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## 四级·真题卷第1套·2016年12月

### Part I

### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay. Suppose you have two options upon graduation: one is to take a job in a company and the other to go to a graduate school. You are to make a choice between the two. Write an essay to explain the reasons for your choice. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

#### Section A

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

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1. A) It was dangerous to live in.  
B) It was going to be renovated.  
C) He could no longer pay the rent.  
D) He had sold it to the royal family.
2. A) A strike.  
B) A storm.  
C) A forest fire.  
D) A terrorist attack.

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

3. A) They lost contact with the emergency department.  
B) They were trapped in an underground elevator.  
C) They were injured by suddenly falling rocks.  
D) They sent calls for help via a portable radio.
4. A) They tried hard to repair the elevator.  
B) They released the details of the accident.  
C) They sent supplies to keep the miners warm.  
D) They provided the miners with food and water.

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

- 5. A) Raise postage rates.  
B) Improve its services.  
C) Redesign delivery routes.  
D) Close some of its post offices.
- 6. A) Shortening business hours.  
B) Closing offices on holidays.  
C) Stopping mail delivery on Saturdays.  
D) Computerizing mail sorting processes.
- 7. A) Many post office staff will lose their jobs.  
B) Many people will begin to complain.  
C) Taxpayers will be very pleased.  
D) A lot of controversy will arise.

## **Section B**

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

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

- 8. A) He will be kept from promotion.  
B) He will go through retraining.  
C) He will be given a warning.  
D) He will lose part of his pay.
- 9. A) He is always on time.  
B) He is a trustworthy guy.  
C) He is an experienced press operator.  
D) He is on good terms with his workmates.
- 10. A) She is a trade union representative.  
B) She is in charge of public relations.  
C) She is a senior manager of the shop.  
D) She is better at handling such matters.
- 11. A) He is skilled and experienced.  
B) He is very close to the manager.  
C) He is always trying to stir up trouble.  
D) He is always complaining about low wages.

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

12. A) Open.  
B) Friendly.  
C) Selfish.  
D) Reserved.
13. A) They stay quiet.  
B) They read a book.  
C) They talk about the weather.  
D) They chat with fellow passengers.
14. A) She was always treated as a foreigner.  
B) She was eager to visit an English castle.  
C) She was never invited to a colleague's home.  
D) She was unwilling to make friends with workmates.
15. A) Houses are much more quiet.  
B) Houses provide more privacy.  
C) They want to have more space.  
D) They want a garden of their own.

### Section C

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

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) They don't have much choice of jobs.  
B) They are likely to get much higher pay.  
C) They don't have to go through job interviews.  
D) They will automatically be given hiring priority.
17. A) Ask their professors for help.  
B) Look at school bulletin boards.  
C) Visit the school careers service.  
D) Go through campus newspapers.
18. A) Helping students find the books and journals they need.  
B) Supervising study spaces to ensure a quiet atmosphere.  
C) Helping students arrange appointments with librarians.  
D) Providing students with information about the library.

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

19. A) It tastes better.  
B) It is easier to grow.  
C) It may be sold at a higher price.  
D) It can better survive extreme weathers.
20. A) It is healthier than green tea.  
B) It can grow in drier soil.  
C) It will replace green tea one day.  
D) It is immune to various diseases.
21. A) It has been well received by many tea drinkers.  
B) It does not bring the promised health benefits.  
C) It has made tea farmers' life easier.  
D) It does not have a stable market.

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

22. A) They need decorations to show their status.  
B) They prefer unique objects of high quality.  
C) They decorate their homes themselves.  
D) They care more about environment.
23. A) They were proud of their creations.  
B) They could only try to create at night.  
C) They made great contributions to society.  
D) They focused on the quality of their products.
24. A) Make wise choices.  
B) Identify fake crafts.  
C) Design handicrafts themselves.  
D) Learn the importance of creation.
25. A) To boost the local economy.  
B) To attract foreign investments.  
C) To arouse public interest in crafts.  
D) To preserve the traditional culture.

### **Part III**

### **Reading Comprehension**

**(40 minutes)**

#### **Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding*

letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

Many men and women have long bought into the idea that there are "male" and "female" brains, believing that explains just about every difference between the sexes. A new study 26 that belief, questioning whether brains really can be distinguished by gender.

In the study, Tel Aviv University researchers 27 for sex differences throughout the entire human brain.

And what did they find? Not much. Rather than offer evidence for 28 brains as "male" or "female," research shows that brains fall into a wide range, with most people falling right in the middle.

Daphna Joel, who led the study, said her research found that while there are some gender-based 29 , many different types of brain can't always be distinguished by gender.

While the "average" male and "average" female brains were 30 different, you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans. Only a small 31 of people had "all-male" or "all-female" characteristics.

Larry Cahill, an American neuroscientist(神经科学家), said the study is an important addition to a growing body of research questioning 32 beliefs about gender and brain function. But he cautioned against concluding from this study that all brains are the same, 33 of gender.

"There's a mountain of evidence 34 the importance of sex influences at all levels of brain function," he told The Seattle Times.

If anything, he said, the study 35 that gender plays a very important role in the brain—"even when we are not clear exactly how."

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) abnormal     | I) regardless   |
| B) applied      | J) searched     |
| C) briefly      | K) similarities |
| D) categorizing | L) slightly     |
| E) challenges   | M) suggests     |
| F) figure       | N) tastes       |
| G) percentage   | O) traditional  |
| H) proving      |                 |

## 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**.

### Can Burglars Jam Your Wireless Security System?

- A) Any product that promises to protect your home deserves careful examination. So it isn't surprising that you'll find plenty of strong opinions about the potential vulnerabilities of popular home-security systems.
- B) The most likely type of burglary(入室盗窃) by far is the unsophisticated crime of opportunity, usually involving a broken window or some forced entry. According to the FBI, crimes like these accounted for roughly two-thirds of all household burglaries in the US in 2013. The wide majority of the rest were illegal, unforced entries that resulted from something like a window being left open. The odds of a criminal using technical means to bypass a security system are so small that the FBI doesn't even track those statistics.
- C) One of the main theoretical home-security concerns is whether or not a given system is vulnerable to being blocked from working altogether. With wired setups, the fear is that a burglar(入室盗贼) might be able to shut your system down simply by cutting the right cable. With a wireless setup, you stick battery-powered sensors up around your home that keep an eye on windows, doors, motion, and more. If they detect something wrong while the system is armed, they'll transmit a wireless alert signal to a base station that will then raise the alarm. That approach will eliminate most cord-cutting concerns—but what about their wireless equivalent, jamming? With the right device tuned to the right frequency, what's to stop a thief from jamming your setup and blocking that alert signal from ever reaching the base station?
- D) Jamming concerns are nothing new, and they're not unique to security systems. Any device that's built to receive a wireless signal at a specific frequency can be overwhelmed by a stronger signal coming in on the same frequency. For comparison, let's say you wanted to "jam" a conversation between two people—all you'd need to do is yell in the listener's ear.
- E) Security devices are required to list the frequencies they broadcast on—that means that a potential thief can find what they need to know with minimal Googling. They will, however, need to know what system they're looking for. If you have a sign in your yard declaring what setup you use, that'd point them in the right direction, though at that point, we're talking about a highly targeted, semi-sophisticated attack, and not the sort of forced-entry attack that makes up the majority of burglaries. It's easier to find and acquire jamming equipment for some frequencies than it is for others.
- F) Wireless security providers will often take steps to help combat the threat of jamming attacks. SimpliSafe, winner of our Editors' Choice distinction, utilizes a special system that's capable of separating incidental RF interference from targeted jamming attacks. When the system thinks it's being jammed, it'll notify you via push alert(推送警报). From there, it's up to you to sound the alarm manually.
- G) SimpliSafe was singled out in one recent article on jamming, complete with a video showing the entire system being effectively bypassed with hand-held jamming equipment. After taking appropriate measures to contain the RF interference to our test lab, we tested the attack out for ourselves, and were able to verify that it's possible with the right equipment. However, we also verified that SimpliSafe's anti-jamming system works. It caught us in the act, sent an alert to my smart phone, and also listed our RF interference on the system's event log. The team behind the article and video in question makes no mention of the system, or whether or not it detected them.
- H) We like the unique nature of that software. It means that a thief likely wouldn't be able to Google how the system works, then figure out a way around it. Even if they could, SimpliSafe claims that its system is always evolving, and that it varies slightly from system to system, which means there wouldn't be a universal magic formula for cracking it. Other systems also seem confident on the subject of jamming. The team at Frontpoint addresses the issue in a blog on its site, citing their own jam protection software and claiming

that there aren't any documented cases of a successful jam attack since the company began offering wireless security sensors in the 1980s.

- I) Jamming attacks are absolutely possible. As said before, with the right equipment and the right know-how, it's possible to jam any wireless transmission. But how probable is it that someone will successfully jam their way into your home and steal your stuff?
- J) Let's imagine that you live in a small home with a wireless security setup that offers a functional anti-jamming system. First, a thief is going to need to target your home, specifically. Then, he's going to need to know the technical details of your system and acquire the specific equipment necessary for jamming your specific setup. Presumably, you keep your doors locked at night and while you're away, so the thief will still need to break in. That means defeating the lock somehow, or breaking a window. He'll need to be jamming you at this point, as a broken window or opened door would normally release the alarm. So, too, would the motion detectors in your home, so the thief will need to continue jamming once he's inside and searching for things to steal. However, he'll need to do so without tripping the anti-jamming system, the details of which he almost certainly does not have access to.
- K) At the end of the day, these kinds of systems are primarily designed to protect against the sort of opportunistic smash-and-grab attack that makes up the majority of burglaries. They're also only a single layer in what should ideally be a many-sided approach to securing your home, one that includes commonsense things like sound locks and proper exterior lighting at night. No system is impenetrable, and none can promise to eliminate the worst case completely. Every one of them has vulnerabilities that a knowledgeable thief could theoretically exploit. A good system is one that keeps that worst-case setting as improbable as possible while also offering strong protection in the event of a less extraordinary attack.
36. It is possible for burglars to make jamming attacks with the necessary equipment and skill.
37. Interfering with a wireless security system is similar to interfering with a conversation.
38. A burglar has to continuously jam the wireless security device to avoid triggering the alarm, both inside and outside the house.
39. SimpliSafe provides devices that are able to distinguish incidental radio interference from targeted jamming attacks.
40. Only a very small proportion of burglaries are committed by technical means.
41. It is difficult to crack SimpliSafe as its system keeps changing.
42. Wireless devices will transmit signals so as to activate the alarm once something wrong is detected.
43. Different measures should be taken to protect one's home from burglary in addition to the wireless security system.
44. SimpliSafe's device can send a warning to the house owner's cellphone.
45. Burglars can easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search.

## 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.

As a person who writes about food and drink for a living, I couldn't tell you the first thing about Bill Perry or whether the beers he sells are that great. But I can tell you that I like this guy. That's because he plans to ban tipping in favor of paying his servers an actual living wage.

I hate tipping.

I hate it because it's an obligation disguised as an option. I hate it for the post-dinner math it requires of me. But mostly, I hate tipping because I believe I would be in a better place if pay decisions regarding employees were simply left up to their employers, as is the custom in virtually every other industry.

Most of you probably think that you hate tipping, too. Research suggests otherwise. You actually love tipping! You like to feel that you have a voice in how much money your server makes. No matter how the math works out, you persistently view restaurants with voluntary tipping systems as being a better value, which makes it extremely difficult for restaurants and bars to do away with the tipping system.

One argument that you tend to hear a lot from the pro-tipping crowd seems logical enough: the service is better when waiters depend on tips, presumably because they see a benefit to successfully veiling their contempt for you. Well, if this were true, we would all be slipping a few 100-dollar bills to our doctors on the way out their doors, too. But as it turns out, waiters see only a tiny bump in tips when they do an exceptional job compared to a passable one. Waiters, keen observers of humanity that they are, are catching on to this; in one poll, a full 30% said they didn't believe the job they did had any impact on the tips they received.

So come on, folks: get on board with ditching the outdated tip system. Pay a little more up front for your beer or burger. Support Bill Perry's pub, and any other bar or restaurant that doesn't ask you to do drunken math.

46. What can we learn about Bill Perry from the passage?

- A) He runs a pub that serves excellent beer.
- B) He intends to get rid of the tipping practice.
- C) He gives his staff a considerable sum for tips.
- D) He lives comfortably without getting any tips.

47. What is the main reason why the author hates tipping?

- A) It sets a bad example for other industries.
- B) It adds to the burden of ordinary customers.
- C) It forces the customer to compensate the waiter.
- D) It poses a great challenge for customers to do math.

48. Why do many people love tipping according to the author?

- A) They help improve the quality of the restaurants they dine in.
- B) They believe waiters deserve such rewards for good service.
- C) They want to preserve a wonderful tradition of the industry.
- D) They can have some say in how much their servers earn.

49. What have some waiters come to realize according to a survey?

- A) Service quality has little effect on tip size.
- B) It is in human nature to try to save on tips.
- C) Tips make it more difficult to please customers.
- D) Tips benefit the boss rather than the employees.

50. What does the author argue for in the passage?

- A) Restaurants should calculate the tips for customers.
- B) Customers should pay more tips to help improve service.
- C) Waiters deserve better than just relying on tips for a living.
- D) Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In the past, falling oil prices have given a boost to the world economy, but recent forecasts for global growth have been toned down, even as oil prices sink lower and lower. Does that mean the link between lower oil prices and growth has weakened?

Some experts say there are still good reasons to believe cheap oil should heat up the world economy. Consumers have more money in their pockets when they're paying less at the pump. They spend that money on other things, which stimulates the economy.

The biggest gains go to countries that import most of their oil like China, Japan, and India. But doesn't the extra money in the pockets of those countries' consumers mean an equal loss in oil-producing countries, canceling out the gains? Not necessarily, say economic researcher Sara Johnson. "Many oil producers built up huge reserve funds when prices were high, so when prices fall they will draw on their reserves to support government spending and subsidies(补贴) for their consumers."

But not all oil producers have big reserves. In Venezuela, collapsing oil prices have sent its economy into free-fall.

Economist Carl Weinberg believes the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil. The implication is a sharp decline in global trade, which has plunged partly because oil-producing nations can't afford to import as much as they used to.

Sara Johnson acknowledges that the global economic benefit from a fall in oil prices today is likely lower than it was in the past. One reason is that more countries are big oil producers now, so the nations suffering from the price drop account for a larger share of the global economy.

Consumers, in the U.S. at least, are acting cautiously with the savings they're getting at the gas pump, as the memory of the recent great recession is still fresh in their mind. And a number of oil-producing countries are trimming their gasoline subsidies and raising taxes, so the net savings for global consumers is not as big as the oil price plunge might suggest.

51. What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?
- A) The reasons behind the plunge of oil prices.
  - B) Possible ways to stimulate the global economy.
  - C) The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth.
  - D) The effect of falling oil prices on consumer spending.
52. Why do some experts believe cheap oil will stimulate the global economy?
- A) Manufacturers can produce consumer goods at a much lower cost.
  - B) Lower oil prices have always given a big boost to the global economy.
  - C) Oil prices may rise or fall but economic laws are not subject to change.
  - D) Consumers will spend their savings from cheap oil on other commodities.
53. What happens in many oil-exporting countries when oil prices go down?
- A) They suspend import of necessities from overseas.
  - B) They reduce production drastically to boost oil prices.
  - C) They use their money reserves to back up consumption.
  - D) They try to stop their economy from going into free-fall.
54. How does Carl Weinberg view the current oil price plunge?
- A) It is one that has seen no parallel in economic history.
  - B) Its negative effects more than cancel out its positive effects.
  - C) It still has a chance to give rise to a boom in the global economy.
  - D) Its effects on the global economy go against existing economic laws.
55. Why haven't falling oil prices boosted the global economy as they did before?
- A) People are not spending all the money they save on gas.
  - B) The global economy is likely to undergo another recession.
  - C) Oil importers account for a larger portion of the global economy.
  - D) People the world over are afraid of a further plunge in oil prices.

## 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**.

在中国文化中，红色通常象征着好运、长寿和幸福。在春节和其他喜庆场合，红色到处可见。人们把现金作为礼物送给家人或亲密朋友时，通常放在红信封里。红色在中国流行的另一个原因是人们把它与中国革命和共产党相联系。然而，红色并不总是代表好运和快乐。因为从前死者的名字常用红色书写，用红墨水书写中国人名被看成是一种冒犯行为。

# 2016年12月·第1套英语四级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

## 写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第1套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2016-12) • 四级

Part I

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay. Suppose you have two options upon graduation: one is to take a job in a company and the other to go to a graduate school. You are to make a choice between the two. Write an essay to explain the reasons for your choice. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

**【参考范文·157词】** 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Graduation confronts many students with a tough decision: to enter the workplace immediately or to continue with further study. After careful thought, I have decided to go to a graduate school rather than take a job right away.

The main reason is that graduate study allows me to deepen my knowledge in my chosen field. My four years of college have only given me a general foundation, and I feel eager to explore my major more thoroughly. What is more, a master's degree will strengthen my competitiveness in today's demanding job market, where employers increasingly value candidates with advanced expertise. As someone who hopes to become a researcher, I believe further education is a necessary step toward that goal.

For these reasons, pursuing a graduate degree is the wiser choice for me. Although working could bring earlier financial independence, I am convinced that investing in my education now will pay off far more in the long run.

**【参考译文】**

毕业让许多学生面临一个艰难的抉择：是立刻步入职场，还是继续深造。经过慎重考虑，我决定去读研究生，而不是马上找工作。

主要原因在于，读研能让我在所选专业上深入钻研。四年本科只给了我一个泛泛的基础，我很想更透彻地探索自己的专业。此外，硕士学位能增强我在如今竞争激烈的就业市场中的竞争力，用人单位越来越看重具备专业深度的求职者。作为一个希望成为研究者的人，我相信继续深造是迈向这一目标的必要一步。

出于这些原因，攻读研究生学位对我来说是更明智的选择。尽管工作能带来更早的经济独立，但我确信，现在投资于自己的教育，长远来看回报会大得多。

**【第 1 段】两句点明抉择并表态。**第一句 Graduation confronts many students with a tough decision 用点出抉择的句架把两条路摆出来，第二句 I have decided to go to a graduate school rather than take a job 当场表态，落实了 outline 第一段点明抉择并表态的功能，一开头就对上 make a choice between the two。

**【第 2 段】主因追加理由加个人支撑。**The main reason is that... 引出主因深化专业，What is more, a master's degree will strengthen my competitiveness 追加求职竞争力，末句 As someone who hopes to become a researcher 补个人志向，三层落实 explain the reasons for your choice，理由具体不空泛。

**【第 3 段】让步后重申立场。**Although working could bring earlier financial independence 一句让步承认就业好处，随即 pursuing a graduate degree is the wiser choice for me 重申立场，收尾稳住全文选择、不摇摆。

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

### 二选一并说清理由

一句话钉死：在就业与读研之间明确选定一方，并 explain the reasons for your choice。注意 make a choice between the two 里的 a choice 是单数，意味着必须落定一个，全文立场不能摇摆；the reasons 用复数，提示你理由不止一条，要给出 2 到 3 条。

读者 • 语域

### 面向阅卷人的正式议论

本题是无具体收信人的议论文（write an essay），不需要称呼语和落款，也不要写真实姓名。语域按面向阅卷人的正式书面语来写：用完整句、少用口语缩略和 gonna/wanna 之类，观点句和连接词要清楚。

中心立意

### 选读研并说明原因

本篇中心：毕业后我选择继续读研而非直接就业，因为它能深化专业、增强竞争力。这直接回应了 make a choice between the two 和 explain the reasons for your choice。选就业其实同样能拿高分，关键不在选哪个，而在立场明确、理由扎实。

要展开的要点

#### 1. 深化专业打牢根基

第一条理由（个人成长角度）：四年本科只给了泛泛的基础，读研能在本专业深挖，把知识学扎实。

#### 2. 增强就业竞争力

第二条理由（求职角度）：如今用人单位越来越看重高学历和专业深度，硕士文凭能在竞争激烈的就业市场里加分。

#### 3. 结合个人志向

第三条支撑（个人情境）：以我想做研究工作为例，读研是通向这一目标的必要一步，让理由不再空泛。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

## 怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

### 第 1 段 点明抉择并表态

开门见山写出毕业时的两难，并当场亮出我选读研，对应 make a choice between the two。

### 第 2 段 分层论证理由

用主因加追加理由的方式，把深化专业、增强竞争力两条讲透，再补一句个人志向，落实 explain the reasons for your choice。

### 第 3 段 让步加重申立场

先一句让步承认就业的好处，再重申读研是更明智的选择，收束全文、稳住立场。

#### 第 1 段 写出两难并选读研

落点：毕业生面临就业还是继续深造的抉择（take a job in a company 与 go to a graduate school），经过思考我决定读研而非立刻工作。

**点出抉择** · Graduation confronts many students with a tough decision: to \_\_\_\_ or to \_\_\_\_.

**当场表态** · After careful thought, I have decided to \_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_.

#### 第 2 段 两条理由加个人志向

落点：主因是读研能深挖本专业、补上本科只有泛泛基础的短板；追加理由是硕士学历能在竞争激烈的就业市场增强竞争力；再以我希望成为研究者为个人支撑，说明深造是必要一步。

**引出主因** · The main reason is that \_\_\_\_ allows me to \_\_\_\_.

**追加理由** · What is more, \_\_\_\_ will strengthen \_\_\_\_, where \_\_\_\_.

**结合个人** · As someone who \_\_\_\_, I believe \_\_\_\_ is a necessary step toward \_\_\_\_.

#### 第 3 段 承认就业好处后重申读研

落点：让步承认就业能带来更早的经济独立，随即重申对我而言投资教育在长远看更值，读研是更明智的选择。

**让步转折** · Although \_\_\_\_ could bring \_\_\_\_, I am convinced that \_\_\_\_.

**收束重申** · For these reasons, \_\_\_\_ is the wiser choice for me.

## 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

#### 选一方且给足理由

本题要害是 make a choice between the two 必须落定一个，且 explain the reasons for your choice 要给出理由；只要通篇立场明确、理由到位就切题。

### 结构连贯

#### 三段各司其职有路标

本题三段应分别承担表态、论证、重申，靠 The main reason / What is more / Although / For these reasons 让论证脉络清晰。

### 语言准确

#### 态度因果句式要用对

本题多用 I have decided to、The main reason is that、I am convinced that 等表态与因果句式，用对了既准确又能凸显立场。

### 字数格式

#### 卡住上下限用三段

本题 You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，低于或超过都失分，三段式最便于把篇幅控在区间内。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

### 两边各打五十大板

反面：Working can earn money, and studying can gain knowledge. Both are good choices for graduates. (通篇这样两边都夸，等于没选)。改成：After careful thought, I have decided to go to a graduate school rather than take a job right away. 先把立场钉死。

### 空洞套话堆砌

反面：Study is very important and useful. It is good for my future. (全是没有信息量的口号)。改成：My four years of college have only given me a general foundation, and I feel eager to explore my major more thoroughly. 用自身处境把理由坐实。

## 让步反噬变对比文

反面：结尾又花三四句细数就业能挣钱、能积累经验、能早独立.....读完让人以为作者改选就业了。  
改成：Although working could bring earlier financial independence, I am convinced that investing in my education now will pay off far more in the long run. 一句让步立即回扣立场。

## 英语四级 2016年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                        |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                 | 写作         | 本题                     |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">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12月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

## 听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2016-12) • 四级

以下按录音篇目排印：每篇先给录音原文与逐段中译（考卷上没有，考试时录音只播一遍、卷面只印选项），再逐题给出卷面题目与解析。

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

#### Section A

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

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1 A 16th century castle in Scotland is close to collapsing after lumps of soil were washed away by floods, threatening its foundations. On Sunday, the castle's owner John Gordon, 76, was forced to move out of his property after the River Dee swept away about 60 feet of land, leaving the castle dangerously close to the river, according to the Scottish Daily Record.

苏格兰一座16世纪的城堡在洪水冲走大块土壤后濒临倒塌，其地基受到威胁。据《苏格兰每日纪事报》报道，周日，城堡主人、76岁的约翰·戈登被迫搬离其房产，此前迪河冲走了约60英尺的土地，使城堡危险地靠近河流。

2 Abergeldie Castle, located in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was built by Sir Alexander Gordon of Midmar who later became the Earl of Huntly. The castle, which is located on 11,700 acres, was leased to members of the royal family between 1848 and 1970, including King Edward VII and George V. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency has issued more than 35 flood warnings covering several

regions, as Scotland continues to clean up after Storm Frank hit the country last Wednesday. "This means that rivers will rise more slowly, but then stay high for much longer," the environmental agency said.

