

2016年6月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 13 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(2016-06)·四级

Part III Section B

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

Ancient Greek Wisdom Inspires Guidelines to Good Life

A) Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties from wars, terrorism, economic crises and a widespread outbreak of infectious diseases? The answer is yes, according to a new book *The 10 Golden Rules: Ancient Wisdom from the Greek Philosophers on Living a Good Life*. The book is co-authored by Long Island University's philosophy professor Michael Soupios and economics professor Panos Mourdoukoutas.

在一个日益受到战争、恐怖主义、经济危机和传染病大规模暴发等威胁和不确定性挑战的世界里,过上平静的生活是否可能?根据一本新书《10条黄金法则:古希腊哲学家关于美好生活的古老智慧》,答案是肯定的。该书由Long Island University的哲学教授Michael Soupios和经济学教授Panos Mourdoukoutas共同撰写。

B) The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers is timeless, says Soupios. The philosophy professor says it is as relevant today as when it was first written many centuries ago. "There is no expiration(失效) date on wisdom," he says. "There is no shelf life on intelligence. I think that things have become very gloomy these days, lots of misunderstanding, misleading cues, a lot of what the ancients would have called sophistry(诡辩). The nice thing about ancient philosophy as offered by the Greeks is that they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today."

Soupios说,古希腊哲学家的智慧是永恒的。这位哲学教授说,它在今天和许多世纪前最初写下时一样具有现实意义。他说:"智慧没有失效日期。智慧没有保质期。我认为如今事情变得非常灰暗,有很多误

解、误导性的暗示,还有很多古人会称之为诡辩的东西。古希腊哲学提供的美好之处在于,他们倾向于清晰而全面地看待生活,而我们今天往往看不到这一点。"

- C) Soupios, along with his co-author Panos Mourdoukoutas, developed their 10 golden rules by turning to the men behind that philosophy—Aristotle, Socrates, Epictetus and Pythagoras, among others. The first rule—examine your life—is the common thread that runs through the entire book. Soupios says that it is based on Plato's observation that the unexamined life is not worth living. "The Greeks are always concerned about boxing themselves in, in terms of convictions(信念)," he says. "So take a step back, switch off the automatic pilot and actually stop and reflect about things like our priorities, our values, and our relationships."

Soupios与他的合著者Panos Mourdoukoutas一起,通过求助于那些哲学背后的人物——Aristotle、Socrates、Epictetus和Pythagoras等人——制定了他们的10条黄金法则。第一条法则——审视你的生活——是贯穿整本书的共同主线。Soupios说,它基于Plato的观察:未经审视的生活不值得过。他说:"希腊人总是关心把自己限制在信念之中。所以退后一步,关掉自动驾驶模式,真正停下来反思一下我们的优先事项、我们的价值观和我们的人际关系等事情。"

- D) As we begin to examine our life, Soupios says, we come to Rule No. 2: Worry only about things that you can control. "The individual who promoted this idea was a Stoic philosopher. His name is Epictetus," he says. "And what the Stoics say in general is simply this: There is a larger plan in life. You are not really going to be able to understand all of the dimensions of this plan. You are not going to be able to control the dimensions of this plan."

Soupios说,当我们开始审视自己的生活时,我们就来到了第二条法则:只担心你能控制的事情。他说:"提出这一理念的人是一位斯多葛派哲学家。他的名字是Epictetus。而斯多葛派总的来说就是这样说的:生活中有一个更大的计划。你不会真正能够理解这个计划的所有维度。你不会能够控制这个计划的各个维度。"

- E) So, Soupios explains, it is not worth it to waste our physical, intellectual and spiritual energy worrying about things that are beyond our control. "I can not control whether or not I wind up getting the disease swine flu, for example," he says. "I mean, there are some cautious steps I can take, but ultimately I can not guarantee myself that. So what Epictetus would say is sitting at home worrying about that would be wrong and wasteful and irrational. You should live your life attempting to identify and control those things which you can genuinely control."

