

## 四级·真题卷第3套·2016年6月

### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to express your thanks to your parents or any other family member upon making a memorable achievement. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

#### Section A

本部分与 2016年6月第1套 共用, 点此查看

#### Section B

本部分与 2016年6月第1套 共用, 点此查看

#### Section C

本部分与 2016年6月第1套 共用, 点此查看

### 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.

Contrary to popular belief, older people generally do not want to live with their children. Moreover, most adult children 26 every bit as much care and support to their aging parents as was the case in the "good old days", and most older people do not feel 27 .

About 80% of people 65 years and older have living children, and about 90% of them have 28 contact with their children. About 75% of elderly parents who don't go to nursing homes live within 30 minutes of at least one of their children.

However, 29 having contact with children does not guarantee happiness in old age. In fact, some research has found that people who are most involved with their families have the lowest spirits. This research may be 30 , however, as ill health often makes older people more 31 and thereby increases contact with family members. So it is more likely that poor health, not just family involvement, 32 spirits.

Increasingly, researchers have begun to look at the quality of relationships, rather than at the frequency of contact, between the elderly and their children. If parents and children share interests and values and agree on childrearing practices and religious 33 , they are likely to enjoy each other's company. Disagreements on such matters can 34 cause problems. If parents are angered by their daughter's divorce, dislike her new

husband, and disapprove of how she is raising their grandchildren, 35 are that they are not going to enjoy her visits.

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A) abandoned  | I) frequent        |
| B) advanced   | J) fulfillment     |
| C) biased     | K) grant           |
| D) chances    | L) merely          |
| E) commitment | M) provide         |
| F) dampens    | N) understandably  |
| G) dependent  | O) unrealistically |
| H) distant    |                    |

## 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**.

### Could Food Shortages Bring Down Civilization?

- A) For many years I have studied global agricultural, population, environmental and economic trends and their interactions. The combined effects of those trends and the political tensions they generate point to the breakdown of governments and societies. Yet I, too, have resisted the idea that food shortages could bring down not only individual governments but also our global civilization.
- B) I can no longer ignore that risk. Our continuing failure to deal with the environmental declines that are undermining the world food economy forces me to conclude that such a collapse is possible.
- C) As demand for food rises faster than supplies are growing, the resulting food-price inflation puts severe stress on the governments of many countries. Unable to buy grain or grow their own, hungry people take to the streets. Indeed, even before the steep climb in grain prices in 2008, the number of failing states was expanding. If the food situation continues to worsen, entire nations will break down at an ever increasing rate. In the 20th century the main threat to international security was superpower conflict; today it is failing states.
- D) States fail when national governments can no longer provide personal security, food security and basic social services such as education and health care. When governments lose their control of power, law and order begins to disintegrate. After a point, countries can become so dangerous that food relief workers are no longer safe and their programs are halted. Failing states are of international concern because they are a source of terrorists, drugs, weapons and refugees(难民) threatening political stability everywhere.
- E) The surge in world grain prices in 2007 and 2008—and the threat they pose to food security—has a different, more troubling quality than the increases of the past. During the second half of the 20th century, grain prices rose dramatically several times. In 1972, for instance, the Soviets, recognizing their poor harvest early, quietly cornered the world wheat market. As a result, wheat prices elsewhere more than doubled, pulling rice and corn prices up with them. But this and other price shocks were event-driven—drought in the

Soviet Union, crop-shrinking heat in the U.S. Corn Belt. And the rises were short-lived: prices typically returned to normal with the next harvest.

- F) In contrast, the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven, making it unlikely to reverse without a reversal in the trends themselves. On the demand side, those trends include the ongoing addition of more than 70 million people a year, a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products, and the massive diversion(转向) of U.S. grain to the production of bio-fuel.
- G) As incomes rise among low-income consumers, the potential for further grain consumption is huge. But that potential pales beside the never-ending demand for crop-based fuels. A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars.
- H) What about supply? The three environmental trends—the shortage of fresh water, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures—are making it increasingly hard to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand. Of all those trends, however, the spread of water shortages poses the most immediate threat. The biggest challenge here is in irrigation, which consumes 70 % of the world's fresh water. Millions of irrigation wells in many countries are now pumping water out of underground sources faster than rainfall can refill them. The result is falling water tables(地下水位) in countries with half the world's people, including the three big grain producers—China, India and the U.S.
- I) As water tables have fallen and irrigation wells have gone dry, China's wheat crop, the world's largest, has declined by 8% since it peaked at 123 million tons in 1997. But water shortages are even more worrying in India. Millions of irrigation wells have significantly lowered water tables in almost every state.
- J) As the world's food security falls to pieces, individual countries acting in their own self-interest are actually worsening the troubles of many. The trend began in 2007, when leading wheat-exporting countries such as Russia and Argentina limited or banned their exports, in hopes of increasing local food supplies and thereby bringing down domestic food prices. Vietnam banned its exports for several months for the same reason. Such moves may eliminate the fears of those living in the exporting countries, but they are creating panic in importing countries that must rely on what is then left for export.
- K) In response to those restrictions, grain-importing countries are trying to nail down long-term trade agreements that would lock up future grain supplies. Food-import anxiety is even leading to new efforts by food-importing countries to buy or lease farmland in other countries. In spite of such temporary measures, soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries are beginning to break down the social order.
- L) Since the current world food shortage is trend-driven, the environmental trends that cause it must be reversed. We must cut carbon emissions by 80% from their 2006 levels by 2020, stabilize the world's population at eight billion by 2040, completely remove poverty, and restore forests and soils. There is nothing new about the four objectives. Indeed, we have made substantial progress in some parts of the world on at least one of these—the distribution of family-planning services and the associated shift to smaller families.
- M) For many in the development community, the four objectives were seen as positive, promoting development as long as they did not cost too much. Others saw them as politically correct and morally appropriate. Now a third and far more significant motivation presents itself: meeting these goals may be necessary to prevent the collapse of our civilization. Yet the cost we project for saving civilization would amount to less than \$200 billion a year, 1/6 of current global military spending. In effect, our plan is the new security budget.

36. The more recent steep climb in grain prices partly results from the fact that more and more people want to consume meat products.
37. Social order is breaking down in many countries because of food shortages.
38. Rather than superpower conflict, countries unable to cope with food shortages now constitute the main threat to world security.
39. Some parts of the world have seen successful implementation of family planning.
40. The author has come to agree that food shortages could ultimately lead to the collapse of world civilization.
41. Increasing water shortages prove to be the biggest obstacle to boosting the world's grain production.
42. The cost for saving our civilization would be considerably less than the world's current military spending.
43. To lower domestic food prices, some countries limited or stopped their grain exports.
44. Environmental problems must be solved to ease the current global food shortage.
45. A quarter of this year's American grain harvest will be used to produce bio-fuel for cars.

### 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.**

Declining mental function is often seen as a problem of old age, but certain aspects of brain function actually begin their decline in young adulthood, a new study suggests.

The study, which followed more than 2,000 healthy adults between the ages of 18 and 60, found that certain mental functions—including measures of abstract reasoning, mental speed and puzzle-solving—started to dull as early as age 27.

Dips in memory, meanwhile, generally became apparent around age 37.

On the other hand, indicators of a person's accumulated knowledge—like performance on tests of vocabulary and general knowledge—kept improving with age, according to findings published in the journal *Neurobiology of Aging*.

The results do not mean that young adults need to start worrying about their memories. Most people's minds function at a high level even in their later years, according to researcher Timothy Salthouse.

"These patterns suggest that some types of mental flexibility decrease relatively early in adulthood, but that the amount of knowledge one has, and the effectiveness of integrating it with one's abilities, may increase throughout all of adulthood if there are no diseases," Salthouse said in a news release.

The study included healthy, educated adults who took standard tests of memory, reasoning and perception at the outset and at some point over the next seven years.

The tests are designed to detect subtle(细微的) changes in mental function, and involve solving puzzles, recalling words and details from stories, and identifying patterns in collections of letters and symbols.

In general, Salthouse and his colleagues found, certain aspects of cognition(认知能力) generally started to decline in the late 20s to 30s.

The findings shed light on normal age-related changes in mental function, which could aid in understanding the process of dementia(痴呆), according to the researchers.

"By following individuals over time," Salthouse said, "we gain insight into cognition changes, and may possibly discover ways to slow the rate of decline."

The researchers are currently analyzing the study participants' health and lifestyle to see which factors might influence age-related cognitive changes.

46. What is the common view of mental function?

- A) It varies from person to person.
- B) It weakens in one's later years.
- C) It gradually expands with age.
- D) It indicates one's health condition

47. What does the new study find about mental functions?

- A) Some diseases inevitably lead to their decline.
- B) They reach a peak at the age of 20 for most people.
- C) They are closely related to physical and mental exercise.
- D) Some of them begin to decline when people are still young.

48. What does Timothy Salthouse say about people's minds in most cases?

- A) They tend to decline in people's later years.
- B) Their flexibility determines one's abilities.
- C) They function quite well even in old age.
- D) Their functioning is still a puzzle to be solved.

49. Although people's minds may function less flexibly as they age, they\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) may be better at solving puzzles
- B) can memorize things with more ease
- C) may have greater facility in abstract reasoning
- D) can put what they have learnt into more effective use

50. According to Salthouse, their study may help us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) find ways to slow down our mental decline
- B) find ways to boost our memories
- C) understand the complex process of mental functioning
- D) understand the relation between physical and mental health

## Passage Two

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

The most important thing in the news last week was the rising discussion in Nashville about the educational needs of children. The shorthand(简写) educators use for this is "pre-K"—meaning instruction before kindergarten—and the big idea is to prepare 4-year-olds and even younger kids to be ready to succeed on their K-12 journey.

But it gets complicated. The concept has multiple forms, and scholars and policymakers argue about the shape, scope and cost of the ideal program.

The federal Head Start program, launched 50 years ago, has served more than 30 million children. It was based on concepts developed at Vanderbilt University's Peabody College by Susan Gray, the legendary pioneer in early childhood education research.

A new Peabody study of the Tennessee Voluntary Pre-K program reports that pre-K works, but the gains are not sustained through the third grade. It seems to me this highlights quality issues in elementary schools more than pre-K, and indicates longer-term success must connect pre-K with all the other issues related to educating a child.

Pre-K is controversial. Some critics say it is a luxury and shouldn't be free to families able to pay. Pre-K advocates insist it is proven and will succeed if integrated with the rest of the child's schooling. I lean toward the latter view.

This is, in any case, the right conversation to be having now as Mayor Megan Barry takes office. She was the first candidate to speak out for strong pre-K programming. The important thing is for all of us to keep in mind the real goal and the longer, bigger picture.

The weight of the evidence is on the side of pre-K that early intervention(干预) works. What government has not yet found is the political will to put that understanding into full practice with a sequence of smart schooling that provides the early foundation.

For this purpose, our schools need both the talent and the organization to educate each child who arrives at the schoolhouse door. Some show up ready, but many do not at this critical time when young brains are developing rapidly.

51. What does the author say about pre-kindergarten education?

- A) It should cater to the needs of individual children.
- B) It is essential to a person's future academic success.
- C) Scholars and policymakers have different opinions about it.
- D) Parents regard it as the first phase of children's development.

52. What does the new Peabody study find?

- A) Pre-K achievements usually do not last long.
- B) The third grade marks a new phase of learning.
- C) The third grade is critical to children's development.
- D) Quality has not been the top concern of pre-K programs.

53. When does the author think pre-K works the best?
- A) When it is accessible to kids of all families.
  - B) When it is made part of kids' education.
  - C) When it is no longer considered a luxury.
  - D) When it is made fun and enjoyable to kids.
54. What do we learn about Mayor Megan Barry?
- A) She knows the real goal of education.
  - B) She is a mayor of insight and vision.
  - C) She has once run a pre-K program.
  - D) She is a firm supporter of pre-K.
55. What does the author think is critical to kids' education?
- A) Teaching method.
  - B) Kids' interest.
  - C) Early intervention.
  - D) Parents' involvement.

#### 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**.

乌镇是浙江的一座古老水镇, 坐落在京杭大运河畔。这是一处迷人的地方, 有许多古桥、中式旅店和餐馆。在过去一千年里, 乌镇的水系和生活方式并未经历多少变化, 是一座展现古文明的博物馆。乌镇所有房屋都用石木建造。数百年来, 当地人沿着河边建起了住宅和集市。无数宽敞美丽的庭院藏身于屋舍之间, 游客们每到一处都会有惊喜的发现。

# 2016年6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2016年6月·第3套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）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(2016-06) • 四级

Part I

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to express your thanks to your parents or any other family member upon making a memorable achievement. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【参考范文·160词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Mom and Dad, I am thrilled to tell you that I have finally won the first prize in the National English Speaking Contest. The moment I stepped off the stage, the first thing I wanted to do was to write and thank you, because this honour belongs to you as much as to me.

I still remember how you supported me along the way. On those cold winter nights when I practised my speech again and again, Mom, you always stayed up with me and brought me warm milk. Dad, whenever I felt like giving up, your quiet encouragement pulled me back. Without your patience and countless small sacrifices, I could never have stood on that stage.