位于苏格兰阿伯丁郡的阿伯geldie城堡由米德马尔的亚历山大·戈登爵士建造,他后来成为亨特利伯爵。这座占地11700英亩的城堡在1848年至1970年间租给了王室成员,包括爱德华七世国王和乔治五世。苏格兰环境保护局已发布超过35项洪水警告,覆盖多个地区,苏格兰在上周三遭弗兰克风暴袭击后仍在继续清理工作。该环境机构表示:"这意味着河流水位上升会更慢,但随后会在高位维持更长时间。"

1. A) It was dangerous to live in.  
B) It was going to be renovated.  
C) He could no longer pay the rent.  
D) He had sold it to the royal family.

**【题目】 Why did John Gordon move out of Abergeldie Castle?**

**【翻译】** John Gordon 为什么搬出 Abergeldie Castle?

- A) 住在里面很危险。 B) 它将要被翻新。 C) 他再也付不起租金了。  
D) 他已经把它卖给了王室。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) It was dangerous to live in.

**【定位】** On Sunday, the castle's owner John Gordon, 76, was forced to move out of his property after the River Dee swept away about 60 feet of land, leaving the castle dangerously close to the river.

周日, 这座城堡 76 岁的主人约翰·戈登被迫搬离自己的房产, 此前迪河冲走了约 60 英尺的土地, 使城堡危险地紧贴河水。

**【信号】 被迫搬离 + after 引出原因。**信号是 was forced to move out 这个"被迫搬走"的动作, 紧跟其后的 after the River Dee swept away about 60 feet of land, leaving the castle dangerously close to the river 就是原因。Why 题的答案句几乎总在"动作 + after/because/leaving"这种因果结构里。

**【替换】** leaving the castle dangerously close to the river ↔ **It was dangerous to live in.**

"危险地紧贴河水" = "住着危险"

close to collapsing ↔ **It was dangerous to live in.**

"濒临崩塌"印证"住着危险"

**【排除】 B) 未提及**

It was going to be renovated. 说房子要翻修，可录音里只字未提翻修，搬走是因为危险不是为了装修，属凭空捏造。

**C) 原词陷阱**

He could no longer pay the rent. 说他付不起房租。但录音说他是城堡的 owner (the castle's owner John Gordon, 主人)，不是租客；而且第2段提到城堡曾 leased to members of the royal family (租给皇室)，"租"字在录音里确实出现过，容易让人误以为和租金有关。其实那是历史上皇室租用，与他搬走的原因毫无关系。

借用原文：leased to members of the royal family

**D) 原词陷阱**

He had sold it to the royal family. 说他把城堡卖给了皇室。royal family 是录音里真念到的扎眼词 (leased to members of the royal family)，极易诱选；但原文说的是历史上"租给"皇室、不是"卖给"，而且他现在仍是 owner (the castle's owner John Gordon)，根本没卖。盗用原词又把"租"偷换成"卖"。

借用原文：leased to members of the royal family

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2. A) A strike.

B) A storm.

C) A forest fire.

D) A terrorist attack.

**【题目】 What happened in Scotland last Wednesday?**

**【翻译】** 上周三苏格兰发生了什么？

A) 罢工。 B) 暴风雨。 C) 森林大火。 D) 恐怖袭击。

**【答案】 B (细节题) A storm.**

**【定位】** The Scottish Environment Protection Agency has issued more than 35 flood warnings covering several regions, as Scotland continues to clean up after Storm Frank hit the country last Wednesday.

苏格兰环境保护署已发布超过 35 条覆盖多个地区的洪水预警，因为苏格兰仍在清理上周三"弗兰克"风暴袭击该国后的残局。

**【信号】 时间锚 last Wednesday 紧贴事件名 Storm Frank。**信号是时间点 last Wednesday 与紧挨着的 Storm Frank hit the country。题目问"上周三发生了什么"，录音里把 last Wednesday 和 Storm 放在同一句，时间一对上，事件名就是答案。

**【替换】** Storm Frank hit the country last Wednesday ↔ **A storm.**

"弗兰克风暴袭击" = "一场风暴"

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

A strike. 说发生了罢工，但录音通篇是洪水、风暴，没有任何罢工内容。它和 storm 读音、场景都易让紧张的考生混选，实则录音根本没说。

**C) 未提及**

A forest fire. 说森林大火，可录音讲的是 flood warnings（洪水预警）和风暴，满篇是水不是火，事件性质完全相反，排除。

**D) 未提及**

A terrorist attack. 说恐怖袭击，录音里完全没有任何相关内容，是分量很重却凭空出现的干扰，专诱紧张乱选，排除。

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

1 Rescue efforts were underway Thursday morning for 17 miners who were stuck in an elevator below ground at Cargill rock salt mine near Lansing, New York, according to Marcia Lynch, public information officer with Tompkins County's emergency response department. Emergency workers have made contact with the miners via a radio, and they all appear to be uninjured, said Jessica Verfuss, the emergency department's assistant director.

据Tompkins County应急响应部门公共信息官Marcia Lynch称,周四上午,救援工作正在进行,以营救17名被困在纽约州Lansing附近Cargill岩盐矿井地下电梯中的矿工。应急部门助理主任Jessica Verfuss表示,应急人员已通过无线电与矿工取得联系,他们似乎都没有受伤。

2 Crews have managed to provide heat packs and blankets to the miners so that they can keep warm during the rescue operation, Verfuss said. Details about what led to the workers' being trapped in the elevator weren't immediately available. The mine, along New York's Cayuga Lake, processes salt used for road treatment. It produces about 2 million tons of salt that is shipped to more than 1,500 places in the northeastern United States. The rock salt mine is one of three operated by Cargill with the other two in Louisiana and Ohio.

Verfuss说,救援人员已设法向矿工提供了加热包和毯子,以便他们在救援行动期间保持温暖。关于工人被困电梯的原因的细节尚未公布。该矿位于纽约州Cayuga湖沿岸,加工用于道路处理的盐。它生产约200万吨盐,运往美国东北部1500多个地方。这座岩盐矿是Cargill运营的三座矿井之一,另外两座分别位于Louisiana和Ohio。

3. A) They lost contact with the emergency department.  
B) They were trapped in an underground elevator.  
C) They were injured by suddenly falling rocks.  
D) They sent calls for help via a portable radio.

**【题目】 What does the news report say about the salt miners?**

**【翻译】 新闻报道中关于盐矿工人说了什么?**

- A) 他们与应急部门失去了联系。 B) 他们被困在地下电梯里。  
C) 他们被突然落下的岩石砸伤。 D) 他们通过便携式无线电发送了求救信号。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) They were trapped in an underground elevator.

【定位】 Rescue efforts were underway Thursday morning for 17 miners who were stuck in an elevator below ground at Cargill rock salt mine near Lansing, New York.

周四上午, 针对 17 名被困于纽约州兰辛市附近 Cargill 岩盐矿井下电梯里的矿工, 救援工作正在展开。

【信号】 **新闻首句即交代主体事件**。新闻报道的命脉在开篇第一句。本篇开头 Rescue efforts were underway 紧接着就说明矿工 who were stuck in an elevator below ground, 这就是"谁出了什么事"的事件交代句, 第 3 题的答案就藏在这里。

【替换】 stuck in an elevator below ground ↔ **trapped in an underground elevator**  
stuck=trapped、below ground=underground 同义替换

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

录音说应急人员 Emergency workers have made contact with the miners via a radio——是"取得了联系"。A 却说 lost contact with the emergency department (失去联系), 盗用了 contact 这个原词, 方向却完全相反。听到 contact 就选 A, 正中圈套。

借用原文: made contact with the miners via a radio

C) **与原文相反**

录音明说 they all appear to be uninjured——"看上去都没受伤"。C 却说 injured by suddenly falling rocks (被落石砸伤)。它盗用了 injured 这个词根, 却漏掉了前缀 un- 的否定, 且"落石"全文从未提及, 是与原文相反 + 无中生有的叠加。

借用原文: they all appear to be uninjured

D) **张冠李戴**

录音里 radio 出现在 Emergency workers have made contact with the miners via a radio——是"救援人员"通过无线电联系矿工。D 却说 They sent calls for help via a portable radio, 把"发出求救"安到了矿工 (They) 头上, 主体和动作都错位了。这是典型"听到 radio 就想选"的原词陷阱。

借用原文: made contact with the miners via a radio

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4. A) They tried hard to repair the elevator.

B) They released the details of the accident.

C) They sent supplies to keep the miners warm.

D) They provided the miners with food and water.

【题目】 **What did the rescue team do?**

【翻译】 救援队做了什么?

A) 他们努力修理电梯。 B) 他们公布了事故的详细情况。

C) 他们送去了供给品以保持矿工温暖。 D) 他们为矿工提供了食物和水。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) They sent supplies to keep the miners warm.

**【定位】** Crews have managed to provide heat packs and blankets to the miners so that they can keep warm during the rescue operation, Verfuss said.

工作人员设法给矿工送去了暖宝宝和毛毯，好让他们在救援过程中保持温暖，Verfuss 说道。

**【信号】** 顺序播报到第二段讲救援动作。新闻题与播报同序：第 3 题答案在第一段事件交代，第 4 题答案顺延到第二段的救援动作句 Crews have managed to provide heat packs and blankets to the miners。听完第一题信息继续往下听，这句就是第 4 题落点。

**【替换】** provide heat packs and blankets to the miners ↔ **sent supplies to keep the miners warm**

暖宝宝毛毯=保暖物资的概括

so that they can keep warm ↔ **keep the miners warm**

目的状语原义保留

**【排除】** A) **过度推断**

elevator 在录音第一段出现过（矿工被困其中），A 借这个原词编出 tried hard to repair the elevator（努力修电梯）。但全文从没说救援队修电梯，是听到 elevator 就联想“被困要修”的过度推断。

借用原文：stuck in an elevator below ground

B) **与原文相反**

录音明说 Details about what led to the workers' being trapped in the elevator weren't immediately available——事故细节“暂时无法获知”。B 却说 released the details of the accident（公布了细节），盗用 details 一词，意思恰好相反。

借用原文：Details about what led to the workers' being trapped in the elevator weren't immediately available

D) **偷换概念**

录音送的是 heat packs and blankets（保暖物资），D 却说 provided the miners with food and water（食物和水）。provided the miners 句式与原文极像，只把“暖宝宝毛毯”偷换成“食物饮水”——这正是预读时标记的“C、D 两项靠得很近”的陷阱。

借用原文：provide heat packs and blankets to the miners

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

1 The U.S. Postal Service announced today that it is considering closing about 3,700 post offices over the next year because of falling revenues.

美国邮政服务今天宣布，由于收入下降，它正在考虑在明年关闭约3,700个邮局。

2 Facing an \$8.3 billion budget deficit this year, closing post offices is one of several proposals the Postal Service has put forth recently to cut costs. Last week, for example, Postmaster General Pat Donahoe announced plans to stop mail delivery on Saturdays, a move he says could save \$3 billion

annually. "We are losing revenue as we speak," Donahoe said. "We do not want taxpayer money. We want to be self-sufficient. So like any other business you have to make choices."

面对今年83亿美元的预算赤字,关闭邮局是邮政服务最近提出的削减成本的几项提议之一。例如,上周邮政总局局长Pat Donahoe宣布计划停止周六的邮件投递,他表示此举每年可节省30亿美元。"我们正在失去收入,"Donahoe说。"我们不想要纳税人的钱。我们想要自给自足。所以就像任何其他企业一样,你必须做出选择。"

3 Dean Granholm, the vice president for delivery and post office operations, said the first wave of closings would begin this fall. He estimated that about 3,000 postmasters, 500 station managers and between 500 and 1,000 postal clerks could lose their jobs.

负责投递和邮局运营的副总裁Dean Granholm表示,第一波关闭将于今年秋季开始。他估计约3,000名邮政局长、500名站点经理以及500到1,000名邮政职员可能会失去工作。

5. A) Raise postage rates.  
B) Improve its services.  
C) Redesign delivery routes.  
D) Close some of its post offices.

**【题目】** What is the U.S. Postal Service planning to do?

**【翻译】** 美国邮政服务计划做什么?

A) 提高邮资费率。 B) 改善其服务。 C) 重新设计投递路线。 D) 关闭其部分邮局。

**【答案】** D (细节题) Close some of its post offices.

**【定位】** The U.S. Postal Service announced today that it is considering closing about 3,700 post offices over the next year because of falling revenues.

美国邮政署今天宣布,由于收入下滑,它正考虑在未来一年内关闭约3,700个邮局。

**【信号】** 开头首句即点题。新闻第一句 The U.S. Postal Service announced today that it is considering closing about 3,700 post offices 就是答案句——四级新闻报道第一题答案常落在开头第一两句,announced 后面紧跟的就是核心决定。

**【替换】** considering closing about 3,700 post offices ↔ Close some of its post offices.

具体数字概括为 some

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

Raise postage rates. 看似与邮政、钱有关，但录音从未说要涨邮资；省钱用的是关邮局和停周六送信，涨价是考生自己补的常识，属未提及。

**B) 与原文相反**

Improve its services. 与录音相反：邮政是在亏损中削减（关邮局、停送信），是收缩而非改善服务，方向正好反了。

**C) 原词陷阱**

Redesign delivery routes. 借用了录音里反复出现的 delivery（如 stop mail delivery on Saturdays）来制造“听到 delivery 就想选”的诱惑，但录音说的是停止周六送信，从没说重新设计投递路线，答非所问。

借用原文：stop mail delivery on Saturdays

- 
6. A) Shortening business hours.  
B) Closing offices on holidays.  
C) Stopping mail delivery on Saturdays.  
D) Computerizing mail sorting processes.

**【题目】 What measure has been planned to save costs?**

**【翻译】 计划采取什么措施来节省成本？**

- A) 缩短营业时间。 B) 在节假日关闭办公场所。 C) 停止周六的邮件投递。  
D) 将邮件分拣过程电脑化。

**【答案】 C**（细节题） Stopping mail delivery on Saturdays.

**【定位】** Last week, for example, Postmaster General Pat Donahoe announced plans to stop mail delivery on Saturdays, a move he says could save \$3 billion annually.

比如上周，邮政署长帕特·多纳霍宣布了周六停止邮件投递的计划，他说这一举措每年可节省30亿美元。

**【信号】 save 信号词带出措施。** 答案句尾的 a move he says could save \$3 billion annually 里的 save 正是省钱信号，紧贴它前面的 stop mail delivery on Saturdays 就是省钱措施本身——听到 save 就回锁前一句的动作。

**【替换】** stop mail delivery on Saturdays ↔ **Stopping mail delivery on Saturdays.**

动词原形转动名词，措辞基本一致

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

Shortening business hours. 是合理的节流联想，但录音提到的省钱措施只有关邮局和周六停送信，没说缩短营业时间，属考生自行脑补。

**B) 原词陷阱**

Closing offices on holidays. 借用了录音里 closing post offices 的 closing 与 offices (见 closing about 3,700 post offices) 来勾人，但录音说的是永久关掉一些邮局，不是节假日关门，偷换了概念。

借用原文：closing about 3,700 post offices

**D) 未提及**

Computerizing mail sorting processes. 录音里完全没有提及分拣电脑化，与本则新闻的关邮局、停周六送信都无关，是凭对邮政的想象造出来的干扰。

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7. A) Many post office staff will lose their jobs.

B) Many people will begin to complain.

C) Taxpayers will be very pleased.

D) A lot of controversy will arise.

**【题目】 What will happen when the proposed measure comes into effect?**

**【翻译】** 当提议的措施生效时会发生什么？

- A) 许多邮局员工将失去工作。    B) 许多人将开始抱怨。    C) 纳税人将会非常高兴。  
D) 将会出现很多争议。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) Many post office staff will lose their jobs.

**【定位】** He estimated that about 3,000 postmasters, 500 station managers and between 500 and 1,000 postal clerks could lose their jobs.

他估计约有 3,000 名邮局局长、500 名站点经理以及 500 至 1,000 名邮政职员可能会失业。

**【信号】 estimated + could lose 给出后果估计。** 末段 He estimated that about 3,000 postmasters, 500 station managers and between 500 and 1,000 postal clerks could lose their jobs 用 estimated 和 could lose 明确给出措施带来的将来后果，是典型的后果估计句。

**【替换】** about 3,000 postmasters, 500 station managers and between 500 and 1,000 postal clerks could lose their jobs

↔ **Many post office staff will lose their jobs.**

多类岗位列举概括为 staff，数字概括为 many

**【排除】 B) 未提及**

Many people will begin to complain. 是对关邮局的合理想象，但录音只谈到了员工失业，从没提公众会抱怨，属未提及。

**C) 原词陷阱**

Taxpayers will be very pleased. 借用了录音里 We do not want taxpayer money 的 taxpayer 来引诱，但录音只说邮政不想要纳税人的钱，从没说纳税人会很高兴，方向被改成了正面情绪，既盗词又与文意相反。

借用原文：We do not want taxpayer money

**D) 未提及**

A lot of controversy will arise. 听起来像关邮局的自然结果，但录音通篇只给出失业的估计，没有提到会引发争议，属未提及。

## Section B

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

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

1 M: Mrs. Hampton, we've got trouble in the press room this morning.

M: Hampton女士,今天早上印刷车间出了点问题。

2 W: Oh dear. What about?

W: 哦天哪,什么事?

3 M: One of the press operators arrived an hour and a half late.

M: 有个印刷机操作员迟到了一个半小时。

4 W: But that's a straightforward affair. He will simply lose part of his pay. That's why we have a clock-in system.

W: 但这是很简单的事啊。他的工资会被扣掉一部分。这就是我们有打卡系统的原因。

5 M: But the point is the man was clocked in at 8 o'clock. We have John standing by the time clock, and he swears he saw nothing irregular.

M: 但问题是这个人8点钟就打过卡了。我们让John守在考勤钟旁边,他发誓说没看到任何异常。

6 W: Is John reliable?

W: John可靠吗?

7 M: Yes, he is. That's why we chose him for the job.

M: 是的,他很可靠。这就是我们选他做这份工作的原因。

8 W: Have you spoken to the man who was late?

W: 你跟那个迟到的人谈过了吗?

9 M: Not yet. I thought I'd have a word with you first. He's a difficult man, and I think there's been some trouble on the shop floor. I've got a feeling that the trade union representative is behind this. The manager told me that Jack Green's been very active around the shop the last few days.

M: 还没有。我想先跟您谈谈。他是个很难对付的人,我觉得车间里可能出了些问题。我有种感觉,工会代表在背后搞鬼。经理告诉我Jack Green这几天在车间里特别活跃。

10 W: Well, what do you want me to do?

W: 那你想让我做什么?

11 M: I was wondering if you'd see Smith—the man who was late—because you are so much better at handling things like this.

M: 我在想您能不能见见Smith——就是那个迟到的人——因为您处理这类事情要在行得多。

12 W: Oh, alright. I'll see him. I must say I agree with you about there being bad feelings in the works. I've had the idea for some time that Jack Green's been busy stirring things up in connection with the latest wage claim. He's always trying to make trouble. Well, I'll get the manager to send Smith up here.

W: 好吧,我去见他。我得说我同意你关于工厂里有不良情绪的看法。我一段时间以来一直觉得Jack Green在最近的加薪要求上煽风点火。他总是想制造麻烦。好,我会让经理把Smith叫到这儿来。

8. A) He will be kept from promotion.

B) He will go through retraining.

C) He will be given a warning.

D) He will lose part of his pay.

**【题目】** What will happen to the press operator who was late for work according to the woman?

**【翻译】** 根据女士的说法,迟到的印刷机操作员会怎样?

A) 他将无法获得晋升。 B) 他将接受再培训。 C) 他将受到警告。

D) 他将失去部分工资。

**【答案】** D (细节题) He will lose part of his pay.

**【定位】** But that's a straightforward affair. He will simply lose part of his pay. That's why we have a clock-in system.

可那是件很简单的事。他不过是会被扣掉一部分工资罢了。我们装打卡系统就是为了这个。

**【信号】** 女方对迟到事件的直接定性应答。男方刚说有人迟到, 女方紧接着给出处置说法 He will simply lose part of his pay.——这是被告知问题方的"直接应答", 对话题里答案就落在应答这一句; simply (不过是) 还点出这是常规处理, 正是该题要的后果。

**【替换】** He will simply lose part of his pay. ↔ **He will lose part of his pay.**

去掉 simply 后几乎原义保留

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

选项 He will be kept from promotion. 说的"挡住升迁"录音里根本没出现, 是凭"违纪可能影响升职"的常识硬编的, 属无中生有。

**B) 未提及**

He will go through retraining. 的"再培训"录音中没有任何对应, 靠"犯错就该培训"的想当然填上, 属无中生有。

**C) 未提及**

He will be given a warning. 的"给予警告"也没在录音出现; 女方明确说的是扣薪, 不是警告, 这项是用另一种常见处分来混淆。

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9. A) He is always on time.

B) He is a trustworthy guy.

C) He is an experienced press operator.

D) He is on good terms with his workmates.

**【题目】 What does the man say about John who stands by the time clock?**

**【翻译】** 男士对站在考勤钟旁边的John有何评价?

- A) 他总是很准时。    B) 他是一个值得信赖的人。    C) 他是一名经验丰富的印刷机操作员。  
D) 他与同事关系很好。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) He is a trustworthy guy.

**【定位】** W: Is John reliable? M: Yes, he is. That's why we chose him for the job.

女: John 可靠吗? 男: 是的, 他可靠。所以我们才选他干这活。

**【信号】 一问一答·男方对"是否可靠"的肯定应答。** 女方直接发问 Is John reliable?, 男方答 Yes, he is. 并补一句选他干活的理由——这是典型的一问一答, 答案就在男方对 reliable 的肯定上。问句里的 reliable 是听音路标。

**【替换】** Is John reliable? ↔ **He is a trustworthy guy.**

reliable = trustworthy 同义替换

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

He is always on time. 借了 John 守在 the time clock (打卡机) 旁的场景, 让人误以为在夸他"准时"。但 John 是"监督打卡的人", 不是被考勤的对象, 录音从没说他准时, 这是用打卡这个原词场景设的陷阱。

借用原文: We have John standing by the time clock

**C) 张冠李戴**

He is an experienced press operator. 里的 press operator 确实在录音出现过 One of the press operators arrived an hour and a half late., 但那是指"迟到的那名操作工", 不是 John; 选项把别人的身份安到 John 头上。

借用原文: One of the press operators arrived an hour and a half late.

**D) 未提及**

He is on good terms with his workmates. 说 John 和同事关系好, 录音里完全没谈 John 的人际关系, 是凭"可靠的人大概人缘也好"的过度联想加上去的。

- 
10. A) She is a trade union representative.  
B) She is in charge of public relations.  
C) She is a senior manager of the shop.  
D) She is better at handling such matters.

**【题目】 Why does the man suggest the woman see the worker who was late?**

**【翻译】 男士为什么建议女士去见那位迟到的工人?**

- A) 她是工会代表。 B) 她负责公共关系。 C) 她是车间的高级管理人员。  
D) 她更擅长处理此类事务。

**【答案】 D (细节题) She is better at handling such matters.**

**【定位】 I was wondering if you'd see Smith—the man who was late—because you are so much better at handling things like this.**

我在想可不可以请你去见见 Smith——就是那个迟到的人——因为这类事你处理得比我在行得多。

**【信号】 because 引出的直接原因。男方提出请女方去见 Smith, 紧跟 because you are so much better at handling things like this——because 是最硬的原因信号, 它后面那句就是"为什么找她"的答案。**

**【替换】 you are so much better at handling things like this ↔ She is better at handling such matters.**

人称转换 + things=matters 同义

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

She is a trade union representative. 里的 trade union representative 录音确实念过 I've got a feeling that the trade union representative is behind this., 但那是指 Jack Green 这个搅事的工会代表, 绝非女方 Hampton 太太; 选项盗这个词制造"听到就想选"的诱惑。

借用原文: the trade union representative is behind this

**B) 未提及**

She is in charge of public relations. 说她管公关, 录音从没交代女方的职务是公关, 是凭"善于处理矛盾≈做公关"的联想编的, 无中生有。

**C) 原词陷阱**

She is a senior manager of the shop. 借了录音多次出现的 manager 一词, 但录音里 the manager 指的是另一个负责叫 Smith 上来的人, 并未说女方是高管; 况且本题问的是"为什么找她", 答身份也答非所问。

借用原文: The manager told me that Jack Green's been very active around the shop the last few days.

