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四级 · 真题卷第3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 "Never go out there to see what happens, go out there to make things happen."* You can cite examples to illustrate the importance of being participants rather than mere onlookers in life. 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) A lawsuit has been filed against Malaysia Airlines.
B) The missing passengers' bodies have been found.
C) The cause of the disappearance has been unveiled.
D) Flight MH370 got lost during its trip to Hong Kong.
2. A) On a beach in Mozambique.
B) In Malaysia.
C) In Reunion Island.
D) In Beijing.

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

3. A) Because they are used to living here.
B) Because it is cheaper for them to live here.
C) Because it is easier for them to get a job.
D) Because the government forced them to live here.
4. A) The snowstorm.
B) The bombing.
C) The war.
D) The starvation.

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

5. A) Enriching the menu.
B) Meeting customer needs.
C) Opening new branches.
D) Improving customer sales.
6. A) U.S.-based McDonald's president.
B) McDonald's Japan's customer.
C) McDonald's Japan's president.
D) U.S.-based McDonald's customer.
7. A) In 1971.
B) In 1991.
C) In 1997.
D) In 2015.

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) Hosting an evening TV program.
B) Having her bicycle repaired.
C) Lecturing on business management.
D) Conducting a market survey.
9. A) He repaired bicycles.
B) He served as a consultant.
C) He worked as a salesman.
D) He coached in a racing club.
10. A) He wanted to be his own boss.
B) He found it more profitable.
C) He didn't want to start from scratch.
D) He didn't want to be in too much debt.
11. A) They work five days a week.
B) They are all the man's friends.
C) They are paid by the hour.
D) They all enjoy gambling.

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

12. A) It has gradually given way to service industry.
B) It remains a major part of industrial activity.
C) It has a history as long as paper processing.
D) It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP.
13. A) Transport problems.
B) Shortage of funding.
C) Lack of resources.
D) Poor management.
14. A) Competition from rival companies.
B) Product promotion campaigns.
C) Possible locations for a new factory.
D) Measures to create job opportunities.
15. A) It's just so-so.
B) It's perfect.
C) It's very good and improving.
D) It's disappointing.

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) They shared mutual friends in school.
B) They had known each other since childhood.
C) They shared many extracurricular activities.
D) They had many interests in common.
17. A) At a local club.
B) At Joe's house.
C) At the sports center.
D) At the boarding school.
18. A) Durable friendships can be very difficult to maintain.
B) One has to be respectful of other people in order to win respect.
C) It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends.
D) Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other.

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

19. A) Near the entrance of a park.
B) In his building's parking lot.
C) At a parking meter.
D) At a street corner.
20. A) It had been taken by the police.
B) It had been moved to the next block.
C) It had been stolen by someone.
D) It had been parked at a wrong place.
21. A) At the Greenville center.
B) At a public parking lot.
C) In a neighboring town.
D) In the city garage.

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

22. A) Famous creative individuals.
B) The mysteriousness of creativity.
C) A major scientific discovery.
D) Creativity as shown in arts.
23. A) It is something people all engage in.
B) It helps people acquire knowledge.
C) It starts soon after we are born.
D) It is the source of all artistic work.
24. A) Creative imagination.
B) Logical reasoning.
C) Natural curiosity.
D) Critical thinking.
25. A) It is beyond ordinary people.
B) It is yet to be fully understood.
C) It is part of everyday life.
D) It is a unique human trait.

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.

For many Americans, 2013 ended with an unusually bitter cold spell. Late November and December 26 early snow and bone-chilling temperatures in much of the country, part of a year when, for the first time in two 27 , record-cold days will likely turn out to have outnumbered record-warm ones. But the U. S. was the exception: November was the warmest ever 28 , and current data indicates that 2013 is likely to have been the fourth hottest year on record.

Enjoy the snow now, because 29 are good that 2014 will be even hotter, perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept. That's because, scientists are predicting, 2014 will be an El Nino year.

El Nino, Spanish for "the child", 30 when surface ocean waters in the southern Pacific become abnormally warm. So large is the Pacific, covering 30% of the planet's surface, that the 31 energy generated by its warming is enough to touch off a series of weather changes around the world. El Ninos are 32 with abnormally dry conditions in Southeast Asia and Australia. They can lead to extreme rain in parts of North and South America, even as southern Africa 33 dry weather. Marine life may be affected too: El Ninos can 34 the rising of the cold, nutrient-rich(营养丰富的) water that supports large fish 35 , and the unusually warm ocean temperatures can destroy coral(珊瑚).

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) additional | I) logically |
| B) associated | J) occurs |
| C) bore | K) populations |
| D) chances | L) realize |
| E) communicated | M) reduce |
| F) decades | N) saw |
| G) experiences | O) Specific |
| H) globally | |

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**.

How to Eat Well

- A) Why do so many Americans eat tons of processed food, the stuff that is correctly called junk(垃圾) and should really carry warning labels?
- B) It's not because fresh ingredients are hard to come by. Supermarkets offer more variety than ever, and there are over four times as many farmers' markets in the U.S. as there were 20 years ago. Nor is it for lack of available information. There are plenty of recipes(食谱) how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television. If anything, the information is overwhelming.

- C) And yet we aren't cooking. If you eat three meals a day and behave like most Americans, you probably get at least a third of your daily calories(卡路里) outside the home. Nearly two thirds of us grab fast food once a week, and we get almost 25% of our daily calories from snacks. So we're eating out or taking in, and we don't sit down—or we do, but we hurry.
- D) Shouldn't preparing—and consuming—food be a source of comfort, pride, health, well-being, relaxation, sociability? Something that connects us to other humans? Why should we want to outsource(外包) this basic task, especially when outsourcing it is so harmful?
- E) When I talk about cooking, I'm not talking about creating elaborate dinner parties or three-day science projects. I'm talking about simple, easy, everyday meals. My mission is to encourage green hands and those lacking time or money to feed themselves. That means we need modest, realistic expectations, and we need to teach people to cook food that's good enough to share with family and friends.
- F) Perhaps a return to real cooking needn't be far off. A recent Harris poll revealed that 79% of Americans say they enjoy cooking and 30% "love it"; 14% admit to not enjoying kitchen work and just 7% won't go near the stove at all. But this doesn't necessarily translate to real cooking, and the result of this survey shouldn't surprise anyone: 52% of those 65 or older cook at home five or more times per week; only a third of young people do.
- G) Back in the 1950s most of us grew up in households where Mom cooked virtually every night. The intention to put a home-cooked meal on the table was pretty much universal. Most people couldn't afford to do otherwise.
- H) Although frozen dinners were invented in the 40s, their popularity didn't boom until televisions became popular a decade or so later. Since then, packaged, pre-prepared meals have been what's for dinner. The microwave and fast-food chains were the biggest catalyst(催化剂), but the big food companies—which want to sell anything except the raw ingredients that go into cooking—made the home cook an endangered species.
- I) Still, I find it strange that only a third of young people report preparing meals at home regularly. Isn't this the same crowd that rails against processed junk and champions craft cooking? And isn't this the generation who say they are concerned about their health and the well-being of the planet? If these are truly the values of many young people, then their behavior doesn't match their beliefs.
- J) There have been half-hearted but well-publicized efforts by some food companies to reduce calories in their processed foods, but the Standard American Diet is still the polar opposite of the healthy, mostly plant-based diet that just about every expert says we should be eating. Considering that the government's standards are not nearly ambitious enough, the picture is clear: by not cooking at home, we're not eating the right things, and the consequences are hard to overstate.
- K) To help quantify(量化) costs of a poor diet, I recently tried to estimate this impact in terms of a most famous food, the burger(汉堡包). I concluded that the profit from burgers is more than offset(抵消) by the damage they cause in health problems and environmental harm.
- L) Cooking real food is the best defense—not to mention that any meal you're likely to eat at home contains about 200 fewer calories than one you would eat in a restaurant.
- M) To those Americans for whom money is a concern, my advice is simple: Buy what you can afford, and cook it yourself. The common prescription is to primarily shop the grocery store, since that's where fresh produce,

meat and seafood, and dairy are. And to save money and still eat well you don't need local, organic ingredients; all you need is real food. I'm not saying local food isn't better; it is. But there is plenty of decent food in the grocery stores.

- N) The other sections you should get to know are the frozen foods and the canned goods. Frozen produce is still produce; canned tomatoes are still tomatoes. Just make sure you're getting real food without tons of added salt or sugar. Ask yourself, would Grandma consider this food? Does it look like something that might occur in nature? It's pretty much common sense: you want to buy food, not unidentifiable foodlike objects.
- O) You don't have to hit the grocery store daily, nor do you need an abundance of skill. Since fewer than half of Americans say they cook at an intermediate level and only 20% describe their cooking skills as advanced, the crisis is one of confidence. And the only remedy for that is practice. There's nothing mysterious about cooking the evening meal. You just have to do a little thinking ahead and redefine what qualifies as dinner. Like any skill, cooking gets easier as you do it more; every time you cook, you advance your level of skills. Someday you won't even need recipes. My advice is that you not pay attention to the number of steps and ingredients, because they can be deceiving.
- P) Time, I realize, is the biggest obstacle to cooking for most people. You must adjust your priorities to find time to cook. For instance, you can move a TV to the kitchen and watch your favorite shows while you're standing at the sink. No one is asking you to give up activities you like, but if you're watching food shows on TV, try cooking instead.

36. Cooking benefits people in many ways and enables them to connect with one another.

37. Abundant information about cooking is available either online or on TV.

38. Young people do less cooking at home than the elderly these days.

39. Cooking skills can be improved with practice.

40. In the mid-20th century, most families ate dinner at home instead of eating out.

41. Even those short of time or money should be encouraged to cook for themselves and their family.

42. Eating food not cooked by ourselves can cause serious consequences.

43. To eat well and still save money, people should buy fresh food and cook it themselves.

44. We get a fairly large portion of calories from fast food and snacks.

45. The popularity of TV led to the popularity of frozen food.

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.

The wallet is heading for extinction. As a day-to-day essential, it will die off with the generation who read print newspapers. The kind of shopping—where you hand over notes and count out change in return—now

happens only in the most minor of our retail encounters, like buying a bar of chocolate or a pint of milk from a corner shop. At the shops where you spend any real money, that money is increasingly abstracted. And this is more and more true, the higher up the scale you go. At the most cutting-edge retail stores—Victoria Beckham on Dover Street, for instance—you don't go and stand at any kind of cash register when you decide to pay. The staff are equipped with iPads to take your payment while you relax on a sofa.

Which is nothing more or less than excellent service, if you have the money. But across society, the abstraction of the idea of cash makes me uneasy. Maybe I'm just old-fashioned. But earning money isn't quick or easy for most of us. Isn't it a bit weird that spending it should happen in half a blink(眨眼) of an eye? Doesn't a wallet—that time-honoured Friday-night feeling of pleasing, promising fatness—represent something that matters?

But I'll leave the economics to the experts. What bothers me about the death of the wallet is the change it represents in our physical environment. Everything about the look and feel of a wallet—the way the fastenings and materials wear and tear and loosen with age, the plastic and paper and gold and silver, and handwritten phone numbers and printed cinema tickets—is the very opposite of what our world is becoming. The opposite of a wallet is a smartphone or an iPad. The rounded edges, cool glass, smooth and unknowable as a pebble(鹅卵石). Instead of digging through pieces of paper and peering into corners, we move our fingers left and right. No more counting out coins. Show your wallet, if you still have one. It may not be here much longer.

46. What is happening to the wallet?

- A) It is disappearing.
- B) It is being fattened.
- C) It is becoming costly,
- D) It is changing in style.

47. How are business transactions done in big modern stores?

- A) Individually.
- B) Electronically.
- C) In the abstract.
- D) Via a cash register.

48. What makes the author feel uncomfortable nowadays?

- A) Saving money is becoming a thing of the past.
- B) The pleasing Friday-night feeling is fading.
- C) Earning money is getting more difficult.
- D) Spending money is so fast and easy.

49. Why does the author choose to write about what's happening to the wallet?

- A) It represents a change in the modern world.
- B) It has something to do with everybody's life.
- C) It marks the end of a time-honoured tradition.
- D) It is the concern of contemporary economists.

50. What can we infer from the passage about the author?
- A) He is resistant to social changes.
 - B) He is against technological progress.
 - C) He feels reluctant to part with the traditional wallet.
 - D) He feels insecure in the ever-changing modern world.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Everybody sleeps, but what people stay up late to catch—or wake up early in order not to miss—varies by culture.

From data collected, it seems the things that cause us to lose the most sleep, on average, are sporting events, time changes, and holidays.

Around the world, people changed sleep patterns thanks to the start or end of daylight savings time. Russians, for example, began to wake up about a half-hour later each day after President Vladimir Putin shifted the country permanently to "winter time" starting on October 26.

Russia's other late nights and early mornings generally correspond to public holidays. On New Year's Eve, Russians have the world's latest bedtime, hitting the hay at around 3:30 a.m.

Russians also get up an hour later on International Women's Day, the day for treating and celebrating female relatives.

Similarly, Americans' late nights, late mornings, and longest sleeps fall on three-day weekends. Canada got the least sleep of the year the night it beat Sweden in the Olympic hockey(冰球). The World Cup is also chiefly responsible for sleep deprivation(剥夺). The worst night for sleep in the U.K was the night of the England-Italy match on June 14. Brits stayed up a half-hour later to watch it, and then they woke up earlier than usual the next morning thanks to summer nights, the phenomenon in which the sun barely sets in northern countries in the summertime. That was nothing, though, compared to Germans, Italians, and the French, who stayed up around an hour and a half later on various days throughout the summer to watch the Cup.

It should be made clear that not everyone has a device to record their sleep patterns; in some of these nations, it's likely that only the richest people do. And people who elect to track their sleep may try to get more sleep than the average person. Even if that's the case, though, the above findings are still striking. If the most health-conscious among us have such deep swings in our shut-eye levels throughout the year, how much sleep are the rest of us losing?

51. What does the author say about people's sleeping habits?
- A) They are culture-related.
 - B) They affect people's health.
 - C) They change with the seasons.
 - D) They vary from person to person.

52. What do we learn about the Russians regarding sleep?
- A) They don't fall asleep until very late.
 - B) They don't sleep much on weekends.
 - C) They get less sleep on public holidays.
 - D) They sleep longer than people elsewhere.
53. What is the major cause for Europeans' loss of sleep?
- A) The daylight savings time.
 - B) The colorful night life.
 - C) The World Cup.
 - D) The summertime.
54. What is the most probable reason for some rich people to use a device to record their sleep patterns?
- A) They have trouble falling asleep.
 - B) They want to get sufficient sleep.
 - C) They are involved in a sleep research.
 - D) They want to go to bed on regular hours.
55. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?
- A) Sleeplessness does harm to people's health.
 - B) Few people really know the importance of sleep.
 - C) It is important to study our sleep patterns.
 - D) Average people probably sleep less than the rich.

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**.

今年在长沙举行了一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛。这项比赛证明是促进中国和世界其他地区文化交流的好方法。它为世界各地的年轻人提供了更好地了解中国的机会。来自 87 个国家共计 126 位选手聚集在湖南省省会参加了从 7 月 6 日到 8 月 5 日进行的半决赛和决赛。比赛并不是唯一的活动。选手们还有机会参观了中国其他地区的著名景点和历史名胜。

2015年12月·第3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3套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第3套(2015-12) • 四级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on *the saying "Never go out there to see what happens, go out there to make things happen."* You can cite examples to illustrate the importance of being participants rather than mere onlookers in life. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【参考范文 • 159 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The saying "Never go out there to see what happens, go out there to make things happen" urges us to be active creators of our own lives rather than passive bystanders. In my view, this attitude is exactly what turns dreams into reality, and I firmly stand with those who choose to make things happen.

Those who merely stand by and watch often let precious opportunities slip away. Take Jack Ma as an example. When most people were still doubting the Internet, he took the initiative to start Alibaba, seizing the chance that others were only observing. Had he chosen to be a mere onlooker, China's e-commerce might never have flourished as it does today. His story shows that only by stepping forward and acting can we shape the outcome.

Therefore, we should never wait on the sidelines for good things to appear. Instead, let us take the initiative, seize every opportunity, and become participants who make things happen.

【参考译文】

“别只是走出去看会发生什么，要走出去让事情发生”这句话告诫我们，要做自己人生的主动创造者，而不是被动的旁观者。在我看来，正是这种态度把梦想变为现实，我坚定地站在那些选择主动出击的人一边。

只是站在一旁观望的人，往往任由宝贵的机会溜走。以马云为例。当大多数人还在怀疑互联网时，他率先行动、创办了阿里巴巴，抓住了别人只在旁观的机会。倘若他当初选择做一个旁观者，中国的电子商务或许永远无法发展到今天这般繁荣。他的故事说明，唯有挺身向前、付诸行动，我们才能塑造结局。

因此，我们绝不应坐在场边等着好事降临。相反，让我们主动出击、抓住每一个机会，成为那些让事情发生的参与者。

【第1段】释义加表态落地。首段用 "urges us to be active creators of our own lives rather than passive bystanders" 把格言转述成自己的对比表达，避免逐字抄原句；再用 "In my view... I firmly stand with those who choose to make things happen" 一句钉死立场，落实了第一段‘释义加亮态度’的功能。

【第2段】主题句加实例落地。主题句 "Those who merely stand by and watch often let precious opportunities slip away" 亮分论点；"Take Jack Ma as an example... took the initiative to start Alibaba" 提供具体事例；"Had he chosen to be a mere onlooker..." 用虚拟语气让步反证；末句 "only by stepping forward and acting can we shape the outcome" 回扣中心，四步齐全。

【第3段】警示加号召落地。"we should never wait on the sidelines" 反面警示，"let us take the initiative, seize every opportunity, and become participants who make things happen" 正面号召并呼应格言，落实第三段‘升华回扣’的功能。

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

评论格言并主张做参与者

任务动词是写一篇 an essay commenting on the saying，对象是这句格言——把 go out there to see what happens（旁观、被动等待）和 go out there to make things happen（主动创造）作对比。要求还点明可以 cite examples to illustrate the importance of being participants rather than mere onlookers in life。所以本篇要做的是：亮明‘做参与者而非旁观者’的立场，并用事例论证它为什么重要，不是复述或翻译原句。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论

本题是纯议论大作文，没有具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师。用正式书面语即可：第一人称表态度可以（如 In my view），但不写口语缩略乱侃、不写称呼落款。语域定位为‘规范、克制、有论证感’。

中心立意

主动出击者才能改变结果

中心论点：人生应当做 make things happen 的参与者，而不是坐等 see what happens 的旁观者——只有主动出击、抓住机会，才能真正改变结果、成就自己。

要展开的要点

1. 旁观者错失机会

第一层：只做 mere onlookers、站在一旁观望的人，往往任由机会溜走，一事无成。这是从反面说明被动等待的代价。

2. 参与者主动创造成果

第二层：主动参与者敢于率先行动、抓住别人还在观望的机会，从而把局面改写。用一个具体事例（如企业家在别人怀疑时率先创业）落实，正面证明主动的价值。

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一一对应。

第 1 段 释义加亮立场

用自己的话解释格言在讲 make things happen 优于 see what happens，并明确表态支持做参与者。

第 2 段 举例论证主动价值

主题句亮出‘主动才能改变结果’，配一个具体事例展开，再一句让步反证，收一句回扣中心。

第 3 段 升华呼吁

重申不做旁观者的态度，发出行动号召，呼应格言收尾。

第 1 段 点题并表态支持参与者

内容落点：把格言解读为‘要做 make things happen 的主动创造者，而非坐等 see what happens 的被动旁观者’，然后明确表态——我坚定站在主动参与这一边。

转述格言 · The saying "____" urges us to be active creators of our own lives rather than passive bystanders. (引号里填格言，后半句用自己的对比表达替换原句)

亮明观点 · In my view, this attitude is exactly what ____, and I firmly stand with those who choose to _____. (填‘它带来什么价值’与‘你支持的做法’)

第 2 段 以实例证明主动改变结果

内容落点：先说只做 mere onlookers 的人错失机会；再举一个在别人观望时率先行动、抓住机会的具体人物（如企业家率先创业），说明正是主动出击改变了结果；末句点出‘唯有向前行动才能塑造结局’。

举例过渡 · Take ____ as an example. When most people were still ____, he/she took the initiative to _____. (填人物、当时的观望状态、其主动之举)

让步反证 · Had he/she chosen to be a mere onlooker, ____ might never have _____. (用虚拟语气反推：若选择旁观，好结果就不会发生)

小结回扣 · His/Her story shows that only by ____ can we _____. (填‘主动行动’与‘改变结果’，把例子拉回中心)

第3段 重申态度并号召行动

内容落点：重申不做旁观者，号召大家主动出击、抓住每一个机会，成为 make things happen 的参与者，收尾呼应格言。

反面警示 · Therefore, we should never ____ for good things to appear. (填被动等待的行为，如坐在场边观望)

结尾号召 · Instead, let us ____, and become participants who _____. (填主动做法与要达成的结果，呼应格言)

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

必须评论加举例

本题达标要点：既要评论格言、亮出做参与者的立场，又要按 cite examples 给出具体事例。最易失分处是只翻译复述格言、通篇无实例。

结构连贯

立场首尾贯穿

本题要让‘做参与者而非旁观者’的态度从首段贯穿到尾段，靠 rather than / mere onlooker / take the initiative 等对比词串起来，避免立场摇摆。

语言准确

备好主动被动对比词

本题准备好 take the initiative、seize opportunities、mere onlooker、stand by and watch 这组主动/被动对比表达；Had he chosen... 的虚拟语气要写对，别写成 If he chosen。

字数格式

卡在上下限之间

本题硬性要求 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，写不够或大幅超标都失分，控制在区间内即可，不必逼近上限。

通篇复述格言

反面示例：The saying means we should not just see what happens but make things happen. It tells us to make things happen, not only see what happens.（把原句翻来覆去重说）。修正：一句释义后立刻表态并展开——In my view, only those who take the initiative can change their fate, as the following example shows.

空喊无实例

反面示例：Being a participant is very important. Everyone should be active. If we are active, we will succeed.（三句都是口号、无一例）。修正：Take Jack Ma as an example. When others doubted the Internet, he took the initiative to build Alibaba and changed China's e-commerce.

重复凑字

反面示例：We should make things happen. Making things happen is good. To make things happen is what we need to do to make things happen.（同义反复凑字）。修正：删去重复，改成推进论证的一句——Only by acting first can we seize the chance before it disappears.

英语四级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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

2015年12月·第3套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2015年12月·第3套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第3套(2015-12) • 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 Commemorations are underway to mark two years since Malaysia Airlines flight MH370 vanished en route from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing with 239 people on board. In Beijing, relatives of Chinese passengers on the missing flight have filed a lawsuit against Malaysia Airlines. Despite daily visits to the airline's office to understand what may have happened to their loved ones, they feel they are being ignored. "We're here to go after Malaysia Airlines, Boeing, Rolls-Royce and anyone else who's responsible, because they didn't provide us with the support we were entitled to. They caused us harm and we will ask for compensation." Experts are now studying a piece of debris found last week on a beach in Mozambique. If it's confirmed to be a piece of the missing flight, it would be the second to be washed up on a shore last year, a section of the plane's wing was found off Reunion Island.