From the bottom of my heart, thank you for everything. I promise to keep working hard and make you even prouder in the future. Please take good care of yourselves, and I will come home soon. With love, Your son, Li Hua

【参考译文】

亲爱的爸爸妈妈：我激动地告诉你们，我终于在全国英语演讲比赛中拿了一等奖。走下舞台的那一刻，我最想做的第一件事就是写信谢谢你们，因为这份荣誉有你们的一半功劳。

我一直记得你们一路的支持。在那些一遍遍练稿的寒冷冬夜里，妈妈，你总是陪我熬夜、给我端来热牛奶；爸爸，每当我想放弃时，你默默的鼓励又把我拉了回来。没有你们的耐心和无数默默的付出，我根本站不上那个舞台。

发自内心地，谢谢你们所做的一切。我保证会继续努力，让你们更加骄傲。请你们照顾好自己，我很快就回家。此致敬爱，你们的儿子 李华

【第 1 段】称呼 + 报喜引出感谢。开头 Dear Mom and Dad 顶格称呼，紧接 I am thrilled to tell you... won the first prize 报出获奖，再用 the first thing I wanted to do was to write and thank you 点明写信缘由，落实了第一段‘报成就引出感谢’的功能，也把成就与致谢勾连到位。

【第 2 段】两件小事撑起感谢。用 stayed up with me and brought me warm milk 与 your quiet encouragement pulled me back 两个细节，配合 Without your patience and countless small sacrifices 的归功句，把感谢写实、写得动人，而不是空喊 thank you。

【第 3 段】总谢 + 承诺 + 落款。From the bottom of my heart, thank you 郑重总谢，I promise to keep working hard 表回报，末尾 With love, Your son, Li Hua 完成亲切落款署名，全信收束温暖。

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

### 借成就之机给家人写感谢信

一句话钉死本题：借自己取得一项难忘成就之机，给家人写一封致谢信。Directions 要求 write a letter to express your thanks to your parents or any other family member，又限定情境是 upon making a memorable achievement——所以既要报成就、又要表感谢，缺一不可，只谢不报成就就是漏审。

读者 • 语域

### 给父母家人的私人书信

读者是 your parents or any other family member，这是最私人的关系，语域要亲切、口语、直接对话。顶格称呼用 Dear Mom and Dad 之类，落款用 Yours / With love，绝不能写成面向公众、板着脸讲道理的正式议论文。

中心立意

### 把获奖之功归于家人的谢意

本信中心一句话：借自己取得一项 memorable achievement 的时刻，向父母表达发自内心的感谢，并把这份成就归功于他们一路的支持。

要展开的要点

### 1. 报成就、引出写信缘由

开篇点明取得了什么难忘成就，说明正因如此才想第一时间写信致谢——把 memorable achievement 与致谢勾连起来，而不是没头没脑地开谢。

### 2. 回忆家人的具体付出

用一两件真实小事（深夜陪读、鼓励的话、默默牺牲）具体展开对 your parents or any other family member 的感谢，避免通篇空喊 thank you。

### 3. 表感恩与回报祝愿

收束时郑重致谢，表达日后努力回报或对家人的祝愿，让感情落地、也给全信一个温暖的结尾。

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 称呼 + 报成就引出感谢

顶格 Dear Mom and Dad 称呼，点明取得的成就，并说明写信正是为了致谢。

### 第 2 段 细节展开感谢

回忆家人具体付出的一两件小事，把感谢写实、写得动人。

### 第 3 段 收束升华 + 落款

郑重致谢、表决心或送祝愿，结尾用 With love 等亲切落款署名。

## 第 1 段 报获奖、说明写信是为致谢

落到具体内容：告诉父母自己在演讲比赛拿了一等奖（可换成任一真实成就），并说下台后第一件想做的事就是写信谢他们，把成就与感谢在开篇勾连起来。

**报喜开场** · I am thrilled / proud to tell you that I have finally \_\_\_\_（填成就，如 won the first prize）.

**点明写信缘由** · The first thing I wanted to do was to write and thank you, because \_\_\_\_（填这份成就为何归功于家人）.

## 第 2 段 深夜陪练、默默鼓励两件小事

妈妈在寒夜里陪自己一遍遍练稿、端来热牛奶；爸爸在自己想放弃时默默鼓励——用两件真实可感的小事支撑对家人的感谢。

**引出回忆** · I still remember how you \_\_\_\_（填支持的方式）along the way.

**具体事例** · On those \_\_\_\_（填时间/场景）, you always \_\_\_\_（填具体做的小事）.

**归功于对方** · Without your \_\_\_\_（填付出，如 patience and sacrifices）, I could never have \_\_\_\_（填今日成就）.

## 第 3 段 郑重致谢 + 承诺回报与祝愿

从心底道谢，承诺继续努力让他们更骄傲，叮嘱他们保重身体，最后落款 With love 加署名。

**郑重致谢** · From the bottom of my heart, thank you for \_\_\_\_（填要谢的一切）.

**表决心/回报** · I promise to \_\_\_\_（填打算怎么做）and make you even prouder.

**落款署名** · With love, / Yours, + 署名（如 Your son, \_\_\_\_）.

# 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

### 成就与感谢都要写到

本题必须同时满足 upon making a memorable achievement 的情境和 express your thanks 的目的，只笼统致谢、或漏掉成就情境都算不切题。

## 结构连贯

### 三段递进、格式齐全

缘起—感谢—收束三段是否层层递进，开头有没有顶格称呼、结尾有没有 With love 之类落款署名。

## 语言准确

### 情感词要地道

多用 thrilled、from the bottom of my heart、make you proud 这类地道情感表达，少堆生硬的议论词，才对得上私人书信的语气。

## 字数格式

### 控制篇幅、格式齐全

紧扣 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words 的上下限，别注水也别写不够；书信的称呼与落款一个都不能漏。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

### 空谈感恩的重要性

反面示例：Gratitude is a virtue that everyone should have. It makes our society better and warmer.——通篇讲道理、无称呼无落款。改成直接对父母说话：Dear Mom and Dad, I am writing to thank you for always standing by me.

### 只反复说 thank you

反面示例：Thank you very much. Thank you for everything. I really thank you a lot.——空洞重复。改成：Thank you for staying up with me on those cold nights and warming my milk when I practised. 用具体小事托住感情。

### 漏掉成就只笼统谢

反面示例：I want to thank you for your love and care over the years.——不知因何而写。改成：I have just won the first prize in the speaking contest, and I owe it all to you. 把成就与感谢勾连起来。

### 字数注水或不够

反面示例：把 Thank you, thank you, thank you so so so much 反复堆砌来凑字数。改成删掉重复、补一句真实细节，既够字数又有内容。

## 英语四级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                                        |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part I                 | 写作         | 本题                                     |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">与2016年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A     | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section B     | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section C (1) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section C (2) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part IV                | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |

# 2016年6月·第3套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

## 选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2016年6月·第3套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、4 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(2016-06) · 四级

Part III Section A

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

Contrary to popular belief, older people generally do not want to live with their children. Moreover, most adult children 26 every bit as much care and support to their aging parents as was the case in the "good old days", and most older people do not feel 27 .

与普遍看法相反,老年人通常并不想与子女同住。此外,大多数成年子女为年迈父母提供的照料和支持与"过去美好时光"中的情况完全一样多,而且大多数老年人并不感到被遗弃。

About 80% of people 65 years and older have living children, and about 90% of them have 28 contact with their children. About 75% of elderly parents who don't go to nursing homes live within 30 minutes of at least one of their children.

大约80%的65岁及以上老年人有在世子女,其中约90%的人与子女保持频繁联系。在不去养老院的老年父母中,约75%的人居住在距离至少一个子女30分钟路程以内的地方。

However, 29 having contact with children does not guarantee happiness in old age. In fact, some research has found that people who are most involved with their families have the lowest spirits. This research may be 30 , however, as ill health often makes older people more 31 and thereby increases contact with family members. So it is more likely that poor health, not just family involvement, 32 spirits.

然而,仅仅与子女保持联系并不能保证老年生活的幸福。事实上,一些研究发现,与家庭联系最密切的人精神状态最低落。不过,这项研究可能存在偏差,因为健康状况不佳往往使老年人更加依赖他人,从而增加与家庭成员的接触。因此,更可能是健康状况不佳而非仅仅是家庭参与程度降低了精神状态。

Increasingly, researchers have begun to look at the quality of relationships, rather than at the frequency of contact, between the elderly and their children. If parents and children share interests and

values and agree on childrearing practices and religious 33 , they are likely to enjoy each other's company. Disagreements on such matters can 34 cause problems. If parents are angered by their daughter's divorce, dislike her new husband, and disapprove of how she is raising their grandchildren, 35 are that they are not going to enjoy her visits.

研究人员越来越多地开始关注老年人与子女之间关系的质量,而非接触的频率。如果父母和子女有共同的兴趣和价值观,并且在子女养育方式和宗教信仰方面意见一致,他们就可能享受彼此的陪伴。在这些问题上的分歧可以理解地会引发问题。如果父母对女儿的离婚感到愤怒,不喜欢她的新丈夫,并且不赞成她抚养孙辈的方式,那么他们很可能不会喜欢她的来访。

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A) abandoned  | I) frequent        |
| B) advanced   | J) fulfillment     |
| C) biased     | K) grant           |
| D) chances    | L) merely          |
| E) commitment | M) provide         |
| F) dampens    | N) understandably  |
| G) dependent  | O) unrealistically |
| H) distant    |                    |

26. most adult children (26) every bit as much care and support to their aging parents

【答案】 **M) provide** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 most adult children 后缺谓语动词

【依据】 **provide sth. to sb. 与 care and support 天然搭配**

provide care and support to their aging parents 是固定搭配——"向年迈父母提供照料与支持", 与上下文 most adult children (26) every bit as much care and support to their aging parents as was the case in the "good old days" 的语义(驳斥子女不孝的偏见)严丝合缝。

27. most older people do not feel \_\_(27)\_\_\_

【答案】 **A) abandoned** (形容词)

【词性槽】 feel + \_\_\_: 系表结构里的表语

【依据】 驳斥 "被遗弃" 的偏见——abandoned 直接对位 "good old days" 的对照

上句刚强调 most adult children provide every bit as much care and support to their aging parents as was the case in the "good old days", 紧接说 "老人也并不感到 \_\_\_", 最自然且与 "子女尽心照料" 对位的, 就是 abandoned (被遗弃、被冷落); 这正是文章开头 Contrary to popular belief 要驳斥的偏见本身。

【竞争词】 B) advanced advanced 修饰人时多指年龄

feel advanced 不构成自然搭配; advanced 多搭配 age/technology, 无法表达老人的主观感受。

C) biased feel biased 语义指向不对

feel biased 意为 "觉得自己有偏见", 是说主体自身有偏见, 与 "老人感觉被冷落" 这一被动语义不符。

G) dependent 形容词义对但与上文反驳逻辑对不上

feel dependent 可成立 ("感觉依赖他人"), 但与上句 "子女悉心照料" 没有逻辑反差——子女照料反而会让父母依赖; 而本句句首 Moreover 是承接, 最终需要的是 "也不觉得 (被冷落 / 没人管)" 的反偏见词, dependent 切不进这条主线。

H) distant feel distant 主体指向反向

feel distant 通常指 "主体自己感到疏远 (他人)", 主动疏远的语气强; 本段在驳斥 "老人被亲人冷落 (被动)", abandoned 的被动遗弃义更贴。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 H) —— distant 看着也对: 词性同、看似贴 "老人孤单"。feel distant 字面像 "觉得疏远", 但 distant 描述主体主动疏远他人, 而本段在反驳的偏见是 "老人被子女遗弃"——被动语义对位词是 abandoned。防坑: 读到 Contrary to popular belief 时, 先把 "被反驳的偏见原话" 想清楚, 反偏见词往往直接是答案。

28. about 90% of them have \_\_(28)\_\_ contact with their children

【答案】I) frequent (形容词)

【词性槽】have \_\_ contact with: 定语位

【依据】frequent contact 是固定搭配，呼应 80% 多老人有子女在世

frequent contact = 频繁联系，是英语里固定的高频搭配；与 about 80% of people 65 years and older have living children, and about 90% of them have \_\_(28)\_\_ contact with their children 中 "九成老人与子女有联系" 的统计语义吻合，也呼应 P1 的反向反驳——子女并未疏远父母。

【竞争词】B) advanced 搭配不成立

advanced 多义但都不修饰 contact——advanced age (高龄) /advanced technology (先进技术) 才常见，advanced contact 在英语里不构成自然搭配。

C) biased 感情色彩反向、与上下文矛盾

biased contact = 有偏见的联系，带负面色彩，与该段在罗列正面统计、说明子女并不疏远父母的语境相悖。

G) dependent 义不对：依赖的不是 contact

dependent 通常修饰人或国家，意为 "依赖他人的"，dependent contact 不通顺；此处也并非要说联系本身依赖什么。

H) distant 语义反向

distant contact 意为 "疏远的联系"，与 P1 全段在反驳 "老人被冷落" 的论点正好相反，明显反向陷阱。

29. However, \_\_(29)\_\_ having contact with children does not guarantee happiness in old age

【答案】L) merely (副词)

【词性槽】空修饰整个动名词短语 having contact

【依据】However 提示转折——"仅仅" 有联系并不够

上文 P2 刚说大多数老人和子女联系频繁，本段以 However 转折，下半句 does not guarantee happiness in old age 进一步明确："仅仅有联系" 并不能保证幸福。merely = 仅仅，正好搭起这层 "频次≠幸福" 的转折逻辑，也为后文 researchers have begun to look at the quality of relationships, rather than at the frequency of contact 埋下伏笔。

【竞争词】N) understandably 句子并非在解释 "情有可原"

understandably 用于评论某事 "可以理解地 (发生了)"，但此处主句要表达的不是 "有联系是可以理解的"，而是 "光有联系不够"，逻辑对不上。

O) unrealistically 立场太强且不符语义

unrealistically having contact = "不切实际地保持联系"，语义说不通——老人与子女保持联系并不是 "不切实际" 的行为；作者也并未否定联系本身。

30. This research may be \_\_(30)\_\_, however, as ill health often makes older people more \_\_(31)\_\_ and thereby increases contact with family members

【答案】 **C) biased** 形容词

【词性槽】 may be + \_\_: 系表结构里的表语

【依据】 **biased = 有偏差的, 正是对研究质疑的标准词**

下文 as ill health often makes older people more \_\_(31)\_\_ and thereby increases contact with family members 解释了为何这项研究有问题——把因果搞颠倒了: 实际上是身体不好导致老人情绪低落, 而非家庭联系本身。指出研究 biased (存在偏差), 与 however 转折、下文因果澄清三者完全合拍。

【竞争词】 B) advanced advanced research 是正向评价, 反向

advanced 意为 "先进的", 是正面词, 与 however 引出的质疑语气矛盾。

G) dependent research dependent 搭配不通

dependent 必带 on 才有 "依赖于" 的义项, 单独作表语去评价研究站不住脚; 此处也并未说研究依赖什么。

H) distant distant research 不构成评价

distant 与研究无搭配关系, 无法表达 "研究方法/结论存在问题" 这层意思。

31. ill health often makes older people more \_\_(31)\_\_ and thereby increases contact with family members

【答案】 **G) dependent** 形容词

【词性槽】 more + \_\_: 比较级里的形容词

【依据】 依赖 → 必然增加与家人接触

ill health makes older people more dependent = 身体不好让老人更依赖他人, 自然 thereby increases contact with family members (因此增加与家人的接触) ——因果链顺滑。与全段在为研究的 biased (30) 作解释的论证路径完全一致。

【竞争词】 B) advanced more advanced 与 ill health 不构成因果

advanced 不论解作 "先进" 还是 "高龄", 都难以由 "健康状况差" 直接推出, 也不能引出 "增加与家人接触" 的结果。

H) distant 因果方向反了

more distant = 更疏远, 会减少接触而非 increase contact, 与 thereby 后的结果矛盾。

32. So it is more likely that poor health, not just family involvement, \_\_(32)\_\_ spirits

【答案】 **F) dampens** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 poor health 后缺谓语，且为第三人称单数

【依据】 **dampen spirits 是固定搭配——使情绪低落**

dampen one's spirits = 使.....情绪低落，是英语里描述 "打击情绪" 的固定动宾搭配。结合上下文 ill health often makes older people more \_\_(31)\_\_ and thereby increases contact with family members. So it is more likely that poor health, not just family involvement, \_\_(32)\_\_ spirits, 整段是在论证 "真正让老人情绪低落的是身体不好，不是家人陪伴"，dampens 与这条因果链完美吻合。

33. agree on childrearing practices and religious \_\_(33)\_\_\_

【答案】 **E) commitment** (名词)

【词性槽】 religious \_\_\_: 形容词后跟名词

【依据】 **religious commitment = 宗教信仰/虔诚度，是固定表达**

religious commitment 在英语里指 "宗教皈依/虔诚度"，是父母子女之间常被列为 "价值观差异" 的典型对象，与并列项 childrearing practices (育儿做法) 属于同一类 "家庭价值" 议题；上下文 If parents and children share interests and values and agree on childrearing practices and religious \_\_(33)\_\_\_, they are likely to enjoy each other's company 强调价值观一致，commitment 完美贴合。

【竞争词】 J) fulfillment 搭配少见、语义偏个人成就

religious fulfillment 偶有 "宗教满足感" 之说，但更多指个人内心的体验，并不是父母与子女之间能 "agree on" 的对象；此处需要的是双方可达成共识的客体——"信仰"，而非个人感受。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 J) —— fulfillment 看着也通：religious + 名词，词性吻合。

religious fulfillment 在词典里也能查到，但句子需要的是父母与子女 agree on 的 "共享对象"，commitment (信仰) 才能被双方共识，fulfillment 是个人体验。防坑：碰到抽象名词难分时，从主句动词反推 "宾语必须具备什么属性"。

34. Disagreements on such matters can \_\_(34)\_\_ cause problems

【答案】 **N) understandably** (副词)

【词性槽】 Disagreements ... \_\_ cause problems: 副词修饰动词 cause

【依据】 作者对 "分歧引发问题" 持理解/同情态度

前句刚说 If parents and children share interests and values and agree on childrearing practices and religious commitment, they are likely to enjoy each other's company, 本句承接 "在这些事情上有分歧自然就会闹矛盾"——understandably 表 "可以理解地" 正是作者的中立同情立场; 下文又以三连负面假设 If parents are angered by their daughter's divorce, dislike her new husband, and disapprove of how she is raising their grandchildren 例证之, 与 "情有可原" 的论调贴合。

【竞争词】 O) unrealistically 感情色彩负面、与作者立场冲突

unrealistically cause problems = 不切实际地引起问题, 等于说作者认为 "这种问题是无中生有/不该出现的", 但全段恰恰承认 quality of relationships 真的会因此恶化, 态度不对。

35. \_\_(35)\_\_ are that they are not going to enjoy her visits

【答案】 **D) chances** (名词)

【词性槽】 句首 \_\_ are that ... 句型固定

【依据】 Chances are that ... = 很可能.....

