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四级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2017年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an advertisement on your campus website **to sell a bicycle you used at college**. Your advertisement may include its brand, features, condition and price, and your contact information. 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) The self-driving system was faulty.
B) The car was moving at a fast speed.
C) The man in the car was absent-minded.
D) The test driver made a wrong judgment.
2. A) They have generally done quite well.
B) They have caused several severe crashes.
C) They have posed a threat to other drivers.
D) They have done better than conventional cars.

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

3. A) He is a queen bee specialist.
B) He works at a national park.
C) He removed the bees from the boot.
D) He drove the bees away from his car.
4. A) They were making a lot of noise
B) They were looking after the queen
C) They were dancing in a unique way
D) They were looking for a new box to live in

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

5. A) The latest test on a rare animal species
B) The finding of two new species of frog
C) The second trip to a small remote
D) The discovery of a new species of snake
6. A) He fell from a tall palm tree by accident
B) A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep
C) He discovered a rare frog on a deserted island
D) A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip
7. A) From its origin
B) From its length
C) From its colour
D) From its genes

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) The airport is a long way from the hotel
B) His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours
C) He has to check a lot of luggage
D) The security check takes time
9. A) In cash
B) By credit card
C) With his smart phone
D) With a traveler's check
10. A) Look after his luggage
B) Find a porter for him
C) Give him a receipt
D) Confirm his flight
11. A) Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage
B) Staying in the same hotel next time he comes
C) Signing up for membership of Sheraton Hotel
D) Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle

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

12. A) Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.
B) He is the only boy in his family
C) He is his teacher's favorite student
D) He has stopped making terrible faces
13. A) Warn him of danger by making up a story
B) Give him some cherry stones to play with
C) Do something funny to amuse him
D) Tell him to play in her backyard
14. A) They could knock people unconscious
B) They could fly against a strong wind
C) They could sometimes terrify adults
D) They could break people's legs
15. A) One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread
B) One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down
C) One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair
D) One would get a spot on their tongue if they told a lie deliberately

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) Everything seemed to be changing.
B) People were formal and disciplined.
C) People were excited to go travelling overseas.
D) Things from the Victorian era came back alive.
17. A) Watching TV at home.
B) Meeting people.
C) Drinking coffee.
D) Trying new foods.
18. A) He was interested in stylish dresses.
B) He was able to make a lot of money.
C) He was a young student in the 1960s.
D) He was a man full of imagination.

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

19. A) They avoid looking at them.
B) They run away immediately.
C) They show anger on their faces.
D) They make threatening sounds.
20. A) It turns to its owner for help.
B) It turns away to avoid conflict.
C) It looks away and gets angry too.
D) It focuses its eyes on their mouths.
21. A) By observing their facial features carefully.
B) By focusing on a particular body movement.
C) By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.
D) By interpreting different emotions in different ways.

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

22. A) They have to look for food and shelter underground.
B) They take little notice of the changes in temperature.
C) They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.
D) They have difficulty adapting to the changed environment.
23. A) They have their weight reduced to the minimum.
B) They consume energy stored before the long sleep.
C) They can maintain their heart beat at the normal rate.
D) They can keep their body temperature warm and stable.
24. A) By staying in hiding places and eating very little.
B) By seeking food and shelter in people's houses.
C) By growing thicker hair to stay warm.
D) By storing enough food beforehand.
25. A) To stay safe.
B) To save energy.
C) To keep company.
D) To protect the young.

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.

The method for making beer has changed over time. Hops(啤酒花), for example, which give many a modern beer its bitter flavor, are a 26 recent addition to the beverage. This was first mentioned in reference to brewing in the ninth century. Now, researchers have found a 27 ingredient in residue(残留物) from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment. While digging two pits at a site in the central plains of China, scientists discovered fragments from pots and vessels. The different shapes of the containers 28 they were used to brew, filter, and store beer. They may be ancient "beer-making tools," and the earliest 29 evidence of beer brewing in China, the researchers reported in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. To 30 that theory, the team examined the yellowish, dried 31 inside the vessels. The majority of the grains, about 80%, were from cereal crops like barley(大麦), and about 10% were bits of roots, 32 lily, which would have made the beer sweeter, the scientists say. Barley was an unexpected find: the crop was domesticated in Western Eurasia and didn't become a 33 food in central China until about 2,000 years ago, according to the researchers. Based on that timing, they indicate barley may have 34 in the region not as food, but as 35 material for beer brewing.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) arrived | I) relatively |
| B) consuming | J) remains |
| C) direct | K) resources |
| D) exclusively | L) staple |
| E) including | M) suggest |
| F) inform | N) surprising |
| G) raw | O) test |
| H) reached | |

Section B

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

The Blessing and Curse of the People Who Never Forget

A handful of people can recall almost every day of their lives in enormous detail—and after years of research, neuroscientists(神经科学专家) are finally beginning to understand how they do it.

- A) For most of us, memory is a mess of blurred and faded pictures of our lives. As much as we would like to cling on to our past, even the saddest moments can be washed away with time.
- B) Ask Nima Veisheh what he was doing for any day in the past 15 years, however, and he will give you the details of the weather, what he was wearing, or even what side of the train he was sitting on his journey to work. "My memory is like a library of video tapes, walk-throughs of every day of my life from waking to sleeping," he explains.
- C) Veisheh can even put a date on when those tapes started recording: 15 December 2000, when he met his first girlfriend at his best friend's 16th birthday party. He had always had a good memory, but the thrill of young

love seems to have shifted a gear in his mind: from now on, he would start recording his whole life in detail. "I could tell you everything about every day after that."

- D) Needless to say, people like Veishe are of great interest to neuroscientists hoping to understand the way the brain records our lives. A couple of recent papers have finally opened a window on these people's extraordinary minds. And such research might even suggest ways for us all to relive our past with greater clarity.
- E) "Highly superior autobiographical memory" (or HSAM for short) first came to light in the early 2000s, with a young woman named Jill Price. Emailing the neuroscientist and memory researcher Jim McGaugh one day, she claimed that she could recall every day of her life since the age of 12. Could he help explain her experiences?
- F) McGaugh invited her to his lab, and began to test her: he would give her a date and ask her to tell him about the world events on that day. True to her word, she was correct almost every time.
- G) It didn't take long for magazines and documentary film-makers to come to understand her "total recall", and thanks to the subsequent media interest, a few dozen other subjects (including Veishe) have since come forward and contacted the team at the University of California, Irvine.
- H) Interestingly, their memories are highly self-centred: although they can remember "autobiographical" life events in extraordinary detail, they seem to be no better than average at recalling impersonal information, such as random(任意选取的) lists of words. Nor are they necessarily better at remembering a round of drinks, say. And although their memories are vast, they are still likely to suffer from "false memories". Clearly, there is no such thing as a "perfect" memory—their extraordinary minds are still using the same flawed tools that the rest of us rely on. The question is, how?
- I) Lawrence Patihis at the University of Southern Mississippi recently studied around 20 people with HSAM and found that they scored particularly high on two measures: fantasy proneness(倾向) and absorption. Fantasy proneness could be considered a tendency to imagine and daydream, whereas absorption is the tendency to allow your mind to become fully absorbed in an activity—to pay complete attention to the sensations(感受) and the experiences. "I'm extremely sensitive to sounds, smells and visual detail," explains Nicole Donohue, who has taken part in many of these studies. "I definitely feel things more strongly than the average person."
- J) The absorption helps them to establish strong foundations for recollection, says Patihis, and the fantasy proneness means that they revisit those memories again and again in the coming weeks and months. Each time this initial memory trace is "replayed", it becomes even stronger. In some ways, you probably go through that process after a big event like your wedding day—but the difference is that thanks to their other psychological tendencies, the HSAM subjects are doing it day in, day out, for the whole of their lives.
- K) Not everyone with a tendency to fantasise will develop HSAM, though, so Patihis suggests that something must have caused them to think so much about their past. "Maybe some experience in their childhood meant that they became obsessed(着迷) with calendars and what happened to them," says Patihis.
- L) The people with HSAM I've interviewed would certainly agree that it can be a mixed blessing. On the plus side, it allows you to relive the most transformative and enriching experiences. Veishe, for instance, travelled a lot in his youth. In his spare time, he visited the local art galleries, and the paintings are now lodged deep in his autobiographical memories.

- M) "Imagine being able to remember every painting, on every wall, in every gallery space, between nearly 40 countries," he says. "That's a big education in art by itself." With this comprehensive knowledge of the history of art, he has since become a professional painter.
- N) Donohue, now a history teacher, agrees that it helped during certain parts of her education. "I can definitely remember what I learned on certain days at school. I could imagine what the teacher was saying or what it looked like in the book."
- O) Not everyone with HSAM has experienced these benefits, however. Viewing the past in high definition can make it very difficult to get over pain and regret. "It can be very hard to forget embarrassing moments," says Donohue. "You feel the same emotions—it is just as raw, just as fresh... You can't turn off that stream of memories, no matter how hard you try." Veisheh agrees. "It is like having these open wounds—they are just a part of you," he says.
- P) This means they often have to make a special effort to lay the past to rest. Bill, for instance, often gets painful "flashbacks", in which unwanted memories intrude into his consciousness, but overall he has chosen to see it as the best way of avoiding repeating the same mistakes. "Some people are absorbed in the past but not open to new memories, but that's not the case for me. I look forward to each day and experiencing something new."
36. People with HSAM have the same memory as ordinary people when it comes to impersonal information.
37. Fantasy proneness will not necessarily cause people to develop HSAM.
38. Veisheh began to remember the details of his everyday experiences after he met his first young love.
39. Many more people with HSAM started to contact researchers due to the mass media.
40. People with HSAM often have to make efforts to avoid focusing on the past.
41. Most people do not have clear memories of past events.
42. HSAM can be both a curse and a blessing.
43. A young woman sought explanation from a brain scientist when she noticed her unusual memory.
44. Some people with HSAM find it very hard to get rid of unpleasant memories.
45. A recent study of people with HSAM reveals that they are liable to fantasy and full absorption in an activity.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

The phrase almost completes itself: midlife crisis. It's the stage in the middle of the journey when people feel youth vanishing, their prospects narrowing and death approaching.

There's only one problem with the cliché(套话). It isn't true.

"In fact, there is almost no hard evidence for midlife crisis other than a few small pilot studies conducted decades ago," Barbara Hagerty writes in her new book, *Life Reimagined*. The bulk of the research shows that there may be a pause, or a shifting of gears in the 40s or 50s, but this shift "can be exciting, rather than terrifying".

Barbara Hagerty looks at some of the features of people who turn midlife into a rebirth. They break routines, because "autopilot is death". They choose purpose over happiness—having a clear sense of purpose even reduces the risk of Alzheimer's disease. They give priority to relationships, as careers often recede(逐渐淡化).

Life Reimagined paints a picture of middle age that is far from gloomy. Midlife seems like the second big phase of decision-making. Your identity has been formed; you've built up your resources; and now you have the chance to take the big risks precisely because your foundation is already secure.

Karl Barth described midlife precisely this way. At middle age, he wrote, "the sowing is behind; now is the time to reap. The run has been taken; now is the time to leap. Preparation has been made; now is the time for the venture of the work itself."

The middle-aged person, Barth continued, can see death in the distance, but moves with a "measured haste" to get big new things done while there is still time.

What Barth wrote decades ago is even truer today. People are healthy and energetic longer. We have presidential candidates running for their first term in office at age 68, 69 and 74. A longer lifespan is changing the narrative structure of life itself. What could have been considered the beginning of a descent is now a potential turning point—the turning point you are most equipped to take full advantage of.

46. What does the author think of the phrase "midlife crisis"?

- A) It has led to a lot of debate.
- B) It is widely acknowledged.
- C) It is no longer fashionable.
- D) It misrepresents real life.

47. How does Barbara Hagerty view midlife?

- A) It may be the beginning of a crisis.
- B) It can be a new phase of one's life.
- C) It can be terrifying for the unprepared.
- D) It may see old-age diseases approaching.

48. How is midlife pictured in the book *Life Reimagined*?

- A) It can be quite rosy.
- B) It can be burdensome.
- C) It undergoes radical transformation.
- D) It makes for the best part of one's life.

49. According to Karl Barth, midlife is the time_____.
- A) to relax
 - B) to mature
 - C) to harvest
 - D) to reflect
50. What does the author say about midlife today?
- A) It is more meaningful than other stages of life.
 - B) It is likely to change the narrative of one's life.
 - C) It is more important to those with a longer lifespan.
 - D) It is likely to be a critical turning point in one's life.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In spring, chickens start laying again, bringing a welcome source of protein at winter's end. So it's no surprise that cultures around the world celebrate spring by honoring the egg.

Some traditions are simple, like the red eggs that get baked into Greek Easter breads. Others elevate the egg into a fancy art, like the heavily jewel-covered "eggs" that were favored by the Russians starting in the 19th century.

One ancient form of egg art comes to us from Ukraine. For centuries, Ukrainians have been drawing complicated patterns on eggs. Contemporary artists have followed this tradition to create eggs that speak to the anxieties of our age: Life is precious, and delicate. Eggs are, too.

"There's something about their delicate nature that appeals to me," says New Yorker cartoonist Roz Chast. Several years ago, she became interested in eggs and learned the traditional Ukrainian technique to draw her very modern characters. "I've broken eggs at every stage of the process—from the very beginning to the very, very end."

But there's an appeal in that vulnerability. "There's part of this sickening horror of knowing you're walking on the edge with this, that I kind of like, knowing that it could all fall apart at any second." Chast's designs, such as a worried man alone in a tiny rowboat, reflect that delicateness.

Traditional Ukrainian decorated eggs also spoke to those fears. The elaborate patterns were believed to offer protection against evil.

"There's an ancient legend that as long as these eggs are made, evil will not prevail in the world," says Joan Brander, a Canadian egg-painter who has been painting eggs for over 60 years, having learned the art from her Ukrainian relatives.

The tradition, dating back to 300 B.C., was later incorporated into the Christian church. The old symbols, however, still endure. A decorated egg with a bird on it, given to a young married couple, is a wish for children. A decorated egg thrown into the field would be a wish for a good harvest.

51. Why do people in many cultures prize the egg?
- A) It is a welcome sign of the coming of spring.
 - B) It is their major source of protein in winter.
 - C) It can easily be made into a work of art.
 - D) It can bring wealth and honor to them.
52. What do we learn about the decorated "eggs" in Russia?
- A) They are shaped like jewel cases.
 - B) They are cherished by the rich.
 - C) They are heavily painted in red.
 - D) They are favored as a form of art.
53. Why have contemporary artists continued the egg art tradition?
- A) Eggs serve as an enduring symbol of new life.
 - B) Eggs have an oval shape appealing to artists.
 - C) Eggs reflect the anxieties of people today.
 - D) Eggs provide a unique surface to paint on.
54. Why does Chast enjoy the process of decorating eggs?
- A) She never knows if the egg will break before the design is completed.
 - B) She can add multiple details to the design to communicate her idea.
 - C) She always derives great pleasure from designing something new.
 - D) She is never sure what the final design will look like until the end.
55. What do we learn from the passage about egg-painting?
- A) It originated in the eastern part of Europe.
 - B) It has a history of over two thousand years.
 - C) It is the most time-honored form of fancy art.
 - D) It is especially favored as a church decoration.

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**.

黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流。"黄"这个字描述的是其河水浑浊的颜色。黄河发源于青海，流经九省份，最后注入渤海。黄河是中国赖以生存的几条河流之一。黄河流域(river basin)是中国古代文明的诞生地，也是中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区。然而，由于极具破坏力的洪水频发，黄河曾造成多次灾害。在过去几十年里，政府采取了各种措施防止灾害发生。

2017年6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2017年6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(2017-06) • 四级

Part I

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an advertisement on your campus website to sell a bicycle you used at college. Your advertisement may include its brand, features, condition and price, and your contact information. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

【参考范文·156词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Bike for Sale — Perfect for Campus Commutes! As a graduating senior, I am selling the trusty bicycle that has carried me across campus for three years, and it could soon be yours.

It is a Giant mountain bike with 21 gears, a lightweight aluminum frame, front and rear disc brakes, and a comfortable adjustable seat. Light yet sturdy, it handles both busy streets and campus paths with ease.

Though I bought it two years ago, the bike is still in excellent condition — around 90% new, with smooth gears and tires that were replaced last month. Originally priced at 800 yuan, I am now offering it for only 350 yuan, a real bargain for any student on a budget.

Interested? Feel free to contact me at 138-0013-8000 or email me at bikeforsale@campus.com. You are welcome to test-ride it before deciding, and the price is negotiable. Don't miss this deal — grab your new ride today!

【参考译文】

自行车出售——校园通勤的完美之选！作为一名即将毕业的学生，我要转让这辆陪我穿行校园三年的爱车，它很快就能属于你。

这是一辆捷安特（Giant）山地车，配 21 档变速、轻质铝合金车架、前后碟刹和一个舒适可调的车座。它轻便又结实，无论是热闹街道还是校园小路都能轻松应对。

虽然是我两年前买的，但车况依然极好——大约九成新，变速顺滑，车胎上个月刚换新。原价 800 元，现在只要 350 元，对任何预算有限的学生来说都是超值之选。

感兴趣吗？欢迎拨打 138-0013-8000 联系我，或发邮件到 bikeforsale@campus.com。你可以先试骑再决定，价格也可议。别错过这个好机会——今天就把你的新座驾带回家吧！

【第 1 段】导语抓眼。本段用“标题式导语”句架，开篇 Bike for Sale — Perfect for Campus Commutes! 一句点明卖车、卖给校园通勤者，再用 As a graduating senior, I am selling... 亮明身份、暗示车被珍惜，落实了导语段“吸睛 + 可信”的功能。

【第 2 段】品牌配置成卖点。先报品牌 a Giant mountain bike，再列 21 gears、aluminum frame、disc brakes、adjustable seat 等配置，末句 Light yet sturdy, it handles... 把参数总结成体验，兑现了特点段的功能。

【第 3 段】让步加对比。Though I bought it two years ago, the bike is still in excellent condition 用让步护成色，Originally priced at 800 yuan... only 350 yuan 用原价现价对比显划算，正好落实状况与价格两点。

【第 4 段】联系加召唤。Feel free to contact me at... or email me at... 给出明确联系方式，the price is negotiable 与 Don't miss this deal — grab your new ride today! 用降顾虑 + 祈使句促成行动，完成广告的行动号召。

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

卖二手自行车的校园广告

本题要写的是一则贴在校园网站上的二手自行车出售广告：write an advertisement on your campus website to sell a bicycle you used at college。核心交际目的不是抒情或论证，而是把车“卖出去”——让看到广告的同学心动、并主动来联系你。

读者 • 语域

面向同校学生的推销语气

读者是浏览校园网站的同学（潜在买家），你的身份是一名要转让旧车的在校生。语域介于正式与口语之间：既要清楚可信，又要有广告的召唤力，可用祈使句和第二人称 you 直接对话读者；不需要正式书信的称呼与落款，但结尾必须留下真实可用的联系方式。

中心立意

好车低价、值得马上入手

本篇的中心不是一句论点，而是一句推销主张：这辆车性能好、成色新、价格实惠，是校园代步的超值之选，值得你现在就联系我。它统领全篇，让每个要点都服务于“让读者下单”这一个目的。

要展开的要点

1. 品牌

交代自行车品牌，用一个真实可信的牌子（如 Giant / 捷安特）增强说服力，对应 brand。

2. 特点 / 配置

挑最吸引人的配置写成卖点——变速档位、轻便车架、前后刹车、可调车座等，对应 features。

3. 新旧状况

说明成色（如九成新），并给一个让人放心的理由（用了多久、近期换过零件），对应 condition。

4. 售价

给出明确价格，用原价与现价对比突出划算，对应 price。

5. 联系方式

留下手机 / 邮箱等可立即联系的渠道，并欢迎看车议价，对应 contact information。

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 吸睛导语

用一句标题式导语点明在卖二手自行车、卖给校园里的同学，抓住注意力，呼应 sell a bicycle you used at college。

第 2 段 品牌与特点

亮出品牌并罗列最吸引人的配置特点，把车的卖点讲清楚，对应 brand 与 features。

第 3 段 状况与价格

说明成色新旧并给出实惠价格，用原价现价对比打动买家，对应 condition 与 price。

第 4 段 联系与召唤

给出明确联系方式、欢迎看车议价，并用祈使句催促尽快联系，落实 contact information。

第 1 段 毕业生转让代步车

本段落点：一句标题式话（如 Bike for Sale — Perfect for Campus Commutes）+ 自我身份（一名即将毕业的学生转让陪伴多年的自行车），呼应 a bicycle you used at college，暗示车况被珍惜、可信。

标题式导语 · ____ for Sale — Perfect for ____!（横线处填所卖物品与最大卖点／适用场景）

亮明身份或转让原因 · As a ____, I am selling the ____ that _____.（填身份、物品、与它相关的经历，建立可信感）

第 2 段 Giant 车 + 轻便多档配置

本段落点：品牌 Giant（捷安特）山地车，21 档变速、铝合金轻车架、前后碟刹、可调车座，收尾一句“轻便又结实、通勤代步都轻松”，把 features 写成买家能感知的好处。

报品牌起句 · It is a ____ (brand) ____ with ____, ____ and _____.（填品牌与几项核心配置）

参数转体验 · ____ yet ____, it handles ____ with ease.（用一对形容词把配置总结成使用体验）

第 3 段 九成新 + 原价800现价350

本段落点：车约九成新、变速顺滑、上月刚换新胎（对应 condition）； 原价 800 元现只要 350 元，对预算有限的学生是超值（对应 price）。

让步护成色 · Though I ____, the bike is still in excellent condition — around ____% new, with _____. (填使用情况与仍然良好的证据)

原价现价对比 · Originally priced at ____, I am now offering it for only ____, a real bargain for _____. (填原价、现价、目标买家)

第 4 段 电话邮箱 + 看车议价召唤

本段落点：留手机与邮箱（对应 contact information）， 欢迎先试骑、价格可议，最后一句“别错过、今天就来”催促行动。

给出联系方式 · Feel free to contact me at ____ or email me at _____. (填电话与邮箱等真实可用渠道)

行动号召祈使句 ·

Don't miss this deal — ____ today! (用祈使句把读者推向下一步动作)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

五要点一个都不能少

本题的达标线是把 brand, features, condition and price, and your contact information 五项全部写到；最易漏的是“联系方式”和“具体价格”——不少人只夸车好却忘了留电话或标价，广告就失去了功能。

结构连贯**导语—卖点—召唤三层清晰**

本题应做到开头一句吸睛导语、中间集中讲品牌特点状况价格、结尾给联系方式并催促；避免把五要点糊成一大段，或开头就报价、结尾才提是什么车这类顺序混乱。

语言准确**卖点形容词与祈使句用准**

本题该用形容词突出卖点 (lightweight、excellent condition、a real bargain)、用祈使句召唤 (contact me、don't miss)，但要避免 very good very cheap 式堆砌和生硬的中式表达；拿不准就换成学过的稳妥说法。

字数格式**卡住区间并像一则广告**

本题要求 write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，必须严格卡在这个区间内；还要确认成品是一则广告——有吸睛导语、有推销语气、有联系方式，而不是一篇“论自行车的好处”。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只夸车好漏价格联系

反面示例：通篇写 This bike is very good and very fast, I love it so much. 却没说品牌、没标价、没留联系方式，读者想买都找不到你。改法：补上 It is a Giant bike, and I am selling it for only 350 yuan. Contact me at 138-0013-8000. 把缺的要点一次补齐。

干巴巴堆参数无推销

反面示例：一口气写 Brand: Giant. Gears: 21. Color: black. Price: 350. 像在填表。改法：改成 This lightweight Giant bike, with 21 smooth gears, is a real bargain at only 350 yuan! 让参数带上推销感。

联系方式含糊无法联系

反面示例：If you are interested, please contact me. 怎么联系？没说。改法：改成 If you are interested, feel free to call me at 138-0013-8000 or email bikeforsale@campus.com. 给出可用渠道。

英语四级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年6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2017年6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(2017-06) · 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 One of Google's self-driving cars crashed into a bus in California last month. There were no injuries. It is not the first time one of Google's famed self-driving cars has been involved in a crash, but it may be the first time it has caused one. On February 14th, the self-driving car, traveling at 2 mph, pulled out in front of a public bus going 15 mph. The man in the Google vehicle reported that he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out, and so he did not switch to the manual mode. In a statement, Google said, "We clearly bear some responsibility, because if our car hadn't moved, there wouldn't have been a crash. That said, our test driver believed the bus was going to slow or stop to allow us to merge into the traffic, and that there would be sufficient space to do that." The company's self-driving cars have done well over a million miles across various states in the US, and until now have only reported minor accidents.