- 
11. A) He is skilled and experienced.  
B) He is very close to the manager.  
C) He is always trying to stir up trouble.  
D) He is always complaining about low wages.

**【题目】 What does the woman say about Jack Green?**

**【翻译】 女士对Jack Green有何评价?**

- A) 他技术熟练且经验丰富。 B) 他与经理关系很近。 C) 他总是试图挑起事端。  
D) 他总是抱怨工资太低。

**【答案】 C (态度观点题) He is always trying to stir up trouble.**

**【定位】 I've had the idea for some time that Jack Green's been busy stirring things up in connection with the latest wage claim. He's always trying to make trouble.**

我一直觉得 Jack Green 围绕最近这次加薪要求一直在忙着煽风点火。他这人总爱惹是生非。

**【信号】 女方明确的负面评判语气。** 女方亲口说 He's always trying to make trouble., 配合前一句 stirring things up (煽动闹事), 是直白的负面评价, 语气信号清晰——这正是态度题要抓的"评价性用词"。

**【替换】 He's always trying to make trouble. ↔ He is always trying to stir up trouble.**  
make trouble = stir up trouble 同义

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

He is skilled and experienced. 是正面评价，而女方对 Jack Green 全是负面定性（搅事、惹麻烦），方向相反；录音也没说他技术如何，属凭空拔高。

**B) 原词陷阱**

He is very close to the manager. 借了录音里 The manager told me that Jack Green's been very active... 中 manager 与 Jack Green 同句出现的表象，让人误以为两人关系近；其实那只是经理在向男方汇报 Jack Green 的动向，没说二人关系密切。

借用原文：The manager told me that Jack Green's been very active around the shop the last few days.

**D) 原词陷阱**

He is always complaining about low wages. 借了录音 in connection with the latest wage claim 里的"工资"话题，但录音说的是 Jack Green"借加薪要求搞事"，不是"他自己抱怨工资低"；选项把"借工资议题煽动"偷换成"个人抱怨低薪"。

借用原文：Jack Green's been busy stirring things up in connection with the latest wage claim

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

1 W: Our topic today is about something that foreigners nearly always say when they visit Britain. It's "Why are the British so cold?" And they're talking about the British personality—the famous British "reserve". It means that we aren't very friendly... we aren't very open.

W: 我们今天的话题是关于外国人访问英国时几乎总会说的一件事。就是"为什么英国人这么冷漠?"他们说的是英国人的性格——著名的英国式"矜持"。意思是我们不太友好.....我们不太开放。

2 M: So do you think it's true?

M: 那你觉得这是真的吗?

3 W: It's a difficult one. So many people who visit Britain say it's difficult to make friends with British people. They say we're cold, reserved, unfriendly...

W: 这挺难说的。很多访问英国的人都说很难和英国人交朋友。他们说我们冷漠、矜持、不友好.....

4 M: I think it's true. Look at Americans or Australians. They speak the same language, but they're much more open. And you see it when you travel. People—I mean strangers—speak to you on the street or on the train. British people seldom speak on the train, or the bus. Not in London, anyway.

M: 我觉得是真的。看看美国人或澳大利亚人。他们说同样的语言,但他们开放得多。你旅行的时候就能看出来。人们——我是说陌生人——会在街上或火车上跟你说话。英国人很少在火车上或公交车上说话。至少在伦敦不会。

5 W: "Not in London". That's it. Capital cities are full of tourists and are never friendly. People are different in other parts of the country.

W: "在伦敦不会"。就是这样。首都城市到处都是游客,从来都不友好。在国家其他地方人们就不一样了。

6 M: Not completely. I met a woman once, an Italian. She'd been working in Manchester for two years, and no one—not one of her colleagues—had ever invited her to their home. They were friendly to her at work, but nothing else. She couldn't believe it. She said that would never happen in Italy.

M: 也不完全是。我曾经遇到一个女士,意大利人。她在曼彻斯特工作了两年,没有一个人——她的同事中没有一个人——曾经邀请她去他们家。他们在工作中对她很友好,但仅此而已。她简直不敢相信。她说在意大利绝不会发生这种事。

7 W: You know what they say—"an Englishman's home is his castle." It's really difficult to get inside.

W: 你知道他们怎么说的——"英国人的家就是他的城堡"。真的很难进去。

8 M: Yeah. It's about being private. You go home to your house and your garden and you close the door. It's your place.

M: 是啊。这关乎隐私。你回到自己的房子和花园,然后关上门。这是你的地盘。

9 W: That's why the British don't like flats. They prefer to live in houses.

W: 所以英国人不喜欢公寓。他们更喜欢住在独立屋里。

10 M: That's true.

M: 没错。

12. A) Open.

B) Friendly.

C) Selfish.

D) Reserved.

**【题目】** What do foreigners generally think of British people according to the woman?

**【翻译】** 根据这位女士的说法,外国人通常认为英国人怎么样?

A) 开放 B) 友好 C) 自私 D) 矜持

**【答案】** D (态度观点题) Reserved.

**【定位】** It's "Why are the British so cold?" And they're talking about the British personality—the famous British "reserve". It means that we aren't very friendly... we aren't very open.

他们会问『英国人为什么这么冷淡?』他们说的是英国人的性格——著名的英国式『矜持』。意思是我们不太友好.....不太开放。

**【信号】** 女士开篇转述外国人原话。女士一开口就转述外国人常说的话 Why are the British so cold?, 并归纳为 the famous British "reserve", 这是对『外国人怎么看』的直接概括, 是答案信号所在。

**【替换】** the famous British "reserve" ↔ Reserved.

名词 reserve 转形容词 reserved

we aren't very friendly... we aren't very open ↔ Reserved.

否定友好/开放=矜持

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

录音说 we aren't very open (不太开放), 是带否定的; 选项 Open. 直接盗用 open 这个原词却把否定抹掉, 正好说反了。

借用原文: we aren't very open

**B) 与原文相反**

录音说 we aren't very friendly (不太友好), 选项 Friendly. 盗用 friendly 原词但去掉否定, 与录音原意相反。

借用原文: we aren't very friendly

**C) 未提及**

Selfish (自私) 在整段录音里没有出现, 外国人说的是 cold、reserved, 并没说英国人自私, 属于无中生有的拔高。

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13. A) They stay quiet.

B) They read a book.

C) They talk about the weather.

D) They chat with fellow passengers.

**【题目】 What may British people typically do on a train according to the man?**

**【翻译】** 根据这位男士的说法,英国人在火车上通常会做什么?

A) 他们保持安静 B) 他们看书 C) 他们谈论天气 D) 他们与同车乘客聊天

**【答案】 A** (细节题) They stay quiet.

**【定位】** People—I mean strangers—speak to you on the street or on the train. British people seldom speak on the train, or the bus.

陌生人——我是说陌生人——会在街上或火车上跟你搭话。英国人在火车上、公交车上很少说话。

**【信号】 对比+seldom 否定落点。** 男士先说别国陌生人会在火车上搭话, 紧接着用 British people seldom speak on the train 一转, seldom (很少) 是含蓄否定, 对比之后这句才是答案落点。

**【替换】** British people seldom speak on the train ↔ **They stay quiet.**

很少说话=保持安静

**【排除】 B) 未提及**

read a book (看书) 录音里完全没说, 男士只说英国人很少讲话, 没提他们在火车上看书, 属凭常识臆想的无中生有。

**C) 未提及**

talk about the weather 利用『英国人爱聊天气』的刻板印象设套, 但本段录音说的是英国人在火车上 seldom speak (很少说话), 根本没提天气, 属张冠李戴式臆想。

**D) 张冠李戴**

录音 strangers—speak to you on the street or on the train 说的是别国陌生人会攀谈, 选项 They chat with fellow passengers. 盗用『在火车上搭话』这层意思, 却把它安到英国人头上——而英国人恰恰是很少说话的那方。

借用原文: speak to you on the street or on the train

- 
14. A) She was always treated as a foreigner.  
B) She was eager to visit an English castle.  
C) She was never invited to a colleague's home.  
D) She was unwilling to make friends with workmates.

**【题目】 What does the man say about the Italian woman working in Manchester?**

**【翻译】** 这位男士对在Manchester工作的意大利女士说了什么?

- A) 她总是被当作外国人对待    B) 她渴望参观英国城堡    C) 她从未被邀请去同事家里  
D) 她不愿意与同事交朋友

**【答案】 C** (细节题) She was never invited to a colleague's home.

**【定位】** She'd been working in Manchester for two years, and no one—not one of her colleagues—had ever invited her to their home. They were friendly to her at work, but nothing else.

她在曼彻斯特工作了两年, 没有一个人——没有一个同事——曾邀请她去家里。同事们在工作中对她友好, 但仅此而已。

**【信号】 no one...ever 强否定落点。** 男士用 no one—not one of her colleagues—had ever invited her to their home, no one、not one、ever 三重强调否定, 正是要点所在, 这种被反复加重的否定就是答案信号。

**【替换】** no one—not one of her colleagues—had ever invited her to their home ↔

**She was never invited to a colleague's home.**

无人曾邀=从未被邀

【排除】 A) 过度推断

treated as a foreigner (被当成外国人) 录音没说, 男士说的是同事 friendly to her at work, but nothing else——工作上友好、仅此而已, 并未说把她当外人歧视, 是从『没被请到家』硬推一步的过度引申。

B) 原词陷阱

想参观城堡的说法来自后文女士的谚语 an Englishman's home is his castle, 那只是比喻英国人家门难进; 选项 She was eager to visit an English castle. 盗用 castle 一词, 把比喻当成意大利女子真想去城堡, 答非所问。

借用原文: an Englishman's home is his castle

D) 与原文相反

录音说的是同事没邀请她 (错在同事一方), 选项 She was unwilling to make friends with workmates. 却说成是她自己不愿交友 (错在她一方), 主动方被调了包, 与原意相反。

借用原文: no one... had ever invited her to their home

- 
15. A) Houses are much more quiet.  
B) Houses provide more privacy.  
C) They want to have more space.  
D) They want a garden of their own.

【题目】 Why do British people prefer houses to flats?

【翻译】 为什么英国人更喜欢房子而不是公寓?

- A) 房子更加安静 B) 房子提供更多隐私 C) 他们想要有更多空间  
D) 他们想要有自己的花园

【答案】 B (细节题) Houses provide more privacy.

【定位】 It's about being private. You go home to your house and your garden and you close the door. It's your place.

这关乎拥有私密空间。你回到自己的房子和花园, 关上门, 那是属于你的地方。

【信号】 It's about being private 点出动机。男士用 It's about being private 直接点出核心动机, 紧接第 9 段女士 That's why the British don't like flats 用 that's why 收束, 前因后果连起来, private 就是答案信号。

【替换】 It's about being private ↔ Houses provide more privacy.

形容词 private 转名词 privacy

you close the door. It's your place ↔ Houses provide more privacy.

关门成专属地=提供隐私

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

quiet (更安静) 录音里没作为偏爱房子的理由提到, 男士说的是 being private (私密), 安静是凭常识想象添的, 无中生有。

**C) 未提及**

want more space (想要更多空间) 录音没说, 男士给的理由是隐私 being private, 而非空间大小, 属臆想添加的原因。

**D) 原词陷阱**

录音确实念到 your house and your garden, 但 garden 只是『关门独处』场景里的一笔, 男士点明的核心理由是 being private; 选项 They want a garden of their own. 盗用 garden 这个原词, 把陪衬当成了主因, 答非所问。

借用原文: your house and your garden

## Section C

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

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

1 In college, time is scarce, and consequently, very precious. At the same time, expenses in college pile up surprisingly quickly. A part-time job is a good way to balance costs while ensuring there is enough time left over for both academic subjects and after-class activities.

在大学里,时间很稀缺,因此非常宝贵。与此同时,大学的开支增长得出人意料地快。兼职工作是平衡开支的好方法,同时确保有足够的时间留给学业科目和课外活动。

2 If you are a college student looking for a part-time job, the best place to start your job search is right on campus. There are tons of on-campus job opportunities, and as a student, you'll automatically be given hiring priority. Plus, on-campus jobs eliminate commuting time, and could be a great way to connect with academic and professional resources at your university. Check with your school's careers service or employment office for help to find a campus job. Of course, there are opportunities for part-time work off-campus, too. If you spend a little time digging for the right part-time jobs, you'll save yourself time when you find a job that leaves you with enough time to get your school work done, too.

如果你是一名寻找兼职工作的大学生,开始求职的最佳地点就是校园内。校内有大量的工作机会,而且作为学生,你会自动获得招聘优先权。此外,校内工作省去了通勤时间,并且可能是与大学学术和专业资源建立联系的绝佳方式。咨询学校的职业服务部门或就业办公室以获得帮助寻找校内工作。当然,校外也有兼职工作的机会。如果你花一点时间寻找合适的兼职工作,当你找到一份能让你有足够时间完成学业的工作时,你就会节省时间。

3 If you are a college student looking for work but worried you won't have enough time to devote to academic subjects, consider working as a study hall or library monitor. Responsibilities generally include

supervising study spaces to ensure that a quiet atmosphere is maintained. It's a pretty easy job, but one with lots of downtime—which means you'll have plenty of time to catch up on reading, do homework or study for an exam.

如果你是一名寻找工作的大学生,但担心没有足够的时间投入到学业科目中,可以考虑担任自习室或图书馆管理员。职责通常包括监督学习空间以确保保持安静的氛围。这是一份相当轻松的工作,但有很多空闲时间——这意味着你将有充足的时间赶上阅读进度、做作业或为考试复习。

16. A) They don't have much choice of jobs.  
B) They are likely to get much higher pay.  
C) They don't have to go through job interviews.  
D) They will automatically be given hiring priority.

**【题目】** What does the speaker say about college students applying for on-campus jobs?

**【翻译】** 说话者关于申请校内工作的大学生说了什么?

- A) 他们没有太多工作选择。 B) 他们有可能获得更高的薪水。  
C) 他们不必经过求职面试。 D) 他们将自动获得招聘优先权。

**【答案】** D (细节题) They will automatically be given hiring priority.

**【定位】** There are tons of on-campus job opportunities, and as a student, you'll automatically be given hiring priority.

校内兼职机会很多, 而且作为学生, 你会自动获得录用优先权。

**【信号】** 话题锚词 on-campus 后的直陈句。顺着话题锚词 on-campus job opportunities 听下去, 紧接着的直陈句 you'll automatically be given hiring priority 直接说出了"作为学生能得到什么", 这种围着锚词的正面陈述句就是答案句。

**【替换】** you'll automatically be given hiring priority ↔ They will automatically be given hiring priority.  
几乎原句搬运、仅换人称

**【排除】** A) 原词陷阱

选项 They don't have much choice of jobs. 借用了通篇都在说的 jobs, 但录音说的是 tons of on-campus job opportunities (机会很多), 选项却说选择不多, 方向正好相反。

借用原文: tons of on-campus job opportunities

B)

They are likely to get much higher pay. 提到的"高工资"录音整段都没说过, 谈钱处只有开头 expenses in college pile up surprisingly quickly (花销涨得快), 与"工资更高"无关, 属无中生有。

C)

They don't have to go through job interviews. 里的 interview (面试) 在三段录音里一次都没念到, 是凭"找工作"常识硬加的细节, 属未提及。

- 
17. A) Ask their professors for help.  
B) Look at school bulletin boards.  
C) Visit the school careers service.  
D) Go through campus newspapers.

**【题目】** What can students do to find a campus job according to the speaker?

**【翻译】** 根据说话者的说法,学生可以做什么来找到校内工作?

- A) 向他们的教授寻求帮助。 B) 查看学校布告栏。 C) 访问学校就业服务中心。  
D) 浏览校园报纸。

**【答案】** C (细节题) Visit the school careers service.

**【定位】** Check with your school's careers service or employment office for help to find a campus job.  
向你学校的职业服务处或就业办公室求助, 来找一份校园工作。

**【信号】** 祈使句 Check with 的建议信号。这句以祈使动词 Check with 开头直接给建议, 建议句就是"该怎么做"类细节题的答案落点; 它点名去 careers service or employment office 求助。

**【替换】** Check with your school's careers service ↔ Visit the school careers service.

Check with 与 Visit 同义、机构名原样保留

**【排除】** A)

Ask their professors for help. 听着合理, 但录音让学生求助的对象是 careers service or employment office, 从未让学生去问教授, 属未提及。

B)

Look at school bulletin boards. 的 bulletin board 在录音里一次没出现, 是凭"校园找工作"常识硬塞的渠道, 属未提及。

D)

Go through campus newspapers. 的 campus newspaper 录音中没有任何对应说法, 也是按常识补的渠道, 属未提及。

- 
18. A) Helping students find the books and journals they need.  
B) Supervising study spaces to ensure a quiet atmosphere.  
C) Helping students arrange appointments with librarians.  
D) Providing students with information about the library.

**【题目】** What does the speaker say is a library monitor's responsibility?

**【翻译】** 说话者说图书馆管理员的职责是什么?

- A) 帮助学生找到他们需要的书籍和期刊。 B) 监督自习空间以确保安静的氛围。  
C) 帮助学生安排与图书馆员的预约。 D) 向学生提供有关图书馆的信息。

**【答案】** B (细节题) Supervising study spaces to ensure a quiet atmosphere.

【定位】 Responsibilities generally include supervising study spaces to ensure that a quiet atmosphere is maintained.

职责通常包括监管自习区，以确保保持安静的环境。

【信号】 职责引导词 **Responsibilities include**。这句以 Responsibilities generally include 明确引出职责，是"问职责"题最直接的答案信号，其后所接 supervising study spaces to ensure that a quiet atmosphere is maintained 即职责本身。

【替换】 supervising study spaces to ensure that a quiet atmosphere is maintained ↔  
**Supervising study spaces to ensure a quiet atmosphere.**

近原句替换、仅作浓缩

【排除】 A)

Helping students find the books and journals they need. 借"图书馆"让人联想到"帮找书刊"，但录音说该岗位职责是监管自习区，根本没提帮学生找书，属常识联想出的未提及。

C)

Helping students arrange appointments with librarians. 里"帮约图书管理员"录音完全没说，是借图书馆场景编出来的职责，属未提及。

D)

Providing students with information about the library. 同样是按图书馆场景补的咨询类职责，录音 Responsibilities generally include 后只接了"监管自习区保持安静"，没有提供信息一项，属未提及。

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

1 Agricultural workers in green tea fields near Mt. Kenya are gathering the tea leaves. It is beautiful to see. The rows of tea bushes are straight. All appears to be well. But the farmers who planted the bushes are worried.

肯尼亚山附近绿茶田里的农业工人正在采摘茶叶。这景象很美。一排排茶树笔直整齐。一切看起来都很好。但种植这些茶树的农民却很担忧。

2 Nelson Kibara is one of them. He has been growing tea in the Kerugoya area for 40 years. He says the prices this year have been so low that he has made almost no profit. He says he must grow different kinds of tea if he is to survive. Mr. Kibara and hundreds of other farmers have been removing some of their tea bushes and planting a new kind of tea developed by the Tea Research Foundation of Kenya. Its leaves are purple and brown. When the tea is boiled, the drink has a purple color.

Nelson Kibara就是其中之一。他在Kerugoya地区种植茶叶已有40年。他说今年的价格非常低，他几乎没有盈利。他说如果要生存下去，他必须种植不同种类的茶叶。Kibara先生和数百名其他农民一直在移除他们的一些茶树，种植肯尼亚茶叶研究基金会开发的一种新茶。它的叶子呈紫色和棕色。当茶叶煮沸时，茶水呈现紫色。

3 Medical researchers have studied the health benefits of the new tea. They say it is healthier than green tea and could be sold for a price that is three to four times higher than the price of green tea.

医学研究人员研究了这种新茶的健康益处。他们说它比绿茶更健康,可以以比绿茶价格高三到四倍的价格出售。

4 But Mr. Kibara says he has not received a higher price for his purple tea crop. He says the market for the tea is unstable. And he is often forced to sell his purple tea for the same price as green tea leaves. He says there are not enough buyers willing to pay more for the purple tea.

但Kibara先生说他的紫茶作物并没有卖出更高的价格。他说这种茶的市场不稳定。他经常被迫以与绿茶叶相同的价格出售他的紫茶。他说没有足够多的买家愿意为紫茶支付更高的价格。

19. A) It tastes better.

B) It is easier to grow.

C) It may be sold at a higher price.

D) It can better survive extreme weathers.

**【题目】 Why have tea farmers in Kenya decided to grow purple tea?**

**【翻译】** 为什么肯尼亚的茶农决定种植紫茶?

- A) 味道更好。 B) 更容易种植。 C) 可能以更高的价格出售。  
D) 能更好地在极端天气中存活。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) It may be sold at a higher price.

**【定位】** They say it is healthier than green tea and could be sold for a price that is three to four times higher than the price of green tea.

他们说它比绿茶更健康, 而且能以比绿茶高三到四倍的价格出售。

**【信号】 价格更高的利益落点。** 这句出现 could be sold for a price that is three to four times higher, "能卖更高价" 正是农民愿意改种的经济动机, 价格/利益句就是原因题的答案落点。

**【替换】** could be sold for a price that is three to four times higher than the price of green tea ↔

**It may be sold at a higher price.**

三四倍高价概括为 higher price

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

It tastes better. 听着合理，但原文从头到尾没说过紫茶味道更好，属凭常识脑补，未提及。

**B) 原词陷阱**

It is easier to grow. 借用了原文反复出现的 grow (he must grow different kinds of tea)，听到 grow 就想选，但原文讲的是 "不得不改种别的茶"，从没说紫茶更好种，是典型的原词陷阱。

借用原文：he must grow different kinds of tea

**D) 未提及**

It can better survive extreme weathers. 讲抗极端天气，原文只提到价格低、改种、市场不稳，从未谈到天气或抗灾能力，属未提及。

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20. A) It is healthier than green tea.

B) It can grow in drier soil.

C) It will replace green tea one day.

D) It is immune to various diseases.

**【题目】 What do researchers say about purple tea?**

**【翻译】** 研究人员对紫茶有何评价？

- A) 它比绿茶更健康。 B) 它能在更干旱的土壤中生长。 C) 它总有一天会取代绿茶。  
D) 它对各种疾病免疫。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) It is healthier than green tea.

**【定位】** They say it is healthier than green tea and could be sold for a price that is three to four times higher than the price of green tea.

他们说它比绿茶更健康，而且能以比绿茶高三到四倍的价格出售。

**【信号】 They say 引出研究者观点。** 该段开头是 Medical researchers have studied the health benefits, 紧接 They say it is healthier than green tea, "They say" 正是研究者观点的直接引出语，是观点出处的答案信号。

**【替换】** it is healthier than green tea ↔ **It is healthier than green tea.**

几乎原句对应

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

It can grow in drier soil. 又借用了 grow, 且引入 "更干的土壤" 这一原文从未提到的种植条件, 听到 grow 想选即落陷阱, 实为未提及。

借用原文: plant a new kind of tea

**C) 过度推断**

It will replace green tea one day. 盗用了反复出现的 green tea, 但原文只说紫茶更健康/更贵, 从没说 "将来会取代绿茶", 这是把比较优势夸大成绝对预测, 过度推断。

借用原文: it is healthier than green tea

**D) 未提及**

It is immune to various diseases. 讲抗多种病害, 原文谈的是健康与价格, 完全没提抗病能力, 属未提及。

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21. A) It has been well received by many tea drinkers.

B) It does not bring the promised health benefits.

C) It has made tea farmers' life easier.

D) It does not have a stable market.

**【题目】 What has Mr. Kibara found about purple tea?**

**【翻译】 Kibara先生对紫茶有何发现?**

A) 它受到了许多饮茶者的欢迎。 B) 它没有带来所承诺的健康益处。

C) 它使茶农的生活更轻松了。 D) 它没有稳定的市场。

**【答案】 D (细节题) It does not have a stable market.**

**【定位】** But Mr. Kibara says he has not received a higher price for his purple tea crop. He says the market for the tea is unstable.

