有公民都有携带枪支的权利。

【答案】 C (细节题) Improper storing of guns constitutes a crime.

【定位】 Florida law makes it a crime to store a loaded weapon in such a way that it can be taken or used by a child, according to the sheriff's department.

据治安官部门称，佛罗里达州法律规定：以致儿童能够取得或使用的方式存放已上膛的枪支，构成犯罪。

【信号】 **law makes it a crime 的明示规定**。信号是关键词 law 后紧跟的 makes it a crime to store a loaded weapon——"使.....成为犯罪"这种明示法律后果的措辞，正是法律细节题的答案句；锁 law 这个词，它后面就是规定内容。

【替换】 makes it a crime to store a loaded weapon in such a way that it can be taken or used by a child ↔ **Improper storing of guns constitutes a crime.**

不当存枪=犯罪

makes it a crime ↔ **constitutes a crime**

make a crime=constitute a crime

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

录音说的是"不当 store (存放) 枪才犯罪，It is against the law to own a gun. 却说"own (拥有) 枪本身违法"——录音从没说拥枪违法，只是把违法对象从"存放方式"偷换成了"拥有"。

借用原文：store a loaded weapon

B) **未提及**

新闻主角恰是位女性 (the woman victim)，易让人误以为法律针对女性；但 Women are not allowed to possess a gun. (女性不得持枪) 在录音里毫无依据，法律针对的是"存放方式"，与性别无关。

D) **原词陷阱**

录音里 right 一词出现在她个人引语 It's my right to protect my life 中，All the citizens have the right to carry a gun. 盗用 right 并夸大成"所有公民都有携枪权"，既偷换了主体 (她个人→all citizens)，也把"自卫的权利"偷换成"携枪的权利"，原文并未如此规定。

借用原文：It's my right to protect my life

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 M: When I say I live in Sweden, people always want to know about the seasons.

M: 每当我说我住在瑞典，人们总想了解那里的季节。

2 W: The seasons?

W: 季节?

3 M: Yeah, you know, how cold it is in winter, what it's like when the days are so short.

M: 是啊, 你知道的, 冬天有多冷, 白天那么短是什么感觉。

4 W: So what is it like?

W: 那到底是什么样的?

5 M: Well, it is cold, very cold in winter, sometimes as cold as 26 degrees below centigrade. And of course when you go out, you wrap up warm. But inside, in the houses it's always very warm, much warmer than at home. Swedish people always complain that when they visit England, the houses are cold even in a good winter.

M: 嗯, 冬天很冷, 非常冷, 有时候能冷到零下26摄氏度。当然你出门的时候会穿得很暖和。但在室内, 房子里总是非常暖和, 比在英国家里暖和多了。瑞典人总是抱怨说, 他们去英国的时候, 即使在不错的冬天, 房子里也很冷。

6 W: And what about the darkness?

W: 那天黑的情况呢?

7 M: Well, yeah, around Christmas time there's only one hour of daylight, so you really look forward to the spring. It is sometimes a bit depressing. But you see the summers are amazing. From May to July in the North of Sweden, the sun never sets. It's still light at midnight. You can walk in the mountains and read a newspaper.

M: 嗯, 是啊, 圣诞节前后每天只有一小时的日光, 所以你真的会特别盼着春天来。有时候确实有点压抑。但是夏天就太棒了。从五月到七月, 在瑞典北部, 太阳永远不落。午夜时分天还是亮的。你可以在山里走动, 还能看报纸。

8 W: Oh, yeah, "the land of the midnight sun".

W: 哦, 对, "午夜太阳之地"。

9 M: That's right, but it's wonderful. You want to stay up all night, and the Swedes make the most of it. Often they start work earlier in summer and then leave at about 2 or 3 in the afternoon, so that they can really enjoy the long summer evenings. They'd like to work hard, but play hard, too. I think Londoners work longer hours, but I'm not sure this is a good thing.

M: 没错, 真的很美妙。你会想整夜不睡, 瑞典人也充分利用这一点。他们夏天经常会早点开始工作, 然后下午两三点左右就下班, 这样就能真正享受漫长的夏日夜晚。他们喜欢努力工作, 但也喜欢尽情玩乐。我觉得伦敦人工作时间更长, 但我不确定这是不是件好事。

8. A) He likes Sweden better than England.

B) He prefers hot weather to cold weather.

C) He is an Englishman living in Sweden.

D) He visits London nearly every winter.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

【翻译】从对话中我们了解到关于这位男士的什么信息？

- A) 他更喜欢瑞典而不是英国。 B) 他更喜欢炎热的天气而不是寒冷的天气。
C) 他是一位生活在瑞典的英国人。 D) 他几乎每个冬天都去伦敦。

【答案】C (细节题) He is an Englishman living in Sweden.

【定位】Swedish people always complain that when they visit England, the houses are cold even in a good winter.

瑞典人总抱怨说，他们去英格兰时，那里的房子即使在不太冷的冬天也很冷。

【信号】**全程自述 + 开头 "I live in Sweden" 定身份。**男士开口就是 When I say I live in Sweden, 自报 "我住在瑞典"；通篇又把英格兰称作 much warmer than at home ("比家里暖和", 即他老家在英格兰)，两处合起来锁定 "英国人、现住瑞典" 这一身份。这是 "说话人自述" 的信号——身份题盯第一人称的自我交代。

【替换】I live in Sweden ↔ living in Sweden

I live → living, 同一事实换说法

much warmer than at home ↔ an Englishman

at home (指英格兰) → Englishman, 隐含推导

【排除】A) **未提及**

他客观讲了瑞典冬冷夏好，也提了伦敦，但从没说 "更喜欢瑞典甚于英格兰"；He likes Sweden better than England. 是把 "住在瑞典" 强行升级成 "偏爱瑞典"，原文没有这层偏好比较。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音反复出现 it is cold, very cold in winter、warm 等冷暖词，He prefers hot weather to cold weather. 借这些词编出 "他偏好热天"，可他通篇都在赞美瑞典夏天的长昼，从没表达过 "偏爱炎热、讨厌寒冷" 的个人偏好。

借用原文：it is cold, very cold in winter

D) **原词陷阱**

录音末尾提到 Londoners work longer hours, 出现 London 与全篇的 winter, He visits London nearly every winter. 就把这些词拼成 "几乎每个冬天都去伦敦"，但录音从没讲他造访伦敦的频率，nearly every 是凭空夸大。

借用原文：Londoners work longer hours

9. A) The bad weather.

B) The gloomy winter.

C) The cold houses.

D) The long night.

【题目】What do Swedish people complain about when they visit England in winter?

【翻译】瑞典人冬天访问英国时抱怨什么？

- A) 糟糕的天气。 B) 阴郁的冬季。 C) 寒冷的房屋。 D) 漫长的夜晚。

【答案】 C (细节题) The cold houses.

【定位】 Swedish people always complain that when they visit England, the houses are cold even in a good winter.

瑞典人总抱怨说，他们去英格兰时，那里的房子即使在不太冷的冬天也很冷。

【信号】 抱怨动词 **complain** 直接引出对象。答案句里 complain 这个词正是题干用词，它后面紧跟的 the houses are cold 就是抱怨的具体对象。这是 "题干动词在原文原样出现、其后宾语即答案" 的信号——听到题问的那个动词，记牢它后面跟的名词。

【替换】 the houses are cold ↔ **The cold houses.**

句子→名词短语，同一信息浓缩

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

瑞典人抱怨的是英格兰的 houses are cold (房子冷)，不是泛泛的天气坏；The bad weather. 是个更大的帽子词，把具体对象偷换成了模糊的大概念，答非所问。

借用原文：the houses are cold even in a good winter

B) 原词陷阱

同段确实念到 even in a good winter, The gloomy winter. 就借 winter 这个词把抱怨对象引到 "阴沉的冬天"，但瑞典人抱怨的是房子冷，不是冬天阴沉；况且 gloomy (阴沉) 描述的是后文的黑暗，不是这里的话题。

借用原文：even in a good winter

D) 张冠李戴

录音后文确有 around Christmas time there's only one hour of daylight 讲长夜，The long night. 借这个真话题冒充答案，但那是男士在讲瑞典的黑暗、和 "瑞典人去英格兰抱怨什么" 是两码事，对象与场景都不对。

借用原文：there's only one hour of daylight

10. A) Delightful.

B) Painful.

C) Depressing.

D) Refreshing.

【题目】 How does the man describe the short hour of daylight around Christmas in Sweden?

【翻译】 这位男士如何描述瑞典圣诞节前后短暂的日照时间？

A) 令人愉快的。 B) 痛苦的。 C) 令人沮丧的。 D) 令人振奋的。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Depressing.

【定位】 Well, yeah, around Christmas time there's only one hour of daylight, so you really look forward to the spring. It is sometimes a bit depressing.

嗯，是啊，圣诞前后每天只有一个小时的日光，所以你会特别盼着春天到来。这有时是有点令人压抑的。

【信号】评价句 **It is ... depressing 直接给感受**。他先客观说 only one hour of daylight, 紧接一句 It is sometimes a bit depressing——用评价性形容词 depressing 直接亮出感受。这是态度题的信号：客观描述之后那句 "It is + 形容词" 才是他的真实评价。

【替换】depressing ↔ **Depressing.**

评价词原样落到选项

【排除】A) **与原文相反**

他形容白昼极短是 a bit depressing (有点压抑), Delightful. 是愉悦正面, 极性正好反了; delightful 那种愉悦他是用来形容夏天长昼的, 不是圣诞的短昼。

借用原文: It is sometimes a bit depressing

B) **过度推断**

他只说 a bit depressing (有点压抑), 程度很轻; Painful. 是 "痛苦", 负面方向虽对, 但程度被夸大到痛苦, 与 "a bit" (有点) 的轻描淡写不符。

借用原文: a bit depressing

D) **与原文相反**

Refreshing. (清新提神) 是正面感受, 和他对短昼的 depressing 负面评价方向相反; refreshing 更贴近他对夏天的描述, 挪到这里极性就错了。

借用原文: It is sometimes a bit depressing

-
11. A) They often stay up late reading.
B) They work hard and play hard.
C) They like to go camping in summer.
D) They try to earn more and spend more.

【题目】What does the man say about the Swedish people?

【翻译】这位男士对瑞典人有何评价?

- A) 他们经常熬夜读书。 B) 他们努力工作也尽情玩乐。 C) 他们喜欢在夏天去露营。
D) 他们努力多挣钱多花钱。

【答案】**B** (细节题) They work hard and play hard.

【定位】Often they start work earlier in summer and then leave at about 2 or 3 in the afternoon, so that they can really enjoy the long summer evenings. They'd like to work hard, but play hard, too.
夏天他们常常更早开始工作, 然后下午两三点就下班, 好让自己尽情享受漫长的夏夜。他们想努力工作, 但也想尽情玩乐。

【信号】总评句 **work hard, but play hard 收束**。前面铺垫他们夏天早上班、早下班去享受夏夜, 最后一句 work hard, but play hard, too 是对这群人的总结性评价。这是 "具体行为之后的概括句" 信号——一串描述末尾那句对仗总评, 往往就是答案。

【替换】work hard, but play hard, too ↔ **They work hard and play hard.**

but...too 改为 and, 意思不变

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 read a newspaper 和 stay up all night 确实出现过 read 和 stay up, They often stay up late reading. 就把这两词拼成 "常熬夜读书", 但原文说的是夏夜亮到午夜还能看报, 不是 "瑞典人有熬夜读书的习惯", 把偶发现象说成日常习惯。

借用原文: You want to stay up all night

C) 原词陷阱

录音多次讲 the summers are amazing, They like to go camping in summer. 借 summer 这个真话题冒充答案, 但 "露营 camping" 录音从头到尾没出现过, 是凭空添加的活动。

借用原文: the summers are amazing

D) 未提及

They try to earn more and spend more. 故意做成和 They work hard and play hard. 一样的 "X more and Y more" 对仗, 迷惑你凭节奏选; 但录音讲的是 work hard / play hard (努力与玩乐), 从没提 "多赚多花", 钱的话题是无中生有。

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

1 W: What kind of training does one need to go into this type of job?

W: 从事这类工作需要什么样的培训?

2 M: That's a very good question, I don't think there is any, specifically.

M: 这是个很好的问题, 我觉得没有什么特定的培训。

3 W: For example, in your case, what was your educational background?

W: 比如说, 就你的情况而言, 你的教育背景是什么?

4 M: Well, I did a degree in French at Nottingham. After that, I did careers work in secondary schools like the careers guidance people here at the university. Then I went into local government because I found I was more interested in the administrative side, then I progressed on to universities. So there wasn't any plan and there was no specific training. There are plenty of training courses in management techniques and committee work which you can attend now.

M: 嗯, 我在诺丁汉大学读了法语学位。之后, 我在中学做职业指导工作, 就像这所大学里的职业指导人员一样。然后我进入了地方政府工作, 因为我发现自己对行政管理方面更感兴趣, 接着就逐步进入了大学。所以这并没有什么计划, 也没有专门的培训。现在有很多管理技巧和委员会工作的培训课程可以参加。

5 W: But in the first place, you did a French degree.

W: 但首先, 你读的是法语学位。

6 M: In my time, there wasn't a degree you could do for administration. I think most of the administrators I've come across have degrees in all sorts of things.

M: 在我那个年代, 还没有专门的行政管理学位可以读。我觉得我遇到的大多数行政人员的学位都是各种各样的。

7 W: Well, I know in my case, I did an English literature degree and I didn't really expect to end up doing what I'm doing now.

W: 嗯, 我知道就我而言, 我读的是英国文学学位, 我真没想到最终会做现在这份工作。

8 M: Quite.

M: 没错。

9 W: Were you local to Nottingham, actually? Is there any reason why you went to Nottingham University?

W: 你其实是诺丁汉本地人吗? 你去诺丁汉大学有什么特别的原因吗?

10 M: No, no, I come from the north of England, from West Yorkshire. Nottingham was one of the universities I put on my list. And I like the look of it. The campus is just beautiful.

M: 不, 不是的, 我来自英格兰北部, 来自西约克郡。诺丁汉是我列在清单上的大学之一。我喜欢它的样子。校园真的很美。

11 W: Yes, indeed, Let's see. Were you from the industrial part of Yorkshire?

W: 是的, 确实如此。让我想想, 你是来自约克郡的工业区吗?

12 M: Yes, from the Woolen District.

M: 是的, 来自毛纺区。

12. A) English literature.

B) Management.

C) French.

D) Public Administration.

【题目】 What was the man's major at university?

【翻译】 这位男士在大学主修什么专业?

A) 英国文学。 B) 管理学。 C) 法语。 D) 公共行政管理。

【答案】 C (细节题) French.

【定位】 Well, I did a degree in French at Nottingham.

嗯, 我在诺丁汉大学读的是法语学位。

【信号】 **被问者的直接应答。** 女士先问背景, 男士开口第一句 I did a degree in French at Nottingham 就是对『学什么专业』的正面回答——对话题里被问方应答的第一句往往就是答案落点。

【替换】 a degree in French ↔ **French.**

同一专业的展开与缩写

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

English literature 确在录音出现，但那是女士自述 I did an English literature degree，被安到男士头上就错了——这是把甲的话记到乙账上的典型。

借用原文：I did an English literature degree

B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 management，但出现在 training courses in management techniques（谈培训课程内容），不是男士的专业，听到 management 就选 B 即落陷阱。

借用原文：training courses in management techniques

D) 原词陷阱

administration 在录音里指男士后来转去做的行政方向 more interested in the administrative side，且他明说当年没有这种学位，把它当专业即误选。

借用原文：more interested in the administrative side

13. A) English teaching.

B) Staff training.

C) Careers guidance.

D) Psychological counselling.

【题目】 What was the man's job in secondary schools?

【翻译】 这位男士在中学做什么工作？

A) 英语教学。 B) 员工培训。 C) 职业指导。 D) 心理咨询。

【答案】 C（细节题） Careers guidance.

【定位】 After that, I did careers work in secondary schools like the careers guidance people here at the university.

在那之后，我在中学做就业指导工作，就像我们大学里这些做就业指导的人一样。

【信号】 自述动词 + 限定场景双重命中。男士用 I did careers work in secondary schools，既有自述动词 did，又出现题干限定词 secondary schools，两条线在这句交汇，正是答案句。

【替换】 careers work in secondary schools like the careers guidance people ↔ **Careers guidance.**

同义改写 careers work = careers guidance

【排除】 A) 未提及

English teaching 在录音中并无对应——女士有 English literature 学位，但那是专业不是教学工作，男士也没做过英语教学，属凭印象捏造。

B) 原词陷阱

training 确被念到，但在 plenty of training courses in management techniques，说的是现在可参加的培训课程，不是男士在中学的岗位，听到 training 就选 B 即中招。

借用原文：plenty of training courses in management techniques

D) 未提及

Psychological counselling 录音从未出现，careers guidance（就业指导）与 psychological counselling（心理咨询）是两回事，不能因都带『指导/咨询』味就混选。

-
14. A) They went to the same university.
B) They all love to engage in management.
C) The jobs they choose are not related to their major.
D) They received the same job training.

【题目】 What does the woman share in common with the man?

【翻译】 这位女士与这位男士有什么共同点？

- A) 他们上的是同一所大学。 B) 他们都热爱从事管理工作。
C) 他们选择的工作与所学专业无关。 D) 他们接受了相同的职业培训。

【答案】 C（细节题） The jobs they choose are not related to their major.

【定位】 Well, I know in my case, I did an English literature degree and I didn't really expect to end up doing what I'm doing now.

嗯，就我自己来说，我读的是英国文学学位，可我真没想到最后会做现在这份工作。

【信号】 女士自陈与男士境遇呼应。 女士说自己 did an English literature degree 却 didn't really expect to end up doing what I'm doing now，呼应男士前面专业是 French、工作却转做行政——两人都是专业与工作不对口，交集就此浮现。

【替换】 I did an English literature degree and I didn't really expect to end up doing what I'm doing now ↔
The jobs they choose are not related to their major.

具体叙述概括为『专业与工作不对口』

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

男士读 Nottingham, 女士只说自己读 English literature、未说同校; 后文男士还交代来自 the north of England, from West Yorkshire, 并无『同一所大学』的依据, same university 站不住。

借用原文: the north of England, from West Yorkshire

B) 过度推断

录音提到男士对 administrative side 感兴趣, 但从未说女士也热爱管理, 更没说『两人都爱』, 由片面信息推全体属过度引申。

借用原文: more interested in the administrative side

D) 原词陷阱

training 在录音里指 training courses in management techniques, 是泛指可参加的课程, 录音从没说两人受过『同样的职业培训』, 借 same job training 制造共同点纯属拼凑。

借用原文: training courses in management techniques

15. A) Its generous scholarships.

B) Its worldwide fame.