上文 If parents are angered by their daughter's divorce, dislike her new husband, and disapprove of how she is raising their grandchildren 罗列了一串负面前提, 自然推出 "很可能他们不会享受她的来访", chances are that ... 这一固定口语化句型正好承接。

## 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) **abandoned** (动词) (形容词)

v. 抛弃、遗弃 (过去式/过去分词); adj. 被遗弃的

用于第 27 空

B) **advanced** (动词) (形容词)

v. 推进 (过去式/过去分词); adj. 先进的、高龄的

干扰词 • 未选用

C) **biased** 动词 形容词

v. 使有偏见 (过去式/过去分词) ; adj. 有偏差的、片面的

用于第 30 空

D) **chances** 名词 动词

n. 机会、可能性 (复数) ; v. 碰巧 (第三人称单数) 。短语 chances are that ... = 很可能...

用于第 35 空

E) **commitment** 名词

n. 承诺、信奉、忠诚; (宗教/价值上的) 皈依、虔诚

用于第 33 空

F) **dampens** 动词

v. (第三人称单数) 使潮湿; 使 (情绪/热情) 低落、打击

用于第 32 空

G) **dependent** 形容词

adj. 依赖的、依靠他人的 (be dependent on ...)

用于第 31 空

H) **distant** 形容词

adj. 远的、疏远的、冷淡的

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **frequent** 形容词 动词

adj. 频繁的、经常的; v. 常去 (某地)

用于第 28 空

J) **fulfillment** 名词

n. 满足感、成就感; (愿望/责任的) 实现、履行

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **grant** 动词 名词

v. 授予、给予、承认; n. 拨款、补助金

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **merely** 副词

adv. 仅仅、只不过

用于第 29 空

M) **provide** 动词

v. 提供、供给 (provide sb. with sth. / provide sth. to sb.)

用于第 26 空

N) **understandably** 副词

adv. 可以理解地、情有可原地

用于第 34 空

O) **unrealistically** 副词

adv. 不切实际地

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

老人与成年子女的关系：联系频次 vs 关系质量

全文围绕一个常见误解展开——美国老人与成年子女并未疏离，most adult children \_\_(26)\_\_ every bit as much care and support to their aging parents as was the case in the "good old days" 点出主旨；后半段进一步推进到 researchers have begun to look at the quality of relationships, rather than at the frequency of contact，即真正决定老年幸福感的不是见面多少，而是关系是否融洽。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

## 这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

### B) **advanced** 最像 30 题 "对 research 的评价"

advanced research (先进的研究) 看着也通，但 This research may be \_\_(30)\_\_ however 的 however 决定了要找贬义词，advanced 方向反；考生若忽略 however 就极易误填。识破口诀：be + 空 + however → 找否定/质疑词。

### H) **distant** 最像 27 题 "老人感觉....."

distant 似乎也能形容 "被疏远的老人"，但 feel distant 主体指向是 "自己主动疏远他人"，而本段在反驳 "老人被遗弃" 的偏见——被动语态由 abandoned 承担；识破口诀：分清 "feel + 形容词" 是描述自身主动感受还是被外界对待的状态。

### J) **fulfillment** 最像 33 题 "religious + 名词"

religious fulfillment (宗教满足感) 也是个看得过去的搭配，但句中 agree on 需要 "双方能共享的对象"，commitment (信仰) 才是共识对象，fulfillment 是个人内心体验，难以 "agree on"；识破口诀：从骨架动词 agree on 反推宾语必须是可被双方达成共识的客体。

### K) **grant** 最像 26 题 "提供照料" 的动词位

grant 也有 "给予" 义，grant care and support 看起来也能成立，但 grant 更偏 "正式地授予 (权利/许可)"，与日常照料语境不合；且 26 题需要的是与 "to sb." 的 provide 搭配最契合的词；识破口诀：日常照料/支持选 provide，正式授权选 grant。

#### 0) **unrealistically** 最像 34 题 "分歧 \_\_ 引发问题"

unrealistically 也是副词，套进 "can \_\_ cause problems" 句型形式没问题，但作者立场是 "分歧引发问题情有可原"，而非 "问题不切实际"；识破口诀：评论副词必须与作者立场同色。

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。

Moreover, most adult children provide every bit as much care and support to their aging parents as was the case in the "good old days", and most older people do not feel abandoned.

第1段，第2句

本句在成分划分上有多个训练价值点：第一个主句包含主语、谓语、宾语、状语（介词短语 "to their aging parents"）和嵌套的比较从句状语，成分种类较丰富；第二个主句是主系表结构，其中 "abandoned" 作表语容易被误判为被动语态，是典型易错点；比较从句内部是主系表结构配合时间状语，可以练习系表结构和状语的识别。这些成分覆盖了基本句型、修饰成分和易混淆点，适合作为综合练习材料。

This research may be biased, however, as ill health often makes older people more dependent and thereby increases contact with family members.

第3段，第3句

涵盖主谓表、主谓宾补、并列谓语、宾语补足语、后置定语等多种成分；使役动词 makes 加宾补结构是常见易错点，插入语 however 和副词 thereby 也值得练习，成分丰富且实用。

If parents are angered by their daughter's divorce, dislike her new husband, and disapprove of how she is raising their grandchildren, chances are that they are not going to enjoy her visits.

第4段，第4句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点：条件状语从句的三个并列谓语、被动语态的状语识别、宾语从句中 how 作方式状语而非主语或宾语、表语从句的完整识别，以及主句中 chances are 这种非典型主系表结构，适合作为成分划分的综合练习材料。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 27 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。

**contact** B1

n. 联系

本篇4次 · 真题 43 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

**elderly** B2

adj. 年老的

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 239 句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

**relationship** B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 109 句

**quality** A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

**case** A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

**least** A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

**generally** B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

**increasingly** B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

**belief** B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

**aging** B2

n. 变老;老化

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

**nursing** B1

n. 护理工作

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

**happiness** A2

n. 幸福

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

**commitment** B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

**abandon**

B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

**frequent**

B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

**involved**

B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

**divorce**

B2

n. 离婚

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

**guarantee**

B2

n. 保证

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

**dependent**

B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**contrary**

B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**dislike**

A2

v. 不喜欢

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**frequency**

B2

n. 频率

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**anger**

B1

n. 愤怒

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**merely**

B2

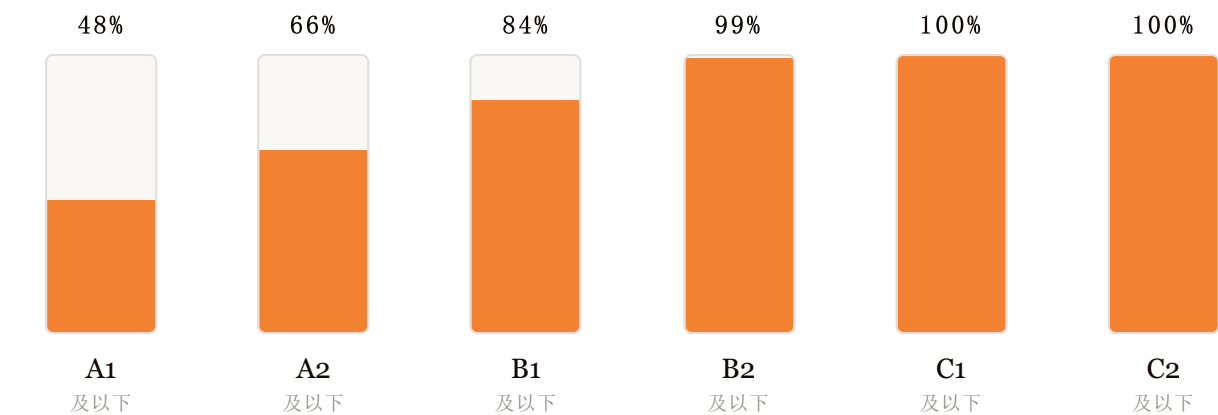
adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

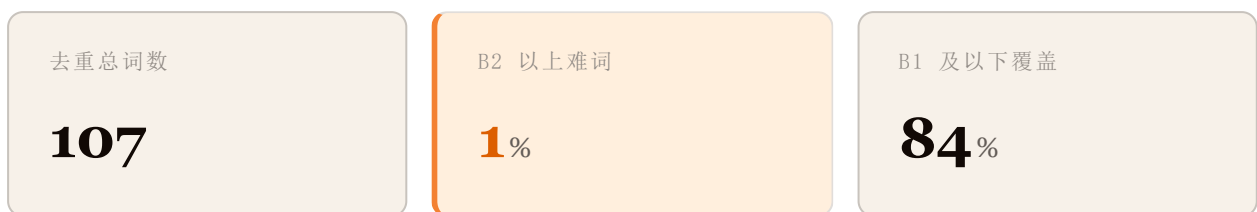
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 107 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **107** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 1 个 · 约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 107 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 英语四级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                                        |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part I                 | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">与2016年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A     | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">本题</a>                     |
| Part III Section B     | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section C (1) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section C (2) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part IV                | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |

## 2016年6月·第3套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

### 信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第3套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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3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**.

#### Could Food Shortages Bring Down Civilization?

A) For many years I have studied global agricultural, population, environmental and economic trends and their interactions. The combined effects of those trends and the political tensions they generate point to the breakdown of governments and societies. Yet I, too, have resisted the idea that food shortages could bring down not only individual governments but also our global civilization.

多年来,我一直在研究全球农业、人口、环境和经济趋势及其相互作用。这些趋势的综合影响以及它们所产生的政治紧张局势预示着政府和社会的崩溃。然而,我也一直抵制这样的观点:粮食短缺不仅会导致个别政府垮台,还会导致我们全球文明的崩溃。

B) I can no longer ignore that risk. Our continuing failure to deal with the environmental declines that are undermining the world food economy forces me to conclude that such a collapse is possible.

我再也无法忽视这一风险。我们持续未能应对正在破坏世界粮食经济的环境衰退,这迫使我得出结论:这种崩溃是可能发生的。

C) As demand for food rises faster than supplies are growing, the resulting food-price inflation puts severe stress on the governments of many countries. Unable to buy grain or grow their own, hungry people take to the streets. Indeed, even before the steep climb in grain prices in 2008, the number of failing states was expanding. If the food situation continues to worsen, entire nations will break down

at an ever increasing rate. In the 20th century the main threat to international security was superpower conflict; today it is failing states.

随着粮食需求的增长速度快于供应的增长速度,由此产生的粮食价格上涨给许多国家的政府带来了严重压力。无法购买粮食或自己种植粮食的饥饿人群走上街头。事实上,甚至在2008年粮食价格急剧攀升之前,失败国家的数量就在不断扩大。如果粮食形势继续恶化,整个国家将以越来越快的速度崩溃。在20世纪,国际安全的主要威胁是超级大国冲突;今天则是国家失败。

- D) States fail when national governments can no longer provide personal security, food security and basic social services such as education and health care. When governments lose their control of power, law and order begins to disintegrate. After a point, countries can become so dangerous that food relief workers are no longer safe and their programs are halted. Failing states are of international concern because they are a source of terrorists, drugs, weapons and refugees(难民) threatening political stability everywhere.

当国家政府无法再提供人身安全、粮食安全以及教育和医疗保健等基本社会服务时,国家就会失败。当政府失去对权力的控制时,法律和秩序开始瓦解。到了某个时刻,国家可能变得如此危险,以至于粮食救援工作者不再安全,他们的项目被迫停止。失败国家引起国际关注,因为它们是恐怖分子、毒品、武器和难民的来源,威胁着各地的政治稳定。

- E) The surge in world grain prices in 2007 and 2008—and the threat they pose to food security—has a different, more troubling quality than the increases of the past. During the second half of the 20th century, grain prices rose dramatically several times. In 1972, for instance, the Soviets, recognizing their poor harvest early, quietly cornered the world wheat market. As a result, wheat prices elsewhere more than doubled, pulling rice and corn prices up with them. But this and other price shocks were event-driven—drought in the Soviet Union, crop-shrinking heat in the U.S. Corn Belt. And the rises were short-lived: prices typically returned to normal with the next harvest.

2007年和2008年世界粮食价格的飙升及其对粮食安全构成的威胁,与过去的价格上涨相比,具有不同的、更令人不安的性质。在20世纪下半叶,粮食价格曾多次大幅上涨。例如,1972年,苏联人及早认识到他们的歉收,悄悄垄断了世界小麦市场。结果,其他地方的小麦价格上涨了一倍多,带动大米和玉米价格一起上涨。但这次和其他价格冲击都是由事件驱动的——苏联的干旱、美国玉米带导致作物减产的高温。而且价格上涨是短暂的:价格通常会在下一次收获时恢复正常。

- F) In contrast, the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven, making it unlikely to reverse without a reversal in the trends themselves. On the demand side, those trends include the ongoing addition of more than 70 million people a year, a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products, and the massive diversion(转向) of U.S. grain to the production of bio-fuel.

相比之下,最近世界粮食价格的飙升是由趋势驱动的,这使得在趋势本身没有逆转的情况下,价格不太可能回落。在需求方面,这些趋势包括每年持续增加7000多万人口、越来越多的人希望在食物链上升级以消费高度依赖粮食的肉类产品,以及美国粮食大规模转向生产生物燃料。

- G) As incomes rise among low-income consumers, the potential for further grain consumption is huge. But that potential pales beside the never-ending demand for crop-based fuels. A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars.

随着低收入消费者收入的增加,进一步粮食消费的潜力是巨大的。但这种潜力与对基于作物的燃料永无止境的需求相比就显得微不足道了。今年美国粮食收成的四分之一将用于为汽车提供燃料。

- H) What about supply? The three environmental trends—the shortage of fresh water, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures—are making it increasingly hard to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand. Of all those trends, however, the spread of water shortages poses the most immediate threat. The biggest challenge here is in irrigation, which consumes 70% of the world's fresh water. Millions of irrigation wells in many countries are now pumping water out of underground sources faster than rainfall can refill them. The result is falling water tables(地下水位) in countries with half the world's people, including the three big grain producers—China, India and the U.S.