纪念活动正在进行，以纪念马来西亚航空公司MH370航班失踪两周年，该航班从吉隆坡飞往北京途中失踪，机上有239人。在北京，失踪航班上中国乘客的亲属已对马来西亚航空公司提起诉讼。尽管他们每天都去航空公司办公室了解亲人可能发生了什么，但他们感到自己被忽视了。“我们来这里是要追究马来西亚航空公司、Boeing、Rolls-Royce以及其他任何负有责任的人，因为他们没有向我们提供我们应得的支持。他们

对我们造成了伤害,我们将要求赔偿。"专家们目前正在研究上周在莫桑比克海滩发现的一块残骸。如果确认是失踪航班的一部分,这将是第二块被冲上岸的残骸,去年在留尼汪岛附近发现了飞机机翼的一部分。

1. A) A lawsuit has been filed against Malaysia Airlines.
B) The missing passengers' bodies have been found.
C) The cause of the disappearance has been unveiled.
D) Flight MH370 got lost during its trip to Hong Kong.

【题目】 What can we learn about the MH370 tragedy from the news report?

【翻译】 从新闻报道中我们可以了解到关于MH370悲剧的什么信息?

- A) 已对马来西亚航空公司提起诉讼。 B) 失踪乘客的遗体已被找到。
C) 失踪原因已被揭晓。 D) MH370航班在飞往香港途中失踪。

【答案】 A (细节题) A lawsuit has been filed against Malaysia Airlines.

【定位】 In Beijing, relatives of Chinese passengers on the missing flight have filed a lawsuit against Malaysia Airlines.

在北京, 失联航班上中国乘客的家属已经对马来西亚航空提起了诉讼。

【信号】 已完成动作的陈述句。这句用现在完成时 have filed a lawsuit against Malaysia Airlines 直陈一个已经发生的事实——家属已起诉航空公司, 是报道里少数被明确坐实的进展, 正好对应选项 A, 所以它是答案句。其余强陈述(找到遗体、查明原因)原文全程没坐实。

【替换】 relatives of Chinese passengers on the missing flight have filed a lawsuit against Malaysia Airlines

↔ A lawsuit has been filed against Malaysia Airlines.

主动转被动同一事

【排除】 B) 未提及

原文从头到尾没提到找到任何乘客遗体——被发现的是 a piece of debris (一块残骸), 不是人。The missing passengers' bodies have been found. 把“残骸”偷换成“遗体”, 是凭常识脑补出来的, 原文无据。

C) 与原文相反

原文里专家只是 studying a piece of debris, 且明说 If it's confirmed to be a piece of the missing flight——连残骸身份都还没确认, 更谈不上揭晓失联原因。The cause of the disappearance has been unveiled. 把“还在研究、尚待确认”说成“原因已揭晓”, 与原文的未定状态相反。

借用原文: If it's confirmed to be a piece of the missing flight

D) 偷换概念

原文明说航班 vanished en route from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing——从吉隆坡飞往北京。Flight MH370 got lost during its trip to Hong Kong. 盗用了“航班失联途中”这层意思, 却把目的地从 Beijing 偷改成 Hong Kong, 是听到 got lost 就想选、却没核对地名的陷阱。

借用原文: vanished en route from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing

2. A) On a beach in Mozambique.
B) In Malaysia.
C) In Reunion Island.
D) In Beijing.

【题目】 Where was the first debris of the missing MH370 found?

【翻译】 失踪的MH370的第一块残骸是在哪里发现的？

A) 在莫桑比克的一处海滩上。 B) 在马来西亚。 C) 在留尼汪岛。 D) 在北京。

【答案】 C (细节题) In Reunion Island.

【定位】 If it's confirmed to be a piece of the missing flight, it would be the second to be washed up on a shore last year, a section of the plane's wing was found off Reunion Island.

如果它被确认是失联客机的残骸，那将是冲上岸的第二块；去年，飞机的一段机翼曾在留尼汪岛附近被发现。

【信号】 second 反衬出 first 在哪。题干问 first (第一块)，原文先说莫桑比克这块若确认将是 the second (第二块)，紧接着才点出真正的第一块——a section of the plane's wing was found off Reunion Island。是 second 这个序数词信号反衬出：留尼汪岛那次才是 first。听 where 题要抓住这种 first/second 的次序词来对号。

【替换】 a section of the plane's wing was found off Reunion Island ↔ In Reunion Island.

地名原样保留

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

莫桑比克确实在原文里出现——a piece of debris found last week on a beach in Mozambique，但那是上周新发现、且若确认将是 the second 块。题干问的是 first，On a beach in Mozambique. 盗用了刚念到的、印象最深的地名，却答非所问。

借用原文：a piece of debris found last week on a beach in Mozambique

B) 原词陷阱

原文里 Malaysia Airlines 反复出现，但那是航空公司名（马航），不是残骸发现地；马来西亚只是航班始发国。In Malaysia. 把频繁听到的 Malaysia 一词错当成发现地点。

借用原文：Malaysia Airlines

D) 张冠李戴

In Beijing 在原文出现过，但说的是航班目的地、以及家属在北京起诉，与残骸发现地无关。In Beijing. 盗用了这个地名，却挂错了事件。

借用原文：In Beijing, relatives of Chinese passengers on the missing flight have filed a lawsuit

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

1 This is Lebanon. Nearly two million Syrian refugees have settled. As another harsh winter sets in, many people struggle to keep their tents warm enough for their young children. About 195,000 Syrian families are particularly at risk. The number of years that refugees have stayed here means that they are

facing increasing vulnerabilities. All of their savings have been depleted. Many have moved into the settlements because they are cheaper than living in flats or apartments in town. They are not used to these conditions. It is practically impossible to find a job and therefore they have no income and are totally reliant on resources from humanitarian agencies. A snowstorm over the weekend worsened conditions for many families. Some stayed inside huddled around their stoves to keep warm. One refugee says, "It's important to keep my children alive. The cold is easier than death, barrel bombs and shelling." 这里是黎巴嫩。近两百万叙利亚难民已在此定居。随着又一个严冬来临,许多人难以让帐篷保持足够温暖以供年幼的孩子居住。约19.5万个叙利亚家庭面临特别高的风险。难民在这里停留的年数意味着他们正面临日益严重的脆弱处境。他们所有的积蓄都已耗尽。许多人搬进定居点是因为那里比在城镇的公寓或住宅便宜。他们不习惯这些条件。找到工作几乎不可能,因此他们没有收入,完全依赖人道主义机构提供的资源。周末的暴风雪使许多家庭的状况进一步恶化。一些人待在室内,围在炉子旁取暖。一位难民说:'让我的孩子活下去很重要。寒冷比死亡、桶装炸弹和炮击更容易承受。'

3. A) Because they are used to living here.
B) Because it is cheaper for them to live here.
C) Because it is easier for them to get a job.
D) Because the government forced them to live here.

【题目】 Why did many refugees move into the settlements?

【翻译】 为什么许多难民搬进了定居点?

- A) 因为他们习惯住在这里。 B) 因为他们住在这里更便宜。
C) 因为他们更容易找到工作。 D) 因为政府强迫他们住在这里。

【答案】 B (细节题) Because it is cheaper for them to live here.

【定位】 Many have moved into the settlements because they are cheaper than living in flats or apartments in town.

许多人搬进了这些安置点,因为它们比住在城里的公寓或套房更便宜。

【信号】 because 引出原因。 答案句靠一个明摆着的因果信号锁定: because they are cheaper than living in flats or apartments in town 里的 because 直接引出“搬进来”的原因, because 后面那半句就是答案落点。这与第一步“专候 because/cheaper”的预备完全对上。

【替换】 cheaper than living in flats or apartments in town ↔ **it is cheaper for them to live here**
同义压缩

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Because they are used to living here. 盗用了录音里的 They are not used to these conditions. 中的 used to 来诱选：录音明说他们“不习惯”这些条件，选项却改成“住惯了”，正好把原文的否定 not 抹掉、意思反转，听到 used to 就选必中陷阱。

借用原文：They are not used to these conditions.

C) 与原文相反

Because it is easier for them to get a job. 盗用了录音里的 job 来诱选：录音说的是 It is practically impossible to find a job（几乎找不到工作），选项却说成“更容易找到工作”，把“找不到”偷换成“好找”，与原文相反，听到 job 就选会落坑。

借用原文：It is practically impossible to find a job

D) 未提及

Because the government forced them to live here. 说是“政府强迫他们住这里”，但录音通篇只讲他们因为便宜而“主动搬入”（Many have moved into the settlements because they are cheaper），从未提到任何政府强制，属凭常识想当然添加的原因。

-
4. A) The snowstorm.
B) The bombing.
C) The war.
D) The starvation.

【题目】 What made the conditions of settlements worse for the refugees?

【翻译】 什么使难民在定居点的生活状况变得更糟？

A) 暴风雪。 B) 轰炸。 C) 战争。 D) 饥饿。

【答案】 A（细节题） The snowstorm.

【定位】 A snowstorm over the weekend worsened conditions for many families.

周末的一场暴风雪让许多家庭的处境更加恶化。

【信号】 worsened 点出结果。答案句靠“结果信号”锁定：A snowstorm over the weekend worsened conditions for many families 里的 worsened（使……恶化）正对题干的 made...worse，紧挨这个结果词、作主语的 snowstorm 就是起因。听到“使条件变差”这层意思，主语即答案。

【替换】 A snowstorm over the weekend worsened conditions ↔ **The snowstorm.**

原词即答案

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

The bombing. 盗用了录音结尾难民引语里的 barrel bombs and shelling (桶装炸弹与炮击) 来诱选: 但那是难民形容“冷比死亡、炸弹、炮击更易忍受”时提到的, 是背景威胁, 并非“让安置点条件变糟”的那件事, 把别处提到的轰炸安到本题起因上, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: barrel bombs and shelling

C) 未提及

The war. 借战乱大背景诱选: 全文讲的是叙利亚难民因战乱外逃, war 是隐含背景, 但录音从没说“战争让安置点条件变糟”, 真正点名导致恶化的是 A snowstorm over the weekend worsened conditions. 听到难民题就想当然选 war 会落坑。

D) 未提及

The starvation. 说是“饥饿”让条件变糟, 但录音只提到 they have no income (没有收入), 从未出现 starvation/饥饿, 也没把任何挨饿与“条件恶化”挂钩, 属由“难民→缺粮”的常识脑补。

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

1 Fast-food chain McDonald's is adding French fries with chocolate sauce to its menu in Japan. The new item is called McChoco Potato. A portion of the potatoes and chocolate costs 330 yen, which is around \$3. The chocolate fries are McDonald's Japan's attempt to reverse poor sales. According to the Japan Times, McDonald's Japan reported an annual loss of over 34 billion yen, or nearly \$300 million, last year. "Undoubtedly, 2015 was the most challenging year we have faced in our 45-year history," said McDonald's Japan's president Sarah Casanova. U.S.-based McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Tokyo in 1971. In the past few years, McDonald's Japan closed hundreds of the restaurants known for their golden arches. Because of the McChoco Potato, customer sales increased in January for the first time in a number of years. "The chocolate fries have been extremely popular with customers, and actually not just customers in Japan," said Casanova. The chocolate-covered French fries debuted January 26. They are available at Japan's McDonald's for a limited time.

快餐连锁店McDonald's正在日本菜单中加入配巧克力酱的炸薯条。这款新产品名为McChoco Potato。一份薯条加巧克力售价330日元, 约合3美元。巧克力薯条是McDonald's日本试图扭转销售不佳状况的尝试。据《日本时报》报道,McDonald's日本去年公布的年度亏损超过340亿日元,即近3亿美元。McDonald's日本总裁Sarah Casanova表示:"毫无疑问,2015年是我们45年历史中面临的最具挑战性的一年。"总部位于美国的McDonald's于1971年在东京开设了首家餐厅。在过去几年中,McDonald's日本关闭了数百家以金色拱门闻名的餐厅。由于McChoco Potato的推出,1月份的顾客销售额多年来首次实现增长。Casanova说:"巧克力薯条在顾客中极受欢迎,而且实际上不仅仅是日本的顾客。"这款巧克力炸薯条于1月26日首次亮相。它们在日本的McDonald's限时供应。

5. A) Enriching the menu.
B) Meeting customer needs.
C) Opening new branches.
D) Improving customer sales.

【题目】 What's the purpose of launching McChoco Potato?

【翻译】 推出McChoco Potato的目的是什么？

A) 丰富菜单。 B) 满足顾客需求。 C) 开设新分店。 D) 提高顾客销售额。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Improving customer sales.

【定位】 The chocolate fries are McDonald's Japan's attempt to reverse poor sales.

这款巧克力薯条是麦当劳日本公司为扭转低迷销量所做的尝试。

【信号】 **attempt to 点出意图**。attempt to reverse poor sales 里的 attempt to (试图、尝试去) 是典型的『目的信号』，它后面跟的 reverse poor sales (扭转糟糕的销量) 就是推出这款薯条的真正目的，这一句就是答案句。

【替换】 reverse poor sales ↔ Improving customer sales.

扭转差销量 = 提升销量，反义+否定转换

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音开头确实说把巧克力薯条 adding French fries with chocolate sauce to its menu, A 项 Enriching the menu. 就盗用了 menu 这个词，但『加进菜单』只是动作本身，不是这么做的目的，目的句明确是扭转销量。听到 menu 就选 A 正中陷阱。

借用原文：adding French fries with chocolate sauce to its menu

B) **原词陷阱**

录音后文说 The chocolate fries have been extremely popular with customers, B 项 Meeting customer needs. 借 customers 一词制造『满足顾客需求』的错觉，但那是产品上市后的反响，不是当初推出它的目的，目的句只谈销量。

借用原文：extremely popular with customers

C) **与原文相反**

录音明说 McDonald's Japan closed hundreds of the restaurants, 是大量关店，C 项 Opening new branches. 恰好说反成『开新店』，与原文方向相反，且和推薯条的目的无关。

借用原文：McDonald's Japan closed hundreds of the restaurants

-
6. A) U.S.-based McDonald's president.
B) McDonald's Japan's customer.
C) McDonald's Japan's president.
D) U.S.-based McDonald's customer.

【题目】 Who is Sarah Casanova?

【翻译】 Sarah Casanova是谁？

- A) 美国McDonald's总裁。 B) 日本McDonald's的顾客。 C) 日本McDonald's总裁。
D) 美国McDonald's的顾客。

【答案】 C (细节题) McDonald's Japan's president.

【定位】 "Undoubtedly, 2015 was the most challenging year we have faced in our 45-year history," said McDonald's Japan's president Sarah Casanova.

麦当劳日本公司总裁莎拉·卡萨诺瓦说：『毫无疑问，2015 年是我们 45 年历史上最艰难的一年。』

【信号】 人名紧贴头衔同位语。录音用 said McDonald's Japan's president Sarah Casanova 把头衔和人名连在一起说出来，president 紧贴 Sarah Casanova，这种『头衔+人名』的同位结构就是介绍身份的答案信号。

【替换】 McDonald's Japan's president Sarah Casanova ↔ McDonald's Japan's president.

头衔几乎原样对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 U.S.-based 是用来修饰开店的那家美国母公司 U.S.-based McDonald's opened its first restaurant, A 项 U.S.-based McDonald's president. 盗用 U.S.-based 拼到 president 上，但 Casanova 的头衔明明是 Japan's president，国别听错就掉坑。

借用原文：U.S.-based McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Tokyo

B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 customers 一词 popular with customers, B 项 McDonald's Japan's customer. 借它把 Casanova 说成顾客，但她被明确介绍为 president (总裁)，身份不符。

借用原文：popular with customers

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 U.S.-based McDonald's customer. 同时拼凑录音里出现过的 U.S.-based 和 customer 两个词，但 Casanova 既不是美国方、也不是顾客，是把两处原词各偷一个胡乱组合，国别和身份全错。

借用原文：U.S.-based McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Tokyo

-
7. A) In 1971.
B) In 1991.
C) In 1997.
D) In 2015.

【题目】 When was the first McDonald's restaurant opened up in Tokyo?

【翻译】 第一家McDonald's餐厅是何时在东京开业的？

- A) 1971年。 B) 1991年。 C) 1997年。 D) 2015年。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) In 1971.

【定位】 U.S.-based McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Tokyo in 1971.

美国麦当劳于 1971 年在东京开设了第一家餐厅。

【信号】 事件词 **first restaurant** 配年份。题目问 first restaurant 开业时间，录音里把 opened its first restaurant in Tokyo in 1971 这件事和年份 1971 直接绑在一起，事件词 (first restaurant、Tokyo) 和年份同句出现，就是答案信号。

【替换】 opened its first restaurant in Tokyo in 1971 ↔ **In 1971.**

年份数字原样对应

【排除】 D) **原词陷阱**

录音里 2015 was the most challenging year 的 2015 是说明那年生意最艰难，D 项 In 2015. 盗用这个显眼的近年数字，但它对应的事件是『最艰难的一年』，不是开店，张冠李戴。

借用原文：2015 was the most challenging year we have faced

B) **未提及**

B 项 In 1991. 在录音中根本没被念到，它只是和真年份 1971 读音相近，用来干扰没记清数字、靠耳朵蒙的人。

C) **未提及**

C 项 In 1997. 同样未在录音中出现，是凭空设置的近似年份干扰项，没有任何原文依据。

Section B

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

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

1 W: Good evening, and welcome to this week's Business World, the program for and about business people. Tonight we have Mr. Steven Kane, who has just taken over an established bicycle shop. Tell us, Mr Kane, what made you want to run your own store?

W: 晚上好,欢迎收看本周的《商业世界》,这是一档为商界人士制作的节目。今晚我们请到了Steven Kane 先生,他刚刚接手了一家成熟的自行车店。Kane先生,请告诉我们,是什么让您想要经营自己的店铺?

2 M: Well, I've always loved racing bikes and fixing them. When I was working full-time as a salesman for a big company, I seldom had time to enjoy my hobby. I knew then that as soon as I had enough money to get my own business going, I'd do it. I had my heart set on it and I didn't let anything stand

in my way. When I went down to the bank and got a business loan, I knew I'd love being my own boss. Now my time is my own. I open the store when I want and leave when I want.

M: 嗯,我一直很喜欢竞速自行车和修理它们。当我在一家大公司做全职销售员的时候,我几乎没时间享受我的爱好。那时我就知道,只要我有足够的钱开始自己的生意,我就会去做。我下定了决心,不让任何事情阻挡我。当我去银行拿到商业贷款的时候,我就知道我会喜欢做自己的老板。现在我的时间是我自己的了。我想什么时候开店就什么时候开,想什么时候走就什么时候走。

3 W: You mean you don't keep regular hours?

W: 您的意思是您不按固定时间营业?

4 M: Well, the sign on my store says the hours are ten to six, but if business is slower than usual, I can just lock up and take off early.

M: 嗯,我店门上的牌子写的是十点到六点营业,但如果生意比平时清淡,我就可以锁上门早点离开。

5 W: Have you hired any employees to work with you yet?

W: 您雇了员工和您一起工作了吗?

6 M: Yeah, a couple of friends of mine who love biking as much as I do. They help me out a few days a week. It's great because we play cards or just sit around and talk when there are no customers.

M: 雇了,几个和我一样热爱骑车的朋友。他们一周帮我几天。这很棒,因为没有顾客的时候我们就打打牌或者坐着聊聊天。

7 W: Thank you, Mr. Kane. We wish you success in your new business.

W: 谢谢您,Kane先生。我们祝您的新生意成功。

8. A) Hosting an evening TV program.

B) Having her bicycle repaired.

C) Lecturing on business management.

D) Conducting a market survey.

【题目】 What is the woman doing?

【翻译】 这位女士在做什么?

- A) 主持晚间电视节目。 B) 让人修理她的自行车。 C) 讲授企业管理课程。
D) 进行市场调查。

【答案】 A (细节题) Hosting an evening TV program.

【定位】 Good evening, and welcome to this week's Business World, the program for and about business people. Tonight we have Mr. Steven Kane, who has just taken over an established bicycle shop.

晚上好, 欢迎收看本周的《商业世界》——一档为商界人士打造、讲述商界人士的节目。今晚做客我们节目的是史蒂文·凯恩先生, 他刚刚接手了一家有些年头的自行车店。

【信号】 开场“welcome to...program”=主持人在主持节目。答案句的信号是开场白固定套路
welcome to this week's Business World, the program for and about business
people, “欢迎收看.....节目”是典型主持人开场, 加上 Tonight we have Mr. Steven
Kane“今晚请到嘉宾”, 一听就知她正在主持一档电视访谈。

【替换】 welcome to this week's Business World, the program ↔ **Hosting an evening TV program**
“欢迎收看...节目”=“主持电视节目”
Good evening ↔ **an evening TV program**
Good evening 对应 evening(晚间)

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

Having her bicycle repaired. 借了原文反复出现的 bicycle/bike 来诱选, 但原文里跟自行车有关的是嘉宾 Mr. Kane 开店修车, 女主持只是在采访, 根本没“让人修自己的车”, 属听到 bicycle 就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: has just taken over an established bicycle shop

C) **原词陷阱**

Lecturing on business management. 蹭了原文 Business World、business people 里的 business 一词, 让人误以为和“商业”有关就选; 但她是在主持节目、不是讲授“企业管理”课, 属答非所问。

借用原文: welcome to this week's Business World, the program for and about business people

D) **未提及**

Conducting a market survey. 里的 market survey(市场调查)在整段录音里从未出现, 和访谈场景毫无关系, 属凭空捏造的未提及项。

-
9. A) He repaired bicycles.
B) He served as a consultant.
C) He worked as a salesman.
D) He coached in a racing club.

【题目】 What did Mr. Kane do before he took over the bicycle shop?

【翻译】 Kane先生在接手这家自行车店之前做什么工作?

- A) 他修理自行车。 B) 他担任顾问。 C) 他做销售员。
D) 他在一家赛车俱乐部当教练。

【答案】 C (细节题) He worked as a salesman.

【定位】 When I was working full-time as a salesman for a big company, I seldom had time to enjoy my hobby.

我在一家大公司全职当推销员的时候, 几乎没空享受我这个爱好。

【信号】 被问者用 When I was working... 自报过去职业。信号是被问者(嘉宾)亲口的过去时自述 When I was working full-time as a salesman for a big company, When I was... 把时间拉回“从前”，其后紧跟的职业 salesman 就是答案——对话题答案永远落在被问者的回答里。

【替换】 working full-time as a salesman for a big company ↔ **He worked as a salesman**
近乎同表述: as a salesman 对 as a salesman

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He repaired bicycles. 蹭了原文 I've always loved racing bikes and fixing them 里的“修车”，诱人选；但原文说修车是他一直“热爱”的 hobby(业余爱好)，题问的是“从前的职业”，修车并非他接手店前的工作，属答非所问。

借用原文: I've always loved racing bikes and fixing them

B) 未提及

He served as a consultant. 里的 consultant(顾问)整段录音从未出现，他自报的过去职业只有 salesman，顾问纯属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

He coached in a racing club. 蹭了原文 racing bikes 的 racing，让人误以为和“赛车/比赛”有关就选；但原文只说他爱玩 racing bikes(竞速自行车)，从没说在 racing club 当 coach(教练)，属张冠李戴式拼凑。

借用原文: I've always loved racing bikes and fixing them

-
10. A) He wanted to be his own boss.
B) He found it more profitable.
C) He didn't want to start from scratch.
D) He didn't want to be in too much debt.