C) Its well-designed courses.

D) Its pleasant environment.

【题目】 What attracted the man to Nottingham University?

【翻译】 是什么吸引这位男士来到诺丁汉大学?

A) 丰厚的奖学金。 B) 享誉世界的名声。 C) 精心设计的课程。 D) 宜人的环境。

【答案】 D (细节题) Its pleasant environment.

【定位】 Nottingham was one of the universities I put on my list. And I like the look of it. The campus is just beautiful.

诺丁汉是我列入名单的大学之一。我喜欢它的样子, 校园实在太美了。

【信号】 本人表态句 I like... 加强调。 男士亲口说 I like the look of it 并强调 The campus is just beautiful, 用 just 加重语气点名了吸引点——表态句正是这类题的答案信号。

【替换】 The campus is just beautiful ↔ **Its pleasant environment.**

beautiful campus 概括为 pleasant environment

【排除】A) 未提及 scholarships 在录音中完全没出现，男士谈的是校园外观，奖学金属凭空添加。

B) 过度推断

诺丁汉虽是知名大学，但男士说选它是因为 I like the look of it、校园漂亮，从没说被『世界声誉』吸引；这是凭『名校该因名气吸引人』的常识硬填，最迷惑也最该警惕。

C) 原词陷阱

courses 确被念到，但在 plenty of training courses in management techniques (谈培训课程)，与他选诺丁汉的理由无关，听到 courses 就联想 well-designed courses 即误选。

借用原文：plenty of training courses in management techniques

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 While Gail Obcamp, an American artist, was giving a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting to an audience that included visitors from Japan, she was confused to see that many of her Japanese listeners had their eyes closed. Were they turned off because an American had the nerve to instruct Japanese in their own art form? Were they deliberately trying to signal their rejection of her? Obcamp later found out that her listeners were not being disrespectful. Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes to enhance concentration. Her listeners were showing their respect for her by chewing on her words. Some day you may be either a speaker or a listener in a situation involving people from other countries or members of a minority group in North America. Learning how different cultures signal respect can help you avoid misunderstandings.

美国艺术家Gail Obcamp在向包括来自日本的访客在内的听众讲授日本毛笔画艺术时，困惑地发现许多日本听众闭着眼睛。是因为一个美国人竟敢教日本人他们自己的艺术形式而让他们反感吗？他们是在故意表示拒绝她吗？Obcamp后来发现她的听众并非不尊重她。日本听众有时会闭上眼睛以增强专注力。她的听众通过细细品味她的话语来表示对她的尊重。将来某一天，你可能会在涉及来自其他国家的人或北美少数民族裔成员的场合中担任演讲者或听众。了解不同文化如何表达尊重可以帮助你避免误解。

2 Here are some examples. In the deaf culture of North America, many listeners show applause not by clapping their hands but by waving them in the air. In some cultures, both overseas and in some minority groups in North America, listeners are considered disrespectful if they look directly at the speaker. Respect is shown by looking in the general direction but avoiding direct eye contact. In some countries, whistling by listeners is a sign of approval, while in other countries it is a form of insult.

以下是一些例子。在北美的聋人文化中，许多听众不是通过拍手而是通过在空气中挥手来表示鼓掌。在一些文化中，无论是海外还是北美的一些少数民族裔群体，如果听众直视演讲者会被认为是不尊重的。尊重是通

过看向大致方向但避免直接eye contact来表示的。在一些国家，听众吹口哨是赞同的标志，而在其他国家则是一种侮辱形式。

16. A) Characteristics of Japanese artists.
B) Some features of Japanese culture.
C) The art of Japanese brush painting.
D) The uniqueness of Japanese art.

【题目】 What did Obcamp's speech focus on?

【翻译】 Obcamp的演讲重点是什么？

- A) 日本艺术家的特点。 B) 日本文化的一些特征。 C) 日本毛笔画艺术。
D) 日本艺术的独特性。

【答案】 C (细节题) The art of Japanese brush painting.

【定位】 While Gail Obcamp, an American artist, was giving a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting to an audience that included visitors from Japan, she was confused to see that many of her Japanese listeners had their eyes closed.

美国艺术家盖尔·奥布坎普正在做一场关于日本毛笔画艺术的演讲，听众里有来自日本的访客，这时她困惑地发现，许多日本听众都闭着眼睛。

【信号】 开头点题句•a speech on.... 答案落在开头一句的 a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting 上：篇章独白常在第一句就交代‘谁在讲什么’，giving a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting 直接点出演讲主题，是典型的开头点题信号。

【替换】 a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting ↔ **The art of Japanese brush painting.**
几乎原句搬到选项

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音说 Gail Obcamp 是 an American artist (一位美国艺术家)，选项 Characteristics of Japanese artists. 借 artist 这个原词，把话题偷换成‘日本艺术家的特征’；可录音讲的是‘毛笔画这门艺术’，不是艺术家有什么特征，听到 artist 就选会中招。

借用原文：Gail Obcamp, an American artist

B) **偷换概念**

录音确实多次提到日本文化、文化差异，Some features of Japanese culture. 借了 culture 这层意思，但‘日本文化的一些特征’范围太宽——演讲聚焦的是‘毛笔画艺术’这件具体事，文化只是后文延伸的背景，拿它当主题就以偏概全反过来说成‘过宽’了。

借用原文：the art of Japanese brush painting

D) **未提及**

The uniqueness of Japanese art. 说‘日本艺术的独特性’，可录音从头到尾只是交代演讲主题、再讲听众反应，从没比较或强调日本艺术‘独一无二’，uniqueness 这个意思原文根本没出现，属凭空添加。

-
17. A) To calm themselves down.
B) To enhance concentration.
C) To show their impatience.
D) To signal lack of interest.

【题目】 Why do Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes while listening to a speech?

【翻译】 为什么日本听众有时在听演讲时会闭上眼睛？

A) 使自己平静下来。 B) 增强专注力。 C) 表示他们的不耐烦。 D) 表明缺乏兴趣。

【答案】 B (细节题) To enhance concentration.

【定位】 Obcamp later found out that her listeners were not being disrespectful. Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes to enhance concentration.

奥布坎普后来发现，她的听众并不是不尊重她。日本听众有时闭上眼睛是为了增强专注力。

【信号】 先否定误解·再 to 给真因。答案靠两个信号锁定：先用否定 were not being disrespectful 推翻‘不尊重’的误会，紧接着用 to enhance concentration 这个 to + 动词的目的结构给出真正原因——‘先否定误解、后给真因’的句式，落点永远在后半。

【替换】 to enhance concentration ↔ To enhance concentration.

目的结构原样对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

To calm themselves down. 说‘让自己冷静下来’，原文给的原因只有‘增强专注’，从没提闭眼是为了平复情绪，calm 这层意思原文没有，是凭空补的合理化解释。

C) 与原文相反

To show their impatience. (表示不耐烦) 正是录音要推翻的负面误解那一类。原文明说 were not being disrespectful、还讲他们是 showing their respect，闭眼是尊重不是不耐烦，选 C 等于取了被否定掉的反面。

借用原文：her listeners were not being disrespectful

D) 原词陷阱

录音里出现过 signal (Were they deliberately trying to signal their rejection) , To signal lack of interest. 借这个原词，又把意思引向‘表示没兴趣’；可那句 signal 是演讲者最初的疑虑、随后被否定，闭眼根本不是表示没兴趣，听到 signal 就选会上当。

借用原文：trying to signal their rejection of her

-
18. A) How listeners in different cultures show respect.
B) How speakers can win approval from the audience.
C) How speakers can misunderstand the audience.
D) How different Western and Eastern art forms are.

【题目】 What does the speaker try to explain?

【翻译】说话者试图解释什么？

- A) 不同文化中的听众如何表示尊重。 B) 说话者如何赢得听众的认可。
C) 说话者如何误解听众。 D) 西方和东方艺术形式有多么不同。

【答案】A (主旨题) How listeners in different cultures show respect.

【定位】Learning how different cultures signal respect can help you avoid misunderstandings.

了解不同文化如何表达尊重，能帮你避免误解。

【信号】段末总结句·主旨落点。答案落在第一段结尾的总结句 Learning how different cultures signal respect can help you avoid misunderstandings: 它由前面‘闭眼’的例子收束上来，是说话人点明意图的句子；第二段又用 deaf culture、whistling 等更多例子来支撑‘不同文化表达尊重的方式不同’，开头例子+结尾总结+二段补例三处合起来，主旨就是‘不同文化的听众如何表达尊重’。

【替换】how different cultures signal respect ↔ How listeners in different cultures show respect.

signal=show 的同义替换

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

第二段提到 whistling... is a sign of approval, How speakers can win approval from the audience. 借 approval 这个原词，又把主语改成 speakers‘如何赢得听众赞许’；可全段讲的是‘听众如何表达尊重’，主体是听众不是演讲者，方向被偷换。

借用原文：whistling by listeners is a sign of approval

C) 原词陷阱

原文结尾说了解文化能 help you avoid misunderstandings, How speakers can misunderstand the audience. 借 misunderstand 这个原词，却说成‘演讲者如何误解听众’；原文落点是‘避免误解’，且开头是演讲者误解听众的反面例子、主旨是教人避免它，不是讲‘如何误解’。

借用原文：can help you avoid misunderstandings

D) 原词陷阱

录音开头提到日本毛笔画这门艺术 (art), How different Western and Eastern art forms are. 借 art 这个原词，把话题拉到‘东西方艺术形式有多不同’；可全段讲的是不同文化里听众怎样表达尊重，从没比较东西方艺术形式，方向跑偏。

借用原文：the art of Japanese brush painting

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 Chris is in charge of purchasing and maintaining equipment in his division at Taxalong Company. He's soon going to have an evaluation interview with his supervisor and the personnel director to discuss the work he has done in the past year. Salary, promotion and plans for the coming year will also be discussed at the meeting. Chris has made several changes for his division in the past year. First, he bought new equipment for one of the departments. He has been particularly happy about the new equipment because many of the employees have told him how much it has helped them. Along with

improving the equipment, Chris began a program to train employees to use equipment better and do simple maintenance themselves. The training saved time for the employees and money for the company. Unfortunately, one serious problem developed during the year. Two employees that Chris hired were stealing, and he had to fire them.

Chris在Taxalong公司负责其部门的设备采购和维护工作。他即将与主管和人事主任进行评估面谈,讨论他过去一年所做的工作。会议还将讨论薪资、晋升以及来年的计划。Chris在过去一年为他的部门做出了几项改变。首先,他为其中一个部门购买了新设备。他对新设备特别满意,因为许多员工告诉他这些设备帮助了他们很多。在改进设备的同时,Chris启动了一个培训项目,培训员工更好地使用设备并自己进行简单的维护。这项培训为员工节省了时间,也为公司节省了资金。不幸的是,这一年中出现了一个严重的问题。Chris雇用的两名员工有偷窃行为,他不得不解雇了他们。

2 Chris knows that a new job for a purchasing and maintenance manager for the whole company will be opened in a few months, and he would like to be promoted to the job, Chris knows, however, that someone else wants the new job, too. Kim is in charge of purchasing and maintenance in another division of the company. She has also made several changes over the year. Chris knows that his boss likes Kim's work, and he expects that his work will be compared with hers.

Chris知道几个月后公司将开放一个负责全公司采购和维护的经理职位,他希望能晋升到这个岗位。然而Chris知道,还有其他人也想要这个新职位。Kim负责公司另一个部门的采购和维护工作。她在这一年中也做出了几项改变。Chris知道他的上司欣赏Kim的工作,他预计自己的工作将会与她的进行比较。

19. A) Directing personnel evaluation.

B) Buying and maintaining equipment.

C) Drawing up plans for in-service training.

D) Interviewing and recruiting employees.

【题目】 What is Chris's main responsibility at Taxalong Company?

【翻译】 Chris在Taxalong公司的主要职责是什么?

- A) 指导人事考核。 B) 购买和维护设备。 C) 制定在职培训计划。
D) 面试和招聘员工。

【答案】 B (细节题) Buying and maintaining equipment.

【定位】 Chris is in charge of purchasing and maintaining equipment in his division at Taxalong Company.

Chris 负责在他所在分部采购和维护设备。

【信号】 表"负责"的标志词 **in charge of**。录音开头第一句 Chris is in charge of purchasing and maintaining equipment 用 in charge of 直接点出职责,这类"负责"标志词后面跟的就是答案,是细节题最稳的定位信号。

【替换】 purchasing and maintaining equipment ↔ **Buying and maintaining equipment.**
purchasing 同义替换为 Buying

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里确有 evaluation interview 和 personnel director, A 项 Directing personnel evaluation 把这两个原词拼在一起, 听着耳熟; 但原文是说 Chris 要去"接受"评估面谈, 不是说他"主管"人事评估, 盗词却答非所问。

借用原文: an evaluation interview with his supervisor and the personnel director

C) 原词陷阱

录音提到 Chris began a program to train employees, C 项 Drawing up plans for in-service training 借了 train / training 这个原词; 但那是他做过的一项改进, 不是他在公司的"主要职责", 问的是 main responsibility, C 答非所问。

借用原文: Chris began a program to train employees to use equipment better

D) 原词陷阱

录音说 Two employees that Chris hired were stealing, D 项 Interviewing and recruiting employees 借了 employees、hired 的影子 (recruit≈hire); 但"招过两个员工"是顺带提到的事, 并非他的"主要职责", 仍属答非所问。

借用原文: Two employees that Chris hired were stealing

20. A) Some of his equipment was damaged in a fire.

B) The training program he ran was a failure.

C) Two of his workers were injured at work.

D) Two of his employees committed theft.

【题目】 What problem did Chris encounter in his division?

【翻译】 Chris在他的部门遇到了什么问题?

A) 他的一些设备在火灾中损坏了。 B) 他负责的培训项目失败了。

C) 他的两名员工在工作中受伤了。 D) 他的两名员工犯了盗窃罪。

【答案】 D (细节题) Two of his employees committed theft.

【定位】 Unfortunately, one serious problem developed during the year. Two employees that Chris hired were stealing, and he had to fire them.

不幸的是, 这一年里出了一个严重问题。Chris 雇的两名员工偷东西, 他不得不把他们解雇了。

【信号】 麻烦信号词 Unfortunately + problem. 录音用 Unfortunately, one serious problem developed 主动预告负面落点, 紧接的 Two employees that Chris hired were stealing 就是这个 problem 的具体内容, 是"信号词+下一句"的标准答案结构。

【替换】 Two employees that Chris hired were stealing ↔ **Two of his employees committed theft.**
stealing 名词化为 committed theft

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 he had to fire them 的 fire 是"解雇", A 项 damaged in a fire 借 fire 字面玩"火灾"的歧义来钓鱼; 但原文 fire 此处是"开除", 根本没提任何火灾, 属与原文无关的捏造。

借用原文: he had to fire them

B) 与原文相反

录音说培训 The training saved time for the employees and money for the company, 是好事; B 项却说 The training program he ran was a failure (培训失败), 借 training 原词把方向彻底说反, 与原文相反。

借用原文: The training saved time for the employees and money for the company

C) 偷换概念

录音确有 Two employees, C 项 Two of his workers were injured at work 借"两个人"的数字和 workers≈employees, 把事件从"偷窃"偷换成"工伤"; 原文从没提受伤, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: Two employees that Chris hired were stealing

-
21. A) A better relationship with his boss.
B) Advancement to a higher position.
C) A better-paying job in another company.
D) Improvement in the company's management.

【题目】 What does Chris hope for in the near future?

【翻译】 Chris在不久的将来希望得到什么?

- A) 与上司建立更好的关系。 B) 晋升到更高的职位。
C) 在另一家公司找到薪酬更高的工作。 D) 公司管理方面的改进。

【答案】 B (细节题) Advancement to a higher position.

【定位】 Chris knows that a new job for a purchasing and maintenance manager for the whole company will be opened in a few months, and he would like to be promoted to the job.

Chris 知道几个月后全公司将开放一个采购与维护经理的新职位, 他很想被提拔到这个职位上。

【信号】 意愿信号 would like to be promoted. 录音用 he would like to be promoted to the job 直接表达意愿, would like to 是"想要"的标志词, 其后 be promoted 就是他盼望的目标, 是表期望类细节题的核心定位信号。

【替换】 he would like to be promoted to the job ↔ Advancement to a higher position.

be promoted 名词化为 Advancement

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音后有 his boss likes Kim's work 提到 boss, A 项 A better relationship with his boss 借 boss 原词编出"想搞好与老板关系"; 但原文只说老板喜欢 Kim 的工作, 从没说 Chris 盼望改善与老板的关系, 属未提及。

借用原文: his boss likes Kim's work

C) 偷换概念

录音说新职位是 for the whole company 内部晋升, C 项 A better-paying job in another company 借 job、company 的影子, 把方向偷换成"去别的公司拿高薪"; 原文是想在本公司内升职, 不是跳槽, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: a new job for a purchasing and maintenance manager for the whole company

D) 过度推断

录音里 manager、maintenance 频出, D 项 Improvement in the company's management 借 management 的近形词, 把 Chris 的个人升职愿望拔高成"改善公司管理"; 原文从没说他盼望公司管理变好, 属过度推断。

借用原文: a new job for a purchasing and maintenance manager

-
22. A) She has more self-confidence than Chris.
B) She works with Chris in the same division.
C) She has more management experience than Chris.
D) She is competing with Chris for the new job.

【题目】 What do we learn about Kim from the passage?

【翻译】 从文中我们对 Kim 了解到什么?

- A) 她比 Chris 更有自信。 B) 她和 Chris 在同一个部门工作。
C) 她比 Chris 有更多的管理经验。 D) 她正在和 Chris 竞争这个新职位。

【答案】 D (细节题) She is competing with Chris for the new job.

【定位】 Chris knows, however, that someone else wants the new job, too. Kim is in charge of purchasing and maintenance in another division of the company.