所以,Soupios解释说,把我们的身体、智力和精神能量浪费在担心超出我们控制范围的事情上是不值得的。他说:"例如,我无法控制自己最终是否会得猪流感。我的意思是,我可以采取一些谨慎的措施,但最终我无法保证自己不会得病。所以Epictetus会说,坐在家里担心那件事是错误的、浪费的和不理性的。你应该过你的生活,试图识别和控制那些你真正能够控制的事情。"

- F) To have a meaningful, happy life we need friends. But according to Aristotle—a student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great—most relationships don't qualify as true friendships. "Just because I have a business relationship with an individual and I can profit from that relationship, it does not necessarily mean that this person is my friend," Soupios says. "Real friendship is when two individuals share the same soul. It is a beautiful and uncharacteristically poetic image that Aristotle offers."

要拥有有意义、快乐的生活,我们需要朋友。但根据Aristotle——Plato的学生和Alexander大帝的老师——的说法,大多数关系都不能称为真正的友谊。Soupios说:"仅仅因为我与一个人有业务关系,我可以

从这种关系中获利,并不一定意味着这个人是我的朋友。真正的友谊是当两个人分享同一个灵魂。这是 Aristotle 提供的一个美丽而不同寻常的诗意形象。"

- G) In our pursuit of the good life, he says, it is important to seek out true pleasures—advice which was originally offered by Epicurus. But unlike the modern definition of Epicureanism as a life of indulgence(放纵) and luxury, for the ancient Greeks, it meant finding a state of calm, peace and mental ease.

他说,在我们追求美好生活的过程中,寻求真正的快乐是很重要的——这一建议最初是由 Epicurus 提出的。但与现代将 Epicureanism 定义为放纵和奢华的生活不同,对古希腊人来说,它意味着找到一种平静、安宁和精神轻松的状态。

- H) "This was the highest and most desirable form of pleasure and happiness for the ancient Epicureans," Soupios says. "This is something that is very much well worth considering here in the modern era. I do not think that we spend nearly enough time trying to concentrate on achieving a sort of calmness, a sort of contentment in a mental and spiritual way, which was identified by these people as the highest form of happiness and pleasure."

Soupios 说:"这是古代伊壁鸠鲁学派最高和最令人向往的快乐和幸福形式。这是在现代非常值得考虑的事情。我不认为我们花了足够的时间试图集中精力实现一种平静、一种精神和心灵上的满足,这被这些人认为是最高形式的幸福和快乐。"

- I) Other golden rules counsel us to master ourselves, to avoid excess and not to be a prosperous(发迹的) fool. There are also rules dealing with interpersonal relationships: Be a responsible human being and do not do evil things to others.

其他黄金法则告诫我们要掌控自己,避免过度,不要做发迹的傻瓜。还有一些法则涉及人际关系:做一个负责任的人,不要对他人做邪恶的事情。

- J) "This is Hesiod, of course, a younger contemporary poet, we believe, with Homer," Soupios says. "Hesiod offers an idea—which you very often find in some of the world's great religions, in the Judeo-Christian tradition and in Islam and others—that in some sense, when you hurt another human being, you hurt yourself. That damaging other people in your community and in your life, trashing relationships, results in a kind of self-inflicted(自己招致的) spiritual wound."

Soupios 说:"这当然是 Hesiod, 我们相信他是 Homer 的一位年轻的同时代诗人。Hesiod 提出了一个理念——你经常在世界一些伟大的宗教中发现这一理念,在犹太-基督教传统以及伊斯兰教和其他宗教中——从某种意义上说,当你伤害另一个人时,你就伤害了自己。在你的社区和生活中伤害他人、破坏关系,会导致一种自己招致的精神创伤。"

- K) Instead, Soupios says, ancient wisdom urges us to do good. Golden Rule No. 10 for a good life is that kindness toward others tends to be rewarded.