上个月，Google的一辆自动驾驶汽车在加利福尼亚州撞上了一辆公交车。没有人员受伤。这不是Google著名的自动驾驶汽车第一次卷入车祸，但这可能是第一次由它造成车祸。2月14日，这辆以每小时2英里行驶的自动驾驶汽车，在一辆以每小时15英里行驶的公交车前方驶出。Google车辆中的男子报告称，他以为公交车会减速让车驶出，所以他没有切换到手动模式。Google在一份声明中表示："我们显然负有一

定责任，因为如果我们的车没有移动，就不会发生碰撞。话虽如此，我们的测试驾驶员认为公交车会减速或停车以允许我们并入车流，并且有足够的空间这样做。”该公司的自动驾驶汽车已在美国各州行驶超过一百万英里，到目前为止只报告过轻微事故。

1. A) The self-driving system was faulty.
- B) The car was moving at a fast speed.
- C) The man in the car was absent-minded.
- D) The test driver made a wrong judgment.

【题目】 According to Google, what was the cause of the accident?

【翻译】 根据谷歌的说法,这次事故的原因是什么?

- A) 自动驾驶系统出现了故障。 B) 汽车行驶速度过快。 C) 车内的男子心不在焉。
D) 测试驾驶员做出了错误的判断。

【答案】 D (细节题) The test driver made a wrong judgment.

【定位】 The man in the Google vehicle reported that he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out, and so he did not switch to the manual mode.

谷歌车里的那个人报告说，他以为公交车会减速让车出来，所以他没有切换到手动模式。

【信号】 当事人自述加因果 so。答案句以当事人自述 he assumed the bus would slow down 交代他的错误预判，再用因果连接词 and so he did not switch to the manual mode 引出后果，因果信号 so 后面就是事故的直接成因，正是原因题的答案落点。

【替换】 he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out ↔ made a wrong judgment

误以为即判断错误

The man in the Google vehicle ↔ The test driver

车里的人即测试司机

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了录音反复出现的 self-driving 一词制造“听到就想选”的诱惑，但录音通篇没说系统出故障 (faulty)，事故起因是人的预判失误，不是机器故障，属答非所问。

借用原文：self-driving car

B) 与原文相反

选项说车开得快 (fast speed)，借的是录音里出现过的速度数字 traveling at 2 mph，但 2 mph 恰恰是极慢，与“fast”相反，且车速并非事故起因，属与原文相反。

借用原文：traveling at 2 mph

C) 未提及

选项说车里的人走神 (absent-minded)，录音只说他 assumed the bus would slow down (做了错误预判)，是判断失误而非注意力不集中，原文从未提及走神，属未提及。

2. A) They have generally done quite well.
B) They have caused several severe crashes.
C) They have posed a threat to other drivers.
D) They have done better than conventional cars.

【题目】 How have Google's self-driving cars performed so far?

【翻译】 谷歌的自动驾驶汽车迄今为止表现如何？

- A) 它们总体上表现得相当好。 B) 它们已经造成了几起严重的撞车事故。
C) 它们对其他驾驶员构成了威胁。 D) 它们的表现优于传统汽车。

【答案】 A (细节题) They have generally done quite well.

【定位】 The company's self-driving cars have done well over a million miles across various states in the US, and until now have only reported minor accidents.

该公司的无人驾驶汽车已在美国多个州行驶了超过一百万英里，到目前为止只报告过一些轻微事故。

【信号】 结尾 until now 概括总评。答案句是新闻末句，用 have done well over a million miles 和 until now have only reported minor accidents 对全程表现下总评，结尾加时间概括词 until now 正是总体表现题的落点信号。

【替换】 have done well over a million miles ↔ have generally done quite well

行驶百万英里即表现不错

until now have only reported minor accidents ↔ generally done quite well

只有轻微事故即总体良好

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

选项说造成多起严重事故 (severe crashes)，借的是录音 until now have only reported minor accidents 里的 accidents 一词，但原文明说是 minor (轻微) 且 only (仅)，选项却改成 several、severe，把程度反向夸大，属与原文相反。

借用原文：until now have only reported minor accidents

C) 未提及

选项说对其他司机构成威胁 (threat to other drivers)，录音从未提及无人车威胁他人，只说自身仅有轻微事故，是凭一起撞公交事件过度联想出来的，属未提及。

D) 未提及

选项说比传统汽车 (conventional cars) 表现更好，但录音只夸无人车自身跑得多、事故小，从头到尾没拿它和普通车做比较，conventional cars 是凭空加进来的比较对象，属未提及。

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

1 Thousands of bees left a town after landing on the back of a car when their queen got stuck in its boot. Tom Moses, who works at a nearby national park, noticed a "brown patch" on the back of the car

after the owner parked it to do some shopping. When he looked closer, he realized it was a huge group of bees. Moses said, "I've never seen that many bees in one spot. It was very unusual. They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movement. It was interesting to see such a strange sight. But there were a lot of people around and I was a bit worried about the bees and the people stopping to look. I thought that someone might do something stupid." Moses called two local bee specialists who helped remove the bees by attracting them into a box. Moses spent three hours looking after the bees and was stung five times. He said, "My stings are a bit painful, but I'm pleased it all worked out and I could help. People need to realize that bees are valuable and they should be looked after."

数千只蜜蜂在它们的蜂王被困在一辆汽车后备箱后落在车后，随后离开了一个小镇。在附近国家公园工作的Tom Moses在车主停车去购物后注意到车后有一块"棕色斑块"。当他走近观察时，他意识到那是一大群蜜蜂。Moses说："我从未在一个地方看到过这么多蜜蜂。这非常不寻常。它们挤得非常紧密，伴随着很多噪音和移动。看到如此奇特的景象很有趣。但周围有很多人，我有点担心这些蜜蜂和驻足观看的人们。我担心有人可能会做出愚蠢的事情。"Moses打电话给两位当地养蜂专家，他们通过将蜜蜂吸引到一个盒子里帮助移除了蜜蜂。Moses花了三个小时照看这些蜜蜂，被蜇了五次。他说："我被蜇的地方有点疼，但我很高兴一切顺利解决，我能帮上忙。人们需要意识到蜜蜂是很宝贵的，应该被好好照顾。"

3. A) He is a queen bee specialist.
B) He works at a national park.
C) He removed the bees from the boot.
D) He drove the bees away from his car.

【题目】 What do we learn about Tom Moses?

【翻译】 关于Tom Moses我们了解到什么？

- A) 他是蜂王专家。 B) 他在国家公园工作。 C) 他把蜜蜂从后备箱移走了。
D) 他把蜜蜂从他的车上赶走了。

【答案】 B (细节题) He works at a national park.

【定位】 Tom Moses, who works at a nearby national park, noticed a "brown patch" on the back of the car after the owner parked it to do some shopping.

在附近一座国家公园工作的 Tom Moses，在车主停车去购物后，注意到车尾有一块‘褐色斑块’。

【信号】 人名后紧跟身份说明。答案信号是人名后面紧跟的同位语从句 Tom Moses, who works at a nearby national park: 录音一念到人名 Tom Moses，立刻用 who works at... 交代他的工作，这种‘人名+身份’结构就是细节题的答案落点。

【替换】 who works at a nearby national park ↔ He works at a national park

去掉修饰词的同义保留

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

选项盗用了录音里的 specialists 一词制造诱惑，但原文 Moses called two local bee specialists 说的是 Moses‘叫来了’两位蜜蜂专家来帮忙，专家是别人，不是 Moses 本人——把别人的身份安到了 Moses 头上。

借用原文：Moses called two local bee specialists

C) 原词陷阱

选项盗用原文 helped remove the bees 里的 remove/bees，但原文是 two local bee specialists who helped remove the bees——移走蜜蜂的是专家，Moses 只是 looking after the bees（照看），动作执行者被偷换成了 Moses。

借用原文：helped remove the bees by attracting them into a box

D) 未提及

选项里的 his car、bees 都是录音话题词，听着耳熟，但原文从头到尾没说 Moses 把蜜蜂‘赶走（drove away）’；他做的是 looking after the bees（照看蜜蜂）。‘赶走’与原文相反，纯属臆造。

-
4. A) They were making a lot of noise
B) They were looking after the queen
C) They were dancing in a unique way
D) They were looking for a new box to live in

【题目】 What do we know about the bees on the back of the car?

【翻译】 关于车后面的蜜蜂我们知道什么？

- A) 它们发出很大的噪音 B) 它们在照看蜂王 C) 它们以独特的方式跳舞
D) 它们在寻找新的居住地

【答案】 A （细节题） They were making a lot of noise

【定位】 They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movement.

它们（蜜蜂）紧紧挤在一起，发出很大的声响、不停地动。

【信号】 目击者口中的直接描述。 答案信号是目击者 Moses 对所见情形的直接描述句 there was a lot of noise and movement：当事人原话里对蜜蜂当时状态的客观陈述，正是这类‘问对象情形’细节题的落点。

【替换】 there was a lot of noise ↔ **They were making a lot of noise**

存在句改主动描述

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项借 Q3 以来反复出现的 queen 一词制造耳熟感，但原文只说蜂王 got stuck in its boot（卡在后备箱里），从没说蜜蜂在‘照看蜂王’（looking after the queen）。原文末尾 they should be looked after 说的是‘蜜蜂该被人照看’，与‘蜜蜂照看蜂王’风马牛不相及。

借用原文：their queen got stuck in its boot

C) 未提及

蜜蜂‘以独特方式跳舞’是常识里关于蜜蜂的著名说法，听着合理，但本篇录音对蜜蜂的描述只有 close together、noise、movement，根本没提 dancing。这是用背景常识替代原文的典型坑。

D) 原词陷阱

选项盗用原文里的 box 一词，但原文 attracting them into a box 是专家用一个盒子把蜜蜂‘引进去’以便移走，box 是人为安置的容器；选项却说成蜜蜂自己‘在找一个新盒子安家’（looking for a new box to live in），把 box 的用途彻底偷换了。

借用原文：helped remove the bees by attracting them into a box

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

1 A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas. Scientists identified 20 of the one-meter-long snakes during two trips to the Caribbean islands. The second trip was made in October last year. One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving onto the head of the team leader as he slept. The snake has been named Silver Boa because it is metal-coloured and the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree. The team was led by Dr. Graham Reynolds from Harvard University. The scientist confirmed the snake was a previously unknown species after conducting a genetic analysis of tissue samples. Commenting on the find, snake expert Robert Henderson, from the Milwaukee Museum of Natural History, said, "Worldwide, new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly. New species of snakes, however, are much rarer."

在巴哈马一座偏远的岛屿上发现了一种新的蛇类物种。科学家们在两次前往加勒比群岛的考察中识别出20条长达一米的蛇。第二次考察是在去年10月进行的。其中一条蛇以戏剧性的方式出现，爬到了正在睡觉的团队负责人的头上。这种蛇被命名为Silver Boa，因为它呈金属色，且发现的第一个标本正在攀爬一棵银棕榈树。该团队由哈佛大学的Graham Reynolds博士率领。这位科学家在对组织样本进行基因分析后确认该蛇是一个此前未知的物种。Milwaukee自然历史博物馆的蛇类专家Robert Henderson在评论这一发现时说：“在全球范围内，新的蛙类物种正在被定期发现和描述。然而，新的蛇类物种则要罕见得多。”

5. A) The latest test on a rare animal species
B) The finding of two new species of frog
C) The second trip to a small remote
D) The discovery of a new species of snake

【题目】 What is the news report mainly about?

【翻译】这则新闻报道主要是关于什么的？

- A) 对一种稀有动物物种的最新测试 B) 两个青蛙新物种的发现
C) 第二次前往一个偏远小地方的旅行 D) 一个蛇类新物种的发现

【答案】D (主旨题) The discovery of a new species of snake

【定位】A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas.

在巴哈马一座偏远的岛屿上，人们发现了一种新的蛇类物种。

【信号】新闻首句导语即主题。答案信号是“新闻第一句”这个位置本身：A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas 作为导语，开门见山点出核心事件——发现一种新蛇，主旨题答案就坐落在这里。

【替换】A new species of snake has been discovered ↔ The discovery of a new species of snake
被动动词转名词的同义改写

【排除】A) 偷换概念

The latest test on a rare animal species 盗用了录音 rare (稀有) 这一气质 (后文说新蛇 much rarer)，但录音讲的是 discovered (发现) 一个新物种，不是 test (测试) 某个稀有物种，动作和对象都被偷换了。

借用原文：New species of snakes, however, are much rarer

B) 原词陷阱

The finding of two new species of frog 盗用了录音结尾出现的 frogs (青蛙)，但那句 new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly 只是专家拿青蛙作对比衬托“蛇更罕见”，新闻主题始终是蛇不是青蛙，更没说发现了“两种”青蛙。

借用原文：new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly

C) 答非所问

The second trip to a small remote 盗用了录音 The second trip was made in October last year 这个细节，但“第二次行程”只是发现过程中的一个小细节，主旨是“发现新蛇”，拿细节冒充主旨是主旨题的经典错法。

借用原文：The second trip was made in October last year

-
6. A) He fell from a tall palm tree by accident
B) A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep
C) He discovered a rare frog on a deserted island
D) A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip

【题目】What do we learn about the scientific team leader?

【翻译】关于科学团队负责人我们了解到什么？

- A) 他意外地从一棵高大的棕榈树上摔下来 B) 一条蛇在他睡觉时爬到了他的头上
C) 他在一个荒岛上发现了一种稀有青蛙 D) 一条毒蛇在他野外考察时袭击了他

【答案】B (细节题) A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep

【定位】 One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving onto the head of the team leader as he slept.

其中一条蛇戏剧性地登场了——它在领队睡着时爬到了他的头上。

【信号】 唯一描写领队动作的那句。答案信号是题干对象 team leader 在录音中出现的那句：moving onto the head of the team leader as he slept 是全篇唯一正面描写领队遭遇的句子，听到 team leader 就要锁定它。

【替换】 moving onto the head of the team leader as he slept ↔ A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep
moving=crawled、as he slept=in his sleep

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He fell from a tall palm tree by accident 盗用了录音 climbing a silver palm tree 里的 palm tree (棕榈树)，但录音里爬棕榈树的是“第一条标本蛇”，根本没说领队从树上摔下来，是用原词拼出的假情节。

借用原文：the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree

C) 张冠李戴

He discovered a rare frog on a deserted island 盗用了录音文末的 frog 和 island，但录音里领队发现的是蛇不是青蛙，岛是 remote island 不是 deserted island，把别处信息硬安到领队身上属张冠李戴。

借用原文：new species of frogs are being discovered

D) 过度推断

A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip 盗用了 snake 和考察行程的背景，但录音说蛇只是 moving onto the head (爬上去)，既没说蛇 poisonous (有毒)，也没说 attacked (攻击)，程度被严重夸大。

借用原文：One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving onto the head

-
7. A) From its origin
B) From its length
C) From its colour
D) From its genes

【题目】 How did the newly discovered creature get its name?

【翻译】 这种新发现的生物是如何得名的？

A) 根据它的起源 B) 根据它的长度 C) 根据它的颜色 D) 根据它的基因

【答案】 C (细节题) From its colour

【定位】 The snake has been named Silver Boa because it is metal-coloured and the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree.

这种蛇被命名为“银蚺”，因为它呈金属色，而且最先发现的那条标本当时正在爬一棵银色的棕榈树。

【信号】 **named ... because 直给命名缘由。** 答案信号是命名标志词加因果连词：has been named Silver Boa because it is metal-coloured, named (被命名) 后接 because (因为) 直接交代得名原因——金属色，这就是命名依据句。

【替换】 because it is metal-coloured ↔ **From its colour**
metal-coloured 概括为 colour

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

From its length 盗用了录音前面 the one-meter-long snakes 提到的长度，但命名句说得名是因为金属色，跟一米长无关，长度只是介绍蛇的背景数据，不是命名依据。

借用原文：Scientists identified 20 of the one-meter-long snakes

D) **答非所问**

From its genes 盗用了录音 conducting a genetic analysis 里的 genetic (基因)，但基因分析是用来“确认它是新物种”的，不是它“得名”的原因，把两件事混为一谈。

借用原文：confirmed the snake was a previously unknown species after conducting a genetic analysis

A) **偷换概念**

From its origin 说“凭来源”得名，虽然录音提到发现地 a remote island in the Bahamas，但名字 Silver Boa 取自金属色与银色棕榈树，跟出身/来源无关，把发现地误当命名依据。

借用原文：discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas

Section B

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

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

1 W: Did you enjoy your stay with us, Mr. Brown?

W: Brown先生,您在我们这里住得还愉快吗?

2 M: Yes, very much. I had a wonderful time here. Now I'm going to the airport. My flight leaves in less than 2 hours, so could you tell me what's the quickest way to get there?

M: 是的,非常愉快。我在这里度过了美好的时光。现在我要去机场。我的航班不到2小时就起飞了,所以能告诉我怎么去那里最快吗?

3 W: Well, we can call a taxi for you. We also have a free airport shuttle service.

W: 嗯,我们可以为您叫辆出租车。我们也有免费的机场班车服务。

4 M: That sounds great. But will the shuttle get me to the airport in time?

M: 听起来不错。但班车能让我准时到达机场吗?

5 W: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes, and it takes some 25 minutes to get to the airport.

W: 可以的,应该没问题。下一班车15分钟后出发,大约25分钟就能到机场。

6 M: Fantastic! I'll just wait in the lobby. Will you please let me know when it's leaving?

M: 太好了!我就在大堂等着。班车出发时请告诉我一声好吗?

7 W: Of course, sir.

W: 当然,先生。

8 M: Now I would like to settle my mini-bar bill. How much is that?

M: 现在我想结算一下迷你吧的账单。一共多少钱?

9 W: Let's see. It comes to \$37.50. How would you like to pay for it?

W: 我看看。总共是37.50美元。您想怎么支付?

10 M: I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks. But I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

M: 我用信用卡支付。谢谢。但我需要一张收据,这样我可以向公司报销。

11 W: Absolutely! Here you are, sir. If you like, you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

W: 没问题!给您,先生。如果您愿意,可以把行李交给行李员,班车到的时候他会帮您把行李搬上车。

12 M: That would be great. Thank you.

M: 那太好了。谢谢你。

13 W: Would you like to leave a comment on our webpage when you have time?

W: 您有时间的话,愿意在我们的网页上留个评价吗?

14 M: Sure. I had a really good stay here, and I'd like to recommend your hotel to my friends and colleagues.

M: 当然。我在这里住得非常好,我想把你们酒店推荐给我的朋友和同事。

15 W: That's very kind of you. Thank you again for staying at Sheraton Hotel.

W: 您太客气了。再次感谢您入住Sheraton酒店。

8. A) The airport is a long way from the hotel

B) His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours

C) He has to check a lot of luggage

D) The security check takes time

【题目】 Why does the man ask about the quickest way to the airport?

【翻译】 男士为什么询问去机场最快的方式?

- A) 机场离酒店很远 B) 他的航班不到两小时后起飞 C) 他有很多行李要托运
D) 安检需要时间

【答案】 B (细节题) His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours

【定位】 My flight leaves in less than 2 hours, so could you tell me what's the quickest way to get there?

我的航班不到两小时就起飞了，所以你能告诉我去机场最快的路线吗？

【信号】 **so 之前是真原因**。答案信号是因果连词 so: My flight leaves in less than 2 hours, so could you tell me what's the quickest way to get there? 中，so 前半句正是他"问最快路线"的原因——航班快起飞了。听到 so，前半句就是缘由。

【替换】 My flight leaves in less than 2 hours ↔ **His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours**
近乎原句、仅人称改第三

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音通篇在说 airport，但从没说机场"离酒店远"。The airport is a long way from the hotel 借了反复出现的 airport 一词造"听到就想选"的错觉，距离远纯属无中生有。

借用原文：Now I'm going to the airport

C) **答非所问**

He has to check a lot of luggage 里的 luggage 确实在录音后段出现过（谈行李寄存），但那与"为何问最快路线"无关，且原文从没说"行李多"。它是把别处话题词搬来答非所问。

借用原文：you can leave your bags with the porter

D) **未提及**

The security check takes time 听起来很合常理（赶飞机怕安检慢），但录音里 security check 一个字都没出现，是靠考生常识脑补出来的诱惑。

9. A) In cash

B) By credit card

C) With his smart phone

D) With a traveler's check

【题目】 **How is the man going to pay his bill?**

【翻译】 男士打算如何支付账单？

A) 现金支付 B) 信用卡支付 C) 用他的智能手机支付 D) 用旅行支票支付

【答案】 **B** （细节题） By credit card

【定位】 I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks.

我用信用卡付。谢谢。

【信号】 **被问者的直接应答**。前台 How would you like to pay for it? 一问，男方 I'll pay with my credit card 直接应答——答案永远落在被问者的回答里。这一问一答就是答案信号。

【替换】 I'll pay with my credit card ↔ **By credit card**

with→By 同义、动词转介词短语

【排除】 A) 未提及

In cash 是付款方式里最常见的一项，但录音里男方只说信用卡，从没提现金，是凭"付账常见现金"脑补的干扰。

C) 未提及

With his smart phone 的 phone 看似时髦合理，但录音谈付款时只字未提手机支付；smart phone 整体在原文根本没出现，是无中生有的现代化诱饵。

D) 未提及

With a traveler's check 与机场、出行场景看似搭调，但录音的付款句只说 credit card, traveler's check 全篇未现。

10. A) Look after his luggage

B) Find a porter for him

C) Give him a receipt

D) Confirm his flight

【题目】 What did the man ask the woman to do?

【翻译】 男士要求女士做什么？

A) 照看他的行李 B) 为他找一名搬运工 C) 给他一张收据 D) 确认他的航班

【答案】 C (细节题) Give him a receipt

【定位】 I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks. But I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

我用信用卡付。谢谢。不过我需要一张收据，好向公司报销。

【信号】 转折 But + I'll need 的请求。答案信号是转折词 But 引出的请求：But I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company, But 之后 I'll need 是男方主动开口要东西——这才是"他请前台做的事"。

【替换】 I'll need a receipt ↔ Give him a receipt

"我要收据" = "给他收据"，视角对调

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Look after his luggage 借了后文 leave your bags 的行李话题，但"照看/装行李"是前台主动提出的 (leave your bags with the porter)，不是男方请前台做的，主客颠倒。

借用原文：you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you

B) 张冠李戴

Find a porter for him 盗用了前台说的 porter 一词，但 porter 是前台主动提议"交给行李员"，男方并没请前台"去找个行李员"，是借原词造的张冠李戴。

借用原文：you can leave your bags with the porter

D) 原词陷阱

Confirm his flight 借了反复出现的 flight 一词显得合理，但录音里男方从没请前台"确认航班"，confirm 这个动作原文根本没说。

借用原文：My flight leaves in less than 2 hours

11. A) Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage

B) Staying in the same hotel next time he comes

C) Signing up for membership of Sheraton Hotel

D) Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle

【题目】 What favor does the woman ask of the man?

