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四级·真题卷第1套·2015年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on *the saying “Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission.”* You can cite examples to illustrate the importance of lifelong learning. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 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) An abnormal winter snow storm.
B) The first warm front from Europe.
C) The frequent choking smog.
D) The unusual warm winter.
2. A) From Saturday afternoon.
B) From this Friday.
C) In the next spring.
D) During the Christmas holiday.

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

3. A) The project of free digital off-line resources in Nigeria.
B) The project of free video lessons in Nigeria.
C) The digital library in Ahmadu Bello University.
D) The non-profit organizations in Ahmadu Bello University.
4. A) Multimedia work.
B) Digital documents.
C) Informative websites.
D) Computer software.

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

5. A) It hit another car.
B) It was overspeed.
C) It hit a driving bus in the road.
D) It hit a Lexus SUV.
6. A) 3 kilometers per hour.
B) 6 kilometers per hour.
C) 24 kilometers per hour.
D) 180 kilometers per hour.
7. A) Realities of speed and distance.
B) Accidents in the road.
C) Wheel and fender damage.
D) Driving buses in the road.

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) From some of her friends.
B) From the wanted column.
C) From a telephone directory.
D) From a telephone directory.
9. A) She finished her secondary school.
B) She studied in a vocational college.
C) She graduated from an open university.
D) She received full-time education abroad.
10. A) She teaches an evening class.
B) She works as a tour guide.
C) She is a policewoman.
D) She is a shorthand-typist.
11. A) A job in a travel agency.
B) A job in the government.
C) A job as a policewoman.
D) A job as a teacher.

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

12. A) It was interrupted for four years.
B) It has been off and on for ten years.
C) It helps enlarge his customer network.
D) It provides him with career opportunities.
13. A) Traditional setting.
B) Individualized service.
C) Social games.
D) Home-made beer.
14. A) The quality of beer.
B) The owner's attitude.
C) The atmosphere.
D) The right location.
15. A) It makes retirees feel useful.
B) It helps old people kill time.
C) It is a profitable business.
D) It is a rather tough job.

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) It helps the user to escape reality.
B) It is becoming increasingly popular.
C) It hurts a person and those around them.
D) It gives rise to serious social instability.
17. A) They take drugs to get high.
B) They use drugs just for fun.
C) They use drugs as medicine.
D) They keep drug use a secret.
18. A) It is fatal to the user.
B) It is hard to get rid of.
C) It is the cause of various social problems.
D) It is quite common in entertainment circles.

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

19. A) Taking up exercises after recovery.
B) Finding new ways to cure heart disease.
C) Going on a diet upon leaving the hospital.
D) Producing tasty healthy frozen food.
20. A) It was carefully tested with consumers.
B) It was disapproved by many diet experts.
C) It was promoted by health organizations.
D) It was highly expected by the general public.
21. A) Competitive price.
B) Vigorous promotion.
C) Low expectations.
D) Unique ingredients.
22. A) It has a positive implication for consumers.
B) It tricks the elders into impulse purchasing.
C) It matches the food's dark green packaging.
D) It was suggested by the firm's vice-president.

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

23. A) It will be abolished sooner or later.
B) It is practiced in most of the states.
C) It has to be approved by the Supreme Court.
D) It has drawn a lot of criticism from overseas.
24. A) What effect it might have on youngsters.
B) What type of criminals should receive it.
C) Whether there should be a minimum age limit for execution.
D) Whether the practice should be allowed to continue in future.
25. A) The court sentenced him to life in prison for killing two friends.
B) The governor changed his death sentence to life in prison.
C) He was the first minor to be executed in South Carolina.
D) He was sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor.

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.

Question 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Children do not think the way adults do. For most of the first year of life, if something is out of sight, it's out of mind. If you cover a baby's 26 toy with a piece of cloth, the baby thinks the toy has disappeared and stops looking for it. A 4-year-old may 27 that a sister has more fruit juice when it is only the shapes of the glasses that differ, not the 28 of juice.

Yet children are smart in their own way. Like good little scientists, children are always testing their child-sized 29 about how things work. When your child throws her spoon on the floor for the sixth time as you try to feed her, and you say, "That's enough! I will not pick up your spoon again!" The child will 30 test your claim. Are you serious? Are you angry? What will happen if she throws the spoon again? She is not doing this to drive you 31 ; rather, she is learning that her desires and yours can differ, and that sometimes those 32 are important and sometimes they are not.

How and why does children's thinking change? In the 1920s, Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget proposed that children's cognitive(认知的) abilities unfold 33 , like the blooming of a flower, almost independent of what else is 34 in their lives. Although many of his specific conclusions have been 35 or modified over the years, his ideas inspired thousands of studies by investigators all over the world.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) advocate | I) immediately |
| B) amount | J) naturally |
| C) confirmed | K) Obtaining |
| D) crazy | L) Primarily |
| E) definite | M) protest |
| F) differences | N) rejected |
| G) favorite | O) theories |
| H) happening | |

Section B

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

The Perfect Essay

- A) Looking back on too many years of education, I can identify one truly impossible teacher. She cared about me, and my intellectual life, even when I didn't. Her expectations were high—impossibly so. She was an English teacher. She was also my mother.
- B) When good students turn in an essay, they dream of their instructor returning it to them in exactly the same condition, save for a single word added in the margin of the final page: "Flawless". This dream came true for me one afternoon in the ninth grade. Of course, I had heard that genius could show itself at an early age, so I was only slightly taken aback that I had achieved perfection at the tender age of 14. Obviously, I did

what any professional writer would do; I hurried off to spread the good news. I didn't get very far. The first person I told was my mother.

- C) My mother, who is just shy of five feet tall, is normally incredibly soft-spoken, but on the rare occasion when she got angry, she was terrifying. I am not sure if she was more upset by my hubris(得意忘形) or by the fact that my English teacher had let my ego get so out of hand. In any event, my mother and her red pen showed me how deeply flawed a flawless essay could be. At the time, I am sure she thought she was teaching me about mechanics, transitions(过渡), structure, style and voice. But what I learned, and what stuck with me through my time teaching writing at Harvard, was a deeper lesson about the nature of creative criticism.
- D) First off, it hurts. Genuine criticism, the type that leaves a lasting mark on you as a writer, also leaves an existential imprint(印记) on you as a person. I have heard people say that a writer should never take criticism personally. I say that we should never listen to these people.
- E) Criticism, at its best, is deeply personal, and gets to the heart of why we write the way we do. The intimate nature of genuine criticism implies something about who is able to give it, namely, someone who knows you well enough to show you how your mental life is getting in the way of good writing. Conveniently, they are also the people who care enough to see you through this painful realization. For me it took the form of my first, and I hope only, encounter with writer's block—I was not able to produce anything for three years.
- F) Franz Kafka once said: "Writing is utter solitude(独处), the descent into the cold abyss(深渊) of oneself." My mother's criticism had shown me that Kafka is right about the cold abyss, and when you make the introspective(内省的) descent that writing requires you are not always pleased by what you find. But, in the years that followed, her sustained tutoring suggested that Kafka might be wrong about the solitude. I was lucky enough to find a critic and teacher who was willing to make the journey of writing with me. "It is a thing of no great difficulty," according to Plutarch, "to raise objections against another man's speech, it is a very easy matter; but to produce a better in its place is a work extremely troublesome." I am sure I wrote essays in the later years of high school without my mother's guidance, but I can't recall them. What I remember, however, is how she took up the "extremely troublesome" work of ongoing criticism.
- G) There are two ways to interpret Plutarch when he suggests that a critic should be able to produce "a better in its place." In a straightforward sense, he could mean that a critic must be more talented than the artist she critiques(评论). My mother was well covered on this count. But perhaps Plutarch is suggesting something slightly different, something a bit closer to Marcus Cicero's claim that one should "criticize by creation, not by finding fault." Genuine criticism creates a precious opening for an author to become better on his own terms—a process that is often extremely painful, but also almost always meaningful.
- H) My mother said she would help me with my writing, but first I had to help myself. For each assignment, I was to write the best essay I could. Real criticism is not meant to find obvious mistakes, so if she found any—the type I could have found on my own—I had to start from scratch. From scratch. Once the essay was "flawless," she would take an evening to walk me through my errors. That was when true criticism, the type that changed me as a person, began.
- I) She criticized me when I included little-known references and professional jargon(行话). She had no patience for brilliant but irrelevant figures of speech. "Writers can't bluff(虚张声势) their way through ignorance." That was news to me—I would need to find another way to structure my daily existence.

- J) She trimmed back my flowery language, drew lines through my exclamation marks and argued for the value of restraint in expression. "John," she almost whispered. I leaned in to hear her: "I can't hear you when you shout at me." So I stopped shouting and bluffing, and slowly my writing improved.
- K) Somewhere along the way I set aside my hopes of writing that flawless essay. But perhaps I missed something important in my mother's lessons about creativity and perfection. Perhaps the point of writing the flawless essay was not to give up, but to never willingly finish. Whitman repeatedly reworked "Song of Myself" between 1855 and 1891. repeatedly. We do our absolute best with a piece of writing, and come as close as we can to the ideal. And, for the time being, we settle. In critique, however, we are forced to depart, to give up the perfection we thought we had achieved for the chance of being even a little bit better. This is the lesson I took from my mother: If perfection were possible, it would not be motivating.
36. The author was advised against the improper use of figures of speech.
37. The author's mother taught him a valuable lesson by pointing out lots of flaws in his seemingly perfect essay.
38. A writer should polish his writing repeatedly so as to get closer to perfection.
39. Writers may experience periods of time in their life when they just can't produce anything.
40. The author was not much surprised when his school teacher marked his essay as "flawless".
41. Criticizing someone's speech is said to be easier than coming up with a better one.
42. The author looks upon his mother as his most demanding and caring instructor.
43. The criticism the author received from his mother changed him as a person.
44. The author gradually improved his writing by avoiding fancy language.
45. Constructive criticism gives an author a good start to improve his writing.

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.

Could you reproduce Silicon Valley elsewhere, or is there something unique about it?

It wouldn't be surprising if it were hard to reproduce in other countries, because you couldn't reproduce it in most of the US either. What does it take to make a Silicon Valley?

It's the right people. If you could get the right ten thousand people to move from Silicon Valley to Buffalo, Buffalo would become Silicon Valley.

You only need two kinds of people to create a technology hub(中心): rich people and nerds(痴迷科研的人).

Observation bears this out. Within the US, towns have become startup hubs if and only if they have both rich people and nerds. Few startups happen in Miami, for example, because although it's full of rich people, it

has few nerds. It's not the kind of place nerds like.

Whereas Pittsburgh has the opposite problem: plenty of nerds, but no rich people. The top US Computer Science departments are said to be MIT, Stanford, Berkeley, and Carnegie-Mellon. MIT yielded Route 128. Stanford and Berkeley yielded Silicon Valley. But what did Carnegie-Mellon yield in Pittsburgh? And what happened in Ithaca, home of Cornell University, which is also high on the list?

I grew up in Pittsburgh and went to college at Cornell, so I can answer for both. The weather is terrible, particularly in winter, and there's no interesting old city to make up for it, as there is in Boston. Rich people don't want to live in Pittsburgh or Ithaca. So while there're plenty of hackers(电脑迷) who could start startups, there's no one to invest in them.

Do you really need the rich people? Wouldn't it work to have the government invest in the nerds? No, it would not. Startup investors are a distinct type of rich people. They tend to have a lot of experience themselves in the technology business. This helps them pick the right startups, and means they can supply advice and connections as well as money. And the fact that they have a personal stake in the outcome makes them really pay attention.

46. What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage?

- A) Its success is hard to copy anywhere else.
- B) It is the biggest technology hub in the US.
- C) Its fame in high technology is incomparable.
- D) It leads the world in information technology.

47. What makes Miami unfit to produce a Silicon Valley?

- A) Lack of incentive for investment.
- B) Lack of the right kind of talents.
- C) Lack of government support.
- D) Lack of famous universities.

48. In what way is Carnegie-Mellon different from Stanford, Berkeley and MIT?

- A) Its location is not as attractive to rich people.
- B) Its science departments are not nearly as good.
- C) It does not produce computer hackers and nerds.
- D) It does not pay much attention to business startups.

49. What does the author imply about Boston?

- A) It has pleasant weather all year round.
- B) It produces wealth as well as high-tech.
- C) It is not likely to attract lots of investors and nerds.
- D) It is an old city with many sites of historical interest.

50. What does the author say about startup investors?

- A) They are especially wise in making investments.
- B) They have good connections in the government.
- C) They can do more than providing money.
- D) They are rich enough to invest in nerds.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

It's nice to have people of like mind around. Agreeable people boost your confidence and allow you to relax and feel comfortable. Unfortunately, that comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career.

It's nice to have people agree, but you need conflicting perspectives to dig out the truth. If everyone around you has similar views, your work will suffer from confirmation bias(偏颇).

Take a look at your own network. Do your contacts share your point of view on most subjects? If yes, it's time to shake things up. As a leader, it can be challenging to create an environment in which people will freely disagree and argue, but as the saying goes: From confrontation comes brilliance.

It's not easy for most people to actively seek conflict. Many spend their lives trying to avoid arguments. There's no need to go out and find people you hate, but you need to do some self-assessment to determine where you have become stale in your thinking. You may need to start by encouraging your current network to help you identify your blind spots.

Passionate, energetic debate does not require anger and hard feelings to be effective. But it does require moral strength. Once you have worthy opponents, set some ground rules so everyone understands responsibilities and boundaries. The objective of this debating game is not to win but to get to the truth that will allow you to move faster, farther, and better.

Fierce debating can hurt feelings, particularly when strong personalities are involved. Make sure you check in with your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battles beyond the battlefield. Break the tension with smiles and humor to reinforce the idea that this is friendly discourse and that all are working toward a common goal.

Reward all those involved in the debate sufficiently when the goals are reached. Let your sparring partners(拳击陪练) know how much you appreciate their contribution. The more they feel appreciated, the more they'll be willing to get into the ring next time.

51. What happens when you have like-minded people around you all the while?

- A) It will help your company expand more rapidly.
- B) It will create a harmonious working atmosphere.
- C) It may prevent your business and career from advancing.
- D) It may make you feel uncertain about your own decisions.

52. What does the author suggest leaders do?
- A) Avoid arguments with business partners.
 - B) Encourage people to disagree and argue.
 - C) Build a wide and strong business network.
 - D) Seek advice from their worthy competitors.
53. What is the purpose of holding a debate?
- A) To find out the truth about an issue.
 - B) To build up people's moral strength.
 - C) To remove misunderstandings.
 - D) To look for worthy opponents.
54. What advice does the author give to people engaged in a fierce debate?
- A) They listen carefully to their opponents' views.
 - B) They show due respect for each other's beliefs.
 - C) They present their views clearly and explicitly.
 - D) They take care not to hurt each other's feelings.
55. How should we treat our rivals after a successful debate?
- A) Try to make peace with them.
 - B) Try to make up the differences.
 - C) Invite them to the ring next time.
 - D) Acknowledge their contribution.

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**.

中国父母往往过于关注孩子的学习，以至于不要他们帮忙做家务。他们对孩子的首要要求就是努力学习，考得好，能上名牌大学。他们相信这是为孩子好，因为在中国这样竞争激烈的社会里，只有成绩好才能保证前途光明。中国父母还认为，如果孩子能在社会上取得大的成就，父母就会受到尊敬。因此，他们愿意牺牲自己的时间、爱好和兴趣，为孩子提供更好的条件。

2015年12月·第1套英语四级写作·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12月·第1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）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1套(2015-12) • 四级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on *the saying “Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission.”* You can cite examples to illustrate the importance of lifelong learning. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【参考范文·170 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The saying “Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission” reveals two truths: knowledge is built up little by little in ordinary days, yet its pursuit never ends throughout our lives. In my view, only by treating learning as a lifelong journey can we stay competent in a changing world.

A vivid example is my uncle, a factory worker who lost his job when machines replaced manual labour. Instead of giving up, he studied programming every evening, and two years later he became a software tester. His story shows that those who keep learning can keep pace with the times, while those who stop are left behind. In an age when technology updates almost daily, continuous learning is no longer a choice but a necessity.

Therefore, we should never regard graduation as the end of study. Learning, as the saying goes, is both a daily habit and a mission that lasts a lifetime. Only by embracing it every single day can we broaden our horizons and enrich our lives.

【参考译文】

“学习是一种日常体验，也是一生的使命”这句话道出两个真理：知识是在平凡的日子里一点一滴积累起来的，而对它的追求却贯穿我们的一生。在我看来，只有把学习当作一段终身的旅程，我们才能在不断变化的世界里保持竞争力。

一个生动的例子是我的叔叔，一名工厂工人，当机器取代人工时他失了业。他没有放弃，而是每天晚上自学编程，两年后成了一名软件测试员。他的故事说明：不断学习的人能跟上时代，而停下脚步的人则会被甩在后面。在一个科技几乎每天都在更新的时代，持续学习不再是一种选择，而是一种必需。

因此，我们绝不该把毕业当作学习的终点。正如那句格言所说，学习既是每日的习惯，也是一项持续一生的使命。只有每一天都拥抱学习，我们才能开阔眼界、丰富人生。

【第 1 段】释义两层加亮立场落地。本段用 “reveals two truths” 强制写全格言两层含义——“built up little by little in ordinary days” 对应 daily experience, “its pursuit never ends throughout our lives” 对应 lifetime mission; 随后 “In my view, only by treating learning as a lifelong journey can we...” 一句亮立场，落实了首段「释义 + 亮立场」的功能。

【第 2 段】具体例子加正反对比小结。本段用 “A vivid example is my uncle...” 引出有情节的具体例子（失业→每晚自学→转型软件测试员），再用 “those who keep learning... while those who stop are left behind” 做正反对比收束，直接兑现了题目 cite examples 的要求，是全篇内容分的主要支撑。

【第 3 段】重申升华首尾回扣格言。本段用 “Therefore, we should never regard graduation as the end of study” 重申立场，再用 “both a daily habit and a mission that lasts a lifetime” 把 daily 与 lifetime 两层含义点回一遍，最后 “every single day” 呼应 daily 完成升华，首尾闭环。

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，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

评论格言并论证终身学习之重要

本题要写的是一篇 commenting on the saying 的议论文：先解读 “Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission” 这句话在讲什么，再摆出你的态度，并 cite examples to illustrate the importance of lifelong learning。一句话钉死：解读格言→亮立场→用例子证明终身学习为什么重要。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论的大作文，没有指定收信人或具体读者，所以不必设身份、不必写称呼与落款，只需面向阅卷老师用正式书面英语作答即可——避免 gonna、kids 这类口语词，也不要网络缩写。语域这一层不用加戏，写规范、写清楚就是达标。

中心立意

赞成把学习当终身使命

本篇中心立场：格言 Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission 道出学习的两面——它既是每天点滴积累的日常，也是贯穿一生的使命；我赞成这一看法，因为只有把学习当成终身之事，人才能在飞速变化的世界里站稳脚跟。

要展开的要点

1. 释义格言两层含义并亮立场

开篇先用自己的话点出 daily experience（每天一点一滴地学）与 lifetime mission（活到老学到老）这两层意思，两层都要照应到，再顺势亮出「我赞成终身学习」的立场。这一点对应 commenting on the saying 的「评论」要求。

2. 用具体例证证明终身学习重要

主体段落实 cite examples to illustrate the importance of lifelong learning：选一个能深挖的具体例子——如某人因机器取代人工而失业、靠自学转型再就业，或科技更新换代逼着从业者不断充电——用它说明「持续学习才能跟上时代」。

3. 升华回扣呼吁把学习当习惯

结尾重申立场并升华：把学习看作一段永不停歇的旅程，呼吁读者别把毕业当成学习终点，每天坚持、开阔眼界，首尾都扣住格言的两层含义。

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 释义格言并亮立场

解读 Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission 的两层含义，随即亮出「赞成终身学习」的中心立场。

第 2 段 举例论证重要性

落实 cite examples to illustrate the importance of lifelong learning，用一个深挖的具体例子 + 一句普遍结论，证明持续学习让人跟上时代。

第 3 段 重申升华回扣格言

重申立场、升华为「学习是一生的旅程」，呼应格言两层含义，收束全文。

第 1 段 拆解daily与lifetime两层加立场

内容落点：把 Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission 释义为「知识在平凡日子里一点一滴积累，而对它的追求贯穿一生」，再表态——只有把学习当作终身旅程，人才能在变化的世界里保持竞争力。

引出格言并释义 · The saying “...” reveals two truths: ____, yet _____. (用 two truths 强制自己把两层含义都写出来)

亮明个人立场 · In my view, only by ____ can we _____. (only by + 手段, can we + 结果, 一句表明态度)

第 2 段 失业者自学转型的具体例子

内容落点：举一个因机器取代人工而失业、坚持每晚自学编程、两年后转型为软件测试员的例子，落实 cite examples to illustrate the importance of lifelong learning，再收一句——不断学习的人能跟上时代，停下的人被甩在后面。

引出具体的例证 · A vivid example is ____, who _____. (用 vivid example 开门见山, who 从句补上人物遭遇)

由个例收普遍结论 · His/Her story shows that those who ____ can ____, while those who ____ are left behind. (用 those who... while those who... 做正反对比)

第 3 段 别把毕业当终点每日坚持

内容落点：呼吁读者别把毕业视作学习的终点，把 Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission 的两层含义——每日的习惯与一生的使命——再点一遍，收束到「每天坚持学习，开阔眼界、丰富人生」。

重申立场 · Therefore, we should never regard ____ as the end. (Therefore 收束, never regard...as 把结论说满)

升华回扣主题 · Only by ____ every single day can we _____. (用 every single day 呼应 daily, 把主题升华为持续行动)

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

两层含义与例证都要落地

本题达标要点：既照应 daily experience 又照应 lifetime mission，并真正 cite examples to illustrate the importance of lifelong learning。最易失分处是只谈其中一层、或通篇没有一个具体例子。

结构连贯

三段递进且末段回扣格言

本题达标要点：释义立场→例证→升华三段递进，段首用关联词过渡。最易失分处是结尾忘了回扣 Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission，导致首尾脱节。

语言准确

高频搭配加复合句提档次

本题可用 lifelong learning、keep pace with、broaden one's horizons、a never-ending journey 等高频表达，配合 only by... can we... 的倒装句式提升准确度与层次。最易失分处是逐字直译的中式英语。

字数格式

落在题定区间且分段清晰

本题要求 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，写完务必核对是否在此区间内；三段分明、无须署名。最易失分处是写到一半靠重复凑字或超出上限。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

反复说重要却无例证

反面示例：Learning is very important. We should learn every day. Learning can change our life, so everyone must keep learning.——三句都在空喊。改成：A vivid example is my uncle, who lost his job to machines but taught himself programming every evening and became a software tester two years later. (用一个具体故事证明重要性)

只谈日常漏掉终身

反面示例：The saying tells us that we should study a little every day. (只碰了 daily 一层，lifetime mission 只字未提)。改成：The saying reveals two truths: learning happens little by little every day, and it is also a mission that lasts a lifetime. (两层含义都写到)

凑字重复且结尾脱节

反面示例：结尾写 In a word, learning is good. Learning is good for us. Learning is really really good. (重复凑字、且没回扣格言)。改成：Learning, as the saying goes, is both a daily habit and a lifelong mission, so let us embrace it every single day. (一句收束并回扣两层含义)

英语四级 2015年12月·第1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12月·第1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12月·第1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1套(2015-12) • 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

(25 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 Some unusual weather from around the world. Starting in the US state Washington, more than 63 centimeters of snow fell in just two days in some areas. The first big storm of the winter blanketed the Lake Tahoe area of Nevada with snow that had caused travel chaos for Christmas travelers. Meanwhile in Moscow, snow completely disappeared from the city's streets as warm air moved into the European part of Russia. An abnormally warm winter has brought flowers into bloom. Several types of plants that usually wake up in the spring have already bloomed, while hazardous smoke choked Beijing on Friday with pollution levels exceeding the index. Neighbouring cities were also hit by heavy air pollution. Weather forecasts say the pollution should ease from Saturday afternoon when as hoped a cold front in Beijing will disperse the smog.