但基巴拉先生说, 他的紫茶并没有卖到更高的价钱。他说这种茶的市场不稳定。

**【信号】 转折 But 后才是真实情况。** 本段以 But Mr. Kibara says he has not received a higher price 开头, 转折词 But 把前文研究者的乐观说法翻转过来, 转折之后的 the market for the tea is unstable 才是 Kibara 实际发现的现状, 是答案落点。

**【替换】** the market for the tea is unstable ↔ **It does not have a stable market.**

unstable = not stable 肯否换说

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

It has been well received by many tea drinkers. 说大受欢迎，但原文明说 there are not enough buyers willing to pay more, 买的人都不够，与 "受欢迎" 正相反，是与原文相反。

借用原文：there are not enough buyers willing to pay more for the purple tea

**B) 偷换概念**

It does not bring the promised health benefits. 盗用了原文 health benefits 一词，但原文只说没卖到高价、市场不稳，从没否认健康好处，把 "价格没兑现" 偷换成 "健康好处没兑现"，是偷换概念。

借用原文：the health benefits of the new tea

**C) 与原文相反**

It has made tea farmers' life easier. 盗用了 farmers, 但原文讲农民赚不到钱、卖不上价、买家不足，日子更难而非更easy，与原文相反。

借用原文：he has not received a higher price for his purple tea crop

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

1 Today's consumers want beautiful handcrafted objects to wear and to have for their home environment. They prefer something unique and they demand quality. Craftsmen today are meeting this demand. People and homes are showing great change as more and more unique handcrafted items become available.

当今的消费者希望拥有精美的手制品来佩戴和装饰家居环境。他们偏爱独特的物品,并且要求高品质。如今的工匠正在满足这一需求。随着越来越多独特的手制品面世,人们和家庭正在展现出巨大的变化。

2 Handicrafts are big business. No longer does a good craftsman have to work in a job he dislikes all day, and then try to create at night. He has earned his professional status. He is now a respected member of society. Part of the fun of being a craftsman is meeting other craftsmen. They love to share their ideas and materials and help others find markets for their work.

手工艺品是一门大生意。优秀的工匠不再需要整天从事自己不喜欢的工作,然后在夜晚才尝试进行创作。他已经获得了专业地位。他现在是社会中受人尊敬的一员。作为工匠的乐趣之一是结识其他工匠。他们喜欢分享自己的想法和材料,并帮助他人其作品寻找市场。

3 Craftsmen have helped educate consumers to make wise choices. They help them become aware of design and technique. They help them relate their choice to its intended use. They often involve consumers in trying the craft themselves.

工匠帮助教育消费者做出明智的选择。他们帮助消费者了解设计和技艺。他们帮助消费者将选择与预期用途联系起来。他们经常让消费者参与亲自尝试手工艺制作。

4 When a group of craftsmen expands to include more members, a small craft organization is formed. Such an organization does a lot in training workshops in special media, crafts marketing techniques, crafts fairs and sales, festivals, TV appearances and demonstrations. State art councils help sponsor local arts and crafts festivals which draw crowds of tourist consumers. This boosts the local economy

considerably because tourists not only buy crafts, but they also use the restaurants and hotels and other services of the area.

当一个工匠团体扩大到包含更多成员时,就形成了一个小型手工艺组织。这样的组织在特殊媒介培训研讨会、手工艺品营销技巧、手工艺品集市和销售、节日庆典、电视亮相和演示等方面做了大量工作。州艺术委员会帮助赞助地方艺术和手工艺品节,吸引大量游客消费者。这极大地促进了当地经济,因为游客不仅购买手工艺品,还会使用该地区的餐厅、酒店和其他服务。

22. A) They need decorations to show their status.  
B) They prefer unique objects of high quality.  
C) They decorate their homes themselves.  
D) They care more about environment.

**【题目】** What does the speaker say about today's consumers?

**【翻译】** 关于当今的消费者,说话者说了什么?

- A) 他们需要装饰品来显示自己的地位。 B) 他们更喜欢高质量的独特物品。  
C) 他们自己装饰家居。 D) 他们更关心环境。

**【答案】** B (细节题) They prefer unique objects of high quality.

**【定位】** They prefer something unique and they demand quality.

他们偏好独特的东西, 并且要求高品质。

**【信号】** **主语正面陈述句。** 这句紧承上文 today's consumers, 主语 They 直指消费者, They prefer something unique and they demand quality 是对消费者偏好的直接正面描述, 没有转折, 听到"消费者偏好...要求..."这种主语+态度动词的句子就是答案句。

**【替换】** prefer something unique ↔ **unique objects**

形容词转名词词组

they demand quality ↔ **of high quality**

动词短语转介词短语

**【排除】 A) 张冠李戴**

录音里 status 一词出现在第 2 段说工匠"赢得了职业地位", 与今天的消费者无关, 本项把"地位"安到消费者头上、还编出"用装饰显地位", 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: He has earned his professional status.

**C) 原词陷阱**

原文只说消费者偏好独特高品质的手工品、要把它们用于家居 to have for their home environment, 从没说消费者"自己动手装饰家", They decorate their homes themselves. 是凭 home 一词臆造出来的。

借用原文: to have for their home environment

**D) 偷换概念**

原文的 home environment 指"家居环境" (居家的布置), They care more about environment. 把它偷换成" (自然/生态) 环境"这一无关概念, 且原文没说消费者"更在意环境"。

借用原文: home environment

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23. A) They were proud of their creations.  
B) They could only try to create at night.  
C) They made great contributions to society.  
D) They focused on the quality of their products.

**【题目】 What does the speaker say about good craftsmen in the past?**

**【翻译】** 关于过去的优秀工匠,说话者说了什么?

- A) 他们为自己的作品感到自豪。 B) 他们只能在夜间尝试进行创作。  
C) 他们为社会做出了巨大贡献。 D) 他们注重产品的质量。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) They could only try to create at night.

**【定位】** No longer does a good craftsman have to work in a job he dislikes all day, and then try to create at night.

好工匠再也不必整天做着自己不喜欢的工作、然后只能在晚上尝试创作了。

**【信号】 No longer 引出今昔对比。** 句首 No longer (再也不...了) 是个否定+今昔对比信号: 它说"现在不必再这样", 反推"过去正是这样"——过去工匠只能白天打不喜欢的工作、夜里才能创作。听到 No longer/not anymore 就要把后面描述还原成"过去的状况"。

**【替换】** try to create at night ↔ try to create at night

今昔反转后原句对应

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

原文第 1 段反复出现 handcrafted/create 相关词, They were proud of their creations. 借 creations 制造耳熟, 但原文从没说过去工匠"为作品自豪", 且本题问过去, proud 无原文依据。

借用原文: try to create at night

**C) 张冠李戴**

原文确有 society, 但说的是现在工匠"是受尊敬的社会一员" a respected member of society, 不是过去工匠"对社会有巨大贡献"; 既盗用 society, 又把"现在"错配到"过去"。

借用原文: He is now a respected member of society.

**D) 原词陷阱**

quality 是第 1 段讲消费者要求品质时的词 they demand quality, 本项 They focused on the quality of their products. 把它挪到过去工匠身上, 原文从没说过去工匠"专注产品质量"。

借用原文: they demand quality

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24. A) Make wise choices.

B) Identify fake crafts.

C) Design handicrafts themselves.

D) Learn the importance of creation.

**【题目】 What do craftsmen help consumers do?**

**【翻译】** 工匠帮助消费者做什么?

A) 做出明智的选择。 B) 识别伪劣工艺品。 C) 自己设计手工艺品。

D) 了解创作的重要性。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) Make wise choices.

**【定位】** Craftsmen have helped educate consumers to make wise choices.

工匠们帮助引导消费者做出明智的选择。

**【信号】 help+宾语+动作的直接陈述。** Craftsmen have helped educate consumers to make wise choices 是段首句, 主语 Craftsmen、动词 helped、对象 consumers 与题干完全一致, to 后面的 make wise choices 就是"帮做什么"的答案, 无需转折判断。

**【替换】** make wise choices ↔ Make wise choices.

原句动作短语直取

**【排除】 B) 未提及**

原文只说帮消费者"了解设计与技艺" become aware of design and technique、做明智选择，从没提"辨认假货"，Identify fake crafts. 是凭"明智选择"联想出来的，原文无 fake 一词。

**C) 原词陷阱**

原文确说工匠让消费者"尝试手工艺" involve consumers in trying the craft themselves, 但那是"尝试体验"，不是"自己设计手工艺品"；Design handicrafts themselves. 盗用 themselves 把"试做体验"夸大成"自行设计"。

借用原文：involve consumers in trying the craft themselves

**D) 原词陷阱**

create/creation 出现在第 2 段讲工匠创作，Learn the importance of creation. 借 creation 制造耳熟，但本段讲的是帮消费者做选择、懂设计技艺，从没说让消费者"认识创作的重要性"。

借用原文：try to create at night

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25. A) To boost the local economy.

B) To attract foreign investments.

C) To arouse public interest in crafts.

D) To preserve the traditional culture.

**【题目】 Why do state art councils help sponsor local arts and crafts festivals?**

**【翻译】** 州艺术委员会为什么帮助资助当地的工艺美术节？

- A) 促进当地经济发展。    B) 吸引外国投资。    C) 唤起公众对工艺品的兴趣。  
D) 保护传统文化。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) To boost the local economy.

**【定位】** State art councils help sponsor local arts and crafts festivals which draw crowds of tourist consumers. This boosts the local economy considerably.

州艺术委员会帮助赞助本地手工艺节，这些节庆吸引大批游客消费者。这极大地提振了本地经济。

**【信号】 This 指代+结果句。** 答案落在第二句 This boosts the local economy considerably: This 回指上句"委员会赞助手工艺节"，boosts... 给出这一行为带来的结果，即赞助的目的所在。听到 This + 结果动词 (boosts) 就要锁定它是前句行为的目的/效果。

**【替换】** This boosts the local economy considerably ↔ **To boost the local economy.**

结果句转目的不定式

【排除】B) 未提及

原文说节庆吸引的是 tourist consumers (游客消费者) 来本地消费 draw crowds of tourist consumers, 从没提"吸引外资", To attract foreign investments. 里的 foreign investments 原文无任何对应。

C) 原词陷阱

原文通篇围绕 crafts, To arouse public interest in crafts. 借 crafts 显得熟悉, 且"引发兴趣"听上去合理, 但原文交代赞助的结果是 boosts the local economy (提振经济), 不是"激发公众对手工艺的兴趣"。

借用原文: State art councils help sponsor local arts and crafts festivals

D) 未提及

"保护传统文化"是听到"手工艺节"后最易凭常识脑补的高尚目的, 但原文明确说赞助的结果是 This boosts the local economy considerably (提振本地经济), 全篇未提 preserve culture, To preserve the traditional culture. 属想当然。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 21 句真题句逐层精讲

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

### It was dangerous to live in.

第1题, A

"It is/was + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的句式, 属于非常典型的形式主语结构, 学生掌握后可大量复用到类似句型的理解中。

### Crews have managed to provide heat packs and blankets to the miners so that they can keep warm during the rescue operation, Verfuss said.

第2段, 第1句

本句结构为主句加 so that 引导的目的状语从句, 这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式; 主句使用现在完成时加不定式宾语, 状语从句使用情态动词加系表结构, 都是典型的常考结构; 掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析, 典型性较高

That's why we have a clock-in system.

第4段，第3句

That is why 引导的表语从句是英语中常见的句式，用于解释原因或理由，在考试阅读和写作中出现频率较高；掌握这个结构可以帮助理解和表达因果关系，具有一定的迁移价值。

That's why we chose him for the job.

第7段，第2句

主系表加表语从句是四六级和考研常考结构,why/what/how 引导的表语从句频繁出现在真题中。本句结构简洁典型,掌握后可直接迁移到 This is what/how/where 等同类句型。

M: I was wondering if you'd see Smith—the man who was late—because you are so much better at handling things like this.

第11段，第1句

该句在主干识别、嵌套复杂度、时态多样性、成分训练价值和结构典型性上均处于中等偏上水平，整体平衡且覆盖面广，适合作为综合训练句重点练习，有助于学生掌握多从句嵌套和时态对应的实战技巧。

I've had the idea for some time that Jack Green's been busy stirring things up in connection with the latest wage claim.

第12段，第4句

同位语从句说明抽象名词(如 idea、fact、belief 等)的具体内容,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,且本句的同位语从句位置(在时间状语之后)也是典型变体,掌握后可广泛迁移到类似结构。

He will go through retraining.

第8题，B

"主语 + will + 动词 + 介词短语" 是常见的一般将来时句式，具有一定代表性，但句子过于简单，难以体现复杂句式特征。

She is in charge of public relations.

第10题，B

主系表结构是英语基础句型之一，在各类考试中常见，但本句过于简短且无修饰成分，不能代表真题中常考的复杂主系表句式（如带有定语从句修饰表语、或多个并列表语等），典型性一般。

### M: So do you think it's true?

第2段，第1句

疑问句 + 宾语从句是四六级听力和阅读中的常见句式，且口语化省略 that 的用法在真题对话中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，掌握后可复用到类似疑问句分析中。

### So many people who visit Britain say it's difficult to make friends with British people.

第3段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句中嵌定语从句修饰主语、主句谓语后接宾语从句表达观点、宾语从句中使用形式主语 it。这种多层嵌套但逻辑清晰的句式是考试常见句型，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似长难句。

### W: That's why the British don't like flats.

第9段，第1句

"That's why" 引导表语从句是口语和写作中常见的解释性句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，具有一定代表性，学习后可迁移到类似 "That's how/when/where" 等结构。

### Why do British people prefer houses to flats?

第15题题干

疑问句是四六级和考研常见题型，"prefer A to B" 结构也是高频搭配，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简单，缺少真题中常见的从句或复杂修饰结构，迁移性受限。

### In college, time is scarce, and consequently, very precious.

第1段，第1句

主系表结构加并列表语是常见句式，地点状语前置也较典型，但简单句在四六级和考研真题中占比不高，复杂句式更具代表性。

Plus, on-campus jobs eliminate commuting time, and could be a great way to connect with academic and professional resources at your university.

第2段，第3句

涵盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、表语、后置定语等多种成分，尤其并列谓语共享主语的结构和不定式作后置定语是常见考点，具有一定的成分划分练习价值，但缺少状语、定语从句等更丰富的成分类型。

It's a pretty easy job, but one with lots of downtime—which means you'll have plenty of time to catch up on reading, do homework or study for an exam.

第3段，第3句

这种“主句 + 转折补充 + 关系词补充说明 + 从句内容”的组合在考试阅读和写作中都很常见。掌握如何先看连接标志、再分层找主谓，迁移性很强。

They don't have to go through job interviews.

第16题，C

主谓宾结构加情态表达(don't have to)是英语中的常见句式,在四六级或考研阅读中经常出现,但本句过于简单,没有任何修饰成分或复杂结构,代表性一般;掌握这个句式后可迁移到类似的简单陈述句,但对理解复杂长句帮助有限。

Go through campus newspapers.

第17题，D

祈使句是常见句式，但在四六级、考研阅读中出现频率远低于陈述句和复合句，代表性一般。

He says the prices this year have been so low that he has made almost no profit.

第2段，第3句

"so...that"结果状语从句和省略引导词的宾语从句都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频句式,现在完成时的使用也很典型。这种转述加因果说明的结构在真题中常见,学习后迁移价值较高。

They say it is healthier than green tea and could be sold for a price that is three to four times higher than the price of green tea.

第3段，第2句

此类“主句+宾语从句+从句内嵌套定语从句”的结构在四六级和考研英语中极其常见，具有很强的复用性。

And he is often forced to sell his purple tea for the same price as green tea leaves.

第4段，第3句

"be forced to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频被动结构，"the same... as..." 比较结构也常见于真题。本句结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

No longer does a good craftsman have to work in a job he dislikes all day, and then try to create at night.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富且含多个典型易错点：倒装导致的主谓识别、并列谓语的划分、嵌套定语从句的识别、关系代词省略的还原、状语的归属判断（all day 修饰 work，at night 修饰 try）。地点状语 in a job 内嵌定语从句，时间状语 all day 和 at night 分别修饰不同谓语，训练学生区分修饰对象的能力。句中同时出现否定副词状语、地点状语、时间状语和宾语，覆盖多种成分类型，适合作为综合划分练习。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本卷出现的 168 个英语四级真题高频词

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

**craft** B1

n. 手工艺

本卷8次 · 真题 25 句

**castle** A2

n. 城堡

本卷8次 · 真题 8 句

**consumer** B1

n. 消费者

本卷6次·真题84句

**miner** B1

n. 矿工

本卷6次·真题9句

**accord** C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷4次·真题174句

**local** A2

adj. 当地的

本卷4次·真题150句

**campus** B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本卷4次·真题20句

**emergency** B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷4次·真题17句

**press** A2

v. 按, 压

本卷4次·真题16句

**postal** B1

adj. 邮政的

本卷4次·真题12句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷3次·真题466句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷3次·真题139句

**quality** A2

n. 质量

本卷3次·真题100句

**academic** B2

adj. 学术的

本卷3次·真题69句

**department** A2

n. 部门

本卷3次·真题66句

**ensure** B2

v. 确保

本卷3次·真题54句

**unique** B2

adj. 独特的

本卷3次·真题35句

**delivery** B1

n. 递送

本卷3次·真题23句

**rescue** B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷3次·真题 23 句

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题 239 句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题 169 句

**career** B1

n. 职业

本卷2次·真题 119 句

**process** B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题 108 句

**opportunity** B1

n. 机会

本卷2次·真题 89 句

**according** B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 88 句

**organization** B1

n. 组织

本卷2次·真题 76 句

**measure** B1

v. 测量

本卷2次·真题 68 句

**professional** B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 67 句

**economy** B1

n. 经济

本卷2次·真题 58 句

**responsibility** B1

n. 责任

本卷2次·真题 55 句

**generally** B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

**demand** B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷2次·真题 50 句

**available** A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷2次·真题 48 句

**colleague** B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 48 句

**boost** B2

v. 提高

本卷2次·真题 46 句

**detail** B1

n. 细节

本卷2次·真题 45 句

**contact** B1

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 43 句

**billion** B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷2次·真题 41 句

**status** B2

n. 地位

本卷2次·真题 39 句

**agency** B2

n. 代理机构

本卷2次·真题 29 句

**handle** A2

v. 处理

本卷2次·真题 28 句

**council** B1

n. 委员会

本卷2次·真题 27 句

**warning** A2

n. 警告

本卷2次·真题 25 句

**announce** B1

v. 宣布

本卷2次·真题 24 句

**survive** B1

v. 幸存

本卷2次·真题 24 句

**trap** B1

n. 陷阱

本卷2次·真题 24 句

**foundation** B2

n. 基础;根基

本卷2次·真题 23 句

**priority** B2

n. 优先事项

本卷2次·真题 23 句

**locate** B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**complain** A2

v. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题 19 句

**technique** B1

n. 技术

本卷2次·真题 18句

**worried** A2

adj. 担心的

本卷2次·真题 18句

**wage** B1

n. 工资

本卷2次·真题 16句

**atmosphere** B2

n. 气氛

本卷2次·真题 14句

**royal** B1

adj. 王室的

本卷2次·真题 14句

**creation** B2

n. 创造

本卷2次·真题 12句

**flood** B1

n. 洪水

本卷2次·真题 12句

**revenue** B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本卷2次·真题 12句

**union** B2

n. 工会

本卷2次·真题 12句

**sponsor** B2

n. 赞助商

本卷2次·真题 11句

**automatically** B1

adv. 自动地

本卷2次·真题 9句

**representative** B2

n. 代表

本卷2次·真题 9句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224句

**system** A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 162句

**effect** A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 156句

**design** B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132句

**product** A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 128 句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 119 句

**focus** B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 107 句

**professor** B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次·真题 105 句

**simply** B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 90 句

**issue** B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 83 句

**traditional** B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

**later** A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

**material** B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 69 句

**involve** B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

**connection** B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 61 句

**united** B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

**apply** A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 58 句

**claim** B1

v. 声称

本卷1次·真题 56 句

**balance** B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 55 句

**resource** B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**various** B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**recently** A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 48 句

**replace** A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 47 句

**response** B1

n. 回答

本卷1次·真题 47 句

**remove** A2

v. 移开

本卷1次·真题 46 句

**budget** B1

n. 预算

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**media** B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**region** B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**maintain** B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 44 句

**staff** B1

n. 全体员工

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**states** A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**charge** B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**attract** B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

**importance** B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 40 句

**extreme** B2

adj. 极度的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**item** A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**quickly** A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**personality** B1

n. 个性

本卷1次·真题 35 句

**environmental** B1

adj. 环境的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**expand** B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**crop** B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**reading** A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**protection** B1

n. 保护

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**release** B1

v. 释放

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**assistant** A2

n. 助手

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**aware** A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**journal** B1

n. 杂志

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**earn** A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**expense** B1

n. 花费

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**estimate** B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 27 句

**senior** B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**rent** A2

v. 租用

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**collapse** B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**crowd** A2

n. 人群

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**gather** B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**typically** B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**willing** B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**county** B1

n. 郡

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**contribution** B2

n. 贡献

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**investment** B1

n. 投资

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**preserve** B2

v. 保护

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**profit** B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**propose** B1

v. 提议

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**reserve** B1

v. 预订

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**property** B1

n. 财产

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**appearance** B1

n. 外貌

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**promotion** B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**immune** B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

**eliminate** B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**employment** B1

n. 工作

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**latest** B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**marketing** B1

n. 营销

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**stable** B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**eager** B1

adj. 热切的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**intend** B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**operate** B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**chat** A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**crew** B1

n. 全体船员

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**fellow** B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**guy** A2

n. 男人

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**plus** A2

prep. 加, 加上

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**proposal** B2

n. 提议

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**slowly** A1

adv. 缓慢地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**suddenly** A2

adv. 突然地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**wave** A2

n. 波浪

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**considerably** B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**skilled** B1

adj. 熟练的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**threaten** B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**decorate** B1

v. 装饰

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**precious** B2

adj. 珍贵的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**arise** B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**devote** B2

v. 把...奉献给

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**injure** B1

v. 使受伤

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**surprisingly** B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**arouse** C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**arrange** B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**dislike** A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**educate** B2

v. 教育

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**mall** B1

n. 购物中心

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**pile** B1

n. 堆

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**privacy**

B2

n. 隐私

本卷1次·真题9句

**relate**

B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷1次·真题9句

**affair**

B2

n. 事务

本卷1次·真题8句

**agricultural**

B2

adj. 农业的

本卷1次·真题8句

**irregular**

B2

adj. 不规则的;无规律的

本卷1次·真题8句

**renovate**

B2

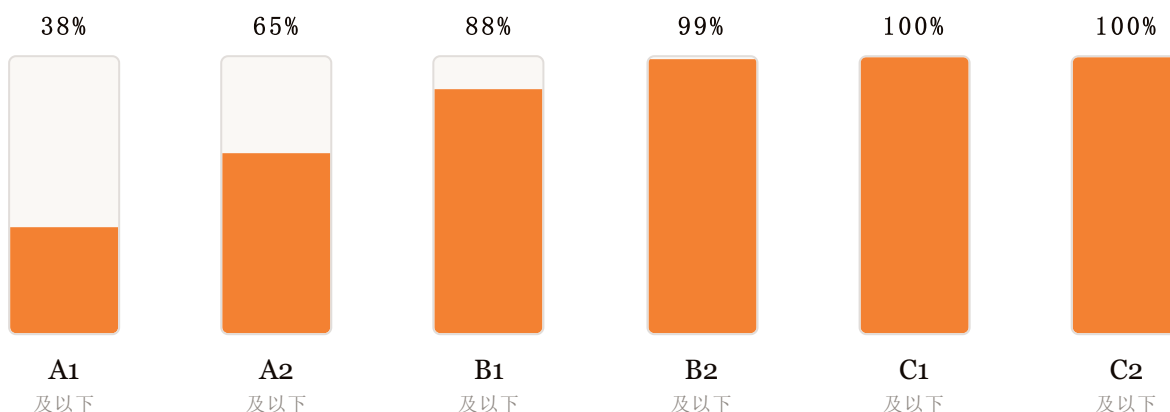
v. 翻新

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全卷录音原文 593 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **593** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 6 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 593 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**593**

B2 以上难词

**1%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**88%**

英语四级 2016年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                        |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                 | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">本页</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12月·第1套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

## 选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2016年12月·第1套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、8 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2016-12) • 四级

Part III Section A

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

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

Many men and women have long bought into the idea that there are "male" and "female" brains, believing that explains just about every difference between the sexes. A new study 26 that belief, questioning whether brains really can be distinguished by gender.

长期以来,许多男性和女性都认同存在"男性"和"女性"大脑这一观点,相信这几乎可以解释两性之间的每一个差异。一项新研究对这一观念提出了质疑,质疑大脑是否真的可以通过性别来区分。

In the study, Tel Aviv University researchers 27 for sex differences throughout the entire human brain.