相反, Soupios 说,古老的智慧敦促我们行善。美好生活的第十条黄金法则是,对他人的善意往往会得到回报。

- L) "This is Aesop, the fabulist(寓言家), the man of these charming little tales, often told in terms of animals and animal relationships," he says. "I think what Aesop was suggesting is that when you offer a good turn to another human being, one can hope that that good deed will come back and sort of pay a profit to you, the doer of the good deed. Even if there is no concrete benefit paid in

response to your good deed, at the very least, the doer of the good deed has the opportunity to enjoy a kind of spiritually enlightened moment."

他说:"这是Aesop,这位寓言家,这个创作迷人小故事的人,这些故事常常以动物和动物关系的形式讲述。

我认为Aesop所暗示的是,当你向另一个人提供帮助时,人们可以希望那个善行会回来并给你——善行的施行者——带来某种回报。即使对你的善行没有具体的回报,至少,善行的施行者有机会享受一种精神上的启迪时刻。"

M) Soupios says following the 10 Golden Rules based on ancient wisdom can guide us to the path of the good life where we stop living as onlookers and become engaged and happier human beings. And that, he notes, is a life worth living.

Soupios说,遵循基于古老智慧的10条黄金法则可以引导我们走上美好生活的道路,在那里我们不再作为旁观者生活,而是成为积极参与和更快乐的人。他指出,那才是值得过的生活。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. According to an ancient Greek philosopher, it is impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life.

根据一位古希腊哲学家的观点,我们不可能理解生活的每一个方面。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 强锚点:古代哲学家+不能理解人生全部

【定位】 There is a larger plan in life. You are not really going to be able to understand all of the dimensions of this plan. You are not going to be able to control the dimensions of this plan.

人生有一个更大的图景。你其实没法理解这一图景的所有维度,你也没法控制这一图景的所有维度。

【改写】 it is impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life ↔

You are not really going to be able to understand all of the dimensions of this plan

不可能=not really going to be able to

every aspect of our life ↔ **all of the dimensions of this plan**

every aspect=all dimensions

an ancient Greek philosopher ↔ **a Stoic philosopher. His name is Epictetus**

古希腊哲学家=斯多葛派 Epictetus

【辨邻】 **E** E段确实讨论 control 与 beyond our control, 但它是把 D 段的不可控不可解命题继续推到 waste our physical, intellectual and spiritual energy 这层, 并未首次提出不能理解人生全部维度这一命题。

I can not control whether or not I wind up getting the disease swine flu, for example

37. Ancient philosophers saw life in a different light from people of today.

古代哲学家看待生活的角度与今天的人们不同。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】强锚点·古今看待生活方式不同

【定位】The nice thing about ancient philosophy as offered by the Greeks is that they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today.

古希腊人提供的古代哲学的好处在于：他们倾向于把生活看得清楚而完整，而我们今天看待生活时往往做不到这样。

【改写】Ancient philosophers saw life in a different light from people of today ↔

they tended to see life clear and whole, in a way that we tend not to see life today

X vs not X=different

Ancient philosophers ↔ **ancient philosophy as offered by the Greeks**

古代哲学家=提供古代哲学的古希腊人

【辨邻】**A** A段以问句 Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life 开篇，并介绍 The 10 Golden Rules: Ancient Wisdom from the Greek Philosophers on Living a Good Life，并未给出古今视野差异的断言。

Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties

M M段焦点是 stop living as onlookers and become engaged and happier human beings，关心的是过上 a life worth living，没有把古今看生活方式做对照。

following the 10 Golden Rules based on ancient wisdom can guide us to the path of the good life

38. Not all your business partners are your soul mates.

并非所有商业伙伴都是你的知己。

【答案】**F** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】强锚点·business partners 与 soul mates

【定位】Just because I have a business relationship with an individual and I can profit from that relationship, it does not necessarily mean that this person is my friend.