然而 Chris 知道, 还有别人也想要这个新职位。Kim 负责公司另一个分部的采购与维护工作。

【信号】 转折 however + someone else wants...too。 录音用 however, that someone else wants the new job, too 引出第二个竞争者, however 提示语义转折、someone else 引入新人物, 紧接点名 Kim, 说明 Kim 与 Chris 在争同一职位, 是"转折引新人物"的关键信号。

【替换】 someone else wants the new job, too ↔ **She is competing with Chris for the new job.**

也想要同一职位 = 竞争关系

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从没把 Kim 与 Chris 在"自信"上作比较, A 项 She has more self-confidence than Chris 是凭空捏造, 原文无任何对应, 属未提及。

B) 与原文相反

录音明说 Kim 在 another division of the company (另一个分部), B 项 She works with Chris in the same division 借 division 原词却说成"同一部门", 与原文 another (不同) 相反。

借用原文: Kim is in charge of purchasing and maintenance in another division of the company

C) 过度推断

录音说 Kim has also made several changes over the year (也做了若干改进), C 项 She has more management experience than Chris 借管理类词把它编成"管理经验比 Chris 多"; 原文只说两人都做了改进、要被比较, 从没说谁经验更多, 属过度推断。

借用原文: She has also made several changes over the year

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 Proverbs, sometimes called sayings, are examples of folk wisdom. They are little lessons which older people of a culture pass down to the younger people to teach them about life. Many proverbs remind people of the values that are important in the culture. Values teach people how to act, what is right, and what is wrong. Because the values of each culture are different, understanding the values of another culture helps explain how people think and act. Understanding your own cultural values is important too. If you can accept that people from other cultures act according to their values, not yours, getting along with them will be much easier.

谚语, 有时被称为俗语, 是民间智慧的范例。它们是一种文化中长辈传递给年轻人的小小教训, 用来教导他们关于人生的道理。许多谚语提醒人们该文化中重要的价值观。价值观教导人们如何行事、什么是对的、什么是错的。由于每种文化的价值观各不相同, 理解另一种文化的价值观有助于解释人们的思维和行为方式。理解自己的文化价值观同样重要。如果你能接受来自其他文化的人是按照他们的价值观而非你的价值观行事, 那么与他们相处就会容易得多。

2 Many proverbs are very old. So some of the values they teach may not be as important in the culture as they once were. For example, Americans today do not pay much attention to the proverb "Haste makes waste", because patience is not important to them. But if you know about past values, it helps you to understand the present and many of the older values are still strong today. Benjamin Franklin, a famous American diplomat, writer and scientist, died in 1790, but his proverb "Time is money" is taken more seriously by Americans of today than ever before. A study of proverbs from around the world shows that some values are shared by many cultures. In many cases though, the same idea is expressed differently.

许多谚语非常古老。因此它们所传授的一些价值观在当今文化中可能不如从前重要。例如, 今天的美国人并不太注重"欲速则不达"这句谚语, 因为耐心对他们来说并不重要。但如果你了解过去的价值观, 这有助于你理解现在, 而且许多古老的价值观在今天仍然很强大。Benjamin Franklin, 一位著名的美国外交家、作家和科学家, 于1790年去世, 但他的谚语"时间就是金钱"在今天的美国人中比以往任何时候都更受

重视。一项对世界各地谚语的研究表明，一些价值观为许多文化所共有。不过在许多情况下，同样的思想是以不同的方式表达的。

23. A) They help us see the important values of a culture.

B) They guide us in handling human relationships.

C) They help us express ourselves more effectively.

D) They are an infinite source of human knowledge.

【题目】 Why are proverbs so important?

【翻译】 为什么谚语如此重要？

A) 它们帮助我们了解一种文化的重要价值观。 B) 它们指导我们处理人际关系。

C) 它们帮助我们更有效地表达自己。 D) 它们是人类知识的无尽源泉。

【答案】 A (细节题) They help us see the important values of a culture.

【定位】 Many proverbs remind people of the values that are important in the culture.

许多谚语让人们想起在该文化中重要的价值观。

【信号】 话题词 values 集中出现处即功能陈述句。 录音在 Many proverbs remind people of the values that are important in the culture. 这句把 proverbs 与 values 直接挂钩，正是预读锁定的话题词集中处；它正面陈述谚语的功能（让人记起文化中重要的价值观），是承载答案的功能句。

【替换】 remind people of the values that are important in the culture ↔

help us see the important values of a culture

remind 与 help...see 同义、values 短语近乎重述

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确实反复念到 values、culture，B 也含 handling human relationships，但原文从未说谚语用来『处理人际关系』，它借话题词的耳熟制造诱惑，实属答非所问。

借用原文：Many proverbs remind people of the values that are important in the culture

C) 未提及

C 说谚语 help us express ourselves more effectively（帮我们更有效表达），录音通篇讲谚语传递价值观、教人处世，从未提及『帮助表达自己』，属原文未提及的功能。

D) 过度推断

D 称谚语是 an infinite source of human knowledge（人类知识的无限源泉），录音只说谚语是 folk wisdom（民间智慧）的例子，远没把它夸成『无限的知识源泉』，是把原意拔高的夸大项。

借用原文：Proverbs, sometimes called sayings, are examples of folk wisdom

24. A) Their wording may become different.
B) The values they reflect may change.
C) Their origins can no longer be traced.
D) They may be misinterpreted occasionally.

【题目】 According to the speaker what happens to some proverbs with the passage of time?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点,随着时间的推移,一些谚语会发生什么变化?

- A) 它们的措辞可能会变得不同。 B) 它们所反映的价值观可能会改变。
C) 它们的起源已无法追溯。 D) 它们有时可能会被误解。

【答案】 B (细节题) The values they reflect may change.

【定位】 So some of the values they teach may not be as important in the culture as they once were.
因此它们所教的某些价值观,可能不再像从前那样重要了。

【信号】 时间对比信号 **once** 标出『今昔之变』。录音 may not be as important in the culture as they once were 用 not as...as they once were (不再像从前那样) 这一今昔对比结构,明确点出『随时间发生的变化』,正是题干 with the passage of time 要的那句变化陈述。

【替换】 some of the values they teach may not be as important in the culture as they once were ↔

The values they reflect may change

『价值观重要性今不如昔』概括为『价值观会变』

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

录音段末确有一句 the same idea is expressed differently (同一意思表达方式不同), A 的 Their wording may become different. 像是冲它来的;但那句讲的是不同文化间表达方式有别,并非『谚语随时间措辞改变』,把『价值观变』偷换成了『措辞变』。

借用原文: the same idea is expressed differently

C) **未提及**

C 说谚语 origins can no longer be traced (来源已无法追溯),录音虽提到 Many proverbs are very old (许多谚语很古老),却从未说它们的来源查不到,属原文未提及。

D) **未提及**

D 说谚语 misinterpreted occasionally (偶尔被误解),整段讲的是价值观重要性随时间变化,从未涉及『被误解』,是凭空添加的变化。

25. A) Certain values are shared by a large number of cultures.
B) Some proverbs are assuming more and more importance.
C) Old proverbs are constantly replaced by new ones.
D) Certain values have always been central to a culture.

【题目】 What do we learn from the study of proverbs from around the world?

【翻译】从世界各地谚语的研究中我们了解到什么？

- A) 许多文化共享某些价值观。 B) 一些谚语正变得越来越重要。
C) 旧谚语不断被新谚语取代。 D) 某些价值观始终是一种文化的核心。

【答案】A (细节题) Certain values are shared by a large number of cultures.

【定位】A study of proverbs from around the world shows that some values are shared by many cultures.

一项对世界各地谚语的研究表明，有些价值观为许多文化所共有。

【信号】结论信号 a study...shows that 引出研究发现。录音 A study of proverbs from around the world shows that some values are shared by many cultures 用 a study...shows that (一项研究表明) 这一结论信号直接引出研究发现，正是题干要的那句话；shows that 之后即答案。

【替换】some values are shared by many cultures ↔

Certain values are shared by a large number of cultures

near-同义改写：some=Certain、many=a large number of

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音前文出现过 important、importance (如 taken more seriously...than ever before)，B 的 Some proverbs are assuming more and more importance. 借这点制造『谚语越来越重要』的错觉；但研究结论句讲的是『价值观跨文化共有』，不是谚语越来越重要，属答非所问。

借用原文：his proverb "Time is money" is taken more seriously by Americans of today than ever before

C) 过度推断

C 说旧谚语 constantly replaced by new ones (不断被新谚语取代)，录音只说有些价值观今不如昔 (may not be as important as they once were)，从未讲谚语被新的『替换』，constantly 更是凭空夸大。

D) 与原文相反

D 称某些价值观 always been central to a culture (一直是文化核心)，而录音明说价值观可能 may not be as important in the culture as they once were (不再像从前重要)，D 的『一直核心』与原文的『重要性会下降』正好相反。

借用原文：some of the values they teach may not be as important in the culture as they once were

SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲

14 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。

As a Chinese woman working in China, and using traditional Chinese medical records, she rediscovered an ancient plant-based treatment for malaria that worked where modern therapies failed.

第1段，第4句

定语从句修饰名词、状语从句嵌套在定语从句内部、句首方式状语修饰主句，这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。特别是 "treatment that worked" 这种先行词加限制性定语从句的结构，以及 "where" 引导抽象地点状语从句的用法，都是典型考点，掌握后可大量复用。

Soil samples from Mars are the same as those of the Earth.

第4题，D

主系表结构配合比较结构 "the same as" 和后置定语是常见句式，在四六级阅读中较为典型，掌握后可迁移至类似比较句的理解，但结构本身过于简单，代表性中等。

Jamie Gilt, 31, was shot in the back while driving her pick-up truck on Tuesday, police said.

第1段，第2句

本句体现了新闻报道的典型结构：核心事件陈述加消息来源标注，且第一个主句使用被动语态突出受害者，配合 while 时间状语从句交代情境。这种 '主句 + 状语从句 + 引述主句' 的组合在四六级和考研阅读的新闻类文本中频繁出现，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式，具有较高的典型性。

Florida law makes it a crime to store a loaded weapon in such a way that it can be taken or used by a child, according to the sheriff's department.

第1段，第6句

本句的 make it a crime to do 结构和 such ... that 结果状语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有很强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似表达中，是典型的考试常见结构。

It is against the law to own a gun.

第7题，A

"It is + 形容词/介词短语 + to do" 是四六级和考研常见的句式，用于表达某事的性质或评价。这种形式主语结构在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子（如 It is important to...、It is easy to... 等），具有较高的典型性。

Often they start work earlier in summer and then leave at about 2 or 3 in the afternoon, so that they can really enjoy the long summer evenings.

第9段，第3句

"主句 + so that 目的状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,并列谓语结构也很常见。掌握这种结构后可在大量真题中复用,具有较强的典型性

He prefers hot weather to cold weather.

第8题，B

虽然结构简单，但涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语和状语四种基本成分，且状语部分涉及 "prefer A to B" 的固定搭配，可以帮助学生练习识别介词短语作状语以及与动词搭配的用法，有一定训练价值。

After that, I did careers work in secondary schools like the careers guidance people here at the university.

第4段，第2句

涵盖了主谓宾、时间状语、地点状语、后置定语等多种成分,且后置定语"like..."容易被误判为比较状语从句,有一定辨析训练价值;但整体结构较简单,缺少宾补、表语从句等更复杂成分。

W: But in the first place, you did a French degree.

第5段，第1句

简单句在四六级、考研真题中占比较低，且本句无任何特殊句式(倒装、强调、省略)，结构过于基础，不具备高频考点的代表性。

I think most of the administrators I've come across have degrees in all sorts of things.

第6段，第2句

"think + 宾语从句 (省略 that) " 和 "名词 + 省略关系代词的定语从句" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。定语从句插入主谓之间的位置也是常见考点。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句式的理解和分析中。

Is there any reason why you went to Nottingham University?

第9段，第2句

there be 疑问句 + 定语从句修饰主语，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。这种结构常用于提出问题、引入话题或进行信息确认，具有很强的实用性。掌握这一句式后，学生可以轻松迁移到类似的表达（如 Is there any way how...、Are there any factors that...），代表性较强。

Were they turned off because an American had the nerve to instruct Japanese in their own art form?

第1段，第2句

这句结构不算过难，但同时覆盖了疑问句语序、被动结构、原因从句和不定式后置修饰，适合作为中等强度的结构与时态训练材料。对于需要巩固主干定位和从句识别的学习者，优先度较高。

Were they deliberately trying to signal their rejection of her?

第1段，第3句

疑问句倒装结构（"Were they ...?"）、过去进行时、以及 "try to do" 不定式搭配都是四六级和考研英语中的高频句式。本句结构简洁但典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似疑问句和进行时表达中，代表性较强。

Benjamin Franklin, a famous American diplomat, writer and scientist, died in 1790, but his proverb "Time is money" is taken more seriously by Americans of today than ever before.

第2段，第5句

覆盖同位语、被动语态的施动者状语、比较状语从句的省略、方式状语等多种成分，且同位语和比较省略是学习者易混淆的点，训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 147 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。

proverb B2

n. 谚语

本卷11次·真题 11句

listener B1

n. 听者

本卷10次·真题 17句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本卷7次·真题 32句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷6次·真题 194句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷5次·真题 66句

division B1

n. 分开

本卷5次·真题 16句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷4次·真题 174句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷4次·真题 41句

victim B1

n. 受害者

本卷4次·真题 17句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本卷4次·真题 16句

shoot A2

v. 射击

本卷4次·真题 13句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷3次·真题 139句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷3次·真题 89句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷3次·真题 42句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷3次·真题 26句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷3次·真题 25句

award B1

n. 奖

本卷3次·真题20句

signal B1

n. 信号

本卷3次·真题20句

sample B1

n. 样品

本卷3次·真题14句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题239句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题150句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷2次·真题119句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷2次·真题118句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷2次·真题109句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题107句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题79句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题79句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题73句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷2次·真题44句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷2次·真题44句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷2次·真题43句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷2次·真题24句

crime A2

n. 犯罪行为

本卷2次·真题 22 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题 19 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷2次·真题 19 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本卷2次·真题 14 句

infection B2

n. 传染

本卷2次·真题 13 句

secondary B2

adj. 次要的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

exploration B2

n. 探索

本卷2次·真题 11 句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本卷2次·真题 9 句

liquid B1

n. 液体

本卷2次·真题 8 句

minority B2

n. 少数

本卷2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷1次·真题 466 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224 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

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 115 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 97 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 78 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 57 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 55 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 55 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 50 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 47 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 47 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 44 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 43 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 41 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 40 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 40 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 39 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 39 句

district B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 38 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本卷1次·真题 37 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 37 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 37 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 36 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 34 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次·真题 33 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷1次·真题 31 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 30 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 29 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 28 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷1次·真题 28 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 25 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本卷1次·真题 23 句

guide A2

n. 指南,手册

本卷1次·真题 23 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本卷1次·真题 23 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷1次·真题 21 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷1次·真题 21 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本卷1次·真题 20 句

criminal B1

n. 罪犯

本卷1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷1次·真题 19 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本卷1次·真题 19 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 18 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 18 句

remind B2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 18句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 18句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本卷1次·真题 17句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 17句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 17句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 16句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本卷1次·真题 16句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 16句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本卷1次·真题 14句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 14句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 14句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 13句

trace B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本卷1次·真题 13句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本卷1次·真题 13句

flow B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 12句

administration B2

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 11句

folk

B1

n. 人们

本卷1次·真题 11 句

remarkable

B2

adj. 非凡的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

coming

A1

n. 到来

本卷1次·真题 10 句

concentration

B2

n. 专注

本卷1次·真题 10 句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

industrial

B2

adj. 工业的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

injure

B1

v. 使受伤

本卷1次·真题 10 句

recruit

B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 10 句

saying

B1

n. 谚语

本卷1次·真题 10 句

camping

A2

n. 野营

本卷1次·真题 9 句

evaluation

B2

n. 评估

本卷1次·真题 9 句

literature

B2

n. 文学

本卷1次·真题 9 句

misunderstanding

B2

n. 误解

本卷1次·真题 9 句

administrative

B2

adj. 行政的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

administrator

B2

n. 管理者

本卷1次·真题 8 句

advancement

B2

n. 进步

本卷1次·真题 8 句

constitute C1

v. 构成, 组成
本卷1次·真题8句

origin B2

n. 起源
本卷1次·真题8句

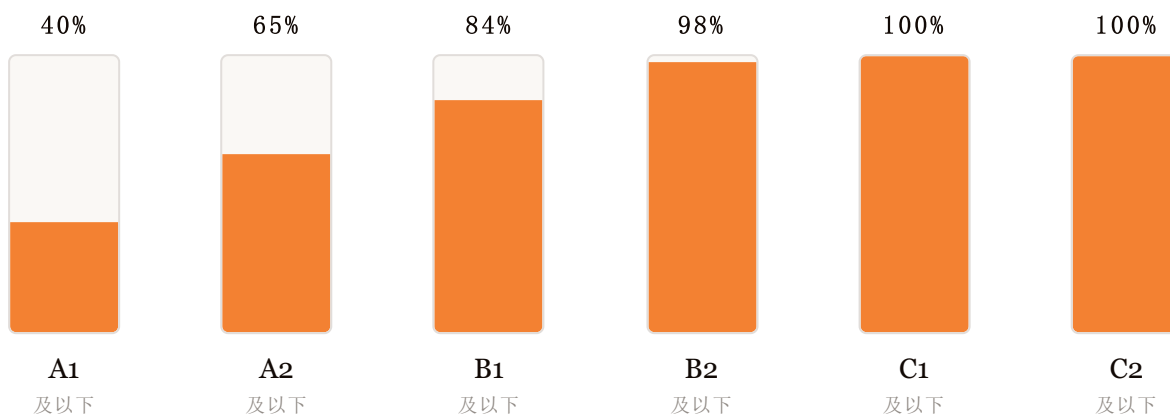
patience B1

n. 耐心
本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 575 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **575** 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 14 个·约 2%。



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 575 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

575

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语四级 2015年6月·第3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3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3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3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.

The U.S. Department of Education is making efforts to ensure that all students have equal access to a quality education. Today it is 26 the launch of the Excellent Educators for All Initiative. The initiative will help states and school districts support great educators for the students who need them most.

美国教育部正在努力确保所有学生都能平等地获得优质教育。今天，该部门宣布启动“卓越教育者普及计划”。该计划将帮助各州和学区为最需要优秀教育者的学生提供支持。

"All children are 27 to a high-quality education regardless of their race, zip code or family income. It is 28 important that we provide teachers and principals the support they need to help students reach their full 29 " U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan said. "Despite the excellent work and deep 30 of our nation's teachers and principals, students in high-poverty, high-minority schools are unfairly treated across our country. We have to do better. Local leaders and educators will 31 their own creative solutions, but we must work together to 32 our focus on how to better recruit, support and 33 effective teachers and principals for all students, especially the kids who need them most."