【题目】 Why did the man take over a bicycle shop?

【翻译】 这位男士为什么接手一家自行车店？

- A) 他想自己当老板。 B) 他发现这样更赚钱。 C) 他不想白手起家。
D) 他不想负债太多。

【答案】 A (细节题) He wanted to be his own boss.

【定位】 When I went down to the bank and got a business loan, I knew I'd love being my own boss. Now my time is my own.

当我去银行办下创业贷款时，我就知道我会爱上自己当老板的感觉。现在我的时间归我自己支配。

【信号】 愿望信号 I'd love being my own boss。答案句的信号是被问者的愿望表达 I knew I'd love being my own boss, love being...“爱上...的感觉”直接道出他自己当老板的向往，后面 Now my time is my own“时间归自己”再补一刀——这就是他接手店的真原因。

【替换】 I knew I'd love being my own boss ↔ **He wanted to be his own boss**

love being my own boss=wanted to be his own boss

【排除】 B) **未提及**

He found it more profitable. 说“他觉得这更赚钱”，但原文谈的全是“爱好、时间自由、当老板”，从没提利润高低，属未提及。

C) **过度推断**

He didn't want to start from scratch. 借“接手一家 established(现成)店”这层意思来诱导，像在解释“不想从零开始”；但原文给的真原因是“爱当老板”，从没说他怕“start from scratch”，属过度推断。

借用原文：has just taken over an established bicycle shop

D) **与原文相反**

He didn't want to be in too much debt. 蹭了原文 got a business loan 的“贷款”，诱人往“债务”上想；但原文里他是主动去银行办了贷款来圆梦，根本没表达“怕背太多债”，选项的否定与原文态度相反。

借用原文：When I went down to the bank and got a business loan

11. A) They work five days a week.

B) They are all the man's friends.

C) They are paid by the hour.

D) They all enjoy gambling.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the people working in the shop?**

【翻译】 关于在这家店工作的人我们了解到什么？

A) 他们每周工作五天。 B) 他们都是这位男士的朋友。 C) 他们按小时计酬。

D) 他们都喜欢赌博。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) They are all the man's friends.

【定位】 Yeah, a couple of friends of mine who love biking as much as I do. They help me out a few days a week.

对，是我的几个朋友，他们和我一样喜欢骑车。他们一周来帮我几天忙。

【信号】 **被问者应答 a couple of friends of mine 直接点身份。** 信号是被问者对“Have you hired any employees”的直接应答 a couple of friends of mine，问雇员是谁，他答“是我的几个朋友”——对话题答案就落在被问者回答这一句，friends 一词直接给出这群人的身份。

【替换】 a couple of friends of mine ↔ **They are all the man's friends**

friends of mine=the man's friends

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They work five days a week. 蹭了原文 a few days a week 的“一周几天”，诱人听到 days a week 就选；但原文是模糊的 a few days(几天)，绝非确数 five days(五天)，属把概数偷换成具体数字。

借用原文：They help me out a few days a week

C) 未提及

They are paid by the hour. 说这些人“按小时拿工资”，但原文只说他们是朋友、来帮忙，半个字没提报酬方式，属未提及。

D) 过度推断

They all enjoy gambling. 蹭了原文 we play cards 的“打牌”，让人把“玩牌”往“赌博”上联想；但原文只说没客人时打打牌、聊聊天解闷，从没说他们“好赌”，属过度推断。

借用原文：we play cards or just sit around and talk when there are no customers

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

1 W: Well, the main activities in the region were historically steel and paper processing, I think.

W: 嗯,这个地区历史上的主要产业是钢铁和造纸加工,我想。

2 M: Yes, but I'm not quite sure about the status of those industries now. Could you tell us something about that?

M: 是的,但我不太确定这些行业现在的状况。你能跟我们说说吗?

3 W: Yes, of course. In fact, they are less significant, but steel-related manufacturing still accounts for 44% of industrial activity. So it's still very important. In fact, 80% of Spain's machine tools are from the Basque Country. As for paper processing, there's still a little. But it's no longer what it once was in the region. So, is that clear?

W: 当然可以。事实上,它们现在没那么重要了,但钢铁相关制造业仍占工业活动的44%。所以还是非常重要的。实际上,西班牙80%的机床都来自巴斯克地区。至于造纸加工,还有一点。但已经不像以前在这个地区那么兴旺了。这样清楚了吗?

4 M: Yes, thanks.

M: 清楚了,谢谢。

5 W: Now, to get back to what I was saying, there's a lot of unemployment as well as geographical problems in the region.

W: 现在,回到我刚才说的,这个地区有很多失业问题,还有地理问题。

6 M: Sorry, Victoria. What do you mean by geographical problems?

M: 抱歉,Victoria。你说的地理问题是什么意思?

7 W: Well, what I mean is the area is very hilly, mountainous in parts. So there used to be transport problems, now though there are new train links and better roads, but it may be that some smaller towns inland remain not very well-connected. Is that OK? Does that make sense? When we talk about

specific location suggestions for the factory, we'll see this in more detail, so we'll come back to this question, OK?

W: 嗯,我的意思是这个地区多丘陵,有些地方是山区。所以过去存在交通问题,不过现在有了新的铁路线和更好的公路,但可能内陆的一些小城镇仍然连接得不太好。这样可以吗?明白了吗?当我们谈到工厂的具体选址建议时,我们会更详细地看到这一点,所以我们会回到这个问题,好吗?

8 M: OK, right.

M: 好的,明白。

9 W: So, I was about to say something about the work force in the region and the level of training and education. In general, it's very good and improving.

W: 所以,我正要说说这个地区的劳动力以及培训和教育水平。总的来说,非常好而且在不断提高。

12. A) It has gradually given way to service industry.

B) It remains a major part of industrial activity.

C) It has a history as long as paper processing.

D) It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP.

【题目】 What does the woman say about steel-related manufacturing in the region?

【翻译】 女士对该地区钢铁相关制造业有何看法?

A) 它已逐渐让位于服务业。 B) 它仍然是工业活动的主要组成部分。

C) 它的历史与纸张加工一样悠久。 D) 它占该地区国内生产总值的百分之八十。

【答案】 B (细节题) It remains a major part of industrial activity.

【定位】 In fact, they are less significant, but steel-related manufacturing still accounts for 44% of industrial activity. So it's still very important.

事实上,它们的重要性下降了,但钢铁相关制造业仍占工业活动的44%。所以它依然非常重要。

【信号】 转折 but + 重复强调 still。 前半 they are less significant 是铺垫,真正的落点在 but steel-related manufacturing still accounts for 44% 之后,并由 So it's still very important. 再次强调——but 之后、still 反复,是定调答案的信号。

【替换】 still accounts for 44% of industrial activity ↔ remains a major part of industrial activity

「仍占44%」概括为「仍是主要部分」

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

It has gradually given way to service industry. 借了录音 they are less significant (重要性下降) 的味道, 把「下降」夸大成「让位给服务业」。但录音根本没提 service industry, 且 but 之后立刻说仍很重要——取了转折前、丢了转折后。

借用原文: they are less significant

C) 未提及

It has a history as long as paper processing. 把录音里另一个行业 As for paper processing 拽进来, 编出「和造纸业历史一样长」。录音只说两者都曾为主业, 从没比过谁历史更长——属于无中生有的拼接。

借用原文: As for paper processing

D) 原词陷阱

It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP. 利用录音真念到的 80% of Spain's machine tools (占西班牙机床的 80%), 把数字搬来改成「占该地区 GDP 的 80%」。录音的 80% 说的是机床、不是 GDP; 真正和钢铁制造业挂钩的数字是 44%。

借用原文: 80% of Spain's machine tools are from the Basque Country

13. A) Transport problems.

B) Shortage of funding.

C) Lack of resources.

D) Poor management.

【题目】 What problem hinders the region's development?

【翻译】 什么问题阻碍了该地区的发展?

A) 交通问题。 B) 资金短缺。 C) 资源匮乏。 D) 管理不善。

【答案】 A (细节题) Transport problems.

【定位】 Well, what I mean is the area is very hilly, mountainous in parts. So there used to be transport problems, now though there are new train links and better roads, but it may be that some smaller towns inland remain not very well-connected.

嗯, 我的意思是这个地区多丘陵、有些地方是山地。所以过去存在交通问题, 现在虽然有了新的铁路连接和更好的公路, 但内陆一些较小的城镇可能仍然连接不畅。

【信号】 被问者对 geographical problems 的直接解释。 男士追问 What do you mean by geographical problems?, 女士的应答里直接点出 there used to be transport problems, 并补充内陆小镇 remain not very well-connected——被问者的直接应答就是答案句信号。

【替换】 there used to be transport problems ↔ **Transport problems.**

原词复现+后文未连通坐实

【排除】 B) 未提及

Shortage of funding. 听着像常见障碍，但录音通篇没出现资金、funding、money 相关字眼，属凭常识脑补的干扰。

C) 与原文相反

Lack of resources. 与录音相反——12 题处女士说钢铁制造业仍占 44%、机床占全国 80%，说明该地区资源/产业基础不弱，根本没说缺资源。

借用原文：steel-related manufacturing still accounts for 44% of industrial activity

D) 未提及

Poor management. 同样是录音里完全没出现的概念，没有任何一句提到管理好坏，纯属凑选项的常见障碍词。

14. A) Competition from rival companies.

B) Product promotion campaigns.

C) Possible locations for a new factory.

D) Measures to create job opportunities.

【题目】 What will the speakers discuss later?

【翻译】 说话者稍后将讨论什么？

A) 来自竞争对手公司的竞争。 B) 产品推广活动。 C) 新工厂的可能选址。

D) 创造就业机会的措施。

【答案】 C (细节题) Possible locations for a new factory.

【定位】 When we talk about specific location suggestions for the factory, we'll see this in more detail, so we'll come back to this question, OK?

等我们谈到工厂的具体选址建议时，会更详细地看这一点，所以我们会再回到这个问题上来，好吗？

【信号】 预告信号 we'll come back / we'll see in more detail. we'll see this in more detail 与 we'll come back to this question 是明确的「下文再谈」预告，前面 specific location suggestions for the factory 点出了要谈的议题——预告句即答案句。

【替换】 specific location suggestions for the factory ↔ Possible locations for a new factory.

「工厂选址建议」=「新工厂的可能选址」

【排除】 A) 未提及

Competition from rival companies. 录音里没有任何竞争、对手、rival 的内容，是凭「办厂自然要谈竞争」脑补出来的干扰。

B) 未提及

Product promotion campaigns. 同样无任何录音依据，没有一句提到产品或促销，属无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

Measures to create job opportunities. 借了录音 there's a lot of unemployment (失业多) 这个真出现过的词，引诱你联想「那要谈创造就业」。但女士预告的是稍后谈选址，失业只是顺带提到、并没说要专门讨论解决就业的措施。

借用原文：there's a lot of unemployment

15. A) It's just so-so.

B) It's perfect.

C) It's very good and improving.

D) It's disappointing.

【题目】 What does the woman think about the work force and the level of training and education there?

【翻译】 女士如何看待那里的劳动力以及培训和教育水平？

A) 一般般。 B) 很完美。 C) 非常好并且在改善。 D) 令人失望。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) It's very good and improving.

【定位】 So, I was about to say something about the work force in the region and the level of training and education. In general, it's very good and improving.

那么，我正要谈谈这个地区的劳动力以及培训和教育水平。总体而言，它很好，而且还在不断改善。

【信号】 评价句 In general it's very good and improving. In general, it's very good and improving. 是女士对该话题的直接评价句，very good 定褒义、improving 加「还在变好」的限定——评价性形容词就是态度题的答案信号。

【替换】 it's very good and improving ↔ **It's very good and improving.**

评价原句几乎照搬

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

It's just so-so. (一般般) 与录音 very good 的褒义评价相反, 是把高评价压低成中性, 方向不符。

借用原文: it's very good and improving

B) 过度推断

It's perfect. 把 very good 拔高成「完美无缺」, 但录音紧跟 improving (还在改善) 说明它还没到顶、仍有上升空间——既然还在变好, 就不是 perfect。

借用原文: very good and improving

D) 与原文相反

It's disappointing. (令人失望) 是贬义, 与录音 very good and improving 的正面评价完全相反, 方向彻底反了。

借用原文: very good and improving

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 I first met Joe Gumps when we were both 9 years old, which is probably the only reason he is one of my best friends. If I had first met Joe as a freshman in high school, we wouldn't even have had the chance to get to know each other. Joe is a day student, but I am a boarding student. We haven't been in the same classes, sports or extracurricular activities. Nonetheless, I spend nearly every weekend at his house, and we talk on the phone every night. This is not to say that we would not have been compatible if we had first met in our freshman year. Rather, we would not have been likely to spend enough time getting to know each other, due to the lack of immediately visible mutual interests.

我第一次遇见Joe Gumps时我们都是9岁,这可能是他成为我最好的朋友之一的唯一原因。如果我是在高中一年级时第一次遇见Joe,我们甚至不会有机会去了解彼此。Joe是一名走读生,而我是一名寄宿生。我们没有上过同样的课程,没有参加同样的体育运动或课外活动。尽管如此,我几乎每个周末都在他家度过,我们每晚都通电话。这并不是说如果我们在高一时第一次见面就不会合得来。相反,由于缺乏立即可见的共同兴趣,我们不太可能花足够的时间去了解彼此。

2 In fact, to be honest, I struggle even now to think of things we have in common, but maybe that's what makes us enjoy each other's company so much. When I look at my friendship with Joe, I wonder how many people I've known whom I never disliked but simply didn't take the time to get to know. Thanks to Joe, I have realized how little basis there is, for the social divisions that exist in every

community. Since this realization, I have begun to make an even more determined effort to find friends in unexpected people and places.

事实上,说实话,即使现在我也很难想到我们有什么共同点,但也许正是这一点让我们如此享受彼此的陪伴。当我审视我和Joe的友谊时,我想知道有多少我认识的人,我从未不喜欢过他们,只是没有花时间去了解他们。多亏了Joe,我意识到存在于每个社区中的社会分化是多么缺乏依据。自从有了这个认识,我开始更加坚定地努力在意想不到的人和地方寻找朋友。

16. A) They shared mutual friends in school.
B) They had known each other since childhood.
C) They shared many extracurricular activities.
D) They had many interests in common.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say Joe Gumps became one of his best friends?

【翻译】 说话者为什么说乔·冈普斯成为了他最好的朋友之一?

- A) 他们在学校有共同的朋友。 B) 他们从小就认识彼此。
C) 他们参加许多相同的课外活动。 D) 他们有许多共同的兴趣爱好。

【答案】 B (细节题) They had known each other since childhood.

【定位】 I first met Joe Gumps when we were both 9 years old, which is probably the only reason he is one of my best friends.

我第一次见到 Joe Gumps 时我俩都才 9 岁,这大概是他成为我最好朋友之一的唯一原因。

【信号】 因果标记 **the only reason** 直接点原因。这句里 which is probably the only reason he is one of my best friends 用 the only reason 明确标出 "成为好友的唯一原因", 而原因就是前半句 when we were both 9 years old (两人都才 9 岁时就认识)。reason 一出现,答案句基本就锁定。

【替换】 when we were both 9 years old ↔ **since childhood**

9 岁 = 童年, 具体年龄概括成 childhood

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实出现过 mutual，但说的是 the lack of immediately visible mutual interests（缺少一眼可见的共同兴趣），是“共同兴趣”，根本没说有 mutual friends（共同的朋友）。选项偷换了 mutual 后面的词，属于听到 mutual 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：the lack of immediately visible mutual interests

C) 与原文相反

选项 They shared many extracurricular activities. 说两人共享许多课外活动，但录音原话是 We haven't been in the same classes, sports or extracurricular activities.——明确说没在一起。选项盗了 extracurricular activities 这个词，意思却被否定句反着说，与原文相反。

借用原文：We haven't been in the same classes, sports or extracurricular activities.

D) 与原文相反

选项 They had many interests in common. 说两人有很多共同兴趣，但录音说的是 the lack of immediately visible mutual interests（缺少显而易见的共同兴趣），第二段还补刀 I struggle even now to think of things we have in common。盗用 interests / in common，事实却相反。

借用原文：the lack of immediately visible mutual interests

-
17. A) At a local club.
B) At Joe's house.
C) At the sports center.
D) At the boarding school.

【题目】 Where does the speaker spend most of his weekends?

【翻译】说话者大部分周末在哪里度过？

A) 在当地一家俱乐部。 B) 在乔的家里。 C) 在体育中心。 D) 在寄宿学校。

【答案】 B（细节题） At Joe's house.

【定位】 Nonetheless, I spend nearly every weekend at his house, and we talk on the phone every night.

尽管如此，我几乎每个周末都在他家度过，而且我们每晚都通电话。

【信号】 转折 Nonetheless 后接出真正落点。这句以 Nonetheless（尽管如此）转折，前面刚说两人没在一起上课、运动，转折之后才给出真情况——I spend nearly every weekend at his house，“周末 + 地点”同时出现，正是题干所问。转折词后面才是答案落点。

【替换】 at his house ↔ At Joe's house

代词 his 还原成人名 Joe

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 At a local club. 里的 club 在整段录音里没有被提到过，纯属编造的地点，没有任何原文依据。

C) 原词陷阱

录音里有 sports 这个词（说两人没一起参加 sports），选项就拼出一个 At the sports center. 来勾人，但录音从没说过 sports center 这个地方，更没说周末在那里，是听到 sports 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：We haven't been in the same classes, sports or extracurricular activities.

D) 原词陷阱

录音说 but I am a boarding student（我是寄宿生），boarding 确实出现，但它讲的是说话人身份，不是周末待的地方；周末他明明在 his house。选项 At the boarding school. 盗 boarding 一词答非所问。

借用原文：but I am a boarding student

18. A) Durable friendships can be very difficult to maintain.

B) One has to be respectful of other people in order to win respect.

C) It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends.

D) Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other.

【题目】 What has the speaker learned from his friendship with Joe?

【翻译】 说话者从他与乔的友谊中学到了什么？

A) 持久的友谊可能非常难以维持。 B) 一个人必须尊重他人才能赢得尊重。

C) 来自不同背景的人很难成为朋友。 D) 如果人们互相了解,社会隔阂就会消除。

【答案】 D（主旨题） Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other.

【定位】 Thanks to Joe, I have realized how little basis there is, for the social divisions that exist in every community.

多亏了 Joe，我意识到每个社区里存在的那些社会隔阂，其实根基有多么薄弱。

【信号】 结尾 I have realized 标出感悟落点。 这句以 Thanks to Joe, I have realized 引出感悟，正面回答题干“学到了什么”。realize 后面的内容——how little basis there is, for the social divisions（社会隔阂根基薄弱）——就是核心启示，是结尾的总结落点。

【替换】 how little basis there is, for the social divisions ↔ **Social divisions will break down**

隔阂根基薄弱 → 隔阂会瓦解

find friends in unexpected people and places ↔ **if people get to know each other**

去认识意想不到的人 = 彼此了解

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Durable friendships can be very difficult to maintain. 借了 friendship 这个全篇都在讲的词，但 "友谊难以维系" 录音通篇没提；说话人反而每晚通话、每周末相处，友谊很稳。属于借熟词却答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：When I look at my friendship with Joe

B) 未提及

选项 One has to be respectful of other people in order to win respect. 讲 "尊重别人才可能赢得尊重"，这套关于 respect 的道理录音里只字未提，是凭空安上的格言式干扰。

C) 与原文相反

选项 It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends. 说不同背景的人难成朋友，但录音的结论恰恰相反——how little basis there is, for the social divisions, 说隔阂根基薄、可以跨越。选项把积极结论反着说，与原文相反。

借用原文：how little basis there is, for the social divisions that exist in every community

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

1 It was a bad night for Louis. His research in the neighboring town had taken longer than he expected. It was late and he was very tired when he drove home. He turned into his building's parking lot, but all the spaces were full. He drove back out onto the street looking for a parking space. The first block was full. The next block was almost empty. Louis didn't see a no-parking sign, but he suspected that if parking were allowed there, most of the spaces would be filled. Then he saw a small parking lot with two free spaces. He was so glad to see them that he didn't even think to read the sign by the entrance. He drove in, parked, and hurried home to go to bed. The next morning he went back to the lot to get his car. It was gone. He ran home and telephoned the city police to say that his car had been stolen. It took the police only a minute to tell him what had happened. His car had been on a private lot. It had been taken away by the police. Louis had to take a taxi to the city garage far from the center of town. He had to pay a fee of \$40 to get his car back. In addition, he got a parking ticket-his first one ever in Greenville.

那天晚上对Louis来说很糟糕。他在邻镇的研究工作花费的时间比预期的要长。当他开车回家时已经很晚了，而且非常疲惫。他转进自己大楼的停车场，但所有车位都满了。他把车开回街上寻找停车位。第一个街区停满了。下一个街区几乎是空的。Louis没有看到禁止停车的标志，但他怀疑如果那里允许停车的话，大部分车位应该会被占满。然后他看到了一个有两个空位的小停车场。他看到它们时非常高兴，甚至没有想到要去读入口处的标志。他把车开了进去，停好车，然后匆匆回家睡觉。第二天早上他回到停车场取车。车不见了。他跑回家给市警察局打电话，说他的车被偷了。警察只用了一分钟就告诉他发生了什么事。他的车停在了一个私人停车场上。车已经被警察拖走了。Louis不得不打车去远离市中心的市政车库。他不得不支付40美元的费用才取回他的车。此外，他还收到了一张停车罚单——这是他在Greenville有史以来的第一张罚单。

19. A) Near the entrance of a park.
B) In his building's parking lot.
C) At a parking meter.
D) At a street corner.

【题目】 Where did Louis intend to park his car when he came back from work one night?

【翻译】 一天晚上Louis下班回来时打算把车停在哪里？

- A) 公园入口附近。 B) 他所在楼的停车场里。 C) 在停车计时器旁。 D) 在街角处。

【答案】 B (细节题) In his building's parking lot.

【定位】 He turned into his building's parking lot, but all the spaces were full.

他拐进了自己楼下的停车场，但所有车位都满了。

【信号】 动作首选 + 转折 but。题干问的是 intend (本打算)，对应录音里他最先采取的动作 He turned into his building's parking lot——这是他原本想停的地方；紧接的 but all the spaces were full 用转折 but 说明只是没停成，并不改变『他本打算停这儿』，所以这句就是答案句。

【替换】 his building's parking lot ↔ In his building's parking lot.