来自世界各地的一些异常天气。首先是美国华盛顿州，部分地区在短短两天内降雪超过63厘米。今年冬季的第一场大风暴给Nevada州的太浩湖地区覆盖了厚厚的积雪，给圣诞节出行的旅客造成了交通混乱。与此同时在莫斯科，随着暖空气移入俄罗斯的欧洲部分，积雪从该市街道上完全消失。异常温暖的冬季使鲜花绽放。几种通常在春季苏醒的植物已经开花，而周五危险的烟雾笼罩北京，污染水平超出指数。邻近城市

也遭受严重空气污染。天气预报称，污染情况应该会从周六下午开始缓解，届时预计北京的一股冷锋将驱散雾霾。

1. A) An abnormal winter snow storm.
B) The first warm front from Europe.
C) The frequent choking smog.
D) The unusual warm winter.

【题目】 What kind of unusual weather did Moscow experience this winter?

【翻译】 莫斯科今年冬天经历了什么样的异常天气？

- A) 一场反常的冬季暴风雪。 B) 来自欧洲的首个暖锋。 C) 频繁的令人窒息的雾霾。
D) 异常温暖的冬天。

【答案】 D (细节题) The unusual warm winter.

【定位】 Meanwhile in Moscow, snow completely disappeared from the city's streets as warm air moved into the European part of Russia. An abnormally warm winter has brought flowers into bloom.

与此同时在莫斯科，随着暖空气进入俄罗斯的欧洲部分，城市街道上的积雪完全消失了。一个反常温暖的冬天已经让鲜花绽放。

【信号】 地名Moscow直接领出答案句。定位信号是地名：录音一说 Meanwhile in Moscow，就知道讲莫斯科的内容开始了，紧跟其后的 An abnormally warm winter has brought flowers into bloom 正面给出莫斯科是暖冬。听新闻时听到题干里的关键词（这里是 Moscow），它后面一两句就是答案句。

【替换】 An abnormally warm winter ↔ The unusual warm winter.

abnormally=unusual同义替换

snow completely disappeared from the city's streets ↔ The unusual warm winter.

雪消失印证是暖冬

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

An abnormal winter snow storm. 盗用了录音开头讲美国华盛顿州的 more than 63 centimeters of snow fell in just two days 和 The first big storm of the winter。暴雪确实有，但发生在美国，不是题干问的 Moscow，属于把别处的天气安到莫斯科头上。

借用原文：The first big storm of the winter blanketed the Lake Tahoe area of Nevada with snow

B) 原词陷阱

The first warm front from Europe. 借了录音里 warm air moved into the European part of Russia 中的 European/warm 等词凑出'来自欧洲的暖锋'。但录音说的是暖空气进入俄罗斯的欧洲部分，并没有说'来自欧洲的第一道暖锋'，是把原词重新拼接出的假说法。

借用原文：as warm air moved into the European part of Russia

C) 张冠李戴

The frequent choking smog. 对应录音 hazardous smoke choked Beijing on Friday，雾霾说的是北京，不是莫斯科；而且录音说的是 on Friday 这一次，并没有 frequent（频繁）之意，既张冠李戴又夸大了频次。

借用原文：hazardous smoke choked Beijing on Friday

2. A) From Saturday afternoon.

B) From this Friday.

C) In the next spring.

D) During the Christmas holiday.

【题目】 When will Beijing's air pollution index begin to decrease?

【翻译】 北京的空气污染指数将从何时开始下降？

A) 从星期六下午开始。 B) 从本周五开始。 C) 在下个春天。 D) 在圣诞假期期间。

【答案】 A（细节题） From Saturday afternoon.

【定位】 Weather forecasts say the pollution should ease from Saturday afternoon when as hoped a cold front in Beijing will disperse the smog.

天气预报说，污染应该会从周六下午开始缓解，届时如人们所愿，北京的一股冷锋将吹散雾霾。

【信号】 ease+时间状语给出落点。 信号是表示'减弱'的动词配时间状语：录音说 the pollution should ease from Saturday afternoon，ease（缓解）正对应题干的 decrease（下降），紧跟的 from Saturday afternoon 就是要找的时间。问 when 的题，就盯住事件后面那个时间状语。

【替换】 from Saturday afternoon ↔ **From Saturday afternoon.**

时间原样对应

the pollution should ease ↔ **From Saturday afternoon.**

ease=decrease同义

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

From this Friday. 盗用了录音 hazardous smoke choked Beijing on Friday 里的 Friday。但周五是雾霾‘袭来’的时间，不是污染‘开始缓解’的时间，听到 Friday 就选，正好把发生时间错当成缓解时间。

借用原文：hazardous smoke choked Beijing on Friday

C) 原词陷阱

In the next spring. 与录音 Several types of plants that usually wake up in the spring 中的 spring 撞词。但那句讲的是莫斯科本该春天才苏醒的植物提前开花，和北京污染缓解毫无关系，属于借另一座城市的原词设套。

借用原文：Several types of plants that usually wake up in the spring have already bloomed

D) 原词陷阱

During the Christmas holiday. 与录音 caused travel chaos for Christmas travelers 里的 Christmas 撞词。圣诞只是整则新闻的时间背景（讲圣诞出行受阻），并不是北京污染开始下降的时间，听到节日词就选会被背景信息带偏。

借用原文：had caused travel chaos for Christmas travelers

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

1 More than 100 million people in Nigeria are not connected to the Internet. There are only a few networks that offer service and it is costly and undependable. Now, a new project provides a resource for off-line viewing at no cost. A non-profit organization called the WiderNet Project has developed the offline eGranary Digital Library. The service puts millions of digital documents, multimedia work and websites onto a server. The information is then available to students, medical workers, and researchers at no cost, whether there is Internet or not. Users can access informative websites that eGranary updates every day such as Wikipedia, Khan Academy, Project Gutenberg, MIT OpenCourseWare, and MIT BLOSSOMS (which is Math and Science video lessons for high school students). Other resources on the service include university and medical publications computer software, and educational games. Ahmadu Bello University is the largest university in Nigeria and the second largest in Africa. The university uses eGranary's digital educational resources. Kasa Mathias is head of the school's database department. He says students can access tens of thousands of educational materials without much problem.

尼日利亚有超过一亿人无法连接互联网。只有少数几家网络运营商提供服务，而且费用高昂且不可靠。现在，一个新项目免费提供离线浏览资源。一个名为WiderNet Project的非营利组织开发了离线eGranary数字图书馆。该服务将数百万份数字文档、多媒体作品和网站放到服务器上。无论是否有互联网，学生、医务工作者和研究人员都可以免费获取这些信息。用户可以访问eGranary每天更新的信息性网站，如Wikipedia、Khan Academy、Project Gutenberg、MIT OpenCourseWare和MIT BLOSSOMS（面向高中生的数学和科学视频课程）。该服务上的其他资源还包括大学和医学出版物、计算机软件以及教育游戏。Ahmadu Bello University是尼日利亚最大的大学，也是非洲第二所大学。该大学使用eGranary的数字教育资源。Kasa Mathias是该校数据库部门的负责人。他说学生可以毫无困难地访问数以万计的教育材料。

3. A) The project of free digital off-line resources in Nigeria.
B) The project of free video lessons in Nigeria.
C) The digital library in Ahmadu Bello University.
D) The non-profit organizations in Ahmadu Bello University.

【题目】 What is the news report mainly about?

【翻译】 这则新闻报道主要讲述了什么？

- A) 尼日利亚免费数字离线资源项目。 B) 尼日利亚免费视频课程项目。
c) Ahmadu Bello大学的数字图书馆。 d) Ahmadu Bello大学的非营利组织。

【答案】 A (主旨题) The project of free digital off-line resources in Nigeria.

【定位】 Now, a new project provides a resource for off-line viewing at no cost. A non-profit organization called the WiderNet Project has developed the offline eGranary Digital Library.
如今，一个新项目提供了一种可免费离线浏览的资源。一个名为 WiderNet Project 的非营利组织开发了离线的 eGranary 数字图书馆。

【信号】 开头点题句 + Now 引出新主角。新闻在交代完背景（很多人没网）后，用 Now, a new project provides a resource for off-line viewing at no cost. 这个 Now 引出真正要讲的主角——“一个免费离线资源的新项目”。新闻的点题句通常就在开头交代完背景之后这一两句，这里正是。

【替换】 a new project provides a resource for off-line viewing at no cost ↔
The project of free digital off-line resources in Nigeria.
at no cost 换成 free、resource 换成 resources

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音里 Math and Science video lessons for high school students 只是 eGranary 众多资源中举的一个例子，B 盗用 video lessons 这个原词，把一个小例子放大成整则新闻的主题，犯了以偏概全。

借用原文：Math and Science video lessons for high school students

C) 原词陷阱

Ahmadu Bello University is the largest university in Nigeria 是新闻结尾举的一个使用该资源的例子，C 盗用 digital library 与这所大学名，把“一个使用案例”误当成新闻主题；况且数字图书馆 eGranary 不归这所大学所有，只是被它使用。

借用原文：Ahmadu Bello University uses eGranary's digital educational resources

D) 张冠李戴

录音确实提到 A non-profit organization called the WiderNet Project，但它是开发这个项目的机构、是讲述的工具，不是新闻要谈的中心；且原文只有一个非营利组织，D 用复数 non-profit organizations 并把它和那所大学硬凑，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：A non-profit organization called the WiderNet Project has developed the offline eGranary Digital Library

4. A) Multimedia work.
B) Digital documents.
C) Informative websites.
D) Computer software.

【题目】 What kind of resources are updated daily at eGranary?

【翻译】 eGranary每日更新哪种类型的资源?

A) 多媒体作品。 B) 数字文档。 C) 信息网站。 D) 计算机软件。

【答案】 C (细节题) Informative websites.

【定位】 Users can access informative websites that eGranary updates every day such as Wikipedia, Khan Academy, Project Gutenberg, MIT OpenCourseWare, and MIT BLOSSOMS.

用户可以访问 eGranary 每天更新的信息类网站，例如维基百科、可汗学院、古登堡计划、麻省理工开放课程以及 MIT BLOSSOMS。

【信号】 限定词 **every day** 紧贴的那类资源。题干的 daily 对应原文 eGranary updates every day，而 every day 这个限定语紧紧挂在 informative websites 上——是“网站”被每天更新，不是别的资源。限定词贴着谁，答案就是谁。

【替换】 informative websites that eGranary updates every day ↔ **Informative websites**

几乎原词对应，靠限定语锁定

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音前文确有 multimedia work，A 盗用这个原词制造“听到就想选”的诱惑；但 multimedia work 出现在讲存了哪些资源的句子里，没有“每天更新”的限定，不符合题干条件。

借用原文：millions of digital documents, multimedia work and websites

B) **原词陷阱**

digital documents 在录音里被念到（讲服务器上存了什么），B 直接搬这个原词；但它同样没有“每天更新”的限定，是描述“存了哪些”而非“每天更新哪类”，答非所问。

借用原文：millions of digital documents

D) **原词陷阱**

computer software 出现在结尾“其他资源还包括……”的清单中，D 盗用该原词；但那份清单讲的是“还有哪些资源”，与“每天更新”无关，条件不符。

借用原文：Other resources on the service include university and medical publications computer software, and educational games

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

¹ Google's self-driving car hit a small bump in the road. The driverless car had an accident February 14th in California. The accident was reported to the Department of Motor Vehicles in California on February 23rd. According to WIRED, a technology publication, the car changed traffic lanes and moved into the path of a bus. The driverless car was a Lexus SUV. When it hit the bus, the Google car was

moving at around 3 kilometers per hour. The speed of the bus was 24 kilometers per hour at the time of the collision. No injuries were reported. The left front wheel and fender of the Google car were damaged. In a May 2015 monthly report Google said: "We'll inevitably be involved in accidents; sometimes it's impossible to overcome the realities of speed and distance. In the six years of our project, we've been involved in 12 minor accidents during more than 1.8 million miles of autonomous and manual driving combined." Google has predicted the cars will be ready for the road by 2020.

Google的自动驾驶汽车遇到了一个小挫折。这辆无人驾驶汽车于2月14日在加州发生了事故。该事故于2月23日报给加州机动车辆管理局。据科技出版物WIRED报道，这辆车变换车道时驶入了一辆公交车的行驶路线。这辆无人驾驶汽车是一辆Lexus SUV。撞上公交车时，Google汽车的行驶速度约为每小时3公里。碰撞发生时公交车的速度为每小时24公里。没有人员伤亡报告。Google汽车的左前轮和挡泥板受损。Google在2015年5月的月度报告中表示："我们不可避免地会卷入事故；有时无法克服速度和距离的现实情况。在我们项目的六年中，在超过180万英里的自动和手动驾驶里程中，我们已经经历了12起轻微事故。"Google预测这些汽车将在2020年前做好上路准备。

5. A) It hit another car.
B) It was overspeed.
C) It hit a driving bus in the road.
D) It hit a Lexus SUV.

【题目】 What happened to Google's self-driving car?

【翻译】 Google的自动驾驶汽车发生了什么事？

- A) 它撞到了另一辆车。 B) 它超速了。 C) 它撞到了路上行驶的公交车。
D) 它撞到了一辆Lexus SUV。

【答案】 C (细节题) It hit a driving bus in the road.

【定位】 According to WIRED, a technology publication, the car changed traffic lanes and moved into the path of a bus.

据科技刊物《连线》报道，这辆车变更了车道，驶入了一辆公交车的行进路线。

【信号】 事件主干句。这句 the car changed traffic lanes and moved into the path of a bus 是新闻交代事故经过的主干句，紧跟在新闻开头“出了事故”之后，按新闻顺听的次序，第一道题的答案就落在这里——它点明撞击对象是 bus。

【替换】 moved into the path of a bus ↔ hit a driving bus in the road

驶入公交路线即撞上行驶的公交

【排除】 A) 答非所问

It hit another car. 把撞击对象说成 another car (另一辆车), 但录音明说撞的是 the bus, 公交不是泛指 car, 撞击对象答错。

B) 未提及

It was overspeed. 说车超速, 但录音里这辆 Google 车 was moving at around 3 kilometers per hour, 时速才 3 公里, 根本谈不上超速, 录音从没说它超速。

D) 张冠李戴

It hit a Lexus SUV. 盗用了录音原词 The driverless car was a Lexus SUV, 但 Lexus SUV 说的是“这辆 Google 车本身就是雷克萨斯 SUV”, 不是它撞的对象, 把“它是什么车”偷换成了“它撞了什么车”。

借用原文: The driverless car was a Lexus SUV

6. A) 3 kilometers per hour.

B) 6 kilometers per hour.

C) 24 kilometers per hour.

D) 180 kilometers per hour.

【题目】 How fast was the bus when the accident happened?

【翻译】 事故发生时公交车的速度是多少?

A) 每小时3公里。 B) 每小时6公里。 C) 每小时24公里。 D) 每小时180公里。

【答案】 C (细节题) 24 kilometers per hour.

【定位】 The speed of the bus was 24 kilometers per hour at the time of the collision.

碰撞发生时, 公交车的速度是每小时 24 公里。

【信号】 数字配对象的精确句。 这句 The speed of the bus was 24 kilometers per hour 直接把数字和对象 bus 绑在一起, 是数字题的答案句; 它紧跟在前一句讲 Google 车速度 3 km/h 之后, 录音故意连给两个速度, 必须靠 the bus 这个对象词锁定 24。

【替换】 The speed of the bus was 24 kilometers per hour ↔ **24 kilometers per hour.**

数字原值直接对应

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

3 kilometers per hour. 盗用了录音真出现的数字 the Google car was moving at around 3 kilometers per hour, 但 3 km/h 是 Google 车的速度, 不是题目问的 bus 的速度, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: the Google car was moving at around 3 kilometers per hour

B) 未提及

6 kilometers per hour. 这个数字录音里压根没念过, 是凭空设的干扰值, 用来引诱没听清数字、想随手蒙一个的考生。

D) 偷换概念

180 kilometers per hour. 这个偏大的数字录音并未作为速度出现, 录音里近似的大数是 1.8 million miles (180 万英里行驶里程), 选项把“里程”的数字感偷换成“时速 180”, 且 180 km/h 与 3、24 这种低速场景明显不符。

借用原文: 1.8 million miles of autonomous and manual driving combined

7. A) Realities of speed and distance.

B) Accidents in the road.

C) Wheel and fender damage.

D) Driving buses in the road.

【题目】 What is inevitable to self-driving cars according to Google's report?

【翻译】 根据Google的报告,自动驾驶汽车不可避免的是什么?

A) 速度和距离的现实情况。 B) 路上的事故。 C) 车轮和挡泥板的损坏。

D) 路上行驶的公交车。

【答案】 B (细节题) Accidents in the road.

【定位】 We'll inevitably be involved in accidents; sometimes it's impossible to overcome the realities of speed and distance.

我们将不可避免地卷入事故; 有时候, 速度与距离的现实是无法克服的。

【信号】 inevitably 引出的报告原话。 这句出自 Google said 引用的报告原文, 里面 We'll inevitably be involved in accidents 的 inevitably 正对题干 inevitable, 是“不可避免”的直接信号; 引述句 + inevitably 双重信号锁定答案句。

【替换】 We'll inevitably be involved in accidents ↔ **Accidents in the road.**

难免卷入事故即事故难免

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Realities of speed and distance. 逐字盗用录音 the realities of speed and distance, 但此处原文搭的是 impossible to overcome (无法克服), 说的是“难以克服的”, 不是题干问的“inevitable (不可避免的)”; 这两个词在同句不同分句里, 选项偷换了对应关系。

借用原文: it's impossible to overcome the realities of speed and distance

C) 答非所问

Wheel and fender damage. 盗用录音 The left front wheel and fender of the Google car were damaged, 但车轮和挡泥板损坏只是这一次事故的具体后果, 报告说的“不可避免”指的是 accidents, 不是某个损坏部位。

借用原文: The left front wheel and fender of the Google car were damaged

D) 原词陷阱

Driving buses in the road. 借用了录音里的 bus 话题 (moved into the path of a bus), 但这是描述事故怎么发生的经过, 且 driving buses 表意含糊, 不是报告所说“不可避免的”那个东西。

借用原文: moved into the path of a bus

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: Asen Employment Agency. Good morning!

M: Asen职业介绍所。早上好!

2 W: Good morning! I wonder if you can help me. I'm looking for a job.

W: 早上好!不知道您能不能帮我。我在找工作。

3 M: I'll see what we can do. Er, have you been to us before?

M: 我看看我们能做什么。呃,您以前来过我们这儿吗?

4 W: No, but you've managed to get jobs for some of my friends, so I thought perhaps... you know.

W: 没有,但您给我的一些朋友找到了工作,所以我想也许.....你知道的。

5 M: Yes, I see. First of all, could you give me your full name?

M: 好的,我明白了。首先,能告诉我您的全名吗?

6 W: Yes, of course. Susan Hollis.

W: 好的,当然可以。Susan Hollis.

7 M: Good. And could I have your phone number?

M: 好的。能给我您的电话号码吗?

8 W: Yes, 7788992.

W: 可以,7788992。

9 M: Fine, and your date of birth please?

M: 好的,还有您的出生日期?

10 W: February 3rd, 1980.

W: 1980年2月3日。

11 M: Thank you. Now, education. Which school did you go to?

M: 谢谢。现在是教育经历。您上的哪所学校?

12 W: I went to a secondary school in South town.

W: 我在南镇上的一所中学。

13 M: And have you been to college?

M: 上过大学吗?

14 W: No, I left full-time education when I was 18.

W: 没有,我18岁就离开全日制教育了。

15 M: I see. Any qualifications?

M: 我明白了。有什么资格证书吗?

16 W: Yes, I gained a shorthand and typing diploma at evening classes.

W: 有的,我在夜校拿到了速记和打字文凭。

17 M: That's good! Now, where are you working at the moment?

M: 很好!那么,您现在在哪儿工作?

18 W: Well, I've got a job as a shorthand-typist, but I'm not enjoying it very much and it doesn't pay very well.

W: 嗯,我现在有份速记打字员的工作,但我不太喜欢,而且工资也不高。

19 M: I see. Have you applied for any other jobs?

M: 我明白了。您申请过其他工作吗?

20 W: Yes, I thought I'd like to be a policewoman but they turned me down because I was too short.

W: 申请过,我本来想当警察,但他们拒绝了我,因为我太矮了。

21 M: What would you like to do now then?

M: 那您现在想做什么呢?

22 W: Well, I think I'd like to work in a travel agency.

W: 嗯,我想我想在旅行社工作。

23 M: I see, I think the best thing is for me to see what we might find for you. And then...

M: 我明白了,我觉得最好的办法是我先看看能为您找到什么。然后.....

8. A) From some of her friends.
B) From the wanted column.
C) From a telephone directory.
D) From a telephone directory.

【题目】 How did the woman get to know about the man's company?

【翻译】 这位女士是如何了解到这位男士的公司的？

A) 从她的一些朋友那里。 B) 从招聘栏。 C) 从电话簿。 D) 从电话簿。

【答案】 A (细节题) From some of her friends.

【定位】 No, but you've managed to get jobs for some of my friends, so I thought perhaps... you know.
没去过，不过你们帮我的一些朋友找到了工作，所以我想也许.....你懂的。

【信号】 被问者的直接应答里交代缘由。前一段男方问她以前来过没有，女方答 you've managed to get jobs for some of my friends, so I thought perhaps——她用『你们帮过我朋友』来解释自己为何找上门，这正是得知途径的落点；对话题的答案就藏在被问者应答里。

【替换】 get jobs for some of my friends ↔ From some of her friends.

『帮我朋友找过工作』 = 从朋友处得知

【排除】 B) 未提及

wanted column (招聘广告栏) 在对话里从未出现，女方明确说的是经朋友介绍而非看广告，属凭常识 (找工作=看招聘栏) 硬套，原文无据。

C) 未提及

telephone directory (电话簿) 录音里没有任何对应，女方说的是朋友介绍；C 只是把另一种常见查找渠道塞进来凑数。

D) 未提及

D 与 C 字面相同 (电话簿)，录音同样从未提及电话簿；两项重复且都无原文支撑，自然都不是答案。

-
9. A) She finished her secondary school.
B) She studied in a vocational college.
C) She graduated from an open university.
D) She received full-time education abroad.

【题目】 What formal education did the woman receive?

【翻译】 这位女士接受过什么正规教育？

A) 她完成了中学学业。 B) 她在职业学院学习过。 C) 她毕业于开放大学。
D) 她在国外接受过全日制教育。

【答案】 A (细节题) She finished her secondary school.

【定位】 M: And have you been to college? W: No, I left full-time education when I was 18.