"所有儿童都有权获得高质量的教育，无论他们的种族、邮政编码或家庭收入如何。至关重要的是，我们要为教师和校长提供他们所需的支持，帮助学生充分发挥潜力，"美国教育部长Arne Duncan说。"尽管我国教师和校长做出了出色的工作和深切的承诺，但在全美范围内，高贫困、高少数族裔学校的学生受到了不公平的待遇。我们必须做得更好。地方领导者和教育工作者将制定他们自己的创新解决方案，但我们必须共同努力，加强关注如何更好地招聘、支持和留住有效的教师和校长，为所有学生服务，特别是那些最需要他们的孩子。"

Today's announcement is another important step forward in improving access to a quality education, a 34 of President Obama's year of action. Later today, Secretary Duncan will lead a round table discussion with principals and school teachers from across the country about the 35 of working in high-need schools and how to adopt promising practices for supporting great educators in these schools.

今天的公告是改善优质教育获取方面向前迈出的又一重要步伐，这是Obama总统行动年的一个组成部分。今天晚些时候，Duncan部长将主持一场圆桌讨论，与来自全国各地的校长和学校教师讨论在高需求学校工作的挑战，以及如何采用有前景的做法来支持这些学校的优秀教育者。

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A) announcing | I) distributing |
| B) beneficial | J) enhance |
| C) challenges | K) entitled |
| D) commitment | L) potential |
| E) component | M) properly |
| F) contests | N) qualified |
| G) critically | O) retain |
| H) develop | |

26. Today it is (26) the launch of the Excellent Educators for All Initiative.

【答案】 **A) announcing** (动词)

【词性槽】 is + 动词-ing 现在进行时,缺现在分词

【依据】 宣布「启动」——**announce the launch** 是固定搭配

宾语是 the launch of the Excellent Educators for All Initiative(该计划的「启动」),与之最自然搭配的是 announce(宣布),即「今天教育部正在宣布该计划的启动」,和首句 making efforts to ensure that all students have equal access to a quality education 也完全呼应。

【竞争词】 I) distributing distribute 搭配的是实物分发,不能「分发启动」

distribute 通常接 books / food / resources 等可分发的实物或资源,而宾语 the launch 是抽象的「启动」,语义上无法「分发一个启动」,搭配不成立。

27. All children are __(27)__ to a high-quality education regardless of their race, zip code or family income.

【答案】 **K) entitled** (动词)

【词性槽】 are + 过去分词 + to, 典型「be + 过去分词 + to do」被动句

【依据】 **be entitled to = 有权得到, 与「无论种族都享有优质教育」完全契合**

be entitled to 是固定搭配, 表「有权享有/有资格得到」。原句强调 All children are __(27)__ to a high-quality education regardless of their race, zip code or family income., 主语是「所有儿童」, 宾语是「优质教育」, 说「所有儿童**有权享有**优质教育」才能呼应首段教育公平的主旨。

【竞争词】 **N) qualified be qualified for/as 才常见, 搭 to + 名词不地道**

qualified 强调「有能力胜任、合格」, 常说 be qualified for the job / qualified as a teacher; 若说 children are qualified to a high-quality education 既搭配生硬, 也偏离原意——重点不是孩子「够格」, 而是他们本就「有权得到」。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **N) — qualified** 也是 be + 过去分词, 易与 entitled 混。All children are __(27)__ to a high-quality education 中考生若只看「是不是过去分词」, 会在 entitled / qualified 之间犯难; 但前者搭 to (be entitled to), 后者搭 for/as (be qualified for/as)。防坑: 看 to 后是什么——是抽象权利就选 entitled, 是岗位/职位才选 qualified。

28. It is __(28)__ important that we provide teachers and principals the support they need to help students reach their full __(29)___

【答案】 **G) critically** (副词)

【词性槽】 is + ___ + important, 系动词 + 副词修饰形容词

【依据】 **critically important = 至关重要, 程度副词修饰 important 的高频搭配**

critically 在此意为「至关重要地」, critically important 是英语里强调「极其重要」的固定表达, 与上文 All children are __(27)__ to a high-quality education 形成强语气递进, 凸显教育部长对师资支持紧迫性的强调, 贴合全篇主旨。

【竞争词】 **M) properly properly 修饰「做事方式」, 不修饰「重要」**

properly = 恰当地、正确地, 常说 properly done / properly used, 描述方式是否得当; 说 properly important (恰当地重要) 既不地道, 也无法表达原文的强调语气。

29. help students reach their full __(29)___

【答案】 **L) potential** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词性物主代词 their + full + ___, 做 reach 的宾语

【依据】 **reach one's full potential = 充分发挥潜能, 固定搭配**

reach one's full potential 是英语高频固定表达, 意为「充分发挥潜力」, 与 help students reach their full __(29)___ 中「帮助学生达到」语义完全吻合; 呼应主旨——教育公平的目的就是让每个孩子的潜能不被出身埋没。

【竞争词】 **C) challenges reach their full challenges 不成立**

challenges 是「挑战」, 不会说「达到他们完整的挑战」, 搭配与逻辑都不通。

D) commitment commitment 是「奉献」, 不与 reach + full 搭配

commitment 多与 to / show / make 搭配 (make a commitment to), 不与 reach 构成固定动宾; 且 D 在第 30 题处更贴切, 留给那里。

E) component component 是「组成部分」, 不被 reach

component 是结构性名词, 不和 reach 搭配, 且 E 留给第 34 题「a key component of ...」那类结构更合适。

F) contests contests 是「竞赛」, 与「帮助学生达到完整的竞赛」语义荒诞

原文讲的是教育公平和发挥学生能力, 与「竞赛」无关, 语境不符。

30. Despite the excellent work and deep __(30)___ of our nation's teachers and principals

【答案】 **D) commitment** (名词)

【词性槽】 the excellent work and deep ___, 并列名词位, deep 后必跟名词

【依据】 **deep commitment = 深切奉献/投入, 固定搭配且语义最贴**

deep commitment 是高频搭配, 意为「深厚的奉献/投入」, 与并列项 excellent work (出色的工作) 语义同向——夸赞教师「工作出色 + 奉献深切」, 再与转折 Despite the excellent work and deep __(30)___ of our nation's teachers and principals, students in high-poverty, high-minority schools are unfairly treated 的让步逻辑 (尽管老师们已经很努力很投入了, 但...) 完全成立。

【竞争词】 **C) challenges deep challenges 搭配不自然, 且语义指向问题而非褒奖**

challenges 是中性偏问题的词, 与前面褒义的 excellent work 并列不一致; 且 C 留给第 35 题「高需求学校工作的挑战」更合适。

E) component component 是结构性的「组成部分」, 不与 deep 搭配

不会说 deep component; 且 E 在第 34 题「a ___ of President Obama's year of action」是天然位, 留给那里。

F) contests deep contests 不成立, 且「竞赛」与上下文无关

原文在赞扬教师付出, 与「竞赛」无关, 语义、搭配双双不通。

31. Local leaders and educators will __(31)__ their own creative solutions

【答案】 **H) develop** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 will + ___ + 宾语,需动词原形

【依据】 **develop solutions = 提出/制定解决方案,高频固定搭配**

develop solutions / develop a plan / develop strategies 是英语里「提出、制定方案」的标准搭配,与「地方领导和教育者将**提出**他们自己富有创意的解决方案」完全契合,与上文「各地因地制宜」的语义高度吻合。

【竞争词】 J) enhance enhance 是「提高已有的事物」,不能「提高一个尚未存在的方案」

enhance 强调在原有基础上加强,如 enhance quality / enhance focus;而 solutions 在原句里是即将「产生」的,用 enhance 不通——你不能「加强」一个还没生出来的方案;且 J 在第 32 题「enhance our focus」中是天然位。

O) retain retain solutions 不地道,留住「方案」不合常理

retain 常与 staff / employees / customers / information 搭配,表「留住、保留」;「留住富有创意的方案」语义生硬;且 O 在第 33 题「招募、支持、留住教师」中的 retain teachers 是固定表达,留给那里。

32. we must work together to __(32)__ our focus on how to better recruit, support and __(33)__ effective teachers and principals

【答案】 **J) enhance** (动词)

【词性槽】 to + ___ + our focus,不定式 to 后需动词原形

【依据】 **enhance one's focus = 加强关注,语义完全合拍**

enhance our focus on ... 意为「加强我们对...的关注」,承接前文 we must work together——大家齐心协力,**加强**对「招募、支持、留住」教师的关注。enhance + focus / awareness / efforts 是高频搭配。

【竞争词】 O) retain retain our focus = 维持(原有)关注,语义偏弱且静态

retain 强调「保留、维持原状」,与上文「我们必须更努力做得更好」的紧迫语气不符;原文要的是「加大/加强」而非「保持」;且 retain 在第 33 题「retain effective teachers」是天然搭配,留给那里。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 O) —— retain our focus 看上去也通,易抢 enhance 的位。we must work together to __(32)__ our focus 中,retain 表「保持关注」,语法、搭配都不违和,但与上文「we have to do better」的紧迫递进语气不合,且 retain 第 33 题 retain teachers 才是固定王座。防坑:看作者要「加强」还是「保持」;若是号召口吻,选增量动词 enhance。

33. how to better recruit, support and __(33)__ effective teachers and principals

【答案】 **O) retain** (动词)

【词性槽】 三个并列动词原形: recruit, support and ____, 需动词原形

【依据】 **retain effective teachers = 留住优秀教师, 人才管理三件套之三**

recruit(招募)、support(支持)、retain(留住)正是人才管理的经典三步走, 合起来就是「招得来、用得好、留得住」; retain teachers / retain employees 是固定搭配, 与全文「如何让贫困学区也能拥有并留住优秀教师」的核心议题完全一致。

34. Today's announcement is another important step forward in improving access to a quality education, a __(34)__ of President Obama's year of action.

【答案】 **E) component** (名词)

【词性槽】 a + __ + of, 不定冠词 a 后 + of 短语限定, 需单数可数名词

【依据】 **a component of ... = ...的一个组成部分, 同位语解释作用**

component 意为「组成部分」, a component of President Obama's year of action 即「奥巴马总统行动之年的一个组成部分」, 作前面 announcement 的同位语, 表明这次宣布是大计划的一部分, 与 another important step forward 的语气一致。

35. Secretary Duncan will lead a round table discussion with principals and school teachers from across the country about the __(35)__ of working in high-need schools

【答案】 **C) challenges** (名词)

【词性槽】 the + __ + of, 定冠词 the 后 + of 短语限定, 需名词

【依据】 **the challenges of working ... = 在...工作的挑战, 语义与上下文完全契合**

round table 讨论的主题是「在高需求学校工作的__与如何采用好的做法支持优秀教育者」, challenges(挑战)正是这种讨论最自然的话题——先谈困难, 再谈应对; 呼应第二段提到的 students in high-poverty, high-minority schools are unfairly treated across our country.

【竞争词】 **F) contests** contests(「竞赛」)与「在高需求学校工作」语境完全不搭

contests 指的是「比赛、竞赛」, 而原文 round table 讨论的不是比赛, 是在艰苦学校工作的现实困难; 语义南辕北辙。

WORD BANK · 词库分类表

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) **announcing** 动词

宣布(现在分词/动名词)

用于第 26 空

B) **beneficial** 形容词

有益的、有利的

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **challenges** 名词 动词

挑战(复数名词)/向...挑战(三单动词)

用于第 35 空

D) **commitment** 名词

承诺、投入、奉献

用于第 30 空

E) **component** 名词

组成部分、要素

用于第 34 空

F) **contests** 名词 动词

竞赛(复数名词)/争夺(三单动词)

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **critically** 副词

至关重要地;批判性地

用于第 28 空

H) **develop** 动词

发展、形成、提出

用于第 31 空

I) **distributing** 动词

分发、分配(现在分词/动名词)

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **enhance** 动词

提高、加强

用于第 32 空

K) **entitled** 动词 形容词

(be entitled to) 有权得到;被授予...的权利

用于第 27 空

L) **potential** 名词 形容词

潜力(名词)/潜在的(形容词)

用于第 29 空

M) **properly** 副词

适当地、正确地

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **qualified** 动词 形容词

合格的、有资格的;使合格

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **retain** 动词

保留、留住

用于第 33 空

全文主旨

美国教育部推出「全民优秀教育者」计划

全文围绕美国教育部宣布启动一项新计划展开,目的是让贫困、少数族裔聚居学区的学生也能获得优秀师资,实现教育公平。开篇即定调:The U.S. Department of Education is making efforts to ensure that all students have equal access to a quality education.,随后引用教育部长 Arne Duncan 的讲话与圆桌会议安排,围绕「招募、支持、留住优秀教师与校长」展开。

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。

B) **beneficial** 唯一形容词,最像第 28 题「___ important」的填空

考生看到 It is __(28)__ important that we provide teachers and principals the support they need,若不区分词性,可能误以为 beneficial 可以填——但 beneficial 是形容词,放在 is 与形容词 important 中间词性不通;另外整篇没有任何「is + 形容词 + 名词」的纯形容词位,B 注定落空。识破点:扫一眼空前前后语法,确认要不要副词。

F) **contests** 复数名词,最像第 35 题「the ___ of working」的填空

F 是复数名词,跟在 the ... of 框架后语法上完全通,容易被当作 the __(35)__ of working in high-need schools 的备选。识破点:看 of 后短语「在高需求学校工作」的语义色彩——艰苦、困难,这与「竞赛」无关,语义南辕北辙,正确词是 challenges。

I) **distributing** 唯一与 A 并列的 -ing 词,最像第 26 题

Today it is __(26)__ the launch of the Excellent Educators for All Initiative. 看到 is + ___,词性满足;但 distribute 搭配的是实物分发(distribute books / food),不能「分发启动」。识破点:看宾语是 the launch(抽象的「启动」),搭配上只有 announce 通。

M) **properly** 唯一另一个副词,最像第 28 题的填空

副词列只有 G、M 两个,第 28 题副词位很容易让考生在二者间纠结。识破点:properly 修饰「做事方式」(properly done / used),不修饰「重要」(properly important 不地道);要强调程度选 critically。

N) **qualified** 另一个 -ed 形式词,最像第 27 题「are ___ to」的填空

qualified 也是过去分词,放进 All children are __(27)__ to a high-quality education 词性也满足,且 qualified 与「高质量教育」看似都「够格」。识破点:固定搭配是 be qualified for/as,跟 to + 名词不地道;且原文主旨是「有权享有」而非「有资格胜任」,是 entitled。

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。

The U.S. Department of Education is making efforts to ensure that all students have equal access to a quality education.

第1段, 第1句

本句的 "主语 + 进行时谓语 + 宾语(含不定式 + 宾语从句)" 结构是考试中常见的句式。宾语从句由 "that" 引导,不定式作定语修饰名词,这些都是高频考点,具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

"All children are entitled to a high-quality education regardless of their race, zip code or family income. It is critically important that we provide teachers and principals the support they need to help students reach their full potential" U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan said.

第2段, 第1句

句式高度典型: 倒装引语句(said在句末)、It is important that虚拟语气句型、双宾语结构、定语从句(关系代词省略)均为考试高频句式。尤其'It is + 形容词 + that从句'结构在四六级和考研英语阅读写作中反复出现,掌握后可大量复用。整句兼具报道引语和观点论述的双重结构,极具代表性

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 33 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。

support A2

v. 支持

本篇4次 · 真题 118 句

educator B2

n. 教育工作者

本篇4次 · 真题 25 句

principal B2

adj. 主要的

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次 · 真题 139 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇2次 · 真题 100 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇2次 · 真题 83 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 51 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 41 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 40 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇1次·真题 39 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 39 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 39 句

district B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 38 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 38 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 37 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 24 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次·真题 18 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 17 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本篇1次·真题 10 句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本篇1次·真题 10 句

retain B2

v. 保留

本篇1次·真题 10 句

promising

B2

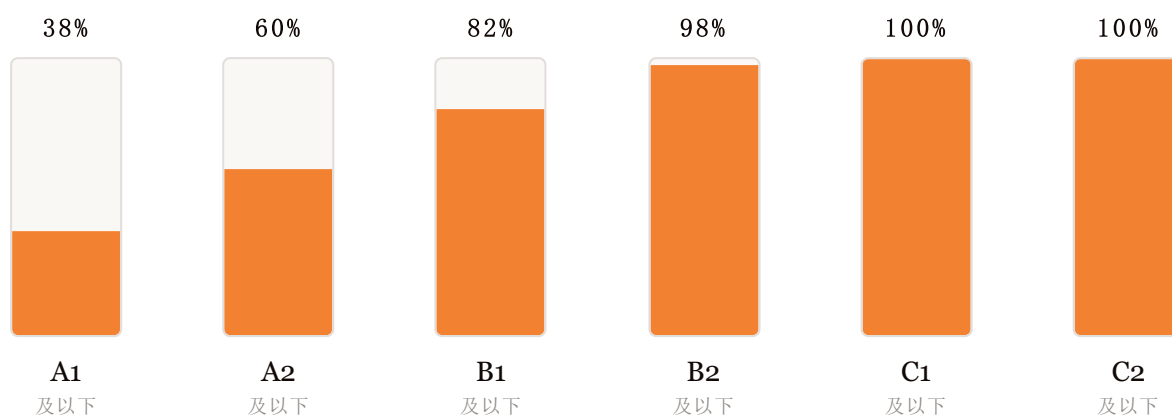
adj. 有希望的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 89 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **89** 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 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 89 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

89

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语四级 2015年6月·第3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）	本题
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3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3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 17 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3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**.

Essay-Grading Software Offers Professors a Break

A) Imagine taking a college exam, and, instead of handing in a blue book and getting a grade from a professor a few weeks later, clicking the "send" button when you are done and receiving a grade back instantly, your essay scored by a software program. And then, instead of being done with that exam, imagine that the system would immediately let you rewrite the test to try to improve your grade.

想象一下参加大学考试，不是交上答题册并在几周后从教授那里得到成绩，而是在完成后点击"发送"按钮并立即收到成绩，你的作文由软件程序评分。然后，想象一下你不是完成了那场考试，而是系统会立即让你重写试卷以尝试提高成绩。

B) EdX, the nonprofit enterprise founded by Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to offer courses on the Internet, has just introduced such a system and will make its automated(自动的) software available free on the Web to any institution that wants to use it. The software uses artificial intelligence to grade student essays and short written answers, freeing professors for other tasks.