近乎原句的地点对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Near the entrance of a park. 的 park (公园) 借了录音里反复出现的 parking (停车) 做相近音陷阱；录音从没提『公园入口』，他真正驶向的是 his building's parking lot。

借用原文：looking for a parking space

C) 未提及

At a parking meter. 的 parking meter (计时停车位) 录音里根本没念到，纯属凭『停车』话题硬造的干扰项。

D) 答非所问

At a street corner. 街角并非他打算停的地方；他确实 drove back out onto the street 上街找位，但那是楼下车位满了之后的退而求其次，不是 intend 所问的最初打算。

借用原文：He drove back out onto the street looking for a parking space.

-
20. A) It had been taken by the police.
B) It had been moved to the next block.
C) It had been stolen by someone.
D) It had been parked at a wrong place.

【题目】 What did Louis think had happened to his car the next morning?

【翻译】 第二天早上Louis认为他的车发生了什么事？

- A) 被警察拖走了。 B) 被移到了下一个街区。 C) 被人偷走了。 D) 停错地方了。

【答案】 C (细节题) It had been stolen by someone.

【定位】 He ran home and telephoned the city police to say that his car had been stolen.

他跑回家，打电话给市警察，说他的车被偷了。

【信号】 他亲口说出的判断。题问 Louis think，答案就在他亲口对警察 to say that his car had been stolen 这句——『say that...』直接说出他当时的判断，正是『他以为车怎么了』的落点。

【替换】 his car had been stolen ↔ It had been stolen by someone.

被动句几乎原义照搬

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It had been taken by the police. 盗用了录音后半 It had been taken away by the police 的原词 police / taken; 但那是警察告诉他的真相，不是他次日早晨自己的判断——题问的是他 think 的内容。

借用原文：It had been taken away by the police.

B) 张冠李戴

It had been moved to the next block. 借了录音里 The next block was almost empty 的 next block 一词，但那是他前一晚找车位时路过的街区，与车次日的去向毫无关系，属把无关情节的原词拼到这道题上。

借用原文：The next block was almost empty.

D) 答非所问

It had been parked at a wrong place. 说的是『停错了地方』，这虽是事情的根由（他停进了 a private lot），但并不是次日早晨他对『车怎么了』的判断——那一刻他以为是被偷。

借用原文：His car had been on a private lot.

21. A) At the Greenville center.

B) At a public parking lot.

C) In a neighboring town.

D) In the city garage.

【题目】 Where did Louis finally get his car back?

【翻译】 Louis最终在哪里找回了他的车？

A) 在Greenville中心。 B) 在一个公共停车场。 C) 在邻近的城镇。 D) 在市政车库里。

【答案】 D (细节题) In the city garage.

【定位】 Louis had to take a taxi to the city garage far from the center of town. He had to pay a fee of \$40 to get his car back.

路易斯不得不打车去远离市中心的市政车库。他得交 40 美元的费用才能把车取回。

【信号】取车动作落在结尾。录音结尾交代他 take a taxi to the city garage 再 pay a fee of \$40 to get his car back——『get his car back』与题干 get his car back 用词直接呼应，前一句的地点 city garage 就是最终取车处，这是事件收尾处的落点。

【替换】the city garage ↔ In the city garage.

地点原词对应

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

At the Greenville center. 盗用了录音末尾的专有地名 his first one ever in Greenville; 但 Greenville 是他破天荒吃到停车罚单的城市，且选项还自造了 center 一词，并非他取回车的地点。

借用原文：his first one ever in Greenville

B) 张冠李戴

At a public parking lot. 让人联想到他当晚误停的那个 small parking lot，但那是车被拖走的起点，且原文说那其实是 a private lot（私人车库），并非他取回车的 city garage。

借用原文：Then he saw a small parking lot with two free spaces.

C) 张冠李戴

In a neighboring town. 借了录音开头 His research in the neighboring town 的 neighboring town，但那是他白天做研究的地方，与取车毫无关系，是把开头情节的原词挪到结尾这问上。

借用原文：His research in the neighboring town had taken longer than he expected.

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

1 Well, to pick up where we left off last time. I believe we agreed that creativity is a mysterious idea. It's one of those things we all recognize when we see it. But we don't really understand what it is. We seem to feel that some people are naturally creative, but we don't know how they got that way. Is creativity a natural gift like good looks? Or is it something that can be acquired like knowledge? Perhaps if we analyze the creative process carefully, we might get some insight into what it is and how it might work in our lives. The creative process has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts. But we should not think that creativity plays a role only in the arts. Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently from the way others saw it. And this is what creativity is all about: imagining the world in a new way. And despite what you may believe about the limits of your own creative imaginations, we all have the potential to imagine the world in an absolutely new way.

好的,让我们从上次讲到的地方继续。我想我们已经达成共识,创造力是一个神秘的概念。它是我们看到时都能识别出来的那类事物之一,但我们并不真正理解它是什么。我们似乎觉得有些人天生富有创造力,但我们不知道他们是如何变成这样的。创造力是像美貌一样的天赋吗?还是像知识一样可以后天习得的东西?也许如果我们仔细分析创造过程,我们可能会对它是什么以及它如何在我们的生活中发挥作用获得一些见解。创造过程一直被认为是艺术领域所有重要作品的源泉。但我们不应该认为创造力只在艺术中发挥作用。每一项重大科学发现都始于某人想象世界看起来与他人所见不同。这就是创造力的全部意义:以一种新的方式

想象世界。尽管你可能相信自己的创造性想象力存在局限,但我们所有人都有潜力以一种全新的方式想象世界。

2 In fact, you were born with it. It is your birth right as a human being. And what's more, you use it every day almost every moment of your life. Your creative imagination is what you use to make sense of your experiences. It's your creative mind that gets meaning from the chaos of your experiences and brings order to your world.

事实上,你生来就具备这种能力。这是你作为人类与生俱来的权利。而且,你每天几乎每时每刻都在使用它。你的创造性想象力正是你用来理解自己经历的东西。正是你的创造性思维从你混乱的经历中获取意义,并为你的世界带来秩序。

22. A) Famous creative individuals.

B) The mysteriousness of creativity.

C) A major scientific discovery.

D) Creativity as shown in arts.

【题目】 What did the speaker most probably discuss last time?

【翻译】 说话者上次最有可能讨论了什么?

A) 著名的创造性个体。 B) 创造力的神秘性。 C) 一项重大科学发现。

D) 艺术中体现的创造力。

【答案】 B (主旨题) The mysteriousness of creativity.

【定位】 I believe we agreed that creativity is a mysterious idea. It's one of those things we all recognize when we see it. But we don't really understand what it is.

我相信我们一致认为创造力是个神秘的东西。它是那种我们一见到就能认出、却又说不清它到底是什么的东西。

【信号】 开头回顾句 we agreed that...点题。开篇 to pick up where we left off last time (接着上次的话头讲) 紧跟一句 we agreed that creativity is a mysterious idea, 这种回顾上次结论的句子就是主旨信号, 直接点出上次谈的核心是创造力的神秘。

【替换】 creativity is a mysterious idea ↔ The mysteriousness of creativity.

形容词转名词的同义改写

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

A major scientific discovery. 把原文里 Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently 的原词 major scientific discovery 整段搬来，但科学发现在原文只是论证创造力不只属于艺术的一个例子，不是上次讨论的主题，属听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently

D) 偷换概念

Creativity as shown in arts. 借了原文 The creative process has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts 里的 arts，但原文紧接着强调 we should not think that creativity plays a role only in the arts，明确说创造力不止在艺术，把主题缩到 arts 恰恰被原文否定，属以偏概全。

借用原文：we should not think that creativity plays a role only in the arts

A) 未提及

Famous creative individuals. (著名创意人物) 在原文找不到落点，全段谈的是创造力是什么、从哪来，并没有去讲哪些名人很有创造力，属原文未提及。

-
23. A) It is something people all engage in.
B) It helps people acquire knowledge.
C) It starts soon after we are born.
D) It is the source of all artistic work.

【题目】 What is a widely accepted idea about the creative process?

【翻译】 关于创造过程,什么是被广泛接受的观点?

- A) 这是所有人都参与的事情。 B) 它帮助人们获取知识。
C) 它在我们出生后不久就开始了。 D) 它是所有艺术作品的源泉。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is the source of all artistic work.

【定位】 The creative process has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts.
创造过程一直被公认为艺术领域一切重要作品的源头。

【信号】 被接受as的来源式定性句。 The creative process has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts 里的 has always been accepted as (一直被公认为) 正是题干 widely accepted 的原文呼应，这种被公认为...的句式就是定性信号，答案落点在此。

【替换】 the source of all important work in the arts ↔ **It is the source of all artistic work.**
important work in the arts等值artistic work

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

It helps people acquire knowledge. 借了原文 Or is it something that can be acquired like knowledge 里的 acquired、knowledge, 但原文是在问创造力本身能不能像知识一样被习得, 并不是说创造力帮人获取知识, 偷换了 acquire 的对象, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: Or is it something that can be acquired like knowledge

C) 答非所问

It starts soon after we are born. 蹭了第二段 you were born with it 的 born, 但原文说的是与生俱来已经拥有, 不是出生后不久才开始, 且这是说话人自己的论断、并非题干要的 widely accepted (公认) 看法, 张冠李戴又答非所问。

借用原文: you were born with it

A) 答非所问

It is something people all engage in. 的人人都参与对应的是第二段 you use it every day 这层意思, 那是说话人对日常使用的描述, 不是题干所问的对 creative process 公认的看法, 落点和题目不在同一句, 属答非所问。

借用原文: you use it every day almost every moment of your life

24. A) Creative imagination.

B) Logical reasoning.

C) Natural curiosity.

D) Critical thinking.

【题目】 What leads to major scientific discoveries according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点, 什么导致了重大科学发现?

A) 创造性想象力。 B) 逻辑推理。 C) 天生的好奇心。 D) 批判性思维。

【答案】 A (细节题) Creative imagination.

【定位】 Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently from the way others saw it.

每一项重大的科学发现, 都始于有人把世界想象成与别人所见不同的样子。

【信号】 began with 引出的因果起点。 Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently 中 began with (始于) 就是因果信号, 它后面接的 imagining (想象) 正是导致科学发现的那个原因, 答案落在 began with 之后。

【替换】 imagining the world to look differently from the way others saw it ↔ **Creative imagination.**

动词imagining概括为名词creative imagination

【排除】 B) 未提及

Logical reasoning. 逻辑推理是和想象相反气质的能力，原文把科学发现归因于 imagining the world to look differently (想象)，从头到尾没说靠逻辑推理，属原文未提及的对立干扰。

C) 未提及

Natural curiosity. 好奇心和创造、发现听感很搭，但原文谈科学发现的成因时只说 imagining (想象)，并没提 curiosity，属凭语感想当然、原文未提及。

D) 未提及

Critical thinking. 批判性思维同样是个学术味浓的能力名词，但原文把科学发现归因于想象，根本没出现批判性思维，属未提及。

25. A) It is beyond ordinary people.

B) It is yet to be fully understood.

C) It is part of everyday life.

D) It is a unique human trait.

【题目】 What does the speaker imply about the creative process?

【翻译】 说话者对创造过程有何暗示？

A) 它超出了普通人的能力范围。 B) 它尚未被完全理解。 C) 它是日常生活的一部分。

D) 它是人类独有的特质。

【答案】 C (推断题) It is part of everyday life.

【定位】 And what's more, you use it every day almost every moment of your life. Your creative imagination is what you use to make sense of your experiences.

更重要的是，你每天、几乎生命中的每时每刻都在用它。你的创造性想象正是你用来理解自身经历的东西。

【信号】 结尾every day every moment的强调收束。第二段收尾处 you use it every day almost every moment of your life 用 every day、every moment 反复强调日常高频使用，这种结尾加重语气就是推断信号，说话人借此暗示创造过程是日常的一部分。

【替换】 you use it every day almost every moment of your life ↔ **It is part of everyday life.**

every day every moment推为part of everyday life

【排除】A) 与原文相反

It is beyond ordinary people. 说它超出普通人能力，而原文恰恰说 we all have the potential to imagine the world in an absolutely new way 和 It is your birth right as a human being，强调人人皆有，选项与原文极性相反。

借用原文：we all have the potential to imagine the world in an absolutely new way

D) 过度推断

It is a unique human trait. 借了原文 It is your birth right as a human being 里的 human，但原文只说它是人类与生俱来的权利，并没有把它与其他物种比较、断言人类独有 (unique)，这层是听到 human 就脑补的过度推断。

借用原文：It is your birth right as a human being

B) 答非所问

It helps people acquire knowledge. 蹭了原文 something that can be acquired like knowledge 的 acquire、knowledge，但原文谈的是创造力是不是像知识一样被习得，并非说它帮人获取知识，且与本题问的日常性无关，属答非所问。

借用原文：Or is it something that can be acquired like knowledge

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

24 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It is practically impossible to find a job and therefore they have no income and are totally reliant on resources from humanitarian agencies.

第1段，第9句

形式主语 It is + 形容词 + to do 和因果并列句(therefore 连接)都是四六级、考研常见句式,具有一定代表性,学生掌握后可在写作和阅读中迁移;但本句结构相对基础,未涉及复杂从句或特殊句式,典型性中等

One refugee says, "It's important to keep my children alive. The cold is easier than death, barrel bombs and shelling."

第1段，第12句

覆盖了引述动词加直接引语、形式主语 it 加不定式真正主语、系表结构加比较状语等多种成分组合。其中形式主语和系动词省略是容易混淆的点，适合练习主语和谓语的识别；比较状语的划分也有一定训练价值。

"Undoubtedly, 2015 was the most challenging year we have faced in our 45-year history," said McDonald's Japan's president Sarah Casanova.

第1段，第6句

直接引语 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，特别是定语从句修饰表语名词、关系代词省略等都是典型考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子

Tonight we have Mr. Steven Kane, who has just taken over an established bicycle shop.

第1段，第2句

非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，用逗号隔开、补充说明先行词的用法具有很强的代表性。现在完成时搭配 just 强调“刚刚完成”也是典型表达。这类句式在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可广泛迁移。

M: Well, the sign on my store says the hours are ten to six, but if business is slower than usual, I can just lock up and take off early.

第4段，第1句

并列句 + 宾语从句 + 条件状语从句的组合，是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。特别是 but 连接的转折并列、省略 that 的宾语从句、if 引导的条件状语从句，都是考试常考的典型结构。掌握后可以大量复用到类似句子的分析中。

What did Mr. Kane do before he took over the bicycle shop?

第9题题干

特殊疑问句配时间状语从句是四六级和考研听力、阅读中的常见句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似疑问句结构

Why did the man take over a bicycle shop?

第10题 题干

特殊疑问句（Why 引导 + 助动词提前）是四六级听力及阅读中的高频句式，具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移至其他疑问词（What/Where/When/How 等）的类似结构。

So there used to be transport problems, now though there are new train links and better roads, but it may be that some smaller towns inland remain not very well-connected.

第7段，第2句

全句覆盖了形式主语（it 和 there）、系表结构、主语从句、并列主句、时间和让步状语等多种成分，且 there be 句型和形式主语 it 都是易错点。成分种类丰富，适合练习划分。

Does that make sense?

第7段，第4句

口语化疑问句在日常交流中极为常见，但在四六级、考研阅读中较少单独作为长难句出现，典型性中等偏下。

It has gradually given way to service industry.

第12题，A

简单句的现在完成时结构在考试中较为常见，"give way to" 这类固定搭配也是常考表达，具有一定典型性；但因句子过于简单、无从句或复杂修饰，与真题中常见的长难句相比代表性有限。

It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP.

第12题，D

主谓宾简单句是英语最基本句型，具有一定代表性，但本句结构过于简单，不涉及四六级和考研常考的复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句、非谓语结构等），典型性中等偏下。

If I had first met Joe as a freshman in high school, we wouldn't even have had the chance to get to know each other.

第1段，第2句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研常考的重点句型，本句使用的 "If + 过去完成时，主句 + 过去将来完成时" 正是表达与过去事实相反假设的标准结构，具有很高的典型性和迁移价值，掌握后可以应用到大量类似场景。

Nonetheless, I spend nearly every weekend at his house, and we talk on the phone every night.

第1段，第5句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且本句的 "and" 连接两个完整主句的模式具有一定代表性。但本句结构过于简单，无从句、无复杂修饰，与真题中常见的 "并列 + 从句嵌套" 或 "并列 + 分词短语" 等复合结构相比，典型性和迁移价值偏低。

In fact, to be honest, I struggle even now to think of things we have in common, but maybe that's what makes us enjoy each other's company so much.

第2段，第1句

并列复合句 + 定语从句 + 表语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；关系代词省略、make 使役结构、what 引导名词性从句都是常考点，掌握后迁移性强。句子长度和复杂度也与真题句接近，具有很强的代表性。

When I look at my friendship with Joe, I wonder how many people I've known whom I never disliked but simply didn't take the time to get to know.

第2段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语等核心成分，且包含宾语从句、定语从句、时间状语从句等多种从句类型。定语从句中关系代词whom充当宾语，并列谓语共用宾语，疑问词在宾语从句中前置等都是值得练习的易错点，训练价值高。

It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends.

第18题，C

"It is + 形容词 + for sb + to do sth" 是四六级、考研真题中极为常见的句式，掌握后可大量复用于表达 "做某事对某人来说如何" 的语境，典型性很高。

Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other.

第18题，D

条件状语从句后置、主句在前的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,"if" 引导的条件句配合将来时主句是典型的假设推理表达,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

He was so glad to see them that he didn't even think to read the sign by the entrance.

第1段，第10句

"so ... that" 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主系表结构加状语从句的组合也非常常见。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似考题中。

It took the police only a minute to tell him what had happened.

第1段，第15句

本句涵盖形式主语、真正主语（不定式）、双宾语结构（"took the police only a minute"）、宾语从句等多种成分，适合练习主谓宾结构识别、形式主语辨析、宾语从句定位等知识点。"what" 在从句中作主语是易错点，具有较好的训练价值。

In addition, he got a parking ticket-his first one ever in Greenville.

第1段，第20句

主干是很典型的英语基本陈述结构，短横线后的补充说明也属于常见写法。掌握这种“先抓主干，再把后补信息挂回前面名词”的读法，迁移性较强。

But we should not think that creativity plays a role only in the arts.

第1段，第10句

主句带宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其"think/believe/argue + that从句"这类表达观点的句型反复出现。转折连词"But"开头也是常见的衔接方式,具有较强的典型性和迁移价值

And what's more, you use it every day almost every moment of your life.

第2段，第3句

简单句在考试中常见，但本句结构过于简单，缺乏复杂修饰或从句嵌套，作为典型句式的代表性中等。

Your creative imagination is what you use to make sense of your experiences.

第2段，第4句

主系表结构配合"what"引导的表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,用于定义或解释概念,学生掌握后可广泛迁移至类似结构,代表性较强。

It's your creative mind that gets meaning from the chaos of your experiences and brings order to your world.

第2段，第5句

强调句 "It is ... that ..." 和限定性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,本句结构简洁典型,既展示了强调句的基本框架,又示范了定语从句紧跟先行词的标准用法,学习后可广泛迁移到同类句型

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 132 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。

creative

B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷8次·真题 55 句

parking

A2

n. 停车;停车位

本卷8次·真题 19 句

region

B1

n. 地区

本卷7次·真题 45 句

creativity

B2

n. 创造力

本卷6次·真题 34 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷5次·真题 466 句

refugee

B2

n. 难民

本卷5次·真题 21 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客，客户

本卷4次·真题 124 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本卷4次·真题 108 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷4次·真题 73 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷4次·真题 36 句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本卷4次·真题 16 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷3次·真题 78 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷3次·真题 47 句

block A2

n. 街区

本卷3次·真题 24 句

processing B1

n. 加工;处理

本卷3次·真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 174 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题 119 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题 61 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷2次·真题 54 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷2次·真题 50 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷2次·真题 40 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本卷2次·真题 24 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷2次·真题 22 句

division B1

n. 分开

本卷2次·真题 16 句

imagination

B1

n. 想象力

本卷2次·真题 13 句

freshman

B1

n. (大学或高中) 一年级新生

本卷2次·真题 12 句

industrial

B2

adj. 工业的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

manufacturing

B2

n. 制造业;生产

本卷2次·真题 10 句

file

A2

n. 文件

本卷2次·真题 9 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

employee

A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 194 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 150 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

support

A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 118 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 115 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 108 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 95 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 90 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

community B1

n. 社区

本卷1次·真题 81 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 68 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 57 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 52 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 46 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 46 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 45 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 45 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 45 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 44 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 44 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 41 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 39 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 39 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 39 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

status B2

n. 地位

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

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 34 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本卷1次·真题 31 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 30 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 29 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 26 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷1次·真题 26 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 25 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 25 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 24 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本卷1次·真题 24 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 23 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 23 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本卷1次·真题 23 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 22 句

basis B2

n. 基础, 根据

本卷1次·真题 21 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 20 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 20 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本卷1次·真题 19 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本卷1次·真题 18 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 17 句

host B1

n. 主人

本卷1次·真题 17 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本卷1次·真题 17 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本卷1次·真题 16 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 16 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 15 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷1次·真题 15 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷1次·真题 15 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 15 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 14 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本卷1次·真题 14 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本卷1次·真题 13 句

racing B1

n. 赛跑运动;赛车运动

本卷1次·真题 13 句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 13 句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本卷1次·真题 13 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题13句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题12句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本卷1次·真题12句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷1次·真题12句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本卷1次·真题11句

consultant B2

n. 顾问

本卷1次·真题11句

ok A1

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题11句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本卷1次·真题11句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本卷1次·真题11句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷1次·真题10句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题9句

widely B1

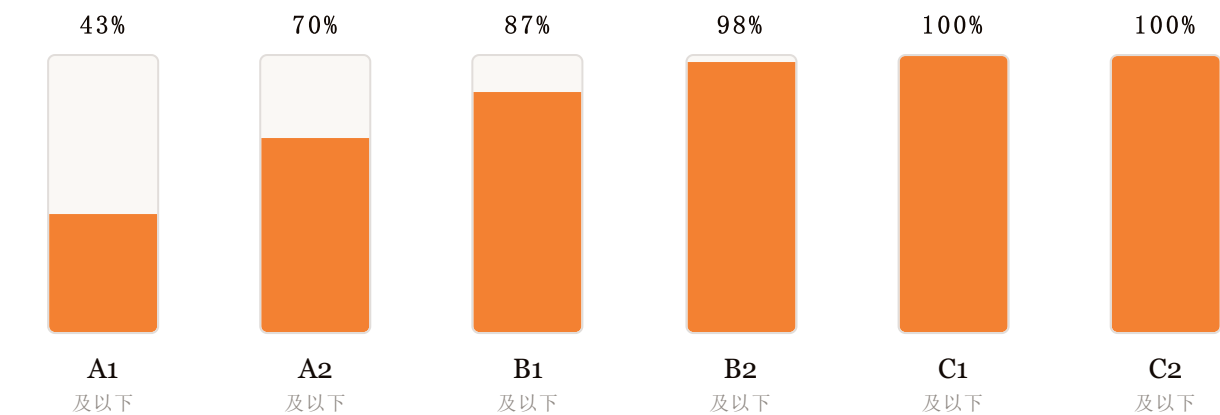
adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题9句

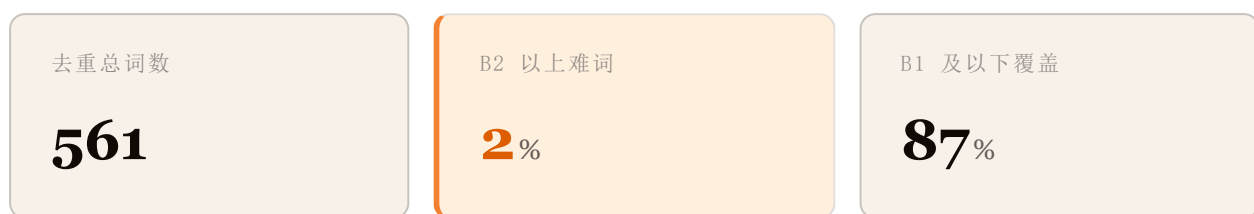
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 561 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **561** 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 9 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 561 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2015年12月·第3套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2015年12月·第3套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第3套(2015-12) • 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.