供应方面呢?三大环境趋势——淡水短缺、表土流失和气温上升——使得扩大世界粮食供应以跟上需求的速度变得越来越困难。然而,在所有这些趋势中,水资源短缺的蔓延构成了最直接的威胁。这里最大的挑战是灌溉,它消耗了世界70%的淡水。许多国家的数百万口灌溉井现在从地下水源抽水速度快于降雨补充的速度。结果是拥有世界一半人口的国家地下水位下降,包括三大粮食生产国——中国、印度和美国。

- I) As water tables have fallen and irrigation wells have gone dry, China's wheat crop, the world's largest, has declined by 8% since it peaked at 123 million tons in 1997. But water shortages are even more worrying in India. Millions of irrigation wells have significantly lowered water tables in almost every state.

随着地下水位下降和灌溉井干涸,中国的小麦产量这一世界最大产量自1997年达到1.23亿吨的峰值以来已下降了8%。但印度的水资源短缺更令人担忧。数百万口灌溉井已使几乎每个邦的地下水位显著下降。

- J) As the world's food security falls to pieces, individual countries acting in their own self-interest are actually worsening the troubles of many. The trend began in 2007, when leading wheat-exporting countries such as Russia and Argentina limited or banned their exports, in hopes of increasing local food supplies and thereby bringing down domestic food prices. Vietnam banned its exports for several months for the same reason. Such moves may eliminate the fears of those living in the exporting countries, but they are creating panic in importing countries that must rely on what is then left for export.

随着世界粮食安全分崩离析,各个国家出于自身利益行事,实际上加剧了许多国家的困境。这一趋势始于2007年,当时俄罗斯和阿根廷等主要小麦出口国限制或禁止出口,希望增加当地粮食供应,从而降低国内粮食价格。越南也出于同样的原因禁止出口数月。这些举措可能消除了出口国居民的担忧,但在进口国引发了恐慌,这些国家必须依赖剩余的出口量。

- K) In response to those restrictions, grain-importing countries are trying to nail down long-term trade agreements that would lock up future grain supplies. Food-import anxiety is even leading to new efforts by food-importing countries to buy or lease farmland in other countries. In spite of such temporary measures, soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries are beginning to break down the social order.

为应对这些限制,粮食进口国正试图敲定长期贸易协议,以锁定未来的粮食供应。粮食进口焦虑甚至导致粮食进口国采取新的努力,在其他国家购买或租赁农田。尽管采取了这些临时措施,但许多其他国家粮食价格飙升和饥饿蔓延正开始破坏社会秩序。

- L) Since the current world food shortage is trend-driven, the environmental trends that cause it must be reversed. We must cut carbon emissions by 80% from their 2006 levels by 2020, stabilize the world's population at eight billion by 2040, completely remove poverty, and restore forests and soils. There is

nothing new about the four objectives. Indeed, we have made substantial progress in some parts of the world on at least one of these—the distribution of family-planning services and the associated shift to smaller families.

由于当前的世界粮食短缺是由趋势驱动的,因此必须扭转导致它的环境趋势。我们必须在2020年前将碳排放量从2006年的水平削减80%,在2040年前将世界人口稳定在80亿,彻底消除贫困,并恢复森林和土壤。这四个目标并不新鲜。事实上,我们在世界某些地区至少在其中一个目标上取得了实质性进展——计划生育服务的普及以及相关的向小家庭的转变。

M) For many in the development community, the four objectives were seen as positive, promoting development as long as they did not cost too much. Others saw them as politically correct and morally appropriate. Now a third and far more significant motivation presents itself: meeting these goals may be necessary to prevent the collapse of our civilization. Yet the cost we project for saving civilization would amount to less than \$200 billion a year, 1/6 of current global military spending. In effect, our plan is the new security budget.

对于发展界的许多人来说,只要这四个目标成本不太高,它们就被视为积极的、促进发展的。其他人则认为它们在政治上正确、在道德上合适。现在出现了第三个也是更重要的动机:实现这些目标可能是防止我们文明崩溃的必要条件。然而,我们预计拯救文明的成本每年不到2000亿美元,仅为当前全球军费开支的六分之一。实际上,我们的计划就是新的安全预算。

## 陈述句与逐句解析

36. The more recent steep climb in grain prices partly results from the fact that more and more people want to consume meat products.

粮食价格近期急剧攀升的部分原因在于越来越多的人想要消费肉类产品。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 肉类消费推升粮价

【定位】 On the demand side, those trends include the ongoing addition of more than 70 million people a year, a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products, and the massive diversion of U.S. grain to the production of bio-fuel.

在需求侧, 这些趋势包括每年继续新增7000多万人口、越来越多人想沿食物链向上走以消费高度耗粮的肉类产品、以及美国大量粮食被大规模转向用于生产生物燃料。

【改写】 more and more people want to consume meat products ↔

**a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products**

同义概括

The more recent steep climb in grain prices partly results from the fact ↔

**the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven**

因果方向同向改写

【辨邻】 G G段的具体陈述是As incomes rise among low-income consumers, the potential for further grain consumption is huge与A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars, 并没有出现肉类消费这一关键话题。

As incomes rise among low-income consumers, the potential for further grain consumption is huge. But that potential pales beside the never-ending demand for crop-based fuels. A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars.

37. Social order is breaking down in many countries because of food shortages.

由于食物短缺,许多国家的社会秩序正在崩溃。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 粮食短缺击碎社会秩序

【定位】 In spite of such temporary measures, soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries are beginning to break down the social order.

尽管有这些临时手段,许多其他国家飙升的粮价与蔓延的饥饿正在开始击碎社会秩序。

【改写】 Social order is breaking down ↔ are beginning to break down the social order

主被动转换

because of food shortages ↔

soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries

上位概括

【辨邻】 C C段对应的句子是entire nations will break down at an ever increasing rate, 主语是国家、用的是break down, 但宾语和陈述句要的社会秩序不同。

If the food situation continues to worsen, entire nations will break down at an ever increasing rate.

D D段写的是When governments lose their control of power, law and order begins to disintegrate, 这是一条普适规则, 没有像陈述句那样把矛头指向多国正在发生的社会秩序崩塌。

When governments lose their control of power, law and order begins to disintegrate.

38. Rather than superpower conflict, countries unable to cope with food shortages now constitute the main threat to world security.

无法应对食物短缺的国家现在构成了对世界安全的主要威胁,而非超级大国冲突。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 超级大国冲突对比失败国家

【定位】 In the 20th century the main threat to international security was superpower conflict; today it is failing states.

在20世纪,对国际安全的主要威胁是超级大国冲突;如今,主要威胁是失败国家。

【改写】 Rather than superpower conflict ↔

**In the 20th century the main threat to international security was superpower conflict**

时间状语改写为否定让步

countries unable to cope with food shortages now constitute the main threat to world security ↔

**today it is failing states**

失败国家的范化解释

【辨邻】 **D** D段的核心句是Failing states are of international concern because they are a source of terrorists, drugs, weapons and refugees, 没有把它与超级大国冲突做现在与过去的对比。

Failing states are of international concern because they are a source of terrorists, drugs, weapons and refugees(难民) threatening political stability everywhere.

39. Some parts of the world have seen successful implementation of family planning.

世界某些地区已成功实施了计划生育。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 计划生育已被成功推行

【定位】 Indeed, we have made substantial progress in some parts of the world on at least one of these—the distribution of family-planning services and the associated shift to smaller families.  
事实上，我们在世界部分地区至少在其中一项上已经取得实质进展——即计划生育服务的普及以及随之而来的小家庭趋势。

【改写】 Some parts of the world ↔ **in some parts of the world**

原样复现

successful implementation of family planning ↔

**we have made substantial progress in some parts of the world on at least one of these—the distribution of family-planning services**

实质进展等于成功推行

40. The author has come to agree that food shortages could ultimately lead to the collapse of world civilization.

作者已经开始认同食物短缺最终可能导致世界文明的崩溃。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 作者本人态度的转变

【定位】 Our continuing failure to deal with the environmental declines that are undermining the world food economy forces me to conclude that such a collapse is possible.

我们一直未能处理那些正在侵蚀全球粮食经济的环境恶化，这迫使我得出这样的结论——这样的崩溃是可能的。

【改写】 The author has come to agree ↔ **I can no longer ignore that risk**

双重否定等于肯定

food shortages could ultimately lead to the collapse of world civilization ↔

**such a collapse is possible**

指代回填的等值

【辨邻】 **A** A段写的是I, too, have resisted the idea that food shortages could bring down not only individual governments but also our global civilization, 作者明确说抗拒这一想法, 与陈述句要已经同意方向相反。

Yet I, too, have resisted the idea that food shortages could bring down not only individual governments but also our global civilization.

41. Increasing water shortages prove to be the biggest obstacle to boosting the world's grain production.

日益严重的水资源短缺被证明是提高世界粮食产量的最大障碍。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 水短缺是最大障碍

【定位】 Of all those trends, however, the spread of water shortages poses the most immediate threat.  
然而在所有这些趋势中, 水短缺的蔓延构成了最迫在眉睫的威胁。

【改写】 Increasing water shortages prove to be the biggest obstacle ↔

**the spread of water shortages poses the most immediate threat**

最大障碍与最紧迫威胁同义

boosting the world's grain production ↔

**to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand**

提升产量等于扩大供应

【辨邻】 **I** I段对应句子是China's wheat crop, the world's largest, has declined by 8% since it peaked at 123 million tons in 1997, 是数据例证, 不是把水短缺定为最大障碍的定性句。

As water tables have fallen and irrigation wells have gone dry, China's wheat crop, the world's largest, has declined by 8% since it peaked at 123 million tons in 1997.

42. The cost for saving our civilization would be considerably less than the world's current military spending.

拯救我们文明的成本将远低于世界当前的军事开支。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 拯救文明成本远低于军费

【定位】 Yet the cost we project for saving civilization would amount to less than \$200 billion a year, 1/6 of current global military spending.

然而，我们估计的拯救文明的成本每年还不到2000亿美元，约为当前全球军费开支的六分之一。

【改写】 The cost for saving our civilization ↔ **the cost we project for saving civilization**

原样复现

considerably less than the world's current military spending ↔

**1/6 of current global military spending**

具体比例支撑比较级

【辨邻】 L L段写的是We must cut carbon emissions by 80% from their 2006 levels by 2020, stabilize the world's population at eight billion by 2040, completely remove poverty, and restore forests and soils, 只列任务、不谈成本。

We must cut carbon emissions by 80% from their 2006 levels by 2020, stabilize the world's population at eight billion by 2040, completely remove poverty, and restore forests and soils.

43. To lower domestic food prices, some countries limited or stopped their grain exports.

为了降低国内食品价格，一些国家限制或停止了粮食出口。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 限制或停止粮食出口压国内粮价

【定位】 The trend began in 2007, when leading wheat-exporting countries such as Russia and Argentina limited or banned their exports, in hopes of increasing local food supplies and thereby bringing down domestic food prices.

这一趋势始于2007年，那时俄罗斯、阿根廷等小麦出口大国限制或禁止本国出口，希望以此增加国内供应、压低国内粮价。

【改写】 limited or stopped their grain exports ↔ **limited or banned their exports**

同义动词替换

To lower domestic food prices ↔ **bringing down domestic food prices**

动词短语同义

【辨邻】 K K段对应的句子是grain-importing countries are trying to nail down long-term trade agreements that would lock up future grain supplies, 主语是进口国，与陈述句中要的出口国相反。

In response to those restrictions, grain-importing countries are trying to nail down long-term trade agreements that would lock up future grain supplies.

44. Environmental problems must be solved to ease the current global food shortage.

必须解决环境问题以缓解当前的全球食物短缺。

【答案】 L 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 解决环境问题以缓解粮食短缺

【定位】 Since the current world food shortage is trend-driven, the environmental trends that cause it must be reversed.

由于当下的全球粮食短缺是趋势驱动的，造成它的那些环境趋势必须被逆转。

【改写】 Environmental problems must be solved ↔

**the environmental trends that cause it must be reversed**

解决与逆转同义

ease the current global food shortage ↔ **the current world food shortage is trend-driven**

目的指向同一对象

【辨邻】 **H** H段对应的句子是The three environmental trends—the shortage of fresh water, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures—are making it increasingly hard to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand, 只是诊断病因，没有提出必须解决环境问题这一手段判断。

The three environmental trends—the shortage of fresh water, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures—are making it increasingly hard to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand.

**F** F段写的是the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven, making it unlikely to reverse without a reversal in the trends themselves, 谈的是趋势本身，并未把环境问题作为必须解决的对象单独点出。

In contrast, the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven, making it unlikely to reverse without a reversal in the trends themselves.

45. A quarter of this year's American grain harvest will be used to produce bio-fuel for cars.

今年美国粮食收成的四分之一将用于生产汽车生物燃料。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 四分之一美国粮食用于生物燃料

【定位】 A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars.

今年美国粮食收成中将有四分之一被用来给汽车作燃料。

【改写】 A quarter of this year's American grain harvest ↔ **A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest**  
分数与国名的同义替换

be used to produce bio-fuel for cars ↔ **will go to fuel cars**

用途短语的等值改写

【辨邻】 F 段对应的句子是the massive diversion of U.S. grain to the production of bio-fuel，只用massive而没有给出陈述句要的a quarter这一具体数字。

On the demand side, those trends include the ongoing addition of more than 70 million people a year, a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products, and the massive diversion(转向) of U.S. grain to the production of bio-fuel.

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 作者自述长期研究全球农业、人口、环境、经济趋势及其相互作用，过去一直抗拒粮食短缺会拖垮全球文明这个念头。

信息指纹 作者过去的抗拒态度

B 作者承认自己不能再忽视这个风险，环境恶化正在侵蚀全球粮食经济，崩溃确有可能。

信息指纹 作者态度由抗拒转为承认

C 粮食供不应求推高粮价，许多国家政府压力剧增，失败国家数量在扩大，主要安全威胁从超级大国冲突变成失败国家。

信息指纹 主要威胁的代际更替

D 对失败国家做定义：政府无法提供个人安全、粮食安全与基本社会服务；失败国家会成为恐怖分子、毒品、武器、难民的源头，影响全球。

信息指纹 失败国家的定义与外溢

E 回顾20世纪下半叶几次粮价飙升都是由突发事件驱动、且很快回落，与近年这波不同。

信息指纹 1972年苏联抢购小麦的事件驱动型涨价

F 近年粮价飙升属于趋势驱动；需求侧三股趋势包括每年新增7000多万人口、更多人想吃肉、美国大量粮食被转去做生物燃料。

信息指纹 需求侧三股趋势

G 低收入消费者收入上升会进一步推升粮食消费，但与生物燃料对作物的需求相比仍然渺小，美国今年四分之一的粮食将用来给汽车做燃料。

信息指纹 美国四分之一粮食给汽车做燃料

H 供给侧讲三大环境趋势——淡水短缺、表土流失、气温上升，其中水短缺最紧迫；灌溉消耗70%的淡水，地下水超采导致水位下降。

信息指纹 水短缺是供给侧最紧迫的威胁

I 在中国和印度，水位下降已经显著影响小麦生产，中国小麦产量自1997年的1.23亿吨高位下降8%。

信息指纹 中国小麦产量下降8%的具体数据

J 各国为了自保反而加剧全球粮食困境：俄罗斯、阿根廷、越南这些出口大国限制或禁止粮食出口，希望增加本国供应、压低国内粮价。

信息指纹 出口国限制出口压国内粮价

K 进口国反过来想锁定长期采购合同、甚至在国外买地租地；这些临时手段挡不住飙升的粮价与社会秩序的崩塌。

信息指纹 社会秩序在飙升粮价下开始瓦解

L 要逆转趋势就要逆转背后的环境趋势：到2020年把碳排放从2006年水平减80%、2040年把人口稳定在80亿、消除贫困、恢复森林与土壤；其中计划生育服务在部分地区已经取得实质进展。

信息指纹 四项环境目标与计划生育的局部成效

M 这四项目标过去被视为发展议程或道德正确，现在被赋予新动机——避免文明崩溃；拯救文明的成本估计每年不到2000亿美元，只相当于当前全球军费的六分之一。

信息指纹 拯救文明每年不到2000亿美元，约军费六分之一

## 15 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Indeed, even before the steep climb in grain prices in 2008, the number of failing states was expanding.