EdX是由Harvard和Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)创建的非营利机构，旨在提供互联网课程，它刚刚推出了这样一个系统，并将在网上免费提供其自动化软件给任何想使用它的机构。该软件使用人工智能为学生作文和简答题评分，使教授能够从事其他工作。

C) The new service will bring the educational consortium(联盟) into a growing conflict over the role of automation in education. Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests

are now widespread, the use of artificial intelligence technology to grade essay answers has not yet received widespread acceptance by educators and has many critics.

这项新服务将使该教育联盟卷入一场关于自动化在教育中作用的日益激烈的冲突。尽管选择题和判断题的自动评分系统现在已经普及,但使用人工智能技术为作文答案评分尚未得到教育工作者的广泛接受,并且有许多批评者。

- D) Anant Agarwal, an electrical engineer who is president of EdX, predicted that the instant-grading software would be a useful teaching tool, enabling students to take tests and write essays over and over and improve the quality of their answers. He said the technology would offer distinct advantages over the traditional classroom system, where students often wait days or weeks for grades. "There is a huge value in learning with instant feedback," Dr. Agarwal said. "Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback."

EdX的主席、电气工程师Anant Agarwal预测,即时评分软件将是一个有用的教学工具,使学生能够反复参加测试和写作文,提高答案的质量。他说,这项技术将比传统课堂系统具有明显优势,在传统课堂系统中,学生往往要等待数天或数周才能得到成绩。"即时反馈对学习具有巨大价值,"Agarwal博士说。"学生告诉我们,他们通过即时反馈学得好得多。"

- E) But skeptics(怀疑者) argue the automated system is no match for live teachers. One longtime critic, Les Perelman, has drawn national attention several times for putting together nonsense essays that have fooled software grading programs into giving high marks. He has also been highly critical of studies claiming that the software compares well to human graders.

但怀疑者认为,自动化系统无法与真人教师相比。一位长期批评者Les Perelman曾多次引起全国关注,他编造了一些无意义的作文,欺骗软件评分程序给予高分。他也对那些声称软件与人工评分员不相上下的研究提出了强烈批评。

- F) He is among a group of educators who last month began circulating a petition(呼吁) opposing automated assessment software. The group, which calls itself Professionals Against Machine Scoring of Student Essays in High-Stakes Assessment, has collected nearly 2,000 signatures, including some from famous people like Noam Chomsky.

他是上个月开始传阅一份反对自动评估软件呼吁书的一群教育工作者之一。该组织自称为"反对在高风险评估中对学生作文进行机器评分的专业人士",已经收集了近2000个签名,其中包括一些名人,如Noam Chomsky。

- G) "Let's face the realities of automatic essay scoring," the group's statement reads in part. "Computers cannot 'read'. They cannot measure the essentials of effective written communication: accuracy, reasoning, adequacy of evidence, good sense, ethical(伦理的) position, convincing argument, meaningful organization, and clarity, among others."

"让我们面对自动作文评分的现实,"该组织的声明部分写道。"计算机不会'阅读'。它们无法衡量有效书面交流的基本要素:准确性、推理、证据的充分性、良好判断、伦理立场、有说服力的论证、有意义的组织和清晰性等。"

- H) But EdX expects its software to be adopted widely by schools and universities. It offers free online classes from Harvard, MIT and the University of California-Berkeley; this fall, it will add classes from Wellesley, Georgetown and the University of Texas. In all, 12 universities participate in EdX,

which offers certificates for course completion and has said that it plans to continue to expand next year, including adding international schools.

但EdX预计其软件将被学校和大学广泛采用。它提供来自Harvard、MIT和University of California-Berkeley的免费在线课程;今年秋天,它将增加来自Wellesley、Georgetown和University of Texas的课程。总共有12所大学参与EdX,它为完成课程提供证书,并表示计划明年继续扩展,包括增加国际学校。

- I) The EdX assessment tool requires human teachers, or graders, to first grade 100 essays or essay questions. The system then uses a variety of machine-learning techniques to train itself to be able to grade any number of essays or answers automatically and almost instantly. The software will assign a grade depending on the scoring system created by the teacher, whether it is a letter grade or numerical(数字的) rank.

EdX评估工具要求人类教师或评分员首先为100篇作文或作文题评分。然后,系统使用各种机器学习技术来训练自己,以便能够自动且几乎即时地为任意数量的作文或答案评分。软件将根据教师创建的评分系统分配成绩,无论是字母等级还是数字排名。

- J) EdX is not the first to use the automated assessment technology, which dates to early computers in the 1960s. There is now a range of companies offering commercial programs to grade written test answers, and four states—Louisiana, North Dakota, Utah and West Virginia—are using some form of the technology in secondary schools. A fifth, Indiana, has experimented with it. In some cases the software is used as a "second reader," to check the reliability of the human graders.

EdX并不是第一个使用自动评估技术的机构,这项技术可以追溯到20世纪60年代的早期计算机。现在有一系列公司提供商业程序来为书面测试答案评分,而且有四个州——Louisiana、North Dakota、Utah和West Virginia——正在中学使用某种形式的该技术。第五个州Indiana也进行了实验。在某些情况下,软件被用作"第二读者",以检查人工评分员的可靠性。

- K) But the growing influence of the EdX consortium to set standards is likely to give the technology a boost. On Tuesday, Stanford announced that it would work with EdX to develop a joint educational system that will make use of the automated assessment technology.

但EdX联盟在制定标准方面日益增长的影响力可能会推动该技术的发展。周二,Stanford宣布将与EdX合作开发一个联合教育系统,该系统将利用自动评估技术。

- L) Two start-ups, Coursera and Udacity, recently founded by Stanford faculty members to create "massive open online courses," or MOOCs, are also committed to automated assessment systems because of the value of instant feedback. "It allows students to get immediate feedback on their work, so that learning turns into a game, with students naturally(吸引) drawn toward resubmitting the work until they get it right," said Daphne Koller, a computer scientist and a founder of Coursera.

两家初创公司Coursera和Udacity最近由Stanford教职人员创立,旨在创建"大规模开放在线课程"(MOOCs),它们也致力于自动评估系统,因为即时反馈具有价值。"它允许学生立即获得对他们作业的反饋,使学习变成一种游戏,学生自然地被吸引去重新提交作业,直到他们做对为止,"计算机科学家和Coursera创始人Daphne Koller说。

- M) Last year the Hewlett Foundation, a grant-making organization set up by one of the Hewlett-Packard founders and his wife, sponsored two \$100,000 prizes aimed at improving software that grades

essays and short answers. More than 150 teams entered each category. A winner of one of the Hewlett contests, Vik Paruchuri, was hired by EdX to help design its assessment software.

去年,Hewlett Foundation——一个由Hewlett-Packard创始人之一及其妻子建立的资助机构——赞助了两个10万美元的奖项,旨在改进为作文和简答题评分的软件。每个类别有150多个团队参赛。Hewlett竞赛的一位获胜者Vik Paruchuri被EdX聘用来帮助设计其评估软件。

- N) "One of our focuses is to help kids learn how to think critically," said Victor Vuchic, a program officer at the Hewlett Foundation. "It's probably impossible to do that with multiple-choice tests. The challenge is that this requires human graders, and so they cost a lot more and they take a lot more time."

"我们的重点之一是帮助孩子学习如何批判性思考,"Hewlett Foundation的项目官员Victor Vuchic说。"用选择题测试来做到这一点可能是不可能的。挑战在于这需要人工评分员,因此成本要高得多,而且需要更多时间。"

- O) Mark D. Shermis, a professor at the University of Akron in Ohio, supervised the Hewlett Foundation's contest on automated essay scoring and wrote a paper about the experiment. In his view, the technology—though imperfect—has a place in educational settings.

Ohio的University of Akron教授Mark D. Shermis监督了Hewlett Foundation关于自动作文评分的竞赛,并撰写了一篇关于该实验的论文。在他看来,这项技术——虽然不完美——在教育环境中有其位置。

- P) With increasingly large classes, it is impossible for most teachers to give students meaningful feedback on writing assignments, he said. Plus, he noted, critics of the technology have tended to come from the nation's best universities, where the level of teaching is much better than at most schools.

他说,随着班级规模越来越大,大多数教师不可能就写作业给学生提供有意义的反馈。另外,他指出,该技术的批评者往往来自全国最好的大学,那里的教学水平比大多数学校好得多。

- Q) "Often they come from very famous institutions where, in fact, they do a much better job of providing feedback than a machine ever could," Dr. Shermis said. "There seems to be a lack of appreciation of what is actually going on in the real world."

"他们往往来自非常著名的机构,事实上,他们在提供反馈方面做得比机器好得多,"Shermis博士说。"似乎缺乏对现实世界中实际发生的事情的认识。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Some professionals in education are collecting signatures to voice their opposition to automated essay grading.

教育领域的一些专业人士正在征集签名,表达他们对自动化作文评分的反对。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 联署签名表达反对

【定位】 He is among a group of educators who last month began circulating a petition opposing automated assessment software. The group, which calls itself Professionals Against Machine Scoring of Student Essays in High-Stakes Assessment, has collected nearly 2,000 signatures, including some from famous people like Noam Chomsky.

他属于一群教育者，他们上个月开始传阅一份反对自动评估软件的请愿书。该团体自称为 Professionals Against Machine Scoring of Student Essays in High-Stakes Assessment，已征集了近 2000 个签名，其中包括像诺姆·乔姆斯基这样的名人签名。

【改写】 collecting signatures ↔ **has collected nearly 2,000 signatures**

同一动作的现在进行 vs 现在完成

voice their opposition to automated essay grading ↔

circulating a petition opposing automated assessment software

动作名词化与术语对应

37. Using software to grade students' essays saves teachers time for other work.

使用软件为学生作文评分为教师节省了时间去做其他工作。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 省下教师时间做别的事

【定位】 The software uses artificial intelligence to grade student essays and short written answers, freeing professors for other tasks.

该软件使用人工智能为学生的作文和简短书面回答打分，让教授们腾出时间做其他工作。

【改写】 saves teachers time for other work ↔ **freeing professors for other tasks**

save time for X ≈ free sb for X

Using software to grade students' essays ↔

The software uses artificial intelligence to grade student essays

主谓动作完全对应

【辨邻】 I to first grade 100 essays or essay questions 与 a variety of machine-learning techniques to train itself 都聚焦于软件如何运作，没有出现‘让教师腾出时间’的结论，因此不能当作陈述句的源头段。

The EdX assessment tool requires human teachers, or graders, to first grade 100 essays or essay questions.

38. The Hewlett contests aim at improving essay grading software.

Hewlett 竞赛旨在改进作文评分软件。

【答案】 M 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Hewlett 大赛改进评分软件

【定位】 Last year the Hewlett Foundation, a grant-making organization set up by one of the Hewlett-Packard founders and his wife, sponsored two \$100,000 prizes aimed at improving software that grades essays and short answers.

去年 Hewlett 基金会——一个由惠普公司创始人之一及其妻子设立的资助组织——赞助了两项各 10 万美元的奖金，旨在改进为作文和简答打分的软件。

【改写】 The Hewlett contests ↔ **two \$100,000 prizes**

用上位词 contests 概括奖金

aim at improving essay grading software ↔

aimed at improving software that grades essays and short answers

形容词性短语原样对应

39. Though the automated grading system is widely used in multiple-choice tests, automated essay grading is still criticized by many educators.

尽管自动评分系统在多项选择题测试中被广泛使用,但自动化作文评分仍然受到许多教育工作者的批评。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 选择题普及但作文评分受批

【定位】 Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread, the use of artificial intelligence technology to grade essay answers has not yet received widespread acceptance by educators and has many critics.

尽管用于选择题和判断题的自动评分系统现在已经普及，但使用人工智能技术为作文答案打分的做法尚未得到教育者的广泛接受，并且受到许多批评。

【改写】 the automated grading system is widely used in multiple-choice tests ↔

automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread

形容词 widespread ≈ 副词 widely used

automated essay grading is still criticized by many educators ↔

the use of artificial intelligence technology to grade essay answers has not yet received widespread acceptance by educators and has many critics

未被接受 + 有许多批评者 ≈ 仍被批评

【辨邻】 N It's probably impossible to do that with multiple-choice tests. 说的是选择题考不出批判性思维，而非陈述句关心的'选择题自动评分已普及'，二者论点完全不同。

It's probably impossible to do that with multiple-choice tests.

40. Some people don't believe the software grading system can do as good a job as human graders.

有些人不相信软件评分系统能做得和人工评分者一样好。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 软件比不上人工评分

【定位】 But skeptics(怀疑者) argue the automated system is no match for live teachers.
但怀疑者认为，自动系统比不上真人教师。

【改写】 can do as good a job as human graders ↔ **the automated system is no match for live teachers**
no match for ≈ 不能做得和.....一样好

Some people don't believe ↔ **skeptics(怀疑者) argue**
怀疑者 ≈ 不相信的人

【辨邻】 **F** circulating a petition opposing automated assessment software 只讲反对者的行动，并未直接说'软件做得不如人工'，所以承载的命题与陈述句不同。

He is among a group of educators who last month began circulating a petition opposing automated assessment software.

G Computers cannot 'read'. 与后续要素清单是把'软件做不到的具体能力'列出来，并未直接断言'软件不如人工评分'这一整体比较。

Computers cannot 'read'. They cannot measure the essentials of effective written communication

41. Critics of automated essay scoring do not seem to know the true realities in less famous universities.

自动化作文评分的批评者似乎不了解名气较小的大学中的真实情况。

【答案】 **Q** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 批评者不了解非顶尖院校实情

【定位】 "Often they come from very famous institutions where, in fact, they do a much better job of providing feedback than a machine ever could," Dr. Shermis said. "There seems to be a lack of appreciation of what is actually going on in the real world."

Shermis 博士说：'他们往往来自非常有名的院校，在那里他们提供反馈的工作确实比机器做得好得多。' 他又说：'他们似乎对真实世界中正在发生的事情缺乏理解。'

【改写】 Critics of automated essay scoring ↔ **Often they come from very famous institutions**
代词回指原文的 critics

do not seem to know the true realities in less famous universities ↔

There seems to be a lack of appreciation of what is actually going on in the real world
lack of appreciation ≈ do not know

【辨邻】 **P** critics of the technology have tended to come from the nation's best universities, where the level of teaching is much better than at most schools. 提供的是事实背景；下断言'不了解真实世界'的是 Q 段，故 P 不是本题源头段。

critics of the technology have tended to come from the nation's best universities, where the level of teaching is much better than at most schools.

42. Critics argue many important aspects of effective writing cannot be measured by computer rating programs.

批评者认为有效写作的许多重要方面无法通过计算机评分程序来衡量。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 有效写作的重要方面无法被计算机评分衡量

【定位】 "Let's face the realities of automatic essay scoring," the group's statement reads in part.

"Computers cannot 'read'. They cannot measure the essentials of effective written communication: accuracy, reasoning, adequacy of evidence, good sense, ethical(伦理的) position, convincing argument, meaningful organization, and clarity, among others."

该团体的声明部分写道: '让我们正视自动作文评分的现实。计算机不会真正阅读。它们无法衡量有效书面表达的基本要素: 准确、推理、证据的充分性、良好的判断、伦理立场、有说服力的论证、有意义的组织、清晰, 等等。'

【改写】 many important aspects of effective writing ↔

the essentials of effective written communication: accuracy, reasoning, adequacy of evidence, good sense, ethical(伦理的) position, convincing argument, meaningful organization, and clarity

上位短语概括下位清单

cannot be measured by computer rating programs ↔ **They cannot measure**

主动 vs 被动的同义改写

【辨邻】 **E** the automated system is no match for live teachers 是整体不及的断言, 没有'有效写作的多个方面'这种清单, 故不是源头段。

But skeptics(怀疑者) argue the automated system is no match for live teachers.

43. As class size grows, most teachers are unable to give students valuable comments as to how to improve their writing.

随着班级规模扩大,大多数教师无法就如何改进写作给学生提供有价值的评语。

【答案】 **P** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 班级增大教师反馈不到位

【定位】 With increasingly large classes, it is impossible for most teachers to give students meaningful feedback on writing assignments, he said.

他说, 随着班级越来越大, 大多数教师不可能就学生的写作作业给出有意义的反馈。

【改写】 As class size grows ↔ **With increasingly large classes**

时间状语 vs 伴随状语的同义

most teachers are unable to give students valuable comments as to how to improve their writing ↔

it is impossible for most teachers to give students meaningful feedback on writing assignments

形式主语 + 同义短语

【辨邻】 N they cost a lot more and they take a lot more time 谈的是人工评分的成本与时间，没有'班级规模 + 反馈无意义'的因果，故不是源头段。

The challenge is that this requires human graders, and so they cost a lot more and they take a lot more time.

44. The automated assessment technology is sometimes used to double check the work of human graders.

自动化评估技术有时被用来复核人工评分者的工作。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 软件用来复核人工评分

【定位】 In some cases the software is used as a "second reader," to check the reliability of the human graders.

在某些情况下，软件被用作'第二评分员'，以检查人工评分员评分的可靠性。

【改写】 double check the work of human graders ↔

as a "second reader," to check the reliability of the human graders

second reader 即 double check 的角色

The automated assessment technology is sometimes used ↔ In some cases the software is used
副词与介词短语的同义

【辨邻】 I The EdX assessment tool requires human teachers, or graders, to first grade 100 essays or essay questions. 是人工提供训练数据，与陈述句要的'软件复核人工'方向相反，故不是源头段。

The EdX assessment tool requires human teachers, or graders, to first grade 100 essays or essay questions.

45. Students find instant feedback helps improve their learning considerably.

学生发现即时反馈有助于大幅改进他们的学习。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 学生即时反馈显著改善学习

【定位】 "There is a huge value in learning with instant feedback," Dr. Agarwal said. "Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback."