【翻译】 女士请求男士帮什么忙？

- A) 在酒店网页上发表评论 B) 下次再来时入住同一家酒店 C) 注册Sheraton Hotel会员
D) 把她的行李搬上机场班车

【答案】 A (细节题) Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage

【定位】 Would you like to leave a comment on our webpage when you have time?

您有空的话，愿意在我们的网页上留个评价吗？

【信号】 Would you like to... 的礼貌请求。 答案信号是前台 Would you like to leave a comment on our webpage when you have time? 这句礼貌邀约——Would you like to 是"请对方做某事"的标志，正是前台向男方求的那个忙。

【替换】 leave a comment on our webpage ↔ Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage

leave→Posting 同义、our→hotel's 指代落实

【排除】 B) 答非所问

Staying in the same hotel next time he comes 听感上呼应了男方说会"推荐酒店"的好感, 但"下次再住"是男方自己的意向, 前台并没请他这么做, 是把好感错配成请求。

借用原文: I'd like to recommend your hotel to my friends and colleagues

C) 原词陷阱

Signing up for membership of Sheraton Hotel 盗用了结尾 Sheraton Hotel 这个原词, 但前台只是道别致谢、从没请男方"办会员", membership 整个原文没出现。

借用原文: Thank you again for staying at Sheraton Hotel

D) 与原文相反

Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle 借了 load...onto the shuttle 的原词, 但那是行李员替男方装"他的"行李, 且选项写成 her luggage (她的行李) 方向全反——既非前台所求, 代词也颠倒。

借用原文: he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives

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

1 M: You know, Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make. The other day, he came home from school almost in tears. His teacher said if he went on like that, his face would get stuck when the winds changed.

M: 你知道吗,Ben已经不做那些他以前常做的可怕鬼脸了。前几天他从学校回家差点哭了。他老师说如果他再那样下去,起风的时候他的脸就会卡住定型。

2 W: And he believed her?

W: 他居然相信了?

3 M: Yeah, he is only a little boy. Don't you remember all those things we used to believe when we were little? I remember my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth. And I'm still terrified today, sort of subconsciously. You know, if I swallow one by mistake...

M: 是啊,他只是个小孩子。你不记得我们小时候相信的那些事情了吗?我记得我姑妈Mary过去常说如果你吞下一颗樱桃核,嘴里就会长出一棵树。我到今天还是很害怕,就是潜意识里的那种。你知道,如果我不小心吞下一颗.....

4 W: Yeah, I suppose you're right. The one that used to get me was that swans could break your leg with a blow of the wing.

W: 是啊,我想你说得对。以前最能吓到我的是说天鹅扇一下翅膀能打断你的腿。

5 M: They can, can't they? I always thought they could.

M: 它们能啊,不是吗?我一直以为它们能做到。

6 W: No, they are not that strong. But there is another one even more terrifying. That is, if you put a postage stamp on upside down, you'll go to prison.

W: 不,它们没那么大力气。不过还有一个更吓人的。就是如果你把邮票倒着贴,你就会进监狱。

7 M: No, never heard of that. But my grandmother was a terror for that kind of thing. For example, she would say you'll get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie. If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl. And here is one more. We went on a camping trip once in Italy, and my wife spent the whole time worrying about bats getting into her hair. She said her grandmother reckoned you had to shave your head to get it out. My wife was really terrified.

M: 没有,从没听说过。但我奶奶在这方面特别厉害。比如,她会说如果你撒谎舌头上就会长斑点。如果你吃不新鲜的面包,头发就会卷起来。还有一个。我们有一次去意大利露营,我妻子整个行程都在担心蝙蝠会钻进她头发里。她说她奶奶认为你得把头发剃光才能弄出来。我妻子真的特别害怕。

8 W: Silly, isn't it? But that's how some parents try to keep their kids from doing the wrong thing or getting into trouble.

W: 很傻,是不是?但有些家长就是这样想办法不让孩子做错事或惹麻烦的。

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

- B) He is the only boy in his family
- C) He is his teacher's favorite student
- D) He has stopped making terrible faces

【题目】 What does the man say about Ben?

【翻译】 男士对本说了什么?

- A) 第12至15题基于你刚才听到的对话。 B) 他是家里唯一的男孩
- c) 他是老师最喜欢的学生 D) 他已经不再做可怕的鬼脸了

【答案】 D (细节题) He has stopped making terrible faces

【定位】 M: You know, Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make.

男: 你知道吗, Ben 已经不再做他以前老做的那些鬼脸了。

【信号】 开场首句直接抛出 Ben 的近况, 即答案句。 男人开口第一句就讲 Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make, 这是对话引出话题的核心陈述句, 关于 Ben 『不再做某事』的变化就在这里, 是典型的开篇点题型答案句。

【替换】 Ben's given up making those terrible faces ↔ **He has stopped making terrible faces**

given up = has stopped 同义改写

【排除】 B)

He is the only boy in his family 在原文里找不到任何依据, 男人只说他是 a little boy (小男孩), 并不等于『家里唯一的男孩』, 属凭空添加。

C) 原词陷阱

He is his teacher's favorite student 借了原文里出现过的 teacher 来骗耳熟——录音确有 His teacher said, 但老师只是吓唬他脸会定型, 从没说他是最受宠的学生。

借用原文: His teacher said if he went on like that, his face would get stuck

-
13. A) Warn him of danger by making up a story
B) Give him some cherry stones to play with
C) Do something funny to amuse him
D) Tell him to play in her backyard

【题目】 What did aunt Mary use to do when the man was a child?

【翻译】 男士小时候玛丽姨妈常做什么？

- A) 通过编故事警告他有危险 B) 给他一些樱桃核玩 C) 做些有趣的事逗他开心
D) 让他在她的后院玩

【答案】 A (细节题) Warn him of danger by making up a story

【定位】 M: ...I remember my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth.

男：.....我记得我的 Mary 姑姑过去常说，要是你吞下一颗樱桃核，嘴里就会长出一棵树。

【信号】 题中人名 **aunt Mary** 直接领出答案句。原文 my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth 由题目点名的 aunt Mary 直接领出，used to say 正对题干的 use to do，这句就是答案句。

【替换】 used to say if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth ↔

Warn him of danger by making up a story

具体编的吓唬话 → 概括为 making up a story 警告危险

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

Give him some cherry stones to play with 借了原文的 cherry stone 来骗耳熟，但原文是 aunt Mary 编话说 swallow a cherry stone 会长树，根本不是把樱桃核给他玩，动作完全对不上。

借用原文：if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth

C)

Do something funny to amuse him 说做有趣的事逗他开心，但 aunt Mary 做的是吓人（吞核长树让人后怕），目的是吓、不是逗，与原文用意相反。

D)

Tell him to play in her backyard 里的 backyard 在录音里没有任何对应，aunt Mary 只说了吞核长树的吓唬话，没有让孩子去后院玩，属未提及。

-
14. A) They could knock people unconscious
B) They could fly against a strong wind
C) They could sometimes terrify adults
D) They could break people's legs

【题目】 What does the woman believe swans could do?

【翻译】女士认为天鹅能做什么？

- A) 它们能把人打昏 B) 它们能逆强风飞行 C) 它们有时能吓到成年人
D) 它们能打断人的腿

【答案】D (细节题) They could break people's legs

【定位】W: The one that used to get me was that swans could break your leg with a blow of the wing.

女：以前最把我吓住的，是说天鹅能用翅膀一拍就把你的腿弄断。

【信号】女人亲口说 swans, 正对题干『woman believe』。题干限定问女人相信什么，答案句必须是女人说的那句：swans could break your leg with a blow of the wing。这是『被问者/指定人亲口应答』的信号——题问谁信，就锁谁说的那句。

【替换】swans could break your leg with a blow of the wing ↔ They could break people's legs
break your leg = break people's legs, They 指代 swans

【排除】A)

They could knock people unconscious 在录音里没有任何对应，女人只说天鹅能弄断腿，没说能把人打晕，属未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

They could fly against a strong wind 借了原文别处出现过的 wind (when the winds changed) 来骗耳熟，但那是老师吓唬 Ben 脸定型的话，与天鹅能逆风飞毫无关系，且女人也没这么说。

借用原文：his face would get stuck when the winds changed

C)

They could sometimes terrify adults 听上去贴合全篇『大人被吓』的氛围，但女人对天鹅的具体说法是弄断腿，不是『吓到大人』，把全篇主题套到本题细节上属答非所问。

15. A) One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread

B) One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down

C) One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair

D) One would get a spot on their tongue if they told a lie deliberately

【题目】What did the grandmother of the man's wife say?

【翻译】男士妻子的祖母说了什么？

- A) 如果吃太多不新鲜的面包就会长卷发 B) 如果把邮票倒着贴就会进监狱
C) 如果头发里有蝙蝠就得剃光头才能弄出来 D) 如果故意说谎舌头上就会长斑点

【答案】C (细节题) One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair

【定位】M: ...My wife spent the whole time worrying about bats getting into her hair. She said her grandmother reckoned you had to shave your head to get it out.

男：.....我妻子一路上都在担心蝙蝠钻进她头发里。她说她外婆认为，你得把头剃光才能把它弄出来。

【信号】 **her grandmother reckoned** 直接标出归属者。原文 She said her grandmother reckoned you had to shave your head to get it out 里 her grandmother (妻子的外婆) 正是题目限定的人, reckoned 后面那条规矩才是答案。前面几条是男人自己外婆说的, 要靠归属信号切开。

【替换】 you had to shave your head to get it out ↔

One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair

shave your head = shave their head; get it out = remove a bat in their hair

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread 几乎照搬原文 If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl, 但这条是男人自己外婆 (grandmother was a terror) 说的, 不是题目问的『妻子的外婆』, 归属错了。

借用原文: If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl

B) **张冠李戴**

One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down 照搬了原文 if you put a postage stamp on upside down, you'll go to prison, 但这条是对话里那位女人说的, 不是男人妻子的外婆说的, 归属错了。

借用原文: if you put a postage stamp on upside down, you'll go to prison

D) **张冠李戴**

One would get a spot on their tongue if they told a lie deliberately 取自原文 you'll get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie, 但这条同样是男人自己外婆说的, 且与题目问的妻子外婆不是同一人, 归属错了。

借用原文: you'll get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie

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 If I could go back in history and live when I liked, I wouldn't go back very far. In fact, I'd like to relive a period I've already lived, the 1960s. I was in my twenties, and everything was being renewed. People were coming out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude, and you really felt anything was possible. Meeting people was the thing, and you went to coffee bars where you met friends and spent the evening. The cinema, the theater, all that was very exciting with new things coming out. In fact, we seemed to be out all the time. I don't really remember working—of course I was a student—or sitting around at home very much. That just wasn't where the scene was, even eating. It was the first time ordinary people started going out to eat. We were beginning to be adventurous about food, but we were

more interested in meeting people than in eating or drinking. And dress, yes, that was the revolution. I mean, girls went around in really short skirts and wore flowers in their hair. And men were in jeans, and could wear their hair long too. It was a wonderful period. It was like living in an age you could never have imagined, and that never has come back. We didn't have much money, but it didn't matter. And there was plenty of opportunity to do whatever you felt like doing.

如果我能回到历史中生活在我喜欢的时代，我不会回到很久以前。事实上，我想重温一段我已经经历过的时期，那就是20世纪60年代。那时我二十多岁，一切都在更新。人们正从一种正式的、近乎维多利亚时代的态度中走出来，你真的感觉一切皆有可能。见人是最重要的事，你会去咖啡馆，在那里遇见朋友并度过整个晚上。电影院、剧院，所有这些都非常令人兴奋，有新事物不断涌现。事实上，我们似乎一直在外面。我真的不记得工作——当然我那时是学生——或者经常坐在家。那根本不是活动的场所，甚至吃饭也是如此。那是普通人第一次开始出去吃饭。我们开始对食物充满冒险精神，但我们对见人比对吃喝更感兴趣。还有服装，是的，那是一场革命。我的意思是，女孩们穿着非常短的裙子到处走，头发上戴着花。男人们穿着牛仔裤，也可以留长发。那是一个美妙的时期。就像生活在一个你永远无法想象的时代，而且再也没有回来过。我们没有多少钱，但这无关紧要。而且有大量的机会去做任何你想做的事情。

16. A) Everything seemed to be changing.
B) People were formal and disciplined.
C) People were excited to go travelling overseas.
D) Things from the Victorian era came back alive.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say he would like to relive the 1960s?

【翻译】 说话者为什么说他想重温20世纪60年代?

- A) 一切似乎都在变化。 B) 人们既正式又守规矩。 C) 人们对去海外旅行感到兴奋。
D) 维多利亚时代的事物重新焕发生机。

【答案】 A (细节题) Everything seemed to be changing.

【定位】 I was in my twenties, and everything was being renewed. People were coming out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude, and you really felt anything was possible.

我那时二十多岁，一切都在更新。人们正从拘谨的、近乎维多利亚式的态度里走出来，你真切地感到一切皆有可能。

【信号】 概括性表态句即落点。everything was being renewed 是对整个年代的概括式表态，紧接 you really felt anything was possible 给出他向往的理由，这种总括加感受的句子就是 Why 题的答案落点。

【替换】 everything was being renewed ↔ Everything seemed to be changing.

更新即变化的同义改写

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音说人们正从 a formal and almost Victorian attitude 里走出来，是在摆脱拘谨；B 项 People were formal and disciplined. 盗用了 formal 这个原词，却把方向说反了，正是他要告别而非向往的状态。

借用原文：coming out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude

C) 未提及

C 项 People were excited to go travelling overseas. 说人们热衷出国旅行，但录音通篇只谈见朋友、泡咖啡馆、看戏、吃饭，从没提到出国或旅行，属原文根本没说的内容。

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 Things from the Victorian era came back alive. 盗用了原文出现的 Victorian 一词，但录音是说人们正离开维多利亚式态度，绝非维多利亚的东西复活，意思与原文相反。

借用原文：coming out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude

17. A) Watching TV at home.

B) Meeting people.

C) Drinking coffee.

D) Trying new foods.

【题目】 What does the speaker say was the most popular thing to do at that time?

【翻译】 说话者说当时最流行做的事情是什么？

A) 在家看电视。 B) 与人见面。 C) 喝咖啡。 D) 尝试新食物。

【答案】 B (细节题) Meeting people.

【定位】 Meeting people was the thing, and you went to coffee bars where you met friends and spent the evening.

见人才是最要紧的事，你会去咖啡馆，在那儿见朋友、消磨整个晚上。

【信号】 the thing 即强调标记。 Meeting people was the thing 里的 the thing 是英语口语里把某事拔到最重要的强调说法，等于在说这才是当时最流行的事，正是 most popular 题的信号句。

【替换】 Meeting people was the thing ↔ **Meeting people.**

was the thing 等于最流行

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 项 Watching TV at home. 是宅家活动，而录音说他们 seemed to be out all the time、几乎不 sitting around at home，看电视待家正是他否定的生活方式，与原文相反。

借用原文：I don't really remember working—of course I was a student—or sitting around at home very much

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 Drinking coffee. 盗用了录音念到的 coffee bars，但去咖啡馆是为见朋友消磨夜晚，喝咖啡只是顺带，并非最流行之事；听到 coffee 就选正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：you went to coffee bars where you met friends

D) 答非所问

D 项 Trying new foods. 对应录音 beginning to be adventurous about food，但他紧接着说 more interested in meeting people than in eating，把吃明确排在见人之后，故不是最流行的事。

借用原文：we were more interested in meeting people than in eating or drinking

18. A) He was interested in stylish dresses.

B) He was able to make a lot of money.

C) He was a young student in the 1960s.

D) He was a man full of imagination.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speaker?

【翻译】 我们对说话者了解到什么？

A) 他对时尚服装感兴趣。 B) 他能够赚很多钱。 C) 他在20世纪60年代是一名年轻学生。

D) 他是一个充满想象力的人。

【答案】 C (细节题) He was a young student in the 1960s.

【定位】 I was in my twenties, and everything was being renewed. ... I don't really remember working—of course I was a student.

我那时二十多岁，一切都在更新。.....我不太记得上过班——当然了，我那时是个学生。

【信号】 自报身份的直陈句。 I was in my twenties 交代了年纪，of course I was a student 直接挑明身份，这种说话人自报家底的直陈句就是 learn about 题坐实事实的落点。

【替换】 of course I was a student ↔ **He was a young student in the 1960s.**

第一人称转第三人称的同指

I was in my twenties ↔ **a young student**

二十多岁即年轻

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

A项 He was interested in stylish dresses. 盗用了录音谈穿着的 girls went around in really short skirts 一段，但那是描述当时女孩的潮流，不是说话人本人对时装感兴趣，张冠李戴了。

借用原文：girls went around in really short skirts and wore flowers in their hair

B) 与原文相反

B项 He was able to make a lot of money. 与录音 We didn't have much money 直接矛盾，他明说当时没什么钱，故有钱赚是把原文极性反了的陷阱。

借用原文：We didn't have much money, but it didn't matter

D) 原词陷阱

D项 He was a man full of imagination. 借用了录音 an age you could never have imagined 里的 imagine 一族词，但原文说的是那年代美好得难以想象，不是说他本人富有想象力，盗词嫁接了无中生有的断言。

借用原文：It was like living in an age you could never have imagined

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

1 Dogs, man's best friends, have a clear strategy for dealing with angry owners—they look away. New research shows that dogs limit their eye contact with angry humans. The scientists suggest this may be an attempt to calm humans down. This behavior may have evolved as dogs gradually learned they could benefit from avoiding conflicts with humans. To conduct the tests, the University of Helsinki researchers trained 31 dogs to rest in front of a video screen. Facial photos of dogs and humans were displayed on the screen for 1.5 seconds. They showed threatening, pleasant and neutral expressions. Nearby cameras tracked the dogs' eye movements. Dogs in the study looked most at the eyes of humans and other dogs to sense their emotions. When dogs looked at the expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth, perhaps to interpret the threatening expressions. And when looking at angry humans, they tended to turn away their gaze. Dogs may have learned to detect threat signs from humans and respond by trying to make peace, according to researcher Sanni Somppi. Avoiding conflicts may have helped dogs develop better bonds with humans. The researchers also note that dogs scan faces as a whole to sense how people are feeling, instead of focusing on a given feature. They suggest this indicates that dogs aren't sensing emotions from a single feature, but piecing together information from all facial features just as humans do.

狗是人类最好的朋友，它们有一套明确的策略来应对愤怒的主人——把目光移开。新研究表明，狗会限制与愤怒人类的眼神接触。科学家认为这可能是试图让人类平静下来。这种行为可能是随着狗逐渐了解到可以通过避免与人类冲突而获益而进化形成的。为了进行测试，Helsinki大学的研究人员训练了31只狗在视频屏幕前静止不动。屏幕上显示狗和人类的面部照片，持续1.5秒。这些照片展示了威胁性、愉悦和中性的表情。附近的摄像头追踪狗的眼球运动。研究中的狗最常注视人类和其他狗的眼睛以感知它们的情绪。当狗看到愤怒的狗的表情时，它们的目光更多地停留在嘴部，可能是为了解读威胁性表情。而当看到愤怒的人类时，它们倾向于移开目光。根据研究员Sanni Somppi的说法，狗可能已经学会了从人类那里察觉威胁信号并通过试图和解来做出反应。避免冲突可能帮助狗与人类发展出更好的联系。研究人员还指出，狗

会扫描整张脸来感知人们的感受，而不是聚焦于某个特定特征。他们认为这表明狗不是从单一特征中感知情绪，而是像人类一样从所有面部特征中拼凑信息。

19. A) They avoid looking at them.
B) They run away immediately.
C) They show anger on their faces.
D) They make threatening sounds.

【题目】 What do dogs do when they are faced with angry humans?

【翻译】 当狗面对愤怒的人类时会做什么？

- A) 它们避免看他们。 B) 它们立即逃跑。 C) 它们在脸上表现出愤怒。
D) 它们发出威胁性的声音。

【答案】 A (细节题) They avoid looking at them.

【定位】 And when looking at angry humans, they tended to turn away their gaze.

而当狗看着愤怒的人类时，它们往往会把目光转开。

【信号】 情境词 **angry humans** 引出反应。答案句以情境状语 when looking at angry humans 开头，紧接着 they tended to turn away their gaze 给出对应动作——情境词一出现，后面那个动词就是答案落点。

【替换】 turn away their gaze ↔ avoid looking at them

转开目光=避免看

【排除】 B) **过度推断**

They run away immediately. 把"转开目光"夸大成"立刻逃跑"，原文只说 turn away their gaze (移开视线)，根本没提逃跑，属过度推断。

C) **原词陷阱**

They show anger on their faces. 借用了录音里反复出现的 angry 一词制造"听到就想选"的诱惑，但原文说的是狗"回避"，而非狗自己"露出愤怒"，方向全错。

借用原文：angry humans

D) **张冠李戴**

They make threatening sounds. 盗用了录音里的 threatening (原文用来形容人和狗的"威胁性表情")，却安成"狗发出威胁声"，把表情挪成了声音、把对象也错置，原文从未说狗发声。

借用原文：threatening, pleasant and neutral expressions

-
20. A) It turns to its owner for help.
B) It turns away to avoid conflict.
C) It looks away and gets angry too.
D) It focuses its eyes on their mouths.

【题目】 What does a dog do when it sees the expressions of angry dogs?

【翻译】当狗看到愤怒的狗的表情时会做什么？

- A) 它转向主人寻求帮助。 B) 它转身离开以避免冲突。 C) 它移开视线并且也变得愤怒。
D) 它将目光集中在它们的嘴部。

【答案】D (细节题) It focuses its eyes on their mouths.

【定位】When dogs looked at the expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth, perhaps to interpret the threatening expressions.

当狗看着生气的狗的表情时，它们的目光更多地停留在嘴上，也许是为了解读这种威胁性的表情。

【信号】情境词 **angry dogs** 引出落点。答案句以 When dogs looked at the expressions of angry dogs 这个与题干一字不差的情境开头，后面 their eyes rested more on the mouth 就是动作落点，情境词配对即锁定。

【替换】their eyes rested more on the mouth ↔ **It focuses its eyes on their mouths**

目光停在嘴上=盯着嘴

【排除】A) **未提及**

It turns to its owner for help. 在原文里找不到对应——录音只在讲狗与人类的关系，从没说看到生气的狗会去找主人求助，属未提及。

B) **张冠李戴**

It turns away to avoid conflict. 借用了录音里 turn away their gaze 和 avoiding conflicts 的字眼，但“转开避冲突”说的是狗面对“人”时的反应，本题问的是面对“狗”，张冠李戴。

借用原文：they tended to turn away their gaze

C) **原词陷阱**

It looks away and gets angry too. 既借了 angry、又拼了 looks away，看着耳熟，但原文从没说狗看到生气的狗会“自己也生气”，gets angry too 是凭空添加。

借用原文：angry dogs

-
21. A) By observing their facial features carefully.
B) By focusing on a particular body movement.
C) By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.
D) By interpreting different emotions in different ways.

【题目】How does a dog sense people's feelings?

【翻译】狗如何感知人们的情绪？

- A) 通过仔细观察他们的面部特征。 B) 通过关注某一特定的身体动作。
C) 通过整体接收他们的面部表情。 D) 通过以不同方式解读不同的情绪。

【答案】C (细节题) By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.

【定位】 The researchers also note that dogs scan faces as a whole to sense how people are feeling, instead of focusing on a given feature.