在这项研究中,Tel Aviv University的研究人员在整个人类大脑中寻找性别差异。

And what did they find? Not much. Rather than offer evidence for 28 brains as "male" or "female," research shows that brains fall into a wide range, with most people falling right in the middle. 他们发现了什么?并不多。研究表明,大脑并非可以被归类为"男性"或"女性",而是落在一个很宽的范围内,大多数人正好处于中间位置。

Daphna Joel, who led the study, said her research found that while there are some gender-based 29, many different types of brain can't always be distinguished by gender.

领导这项研究的Daphna Joel表示,她的研究发现,尽管存在一些基于性别的相似性,但许多不同类型的大脑并不总是能够通过性别来区分。

While the "average" male and "average" female brains were 30 different, you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans. Only a small 31 of people had "all-male" or "all-female" characteristics.

虽然"平均"男性大脑和"平均"女性大脑略有不同,但通过观察个体的大脑扫描图像无法分辨出来。只有一小部分人具有"全男性"或"全女性"特征。

Larry Cahill, an American neuroscientist(神经科学家), said the study is an important addition to a growing body of research questioning 32 beliefs about gender and brain function. But he cautioned against concluding from this study that all brains are the same, 33 of gender.

美国神经科学家Larry Cahill表示,这项研究是对质疑性别与大脑功能传统观念的日益增多的研究的重要补充。但他警告不要从这项研究中得出所有大脑都相同的结论,无论性别如何。

"There's a mountain of evidence 34 the importance of sex influences at all levels of brain function," he told The Seattle Times.

"有大量证据证明性别影响在大脑功能各个层面的重要性,"他对The Seattle Times说。

If anything, he said, the study 35 that gender plays a very important role in the brain—"even when we are not clear exactly how."

他说,如果说这项研究说明了什么的话,那就是性别在大脑中起着非常重要的作用——"即使我们不清楚具体是如何起作用的。"

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) abnormal     | I) regardless   |
| B) applied      | J) searched     |
| C) briefly      | K) similarities |
| D) categorizing | L) slightly     |
| E) challenges   | M) suggests     |
| F) figure       | N) tastes       |
| G) percentage   | O) traditional  |
| H) proving      |                 |

26. A new study \_\_(26)\_\_ that belief, questioning whether brains really can be distinguished by gender.

【答案】 **E) challenges** (动词)

【词性槽】 A new study \_\_ that belief 中谓语动词第三人称单数

【依据】 **challenges that belief = 挑战这一观念，与后置非谓语 questioning 同向**

A new study \_\_(26)\_\_ that belief, questioning whether brains really can be distinguished by gender. 中 questioning (质疑) 做伴随状语，必与谓语同方向；而"挑战 + 质疑"是同向递进——故选 challenges。

【竞争词】 M) suggests suggests 表"暗示、表明"，与"挑战"语气方向不同，留给 35 题

suggests 表"暗示、表明"，若代入则"A new study suggests that belief"=新研究支持这一观念，与紧随其后的 questioning 自相矛盾；且第 35 空 the study \_\_(35)\_\_ that gender plays a very important role in the brain 需要"表明"义，更适合 suggests。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 M) —— challenges 与 suggests 同位置都通顺，方向相反。若不看后置状语 questioning whether brains really can be distinguished by gender，单看 A new study \_\_ that belief 容易误选 suggests；防坑：用伴随动作 questioning 反推主句方向，必须填同向的 challenges。

27. In the study, Tel Aviv University researchers \_\_(27)\_\_ for sex differences throughout the entire human brain.

【答案】 **J) searched** (动词)

【词性槽】 researchers \_\_ for sex differences 中需谓语动词过去式

【依据】 **search for = 寻找/搜寻，与"研究人员搜寻性别差异"完美吻合**

researchers \_\_(27)\_\_ for sex differences throughout the entire human brain 中 search for 是高频固定搭配，意为"在.....中搜寻性别差异"，与下段 And what did they find? Not much. 形成"搜寻—未找到"的衔接。

【竞争词】 B) applied apply for 表"申请"，语义不沾边

apply for 多用于"申请职位/许可"，与"研究者搜寻脑部性别差异"语义不符；apply 若表"应用"通常用 apply ... to ...，也不对。

28. Rather than offer evidence for \_\_(28)\_\_ brains as "male" or "female,"

【答案】 **D) categorizing** (动词)

【词性槽】 介词 for 后需动名词作宾语

【依据】 **categorize brains as "male" or "female" = 把大脑归类为"男性"或"女性"**

Rather than offer evidence for \_\_(28)\_\_ brains as "male" or "female," 代入 categorizing 后表"为把大脑归类为男/女提供证据"，与紧接其后 research shows that brains fall into a wide range 形成"归类 vs 谱系"的对照，主旨契合。

29. while there are some gender-based \_\_(29)\_\_, many different types of brain can't always be distinguished by gender.

【答案】 **K) similarities** (名词)

【词性槽】 some gender-based \_\_ 中需复数名词

【依据】 **while 让步逻辑 + "性别差异"主题双重锁定**

while there are some gender-based \_\_(29)\_\_, many different types of brain can't always be distinguished by gender. while 让步 + 主句"无法按性别区分", 从句应给出"虽有.....但难区分"——填"相似性"正合: "虽然存在一些基于性别的相似性"。但要小心: 选词填空里 K 也有可能解作"差异"的反义.....再核语境: 紧接其后说"many types of brain can't be distinguished by gender", 强调"难以区分"——表明研究者意识到既有共性也有差异, 本句用 similarities 与主句的"无法区分"形成同向支持(既然多有相似, 自然难以区分)。

【竞争词】 N) tastes tastes 与"基于性别的脑"无关

tastes 指品味/口味, 与脑结构无关; 且 gender-based tastes 虽语法成立, 与全文话题完全脱节。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 N) —— 凭直觉容易把空看成"差异"。考生看到 gender-based \_\_ 本能想填 differences; 词库无 differences, 便可能凑 tastes/figure 等。防坑: 紧盯主句 many different types of brain can't always be distinguished by gender——主句已强调"难以区分", 从句方向应为"相似"才能让步自治, 锁 similarities。

30. While the "average" male and "average" female brains were \_\_(30)\_\_ different

【答案】 **L) slightly** (副词)

【词性槽】 were \_\_ different 中副词修饰形容词

【依据】 **slightly different = 略有不同, 呼应让步逻辑**

While the "average" male and "average" female brains were \_\_(30)\_\_ different, you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans. 中 while 引导让步: 平均脑虽"略有差异", 但单看个体看不出来; 只有 slightly 才能让让步成立——若是"明显不同"则前后矛盾。

【竞争词】 c) briefly briefly 表"短暂/简短", 与时间无关的 different 不搭

briefly different 在英语中无此搭配, briefly 多修饰动作的持续时间或叙述的简短, 与脑结构"差异程度"无关, 纯干扰。

31. Only a small \_\_(31)\_\_ of people had "all-male" or "all-female" characteristics.

【答案】 **G) percentage** (名词)

【词性槽】 a small \_\_ of people 结构里需名词作中心词

【依据】 **a small percentage of people = 一小部分人, 地道搭配**

Only a small \_\_(31)\_\_ of people had "all-male" or "all-female" characteristics. 中要表达"只有一小部分人具备全男性/全女性特征", percentage 与 a small ... of people 是高频地道搭配。

【竞争词】 **F) figure figure 表"数字"但不与 a small ... of people 搭配**

figure 虽是名词, 但 "a small figure of people" 不是英语习惯说法, 且 figure 常指具体数字/人物身材, 逻辑不顺。

**K) similarities similarities 留给第 29 空**

把 similarities 放进 a small ... of people 里意为"一小部分相似之处", 搭配勉强且与下文 had "all-male" or "all-female" characteristics 衔接不上; 该词更适合第 29 空 gender-based \_\_。

**N) tastes tastes 语义不沾边**

tastes 指品味/口味, 与脑结构话题完全无关, 纯干扰。

32. the study is an important addition to a growing body of research questioning \_\_(32)\_\_ beliefs about gender and brain function.

【答案】 **O) traditional** (形容词)

【词性槽】 questioning \_\_ beliefs 中空在名词前作定语

【依据】 **traditional beliefs = 传统观念, 与首段"long bought into"呼应**

Many men and women have long bought into the idea that there are "male" and "female" brains 已说明这是"长久以来的旧观念"; 第 6 段说新研究"质疑"的正是这种 traditional beliefs, 前后照应。

【竞争词】 **A) abnormal abnormal beliefs 语义反方向**

abnormal 表"反常的", 文中被质疑的是"主流、传统"的观念, 不是"反常"观念; 与首段"long bought into"明显矛盾。

33. But he cautioned against concluding from this study that all brains are the same, \_\_(33)\_\_ of gender.

【答案】 **I) regardless** (副词)

【词性槽】 空后紧跟 of gender, 构成 "\_\_ of" 固定搭配

【依据】 **regardless of = 不论....., 完美吻合"不论性别"语义**

原文要表达"不能因此就断言所有大脑都一样、不论性别", all brains are the same, \_\_(33)\_\_ of gender 填入 regardless 后即 regardless of gender, 意义和搭配双双成立。

34. There's a mountain of evidence \_\_(34)\_\_ the importance of sex influences at all levels of brain function

【答案】 **H) proving** (动词)

【词性槽】 a mountain of evidence 后缺现在分词修饰

【依据】 **evidence proving the importance = 证明.....重要性的证据**

There's a mountain of evidence \_\_(34)\_\_ the importance of sex influences 代入 proving 后为"有大量证据证明性别影响在大脑各层面的重要性", 符合 Cahill 给出反方观点的语境。

【竞争词】 D) categorizing categorizing 留给第 28 空

categorizing the importance 在语义上说不通; 且 categorizing brains as "male" or "female" 是第 28 空更地道的搭配, 应留给第 28 空。

35. the study \_\_(35)\_\_ that gender plays a very important role in the brain

【答案】 **M) suggests** (动词)

【词性槽】 the study \_\_ that ... 单数主语谓语

【依据】 **suggests that ... = 表明....., 与作者收尾的克制表达吻合**

If anything, he said, the study \_\_(35)\_\_ that gender plays a very important role in the brain—"even when we are not clear exactly how." 末尾用 "even when we are not clear exactly how" 表明结论尚有保留, 谓语用 suggests (暗示/表明) 比 proves (证明) 更贴。

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) **abnormal** (形容词)

反常的、不正常的

干扰词 • 未选用

B) **applied** (动词) (形容词)

应用; 申请; 应用型的 (apply 的过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 • 未选用

C) **briefly** 副词

简短地、短暂地

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **categorizing** 动词 名词

把.....归类 (categorize 的现在分词/动名词)

用于第 28 空

E) **challenges** 动词 名词

挑战、质疑 (动词第三人称单数) ; 挑战 (名词复数)

用于第 26 空

F) **figure** 名词 动词

数字、人物、身材; 认为、计算

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **percentage** 名词

百分比、比例

用于第 31 空

H) **proving** 动词 形容词

证明 (prove 的现在分词/动名词)

用于第 34 空

I) **regardless** 副词 形容词

不管、不顾 (常与 of 连用: regardless of = 不论.....)

用于第 33 空

J) **searched** 动词

搜索、寻找 (search 的过去式/过去分词; search for = 寻找)

用于第 27 空

K) **similarities** 名词

相似之处、相似性 (复数)

用于第 29 空

L) **slightly** 副词

稍微、略微

用于第 30 空

M) **suggests** 动词

表明、暗示; 建议 (第三人称单数)

用于第 35 空

N) **tastes** 名词 动词

品味、口味 (名词复数) ; 尝起来 (动词第三人称单数)

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **traditional** 形容词

传统的、惯有的

用于第 32 空

全文主旨

**新研究质疑"男女大脑有别"的传统观念**

全文围绕一项 Tel Aviv 大学研究展开：传统上人们相信存在"male"与"female"大脑，但新研究发现绝大多数人的脑部特征落在中间区域，并不能简单按性别区分。开篇 Many men and women have long bought into the idea that there are "male" and "female" brains 给出旧观念，A new study \_\_(26)\_\_ that belief, questioning whether brains really can be distinguished by gender. 立刻引出"挑战"这一全文定调。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

## 这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

### A) **abnormal** 最像第 32 空的形容词干扰

abnormal 与 traditional 同为形容词，凭空看 questioning \_\_(32)\_\_ beliefs about gender and brain function 容易误选"反常的观念"；识破靠回文：首段 Many men and women have long bought into the idea 已点明是"主流传统"观念，不是"反常"观念。

### B) **applied** 最像第 27 空的动词干扰

applied 同为过去时动词，researchers \_\_(27)\_\_ for sex differences 若不熟搭配可能误选"应用"；识破靠搭配：apply for 多表"申请"，与"搜寻脑部差异"语义不符，正确搭配是 search for。

### C) **briefly** 最像第 30 空的副词干扰

briefly 与 slightly 同为副词，位置 were \_\_(30)\_\_ different 都满足语法槽；识破靠义项：briefly 修饰"时间短/叙述简短"，不能修饰差异程度，slightly different 才地道。

### F) **figure** 最像第 31 空的名词干扰

figure 含"数字"义，Only a small \_\_(31)\_\_ of people 易被误选；识破靠习语：英语固定说 a small percentage of people / a small number of people，不说 a small figure of people。

### N) **tastes** 几乎不沾边的填充干扰

tastes 与脑科学话题完全无关，主要靠词性"名词复数"骗考生在第 29、31 空乱蒙；识破靠主旨：全文谈 gender 与 brain function，与品味无关。

## 1 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。

If anything, he said, the study suggests that gender plays a very important role in the brain—"even when we are not clear exactly how."

第8段，第1句

本句覆盖了主谓宾、主系表、宾语从句、时间状语从句、表语从句、地点状语、程度状语等多种成分类型，且存在承前省略这一易错点（"how" 后谓语省略）。学生需要识别从句引导词的不同功能（"that" 引宾语从句、"when" 引状语从句、"how" 引表语从句），以及判断 "how" 在从句中既是引导词又充当方式状语的双重身份，训练价值较高。

### HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 25 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。

**gender**

B1

n. 性别（社会文化意义上的）

本篇5次 · 真题 71 句

**male**

A2

adj. 男性的

本篇3次 · 真题 54 句

**female**

A2

adj. 女性的

本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

**sex**

A2

n. 性别

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

**average**

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

**evidence**

B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

**function**

B1

n. 功能

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

**belief**

B1

n. 相信

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

**distinguish**

B2

v. 区分

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

**researcher**

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 239 句

**type**

A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

**challenge**

B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

**individual**

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

**traditional**

B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

**range**

B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

**importance**

B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

**conclude**

B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

**exactly**

B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

**characteristic**

B2

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

**growing**

A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

**addition**

A2

n. 增加

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

**slightly**

B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

**entire** B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

**regardless** B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

**percentage** B1

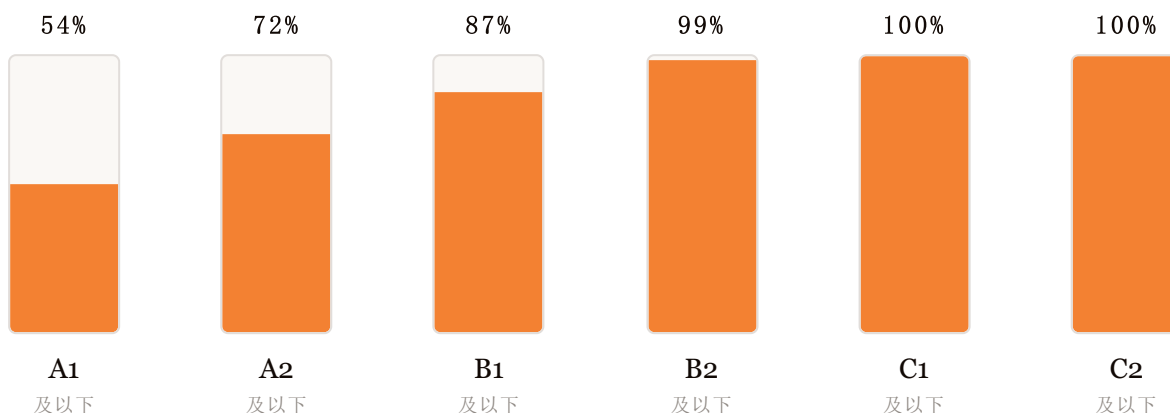
n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 95 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **95** 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 95 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**95**

B2 以上难词

**1%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**87%**

英语四级 2016年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                        |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                 | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">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12月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

## 信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2016-12)·四级

Part III Section B

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

### Can Burglars Jam Your Wireless Security System?

- A) Any product that promises to protect your home deserves careful examination. So it isn't surprising that you'll find plenty of strong opinions about the potential vulnerabilities of popular home-security systems.

任何承诺保护您家庭安全的产品都值得仔细审查。因此，您会发现关于流行家庭安全系统潜在漏洞的大量强烈意见也就不足为奇了。

- B) The most likely type of burglary(入室盗窃) by far is the unsophisticated crime of opportunity, usually involving a broken window or some forced entry. According to the FBI, crimes like these accounted for roughly two-thirds of all household burglaries in the US in 2013. The wide majority of the rest were illegal, unforced entries that resulted from something like a window being left open. The odds of a criminal using technical means to bypass a security system are so small that the FBI doesn't even track those statistics.

到目前为止，最可能发生的入室盗窃类型是不复杂的机会性犯罪，通常涉及破窗或某种强行进入。根据FBI的数据，2013年美国所有家庭入室盗窃案中，此类犯罪约占三分之二。其余大部分是非法的、非强制性进入，源于诸如窗户未关之类的情况。犯罪分子使用技术手段绕过安全系统的可能性非常小，以至于FBI甚至不追踪这些统计数据。

- C) One of the main theoretical home-security concerns is whether or not a given system is vulnerable to being blocked from working altogether. With wired setups, the fear is that a burglar(入室盗贼) might be able to shut your system down simply by cutting the right cable. With a wireless setup, you stick battery-powered sensors up around your home that keep an eye on windows, doors, motion, and

more. If they detect something wrong while the system is armed, they'll transmit a wireless alert signal to a base station that will then raise the alarm. That approach will eliminate most cord-cutting concerns—but what about their wireless equivalent, jamming? With the right device tuned to the right frequency, what's to stop a thief from jamming your setup and blocking that alert signal from ever reaching the base station?

家庭安全的主要理论担忧之一是特定系统是否容易被完全阻断。对于有线装置，人们担心入室盗贼可能只需切断正确的电缆就能让您的系统瘫痪。而无线装置则是在家中各处安装电池供电的传感器，监控窗户、门、动作等。如果系统处于布防状态时检测到异常，它们会向基站传输无线警报信号，然后基站会发出警报。这种方法将消除大部分剪线担忧——但它们的无线等价物，即干扰呢？有了调谐到正确频率的合适设备，什么能阻止小偷干扰您的装置并阻止警报信号到达基站呢？

- D) Jamming concerns are nothing new, and they're not unique to security systems. Any device that's built to receive a wireless signal at a specific frequency can be overwhelmed by a stronger signal coming in on the same frequency. For comparison, let's say you wanted to "jam" a conversation between two people—all you'd need to do is yell in the listener's ear.

干扰问题并不新鲜，也不是安全系统独有的。任何为接收特定频率无线信号而设计的设备都可能被同一频率上更强的信号压制。作为对比，假设您想“干扰”两个人之间的对话——您所需要做的就是听者耳边大喊。

- E) Security devices are required to list the frequencies they broadcast on—that means that a potential thief can find what they need to know with minimal Googling. They will, however, need to know what system they're looking for. If you have a sign in your yard declaring what setup you use, that'd point them in the right direction, though at that point, we're talking about a highly targeted, semi-sophisticated attack, and not the sort of forced-entry attack that makes up the majority of burglaries. It's easier to find and acquire jamming equipment for some frequencies than it is for others.

安全设备被要求列出它们广播的频率——这意味着潜在的小偷只需稍微搜索一下就能找到所需信息。然而，他们需要知道自己要找的是什么系统。如果您的院子里有标牌声明您使用的装置，那会为他们指明正确方向，尽管到那时，我们谈论的是高度针对性的、半复杂的攻击，而不是构成大多数入室盗窃的那种强行进入攻击。某些频率的干扰设备比其他频率更容易找到和获取。

- F) Wireless security providers will often take steps to help combat the threat of jamming attacks. SimpliSafe, winner of our Editors' Choice distinction, utilizes a special system that's capable of separating incidental RF interference from targeted jamming attacks. When the system thinks it's being jammed, it'll notify you via push alert(推送警报). From there, it's up to you to sound the alarm manually.

无线安全提供商通常会采取措施帮助对抗干扰攻击的威胁。SimpliSafe是我们编辑之选奖的获得者，它采用了一种特殊系统，能够将偶然的射频干扰与针对性干扰攻击区分开来。当系统认为自己正在被干扰时，它会通过推送警报通知您。接下来，由您手动发出警报。

- G) SimpliSafe was singled out in one recent article on jamming, complete with a video showing the entire system being effectively bypassed with hand-held jamming equipment. After taking appropriate measures to contain the RF interference to our test lab, we tested the attack out for ourselves, and were able to verify that it's possible with the right equipment. However, we also verified that SimpliSafe's anti-jamming system works. It caught us in the act, sent an alert to my smart phone,

and also listed our RF interference on the system's event log. The team behind the article and video in question makes no mention of the system, or whether or not it detected them.

SimpliSafe在最近一篇关于干扰的文章中被单独提及，附带的视频显示整个系统被手持干扰设备有效绕过。在采取适当措施将射频干扰控制在我们的测试实验室内后，我们自己测试了这种攻击，并能够验证使用正确设备确实可行。然而，我们也验证了SimpliSafe的反干扰系统有效。它当场抓住了我们，向我的智能手机发送了警报，还在系统的事件日志中列出了我们的射频干扰。该文章和视频背后的团队没有提及该系统，也没有提及它是否检测到了他们。

- H) We like the unique nature of that software. It means that a thief likely wouldn't be able to Google how the system works, then figure out a way around it. Even if they could, SimpliSafe claims that its system is always evolving, and that it varies slightly from system to system, which means there wouldn't be a universal magic formula for cracking it. Other systems also seem confident on the subject of jamming. The team at Frontpoint addresses the issue in a blog on its site, citing their own jam protection software and claiming that there aren't any documented cases of a successful jam attack since the company began offering wireless security sensors in the 1980s.

我们喜欢该软件的独特性。这意味着小偷很可能无法通过搜索了解系统的工作原理，然后找出绕过它的方法。即使他们能做到，SimpliSafe声称其系统一直在进化，而且各系统之间略有不同，这意味着不存在破解它的通用魔法公式。其他系统在干扰问题上似乎也很有信心。Frontpoint的团队在其网站的博客中讨论了这个问题，提到了他们自己的防干扰软件，并声称自公司在20世纪80年代开始提供无线安全传感器以来，没有任何成功干扰攻击的记录案例。

- I) Jamming attacks are absolutely possible. As said before, with the right equipment and the right know-how, it's possible to jam any wireless transmission. But how probable is it that someone will successfully jam their way into your home and steal your stuff?

干扰攻击绝对是可能的。如前所述，有了正确的设备和正确的专业知识，干扰任何无线传输都是可能的。但是，有人成功干扰进入您家并偷走您的东西的可能性有多大呢？

- J) Let's imagine that you live in a small home with a wireless security setup that offers a functional anti-jamming system. First, a thief is going to need to target your home, specifically. Then, he's going to need to know the technical details of your system and acquire the specific equipment necessary for jamming your specific setup. Presumably, you keep your doors locked at night and while you're away, so the thief will still need to break in. That means defeating the lock somehow, or breaking a window. He'll need to be jamming you at this point, as a broken window or opened door would normally release the alarm. So, too, would the motion detectors in your home, so the thief will need to continue jamming once he's inside and searching for things to steal. However, he'll need to do so without tripping the anti-jamming system, the details of which he almost certainly does not have access to.