For many Americans, 2013 ended with an unusually bitter cold spell. Late November and December 26 early snow and bone-chilling temperatures in much of the country, part of a year when, for the first time in two 27, record-cold days will likely turn out to have outnumbered record-warm ones. But the U. S. was the exception: November was the warmest ever 28, and current data indicates that 2013 is likely to have been the fourth hottest year on record.

对于许多美国人来说，2013年在异常严寒中结束。11月下旬和12月，美国大部分地区迎来了早雪和刺骨的低温，这是二十年来首次出现破纪录低温天数可能超过破纪录高温天数的一年。但美国是个例外：11月是全球有记录以来最温暖的月份，目前的数据表明2013年可能是有记录以来第四热的年份。

Enjoy the snow now, because 29 are good that 2014 will be even hotter, perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept. That's because, scientists are predicting, 2014 will be an El Nino year.

现在好好享受这场雪吧，因为2014年很可能会更热，也许是有记录以来最热的一年。这是因为科学家们预测2014年将是厄尔尼诺年。

El Nino, Spanish for "the child", 30 when surface ocean waters in the southern Pacific become abnormally warm. So large is the Pacific, covering 30% of the planet's surface, that the 31 energy generated by its warming is enough to touch off a series of weather changes around the world. El Ninos are 32 with abnormally dry conditions in Southeast Asia and Australia. They can lead to extreme rain in parts of North and South America, even as southern Africa 33 dry weather. Marine life may be affected too: El Ninos can 34 the rising of the cold, nutrient-rich(营

养丰富的) water that supports large fish 35 , and the unusually warm ocean temperatures can destroy coral(珊瑚).

厄尔尼诺在西班牙语中意为"圣婴", 发生于南太平洋表层海水异常变暖时。太平洋面积巨大, 覆盖地球表面的30%, 其变暖产生的额外能量足以引发世界各地的一系列天气变化。厄尔尼诺与东南亚和澳大利亚的异常干旱状况相关。它们可能导致北美和南美部分地区出现极端降雨, 而南部非洲则经历干旱天气。海洋生物也可能受到影响: 厄尔尼诺会减少支撑大型鱼类种群的富含营养的冷水上涌, 异常温暖的海水温度还会破坏珊瑚。

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) additional | I) logically |
| B) associated | J) occurs |
| C) bore | K) populations |
| D) chances | L) realize |
| E) communicated | M) reduce |
| F) decades | N) saw |
| G) experiences | O) Specific |
| H) globally | |

26. Late November and December (26) early snow and bone-chilling temperatures

【答案】 **N) saw** (动词)

【词性槽】 并列主语后缺过去式谓语

【依据】 **see 用于『时段见证某事』的拟人化高频搭配**

英文里 time period saw + event 是描述某时间段发生了什么的固定拟人用法, 如 2008 saw the financial crisis; 此处 Late November and December saw early snow 表示『去年 11 月末到 12 月出现了早雪与酷寒』, 地道且贴合时态。

【竞争词】 c) bore bear 这里搭配不通且语义偏离

bore 是 bear 的过去式, 常表『承受、孕育』, 主语通常是人或母体; 用 November and December bore early snow 既不构成英文固定表达, 也违背 see 此处的『见证/经历』标准用法。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **C)** —— bore 形态时态都对、最易抢 saw 的位置。考生若不知道 time period + saw + event 这种拟人化高频句式, 看到 bore 时态对、是及物动词就想填; 防坑口诀: 时段作主语优先 saw / witnessed。

27. for the first time in two __(27)___

【答案】 **F) decades** (名词)

【词性槽】 数词 + 介词 of 之间填名词复数

【依据】 时间跨度 + 罕见性语境锁定『几十年』

上文说 record-cold days will likely turn out to have outnumbered record-warm ones, 这种『破纪录冷日多于破纪录暖日』的现象 for the first time in two ___, 自然是几十年才一遇, decades 完美贴合。

【竞争词】 D) chances 语义不通: 『两次机会里第一次』不成立

in two chances 不构成时间表达, 与 for the first time 这种『罕见首次』的语义完全对不上。

K) populations 时间状语里不可能放『人口/种群』

in two populations 表示『在两个种群里』, 与 for the first time 搭配讲不通; 且本句谈的是冷暖天数对比, 与种群无关。

28. November was the warmest ever __(28)___

【答案】 **H) globally** (副词)

【词性槽】 最高级后修饰范围的副词

【依据】 与上文『美国是例外』形成全球与局部对比

上句 But the U. S. was the exception 已经埋下『美国是反例、全球是另一回事』的对照, 空里需要点出『全球范围内 November 最暖』, globally 正好把对比补完整。

【竞争词】 I) logically 『合乎逻辑地最暖』在客观气象事实里不成立

最暖月份是观测数据, 不是逻辑推理结果; logically 用在这里既不搭最高级, 也与下文 current data indicates 这种以数据说话的语境冲突。

29. because __(29)___ are good that 2014 will be even hotter

【答案】 **D) chances** (名词)

【词性槽】 句首主语位置缺名词复数

【依据】 固定短语 chances are 表示『很可能』

chances are (that) ... 是英语里高频固定句型, 意为『很有可能……』; 下文 perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept 的 perhaps 进一步呼应这种『可能性』口吻, 搭配天衣无缝。

【竞争词】 K) populations 种群与气温热度无逻辑联系

populations are good that 2014 will be even hotter 既不成搭配, 语义上也讲不通——种群多不多与明年气温没有直接因果。

30. El Nino, Spanish for "the child", __(30)__ when surface ocean waters in the southern Pacific become abnormally warm

【答案】 **J) occurs** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 + 同位语后缺单数谓语动词

【依据】 下定义典型用 **occurs when**

occurs when 是科普文里下定义、说明现象成因的最常见搭配，与 when surface ocean waters in the southern Pacific become abnormally warm 的『当.....时』完美对应——『当表层海水异常变暖时，厄尔尼诺就发生』。

【竞争词】 G) experiences 主语错位：现象不能『经历』条件

experiences 表示『经历、体验』，主语通常是人或国家；厄尔尼诺现象本身不会去经历『海水变暖』这件事，反而它就是海水变暖的结果，主谓逻辑颠倒。

31. the __(31)__ energy generated by its warming

【答案】 **A) additional** (形容词)

【词性槽】 定冠词 + 空 + 名词位置必填形容词

【依据】 前文铺垫『太平洋之大』暗示『额外能量』

上文 So large is the Pacific, covering 30% of the planet's surface 强调太平洋面积之巨，故其变暖产生的额外能量 (additional energy) 才足以引发全球连锁天气；additional 与 enough to touch off a series of weather changes around the world 在程度上呼应。

【竞争词】 O) Specific specific energy 与下句『散播全球』方向相反

specific 强调『特定的、专门的』，含『局限于某处』的隐义；而下文要讲这股能量足以触发全球天气变化，方向是『扩散开来』而非『特定一处』，搭配反向。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **O)** —— Specific 看似搭 energy 实则方向反。考生易把 Specific 当成『具体的能量』填入，但下文 enough to touch off a series of weather changes around the world 要求一种『扩散、范围大』的能量；防坑口诀：形容词答案要与所修饰名词的下文动作方向一致。

32. El Ninos are __(32)__ with abnormally dry conditions in Southeast Asia and Australia

【答案】 **B) associated** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be + 空 + with 缺过去分词/形容词

【依据】 **be associated with** 是与原因/现象搭配的标志短语

be associated with 表示『与.....相关联』，正好引出厄尔尼诺与东南亚、澳大利亚异常干旱的对应关系；这是科普文里描述现象相关性的标准搭配。

33. even as southern Africa __(33)__ dry weather

【答案】 **G) experiences** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 + 空 + 宾语缺第三人称单数谓语

【依据】 『非洲南部经历干燥天气』与上文极端降水形成对照

前句 They can lead to extreme rain in parts of North and South America 讲美洲极端降雨，even as 引导一个并列对照——非洲南部却经历干燥天气；experiences dry weather 是英语里描述地区遭遇某种天气的标准搭配。

【竞争词】 L) realize 『意识到天气』主谓不通

realize 是表示『意识到/实现』的认知类动词，主语通常是人；southern Africa realizes dry weather 既不搭配，也不符合自然现象描述的逻辑。

M) reduce 『减少干燥天气』方向反了

reduce dry weather 意为『减少干燥天气』，与上文极端降雨对比所要表达的『非洲南部反而出现干燥』方向相反；且文章讨论的是厄尔尼诺带来的异常天气，不是抑制。

34. El Ninos can __(34)__ the rising of the cold, nutrient-rich(营养丰富的) water

【答案】 **M) reduce** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 can 后接动词原形

【依据】 厄尔尼诺减少冷水上涌进而伤害海洋生物

下文 and the unusually warm ocean temperatures can destroy coral(珊瑚) 表明厄尔尼诺对海洋生物是负面影响；与之并列，reduce the rising of the cold, nutrient-rich water 表示『减少富含营养的冷水上涌』，从而影响下文的鱼类种群，整段负面影响一致。

【竞争词】 L) realize 『实现冷水上涌』方向积极、与负面语境矛盾

realize the rising 意为『实现/意识到冷水上涌』，方向是促成而非削弱，与本句『海洋生物受影响』及下句『高温毁坏珊瑚』的整体负面基调相悖。

35. water that supports large fish __(35)__

【答案】 **K) populations** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 + 名词 + 空缺名词复数

【依据】 fish populations 表『鱼群』，生物学固定搭配

fish populations 是生态学描述鱼类种群的标准短语，与上文营养丰富的冷水『支持大鱼种群』完全对应。

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) **additional** 形容词

额外的、附加的

用于第 31 空

B) **associated** 形容词 动词

相关联的; be associated with 与.....有关

用于第 32 空

C) **bore** 动词

bear 的过去式, 承受/孕育

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **chances** 名词

机会、可能性; chances are 很可能

用于第 29 空

E) **communicated** 动词

沟通、传达 (过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **decades** 名词

几十年 (复数)

用于第 27 空

G) **experiences** 动词 名词

经历、体验 (动词第三人称单数 / 名词复数)

用于第 33 空

H) **globally** 副词

全球地

用于第 28 空

I) **logically** 副词

逻辑地、合乎逻辑地

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **occurs** 动词

发生 (第三人称单数)

用于第 30 空

K) **populations** 名词

种群、人口 (复数)

用于第 35 空

L) **realize** 动词

意识到、实现

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **reduce** 动词

减少、削减

用于第 34 空

N) **saw** 动词

see 的过去式, 目睹、经历

用于第 26 空

0) **Specific** 形容词

具体的、特定的

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

厄尔尼诺将让 2014 更热

全文以 2013 年美国异常寒冬开篇，转而指出全球气候相反——November was the warmest ever __ (28) __，并预测 2014 will be even hotter, perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept，原因是 2014 will be an El Nino year。后两段解释厄尔尼诺现象及其对全球天气与海洋生物的连锁影响。

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。

C) **bore** 最像 26 题的过去式动词陷阱

bore 是 bear 的过去式，词性、时态都对，最容易和 saw 在 26 题混淆；识破点是 bear 主语通常是人/母体，而 Late November and December __ (26) __ early snow 是时段作主语，应用 saw/witnessed。

E) **communicated** 动词形态像 26 题候选但搭配不通

communicated 也是过去式/过去分词，看似能填 26 题作谓语；但 November and December communicated early snow 既不构成英语固定搭配，也偏离『时段见证事件』的语义框架，迷惑性来自形态而非搭配。

I) **logically** 副词词性对、最易在 28 题诱惑

副词只有两个候选，与 globally 唯一竞争 28 题；考生若忽略 But the U. S. was the exception 的对照线索，可能误以为 logically 也能修饰最高级，要靠『对照词从上文拎』识破。

L) **realize** 动词原形像 34 题陷阱

realize 是动词原形、可填 can 后；最像 34 题的答案，但 realize 主语通常是人或主观能动者，而厄尔尼诺『减少冷水上涌』是物理过程；识破点是看上下文负面色彩，选 reduce 而非 realize。

O) **Specific** 形容词词性对、最易在 31 题诱惑

Specific 与 additional 都是纯形容词，在 31 题 the ___ energy 处词性完全合格；但 specific energy 与下文『散播全球』方向相反，需要靠下文动作 enough to touch off a series of weather changes around the world 把它筛掉。

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。

Late November and December saw early snow and bone-chilling temperatures in much of the country, part of a year when, for the first time in two decades, record-cold days will likely turn out to have outnumbered record-warm ones.

第1段，第2句

句子涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、时间状语等多种成分，并且包含并列结构、定语从句、插入语、复合谓语等多个值得练习的点。特别是时间名词作主语、see 的拟人用法、关系副词 when 的双重功能、复合谓语结构等，都是容易出错且需要练习的知识点，训练价值较高。

Enjoy the snow now, because chances are good that 2014 will be even hotter, perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept.

第2段，第1句

"because" 引导原因状语从句、"that" 引导表语从句、"since" 引导时间状语从句，以及同位语结构，都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。祈使句 + 原因说明的组合也常见于劝告类语篇。整体结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

So large is the Pacific, covering 30% of the planet's surface, that the additional energy generated by its warming is enough to touch off a series of weather changes around the world.

第3段，第2句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、表语、状语等多种成分，并且主句采用倒装结构（表语前置），从句主语带有过去分词定语修饰，表语部分包含形容词加不定式的复合结构。这些都是易错点和高频考点：倒装句的成分识别、分词短语作定语的定位、不定式在表语中的作用。作为成分划分练习句，覆盖面广、坑点密集，训练价值很高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 16 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。

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 113 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

associate B2

v. 联系

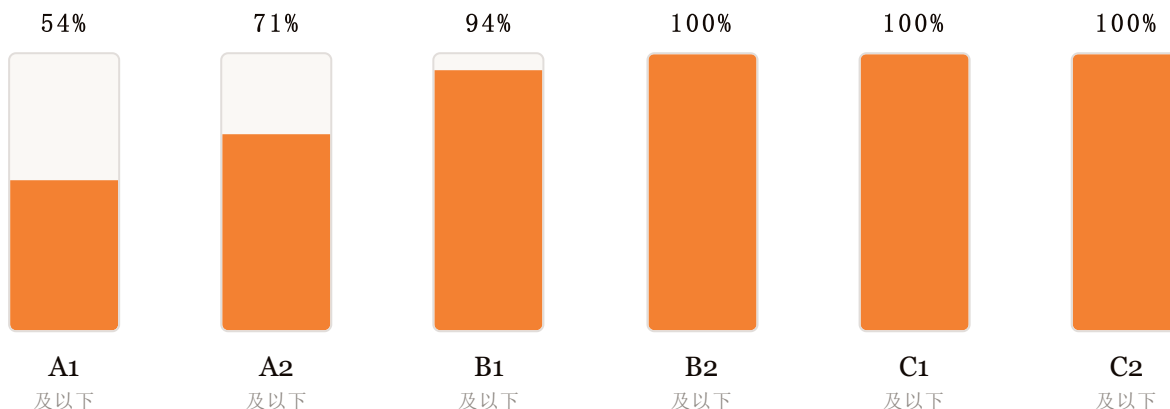
本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

<u>extreme</u> B2 adj. 极度的 本篇1次 · 真题 39 句	<u>occur</u> B1 v. 发生, 出现 本篇1次 · 真题 36 句
<u>indicate</u> B2 v. 表明 本篇1次 · 真题 35 句	<u>series</u> B1 n. 系列 本篇1次 · 真题 31 句
<u>additional</u> B1 adj. 额外的 本篇1次 · 真题 22 句	<u>warming</u> B1 n. 变暖;加温 本篇1次 · 真题 20 句
<u>generate</u> B2 v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等) 本篇1次 · 真题 19 句	<u>marine</u> B2 adj. 海洋的 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 90 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **90** 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



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 90 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

90

B2 以上难词

0%

B1 及以下覆盖

94%



英语四级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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

2015年12月·第3套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2015年12月·第3套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 16 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第3套(2015-12) · 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**.

How to Eat Well

A) Why do so many Americans eat tons of processed food, the stuff that is correctly called junk(垃圾) and should really carry warning labels?

为什么那么多美国人吃大量加工食品，这种被正确称为垃圾的东西，真的应该贴上警告标签？

B) It's not because fresh ingredients are hard to come by. Supermarkets offer more variety than ever, and there are over four times as many farmers' markets in the U.S. as there were 20 years ago. Nor is it for lack of available information. There are plenty of recipes(食谱) how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television. If anything, the information is overwhelming.

这不是因为新鲜食材难以获得。超市提供的品种比以往任何时候都多，而且美国的农贸市场数量是20年前的四倍多。也不是因为缺乏可用信息。任何拥有电脑、智能手机或电视的人都可以获得大量食谱、操作视频和烹饪课程。如果说有什么问题的话，那就是信息过载了。

C) And yet we aren't cooking. If you eat three meals a day and behave like most Americans, you probably get at least a third of your daily calories(卡路里) outside the home. Nearly two thirds of us grab fast food once a week, and we get almost 25% of our daily calories from snacks. So we're eating out or taking in, and we don't sit down—or we do, but we hurry.

然而我们并没有做饭。如果你一天吃三餐，并且行为像大多数美国人一样，你可能至少有三分之一的每日卡路里摄入来自家外。我们中近三分之二的人每周吃一次快餐，而且我们近25%的每日卡路里来自零食。所以我们在外面吃或者叫外卖，我们不坐下来吃——或者即使坐下来，也是匆匆忙忙。

- D) Shouldn't preparing—and consuming—food be a source of comfort, pride, health, well-being, relaxation, sociability? Something that connects us to other humans? Why should we want to outsource(外包) this basic task, especially when outsourcing it is so harmful?

准备和享用食物难道不应该是舒适、自豪、健康、幸福、放松、社交的来源吗?是连接我们与其他人的东西吗?为什么我们要把这项基本任务外包出去,尤其是当外包它如此有害的时候?

- E) When I talk about cooking, I'm not talking about creating elaborate dinner parties or three-day science projects. I'm talking about simple, easy, everyday meals. My mission is to encourage green hands and those lacking time or money to feed themselves. That means we need modest, realistic expectations, and we need to teach people to cook food that's good enough to share with family and friends.

当我谈论烹饪时,我说的不是举办精致的晚宴或三天的科学项目。我说的是简单、容易的日常餐食。我的使命是鼓励新手以及那些缺乏时间或金钱的人自己做饭。这意味着我们需要适度、现实的期望,我们需要教人们烹饪足够好的食物,可以与家人和朋友分享。

- F) Perhaps a return to real cooking needn't be far off. A recent Harris poll revealed that 79% of Americans say they enjoy cooking and 30% "love it"; 14% admit to not enjoying kitchen work and just 7% won't go near the stove at all. But this doesn't necessarily translate to real cooking, and the result of this survey shouldn't surprise anyone: 52% of those 65 or older cook at home five or more times per week; only a third of young people do.

也许回归真正的烹饪并非遥不可及。最近的Harris民意调查显示,79%的美国人他们说他们喜欢烹饪,30%的人"热爱"烹饪;14%的人承认不喜欢厨房工作,只有7%的人根本不靠近炉灶。但这并不一定转化为真正的烹饪,这项调查的结果不应该让任何人感到惊讶:65岁或以上的人中有52%每周在家做饭五次或更多次;年轻人中只有三分之一这样做。

- G) Back in the 1950s most of us grew up in households where Mom cooked virtually every night. The intention to put a home-cooked meal on the table was pretty much universal. Most people couldn't afford to do otherwise.

回到20世纪50年代,我们大多数人成长在妈妈几乎每晚都做饭的家庭里。把家常饭菜端上餐桌的意图几乎是普遍的。大多数人无力做其他选择。

- H) Although frozen dinners were invented in the 40s, their popularity didn't boom until televisions became popular a decade or so later. Since then, packaged, pre-prepared meals have been what's for dinner. The microwave and fast-food chains were the biggest catalyst(催化剂), but the big food companies—which want to sell anything except the raw ingredients that go into cooking—made the home cook an endangered species.

虽然速冻晚餐是在40年代发明的,但它们的流行直到大约十年后电视变得普及才开始兴盛。从那时起,包装好的预制餐就成了晚餐的内容。微波炉和快餐连锁店是最大的催化剂,但大型食品公司——它们想卖除了烹饪所需原料之外的任何东西——使家庭厨师成为了濒危物种。

- I) Still, I find it strange that only a third of young people report preparing meals at home regularly. Isn't this the same crowd that rails against processed junk and champions craft cooking? And isn't this the generation who say they are concerned about their health and the well-being of the planet? If these are truly the values of many young people, then their behavior doesn't match their beliefs.

尽管如此,我发现只有三分之一的年轻人报告定期在家准备饭菜,这很奇怪。这不就是那群反对加工垃圾食品并支持手工烹饪的人吗?这不就是那一代说他们关心自己的健康和地球福祉的人吗?如果这些真的是

许多年轻人的价值观,那么他们的行为与他们的信念不符。

- J) There have been half-hearted but well-publicized efforts by some food companies to reduce calories in their processed foods, but the Standard American Diet is still the polar opposite of the healthy, mostly plant-based diet that just about every expert says we should be eating. Considering that the government's standards are not nearly ambitious enough, the picture is clear: by not cooking at home, we're not eating the right things, and the consequences are hard to overstate.

一些食品公司做出了半心半意但广为宣传的努力来减少其加工食品中的卡路里,但标准美国饮食仍然与几乎每个专家都说我们应该吃的健康的、以植物为主的饮食截然相反。考虑到政府的标准远远不够雄心勃勃,情况很清楚:不在家做饭,我们就吃不对东西,其后果怎么强调都不为过。

- K) To help quantify(量化) costs of a poor diet, I recently tried to estimate this impact in terms of a most famous food, the burger(汉堡包). I concluded that the profit from burgers is more than offset(抵消) by the damage they cause in health problems and environmental harm.