Agarwal 博士说：'即时反馈式学习有巨大价值。学生告诉我们，在即时反馈下他们学得好得多。'

【改写】 Students find instant feedback helps improve their learning considerably ↔

Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback

学生视角 + 程度提升的同义改写

【辨邻】 L It allows students to get immediate feedback on their work, so that learning turns into a game 是 Daphne Koller 的话，主语视角不是 'students'，与陈述句的 'students find' 不符。

It allows students to get immediate feedback on their work, so that learning turns into a game, with students naturally(吸引) drawn toward resubmitting the work until they get it right

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

17 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 用想象场景开篇：学生交卷后点击发送按钮即可由软件即时打分，并能立即重写改分，引出全文话题。

信息指纹 想象场景开篇

B 介绍 EdX 这个由哈佛与 MIT 联合创办的非营利机构推出自动评分软件并免费开放，软件用人工智能批改学生作文与简答，让教师腾出时间做别的事。

信息指纹 EdX 推出免费 AI 评分软件

C 点出冲突：虽然自动评分用于选择题与判断题已经普及，但用人工智能批改作文尚未被教育界广泛接受，仍有许多批评者。

信息指纹 选择题已普及但作文评分受批

D EdX 校长 Anant Agarwal 力挺即时反馈：学生反复练习、即时拿分，远胜传统课堂等几天才出分的模式。

信息指纹 学生反馈即时学得更好

E 怀疑派代表 Les Perelman 长期质疑软件可与人工评分匹敌，他写过胡言乱语的作文骗过软件拿高分，也批评相关研究。

信息指纹 怀疑派认为软件比不上真人教师

F 上一段提到的 Perelman 等教育者上月开始联署反对自动评分的请愿，团体名为 Professionals Against Machine Scoring of Student Essays in High-Stakes Assessment，已征集近 2000 个签名，包括乔姆斯基等名人。

信息指纹 教育者联署反对自动评分

G 该团体的声明节选：计算机不会真正阅读，无法衡量写作的本质要素——准确、推理、证据、伦理立场、有力论证、组织、清晰等。

信息指纹 声明列举软件衡量不了的写作要素

H EdX 预计软件会被广泛采用，目前已提供哈佛、MIT、加州大学伯克利分校的免费在线课程，今秋将新增韦尔斯利、乔治城和德州大学，共 12 所大学加盟，并计划继续扩张包括国际院校。

信息指纹 EdX 12 所大学加盟与扩张计划

I 介绍 EdX 评分工具的运作机制：教师先评 100 篇作为训练集，系统再用机器学习方法自我训练，按教师定义的评分体系打字母分或数字分。

信息指纹 教师先评 100 篇训练软件

J 自动评分技术并非 EdX 首创，可追溯到 1960 年代；已有多家商业公司提供商用程序，路易斯安那、北达科他、犹他、西弗吉尼亚四个州已在中学使用，印第安纳州在试验，有时软件被当作第二评分员核查人工评分的可靠性。

信息指纹 四州中学已用 + 第二评分员核查

K EdX 联盟设立标准的影响力日增，斯坦福周二宣布与 EdX 合作开发一个联合教育系统，将利用自动评分技术。

信息指纹 斯坦福与 EdX 合作

L 斯坦福教师创办的 Coursera 与 Udacity 两家创业公司专做大规模在线开放课程 MOOC，也因即时反馈价值而致力于自动评分；Coursera 创始人 Daphne Koller 说学生会自然吸引反复提交直到做对。

信息指纹 Coursera 与 Udacity 也投入自动评分

M Hewlett 基金会去年资助两项各 10 万美元的奖金，目标是改进作文和简答的自动评分软件；每个类别有 150 多支团队参赛；获奖者 Vik Paruchuri 被 EdX 聘用参与设计评分软件。

信息指纹 Hewlett 基金会两项 10 万美元大奖改进评分软件

N Hewlett 基金会项目官 Victor Vuchic 强调他们关注让孩子学会批判性思维，这点很难用选择题做到，但需要人工评分，又贵又慢。

信息指纹 批判性思维难用选择题考

O 俄亥俄州阿克伦大学教授 Mark D. Shermis 监督了 Hewlett 基金会的自动评分竞赛并写了论文，在他看来这项技术尽管不完美，但在教育情境中有其位置。

信息指纹 Shermis 认为技术有位置

P Shermis 指出班级越来越大，大多数教师无法给学生写作业提供有意义的反馈；他还指出批评者多来自全国最好的大学，那里的教学水平远高于多数学校。

信息指纹 班级太大教师给不出有意义反馈

Q Shermis 进一步说，批评者来自顶尖院校，那里反馈做得确实比机器好，但他们似乎对真实世界其他学校的实际情况缺乏理解。

信息指纹 批评者不了解真实世界其他学校

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

Imagine taking a college exam, and, instead of handing in a blue book and getting a grade from a professor a few weeks later, clicking the "send" button when you are done and receiving a grade back instantly, your essay scored by a software program.

A段，第1句

本句涵盖祈使句、复杂宾语(多个动名词并列)、时间状语从句、介词短语作状语、独立主格结构等多种成分,成分种类丰富。特别是动名词并列结构中插入对比状语,以及时间状语从句嵌套在宾语内部,是值得练习的易混淆点,训练价值较高。

EdX, the nonprofit enterprise founded by Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to offer courses on the Internet, has just introduced such a system and will make its automated(自动的) software available free on the Web to any institution that wants to use it.

B段，第1句

本句在主干识别难度、嵌套复杂度上达到中等偏上水平，时态语态难度适中，成分划分训练价值和结构典型性均较高。作为包含同位语、并列谓语、定语从句、复合宾语等多个高频考点的长难句，适合作为结构与时态综合训练材料，能够帮助学生在实战中提升分句划分、成分定位和时态判断能力，推荐优先练习。

The software will assign a grade depending on the scoring system created by the teacher, whether it is a letter grade or numerical(数字的) rank.

I段，第3句

句子包含常见的一般将来时陈述、现在分词作状语、过去分词作定语以及 whether 引导的宾语从句,这些都是考试中高频出现的结构,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

Two start-ups, Coursera and Udacity, recently founded by Stanford faculty members to create "massive open online courses," or MOOCs, are also committed to automated assessment systems because of the value of instant feedback.

L段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、同位语、后置定语、原因状语等多种成分,尤其是两处同位语的识别和长定语短语的切分,都是基础学习者容易混淆的点。句中有多个动词形式 founded、to create、are committed,需要辨析哪个是谓语,哪些是非谓语,训练价值很高。

"It allows students to get immediate feedback on their work, so that learning turns into a game, with students naturally(吸引) drawn toward resubmitting the work until they get it right," said Daphne Koller, a computer scientist and a founder of Coursera.

L段，第2句

包含引语倒装、"so that" 引导的从句及 "with" 引导的独立主格，均为学术及报刊英语的高频地道句式。

Last year the Hewlett Foundation, a grant-making organization set up by one of the Hewlett-Packard founders and his wife, sponsored two \$100,000 prizes aimed at improving software that grades essays and short answers.

M段，第1句

主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合、同位语对主语的补充说明、过去分词和动名词作后置定语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子长度和复杂度也接近真题标准，掌握此类结构后可直接迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

In his view, the technology—though imperfect—has a place in educational settings.

O段，第2句

让步状语从句以插入语形式出现在句中是学术写作和考试阅读中的典型句式，省略式让步从句也是常考结构，具有较强的代表性和实用性。

Plus, he noted, critics of the technology have tended to come from the nation's best universities, where the level of teaching is much better than at most schools.

P段，第2句

主句涵盖主语（带后置定语）、现在完成时谓语（含不定式）、地点状语，以及插入语的识别。从句包含关系副词引导的定语从句、主系表结构、比较状语的省略形式。成分种类丰富，插入语和非限制性定语从句的识别是常见易错点，具有较好的训练价值。

"Often they come from very famous institutions where, in fact, they do a much better job of providing feedback than a machine ever could," Dr. Shermis said.

Q段，第1句

直接引语 + 定语从句 + 比较结构的组合，在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。where 引导定语从句修饰地点名词、than 引导比较从句与形容词比较级搭配、比较从句中的省略，都是真题中反复出现的典型句式，掌握后可大量复用。

Some people don't believe the software grading system can do as good a job as human graders.

第40题题干

本句结构非常典型：believe 后接宾语从句是常考句式，as ... as 比较结构也是四六级和考研的高频考点，比较从句的承前省略更是常见难点。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接应用于大量同类句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 103 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。

essay

B1

n. 短文

本篇17次 · 真题 35 句

software

B1

n. 软件（计算机程序）

本篇16次 · 真题 35 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇11次 · 真题 162 句

automated

B2

adj. 自动化的

本篇10次 · 真题 11 句

assessment

B2

n. 评估

本篇8次 · 真题 12 句

feedback

B1

n. 反馈

本篇7次 · 真题 19 句

grader

B2

n. 评分者

本篇6次·真题10句

critic

B2

n. 批评家

本篇5次·真题18句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次·真题466句

professor

B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇4次·真题105句

instant

B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本篇4次·真题12句

educational

B1

adj. 教育的

本篇3次·真题45句

writing

A2

n. 写作

本篇3次·真题40句

educator

B2

n. 教育工作者

本篇3次·真题25句

foundation

B2

n. 基础; 根基

本篇3次·真题23句

contest

B1

n. 比赛

本篇3次·真题10句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本篇2次·真题145句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇2次·真题120句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本篇2次·真题76句

measure

B1

v. 测量

本篇2次·真题68句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇2次·真题63句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇2次·真题58句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇2次·真题 48 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇2次·真题 38 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次·真题 38 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作;教书

本篇2次·真题 38 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇2次·真题 24 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇2次·真题 22 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

written A2

v. write 的过去分词

本篇2次·真题 16 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本篇2次·真题 12 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇2次·真题 9 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本篇2次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 148 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 139 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 137 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 132 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 115 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 107 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 89 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 85 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 80 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 79 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 70 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 67 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 58 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 56 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

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

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 52 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 51 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 48 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 48 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 47 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 46 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 41 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 41 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 38 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 35 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 34 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 29 句

assignment B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本篇1次·真题 29 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 24 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 23 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 22 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 21 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 21 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 18 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 18 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 15 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

rating B1

n. 等级;评级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本篇1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本篇1次·真题 13 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇1次·真题 13 句

secondary B2

adj. 次要的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次·真题 13 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ethical B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

sponsor B2

n. 赞助商

本篇1次·真题 11 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇1次·真题 10 句

certificate B1

n. 证书

本篇1次·真题 10 句

committed B2

adj. 尽心尽力的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

automatically B1

adv. 自动地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

faculty

B2

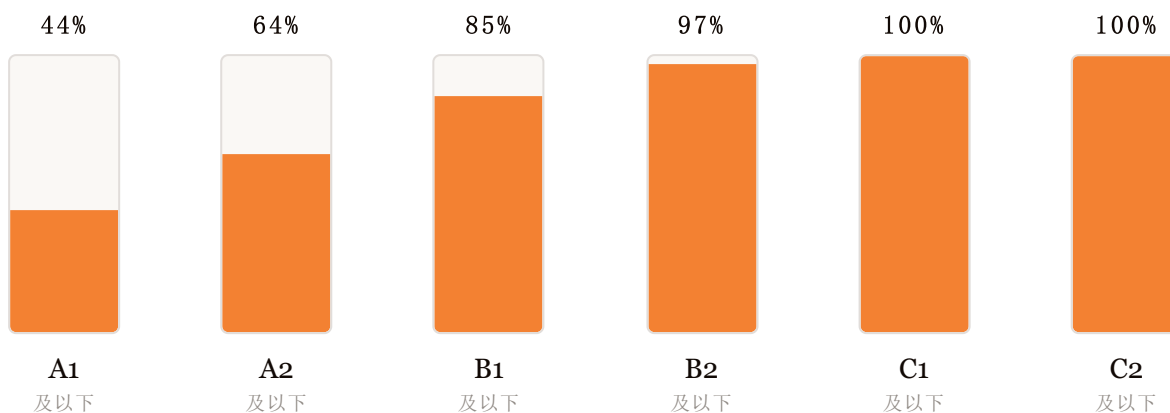
n. (大学的) 系, 院

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 353 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **353** 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 9 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 353 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

353

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语四级 2015年6月·第3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3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3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 9 段原文（段首标 P1–P9 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3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 Boys' schools are the perfect place to teach young men to express their emotions and involve them in activities such as art, dance and music.

男校是教导年轻男性表达情感并让他们参与艺术、舞蹈和音乐等活动的理想场所。

P2 Far from the traditional image of a culture of aggressive masculinity(阳刚), the absence of girls gives boys the chance to develop without pressure to conform to a stereotype, a US study says.

一项美国研究表明,远非传统印象中那种充满攻击性阳刚之气的文化,女生的缺席使男生有机会在没有压力去顺应刻板印象的情况下成长。

P3 Boys at single-sex schools were said to be more likely to get involved in cultural and artistic activities that helped develop their emotional expressiveness, rather than feeling they had to conform to the "boy code" of hiding their emotions to be a "real man".

据说单性别学校的男生更有可能参与有助于培养他们情感表达能力的文化和艺术活动,而不是觉得必须遵守隐藏情感才能成为"真正男人"的"男性准则"。

P4 The findings of the study go against received wisdom that boys do better when taught alongside girls.

该研究的发现与男生在与女生一起授课时表现更好这一普遍看法相悖。

P5 Tony Little, headmaster of Eton, warned that boys were being failed by the British education system because it had become too focused on girls. He criticised teachers for failing to recognise that boys are actually more emotional than girls.

伊顿公学校长Tony Little警告说,男生正被英国教育体系辜负,因为该体系过于关注女生。他批评教师未能认识到男生实际上比女生更情绪化。

P6 The research argued that boys often perform badly in mixed schools because they become discouraged when their female peers do better earlier in speaking and reading skills.

该研究认为,男生在男女混校中往往表现不佳,因为当他们的同龄女性在口语和阅读技能方面更早表现出色时,他们会感到沮丧。

P7 But in single-sex schools teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style, letting them move around the classroom and getting them to compete in teams to prevent boredom, wrote the study's author, Abigail James, of the University of Virginia.

但该研究的作者、弗吉尼亚大学的Abigail James写道,在单性别学校中,教师可以根据男生的学习风格调整课程,让他们在教室里走动,并让他们以团队形式竞争以防止厌倦。

P8 Teachers could encourage boys to enjoy reading and writing with "boy-focused" approaches such as themes and characters that appeal to them. Because boys generally have more acute vision, learn best through touch, and are physically more active, they need to be given "hands-on" lessons where they are allowed to walk around. "Boys in mixed schools view classical music as feminine(女性的) and prefer the modern genre(类型) in which violence and sexism are major themes," James wrote.

教师可以通过"以男生为中心"的方法鼓励男生喜欢阅读和写作,例如使用吸引他们的主题和人物。因为男生通常视觉更敏锐,通过触摸学习效果最好,并且身体上更活跃,所以需要给他们提供允许走动的"动手"课程。James写道:"男女混校中的男生将古典音乐视为女性化的,更喜欢以暴力和性别歧视为主要主题的现代类型。

P9 Single-sex education also made it less likely that boys would feel they had to conform to a stereotype that men should be "masterful and in charge" in relationships. "In mixed schools, boys feel compelled to act like men before they understand themselves well enough to know what that means," the study reported.

单性别教育还降低了男生觉得必须遵守男性在关系中应该"占主导地位 and 掌控一切"这一刻板印象的可能性。该研究报告称:"在男女混校中,男生在充分了解自己以明白那意味着什么之前,就感到被迫要表现得像个男人。

题目与逐题解析

46. The author believes that a single-sex school would_____.

- A) force boys to hide their emotions to be "real men"
- B) help to cultivate masculine aggressiveness in boys
- C) encourage boys to express their emotions more freely
- D) naturally reinforce in boys the traditional image of a man

作者认为单性别学校会_____

- A) 迫使男孩隐藏自己的情感以成为"真正的男人" B) 有助于培养男孩的男性攻击性

c) 鼓励男孩更自由地表达自己的情感 d) 自然地强化男孩心中传统的男性形象

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 The author believes that a single-sex school would 用 believes 一词询问作者的整体判断，并且谓语用 would 虚拟表述结论，需要根据全文倾向推出，而非直接抄原文一句。

【拆句】 The author believes that a single-sex school would _____ 是 "主+谓+宾从" 的补全句，that 引导的宾语从句缺谓语部分，等待四个选项补全。考生只需把每个选项的动词原形接在 would 后即可读通，没有从句嵌套陷阱。

【定位】 Boys at single-sex schools were said to be more likely to get involved in cultural and artistic activities that helped develop their emotional expressiveness, rather than feeling they had to conform to the "boy code" of hiding their emotions to be a "real man".

据说男校的男孩更可能参与到有助于培养他们情感表达力的文化和艺术活动中，而不是觉得自己必须遵从 "男孩准则"——藏起情感才算 "真男人"。

【选项】 A) 原文反说型干扰

force boys to hide their emotions to be "real men" 是 hiding their emotions to be a "real man" 的字面挪用，但原文是说男校让男孩 "不必再这样"，A 项却说男校会 "force boys to" 这样，方向完全反了。

B) 旧观点伪装新结论

help to cultivate masculine aggressiveness in boys 表达的是 "培养阳刚好斗"，正是 Far from the traditional image of a culture of aggressive masculinity 中作者所反对的传统刻板印象，作者立场恰是男校要破除这一形象。

C) ✓ 正确

helped develop their emotional expressiveness ↔ **express their emotions more freely**
rather than feeling they had to conform to the "boy code" of hiding their emotions ↔

encourage boys to express their emotions more freely

预判要找 "让男孩表达情感" 这层意思，C 项 encourage boys to express their emotions more freely 中 encourage(正向动词)、express their emotions(对接原文 emotional expressiveness)、more freely(对接 rather than 藏起来) 三个语义点全对上，毫无勉强。

D) 与原文相反型干扰

naturally reinforce in boys the traditional image of a man 说男校 "强化" 传统男性形象，而原文 made it less likely that boys would feel they had to conform to a stereotype that men should be "masterful and in charge" 明确说男校让男孩 "更不可能" 落入刻板印象，方向反了。

47. It is commonly believed that in a mixed school boys _____.

- A) perform relatively better
- B) grow up more healthily
- C) behave more responsibly
- D) receive a better education

人们普遍认为在男女混校中男孩_____

A) 表现相对更好 B) 成长得更健康 C) 行为更负责任 D) 接受更好的教育

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 It is commonly believed that in a mixed school boys 询问的是 "普遍/传统看法" 在原文是如何陈述的，并不要求考生推理，只需找到原文对应句作转述。

【拆句】 It is commonly believed that in a mixed school boys _____ 是 it 形式主语句 + that 宾语从句的常规结构，in a mixed school 是地点状语；句子并不复杂，关键不在语法而在抓 commonly believed 这层 "传统看法" 的语义信号。

【定位】 The findings of the study go against received wisdom that boys do better when taught alongside girls.