让我们想象一下，您住在一个配备了具有功能性反干扰系统的无线安全装置的小房子里。首先，小偷需要专门针对您的家。然后，他需要了解您系统的技术细节，并获取干扰您特定装置所需的特定设备。据推测，您在夜间和外出时会锁门，因此小偷仍然需要破门而入。这意味着要以某种方式破坏锁，或者打破窗户。此时他需要对您进行干扰，因为破窗或开门通常会触发警报。您家中的运动探测器也会如此，因此小偷进入室内搜寻要偷的东西时需要继续干扰。然而，他需要在不触发反干扰系统的情况下这样做，而他几乎肯定无法获取该系统的详细信息。

K) At the end of the day, these kinds of systems are primarily designed to protect against the sort of opportunistic smash-and-grab attack that makes up the majority of burglaries. They're also only a single layer in what should ideally be a many-sided approach to securing your home, one that includes commonsense things like sound locks and proper exterior lighting at night. No system is impenetrable, and none can promise to eliminate the worst case completely. Every one of them has vulnerabilities that a knowledgeable thief could theoretically exploit. A good system is one that keeps that worst-case setting as improbable as possible while also offering strong protection in the event of a less extraordinary attack.

归根结底，这类系统主要设计用于防范构成大多数入室盗窃的那种机会性砸抢攻击。它们也只是理想情况下保护您家庭的多方面方法中的单一层面，该方法包括诸如坚固的锁和夜间适当的外部照明等常识性措施。没有系统是无懈可击的，也没有系统能承诺完全消除最坏情况。每个系统都有知识丰富的小偷理论上可以利用的漏洞。一个好的系统是既能使最坏情况尽可能不可能发生，又能在发生不太极端的攻击时提供强有力保护的系统。

## 陈述句与逐句解析

36. It is possible for burglars to make jamming attacks with the necessary equipment and skill.

窃贼有可能利用必要的设备和技术实施干扰攻击。

【答案】 I 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 必要装备+技能才能干扰

【定位】 Jamming attacks are absolutely possible. As said before, with the right equipment and the right know-how, it's possible to jam any wireless transmission.

干扰攻击是完全可能的。如前所说，只要有合适的设备和相应的专业知识，任何无线传输都可以被干扰。

【改写】 It is possible for burglars to make jamming attacks ↔ Jamming attacks are absolutely possible possible 原样复现

with the necessary equipment and skill ↔ with the right equipment and the right know-how necessary↔right、skill↔know-how 双重同义替换

【辨邻】 E E 段聚焦 Security devices are required to list the frequencies they broadcast on, 处理的是「信息获取」，并未给出「干扰攻击是否可能」的总判断。

a potential thief can find what they need to know with minimal Googling

D Any device that's built to receive a wireless signal at a specific frequency can be overwhelmed by a stronger signal coming in on the same frequency 是机制描述，没有像 I 段那样给出「absolutely possible」的总结性判断。

Jamming concerns are nothing new, and they're not unique to security systems

37. Interfering with a wireless security system is similar to interfering with a conversation.

干扰无线安全系统类似于干扰谈话。

【答案】 D 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 类比对话干扰

【定位】 For comparison, let's say you wanted to "jam" a conversation between two people—all you'd need to do is yell in the listener's ear.

为了对照，假设你想「干扰」两个人之间的对话——你要做的就是冲着听者的耳朵大喊。

【改写】 Interfering with a wireless security system ↔

**Any device that's built to receive a wireless signal at a specific frequency can be overwhelmed by a stronger signal**

interfere↔jam 同义、wireless security system↔接收无线信号的设备

is similar to interfering with a conversation ↔

**let's say you wanted to "jam" a conversation between two people—all you'd need to do is yell in the listener's ear**

similar to 对应 For comparison/let's say

【辨邻】 C what's to stop a thief from jamming your setup and blocking that alert signal from ever reaching the base station 只是抛出问题，没有 similar to / for comparison / like 这类类比信号。

but what about their wireless equivalent, jamming

38. A burglar has to continuously jam the wireless security device to avoid triggering the alarm, both inside and outside the house.

窃贼必须持续干扰无线安全设备以避免触发警报,无论在室内还是室外。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 屋内屋外持续干扰

【定位】 He'll need to be jamming you at this point, as a broken window or opened door would normally release the alarm. So, too, would the motion detectors in your home, so the thief will need to continue jamming once he's inside and searching for things to steal.

此时他必须正在干扰你的系统，因为破窗或开门通常会触发警报。屋里的动作探测器也会触发警报，所以小偷进屋找东西时也得继续干扰下去。

【改写】 continuously jam the wireless security device ↔

**continue jamming once he's inside and searching for things to steal**

continuously↔continue 同根同义

to avoid triggering the alarm ↔

**a broken window or opened door would normally release the alarm**

avoid triggering↔为了不让 release

both inside and outside the house ↔ **He'll need to be jamming you at this point**

上下文构成「屋外（破门时）+屋内（搜寻时）」二元结构

【辨邻】 C what's to stop a thief from jamming your setup 只是发问，未涉及陈述句要的「continuously」与「both inside and outside」两个时空维度。

blocking that alert signal from ever reaching the base station

I it's possible to jam any wireless transmission 是抽象结论，未推演任何「破门/搜屋」的动作细节。

But how probable is it that someone will successfully jam their way into your home and steal your stuff

39. SimpliSafe provides devices that are able to distinguish incidental radio interference from targeted jamming attacks.

SimpliSafe提供能够区分偶然无线电干扰和针对性干扰攻击的设备。

【答案】 F 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 SimpliSafe 区分偶发与针对性干扰

【定位】 SimpliSafe, winner of our Editors' Choice distinction, utilizes a special system that's capable of separating incidental RF interference from targeted jamming attacks.

SimpliSafe（本刊编辑推荐奖得主）采用了一套特殊系统，能够把偶发的射频干扰和针对性的干扰攻击区分开来。

【改写】 SimpliSafe provides devices ↔ **SimpliSafe...utilizes a special system**  
provides devices↔utilizes a special system  
distinguish incidental radio interference from targeted jamming attacks ↔  
**separating incidental RF interference from targeted jamming attacks**  
distinguish↔separating 同义；RF↔radio 缩写还原

【辨邻】 G we also verified that SimpliSafe's anti-jamming system works 是「验证有效」，sent an alert to my smart phone 是发警报，未涉及「区分两类干扰」。

It caught us in the act, sent an alert to my smart phone, and also listed our RF interference on the system's event log

H SimpliSafe claims that its system is always evolving 是难破解论据，与「区分偶发与针对性干扰」无关。

there wouldn't be a universal magic formula for cracking it

40. Only a very small proportion of burglaries are committed by technical means.

只有极小比例的入室盗窃是通过技术手段实施的。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 技术手段作案的比例极低

【定位】 The odds of a criminal using technical means to bypass a security system are so small that the FBI doesn't even track those statistics.

罪犯用技术手段绕过安防系统的概率太小，以至于 FBI 都不去统计这类数据。

【改写】 Only a very small proportion of burglaries ↔

The odds of a criminal using technical means to bypass a security system are so small  
small proportion ↔ odds...so small

committed by technical means ↔ using technical means to bypass a security system  
technical means 原样复现

【辨邻】 I Jamming attacks are absolutely possible 给的是可能性判断，没有像 B 段那样给出「在所有盗窃中占比极小」的统计性结论。

But how probable is it that someone will successfully jam their way into your home and steal your stuff

41. It is difficult to crack SimpliSafe as its system keeps changing.

SimpliSafe 难以破解, 因为其系统不断变化。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 SimpliSafe 系统在变所以难破解

【定位】 Even if they could, SimpliSafe claims that its system is always evolving, and that it varies slightly from system to system, which means there wouldn't be a universal magic formula for cracking it.

即便他们能查到, SimpliSafe 声称其系统一直在演进, 而且各台设备之间略有差异, 这意味着没有一个万能的破解公式。

【改写】 difficult to crack SimpliSafe ↔ there wouldn't be a universal magic formula for cracking it  
难破解 ↔ 没有万能破解公式

its system keeps changing ↔ its system is always evolving  
keeps changing ↔ always evolving

【辨邻】 F separating incidental RF interference from targeted jamming attacks 是讲「区分干扰类型」, 未涉及陈述句的「难破解、系统在变」。

When the system thinks it's being jammed, it'll notify you via push alert

G we also verified that SimpliSafe's anti-jamming system works 是一次性验证, 未涉及陈述句的核心「keeps changing」。

It caught us in the act, sent an alert to my smart phone

42. Wireless devices will transmit signals so as to activate the alarm once something wrong is detected.

无线设备一旦检测到异常就会发送信号以激活警报。

【答案】 C 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 无线设备探测异常→发信号→报警

【定位】 If they detect something wrong while the system is armed, they'll transmit a wireless alert signal to a base station that will then raise the alarm.

如果它们（无线传感器）在系统启动时检测到异常，就会向基站发送一个无线警报信号，基站随后触发警报。

【改写】 once something wrong is detected ↔ **If they detect something wrong while the system is armed**  
once↔if、wrong↔wrong 原样

Wireless devices will transmit signals ↔ **they'll transmit a wireless alert signal to a base station**  
transmit signals↔transmit a wireless alert signal

so as to activate the alarm ↔ **that will then raise the alarm**  
activate↔raise 同义动词

【辨邻】 **F** When the system thinks it's being jammed, it'll notify you via push alert 是「被干扰时通知」这一特定场景，并非陈述句要的「探测到任何异常都报警」的通用机制。

it'll notify you via push alert

**G** It caught us in the act, sent an alert to my smart phone 是单次实验复现，没有像C段那样完整给出「探测→传信号→报警」的设备工作机制。

After taking appropriate measures to contain the RF interference to our test lab, we tested the attack out for ourselves

43. Different measures should be taken to protect one's home from burglary in addition to the wireless security system.

除了无线安全系统之外,还应采取不同措施来保护住宅免遭入室盗窃。

【答案】 **K** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 除无线安防外还应采取别的防盗措施

【定位】 They're also only a single layer in what should ideally be a many-sided approach to securing your home, one that includes commonsense things like sound locks and proper exterior lighting at night.

它们（无线安防系统）也只是一个理想的多层防护方法中的一层，理想做法还应包括好锁和夜间合理户外照明这类常识性举措。

【改写】 Different measures should be taken to protect one's home from burglary ↔

**a many-sided approach to securing your home, one that includes commonsense things like sound locks and proper exterior lighting at night**

different measures↔many-sided approach + 列举具体措施

in addition to the wireless security system ↔

**They're also only a single layer in what should ideally be a many-sided approach to securing your home**

in addition to↔only a single layer in a many-sided approach

【辨邻】 **B** crimes like these accounted for roughly two-thirds of all household burglaries 是统计描述，未给出「还应采取何种额外措施」的建议性论断。

The wide majority of the rest were illegal, unforced entries that resulted from something like a window being left open

44. SimpliSafe's device can send a warning to the house owner's cellphone.

SimpliSafe的设备可以向房主的手机发送警告。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 向房主手机发警告

【定位】 It caught us in the act, sent an alert to my smart phone, and also listed our RF interference on the system's event log.

它当场抓住了我们，发警报到我的智能手机，并把我们的射频干扰记录进系统事件日志。

【改写】 SimpliSafe's device can send a warning ↔ **sent an alert to my smart phone**  
warning↔alert 同义

to the house owner's cellphone ↔ **to my smart phone**

house owner's cellphone↔my smart phone

【辨邻】 **F** it'll notify you via push alert 只笼统提到推送警报，没有把「手机」作为具体的收件设备写出，与陈述句的 cellphone 缺少对位词。

When the system thinks it's being jammed, it'll notify you via push alert

45. Burglars can easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search.

窃贼可以通过互联网搜索轻易获取安全设备的频率。

【答案】 **E** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 网上轻易查到设备频率

【定位】 Security devices are required to list the frequencies they broadcast on—that means that a potential thief can find what they need to know with minimal Googling.

安防设备被强制要求公开它们使用的广播频率——这意味着潜在的小偷只要稍微 Google 一下就能找到所需信息。

【改写】 Burglars can easily get a security device's frequency ↔

a potential thief can find what they need to know

burglars↔potential thief、easily↔minimal、get↔find

by Internet search ↔ with minimal Googling

Internet search↔Googling 上下位等值

a security device's frequency ↔ the frequencies they broadcast on

frequency↔frequencies 原样复现

【辨邻】 H a thief likely wouldn't be able to Google how the system works 中 Google 的对象是「系统如何运作」，不是陈述句所问的「频率」。

a thief likely wouldn't be able to Google how the system works, then figure out a way around it

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

## 11 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 开篇引入：任何号称能保护家庭的产品都应该被仔细审视，因此关于热门家庭安防系统潜在弱点的强烈观点很多。本段是全文的引子，不涉及任何具体技术或案例。

信息指纹 无强指纹，靠语义

B 用 FBI 数据说明：绝大多数入室盗窃是砸窗或强行闯入这类机会型犯罪，靠技术手段绕过安防系统的比例小到 FBI 都不统计。

信息指纹 FBI 与 2013 三分之二数据

C 对比有线与无线安防：有线怕剪线，无线靠电池传感器把警报信号无线发到基站，一旦发现异常就报警；由此引出无线场景下的隐患——jamming（信号干扰）。

信息指纹 无线传感器→基站发警报信号

D 解释 jamming 原理：任何接收特定频率信号的设备，都会被同一频率的更强信号压过；并用「在听者耳边大喊以干扰两人对话」作类比。

信息指纹 干扰两人对话的类比

E 安防设备必须公开自己的发射频率，所以小偷只要稍微 Google 一下就能查到；但要先知道是哪套系统，例如院子里的标牌会暴露。

信息指纹 频率必须公开+Google 可查

F 介绍 SimpliSafe 的反干扰机制：能把偶发的射频干扰和针对性干扰区分开，被干扰时通过推送警报通知用户，由用户决定是否手动报警。

信息指纹 SimpliSafe 区分偶发干扰与针对性干扰

G 作者复现实验：用手持设备确实可以干扰 SimpliSafe，但其反干扰系统当场识破——给作者手机发了警报、并把干扰记录进事件日志；原文章/视频却没提这件事。

信息指纹 向作者手机发警报+事件日志

H 强调 SimpliSafe 的软件独特性：小偷难以靠 Google 摸清；系统不断进化、各家略有差异，没有「万能破解公式」；并提到 Frontpoint 也号称自家有反干扰软件、自 1980s 起无成功干扰案例。

信息指纹 系统持续进化+无万能破解公式

I 承认干扰攻击在技术上完全可能：只要有合适的设备和 know-how，任何无线传输都能被干扰；但随即抛出「实际成功入室的概率有多大」这一反问。

信息指纹 有设备+know-how 即可干扰

J 推演一个具体场景，列出小偷为了真正得手必须连续完成的全部步骤：锁定目标家、了解你这套具体系统并备齐器材、破门破窗、在屋外屋内全程持续干扰、还得不触发反干扰机制。

信息指纹 屋外屋内全程持续干扰

K 收尾结论：无线安防主要应对机会型砸抢，本就该和好锁、户外照明等常识性手段配合使用；没有系统是无懈可击的，好系统是把最坏情况发生的概率压到最低。

信息指纹 多重防护+常识性手段

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 10 句真题句逐层精讲

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

According to the FBI, crimes like these accounted for roughly two-thirds of all household burglaries in the US in 2013.

B段，第2句

简单句 + 介词短语作状语和定语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其是引用数据来源的 "According to" 结构和分数表达 "two-thirds of" 是新闻和学术语体的典型句式,有一定代表性和迁移价值。

The odds of a criminal using technical means to bypass a security system are so small that the FBI doesn't even track those statistics.

B段，第4句

"so ... that" 引导的结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主语带介词短语和非谓语后置定语的结构也十分常见；本句的主系表 + 结果状语从句框架具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后能够应对大量同类句子，是较为典型的考试常见结构。

One of the main theoretical home-security concerns is whether or not a given system is vulnerable to being blocked from working altogether.

C段，第1句

主句加表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是用 "whether" 引导表语从句表达不确定性或选择性问题的。动名词被动结构 "being blocked" 也是常考点。掌握此句型后可迁移到类似的 "问题是..."、"关注点是..." 等表达，具有较好的典型性。

For comparison, let's say you wanted to "jam" a conversation between two people —all you'd need to do is yell in the listener's ear.

D段，第3句

本句成分丰富，涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语、定语从句等多种成分，且有多处易错点：宾语从句省略引导词、定语从句修饰主语、表语是动词原形（省略 "to"）、不定式作宾语。这些特征使本句成为较好的成分划分练习材料，能帮助学生识别省略和非典型结构。

If you have a sign in your yard declaring what setup you use, that'd point them in the right direction, though at that point, we're talking about a highly targeted, semi-sophisticated attack, and not the sort of forced-entry attack that makes up the majority of burglaries.

E段, 第3句

覆盖主谓宾、状语、宾语从句、定语从句、条件和让步状语从句、并列结构等多种成分,且包含指示代词 that 作主语回指、现在分词短语 declaring 作定语、介词短语作状语等易错点,成分丰富且具有典型训练价值。

SimpliSafe was singled out in one recent article on jamming, complete with a video showing the entire system being effectively bypassed with hand-held jamming equipment.

G段, 第1句

被动语态 + 介词短语状语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,"be + 过去分词 + in/by/with" 是典型的学术和新闻文体句式。逗号后补充说明的用法(类似独立主格或同位语性质的状语)也是常见的长难句特征。本句结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子的理解中。

It means that a thief likely wouldn't be able to Google how the system works, then figure out a way around it.

H段, 第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其是 means that 这种引出观点的句式,以及 how 引导的间接疑问句作为宾语从句的用法,都是典型的考试句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Even if they could, SimpliSafe claims that its system is always evolving, and that it varies slightly from system to system, which means there wouldn't be a universal magic formula for cracking it.

H段, 第3句

"主句 + 并列宾语从句 + 非限定性定语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,让步状语从句前置、定语从句补充说明主句整体内容,都是常考结构。宾语从句并列且省略第二个 that、定语从句嵌套宾语从句,这些都是真题中反复出现的组合模式。掌握本句结构后,可直接迁移到大量类似长句的分析中,典型性很高。

At the end of the day, these kinds of systems are primarily designed to protect against the sort of opportunistic smash-and-grab attack that makes up the majority of burglaries.

K段，第1句

被动语态加不定式作目的状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,限制性定语从句修饰宾语也是典型句式,句子整体结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可在大量真题句子中复用识别方法。

A good system is one that keeps that worst-case setting as improbable as possible while also offering strong protection in the event of a less extraordinary attack.

K段，第5句

本句成分较为丰富：主句包含主系表结构，表语由定语从句修饰；定语从句内部包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语以及方式状语（并列动作结构），覆盖了多种常见成分；特别是宾语补足语 "as improbable as possible" 以及 "while also offering" 引导的伴随状语，是学生容易混淆或忽略的点，具有较好的训练价值；但缺少从句作主语、宾语等更复杂的成分嵌套，因此评分中上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 103 个英语四级真题高频词

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

**system**

A2

n. 系统

本篇28次 · 真题 162 句

**jam**

A2

n. 果酱

本篇13次 · 真题 50 句

**wireless**

B1

adj. 无线的

本篇13次 · 真题 15 句

**security**

B1

n. 安全

本篇11次 · 真题 62 句

**attack**

A2

v. 攻击

本篇11次 · 真题 55 句

**jamming**

B2

n. (信号) 干扰, 阻塞

本篇10次 · 真题 9 句

**device** B1

n. 设备

本篇8次 · 真题 60 句

**thief** A2

n. 小偷

本篇7次 · 真题 10 句

**equipment** B1

n. 设备

本篇6次 · 真题 32 句

**frequency** B2

n. 频率

本篇6次 · 真题 9 句

**signal** B1

n. 信号

本篇5次 · 真题 20 句

**alarm** A2

n. 警报器

本篇5次 · 真题 11 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次 · 真题 466 句

**alert** B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇4次 · 真题 17 句

**concern** B1

v. 涉及

本篇3次 · 真题 79 句

**specific** B2

adj. 具体的

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

**majority** B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇3次 · 真题 40 句

**detect** B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

**base** A2

n. 基础

本篇2次 · 真题 95 句

**case** A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

**measure** B1

v. 测量

本篇2次 · 真题 68 句

**event** A2

n. 事件

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

**potential** B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

**claim** B1

v. 声称

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

**wrong** A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

**approach** B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

**detail** B1

n. 细节

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

**software** B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

**unique** B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

**protection** B1

n. 保护

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

**means** A2

n. 方法

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

**acquire** B2

v. 获得

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

**block** A2

n. 街区

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

**crime** A2

n. 犯罪行为

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

**eliminate** B2

v. 消除

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

**interfere** B2

v. 干涉, 介入 (他人事务)

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

**crack** B1

v. 破裂

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

**design** B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 132 句

**product** A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 128 句

**type** A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 97 句

**simply** B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 90 句

**opportunity** B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 89 句

**according** B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 88 句

**access** B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 83 句

**issue** B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 83 句

**sign** A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 78 句

**involve** B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 65 句

**account** A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 61 句

**internet** A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 55 句

**contain** B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 50 句

**easily** A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 47 句

**figure** A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**site** A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 37 句

**completely** B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

**household** B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**track** A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 33 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

**opinion** A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**highly** B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**threat** B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**formula** B2

n. 公式

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**addition** A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**warning** A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**target** B1

n. 目标,靶子

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**vulnerable** C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**stuff** A2

n. 东西

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**slightly** B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**capable** B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**criminal** B1

n. 罪犯

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**entire** B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**roughly** B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**combat** B2

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**setting** B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**commit** B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**effectively** B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**evolve** B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**listener** B1

n. 听者

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**certainly** A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**distinguish** B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**secure** B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**deserve** B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**odd** B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**specifically** B2

adv. 明确地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**statistic** B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

**extraordinary** B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

**primarily** B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

**absolutely** B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**appropriate** B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**cite** B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**provider** B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**layer** B1

n. 层

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**blog** B1

n. 博客, 网络日志

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**normally** A2

adv. 通常

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**proportion** B2

n. 部分

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**successfully** B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**surprising** A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**universal** B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**distinction** B2

n. 区别

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**trigger** B2

v. 引发

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**overwhelm**

B2

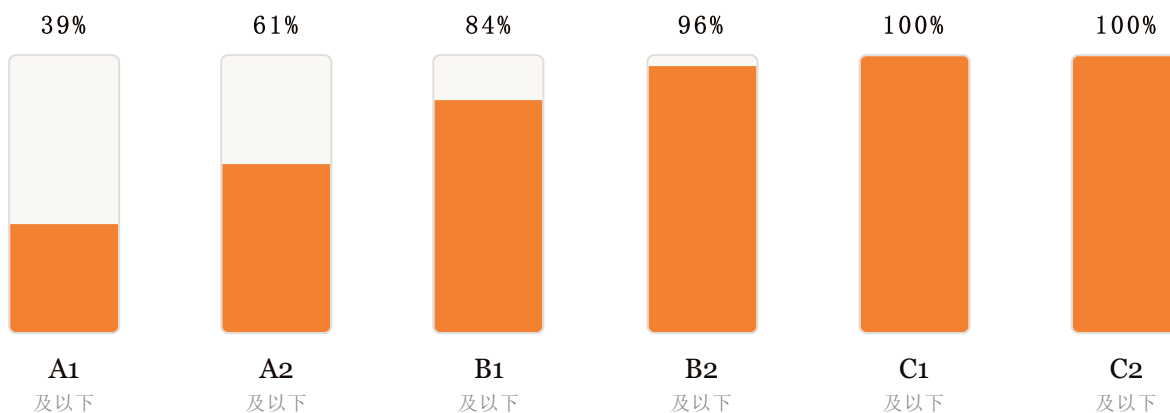
v. 使不知所措

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 340 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **340** 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 14 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 340 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**340**

B2 以上难词

**4%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**84%**

英语四级 2016年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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| Part II                   | 听力         | <a href="#">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12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

## 阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2016-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (1)

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

### Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 As a person who writes about food and drink for a living, I couldn't tell you the first thing about Bill Perry or whether the beers he sells are that great. But I can tell you that I like this guy. That's because he plans to ban tipping in favor of paying his servers an actual living wage.

作为一个以撰写食品和饮料文章为生的人,我说不出来关于Bill Perry的任何事情,也不知道他销售的啤酒是否真的那么好。但我可以告诉你,我喜欢这个人。这是因为他计划取消小费制度,转而向他的服务员支付真正的生活工资。

P2 I hate tipping.

我讨厌小费。

P3 I hate it because it's an obligation disguised as an option. I hate it for the post-dinner math it requires of me. But mostly, I hate tipping because I believe I would be in a better place if pay decisions regarding employees were simply left up to their employers, as is the custom in virtually every other industry.