男：那你上过大学吗？女：没有，我 18 岁就结束了全日制教育。

【信号】 一问一答 + 否定划界。男方先问她念的哪所学校，她答 I went to a secondary school；随后被问是否上过大学时，她以 No, I left full-time education when I was 18 否定大学经历。一句『读了中学』加一句『没上大学』，把正规教育的上限钉死在中学。

【替换】 I went to a secondary school in South town ↔ **She finished her secondary school.**

『念过中学』 = 『读完中学』

【排除】 B) **与原文相反**

B 说她上过职业学院，但女方对 have you been to college 的回答是 No，直接否认任何大学经历，与原文相反。

借用原文：No, I left full-time education when I was 18

C) **未提及**

open university（开放大学）录音从未提及，女方已否认上过任何 college，C 凭空拔高她的学历。

D) **原词陷阱**

D 含 full-time education，录音确实念到 I left full-time education when I was 18，但原文只说她结束了全日制教育，绝无 abroad（海外）；D 借这串原词诱你『听到就选』，却塞进根本没说的『海外』。

借用原文：I left full-time education when I was 18

10. A) She teaches an evening class.

B) She works as a tour guide.

C) She is a policewoman.

D) She is a shorthand-typist.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman's occupation?

【翻译】 关于这位女士的职业我们了解到什么？

A) 她教夜校课程。 B) 她做导游工作。 C) 她是一名女警察。

D) 她是一名速记打字员。

【答案】 **D**（细节题） She is a shorthand-typist.

【定位】 Well, I've got a job as a shorthand-typist, but I'm not enjoying it very much and it doesn't pay very well.

嗯，我现在有一份速记打字员的工作，不过我不太喜欢，而且工资也不高。

【信号】 现在时间锚 I've got a job 标出现职。男方问 where are you working at the moment（你现在在哪儿上班），女方答 I've got a job as a shorthand-typist——『at the moment』+『I've got a job as』是明确的现在时间锚，紧跟的职业就是现职。

【替换】 I've got a job as a shorthand-typist ↔ **She is a shorthand-typist.**

『有份速记打字员的工作』 = 『她是速记打字员』

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确有 evening classes, 但出现在 I gained a shorthand and typing diploma at evening classes——她是在夜校『学习考证』, 不是『教夜校』; A 借 evening class 原词把『去上夜校』偷换成『教夜校』。

借用原文: I gained a shorthand and typing diploma at evening classes

B) **未提及**

tour guide (导游) 整段对话没有出现, 她想去的是 travel agency (旅行社) 而非当导游; B 把『旅行社』顺手联想成『导游』, 属臆测。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音里 policewoman 出现在 I thought I'd like to be a policewoman but they turned me down——她想当警察却被拒, 根本没当上, C 盗用 policewoman 原词把『没做成的事』说成『现在的职业』。

借用原文: I thought I'd like to be a policewoman but they turned me down

11. A) A job in a travel agency.

B) A job in the government.

C) A job as a policewoman.

D) A job as a teacher.

【题目】 What sort of job would the woman like to take now?

【翻译】 这位女士现在想从事什么样的工作?

A) 旅行社的工作。 B) 政府部门的工作。 C) 女警察的工作。 D) 教师的工作。

【答案】 A (细节题) A job in a travel agency.

【定位】 M: What would you like to do now then? W: Well, I think I'd like to work in a travel agency.

男: 那你现在想做什么呢? 女: 嗯, 我想我愿意去一家旅行社工作。

【信号】 愿望信号 I'd like to + now 直接应答。男方用 What would you like to do now 把焦点拉到『现在想做什么』, 女方紧接 I think I'd like to work in a travel agency——I'd like to 是明确的愿望信号, 又落在 now 之后, 正是当下意向的答案句。

【替换】 I'd like to work in a travel agency ↔ **A job in a travel agency.**

『想去旅行社工作』 = 『旅行社的一份工作』

【排除】 B) 未提及

government (政府) 整段对话没有出现, 她说的当下意向是 travel agency; B 凭空补一个常见的『体面方向』诱选, 原文无据。

C) 原词陷阱

policewoman 出现在 I thought I'd like to be a policewoman but they turned me down——那是『过去想做且已被拒』, 不是 now 想做的; C 借 policewoman 原词把过去愿望冒充当下意向。

借用原文: I thought I'd like to be a policewoman but they turned me down

D) 未提及

teacher / teaching 作为职业意向录音从未出现, 她想去的是旅行社; D 把第 10 题里的 evening class 误联想成『当老师』, 属臆测。

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

1 W: Steve, can you tell me how long you've been a pub owner?

W: Steve, 你能告诉我你做酒吧老板多久了吗?

2 M: Well, four years, I suppose. I've been involved with pubs off and on for ten years. I've sort of done hotel work. And I've also run a restaurant pub and now I've got what you call a good old-fashioned pub. That is a public bar with all the social games going with it, which is what we've always wanted to have, you know.

M: 嗯, 我想大概四年了。我断断续续做酒吧生意有十年了。我做过酒店方面的工作。我还经营过一家餐吧, 现在我有的是你们所说的传统老式酒吧。就是那种有公共吧台, 配有各种社交游戏的酒吧, 这正是我们一直想要的, 你知道的。

3 W: It sounds like you've always worked in pubs but not always in this one.

W: 听起来你一直在酒吧工作, 但不总是在这一家。

4 M: No, no, I've worked in quite a variety of pubs.

M: 不是, 不是, 我在很多不同的酒吧工作过。

5 W: What makes a good pub? I mean you said, you know, it has got a good variety of things.

W: 什么才算是好酒吧呢? 我是说你刚才说, 你知道的, 它有很多好东西。

6 M: Well, I think having the right customers to start with, selling the right beer, keeping it good, and most of all keeping a good attitude yourself even though you probably feel very tired. But the idea is if you generate it from your side, it's got to affect the other side if you're getting the right customers in.

M: 嗯, 我觉得首先要有合适的顾客, 卖合适的啤酒, 保持啤酒的品质, 最重要的是自己要保持良好的态度, 即使你可能感觉非常累。但关键是如果你从自己这边释放出这种态度, 它就会影响到另一边, 如果你吸引到了合适的顾客的话。

7 W: Yeah, I must say that's one thing that's always struck me about being a pub owner. I mean a lot of people seem to think that is a nice job, you know. Everybody says, "Oh, I'd love to retire and get a country pub." But it seems to me that it's actually very hard work.

W: 是啊，我必须说这一点总是让我对酒吧老板这个职业印象深刻。我是说很多人似乎认为这是个不错的工作，你知道的。大家都说，“哦，我想退休后开一家乡村酒吧。”但在我看来，这实际上是非常辛苦的工作。

12. A) It was interrupted for four years.
B) It has been off and on for ten years.
C) It helps enlarge his customer network.
D) It provides him with career opportunities.

【题目】 What does the man say about his involvement with pubs?

【翻译】 男士如何描述自己与酒吧的关联？

- A) 中断了四年。 B) 断断续续有十年了。 C) 这有助于扩大他的客户网络。
D) 这为他提供了职业机会。

【答案】 B (细节题) It has been off and on for ten years.

【定位】 Well, four years, I suppose. I've been involved with pubs off and on for ten years.
嗯，我想是四年吧。我断断续续跟酒馆打交道有十年了。

【信号】 被问者的直接应答。 女方刚问完“当了多久酒馆老板”，男方紧接着的这句应答就是答案句。注意他说了两个数字：four years 是“当这家老板”的时长，off and on for ten years 才是“和酒馆打交道 (involvement) ”的总时长——题目问的正是后者。

【替换】 off and on for ten years ↔ **off and on for ten years**

原句几乎照搬

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 偷了男方第一句的 four years 来骗“听到四年就选”，但四年是他当“这家”老板的时长，不是渊源总长；而且原文从没说这四年被“中断 (interrupted) ”过，是凭空加的。

借用原文：four years

C) 未提及

C 说酒馆“扩大他的客户网络”，但全段男方只讲了时间和酒馆类型，从没提 customer network 这回事，属凭空捏造。

D) 过度推断

D 说这行“给他提供职业机会”，男方虽提到做过 hotel work、restaurant pub，但那是在描述他干过哪些类型，并未把这说成“职业机会”，属过度引申。

借用原文：I've sort of done hotel work

-
13. A) Traditional setting.
B) Individualized service.
C) Social games.
D) Home-made beer.

【题目】 What characterizes the old fashion pub according to the man?

【翻译】 根据男士所说,老式酒吧有什么特点?

A) 传统的布置。 B) 个性化的服务。 C) 社交游戏。 D) 自酿啤酒。

【答案】 C (细节题) Social games.

【定位】 And now I've got what you call a good old-fashioned pub. That is a public bar with all the social games going with it, which is what we've always wanted to have.

现在我开的是大家说的那种正宗老式酒馆。就是一间带着各种社交游戏的公共酒吧,这正是我们一直想要的。

【信号】 对所提事物的直接定义。男方一说出 a good old-fashioned pub, 紧跟着用 That is... 给它下定义: a public bar with all the social games going with it。"That is"后面就是对老式酒馆特征的直接说明,这句即答案句。

【替换】 all the social games going with it ↔ **Social games.**

原话提取关键词

【排除】 A) **未提及**

A"传统装潢 (Traditional setting) "听起来很配"老式酒馆", 但男方定义里只说了 social games, 从没描述店里的陈设布置, 是顺着"老式"二字脑补出来的。

B) **未提及**

B"个性化服务"是个抽象卖点, 男方全程没提任何关于 service 的内容, 纯属无中生有的高级概括。

D) **原词陷阱**

D"自酿啤酒 (Home-made beer) "利用了 beer 是全篇高频词来诱选, 但男方讲老式酒馆特征时只字未提 beer, 更没说"自酿"; beer 是别处 (14 题语境) 才出现的话题词。

借用原文: selling the right beer

-
14. A) The quality of beer.
B) The owner's attitude.
C) The atmosphere.
D) The right location.

【题目】 What does the man say is most important in making a good pub?

【翻译】 男士认为经营好一家酒吧最重要的是什么?

A) 啤酒的质量。 B) 店主的态度。 C) 氛围。 D) 合适的位置。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) The owner's attitude.

【定位】 Well, I think having the right customers to start with, selling the right beer, keeping it good, and most of all keeping a good attitude yourself even though you probably feel very tired.

嗯, 我觉得首先得有合适的顾客, 卖对路的啤酒、把酒保持好, 而最重要的是, 哪怕你可能很累, 自己也要保持好的态度。

【信号】 **强调短语 most of all**。男方先并列了"合适顾客、卖对啤酒"几项, 随后用 most of all (最要紧的是) 这个强调短语领出 keeping a good attitude yourself。most of all 之后的那一项才是"最重要", 前面都是铺垫干扰。

【替换】 keeping a good attitude yourself ↔ The owner's attitude.

动词短语概括成名词

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A"啤酒质量"对应原文 selling the right beer, keeping it good, 男方确实说了, 但这只是 most of all 之前的并列铺垫项, 不是"最重要"那个——它盗用了真出现过的 beer 来骗"听到就选"。

借用原文: selling the right beer, keeping it good

C) **未提及**

C"氛围 (The atmosphere)"是开酒馆的常识要素, 但男方列举的几项里压根没提 atmosphere, 是凭常识脑补的。

D) **未提及**

D"好位置 (The right location)"同样是"开店要选址"的常识答案, 男方从头到尾没提 location, 纯属凭经验填的。

15. A) It makes retirees feel useful.

B) It helps old people kill time.

C) It is a profitable business.

D) It is a rather tough job.

【题目】 What does the woman think of running a country pub?

【翻译】 女士如何看待经营乡村酒吧?

A) 这让退休人员感到有用。 B) 这帮助老年人打发时间。 C) 这是一项有利可图的生意。

D) 这是一份相当艰难的工作。

【答案】 **D** (态度观点题) It is a rather tough job.

【定位】 Everybody says, "Oh, I'd love to retire and get a country pub." But it seems to me that it's actually very hard work.

人人都说"哦, 我真想退休后开家乡村酒馆"。但在我看来, 这活儿其实非常辛苦。

【信号】转折 But 后才是真意。女方先转述"大家都觉得这是美差", 随即用 But it seems to me that it's actually very hard work 转折——But+it seems to me 引出的才是她自己的真实看法。转折前的"nice job"是别人的看法、是干扰, 转折后才是她的态度。

【替换】it's actually very hard work ↔ It is a rather tough job.
hard work=tough job

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

A"让退休者觉得有用"借了女方提到的 retire 一词来诱选, 但她说的是"很多人想退休后开酒馆", 从没说这能"让退休者觉得有用", 是凭 retire 二字脑补的正面评价。

借用原文: retire

B) 未提及

B"帮老人打发时间 (kill time)"录音完全没出现, 属凭空捏造, 且与女方"很辛苦"的态度方向相反。

C) 与原文相反

C"赚钱的生意"接近"大家都说是美差"那层意思, 但那是女方转述的"别人的看法", 被 But 转折掉了, 不是她本人的态度; 况且她也没提"赚钱"。

借用原文: a lot of people seem to think that is a nice job

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 To help ourselves and others, it's important to know something about drugs. A drug is a chemical substance. It can bring about a physical, emotional or mental change in people. Alcohol and tobacco are drugs. Caffeine, a substance found in coffee and some soft drinks, is also a drug.

为了帮助自己 and 他人, 了解一些关于药物的知识很重要。药物是一种化学物质。它能给人带来生理、情感或精神上的变化。酒精和烟草都是药物。咖啡因是一种存在于咖啡和一些软饮料中的物质, 也是一种药物。

2 Drug abuse is the use of a drug legal or illegal that hurts a person or someone close to him. A drug user is the person who takes the drug. There are many kinds of drug users. Experimental users may try drugs once or twice. They want to see what the effects will be. Recreational users take drugs to get high. They use drugs with friends or at parties to get into the mood of things. Regular users take drugs all the time. But they are often able to keep up with the normal routine of work. Dependent users can't

relate to anything but drugs. Their whole life centers around drugs. They feel extreme mental or physical pain without drugs.

药物滥用是指对合法或非法药物的使用伤害了某人或其亲近的人。药物使用者是服用药物的人。药物使用者有很多种类。实验性使用者可能会尝试一两次药物。他们想看看会有什么效果。娱乐性使用者服用药物是为了获得快感。他们在朋友聚会或派对上使用药物来融入气氛。经常性使用者一直服用药物。但他们往往能够维持正常的工作日程。依赖性使用者除了药物之外无法与任何事物产生联系。他们的整个生活都围绕着药物。没有药物,他们会感到极度的精神或身体痛苦。

3 It's not always easy to tell if someone is using drugs. In the early stages, drug use is often hard to see. Sometimes people like drugs or need drugs so much that they can't do without them. They are dependent upon drugs. Only a few kinds of drugs can cause physical dependence. But almost any drug, when it's misused, can make a person think he needs it all the time. By this time it's too late and the person is "hooked".

判断某人是否在使用药物并不总是容易的。在早期阶段,药物使用往往很难察觉。有时人们太喜欢药物或太需要药物,以至于离不开它们。他们对药物产生了依赖。只有少数几种药物会导致身体依赖。但几乎任何药物,当被滥用时,都能让人觉得自己时刻都需要它。到这个时候就太晚了,这个人已经"上瘾"了。

16. A) It helps the user to escape reality.
B) It is becoming increasingly popular.
C) It hurts a person and those around them.
D) It gives rise to serious social instability.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about drug abuse?

【翻译】 说话者关于药物滥用说了什么?

- A) 它帮助使用者逃避现实。 B) 它正变得越来越流行。
C) 它伤害一个人以及其周围的人。 D) 它导致严重的社会不稳定。

【答案】 C (细节题) It hurts a person and those around them.

【定位】 Drug abuse is the use of a drug legal or illegal that hurts a person or someone close to him.

药物滥用是指使用某种药物——无论合法还是非法——以致伤害本人或与他亲近的人。

【信号】 定义句 **is the use of**。这句用 Drug abuse is the use of a drug 这种“X is ...”的下定义句式正面界定 drug abuse, 是典型的定义信号; 篇章独白里给主题词下定义的那一句, 往往就是出题点。

【替换】 hurts a person or someone close to him ↔ **hurts a person and those around them**

近义改写 close to him=around them

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说 It helps the user to escape reality., 但定义句只讲滥用会“伤害本人及亲近者”, 全篇没有“帮人逃避现实”的表述, 属于无中生有。

B) 答非所问

B 说 It is becoming increasingly popular., 但定义句只界定 drug abuse 是什么、会伤害谁, 没有说它越来越流行; 这是答非所问——录音根本没在谈流行程度。

D) 过度推断

D 说 It gives rise to serious social instability., 而定义句的伤害对象只到 a person or someone close to him (个人及亲近者) 这一层, D 擅自拔高到“严重社会动荡”, 属于过度推断。

17. A) They take drugs to get high.

B) They use drugs just for fun.

C) They use drugs as medicine.

D) They keep drug use a secret.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about recreational drug users?

【翻译】 说话者关于娱乐性药物使用者说了什么?

A) 他们服用药物以获得快感。 B) 他们使用药物只是为了好玩。

C) 他们把药物当作药品使用。 D) 他们对药物使用保密。

【答案】 A (细节题) They take drugs to get high.

【定位】 Recreational users take drugs to get high. They use drugs with friends or at parties to get into the mood of things.

娱乐型使用者吸毒是为了寻求快感。他们和朋友一起或在聚会上吸毒, 以融入气氛。

【信号】 专名后紧跟的描述句。 录音点出 Recreational users take drugs to get high, 专有名称 Recreational users 一出现, 它后面 take drugs to get high 就是对这类人的直接界定, 这种“专名 + 紧跟描述”就是定位信号。

【替换】 take drugs to get high ↔ take drugs to get high

本题罕见地原词对应

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

B 说 They use drugs just for fun., 听着像“娱乐型=为了玩”很顺, 但录音说的是 to get high (求快感) 并“to get into the mood”融入气氛, 不是 just for fun (只为好玩); just 这个限定词也把范围缩窄了, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: take drugs to get high

C) 未提及

C 说 They use drugs as medicine., 但讲 recreational users 的句子只说求快感、融入气氛, 没有“当药用”; 全篇也没有哪类人是把毒品当药的表述, 属未提及。

D) 张冠李戴

D 说 They keep drug use a secret., 录音第三段确有 In the early stages, drug use is often hard to see (早期难被察觉), 但那是讲“一般情况下吸毒难发现”, 并非说 recreational users 刻意保密; 把别处的话安到这类人头上, 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: In the early stages, drug use is often hard to see

18. A) It is fatal to the user.

B) It is hard to get rid of.

C) It is the cause of various social problems.

D) It is quite common in entertainment circles.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about drug dependence?

【翻译】 说话者关于药物依赖说了什么?

A) 它对使用者是致命的。 B) 它很难摆脱。 C) 它是各种社会问题的根源。

D) 它在娱乐圈相当普遍。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is hard to get rid of.

【定位】 Sometimes people like drugs or need drugs so much that they can't do without them. By this time it's too late and the person is "hooked".

有时人们如此喜欢或需要毒品, 以至于离不开它。到这地步就太晚了, 这个人已经“上瘾”了。

【信号】 强调句 so...that 与 too late. 这里用 so much that they can't do without them (如此以致离不开) 这种 so...that 强调结构, 又收以 it's too late and the person is hooked, 强烈语气标出“依赖=戒不掉”, 是典型的答案信号。

【替换】 can't do without them ↔ hard to get rid of

离不开=难摆脱

【排除】 A) 过度推断

A 说 It is fatal to the user. (致命)，但录音只讲依赖让人“离不开”、“上瘾”，并没说会致命；fatal 是把“难戒”拔成“要命”的过度推断。

C) 答非所问

C 说 It is the cause of various social problems., 但本题问的是 dependence (依赖) 的特点，录音对依赖只讲“戒不掉”，没说它引发各种社会问题；C 答的不是本题问的点，属答非所问。

D) 未提及

D 说 It is quite common in entertainment circles., 录音通篇没提娱乐圈，这是靠“明星吸毒”的生活常识脑补出来的，属未提及。

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

1 According to Charles Harper, Chairman of ConAgra, the Healthy Choice line of frozen dinners began with his own heart attack. It had been brought on by years of eating anything he could get his hands on. As he lay in the hospital recovering, Harper imagined the line of healthy frozen foods—the tasty good. The Healthy Choice product line was carefully tested with consumers before being introduced to the general public. ConAgra's research and development staff spent a year working under the instruction, whatever the cost, don't sacrifice taste. The first test market results surprised even the ConAgra team. The low sodium, low fat frozen dinners sold much better than expected. According to the firm's vice-president of marketing and sales, "We benefited from low expectations. The products were much better than people thought they would be." This finding supported ConAgra's decision to position the product against other high-quality frozen dinners rather than as a diet or health food. The new product brand's name and packaging were an important part of the development process. The name "Healthy Choice" was chosen for the positive implication it held for consumers. Because ConAgra felt the product would be an impulse purchase, it was important to make the item stand out in the freezer case. This was accomplished through the dark green packaging that not only differed from the competitors but also suggested freshness and richness in vitamins.

据ConAgra公司董事长Charles Harper称，Healthy Choice系列冷冻晚餐始于他自己的心脏病发作。这是多年来随手吃东西造成的。当他躺在医院康复时，Harper构想出了这一健康冷冻食品系列——美味可口的食品。Healthy Choice产品线在向公众推出之前经过了消费者的仔细测试。ConAgra的研发人员花了一年时间按照“不惜任何代价，不要牺牲口味”的指示工作。第一次试销市场的结果甚至令ConAgra团队感到惊讶。这种低钠、低脂的冷冻晚餐销量远超预期。据该公司营销和销售副总裁称，“我们受益于较低的期望值。产品比人们预想的要好得多。”这一发现支持了ConAgra将产品定位为与其他高品质冷冻晚餐竞争而非作为减肥或健康食品的决定。新产品品牌的名称和包装是开发过程的重要组成部分。选择“Healthy Choice”这个名称是因为它对消费者具有积极的暗示意义。由于ConAgra认为该产品将是冲动性购买，因此让商品在冷柜中脱颖而出非常重要。这是通过深绿色包装实现的，它不仅与竞争对手有所不同，还暗示了新鲜和富含维生素。

19. A) Taking up exercises after recovery.
B) Finding new ways to cure heart disease.
C) Going on a diet upon leaving the hospital.
D) Producing tasty healthy frozen food.

【题目】 What did Charles Harper think of while he was in hospital?

【翻译】 Charles Harper在住院期间想到了什么？

- A) 康复后开始锻炼。 B) 寻找治疗心脏病的新方法。 C) 出院后进行节食。
D) 生产美味健康的冷冻食品。

【答案】 D (细节题) Producing tasty healthy frozen food.

【定位】 As he lay in the hospital recovering, Harper imagined the line of healthy frozen foods—the tasty good.

当他躺在医院康复时，哈珀设想出了这一系列健康冷冻食品——既美味又有益健康。

【信号】 情境词 in the hospital 后紧跟的 imagined 句。听到与题干同样的场景词 As he lay in the hospital recovering 时立即提高警觉，紧跟其后的动词 Harper imagined the line of healthy frozen foods 就是“他想到了什么”的直接交代，这是答案句信号。

【替换】 imagined the line of healthy frozen foods—the tasty good ↔ Producing tasty healthy frozen food
“设想出这一产品线”=“生产健康美味冷冻食品”

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Taking up exercises after recovery. 借了原文 recovering (康复) 这个原词，让人误以为答案与康复有关，但原文只说他在康复时“设想做食品”，从未提到 exercises 锻炼，是听到 recovering 就误选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：As he lay in the hospital recovering

B) 偷换概念

Finding new ways to cure heart disease. 蹭了原文提到的 heart attack 心脏话题，但哈珀在医院想到的是做健康食品，不是寻找治心脏病的新方法，属偷换概念。

借用原文：began with his own heart attack

C) 原词陷阱

Going on a diet upon leaving the hospital. 借了原文 hospital 场景，但原文说他想到的 是做食品、且后文还强调不当作 diet food 来定位，节食(diet)是原文反向回避的概念，本项与原文相反、属原词陷阱叠加。

借用原文：As he lay in the hospital recovering

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20. A) It was carefully tested with consumers.
B) It was disapproved by many diet experts.
C) It was promoted by health organizations.
D) It was highly expected by the general public.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the "Healthy Choice" product line before it went to market?