仅仅因为我和某人有商业关系、能从中获利，并不必然意味着这个人就是我的朋友。

【改写】Not all your business partners are your soul mates ↔

Just because I have a business relationship with an individual and I can profit from that relationship, it does not necessarily mean that this person is my friend

Not all=does not necessarily mean

soul mates ↔ **two individuals share the same soul**

soul mates=share the same soul

business partners ↔ **business relationship**

business partners=business relationship 的当事人

39. We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges of the modern world.

尽管现代世界面临各种挑战,我们仍能过上平静的生活。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 强锚点·现代挑战下仍可安宁

【定位】 Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life in a world that is increasingly challenged by threats and uncertainties from wars, terrorism, economic crises and a widespread outbreak of infectious diseases? The answer is yes, according to a new book The 10 Golden Rules: Ancient Wisdom from the Greek Philosophers on Living a Good Life.

在一个日益被战争、恐怖主义、经济危机和传染病大流行等威胁和不确定性挑战的世界里,过一种安宁的生活还可能吗? 根据一本新书《十条黄金法则——古希腊哲学家关于过好生活的古代智慧》, 答案是肯定的。

【改写】 We can live a peaceful life ↔ **Is it possible to enjoy a peaceful life**

我们能=是否可能+答案是肯定

the various challenges of the modern world ↔

threats and uncertainties from wars, terrorism, economic crises and a widespread outbreak of infectious diseases

上位概括=下位清单

【辨邻】 **M** M 段强调 guide us to the path of the good life 与 a life worth living, 并没有用 wars、terrorism、economic crises 这样的现代挑战去与安宁生活做对照。

Soupis says following the 10 Golden Rules based on ancient wisdom can guide us to the path of the good life

40. The doer of a good deed can feel spiritually rewarded even when they gain no concrete benefits.

行善者即使没有获得具体利益,也能感受到精神上的回报。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 强锚点·行善者+无具体回报+精神回报

【定位】 Even if there is no concrete benefit paid in response to your good deed, at the very least, the doer of the good deed has the opportunity to enjoy a kind of spiritually enlightened moment.

即便没有任何具体的回报来回应你做的好事, 至少这位行善者也有机会享受到一种精神上被点亮的时刻。

【改写】 The doer of a good deed ↔ **the doer of the good deed**

整体短语原样复现

can feel spiritually rewarded ↔ **enjoy a kind of spiritually enlightened moment**

精神回报=精神被点亮的瞬间

even when they gain no concrete benefits ↔

Even if there is no concrete benefit paid in response to your good deed

even when=even if + 没有具体回报

【辨邻】 **K** K 段只总论 kindness toward others tends to be rewarded, 并没有讨论题干强调的 no concrete benefits 这一让步情境, 因此不是源头段。

Golden Rule No. 10 for a good life is that kindness toward others tends to be rewarded

41. How to achieve mental calmness and contentment is well worth our consideration today.

如何获得内心的平静与满足是当今值得我们思考的问题。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 强锚点·当下值得考虑+宁静与满足

【定位】 This is something that is very much well worth considering here in the modern era. I do not think that we spend nearly enough time trying to concentrate on achieving a sort of calmness, a sort of contentment in a mental and spiritual way, which was identified by these people as the highest form of happiness and pleasure.

这是在今天这个时代非常值得我们认真考虑的事。我并不觉得我们花了足够多的时间, 去专注于获得一种内心和精神上的宁静与满足——而这种宁静与满足正是被古人确认为最高形式的幸福和快乐。

【改写】 mental calmness and contentment ↔

achieving a sort of calmness, a sort of contentment in a mental and spiritual way

内心宁静与满足 = mental calmness and contentment

well worth our consideration today ↔

very much well worth considering here in the modern era

worth our consideration=worth considering

【辨邻】 **G** G 段把古义 Epicureanism 定义为 a state of calm, peace and mental ease, 但未提出今天值得考虑这一现代意义上的主张; 题干 well worth our consideration today 这一态度短语只出现在 H 段。

for the ancient Greeks, it meant finding a state of calm, peace and mental ease

42. Michael Soupios suggests that we should stop and think carefully about our priorities in life.

Michael Soupios 建议我们应该停下来认真思考生活中的优先事项。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】强锚点·Michael Soupios+priorities+反思

【定位】So take a step back, switch off the automatic pilot and actually stop and reflect about things like our priorities, our values, and our relationships.