我讨厌它,因为它是一种伪装成选择的义务。我讨厌它,因为它要求我在饭后进行数学计算。但最重要的是,我讨厌小费,因为我相信如果关于员工的薪酬决定简单地留给他们的雇主来做,就像几乎所有其他行业的惯例那样,我会处于更好的境地。

P4 Most of you probably think that you hate tipping, too. Research suggests otherwise. You actually love tipping! You like to feel that you have a voice in how much money your server makes. No matter

how the math works out, you persistently view restaurants with voluntary tipping systems as being a better value, which makes it extremely difficult for restaurants and bars to do away with the tipping system.

你们大多数人可能认为自己也讨厌小费。研究表明并非如此。你们实际上喜欢小费!你们喜欢觉得自己在服务员能挣多少钱这件事上有发言权。无论数学计算结果如何,你们总是认为采用自愿小费制度的餐厅更划算,这使得餐厅和酒吧极难废除小费制度。

P5 One argument that you tend to hear a lot from the pro-tipping crowd seems logical enough: the service is better when waiters depend on tips, presumably because they see a benefit to successfully veiling their contempt for you. Well, if this were true, we would all be slipping a few 100-dollar bills to our doctors on the way out their doors, too. But as it turns out, waiters see only a tiny bump in tips when they do an exceptional job compared to a passable one. Waiters, keen observers of humanity that they are, are catching on to this; in one poll, a full 30% said they didn't believe the job they did had any impact on the tips they received.

你往往会从支持小费的人群那里听到的一个论点似乎足够合乎逻辑:当服务员依赖小费时,服务会更好,大概是因为他们看到成功掩饰对你的蔑视会带来好处。好吧,如果这是真的,我们在离开诊室时也都会给医生塞几张百元大钞。但事实证明,服务员做出色的工作与做得过得去的工作相比,获得的小费只会略微增加。服务员作为人性的敏锐观察者,正在意识到这一点;在一项民意调查中,整整30%的人表示他们不相信自己的工作对收到的小费有任何影响。

P6 So come on, folks: get on board with ditching the outdated tip system. Pay a little more up front for your beer or burger. Support Bill Perry's pub, and any other bar or restaurant that doesn't ask you to do drunken math.

所以来吧,各位:支持抛弃过时的小费制度。预先为你的啤酒或汉堡多付一点钱。支持Bill Perry的酒吧,以及任何其他不要求你进行醉酒数学计算的酒吧或餐厅。

## 题目与逐题解析

46. What can we learn about Bill Perry from the passage?

- A) He runs a pub that serves excellent beer.
- B) He intends to get rid of the tipping practice.
- C) He gives his staff a considerable sum for tips.
- D) He lives comfortably without getting any tips.

从文章中我们可以了解到关于 **Bill Perry** 的什么信息?

- A) 他经营一家供应上等啤酒的酒吧。
- B) 他打算废除小费制度。
- C) 他给员工相当可观的小费收入。
- D) 他生活舒适,不依靠任何小费。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What can we learn about Bill Perry from the passage? 问的是关于某人的事实信息, 不含 infer/imply/mainly about 等推断或主旨信号。

【拆句】 题干 What can we learn about Bill Perry from the passage? 是常规 wh-疑问句, 主干 What can we learn about Bill Perry, from the passage 是状语, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

**【定位】** That's because he plans to ban tipping in favor of paying his servers an actual living wage.  
那是因为他打算废止小费制度，转而付给服务员真正足以糊口的工资。

**【选项】** A) **正话反说陷阱**

原文 I couldn't tell you the first thing about Bill Perry or whether the beers he sells are that great 明说作者并不知道啤酒好不好；A 选项 He runs a pub that serves excellent beer 把它说反，是与原文相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

plans to ban tipping ↔ **intends to get rid of the tipping practice**

预判要的就是 Bill Perry 要废止小费，B 选项 intends to get rid of the tipping practice 与定位句逐词同义对应，无加无减。

C) **与原文相反**

Bill Perry 是要 ban tipping，方向是去掉小费；C 选项 He gives his staff a considerable sum for tips 反而说他给员工大量小费，方向完全相反。

D) **偷换概念**

原文谈的是 Bill Perry 要付员工 an actual living wage，而不是他本人不靠小费过得舒服；D 选项 He lives comfortably without getting any tips 把主体从员工偷换成 Bill Perry 自己。

47. What is the main reason why the author hates tipping?

- A) It sets a bad example for other industries.
- B) It adds to the burden of ordinary customers.
- C) It forces the customer to compensate the waiter.
- D) It poses a great challenge for customers to do math.

作者讨厌小费的主要原因是什么？

- A) 它为其他行业树立了坏榜样。
- B) 它增加了普通顾客的负担。
- C) 它迫使顾客补偿服务员的收入。
- D) 它给顾客计算数额带来很大挑战。

**【答案】** C (细节题)

**【判型】** What is the main reason why the author hates tipping? 问的是文中可直接读到的原因，不要求超出文本的推断。

**【拆句】** 题干 What is the main reason why the author hates tipping? 主干 What is the main reason, 后接 why 引导的定语从句修饰 reason，相当于 the reason for which，结构常见、无陷阱。

**【定位】** But mostly, I hate tipping because I believe I would be in a better place if pay decisions regarding employees were simply left up to their employers, as is the custom in virtually every other industry.

但最主要的是，我厌恶小费，因为我认为如果像几乎所有其他行业那样，把员工的薪酬决定权直接交给雇主，我会过得更好。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 as is the custom in virtually every other industry 是说"其他行业都是雇主决定薪酬"——是榜样，不是被坏榜样殃及；A 选项 It sets a bad example for other industries 把方向写反。

B) 以偏概全

原文 I hate it for the post-dinner math it requires of me 谈算账负担，但作者用 But mostly 明确说这不是 main reason；B 选项 It adds to the burden of ordinary customers 把次要原因当主因。

C) ✓ 正确

pay decisions regarding employees were simply left up to their employers ↔

**It forces the customer to compensate the waiter**

预判要的就是付薪主体被错配到顾客身上，C 选项 It forces the customer to compensate the waiter 正是这一错配的直接表达，与定位句中作者期待的反面对应。

D) 以偏概全

post-dinner math 同样是作者罗列的次要 because 之一；D 选项 It poses a great challenge for customers to do math 同样拿次要理由冒充 main reason。

48. Why do many people love tipping according to the author?

- A) They help improve the quality of the restaurants they dine in.
- B) They believe waiters deserve such rewards for good service.
- C) They want to preserve a wonderful tradition of the industry.
- D) They can have some say in how much their servers earn.

根据作者的观点,为什么许多人喜欢给小费?

- A) 他们帮助提升自己就餐餐厅的质量。
- B) 他们认为服务员因优质服务理应获得这样的报酬。
- C) 他们想要保留这个行业的美好传统。
- D) 他们可以对服务员的收入有一定发言权。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Why do many people love tipping according to the author? 问的是大众喜爱小费的原因，文中有明示句即可直接回取，无需推断。

【拆句】 题干 Why do many people love tipping according to the author? 主干 Why do many people love tipping, according to the author 是后置介词短语作状语，限定信息来源；结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 You actually love tipping! You like to feel that you have a voice in how much money your server makes.

你其实很爱小费！你喜欢那种自己能对服务员到底拿多少钱说上一句话的感觉。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文谈的是顾客对服务员收入的话语权，并未说顾客的小费帮助提升餐厅整体质量；A 选项 They help improve the quality of the restaurants they dine in 是文中没有的论断。

B) 张冠李戴

原文从未说顾客出于“服务员理应被奖励”才喜欢小费；B 选项 They believe waiters deserve such rewards for good service 把第 5 段挺小费派的逻辑硬塞给“顾客喜欢小费”的原因里。

C) 无中生有

原文谈的是话语权快感，没有任何 tradition/preserve 字样；C 选项 They want to preserve a wonderful tradition of the industry 是另起一个文中不存在的动机。

D) ✓ 正确

you have a voice in how much money your server makes ↔

**They can have some say in how much their servers earn**

预判的“对服务员收入有话语权”在 D 选项里被一比一对换：voice→say、makes→earn，连结构都保留为 how much ... 名词从句，等价值最高。

49. What have some waiters come to realize according to a survey?

- A) Service quality has little effect on tip size.
- B) It is in human nature to try to save on tips.
- C) Tips make it more difficult to please customers.
- D) Tips benefit the boss rather than the employees.

根据一项调查,一些服务员意识到了什么?

- A) 服务质量对小费数额影响甚微。
- B) 试图节省小费是人的本性。
- C) 小费使取悦顾客变得更加困难。
- D) 小费使老板受益而非员工受益。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 according to a survey 提示信息有明确出处，文中必有直接对应陈述，属于事实回取而非推断。

【拆句】 题干 What have some waiters come to realize according to a survey? 是现在完成时疑问句，come to realize 表示逐渐意识到，according to a survey 是后置状语；句子结构常见、无陷阱。

【定位】 Waiters, keen observers of humanity that they are, are catching on to this; in one poll, a full 30% said they didn't believe the job they did had any impact on the tips they received.

服务员们洞察人性，对这一点也心知肚明；某项民调显示，整整 30% 的服务员认为他们的工作表现对所拿到的小费几乎没有任何影响。

**【选项】 A) ✓ 正确**

they didn't believe the job they did had any impact on the tips they received ↔

**Service quality has little effect on tip size**

预判要的就是"工作好坏与小费多少不挂钩", A 选项 Service quality has little effect on tip size 用名词化与 little 等价改写定位句, 结论完全一致。

**B) 无中生有**

原文没有断言人性倾向于少给小费; B 选项 It is in human nature to try to save on tips 是凭空生造的人性论。

**C) 与原文相反**

原文谈"工作表现影响不到小费", 并非"小费让讨好顾客更难"; C 选项 Tips make it more difficult to please customers 把因果方向完全调换。

**D) 无中生有**

原文没有谈小费在老板与员工之间如何分配; D 选项 Tips benefit the boss rather than the employees 是另起话题。

50. What does the author argue for in the passage?

- A) Restaurants should calculate the tips for customers.
- B) Customers should pay more tips to help improve service.
- C) Waiters deserve better than just relying on tips for a living.
- D) Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers.

作者在文章中主张什么?

- A) 餐厅应该为顾客计算小费。 B) 顾客应该支付更多小费以帮助改善服务。
- C) 服务员理应获得比仅靠小费谋生更好的待遇。 D) 服务员的工资应该由雇主而非顾客支付。

**【答案】 D (主旨题)**

**【判型】** What does the author argue for in the passage? 问的是作者在整篇里主张什么, 指向全文立场而非某细节。

**【拆句】** 题干 What does the author argue for in the passage? 主干 What does the author argue for, argue for 是动词词组在末尾形成的介词悬空结构 (What 为 argue for 的宾语); in the passage 是状语; 语法点是 argue for sth.= 主张某事, 识别这个搭配是读懂题干的关键。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 I hate it for the post-dinner math it requires of me 把算账当吐槽点，但作者主张的解决方案是废止小费、而非让餐厅替顾客算小费；A 选项 Restaurants should calculate the tips for customers 把吐槽点改造成主张。

B) 与原文相反

原文 waiters see only a tiny bump in tips when they do an exceptional job compared to a passable one 正是作者用来打掉"小费提升服务"逻辑的反驳；B 选项 Customers should pay more tips to help improve service 等于把作者反对的论点端上来当主张。

C) 以偏概全

作者关心"由谁付薪"，而非笼统说"服务员该被多优待"；C 选项 Waiters deserve better than just relying on tips for a living 把作者的具体主张稀释成情感口号，没有给出付薪主体的方案。

D) ✓ 正确

paying his servers an actual living wage ↔

**Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers**

pay decisions regarding employees were simply left up to their employers ↔

**Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers**

Pay a little more up front for your beer or burger ↔

**Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers**

首段、第 3 段、末段全部指向"付薪主体应是雇主"，D 选项 Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers 是这条主线的最直接表达。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 11 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。

That's because he plans to ban tipping in favor of paying his servers an actual living wage.

第1段，第3句

主系表结构配合 because 引导的表语从句是考试中常见的句式，用于解释原因或说明情况，具有较高的实用性和复现率。从句内部的 plan to do 结构以及 in favor of 介词短语也是常考搭配，学习者掌握后可应用于多种语境

But mostly, I hate tipping because I believe I would be in a better place if pay decisions regarding employees were simply left up to their employers, as is the custom in virtually every other industry.

第3段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、宾语从句、条件状语、原因状语、非限定性定语从句，as 在从句中同时充当引导词和主语，pay decisions regarding employees 的后置定语，成分种类丰富且包含多个典型易错点

No matter how the math works out, you persistently view restaurants with voluntary tipping systems as being a better value, which makes it extremely difficult for restaurants and bars to do away with the tipping system.

第4段，第5句

这句结构层次清楚但不简单，足够训练分句、主干和补足成分判断；同时时态难度不过高，适合作为结构训练材料优先学习。对提升长句拆解能力有直接价值。

Waiters, keen observers of humanity that they are, are catching on to this; in one poll, a full 30% said they didn't believe the job they did had any impact on the tips they received.

第5段，第4句

第二个主句形成三层嵌套：「said」的宾语从句中，「believe」又带宾语从句，最内层从句的主语和宾语各自带定语从句修饰，共涉及 5 个从句，且层级咬合紧密，需要反复回读才能分清各从句的归属和作用。

He intends to get rid of the tipping practice.

第46题，B

"主语 + 及物动词 + 不定式宾语" 是四六级和考研中常见的基础句式，"intend to do" 也是高频搭配，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简单，缺少修饰成分和复杂结构，无法覆盖真题中常见的定语从句、状语从句等典型结构，代表性中等。

### What is the main reason why the author hates tipping?

第47题 题干

特殊疑问句搭配定语从句是四六级和考研阅读理解中的常见句式,尤其是 What is the reason why 这类询问原因的结构在真题中频繁出现。限制性定语从句修饰表示原因、方式、地点等抽象名词的用法也是典型考点。这种结构掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句型,具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

### It sets a bad example for other industries.

第47题, A

主谓宾加状语是最常见的简单句式之一,具有一定代表性,但过于基础,真题中更常见带有从句或复杂修饰成分的句子,本句作为句式范例的迁移价值有限。

### They can have some say in how much their servers earn.

第48题, D

本句的 "情态动词 + 动词 + 名词 + 介词短语 (含宾语从句) " 结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现。宾语从句由疑问词引导且嵌套在介词后,是典型的名词性从句考点。掌握本句结构后,可迁移至大量类似句式,实用性强。

### Service quality has little effect on tip size.

第49题, A

主谓宾结构是英语基本句型,在考试中极为常见。"have + effect on"是高频搭配,具有一定代表性。但句子过于简短直白,缺少考试中常见的复杂修饰和从句嵌套,典型性中等。

### Tips benefit the boss rather than the employees.

第49题, D

主谓宾加对比状语的结构在真题阅读中有一定出现频率, "rather than"对比结构也是考试常考点,具备一定的代表性。但简单句本身在考试长难句中占比不高,缺少从句嵌套这一高频难点,典型性中等。

### Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers.

第50题, D

情态动词加被动语态是四六级和考研写作及阅读中的常见句式,用于表达观点、建议或义务。本句结构简洁典型, "instead of" 引导的对比状语也是常用表达方式。虽然句子本身较短,但其核心结构在真题中出现频率较高,具有较好的迁移性。

## 本篇出现的 61 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。

**tip** A2

n. 小费

本篇13次 · 真题 25 句

**tipping** B1

n. 给小费

本篇9次 · 真题 8 句

**waiter** A2

n. (餐厅的) 服务员, 侍者

本篇8次 · 真题 18 句

**customer** A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇7次 · 真题 124 句

**author** A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 244 句

**system** A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 162 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇3次 · 真题 139 句

**beer** A2

n. 啤酒

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 466 句

**employee** A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇2次 · 真题 194 句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 169 句

**quality** A2

n. 质量

本篇2次 · 真题 100 句

**according** B1

prep. 根据

本篇2次·真题 88 句

**employer** B1

n. 雇主

本篇2次·真题 52 句

**bar** A2

n. 酒吧

本篇2次·真题 18 句

**pub** A2

n. 酒吧

本篇2次·真题 18 句

**deserve** B1

v. 应得

本篇2次·真题 14 句

**effect** A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 156 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

**tend** B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 137 句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 118 句

**impact** B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 98 句

**simply** B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 90 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 85 句

**challenge** B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 80 句

**option** B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 60 句

**argue** B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 58 句

**reward** B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 56 句

**realize** B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 50 句

**staff** B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 43 句

**ban** B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次·真题 37 句

**rely** B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**mostly** B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**extremely** B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 34 句

**tradition** B1

n. 传统

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**argument** B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**earn** A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**crowd** A2

n. 人群

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**ordinary** B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**burger** A2

n. 汉堡包

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**pose** B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**preserve** B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**favor** B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**actual** B1

adj. 真实的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**burden** B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**rid** B2

v. 使摆脱

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**wage** B1

n. 工资

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**intend** B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**regarding** B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**guy** A2

n. 男人

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**keen** B2

adj. 热衷的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**calculate** B1

v. 计算

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**folk** B1

n. 人们

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**poll** B2

n. 民意调查

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**successfully** B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**sum** B1

n. 总数

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**considerable** B2

adj. 相当大的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**logical** B2

adj. 符合逻辑的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**slip** B1

v. 滑倒

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**compensate** C1

v. 补偿; 赔偿

本篇1次·真题 8 句

**humanity**

B2

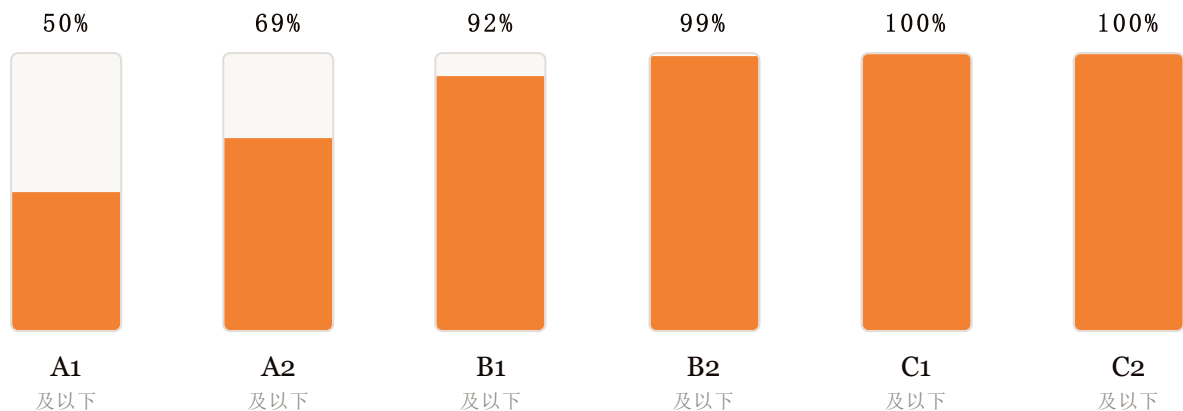
n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 205 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **205** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF)，最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词，本篇共 3 个 · 约 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 205 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**205**

B2 以上难词

**1%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**92%**

英语四级 2016年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                               |            |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                        | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                       | 听力         | <a href="#">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> |
| <b>Part III Section C (1)</b> | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">本题</a>     |
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# 2016年12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

## 阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2016-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (2)

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

### Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 In the past, falling oil prices have given a boost to the world economy, but recent forecasts for global growth have been toned down, even as oil prices sink lower and lower. Does that mean the link between lower oil prices and growth has weakened?

过去,油价下跌给世界经济带来了提振,但即使油价跌得越来越低,近期对全球增长的预测却被下调了。这是否意味着低油价与增长之间的联系减弱了?

P2 Some experts say there are still good reasons to believe cheap oil should heat up the world economy. Consumers have more money in their pockets when they're paying less at the pump. They spend that money on other things, which stimulates the economy.

一些专家表示,仍然有充分的理由相信廉价石油应该会刺激世界经济。当消费者在加油站支付更少时,他们口袋里就有更多的钱。他们把这些钱花在其他事情上,从而刺激经济。

P3 The biggest gains go to countries that import most of their oil like China, Japan, and India. But doesn't the extra money in the pockets of those countries' consumers mean an equal loss in oil-producing countries, canceling out the gains? Not necessarily, say economic researcher Sara Johnson. "Many oil producers built up huge reserve funds when prices were high, so when prices fall they will draw on their reserves to support government spending and subsidies(补贴) for their consumers."

最大的受益者是那些进口大部分石油的国家,如中国、日本和印度。但这些国家消费者口袋里的额外资金不就意味着石油生产国的同等损失,从而抵消了收益吗?经济研究员Sara Johnson说,未必如此。"许多石油生

产国在价格高企时建立了巨额储备基金,所以当价格下跌时,它们会动用储备来支持政府支出和对消费者的补贴。"

P4 But not all oil producers have big reserves. In Venezuela, collapsing oil prices have sent its economy into free-fall.

但并非所有石油生产国都有大量储备。在委内瑞拉,油价暴跌已使其经济陷入自由落体式下滑。

P5 Economist Carl Weinberg believes the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil. The implication is a sharp decline in global trade, which has plunged partly because oil-producing nations can't afford to import as much as they used to.

经济学家Carl Weinberg认为,油价暴跌的负面影响压倒了廉价石油的积极影响。这意味着全球贸易急剧下降,部分原因是石油生产国无力像过去那样进口那么多商品。

P6 Sara Johnson acknowledges that the global economic benefit from a fall in oil prices today is likely lower than it was in the past. One reason is that more countries are big oil producers now, so the nations suffering from the price drop account for a larger share of the global economy.

Sara Johnson承认,如今油价下跌给全球经济带来的好处可能低于过去。原因之一是现在更多国家是大型石油生产国,因此受油价下跌影响的国家在全球经济中占据更大份额。

P7 Consumers, in the U.S. at least, are acting cautiously with the savings they're getting at the gas pump, as the memory of the recent great recession is still fresh in their mind. And a number of oil-producing countries are trimming their gasoline subsidies and raising taxes, so the net savings for global consumers is not as big as the oil price plunge might suggest.

至少在美国,消费者对他们在加油站节省下来的钱持谨慎态度,因为最近那场大衰退的记忆仍然历历在目。

而且一些石油生产国正在削减汽油补贴并提高税收,因此全球消费者的净节省额并不像油价暴跌所暗示的那么大。

## 题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?

- A) The reasons behind the plunge of oil prices.
- B) Possible ways to stimulate the global economy.
- C) The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth.
- D) The effect of falling oil prices on consumer spending.

作者在文章中主要讨论了什么?

- A) 石油价格暴跌背后的原因。 B) 刺激全球经济的可能方法。 C) 廉价石油对全球经济增长的影响。
- D) 石油价格下跌对消费者支出的影响。

**【答案】 C** (主旨题)

**【判型】** What does the author mainly discuss in the passage? 中 mainly discuss + in the passage 一起把范围拉到全篇。

**【拆句】** What does the author mainly discuss in the passage? 是常规特殊疑问句，主语 the author、谓语 discuss、宾语就是疑问词 what；mainly 作状语修饰 discuss。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

**【选项】** A) **答非所问**

The reasons behind the plunge of oil prices 谈油价为何会跌，原文从头到尾都把油价下跌当作「已发生事件」讨论其后果，从未解释其原因。

B) **偷换概念**

Possible ways to stimulate the global economy 暗示文章在列举刺激经济的方法，但原文核心是辩论「便宜油价到底能否或多大程度刺激」，不是给方法清单。

C) **✓ 正确**

falling oil prices have given a boost to the world economy ↔

**The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth**

the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil

↔ **The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth**

C 的两个语义节点 impact + global economic growth 同时命中正方段、反方段、解释段；其他三项要么只覆盖局部，要么偏到全文未谈的话题。

D) **以偏概全**

The effect of falling oil prices on consumer spending 只覆盖 P2 与 P7 谈消费者那一面，遗漏 P3 至 P5 谈产油国储备金、Weinberg 论断、P6 谈全球占比等大部分内容。

52. Why do some experts believe cheap oil will stimulate the global economy?

- A) Manufacturers can produce consumer goods at a much lower cost.
- B) Lower oil prices have always given a big boost to the global economy.
- C) Oil prices may rise or fall but economic laws are not subject to change.
- D) Consumers will spend their savings from cheap oil on other commodities.