研究者还指出，狗是把脸作为一个整体来扫视以感知人的情绪，而不是只盯着某一个特征。

【信号】 对比信号 instead of 点明方式。 答案句用 as a whole 正面给出方式，再用 instead of focusing on a given feature 反面排除"只看单一特征"，正反对照把"整体感知"这个落点钉得很死。

【替换】 scan faces as a whole ↔ taking in their facial expressions as a whole

整体扫脸=整体接收表情

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

By observing their facial features carefully. 盗用了录音 focusing on a given feature 里的 feature，但那是原文用 instead of 明确否定掉的错法，选它正好与原文相反。

借用原文：instead of focusing on a given feature

B) 未提及

By focusing on a particular body movement. 说靠"某一个身体动作"来感知，与原文强调的 as a whole（整体）正相反，且原文讲的是看脸、不是看 body movement，属未提及的方式。

D) 偷换概念

By interpreting different emotions in different ways. 借了录音里 sense their emotions 的 emotions 字眼，但原文讲的是"整体看脸"这一感知机制，并没说"对不同情绪用不同方式解读"，把感知方式偷换成了解读策略。

借用原文：to sense their emotions

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

1 Winter in many places is very cold. There is lots of snow around and the ground freezes, which can make life difficult for animals. People in cold places live in warm houses and have learned to adapt. What do animals do? There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate. Some animals, such as bears, frogs and snakes, sleep all winter. They sleep very deeply and need little or no food. While sleeping, their body temperature drops and their heart beat slows down. To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep. Other animals adapt, for example, by staying active in winter. It is often hard for them to find food, so some animals, such as mice, collect extra food before winter and hide it. When winter comes, they return to the hiding places to eat the food. Some animals grow thicker fur, or live in tree holes or underground to stay warm. Some birds migrate by flying to a warmer place for the winter, where they can find more food. Some fly very long distances, including one kind of bird that flies from the remote north of the world all the way to the distant south. Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone.

许多地方的冬天非常寒冷。周围有大量积雪，地面结冰，这会给动物的生活带来困难。寒冷地区的人们住在温暖的房子里，并已学会适应。动物们会怎么做呢？动物在冬天抵御寒冷主要有三种方式：睡眠、适应

或迁徙。一些动物，如熊、青蛙和蛇，整个冬天都在睡觉。它们睡得很沉，几乎不需要或完全不需要食物。在睡眠时，它们的体温下降，心跳减慢。为了在冬天到来前做好准备，这些动物会吃额外的食物来变胖，这为它们在睡眠期间提供所需的能量。其他动物则进行适应，例如在冬天保持活跃。它们通常很难找到食物，所以一些动物，如老鼠，会在冬天之前收集额外的食物并将其藏起来。当冬天来临时，它们返回藏匿地点吃这些食物。一些动物长出更厚的皮毛，或住在树洞或地下以保持温暖。一些鸟类通过飞往更温暖的地方过冬来迁徙，在那里它们可以找到更多食物。有些鸟飞行非常远的距离，包括一种从世界遥远的北方一直飞到遥远南方的鸟。一些鸟成群结队飞行以保证安全，而另一些则单独飞行。

22. A) They have to look for food and shelter underground.
B) They take little notice of the changes in temperature.
C) They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.
D) They have difficulty adapting to the changed environment.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about animals in winter?

【翻译】 说话者关于冬季动物说了什么？

- A) 它们必须在地下寻找食物和庇护所。 B) 它们几乎不关注温度的变化。
C) 它们采取不同的方式来度过严寒。 D) 它们难以适应改变了的环境。

【答案】 C (主旨题) They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.

【定位】 There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate.
动物熬过冬天严寒主要有三种方式：睡眠、适应或迁徙。

【信号】 总说句：three main ways 统领全段。 There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter 用 three main ways 把后文‘睡眠、适应、迁徙’全部统起来，是典型的开头定调统领句，主旨题就抓这种‘提出几种方式/几个方面’的总说句。

【替换】 three main ways that animals survive the cold ↔
resort to different means to survive the bitter cold
three main ways=different means 的同义概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到 live in tree holes or underground to stay warm, A 盗了 underground 这个原词，但那只是‘适应’里的一种具体做法，并非对所有动物的总体说法，以偏概全。
借用原文：live in tree holes or underground to stay warm

B) 与原文相反

B 说动物‘几乎不在意温度变化’，但录音全段都在讲动物为应对寒冷各出奇招（睡眠、储食、长毛、迁徙），说明它们非常在意，B 与原文意思相反。

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 adapt 是动物过冬的一种主动方式 Other animals adapt, D 盗用 adapting 这个词却说成 have difficulty adapting (难以适应)，把主动应对说成应对不了，与原文相反。
借用原文：Other animals adapt

23. A) They have their weight reduced to the minimum.
B) They consume energy stored before the long sleep.
C) They can maintain their heart beat at the normal rate.
D) They can keep their body temperature warm and stable.

【题目】 What do we learn about animals that sleep through winter?

【翻译】 关于整个冬季睡眠的动物我们了解到什么？

- A) 它们的体重减少到最低限度。 B) 它们消耗长眠前储存的能量。
C) 它们能够保持心跳处于正常速率。 D) 它们能够保持体温温暖且稳定。

【答案】 B (细节题) They consume energy stored before the long sleep.

【定位】 To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep.

为了在冬天来临前做好准备，这些动物会多吃食物长胖，这给了它们睡觉期间所需的能量。

【信号】 因果信号：eat extra food→gives them the energy. eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep 是一条清晰的因果链——冬眠前多吃储脂、睡时靠它供能，gives them the energy 正是答案落点。

【替换】 eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep ↔

consume energy stored before the long sleep

睡前储能、睡时供能=stored before...consume

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音只说冬眠前 eat extra food to become fat (多吃长胖)，完全没说‘把体重减到最低’，A 是凭空生造，原文无对应。

C) 与原文相反

录音说睡时 their heart beat slows down (心跳变慢)，C 盗用 heart beat 这个词却说成 maintain...at the normal rate (维持正常速率)，与原文‘变慢’相反。

借用原文：their heart beat slows down

D) 与原文相反

录音说睡时 their body temperature drops (体温下降)，D 盗用 body temperature 却说成 keep...warm and stable (保持温暖稳定)，与原文‘下降’相反。

借用原文：their body temperature drops

24. A) By staying in hiding places and eating very little.
B) By seeking food and shelter in people's houses.
C) By growing thicker hair to stay warm.
D) By storing enough food beforehand.

【题目】 How do animals like mice adapt to the severe winter?

【翻译】像老鼠这样的动物如何适应严冬？

- A) 通过待在隐蔽处并吃得很少。 B) 通过在人们的房屋里寻找食物和庇护所。
C) 通过长出更厚的毛发来保暖。 D) 通过事先储存足够的食物。

【答案】D (细节题) By storing enough food beforehand.

【定位】It is often hard for them to find food, so some animals, such as mice, collect extra food before winter and hide it. When winter comes, they return to the hiding places to eat the food.

它们常常很难找到食物，所以有些动物，比如老鼠，会在冬天来临前收集额外的食物并藏起来。冬天到了，它们就回到藏食处吃这些食物。

【信号】被点名信号：such as mice 紧跟其做法。some animals, such as mice, collect extra food before winter and hide it 直接点名 mice，紧跟其后的 collect extra food before winter 就是它的过冬做法，被题干点名的对象后面那句即答案落点。

【替换】collect extra food before winter and hide it ↔ storing enough food beforehand
collect extra food before winter=store food beforehand

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

录音里 mice 确实 return to the hiding places，A 盗用 hiding places 这个原词，但又加上 eating very little (吃得很少) ——少吃是冬眠动物的特征，mice 是回藏食处来吃东西的，A 把两种动物的特征拼到一起，张冠李戴。

借用原文：return to the hiding places to eat the food

B) 未提及

录音没说 mice 跑进 people's houses 找食物和庇护所，这是凭老鼠常出没人家的常识脑补出来的，原文无对应。

C) 张冠李戴

录音说 Some animals grow thicker fur (有些动物长更厚的毛)，C 盗用 thicker (说成 thicker hair)，但‘长厚毛’是‘some animals’的做法、不是题干点名的 mice 的做法，张冠李戴。

借用原文：Some animals grow thicker fur

25. A) To stay safe.

B) To save energy.

C) To keep company.

D) To protect the young.

【题目】Why do some birds fly in groups for migrating according to the speaker?

【翻译】根据说话者所说，为什么有些鸟类成群迁徙？

- A) 为了保持安全。 B) 为了节省能量。 C) 为了结伴而行。 D) 为了保护幼鸟。

【答案】A (细节题) To stay safe.

【定位】 Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone.

有些鸟为了安全而成群飞，而另一些则独自飞行。

【信号】 目的信号：for safety 紧跟行为给出理由。Some birds fly in groups for safety 里的 for safety 就是 fly in groups 这个行为后紧跟的目的状语，for 直接领出理由，是问目的题的标准信号词。

【替换】 fly in groups for safety ↔ To stay safe.

for safety=To stay safe 的同义改写

【排除】 B) 未提及

‘成群飞省能量’听上去很合理，但录音说的理由是 for safety，从没说 save energy；B 是用常识替原文作答，原文无对应。

C) 未提及

C 说成群飞是‘为了作伴’，录音只给了 for safety 一个理由，没提 company，属凭空添加。

D) 未提及

D 说‘为了保护幼鸟’，录音讲迁徙时并未提到保护幼崽，protect the young 是凭迁徙常识联想出来的，原文无对应。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

17 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It is not the first time one of Google's famed self-driving cars has been involved in a crash, but it may be the first time it has caused one.

第1段，第3句

本句在主干识别、时态语态、成分划分和结构典型性上都具有中等偏上的训练价值。形式主语加主语从句的双重出现、并列转折关系、现在完成时被动与主动的对比，都是考试高频考点且易错点密集。虽然嵌套层次不算极深，但覆盖的语法点丰富且实用，适合作为结构与时态训练的优先材料。

In a statement, Google said, "We clearly bear some responsibility, because if our car hadn't moved, there wouldn't have been a crash. That said, our test driver believed the bus was going to slow or stop to allow us to merge into the traffic, and that there would be sufficient space to do that."

第1段，第6句

涵盖了主句、宾语从句、状语从句、虚拟语气、there be句型、不定式短语等几乎所有核心语法点，是极佳的综合练习素材。

Moses said, "I've never seen that many bees in one spot. It was very unusual. They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movement. It was interesting to see such a strange sight. But there were a lot of people around and I was a bit worried about the bees and the people stopping to look. I thought that someone might do something stupid."

第1段，第4句

该段落包含了描述、转折、心理活动等典型的叙事结构，尤其是 "It is ... to do" 和 "I thought that..." 都是考试中极高频的句型。

He said, "My stings are a bit painful, but I'm pleased it all worked out and I could help. People need to realize that bees are valuable and they should be looked after."

第1段，第7句

直接引语、并列句、宾语从句、不定式作宾语、情态被动语态都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；尤其 need to realize that 和 should be done 的搭配在议论文和说明文中极为常见，学习本句的结构拆解方法可直接迁移到大量真题句子。

Commenting on the find, snake expert Robert Henderson, from the Milwaukee Museum of Natural History, said, "Worldwide, new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly. New species of snakes, however, are much rarer."

第1段，第8句

引述框架 + 直接引语是新闻报道和学术文献的常见句式，引号内并列陈述形成对比论证的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。分词状语、同位语补充说明、被动语态、插入语等都是典型的书面语特征，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似句式的理解中。

Thank you again for staying at Sheraton Hotel.

第15段，第2句

祈使句在日常交际和应用文（如通知、说明书）中常见，但在四六级、考研阅读或翻译题中出现频率较低，不如陈述句、定语从句、状语从句等结构典型。学了本句对应试帮助有限。

M: You know, Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make.

第1段，第1句

宾语从句套定语从句的结构在四六级与考研真题中非常常见，尤其是限制性定语从句修饰宾语从句内部名词的模式，属于典型的复合句考查形式；现在完成时与used to的对比用法也是常考点；句式具有较高代表性，掌握后可复用于大量类似结构的句子

That is, if you put a postage stamp on upside down, you'll go to prison.

第6段，第3句

条件状语从句置于主句前、用一般现在时表将来的结构，是英语条件句的标准句式，在考试中高频出现；该句式可迁移至大量类似场景，具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

Warn him of danger by making up a story

第13题，A

祈使句 + 介词短语作方式状语是四六级和考研真题中常见的句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子，典型性较高

One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread

第15题，A

"if" 引导的虚拟条件句是四六级和考研中的高频考点，主句用 "would + 动词原形"、从句用过去式的搭配是虚拟语气的经典结构。掌握这一句式后可直接应用于大量类似题型，典型性较高。

One would get a spot on their tongue if they told a lie deliberately

第15题，D

虚拟条件句（"if + 过去式，主句 would + 动词原形"）是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，后置定语和状语从句的组合也属于典型结构。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似句型，具有较高的学习复用价值。

And there was plenty of opportunity to do whatever you felt like doing.

第1段，第18句

涵盖存在句结构、不定式作定语、宾语从句、复合关系代词等多种成分,其中复合关系代词在从句中的双重作用以及不定式短语的后置定语用法具有一定训练价值

Avoiding conflicts may have helped dogs develop better bonds with humans.

第1段，第13句

句型非常典型：句首名词化动作作主语，中间是情态判断，后面是常见动词搭配。掌握这类结构后，处理学术说明句和考试阅读句都很有迁移价值。

They suggest this indicates that dogs aren't sensing emotions from a single feature, but piecing together information from all facial features just as humans do.

第1段，第15句

本句在主干识别、嵌套层级、时态运用、成分划分和结构典型性五个维度上都达到了中等或中等偏上的难度和价值。它既不是简单句，也不是极端复杂的多重交叉嵌套，而是处于四六级和考研真题中较有代表性的中高难度区间。学生通过本句可系统练习双层宾语从句的识别、并列动词的处理、进行时的语义理解以及状语从句的定位，这些都是高频考点。虽然难度不算顶级，但教学收益明确、可迁移性强，作为结构和时态训练材料推荐优先级较高。

What do dogs do when they are faced with angry humans?

第19题 题干

特殊疑问句 + 时间状语从句是常见句式,疑问句语序和状语从句都是考试高频考点;被动语态在从句中的应用也很典型,结构迁移性强,适合作为基础训练材料。

They avoid looking at them.

第19题，A

"主语 + 及物动词 + 动名词短语作宾语" 是常见句式，特别是 avoid、enjoy、finish 等动词后接动名词是固定搭配，在考试中经常出现。但本句结构过于简单，缺少修饰成分或从句，作为典型例句的代表性中等。

Other animals adapt, for example, by staying active in winter.

第1段，第10句

本句涉及主语、谓语、方式状语三种成分，其中方式状语由介词短语 "by staying active in winter" 构成，包含动名词结构，适合练习不及物动词后接状语的句型，但成分种类相对单一，缺少宾语、定语、从句等其他重要成分。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 **133** 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会
本卷16次 · 真题 466 句

species B2

n. 物种
本卷7次 · 真题 51 句

adapt B2

v. 适应，适合（新环境、新情况）
本卷5次 · 真题 42 句

expression B1

n. 表达
本卷5次 · 真题 13 句

shuttle B2

n. 往返于两地间的交通工具（飞机、火车、...）
本卷5次 · 真题 11 句

feature B1

n. 特征
本卷4次 · 真题 37 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞，碰撞
本卷4次 · 真题 17 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员
本卷3次 · 真题 239 句

focus B1

n. 重点
本卷3次 · 真题 107 句

remove A2

v. 移开
本卷3次 · 真题 46 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷3次·真题42句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷3次·真题38句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷3次·真题33句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本卷3次·真题30句

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷3次·真题28句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷3次·真题21句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题224句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题174句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题78句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷2次·真题54句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷2次·真题50句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题48句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题45句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷2次·真题40句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷2次·真题36句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷2次·真题28句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷2次·真题 24 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

creature B1

n. 生物

本卷2次·真题 14 句

load B1

n. 负载

本卷2次·真题 14 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本卷2次·真题 11 句

shelter B1

n. 遮蔽处

本卷2次·真题 11 句

specialist B2

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 9 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 162 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 150 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 137 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 119 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题 118 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 99 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 95 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 92 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 89 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 89 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 78 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

security B1

n. 安全

本卷1次·真题 62 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 56 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 55 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 54 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 53 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷1次·真题 52 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 52 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷1次·真题 48 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 45 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 44 句

contact B1

n. 联系

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

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 38 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷1次·真题 36 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷1次·真题 35 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 35 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 34 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 33 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 30 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 24 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 23 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势（供拍照或绘画）

本卷1次·真题 20 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地，明白地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 19 句

minor B2

adj. 较小的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

appearance B1

n. 外貌

本卷1次·真题 18 句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本卷1次·真题 18 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

injury B1

n. （身体）伤害，损伤

本卷1次·真题 18 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本卷1次·真题 17 句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

settle B1

v. 解决（争端、问题）

本卷1次·真题 17 句

era B2

n. 时代

本卷1次·真题 16 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 16句

switch A2

v. 转换

本卷1次·真题 16句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 15句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷1次·真题 15句

statement B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 15句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 15句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本卷1次·真题 14句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本卷1次·真题 14句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 14句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 14句

sample B1

n. 样品

本卷1次·真题 14句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本卷1次·真题 14句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本卷1次·真题 13句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 13句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷1次·真题 13句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 12句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的
本卷1次·真题 12 句

membership B1

n. 会员资格
本卷1次·真题 11 句

fame B2

n. 名声
本卷1次·真题 10 句

tissue B1

n. 纸巾
本卷1次·真题 10 句

camping A2

n. 野营
本卷1次·真题 9 句

revolution B2

n. 革命
本卷1次·真题 9 句

tear A2

v. 撕裂, 撕破
本卷1次·真题 9 句

anger B1

n. 愤怒
本卷1次·真题 8 句

manual B1

adj. 手工的
本卷1次·真题 8 句

neutral B2

adj. 中立的
本卷1次·真题 8 句

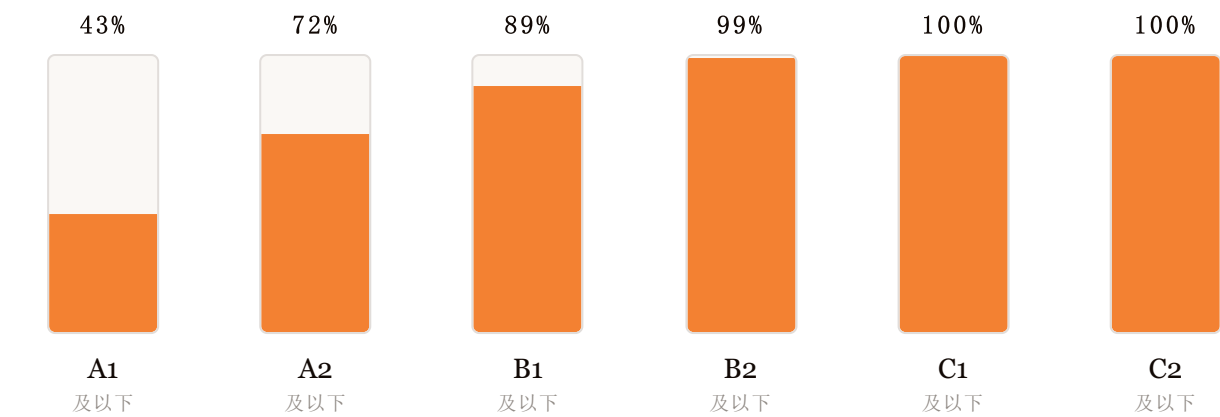
painful B1

adj. 疼痛的
本卷1次·真题 8 句

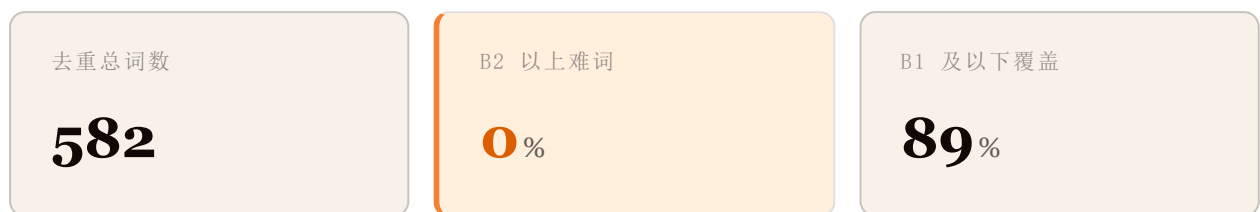
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 582 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 582 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 2 个·约 0%。



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 582 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
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2017年6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2017年6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、1 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(2017-06) · 四级

Part III Section A

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

The method for making beer has changed over time. Hops(啤酒花), for example, which give many a modern beer its bitter flavor, are a 26 recent addition to the beverage. This was first mentioned in reference to brewing in the ninth century. Now, researchers have found a 27 ingredient in residue(残留物) from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment. While digging two pits at a site in the central plains of China, scientists discovered fragments from pots and vessels. The different shapes of the containers 28 they were used to brew, filter, and store beer. They may be ancient "beer-making tools," and the earliest 29 evidence of beer brewing in China, the researchers reported in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. To 30 that theory, the team examined the yellowish, dried 31 inside the vessels. The majority of the grains, about 80%, were from cereal crops like barley(大麦), and about 10% were bits of roots, 32 lily, which would have made the beer sweeter, the scientists say. Barley was an unexpected find: the crop was domesticated in Western Eurasia and didn't become a 33 food in central China until about 2,000 years ago, according to the researchers. Based on that timing, they indicate barley may have 34 in the region not as food, but as 35 material for beer brewing.

酿造啤酒的方法随着时间的推移发生了变化。例如，啤酒花赋予许多现代啤酒苦味，是相对较新添加到这种饮料中的成分。这在公元九世纪首次被提及与酿造有关。现在，研究人员在5000年前的啤酒酿造设备残留物中发现了一种令人惊讶的成分。科学家在中国中部平原的一处遗址挖掘两个坑时，发现了陶罐和容器的碎片。容器的不同形状表明它们被用于酿造、过滤和储存啤酒。研究人员在《美国国家科学院院刊》上报告称，它们可能是古代的“啤酒制造工具”，也是中国啤酒酿造最早直接证据。为了验证这一理论，研究小组检查了容器内部发黄的干燥残留物。科学家表示，大约80%的谷物来自大麦等谷类作物，大约10%是根茎碎片，包括百合，这会使啤酒更甜。大麦是一个意外的发现：根据研究人员的说法，这种作物

在西欧亚大陆被驯化，直到大约2000年前才成为中国中部的主食。基于这个时间点，他们指出大麦可能不是作为食物而是作为啤酒酿造的原料到达该地区的。

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) arrived | I) relatively |
| B) consuming | J) remains |
| C) direct | K) resources |
| D) exclusively | L) staple |
| E) including | M) suggest |
| F) inform | N) surprising |
| G) raw | O) test |
| H) reached | |

26. Hops(啤酒花), for example, which give many a modern beer its bitter flavor, are a __(26)__ recent addition to the beverage.

【答案】 **I) relatively** (副词)

【词性槽】 不定冠词与形容词之间的修饰位

【依据】 与 recent 搭配表"相对较晚"贴合时间对比语境

下一句 This was first mentioned in reference to brewing in the ninth century. 把啤酒花首次出现的时间锁定在 9 世纪，相对于全文谈到的 5000 年前酿酒史而言只是"相对较晚"的添加；relatively recent"相对较近期"是常见搭配，正好对应这种"在长时间尺度里属于较近"的比较语义。

【竞争词】 D) exclusively 义为"专门地、唯一地"，与 recent 搭配不合逻辑

exclusively recent 不是地道搭配，且"专门地最近"在这里没法解释 9 世纪相对 5000 年这种相对早晚的对比；此处要传达的是程度的"相对"，不是范围的"排他"。

27. Now, researchers have found a __(27)__ ingredient in residue(残留物) from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment.