所以请退一步、关掉那种自动驾驶的状态，真正停下来，反思一下我们的优先事项、价值观和人际关系这些事。

【改写】Michael Soupios suggests ↔ **Soupios says that it is based on Plato's observation**

Soupios says=Michael Soupios suggests

stop and think carefully ↔ **actually stop and reflect**

think carefully=actually reflect

priorities in life ↔ **our priorities, our values, and our relationships**

priorities 关键词原样复现

43. Ancient philosophers strongly advise that we do good.

古代哲学家强烈建议我们行善。

【答案】**K** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】强锚点·古哲学家强烈劝人行善

【定位】Instead, Soupios says, ancient wisdom urges us to do good. Golden Rule No. 10 for a good life is that kindness toward others tends to be rewarded.

Soupios 说，恰恰相反，古代智慧敦促我们行善。第十条过好生活的黄金法则就是：对他人的善意往往会得到回报。

【改写】Ancient philosophers ↔ **ancient wisdom**

古代哲学家=古代智慧的载体

strongly advise ↔ **urges**

urge=strongly advise

that we do good ↔ **to do good**

宾语小句与不定式的等值

【辨邻】**L** L 段引 Aesop 这位 fabulist(寓言家) 来例证 K 段的劝告，重点是 when you offer a good turn to another human being...that good deed will come back，并不直接说哲学家强烈劝告人行善这一抽象论断。

I think what Aesop was suggesting is that when you offer a good turn to another human being

44. The wise teachings of ancient Greek thinkers are timeless, and are applicable to contemporary life.

古希腊思想家的智慧教诲是永恒的,适用于当代生活。

【答案】**B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】强锚点·智慧无时限+适用当代

【定位】 The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers is timeless, says Soupios. The philosophy professor says it is as relevant today as when it was first written many centuries ago.

Soupios 说，古希腊哲学家的智慧是超越时间的。这位哲学教授说，它在今天依然像几个世纪前刚被写下时那样切题。

【改写】 The wise teachings of ancient Greek thinkers ↔ **The wisdom of the ancient Greek philosophers**
智慧教诲=智慧本身

are timeless ↔ **is timeless**

形容词 timeless 原样复现

are applicable to contemporary life ↔

it is as relevant today as when it was first written many centuries ago

适用于当代=今天与几世纪前一样切题

【辨邻】 **A** A 段只引出 The 10 Golden Rules: Ancient Wisdom from the Greek Philosophers on Living a Good Life, 并未直接断言古希腊智慧无失效期且适用于当代——这一断言只在 B 段。

The answer is yes, according to a new book The 10 Golden Rules: Ancient Wisdom from the Greek Philosophers on Living a Good Life

45. Do harm to others and you do harm to yourself.

伤害他人就是伤害自己。

【答案】 **J** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 强锚点·害他即害己

【定位】 Hesiod offers an idea—which you very often find in some of the world's great religions, in the Judeo-Christian tradition and in Islam and others—that in some sense, when you hurt another human being, you hurt yourself.

Hesiod 提出一个观点——这个观点你在世界上一些大宗教里，比如犹太-基督教传统、伊斯兰教等里也经常能找到——某种意义上，当你伤害另一个人时，你也在伤害自己。

【改写】 Do harm to others ↔ **when you hurt another human being**

harm=hurt + others=another human being

you do harm to yourself ↔ **you hurt yourself**

do harm to yourself=hurt yourself

【辨邻】 **I** I 段只用 do not do evil things to others 一笔带过不害他人，并未展开题干所要的害他人即害己自身这一对仗命题；该命题完整出现在 J 段。

Be a responsible human being and do not do evil things to others

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

13 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 开篇设问：在战争、恐怖主义、经济危机、传染病威胁的当下，能否过上安宁生活？引出一本新书 The 10 Golden Rules: Ancient Wisdom from the Greek Philosophers on Living a Good Life 并交代作者身份。