C段，第3句

简单句中带较长状语和后置定语的结构,在四六级和考研阅读中出现频率较高,是典型的学术叙述句式。掌握此类句子的主干提取和修饰层次划分,可迁移至大量类似长句。

If the food situation continues to worsen, entire nations will break down at an ever increasing rate.

C段，第4句

"If + 条件从句（一般现在时），主句（一般将来时）" 是四六级和考研中最常见的条件句型之一，高度典型且复用性强；方式状语的位置和用法也很标准，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

In 1972, for instance, the Soviets, recognizing their poor harvest early, quietly cornered the world wheat market.

E段，第3句

本句成分丰富，覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、插入语、分词短语作状语、副词作方式状语等多种成分类型。分词短语插入在主谓之间是典型的易错点，学生容易误将 "recognizing" 当作谓语。句首的时间状语和插入语也需要正确识别和排除。作为划分成分的练习句，本句能训练学生跳过干扰成分、准确定位主干的能力。

As a result, wheat prices elsewhere more than doubled, pulling rice and corn prices up with them.

E段，第4句

本句的 "主语 + 谓语 + 伴随状语（现在分词短语）" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是伴随状语的用法（用现在分词表示与主句动作同时发生的次要动作或结果）是高频考点。句首的结果状语 "As a result" 也是常见的逻辑连接方式。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似句式的理解和翻译中，典型性较高。

In contrast, the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven, making it unlikely to reverse without a reversal in the trends themselves.

F段，第1句

主系表结构加现在分词短语作结果状语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，尤其是表达因果或结果关系时常用此结构；复合形容词作表语、形式宾语it的用法也均为高频考点，学习后可大量迁移到类似句型。

The three environmental trends-the shortage of fresh water, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures-are making it increasingly hard to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand.

H段，第2句

涵盖主语、谓语、形式宾语、宾语补足语、同位语、状语等多种成分，特别是形式宾语 "it" 与真正宾语（不定式）的对应关系是学习者常见易错点，同位语的识别也有练习价值

As water tables have fallen and irrigation wells have gone dry, China's wheat crop, the world's largest, has declined by 8% since it peaked at 123 million tons in 1997.

I段，第1句

状语从句 + 主句 + 嵌套状语从句的结构在学术和新闻英语中非常常见，现在完成时搭配 "since" 从句也是典型的时态组合。掌握该句式对阅读真题材料有较高的迁移价值。

The trend began in 2007, when leading wheat-exporting countries such as Russia and Argentina limited or banned their exports, in hopes of increasing local food supplies and thereby bringing down domestic food prices.

J段，第2句

"主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句" 是考试中高频出现的句式,且从句中包含并列谓语和目的状语,符合真题常见的复杂度,迁移价值高

In spite of such temporary measures, soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries are beginning to break down the social order.

K段，第3句

主语并列结构加现在进行时谓语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，介词短语作让步状语置于句首也是高频考点。本句结构典型且贴近真题风格，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中。

There is nothing new about the four objectives.

L段，第3句

There be 句型是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,常用于客观陈述和背景介绍,且本句的'be 动词 + 不定代词 + 后置定语'组合方式极为典型,学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子的分析中。

For many in the development community, the four objectives were seen as positive, promoting development as long as they did not cost too much.

M段，第1句

本句体现了典型的被动语态主句 + 条件状语从句结构, "be seen as" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频被动表达, "as long as" 引导的条件从句也是常考句式。主句中分词短语作伴随状语的用法在长难句中经常出现。整体结构代表了学术和正式文体中常见的复杂句模式, 学习后可广泛迁移到类似句式的理解。

Yet the cost we project for saving civilization would amount to less than \$200 billion a year, 1/6 of current global military spending.

M段，第4句

本句在主干识别上有一定难度(定语从句插入主语与谓语之间), 嵌套结构适中, 时态难度适中, 但成分种类丰富且包含典型的易错点(省略关系代词、同位语), 结构在考试中高度典型。综合来看, 本句作为句子结构和时态训练材料, 具有较高的训练价值和推荐度, 适合用于强化定语从句识别、成分划分和时态判断的练习。

Social order is breaking down in many countries because of food shortages.

第37题 题干

简单句配进行时态和多个状语的结构在考试阅读中较为常见, 原因状语短语(because of) 和地点状语的搭配也是高频组合。但本句缺少从句或并列结构等更典型的考点句式特征, 代表性中等。

Rather than superpower conflict, countries unable to cope with food shortages now constitute the main threat to world security.

第38题 题干

简单句配上对比状语和后置定语的结构, 在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。"Rather than" 引出对比、形容词加不定式作后置定语、"constitute" 这类正式书面动词的使用, 都是典型的学术和新闻语体特征, 学习后可大量复用于同类文本。

The author has come to agree that food shortages could ultimately lead to the collapse of world civilization.

第40题题干

动词后接 'that' 引导的宾语从句是英语考试中极其常见的句式,尤其在表达观点、认知、陈述的动词后。现在完成时表示过去到现在的状态变化也是高频考点。这个句式在四六级和考研阅读中大量出现,掌握后可以迁移到理解 think、believe、suggest、show 等动词引导的宾语从句。结构具有很高的典型性和复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 134 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。

**grain** B1

n. 谷物; 粮食

本篇15次 · 真题 29 句

**shortage** B2

n. 短缺

本篇11次 · 真题 24 句

**trend** B1

n. 趋势

本篇8次 · 真题 44 句

**security** B1

n. 安全

本篇7次 · 真题 62 句

**civilization** B2

n. 文明(社会)

本篇6次 · 真题 9 句

**environmental** B1

adj. 环境的

本篇5次 · 真题 34 句

**export** B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本篇5次 · 真题 9 句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本篇4次 · 真题 119 句

**global** B2

adj. 全球的

本篇4次 · 真题 81 句

**current** B1

adj. 现在的

本篇4次 · 真题 64 句

**demand** B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇4次 · 真题 50 句

**threat** B1

n. 威胁

本篇4次 · 真题 28 句

**harvest** B1

n. 收获

本篇4次 · 真题 8 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次 · 真题 466 句

**consume** B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

**collapse** B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

**effect** A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 156 句

**product** A2

n. 产品

本篇2次 · 真题 128 句

**individual** B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

**decline** B2

v. 下降

本篇2次 · 真题 73 句

**potential** B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

**source** B1

n. 来源

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

**limit** B1

n. 限度

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

**billion** B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

**conflict** B2

n. 冲突

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

**ban** B2

v. 禁止

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

**expand** B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

**production** B1

n. 生产

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

**fuel** B1

n. 燃料

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

**unable** A2

adj. 不能的

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

**increasing** B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

**corn** A2

n. 玉米

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

**indeed** B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

**lower** A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

**reverse** B2

v. 颠倒

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

**political** B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

**military** B2

adj. 军事的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

**pose** B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

**spending** A2

n. 开支

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

**domestic** B2

adj. 国内的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

**worsen** B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本篇2次·真题 12 句

**objective** B2

n. 目标

本篇2次·真题 11 句

**author** A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 244 句

**local** A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

**actually** A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 148 句

**risk** A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 108 句

**stress** B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 102 句

**quality** A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

**project** A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 90 句

**amount** A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 87 句

**consumer** B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 84 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

**challenge** B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 80 句

**concern** B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 79 句

**rate** A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

**measure** B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

**economic** B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

**positive** B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

**power** A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

**economy** B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

**solve** A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

**increasingly** B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 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

**promote** B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

**response** B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

**boost** B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

**loss** B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

**remove** A2

v. 移开

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

**associate** B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

**budget** B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 45 句

**consumption** B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**anxiety** B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 41 句

**failure** B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 41 句

**further** B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 41 句

**interaction** B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 40 句

**income** B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**conclude** B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**rely** B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**significant** B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**completely** B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

**recognize** B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 34 句

**crop** B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**instance** B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**growing** A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**highly** B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**ignore** B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**addition** A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**poverty** B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**chain** B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**combine** B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**massive** B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**ultimately** B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**contrast** B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**typically** B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**cope** B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**refugee** B2

n. 难民

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**carbon** B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**entire** B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**generate** B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**hunger** B1

n. 饥饿

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**motivation** B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**ease** B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**severe** B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**emission** B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**shock** B1

n. 震惊

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**eliminate** B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**elsewhere** B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**immediate** B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**producer** B2

n. 生产者

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**pump** B1

n. 泵

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**significantly** B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**partly** B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**import** B1

v. 进口

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**planning** B1

n. 规划

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**appropriate** B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**considerably** B2

adv. 相当大地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**drought** B2

n. 干旱

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**ongoing** B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**threaten** B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**union** B2

n. 工会

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**obstacle** B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**halt** B2

v. 停止

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**panic** B1

n. 恐慌

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**peak** B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**relief** B1

n. 宽慰

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**distribution** B2

n. 分配

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**restriction** B2

n. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**temporary** B1

adj. 暂时的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**unlikely** B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**agricultural** B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**constitute** C1

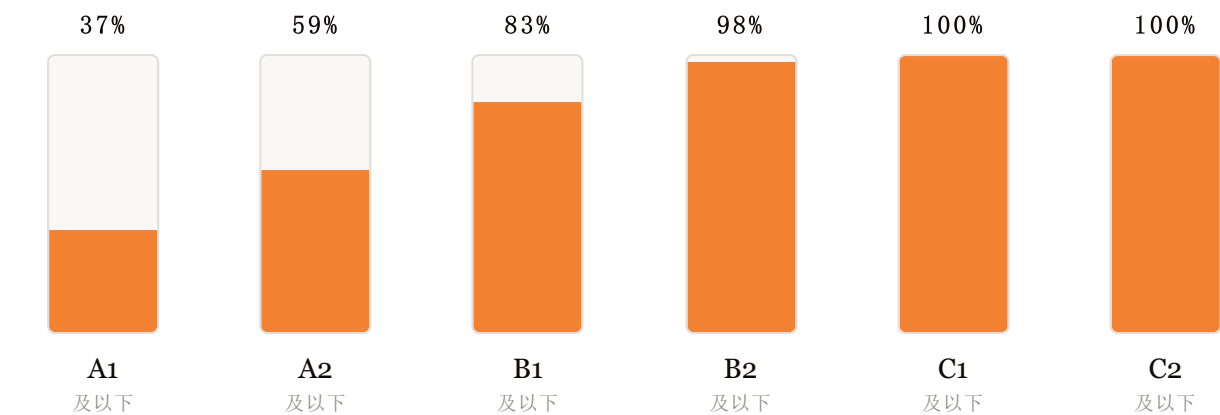
v. 构成, 组成

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

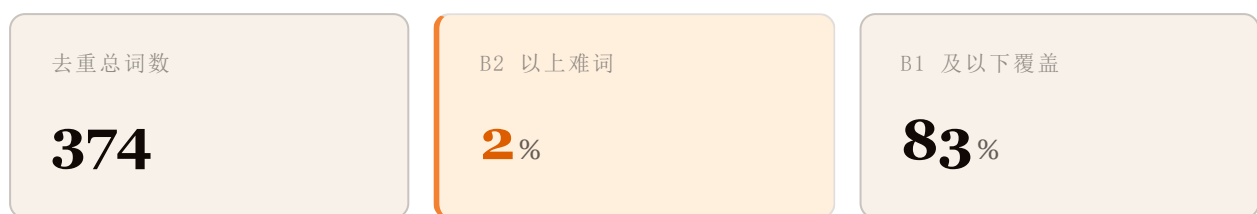
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 374 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 374 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 8 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 374 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 英语四级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

|                           |            |                                        |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part I                    | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part II                   | 听力         | <a href="#">与2016年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A        | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| <b>Part III Section B</b> | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">本题</a>                     |
| Part III Section C (1)    | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section C (2)    | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part IV                   | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |

# 2016年6月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

## 阅读理解题和解析·46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 12 段原文（段首标 P1–P12 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(2016-06) • 四级

Part III Section C (1)

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

### Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Declining mental function is often seen as a problem of old age, but certain aspects of brain function actually begin their decline in young adulthood, a new study suggests.

心智功能衰退通常被视为老年问题,但一项新研究表明,大脑功能的某些方面实际上在成年早期就开始衰退。

P2 The study, which followed more than 2,000 healthy adults between the ages of 18 and 60, found that certain mental functions—including measures of abstract reasoning, mental speed and puzzle-solving—started to dull as early as age 27.

这项研究跟踪了2000多名年龄在18岁至60岁之间的健康成年人,发现某些心智功能——包括抽象推理能力、心智速度和解谜能力的测量指标——早在27岁时就开始减弱。

P3 Dips in memory, meanwhile, generally became apparent around age 37.

与此同时,记忆力的下降通常在37岁左右开始变得明显。

P4 On the other hand, indicators of a person's accumulated knowledge—like performance on tests of vocabulary and general knowledge—kept improving with age, according to findings published in the journal *Neurobiology of Aging*.

另一方面,根据发表在《衰老神经生物学》期刊上的研究结果,反映一个人积累知识的指标——如词汇测试和常识测试的成绩——随着年龄增长而持续提高。

P5 The results do not mean that young adults need to start worrying about their memories. Most people's minds function at a high level even in their later years, according to researcher Timothy Salthouse.

这些结果并不意味着年轻人需要开始担心他们的记忆力。研究人员Timothy Salthouse表示,大多数人即使在晚年,心智功能仍保持在较高水平。

P6 "These patterns suggest that some types of mental flexibility decrease relatively early in adulthood, but that the amount of knowledge one has, and the effectiveness of integrating it with one's abilities, may increase throughout all of adulthood if there are no diseases," Salthouse said in a news release.

Salthouse在一份新闻稿中说:"这些模式表明,某些类型的心智灵活性在成年早期就相对较早地下降,但如果没有疾病,一个人拥有的知识量以及将其与自身能力整合的有效性可能会在整个成年期持续增长。"

P7 The study included healthy, educated adults who took standard tests of memory, reasoning and perception at the outset and at some point over the next seven years.