【答案】 **N) surprising** (形容词)

【词性槽】 不定冠词与名词 ingredient 之间的定语位

【依据】 唯一剩下的形容词候选，且“令人惊讶的成分”贴合后文的考古惊喜语境

全段反复点明这是一项颠覆既有认识的发现（5000 年前就有酿酒、还用了大麦），用 surprising 描述“令人惊讶的成分”正好承接 Now, researchers have found 这种揭晓重大发现的语气，引出下文对残留物的分析。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **C)** —— 如果不先做 29 把 direct 钉死，27 题的 a __ ingredient 也会被 direct 抢走。Now, researchers have found a __(27)__ ingredient 中考生若按题号顺序硬做，看到“a __ ingredient”会觉得 direct ingredient（直接成分）也勉强讲得通；但全段铺垫的是“考古惊喜”语气，surprising 才贴；而且 29 题 the earliest direct evidence 是固定术语搭配，必须留 direct 给 29。一句话防坑：先做 29 这种带固定术语的高把握空，再回头看 27 就只剩 surprising。

28. The different shapes of the containers __(28)__ they were used to brew, filter, and store beer.

【答案】 **M) suggest** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 shapes 缺谓语动词

【依据】 suggest that 表“表明、暗示”，是科研报道里基于证据下推论的高频动词

本句意思是“这些容器形状各异，表明它们被分别用于酿造、过滤、储存啤酒”——根据容器形状推断用途，正是 suggest（暗示、表明）的核心用法；suggest + that 从句也是四级阅读高频结构，下文 the scientists say 等表达都属于这种学术推论语气。

【竞争词】 **F) inform** inform 指“通知（某人）”，需要人称宾语，搭配不成立

inform 的标准用法是 inform sb (of/that...)；让“形状通知某人”听起来怪，且本句也没有人作宾语；要表达“形状告诉我们”，地道说法是 suggest 或 indicate。

29. the earliest __(29)__ evidence of beer brewing in China

【答案】 **C) direct** (形容词)

【词性槽】 形容词最高级 earliest 之后的并列修饰位

【依据】 direct evidence 是固定搭配，意为“直接证据”

考古学语境下 direct evidence（直接证据）是非常标准的搭配，与上文 They may be ancient “beer-making tools,” and the earliest __(29)__ evidence of beer brewing in China 表达的“最早直接证据”完全对应——研究者发现的酿酒器具是中国境内最早直接物证。

【竞争词】 **N) surprising** “令人惊讶的证据”虽语法可通但语义偏离客观陈述

the earliest surprising evidence 语感怪异，且本句是研究者向期刊汇报的客观陈述，强调“最早直接证据”而非“令人惊讶”；N 留给 27 号空形容“令人惊讶的成分”更恰当。

30. To __(30)__ that theory, the team examined the yellowish, dried __(31)__ inside the vessels.

【答案】 **O) test** (动词)

【词性槽】 不定式 to 后接动词原形

【依据】 **test that theory** 即"检验那个理论", 与下文实验动作对应

上句刚说研究者将器具假设为最早的酿酒直接证据, 本句立刻说"为了 __ 那个理论, 研究团队检查了器皿内的残留物"——"检查、化验"显然是为了"检验/验证理论", test that theory (验证该理论) 是英语中的固定搭配, 正好对应。

【竞争词】 **F) inform** inform 表"通知", 搭配 theory 语义不通

inform 后面通常接人 (inform sb of sth), "通知理论"在语义上讲不通; 这里需要的是动作指向"检验"。

M) suggest suggest 表"暗示", 逻辑反向

suggest 是用证据去暗示一个理论, 方向是"证据 → 理论"; 而本句是"为了对理论做某事而去检查残留物", 方向是"先有理论, 再去验证", 应该用 test。

31. the team examined the yellowish, dried __(31)__ inside the vessels.

【答案】 **J) remains** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词链之后的名词中心位

【依据】 **remains** 即题目题面括号里提示的 residue(残留物), 对应器皿内的干燥残留

上一句 Now, researchers have found a __(27)__ ingredient in residue(残留物) from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment. 已用 residue (残留物) 定调; 本句改用近义词 remains (残留、遗存) 来指代同样的东西"器皿里黄色、干燥的残留物"——这是四级阅读典型的同义复现技巧。

【竞争词】 **K) resources** resources 指"资源", 与"器皿里干燥的东西"语义不符

resources 多指自然资源、人力资源等抽象概念, 不会被描述为 yellowish, dried; 此处指的是物理意义上的残留物, 应该用 remains。

32. about 10% were bits of roots, __(32)__ lily, which would have made the beer sweeter

【答案】 **E) including** (动词)

【词性槽】 逗号后引出举例的分词

【依据】 **including** 用于举例, 正对应 lily 是 roots 中的一例

句意为"约 10% 是植物根的碎屑, 包括百合"——roots 是上位词, lily 是其中一例, 用 including 引出例子是英语最标准的写法; 这是四级听力、阅读、写作三栖高频的表达。

【竞争词】 **B) consuming** consuming 表"消耗/食用", 与"举例"语义无关

consuming lily 字面上是"消耗百合/吃百合", 与上下文要表达的"根的碎屑里包括百合"完全错位; 本句没有任何"消耗"语义。

33. the crop was domesticated in Western Eurasia and didn't become a __(33)__ food in central China until about 2,000 years ago

【答案】 **L) staple** (形容词)

【词性槽】 不定冠词与名词之间的定语位

【依据】 **staple food 即"主食", 固定搭配**

staple food (主食) 是英语世界对一国国民日常主要粮食的标准说法; 句意 didn't become a __(33)__ food in central China until about 2,000 years ago "直到约 2000 年前才在中国中部成为 __ 食物", 正是讨论大麦何时成为"主食", staple food 完美贴合。

【竞争词】 c) direct "直接的食物"逻辑不通

direct food 不是地道搭配, 且"直接食物"在讨论某种作物是否成为主流粮食的语境下说不通。

n) surprising "令人惊讶的食物"与时间节点的客观陈述不符

本句要客观说明大麦"在何时变成主流食物", 需要的是描述食物地位的形容词, 而非情感色彩词; 且 N 已锁定给 27 号空。

34. they indicate barley may have __(34)__ in the region not as food, but as __(35)__ material for beer brewing.

【答案】 **A) arrived** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 + have 后的完成式过去分词

【依据】 **arrive in 是不及物搭配, 正好接 in the region**

原句 may have __(34)__ in the region 中空后直接跟 in the region 这个地点状语, 需要一个不及物动词; arrive 是典型不及物动词, arrive in/at + 地点 是固定搭配, 意为"到达某地", 与全文谈大麦从西亚"来到"中国的地理传播完全契合。

【竞争词】 h) reached reach 是及物动词, 后面直接跟地点宾语, 不需要介词 in

reach 表"到达"时是及物动词, 标准用法是 reach the region (直接接宾语), 不会说 reached in the region; 而本句空后是 in the region, 多了一个介词, 所以只能选不及物的 arrive。这是四级最经典的及物/不及物对比考点。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 H) —— arrived 和 reached 都是过去分词且都表"到达", 及物/不及物之差最易翻车。考生看到 may have __(34)__ in the region 容易凭印象选"到达"的词, 把 reach 错当成可以接 in 的不及物动词。一句话防坑: reach + 地点 (直接接, 及物), arrive in/at + 地点 (带介词, 不及物); 空后有 in 就只能是 arrive。

35. barley may have __(34)__ in the region not as food, but as __(35)__ material for beer brewing.

【答案】 **G) raw** 形容词

【词性槽】 作前置定语修饰名词 material

【依据】 **raw material 是固定搭配，意为“原料”**

raw material (原料、原材料) 是英语里非常高频的固定搭配，也是四级考纲核心词组之一；上下文 as __(35)__ material for beer brewing "用作酿酒的 __ 材料"正好需要"原料"这个意思，与全文谈论 5000 年前用大麦酿酒的语境完全吻合。

【竞争词】 **C) direct direct material 不是地道搭配，且语义偏“直接的材料”，不指原料**

direct 常修饰 cause/contact/flight 等抽象或具体名词，但 direct material 不构成固定搭配；本句要表达的是“作为酿酒原料”，不是“直接的材料”。

N) surprising “令人惊讶的材料”语义牵强，且 surprising 已被 27 号空预留

surprising material 表“令人惊讶的材料”，并非要表达的“原料”含义；而且 N 在解题靠后阶段还要用于 27 号空，应当为更合适的空留住。

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) **arrived** 动词

到达、出现（不及物动词，常用过去式/过去分词）

用于第 34 空

B) **consuming** 动词 形容词

消费、消耗（现在分词/动名词）；耗费时间的（形容词）

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **direct** 形容词 动词

直接的（形容词）；指挥、引导（动词）

用于第 29 空

D) **exclusively** 副词

完全地、仅仅地、专门地

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **including** 动词

包括，作介词性分词使用，引出列举

用于第 32 空

F) **inform** 动词

通知、告知（及物动词原形）

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **raw** 形容词

原始的、未加工的、生的

用于第 35 空

H) **reached** 动词

到达、抵达（及物动词，过去式/过去分词）

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **relatively** 副词

相对地、比较地

用于第 26 空

J) **remains** 名词 动词

残留物、遗骸（名词复数）；保持、仍然是（动词三单）

用于第 31 空

K) **resources** 名词

资源（名词复数）

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **staple** 名词 形容词

主食、主要产品（名词）；主要的、基本的（形容词）

用于第 33 空

M) **suggest** 动词

暗示、表明、建议（及物动词原形）

用于第 28 空

N) **surprising** 形容词

令人惊讶的

用于第 27 空

O) **test** 动词 名词

检验、测试（动词原形）；测试（名词）

用于第 30 空

全文主旨

中国五千年前啤酒酿造的考古证据

本文围绕一项考古发现展开：研究者在中国中部平原一处遗址中挖出了距今 5000 年的酿酒器具残片，并通过分析器皿内的残留物推断当时的酿酒原料与工艺，最关键的线索是大麦

（barley）出现在远早于它成为中国主食的年代，提示大麦可能最早是作为酿酒原料而非食物进入该地区。开篇即点题：The method for making beer has changed over time. 全文都是围绕“啤酒酿造方法的演变”这条线展开。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

B) consuming 最像 32 题 including 的近义干扰

B)consuming 与 E)including 同为 -ing 形式，词性上能套进 32 题 about 10% were bits of roots, __ (32) __ lily 这种分词插入位；考生若只看词性不看语义，很可能误填"consuming lily"（消耗/吃百合），但与"举例"语境完全不符。识破办法：看到"逗号 + __ + 例子"，第一反应就是 including。

D) exclusively 最像 26 题 relatively 的副词干扰

D)exclusively 与 I)relatively 同为副词，词性吻合 are a __ (26) __ recent addition 这种"a + 副词 + 形容词 + 名词"框架；但 exclusively 表"仅仅、专门"，与 recent 不构成自然搭配，更无法表达"相对较近"的时间比较语义。识破办法：副词二选一时，把它和后面的形容词读一遍听是否地道。

F) inform 最像 28 题 suggest 的动词干扰

F)inform 与 M)suggest 都是动词原形，词性也能填进 The different shapes of the containers __ (28) __ they were used to brew 这一谓语位；但 inform 须接人作宾语（inform sb of sth），无法和 that 从句直接搭配表达"形状暗示用途"这种推断含义。识破办法：以物作主语下推论时，记住四级专用词是 suggest/indicate。

H) reached 最像 34 题 arrived 的及物 vs 不及物干扰

H)reached 与 A)arrived 都是过去分词，词性同填 barley may have __ (34) __ in the region；但 reach 是及物动词，后面直接接地点（reach the region），不需要介词 in；而本句空后偏偏跟着 in the region，只能选不及物的 arrive。这是四级最经典的同义动词陷阱。

K) resources 最像 31 题 remains 的名词干扰

K)resources 与 J)remains 都是名词复数，词性同填 the team examined the yellowish, dried __ (31) __ inside the vessels.；但 resources 多用于"自然资源/人力资源"等抽象概念，不会用 yellowish, dried 这种形态形容词修饰；而 remains 与上文括注的 residue（残留物）构成同义复现，更贴语境。识破办法：扫上下文有没有近义词复现。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The different shapes of the containers suggest they were used to brew, filter, and store beer.

第1段，第6句

suggest 接宾语从句（省略 that）+ 被动语态 + 不定式表目的，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式组合。掌握此结构可迁移至大量同类推断、建议、证据类表达，典型性较强。

Barley was an unexpected find: the crop was domesticated in Western Eurasia and didn't become a staple food in central China until about 2,000 years ago, according to the researchers.

第1段，第10句

冒号连接并列句进行解释说明、被动语态描述历史事件、“not ... until”表达时间延迟，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。特别是“not ... until”结构在考试中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用，具有较高的典型性

Based on that timing, they indicate barley may have arrived in the region not as food, but as raw material for beer brewing.

第1段，第11句

主句加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，indicate、suggest 等动词引出宾语从句的用法非常典型。句首状语 Based on 也是学术和说明文中的常见表达。掌握这个句式可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 29 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。

beer A2

n. 啤酒

本篇7次·真题 14 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次·真题 239 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇2次·真题 33 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次·真题 24 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 466 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 95 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 69 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 52 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 45 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 40 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 37 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 35 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 32 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 31 句

grain B1

n. 谷物, 粮食

本篇1次·真题 29 句

addition

A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

container

B1

n. 容器

本篇1次·真题 24 句

relatively

B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

academy

B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 20 句

ingredient

B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇1次·真题 18 句

flavor

B1

n. 味道

本篇1次·真题 15 句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 13 句

raw

B1

adj. 未加工的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

beverage

B2

n. 饮料

本篇1次·真题 11 句

unexpected

B1

adj. 意外的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

cereal

B1

n. 谷物 (早餐)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

surprising

A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

timing

B2

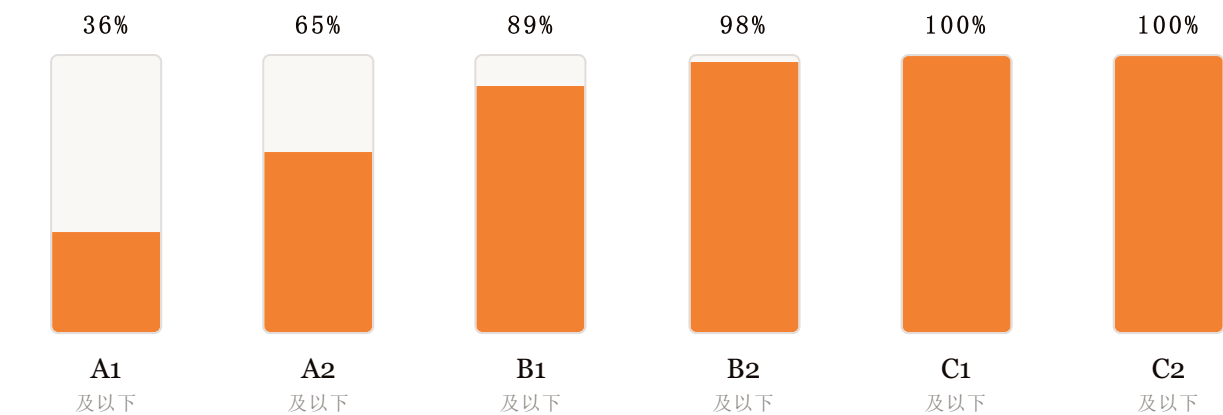
n. 时机选择

本篇1次·真题 9 句

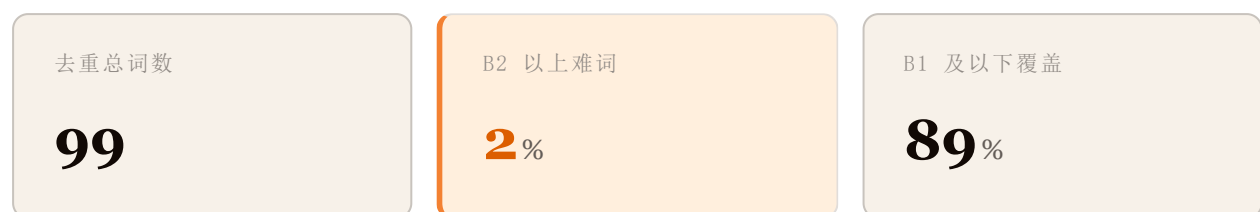
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 99 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 99 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 2 个·约 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 99 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年6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2017年6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 16 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2017-06) · 四级

Part III Section B

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

The Blessing and Curse of the People Who Never Forget

A handful of people can recall almost every day of their lives in enormous detail—and after years of research, neuroscientists(神经科学专家) are finally beginning to understand how they do it.

- A) For most of us, memory is a mess of blurred and faded pictures of our lives. As much as we would like to cling on to our past, even the saddest moments can be washed away with time.

对我们大多数人来说,记忆是一团模糊褪色的生活画面。尽管我们想要紧抓住过去,但即使是最悲伤的时刻也会随着时间流逝而淡去。

- B) Ask Nima Veisheh what he was doing for any day in the past 15 years, however, and he will give you the details of the weather, what he was wearing, or even what side of the train he was sitting on his journey to work. "My memory is like a library of video tapes, walk-throughs of every day of my life from waking to sleeping," he explains.

然而,如果你问Nima Veisheh过去15年中任何一天他在做什么,他都能告诉你当天的天气细节、他穿什么衣服,甚至他上班途中坐在火车的哪一侧。他解释说:"我的记忆就像一个录像带图书馆,记录着我人生中每一天从醒来到入睡的全过程。"

- C) Veisheh can even put a date on when those tapes started recording: 15 December 2000, when he met his first girlfriend at his best friend's 16th birthday party. He had always had a good memory, but the

thrill of young love seems to have shifted a gear in his mind: from now on, he would start recording his whole life in detail. "I could tell you everything about every day after that."

Veiseh甚至能说出那些录像带开始记录的日期:2000年12月15日,那天他在好友16岁生日聚会上遇见了第一任女友。他一直记性很好,但初恋的激动似乎让他的大脑换了档:从那时起,他开始详细记录自己的全部生活。"那之后每一天发生的一切我都能告诉你。"

- D) Needless to say, people like Veiseh are of great interest to neuroscientists hoping to understand the way the brain records our lives. A couple of recent papers have finally opened a window on these people's extraordinary minds. And such research might even suggest ways for us all to relive our past with greater clarity.

不用说,像Veiseh这样的人引起了神经科学家的极大兴趣,他们希望了解大脑记录我们生活的方式。最近的几篇论文终于为这些人非凡的头脑打开了一扇窗。这类研究甚至可能为我们所有人提供方法,让我们能更清晰地重温过去。

- E) "Highly superior autobiographical memory" (or HSAM for short) first came to light in the early 2000s, with a young woman named Jill Price. Emailing the neuroscientist and memory researcher Jim McGaugh one day, she claimed that she could recall every day of her life since the age of 12. Could he help explain her experiences?

"高度优异自传体记忆"(简称HSAM)最早在21世纪初为人所知,当时有一位名叫Jill Price的年轻女性。有一天她给神经科学家兼记忆研究者Jim McGaugh发邮件,声称自己能回忆起12岁以来每一天的生活。他能帮助解释她的经历吗?

- F) McGaugh invited her to his lab, and began to test her: he would give her a date and ask her to tell him about the world events on that day. True to her word, she was correct almost every time.

McGaugh邀请她到实验室,开始测试她:他会给她一个日期,让她讲述那天发生的世界大事。她果然言出必行,几乎每次都是正确的。

- G) It didn't take long for magazines and documentary film-makers to come to understand her "total recall", and thanks to the subsequent media interest, a few dozen other subjects (including Veiseh) have since come forward and contacted the team at the University of California, Irvine.

没过多久,杂志和纪录片制作者就开始了解她的"完全记忆",由于随后媒体的关注,数十名其他受试者(包括Veiseh)陆续站出来,联系了加州大学尔湾分校的研究团队。

- H) Interestingly, their memories are highly self-centred: although they can remember "autobiographical" life events in extraordinary detail, they seem to be no better than average at recalling impersonal information, such as random(任意选取的) lists of words. Nor are they necessarily better at remembering a round of drinks, say. And although their memories are vast, they are still likely to suffer from "false memories". Clearly, there is no such thing as a "perfect" memory—their extraordinary minds are still using the same flawed tools that the rest of us rely on. The question is, how?

有趣的是,他们的记忆高度以自我为中心:尽管他们能极其详细地记住"自传体"生活事件,但在回忆非个人信息方面,比如随机词汇列表,他们似乎并不比普通人强。他们也不一定更擅长记住一轮饮品订单之类的事情。尽管他们的记忆浩瀚,但仍然可能遭受"虚假记忆"的困扰。显然,不存在"完美"的记忆——他们非凡的头脑仍在使用我们其他人所依赖的同样有缺陷的工具。问题是,怎么会这样?

- I) Lawrence Patihis at the University of Southern Mississippi recently studied around 20 people with HSAM and found that they scored particularly high on two measures: fantasy proneness(倾向) and absorption. Fantasy proneness could be considered a tendency to imagine and daydream, whereas absorption is the tendency to allow your mind to become fully absorbed in an activity—to pay complete attention to the sensations(感受) and the experiences. "I'm extremely sensitive to sounds, smells and visual detail," explains Nicole Donohue, who has taken part in many of these studies. "I definitely feel things more strongly than the average person."

南密西西比大学的Lawrence Patihis最近研究了约20名HSAM患者,发现他们在两项指标上得分特别高:幻想倾向和专注力。幻想倾向可以被视为想象和做白日梦的倾向,而专注力则是让你的思维完全投入某项活动的倾向——全神贯注于感受和体验。"我对声音、气味和视觉细节极其敏感,"参加过许多此类研究的Nicole Donohue解释道。"我对事物的感受绝对比普通入更强烈。"

- J) The absorption helps them to establish strong foundations for recollection, says Patihis, and the fantasy proneness means that they revisit those memories again and again in the coming weeks and months. Each time this initial memory trace is "replayed", it becomes even stronger. In some ways, you probably go through that process after a big event like your wedding day—but the difference is that thanks to their other psychological tendencies, the HSAM subjects are doing it day in, day out, for the whole of their lives.

Patihis说,专注力帮助他们为回忆建立了坚实的基础,而幻想倾向意味着他们会在接下来的几周和几个月里一次又一次地重温那些记忆。每次这种初始记忆痕迹被"重放"时,它就变得更加牢固。在某些方面,你可能在婚礼这样的大事之后也会经历这个过程——但不同之处在于,由于他们的其他心理倾向,HSAM受试者日复一日、终其一生都在做这件事。

- K) Not everyone with a tendency to fantasise will develop HSAM, though, so Patihis suggests that something must have caused them to think so much about their past. "Maybe some experience in their childhood meant that they became obsessed(着迷) with calendars and what happened to them," says Patihis.

不过,并非每个有幻想倾向的人都会发展出HSAM,因此Patihis认为一定有什么原因导致他们如此频繁地思考自己的过去。"也许他们童年时期的某些经历使他们痴迷于日历和发生在自己身上的事情,"Patihis说。

- L) The people with HSAM I've interviewed would certainly agree that it can be a mixed blessing. On the plus side, it allows you to relive the most transformative and enriching experiences. Veiseh, for instance, travelled a lot in his youth. In his spare time, he visited the local art galleries, and the paintings are now lodged deep in his autobiographical memories.

我采访过的HSAM患者肯定都同意这可能是一种喜忧参半的天赋。从积极的一面看,它让你能重温最具变革性和最丰富的经历。例如,Veiseh年轻时经常旅行。闲暇时,他参观当地的艺术画廊,那些画作现在深深嵌入了他的自传体记忆中。

- M) "Imagine being able to remember every painting, on every wall, in every gallery space, between nearly 40 countries," he says. "That's a big education in art by itself." With this comprehensive knowledge of the history of art, he has since become a professional painter.