这项研究的发现与一种公认的看法相左——那种看法是:男孩和女孩同班受教时表现更好。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

boys do better when taught alongside girls ↔ **perform relatively better**

when taught alongside girls ↔ **in a mixed school**

预判 "男孩在混合学校表现更好" 与 perform relatively better 字面几乎一一对上 (题干已给出 mixed school 这个状语)，无需做任何额外推理。

B) 无中生有型干扰

grow up more healthily 涉及健康成长，定位段 P4 只谈学业表现(do better)，全文也无任何关于男孩在混合校 "成长得更健康" 的内容，属凭空臆造。

C) 常识替代型干扰

behave more responsibly 涉及行为更负责，原文 P4 完全没有谈男孩在混合校的行为/品行评价，是用 "日常常识 (男孩在女生面前更乖)" 替代文本依据。

D) 偷换概念型干扰

receive a better education 说男孩 "接受更好的教育"，比原文的 do better(表现更好) 拔高、扩大；表现更好≠教育更好(教育质量包含师资、课程、设施等更宽维度)，属偷换概念+以偏概全。

48. What does Tony Little say about the British education system?

- A) It fails more boys than girls academically.
- B) It focuses more on mixed school education.
- C) It fails to give boys the attention they need.
- D) It places more pressure on boys than on girls.

Tony Little对英国教育体系有何看法

- A) 在学业上它使更多男孩而非女孩失败 B) 它更关注男女混校教育 C) 它未能给予男孩所需的关注
D) 它给男孩施加的压力比女孩更大

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does Tony Little say about the British education system 直接问指定人物对指定话题的具体说法，是典型 "谁对什么看法" 的事实转述题。

【拆句】 What does Tony Little say about the British education system? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句，主语 Tony Little、谓语 say、宾语为 about 引导的介词短语；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Tony Little, headmaster of Eton, warned that boys were being failed by the British education system because it had become too focused on girls.

伊顿公学校长 Tony Little 警告说，英国教育体系正在让男孩失望，因为它已经过于关注女孩。

【选项】 A) 熟词僻义型干扰

It fails more boys than girls academically 强调 "在学业上让更多男孩不及格"，原文 boys were being failed by the British education system 中 fail 是 "辜负" 不是 "不及格 (考试 fail)"，A 项硬把 fail 当 "不及格" 解、还加上原文没有的 "more boys than girls" 数量比较。

B) 对象偷换型干扰

It focuses more on mixed school education 说体系 "更关注混合教育"，原文则是 too focused on girls——关注的对象是女孩、不是混合教育形式；选项把女孩偷换成了 "混合学校教育" 这种制度形态。

C) ✓ 正确

boys were being failed by the British education system ↔

It fails to give boys the attention they need

because it had become too focused on girls ↔ **the attention they need**

预判 "没给男孩应有关注" 与 It fails to give boys the attention they need 的核心词 fail + attention 完全对应，且主语 it 直指 British education system，零歧义。

D) 过度推断型干扰

It places more pressure on boys than on girls 把原文 too focused on girls 误读为 "在男孩身上施更大压力"，但原文是 "对女孩投入更多" (关注/资源)，并没有说 "对男孩施压"，是对原文因果关系的过度推断。

49. According to Abigail James, one of the advantages of single-sex schools is _____.

- A) teaching can be tailored to suit the characteristics of boys
- B) boys can focus on their lessons without being distracted
- C) boys can choose to learn whatever they are interested in
- D) teaching can be designed to promote boys' team spirit

根据Abigail James的观点,单性别学校的优势之一是_____

- A) 教学可以量身定制以适应男孩的特点 B) 男孩可以专注于学习而不受干扰
C) 男孩可以选择学习任何他们感兴趣的内容 D) 教学可以设计为促进男孩的团队精神

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to Abigail James, one of the advantages of single-sex schools is _____ 用 according to 引出指定人物的具体说法, 要的是事实层面的转述, 不是整段推断。

【拆句】 According to Abigail James, one of the advantages of single-sex schools is _____ 是 "主+系+表" 的补全句, According to Abigail James 是插入语, 主语 one of the advantages of single-sex schools 中 of single-sex schools 修饰 advantages; 结构清楚, 注意 one of+ 复数名词 仍以 one 为单数主语。

【定位】 But in single-sex schools teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style, letting them move around the classroom and getting them to compete in teams to prevent boredom, wrote the study's author, Abigail James, of the University of Virginia.

但在男学校里, 老师可以根据男孩的学习风格量身定制课程, 让他们在教室里走动, 让他们组队竞争以防无聊——研究的作者、弗吉尼亚大学的 Abigail James 这样写道。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style ↔

teaching can be tailored to suit the characteristics of boys

to boys' learning style ↔ **to suit the characteristics of boys**

选项 A 保留了原文最具辨识度的关键动词 tailor，且整句改写都围绕 "按男孩特征定课" 这层意思展开，预判完全落地，毫无勉强。

B) 常识脑补型干扰

boys can focus on their lessons without being distracted 强调 "不被分心"，但 Abigail James 的论述 teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style 完全没提 "分心/不分心"——这是考生根据 "男女同校会分心" 的生活常识脑补出来的，原文并无依据。

C) 主语偷换型干扰

boys can choose to learn whatever they are interested in 强调 "想学什么就学什么"，原文 teachers can tailor lessons 是老师为男孩量身定课，决策权在老师，不是给学生自由选课的权利。

D) 以偏概全型干扰

teaching can be designed to promote boys' team spirit 把 "促进团队精神" 当成教学目的，但原文 getting them to compete in teams to prevent boredom 中 compete in teams 只是 "防止无聊" 的一个手段，而非整个教学的目的，更不是男校的总体优点。

50. Which of the following is characteristic of boys according to Abigail James' report?

- A) They enjoy being in charge.
- B) They conform to stereotypes.
- C) They have sharper vision.
- D) They are violent and sexist.

根据 Abigail James 的报告,以下哪项是男孩的特征

A) 他们喜欢掌控 B) 他们遵从刻板印象 C) 他们有更敏锐的视觉 D) 他们暴力且性别歧视

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is characteristic of boys according to Abigail James' report 是从四个选项里挑出符合原文描述的一项，本质是 "哪个事实在原文出现过"，属细节题中的事实匹配题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is characteristic of boys according to Abigail James' report? 中 characteristic 是形容词作表语，意为 "具有特征的"；according to 引导的介词短语作状语限定出处。考生易把 characteristic 误读成名词 "特征"，要注意此处它是形容词。

【定位】 Because boys generally have more acute vision, learn best through touch, and are physically more active, they need to be given "hands-on" lessons where they are allowed to walk around.
因为男孩通常视觉更敏锐、靠触觉学得最好、身体更活跃，所以他们需要 "动手" 课堂、要允许他们走动。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴型干扰**

They enjoy being in charge 把男孩描述成 "享受掌控", 原文相关句 Single-sex education also made it less likely that boys would feel they had to conform to a stereotype that men should be "masterful and in charge" 表达的是 "刻板印象认为男人该如此", 是被反对的旧观点, 不是 Abigail James 报告中的男孩特征。

B) **与原文相反+张冠李戴双错**

They conform to stereotypes 说男孩 "符合刻板印象", 但原文 made it less likely that boys would feel they had to conform to a stereotype 是说男校让男孩 "更不必符合" 刻板印象, 方向与选项相反, 且这不在 Abigail James 报告的特征清单内。

C) **✓ 正确**

boys generally have more acute vision ↔ **They have sharper vision**

原文清单三项中 "视觉更敏锐" 一项被 C 直接对应, sharper = more acute, vision 原词不动, 预判清单直接命中第一项, 且其它选项都偏离这三项 (A 关系、B 刻板、D 暴力)。

D) **属性挪用型干扰**

They are violent and sexist 说男孩 "暴力且性别歧视", 原文 Boys in mixed schools view classical music as feminine and prefer the modern genre in which violence and sexism are major themes 是说男孩偏好以暴力和性别歧视为主题的现代音乐流派 (题材描述), 并非把男孩本身刻画成暴力和性别歧视者; 选项把音乐题材的属性直接安到男孩身上。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 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。

Far from the traditional image of a culture of aggressive masculinity(阳刚), the absence of girls gives boys the chance to develop without pressure to conform to a stereotype, a US study says.

第2段，第1句

主句后置、宾语从句前置且省略引导词，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。双宾语结构和不定式短语作定语也是常考点。掌握后可大量迁移到类似长句的分析中。

But in single-sex schools teachers can tailor lessons to boys' learning style, letting them move around the classroom and getting them to compete in teams to prevent boredom, wrote the study's author, Abigail James, of the University of Virginia.

第7段，第1句

本句覆盖了主谓宾、地点状语、方式状语、宾语从句、同位语、后置定语、分词短语作状语等多种成分，成分种类丰富。倒装结构和宾语从句前置是易错点，适合作为划分成分的练习句。分词短语作伴随状语也是常考的成分类型

"Boys in mixed schools view classical music as feminine(女性的) and prefer the modern genre(类型) in which violence and sexism are major themes," James wrote.

第8段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、宾补view...as、并列谓语、定语从句、主系表等多种成分类型,且view...as结构和介词+which引导定语从句均为常见易错点,练习价值较高

"In mixed schools, boys feel compelled to act like men before they understand themselves well enough to know what that means," the study reported.

第9段，第2句

直接引语作宾语、before 引导时间状语从句、疑问词引导宾语从句,以及 feel compelled to do 这种表达,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,结构典型且实用性强,掌握后可大量复用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 65 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。

mixed A2

adj. 混合的

本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇3次 · 真题 139 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 466 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 162 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 107 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇2次·真题 28 句

theme B1

n. 主题

本篇2次·真题 14 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 148 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 132 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 120 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 109 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 99 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 88 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 85 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 73 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 65 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 58 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

boredom B2

n. 无聊

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

classical B2

adj. 古典的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 18 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本篇1次·真题 17 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇1次·真题 15 句

focused B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次·真题 13 句

badly A2

adv. 严重地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常，常常

本篇1次·真题 12 句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本篇1次·真题 11 句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的，尖锐的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本篇1次·真题 9 句

violence B2

n. 暴力行为

本篇1次·真题 9 句

aggressive

B2

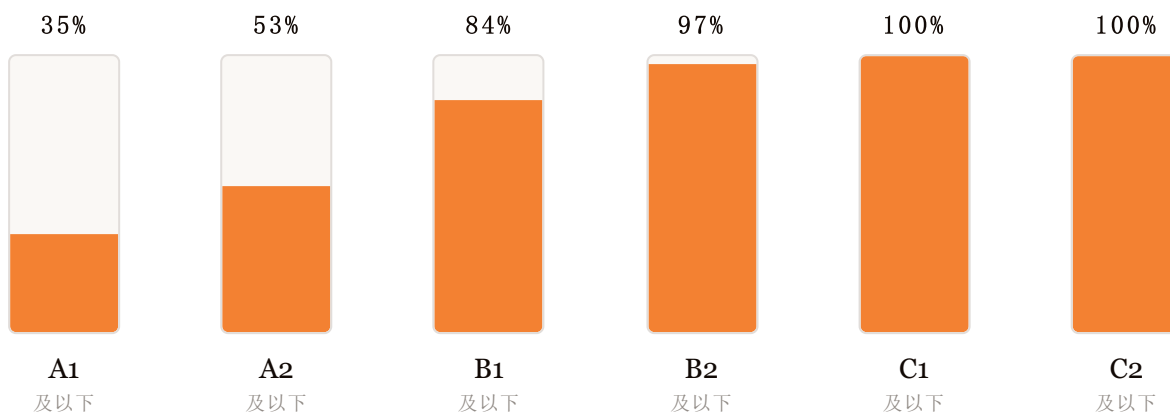
adj. 好斗的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 176 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **176** 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 5 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 176 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

176

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语四级 2015年6月·第3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）	本题
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3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 • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析·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3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3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 It's an annual argument. Do we or do we not go on holiday? My partner says no because the boiler could go, or the roof fall off, and we have no savings to save us. I say you only live once and we work hard and what's the point if you can't go on holiday. The joy of a recession means no argument next year—we just won't go.

这是一个每年都会出现的争论。我们到底去不去度假？我的伴侣说不去，因为锅炉可能会坏，或者屋顶会塌下来，而我们没有积蓄来救急。我说人生只有一次，我们工作很辛苦，如果不能去度假那还有什么意义。经济衰退的好处意味着明年不用争论了——我们就是不会去。

P2 Since money is known to be one of the things most likely to bring a relationship to its knees, we should be grateful. For many families the recession means more than not booking a holiday. A YouGov poll of 2,000 people found 22% said they were arguing more with their partners because of concerns about money. What's less clear is whether divorce and separation rates rise in a recession—financial pressures mean couples argue more but make splitting up less affordable. Recent research shows arguments about money were especially damaging to couples. Disputes were characterised by intense verbal(言语上的) aggression, tended to be repeated and not resolved, and made men, more than women, extremely angry.

众所周知，金钱是最有可能使一段关系陷入困境的因素之一，对此我们应该心存感激。对许多家庭来说，经济衰退意味着的不仅仅是不预订假期。YouGov对2000人的民意调查发现，22%的人表示他们因为对金钱的担忧而与伴侣争吵得更多。不太清楚的是离婚率和分居率是否会在经济衰退时期上升——经济压力意味着

夫妻争吵更多,但也使分手变得更加难以承受。最近的研究显示,关于金钱的争吵对夫妻的伤害尤其大。争执的特点是激烈的言语攻击,往往会反复发生且得不到解决,并且使男性比女性更加愤怒。

P3 Kim Stephenson, an occupational psychologist, believes money is such a big deal because of what it symbolises, which may be different things to men and women. "People can say the same things about money but have different ideas of what it's for," he explains. "They'll say it's to save, to spend, for security, for freedom, to show someone you love them." He says men are more likely to see money as a way of buying status and of showing their parents that they've achieved something.

职业心理学家Kim Stephenson认为,金钱之所以如此重要,是因为它所象征的意义,而这对男性和女性来说可能是不同的东西。他解释说:"人们可以对金钱说同样的话,但对它的用途有不同的理解。他们会说金钱是用来储蓄的,用来消费的,为了安全感,为了自由,为了向某人表明你爱他们。"他说男性更有可能把金钱视为购买地位的一种方式,以及向父母展示自己已经取得成就的方式。

P4 "The biggest problem is that couples assume each other knows what's going on with their finances, but they don't. There seems to be more of a taboo(禁忌) about talking about money than about death. But you both need to know what you're doing, who's paying what into the joint account and how much you keep separately. In a healthy relationship, you don't have to agree about money, but you have to talk about it."

最大的问题是夫妻双方都认为对方知道他们的财务状况,但实际上并不知道。谈论金钱似乎比谈论死亡更加禁忌。但你们双方都需要知道自己在做什么,谁往联名账户里存了多少钱,以及各自保留多少钱。在健康的关系中,你们不必在金钱问题上达成一致,但你们必须谈论它。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author say about vacationing?

- A) People enjoy it all the more during a recession.
- B) Few people can afford it without working hard.
- C) It makes all the hard work worthwhile.
- D) It is the chief cause of family disputes.

作者关于度假是怎么说的?

- A) 人们在经济衰退期间更加享受度假。
- B) 很少有人不努力工作就能负担得起度假。
- C) 度假使所有的辛勤工作都变得值得。
- D) 度假是家庭争吵的主要原因。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author say about vacationing? 是对作者某一具体表态的提问, 没有 infer / imply / mainly about 等推断或主旨信号。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author say about vacationing? 是标准 wh- 疑问句: what 作 say 的宾语, about vacationing 是介词短语作 say 的状语修饰, 主干清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 I say you only live once and we work hard and what's the point if you can't go on holiday.
我说, 人只活一次, 我们工作得这么辛苦, 要是连个假都不能度, 那这一切还有什么意义?

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只说衰退期可能不去度假，并未说衰退期反而更享受度假；enjoy it all the more during a recession 是无中生有。

B) 偷换概念

原文是说作者认为辛苦工作“应当”换来度假，并未说“只有努力工作才能负担得起”；Few people can afford it without working hard 把作者的价值主张偷换成了一句关于“经济可负担性”的客观规律。

C) ✓ 正确

we work hard and what's the point if you can't go on holiday ↔

It makes all the hard work worthwhile

we work hard ↔ **all the hard work**

预判说“度假让辛苦工作有意义”，C项 It makes all the hard work worthwhile 与之完全对应——主语 it 指 vacationing，谓语 makes...worthwhile 即“使.....值得”。

D) 过度推断

P1 仅写“我”和伴侣关于度假的小争论，且明言今年衰退反倒不会再吵；P2 才把家庭最大矛盾归到 money 上。把度假说成“家庭纠纷的首要原因”是范围与因果的双重夸大。

52. What does the author mean by saying "money is known...to bring a relationship to its knees"(Line 1, Para. 2)?

- A) Money is considered to be the root of all evils.
- B) Some people sacrifice their dignity for money.
- C) Few people can resist the temptation of money.
- D) Disputes over money may ruin a relationship.

作者说“众所周知,金钱.....会让一段关系屈膝”(第2段第1行)是什么意思?

- A) 金钱被认为是万恶之源。 B) 有些人为了金钱牺牲自己的尊严。 C) 很少有人能抵挡金钱的诱惑。
- D) 金钱纠纷可能会毁掉一段关系。

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author mean by saying "money is known...to bring a relationship to its knees" 正是要求对一句带习语意味的原句作释义。

【拆句】 What does the author mean by saying "..."? 中 by saying 是方式状语，引号内 money is known to bring a relationship to its knees 用了习语 bring sb./sth. to its knees (使.....屈服 / 陷入困境)，主语 money 配 be known to do (被普遍认为会...)。基础薄弱考生易被 to its knees 直译为“跪下”而误解。

【定位】 Since money is known to be one of the things most likely to bring a relationship to its knees, we should be grateful.