信息指纹 开篇设问 + 新书与作者

- B Soupios 评价古希腊智慧 timeless、当下仍然适用，并对比古今看待生活的方式不同。

信息指纹 智慧无失效期 + 古今看法对比

- C 引入第一条黄金法则——examine your life，源自柏拉图名言；劝人停下、反思自己的优先事项、价值观和人际关系。

信息指纹 第一条法则·审视生活

- D 第二条法则——Worry only about things that you can control；引斯多葛派 Epictetus 的话：人生有更大的图景，你既看不全也控制不了。

信息指纹 第二条法则·只忧虑能控制之事

- E 承接 D 段以 swine flu 举例：不要在不可控之事上浪费体力、智力和精神，应聚焦真正能控制的部分。

信息指纹 猪流感举例·不可控不必忧

- F 亚里士多德论真正的友谊：商业关系并不必然就是友谊；真正的朋友是 two individuals share the same soul。

信息指纹 亚里士多德论真友谊

- G 引入 Epicurus，强调追求真正的快乐——对古希腊人而言 Epicureanism 是 a state of calm, peace and mental ease，而非现代意义上的放纵奢华。

信息指纹 Epicurus·真正快乐是宁静

H Soupios 强调：今天我们花的时间远远不够，没有去追求那种被古 Epicureans 视为最高快乐的内心 calmness 与 contentment。

信息指纹 今人当好好考虑·追求内心宁静

I 概括其它若干黄金法则：自律、避免过度、勿做发迹的傻瓜；以及人际方面——做负责任的人、不害他人。

信息指纹 其它法则汇总·勿害他人

J 引 Hesiod：伤害他人即伤害自己，破坏关系会带来 self-inflicted(自己招致的) spiritual wound；并指出此观念见于犹太-基督教传统和伊斯兰教等大宗教。

信息指纹 Hesiod·害人即害己

K 古代智慧劝人行善；第十条黄金法则——kindness toward others tends to be rewarded。

信息指纹 第十条法则·行善获报

L 引 Aesop 寓言家：行善之人即便没有得到具体回报，至少也能享有一种精神上被点亮的瞬间。

信息指纹 Aesop·行善之精神回报

M 总结：遵循这十条黄金法则可让我们停止做旁观者、成为投入而幸福的人，过上值得过的生活。

信息指纹 总结·从旁观者到投入者

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 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 answer is yes, according to a new book The 10 Golden Rules: Ancient Wisdom from the Greek Philosophers on Living a Good Life.

A段，第2句

这种“主语加系动词加表语”的判断句非常常见，也是阅读里最基础、最需要快速识别的句型。再加上后接来源说明的写法，在说明文和新闻表达中也很典型。

I think that things have become very gloomy these days, lots of misunderstanding, misleading cues, a lot of what the ancients would have called sophistry(诡辩).

B段，第5句

覆盖了主谓宾、主系表、同位语、宾语补足语等多种成分,尤其三个并列同位语和宾语从句中what的双重身份(既是引导词又充当宾语)是值得练习的易错点,训练价值较高

Soupios says that it is based on Plato's observation that the unexamined life is not worth living.

C段，第3句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 同位语从句"的嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型,尤其是引用观点、陈述理论依据的学术类句子常用此模式。同位语从句解释抽象名词(observation/idea/fact等)是高频考点,掌握后可广泛迁移到类似句式。

"I can not control whether or not I wind up getting the disease swine flu, for example," he says.

E段，第2句

“报道动词加引语”以及“动词后接是否类从属内容”都是非常常见的阅读句式。掌握这类结构后，迁移到新闻报道、议论文引述和观点表达都很有帮助。

"Real friendship is when two individuals share the same soul. It is a beautiful and uncharacteristically poetic image that Aristotle offers."

F段，第4句

本句结构不算很难，但非常适合训练主干定位、从句识别和一般现在时判断。对于基础阶段学习者，这是投入不大、收获很稳定的一类练习句。

I do not think that we spend nearly enough time trying to concentrate on achieving a sort of calmness, a sort of contentment in a mental and spiritual way, which was identified by these people as the highest form of happiness and pleasure.