"想象一下能够记住近40个国家的每个画廊空间里每面墙上的每幅画,"他说。"这本身就是一场艺术教育。"凭借对艺术史的全面了解,他后来成为了一名职业画家。

N) Donohue, now a history teacher, agrees that it helped during certain parts of her education. "I can definitely remember what I learned on certain days at school. I could imagine what the teacher was saying or what it looked like in the book."

现为历史教师的Donohue同意这在她受教育的某些阶段有所帮助。"我确实能记得在学校特定日子里学到的东西。我能想象老师在说什么,或者书上看起来是什么样子。"

O) Not everyone with HSAM has experienced these benefits, however. Viewing the past in high definition can make it very difficult to get over pain and regret. "It can be very hard to forget embarrassing moments," says Donohue. "You feel the same emotions—it is just as raw, just as fresh... You can't turn off that stream of memories, no matter how hard you try." Veiseh agrees. "It is like having these open wounds—they are just a part of you," he says.

然而,并非所有HSAM患者都体验到了这些好处。以高清晰度回顾过去可能使人很难克服痛苦和遗憾。"要忘记尴尬时刻会非常困难,"Donohue说。"你会感受到同样的情绪——它同样真切,同样鲜活.....无论你怎么努力尝试,都无法关闭那股记忆的洪流。"Veiseh对此表示赞同。"这就像有这些未愈合的伤口——它们就是你的一部分,"他说。

P) This means they often have to make a special effort to lay the past to rest. Bill, for instance, often gets painful "flashbacks", in which unwanted memories intrude into his consciousness, but overall he has chosen to see it as the best way of avoiding repeating the same mistakes. "Some people are absorbed in the past but not open to new memories, but that's not the case for me. I look forward to each day and experiencing something new."

这意味着他们常常必须特别努力才能让过去安息。例如,Bill经常遭受痛苦的"闪回",不想要的记忆侵入他的意识,但总的来说,他选择将其视为避免重蹈覆辙的最佳方式。"有些人沉溺于过去,却不对新记忆开放,但我不是这样。我期待每一天,期待体验新事物。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. People with HSAM have the same memory as ordinary people when it comes to impersonal information.

当涉及非个人信息时,具有HSAM的人与普通人拥有相同的记忆力。

【答案】 H 段(强锚点)

【锚点】 impersonal information 是独特术语

【定位】 Interestingly, their memories are highly self-centred: although they can remember "autobiographical" life events in extraordinary detail, they seem to be no better than average at recalling impersonal information, such as random(任意选取的) lists of words.

有意思的是,他们的记忆高度以自我为中心:虽然能极其详细地记起自传式的生活事件,但在回忆诸如随机词单这类非个人信息时,他们似乎并不比普通人更强。

【改写】 the same memory as ordinary people ↔ no better than average

持平的同义表达

impersonal information ↔ impersonal information, such as random(任意选取的) lists of words

原词复现 + 例示扩写

37. Fantasy proneness will not necessarily cause people to develop HSAM.

幻想倾向不一定会导致人们发展出HSAM。

【答案】 K 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Fantasy proneness 是专有术语

【定位】 Not everyone with a tendency to fantasise will develop HSAM, though, so Patihis suggests that something must have caused them to think so much about their past.

不过，并非每个有幻想倾向的人都会发展出 HSAM，所以 Patihis 认为，必定有某种东西促使他们如此频繁地回想过去。

【改写】 Fantasy proneness ↔ a tendency to fantasise

名词化与短语化的同义

will not necessarily cause people to develop HSAM ↔

Not everyone with a tendency to fantasise will develop HSAM

充分条件的否定等价

【辨邻】 I I 段虽然也出现 fantasy proneness(倾向) and absorption，但只是研究中发现 HSAM 者在这两项得分高，并未涉及“是否必然导致 HSAM”这一限定关系，差在没有否定限定。

scored particularly high on two measures: fantasy proneness(倾向) and absorption

38. Veiseh began to remember the details of his everyday experiences after he met his first young love.

Veiseh在遇到他的初恋后开始记住日常经历的细节。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 first young love 是独特事件

【定位】 Veiseh can even put a date on when those tapes started recording: 15 December 2000, when he met his first girlfriend at his best friend's 16th birthday party.

Veiseh 甚至能给那些“录像带”开始录制的时间标出具体日期：2000 年 12 月 15 日，那天他在好友 16 岁生日派对上遇到了他的第一个女朋友。

【改写】 began to remember the details of his everyday experiences ↔ those tapes started recording

比喻还原

met his first young love ↔ he met his first girlfriend

first young love = first girlfriend

【辨邻】 B B 段把 Veiseh 的能力具象化为 a library of video tapes，但没有给出“何时开始记录”——本句关键是 began to，起点信息在 C 段才有。

My memory is like a library of video tapes, walk-throughs of every day of my life from waking to sleeping

39. Many more people with HSAM started to contact researchers due to the mass media.

由于大众媒体的报道,更多具有HSAM的人开始联系研究人员。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 mass media 是独特原因

【定位】 It didn't take long for magazines and documentary film-makers to come to understand her "total recall", and thanks to the subsequent media interest, a few dozen other subjects (including Veiseh) have since come forward and contacted the team at the University of California, Irvine.

没过多久,杂志和纪录片导演就关注到了她的“完全回忆”,借助随之而来的媒体效应,又有数十位其他被试(包括 Veiseh)主动联系了加州大学欧文分校的研究团队。

【改写】 Many more people with HSAM started to contact researchers ↔

a few dozen other subjects (including Veiseh) have since come forward and contacted the team at the University of California, Irvine

结果端等值

due to the mass media ↔ thanks to the subsequent media interest

原因端因果短语等值

【辨邻】 D D 段把研究者的兴趣与新论文一带而过 people like Veiseh are of great interest to neuroscientists hoping to understand the way the brain records our lives, 没有出现 media、mass media 这一因果, 差在原因端。

people like Veiseh are of great interest to neuroscientists hoping to understand the way the brain records our lives

40. People with HSAM often have to make efforts to avoid focusing on the past.

具有HSAM的人常常不得不努力避免将注意力集中在过去。

【答案】 P 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 avoid focusing on the past 是独特主张

【定位】 This means they often have to make a special effort to lay the past to rest.

这意味着他们经常不得不特别下功夫, 让过去的事翻篇过去。

【改写】 often have to make efforts ↔ often have to make a special effort

动作短语近乎原样

avoid focusing on the past ↔ lay the past to rest

习语对译

【辨邻】 O O 段着重描述 HSAM 者受痛苦记忆困扰的状态 You can't turn off that stream of memories, no matter how hard you try, 没有给出“做出努力让过去过去”的应对, 差在“是否给出应对”。

Viewing the past in high definition can make it very difficult to get over pain and regret

41. Most people do not have clear memories of past events.

大多数人对过去事件没有清晰的记忆。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Most people 与 clear memories 的对照

【定位】 For most of us, memory is a mess of blurred and faded pictures of our lives.

对我们大多数人而言, 记忆是关于我们的生活的一团模糊褪色的画面。

【改写】 Most people ↔ **For most of us**

全称限定语等值

do not have clear memories of past events ↔

memory is a mess of blurred and faded pictures of our lives

否定+清晰 vs 模糊+褪色

42. HSAM can be both a curse and a blessing.

HSAM既可能是诅咒也可能是祝福。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 curse 与 blessing 并置

【定位】 The people with HSAM I've interviewed would certainly agree that it can be a mixed blessing.

我采访过的 HSAM 者一定会同意: 这是一种喜忧参半的福气。

【改写】 HSAM can be both a curse and a blessing ↔ **it can be a mixed blessing**

并列等于 mixed

【辨邻】 **0** O 段集中描绘 HSAM 的痛苦面 Viewing the past in high definition can make it very difficult to get over pain and regret, 没有同时给出“也是 blessing”的总评, 差在只覆盖一半。

Viewing the past in high definition can make it very difficult to get over pain and regret

43. A young woman sought explanation from a brain scientist when she noticed her unusual memory.

一位年轻女性在注意到自己不寻常的记忆力时向一位脑科学家寻求解释。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 young woman 向 brain scientist 求解释

【定位】 Emailing the neuroscientist and memory researcher Jim McGaugh one day, she claimed that she could recall every day of her life since the age of 12.

某天她给神经科学家、记忆研究者 Jim McGaugh 发邮件, 声称她能记起 12 岁以来的每一天。

【改写】 A young woman ↔ **a young woman named Jill Price**

无名化处理

sought explanation from a brain scientist ↔

Emailing the neuroscientist and memory researcher Jim McGaugh one day

求解释 = 写信请他解释

when she noticed her unusual memory ↔

she claimed that she could recall every day of her life since the age of 12

不寻常记忆的具体内容

【辨邻】 **F** F 段虽然也涉及 Jill 与 McGaugh, 但写的是 McGaugh invited her to his lab, and began to test her 的测试动作, 不是题干要求的“她主动求解释”, 时间点也已在 E 段之后。

McGaugh invited her to his lab, and began to test her

44. Some people with HSAM find it very hard to get rid of unpleasant memories.

一些具有HSAM的人发现很难摆脱不愉快的记忆。

【答案】 **O** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 unpleasant memories 的去除困难

【定位】 Viewing the past in high definition can make it very difficult to get over pain and regret. "It can be very hard to forget embarrassing moments," says Donohue.

把过去看得清清楚楚, 会让人很难走出伤痛与悔恨。Donohue 说: “想忘掉那些尴尬瞬间真的很难。”

【改写】 unpleasant memories ↔ **pain and regret**

上位包含下位

very hard to get rid of ↔ **very difficult to get over**

动词短语等义

Some people with HSAM ↔ **Not everyone with HSAM has experienced these benefits**

部分人 vs 并非每人

【辨邻】 **P** P 段虽然也提到 painful "flashbacks", 但重点在“他需要努力让过去过去 + 仍期待新一天”这一应对态度上, 与本题“很难摆脱”这一感受不同, 差在落点。

painful "flashbacks", in which unwanted memories intrude into his consciousness

45. A recent study of people with HSAM reveals that they are liable to fantasy and full absorption in an activity.

最近一项针对具有HSAM的人的研究表明,他们容易产生幻想并完全沉浸于某项活动中。

【答案】 **I** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 recent study + fantasy + absorption 三重指纹

【定位】 Lawrence Patihis at the University of Southern Mississippi recently studied around 20 people with HSAM and found that they scored particularly high on two measures: fantasy proneness(倾向) and absorption.

南密西西比大学的 Lawrence Patihis 最近研究了大约 20 名 HSAM 者，发现他们在两项指标上得分尤其高：幻想倾向与专注吸收。

【改写】 A recent study of people with HSAM ↔

Lawrence Patihis at the University of Southern Mississippi recently studied around 20 people with HSAM

近期研究等值

they are liable to fantasy ↔ **fantasy proneness(倾向)**

倾向性同义

full absorption in an activity ↔ **to allow your mind to become fully absorbed in an activity**

名词化对应动词化

【辨邻】 J J 段虽然继续谈 The absorption helps them to establish strong foundations for recollection 与 fantasy proneness means that they revisit those memories again and again，但属于对 I 段研究结果的机制解释，并非题干要的“一项近期研究揭示了什么”。

The absorption helps them to establish strong foundations for recollection, says Patihis

PARAGRAPH MAP · 段落主旨图

16 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 总起对照段，讲普通人的记忆模糊易褪色，最悲伤的瞬间也会被时间冲走，为后文 HSAM 人群做反衬。

信息指纹 普通人记忆模糊

B 举例介绍 Veisheh：问他过去 15 年里任何一天，他都能说出天气、穿着甚至坐火车的位置，他把自己的记忆比作录像带库。

信息指纹 15 年事无巨细回忆

C 给出 Veishe 记忆能力开启的具体日期与触发事件——2000 年 12 月 15 日，他在好友 16 岁生日派对上遇到初恋，从此开始详细记录自己的一生。

信息指纹 初恋触发记忆开关

D 承上启下：像 Veishe 这样的人引起神经科学家极大兴趣，新近的几篇论文为理解他们的大脑打开了一扇窗，也可能给普通人提供线索。

信息指纹 学界打开研究窗口

E 介绍 HSAM 名称的来历——本世纪初 Jill Price 发邮件给神经科学家 Jim McGaugh，自称能记起 12 岁以来的每一天，并向他求解释。

信息指纹 Jill Price 求助 McGaugh

F McGaugh 把 Jill Price 请到实验室，给她日期让她回忆当天的世界大事，她几乎次次答对。

信息指纹 实验室测试世界大事

G 杂志和纪录片导演关注 Jill 的“完全回忆”，因媒体效应，数十位同类被试（包括 Veishe）主动联系加州大学欧文分校的研究团队。

信息指纹 媒体效应带来更多被试

H HSAM 人群的“记忆高度自我中心”：自传式生活事件极强，但对随机词单等非个人信息并不优于常人，记忆也会出错。

信息指纹 自传强、非个人不强

I 南密西西比大学的 Patihis 研究约 20 名 HSAM 者，发现他们在“幻想倾向”和“专注吸收”两项分数特别高；Donohue 自述对声音、气味、视觉细节高度敏感。

信息指纹 幻想倾向与专注吸收得分高

J 解释机制：专注吸收为回忆打牢基础，幻想倾向让他们反复回放记忆痕迹，每回放一次就更强；普通人结婚那天也会这样，但 HSAM 者天天如此。

信息指纹 反复回放强化记忆痕迹

K Patihis 指出：并非每个有幻想倾向的人都会发展出 HSAM，必有某种诱因让他们格外频繁地回想过去，可能是童年某段经历让他们对日历着迷。

信息指纹 幻想倾向不必然导致 HSAM

L HSAM 者认为这是“喜忧参半的祝福”：好处是能重温人生中最具变革与丰富意义的体验；Veiseh 年轻时游历各国、看过的画都深植在自传记忆中。

信息指纹 喜忧参半的祝福

M Veiseh 称自己能记住近 40 个国家每个画廊里每堵墙上的每幅画，这本身就是一次艺术教育，他后来成为职业画家。

信息指纹 近 40 国画廊全记得

N Donohue 作为历史老师，认同 HSAM 在求学某些阶段对她有帮助，她能清楚记得在校学过的某些日子里老师讲了什么、书上是什么样。

信息指纹 历史老师受益于课堂回忆

O 并非每位 HSAM 者都享受这种红利：高清回放过往让伤痛与悔恨难以释怀；Donohue 说尴尬瞬间难忘且情绪原汁原味，Veiseh 把它比作未愈合的伤口。

信息指纹 痛苦记忆挥之不去

P 因此 HSAM 者常需特意努力让过去过去：Bill 会有痛苦的“闪回”，但他选择把它视为避免重蹈覆辙的最好办法，并仍期待每天的新体验。

信息指纹 刻意努力放下过去

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 句真题句逐层精讲

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

A handful of people can recall almost every day of their lives in enormous detail—and after years of research, neuroscientists(神经科学专家) are finally beginning to understand how they do it.

标题

本句成分类型丰富，涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语、时间状语等核心成分，且出现两处宾语从句整体充当宾语的情况（第二个主句中"how they do it"作understand的宾语），适合训练从句作句子成分的识别。第一个主句的宾语"almost every day of their lives"由多个修饰成分组成，可以练习辨析宾语边界；第二个主句的完整谓语"are beginning to understand"是进行时加不定式的组合，适合练习识别复杂谓语结构。此外，宾语从句内部"how"既是引导词又充当方式状语，是一个值得练习的易混点。

As much as we would like to cling on to our past, even the saddest moments can be washed away with time.

A段，第2句

让步状语从句加主句的结构，以及"As much as"引导让步从句的用法，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。主句中"can be + 过去分词"的情态被动结构、从句中"would like to do"的固定搭配，都是高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似的复合句和情态结构上，实用性强。

Weiseh can even put a date on when those tapes started recording: 15 December 2000, when he met his first girlfriend at his best friend's 16th birthday party.

C段，第1句

涵盖主谓宾、宾语从句、同位语、非限制性定语从句、地点状语等多种成分，且宾语从句作介词宾语、同位语通过冒号引出、定语从句用逗号隔开等都是易错考点，成分划分训练价值较高

"I could tell you everything about every day after that."

C段，第3句

本句覆盖双宾语结构("tell you everything")和后置定语("about every day after that")，这两个点都是成分划分中的常见考点，适合训练学生识别间接宾语、直接宾语以及介词短语作定语的能力。

Needless to say, people like Veisheh are of great interest to neuroscientists hoping to understand the way the brain records our lives.

D段，第1句

本句包含 be of 抽象名词结构、分词短语作后置定语、不定式短语、以及 the way 引导的定语从句(省略关系词),这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,学习者掌握后可在大量真题句中复用,具有很强的典型性和迁移价值。

Interestingly, their memories are highly self-centred: although they can remember "autobiographical" life events in extraordinary detail, they seem to be no better than average at recalling impersonal information, such as random(任意选取的) lists of words.

H段，第1句

本句包含并列主句、让步状语从句、主系表结构、比较结构("no better than")等四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。让步转折的逻辑关系和冒号引出解释说明的用法都是典型的学术或说明文写作手法，掌握后可大量迁移到其他真题句子。

Nor are they necessarily better at remembering a round of drinks, say.

H段，第2句

成分划分训练价值高：涵盖倒装结构中的主谓表定位、插在主语和表语之间的程度状语、介词短语作方式状语、句末插入语等多种易错成分，尤其倒装和插入语是学生常见盲区，作为练习句能有效训练成分识别能力

And although their memories are vast, they are still likely to suffer from "false memories".

H段，第3句

"although 从句，主句"是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的让步状语从句典型句式。"be likely to do"也是常考表达。这种结构迁移性强，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似让步转折逻辑的句子。

Fantasy proneness could be considered a tendency to imagine and daydream, whereas absorption is the tendency to allow your mind to become fully absorbed in an activity—to pay complete attention to the sensations(感受) and the experiences.

I段，第2句

主句包含主语、情态被动谓语、宾语补语(含不定式),状语从句包含主系表结构及复杂表语(含多层不定式和并列成分),成分种类丰富。破折号引出的并列不定式结构和不定式的层层修饰是易错点,适合训练成分识别和修饰关系判断能力。

Each time this initial memory trace is "replayed", it becomes even stronger.

J段，第2句

"Each time" 引导的时间状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其在科技、学术类文章中频繁出现。掌握此句式对理解同类句子有较强迁移性。

In some ways, you probably go through that process after a big event like your wedding day—but the difference is that thanks to their other psychological tendencies, the HSAM subjects are doing it day in, day out, for the whole of their lives.

J段，第3句

句子成分类型丰富:包含主语、谓语、宾语、表语、时间状语、方式状语、原因状语,还涉及表语从句整体作表语的分析。第二个主句中 the difference is that 这种主系表加表语从句的结构是易混淆点,适合练习区分系动词和实义动词、识别从句作表语的情况

The people with HSAM I've interviewed would certainly agree that it can be a mixed blessing.

L段，第1句

涵盖主谓宾结构、定语从句（省略关系代词）、宾语从句、介词短语作定语、副词作状语、主系表结构等多种成分。定语从句省略关系代词是常见易错点，宾语从句的识别也有训练价值，成分较丰富。

Veiseh, for instance, travelled a lot in his youth.

L段，第3句

本句为标准的 "主语 + 谓语 + 宾语/状语 + 状语" 简单句结构，符合英语基本句型，但过于简单，无法代表四六级或考研中常考的复杂句式（如多重从句、倒装、强调句等）

Viewing the past in high definition can make it very difficult to get over pain and regret.

0段，第2句

动名词短语作主语和 make it + 形容词 + to do 句型都是四六级和考研阅读理解中的高频结构，掌握后可在大量类似句子中复用，代表性强。

"You feel the same emotions—it is just as raw, just as fresh... You can't turn off that stream of memories, no matter how hard you try." Veiseh agrees.

0段，第4句

本句展现了典型的并列主句 + 让步状语从句组合，这在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。破折号连接的解释性并列、"no matter how" 引导的让步从句都是常考句式。情态动词否定结构 "can't turn off" 和一般现在时的多重使用也符合真题特征。句子整体结构清晰、逻辑层次分明，学生掌握后可迁移至大量类似句式。唯一不足是缺少定语从句、名词性从句等更复杂嵌套，因此未达到最高典型性，但仍具有较强代表性。

Some people with HSAM find it very hard to get rid of unpleasant memories.

第44题题干

本句使用的 "find it + 形容词 + to do" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是典型的形式宾语句型。掌握此结构后可迁移至大量类似句式（如 "make it possible to do"、"consider it necessary to do" 等），具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 72 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。

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇6次·真题 45 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次·真题 466 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇4次·真题 66 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇4次·真题 18 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇4次·真题 16 句

extraordinary B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇3次·真题 13 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次·真题 239 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次·真题 139 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次·真题 89 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇2次·真题 43 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇2次·真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇2次·真题 33 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇2次·真题 28 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇2次·真题 27 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇2次·真题 25 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本篇2次·真题 15 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 169 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次 · 真题 67 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 48 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次·真题 45 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 43 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其，特别（强调某事物）

本篇1次·真题 39 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 36 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 34 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本篇1次·真题 30 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

establish B2

v. 建立，创立（组织、机构、关系等）

本篇1次·真题 25 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇1次·真题 25 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

foundation B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次·真题 23 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次·真题 20 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 17 句

absorb B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇1次·真题 16 句

rid B2

v. 使摆脱

本篇1次·真题 16 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 15 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本篇1次·真题 13 句

trace B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本篇1次·真题 13 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本篇1次·真题 13 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mixed A2

adj. 混合的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

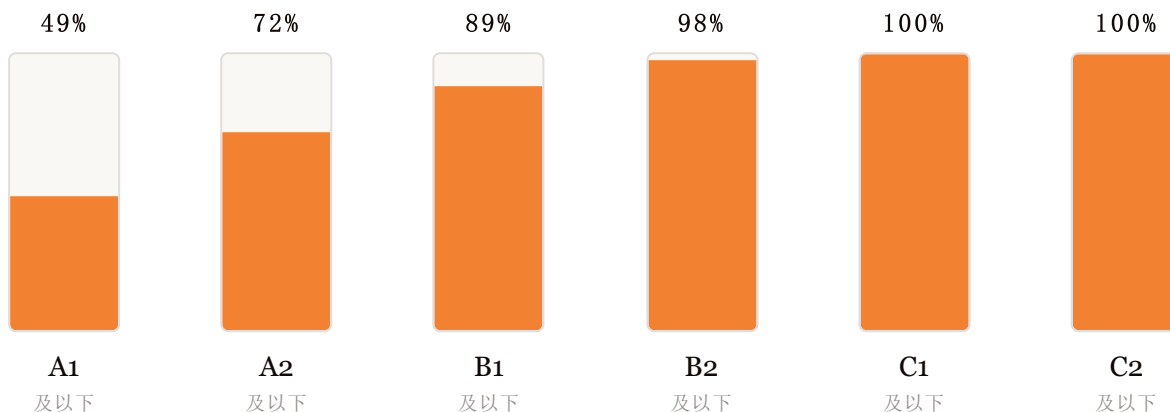
本篇1次·真题 12 句

youth A2 n. 青年时期 本篇1次 · 真题 12 句	explanation B1 n. 解释 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句
mess B1 n. 脏乱;杂乱 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句	strongly B1 adv. 强烈地 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句
girlfriend A2 n. 女朋友 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	fade B1 v. 逐渐消失 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句
visual B2 adj. 视觉的 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	painful B1 adj. 疼痛的 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 348 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **348** 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 7 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 348 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

348

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

89%



英语四级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年6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2017年6月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1–P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2017-06) • 四级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 The phrase almost completes itself: midlife crisis. It's the stage in the middle of the journey when people feel youth vanishing, their prospects narrowing and death approaching.