为什么一些专家认为廉价石油会刺激全球经济？

- A) 制造商能够以低得多的成本生产消费品。 B) 较低的石油价格总是给全球经济带来巨大推动。
- C) 石油价格可能上涨或下跌,但经济规律不会改变。
- D) 消费者会将从廉价石油中节省的钱花在其他商品上。

**【答案】** D (细节题)

**【判型】** Why do some experts believe cheap oil will stimulate the global economy? 问的是 experts 持该观点的具体原因，属可定位的细节。

**【拆句】** Why do some experts believe cheap oil will stimulate the global economy? 主句 Why do some experts believe + 宾语从句 cheap oil will stimulate the global economy。注意 believe 后的从句省略了 that，basic 考生要识别 cheap oil will stimulate... 整句是 believe 的内容，不是题干在断言事实。

**【定位】** Consumers have more money in their pockets when they're paying less at the pump. They spend that money on other things, which stimulates the economy.

在加油站花得少时，消费者口袋里就有更多钱。他们把这笔钱花在别的东西上，从而刺激经济。

**【选项】** A) 无中生有

Manufacturers can produce consumer goods at a much lower cost 把受益主体从「消费者」偏到了「制造商」，且原文未提任何制造成本的内容。

B) 与原文相反

Lower oil prices have always given a big boost to the global economy 中的 always 与 In the past, falling oil prices have given a boost 仅限定「过去」相矛盾；且全文核心正是要说明「这次不一样」，B 与全文走向相反。

C) 答非所问

Oil prices may rise or fall but economic laws are not subject to change 谈的是「经济规律不变」这种抽象命题，与 Why 所问的具体理由毫无关系；且原文从未论述 economic laws。

D) ✓ 正确

They spend that money on other things ↔

**Consumers will spend their savings from cheap oil on other commodities**

which stimulates the economy ↔ **will stimulate the global economy**

预判句「消费者把油价省下的钱花到别处」与 Consumers will spend their savings from cheap oil on other commodities 逐字对应，无须再比较即可锁定。

53. What happens in many oil-exporting countries when oil prices go down?

- A) They suspend import of necessities from overseas.
- B) They reduce production drastically to boost oil prices.
- C) They use their money reserves to back up consumption.
- D) They try to stop their economy from going into free-fall.

当石油价格下跌时，许多石油出口国会发生什么？

- A) 它们暂停从海外进口必需品。
- B) 它们大幅削减产量以提振石油价格。
- C) 它们动用货币储备来支撑消费。
- D) 它们试图阻止本国经济陷入自由落体式下滑。

**【答案】** C (细节题)

**【判型】** What happens in many oil-exporting countries when oil prices go down? 问产油国在油价下跌时做了什么，属可定位的具体动作。

**【拆句】** What happens in many oil-exporting countries when oil prices go down? 主句 What happens + 地点状语 in many oil-exporting countries + 时间状语从句 when oil prices go down。三层都简单，注意 happens 是不及物动词，主语就是 what。

【定位】 Many oil producers built up huge reserve funds when prices were high, so when prices fall they will draw on their reserves to support government spending and subsidies for their consumers.

许多产油国在油价高时积累了庞大的储备金，所以当油价下跌时，他们会动用储备金支持政府开支和对消费者的补贴。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

They suspend import of necessities from overseas 中 suspend import 与 necessities 都未在 P3 出现；P5 只提到 oil-producing nations can't afford to import as much as they used to, 是「减少进口」不是「暂停」，且不限定「必需品」。

B) 无中生有

They reduce production drastically to boost oil prices 提到 reduce production 与 boost oil prices, 但原文从头到尾未谈产油国主动减产抬价。

C) ✓ 正确

they will draw on their reserves ↔ They use their money reserves  
to support government spending and subsidies for their consumers ↔ to back up consumption  
预判中「动用储备金」「支持消费」两个核心成分在 They use their money reserves to back up consumption 中均有对应；其他选项均不含「储备金」这一核心要素。

D) 张冠李戴

They try to stop their economy from going into free-fall 把 In Venezuela, collapsing oil prices have sent its economy into free-fall 这个无储备国家的反例当成「产油国」的通行做法，张冠李戴。

54. How does Carl Weinberg view the current oil price plunge?

- A) It is one that has seen no parallel in economic history.
- B) Its negative effects more than cancel out its positive effects.
- C) It still has a chance to give rise to a boom in the global economy.
- D) Its effects on the global economy go against existing economic laws.

Carl Weinberg如何看待当前的石油价格暴跌？

- A) 这是经济史上前所未有的现象。
- B) 其负面影响抵消了正面影响还有余。
- C) 它仍有机会引发全球经济繁荣。
- D) 其对全球经济的影响违背了现有的经济规律。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 How does Carl Weinberg view the current oil price plunge? 问某具名专家对具体事件的看法，原文会直接给出 Weinberg 的论断。

【拆句】 How does Carl Weinberg view the current oil price plunge? view 在此是动词「看待」，不是名词「景观」；这是熟词僻义考点，basic 考生易先想到「风景」而误读题意。

**【定位】** Economist Carl Weinberg believes the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil.

经济学家 Carl Weinberg 认为，油价暴跌的负面影响正在压过更便宜油价带来的正面影响。

**【选项】** A) 无中生有

It is one that has seen no parallel in economic history 称这次暴跌「经济史上无先例」，原文 Weinberg 只比较负正面影响的大小，从未将其与历史上其他次暴跌比较。

B) ✓ 正确

the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil

↔ **Its negative effects more than cancel out its positive effects**

预判句「负面盖过正面」与 Its negative effects more than cancel out its positive effects 在语义节点上一一对应，唯一变化是把 overwhelm 改成 more than cancel out。

C) 与原文相反

It still has a chance to give rise to a boom in the global economy 说仍可能繁荣，与 negative effects... are overwhelming the positive effects 直接矛盾。

D) 答非所问

Its effects on the global economy go against existing economic laws 把话题岔到「违反经济规律」，原文 Weinberg 谈的是影响大小，不是规律本身。

55. Why haven't falling oil prices boosted the global economy as they did before?

- A) People are not spending all the money they save on gas.
- B) The global economy is likely to undergo another recession.
- C) Oil importers account for a larger portion of the global economy.
- D) People the world over are afraid of a further plunge in oil prices.

为什么石油价格下跌没有像以前那样推动全球经济？

- A) 人们没有把在汽油上节省的所有钱都花掉。
- B) 全球经济可能会经历另一次衰退。
- C) 石油进口国在全球经济中占据更大比重。
- D) 全世界的人们都担心石油价格进一步暴跌。

**【答案】** A (细节题)

**【判型】** Why haven't falling oil prices boosted the global economy as they did before? 与开篇 falling oil prices have given a boost 与 recent forecasts for global growth have been toned down 的对比相呼应，原文必有解释。

**【拆句】** Why haven't falling oil prices boosted the global economy as they did before? 现在完成时否定 + 比较状语从句 as they did before。as 在这里是「像...一样」的方式从句引导词，did 是助动词代指 boosted，basic 考生易把 as 误读成「作为」或「当」。

**【定位】** Consumers, in the U.S. at least, are acting cautiously with the savings they're getting at the gas pump, as the memory of the recent great recession is still fresh in their mind.

至少在美国，消费者对从加油站省下的钱采取谨慎态度，因为最近的经济大衰退记忆仍历历在目。

**【选项】** A) ✓ 正确

Consumers, in the U.S. at least, are acting cautiously with the savings they're getting at the gas pump

↔ **People are not spending all the money they save on gas**

the net savings for global consumers is not as big as the oil price plunge might suggest ↔

**People are not spending all the money they save on gas**

预判「消费者把钱攥住了」= not spending all the money——同样是「省了但没花光」的语义；其余三项均偏离这一核心。

B) 过度推断

The global economy is likely to undergo another recession 把全文论题「经济为何没被刺激起来」偷换为「是否会陷入新衰退」；原文仅提到 the memory of the recent great recession 作为消费者谨慎的「心理原因」，并未预测会有 another recession。

C) 偷换概念

Oil importers account for a larger portion of the global economy 把 more countries are big oil producers now 偷换成「oil importers 占比更大」——原文是 producers 占比更大，二者主体反了。

D) 无中生有

People the world over are afraid of a further plunge in oil prices 编造了「全世界人害怕油价再跌」，原文从未提到 fear 或 a further plunge。

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。

"Many oil producers built up huge reserve funds when prices were high, so when prices fall they will draw on their reserves to support government spending and subsidies(补贴) for their consumers."

第3段，第4句

本句是典型的因果并列复合句，使用 so 连接两个主句，且每个主句都包含时间状语从句，这种 when 引导时间状语从句 + 主句 + so 连接因果逻辑的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。句中 还体现了时间状语从句用一般现在时表将来的经典用法，以及动词短语、不定式目的状语等高频语法点，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

And a number of oil-producing countries are trimming their gasoline subsidies and raising taxes, so the net savings for global consumers is not as big as the oil price plunge might suggest.

第7段，第2句

因果并列句 (so 连接)、并列谓语、比较状语从句 (as...as 结构) 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；全句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

It still has a chance to give rise to a boom in the global economy.

第54题，C

简单句配不定式后置定语的组合在考试中常见，但本句结构过于简单直白，缺少考试真题中常考的从句嵌套、分隔修饰、长难句特征，作为典型句式的代表性偏低。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 67 个英语四级真题高频词

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

**global** B2

adj. 全球的

本篇14次 · 真题 81 句

**economy** B1

n. 经济

本篇14次 · 真题 58 句

**consumer** B1

n. 消费者

本篇8次 · 真题 84 句

**effect** A2

n. 影响

本篇6次 · 真题 156 句

**economic** B2

adj. 经济的

本篇6次 · 真题 62 句

**boost** B2

v. 提高

本篇4次 · 真题 46 句

**reserve** B1

v. 预订

本篇4次 · 真题 20 句

**growth** B1

n. 增长

本篇3次 · 真题 77 句

**saving** B1

n. 节省

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

**producer** B2

n. 生产者

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

**stimulate** B2

v. 刺激

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

**import** B1

v. 进口

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

**expert** B1

n. 专家

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

**gain** B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

**positive** B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

**account** A2

n. 账户

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

**negative** B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

**nation** B1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题 51 句

**gas** A2

n. 气体

本篇2次·真题 28 句

**recession** C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇2次·真题 18 句

**pump** B1

n. 泵

本篇2次·真题 16 句

**spending** A2

n. 开支

本篇2次·真题 15 句

**author** A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 244 句

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 239 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 169 句

**reduce** B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 118 句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 118 句

**impact** B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 98 句

**base** A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 95 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 85 句

**least** A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

**decline** B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 73 句

**current** B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 64 句

**suffer** B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

**link** A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**tax** A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 49 句

**extra** A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 48 句

**loss** B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 46 句

**mainly** B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 45 句

**consumption** B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**further** B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 41 句

**fund** B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 40 句

**manufacturer** B2

n. 制造商

本篇1次·真题 34 句

**production** B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**necessarily** B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**lower** A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**economist** B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**equal** A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**collapse** B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**portion** B1

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**sink** A2

v. 下沉

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**implication** C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**acknowledge** B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**following** B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**partly** B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**overseas** B1

adv. 在海外

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**boom** B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**existing** B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**necessity** B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**sharp** A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**undergo** B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**net** A2

n. 网

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**tone** B1

n. 语气, 口气

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**weaken** B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**overwhelm**

B2

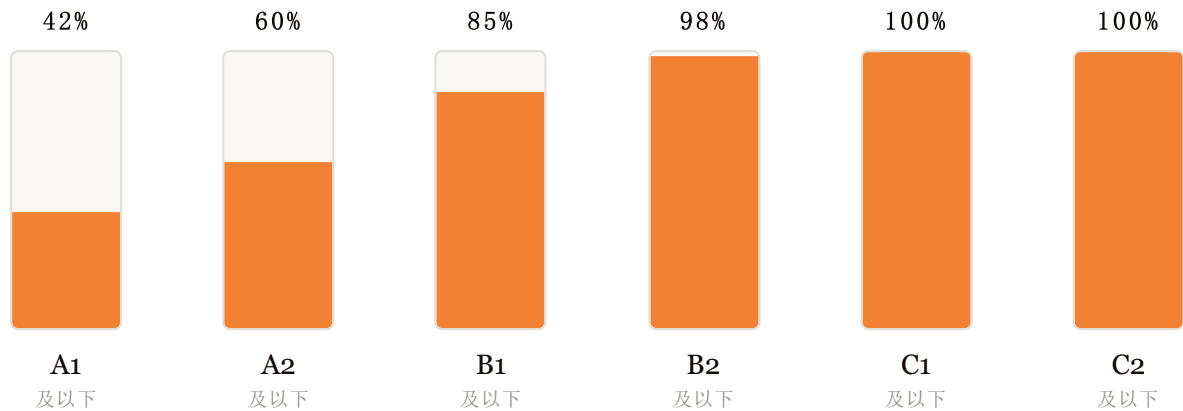
v. 使不知所措

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 171 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **171** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 4 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 171 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**171**

B2 以上难词

**2%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**85%**

英语四级 2016年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                               |            |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                        | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                       | 听力         | <a href="#">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> | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">本题</a>     |
| Part IV                       | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |

# 2016年12月·第1套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国文化介绍·红色的象征意义 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

## 汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第1套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2016-12) • 四级

Part IV

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

在中国文化中，红色通常象征着好运、长寿和幸福。在春节和其他喜庆场合，红色到处可见。人们把现金作为礼物送给家人或亲密朋友时，通常放在红信封里。红色在中国流行的另一个原因是人们把它与中国革命和共产党相联系。然而，红色并不总是代表好运和快乐。因为从前死者的名字常用红色书写，用红墨水书写中国人名被看成是一种冒犯行为。

### 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。

In Chinese culture, red usually symbolizes good luck, longevity and happiness. During the Spring Festival and other festive occasions, red can be seen everywhere. When people give cash as gifts to family members or close friends, they usually put it in red envelopes. Another reason why red is popular in China is that people associate it with the Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party. However, red does not always represent good luck and happiness. Because the names of the dead used to be written in red, writing Chinese names in red ink is considered an offensive act.

### 【衔接】第 1 句到第 2 句·同主语用代词承接

第 1 句主语是 red，第 2 句还要讲 red 的能见度。但在春节和其他喜庆场合，红色到处可见。紧承第 1 句，主语完全相同——为避免重复 red，第 2 句可保留 red 作主语（因为隔了状语，重复一次不算啰嗦），或写 it can be seen everywhere 用代词承接，都比再造一个完整名词主语自然。

### 第 3 句到第 4 句·补“另一个”对应词

第 4 句中文已自带 另一个原因，英文必须显化为 Another reason——“另一个”暗示前面有过“一个原因”，前文第 2、3 句讲的是红色在节庆场合的使用，正是“红色在中国流行的第一类原因”。英文 Another 把这种承接关系点出来，读者才知道这句和前文是“列举两个原因”的关系。

### 第 4 句到第 5 句·however 转折显化

然而 前面在讲红色的正面寓意（好运、节庆、革命），这句开始讲它的另一面（不全是好运），逻辑彻底反转。英文必须用 However，句首显化，且后面带逗号——这是把中文意合的转折关系显化为英文形合的标准动作。

### 第 5 句到第 6 句·because 顺接因果

第 5 句抛出结论“红色并不总是代表好运和快乐”，第 6 句给出原因 因为从前死者的名字常用红色书写。英文用 Because 引导原因从句，紧承前句结论，让“结论 → 原因”的逻辑链显化，避免两句各说各话。

## 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】中国文化介绍·红色的象征意义

本段在客观介绍中国文化中红色的多重象征意义与使用场景，是典型的文化介绍类语体，从 在中国文化中，红色通常象征着好运、长寿和幸福。起笔即定调——讲的是一个延续至今的文化事实，而非过去某一事件。

### 【时态】一般现在时

通篇在客观陈述红色在中国文化中至今仍存在的象征与习俗，在春节和其他喜庆场合，红色到处可见。、红色在中国流行的另一个原因是人们把它与中国革命和共产党相联系。都是一般性事实，因此全篇默认用一般现在时；只有讲到 因为从前死者的名字常用红色书写 这类“已经成为旧习俗”的背景时才偏离基调改用一般过去时。

## 【译法】春节

统一译作 the Spring Festival，是约定俗成的标准译名；不要译成 Chinese New Year 之后又改回 Spring Festival，全篇只能选其一。原文出处见 春节。

## 中国革命

统一译作 the Chinese Revolution，加定冠词 the 表特指；原文出处 中国革命。

## 共产党

统一译作 the Communist Party，加定冠词 the；考场上若拿不准全称，用 the Communist Party 即可，不要时而 CPC 时而 Communist Party 混着写。原文出处 共产党。

## 红信封

统一译作 red envelopes（复数，泛指这一类物品），是中国文化里“压岁/赠礼”用的红色封套，无需再造词；原文出处 红信封。

1. 在中国文化中，红色通常象征着好运、长寿和幸福。

### 【主干】红色 symbolize 好运/长寿/幸福（主语策略：原句主语）

中文已有明确主语“红色”，直接拿来当英文主语 red；核心动词是 象征着，对应英文谓语 symbolizes / represents / stands for；宾语是三个并列名词 好运、长寿和幸福——good luck, longevity and happiness。“在中国文化中”是地点/范围状语，前置或后置都行。

### 【降级】状语前置 + 三个宾语并列

在中国文化中 整体充当大背景，作介词短语 In Chinese culture 放句首；通常 是频率副词 usually/often，紧贴谓语前；三个并列宾语用 A, B and C 的英文标准并列格式，最后一项前用 and，不要写成 A、B、C 或 A and B and C。

### 【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时，谓语用 symbolizes（第三人称单数加 s）。

### 主谓一致

主语 red 是不可数概念，视作第三人称单数，谓语动词加 s——symbolizes 而不是 symbolize。

### 冠词与单复数

good luck, longevity, happiness 三个都是不可数抽象名词，前面\*\*不加\*\* a/an、也不加 s，更不要写成 the good luck。

### 【译文】In Chinese culture, red usually symbolizes good luck, longevity and happiness.

2. 在春节和其他喜庆场合，红色到处可见。

### 【主干】红色 is seen / can be seen everywhere（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语仍是 红色，核心动词其实是 到处可见——“可见”含被动意味（被看见），故英文谓语顺势用被动 is seen 或情态被动 can be seen；在春节和其他喜庆场合 作时间/场合状语。

### 【降级】时间状语前置 + everywhere 作地点状语

在春节和其他喜庆场合 译作 During the Spring Festival and other festive occasions，作时间状语前置；到处 用 everywhere 单独作地点状语放句末，不要再造 in everywhere 这种错搭。

### 【语法】时态

回指基调用一般现在时——is seen / can be seen。

### 语态

中文“可见”是动作承受者作主语，英文用被动；写成 we can see red everywhere 也行（补主语 we），但被动更贴原句语气。

### 介词搭配

Spring Festival 前用 during 表“在……期间”，比 in/on 都更贴；occasions 用 on 也常见——on festive occasions。

**【译文】** During the Spring Festival and other festive occasions, red can be seen everywhere.

3. 人们把现金作为礼物送给家人或亲密朋友时，通常放在红信封里。

**【主干】** 人们 put 现金 in red envelopes（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语 人们 直接译作 people 做英文主语；句子的真正主谓宾在后半句——通常放在红信封里，对应 people usually put the cash in red envelopes；前半句 人们把现金作为礼物送给家人或亲密朋友时 是个时间状语从句，整体作 when 从句安放。

**【降级】** “时”译为 when 从句 + as gifts 作方式

前半句的 把……作为礼物送给家人或亲密朋友 整体降级为 when 引导的时间状语从句——when people give cash as gifts to family members or close friends；作为礼物 用 as gifts 作方式状语，不要硬译成 take cash as gifts 这种中式拼接。后半句 通常放在红信封里 是主句主干，put it / the cash in red envelopes。

### 【语法】时态

全句两个动词都用一般现在时——give 和 put，因为讲的是一般性习俗。

### 单复数

red envelopes 用复数（泛指这一类物品，不是特指某一个信封）；family members、close friends 也都用复数泛指。

### 搭配

“把 X 放在 Y 里”= put X in Y，不是 put X into Y 也不是 put X inside Y；“作为礼物”用 as gifts，不要写成 for gifts 或 like gifts。

### 代词指代

主句的宾语为避免重复 cash，可用代词 it 承接——put it in red envelopes，让句子更紧凑。

**【译文】** When people give cash as gifts to family members or close friends, they usually put it in red envelopes.

4. 红色在中国流行的另一个原因是人们把它与中国革命和共产党相联系。

**【主干】** Another reason is that...（主语策略：原句主语）

句子核心是 另一个原因是...——主语是 另一个原因 another reason，系动词 is，表语是一个 that 引导的名词性从句，从句内主谓宾是 people associate it with the Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party。红色在中国流行的 是 reason 的定语，用 why/that 引导的定语从句或介词短语 for 表“……的原因”。

**【降级】前置定语降级为 why 从句 / for 短语 + that 表语从句**

红色在中国流行的 这一长串中文前置修饰，英文不能照搬挤到 reason 前面，要降级到 reason 后面——Another reason why red is popular in China is that...或 Another reason for red's popularity in China is that...。人们把它与中国革命和共产党相联系 整体作表语从句，写成 people associate it with A and B。

**【语法】时态**

回指基调用一般现在时——is、associate 都用现在时。

**搭配**

“把 A 与 B 相联系”= associate A with B / link A to B / connect A with B——介词必须是 with (associate) 或 to (link)，不要写成 associate A and B、associate A to B。

**冠词**

the Chinese Revolution、the Communist Party 都是特指的专名，前面必须加 the；不要漏掉这两个 the。

**代词指代**

从句里指代“红色”用 it，不要重复 red 显得啰嗦。

**【译文】 Another reason why red is popular in China is that people associate it with the Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party.**

5. 然而，红色并不总是代表好运和快乐。

**【主干】 red does not always represent... (主语策略：原句主语)**

主语 红色 直接对译 red；谓语 代表 译作 represent / stand for / mean；宾语 好运和快乐 是 good luck and happiness。并不总是 是部分否定，英文用 not always 紧贴谓语。

**【降级】 however 句首作转折**

然而 译作 However，放句首并用逗号隔开，与前文形成明显的语义转折——前面在讲红色的正面寓意，这句开始讲它的另一面，转折词必须显化。

**【语法】时态**

回指基调用一般现在时——does not represent。

**部分否定**

“并不总是”= not always，不是 always not (always not 意思变成“总是不”，是完全否定，含义就错了)；写法是 do/does/be + not always + 动词。

**主谓一致**

主语 red 视作第三人称单数，否定助动词用 does not。

**【译文】 However, red does not always represent good luck and happiness.**

6. 因为从前死者的名字常用红色书写，用红墨水书写中国人名被看成是一种冒犯行为。

**【主干】 writing Chinese names in red ink is considered offensive** (主语策略：转被动)

主句的真正动作是 被看成是一种冒犯行为——动作承受者是用红墨水书写中国人名这件事，转被动后主语是 writing Chinese names in red ink (动名词短语作主语)，谓语 is considered/regarded as / is seen as，宾语/补语是 an offensive act / offensive。前半句 因为从前死者的名字常用红色书写 是原因状语从句，用 because 引导。

**【降级】 because 从句 + 动名词主语 + 被动谓语**

因为从前死者的名字常用红色书写 整段降级为 Because 引导的原因状语从句——Because the names of the dead used to be written in red; 从句里 从前 用 used to / in the past 表“过去的一种习惯”，死者 用 the dead (the + 形容词表一类人)。主句 用红墨水书写中国人名被看成是一种冒犯行为 主干已在 backbone 里讲清。

**【语法】 时态分层**

主句讲“现在被看成冒犯”用一般现在时 is considered；从句讲“从前的习惯”偏离基调用 used to be written (过去的一种习惯且暗示现在已不这样)——这是允许的局部偏离，因为原文明确给了“从前”的时间标记。

**语态**

主句是典型的被动——被看成 (is considered)，不要写成主动 people consider... (也对，但被动更贴中文原句“被”字的语气)；从句“名字被书写”也用被动 be written。

**动名词主语·主谓一致**

动名词短语 writing Chinese names in red ink 作主语，视作单数，谓语用 is (不是 are)；考生易看到末尾 names 是复数就跟着用 are，这是错的。

**搭配与冠词**

“用红墨水书写”= write in red ink，介词用 in 不用 with；the dead 是 the + 形容词表“死者们”这一类人；an offensive act 是可数单数，前面必须加 a/an。

**【译文】 Because the names of the dead used to be written in red, writing Chinese names in red ink is considered an offensive act.**

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