H段，第3句

本句是典型的“主句 + 宾语从句 + 非限制性定语从句”三层嵌套结构，宾语从句和定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可迁移到大量同类长难句的分析中。

"This is Hesiod, of course, a younger contemporary poet, we believe, with Homer," Soupios says.

J段，第1句

成分训练价值中等偏上。本句覆盖主谓宾、主系表、同位语、后置定语等多种成分，且引述结构中引号内容作宾语是值得练习的点。插入成分（of course、we believe）的识别也有一定训练意义。但整体坑点不多，缺少易混淆的难点。

"Hesiod offers an idea—which you very often find in some of the world's great religions, in the Judeo-Christian tradition and in Islam and others—that in some sense, when you hurt another human being, you hurt yourself. That damaging other people in your community and in your life, trashing relationships, results in a kind of self-inflicted(自己招致的) spiritual wound."

J段，第2句

句中涵盖主谓宾、非限制性定语从句、同位语从句、时间状语从句等多种成分，且存在典型易错点：同位语从句与定语从句的区分、破折号插入的非限制性定语从句、动名词短语作主语、短语动词 result in 作谓语、反身代词作宾语等。这些成分组合丰富、层次分明，是练习成分划分的优质材料。

Instead, Soupios says, ancient wisdom urges us to do good.

K段，第1句

"says" 后接省略 "that" 的宾语从句，以及 "urge sb to do sth" 结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

I think what Aesop was suggesting is that when you offer a good turn to another human being, one can hope that that good deed will come back and sort of pay a profit to you, the doer of the good deed.

L段，第2句

全句成分种类丰富,涵盖主谓宾、主系表、时间状语、同位语等多种结构。尤其值得练习的是:主语从句(what Aesop was suggesting)、表语从句与宾语从句的辨析、同位语(the doer of the good deed)的识别,以及并列谓语(come back and pay)的处理,是优质的成分划分练习材料。

Souprios says following the 10 Golden Rules based on ancient wisdom can guide us to the path of the good life where we stop living as onlookers and become engaged and happier human beings.

M段，第1句

本句是典型的长难句结构:主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的三层嵌套,宾语从句的主语为动名词短语,定语从句由 where 引导且包含并列谓语。这类结构在考研和四六级阅读中高频出现,掌握本句的拆解方法可以直接迁移到大量类似长难句。句式代表性强。

And that, he notes, is a life worth living.

M段，第2句

“插入语 + 主系表 + 名词后置说明”是阅读中很常见的结构。掌握这种先剥离插入成分、再回到主干的方法,迁移性较强。

According to an ancient Greek philosopher, it is impossible for us to understand every aspect of our life.

第36题题干

"it is + 形容词 + for sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中极常见的句式,用于表达评价或可能性。形式主语 it 的使用、不定式作真正主语、介词短语作状语,都是高频结构。掌握此句型后可大量迁移到类似句子。结构代表性强。

Not all your business partners are your soul mates.

第38题题干

主系表结构是英语中的常见基本句型,在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。本句的部分否定结构 "Not all" 也是常考点。但句子整体过于简单,缺少从句、并列或复杂修饰等真题常见的复杂结构,因此典型性为中等水平。

We can live a peaceful life despite the various challenges of the modern world.

第39题 题干

"情态动词 + 动词原形 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语" 是四六级和考研中常见的句式, 尤其是 "despite" 引导的让步状语在阅读和写作中频繁出现。结构具有一定代表性, 掌握后可迁移到类似句子 (如 "We can achieve success despite difficulties") 。

Michael Soupios suggests that we should stop and think carefully about our priorities in life.