【翻译】 文章关于"Healthy Choice"产品线在上市前有何说法?

- A) 该产品线经过了消费者的仔细测试。 B) 该产品线遭到许多饮食专家的反对。
C) 该产品线得到了健康组织的推广。 D) 该产品线受到公众的高度期待。

【答案】 A (细节题) It was carefully tested with consumers.

【定位】 The Healthy Choice product line was carefully tested with consumers before being introduced to the general public.

“健康选择”产品线在向公众推出之前，曾与消费者一起进行过仔细的测试。

【信号】 时间词 **before being introduced** 锁定上市前动作。听到 before being introduced to the general public (向公众推出之前) 这个与题干同义的时间标志，其前的动词 carefully tested with consumers 就是“上市前做了什么”的答案，时间状语即定位信号。

【替换】 was carefully tested with consumers ↔ **It was carefully tested with consumers**

原文与选项几乎同形，核心词完全对应

【排除】 B) **未提及**

It was disapproved by many diet experts. 蹭了原文后文 rather than as a diet or health food 里的 diet 一词制造“被节食专家反对”的联想，但原文从未说有专家反对这条产品线，属未提及。

C) **未提及**

It was promoted by health organizations. 借了原文 healthy/health 的健康调性，但原文讲的是 ConAgra 自己做测试和定位，从未提卫生机构来推广它，属未提及。

D) **与原文相反**

It was highly expected by the general public. 盗用原文 to the general public 这个原词，但原文明说 We benefited from low expectations——公众预期是低的、产品比大家想的好，本项说“被高度期待”恰与原文相反。

借用原文：We benefited from low expectations

-
21. A) Competitive price.
B) Vigorous promotion.
C) Low expectations.
D) Unique ingredients.

【题目】 What is said to contribute to ConAgra's business success?

【翻译】据说什么促成了ConAgra的商业成功？

A) 有竞争力的价格。 B) 大力推广。 C) 较低的期望值。 D) 独特的配料。

【答案】C (细节题) Low expectations.

【定位】According to the firm's vice-president of marketing and sales, "We benefited from low expectations. The products were much better than people thought they would be."

据该公司负责市场与销售的副总裁所说：“我们得益于(人们的)低预期。产品比大家原以为的要好得多。”

【信号】明示因果 benefited from 点出受益来源。听到 We benefited from low expectations 中的 benefited from (得益于) 这一明示受益/原因的信号词，紧跟其后的 low expectations 就是被原文点名的成功因素，是答案句信号。

【替换】We benefited from low expectations ↔ Low expectations.

“得益于低预期”=“低预期(是促成因素)”

【排除】A) 未提及

Competitive price. 听上去最像商业成功的常见原因，但通篇没有任何关于价格高低或竞争力的表述，是凭常识脑补的未提及项。

B) 未提及

Vigorous promotion. 也是符合直觉的成功原因，但原文讲的是测试、定位与命名包装，并未说靠 vigorous promotion 大力推广取胜，属未提及。

D) 未提及

Unique ingredients. 蹭了原文 suggested freshness and richness in vitamins 的健康用料调性制造“独特配料”联想，但原文说的是包装颜色暗示了新鲜与维生素，并未说配料独特、更没说它促成成功，属未提及。

-
22. A) It has a positive implication for consumers.
B) It tricks the elders into impulse purchasing.
C) It matches the food's dark green packaging.
D) It was suggested by the firm's vice-president.

【题目】What does the speaker say about the name "Healthy Choice"?

【翻译】说话者关于"Healthy Choice"这个名称说了什么？

A) 它对消费者具有积极的暗示作用。 B) 它诱使老年人冲动购物。
C) 它与食品的深绿色包装相匹配。 D) 它是由公司副总裁提出的。

【答案】A (细节题) It has a positive implication for consumers.

【定位】The name "Healthy Choice" was chosen for the positive implication it held for consumers.
选用“健康选择”这个名字，是因为它对消费者具有正面的寓意。

【信号】对象词 The name 后紧跟的“被选用原因”句。听到与题干同样的对象词 The name "Healthy Choice" was chosen 时锁定该句，was chosen for 后给出的 positive implication it held for consumers 就是关于这个名称的直接说明，是答案信号。

【替换】 chosen for the positive implication it held for consumers ↔

It has a positive implication for consumers

“因对消费者有正面寓意而被选”=“它对消费者有正面寓意”

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

It tricks the elders into impulse purchasing. 盗用原文 an impulse purchase 这个原词，但原文只说产品是冲动型购买、所以要在冰柜里显眼，从未说用名称去“欺骗老人(elders)”，elders 与 tricks 均属原文未提，是原词陷阱。

借用原文：the product would be an impulse purchase

C) 张冠李戴

It matches the food's dark green packaging. 盗用原文 dark green packaging 原词，但原文说的是“包装颜色暗示新鲜与维生素”，并未说“名称与深绿包装相配”，本项把对包装的描述张冠李戴成对名称的说法。

借用原文：the dark green packaging that not only differed from the competitors but also suggested freshness

D) 张冠李戴

It was suggested by the firm's vice-president. 盗用原文 the firm's vice-president 原词，但原文里副总是讲“得益于低预期”的人，名称是因正面寓意而选，并非由副总建议取的，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：According to the firm's vice-president of marketing and sales

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

1 In the United States, 36 states currently allow capital punishment for serious crimes such as murder. Americans have always argued about the death penalty. Today, there is a serious question about this issue: Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals? In other words, is it right for convicted murderers who kill when they are minors, that is under the age of 18, to receive the death penalty?

在美国，目前有36个州允许对谋杀等严重罪行实施死刑。美国人一直在争论死刑问题。今天，关于这个问题存在一个严肃的疑问：执行死刑是否应该有最低年龄限制？换句话说，被定罪的谋杀犯在未成年时，也就是18岁以下时杀人，判处死刑是否正确？

2 In most other countries of the world, there is no capital punishment for minors. In the United States, though, each state makes its own decision. Of the 36 states that allow the death penalty, 30 permit the execution of minors.

在世界上大多数其他国家，对未成年人不实施死刑。然而在美国，每个州自行决定。在允许死刑的36个州中，有30个州允许对未成年人执行死刑。

3 In the state of South Carolina, a convicted murderer was given the death penalty for a crime he committed while he was a minor. In 1977, when he was 17 years old, James Terry Roach and two friends cruelly murdered three people. Roach's lawyer fought the decision to execute him. The young murderer remained on death row for ten years while his lawyer appealed to the governor. The lawyer argued that it is wrong to execute a person for a crime he committed while he was a minor. In the United States, the governor of a state has the power to change a sentence from the death penalty to life in prison. Nonetheless, the governor of South Carolina refused to stop the execution. Roach was finally executed in 1986.

在南卡罗来纳州，一名被定罪的谋杀犯因其未成年时犯下的罪行而被判处死刑。1977年，当James Terry Roach 17岁时，他和两个朋友残忍地杀害了三个人。Roach的律师抗争这个处决他的判决。这名年轻的谋杀犯在死囚牢房待了十年，期间他的律师向州长上诉。律师辩称，对一个人在未成年时犯下的罪行而处决他是错误的。在美国，州长有权将死刑判决改为终身监禁。然而，南卡罗来纳州州长拒绝停止执行死刑。Roach最终于1986年被处决。

23. A) It will be abolished sooner or later.
B) It is practiced in most of the states.
C) It has to be approved by the Supreme Court.
D) It has drawn a lot of criticism from overseas.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the death penalty in the United States?

【翻译】 说话者关于美国死刑制度说了什么？

- A) 它迟早会被废除。 B) 它在大多数州实行。 C) 它必须得到最高法院的批准。
D) 它在海外引起了很多批评。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is practiced in most of the states.

【定位】 In the United States, 36 states currently allow capital punishment for serious crimes such as murder.

在美国，目前有 36 个州对谋杀等严重罪行允许使用死刑。

【信号】 开篇正面陈述现状的句子。这段是篇章独白，开篇第一句往往直接铺陈背景事实。36 states currently allow capital punishment 用一个具体数字正面交代了死刑在美国的施行范围，正是对「死刑现状」最直接的陈述，故锁定为答案句。

【替换】 36 states currently allow capital punishment ↔ It is practiced in most of the states.

36 个州=多数州，具体数字概括成范围

【排除】 A) 未提及

It will be abolished sooner or later. 说死刑迟早被废，但录音通篇只说现状(36 州允许、30 州准许对未成年人执行)，从未预测它会被废除，属凭空添加。

C) 未提及

It has to be approved by the Supreme Court. 抬出 Supreme Court 制造权威感，但录音明说 each state makes its own decision——是各州自己决定，根本没说要最高法院批准，盗用了录音从未念到的机构名来骗「听着正规就选」。

借用原文：each state makes its own decision

D) 偷换概念

It has drawn a lot of criticism from overseas. 说死刑招致海外批评，录音只在 In most other countries of the world, there is no capital punishment for minors 提到别国「没有对未成年人的死刑」，那是陈述别国做法，并非说别国在批评美国，选项把「别国情况」偷换成了「海外批评」。

借用原文：In most other countries of the world, there is no capital punishment for minors

24. A) What effect it might have on youngsters.

B) What type of criminals should receive it.

C) Whether there should be a minimum age limit for execution.

D) Whether the practice should be allowed to continue in future.

【题目】 What is the focus of the debate around the death penalty?

【翻译】 围绕死刑的辩论焦点是什么？

A) 它可能对青少年产生什么影响。 B) 什么类型的罪犯应该接受死刑。

C) 是否应该设定执行死刑的最低年龄限制。 D) 这一做法将来是否应该被允许继续。

【答案】 C (细节题) Whether there should be a minimum age limit for execution.

【定位】 Today, there is a serious question about this issue: Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals?

今天，关于这个议题有一个严肃的问题：执行死刑该不该有一个最低年龄限制？

【信号】 显式抛出问题的自问句。录音用 there is a serious question 明确预告焦点，紧接着的问句 Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals? 就是争论的焦点本身。这种「先报有问题、再把问题念出来」的自问结构，是篇章独白点题的典型信号，故锁定此句。

【替换】 Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals? ↔

Whether there should be a minimum age limit for execution.

直接问句改写成 whether 间接句，几乎原义保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

What effect it might have on youngsters. 听着和「未成年人」沾边，但录音问的是「该不该设年龄下限」，从未讨论死刑「对年轻人有什么影响」，是借「年轻人」这一相关词造的近义干扰。

B) 偷换概念

What type of criminals should receive it. 把焦点偷换成「哪种罪犯该受刑」，而录音焦点是「年龄(age)下限」。年龄是 type of criminals 的一个相邻角度，但不是录音点题句问的那个，属偷换。

借用原文：Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals?

D) 偷换概念

Whether the practice should be allowed to continue in future. 问的是死刑整体的「存废未来」，比录音焦点「年龄下限」宽得多。录音明明把争论框在年龄这个窄点上，D 却放大到整个制度的存废，范围被偷偷扩大了。

借用原文：Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals?

25. A) The court sentenced him to life in prison for killing two friends.

B) The governor changed his death sentence to life in prison.

C) He was the first minor to be executed in South Carolina.

D) He was sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about James Terry Roach?

【翻译】 说话者关于James Terry Roach说了什么？

A) 法院判处他终身监禁,罪名是杀害两名朋友。 B) 州长将他的死刑改判为终身监禁。

C) 他是South Carolina州第一个被执行死刑的未成年人。

D) 他因未成年时犯下的罪行被判处死刑。

【答案】 D (细节题) He was sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor.

【定位】 In the state of South Carolina, a convicted murderer was given the death penalty for a crime he committed while he was a minor.

在南卡罗来纳州，一名被定罪的谋杀犯因其在未成年时所犯的罪行被判处死刑。

【信号】 引入该案例的主干陈述句。 第三段一开头就用 a convicted murderer was given the death penalty for a crime he committed while he was a minor 总述了这个案例的核心——未成年时犯案、被判死刑。介绍人物的段落，开头这句总述往往就是答案句，故锁定它。

【替换】 was given the death penalty for a crime he committed while he was a minor ↔

He was sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor.

was given the death penalty=was sentenced to death, while he was a minor=as a minor

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

The court sentenced him to life in prison for killing two friends. 盗用了录音 murdered three people 的「杀人」情节，却把人数从「三人」偷换成 two friends，且把结局说成 life in prison(终身监禁)——录音里他最终是被处决，不是终身监禁。听到「杀人」「朋友」就选，正中这个原词陷阱。

借用原文：two friends cruelly murdered three people

B) 与原文相反

The governor changed his death sentence to life in prison. 盗用录音里 the governor of a state has the power to change a sentence from the death penalty to life in prison 这句「州长有权改判」的原词，却忽略紧接的转折 Nonetheless, the governor of South Carolina refused to stop the execution——州长其实拒绝了。选项取了转折前的「有权改判」，与转折后的事实正好相反。

借用原文：Nonetheless, the governor of South Carolina refused to stop the execution

C) 原词陷阱

He was the first minor to be executed in South Carolina. 盗用了录音真念到的地名 In the state of South Carolina 和「被处决」情节，但凭空加了 first(第一个)——录音从头到尾没说他是首个被处决的未成年人。听到 South Carolina 就觉得对，正是这个原词陷阱设的局。

借用原文：In the state of South Carolina

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

23 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。

Meanwhile in Moscow, snow completely disappeared from the city's streets as warm air moved into the European part of Russia.

第1段，第4句

主句加一个 "as" 引导的时间状语从句是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中较为典型。这种结构可迁移性强，学生掌握后能识别大量类似句子

Several types of plants that usually wake up in the spring have already bloomed, while hazardous smoke choked Beijing on Friday with pollution levels exceeding the index.

第1段，第6句

成分种类丰富：主句含主语（含定语从句）、谓语；定语从句含主语、谓语、时间状语、频率状语；状语从句含主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、方式状语（with 复合结构）；覆盖定语从句作定语、状语从句、with 复合结构等多个易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句

More than 100 million people in Nigeria are not connected to the Internet.

第1段，第1句

被动语态的简单句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其在描述社会现象、数据统计时频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和实用价值。

The information is then available to students, medical workers, and researchers at no cost, whether there is Internet or not.

第1段，第6句

主系表结构 + 多个状语的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。whether 引导的让步状语也是考试高频结构，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。句末补充条件或范围的模式（whether ... or not）在学术和说明文中反复出现。

I wonder if you can help me.

第2段，第2句

"I wonder if..." 是四六级、考研阅读和口语中常见的委婉询问句式，宾语从句结构在真题中频繁出现。掌握这一结构可迁移到大量相似句型，如 "I doubt if"、"I'm not sure if" 等。

First of all, could you give me your full name?

第5段，第2句

情态动词 could 的疑问句 + give 的双宾语结构，在口语交际和书面表达中都很常见，是基础句式中的高频结构，掌握后可迁移到其他情态动词和双宾语动词（如 tell/show/send sb sth）的场景。

W: Yes, I thought I'd like to be a policewoman but they turned me down because I was too short.

第20段，第1句

结构具有较高典型性。并列句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其是 "but" 连接转折并列、"because" 引导原因从句的模式高频出现。情态动词 "would" 的委婉用法和短语动词 "turned down" 也是真题常考知识点。掌握本句的切分和成分识别方法后，可迁移到大量类似真题句子，实用性强。

W: Yeah, I must say that's one thing that's always struck me about being a pub owner.

第7段，第1句

句子包含主句的主谓宾结构、宾语从句的主系表结构、定语从句的主谓宾和双状语结构，成分种类丰富。尤其是两个 "that" 的不同功能（引导宾语从句和定语从句）以及关系代词在从句中兼任主语的用法，是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

To help ourselves and others, it's important to know something about drugs.

第1段，第1句

It is important to do 句型在四六级和考研中极为常见，属于高频考点结构，掌握后可广泛迁移至 It is necessary/essential/crucial to 等同类句型，典型性较高。

It can bring about a physical, emotional or mental change in people.

第1段，第3句

简单句结构在真题中常见，情态动词 can 的用法是基础考点，但本句整体过于简洁，缺少真题中常见的从句嵌套、非谓语动词、分隔修饰等复杂特征，代表性中等偏低。

Caffeine, a substance found in coffee and some soft drinks, is also a drug.

第1段，第5句

主系表结构配合同位语插入是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，同位语用于补充说明专有名词或抽象概念的写法极为常见，掌握后可广泛迁移到科技、人文类文章的长句分析中。

Recreational users take drugs to get high.

第2段，第6句

覆盖主谓宾加目的状语四个成分，成分种类虽不算多，但不定式作目的状语是基础语法点，适合初学者练习识别状语功能，有一定训练价值。

But they are often able to keep up with the normal routine of work.

第2段，第9句

简单句在考试中出现,但通常作为复杂句的组成部分而非独立考查对象,单纯的简单系表结构代表性一般,迁移价值中等。

Dependent users can't relate to anything but drugs.

第2段，第10句

涉及主语、情态动词谓语、状语三种基本成分，"relate to" 的固定搭配和 "anything but" 的限定结构有一定辨析价值，但成分种类有限，缺少宾语、定语从句等更多样化的成分类型

It's not always easy to tell if someone is using drugs.

第3段，第1句

形式主语 It + be + 形容词 + 不定式 是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，如 It is important to... / It is difficult to... 等。本句还包含宾语从句，进一步增加了典型性。掌握这个结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子，代表性强。

Sometimes people like drugs or need drugs so much that they can't do without them.

第3段，第3句

"so ... that ..." 结果状语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式，并列谓语和情态动词否定形式也是常考结构，句子结构具有较高的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于多种类似句子的分析。

They are dependent upon drugs.

第3段，第4句

主系表结构配形容词短语作表语是常见句式，"be dependent upon" 是典型的系表搭配，在阅读中经常出现，具有一定代表性，但句子过于简短，缺少修饰成分或从句的典型配置

It gives rise to serious social instability.

第16题，D

主谓宾结构是英语中最基础常见的句式，在四六级和考研中大量出现。"give rise to" 作为表示因果关系的固定搭配也较为常见。但由于本句过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰等考试中高频的复杂结构，作为典型真题句式的代表性中等偏下。

It is hard to get rid of.

第18题，B

"It is + 形容词 + to do"是四六级和考研中极为常见的句式，用于表达做某事的难易、重要性等，掌握后可大量迁移到类似结构（如 It is important to..., It is necessary to... 等），代表性很强。

The Healthy Choice product line was carefully tested with consumers before being introduced to the general public.

第1段，第4句

被动语态 + 时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是描述产品、研究、政策等客观事物时。"before + 动名词" 引导时间状语的用法也是典型的书面语句式，具有较高的复用价值。

Today, there is a serious question about this issue: Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals?

第1段，第3句

there be句型和同位语从句都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频结构,具有很强的代表性;用冒号引出同位语从句来解释抽象名词(question/problem/fact等)的用法在学术性文本和新闻报道中极为常见;疑问句形式的同位语从句(Should there be)虽不如陈述式同位语从句(that there should be)常见,但仍属于标准用法;整体句式典型,掌握后可大量迁移到类似结构的句子

In other words, is it right for convicted murderers who kill when they are minors, that is under the age of 18, to receive the death penalty?

第1段，第4句

主干定位有难度但不极端,嵌套层次清晰可辨,时态简单无负担,成分种类丰富且典型性强。综合来看,本句在"结构+时态" 维度是高优先级训练材料,适合用于系统训练成分划分和从句嵌套分析,性价比高。

Nonetheless, the governor of South Carolina refused to stop the execution.

第3段，第7句

主谓宾加不定式宾语是四六级和考研中的常见句式,具备一定代表性,但本句过于简单,缺少真题中常见的从句、并列或复杂修饰结构,典型性中等偏下。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 154 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。

pub

A2

n. 酒吧

本卷13次 · 真题 18 句

user

A2

n. 使用者

本卷10次 · 真题 37 句

minor

B2

adj. 较小的

本卷8次 · 真题 19 句

penalty

B1

n. 处罚

本卷7次 · 真题 19 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷6次 · 真题 128 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本卷6次 · 真题 90 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本卷6次 · 真题 49 句

kilometer

A2

n. 千米，公里

本卷6次 · 真题 11 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷5次 · 真题 466 句

digital

B1

adj. 数字的

本卷5次 · 真题 75 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷5次·真题 54 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷4次·真题 84 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷4次·真题 60 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷4次·真题 38 句

crime A2

n. 犯罪行为

本卷4次·真题 22 句

governor B2

n. 州长

本卷4次·真题 14 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题 174 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷3次·真题 124 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次·真题 119 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷3次·真题 113 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷3次·真题 98 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷3次·真题 76 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷3次·真题 45 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷3次·真题 43 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本卷3次·真题 38 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷3次·真题 30 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本卷3次·真题 17句

frozen A2

adj. 冷冻的

本卷3次·真题 13句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 156句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷2次·真题 97句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 88句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷2次·真题 86句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷2次·真题 83句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷2次·真题 66句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷2次·真题 65句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题 62句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷2次·真题 58句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷2次·真题 55句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷2次·真题 55句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷2次·真题 47句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷2次·真题 45句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷2次·真题 43句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷2次·真题 39 句

network B1

n. 网络

本卷2次·真题 30 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷2次·真题 29 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本卷2次·真题 29 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷2次·真题 27 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷2次·真题 24 句

driverless C1

adj. 无人驾驶的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

update B1

v. 更新

本卷2次·真题 24 句

criminal B1

n. 罪犯

本卷2次·真题 20 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本卷2次·真题 18 句

court A2

n. 法院

本卷2次·真题 16 句

beer A2

n. 啤酒

本卷2次·真题 14 句

secondary B2

adj. 次要的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

index B1

n. 索引

本卷2次·真题 9 句

tasty A2

adj. 美味的, 可口的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

substance B2

n. 物质

本卷2次·真题8句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次·真题239句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题169句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题148句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题139句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题119句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题118句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题113句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题108句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题107句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题100句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题99句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题89句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题89句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题89句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题83句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 74 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 69 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 64 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 59 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 58 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 55 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷1次·真题 48 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 47 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 45 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷1次·真题 43 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 39 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本卷1次·真题 35 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷1次·真题 34 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷1次·真题 34 句

lane B1

n. 车道

本卷1次·真题 34 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 31 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 30 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 30 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 28 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本卷1次·真题 27 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本卷1次·真题 25 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 23 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 23 句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本卷1次·真题 23 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本卷1次·真题 23 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷1次·真题 22 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本卷1次·真题 22 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 21 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本卷1次·真题 20 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 19 句

bar

A2

n. 酒吧

本卷1次·真题 18句

ease

B1

n. 容易

本卷1次·真题 18句

injury

B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷1次·真题 18句

tobacco

B1

n. 烟草

本卷1次·真题 18句

mood

A2

n. 心情

本卷1次·真题 17句

frequent

B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16句

involved

B1

adj. 参与的

本卷1次·真题 16句

marketing

B1

n. 营销

本卷1次·真题 16句

rid

B2

v. 使摆脱

本卷1次·真题 16句

accomplish

B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本卷1次·真题 14句

chemical

B1

adj. 化学的

本卷1次·真题 13句

competitor

B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 13句

costly

B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本卷1次·真题 13句

escape

A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本卷1次·真题 13句

overseas

B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 13句

recover

B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷1次·真题 13句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷1次·真题13句

approve B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本卷1次·真题12句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题12句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本卷1次·真题12句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷1次·真题12句

motor B1

n. 发动机

本卷1次·真题11句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本卷1次·真题11句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本卷1次·真题11句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本卷1次·真题10句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷1次·真题10句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷1次·真题10句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本卷1次·真题9句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷1次·真题9句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本卷1次·真题8句

manual B1

adj. 手工的

本卷1次·真题8句

viewing B1

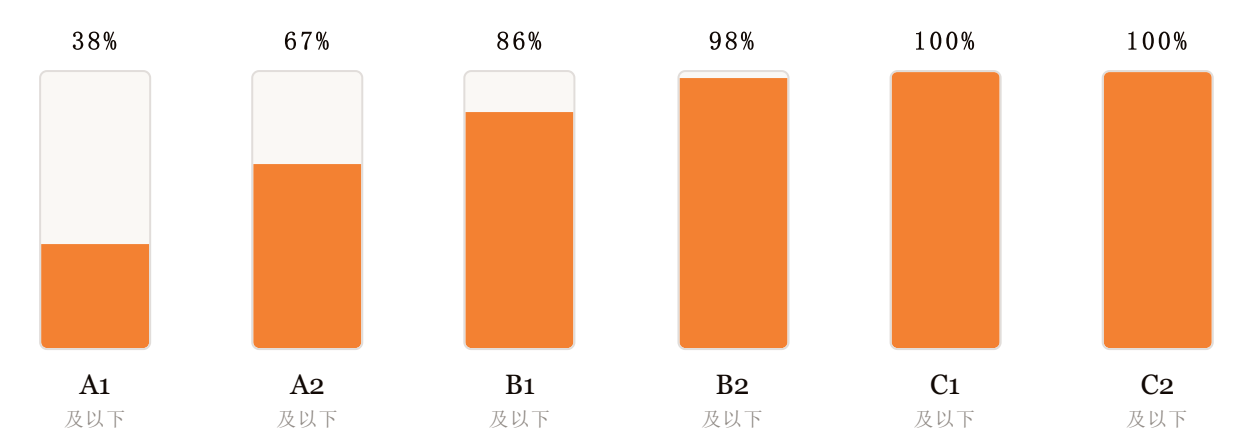
n. 观看

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 **587** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **587** 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 13 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 587 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

587

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2015年12月·第1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12月·第1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12月·第1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1套(2015-12) • 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.*

Question 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Children do not think the way adults do. For most of the first year of life, if something is out of sight, it's out of mind. If you cover a baby's 26 toy with a piece of cloth, the baby thinks the toy has disappeared and stops looking for it. A 4-year-old may 27 that a sister has more fruit juice when it is only the shapes of the glasses that differ, not the 28 of juice.