这个短语几乎能够自动补全：中年危机。这是人生旅途中间的阶段，人们感到青春消逝、前景变窄、死亡临近。

P2 There's only one problem with the cliché(套话). It isn't true.

这个套话只有一个问题。它不是真的。

P3 "In fact, there is almost no hard evidence for midlife crisis other than a few small pilot studies conducted decades ago," Barbara Hagerty writes in her new book, *Life Reimagined*. The bulk of the research shows that there may be a pause, or a shifting of gears in the 40s or 50s, but this shift "can be exciting, rather than terrifying".

Barbara Hagerty 在她的新书《*Life Reimagined*》中写道：“事实上，除了几十年前进行的少数小型试点研究外，几乎没有关于中年危机的确凿证据。”大量研究表明，在四五十岁时可能会有一个停顿或换挡，但这种转变“可能是令人兴奋的，而不是令人恐惧的”。

P4 Barbara Hagerty looks at some of the features of people who turn midlife into a rebirth. They break routines, because "autopilot is death". They choose purpose over happiness—having a clear sense

of purpose even reduces the risk of Alzheimer's disease. They give priority to relationships, as careers often recede(逐渐淡化).

Barbara Hagerty审视了那些将中年转变为重生的人的一些特征。他们打破常规,因为"自动驾驶就是死亡"。他们选择目标而非快乐——拥有清晰的目标感甚至能降低患阿尔茨海默病的风险。他们优先考虑人际关系,因为事业往往逐渐淡化。

P5 Life Reimagined paints a picture of middle age that is far from gloomy. Midlife seems like the second big phase of decision-making. Your identity has been formed; you've built up your resources; and now you have the chance to take the big risks precisely because your foundation is already secure.

《Life Reimagined》描绘了一幅远非阴郁的中年图景。中年似乎是决策的第二个重要阶段。你的身份已经形成;你已经积累了资源;而现在你有机会承担重大风险,正是因为你的基础已经稳固。

P6 Karl Barth described midlife precisely this way. At middle age, he wrote, "the sowing is behind; now is the time to reap. The run has been taken; now is the time to leap. Preparation has been made; now is the time for the venture of the work itself."

Karl Barth正是这样精确地描述中年的。他写道,在中年时期,"播种已经结束;现在是收获的时候。助跑已经完成;现在是起跳的时候。准备已经做好;现在是工作本身冒险的时候。"

P7 The middle-aged person, Barth continued, can see death in the distance, but moves with a "measured haste" to get big new things done while there is still time.

Barth继续写道,中年人能够看到远处的死亡,但以一种"有分寸的急迫"行动,在还有时间的时候完成重大的新事情。

P8 What Barth wrote decades ago is even truer today. People are healthy and energetic longer. We have presidential candidates running for their first term in office at age 68, 69 and 74. A longer lifespan is changing the narrative structure of life itself. What could have been considered the beginning of a descent is now a potential turning point—the turning point you are most equipped to take full advantage of.

Barth几十年前写的内容在今天更加真实。人们保持健康和充满活力的时间更长了。我们有总统候选人在68岁、69岁和74岁时竞选他们的第一个任期。更长的寿命正在改变生命本身的叙事结构。曾经可能被视为下降开始的阶段,现在是一个潜在的转折点——一个你最有能力充分利用的转折点。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does the author think of the phrase "midlife crisis"?

- A) It has led to a lot of debate.
- B) It is widely acknowledged.
- C) It is no longer fashionable.
- D) It misrepresents real life.

作者如何看待"中年危机"这一说法?

- A) 它引发了许多争论。 B) 它被广泛认可。 C) 它不再流行了。 D) 它歪曲了真实生活。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think of the phrase "midlife crisis"? 指向作者对一个具体短语的具体评价，可定位、可比对，属典型细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author think of the phrase "midlife crisis"? 是标准的特殊疑问句，主干是 What does the author think of X, of 引出宾语 the phrase "midlife crisis"。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 There's only one problem with the cliché(套话). It isn't true.

这个套话只有一个问题——它不是真的。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

It has led to a lot of debate 谈的是争论，原文从未提及任何关于该短语的争议或讨论，纯属附加信息。

B) 与原文相反

It is widely acknowledged 说该短语被广泛认可，而原文 It isn't true 明确否定它，两者意思完全相反。

C) 偷换概念

It is no longer fashionable 暗指该短语过时了，原文只说它不真实，并没谈它当前是否流行。

D) ✓ 正确

It isn't true ↔ It misrepresents real life

预判结论是该短语不真实，四个选项里只有 It misrepresents real life 表达了不符现实之意，与预判一一对应。

47. How does Barbara Hagerty view midlife?

A) It may be the beginning of a crisis.

B) It can be a new phase of one's life.

C) It can be terrifying for the unprepared.

D) It may see old-age diseases approaching.

Barbara Hagerty如何看待中年？

A) 它可能是危机的开始。 B) 它可以是人生的一个新阶段。

C) 对于没有准备的人来说，它可能令人恐惧。 D) 它可能会看到老年疾病的临近。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 How does Barbara Hagerty view midlife? 指向具体人物对具体话题的具体观点，按人名定位即可。

【拆句】 How does Barbara Hagerty view midlife? 主干 How does Barbara Hagerty view midlife, how 问看待方式，view 是及物动词带宾语 midlife。无难点。

【定位】 The bulk of the research shows that there may be a pause, or a shifting of gears in the 40s or 50s, but this shift "can be exciting, rather than terrifying".

大量研究表明，四十、五十岁时人确实可能会有一个停顿或换挡，但这种转变可以是令人振奋的，而不是令人恐惧的。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

It may be the beginning of a crisis 说中年是危机的开端，与 can be exciting, rather than terrifying 的正面判断相反。

B) ✓ 正确

a shifting of gears in the 40s or 50s ↔ a new phase of one's life

can be exciting, rather than terrifying ↔ can be a new phase

预判中年是振奋的换挡，选项 It can be a new phase of one's life 把换挡解读成新阶段，且保留正面情态，与预判契合。

C) 偷换概念

It can be terrifying for the unprepared 抓住原文的 terrifying 一词，却忽略原文是用 rather than 将其排除掉的；且 for the unprepared (对没准备的人) 原文从未出现。

D) 张冠李戴

It may see old-age diseases approaching 谈老年疾病逼近，原文虽提到 Alzheimer's disease，但语境是 reduces the risk，谈的是降低风险而非疾病逼近，话题也不在 Barbara Hagerty 直接表态处。

48. How is midlife pictured in the book *Life Reimagined*?

- A) It can be quite rosy.
- B) It can be burdensome.
- C) It undergoes radical transformation.
- D) It makes for the best part of one's life.

《*Life Reimagined*》一书中如何描绘中年？

- A) 它可以是相当美好的。
- B) 它可以是沉重的。
- C) 它经历彻底的转变。
- D) 它构成了人生最美好的部分。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 How is midlife pictured in the book *Life Reimagined*? 问的是该书对中年呈现出的整体面貌，按书名定位后看作者的概括句即可。

【拆句】 How is midlife pictured in the book *Life Reimagined*? 是被动语态的特殊疑问句，主干 How is midlife pictured, in 引出地点状语指向书名。被动等于在问 the book pictures midlife as how, 理解时把它翻转成主动更顺。

【定位】 *Life Reimagined* paints a picture of middle age that is far from gloomy.

《重塑人生》把中年描绘成远非阴郁的样子。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

far from gloomy ↔ **It can be quite rosy**

预判 中年挺亮堂 直接对上 It can be quite rosy, 其余选项都不具备正面情感色彩。

B) 与原文相反

It can be burdensome 说中年是负担, 与 far from gloomy 的正面色彩相反。

C) 过度推断

It undergoes radical transformation 说中年经历激烈剧变, 原文只说中年是 the second big phase of decision-making, 没说激变这么强的语义。

D) 过度推断

It makes for the best part of one's life 称中年是人生最好的部分, 原文只说不阴郁、是新决策期, 并未把中年与人生其它阶段做最高级比较。

49. According to Karl Barth, midlife is the time_____.

- A) to relax
- B) to mature
- C) to harvest
- D) to reflect

根据Karl Barth的观点,中年是_____的时候。

A) 放松 B) 成熟 C) 收获 D) 反思

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 According to Karl Barth, midlife is the time_____. 是按某人原话补全句子, 定位到他说
话处直接读取即可。

【拆句】 According to Karl Barth, midlife is the time_____. 是省略句, 空格处是不定式短语作
the time 的后置定语 (the time to do)。四级考生要明白选项里的 to relax 等都填入这个不
定式槽位。

【定位】 At middle age, he wrote, "the sowing is behind; now is the time to reap. The run has been
taken; now is the time to leap. Preparation has been made; now is the time for the venture of
the work itself."

他写道: 在中年, 播种已结束, 如今是收获的时机; 助跑已完成, 如今是起跳的时机; 准备
已就绪, 如今是真正投入工作的时机。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

to relax 是放松，原文 now is the time for the venture of the work itself 反而强调要勇敢投入工作，二者方向相反。

B) 偷换概念

to mature 说要走向成熟，原文 Your identity has been formed 已经把成熟当作中年的前置条件，而不是中年要做的事。

C) ✓ 正确

now is the time to reap ↔ **to harvest**

预判收获，四个选项里只有 to harvest 对应 reap 的收割之意，其它三项动词与原文无对应。

D) 无中生有

to reflect 说要反思，原文 now is the time to reap、now is the time to leap、now is the time for the venture 三句全是行动动词，没有反思的意思。

50. What does the author say about midlife today?

- A) It is more meaningful than other stages of life.
- B) It is likely to change the narrative of one's life.
- C) It is more important to those with a longer lifespan.
- D) It is likely to be a critical turning point in one's life.

作者对当今的中年有何看法？

- A) 它比人生的其他阶段更有意义。 B) 它可能改变一个人的人生叙事。
- C) 对于寿命更长的人来说，它更为重要。 D) 它可能是人生中一个关键的转折点。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about midlife today? 限定到 today，要去找原文谈当今中年的那一段，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 What does the author say about midlife today? 主干是 What does the author say, about 引出话题，today 是修饰 midlife 的时间限定词。注意 today 不是修饰 say，而是修饰 midlife——这是个隐藏理解点，四级考生若把 today 当作状语会找错段。

【定位】 A longer lifespan is changing the narrative structure of life itself. What could have been considered the beginning of a descent is now a potential turning point—the turning point you are most equipped to take full advantage of.

更长的寿命正在改变人生本身的叙事结构。本可能被视为人生开始下坡的中年，如今成了一个潜在的转折点——一个你最有能力去充分利用的转折点。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

It is more meaningful than other stages of life 把中年与人生其它阶段做比较级判断，原文 a potential turning point 只评中年自身，没拉其它阶段来比。

B) 张冠李戴

It is likely to change the narrative of one's life 让中年成为改变叙事的主语，但原文 A longer lifespan is changing the narrative structure of life itself 的主语是更长的寿命，中年只是结果而非动因。

C) 以偏概全

It is more important to those with a longer lifespan 把中年的意义限定在长寿者群体，原文 A longer lifespan 只是解释当下中年地位变化的原因，不是说只有长寿者才更重要。

D) ✓ 正确

a potential turning point ↔ a critical turning point in one's life

life itself ↔ in one's life

预判中年是当下能利用的关键转折点，选项 It is likely to be a critical turning point in one's life 与之严格对应。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 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's the stage in the middle of the journey when people feel youth vanishing, their prospects narrowing and death approaching.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖系动词结构的主表分析、定语从句的识别、感官动词的宾语补足语用法、独立主格结构作状语等多种成分，且定语从句和独立主格都是学生容易混淆的点，作为划分成分的练习句有较高训练价值。

Life Reimagined paints a picture of middle age that is far from gloomy.

第5段，第1句

主句带宾语后置定语、再由限制性定语从句修饰宾语中的名词，这种“主谓宾 + 定语从句”的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型和高频，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式的理解和分析。

What Barth wrote decades ago is even truer today.

第8段，第1句

主语从句充当主句主语、尤其是由What引导的主语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；主句采用主系表结构进行评价或判断也是常见写作和阅读模式，句式代表性强，掌握后可大量复用。

It makes for the best part of one's life.

第48题，D

简单句的主谓宾结构是最常见的句式，但 "make for" 这一固定短语动词在真题中出现频率中等，且句子整体较短，代表性适中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 52 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。

midlife B2

n. 中年（时期）

本篇10次 · 真题 10 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇4次 · 真题 32 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

approach B1

v. 靠近，接近（在空间或时间上）

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇2次·真题 25 句

lifespan B2

n. 寿命

本篇2次·真题 11 句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本篇2次·真题 10 句

narrative C1

n. 叙述

本篇2次·真题 9 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇2次·真题 8 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇2次·真题 8 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 119 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 118 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 109 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 88 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 85 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 54 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 52 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 49 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 48 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 45 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 39 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 37 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题 27 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

foundation B2

n. 基础, 根基

本篇1次·真题 23 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇1次·真题 23 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 23 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次·真题 20 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 20 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

identity B2

n. 身份

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

venture B2

n. 冒险事业

本篇1次·真题 17 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

youth A2

n. 青年时期

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

reap B2

v. 获得，得到（回报、好处或后果）

本篇1次 · 真题 11 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

equip B1

v. 装备

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

harvest B1

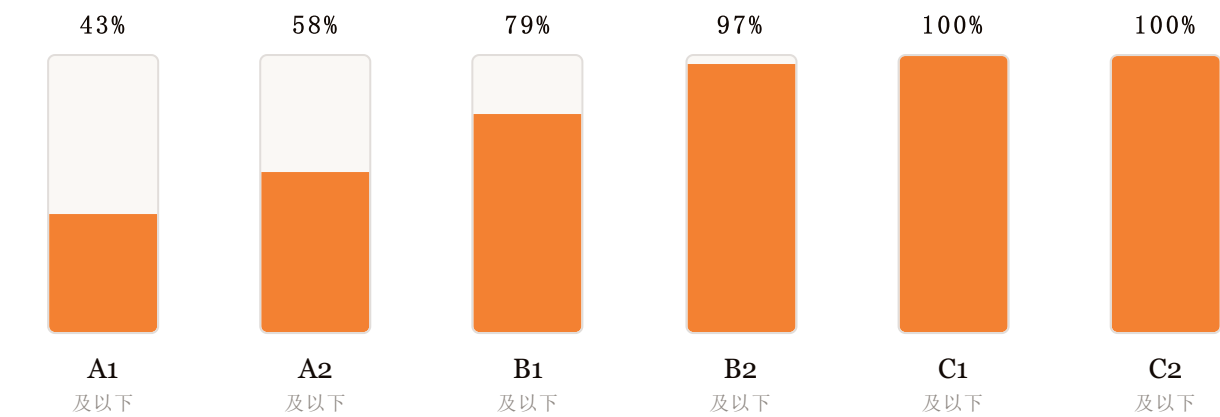
n. 收获

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

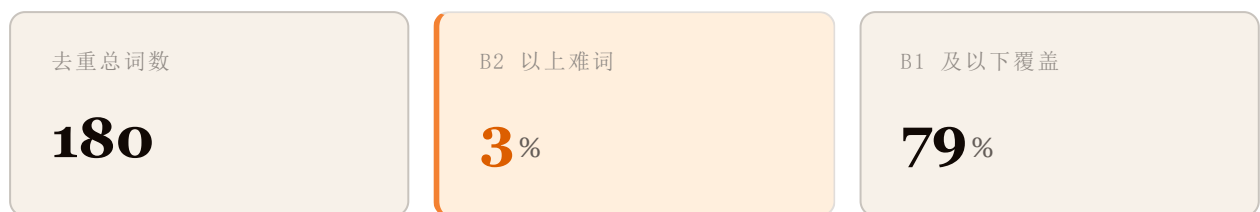
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 180 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **180** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 5 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 180 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年6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2017年6月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2017-06) · 四级

Part III Section C (2)

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

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 In spring, chickens start laying again, bringing a welcome source of protein at winter's end. So it's no surprise that cultures around the world celebrate spring by honoring the egg.

春天，鸡开始再次下蛋，在冬天结束时带来了受欢迎的蛋白质来源。因此，世界各地的文化通过尊崇蛋来庆祝春天也就不足为奇了。

P2 Some traditions are simple, like the red eggs that get baked into Greek Easter breads. Others elevate the egg into a fancy art, like the heavily jewel-covered "eggs" that were favored by the Russians starting in the 19th century.

有些传统很简单，比如烤进希腊复活节面包里的红蛋。另一些则将蛋提升为精美的艺术品，比如19世纪开始受到俄罗斯人青睐的镶满珠宝的“蛋”。

P3 One ancient form of egg art comes to us from Ukraine. For centuries, Ukrainians have been drawing complicated patterns on eggs. Contemporary artists have followed this tradition to create eggs that speak to the anxieties of our age: Life is precious, and delicate. Eggs are, too.

一种古老的蛋艺术形式来自乌克兰。几个世纪以来，乌克兰人一直在蛋上绘制复杂的图案。当代艺术家追随这一传统，创作出能够表达我们这个时代焦虑的蛋：生命是珍贵的，也是脆弱的。蛋也是如此。

P4 "There's something about their delicate nature that appeals to me," says New Yorker cartoonist Roz Chast. Several years ago, she became interested in eggs and learned the traditional Ukrainian

technique to draw her very modern characters. "I've broken eggs at every stage of the process—from the very beginning to the very, very end."

《纽约客》漫画家Roz Chast说:"它们脆弱的本质有某种吸引我的东西。"几年前,她对蛋产生了兴趣,并学习了传统的乌克兰技法来绘制她非常现代的角色。"我在这个过程的每个阶段都打碎过蛋——从最开始到最最后。"

P5 But there's an appeal in that vulnerability. "There's part of this sickening horror of knowing you're walking on the edge with this, that I kind of like, knowing that it could all fall apart at any second." Chast's designs, such as a worried man alone in a tiny rowboat, reflect that delicateness.

但这种脆弱性中有一种吸引力。"知道自己在刀刃上行走,这种令人作呕的恐惧感有一部分是我喜欢的,知道一切可能在任何一秒崩溃。"Chast的设计,比如一个忧心忡忡的男人独自坐在一艘小划艇里,反映了那种脆弱性。

P6 Traditional Ukrainian decorated eggs also spoke to those fears. The elaborate patterns were believed to offer protection against evil.

传统的乌克兰彩蛋也表达了这些恐惧。人们相信这些精美的图案能够提供抵御邪恶的保护。

P7 "There's an ancient legend that as long as these eggs are made, evil will not prevail in the world," says Joan Brander, a Canadian egg-painter who has been painting eggs for over 60 years, having learned the art from her Ukrainian relatives.

加拿大彩蛋画家Joan Brander说:"有一个古老的传说,只要这些蛋还在制作,邪恶就不会在世界上盛行。"她已经画蛋超过60年,这门艺术是从她的乌克兰亲戚那里学来的。

P8 The tradition, dating back to 300 B.C., was later incorporated into the Christian church. The old symbols, however, still endure. A decorated egg with a bird on it, given to a young married couple, is a wish for children. A decorated egg thrown into the field would be a wish for a good harvest.

这一传统可以追溯到公元前300年,后来被纳入基督教会。然而,古老的象征依然存续。一个画有鸟的彩蛋送给一对年轻的已婚夫妇,是对孩子的祝愿。一个彩蛋扔到田里,则是对丰收的祝愿。

题目与逐题解析

51. Why do people in many cultures prize the egg?

- A) It is a welcome sign of the coming of spring.
- B) It is their major source of protein in winter.
- C) It can easily be made into a work of art.
- D) It can bring wealth and honor to them.

为什么许多文化中的人们珍视蛋?

- A) 它是春天来临的受欢迎标志。
- B) 它是他们冬季蛋白质的主要来源。
- C) 它可以轻易地被制作成艺术品。
- D) 它能给他们带来财富和荣誉。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why do people in many cultures prize the egg? 问的是一个具体行为的原因, 答案预期能在原文一两句话内找到。

【拆句】 结构简单: Why do people in many cultures prize the egg 是一个 Why 引导的疑问句, 主语 people、修饰语 in many cultures、谓语 prize、宾语 the egg, 平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 In spring, chickens start laying again, bringing a welcome source of protein at winter's end. So it's no surprise that cultures around the world celebrate spring by honoring the egg.

春天里, 母鸡又开始下蛋了, 在冬末带来一种受欢迎的蛋白质来源。所以毫不奇怪, 世界各地的文化都以崇敬鸡蛋的方式庆祝春天。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

chickens start laying again ↔ a welcome sign of the coming of spring

cultures around the world celebrate spring by honoring the egg ↔

welcome sign of the coming of spring

a welcome sign of the coming of spring 正好落在 "春的标志" 这条线上, 与预判一致, 且 welcome 一词与原文 welcome source 也呼应。

B) 偷换概念

原文说蛋是 protein at winter's end (冬末的蛋白质来源), 选项却说成 major source of protein in winter (整个冬天的主要蛋白质来源), 把 "冬末" 偷换成 "冬天", 并多加 "主要" 一词, 原文无据。

C) 答非所问

It can easily be made into a work of art 讲的是蛋可被做成艺术品 (这是第二、三段的内容), 不是 prize 这一行为的原因; 况且 easily 也与第四段 I've broken eggs at every stage 矛盾。

D) 无中生有

It can bring wealth and honor to them 说蛋能带来财富与荣誉, 全文未提 wealth 或 honor 作为珍视蛋的原因, 纯属生造。

52. What do we learn about the decorated "eggs" in Russia?

- A) They are shaped like jewel cases.
- B) They are cherished by the rich.
- C) They are heavily painted in red.
- D) They are favored as a form of art.

关于俄罗斯装饰的"蛋"我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们的形状像珠宝盒。 B) 它们受到富人的珍爱。 C) 它们被大量涂成红色。
- D) 它们作为一种艺术形式受到青睐。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about the decorated "eggs" in Russia? 问的是关于一个具体事物的客观信息, 答案是定位句的同义改写。

【拆句】 What do we learn about the decorated "eggs" in Russia? 是 What 引导的疑问句, learn about 是 "得知关于...", 宾语 the decorated "eggs" 被引号标注、由 in Russia 后置修饰, 结构清晰无陷阱。

【定位】 Others elevate the egg into a fancy art, like the heavily jewel-covered "eggs" that were favored by the Russians starting in the 19th century.

另一些传统则把鸡蛋提升为一种精致的艺术品, 比如十九世纪以来俄罗斯人所钟爱的那些镶满珠宝的 "蛋"。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 heavily jewel-covered "eggs" 是 "镶满珠宝的蛋", 并非选项 shaped like jewel cases (形状像珠宝盒); 原文未对其形状作任何描述。

B) 过度推断

They are cherished by the rich 推断说被 "富人" 钟爱, 原文只说被 the Russians 钟爱, 并未限定阶层; 从 "镶珠宝" 推到 "富人专属" 属过度推断。

C) 张冠李戴

They are heavily painted in red 把 red eggs (属于希腊复活节面包传统) 的特征张冠给俄罗斯的装饰蛋; heavily 又是从 heavily jewel-covered 摘下来重组的迷惑词。

D) ✓ 正确

Others elevate the egg into a fancy art ↔ favored as a form of art
were favored by the Russians ↔ They are favored as a form of art

They are favored as a form of art 同时锁住原文 favored 和 fancy art 两个关键判断词, 与预判完全契合。

53. Why have contemporary artists continued the egg art tradition?

- A) Eggs serve as an enduring symbol of new life.
- B) Eggs have an oval shape appealing to artists.
- C) Eggs reflect the anxieties of people today.
- D) Eggs provide a unique surface to paint on.