第42题 题干

主句 + that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 且从句内使用情态动词 should 表建议也是常见搭配, 结构代表性强, 学习后可在多种语境中复用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 83 个英语四级真题高频词

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

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本篇7次 · 真题 109 句

wisdom

B2

n. 智慧

本篇6次 · 真题 19 句

philosopher

B2

n. 哲学家

本篇6次 · 真题 10 句

deed

B2

n. 行为

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

being

B1

n. 存在

本篇4次 · 真题 29 句

philosophy

B2

n. 哲学

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次 · 真题 466 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇3次 · 真题 174 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇3次 · 真题 137 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇3次 · 真题 105 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇3次 · 真题 86 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇3次 · 真题 79 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 169 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次 · 真题 95 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

concrete B2

n. 混凝土

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 148 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 47 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 44 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 40 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 39 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本篇1次·真题 38 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 32 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 28 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 24 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

guide A2

n. 指南; 手册

本篇1次·真题 23 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终; 终归

本篇1次·真题 23 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题22句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本篇1次·真题22句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题22句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题20句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题20句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题19句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题18句

evil B1

adj. 邪恶的

本篇1次·真题18句

trash A2

n. 垃圾

本篇1次·真题18句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次·真题17句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇1次·真题16句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题16句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本篇1次·真题16句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题16句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题15句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本篇1次·真题14句

consideration

B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

guarantee

B2

n. 保证

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

pursuit

B2

n. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

urge

B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

economics

B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

automatic

B1

adj. 自动的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

strongly

B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

engaged

B1

adj. 忙碌的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

excess

B2

n. 过量

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

kindness

B1

n. 善良;仁慈(品质)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

misunderstanding

B2

n. 误解

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

interpersonal

B2

adj. 人际的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

qualify

B2

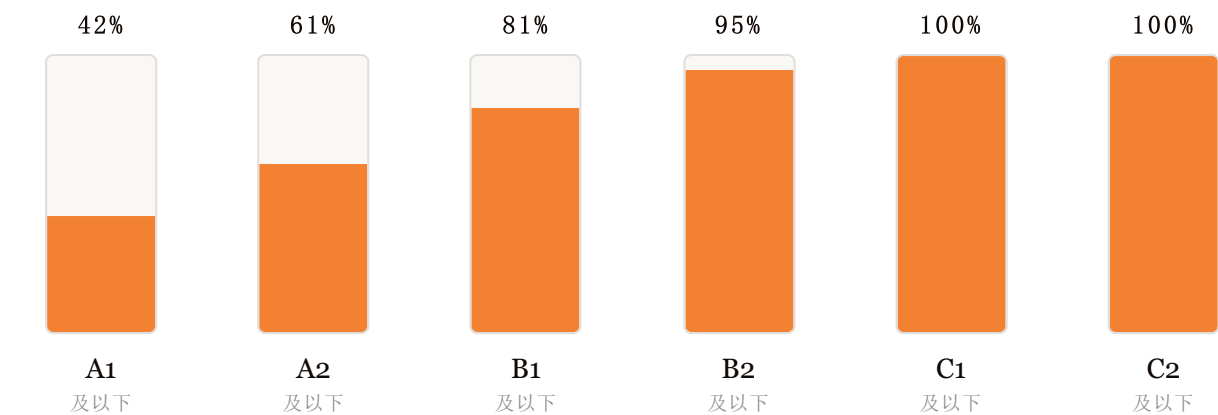
v. 使具备资格;取得资格

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

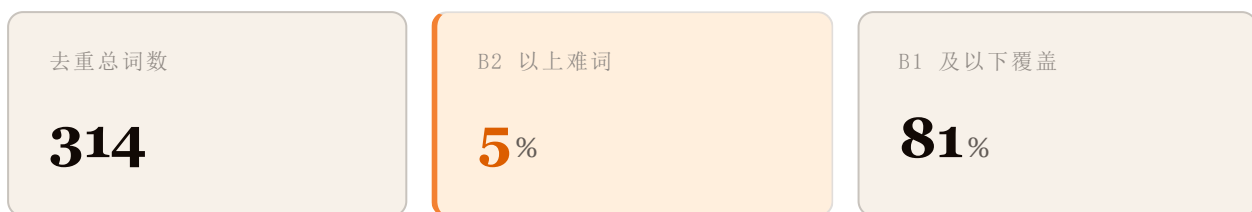
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 314 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 314 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 16 个 · 约 5%。



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 314 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2016年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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