儿童的思维方式与成人不同。在生命的第一年中的大部分时间里，如果某物看不见了，它就会被遗忘。如果你用一块布盖住婴儿最喜欢的玩具，婴儿会认为玩具消失了并停止寻找它。一个4岁的孩子可能会抗议说姐姐有更多果汁，而实际上只是杯子的形状不同，果汁的量并没有不同。

Yet children are smart in their own way. Like good little scientists, children are always testing their child-sized 29 about how things work. When your child throws her spoon on the floor for the sixth time as you try to feed her, and you say, "That's enough! I will not pick up your spoon again!" The child will 30 test your claim. Are you serious? Are you angry? What will happen if she throws the spoon again? She is not doing this to drive you 31; rather, she is learning that her desires and yours can differ, and that sometimes those 32 are important and sometimes they are not.

然而儿童以他们自己的方式是聪明的。就像优秀的小科学家一样，儿童总是在检验他们关于事物如何运作的儿童版理论。当你试图喂孩子时，她第六次把勺子扔到地上，你说：“够了！我不要再捡起你的勺子了！”孩子会立即检验你的说法。你是认真的吗？你生气了吗？如果她再次扔勺子会发生什么？她这样做不是让你抓狂；相反，她是在了解她的愿望和你的愿望可能不同，并且有时这些差异是重要的，有时则不是。

How and why does children's thinking change? In the 1920s, Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget proposed that children's cognitive(认知的) abilities unfold 33 , like the blooming of a flower, almost independent of what else is 34 in their lives. Although many of his specific conclusions have been 35 or modified over the years, his ideas inspired thousands of studies by investigators all over the world.

儿童的思维如何以及为何会改变?在20世纪20年代,瑞士心理学家Jean Piaget提出,儿童的认知能力自然展开,就像花朵绽放一样,几乎独立于他们生活中发生的其他事情。尽管他的许多具体结论多年来已被否定或修正,但他的思想启发了世界各地研究者进行的数千项研究。

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) advocate | I) immediately |
| B) amount | J) naturally |
| C) confirmed | K) Obtaining |
| D) crazy | L) Primarily |
| E) definite | M) protest |
| F) differences | N) rejected |
| G) favorite | O) theories |
| H) happening | |

26. If you cover a baby's (26) toy with a piece of cloth

【答案】 **G) favorite** (形容词)

【词性槽】 限定词 a 与名词 toy 之间, 缺定语

【依据】 宝宝最喜欢的玩具最贴合「被盖住就不找」的情境

原文说the baby thinks the toy has disappeared and stops looking for it, 要凸显宝宝对玩具的在意, favorite (最喜爱的) 最自然地刻画「心爱玩具」, 也是日常英语里 a baby's favorite toy 的高频搭配。

【竞争词】 D) crazy 词义指向「疯狂」, 不修饰玩具

crazy 通常修饰人或行为 (a crazy idea), 说 a baby's crazy toy 中文像「宝宝的疯狂玩具」, 与the baby thinks the toy has disappeared这一温和的认知实验语境不符。

E) definite 「明确的玩具」语义不通

definite 多搭配 answer/plan/time 等抽象名词, 表示「明确的、肯定的」, 放在 toy 前无法形成合理语义, 且与下文「看不见就以为消失」的儿童情感色彩无关。

27. A 4-year-old may __(27)__ that a sister has more fruit juice

【答案】 **M) protest** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 may 后接动词原形

【依据】 孩子抗议「姐姐的果汁更多」

结合儿童心理：四岁孩子看到杯子高就抱怨姐姐果汁多，正是一种「抗议、不满」，
protest that... 表「抗议说...」，与上文Children do not think the way adults do.、下文
「其实只是杯子形状不同」的语境完全自治。

【竞争词】 A) advocate advocate 是「提倡」，语义太正式

advocate 表「提倡、主张」，常与政策、理念搭配 (advocate a new policy)，把一个四岁孩子抱怨果汁的场景说成「提倡姐姐有更多果汁」语义荒诞，感情色彩也不对。

28. it is only the shapes of the glasses that differ, not the __(28)__ of juice

【答案】 **B) amount** (名词)

【词性槽】 the 与 of 之间，做主语中心词

【依据】 与 shapes 形成「形状 vs 数量」对比

原文it is only the shapes of the glasses that differ, not the __(28)__ of juice——四岁小孩误以为姐姐果汁更多，其实只是杯子形状不同，果汁的「数量」并没有变。amount of juice 既是 amount of + 不可数名词的标准搭配，也与上文 shapes 形成最自然的对照。

【竞争词】 F) differences 和 differ 重复，逻辑反了

上半句已经有the shapes of the glasses that differ说「形状有差异」，下半句若再说 not the differences of juice 就成了「不是果汁的差异」，与作者要表达的「果汁数量没变」对不上，也与 amount 抢不到独立含义。

O) theories 「果汁的理论」完全不搭

theories 用于抽象观念/学说，常与 about/of + 抽象话题搭配，与具体物 juice 组不出有效短语，语义不通。

29. children are always testing their child-sized __(29)__ about how things work

【答案】 **O) theories** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 child-sized 后接名词

【依据】 「小小科学家」的儿童式理论

前句Like good little scientists把孩子比作小科学家，科学家测试的正是「theories」。child-sized theories about how things work 表示「孩子尺寸的、关于事物如何运作的小理论」，与「小科学家」的比喻精确呼应。

30. The child will __(30)__ test your claim.

【答案】 **I) immediately** (副词)

【词性槽】 情态动词与实义动词之间的修饰位

【依据】 孩子「立刻」测试家长是否当真

前文 I will not pick up your spoon again! 母亲刚撻话，紧跟的 Are you serious? Are you angry? What will happen if she throws the spoon again? 显示孩子毫无延迟地试探，immediately 「立刻、马上」刚好刻画孩子对家长威胁的即时反应。

【竞争词】 J) naturally 「自然地测试」虚化了时间紧迫感

naturally 表「自然地、顺理成章地」，强调过程而非时点；这里要表达的是「家长一说完孩子马上就试」的即时性，与 immediately 在时间感上有明显差别。况且 naturally 在第 33 题有更贴的位置（皮亚杰那段「花朵般自然绽放」）。

L) Primarily 「主要地」指主次，与时点无关

Primarily 表「主要地、首要地」，用来在「主因/次因」中突出主因；这里只有一个动作 test，没有主次比较的逻辑，副词义不对路。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 J) —— naturally 「自然地测试」读着也通。The child will __(30)__ test your claim. 里把 naturally 代入读「孩子会自然地测试你的话」，看似不违和，是主体考生最容易抓的副词。防坑靠时间线索：紧随其后的 Are you serious? Are you angry? 显示孩子是「刚撻话就立马试」的即时反应，immediately 才精确。

31. She is not doing this to drive you __(31)___

【答案】 **D) crazy** (形容词)

【词性槽】 drive sb. + ___ 的使役补语

【依据】 drive sb. crazy 是固定搭配

drive you crazy 意为「把你逼疯」，是英语里 drive 后接形容词最高频的固定搭配之一；与前文母亲被反复扔勺子折磨的语境完全契合。

【竞争词】 E) definite definite 不与 drive 搭配

definite 表「明确的」，常修饰 answer/plan，与 drive sb. ___ 的「逼成某种情绪状态」的语义槽对不上，搭配不成立。

32. she is learning that her desires and yours can differ, and that sometimes those __ (32) __ are important

【答案】 **F) differences** (名词)

【词性槽】 those + __ 作 are 的主语

【依据】 指代上文的 **desires can differ**

前半句 her desires and yours can differ 点出「愿望存在差异」，those __ (32) __ 正是回指这一「差异」。differences 与动词 differ 同根，是英语里最自然的名词化回指——「有时这些差异很重要，有时则不重要」。

【竞争词】 o) theories 上文没有「理论」可指代

those 是回指词，必须有上文锚点。整段没提任何 theory/idea，只提到 desires 的 differ，theories 无所指，语义断裂；况且 theories 留给后文皮亚杰部分还有更贴的空（见第 29 题）。

33. children's cognitive(认知的) abilities unfold __ (33) __, like the blooming of a flower

【答案】 **J) naturally** (副词)

【词性槽】 动词 unfold 后修饰整动作

【依据】 与「like the blooming of a flower」呼应

皮亚杰的核心观点是认知能力像花开一样「自然而然地展开」，naturally 与紧跟其后的比喻 like the blooming of a flower、以及 almost independent of what else is __ (34) __ in their lives 共同传达「近乎独立于外界、自发地按本能发展」，是最贴的方式状语。

【竞争词】 L) Primarily 「主要地展开」语义错位

Primarily 表「主要地」，需要有多种维度可分主次；这里讲的是「如何」展开（方式），不是「主不主要」，且与花开比喻完全脱节。

34. almost independent of what else is __ (34) __ in their lives

【答案】 **H) happening** (动词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 is 后接 -ing 构成进行时

【依据】 **what is happening** 是地道搭配，表「发生什么」

what else is happening in their lives 「他们生活里还在发生什么」是英语固定表达；与上文 almost independent of 共同说明认知发展几乎不受外界事件影响。

【竞争词】 K) Obtaining Obtaining 是及物动词，缺宾语

obtain 是「获得」，需带宾语 (obtain sth.)，what is obtaining 既缺宾语又语义不通；况且 K 首字母大写本就是用作句首大写形态，与这里句中位置不符。

35. Although many of his specific conclusions have been __(35)__ or modified over the years

【答案】 **N) rejected** (动词)

【词性槽】 have been 后接过去分词构成被动完成

【依据】 与 **modified** 同向：被否定或被修改

modified「被修改」已经隐含「原结论不完全成立」，rejected「被驳回」与之同向递进，逻辑链是「皮亚杰的具体结论 → 有的被驳回、有的被修改」。后半句his ideas inspired thousands of studies用 Although...but... 结构透露上半句是「理论被否定/调整」的让步内容。

【竞争词】 **C) confirmed** confirmed 与 modified 逻辑相反

confirmed 是「被证实」，与 modified「被修改」语义反向；若填 confirmed 则前半句变成「虽然他的结论被证实或被修改」，与 Although 的让步逻辑、与后文「激发了大量研究」的转折关系不成立。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **C)** —— confirmed 与 modified 看似同为「评价」，迷惑性最强。Although many of his specific conclusions have been __(35)__ or modified over the years里 confirmed 既符合 have been + 过去分词的语法槽，又是关于「研究结论」的常用搭配。防坑靠 Although + or 双线索：Although 提示让步、or 要求与 modified 同向负面，必须填表「否定/驳回」的 rejected。

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) **advocate** (动词) (名词)

提倡，主张；倡导者

干扰词 · 未选用

B) **amount** (名词) (动词)

数量，总额

用于第 28 空

C) **confirmed** (动词) (形容词)

证实，确认 (confirm 的过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **crazy** (形容词)

疯狂的，发疯的

用于第 31 空

E) **definite** 形容词

明确的, 肯定的

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **differences** 名词

差异, 分歧 (复数)

用于第 32 空

G) **favorite** 形容词 名词

最喜爱的; 最喜爱之物

用于第 26 空

H) **happening** 动词 名词 形容词

正在发生 (happen 的现在分词); 事件

用于第 34 空

I) **immediately** 副词

立刻, 马上

用于第 30 空

J) **naturally** 副词

自然地, 天然地

用于第 33 空

K) **Obtaining** 动词 名词

获得 (obtain 的现在分词/动名词)

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **Primarily** 副词

主要地, 首要地

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **protest** 动词 名词

抗议, 声明

用于第 27 空

N) **rejected** 动词 形容词

拒绝, 驳回 (reject 的过去式/过去分词)

用于第 35 空

O) **theories** 名词

理论, 学说 (复数)

用于第 29 空

全文主旨

儿童思维与成人不同且自有发展规律

全文围绕儿童思维方式与成人差异及其发展规律展开: 开篇直陈Children do not think the way adults do., 中段以扔勺子等例子说明children are smart in their own way, 末段引出皮亚杰关于children's cognitive(认知的) abilities unfold __ (33) __的经典理论。这是四级常见的科普/心理学话题, 建立这条主线后, 每个空都应贴着「儿童认知特点」的语境去辨义。

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。

A) **advocate** 最易在第 27 空与 protest 混淆

advocate 与 protest 同为可接 that 从句的言说动词，词性与 may __(27)__ 的槽位完美匹配，是第 27 空最大的同词性陷阱；识破靠语义：四岁孩子的反应是「抱怨/抗议」而非「提倡」，A 4-year-old may __(27)__ that a sister has more fruit juice 里 advocate 完全错位。

C) **confirmed** 在第 35 空伪装成 modified 的同向词

confirmed 是过去分词，完美契合 have been __ 槽位，最容易被主体考生抓来当答案。识破靠并列与让步逻辑：Although many of his specific conclusions have been __(35)__ or modified 里 or 要求同向、Although 要求负向，confirmed 两条都违反。

E) **definite** 形容词槽里冒充 favorite/crazy

definite 是形容词，可塞进第 26 空 a baby's __ toy 或第 31 空 drive you __ 的位置；但它只与 answer/plan 等抽象名词或表态搭配，与具体物 toy 或固定搭配 drive you crazy 都不通，是典型的「词性对、搭配错」陷阱。

K) **Obtaining** -ing 形式诱骗第 34 空

Obtaining 也是 -ing，看似能进 is __ 槽；但 obtain 是及物动词必须带宾语，what is obtaining 既缺宾语又语义不通，且 K 首字母大写显示该位是句首形态，与第 34 空句中位置不符。

L) **Primarily** 副词三选一里最迷惑的备胎

Primarily 与 immediately、naturally 同是 -ly 副词，在第 30、33 空都可能被误选；它表「主要地」，需要有主次维度，本卷两个副词空都不涉及「主次」，因此都被淘汰。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

A 4-year-old may protest that a sister has more fruit juice when it is only the shapes of the glasses that differ, not the amount of juice.

第1段，第4句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型：主句加宾语从句和时间状语从句的组合，以及强调句 "it is ... that" 的使用，都是考试中的高频句式。这种结构在学术写作和阅读理解中大量出现，掌握后可以广泛应用于分析长难句。句子的逻辑关系（对比实际情况与儿童认知）也符合考试常见的论证模式。

When your child throws her spoon on the floor for the sixth time as you try to feed her, and you say, "That's enough! I will not pick up your spoon again!"

第2段，第3句

"When" 引导时间状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，从句内部再嵌套一个 "as" 时间状语从句也是典型的复杂句式。掌握这种结构对理解考试文章有很强的迁移价值。

Although many of his specific conclusions have been rejected or modified over the years, his ideas inspired thousands of studies by investigators all over the world.

第3段，第3句

"Although 从句，主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的让步转折句式，极具代表性。从句使用现在完成时被动语态描述长期趋势，主句用一般过去时陈述历史影响，这种时态组合和逻辑结构在学术类文本中非常典型。掌握这类句式后可以大量复用到类似语境中，典型性较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 15 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。

differ B1

v. 不同，有区别

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

cloth A2

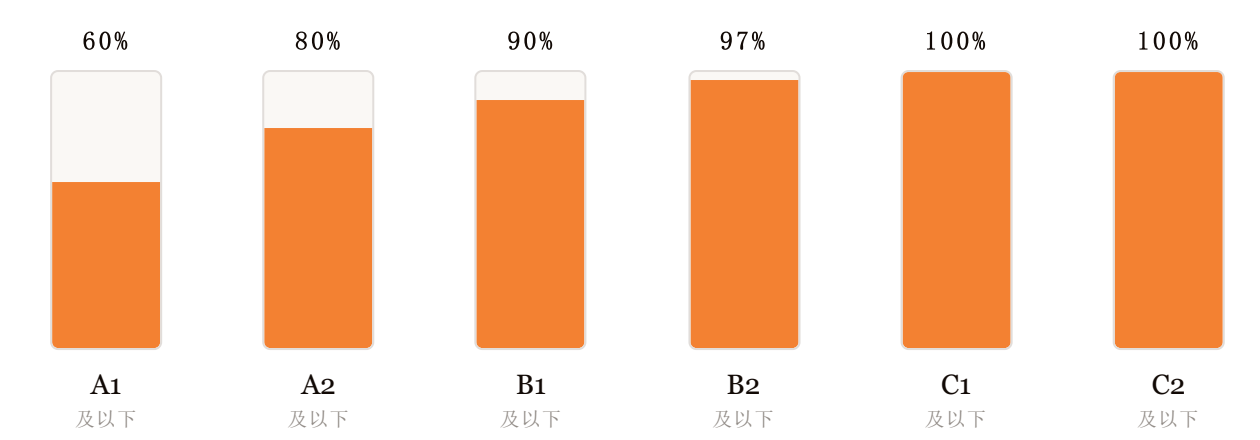
n. 布料

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 105 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 105 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 3 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 105 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2015年12月·第1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12月·第1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12月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2015-12)·四级

Part III Section B

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

The Perfect Essay

A) Looking back on too many years of education, I can identify one truly impossible teacher. She cared about me, and my intellectual life, even when I didn't. Her expectations were high—impossibly so. She was an English teacher. She was also my mother.

回顾太多的教育经历,我能认出一位真正了不起的老师。她关心我,关心我的智识生活,即使在我自己不关心的时候。她的期望很高——高得不可企及。她是一位英语老师。她也是我的母亲。

B) When good students turn in an essay, they dream of their instructor returning it to them in exactly the same condition, save for a single word added in the margin of the final page: "Flawless". This dream came true for me one afternoon in the ninth grade. Of course, I had heard that genius could show itself at an early age, so I was only slightly taken aback that I had achieved perfection at the tender age of 14. Obviously, I did what any professional writer would do; I hurried off to spread the good news. I didn't get very far. The first person I told was my mother.

当优秀的学生交上一篇作文时,他们梦想着老师将文章原样退还给他们,只是在最后一页的页边空白处添加了一个词:"完美无瑕"。这个梦想在我九年级的一个下午成真了。当然,我听说过天才可以在很小的年纪就显露出来,所以我只是略感意外,自己竟然在14岁这样稚嫩的年纪就达到了完美。显然,我做了任何职业作家都会做的事,我赶紧去传播这个好消息。我没走多远。我告诉的第一个人是我的母亲。

C) My mother, who is just shy of five feet tall, is normally incredibly soft-spoken, but on the rare occasion when she got angry, she was terrifying. I am not sure if she was more upset by my hubris(得意忘形) or by the fact that my English teacher had let my ego get so out of hand. In any event, my mother and her red pen showed me how deeply flawed a flawless essay could be. At the

time, I am sure she thought she was teaching me about mechanics, transitions(过渡), structure, style and voice. But what I learned, and what stuck with me through my time teaching writing at Harvard, was a deeper lesson about the nature of creative criticism.

我的母亲身高不到五英尺,平时说话极其温柔,但在她生气的罕见时刻,她是很可怕的。我不确定她是对我的得意忘形更生气,还是对我的英语老师让我的自负如此失控这一事实更生气。无论如何,我的母亲和她的红笔向我展示了一篇完美无瑕的文章可以有多么深刻的缺陷。当时,我确信她认为自己在教我关于技巧、过渡、结构、风格和语气的知识。但我学到的,以及我在哈佛教授写作期间一直铭记的,是关于创造性批评本质的更深层次的教训。

- D) First off, it hurts. Genuine criticism, the type that leaves a lasting mark on you as a writer, also leaves an existential imprint(印记) on you as a person. I have heard people say that a writer should never take criticism personally. I say that we should never listen to these people.

首先,它是痛苦的。真正的批评,那种在你作为作家身上留下持久印记的批评,也会在你作为一个人身上留下存在性的印记。我听到有人说作家永远不应该把批评当作针对个人。我说我们永远不应该听这些话。

- E) Criticism, at its best, is deeply personal, and gets to the heart of why we write the way we do. The intimate nature of genuine criticism implies something about who is able to give it, namely, someone who knows you well enough to show you how your mental life is getting in the way of good writing. Conveniently, they are also the people who care enough to see you through this painful realization. For me it took the form of my first, and I hope only, encounter with writer's block—I was not able to produce anything for three years.

批评,在其最佳状态下,是深刻个人化的,并触及我们为何以这种方式写作的核心。真正批评的亲密本质暗示了谁能够给予它,即那些足够了解你、能够向你展示你的精神生活如何妨碍良好写作的人。方便的是,他们也是那些足够关心你、愿意陪你度过这一痛苦领悟的人。对我来说,它以我第一次、我希望也是唯一一次遭遇写作障碍的形式出现——我三年内无法写出任何东西。

- F) Franz Kafka once said: "Writing is utter solitude(独处), the descent into the cold abyss(深渊) of oneself." My mother's criticism had shown me that Kafka is right about the cold abyss, and when you make the introspective(内省的) descent that writing requires you are not always pleased by what you find. But, in the years that followed, her sustained tutoring suggested that Kafka might be wrong about the solitude. I was lucky enough to find a critic and teacher who was willing to make the journey of writing with me. "It is a thing of no great difficulty," according to Plutarch, "to raise objections against another man's speech, it is a very easy matter; but to produce a better in its place is a work extremely troublesome." I am sure I wrote essays in the later years of high school without my mother's guidance, but I can't recall them. What I remember, however, is how she took up the "extremely troublesome" work of ongoing criticism.