为了帮助量化不良饮食的成本,我最近试图用最著名的食物汉堡包来估算这种影响。我得出的结论是,汉堡包带来的利润被它们在健康问题和环境危害方面造成的损害所抵消。

- L) Cooking real food is the best defense—not to mention that any meal you're likely to eat at home contains about 200 fewer calories than one you would eat in a restaurant.

烹饪真正的食物是最好的防御——更不用说你在家里可能吃的任何一餐比你在餐厅吃的少含约200卡路里。

- M) To those Americans for whom money is a concern, my advice is simple: Buy what you can afford, and cook it yourself. The common prescription is to primarily shop the grocery store, since that's where fresh produce, meat and seafood, and dairy are. And to save money and still eat well you don't need local, organic ingredients; all you need is real food. I'm not saying local food isn't better; it is. But there is plenty of decent food in the grocery stores.

对于那些担心钱的美国人,我的建议很简单:买你能负担得起的东西,自己做饭。通常的建议是主要在杂货店购物,因为那里有新鲜农产品、肉类和海鲜以及乳制品。为了省钱并且吃得好,你不需要本地的有机食材;你只需要真正的食物。我不是说本地食物不好;它确实更好。但杂货店里有很多不错的食物。

- N) The other sections you should get to know are the frozen foods and the canned goods. Frozen produce is still produce; canned tomatoes are still tomatoes. Just make sure you're getting real food without tons of added salt or sugar. Ask yourself, would Grandma consider this food? Does it look like something that might occur in nature? It's pretty much common sense: you want to buy food, not unidentifiable foodlike objects.

你还应该了解的其他区域是冷冻食品和罐头食品。冷冻农产品仍然是农产品;罐装西红柿仍然是西红柿。只要确保你买到的是真正的食物,没有大量添加的盐或糖。问问自己,奶奶会认为这是食物吗?它看起来像自然界可能出现的東西吗?这基本上是常识:你要买食物,而不是无法辨认的类似食物的物品。

- O) You don't have to hit the grocery store daily, nor do you need an abundance of skill. Since fewer than half of Americans say they cook at an intermediate level and only 20% describe their cooking skills as advanced, the crisis is one of confidence. And the only remedy for that is practice. There's nothing mysterious about cooking the evening meal. You just have to do a little thinking ahead and redefine what qualifies as dinner. Like any skill, cooking gets easier as you do it more; every time

you cook, you advance your level of skills. Someday you won't even need recipes. My advice is that you not pay attention to the number of steps and ingredients, because they can be deceiving.

你不必每天去杂货店,也不需要很高的技能。由于不到一半的美国人说他们的烹饪水平处于中等水平,只有20%的人将自己的烹饪技能描述为高级,这场危机是信心的危机。唯一的补救办法就是练习。烹饪晚餐没有什么神秘的。你只需要提前做一点思考,重新定义什么是晚餐。像任何技能一样,烹饪会随着你做得越多而变得越容易;每次你做饭,你都会提高你的技能水平。总有一天你甚至不需要食谱。我的建议是不要注意步骤和配料的数量,因为它们可能具有欺骗性。

P) Time, I realize, is the biggest obstacle to cooking for most people. You must adjust your priorities to find time to cook. For instance, you can move a TV to the kitchen and watch your favorite shows while you're standing at the sink. No one is asking you to give up activities you like, but if you're watching food shows on TV, try cooking instead.

我意识到,时间是大多数人做饭的最大障碍。你必须调整你的优先事项来找时间做饭。例如,你可以把电视搬到厨房,在水槽边站着的时候看你最喜欢的节目。没有人要求你放弃你喜欢的活动,但如果你在电视上看美食节目,试着去做饭吧。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Cooking benefits people in many ways and enables them to connect with one another.

烹饪在许多方面使人们受益,并使他们能够彼此联系。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 做饭把人與人连起来

【定位】 Shouldn't preparing—and consuming—food be a source of comfort, pride, health, well-being, relaxation, sociability? Something that connects us to other humans?

难道准备食物和享用食物不应是一种慰藉、骄傲、健康、福祉、放松与社交的源泉吗? 不应是某种把我们与他人连接起来的东西吗?

【改写】 Cooking benefits people in many ways ↔

a source of comfort, pride, health, well-being, relaxation, sociability

多维好处=列举升位概括

enables them to connect with one another ↔ **Something that connects us to other humans**

connect 同义复现

【辨邻】 **L** L段也在夸 cooking real food, 但具体落点是 200 fewer calories 与 Cooking real food is the best defense, 跟「把人连起来」完全不沾边, 只是同主题不同点。

any meal you're likely to eat at home contains about 200 fewer calories than one you would eat in a restaurant

37. Abundant information about cooking is available either online or on TV.

关于烹饪的丰富信息可以在网上或电视上获得。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】信息在网上或电视上

【定位】There are plenty of recipes how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television.

对任何拥有电脑、智能手机或电视的人来说，都有大量食谱、教学视频与烹饪课程可以用。

【改写】Abundant information about cooking ↔ **plenty of recipes how-to videos and cooking classes**
abundant=plenty 同义替换

either online or on TV ↔ **anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television**

online 拆成两种联网设备

【辨邻】**P** P 段也提到 TV，但讲的是「把电视搬到厨房边做菜边看节目」这一时间管理建议，跟「网上和电视上有大量烹饪信息」完全无关。

you can move a TV to the kitchen and watch your favorite shows while you're standing at the sink

38. Young people do less cooking at home than the elderly these days.

如今年轻人在家做饭比老年人少。

【答案】**F** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】年轻人比老年人下厨少

【定位】52% of those 65 or older cook at home five or more times per week; only a third of young people do.

65 岁及以上的人中有 52% 一周在家做饭五次或更多；年轻人里只有三分之一这样做。

【改写】Young people do less cooking at home than the elderly ↔

52% of those 65 or older cook at home five or more times per week; only a third of young people do

百分比对照=比较级断言

these days ↔ **A recent Harris poll**

recent=these days

【辨邻】**I** I 段也提到 only a third of young people report preparing meals at home regularly，但它是在拿这个数字进一步批评年轻人言行不一，原始数据与对比框架真正出自 F 段。

only a third of young people report preparing meals at home regularly

39. Cooking skills can be improved with practice.

烹饪技能可以通过练习得到提高。

【答案】**O** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】厨艺靠练习

【定位】 Like any skill, cooking gets easier as you do it more; every time you cook, you advance your level of skills.

和任何技能一样，做得越多，做饭就越轻松；每做一次，你的技能水平就提高一点。

【改写】 Cooking skills can be improved ↔ **you advance your level of skills**

技能提升=熟练度提升

with practice ↔ **the only remedy for that is practice**

practice 原词复现

40. In the mid-20th century, most families ate dinner at home instead of eating out.

在20世纪中叶,大多数家庭在家吃晚餐而不是外出就餐。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 20 世纪中叶在家吃晚饭

【定位】 Back in the 1950s most of us grew up in households where Mom cooked virtually every night. The intention to put a home-cooked meal on the table was pretty much universal.

回到 20 世纪 50 年代，我们大多数人成长在妈妈几乎每晚都做饭的家庭。把一顿家常饭端上餐桌这种意愿几乎是全社会共识。

【改写】 In the mid-20th century ↔ **Back in the 1950s**

世纪中叶=1950s

most families ate dinner at home instead of eating out ↔ **Mom cooked virtually every night**

妈妈每晚做饭=在家吃

【辨邻】 **H** H 段也提到 the 40s 与电视普及，但说的是冷冻食品如何取代家常饭，恰恰是 G 段所描述「家家在家吃」局面被打破的过程，不是题干所说的「那时大家在家吃」。

Although frozen dinners were invented in the 40s, their popularity didn't boom until televisions became popular a decade or so later

41. Even those short of time or money should be encouraged to cook for themselves and their family.

即使是那些时间或金钱短缺的人也应该被鼓励为自己和家人做饭。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 时间少钱少者也鼓励下厨

【定位】 My mission is to encourage green hands and those lacking time or money to feed themselves.

我的使命是鼓励厨房新手以及那些缺时间或缺钱的人，自己也能下厨喂饱自己。

【改写】 those short of time or money ↔ **those lacking time or money**

short of=lacking

be encouraged to cook for themselves and their family ↔

My mission is to encourage green hands and those lacking time or money to feed themselves

encourage 同词 + 喂自己对应

【辨邻】 M M 段确实针对 those Americans for whom money is a concern 给了建议，但只涵盖「钱」一项，并未覆盖题干同时强调的「时间」，覆盖面小于题干。

To those Americans for whom money is a concern, my advice is simple: Buy what you can afford, and cook it yourself

42. Eating food not cooked by ourselves can cause serious consequences.

吃非我们自己烹饪的食物可能会造成严重后果。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 不自己做饭后果严重

【定位】 by not cooking at home, we're not eating the right things, and the consequences are hard to overstate.

正因为不在家做饭，我们就吃不到正确的东西，而后果之严重很难夸大。

【改写】 Eating food not cooked by ourselves ↔

by not cooking at home, we're not eating the right things

不在家做=吃别人做的

cause serious consequences ↔ **the consequences are hard to overstate**

hard to overstate=非常严重

【辨邻】 K K 段也提到 the damage they cause in health problems and environmental harm，但只是 burger 这一具体案例的代价核算，J 段才是「不在家做饭→严重后果」的总论表达。

the profit from burgers is more than offset by the damage they cause in health problems and environmental harm

43. To eat well and still save money, people should buy fresh food and cook it themselves.

为了吃得好并且仍然省钱，人们应该购买新鲜食物并自己烹饪。

【答案】 M 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 买新鲜食材自己做最省钱

【定位】 To those Americans for whom money is a concern, my advice is simple: Buy what you can afford, and cook it yourself. The common prescription is to primarily shop the grocery store, since that's where fresh produce, meat and seafood, and dairy are.

对那些手头紧的美国人，我的建议很简单：买你买得起的，自己做。通常的做法是主要去逛食品超市，因为新鲜蔬果、肉类、海鲜、奶制品都在那儿。

【改写】 eat well and still save money ↔ **to save money and still eat well**

省钱吃好原句近似复现

buy fresh food and cook it themselves ↔ **Buy what you can afford, and cook it yourself**

买与自做原句复现

【辨邻】 **N** N 段虽然也在讲「该买什么」，但说的是冷冻区与罐头区，并未把「省钱」作为核心点，缺了题干的 save money 锚点。

The other sections you should get to know are the frozen foods and the canned goods

44. We get a fairly large portion of calories from fast food and snacks.

我们从快餐和零食中获得相当大一部分热量。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 快餐零食占很大热量比例

【定位】 Nearly two thirds of us grab fast food once a week, and we get almost 25% of our daily calories from snacks.

我们当中接近三分之二的人每周吃一次快餐，并且我们每日热量中约有 25% 来自零食。

【改写】 a fairly large portion of calories ↔ **25% of our daily calories**

25% 大占比=fairly large portion

from fast food and snacks ↔

Nearly two thirds of us grab fast food once a week, and we get almost 25% of our daily calories from snacks

fast food 与 snacks 原词复现

【辨邻】 **L** L 段也讲 calories，但讲的是 200 fewer calories 这种「家里比餐馆少」的对比，并未说「我们从快餐零食得多少热量」。

any meal you're likely to eat at home contains about 200 fewer calories than one you would eat in a restaurant

45. The popularity of TV led to the popularity of frozen food.

电视的流行导致了冷冻食品的流行。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 电视普及带火冷冻食品

【定位】 Although frozen dinners were invented in the 40s, their popularity didn't boom until televisions became popular a decade or so later.

虽然冷冻晚餐早在 40 年代就被发明了，但要等到大约十年后电视普及，它们的流行才真正爆发。

【改写】 The popularity of TV ↔ **televisions became popular**

TV 与 televisions 同义

led to the popularity of frozen food ↔

their popularity didn't boom until televisions became popular

didn't boom until=电视来才火

【辨邻】 **G** G 段也涉及 1950s 这一前后时代，但只描述 Mom cooked virtually every night 的家常饭场景，并未提电视与冷冻食品的关系。

Back in the 1950s most of us grew up in households where Mom cooked virtually every night

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

16 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 以一句反问开篇，抛出全文母题：为什么这么多美国人吃 processed food（应当贴警示标签的垃圾食品）？只设问、不作答，是引子。

信息指纹 开篇反问设题

B 否定两个常见借口：既不是 fresh ingredients are hard to come by（超市与农贸市场都极丰富），也不是缺信息——电脑、智能手机、电视上 recipes、how-to videos、cooking classes 多到泛滥。

信息指纹 信息渠道极丰富

C 给出现状数据：美国人每天至少 a third of your daily calories 来自家外，Nearly two thirds of us grab fast food once a week，并 get almost 25% of our daily calories from snacks。

信息指纹 热量来源数据

D 把做饭与吃饭升格成多重价值：a source of comfort, pride, health, well-being, relaxation, sociability, 并强调它能 connects us to other humans, 反问为何要 outsource 这件基本事。

信息指纹 多重价值与人际联结

E 作者点题：所谓做饭不是 elaborate dinner parties, 而是 simple, easy, everyday meals; 其使命是鼓励 green hands、those lacking time or money 也下厨喂饱自己。

信息指纹 鼓励新手与时间少钱少者下厨

F 引一项 Harris poll: 79% of Americans say they enjoy cooking, 但年龄分化明显——52% of those 65 or older cook at home five or more times per week; only a third of young people do.

信息指纹 Harris 民调与代际差

G 回到上世纪 1950s: 大多数人成长在 Mom cooked virtually every night 的家庭, put a home-cooked meal on the table 几乎是全社会共识, 因为多数人外食不起。

信息指纹 1950 年代家家在家吃饭

H 讲变迁: frozen dinners were invented in the 40s, 但要等 televisions became popular a decade or so later 才真正普及; The microwave and fast-food chains 与大食品公司是把家庭厨子推向 an endangered species 的推手。

信息指纹 电视普及催热冷冻食品

I 指出年轻人的言行不一: 他们口头 rails against processed junk and champions craft cooking、自称在意 their health and the well-being of the planet, 但在家做饭比例反而低。

信息指纹 年轻人言行不一

J 批判 the Standard American Diet 与专家推荐的 healthy, mostly plant-based diet 截然相反, 并下结论: by not cooking at home, we're not eating the right things, and the consequences are hard to overstate.

信息指纹 不在家做饭后果严重

K 用 burger 做案例量化代价：作者估算汉堡的利润远不及它在健康与环境上造成的伤害，the profit from burgers is more than offset by the damage they cause in health problems and environmental harm。

信息指纹 汉堡的代价估算

L 一句话主张：Cooking real food is the best defense；并给一个数字——在家吃的一餐比在餐馆吃的一餐少约 200 fewer calories。

信息指纹 在家做饭少 200 卡

M 给囊中羞涩者的具体建议：Buy what you can afford, and cook it yourself，主要逛 grocery store 买 fresh produce, meat and seafood, and dairy，不必追求 local, organic ingredients。

信息指纹 买得起的新鲜食材自己做

N 补充建议：也要逛 frozen foods 与 canned goods 区，因为 Frozen produce is still produce、canned tomatoes are still tomatoes，但要避开多盐多糖的 foodlike objects。

信息指纹 冷冻罐头也是真食物

O 讲信心与练习：fewer than half of Americans say they cook at an intermediate level，问题是信心不足，the only remedy for that is practice，cooking gets easier as you do it more。

信息指纹 做饭靠多练

P 点出最大的拦路虎：Time, I realize, is the biggest obstacle to cooking for most people，建议调整优先级，比如把电视搬进厨房，边看节目边洗菜，把看美食节目的时间用来真做菜。

信息指纹 时间是最大障碍

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

Nor is it for lack of available information.

B段，第3句

本句涵盖倒装句中的主语、系动词、表语三大成分，且表语为介词短语，结构典型。倒装句是常见易错点，通过本句可练习如何在倒装结构中准确识别主语位置和主系表搭配，训练价值较高。

If anything, the information is overwhelming.

B段，第5句

本句能练到主语、系动词、表语这几个基本成分，并且If anything这个固定短语是训练学生区分'真条件从句'与'无动词的插入短语'的好素材，但整体成分种类不算丰富，缺少宾语、双补语等更复杂的坑点。

And yet we aren't cooking.

C段，第1句

现在进行时否定句是常见句式，但过于简短的简单句在考试阅读中不够典型，实际真题更常出现带修饰成分或从句的复杂结构

So we're eating out or taking in, and we don't sit down—or we do, but we hurry.

C段，第4句

多个主句通过并列连词串联的结构在考试中较为常见,且连接词的逻辑关系(顺承、选择、转折)是阅读理解的常考点,具有一定代表性,但句式本身并不复杂,迁移价值中等偏上。

Although frozen dinners were invented in the 40s, their popularity didn't boom until televisions became popular a decade or so later.

H段，第1句

Although 引导的让步状语从句和 until 引导的时间状语从句都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频结构，主句中的否定加时间状语从句组合也很常见。本句结构在真题中有较强的代表性，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句型。

Still, I find it strange that only a third of young people report preparing meals at home regularly.

I段，第1句

这句时态本身不难，但结构识别价值很高，尤其适合训练学生抓主干、识别形式宾语、区分后置内容从句与普通修饰成分。难度适中，适合作为结构入门到进阶之间的练习材料。

If these are truly the values of many young people, then their behavior doesn't match their beliefs.

I段，第4句

"If...then..." 条件句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,逻辑推理句式非常典型;主句的否定结构也常见;掌握此句型后可直接应用到大量类似句子,迁移性强

Cooking real food is the best defense—not to mention that any meal you're likely to eat at home contains about 200 fewer calories than one you would eat in a restaurant.

L段，第1句

覆盖主系表结构、动名词短语作主语、宾语从句、省略关系代词的定语从句、比较结构承前省略谓语、地点状语等多种成分,且包含"be likely to"固定搭配和"not to mention that"插入语,成分种类丰富。定语从句省略关系代词和比较结构省略谓语是常见易错点,练习价值较高。

To those Americans for whom money is a concern, my advice is simple: Buy what you can afford, and cook it yourself.

M段，第1句

"名词 + 冒号 + 具体解释"以及"介词 + 关系代词"都是各类英语考试中极其高频的典型句式。

And to save money and still eat well you don't need local, organic ingredients; all you need is real food.

M段，第3句

分号连接并列主句、省略关系代词的限制性定语从句、不定式作目的状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。尤其定语从句省略关系代词是高频考点，掌握后可大量复用。句式具有较高的典型性和实用价值。

Since fewer than half of Americans say they cook at an intermediate level and only 20% describe their cooking skills as advanced, the crisis is one of confidence.

0段，第2句

"Since 引导的原因状语从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式,用于陈述原因并得出结论。状语从句内嵌套宾语从句的结构也是常考形式。并列谓语、宾语补足语等都是高频考点。本句的结构模式在真题中反复出现,学生掌握后可以大量复用到类似的因果推理句式。

For instance, you can move a TV to the kitchen and watch your favorite shows while you're standing at the sink.

P段，第3句

本句包含并列谓语和时间状语从句，这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是 "while" 引导的时间状语从句和情态动词的使用都是高频考点。句式具有一定代表性，但结构相对简单，不如多层定语从句或复杂名词性从句那样典型，迁移价值中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 102 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。

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本篇14次 · 真题 59 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里，热量单位

本篇5次 · 真题 57 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材，原料

本篇4次 · 真题 18 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇3次 · 真题 48 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

frozen A2

adj. 冷冻的

本篇3次·真题13句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题466句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次·真题150句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次·真题115句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇2次·真题113句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇2次·真题38句

snack A2

n. 零食

本篇2次·真题37句

burger A2

n. 汉堡包

本篇2次·真题20句

junk B1

n. 废物

本篇2次·真题15句

recipe A2

n. 烹饪食谱

本篇2次·真题12句

processed B1

adj. 经过加工的

本篇2次·真题11句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题224句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题224句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题169句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题145句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题139句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 50 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 49 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 48 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 47 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 44 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 44 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 43 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

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次·真题 38 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 36 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 36 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 34 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题 33 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 33 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本篇1次·真题 33 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 32 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 32 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 31 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 27 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

craft B1

n. 手艺

本篇1次·真题 25 句

microwave B1

n. 微波炉

本篇1次·真题 25 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 25 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 23 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 23 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 23 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

sink A2

v. 下沉

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

label B1

n. 标签

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

defense B1

n. 防御

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

endangered B2

adj. 濒危的

本篇1次·真题13句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题13句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题12句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本篇1次·真题12句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本篇1次·真题12句

obstacle B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次·真题11句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题11句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题10句

poll B2

n. 民意调查

本篇1次·真题10句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题10句

intention B1

n. 意图

本篇1次·真题9句

overwhelming B2

adj. 压倒性的

本篇1次·真题9句

realistic B2

adj. 现实的

本篇1次·真题9句

grab B1

v. 抓住

本篇1次·真题8句

qualify B2

v. 使具备资格;取得资格

本篇1次·真题8句

remedy B2

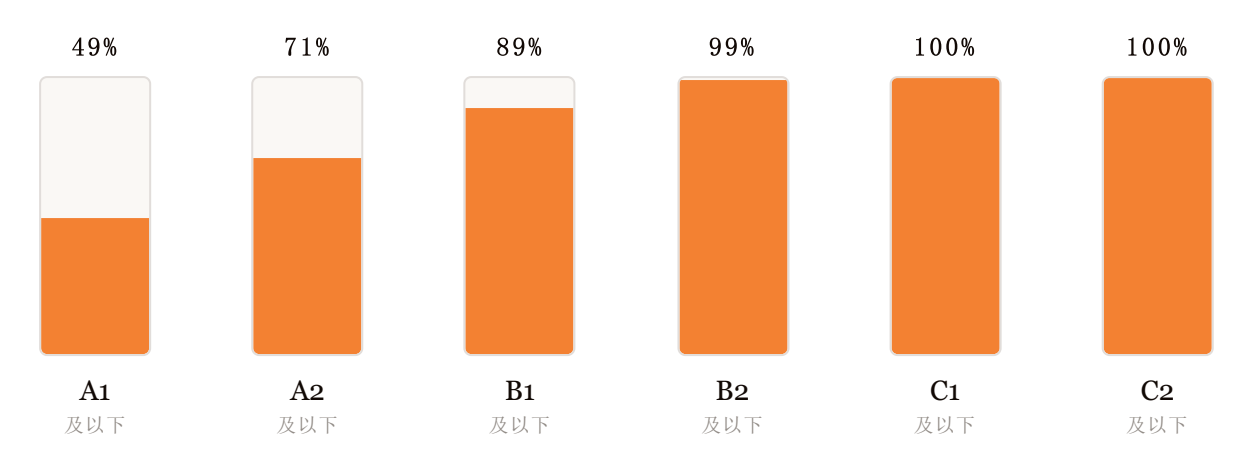
n. 治疗方法

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 366 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **366** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 5 个·约 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 366 个·末柱为 100%



英语四级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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

2015年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2015年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 3 段原文（段首标 P1-P3 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(2015-12) · 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 The wallet is heading for extinction. As a day-to-day essential, it will die off with the generation who read print newspapers. The kind of shopping—where you hand over notes and count out change in return—now happens only in the most minor of our retail encounters, like buying a bar of chocolate or a pint of milk from a corner shop. At the shops where you spend any real money, that money is increasingly abstracted. And this is more and more true, the higher up the scale you go. At the most cutting-edge retail stores—Victoria Beckham on Dover Street, for instance—you don't go and stand at any kind of cash register when you decide to pay. The staff are equipped with iPads to take your payment while you relax on a sofa.