既然金钱已被公认为最有可能让一段关系土崩瓦解的因素之一，我们就该（对衰退终结了度假之争）感到庆幸。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原句说的是金钱会“摧毁关系”，并未给金钱本身做善恶定性；A 借用了俗语 "money is the root of all evils"（金钱是万恶之源），偷换概念。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是金钱对关系的破坏，未涉及“为金钱牺牲尊严”；Some people sacrifice their dignity for money 是无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

原句讲金钱摧毁关系，而非人抵抗不住金钱诱惑；Few people can resist the temptation of money 把“破坏关系的力量”偷换为“诱惑力”。

D) ✓ 正确

money is known to be one of the things most likely to bring a relationship to its knees ↔

Disputes over money may ruin a relationship

most likely to ↔ **may**

预判“金钱会让关系垮掉”几乎逐字对应 Disputes over money may ruin a relationship，是隐喻直译型答案。

53. The YouGov poll of 2,000 people indicates that in a recession _____.

- A) conflicts between couples tend to rise
- B) it is more expensive for couples to split up
- C) couples show more concern for each other
- D) divorce and separation rates increase

YouGov对2000人进行的民意调查表明,在经济衰退期间_____。

- A) 夫妻之间的冲突往往会增加
- B) 夫妻分手的成本更高
- C) 夫妻对彼此表现出更多关心
- D) 离婚率和分居率上升

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The YouGov poll of 2,000 people indicates that in a recession _____ 是对一项具体调查结论的客观转述。

【拆句】 题干是补全句：主语 The YouGov poll of 2,000 people 配谓语 indicates，宾语从句 that in a recession _____ 待补全。in a recession 是从句内的时间状语，不能丢。

【定位】 A YouGov poll of 2,000 people found 22% said they were arguing more with their partners because of concerns about money.

YouGov 对 2000 人的一项民调发现，22% 的受访者表示，由于经济上的顾虑，他们与伴侣争吵得更多了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

arguing more with their partners ↔ **conflicts between couples tend to rise**

22% said they were arguing more ↔ **tend to rise**

预判“伴侣间冲突上升”几乎逐字对应 conflicts between couples tend to rise, 是数据题的标准抽象型答案。

B) 张冠李戴

financial pressures mean couples argue more but make splitting up less affordable 确实提到分手成本变高, 但这是作者紧跟在调查结果之后给出的另一层分析, 不是 YouGov poll 的结论。题干限定主语是 The YouGov poll, 故 B 张冠李戴。

C) 与原文相反

原文说伴侣因钱争吵更多, 与选项 couples show more concern for each other (更关心对方) 极性正相反。

D) 与原文相反

原文 What's less clear is whether divorce and separation rates rise in a recession 明言离婚/分居率是否上升尚不清楚; 选项 divorce and separation rates increase 把“不清楚”直接断定为“上升”, 与原文相反。

54. What does Kim Stephenson believe?

- A) Money is often a symbol of a person's status.
- B) Money means a great deal to both men and women.
- C) Men and women spend money on different things.
- D) Men and women view money in different ways.

Kim Stephenson认为什么?

- A) 金钱往往是一个人地位的象征。 B) 金钱对男性和女性都意义重大。
- C) 男性和女性在不同的事情上花钱。 D) 男性和女性以不同的方式看待金钱。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does Kim Stephenson believe? 询问具体人物的具体观点, 不涉及推断或主旨。

【拆句】 标准 wh- 疑问句, 主语 Kim Stephenson, 谓语 believe, 宾语 what 提前; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Kim Stephenson, an occupational psychologist, believes money is such a big deal because of what it symbolises, which may be different things to men and women.

职业心理学家 Kim Stephenson 认为, 金钱之所以是大事, 是因为它的象征意义——而这种象征对男人和女人来说可能是不一样的东西。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

men are more likely to see money as a way of buying status 仅是 Stephenson 用来说明男女差异的一个例子，且 status 只属男性视角；选项 Money is often a symbol of a person's status 把它升格成“对所有人而言金钱即地位”，是 Stephenson 论点的偏移。

B) 偷换概念

原文重心是“对男女意味不同”，而非“对男女都很重要”；Money means a great deal to both men and women 抹平了 Stephenson 想强调的差异性。

C) 偷换概念

Stephenson 谈的是金钱的象征意义对男女不同（视角/含义），不是“实际花钱去买的东西不同”（行为 / 用途）；选项把象征层偏移到了消费层。

D) ✓ 正确

what it symbolises, which may be different things to men and women ↔

Men and women view money in different ways

预判“男女看待金钱方式不同”几乎逐字对应 Men and women view money in different ways。

55. The author suggests at the end of the passage that couples should _____.

- A) put their money together instead of keeping it separately
- B) make efforts to reach agreement on their family budgets
- C) discuss money matters to maintain a healthy relationship
- D) avoid arguing about money matters to remain romantic

作者在文章结尾建议夫妻应该_____。

- A) 把钱放在一起而不是分开保管
- B) 努力就家庭预算达成一致
- C) 讨论金钱问题以维持健康的关系
- D) 避免争论金钱问题以保持浪漫

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 题干 The author suggests at the end of the passage that couples should _____ 限定在末段，问的是具体建议，不需跨段整合。

【拆句】 题干为待补全句：主干 The author suggests...that couples should _____；插入语 at the end of the passage 仅作定位提示。that 引导宾语从句，主语 couples、情态动词 should 后跟原形动词的位置正是答案要填的部分。

【定位】 In a healthy relationship, you don't have to agree about money, but you have to talk about it. 在一段健康的关系里，你不必（在金钱问题上）意见一致，但必须就此进行交流。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

末段 who's paying what into the joint account and how much you keep separately 显示作者认同“既有共同账户也有各自留存”的安排，而非要求把钱完全合并；put their money together instead of keeping it separately 与原文倾向相反。

B) 与原文相反

原文 you don't have to agree about money 明言“不必达成一致”；make efforts to reach agreement on their family budgets 把“不必一致”翻转成“努力达成一致”。

C) ✓ 正确

you have to talk about it ↔ discuss money matters to maintain a healthy relationship

In a healthy relationship ↔ to maintain a healthy relationship

预判“必须就金钱进行沟通以维持健康关系”逐字对应 discuss money matters to maintain a healthy relationship。

D) 偷换概念

原文建议主动 talk about 金钱以维持健康关系；avoid arguing about money matters to remain romantic 把“沟通”偷换为“回避争论”——回避正是作者反对的（more of a taboo about talking about money than about death 即是在批评回避）。

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。

Since money is known to be one of the things most likely to bring a relationship to its knees, we should be grateful.

第2段，第1句

原因状语从句置于句首、被动语态加不定式补足语、后置定语修饰名词，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；尤其是“be known to be”和“likely to do”结构在真题中反复出现，学习者掌握本句的结构拆解方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很强。

What's less clear is whether divorce and separation rates rise in a recession—financial pressures mean couples argue more but make splitting up less affordable.

第2段，第4句

本句覆盖的成分丰富：主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、并列宾语从句、状语、承前省略的主语和连词。尤其是宾语从句的并列和省略（第二个从句省略that和主语）是常见易错点，值得练习。破折号连接两个主句的结构也具有训练价值。整体成分种类多样，适合作为成分划分练习句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 43 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。

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本篇5次 · 真题 109 句

recession

C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇5次 · 真题 18 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 244 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 58 句

argument

B1

n. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

dispute

B2

n. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 137 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 78 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

divorce B2

n. 离婚

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

poll B2

n. 民意调查

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

split B1

v. 分开

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 101 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 34 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本篇1次·真题 31 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 30 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 29 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

romantic B1

adj. 浪漫的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

evil B1

adj. 邪恶的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 13 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 13 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 11 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本篇1次·真题 9 句

grateful B1

adj. 感激的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本篇1次·真题 8 句

verbal B2

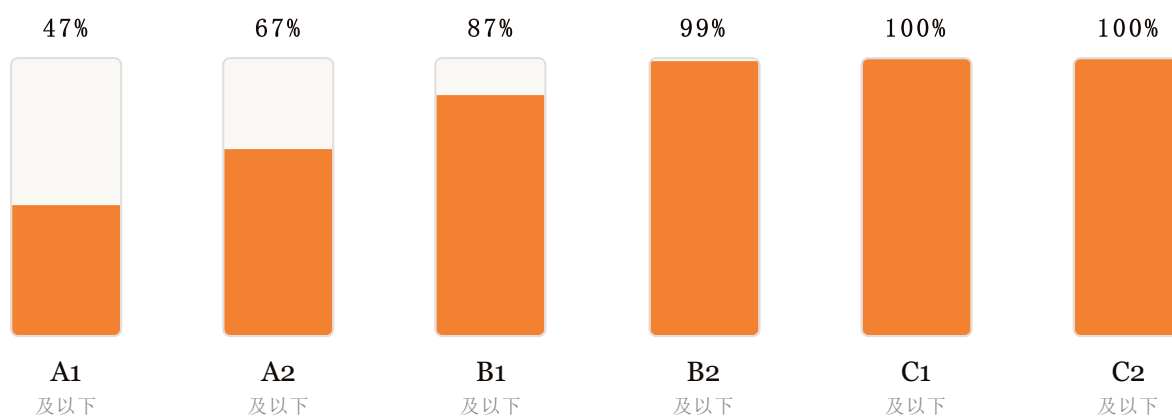
adj. 口头的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 171 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **171** 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 1 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 171 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

171

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语四级 2015年6月·第3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3套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍中国快递业的现状与增长 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3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3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 packages this year. This will enable China to overtake the US and become the largest courier market in the world. Most of the packages contain goods ordered online. China gives millions of online retailers the opportunity to sell goods at very competitive prices. On November 11 alone, Chinese consumers bought goods worth 9 billion US dollars from the largest shopping platform in the country. China has quite a few such special shopping days. Therefore, it is no surprise that the courier industry is expanding in China.

【衔接】第1、2句之间——用This承接递送量

第2句开头的 这将使中国 中的"这"指第1句的递送量, 译文已用 This 承接(This will enable China...), 无需重复 12 billion packages, 两句自然咬合。

第5、6句之间——用such把双十一归入"特殊购物日"

第5句讲了 11 月11 日 这个具体日子, 第6句 中国有不少这样的特殊购物日 用 such special shopping days 中的 such 回指, 点明"双十一只是其中之一", 让两句产生归类关系, 读者立刻明白逻辑。

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 的"因此"承接前面"购物日多→网购量大", 译文句首补 Therefore, 把前文铺垫与结论的因果关系明确接出来, 整篇有了收尾。

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】客观介绍中国快递业的现状与增长

全篇在用数据客观介绍中国快递行业的规模与扩张, 属"社会/经济现象介绍"语体, 不带个人议论。开篇 据报道, 今年中国快递服务(courier services) 将递送大约 120 亿件包裹 即给出行业体量, 往后各句都围绕"快递业为什么这么火"摆事实, 所以用词要客观、平实、书面。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇是对一个现存事实(中国快递业的现状)的客观陈述, 默认基调为一般现在时, 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 都是常态事实。仅两处偏离: 今年中国快递服务(courier services) 将递送 是对今年整体的预期→用一般将来时; 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 是已发生的具体一天→用一般过去时。

【译法】快递服务

原文已给官方英文 快递服务(courier services), 全篇统一用 courier services; 表"快递业/行业"时用 the courier industry / express delivery industry, 两种说法都可, 但同一篇里宜固定一种。

快递市场

世界上最大的快递市场 统一译 the largest courier market (沿用 courier, 与上一条同源, 避免一会儿 courier 一会儿 express 造成读者困惑)。

网上订购的物品 / 在线零售商 / 购物平台

这组"网购"词须前后口径一致: 网上订购的物品 译 goods ordered online; 在线零售商 译 online retailers; 国内最大的购物平台 译 the largest shopping platform in the country。统一围绕 online / shopping platform 这组词, 别混入 e-commerce、website 等忽大忽小的词。

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=主语, 递送=谓语, 包裹=宾语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主干是 中国快递服务(courier services) 将递送大约 120 亿件包裹: 主语 China's courier services, 谓语 deliver, 宾语 about 12 billion packages。开头的 据报道 不是主干, 是给整句加一个"消息来源"的状语, 用 It is reported that... 或句尾 according to reports 安放。

【降级】据报道→It is reported that 引导从句

本句结构不复杂：把 据报道 处理成 It is reported that 引出后面整句即可，主体仍是"中国快递服务将递送...包裹"一个简单句，无需再降级别的成分。"大约"用 about / around 修饰数字。

【语法】时态

时态：本句有明确信号词"将"，且是对"今年"整体的预期，偏离全篇现在时基调，用一般将来时 will deliver。

单复数

单复数：包裹不止一件→packages 用复数；"快递服务"作一个行业整体，常用复数 services 或视作不可数，谓语随之。

数词

数词：120亿=12 billion (billion 表数量时不加 s，前面有具体数字时不加 of)；"大约"加 about/around。

【译文】 It is reported that China's courier services will deliver about 12 billion packages 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=主语This，使...成为可能=谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

主语就是中文的"这"(This，指上句的递送量)，核心动作是 这将使中国有可能超越美国，用 This will make it possible for China to... 或 This may enable China to... 把"使...有可能"译出来。宾语部分"超越美国成为最大市场"是 China 要做的事，挂在不定式里。

【降级】超越美国+成为最大市场→两个动作降级进不定式

中文"超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场"连着两个动作，不能都当谓语平铺。处理：主谓是 This will enable China to...，后面 超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场 用 to overtake the US and become the largest courier market 这一串不定式接上去，become 与 overtake 并列共用一个 to。

【语法】时态

时态：承接上句"将"，仍是对未来的预期，用 will，与上句保持一致。

用词搭配

用词搭配："超越"用 overtake / surpass / overtake，指规模超过；"使...有可能/能够"用 enable sb to do 或 make it possible for sb to do，别用 let。

冠词

冠词："最大的快递市场"是世界唯一最高级→the largest courier market；the US 国名前的固定冠词不能漏。

【译文】 This will enable 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=主语，装着=谓语，物品=宾语（主语策略：原句主语）

主干 大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品：主语 Most of the packages / Most packages，谓语 contain，宾语 goods/items。"网上订购的"是修饰"物品"的定语，不进主干。

【降级】 网上订购的→过去分词ordered online作后置定语

网上订购的物品 里"网上订购的"是"物品"被订购，是被动含义，降级成过去分词短语 ordered online 放在 goods 后面作后置定语：goods ordered online，比硬译成定语从句 which were ordered online 更简洁。

【语法】 时态

时态：常态事实，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 contain。

单复数与主谓一致

单复数：packages、goods 都用复数；主语 most packages 是复数→谓语 contain 用原形(非 contains)。

【译文】 Most of the packages 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=主语，给=谓语，零售商+机会=双宾（主语策略：原句主语）

主干 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：主语 China，谓语 give/offer，间接宾语 millions of online retailers，直接宾语 the chance/opportunity。"以极具竞争力的价格销售商品"是说明"什么机会"的，挂在 chance 后面。

【降级】 销售商品→to sell；以...价格→介词短语at

以极具竞争力的价格销售商品 拆两层降级：核心动作"销售商品"用不定式 to sell goods 接在 the opportunity 后(说明是什么机会)；以极具竞争力的价格 用介词短语 at very competitive prices 作状语挂在 sell 上。整体：the opportunity to sell goods at very competitive prices。

【语法】 时态

时态：常态事实，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 gives/offers。

单复数

单复数："数百万"用 millions of + 复数 retailers；"价格"用复数 prices(泛指多种价格)；"商品"goods 本身常作复数。

数量短语

数量短语："数百万"是泛指、无具体数字，用 millions of(带 s 带 of)；这与第1句"12 billion"有确数时 billion 不加 s、不加 of 形成对比，别混。

【译文】 China gives millions of online retailers the opportunity to sell goods at very 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=主语，购买=谓语，商品=宾语（主语策略：原句主语）

主干 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：主语 Chinese consumers，谓语 bought，宾语 goods。"仅在11月11日""从...平台"是状语，"价值90亿美元的"是修饰商品的定语。

【降级】 仅在→On...alone；从平台→介词短语；价值90亿→worth定语

仅在 11 月 11 日 译 On November 11 alone(alone 表"仅仅"放句首时间状语后)；从国内最大的购物平台 用介词短语 from the largest shopping platform in the country；价值 90 亿美元的商品 用 goods worth 9 billion US dollars，worth 短语后置修饰 goods。

【语法】 时态

时态：这是已发生的具体某一天的行为，偏离全篇现在时基调，用一般过去时 bought——这是本篇唯一的过去时，务必和其他现在时句子区分开。

金额表达

金额：90亿美元=9 billion US dollars 或 9 billion dollars / 9 billion yuan(此处原文是美元)；billion 前有确数不加 s。

冠词与最高级

冠词："国内最大的购物平台"是最高级→the largest shopping platform，the 不能漏。

【译文】 On November 11 alone, Chinese consumers bought goods worth 9 billion US 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】 中国=主语，有=谓语，购物日=宾语（主语策略：原句主语）

主干 中国有不少这样的特殊购物日：主语 China，谓语 has，宾语 quite a few/many such special shopping days。也可用 There be 句型 There are many such special shopping days in China，两种都地道。

【降级】 简单句无需降级

本句结构简单，一个主谓宾即可，无修饰成分需要降级。"不少"用 quite a few / many，"这样的"用 such 指代上一句提到的购物日(如双十一)。

【语法】 时态

时态：常态事实，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 has；从过去时(上句)切回现在时，注意别延续上句的 had。

单复数

单复数："不少购物日"是复数→shopping days 加 s；主语 China 第三人称单数→谓语 has。

指示词

指示词："这样的"用 such 承接上句的购物日，让两句产生关联，避免突兀。

【译文】 China has quite a few such special shopping days.

7. 因此,快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了。

【主干】 **it=形式主语，真正主语是"快递业扩展"** (主语策略：形式主语it)

快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了 真正的主语是"快递业在中国扩展"这件事。用形式主语 it 占位：It is no surprise that the courier industry is expanding in China, 把真主语"快递业扩展"放进 that 从句。也可用 it ... that 不显式：It is not surprising that....

【降级】 **因此→Therefore关联词；扩展→进行时强调趋势**

句首 因此 是承接上文的因果关联词，译 Therefore 放句首并加逗号。"快递业在中国扩展"作 that 从句：the courier industry is expanding in China, 用现在进行时强调"正在扩张"的趋势(也可用一般现在时 expands)。

【语法】 **时态**

时态：回指全篇基调，主句 It is、从句 is expanding 都用现在时(进行时也是现在范畴)，作收尾的常态结论。

形式主语搭配

搭配：no surprise 是名词短语用 It is no surprise that; 若用形容词则是 It is not surprising that, 两种别混搭成 It is no surprising。

冠词

冠词：特指快递这个行业→the courier industry, the 不能漏。

【译文】 **Therefore, it is no surprise that the courier industry is expanding in China.**

英语四级 2015年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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