该研究纳入了健康且受过教育的成年人,他们在研究开始时以及之后七年内的某个时间点接受了记忆、推理和感知的标准测试。

P8 The tests are designed to detect subtle(细微的) changes in mental function, and involve solving puzzles, recalling words and details from stories, and identifying patterns in collections of letters and symbols.

这些测试旨在检测心智功能的细微变化,包括解谜、回忆故事中的词语和细节,以及识别字母和符号集中的模式。

P9 In general, Salthouse and his colleagues found, certain aspects of cognition(认知能力) generally started to decline in the late 20s to 30s.

总体而言,Salthouse和他的同事们发现,认知能力的某些方面通常在20多岁末到30多岁开始衰退。

P10 The findings shed light on normal age-related changes in mental function, which could aid in understanding the process of dementia(痴呆), according to the researchers.

研究人员表示,这些发现揭示了与年龄相关的正常心智功能变化,这有助于理解痴呆症的过程。

P11 "By following individuals over time," Salthouse said, "we gain insight into cognition changes, and may possibly discover ways to slow the rate of decline."

Salthouse说:"通过长期跟踪个体,我们能够深入了解认知变化,并可能发现减缓衰退速度的方法。"

P12 The researchers are currently analyzing the study participants' health and lifestyle to see which factors might influence age-related cognitive changes.

研究人员目前正在分析研究参与者的健康状况和生活方式,以了解哪些因素可能影响与年龄相关的认知变化。

## 题目与逐题解析

46. What is the common view of mental function?

- A) It varies from person to person.
- B) It weakens in one's later years.
- C) It gradually expands with age.
- D) It indicates one's health condition

关于心智功能,常见的看法是什么?

- A) 它因人而异。 B) 它在一个人的晚年会减弱。 C) 它随着年龄逐渐扩展。
- D) 它表明一个人的健康状况。

**【答案】 B** (细节题)

**【判型】** 题干What is the common view of mental function?为直接问"是什么"的特殊疑问句,没有infer/imply/suggest等推断信号,也没有main idea/title等主旨信号,属典型的细节查证。

**【拆句】** 结构平铺直叙,主谓宾完整:主语the common view, of短语作后置定语修饰view。无陷阱。

**【定位】** Declining mental function is often seen as a problem of old age, but certain aspects of brain function actually begin their decline in young adulthood, a new study suggests.

脑功能下降通常被看作老年问题,但一项新研究表明,脑功能的某些方面其实在青年期就开始衰退。

**【选项】 A) 无中生有**

选项It varies from person to person意为"因人而异",全文未给出此论断;首段只谈普遍看法,没说"个体差异"。

**B) ✓ 正确**

Declining mental function is often seen as a problem of old age ↔

**It weakens in one's later years**

选项B把定位句"often seen as a problem of old age"客观转述为"weakens in one's later years",正是预判的对应表达。

**C) 与原文相反**

选项It gradually expands with age说脑功能随年龄逐渐增强,与Declining mental function中的Declining正相反;这是描述积累型知识那一面(kept improving with age),而非"普遍看法"。

**D) 答非所问**

选项It indicates one's health condition谈脑功能"反映健康状况",与common view无关;首段未将mental function与health condition挂钩。

47. What does the new study find about mental functions?

- A) Some diseases inevitably lead to their decline.
- B) They reach a peak at the age of 20 for most people.
- C) They are closely related to physical and mental exercise.
- D) Some of them begin to decline when people are still young.

这项新研究关于心智功能有什么发现？

- A) 某些疾病不可避免地导致心智功能衰退。
- B) 对大多数人来说,心智功能在20岁时达到顶峰。
- C) 心智功能与体育锻炼和脑力锻炼密切相关。
- D) 其中一些心智功能在人们还年轻时就开始衰退。

**【答案】 D** (细节题)

**【判型】** 题干What does the new study find about mental functions?直接问研究发现了什么, 是事实定位类问法。

**【拆句】** 宾语从句结构: 主句What does the new study find, about短语限定find的对象。结构无陷阱。

**【定位】** The study, which followed more than 2,000 healthy adults between the ages of 18 and 60, found that certain mental functions—including measures of abstract reasoning, mental speed and puzzle-solving—started to dull as early as age 27.

这项研究追踪了2000多名18至60岁的健康成年人, 结果发现某些脑功能——包括抽象推理、思维速度和解谜能力——早在27岁就开始变钝。

**【选项】 A) 无中生有**

选项Some diseases inevitably lead to their decline提到"疾病必然导致下降", if there are no diseases虽提及疾病, 但只说"无疾病时"知识可一直增长, 未说"疾病必然导致下降", 且inevitably程度过强。

**B) 偷换概念**

选项They reach a peak at the age of 20 for most people说20岁达到高峰, 原文给的关键年龄是as early as age 27开始下降, 未提20岁达峰, 且"达峰"与"开始下降"方向相反。

**C) 无中生有**

选项They are closely related to physical and mental exercise说与体育/思维锻炼密切相关, 全文从未提exercise这一变量。

**D) ✓ 正确**

certain mental functions...started to dull as early as age 27 ↔

**Some of them begin to decline when people are still young**

选项D把定位句中certain mental functions、started to dull、as early as age 27分别替换为Some of them、begin to decline、when people are still young, 每一处都能从定位句找到原型。

48. What does Timothy Salthouse say about people's minds in most cases?

- A) They tend to decline in people's later years.
- B) Their flexibility determines one's abilities.
- C) They function quite well even in old age.
- D) Their functioning is still a puzzle to be solved.

**Timothy Salthouse**关于大多数情况下人们的心智是怎么说的?

- A) 人们的心智往往在晚年衰退。 B) 心智的灵活性决定一个人的能力。
- C) 即使在老年,心智也能很好地运作。 D) 心智的运作仍然是一个有待解决的谜题。

**【答案】 C** (细节题)

**【判型】** 题干What does Timothy Salthouse say about people's minds in most cases?问研究者说了什么, 按say的内容查证原文直接引语或转述, 属细节题。

**【拆句】** say后接about短语限定话题、in most cases作状语限定范围。结构平铺, 无陷阱。

**【定位】** Most people's minds function at a high level even in their later years, according to researcher Timothy Salthouse.

研究者Timothy Salthouse说, 多数人的脑功能即使到晚年也仍处于高水平。

**【选项】 A) 与原文相反**

选项They tend to decline in people's later years说晚年时倾向于下降, 与定位句function at a high level even in their later years"晚年仍很好"正相反。

**B) 偷换概念**

选项Their flexibility determines one's abilities说"灵活性决定能力", P6提到flexibility/abilities但只说二者并存、未说前者决定后者。

**C) ✓ 正确**

Most people's minds function at a high level even in their later years ↔

**They function quite well even in old age**

选项C三组核心成分均在定位句逐字可溯, 且even连词的语气被保留, 最大程度还原原意。

**D) 偷换概念**

选项Their functioning is still a puzzle to be solved说"功能仍是未解之谜", 原文虽提到puzzle-solving作为测试项(P2), 但没说脑功能本身是谜。

49. Although people's minds may function less flexibly as they age, they\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) may be better at solving puzzles
- B) can memorize things with more ease
- C) may have greater facility in abstract reasoning
- D) can put what they have learnt into more effective use

尽管人们的心智随着年龄增长可能不那么灵活,但他们\_\_\_\_\_。

- A) 可能更擅长解决难题 B) 能够更轻松地记忆事物 C) 可能在抽象推理方面有更强的能力

D) 能够将所学知识投入更有效的应用

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干Although people's minds may function less flexibly as they age, they\_\_\_\_\_.是带让步从句的不完整陈述，要求补出转折后的事实，仍可由原文转折句直接对应，属细节题（非推断）。

【拆句】 Although引导让步从句，主句主语they回指people's minds的主人(=people)；as they age是时间状语从句。结构层数稍多，但逻辑链清晰——让步→主句对照。

【定位】 On the other hand, indicators of a person's accumulated knowledge—like performance on tests of vocabulary and general knowledge—kept improving with age, according to findings published in the journal Neurobiology of Aging.

另一方面，反映一个人积累型知识的指标——比如词汇与常识测试的表现——会随年龄持续提升。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

选项may be better at solving puzzles说更擅长解谜，但puzzle-solving恰被列为"27岁起开始变钝"的能力，方向相反。

B) **与原文相反**

选项can memorize things with more ease说更容易记住事物，但Dips in memory... generally became apparent around age 37明确说记忆37岁起出现下滑。

C) **与原文相反**

选项may have greater facility in abstract reasoning说在抽象推理上更得心应手，但abstract reasoning...started to dull as early as age 27明确说抽象推理27岁起就在变钝。

D) **✓ 正确**

indicators of a person's accumulated knowledge...kept improving with age ↔

**can put what they have learnt into more effective use**

the effectiveness of integrating it with one's abilities, may increase throughout all of adulthood

↔ **can put what they have learnt into more effective use**

选项D精准对应P4与P6共同传达的语义——随着年龄增长，积累的知识及其整合运用能力会持续提升。

50. According to Salthouse, their study may help us \_\_\_\_\_.

A) find ways to slow down our mental decline

B) find ways to boost our memories

C) understand the complex process of mental functioning

D) understand the relation between physical and mental health

根据Salthouse的说法,他们的研究可能帮助我们\_\_\_\_\_。

A) 找到延缓心智衰退的方法 B) 找到增强记忆力的方法 C) 理解心智运作的复杂过程

D) 理解身体健康与心理健康之间的关系

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干According to Salthouse, their study may help us \_\_\_\_\_.问Salthouse认为研究能帮我们做什么，按his words查证，属细节定位题。

【拆句】 介词短语According to Salthouse作句首状语，主语their study + 情态动词may + help us + 不定式留空。结构平铺。

【定位】 "By following individuals over time," Salthouse said, "we gain insight into cognition changes, and may possibly discover ways to slow the rate of decline."

Salthouse说："通过长期追踪个体，我们能洞察认知变化，也许能找到办法来减缓下降的速度。"

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

may possibly discover ways to slow the rate of decline ↔

**find ways to slow down our mental decline**

情态"may possibly↔may"、动词"discover↔find"、宾语"ways to slow the rate of decline↔ways to slow down our mental decline"三段对齐，正是预判内容。

**B) 偷换概念**

选项find ways to boost our memories说提升记忆，P3虽提memory下降，但P11Salthouse谈的是"减缓下降"而非"提升记忆"；且话题被收窄到memory，不覆盖整体认知。

**C) 过度推断**

选项understand the complex process of mental functioning说理解脑功能的复杂过程，原文gain insight into cognition changes只是"洞察认知变化"，加了complex process属拔高且偏离Salthouse表述。

**D) 无中生有**

选项understand the relation between physical and mental health说理解身心健康的关系，但health and lifestyle中research团队是分析"影响因素"，并非聚焦"physical与mental的关系"，且这不是Salthouse所说的研究意义。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Declining mental function is often seen as a problem of old age, but certain aspects of brain function actually begin their decline in young adulthood, a new study suggests.

第1段，第1句

but 连接的转折并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于对比观点；宾语从句前置也是学术写作和正式表达中常见的倒装手法；被动语态陈述普遍看法、主动语态陈述研究发现的对比结构，是说明文和议论文的典型模式，实用性和可复用性强。

Dips in memory, meanwhile, generally became apparent around age 37.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构配时间状语是常见句式，插入副词的处理在真题中也较常出现，具有一定代表性；但简单句本身在四六级和考研阅读中占比不高，难以覆盖典型的复杂句式特征，典型性中等。

On the other hand, indicators of a person's accumulated knowledge—like performance on tests of vocabulary and general knowledge—kept improving with age, according to findings published in the journal Neurobiology of Aging.

第4段，第1句

主语被长定语和插入成分分隔、谓语前后分别带状语的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；"keep doing" 表示持续动作的用法也是常考点，掌握后可大量复用

"These patterns suggest that some types of mental flexibility decrease relatively early in adulthood, but that the amount of knowledge one has, and the effectiveness of integrating it with one's abilities, may increase throughout all of adulthood if there are no diseases," Salthouse said in a news release.

第6段，第1句

引语结构加多层宾语从句嵌套、并列从句用 but 转折、定语从句修饰名词、条件状语从句限定条件，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；suggest 引出并列宾语从句、第二个从句内再嵌套修饰成分的模式，在学术文章和新闻报道中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用

They tend to decline in people's later years.

第48题，A

"主语 + tend to + 动词原形 + 状语" 是较为常见的简单句式，在四六级阅读中会出现，具有一定代表性。但因为过于简单，无法覆盖真题中更复杂的从句、倒装或分隔结构，迁移范围有限。

## 本篇出现的 77 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。

### mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本篇12次 · 真题 86 句

### function

B1

n. 功能

本篇10次 · 真题 46 句

### decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇8次 · 真题 73 句

### accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇4次 · 真题 174 句

### researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次 · 真题 239 句

### solve

A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇3次 · 真题 58 句

### puzzle

B1

n. 谜

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

### adulthood

B2

n. 成年期

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

### reasoning

B2

n. 推理

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

### process

B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

### finding

B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

### physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

### later

A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

### generally

B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

**pattern** B1

n. 模式

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

**aspect** B2

n. 方面

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

**abstract** B2

adj. 抽象的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

**flexibility** B2

n. 灵活性

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

**actually** A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 148 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

**tend** B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 137 句

**design** B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

**participant** B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次 · 真题 117 句

**type** A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

**case** A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

**amount** A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

**individual** B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

**rate** A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

**factor** B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 77 句

**measure** B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 68 句

**performance** B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 66 句

**involve** B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 65 句

**gain** B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 64 句

**effective** B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

**identify** B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 54 句

**determine** B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 51 句

**publish** B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

**colleague** B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 48 句

**boost** B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 46 句

**detail** B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 45 句

**facility** B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 43 句

**aging** B2

n. 变老;老化

本篇1次·真题 37 句

**indicate** B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**expand** B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 34 句

**release** B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**vary** B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**journal** B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**lifestyle** B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**decrease** B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**related** B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**aid** B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**complex** B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**cognitive** C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**relatively** B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**currently** B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**gradually** B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**closely** B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**collection** B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**meanwhile** B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**perception** C1

n. 看法

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**ease** B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**recall** B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**analyze** B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**possibly** B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**detect** B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**indicator** B2

n. 指示物; 指示信号

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**insight** B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**peak** B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**apparent** B2

adj. 显而易见的, 明显的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**dull** B1

adj. 无聊的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**educated** B2

adj. 受过教育的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**integrate** C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**vocabulary** B1

n. 词汇量

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**weaken** B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**symbol** B2

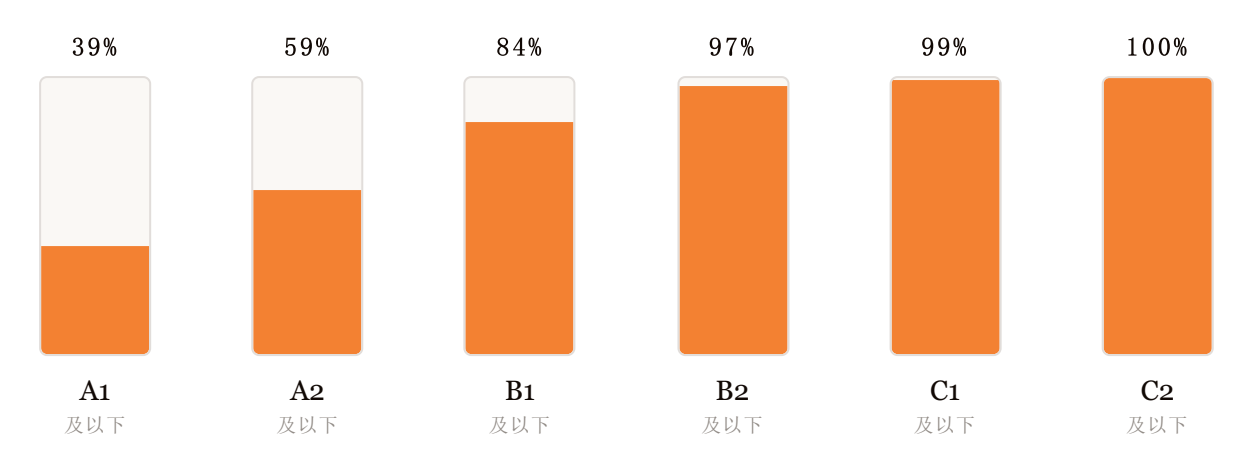
n. 象征

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 187 词按 CEFRL 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **187** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 5 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 187 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**187**

B2 以上难词

**3%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**84%**

英语四级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                                        |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part I                 | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">与2016年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A     | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section B     | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section C (1) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">本题</a>                     |
| Part III Section C (2) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part IV                | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |

# 2016年6月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

## 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2016年6月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(2016-06) · 四级

Part III Section C (2)

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

### Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 The most important thing in the news last week was the rising discussion in Nashville about the educational needs of children. The shorthand(简写) educators use for this is "pre-K"—meaning instruction before kindergarten—and the big idea is to prepare 4-year-olds and even younger kids to be ready to succeed on their K-12 journey.