Franz Kafka曾说:"写作是彻底的独处,是向自我的冰冷深渊下降。"我母亲的批评向我表明Kafka关于冰冷深渊的说法是对的,当你进行写作所需的内省下降时,你并不总是对所发现的东西感到满意。但是,在随后的几年里,她持续的指导表明Kafka关于独处的说法可能是错误的。我足够幸运地找到了一位愿意与我一起踏上写作之旅的批评者和老师。根据Plutarch的说法,"对别人的言论提出反对意见,这不是什么很困难的事,这是一件非常容易的事;但要拿出一个更好的来代替它,则是一项极其麻烦的工作。"我确信在高中后期的几年里,我在没有母亲指导的情况下写过文章,但我记不起它们了。然而,我记得的是她如何承担起持续批评这项"极其麻烦"的工作。

- G) There are two ways to interpret Plutarch when he suggests that a critic should be able to produce "a better in its place." In a straightforward sense, he could mean that a critic must be more talented than the artist she critiques(评论). My mother was well covered on this count. But perhaps Plutarch is suggesting something slightly different, something a bit closer to Marcus Cicero's claim that one should "criticize by creation, not by finding fault." Genuine criticism creates a precious opening for an author to become better on his own terms—a process that is often extremely painful, but also almost always meaningful.

当Plutarch建议批评者应该能够拿出"一个更好的来代替它"时,有两种方式来解释他的话。从直接的含义上讲,他可能是指批评者必须比她所评论的艺术家更有才华。我的母亲在这方面完全符合条件。但也许Plutarch暗示的是略有不同的东西,某种更接近Marcus Cicero所说的"通过创造来批评,而不是通过挑剔"的东西。真正的批评为作者创造了一个宝贵的机会,让他能够按照自己的方式变得更好——这个过程往往极其痛苦,但也几乎总是有意义的。

- H) My mother said she would help me with my writing, but first I had to help myself. For each assignment, I was to write the best essay I could. Real criticism is not meant to find obvious mistakes, so if she found any—the type I could have found on my own—I had to start from scratch. From scratch. Once the essay was "flawless," she would take an evening to walk me through my errors. That was when true criticism, the type that changed me as a person, began.

我的母亲说她会帮助我写作,但首先我必须帮助自己。对于每项作业,我都要写出我能写的最好的文章。真正的批评不是为了找出明显的错误,所以如果她发现了任何错误——那种我本可以自己发现的错误——我就必须从头开始。从头开始。一旦文章"完美无瑕",她会花一个晚上的时间带我逐一检查我的错误。那时真正的批评,那种改变我作为一个人的批评,才开始。

- I) She criticized me when I included little-known references and professional jargon(行话). She had no patience for brilliant but irrelevant figures of speech. "Writers can't bluff(虚张声势) their way through ignorance." That was news to me—I would need to find another way to structure my daily existence.

当我使用鲜为人知的引用和专业行话时,她批评我。她对精彩但不相关的修辞格毫无耐心。"作家不能通过虚张声势来掩盖无知。"这对我来说是新闻——我需要找到另一种方式来安排我的日常生活。

- J) She trimmed back my flowery language, drew lines through my exclamation marks and argued for the value of restraint in expression. "John," she almost whispered. I leaned in to hear her: "I can't hear you when you shout at me." So I stopped shouting and bluffing, and slowly my writing improved.

她删减了我华丽的语言,划掉了我的感叹号,并主张表达中克制的价值。"John,"她几乎是低语道。我凑近去听她说:"当你对我大喊大叫时,我听不见你说什么。"于是我停止了大喊大叫和虚张声势,慢慢地我的写作水平提高了。

- K) Somewhere along the way I set aside my hopes of writing that flawless essay. But perhaps I missed something important in my mother's lessons about creativity and perfection. Perhaps the point of writing the flawless essay was not to give up, but to never willingly finish. Whitman repeatedly reworked "Song of Myself" between 1855 and 1891. repeatedly. We do our absolute best with a piece of writing, and come as close as we can to the ideal. And, for the time being, we settle. In critique, however, we are forced to depart, to give up the perfection we thought we had achieved for

the chance of being even a little bit better. This is the lesson I took from my mother: If perfection were possible, it would not be motivating.

在这个过程中的某个时候,我放下了写出那篇完美无瑕文章的希望。但也许我在母亲关于创造力和完美的教诲中错过了一些重要的东西。也许写完美无瑕文章的意义不是放弃,而是永远不情愿地结束。

Whitman在1855年至1891年间反复修改《自我之歌》。反复修改。我们对一篇作品尽我们的绝对最大努力,并尽可能接近理想。而且,暂时,我们满足了。然而,在批评中,我们被迫离开,为了有机会变得哪怕好一点点,放弃我们认为已经达到的完美。这是我从母亲那里学到的教训:如果完美是可能的,它就不会是激励人心的。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. The author was advised against the improper use of figures of speech.

作者被告诫不要不当使用修辞格。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 improper use of figures of speech

【定位】 She criticized me when I included little-known references and professional jargon. She had no patience for brilliant but irrelevant figures of speech.

当我用上冷僻的典故和专业行话时,她会批评我;对那些精彩却无关的修辞,她也毫无耐心。

【改写】 improper use of figures of speech ↔ brilliant but irrelevant figures of speech
improper 被具体化为 irrelevant

advised against ↔ She had no patience for brilliant but irrelevant figures of speech.
no patience for 等同于劝阻

【辨邻】 J 段的批评对象 flowery language 与 exclamation marks 同 figures of speech 不是一回事——前者是“用词浮夸+滥用标点”,后者是“修辞手法用得不当”。

She trimmed back my flowery language, drew lines through my exclamation marks and argued for the value of restraint in expression.

37. The author's mother taught him a valuable lesson by pointing out lots of flaws in his seemingly perfect essay.

作者的母亲通过指出他看似完美的文章中的许多缺陷给他上了宝贵的一课。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 母亲在“看似完美”的作文里指出大量毛病

【定位】 In any event, my mother and her red pen showed me how deeply flawed a flawless essay could be.

总之,母亲和她的红笔让我看到,一篇“无瑕”的作文可以漏洞百出到什么程度。

【改写】 seemingly perfect essay ↔ **a flawless essay**

seemingly perfect ↔ flawless

pointing out lots of flaws ↔

my mother and her red pen showed me how deeply flawed a flawless essay could be

pointing out flaws ↔ showed how deeply flawed

taught him a valuable lesson ↔

what I learned ... was a deeper lesson about the nature of creative criticism

teach ↔ learn 视角转换

【辨邻】 **B** B 段停留在 I had achieved perfection at the tender age of 14 和"跑去告诉母亲"的得意阶段, pointing out lots of flaws 这一关键动作尚未发生, 因此不是源头段。

I had heard that genius could show itself at an early age, so I was only slightly taken aback that I had achieved perfection at the tender age of 14.

38. A writer should polish his writing repeatedly so as to get closer to perfection.

作家应该反复打磨自己的作品以便更接近完美。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 反复打磨以接近完美

【定位】 We do our absolute best with a piece of writing, and come as close as we can to the ideal.
我们对一篇文章使尽全力, 能多接近理想就多接近。

【改写】 polish his writing repeatedly ↔

Whitman repeatedly reworked "Song of Myself" between 1855 and 1891. repeatedly.

polish repeatedly ↔ repeatedly reworked

get closer to perfection ↔ **come as close as we can to the ideal**

perfection ↔ the ideal

【辨邻】 **H** H 段 I had to start from scratch 的动机是清掉浅层错误以触发真正的批评, 并未涉及"靠近完美"这一目标, 与 get closer to perfection 不对应。

Real criticism is not meant to find obvious mistakes, so if she found any—the type I could have found on my own—I had to start from scratch.

39. Writers may experience periods of time in their life when they just can't produce anything.

作家可能会经历生命中一段什么也写不出来的时期。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 有段时间什么都写不出来

【定位】 For me it took the form of my first, and I hope only, encounter with writer's block—I was not able to produce anything for three years.

在我身上，它的表现是我第一次（也希望是唯一一次）遭遇“写作障碍”——整整三年我什么都写不出来。

【改写】 periods of time in their life when they just can't produce anything ↔

I was not able to produce anything for three years

periods of time ↔ three years

they just can't produce anything ↔ **writer's block**

字面解释 ↔ 专业术语

40. The author was not much surprised when his school teacher marked his essay as "flawless".

当学校老师把他的文章评为“无可挑剔”时，作者并不感到十分惊讶。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 老师把作文标为 flawless 而作者不太惊讶

【定位】 Of course, I had heard that genius could show itself at an early age, so I was only slightly taken aback that I had achieved perfection at the tender age of 14.

当然，我听说过天才可能在很小时就显露，所以对自己 14 岁就达到“完美”，我只是略微吃了一惊。

【改写】 not much surprised ↔ **only slightly taken aback**

not much ↔ only slightly + surprised ↔ taken aback

marked his essay as "flawless" ↔

a single word added in the margin of the final page: "Flawless"

marked ↔ added a single word in the margin

【辨邻】 **C** 段里的 flawless 是为了被 deeply flawed 推翻，叙述焦点是“完美被打破”，而非题干所问的“作者听到老师评 flawless 时的反应”。

my mother and her red pen showed me how deeply flawed a flawless essay could be

41. Criticizing someone's speech is said to be easier than coming up with a better one.

据说批评别人的演讲比想出一个更好的演讲要容易。

【答案】 **F** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 批评别人讲话比自己说出更好的容易

【定位】 "It is a thing of no great difficulty," according to Plutarch, "to raise objections against another man's speech, it is a very easy matter; but to produce a better in its place is a work extremely troublesome."

普鲁塔克说：“对别人的话提出反驳，这并不困难，是件相当容易的事；但要拿出比之更好的来，那就是件极其麻烦的工作了。”

【改写】 Criticizing someone's speech ↔ **to raise objections against another man's speech**

criticize ↔ raise objections against

easier than coming up with a better one ↔

it is a very easy matter; but to produce a better in its place is a work extremely troublesome

并列对照 ↔ 显式比较

【辨邻】 **G** G 段只引用了片段 a better in its place 用于进一步阐释，并未陈述"批评容易而拿出更好的难"这一原始命题——后者是 F 段第一次说出的。

There are two ways to interpret Plutarch when he suggests that a critic should be able to produce "a better in its place."

42. The author looks upon his mother as his most demanding and caring instructor.

作者把母亲视为对他要求最严格、最关心他的导师。

【答案】 **A** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 把母亲看成最严苛又最关心自己的老师

【定位】 She cared about me, and my intellectual life, even when I didn't. Her expectations were high —impossibly so. She was an English teacher. She was also my mother.

她关心我，也关心我的智识生活，即便我自己都不在乎时也是如此。她的期望很高——高到近乎不可能。她是一位英语老师。她还是我的母亲。

【改写】 most demanding ... instructor ↔ **one truly impossible teacher**

impossible ↔ most demanding

caring instructor ↔ **She cared about me, and my intellectual life, even when I didn't.**

cared about ↔ caring

looks upon his mother as ... instructor ↔ **She was an English teacher. She was also my mother.**

把母亲视作老师 ↔ 母亲就是老师

【辨邻】 **C** C 段聚焦在"红笔指出问题"这一具体事件（my mother and her red pen showed me how deeply flawed a flawless essay could be），并未给母亲做"最严苛+最关心的导师"这种身份层面的总评。

my mother, who is just shy of five feet tall, is normally incredibly soft-spoken, but on the rare occasion when she got angry, she was terrifying.

43. The criticism the author received from his mother changed him as a person.

作者从母亲那里受到的批评改变了他这个人。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 母亲的批评改变了"他这个人"

【定位】 Once the essay was "flawless," she would take an evening to walk me through my errors. That was when true criticism, the type that changed me as a person, began.

等作文做到"无瑕"了，她会用一整晚带我逐一走过文中的错误。正是从那时起，真正的批评——那种改变我这个人的批评——才开始。

【改写】 The criticism the author received from his mother ↔

My mother said she would help me with my writing ... Once the essay was "flawless," she would take an evening to walk me through my errors.

母亲对作者的批评 ↔ 母亲走过我的错误

changed him as a person ↔ **changed me as a person**

人称视角转换

【辨邻】 **D** D段 leaves an existential imprint on you as a person 用的是 you 这种泛指、说的是批评的一般性质，并没有把"作者被母亲改变"作为具体事件叙述出来，因此不是源头段。

Genuine criticism, the type that leaves a lasting mark on you as a writer, also leaves an existential imprint on you as a person.

44. The author gradually improved his writing by avoiding fancy language.

作者通过避免使用华丽的语言逐渐提高了自己的写作水平。

【答案】 **J** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 靠避免浮夸语言而进步

【定位】 She trimmed back my flowery language, drew lines through my exclamation marks and argued for the value of restraint in expression. ... So I stopped shouting and bluffing, and slowly my writing improved.

她修剪掉我华丽的辞藻，划掉我的感叹号，主张表达要克制。……于是我不再吼叫与虚张声势，文笔也慢慢变好。

【改写】 avoiding fancy language ↔ **She trimmed back my flowery language**

fancy ↔ flowery + avoiding ↔ trimmed back

gradually improved his writing ↔ **slowly my writing improved**

gradually ↔ slowly 副词同义

【辨邻】 **I** I段把毛病锁定在 brilliant but irrelevant figures of speech 中的 irrelevant（无关），而题干 fancy language 强调的是"花哨/华丽"本身——两者属于母亲批评的不同维度。

She had no patience for brilliant but irrelevant figures of speech.

45. Constructive criticism gives an author a good start to improve his writing.

建设性的批评作为作者改进写作提供了良好的开端。

【答案】 G 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 建设性批评是改进写作的良好开端

【定位】 Genuine criticism creates a precious opening for an author to become better on his own terms —a process that is often extremely painful, but also almost always meaningful.

真正的批评作为作者打开一道珍贵的口子，让他按自己的方式变得更好——这个过程往往极其痛苦，但几乎总是有意义。

【改写】 Constructive criticism ↔ criticize by creation, not by finding fault

constructive ↔ by creation

gives an author a good start to improve his writing ↔

creates a precious opening for an author to become better on his own terms

a good start ↔ a precious opening

【辨邻】 D D 段的核心命题 leaves a lasting mark on you as a writer 是“批评会留下持久痕迹”，没有 precious opening 这种“为作者打开改进口子”的建设性意涵，与题干 a good start to improve his writing 不对应。

Genuine criticism, the type that leaves a lasting mark on you as a writer, also leaves an existential imprint on you as a person.

H H 段的 began 表示“母亲的真批评从那时开始”，描述的是时间点，而非题干所讲“批评作为作者提供 a good start to improve his writing”——后者强调批评本身是改进的起点机制。

That was when true criticism, the type that changed me as a person, began.

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

11 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A

作者回忆求学经历，点出一位对自己智识生活极度严苛、期望高到“近乎不可能”的英语老师，并揭晓她正是作者的母亲。

信息指纹 母亲即英语老师

B 作者在九年级时英语老师给他的作文写下 Flawless 评语，他没怎么吃惊，转身就去向母亲报喜。

信息指纹 九年级被评 Flawless

C 母亲见到这篇"完美"作文后愤怒地用红笔指出大量毛病，让作者第一次见识到"看似无瑕"的文章可以多么千疮百孔，由此开启他对真正写作批评的认识。

信息指纹 红笔戳破"完美"假象

D 真正的批评会让人疼，并且会作为印记长久留在写作者身上；作者反对"写作者不应把批评当成对自己个人的攻击"这一流行说法。

信息指纹 真批评必然刺痛人

E 好的批评是极其私人的，能直抵"我们为何这样写"的核心；能给出这种批评的人必须既懂你、又愿意陪你熬过随之而来的痛苦——作者本人就因此陷入长达三年的写作瓶颈。

信息指纹 三年写作瓶颈

F 卡夫卡说写作是孤独地下沉到自我深渊；母亲的批评让作者认同"深渊"那一半，但她长期的陪伴又让他怀疑"孤独"那一半；并借普鲁塔克之口点出"挑别人讲话的毛病容易，自己拿出更好的来才极难"。

信息指纹 普鲁塔克"挑错易、做更好的难"

G 继续解读普鲁塔克：合格的批评者要么比作者更有才，要么如西塞罗所说"以创造而非挑错来批评"；真正的批评是为作者开出一道珍贵的口子，让他按自己的路径变得更好。

信息指纹 以创造而非挑错来批评

H 母亲约定：先由作者自己把作文写到他能写的最好，连他自己都能发现的明显错误必须先自行扫清；真正改变他这个人的批评，是在这之后母亲花一晚上带他逐条走过更深层错误。

信息指纹 改变"作为一个人"的批评

I 母亲不允许作者炫耀冷僻典故和专业行话，也不容许只是“漂亮但无关”的修辞；并留下名言：写作者不能靠虚张声势糊弄无知。

信息指纹 禁用漂亮但无关的比喻

J 母亲修剪掉作者华丽的辞藻、划掉感叹号、强调表达要克制；她低声说“你冲我喊的时候我反而听不见”，作者从此不再大喊大叫地写，文笔慢慢变好。

信息指纹 删华丽辞藻与感叹号

K 作者最终明白：完美作文的意义不在于真能写出，而在于永远不肯停笔——像惠特曼反复重写《自我之歌》那样反复打磨，把已经到手的“完美”再交出去，换取哪怕只多一点的改进。

信息指纹 惠特曼反复重写“自我之歌”

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

15 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。

When good students turn in an essay, they dream of their instructor returning it to them in exactly the same condition, save for a single word added in the margin of the final page: "Flawless".

B段，第1句

"When 从句,主句" 结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句中动名词复合结构作宾语、过去分词作后置定语修饰名词,这些都是典型的书面语构造,在真题中反复出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子上。

Obviously, I did what any professional writer would do; I hurried off to spread the good news.

B段，第4句

分号连接两个并列主句、主句内嵌套宾语从句、“what”引导名词性从句、不定式作目的状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式特征，句子结构具有较强的典型性和可迁移性。

I am not sure if she was more upset by my hubris(得意忘形) or by the fact that my English teacher had let my ego get so out of hand.

C段，第2句

本句主干清晰但嵌套有层次，涉及三个时态且包含过去完成时这一较难点，成分种类丰富且含使役动词和同位语从句等典型考点，结构具有较强代表性。综合来看，作为“句子结构 + 时态”训练材料具有较高价值，适合作为进阶练习句优先使用

In any event, my mother and her red pen showed me how deeply flawed a flawless essay could be.

C段，第3句

本句涵盖双宾语结构、宾语从句、主系表结构、状语、复合主语等多种成分，且宾语从句内部有表语前置的倒装现象，适合练习从句识别、双宾语判定、倒装结构分析等常见易错点，训练价值较高。

Criticism, at its best, is deeply personal, and gets to the heart of why we write the way we do.

E段，第1句

句子展示了并列谓语、宾语从句、定语从句的嵌套结构，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。定语从句省略关系词、用 do 代替前文动词的手法也很典型。掌握这类结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

The intimate nature of genuine criticism implies something about who is able to give it, namely, someone who knows you well enough to show you how your mental life is getting in the way of good writing.

E段，第2句

本句成分种类丰富：主句包含主谓宾和介词短语作后置定语，宾语从句中“who”既是引导词又是主语，定语从句中包含程度状语“well enough”和目的状语不定式，最内层宾语从句包含进行时谓语和介词短语状语。这些成分组合涵盖了多个易混淆点，例如“who”的双重身份、“enough to”结构、“get in the way of”固定搭配，非常适合练习成分划分。

My mother's criticism had shown me that Kafka is right about the cold abyss, and when you make the introspective(内省的) descent that writing requires you are not always pleased by what you find.

F段，第2句

该句涵盖了双宾语、宾语从句、时间状语从句、定语从句以及介词宾语等多种核心成分，是极佳的综合拆解练习材料。

What I remember, however, is how she took up the "extremely troublesome" work of ongoing criticism.

F段，第7句

主系表结构搭配名词性从句（主语从句 + 表语从句）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句的 what 引导主语从句、how 引导表语从句都是典型用法，且句式完整、无省略或倒装等特殊变形。学习者掌握本句后，可直接迁移到大量类似结构的真题句子上。

Perhaps the point of writing the flawless essay was not to give up, but to never willingly finish.

K段，第3句

本句覆盖了主语（含介词短语作定语）、系动词谓语、并列表语（两个不定式短语）、句首状语等成分，成分种类较丰富。特别是表语部分的 "not to give up, but to never willingly finish" 可用于练习识别并列不定式作表语，以及区分不定式与谓语动词。但句中缺少宾语、定语从句、状语从句等更高阶的易错点，因此训练价值属于中等偏上水平。

We do our absolute best with a piece of writing, and come as close as we can to the ideal.

K段，第6句

本句的结构具有较高的典型性：(1) 并列主句是四六级和考研常考句式，且第二主句承前省略主语，符合真题中常见的简洁表达习惯；(2) "as...as" 比较结构是高频考点，尤其是从句中的承前省略；(3) 整句在逻辑上呈顺承递进关系，符合学术写作和说明文的常见行文模式。掌握本句结构后，可迁移应用于大量类似句式，实用性强，具有较高的学习和复用价值。

In critique, however, we are forced to depart, to give up the perfection we thought we had achieved for the chance of being even a little bit better.

K段，第8句

本句涵盖了多种成分:主语、被动谓语、状语(介词短语和不定式)、定语从句(含省略关系代词)、插入语。特别是to give up后接的复杂宾语结构(包含定语从句和目的状语for the chance),以及省略关系代词的定语从句,都是值得练习的典型结构和易错点。

This is the lesson I took from my mother: If perfection were possible, it would not be motivating.

K段，第9句

高度典型：主句+定语从句+同位语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，虚拟条件句更是语法重点。冒号引出同位语从句解释抽象名词（lesson）的用法、省略关系代词的定语从句、与现在事实相反的虚拟语气结构，都是高频考查句式，掌握后可大量复用。

The author's mother taught him a valuable lesson by pointing out lots of flaws in his seemingly perfect essay.

第37题题干

本句包含双宾语结构（间接宾语 + 直接宾语）和方式状语，这两个点对基础学习者有一定训练价值；双宾语结构是常考易错点，方式状语的识别也值得练习，但句子整体偏短、成分种类不够丰富。

Writers may experience periods of time in their life when they just can't produce anything.

第39题题干

主句 + 嵌套定语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，关系副词 when 引导定语从句修饰时间名词也是常考点。情态动词表达可能性的用法同样典型。掌握此句型有较强的迁移价值。

Criticizing someone's speech is said to be easier than coming up with a better one.