钱包正在走向消亡。作为日常必需品,它将随着阅读纸质报纸的那一代人一起消失。那种购物方式——你递过纸币并数着找回的零钱——现在只发生在我们最微小的零售场景中,比如从街角小店买一块巧克力或一品脱牛奶。在你花真金白银的商店里,那些钱越来越抽象化了。而且你消费的档次越高,这一点就越真实。在最前沿的零售店——比如Dover街上的Victoria Beckham店——当你决定付款时,你不用走到任何收银台前。店员配备了iPad,可以在你坐在沙发上放松时为你完成支付。

P2 Which is nothing more or less than excellent service, if you have the money. But across society, the abstraction of the idea of cash makes me uneasy. Maybe I'm just old-fashioned. But earning money isn't quick or easy for most of us. Isn't it a bit weird that spending it should happen in half a blink(眨

眼) of an eye? Doesn't a wallet—that time-honoured Friday-night feeling of pleasing, promising fatness—represent something that matters?

如果你有钱,这无非就是优质服务。但在整个社会中,现金概念的抽象化让我感到不安。也许我只是老派了。但对我们大多数人来说,挣钱既不快也不容易。花钱却在眨眼的一半时间内就完成,这难道不有点奇怪吗?钱包——那种由来已久的周五夜晚那种令人愉悦、充满希望的饱满感——难道不代表某种重要的东西吗?

P3 But I'll leave the economics to the experts. What bothers me about the death of the wallet is the change it represents in our physical environment. Everything about the look and feel of a wallet—the way the fastenings and materials wear and tear and loosen with age, the plastic and paper and gold and silver, and handwritten phone numbers and printed cinema tickets—is the very opposite of what our world is becoming. The opposite of a wallet is a smartphone or an iPad. The rounded edges, cool glass, smooth and unknowable as a pebble(鹅卵石). Instead of digging through pieces of paper and peering into corners, we move our fingers left and right. No more counting out coins. Show your wallet, if you still have one. It may not be here much longer.

但我会把经济学问题留给专家。钱包之死让我困扰的是它所代表的我们物理环境的变化。关于钱包外观和手感的一切——扣件和材料随着年月磨损和松动的方式,塑料、纸张、金和银,手写的电话号码和打印的电影票——都与我们的世界正在变成的样子截然相反。钱包的对立面是智能手机或iPad。圆润的边缘,冰冷的玻璃,光滑而不可知,如同鹅卵石。我们不再翻找纸片和窥视角落,而是左右滑动手指。不再数硬币了。展示你的钱包吧,如果你还有的话。它可能不会在这里待太久了。

题目与逐题解析

46. What is happening to the wallet?

- A) It is disappearing.
- B) It is being fattened.
- C) It is becoming costly,
- D) It is changing in style.

钱包正在发生什么变化?

A) 它正在消失。 B) 它正在变厚。 C) 它正在变得昂贵。 D) 它的款式正在改变。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is happening to the wallet? 是对客观现状的直接发问,不含 infer/suggest/imply 等推断信号,也不问主旨/态度,属于细节事实定位。

【拆句】 What is happening to the wallet? 句式极简: 疑问代词 What 作主语, is happening 现在进行时谓语, to the wallet 介词短语作状语, 无从句无陷阱, 只需读懂现在进行时所表达的当下趋势即可。

【定位】 The wallet is heading for extinction.

钱包正在走向消亡。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

heading for extinction ↔ **disappearing**

预判说钱包正逐渐消失, It is disappearing. 恰是 The wallet is heading for extinction. 的同义重述, 故锁 A。

B) 与原文相反

It is being fattened. 借用了第 2 段 that time-honoured Friday-night feeling of pleasing, promising fatness 里的 fatness 做诱饵, 但那只是作者回忆钱包鼓鼓的旧日感受, 不代表钱包当下在被变胖, 与首句 The wallet is heading for extinction. 直接相悖。

C) 无中生有

It is becoming costly, 把首段提到的 At the shops where you spend any real money 等关于花钱的语境偷换成 钱包本身变贵, 原文从未谈钱包价格, 属于无中生有。

D) 偷换概念

It is changing in style. 把首句的 走向消亡 偷换成 款式变化, 原文谈的是钱包作为日用品整体被淘汰(As a day-to-day essential, it will die off with the generation who read print newspapers.), 不是钱包的款式更新。

47. How are business transactions done in big modern stores?

- A) Individually.
- B) Electronically.
- C) In the abstract.
- D) Via a cash register.

在大型现代商店里, 商业交易是如何完成的?

A) 单独进行。 B) 以电子方式进行。 C) 以抽象方式进行。 D) 通过收银机进行。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 How are business transactions done in big modern stores? 问的是具体方式, 答案是原文里描述付款方式的客观陈述, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 How are business transactions done in big modern stores? 主干是 How are transactions done(被动语态的特殊疑问句), in big modern stores 是地点状语, 被动语态把动作执行者隐去, 考生只要回原文找付款方式的描述即可。

【定位】 At the most cutting-edge retail stores—Victoria Beckham on Dover Street, for instance—you don't go and stand at any kind of cash register when you decide to pay. The staff are equipped with iPads to take your payment while you relax on a sofa.

在最前沿的零售店——比如多佛街上的 Victoria Beckham 店——你付款时根本不用走到任何收银台前。店员配备 iPad, 在你坐在沙发上放松时为你完成结账。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Individually. 看似贴近 while you relax on a sofa 的一对一服务画面,但题目问的是 transactions 怎么完成,核心是付款方式,而不是服务的私人化程度,把 服务体验 偷换成 交易方式。

B) ✓ 正确

The staff are equipped with iPads to take your payment ↔ **Electronically.**

预判说高端店用电子设备结账,选项 Electronically. 就是这一具体描述的上位概括词,直接对应,故锁 B。

C) 偷换概念

In the abstract. 借用原文里 that money is increasingly abstracted 中的 abstracted 制造熟悉感,但 in the abstract 在英文里意为 抽象地、理论上 (与 in practice 相对),与原文 现金被抽象化 的语义不同,语义层级被偷换。

D) 与原文相反

Via a cash register. 与定位句 you don't go and stand at any kind of cash register when you decide to pay 直接相反,作者明确说不用任何形式的收银台。

48. What makes the author feel uncomfortable nowadays?

- A) Saving money is becoming a thing of the past.
- B) The pleasing Friday-night feeling is fading.
- C) Earning money is getting more difficult.
- D) Spending money is so fast and easy.

是什么让作者现在感到不舒服?

- A) 省钱正在成为过去式。
- B) 令人愉快的周五夜晚感觉正在消退。
- C) 赚钱正变得更加困难。
- D) 花钱如此快速而容易。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What makes the author feel uncomfortable nowadays? 问的是引起作者不适的具体原因,答案是原文中一句客观陈述,而非全文态度,故仍是细节题。

【拆句】 What makes the author feel uncomfortable nowadays? 是 make+宾语+宾补 的使役结构:What 作主语指代某诱因,make the author feel uncomfortable 表使役,nowadays 时间状语;考生只需找到引起作者不适的那个原因即可。

【定位】 But across society, the abstraction of the idea of cash makes me uneasy. Maybe I'm just old-fashioned. But earning money isn't quick or easy for most of us. Isn't it a bit weird that spending it should happen in half a blink(眨眼) of an eye?

但纵观全社会,现金这一概念的抽象化让我感到不安。也许我只是老派。但对我们大多数人来说,挣钱并不快也不容易。花钱却快得像眨眼之间,这难道不有点怪吗?

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Saving money is becoming a thing of the past. 利用 time-honoured 与 old-fashioned 等怀旧色彩,杜撰一个 储蓄正在消失 的论点,原文谈的是 spending 与 cash,从未谈 saving。

B) 偷换概念

The pleasing Friday-night feeling is fading. 借用 that time-honoured Friday-night feeling of pleasing, promising fatness 的字眼,但原文中这种感觉是用来 衬托钱包代表的实在感,不是作者不安的直接诱因,真正诱因是花钱速度。

C) 答非所问

Earning money is getting more difficult. 套用 earning money isn't quick or easy for most of us,但作者只是用 挣钱不易 来反衬 花钱过快 的反差,这种反差才是诱因,而非挣钱本身变难了。

D) ✓ 正确

Isn't it a bit weird that spending it should happen in half a blink(眨眼) of an eye? ↔

Spending money is so fast and easy.

预判说作者不适是因花钱太快太轻易,Spending money is so fast and easy. 恰是这一诱因的直白表达,故锁 D。

49. Why does the author choose to write about what's happening to the wallet?

- A) It represents a change in the modern world.
- B) It has something to do with everybody's life.
- C) It marks the end of a time-honoured tradition.
- D) It is the concern of contemporary economists.

为什么作者选择写钱包正在发生的变化?

- A) 它代表了现代世界的一种变化。 B) 它与每个人的生活都有关系。
- C) 它标志着一个历史悠久的传统的终结。 D) 它是当代经济学家关注的问题。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why does the author choose to write about what's happening to the wallet? 问写作动机,作者在文中以 What bothers me 直白交代,故为有原文显性出处的细节题,而非纯推断。

【拆句】 Why does the author choose to write about what's happening to the wallet? 主干 Why does the author choose to write about X, about 后接宾语从句 what's happening to the wallet(连接代词 what 引导,作介词宾语); 考生需要的不是从句的字面意思,而是作者为何选这个话题。

【定位】 But I'll leave the economics to the experts. What bothers me about the death of the wallet is the change it represents in our physical environment.

但经济学方面的问题就留给专家们去谈吧。真正让我在意钱包消亡这件事的,是它所代表的我们物理环境的变化。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the change it represents in our physical environment ↔

It represents a change in the modern world.

预判说作者关切的是钱包代表的现代世界变化,It represents a change in the modern world. 与原文动机句义同形换,故锁 A。

B) 过度推断

It has something to do with everybody's life. 用 everybody's life 把作者关切扩大到每个人的生活,虽然钱包是日用品,但作者真正写的是 物理环境的变化,而不是 与每个人有关 这一空泛论点,属于过度推断。

C) 以偏概全

It marks the end of a time-honoured tradition. 套用 time-honoured Friday-night feeling 的 time-honoured,把作者的关切窄化为 一个传统的终结,但作者真正关切的是 物理环境的整体变化,不是一项传统的结束。

D) 与原文相反

It is the concern of contemporary economists. 与定位句紧邻的 But I'll leave the economics to the experts. 直接相反:作者明说自己不谈经济学层面,所以这不可能是他写这篇文章的理由。

50. What can we infer from the passage about the author?

- A) He is resistant to social changes.
- B) He is against technological progress.
- C) He feels reluctant to part with the traditional wallet.
- D) He feels insecure in the ever-changing modern world.

从文章中我们可以推断出作者的什么特点?

- A) 他抗拒社会变化。
- B) 他反对技术进步。
- C) 他不愿放弃传统钱包。
- D) 他在不断变化的现代世界中感到不安全。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 What can we infer from the passage about the author? 含 infer 一词,要求由全文线索推出关于作者的合理结论,故判推断题。

【拆句】 What can we infer from the passage about the author? 主干 What can we infer,from the passage 与 about the author 都是状语,前者说明推断材料来源,后者说明推断对象;考生需要在自己与 the author 之间做切换,推断的对象是作者,不是读者。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

He is resistant to social changes. 把作者对钱包消亡的不安扩大为对一切社会变化的抵抗,但作者在 But I'll leave the economics to the experts. 中明显克制,且承认变化正在发生,并未表态反对所有社会变化。

B) 过度推断

He is against technological progress. 利用 The opposite of a wallet is a smartphone or an iPad. 来制造 反对科技 的假象,但作者只是对比钱包与智能设备的物理质感,并未在文中表达反对技术进步本身。

C) ✓ 正确

Everything about the look and feel of a wallet—the way the fastenings and materials wear and tear and loosen with age, the plastic and paper and gold and silver, and handwritten phone numbers and printed cinema tickets—is the very opposite of what our world is becoming.

↔ **He feels reluctant to part with the traditional wallet.**

Show your wallet, if you still have one. It may not be here much longer. ↔

He feels reluctant to part with the traditional wallet.

预判说作者对传统钱包不舍,He feels reluctant to part with the traditional wallet. 正是这一聚焦传统钱包的不舍情绪的最贴合表述,故锁 C。

D) 无中生有

He feels insecure in the ever-changing modern world. 借用 uneasy 与 ever-changing 的氛围,杜撰出作者 在变化的现代世界里感到不安全 这一论点,但原文 uneasy 是针对现金抽象化与钱包消亡这一具体现象,不是对世界的整体不安全感。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The kind of shopping—where you hand over notes and count out change in return—now happens only in the most minor of our retail encounters, like buying a bar of chocolate or a pint of milk from a corner shop.

第1段, 第3句

主句包含主语(含定语从句修饰)、谓语、时间状语、程度状语、方式状语,成分种类较丰富;从句内有并列谓语、共用主语、各自带宾语的结构,以及方式状语;破折号插入的定语从句位置是易错点,学生容易误判主语范围或忽略从句的非限制性特征,具有较好的训练价值。

And this is more and more true, the higher up the scale you go.

第1段，第5句

本句采用"the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ..."句式,这是英语中表达程度递进关系的经典结构,在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。掌握这一句式后可复用到多种语境,具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

At the most cutting-edge retail stores—Victoria Beckham on Dover Street, for instance—you don't go and stand at any kind of cash register when you decide to pay.

第1段，第6句

主句 + 时间状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句首长状语 + 主句 + 从句的排列方式也很典型,且并列谓语和不定式作宾语都是常考点,学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The staff are equipped with iPads to take your payment while you relax on a sofa.

第1段，第7句

主句 "be equipped with" 结构以及时间状语从句的使用，均为四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式，被动语态配合目的状语和时间从句的组合具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到同类句型。

What bothers me about the death of the wallet is the change it represents in our physical environment.

第3段，第2句

主语从句和定语从句都是四六级、考研阅读和翻译中的高频句式。尤其是 What 引导的主语从句 (What + 谓语 + ... + is + 表语) 和省略关系代词的限制性定语从句 (名词 + 主语 + 及物动词 + ...)，在真题中反复出现。主系表结构也是基础句型之一。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似结构，实用性强。

Everything about the look and feel of a wallet—the way the fastenings and materials wear and tear and loosen with age, the plastic and paper and gold and silver, and handwritten phone numbers and printed cinema tickets—is the very opposite of what our world is becoming.

第3段，第3句

句中主句包含被长插入语分隔的主系表结构、从句中what既作连接词又作表语的双重功能、介词短语作后置定语、破折号插入语内部的多层并列，这些特征覆盖多种成分划分易错点，训练价值高，能帮助学生练习在复杂干扰下准确识别核心成分。

Instead of digging through pieces of paper and peering into corners, we move our fingers left and right.

第3段，第6句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语和两处方式状语，成分种类较为丰富。句首介词短语中的并列动名词结构（digging...and peering...）以及句尾的并列副词（left and right）可作为区分状语与其他成分的练习点。但整体难度偏低，缺少定语从句、宾语补足语等较复杂成分，训练价值中等。

It has something to do with everybody's life.

第49题，B

"have something to do with" 是考试中常见的固定搭配句式，具有一定代表性，但简单句本身过于基础，结构变化有限，典型性中等。

He feels reluctant to part with the traditional wallet.

第50题，C

"主语 + 系动词 + 形容词 + 不定式"是英语里很常见的表达框架，如表示愿意、不愿意、准备好、急于做某事等。掌握这种读法后，迁移性很强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 40 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。

wallet A2

n. 钱包

本篇9次 · 真题 21 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 244 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

retail B2

n. 零售

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题30句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次·真题28句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题24句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题24句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题20句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题20句

minor B2

adj. 较小的

本篇1次·真题19句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本篇1次·真题18句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题17句

abstract B2

adj. 抽象的

本篇1次·真题15句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本篇1次·真题14句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题14句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题13句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次·真题13句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本篇1次·真题10句

equip B1

v. 装备

本篇1次·真题9句

fade B1

v. 逐渐消失

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

tear A2

v. 撕裂,撕破

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

bother B1

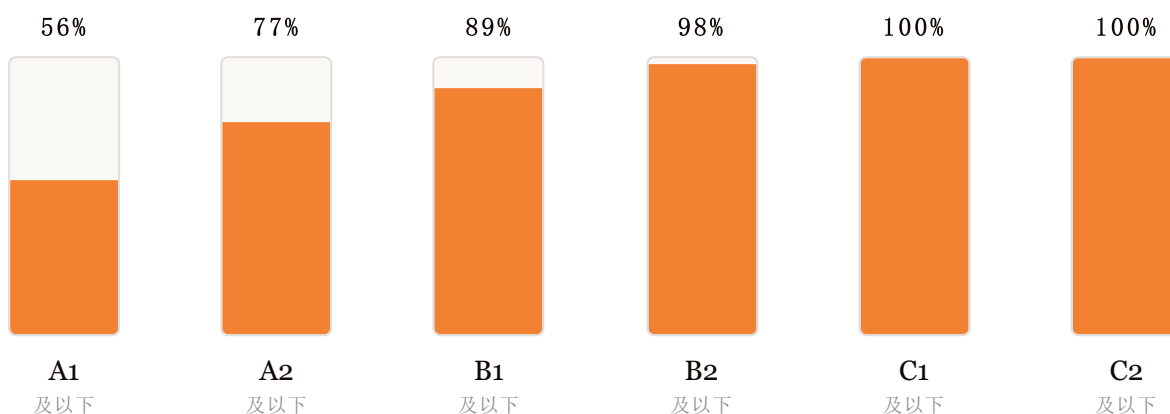
v. 打扰;烦恼

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 186 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **186** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 4 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 186 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

186

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

89%

英语四级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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

2015年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

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3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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3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 Everybody sleeps, but what people stay up late to catch—or wake up early in order not to miss—varies by culture.

每个人都要睡觉,但人们为了赶上而熬夜——或为了不错过而早起——的事情因文化而异。

P2 From data collected, it seems the things that cause us to lose the most sleep, on average, are sporting events, time changes, and holidays.

从收集的数据来看,平均而言,导致我们失眠最多的似乎是体育赛事、时间变化和节假日。

P3 Around the world, people changed sleep patterns thanks to the start or end of daylight savings time. Russians, for example, began to wake up about a half-hour later each day after President Vladimir Putin shifted the country permanently to "winter time" starting on October 26.

在世界各地,由于夏令时的开始或结束,人们改变了睡眠模式。例如,自从Vladimir Putin总统从10月26日起将国家永久转为"冬令时"后,俄罗斯人开始每天晚起约半小时。

P4 Russia's other late nights and early mornings generally correspond to public holidays. On New Year's Eve, Russians have the world's latest bedtime, hitting the hay at around 3:30 a.m.

俄罗斯的其他晚睡和早起时间通常与公共假日相对应。在新年前夜,俄罗斯人拥有世界上最晚的就寝时间,大约在凌晨3点半左右上床睡觉。

P5 Russians also get up an hour later on International Women's Day, the day for treating and celebrating female relatives.

俄罗斯人在国际妇女节这一天也会晚起一小时,这是款待和庆祝女性亲属的日子。

P6 Similarly, Americans' late nights, late mornings, and longest sleeps fall on three-day weekends. Canada got the least sleep of the year the night it beat Sweden in the Olympic hockey(冰球). The World Cup is also chiefly responsible for sleep deprivation(剥夺). The worst night for sleep in the U.K was the night of the England-Italy match on June 14. Brits stayed up a half-hour later to watch it, and then they woke up earlier than usual the next morning thanks to summer nights, the phenomenon in which the sun barely sets in northern countries in the summertime. That was nothing, though, compared to Germans, Italians, and the French, who stayed up around an hour and a half later on various days throughout the summer to watch the Cup.

同样,美国人的晚睡、晚起和最长睡眠时间出现在三天的周末假期。加拿大在奥运会冰球比赛中击败瑞典的那个晚上是全年睡眠最少的。世界杯也是造成睡眠剥夺的主要原因。英国睡眠最糟糕的夜晚是6月14日英格兰对意大利比赛的那个晚上。英国人为了观看比赛晚睡了半小时,然后由于夏夜现象——即夏季时北方国家太阳几乎不落山的现象——他们第二天早上醒得比平时更早。然而,与德国人、意大利人和法国人相比,这根本不算什么,他们在整个夏季的不同日子里为了观看世界杯而晚睡了大约一个半小时。

P7 It should be made clear that not everyone has a device to record their sleep patterns; in some of these nations, it's likely that only the richest people do. And people who elect to track their sleep may try to get more sleep than the average person. Even if that's the case, though, the above findings are still striking. If the most health-conscious among us have such deep swings in our shut-eye levels throughout the year, how much sleep are the rest of us losing?

应该明确的是,并非每个人都有记录睡眠模式的设备;在其中一些国家,可能只有最富有的人才会有。而且选择追踪自己睡眠的人可能会试图获得比普通人更多的睡眠。但即使是这种情况,上述发现仍然令人震惊。如果我们当中最注重健康的人在全年的睡眠水平上都有如此大的波动,那么我们其他人失去了多少睡眠呢?

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author say about people's sleeping habits?

- A) They are culture-related.
- B) They affect people's health.
- C) They change with the seasons.
- D) They vary from person to person.

作者关于人们的睡眠习惯说了什么?

- A) 它们与文化相关。 B) 它们影响人们的健康。 C) 它们随季节而变化。 D) 它们因人而异。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author say about people's sleeping habits? 没有 infer/imply/mainly about, 问的是作者直接陈述的内容, 属于细节题里的“首段总起细节题”。

【拆句】 What does the author say about people's sleeping habits? 是一个简单的 wh- 疑问句，主语 the author、谓语 say、关于 people's sleeping habits，无从句无否定，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Everybody sleeps, but what people stay up late to catch—or wake up early in order not to miss—varies by culture.

每个人都睡觉，但人们熬夜想看到什么、或早起为了不错过什么，因文化而异。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

varies by culture ↔ **culture-related**

预判“因文化而异”与 They are culture-related. 是同一意思的不同说法，直接锁定 A。

B) 无中生有

They affect people's health. 在 P1 与 P2 里没有任何对应——首段只说“因文化而异”，没谈对健康的影响。

C) 偷换概念

They change with the seasons. 把首段的 varies by culture 偷换成“随季节变化”；后文 summer nights 等季节描写只是个别现象，不是首段总起的内容。

D) 偷换概念

They vary from person to person. 把 varies by culture 中“按文化（群体）有差异”偷换成“因人（个体）而异”——单位完全不同。

52. What do we learn about the Russians regarding sleep?

- A) They don't fall asleep until very late.
- B) They don't sleep much on weekends.
- C) They get less sleep on public holidays.
- D) They sleep longer than people elsewhere.