上周新闻中最重要的事情是Nashville关于儿童教育需求的讨论日益升温。教育工作者对此使用的简写是"pre-K"——意指幼儿园前教育——其核心理念是让4岁甚至更小的孩子做好准备,以在K-12阶段取得成功。

P2 But it gets complicated. The concept has multiple forms, and scholars and policymakers argue about the shape, scope and cost of the ideal program.

但事情变得复杂起来。这一概念有多种形式,学者和政策制定者就理想项目的形态、范围和成本争论不休。

P3 The federal Head Start program, launched 50 years ago, has served more than 30 million children. It was based on concepts developed at Vanderbilt University's Peabody College by Susan Gray, the legendary pioneer in early childhood education research.

50年前启动的联邦Head Start项目已经为超过3000万儿童提供了服务。该项目基于Vanderbilt大学Peabody学院的Susan Gray开发的理念,她是早期儿童教育研究领域的传奇先驱。

P4 A new Peabody study of the Tennessee Voluntary Pre-K program reports that pre-K works, but the gains are not sustained through the third grade. It seems to me this highlights quality issues in

elementary schools more than pre-K, and indicates longer-term success must connect pre-K with all the other issues related to educating a child.

Peabody学院一项关于田纳西州自愿学前教育项目的新研究报告指出,学前教育有效,但其成效并未持续到三年级。在我看来,这更多地凸显了小学教育的质量问题而非学前教育的问题,并表明长期成功必须将学前教育与儿童教育相关的所有其他问题联系起来。

P5 Pre-K is controversial. Some critics say it is a luxury and shouldn't be free to families able to pay. Pre-K advocates insist it is proven and will succeed if integrated with the rest of the child's schooling. I lean toward the latter view.

学前教育存在争议。一些批评者认为它是一种奢侈品,不应该向有支付能力的家庭免费提供。学前教育倡导者坚称它已被证明有效,如果与儿童其余的学校教育相结合就会成功。我倾向于后一种观点。

P6 This is, in any case, the right conversation to be having now as Mayor Megan Barry takes office. She was the first candidate to speak out for strong pre-K programming. The important thing is for all of us to keep in mind the real goal and the longer, bigger picture.

无论如何,这是市长Megan Barry就职时应该进行的正确讨论。她是第一位公开支持强有力的学前教育项目的候选人。重要的是我们所有人都要牢记真正的目标以及更长远、更宏大的前景。

P7 The weight of the evidence is on the side of pre-K that early intervention(干预) works. What government has not yet found is the political will to put that understanding into full practice with a sequence of smart schooling that provides the early foundation.

证据的分量倾向于学前教育这一方,即早期干预是有效的。政府尚未找到的是将这一认识充分付诸实践的政治意愿,即提供一系列智慧的学校教育来奠定早期基础。

P8 For this purpose, our schools need both the talent and the organization to educate each child who arrives at the schoolhouse door. Some show up ready, but many do not at this critical time when young brains are developing rapidly.

为此,我们的学校需要人才和组织来教育每一个走进校门的孩子。一些孩子到来时已做好准备,但许多孩子在这个幼小大脑快速发育的关键时期尚未做好准备。

## 题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author say about pre-kindergarten education?

- A) It should cater to the needs of individual children.
- B) It is essential to a person's future academic success.
- C) Scholars and policymakers have different opinions about it.
- D) Parents regard it as the first phase of children's development.

作者对学前教育有何看法?

- A) 它应当满足每个儿童的个体需求。 B) 它对一个人未来的学业成功至关重要。
- C) 学者和政策制定者对此持有不同意见。 D) 家长将其视为儿童发展的第一阶段。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about pre-kindergarten education? 问的是作者就 pre-K 这件事说了什么，是一个有明确指向、可在文中找到对应陈述的问题，不需要全文综合，因此判为细节题而非主旨题。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author say about pre-kindergarten education? 是标准 wh- 疑问句：主语 the author、谓语 say、介词短语 about pre-kindergarten education 表对象。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 But it gets complicated. The concept has multiple forms, and scholars and policymakers argue about the shape, scope and cost of the ideal program.

但事情变得复杂了。这个概念有多种形式，学者和决策者就理想方案的形式、范围与成本争论不休。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

选项 It should cater to the needs of individual children 强调"针对个体儿童的需求"，但 P2 谈的是宏观层面的形式、范围、成本，原文全无 individual children 之意。

B) 过度推断

选项 It is essential to a person's future academic success 把 pre-K 拔高为"对未来学业成功必不可少"。原文 prepare 4-year-olds and even younger kids to be ready to succeed on their K-12 journey 仅说"为 K-12 之路打基础"，且 P4 还提示 pre-K 收益到三年级会消退，远到不了 essential 的程度。

C) ✓ 正确

scholars and policymakers argue about the shape, scope and cost ↔

**Scholars and policymakers have different opinions about it**

预判得到"学者和决策者意见不一"，C 完全对应；其他选项要么无据要么偷换概念。

D) 张冠李戴

选项 Parents regard it as the first phase of children's development 主语是 Parents，全文除 shouldn't be free to families able to pay 顺带提到 families 外，从未给出"家长认为 pre-K 是孩子发展第一阶段"这种陈述，主语整体错配。

52. What does the new Peabody study find?

- A) Pre-K achievements usually do not last long.
- B) The third grade marks a new phase of learning.
- C) The third grade is critical to children's development.
- D) Quality has not been the top concern of pre-K programs.

Peabody 的新研究发现了什么？

- A) 学前教育的成效通常不会持续很久。
- B) 三年级标志着学习的新阶段。
- C) 三年级对儿童的发展至关重要。
- D) 质量一直不是学前教育项目最关注的问题。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the new Peabody study find? 指向一项研究的发现，研究结论是写文章时已经摆在原文里的客观信息，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 题干 What does the new Peabody study find? 主语 the new Peabody study、谓语 find，宾语为 what。无任何修饰从句，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 A new Peabody study of the Tennessee Voluntary Pre-K program reports that pre-K works, but the gains are not sustained through the third grade.

Peabody 学院对田纳西州自愿 pre-K 项目的一项新研究报告称，pre-K 是有效的，但其收益到三年级时已无法持续。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the gains are not sustained through the third grade ↔

**Pre-K achievements usually do not last long**

预判"pre-K 收益短期消退"与 A 的"成果通常持续不久"语义等价。

B) 无中生有

选项 The third grade marks a new phase of learning 称三年级"开启一个新学习阶段"，原文只是把三年级当作"pre-K 收益消退的时间节点"，没有任何"新阶段"的判断。

C) 偷换概念

选项 The third grade is critical to children's development 把三年级说成"对孩子发展至关重要"。原文只说 pre-K 收益到三年级失效，没有任何把三年级本身定性为 critical 的内容。

D) 与原文相反

选项 Quality has not been the top concern of pre-K programs 称"质量未被 pre-K 项目重视"。原文 this highlights quality issues in elementary schools more than pre-K 说的是"研究突显的是小学的质量问题，而非 pre-K 的"，谈论对象是小学，且没有否定 pre-K 项目关注质量。

53. When does the author think pre-K works the best?

- A) When it is accessible to kids of all families.
- B) When it is made part of kids' education.
- C) When it is no longer considered a luxury.
- D) When it is made fun and enjoyable to kids.

作者认为学前教育在什么时候效果最好？

- A) 当所有家庭的孩子都能接受时。
- B) 当它成为孩子教育的一部分时。
- C) 当它不再被视为奢侈品时。
- D) 当它对孩子来说变得有趣和令人愉快时。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 When does the author think pre-K works the best? 限定到一个具体条件，原文有对应表述，可一句定位，属细节题。

【拆句】 题干 When does the author think pre-K works the best? 是嵌入式疑问：主问 When 修饰整个 pre-K works the best, 中间夹 the author think 作为插入语。需注意 the best 是副词性极值, 结构虽稍复杂, 但语义清晰。

【定位】 Pre-K advocates insist it is proven and will succeed if integrated with the rest of the child's schooling. I lean toward the latter view.

Pre-K 的支持者坚称它已被证实有效, 且如果能与孩子接下来的整体教育相结合就会成功。我倾向于后一种观点。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

选项 When it is accessible to kids of all families 把作者倾向的条件换成"对所有家庭都可获得"。原文 shouldn't be free to families able to pay 是反对者一派的论点(且作者不站这边), 与"作者认为何时最佳"无关。

B) **✓ 正确**

integrated with the rest of the child's schooling ↔ **When it is made part of kids' education** 预判得到"融入孩子整体教育", B 与之完全对应; A/C/D 则离原文条件远。

C) **答非所问**

选项 When it is no longer considered a luxury 谈"不再被视为奢侈品"的时点。原文 Some critics say it is a luxury 仅是反方观点的复述, 不是作者表态的内容; 作者倾向的是另一派观点。

D) **无中生有**

选项 When it is made fun and enjoyable to kids 称要让 pre-K"对孩子有趣愉快"。整篇文章未出现 fun/enjoyable 或同义说法, 完全是凭空附加。

54. What do we learn about Mayor Megan Barry?

- A) She knows the real goal of education.
- B) She is a mayor of insight and vision.
- C) She has once run a pre-K program.
- D) She is a firm supporter of pre-K.

关于市长 **Megan Barry** 我们了解到什么?

- A) 她懂得教育的真正目标。 B) 她是一位有洞察力和远见的市长。
- C) 她曾经管理过一个学前教育项目。 D) 她是学前教育的坚定支持者。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about Mayor Megan Barry? 问的是有关该人物的可在文中找到的陈述, 归细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What do we learn about Mayor Megan Barry? 是简单 wh- 疑问句, learn about 是动词短语意为"了解到", 宾语 Mayor Megan Barry。无陷阱。

**【定位】** This is, in any case, the right conversation to be having now as Mayor Megan Barry takes office. She was the first candidate to speak out for strong pre-K programming.

总之，在 Megan Barry 市长就任之际，这是一场正当其时的讨论。她曾是首位为强力推行 pre-K 项目发声的候选人。

**【选项】** A) **张冠李戴**

选项 She knows the real goal of education 称"她知道教育的真正目标"。原文 for all of us to keep in mind the real goal 中"the real goal"的主语是 all of us (我们所有人)，是作者对大家的呼吁，不是对 Barry 的评价。

B) **过度推断**

选项 She is a mayor of insight and vision 把 Barry 拔高为"有洞见与远见的市长"。原文只给出她"最早公开力挺 pre-K"这一具体事实，未对她整体能力做评价，更没有 insight/vision 之意。

C) **无中生有**

选项 She has once run a pre-K program 称"她曾经办过一个 pre-K 项目"。原文只说她"为 pre-K 公开发声"，并未提及她亲自运营过任何 pre-K 项目。

D) **✓ 正确**

the first candidate to speak out for strong pre-K programming ↔

**She is a firm supporter of pre-K**

原文唯一关于 Barry 的实质事实就是"力挺 pre-K"，D 完全对应。

55. What does the author think is critical to kids' education?

- A) Teaching method.
- B) Kids' interest.
- C) Early intervention.
- D) Parents' involvement.

作者认为什么对孩子的教育至关重要？

A) 教学方法。 B) 孩子的兴趣。 C) 早期干预。 D) 家长的参与。

**【答案】** C (细节题)

**【判型】** What does the author think is critical to kids' education? 限定到一个具体宾语 ("什么"是 critical 的)，可在原文找到一句对应表述，按细节题处理。

**【拆句】** 题干 What does the author think is critical to kids' education? 是名词性从句作宾语：主问 What 同时是 is critical to kids' education 的主语；the author think 为插入成分。结构稍绕，但句意清晰。

**【定位】** The weight of the evidence is on the side of pre-K that early intervention(干预) works.  
现有证据的分量倾向于 pre-K 这一方，即早期干预是有效的。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

选项 Teaching method 谈"教学方法"。原文谈的是"在什么时点介入", 不是"用什么方法教", 教学方法这一概念全文未出现。

B) 无中生有

选项 Kids' interest 谈"孩子的兴趣"。整篇文章未谈儿童兴趣, this critical time when young brains are developing rapidly 谈的是脑发育时机, 不是兴趣。

C) ✓ 正确

early intervention(干预) works ↔ Early intervention

this critical time when young brains are developing rapidly ↔ Early intervention

early intervention(干预) works 是直接对应; this critical time 中 critical 与题干形容词同词回扣, 双重锁定 C。

D) 偷换概念

选项 Parents' involvement 谈"家长参与"。原文 shouldn't be free to families able to pay 仅提到 families 的支付能力, 不涉及参与; 全文也未把家长参与列为关键因素。

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。

The federal Head Start program, launched 50 years ago, has served more than 30 million children.

第3段, 第1句

简单句配现在完成时是四六级和考研阅读中的常见组合,后置定语用逗号隔开的写法在说明性文本中频繁出现,掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似句子

This is, in any case, the right conversation to be having now as Mayor Megan Barry takes office.

第6段, 第1句

主系表 + 时间状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,不定式作后置定语、插入语状语、"as" 引导时间从句都是高频结构,学会后可大量迁移到类似长难句的分析中。

Parents regard it as the first phase of children's development.