第41题题干

本句涵盖动名词主语、被动语态谓语、形容词比较级表语、比较分句等多种成分，且存在承前省略的现象，适合训练动名词识别、被动结构分析、比较结构理解以及省略成分补全等技能，训练价值较高。

本篇出现的 67 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。

criticism

B2

n. 批评

本篇12次 · 真题 22 句

writing

A2

n. 写作

本篇11次 · 真题 40 句

essay

B1

n. 短文

本篇9次 · 真题 35 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇8次 · 真题 244 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇5次 · 真题 466 句

perfection

B2

n. 完美

本篇5次 · 真题 10 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇4次 · 真题 139 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本篇3次 · 真题 97 句

extremely

B1

adv. 极其

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

critic

B2

n. 批评家

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

criticize

B2

v. 批评

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

genuine

B2

adj. 真的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次 · 真题 67 句

figure

A2

n. 数字

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇2次·真题 21 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇2次·真题 20 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇2次·真题 20 句

instructor B1

n. 教练

本篇2次·真题 12 句

painful B1

adj. 疼痛的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本篇2次·真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 108 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 86 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 66 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 58 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 56 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 54 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 36 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次·真题 34 句

expectation B2

n. 期待,预期

本篇1次·真题 34 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 31 句

assignment B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本篇1次·真题 29 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 29 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

block A2

n. 街区

本篇1次·真题 24 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次·真题 20 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

error A2

n. 错误

本篇1次·真题 18 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 18 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 18 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

fancy B1

v. 想要

本篇1次·真题 15 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本篇1次·真题 14 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然, 明显地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次·真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇1次·真题 11 句

opening B1

n. 开口; 洞; 缺口

本篇1次·真题 11 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

seemingly B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本篇1次·真题 11 句

transition B2

n. 过渡

本篇1次·真题 11 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

normally A2

adv. 通常

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

genius B2

n. 天才

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

patience B1

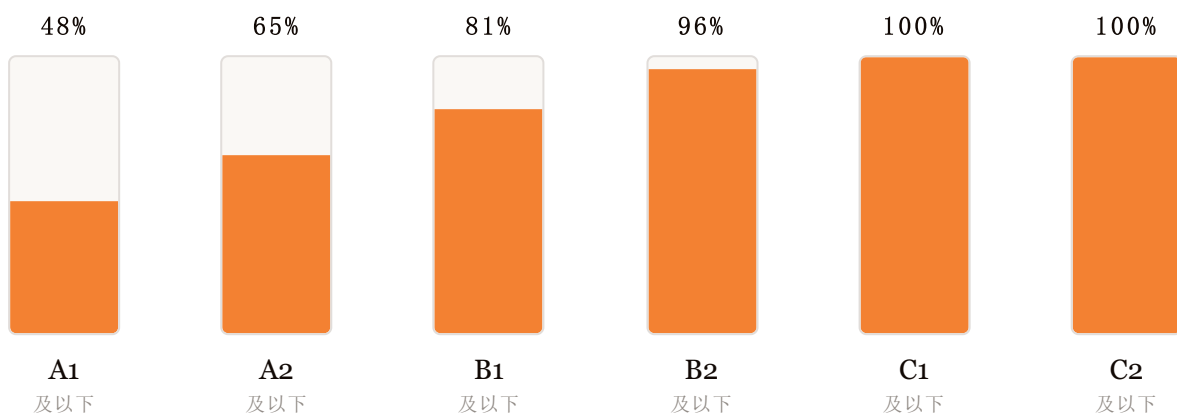
n. 耐心

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 338 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **338** 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 12 个 · 约 4%。



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 338 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

338

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语四级 2015年12月·第1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12月·第1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12月·第1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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 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1套(2015-12) · 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 Could you reproduce Silicon Valley elsewhere, or is there something unique about it?

你能在其他地方复制硅谷吗,还是说硅谷有其独特之处?

P2 It wouldn't be surprising if it were hard to reproduce in other countries, because you couldn't reproduce it in most of the US either. What does it take to make a Silicon Valley?

如果在其他国家很难复制硅谷,这并不令人惊讶,因为在美国大部分地区你也无法复制它。那么,打造一个硅谷需要什么条件呢?

P3 It's the right people. If you could get the right ten thousand people to move from Silicon Valley to Buffalo, Buffalo would become Silicon Valley.

关键在于合适的人。如果你能让一万名合适的人从硅谷搬到布法罗,布法罗就会成为硅谷。

P4 You only need two kinds of people to create a technology hub(中心): rich people and nerds(痴迷科研的人)。

创建一个科技中心只需要两类人:富人和痴迷科研的人。

P5 Observation bears this out. Within the US, towns have become startup hubs if and only if they have both rich people and nerds. Few startups happen in Miami, for example, because although it's full of rich people, it has few nerds. It's not the kind of place nerds like.

观察证实了这一点。在美国境内,城镇成为创业中心的充要条件是同时拥有富人和痴迷科研的人。例如,迈阿密很少有创业公司,因为尽管那里富人众多,但痴迷科研的人却很少。那不是痴迷科研的人喜欢的地方。

P6 Whereas Pittsburgh has the opposite problem: plenty of nerds, but no rich people. The top US Computer Science departments are said to be MIT, Stanford, Berkeley, and Carnegie-Mellon. MIT yielded Route 128. Stanford and Berkeley yielded Silicon Valley. But what did Carnegie-Mellon yield in Pittsburgh? And what happened in Ithaca, home of Cornell University, which is also high on the list?

而匹兹堡的问题恰恰相反:痴迷科研的人很多,但没有富人。据说美国顶尖的计算机科学系是MIT、Stanford、Berkeley和Carnegie-Mellon。MIT孕育了128号公路。Stanford和Berkeley孕育了硅谷。但Carnegie-Mellon在匹兹堡孕育了什么呢?康奈尔大学所在地伊萨卡又发生了什么?康奈尔大学在排名中也名列前茅。

P7 I grew up in Pittsburgh and went to college at Cornell, so I can answer for both. The weather is terrible, particularly in winter, and there's no interesting old city to make up for it, as there is in Boston. Rich people don't want to live in Pittsburgh or Ithaca. So while there're plenty of hackers(电脑迷) who could start startups, there's no one to invest in them.

我在匹兹堡长大,在康奈尔大学上的大学,所以我可以回答这两个问题。那里的天气很糟糕,尤其是在冬天,而且没有像波士顿那样有趣的老城区来弥补这一点。富人不想住在匹兹堡或伊萨卡。因此,虽然有大量能够创办公司的电脑迷,却没有人向他们投资。

P8 Do you really need the rich people? Wouldn't it work to have the government invest in the nerds? No, it would not. Startup investors are a distinct type of rich people. They tend to have a lot of experience themselves in the technology business. This helps them pick the right startups, and means they can supply advice and connections as well as money. And the fact that they have a personal stake in the outcome makes them really pay attention.

你真的需要富人吗?让政府向痴迷科研的人投资不行吗?不,这行不通。创业投资者是一类特殊的富人。他们往往自己在科技行业有丰富的经验。这有助于他们挑选合适的创业公司,也意味着他们除了提供资金,还能提供建议和人脉关系。而且,他们在结果中有个人利益关系这一事实使他们真正用心关注。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage?

- A) Its success is hard to copy anywhere else.
- B) It is the biggest technology hub in the US.
- C) Its fame in high technology is incomparable.
- D) It leads the world in information technology.

从文章中我们对硅谷了解到什么?

- A) 它的成功很难在其他任何地方复制。
- B) 它是美国最大的技术中心。
- C) 它在高科技领域的声誉无可比拟。
- D) 它在信息技术领域引领世界。

【答案】A (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage 没有 infer/ imply/ mainly about 等推断/主旨标志, 问的是 "我们从文章了解到关于硅谷的什么", 本质是从文中找到作者对硅谷下的一句明确判断。

【拆句】 题干 What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage 是一个标准特殊疑问句, 主干为 we learn what about Silicon Valley, from the passage 仅指明信息来源, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 It wouldn't be surprising if it were hard to reproduce in other countries, because you couldn't reproduce it in most of the US either.

如果它在别的国家难以复制, 并不奇怪, 因为在美国国内的大多数地方你也复制不了它。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

hard to reproduce in other countries ↔ **hard to copy anywhere else**

预判要点 "硅谷难以在他处复制" 与 Its success is hard to copy anywhere else. 的语义完全一致; 其中 Its success 把原文模糊的 it 显式化为 "硅谷的成功", 未超出原文范围。

B) 无中生有

It is the biggest technology hub in the US. 引入了 "全美最大科技中心" 这一规模/排名信息, 但原文从未做过 "biggest" 的比较。

C) 无中生有

Its fame in high technology is incomparable. 谈的是 "在高科技领域的名声举世无双", 原文只谈复制难度, 未对硅谷的 fame 作任何评价, 更未说 incomparable。

D) 答非所问

It leads the world in information technology. 把范围放到 "在 IT 领域领导世界", 原文既未谈 IT 也未谈 world, 与全文 "能否复制" 的中心问题无关。

47. What makes Miami unfit to produce a Silicon Valley?

- A) Lack of incentive for investment.
- B) Lack of the right kind of talents.
- C) Lack of government support.
- D) Lack of famous universities.

是什么使Miami不适合产生一个硅谷?

A) 缺乏投资激励。 B) 缺乏合适类型的人才。 C) 缺乏政府支持。 D) 缺乏知名大学。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What makes Miami unfit to produce a Silicon Valley 指向 Miami 这一具体对象的具体原因, 没有任何推断词, 答案应来自文中描述 Miami 的那一句话。

【拆句】 What makes Miami unfit to produce a Silicon Valley 中 What 做主语, makes Miami unfit 是 "make + 宾语 + 形容词" 结构, to produce a Silicon Valley 是不定式作形容词补足语, 整体即 "是什么使迈阿密不适合产生一个硅谷"。结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 Few startups happen in Miami, for example, because although it's full of rich people, it has few nerds.

以迈阿密为例，那里很少有创业公司诞生，因为虽然它富人很多，但是缺少痴迷科研的人。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

迈阿密的问题是 it has few nerds，富人/投资意愿是充足的 (it's full of rich people)，与 Lack of incentive for investment 正好相反。

B) ✓ 正确

it has few nerds ↔ **Lack of the right kind of talents.**

预判 "缺少痴迷科研的人" 与 Lack of the right kind of talents. 在概念上一一对应，是定位句的标准同义替换。

C) 无中生有

Lack of government support. 引入 "政府支持" 这一原文从未涉及的因素；文章只谈 rich people 与 nerds 两类人，未提政府。

D) 无中生有

Lack of famous universities. 是名校短缺；原文 P5 只谈迈阿密的人口构成，没有提到它的大学情况。

48. In what way is Carnegie-Mellon different from Stanford, Berkeley and MIT?

- A) Its location is not as attractive to rich people.
- B) Its science departments are not nearly as good.
- C) It does not produce computer hackers and nerds.
- D) It does not pay much attention to business startups.

Carnegie-Mellon在哪些方面不同于**Stanford**、**Berkeley**和**MIT**?

- A) 它的地理位置对富人的吸引力不如那些学校。
- B) 它的理科院系远不如那些学校好。
- C) 它不培养计算机黑客和技术狂人。
- D) 它不太重视创业公司。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 In what way is Carnegie-Mellon different from Stanford, Berkeley and MIT 问的是某机构与一组机构的具体差异，不含推断词，是典型的对比型细节题。

【拆句】 In what way is Carnegie-Mellon different from Stanford, Berkeley and MIT 是带前置介词短语的特殊疑问句，主干为 Carnegie-Mellon is different from Stanford, Berkeley and MIT, in what way 提问方式状语；结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 The weather is terrible, particularly in winter, and there's no interesting old city to make up for it, as there is in Boston. Rich people don't want to live in Pittsburgh or Ithaca.

(匹兹堡和伊萨卡的) 天气糟透了，尤其是冬天，又没有像波士顿那样有趣的老城来弥补，所以富人不愿意住在匹兹堡或伊萨卡。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Rich people don't want to live in Pittsburgh or Ithaca. ↔

Its location is not as attractive to rich people.

预判 "所在城市留不住富人" 与 Its location is not as attractive to rich people. 的两个核心成分 "location (地点)" 和 "not attractive to rich people (对富人无吸引力)" 一一对位。

B) 与原文相反

The top US Computer Science departments are said to be MIT, Stanford, Berkeley, and Carnegie-Mellon. 已把 Carnegie-Mellon 与其他三所并列为顶尖计算机系, Its science departments are not nearly as good. 与原文恰好相反。

C) 与原文相反

there're plenty of hackers(电脑迷) who could start startups 明确指出匹兹堡有大量 hackers/nerds, It does not produce computer hackers and nerds. 正好相反。

D) 偷换概念

It does not pay much attention to business startups. 把主体换成 "学校本身对创业的关注度"; 原文谈的是 "所在城市留不住富人, 所以没人投资", 并未对 Carnegie-Mellon 学校本身的创业态度做任何评价。

49. What does the author imply about Boston?

- A) It has pleasant weather all year round.
- B) It produces wealth as well as high-tech.
- C) It is not likely to attract lots of investors and nerds.
- D) It is an old city with many sites of historical interest.

作者对**Boston**有何暗示?

- A) 它全年气候宜人。 B) 它既创造财富也创造高科技。 C) 它不太可能吸引大量投资者和技术狂人。
- D) 它是一座拥有许多历史名胜的古老城市。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 What does the author imply about Boston 中的 imply 是典型的推断信号词。

【拆句】 What does the author imply about Boston 是 do-助动词疑问句, 主干 the author implies what about Boston, about Boston 是 imply 的间接宾语; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The weather is terrible, particularly in winter, and there's no interesting old city to make up for it, as there is in Boston.

(匹兹堡和伊萨卡的) 天气糟透了, 尤其是冬天, 又没有像波士顿那样有趣的老城来弥补。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

It has pleasant weather all year round. 说波士顿全年气候宜人；原文 The weather is terrible, particularly in winter 讲的是匹兹堡和伊萨卡的天气，作者并未对波士顿的气候作正面评价，更没有说 all year round。

B) **过度推断**

It produces wealth as well as high-tech. 谈的是 "波士顿既创造财富又创造高科技"；原文仅在 MIT yielded Route 128 这一脚注式陈述里间接涉及波士顿的科技产出，但没有任何 "波士顿生产财富" 的内容。

C) **与原文相反**

原文用 as there is in Boston 说明波士顿正是能 "吸引富人" 的反例，按 P4 的公式它正是富人 + nerds 的双全之地，应能吸引投资人和 nerds；not likely to attract lots of investors and nerds 与之相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

interesting old city ↔ **an old city with many sites of historical interest**

预判 "波士顿有一座有趣的老城" 与 It is an old city with many sites of historical interest. 在两个核心成分 (an old city + 有历史趣味) 上完全对应。

50. What does the author say about startup investors?

- A) They are especially wise in making investments.
- B) They have good connections in the government.
- C) They can do more than providing money.
- D) They are rich enough to invest in nerds.

作者对创业投资者有何评价？

- A) 他们在投资方面特别明智。 B) 他们在政府中有良好的人脉关系。
- C) 他们能做的不仅仅是提供资金。 D) 他们足够富有可以投资技术狂人。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about startup investors 直接问作者对某类人 "说了什么"，没有推断词，属于细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author say about startup investors 主干为 the author says what about startup investors, about startup investors 是 say 的间接宾语；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 This helps them pick the right startups, and means they can supply advice and connections as well as money.

这 (他们自己的从业经验) 帮助他们挑出对的创业公司，也意味着他们除了能提供资金，还能提供建议和人脉。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

They are especially wise in making investments. 说他们 "在投资上格外明智"; 原文只说他们 helps them pick the right startups, 即 "帮助他们挑对项目", 并未把他们与其他投资者比较谁更 wise, 更没有 especially 这种程度修饰。

B) 偷换概念

They have good connections in the government. 把 connections 限定在 in the government; 原文 supply advice and connections as well as money 只笼统讲他们有 connections (人脉), 未限定为 "政府里的"。

C) ✓ 正确

they can supply advice and connections as well as money ↔

They can do more than providing money.

预判 "投资人不只是给钱" 与 They can do more than providing money. 中的核心 more than providing money 完全对应。

D) 以偏概全

They are rich enough to invest in nerds. 描述的是 Startup investors are a distinct type of rich people 中 "他们是富人能投资 nerds" 的一面, 但这一面只是定义起点, 作者真正强调的是他们 "除了钱还能给别的"; 题干问 say about startup investors 的整体说法时, D 把焦点停在 "钱" 上反而错过了重点。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It wouldn't be surprising if it were hard to reproduce in other countries, because you couldn't reproduce it in most of the US either.

第2段, 第1句

"It + be + 形容词 + if 从句" 的形式主语结构和 "if + 虚拟语气" 的条件句是四六级和考研的高频句型; 原因状语从句跟在主句后补充论据也是典型写作和阅读模式; 整句结构具有较强代表性, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似真题句式。

What does it take to make a Silicon Valley?

第2段，第2句

特殊疑问句 + 形式主语 it + 不定式结构是四六级和考研中的高频句式，What does it take to do 这一提问模式在议论文和说明文中常见，学习迁移价值高。

If you could get the right ten thousand people to move from Silicon Valley to Buffalo, Buffalo would become Silicon Valley.

第3段，第2句

虚拟语气的条件句 ("If...could, ...would") 是四六级和考研的高频句式，实用性强。"get + 宾语 + to do" 结构和系动词 "become" 的用法也是常考知识点，掌握后可广泛迁移到其他虚拟语气和使役动词句型。

The weather is terrible, particularly in winter, and there's no interesting old city to make up for it, as there is in Boston.

第7段，第2句

主句覆盖主系表结构、there be 句型、并列分句、插入状语、不定式后置定语等多种成分；状语从句展示对比用法。成分种类较丰富，且 there be 句型和不定式定语是常见易错点，有一定练习价值。

In what way is Carnegie-Mellon different from Stanford, Berkeley and MIT?

第48题 题干

覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、方式状语四种成分，且涉及疑问句倒装语序中的成分识别，对基础较弱的学习者有一定练习价值。但成分种类不够丰富，缺少宾语、定语从句等常见易错点。

They are rich enough to invest in nerds.

第50题，D

涵盖主系表三大基本成分，表语部分包含 enough to 结构(程度副词+不定式)这一常见但需要练习的搭配模式，对初学者有一定训练价值，但成分种类相对单一，缺少宾语、定语从句等复杂结构。

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。

nerd

B2

n. 书呆子

本篇9次 · 真题 9 句

valley

A2

n. 山谷

本篇7次 · 真题 17 句

silicon

B2

n. 硅（化学元素）

本篇7次 · 真题 14 句

startup

B2

n. 初创公司

本篇7次 · 真题 9 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本篇4次 · 真题 115 句

would

A1

aux. （will 的过去式）将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 466 句

invest

B2

v. 投资（金钱、时间等以期获得回报）

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

yield

B2

v. 产生

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

investor

B2

n. 投资者

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

department

A2

n. 部门

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

connection

B1

n. 联系

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

investment

B1

n. 投资

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 137 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

fame

B2

n. 名声

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

surprising

A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

historical

B2

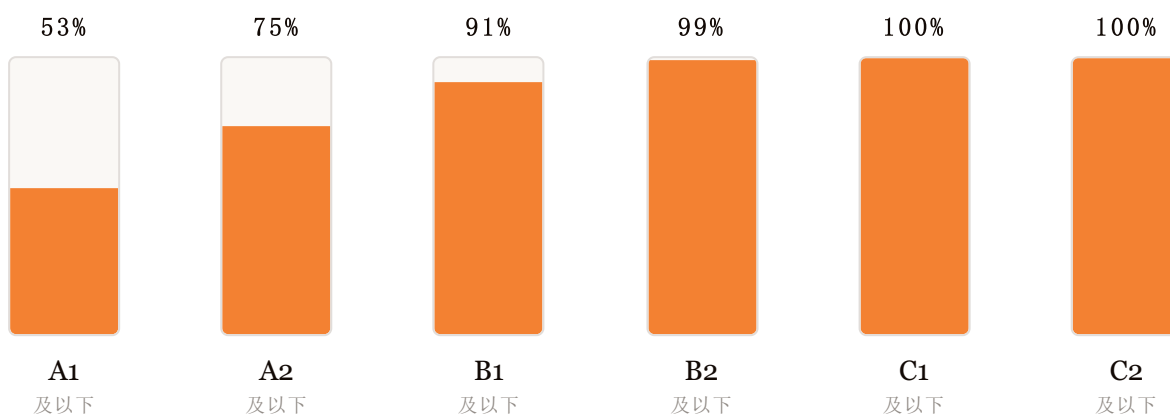
adj. 历史的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 157 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **157** 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 157 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

157

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

91%

英语四级 2015年12月·第1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12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2015年12月·第1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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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1套(2015-12) · 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 nice to have people of like mind around. Agreeable people boost your confidence and allow you to relax and feel comfortable. Unfortunately, that comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career.

身边志同道合的人是件好事。意见相投的人能增强你的信心,让你放松并感到舒适。不幸的是,这种舒适可能会阻碍能够拓展你的公司和职业生涯的学习。

P2 It's nice to have people agree, but you need conflicting perspectives to dig out the truth. If everyone around you has similar views, your work will suffer from confirmation bias(偏颇).

有人赞同固然不错,但你需要冲突的观点来挖掘真相。如果你周围的每个人都有相似的看法,你的工作就会受到确认偏误的影响。

P3 Take a look at your own network. Do your contacts share your point of view on most subjects? If yes, it's time to shake things up. As a leader, it can be challenging to create an environment in which people will freely disagree and argue, but as the saying goes: From confrontation comes brilliance.

审视一下你自己的人际网络。你的联系人在大多数问题上是否与你观点一致?如果是,那就该改变现状了。作为领导者,创造一个人们可以自由表达不同意见和争论的环境可能具有挑战性,但正如俗语所说:真理越辩越明。

P4 It's not easy for most people to actively seek conflict. Many spend their lives trying to avoid arguments. There's no need to go out and find people you hate, but you need to do some self-assessment

to determine where you have become stale in your thinking. You may need to start by encouraging your current network to help you identify your blind spots.

对大多数人来说,主动寻求冲突并不容易。许多人一生都在努力避免争论。没有必要出去寻找你讨厌的人,但你需要进行一些自我评估,以确定自己的思维在哪些方面已经变得僵化。你可能需要首先鼓励你现有的人际网络帮助你识别自己的盲点。

P5 Passionate, energetic debate does not require anger and hard feelings to be effective. But it does require moral strength. Once you have worthy opponents, set some ground rules so everyone understands responsibilities and boundaries. The objective of this debating game is not to win but to get to the truth that will allow you to move faster, farther, and better.

充满激情、充满活力的辩论不需要愤怒和不快就能产生效果。但它确实需要道德力量。一旦你有了值得尊敬的对手,就要制定一些基本规则,让每个人都明白各自的责任和界限。这场辩论游戏的目标不是为了获胜,而是为了找到能让你走得更快、更远、更好的真相。

P6 Fierce debating can hurt feelings, particularly when strong personalities are involved. Make sure you check in with your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battles beyond the battlefield. Break the tension with smiles and humor to reinforce the idea that this is friendly discourse and that all are working toward a common goal.

激烈的辩论可能会伤害感情,尤其是当涉及性格强势的人时。确保你与对手沟通,使他们不会把战斗的情绪带到战场之外。用微笑和幽默来缓解紧张气氛,以强化这是友好讨论、所有人都在朝着共同目标努力的理念。

P7 Reward all those involved in the debate sufficiently when the goals are reached. Let your sparring partners(拳击陪练) know how much you appreciate their contribution. The more they feel appreciated, the more they'll be willing to get into the ring next time.

当目标达成时,要充分奖励所有参与辩论的人。让你的陪练伙伴知道你有多欣赏他们的贡献。他们越是感到被欣赏,下次就越愿意再次参与其中。

题目与逐题解析

51. What happens when you have like-minded people around you all the while?

- A) It will help your company expand more rapidly.
- B) It will create a harmonious working atmosphere.
- C) It may prevent your business and career from advancing.
- D) It may make you feel uncertain about your own decisions.

当你周围一直都是志同道合的人时会发生什么?