关于俄罗斯人的睡眠我们了解到什么？

- A) 他们直到很晚才入睡。
- B) 他们周末睡得不多。
- C) 他们在公共假日睡得更少。
- D) 他们比其他地方的人睡得更长。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about the Russians regarding sleep? 问的是有关俄罗斯人睡眠的客观事实，无推断信号词，是典型细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What do we learn about the Russians regarding sleep? 中 regarding sleep 是介词短语作状语，等同于 about sleep；整体结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 Russia's other late nights and early mornings generally correspond to public holidays. On New Year's Eve, Russians have the world's latest bedtime, hitting the hay at around 3:30 a.m. 俄罗斯人其他的晚睡和早起一般都与公共节假日相对应。新年前夜，俄罗斯人是全世界就寝最晚的，大约凌晨 3:30 才睡。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

They don't fall asleep until very late. 把 On New Year's Eve, ... 3:30 a.m. 的特例当成俄罗斯人的常态。原文只说“新年前夜”才如此晚睡，不是日常。

B) 无中生有

They don't sleep much on weekends. 中 weekends 在俄罗斯的相关段 (P3-P5) 从未出现——原文只谈节假日与冬令时，没提周末。

C) ✓ 正确

Russia's other late nights and early mornings generally correspond to public holidays ↔

less sleep on public holidays

晚睡 (late nights) 加早起 (early mornings) 逻辑上等于睡眠时间减少，正好对应 less sleep; 时间标签 on public holidays 也与原文一致。

D) 与原文相反

They sleep longer than people elsewhere. 与原文方向相反——原文强调俄罗斯人在节日时少睡、且 world's latest bedtime 是“最晚入睡”而不是“最长睡眠”。

53. What is the major cause for Europeans' loss of sleep?

A) The daylight savings time.

B) The colorful night life.

C) The World Cup.

D) The summertime.

欧洲人睡眠不足的主要原因是什么？

A) 夏令时。 B) 丰富多彩的夜生活。 C) 世界杯。 D) 夏季时段。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is the major cause for Europeans' loss of sleep? 问的是原文交代过的因果关系，无 imply/infer，属细节题。

【拆句】 What is the major cause for Europeans' loss of sleep? 中 for Europeans' loss of sleep 是介词短语作 cause 的后置定语；'s 双重所有格嵌套——欧洲人的、睡眠的丢失，理顺即可，无陷阱。

【定位】 The World Cup is also chiefly responsible for sleep deprivation. ... Germans, Italians, and the French, who stayed up around an hour and a half later on various days throughout the summer to watch the Cup.

世界杯也是导致睡眠不足的主要原因。……德国人、意大利人和法国人，整个夏天的多个夜晚里熬夜约一个半小时来看世界杯。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

The daylight savings time. 在原文中只对应 Russians... after President Vladimir Putin shifted the country permanently to "winter time" 等俄罗斯人，与 Europeans 的失眠主因无关。

B) 无中生有

The colorful night life. 在整篇文章里没有任何出处，是考生常识里“欧洲夜生活丰富”的刻板印象，非原文事实。

C) ✓ 正确

The World Cup is also chiefly responsible for sleep deprivation ↔ **The World Cup.**

Germans, Italians, and the French, who stayed up around an hour and a half later on various days throughout the summer to watch the Cup

↔ **The World Cup.**

chiefly responsible for 直接命中题干 major cause、Germans, Italians, and the French 直接命中题干 Europeans，因果与对象两条线完全吻合。

D) 以偏概全

The summertime. 对应 summer nights, the phenomenon in which the sun barely sets in northern countries in the summertime，但原文中 summer nights 只解释了 Brits 早起的原因，不是欧洲人少眠的主因。

54. What is the most probable reason for some rich people to use a device to record their sleep patterns?

- A) They have trouble falling asleep.
- B) They want to get sufficient sleep.
- C) They are involved in a sleep research.
- D) They want to go to bed on regular hours.

一些富人使用设备记录他们的睡眠模式最可能的原因是什么？

- A) 他们难以入睡。 B) 他们想获得充足的睡眠。 C) 他们参与了一项睡眠研究。
- D) 他们想按规律的时间就寝。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What is the most probable reason for some rich people to use a device to record their sleep patterns? 中的 most probable reason 是典型推断信号——问“最可能的原因”。

【拆句】 题干 What is the most probable reason for some rich people to use a device to record their sleep patterns? 主干是 What is the most probable reason; reason 后 for some rich people to use a device 是 reason 的逻辑主语+不定式结构，相当于“富人使用装置的最可能原因”；to record their sleep patterns 是 device 的后置不定式定语。结构复杂但只要拎清“谁、做什么、原因”三层即可。

【定位】 And people who elect to track their sleep may try to get more sleep than the average person. 而且，选择记录自己睡眠的人，可能会比普通人更努力地去获取充足睡眠。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

They have trouble falling asleep. 在 P7 没有任何对应——原文谈的是这些人比普通人更想多睡，不是说他们入睡困难。

B) ✓ 正确

may try to get more sleep than the average person ↔ **want to get sufficient sleep**

原文已经给出动机——他们想睡得更多；这正是 want to get sufficient sleep 的字面意思。

C) 无中生有

They are involved in a sleep research. 在原文中找不到出处——文章只是借这些装置的数据做观察，并没有说富人是“参与睡眠研究”的对象。

D) 答非所问

They want to go to bed on regular hours. 是另一种健康作息追求，但原文 may try to get more sleep 强调的是“多睡”而非“作息规律”。

55. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

- A) Sleeplessness does harm to people's health.
- B) Few people really know the importance of sleep.
- C) It is important to study our sleep patterns.
- D) Average people probably sleep less than the rich.

作者在最后一段暗示了什么？

- A) 失眠对人们的健康有害。
- B) 很少有人真正了解睡眠的重要性。
- C) 研究我们的睡眠模式很重要。
- D) 普通人可能比富人睡得少。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author imply in the last paragraph? 同时含 imply 与 last paragraph，是典型的“末段推断题”。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author imply in the last paragraph? 主干 What does the author imply, in the last paragraph 是地点状语，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

Sleeplessness does harm to people's health. 不在 P7 的反问范围内——文章末段只关心“普通人少睡多少”，没说少睡会损害健康。

B) **无中生有**

Few people really know the importance of sleep. 在末段没有任何对应——原文谈的是少睡了多少，不是“几乎没人知道睡眠重要”。

C) **答非所问**

It is important to study our sleep patterns. 偏文章方法论自评，但末段重点是“普通人到底少睡多少”，不是呼吁“研究睡眠模式很重要”。

D) **✓ 正确**

If the most health-conscious among us have such deep swings in our shut-eye levels throughout the year, how much sleep are the rest of us losing?

↔ **Average people probably sleep less than the rich.**

only the richest people do ↔ **the rich**

把反问转成肯定，正好就是“普通人比富人睡得少”；样本群体（富人）与对照群体（普通人）两端均与原文——对应，锁定 D。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Russians, for example, began to wake up about a half-hour later each day after President Vladimir Putin shifted the country permanently to "winter time" starting on October 26.

第3段，第2句

主句 + 时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，“after”引导时间状语从句是高频考点。句中还包含“begin to do”不定式结构、介词短语作状语等典型搭配，学习者掌握本句结构后可大量迁移到类似句型。

Similarly, Americans' late nights, late mornings, and longest sleeps fall on three-day weekends.

第6段，第1句

主语由三个并列名词短语构成，可练习识别并列结构和所有格；谓语简单但需区分 "fall on" 的不及物用法；状语为介词短语，训练识别时间状语的能力。成分种类覆盖主谓状语，有一定练习价值，但无宾语、补语、定语从句等更丰富成分，训练维度相对单一。

Brits stayed up a half-hour later to watch it, and then they woke up earlier than usual the next morning thanks to summer nights, the phenomenon in which the sun barely sets in northern countries in the summertime.

第6段，第5句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、多种状语（时间、地点、程度、目的、原因）、同位语、定语从句，成分种类丰富。同位语和定语从句的区分是常见易错点，本句可用来练习如何识别同位语（the phenomenon 对 summer nights 的重述）以及如何确定定语从句的先行词和内部成分。

That was nothing, though, compared to Germans, Italians, and the French, who stayed up around an hour and a half later on various days throughout the summer to watch the Cup.

第6段，第6句

主系表结构配合非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。"compared to" 引导的比较状语、不定式作目的状语都是高频考点。这个句子的结构具有很好的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

They don't fall asleep until very late.

第52题，A

"not ... until" 是考试中常见的句式，表示"直到.....才"。虽然本句本身是简单句，但这一结构在复合句中也频繁出现（如强调句、倒装句），具有一定代表性。不过作为简单句的形态，典型性中等。

They have trouble falling asleep.

第54题，A

"have trouble doing something" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的固定搭配句式，动名词短语作后置定语修饰抽象名词的结构也较为典型。掌握本句后，学生可将此模式迁移到类似句型（如 have difficulty doing、have fun doing 等），具有一定代表性。

It is important to study our sleep patterns.

第55题, C

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研写作与阅读中极其常见的句型, 掌握后可大量复用于表达 "做某事如何" 的场景, 典型性很高

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 39 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。

later

A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇4次 · 真题 70 句

pattern

B1

n. 模式

本篇4次 · 真题 37 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇3次 · 真题 89 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

device

B1

n. 设备

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

saving

B1

n. 节省

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

vary

B1

v. 不同

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

thanks

A1

intj. 谢谢

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 113 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

female

A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

track

A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 33 句

responsible

B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

relative

B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 23 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

regarding

B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题 15 句

sufficient

B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

barely

B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇1次·真题 13 句

phenomenon

B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 13 句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

permanently

B2

adv. 永久地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

similarly

B2

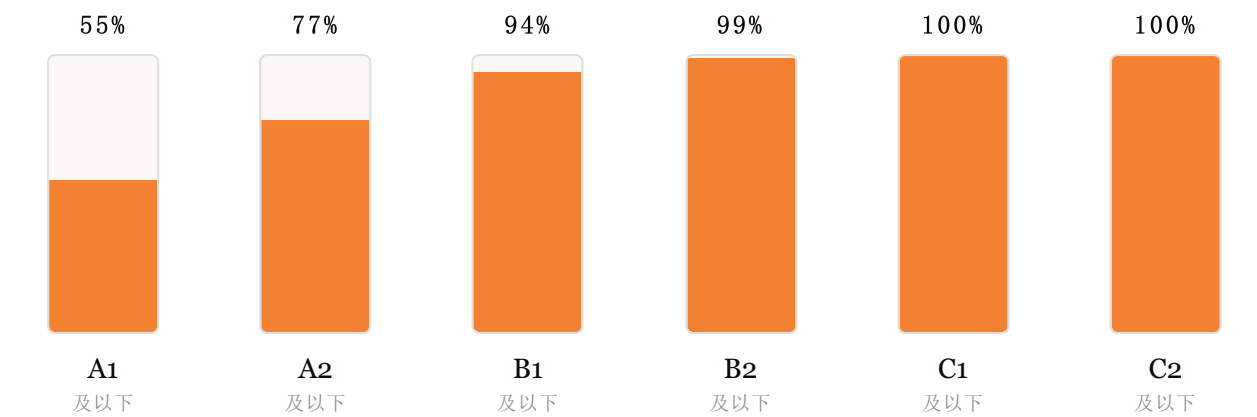
adv. 相似地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

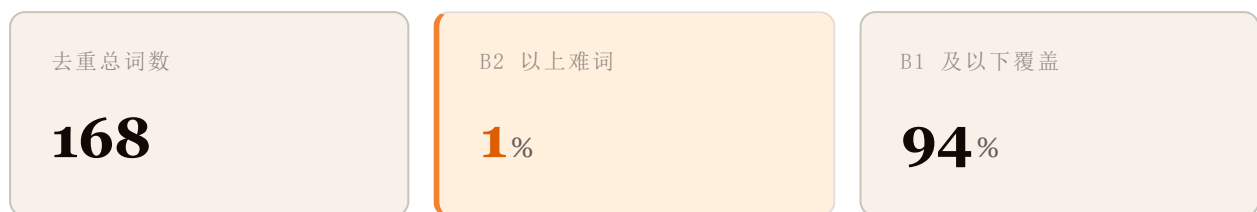
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 168 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **168** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 2 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 168 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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

2015年12月·第3套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍一项汉语演讲比赛及其意义 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3套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第3套(2015-12) • 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**.

今年在长沙举行了一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛。这项比赛证明是促进中国和世界其他地区文化交流的好方法。它为世界各地的年轻人提供了更好地了解中国的机会。来自 87 个国家共计 126 位选手聚集在湖南省省会参加了从 7 月 6 日到 8 月 5 日进行的半决赛和决赛。比赛并不是唯一的活动。选手们还有机会参观了中国其他地区的著名景点和历史名胜。

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。

The annual Chinese language speaking contest for foreigners was held in Changsha this year. The contest has proved to be a good way to promote cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world. It offered young people around the world an opportunity to better understand China. A total of 126 contestants from 87 countries gathered in the capital of Hunan Province to take part in the semifinals and finals held from July 6 to August 5. The contest was not the only activity. The contestants also had the chance to visit famous scenic spots and places of historical interest in other parts of China.

【衔接】第2、3句用 The contest 与 It 承接

第二句开头 这项比赛 译 The contest，回指第一句的全名比赛，不再重复 The annual Chinese language speaking contest for foreigners；第三句 它 译 It 承接，避免连续两句都写 The contest。相邻句主语相同就轮换用全称简称、代词承接，读着才不重复。

第5、6句之间用 also/in addition 显递进

第五句 比赛并不是唯一的活动 与第六句 选手们还有机会参观 是「除了比赛，还有别的活动」的递进关系。第六句用 also (The contestants also had the chance...) 或句首 In addition 把这层逻辑显化，让两句不再各说各话。

湖南省省会与长沙呼应避免重复

第一句已点明地点 Changsha，第四句 湖南省省会 译 the capital of Hunan Province——正好指长沙，用不同说法呼应同一地点，既忠实原文「省会」字样，又避免 Changsha 重复出现，体现整篇用词的变化。

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】客观介绍一项汉语演讲比赛及其意义

这段是对一项活动的客观介绍与陈述：先点明今年在长沙办了 今年在长沙举行了一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛，再陈述它的作用、参赛规模与配套活动。语体属于「事件介绍 + 客观陈述」，不带主观抒情，用词宜平实、信息要交代清楚。这类四级汉译英常见于中国文化/社会活动介绍，重点在把每个信息点（时间、地点、人数、国家数、起止日期）译准、译通。

【时态】一般过去时

全篇讲的是「今年」已经发生、已经办完的一场比赛——今年在长沙举行了一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛、聚集在湖南省省会参加了从 7 月 6 日到 8 月 5 日进行的半决赛和决赛 都是已完成的事，所以全篇主时态定为一般过去时。注意：第二句讲这比赛「被证明是」交流的好方法、是对这件事意义的客观评判，可用一般现在时表普遍成立，属基调之外的合理偏离。

【译法】长沙

拟定统一译法 Changsha（专有地名，用汉语拼音音译，首字母大写）。对应 今年在长沙举行了一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛，全篇只出现一次，按约定俗成的拼音译名即可。

外国人汉语演讲比赛

拟定统一译法 the Chinese language speaking contest for foreigners（意译：核心词是「比赛」contest，「汉语演讲」作修饰、「面向外国人」用 for foreigners 限定）。对应 一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛，「一年一度」用 annual 一词译出。后文 这项比赛、比赛 都指它，用 the contest 回指即可，避免全名反复出现。

湖南省省会

拟定统一译法 the capital of Hunan Province（意译，capital 指省会）。对应 聚集在湖南省省会。它指的正是前文的长沙，成篇时可借此与 Changsha 形成呼应、避免重复。

1. 今年在长沙举行了一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛。

【主干】比赛作主语用被动 was held (主语策略: 转被动)

中文 今年在长沙举行了一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛 是个无主句——没说「谁」举行了比赛。
英文不能没主语, 最自然的办法是把动作的承受者「比赛」提上来作主语、谓语用被动: The annual Chinese language speaking contest for foreigners was held. 「今年」「在长沙」都是状语。

【降级】两个地点时间状语后置

主干是 The contest was held. 其余成分降级安放: 「今年」译 this year、「在长沙」译 in Changsha, 两个状语一起放句末 (in Changsha this year); 「一年一度的」「外国人汉语」是修饰比赛的定语, 放在主语名词前后——annual 作前置定语、for foreigners 作后置定语。不要照中文语序「今年/在长沙/.....比赛」一路平铺。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般过去时: 今年已办完, 故 was held, 不用 is held。

语态

无主句转被动: 比赛是被举行的, 用 was held (be 的过去式 was + held)。

冠词与单复数

特指这一项具体的比赛, 主语前加定冠词 the; contest 单数, 故 was (不是 were)。

【译文】The annual Chinese language speaking contest for foreigners was held in Changsha this year.

2. 这项比赛证明是促进中国和世界其他地区文化交流的好方法。

【主干】比赛作主语 prove to be (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 这项比赛证明是促进中国和世界其他地区文化交流的好方法 主语明确就是「这项比赛」, 直接用 The contest 作主语回指第一句。谓语「证明是」译 has proved to be / proved to be, 宾语是「一个好方法」a good way。

【降级】促进文化交流降级为定语

主干是 The contest proved to be a good way. 「促进中国和世界其他地区文化交流」是修饰 a good way 的成分, 降级成动词不定式作后置定语: a good way to promote cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world. 中文一句里「证明是」「促进」两个动词, 只留「是」(proved to be)作主谓, 「促进」改成 to promote 挂上去。

【语法】时态

此处是对比赛意义的客观评判、至今成立, 可偏离过去时基调用现在完成时 has proved 或一般现在时, 强调「已被证明且仍然如此」。

介词搭配

「中国和世界其他地区之间」的交流用 between A and B: between China and the rest of the world; 「文化交流」cultural exchange(s)。

单复数

交流可指多方面, 用复数 exchanges 更稳; the rest of the world 视作整体作单数。

【译文】 The contest has proved to be a good way to promote cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world.

3. 它为世界各地的年轻人提供了更好地了解中国的机会。

【主干】 它作主语 provide sb with (主语策略：原句主语)

中文 它为世界各地的年轻人提供了更好地了解中国的机会 主语「它」回指比赛，用 It 作主语。谓语「提供」用 provide / offer，主谓宾骨架是 It offers young people an opportunity (提供给年轻人一个机会)。

【降级】 了解中国降级为不定式定语

主干 It offers young people an opportunity。「为世界各地的年轻人」就是间接宾语 young people (around the world 作后置定语)；「更好地了解中国的」修饰「机会」，降级成不定式作后置定语：an opportunity to better understand China。「提供机会做某事」固定结构 offer sb the opportunity to do sth。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般过去时：offered (讲这场已办完的比赛起到的作用)。

单复数与冠词

「年轻人」泛指一群，用复数 young people (不加冠词)；「一个机会」用单数 an opportunity，opportunity 以元音音素开头故用 an。

搭配

「更好地了解」用副词 better 修饰动词 understand：to better understand China, better 在此是 well 的比较级作状语。

【译文】 It offered young people around the world an opportunity to better understand China.

4. 来自 87 个国家共计 126 位选手聚集在湖南省省会参加了从 7 月 6 日到 8 月 5 日进行的半决赛和决赛。

【主干】 126 位选手作主语 gather (主语策略：原句主语)

中文 来自 87 个国家共计 126 位选手聚集在湖南省省会 主语是「126 位选手」，用 A total of 126 contestants 作主语。核心动词是「聚集」gather/gathered，作主谓；「参加半决赛和决赛」是聚集的目的，用 to take part in 挂上去。

【降级】 三层修饰各自降级

主干 126 contestants gathered...to take part in the semifinals and finals。三处修饰各降级：「来自 87 个国家」用 from 87 countries 介词短语作后置定语修饰选手；「在湖南省省会」用 in the capital of Hunan Province 地点状语；「从 7 月 6 日到 8 月 5 日进行的」修饰半决赛和决赛，用 held from July 6 to August 5 过去分词短语作后置定语。一句话里靠后置定语和状语层层挂靠，而非用 and 平铺。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般过去时：gathered、held 都用过去式/过去分词（讲已发生的聚集与已举行的赛事）。

主谓一致与单复数

主语 126 contestants 是复数，谓语 gathered；「半决赛和决赛」各不止一场，用复数 the semifinals and finals。

介词与日期

「从...到...」用 from...to...：from July 6 to August 5；「来自...」from 87 countries；「参加（活动）」take part in / participate in。

【译文】 A total of 126 contestants from 87 countries gathered in the capital of Hunan Province to take part in the semifinals and finals held from July 6 to August 5.

5. 比赛并不是唯一的活动。

【主干】 比赛作主语 was not the only （主语策略：原句主语）

中文 比赛并不是唯一的活动 主语是「比赛」，用 The contest 作主语；谓语是系动词「是」的否定 was not，表语是「唯一的活动」the only activity / event。简单句，结构清楚。

【降级】 本就是简单句无需降级

本句结构简单，主系表齐全，没有多余分句或修饰需要降级安放，直接译即可。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般过去时：was not（讲这场比赛当时的情况）。

冠词

「唯一的活动」用 the only activity——only 表唯一，前面固定加定冠词 the。

【译文】 The contest was not the only activity.

6. 选手们还有机会参观了中国其他地区的著名景点和历史名胜。

【主干】 选手们作主语 have the chance （主语策略：原句主语）

中文 选手们还有机会参观了中国其他地区的著名景点和历史名胜 主语是「选手们」，用 The contestants 作主语。核心结构是「有机会做某事」have the chance to do——主干 The contestants also had the chance；「参观著名景点和历史名胜」用 to visit 挂上去。

【降级】 参观降级为不定式

主干 The contestants also had the chance。「参观中国其他地区的著名景点和历史名胜」降级为不定式 to visit famous scenic spots and historical sites in other parts of China。中文「有机会」「参观」两个动词，只留 had (the chance) 作主谓，「参观」改成 to visit 挂上去，避免 had...and visited 的并列误译。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般过去时：主句 had（讲选手当时获得的机会）；其后 to visit 是不定式、本身不变时态。注意别因中文「参观了」就把 visit 也写成过去式——它前面有 to。

单复数

选手不止一人，contestants 用复数；景点、名胜不止一处，scenic spots、historical sites 都用复数。

用词搭配

「著名景点」famous scenic spots / tourist attractions；「历史名胜」places of historical interest / historical sites；「中国其他地区」in other parts of China。

【译文】 The contestants also had the chance to visit famous scenic spots and places of historical interest in other parts of China.

英语四级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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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）	本题