第51题，D

"主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语" 是四六级和考研中常考的句型，"regard... as..." 固定搭配频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到 consider... as、see... as 等同类结构，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 55 个英语四级真题高频词

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

**author**

A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 244 句

**critical**

B2

adj. 批评的

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

**mayor**

B1

n. 市长

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

**quality**

A2

n. 质量

本篇2次 · 真题 100 句

**issue**

B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 83 句

**concept**

B2

n. 概念

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

**luxury**

B2

n. 奢侈品

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

**schooling**

B2

n. 学校教育

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

**scholar**

B2

n. 学者

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

**phase**

B2

n. 阶段

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

**educate** B2

v. 教育

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

**learning** A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

**base** A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 95 句

**case** A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

**concern** B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

**individual** B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

**organization** B1

n. 组织

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

**academic** B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

**gain** B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

**argue** B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

**evidence** B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

**educational** B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

**firm** B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

**launch** B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

**talent** B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**indicate** B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**achievement** B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**childhood** A2

n. 童年

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**essential** B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**opinion** A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**related** B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**understanding** B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**vision** B2

n. 视力

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**educator** B2

n. 教育工作者

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**federal** B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**foundation** B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**political** B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**multiple** B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**advocate** B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**complicated** B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**ideal** B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题20句

**journey** A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次·真题20句

**critic** B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题18句

**intervention** C1

n. 干预

本篇1次·真题16句

**candidate** B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次·真题14句

**accessible** B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次·真题13句

**enjoyable** B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本篇1次·真题13句

**highlight** B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题12句

**insight** B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次·真题12句

**kindergarten** A2

n. 幼儿园

本篇1次·真题12句

**sustain** B2

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题10句

**integrate** C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题9句

**supporter** B1

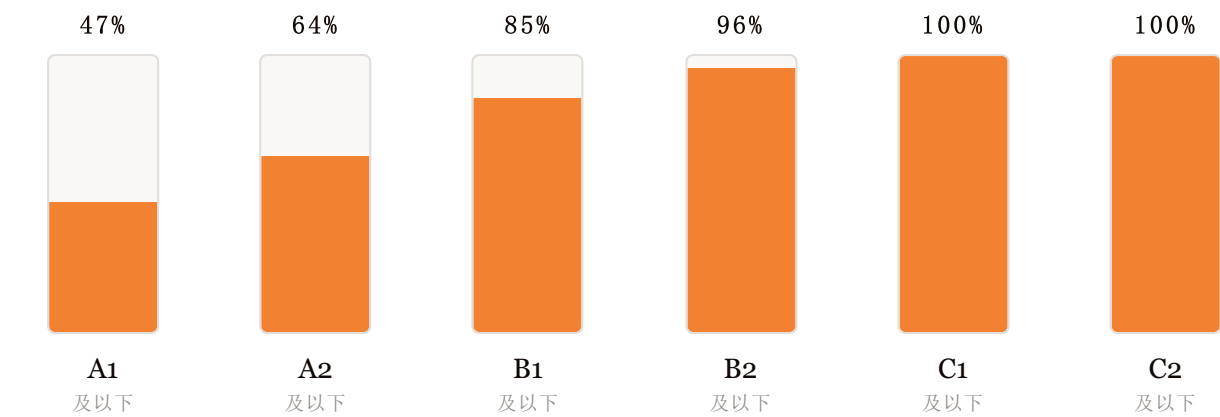
n. 支持者

本篇1次·真题9句

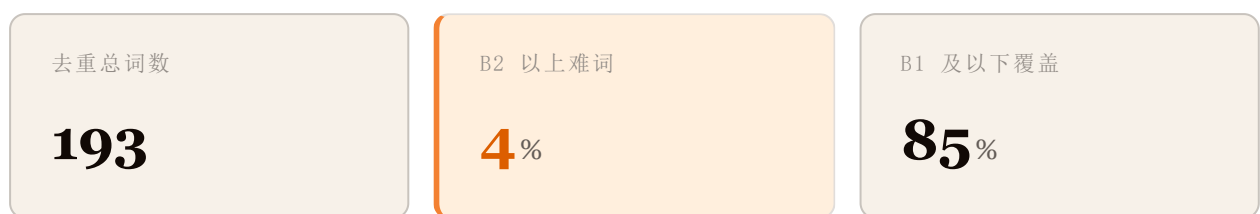
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 193 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **193** 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 8 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 193 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 英语四级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

|                               |                  |                                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part I                        | 写作               | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part II                       | 听力               | <a href="#">与2016年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A            | 完形填空（选词填空）       | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section B            | 长篇阅读（信息匹配）       | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section C (1)        | 阅读理解（四选一）        | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| <b>Part III Section C (2)</b> | <b>阅读理解（四选一）</b> | <b>本题</b>                              |
| Part IV                       | 汉译英（段落翻译）        | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |

# 2016年6月·第3套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍乌镇这座古水镇 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2016年6月·第3套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第3套(2016-06) • 四级

Part IV

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

乌镇是浙江的一座古老水镇，坐落在京杭大运河畔。这是一处迷人的地方，有许多古桥、中式旅店和餐馆。在过去一千年里，乌镇的水系和生活方式并未经历多少变化，是一座展现古文明的博物馆。乌镇所有房屋都用石木建造。数百年来，当地人沿着河边建起了住宅和集市。无数宽敞美丽的庭院藏身于屋舍之间，游客们每到一处都会有惊喜的发现。

### 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。

Wuzhen is an ancient water town in Zhejiang, located on the bank of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. It is a charming place with many ancient bridges, Chinese-style inns and restaurants. Over the past thousand years, the water system and way of life in Wuzhen have changed little, so the town remains a museum that showcases ancient civilization. All the houses in Wuzhen are built of stone and wood. Over the centuries, local people have built houses and markets along the river. Countless spacious and beautiful courtyards are hidden among the houses, and visitors will make a pleasant discovery wherever they go.

## 【衔接】第1、2句间用 It 承接乌镇

第1句主语是 Wuzhen, 第2句「这是一处迷人的地方」的「这」就指乌镇, 英文用 It is a charming place 的 It 直接接住, 避免第二句又重复 Wuzhen, 读起来自然衔接。

## 第3句两小句间补 yet 显转折

并未经历多少变化, 是一座展现古文明的博物馆 隐含「正因为没怎么变, 所以才像座古文明博物馆」的因果/转折味。两句之间可补 and thus 或 yet, 如 ...have changed little; it remains a museum..., 用 remains 比 is 更显「一直保持」的连续感, 逻辑更清楚。

## 第5句用 Over the centuries 接住时间线

第3句已铺垫「过去一千年」, 第5句 数百年来 再起时间状语 Over the centuries, 两处时间状语呼应, 让「历史悠久、世代延续」的信息流连贯, 读者能顺下来。

## 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】客观介绍乌镇这座古水镇

全段是对一座中国古镇的客观描述与介绍, 开篇 乌镇是浙江的一座古老水镇, 坐落在京杭大运河畔 就在下定义、讲它现在的样貌与构成, 属于典型的「中国文化/地理客观介绍」语体, 不是讲一段过去发生的故事。这一定位直接决定下面以一般现在时为主、用词偏平实客观。

## 【时态】一般现在时

通篇是在客观介绍乌镇此刻的样子与一直如此的特征——它是什么、有什么、房屋怎么建, 如 这是一处迷人的地方, 有许多古桥、中式旅店和餐馆, 这类「现状/恒常事实」用一般现在时。只有讲到过去这段时间里发生/累积的动作 (如「数百年来...建起了」) 才局部偏离用过去时或完成时。

## 【译法】乌镇

拟统一译作 Wuzhen。地名按汉语拼音音译, 首字母大写, 全篇只用这一种写法, 乌镇 在原文出现多次, 切忌一会儿 Wuzhen、一会儿写成 Wu Town 或别的拼法。

## 浙江

拟统一译作 Zhejiang (Province)。省名同样汉语拼音音译, 浙江; 首次出现可写 Zhejiang Province 明确它是个省, 后文若再现只用 Zhejiang 即可。

## 京杭大运河

拟统一译作 the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal。这是约定俗成的专名: 「大运河」对应 the Grand Canal, 前面用「京—杭」两端城市拼音加连字符限定, 京杭大运河。运河是特指的唯一一条, 故前面加定冠词 the。

1. 乌镇是浙江的一座古老水镇, 坐落在京杭大运河畔。

## 【主干】乌镇是一座古水镇 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文已有明确主语「乌镇」, 主干就是「乌镇 是 水镇」——主语 Wuzhen、系动词 is、表语 an ancient water town, 对应 乌镇是浙江的一座古老水镇。「坐落在...运河畔」是补充它在哪, 不进主干。

### 【降级】坐落运河畔降级为分词状语

「坐落在京杭大运河畔」是第二个动作，不再起一个独立句，而是降级成过去分词短语 located on the bank of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal 作后置状语，挂在主干后面；坐落在京杭大运河畔。「浙江的」则压缩成介词短语 in Zhejiang 修饰 water town。

### 【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时 is——介绍乌镇此刻就是一座水镇，是恒常事实。

### 冠词

「一座古老水镇」是泛指其中一座、首次提及，用不定冠词 an (ancient 以元音开头故用 an) : an ancient water town; 而「京杭大运河」是特指唯一一条，用定冠词 the。

### 介词搭配

「在...河畔」用 on the bank of..., 「在浙江」用 in Zhejiang, 地点大范围用 in、紧贴河岸用 on, 别一律用 at。

### 【译文】Wuzhen is an ancient water town in Zhejiang, located on the bank of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal.

## 2. 这是一处迷人的地方, 有许多古桥、中式旅店和餐馆。

### 【主干】它是个迷人的地方 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语是「这」, 承接上句指乌镇, 译作 It; 主干「这是迷人的地方」即 It is a charming place, 对应「这是一处迷人的地方」。「有许多古桥...」是这个地方的进一步说明。

### 【降级】有许多...降级为定语从句

「有许多古桥、中式旅店和餐馆」不另起句, 降级成定语从句 with many ancient bridges, Chinese-style inns and restaurants 或 where there are..., 挂在 place 后面修饰它; 有许多古桥、中式旅店和餐馆。三类事物用「A, B and C」并列。

### 【语法】时态

一般现在时: is / there are, 描述这地方现在就有这些东西。

### 单复数

「许多古桥、旅店、餐馆」都是复数: bridges、inns、restaurants 都加 s, 受 many 修饰必须用复数。

### 冠词

「一处迷人的地方」首次泛提, 用 a charming place。

### 【译文】It is a charming place with many ancient bridges, Chinese-style inns and restaurants.

## 3. 在过去一千年里, 乌镇的水系和生活方式并未经过多少变化, 是一座展现古文明的博物馆。

### 【主干】水系与生活方式几乎未变 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主干主语是「乌镇的水系和生活方式」(its water system and way of life), 谓语是「并未经过多少变化」(have changed little), 对应「乌镇的水系和生活方式并未经过多少变化」。后半「是一座展现古文明的博物馆」主语其实换成了「乌镇」, 需另作处理。

### 【降级】时间状语前置加博物馆同位语

「在过去一千年里」降级为时间状语 Over the past thousand years 放句首；「是一座展现古文明的博物馆」前后主语已悄悄从「水系/生活方式」变回「乌镇」，宜另起一句以 it 作主语：It is a museum, 「展现古文明的」降级为定语从句 that showcases ancient civilization 修饰 museum；是一座展现古文明的博物馆。

### 【语法】时态

「在过去一千年里...并未经历多少变化」强调从过去延续到现在的累积结果，偏离全篇现在时基调，用现在完成时 have changed little；后句「是博物馆」回到一般现在时 is。

#### 主谓一致

主语是 water system and way of life (A and B, 复数概念)，谓语用 have, 不用 has。

#### 含蓄否定

「并未经历多少变化」= 几乎没怎么变，英文用 have changed little (little 表否定「几乎没」)，比直译 have not experienced much change 更地道凝练。

**【译文】 Over the past thousand years, the water system and way of life in Wuzhen have changed little. It is a museum that showcases ancient civilization.**

## 4. 乌镇所有房屋都用石木建造。

### 【主干】房屋被石木建成 (主语策略：转被动)

句中没出现「谁来建」，强调的是房屋这个承受者，故把动作承受者「所有房屋」提作主语、谓语转被动：All the houses are built..., 对应 乌镇所有房屋都用石木建造。

### 【降级】结构简单无需降级

本句是单一信息的简单句，转成被动 be built of... 即可，「用石木」作方式状语 of stone and wood, 无多余分句需要降级。

### 【语法】语态

用被动语态 are built——房屋是被建造的对象。

#### 时态

一般现在时 are built, 陈述房屋如今的建造材质这一事实 (与全篇基调一致)。

#### 介词搭配

「用某材料建造」且成品看得出原材料，用 be built of (石木仍可辨认)；of 后 stone and wood 作不可数物质名词，不加冠词、不加 s。

#### 单复数与冠词

「所有房屋」是复数特指乌镇这些房子，用 All the houses, houses 加 s。

**【译文】 All the houses in Wuzhen are built of stone and wood.**

## 5. 数百年来, 当地人沿着河边建起了住宅和集市。

### 【主干】当地人建起住宅和集市 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语明确是「当地人」(local people), 谓语「建起了」(have built / built), 宾语「住宅和集市」(houses and markets), 对应 当地人沿着河边建起了住宅和集市。

### 【降级】时间与地点状语各就位

「数百年来」降级为时间状语 Over the centuries / For centuries 置句首；「沿着河边」降级为介词短语 along the river 作地点状语；沿着河边。主干 local people built... 一气呵成，无需从句。

### 【语法】时态

「数百年来...建起了」表从过去持续至今的累积建造结果，用现在完成时 have built（与第 3 句同理，偏离现在时基调）；若理解为单纯过去动作也可用一般过去时 built，二者皆可，完成时更贴「数百年来」的延续感。

### 单复数

「住宅和集市」是复数：houses、markets 均加 s。

### 介词搭配

「沿着河边」用 along the river；river 特指乌镇这条河，加 the。

**【译文】 Over the centuries, local people have built houses and markets along the river.**

6. 无数宽敞美丽的庭院藏身于屋舍之间，游客们每到一处都会有惊喜的发现。

### 【主干】庭院藏于屋舍间；游客处处有惊喜（主语策略：原句主语）

这是两个各有主语的分句：前句主语「无数宽敞美丽的庭院」(countless spacious and beautiful courtyards)、谓语「藏身于」(are hidden / hide)；后句主语「游客们」(visitors / tourists)、谓语「有惊喜的发现」。对应 无数宽敞美丽的庭院藏身于屋舍之间 与 游客们每到一处都会有惊喜的发现。

### 【降级】藏身用被动，惊喜处用 wherever

前句「藏身于屋舍之间」译被动 are hidden among the houses（庭院被掩映其间）；后句「每到一处都会有惊喜的发现」中「每到一处」降级为 wherever they go 状语从句，主干 visitors will make pleasant discoveries / be pleasantly surprised；游客们每到一处都会有惊喜的发现。两句以分号或拆成两句衔接。

### 【语法】单复数

「无数庭院」复数 courtyards 加 s；「游客们」复数 visitors / tourists 加 s。countless 本身就要求后接复数。

### 语态

「藏身于」无施动者、强调庭院被掩映的状态，用被动 are hidden。

### 时态

前句一般现在时 are hidden（恒常状态）；后句「都会有」含将来/惯常意味，用 will make discoveries 或一般现在时 make discoveries 表惯常皆可，与现在时基调相容。

**【译文】 Countless spacious and beautiful courtyards are hidden among the houses, and visitors will make a pleasant discovery wherever they go.**

英语四级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                                        |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part I                 | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">与2016年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A     | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section B     | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section C (1) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section C (2) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part IV                | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <div>本题</div>                          |