- A) 这将帮助你的公司更快速地扩张。 B) 这将创造一个和谐的工作氛围。
- C) 这可能会阻碍你的事业和职业发展。 D) 这可能会让你对自己的决定感到不确定。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What happens when you have like-minded people around you all the while? 用 What happens when 直接问条件下的后果, 答案必在原文中以陈述句形式出现, 不需推断。

【拆句】 主干是 What happens, 其后 when 引导时间状语从句 when you have like-minded people around you all the while, 从句里 around you 是 like-minded people 的后置修饰, all the while 作时间状语; 结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Agreeable people boost your confidence and allow you to relax and feel comfortable. Unfortunately, that comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career.
和你意见一致的人会增强你的自信、让你放松舒适。不幸的是, 正是这种舒适感会妨碍那种本可以让你的公司和事业得到发展的学习。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

It will help your company expand more rapidly 把"妨碍"颠倒成"帮助加速"; 原文明确 that comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career, hinder (妨碍) 与 help (帮助) 极性相反。

B) **无中生有**

It will create a harmonious working atmosphere 中 harmonious working atmosphere 在原文找不到对应表达; 原文只提 relax and feel comfortable, 是"个人放松舒适", 不是"团队和谐的工作氛围", 且作者立场是这种舒适有害, 并未把它说成有益的氛围。

C) **✓ 正确**

that comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career ↔

It may prevent your business and career from advancing

预判说的"舒适→妨碍学习→妨碍事业"在 prevent your business and career from advancing 里被压缩成"妨碍事业前进", 与定位句结构——对应。

D) **与原文相反**

It may make you feel uncertain about your own decisions 把原文 Agreeable people boost your confidence 中的 boost confidence (增强自信) 反向改写为 feel uncertain about your own decisions (对自己决定不确定)。

52. What does the author suggest leaders do?

- A) Avoid arguments with business partners.
- B) Encourage people to disagree and argue.
- C) Build a wide and strong business network.
- D) Seek advice from their worthy competitors.

作者建议领导者做什么?

- A) 避免与商业伙伴发生争论。 B) 鼓励人们持不同意见并进行争论。
- C) 建立一个广泛而强大的商业网络。 D) 向有价值的竞争对手寻求建议。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author suggest leaders do? 直接询问作者给出的具体建议, 答案是文中明确陈述的内容, 无须推断。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author suggest, suggest 后接动词复合宾语 leaders do (leaders 作 do 的逻辑主语, 相当于 suggest that leaders should do what) ; 结构简单, 但要注意 suggest 的宾语是"领导该做的事"而不是"作者做的事"。

【定位】 As a leader, it can be challenging to create an environment in which people will freely disagree and argue, but as the saying goes: From confrontation comes brilliance.

作为领导者, 营造一个让人们能自由地表达异议并辩论的氛围可能颇具挑战, 但正如那句话所说: 碰撞出真知。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

Avoid arguments with business partners 中 avoid arguments 与原文 freely disagree and argue 完全相反; 段4 Many spend their lives trying to avoid arguments 把"避免争论"列为大众的常见错误, 作者立场不支持。

B) **✓ 正确**

create an environment in which people will freely disagree and argue ↔

Encourage people to disagree and argue

预判是"造环境让人自由争论", B 用 encourage 把"营造环境促成"的施动效果直接说成"鼓励", 动词宾语 disagree and argue 与原文逐字相同。

C) **无中生有**

Build a wide and strong business network 把段3 Take a look at your own network 里的 network 拿来扩写; 但原文是"审视已有人脉是否同质", 并未建议"建立更广更强的商业人脉"——wide and strong 这层意思属无中生有。

D) **偷换概念**

Seek advice from their worthy competitors 借用段5 Once you have worthy opponents 的 worthy opponents 但偷换了用途: 原文中 worthy opponents 是用来"辩论交锋"的, 并非用来"征求建议"; 且 competitors 与 opponents 词义虽近, 作者并未让领导"向对手讨教"。

53. What is the purpose of holding a debate?

- A) To find out the truth about an issue.
- B) To build up people's moral strength.
- C) To remove misunderstandings.
- D) To look for worthy opponents.

举行辩论的目的是什么?

- A) 找出某个问题的真相。 B) 增强人们的道德力量。 C) 消除误解。 D) 寻找有价值的对手。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is the purpose of holding a debate? 直接问"辩论的目的是什么", 答案是文中明示的目的句, 不需推断。

【拆句】主干 What is the purpose, of 引导的介词短语 of holding a debate 修饰 purpose, holding 是动名词作介词宾语; 结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】The objective of this debating game is not to win but to get to the truth that will allow you to move faster, farther, and better.

这场辩论游戏的目的不在于赢, 而在于触及那真理——它能让你走得更快、更远、更好。

【选项】A) ✓ 正确

to get to the truth ↔ To find out the truth about an issue

预判是"触及真理", 选项 A 把 get to 换成 find out 后语义不变; about an issue 与原文 this debating game 所辩论的"议题"相吻合, 不引入新成分。

B) 偷换概念

To build up people's moral strength 借用段5 it does require moral strength 中的 moral strength, 但原文是说"辩论需要道德勇气"——道德勇气是辩论的前提/要求, 不是辩论的目的; 选项把"前提"偷换为"目的"。

C) 无中生有

To remove misunderstandings 在原文找不到对应表述; 段5只字未提 misunderstanding 或类似概念, 作者讲的是"求真"而不是"消误"。

D) 偷换概念

To look for worthy opponents 拿段5 Once you have worthy opponents 的 worthy opponents 做诱饵; 但原文是"一旦你已经有了配得上的对手"——这是辩论前置条件, 不是辩论目的。

54. What advice does the author give to people engaged in a fierce debate?

- A) They listen carefully to their opponents' views.
- B) They show due respect for each other's beliefs.
- C) They present their views clearly and explicitly.
- D) They take care not to hurt each other's feelings.

作者给参与激烈辩论的人什么建议?

- A) 他们认真倾听对手的观点。
- B) 他们对彼此的信念表示应有的尊重。
- C) 他们清晰明确地陈述自己的观点。
- D) 他们注意不伤害彼此的感情。

【答案】D (细节题)

【判型】What advice does the author give to people engaged in a fierce debate? 直接索取作者给"激辩中人"的明示建议, 文中必有相应建议句, 不需推断。

【拆句】主干 What advice does the author give, to 短语 to people engaged in a fierce debate 是给 give 补足对象的状语; engaged in a fierce debate 是过去分词短语作 people 的后置定语 (people who are engaged in), 考生若不识"过去分词作后置定语"易把 engaged 当谓语而读乱。

【定位】 Fierce debating can hurt feelings, particularly when strong personalities are involved. Make sure you check in with your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battles beyond the battlefield.

激烈的辩论会伤害感情，尤其是当个性强势的人卷入其中时。请务必和对手沟通确认，让他们不要把交锋中的情绪带出战场之外。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

They listen carefully to their opponents' views 在原文找不到对应表达；段6讲的是"激烈辩论后情绪管理"，没有 listen carefully 或 hear out 类"倾听"建议。

B) **无中生有**

They show due respect for each other's beliefs 在原文段6找不到 respect 或 beliefs 的对应表述；作者关心的是 emotion 而非 belief，且未提"尊重"这一动作。

C) **无中生有**

They present their views clearly and explicitly 在原文段6找不到对应；段6的建议是"情绪不外延"，与"表达清晰"不在同一议题。

D) **✓ 正确**

Fierce debating can hurt feelings ↔ **They take care not to hurt each other's feelings**

Make sure you check in with your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battles beyond the battlefield

↔ **They take care not to hurt each other's feelings**

预判说"避免对手把情绪带出战场=别伤感情"，D 把这层意思压缩为 take care not to hurt each other's feelings，既保留 hurt feelings 原词，又用 take care not to 表防范，与原文一一对应。

55. How should we treat our rivals after a successful debate?

- A) Try to make peace with them.
- B) Try to make up the differences.
- C) Invite them to the ring next time.
- D) Acknowledge their contribution.

在一场成功的辩论之后我们应该如何对待对手？

A) 尝试与他们和解。 B) 尝试弥合分歧。 C) 邀请他们下次再战。 D) 承认他们的贡献。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 How should we treat our rivals after a successful debate? 直接询问"辩论后该怎样对待对手"，原文明示，不需推断。

【拆句】 主干 How should we treat our rivals, after 短语 after a successful debate 作时间状语；结构平铺，但要注意 treat 此处是"对待"不是"治疗/请客"——若按熟词原义读会偏掉。

【定位】 Reward all those involved in the debate sufficiently when the goals are reached. Let your sparring partners(拳击陪练) know how much you appreciate their contribution.

目标达成后，要充分奖励所有参与辩论的人。让你的陪练对手知道你有多感谢他们的贡献。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Try to make peace with them 中 make peace 是"和解、讲和"，预设事前有冲突需要修补；原文段7的语境是"辩论是为求真的友好讨论"（呼应段6 friendly discourse），不需要事后"讲和"——make peace 是无中生有。

B) 偷换概念

Try to make up the differences 中 make up the differences 是"消除分歧、弥合差异"；但原文段7关心的是"奖励+表达感激"而非"消除分歧"——偷换了动作对象。

C) 答非所问

Invite them to the ring next time 借用段7末句 the more they'll be willing to get into the ring next time；但原文是说"对手会更愿意自己再上场"，是对方的意愿，不是"我们邀请他们"——题干问 How should we treat them，答案的主体动作应是"我们做什么"；C 把"对方的自愿"偷换为"我们的邀请"。

D) ✓ 正确

Let your sparring partners(拳击陪练) know how much you appreciate their contribution ↔

Acknowledge their contribution

Reward all those involved in the debate sufficiently when the goals are reached ↔

Acknowledge their contribution

预判是"承认/感谢他们的贡献"，D 用一个 acknowledge 同时覆盖原文"奖励"和"让对手知道被欣赏"两层动作——是定位句最精准的同义压缩。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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。

There's no need to go out and find people you hate, but you need to do some self-assessment to determine where you have become stale in your thinking.

第4段，第3句

本句成分丰富，覆盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语从句、宾语从句、状语等多种成分。第一个主句的 there be 存在句和表语结构、第二个主句的不定式宾语及其内嵌的目的不定式，都是值得练习的典型结构。定语从句省略关系代词、宾语从句由 where 引导且内含现在完成时，都是易错点。唯一不足是缺少补语、同位语等其他成分类型，但已足够作为一道综合性成分划分练习。

The objective of this debating game is not to win but to get to the truth that will allow you to move faster, farther, and better.

第5段，第4句

主系表结构配合 not... but... 强调句式，以及定语从句修饰抽象名词，都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。allow sb to do sth 结构也是高频搭配。句子整体结构典型，掌握后可以在多种语境中复用，代表性强。

Make sure you check in with your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battles beyond the battlefield.

第6段，第2句

覆盖了祈使句主谓宾、宾语从句、目的状语从句、地点状语等多种成分，且宾语从句省略 that、状语从句有明确引导词 "so that"，适合练习从句识别和成分划分，尤其是虚拟语气在宾语从句中的应用这一易错点

The more they feel appreciated, the more they'll be willing to get into the ring next time.

第7段，第3句

本句采用的 "the more..., the more..." 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,常用于表达正相关的因果或递进关系。掌握这一结构后,学习者可在大量真题和实际阅读中快速识别并理解同类句子,迁移价值很高。

Try to make up the differences.

第55题，B

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见，但在四六级、考研阅读长难句中出现频率较低，典型性中等偏下。

本篇出现的 55 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。

debate

B2

n. 辩论

本篇6次 · 真题 48 句

view

A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇4次 · 真题 85 句

opponent

B2

n. 对手

本篇4次 · 真题 11 句

network

B1

n. 网络

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

career

B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

seek

B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

partner

B1

n. 伴侣

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

expand

B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

argument

B1

n. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

strength

B1

n. 力量

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

moral

B2

adj. 道德的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

learning B1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 120 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 83 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 64 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本篇1次·真题 64 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的，起作用的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 56 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 54 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 51 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 46 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 43 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 42 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 41 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 40 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其，特别（强调某事物）

本篇1次·真题 39 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 38 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇1次·真题 35 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 31 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 23 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题 19 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次·真题 17 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次·真题 15 句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本篇1次·真题 15 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 15 句

atmosphere

B2

n. 气氛

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

actively

B1

adv. 积极主动地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

competitor

B1

n. 竞争者

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

freely

B1

adv. 自由地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

objective

B2

n. 目标

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

saying

B1

n. 谚语

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

engaged

B1

adj. 忙碌的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

passionate

B2

adj. 热情的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

anger

B1

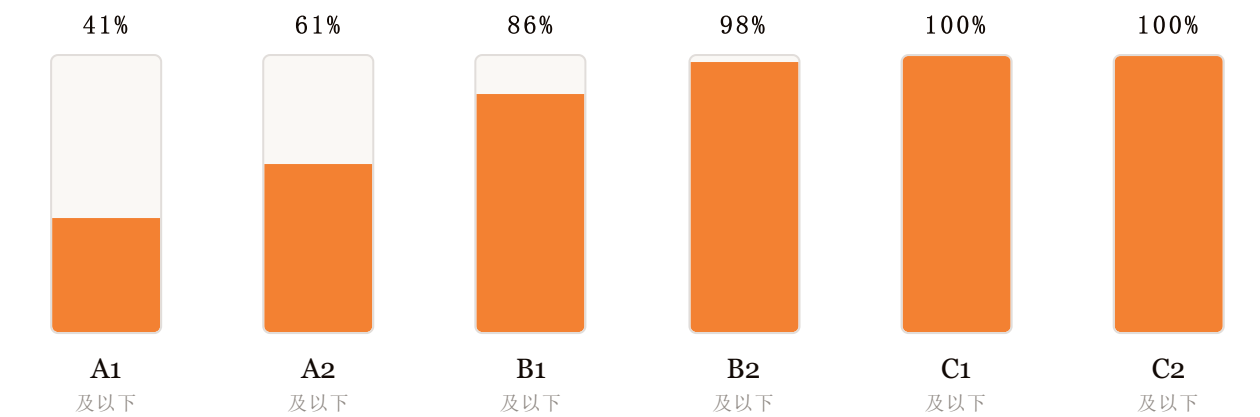
n. 愤怒

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

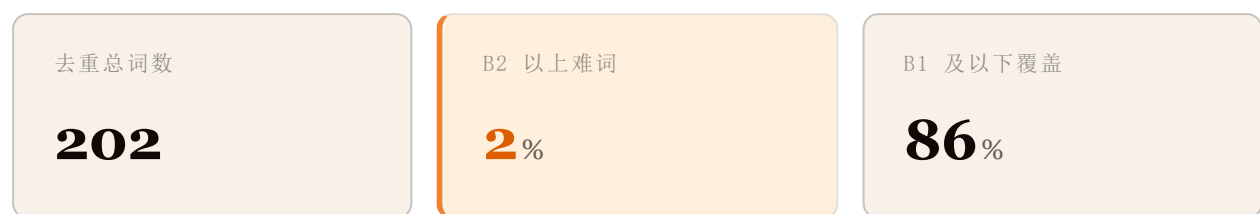
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 202 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **202** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 4 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 202 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2015年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年12月·第1套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍中国父母的教育观 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12月·第1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1套(2015-12) • 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**.

中国父母往往过于关注孩子的学习，以至于不要他们帮忙做家务。他们对孩子的首要要求就是努力学习，考得好，能上名牌大学。他们相信这是为孩子好，因为在中国这样竞争激烈的社会里，只有成绩好才能保证前途光明。中国父母还认为，如果孩子能在社会上取得大的成就，父母就会受到尊敬。因此，他们愿意牺牲自己的时间、爱好和兴趣，为孩子提供更好的条件。

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。

Chinese parents tend to pay so much attention to their children's study that they do not ask them to help with housework. Their primary requirement for their children is to study hard, do well in exams and get into a top university. They believe this is good for their children, because in such a competitive society as China, only good grades can guarantee a bright future. Chinese parents also believe that if their children can achieve great success in society, they themselves will be respected. Therefore, they are willing to sacrifice their own time, hobbies and interests to provide better conditions for their children.

【衔接】第2句承接第1句主语

第1句主语已是 Chinese parents, 第2句 他们对孩子的首要要求 的"他们"指同一批父母, 英文用代词 Their (requirement) 承接即可, 不必重复 Chinese parents' requirement, 避免名词反复。

第3、4句用also串观点

第3句讲父母的一种看法, 第4句 中国父母还认为 的"还"提示这是并列的又一看法, 第4句已用 also believe 显出递进衔接, 读起来是"他们相信..., 也相信..."的连贯观点链。

第5句用Therefore收因果

第5句 因此, 他们愿意牺牲自己的时间 的"因此"是对前文几条看法的总结性结果, 句首用 Therefore 把前面"父母如此看重学业"与"于是甘愿牺牲"的因果关系显化, 让整段有收束感。

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】客观介绍中国父母的教育观

整段在陈述一个普遍社会现象——中国父母如何看待孩子的学习。开篇 中国父母往往过于关注孩子的学习 用"往往"点明这是反复发生、当下成立的普遍情况, 属客观陈述型的社会文化介绍, 不是讲某个过去事件。语体平实、不带强烈感情色彩, 用词走中性、正式的书面英语即可。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇是在陈述一个至今仍成立的普遍现象与习惯做法, 没有特定时间点。中国父母往往过于关注孩子的学习 里的"往往"、他们相信这是为孩子好 里的"相信"都是描述常态心理与习惯, 因此整段以一般现在时为基调; 逐句若无特殊需要(如假设、已完成动作), 动词一律用现在时。

【译法】名牌大学

拟定统一译法 a top university / prestigious universities。能上名牌大学 中的"名牌"不是字面的"有牌子的", 而是"顶尖、有声望的", 故取意译 top / prestigious, 切忌译成 famous-brand university 这种中式直译。全篇只出现一次, 统一用 top universities。

竞争激烈的社会

拟定统一译法 such a competitive society。在中国这样竞争激烈的社会里 的"竞争激烈"对应形容词 competitive, "这样"用 such a 承接, 整体作介词短语 in such a competitive society, 不要逐字拆成 a society with fierce competition 那样的累赘结构。

1. 中国父母往往过于关注孩子的学习, 以至于不要他们帮忙做家务。

【主干】父母+关注+学习 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主语明确就是"中国父母", 核心动词是"关注"。主干立为 Chinese parents pay too much attention to their children's study。中国父母往往过于关注孩子的学习 中"父母"作主语、"关注...学习"作谓宾, 是英文骨架的来源。

【降级】以至于→so...that

"往往"用频度副词 often / tend to 处理; "过于"用 too much 修饰。后半句 以至于不要他们帮忙做家务 是结果, 降级用 so... that... 结果状语从句连接: so much that they do not ask them to help with housework, 而不是另起一句用 and 平铺。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时：pay / do not ask 都用现在时，因为这是描述普遍习惯。

主谓一致

主语 Chinese parents 是复数，谓语用原形 pay（不加 -s）。

介词搭配

"关注"用固定搭配 pay attention to, to 后接名词 study / studies; "帮忙做家务"用 help with housework, help 后用 with 接事情。

单复数与冠词

housework 是不可数名词，不加 s、不加冠词；"做家务"不要写成 do the houseworks。

【译文】 Chinese parents tend to pay so much attention to their children's study that they do not ask them to help with housework.

2. 他们对孩子的首要要求就是努力学习，考得好，能上名牌大学。

【主干】 要求是→requirement is（主语策略：原句主语）

主语"他们对孩子的首要要求"，核心是"要求"，作主语 Their primary requirement; 系动词 is 引出表语。他们对孩子的首要要求就是努力学习 是主干来源，是个"A 就是 B"的判断句，用主系表结构。

【降级】三件事并列作表语

表语是三件并列的事 努力学习，考得好，能上名牌大学，统一用动词不定式并列：to study hard, do well in exams and get into a top university。三个 to do 共用一个 to、用逗号加 and 串起，而非各写整句。

【语法】单复数

requirement 在"首要要求"语境下用单数 requirement（一个最主要的要求）；exams 泛指各种考试用复数。

时态

系动词用 is，沿用一般现在时基调。

动词搭配

"考得好"用 do well in exams; "上大学/考上"用 get into / be admitted to a university, 不要直译成 go up to university。

冠词

a top university 首次提及、泛指一所名牌大学，用不定冠词 a。

【译文】 Their primary requirement for their children is to study hard, do well in exams and get into a top university.

3. 他们相信这是为孩子好，因为在中国这样竞争激烈的社会里，只有成绩好才能保证前途光明。

【主干】 他们相信→They believe (主语策略：原句主语)

主句主语"他们"，核心动词"相信"，主干 They believe (that) ...。他们相信这是为孩子好 提供主干，宾语是一个 that 从句 this is good for their children。

【降级】 原因句+only倒装

因为在中国这样竞争激烈的社会里 用 because 引出原因状语从句；只有成绩好才能保证前途光明的"只有...才..."用 only good grades can guarantee a bright future (也可 only with good grades can one...)。"在...社会里"降级为介词短语 in such a competitive society 作状语，不单独成句。

【语法】 时态

believe / is / can guarantee 全用一般现在时，陈述普遍看法。

单复数

"成绩好"用 good grades 复数 (成绩通常多门、多次)；a bright future 用单数加冠词。

情态动词

"才能保证"用 can guarantee 表能力/可能；"只有...才..."的限定靠 only 体现，无需另加否定。

冠词

such a competitive society 用 such a；a bright future 首提用 a。

【译文】 They believe this is good for their children, because in such a competitive society as China, only good grades can guarantee a bright future.

4. 中国父母还认为，如果孩子能在社会上取得大的成就，父母就会受到尊敬。

【主干】 父母还认为→also believe (主语策略：原句主语)

主语"中国父母"，核心动词"认为"，主干 Chinese parents also believe (that) ...。中国父母还认为 提供主干，"还"用 also 体现这是与上句并列的又一看法。

【降级】 如果→if条件从句

宾语从句内部 如果孩子能在社会上取得大的成就 用 if 引导条件从句，父母就会受到尊敬 作主句结果，用被动 parents will be respected。"受到尊敬"是动作承受者作主语，自然落成被动语态。

【语法】 时态语态

条件主句"就会受到尊敬"是将来可能结果，用 will be respected (被动+将来)；if 从句用现在时 achieve (主将从现)。

语态

"受到尊敬"用被动 be respected，主语 parents 是被尊敬的对象。

单复数

great achievements 用复数表"大的成就"；parents 复数。

动词搭配

"取得成就"用 achieve / make great achievements，"在社会上"用 in society。

【译文】 Chinese parents also believe that if their children can achieve great success in society, they themselves will be respected.

5. 因此，他们愿意牺牲自己的时间、爱好和兴趣，为孩子提供更好的条件。

【主干】 他们愿意牺牲→willing to sacrifice (主语策略：原句主语)

主语"他们"，核心是"愿意牺牲"，主干 they are willing to sacrifice...。他们愿意牺牲自己的时间、爱好和兴趣 提供主干，"因此"用 Therefore 起头承接上文因果。

【降级】 目的→to do状语

"时间、爱好和兴趣"作并列宾语 their time, hobbies and interests。后半句 为孩子提供更好的条件 是牺牲的目的，降级为不定式目的状语 to provide better conditions for their children，而不是用 and 再接一个谓语。

【语法】 时态

are willing / to provide 沿用一般现在时基调。

单复数

hobbies、interests、conditions 均用复数 (爱好兴趣条件都不止一项)；their time 不可数不加s。

动词搭配

"为某人提供某物"用 provide sth for sb 或 provide sb with sth，介词别漏。

连接词

句首 Therefore 后加逗号，承接上一句的因果关系。

【译文】 Therefore, they are willing to sacrifice their own time, hobbies and interests to provide better conditions for their children.

英语四级 2015年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	本题