为什么当代艺术家延续了蛋艺术传统?

- A) 蛋作为新生命的持久象征。
- B) 蛋具有吸引艺术家的椭圆形状。
- C) 蛋反映了当今人们的焦虑。
- D) 蛋提供了独特的绘画表面。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Why have contemporary artists continued the egg art tradition? 问的是一类具体人的具体行为原因, 落点在原文某一两句。

【拆句】 Why have contemporary artists continued the egg art tradition? 现在完成时 have continued 表示动作从过去延续到现在, 主谓宾平铺, 无难点。

【定位】 Contemporary artists have followed this tradition to create eggs that speak to the anxieties of our age: Life is precious, and delicate. Eggs are, too.

当代艺术家延续了这一传统，去创作一些回应这个时代焦虑的蛋作品：生命是珍贵的，也是脆弱的。蛋亦如此。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

enduring symbol of new life 把蛋说成 "新生命的恒久象征"，全文未出现 enduring 或 new life 这一象征关系；这是 Easter 文化常识，但不是本文论点。

B) **无中生有**

原文未提蛋的 oval shape（椭圆形状）对艺术家有吸引力；这是基于常识的联想，并非 continued 的原因。

C) **✓ 正确**

speak to the anxieties of our age ↔ Eggs reflect the anxieties of people today

Life is precious, and delicate. Eggs are, too. ↔ Eggs reflect the anxieties of people today

Eggs reflect the anxieties of people today 几乎是 speak to the anxieties of our age 的逐词同义替换，是预判的最佳落点。

D) **答非所问**

Eggs provide a unique surface to paint on 即便属实，也只是 "蛋适合画画" 的描述，不是当代艺术家 continued 这一传统的原因；原文明确给出的原因是表达焦虑。

54. Why does Chast enjoy the process of decorating eggs?

A) She never knows if the egg will break before the design is completed.

B) She can add multiple details to the design to communicate her idea.

C) She always derives great pleasure from designing something new.

D) She is never sure what the final design will look like until the end.

为什么 Chast 喜欢装饰蛋的过程？

A) 她永远不知道蛋在设计完成前是否会破裂。 B) 她可以在设计中添加多个细节来传达她的想法。

C) 她总是从设计新事物中获得巨大乐趣。 D) 她永远不确定最终设计会是什么样子,直到结束。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why does Chast enjoy the process of decorating eggs? 问的是一位具体人物的心理原因，原文有她的直接引语，是细节题。

【拆句】 Why does Chast enjoy the process of decorating eggs? Why 引导的一般疑问句，主语 Chast、谓语 enjoy、宾语 the process of decorating eggs, of 短语是动名词作宾语，结构标准。

【定位】 There's part of this sickening horror of knowing you're walking on the edge with this, that I kind of like, knowing that it could all fall apart at any second.

明知在与这件事走钢丝、明知它随时可能彻底崩盘——这种令人作呕的恐惧里有一部分东西是我多少有点喜欢的。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

it could all fall apart at any second ↔

She never knows if the egg will break before the design is completed

I've broken eggs at every stage of the process—from the very beginning to the very, very end ↔

before the design is completed

that I kind of like ↔ **She never knows if the egg will break**

She never knows if the egg will break before the design is completed 同时覆盖

I've broken eggs at every stage 与 could all fall apart at any second, 恰好是预判
"随时可能毁掉的临界感" 的对位表达。

B) 无中生有

She can add multiple details to the design 说她可加多重细节传达想法, 原文未提细节多少; Chast 享受的是脆弱不是丰富。

C) 无中生有

She always derives great pleasure from designing something new 说她总是从设计新东西获得快乐, 原文未提 "new" 或 "快乐"; 她的喜欢恰恰带着 sickening horror 的恐惧色彩, 不是单纯的快乐。

D) 偷换概念

She is never sure what the final design will look like until the end 偷换成 "她不知道最终设计长什么样"——这是对设计图样未知的描述; 原文说的是 "蛋可能在任何阶段碎掉" (载体的脆弱), 不是 "设计样貌的不确定"。

55. What do we learn from the passage about egg-painting?

- A) It originated in the eastern part of Europe.
- B) It has a history of over two thousand years.
- C) It is the most time-honored form of fancy art.
- D) It is especially favored as a church decoration.

从文章中我们了解到关于蛋绘画的什么信息?

- A) 它起源于欧洲东部。 B) 它有超过两千年的历史。 C) 它是历史最悠久的精美艺术形式。
- D) 它作为教堂装饰特别受到青睐。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about egg-painting? 虽问全文, 但四个选项各自对应原文不同的具体陈述, 只需逐项核对, 仍属细节题而非主旨题。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the passage about egg-painting? What 引导, learn from the passage about egg-painting 是 "从文章关于画蛋得知什么", about 短语是 learn 的内容范围限定, 结构平铺。

【定位】 The tradition, dating back to 300 B.C., was later incorporated into the Christian church.
这一传统可追溯到公元前 300 年, 后来被纳入基督教会。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

It originated in the eastern part of Europe 推断画蛋起源于东欧。原文第三段提到 from Ukraine、第七段提到 Ukrainian relatives, 但只说乌克兰是一种古老形式的代表, 并未说画蛋整体起源于东欧; 从乌克兰推到 "东欧起源" 是地域扩大化的过度推断。

B) ✓ 正确

dating back to 300 B.C. ↔ It has a history of over two thousand years

The tradition, dating back to 300 B.C. ↔ It has a history of over two thousand years

over two thousand years 是 dating back to 300 B.C. 经过简单换算后的唯一对应说法, 其他选项均无原文支撑。

C) 无中生有

It is the most time-honored form of fancy art 用最高级 most time-honored 说它是最古老的精致艺术形式; 原文从未将画蛋与其他艺术形式进行 "最古老" 的比较。

D) 偷换概念

It is especially favored as a church decoration 说画蛋特别受作为 "教堂装饰" 的喜爱; 原文 was later incorporated into the Christian church 只说这一传统被纳入基督教, 并未说蛋成为 "教堂装饰", 更没有 especially 的偏好程度。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 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。

Several years ago, she became interested in eggs and learned the traditional Ukrainian technique to draw her very modern characters.

第4段, 第2句

并列谓语 + 复杂宾语(含后置定语)是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,学习后可迁移至大量类似结构

"There's an ancient legend that as long as these eggs are made, evil will not prevail in the world," says Joan Brander, a Canadian egg-painter who has been painting eggs for over 60 years, having learned the art from her Ukrainian relatives.

第7段, 第1句

这句结构层级清楚但不简单, 既有代表性又覆盖多种核心考点, 特别适合做“先找主干、再拆内层、再看时态”的综合训练。对结构和时态的训练收益都很高。

The old symbols, however, still endure.

第8段，第2句

虽然句子结构简单，但包含插入性副词 **however** 和修饰性副词 **still** 两处状语，可用于练习识别副词作状语、区分插入语与修饰语的位置差异，具有一定训练价值；但因主干过于简单、无宾语或复杂修饰成分，练习覆盖面有限。

She never knows if the egg will break before the design is completed.

第54题，A

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 时间状语从句" 的嵌套结构、时间状语从句中用一般现在时表将来、被动语态，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到大量真题和日常阅读中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 40 个英语四级真题高频词

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

design B1

n. 设计

本篇5次 · 真题 132 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇4次 · 真题 31 句

decorate B1

v. 装饰

本篇4次 · 真题 11 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

protein B1

n. 蛋白质

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

evil B1

adj. 邪恶的

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

fancy B1

v. 想要

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题40句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题35句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题32句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题30句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题25句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题23句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题23句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题21句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题20句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次·真题19句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题18句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题18句

derive B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题11句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本篇1次·真题11句

coming A1

n. 到来

本篇1次·真题10句

harvest B1

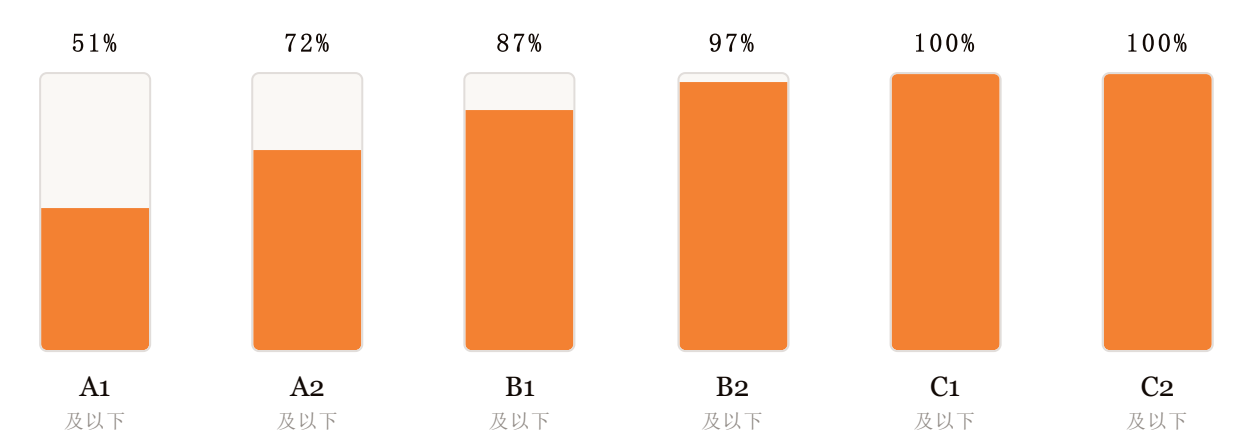
n. 收获

本篇1次·真题8句

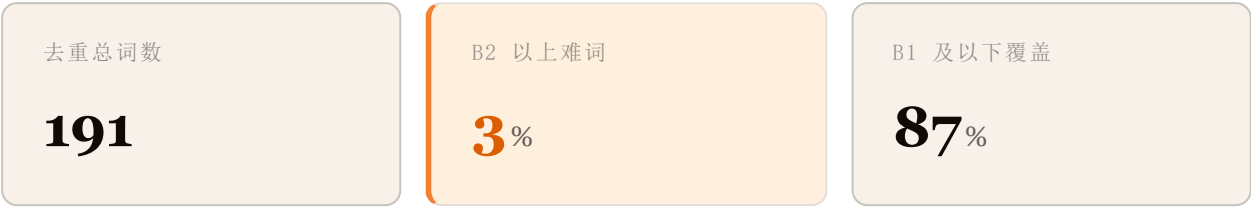
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 191 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **191** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 5 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 191 个·末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年6月·第1套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍黄河的地理与文化 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2017年6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(2017-06) • 四级

Part IV

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

黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流。"黄"这个字描述的是其河水浑浊的颜色。黄河发源于青海，流经九省份，最后注入渤海。黄河是中国赖以生存的几条河流之一。黄河流域(river basin)是中国古代文明的诞生地，也是中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区。然而，由于极具破坏力的洪水频发，黄河曾造成多次灾害。在过去几十年里，政府采取了各种措施防止灾害发生。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

The Yellow River is the third-longest river in Asia and the sixth-longest in the world. The character Huang (yellow) describes the muddy color of its water. It originates in Qinghai Province, flows through nine provinces and finally empties into the Bohai Sea. The Yellow River is one of the rivers on which China depends for survival. The Yellow River basin was the birthplace of ancient Chinese civilization and also one of the most prosperous regions in early Chinese history. However, the Yellow River has caused many disasters due to frequent devastating floods. Over the past few decades, the government has taken various measures to prevent such disasters from happening.

【衔接】第 1、2 句之间用 The character 引出颜色解释

第 1 句给出黄河的客观属性，第 2 句解释「黄」字含义，两句之间天然有「先定义后解释」的逻辑关系。英文用 The character Huang 开头自然承接，不必额外加连接词，靠语义衔接即可。

第 2、3 句用代词 It 替换 The Yellow River

第 3 句 黄河发源于青海 若继续用 The Yellow River 开头会与第 1 句重复显单调。借第 2 句末尾刚出现 its water 的代词指代，第 3 句直接用 It originates... 承接，整段读起来流畅不重复。

第 4、5 句之间话题从「河」切到「流域」

第 4 句还在讲黄河本身的重要性，第 5 句切到 黄河流域，话题从「河」到「流域」。英文用 The Yellow River basin 显化主语切换，不要用 It 容易让读者误以为还在指河本身。这是用名词重述消除指代歧义的典型场景。

第 5、6 句之间用 However 显化转折

第 5 句赞美黄河流域是文明诞生地与最繁荣地区，第 6 句 然而 转折指出其负面（造成灾害）。必须把「然而」显化成句首 However, 让转折逻辑清晰可见，呼应汉译英整篇连贯评分。

第 6、7 句之间用时间承接代替明显连接词

第 6 句讲黄河历史上造成灾害（现在完成时），第 7 句讲 在过去几十年里 政府的应对（也是现在完成时）。两句时间承接、逻辑递进，靠时间状语 Over the past few decades 起头自然衔接，无需再加 Therefore；强行加反而显得生硬。

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（非考题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍黄河的地理与文化

本段是一则典型的中国地理 / 文化介绍：开篇 黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流。直接给出黄河的客观属性，随后铺开它的颜色、源流、文化地位与水患治理，整体属「百科式客观陈述」语体，用词偏中性、信息密度高。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇主语是黄河这一长期存在的客观事物，黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流。与 黄河发源于青海，流经九个省份，最后注入渤海。都在陈述长期事实 / 不变属性，所以全篇以「一般现在时」为基调；只有讲到 中国古代文明的诞生地、黄河曾造成多次灾害、在过去几十年里，政府采取了各种措施防止灾害发生。这种「过去 / 已完成」语义时才偏离基调换成过去时或现在完成时。

【译法】黄河

黄河 全篇统一译作 the Yellow River (首字母大写、定冠词 the 不能漏, 河流名一律用 the)。属约定俗成的官方译名, 全篇任何位置再次出现一律用 the Yellow River 或代词 it 承接, 不得改写成 Huanghe River、yellow river 等其它形式。

青海

青海 指青海省, 统一译作 Qinghai Province (汉语拼音 + Province)。属省名按拼音音译的标准译法, 全篇只用这一种译法。

渤海

渤海 统一译作 the Bohai Sea (约定俗成译名, 前置 the, Sea 首字母大写)。

黄河流域

原文已在 黄河流域(river basin) 自带英文提示, 全篇统一译作 the Yellow River basin / the river basin of the Yellow River, basin 一律小写、前置 the。

中国古代文明

中国古代文明 统一译作 ancient Chinese civilization, 作为一个固定文化负载词整体出现, 不要拆成 China's old culture 等不地道说法。

1. 黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流。

【主干】黄河作主语 + is 系动词 + the third-longest river 作表语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流。已自带明确主语「黄河」和系动词「是」, 英文骨架直接平移: The Yellow River + is + the third-longest river in Asia and the sixth-longest in the world。

【降级】两个排序并列作后置定语

亚洲第三、世界第六长的 是两个并列的排序信息, 不要堆成 the Asia third and world sixth long river 这种中式前置定语; 标准做法是用「the + 序数词 + -est + N + in + 范围」句式 the third-longest river in Asia and the sixth-longest in the world, 让两个排序并列、共享后面的 river。

【语法】时态

客观陈述长期事实, 回指全篇基调, 用一般现在时 is。

冠词

河流名一律前置定冠词 the → the Yellow River; 最高级前必须加 the → the third-longest / the sixth-longest。冠词漏掉是主体考生最高频的硬伤之一。

连字符

序数词 + 形容词构成的复合定语用连字符连成一个词 third-longest, 不要分开写成 the third longest (虽不算大错, 但加连字符更规范)。

【译文】The Yellow River is the third-longest river in Asia and the sixth-longest in the world.

2. "黄"这个字描述的是其河水浑浊的颜色。

【主干】 "黄"字作主语 + describes / refers to + 颜色作宾语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

"黄"这个字描述的是其河水浑浊的颜色。中文主语就是"黄"这个字, 谓语是「描述」, 宾语是「浑浊的颜色」。骨架直接定为 The character Huang describes / refers to the muddy color of its water。

【降级】 「浑浊的颜色」用形容词前置定语 muddy color

浑浊的颜色 结构简单, 直接用 muddy + color 的形容词前置即可; 「河水的颜色」用 of 短语后置 the muddy color of its water, 比 its river water's muddy color 更地道。

【语法】 时态

陈述一个字一直以来的含义, 属长期事实, 沿用基调一般现在时 describes。

代词指代

其河水 中的「其」指代上一句的黄河, 英文用 its water 承接 (its 单数所有格 = 黄河的); 不要再重复 the Yellow River's water 让句子啰嗦。

冠词

特指黄河水的颜色, 用定冠词 the → the muddy color of its water。

【译文】 The character Huang (yellow) describes the muddy color of its water.

3. 黄河发源于青海, 流经九个省份, 最后注入渤海。

【主干】 黄河作主语 + originates 作主谓干 + 后面两个动作降级 (主语策略: 原句主语)

黄河发源于青海, 流经九个省份, 最后注入渤海。中文有三个并列动作「发源 / 流经 / 注入」, 主语都是黄河。英文骨架以 originates 作主谓干, 后面两个动作降级为并列谓语 (flows through... and finally empties into...), 整体形成 It originates in Qinghai Province, flows through nine provinces and finally empties into the Bohai Sea 的并列结构。

【降级】 三动作合并为一句、最后用 finally 显次序

最后注入渤海 里的「最后」是次序标记, 英文用 finally / eventually 显化时间顺序, 让三个动作的先后逻辑被读者一眼看到, 不是简单照中文逗号平铺。

【语法】时态

三个动作都是长期客观属性（河流就在那里发源、流经、注入），全部用一般现在时 originates / flows / empties。

介词搭配

发源于某地用 originate in / rise in（不是 originate from）；流经某地用 flow through；注入某海用 empty into / flow into。介词搭配错是主体考生汉译英的另一密集失分点，建议把这三个搭配整组背下来。

主谓一致

主语黄河第三人称单数，三个并列动词都要 + s → originates / flows / empties。共用同一个主语时三个动词都要协调，别只给第一个加 s 后面忘掉。

代词承接

上一句末尾刚出现 its water 指黄河，这里主语再次提黄河可用代词 It 承接（句首大写），避免连续三句开头都是 The Yellow River 单调重复。

【译文】 It originates in Qinghai Province, flows through nine provinces and finally empties into the Bohai Sea.

4. 黄河是中国赖以生存的几条河流之一。

【主干】 黄河作主语 + is 系动词 + one of the rivers 作表语（主语策略：原句主语）

黄河是中国赖以生存的几条河流之一。中文是「A 是 ...之一」的判断句，骨架直接定为 The Yellow River + is + one of the (several) rivers that ...，主表结构最稳。

【降级】「中国赖以生存的」降级为定语从句作后置定语

中国赖以生存的 是修饰「几条河流」的长定语，英文不能前置成 China-relying rivers，必须降级为定语从句后置：rivers (that / on which) China depends on for survival，挂在 rivers 后面。

【语法】时态

判断长期事实，回指基调用一般现在时 is / depends。

单复数

one of 后面必须接复数名词 rivers（不是 river），定语从句里的谓语跟从句先行词 rivers，但 one of 整体结构里主句谓语跟 one → is（单数）。这两层单复数容易绕，写完务必核对一遍。

动词搭配

「赖以生存」固定搭配 depend on ... for survival 或 rely on ... for survival；介词 on 不能漏。

冠词

one of the + 复数 → the 不能漏，特指那「几条」被中国所依赖的河流。

【译文】 The Yellow River is one of the rivers on which China depends for survival.

5. 黄河流域(**river basin**)是中国古代文明的诞生地，也是中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区。

【主干】 **黄河流域作主语 + was + 两个并列表语** (主语策略：原句主语)

黄河流域(**river basin**)是中国古代文明的诞生地，也是中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区。是双表语判断句，骨架定为 The Yellow River basin + was + the birthplace of ancient Chinese civilization and (also) one of the most prosperous regions in early Chinese history。

【降级】 **两个长名词短语作并列表语**

中国古代文明的诞生地 用 the birthplace of ancient Chinese civilization 处理 (of 后置)；中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区 用 one of the most prosperous regions in early Chinese history 处理 (最高级 + in + 范围)。两个表语各自结构清晰，再用 and also 并列。

【语法】 **时态**

讲古代文明诞生与早期历史的繁荣，是已经过去的历史事实，必须偏离基调改用一般过去时 was。这是本篇时态的第一处偏离，主体考生很容易顺手写成 is 而失分。

冠词

the Yellow River basin (特指黄河的流域，the 不能漏)；the birthplace (独一无二的诞生地，特指)；the most prosperous regions (最高级前必加 the)。三处 the 必须全到位。

最高级范围

「中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区」是范围限定 + 最高级，用 one of the most + adj + N + in + 范围。注意是 one of the most 而不是 the most，因为「地区」用复数表示「几个最繁荣地区之一」更稳妥；当然译成 the most prosperous region 也可接受。

【译文】 **The Yellow River basin was the birthplace of ancient Chinese civilization and also one of the most prosperous regions in early Chinese history.**

6. 然而，由于极具破坏力的洪水频发，黄河曾造成多次灾害。

【主干】 **黄河作主语 + caused + disasters 作宾语** (主语策略：原句主语)

然而，由于极具破坏力的洪水频发，黄河曾造成多次灾害。中文骨架是「黄河 + 造成 + 灾害」，原因状语「由于极具破坏力的洪水频发」降级为状语；英文骨架定为 However, the Yellow River + has caused / caused + many disasters, 原因状语用 due to / because of 短语挂在前面或后面。

【降级】 **「极具破坏力的洪水频发」降级为 due to 引导的名词短语**

极具破坏力的洪水频发 是「洪水」+「破坏力大」+「频发」三层信息，整体作状语，英文用 due to the frequent occurrence of devastating floods 或 due to frequent devastating floods 把它压成一个名词短语挂在主干前。这是把中文意合状语转换成英文形合介词短语的标准动作。

【语法】时态

「曾造成多次灾害」既可理解为已经过去的事实（一般过去时 caused），也可理解为从过去持续到现在的累积影响（现在完成时 has caused）；本篇主语是黄河这种长期存在的事物，灾害不止过去发生，建议用现在完成时 has caused 体现「至今为止造成过」更稳，也呼应下文「过去几十年里采取措施」的时间承接。

转折词位置

然而 用 However, 放句首并加逗号；它不能像汉语「然而」一样直接放在动词前。这是主体考生中式英语的另一高频点。

单复数 + 冠词

灾害不止一次 → disasters 用复数；many disasters 表数量；floods 也用复数表示频发的多场洪水。这两个名词都可数，必须落实复数。

形容词搭配

「极具破坏力的」用 devastating / destructive / catastrophic 都地道；「频发」对应形容词 frequent 或名词化 the frequent occurrence of。两者搭配 frequent devastating floods 既简洁又精准。

【译文】 However, the Yellow River has caused many disasters due to frequent devastating floods.

7. 在过去几十年里，政府采取了各种措施防止灾害发生。

【主干】 政府作主语 + has taken / took + 各种措施 作宾语（主语策略：原句主语）

在过去几十年里，政府采取了各种措施防止灾害发生。中文主语「政府」已明确，谓语「采取」，宾语「各种措施」。骨架定为 the government + has taken + various measures, 「防止灾害发生」作目的状语降级。

【降级】 「防止灾害发生」用 to do 不定式作目的状语

防止灾害发生 是目的，英文降级为不定式 to prevent disasters from happening 或 to prevent such disasters 挂在主干后；不要再起一句 They want to prevent... 让结构散掉。

【语法】时态

在过去几十年里 是典型的「从过去持续到现在」的时间状语，必须用现在完成时 has taken，绝不能用一般过去时 took。In / Over the past few decades 是现在完成时的强信号词，主体考生务必把这个搭配记死。

主谓一致

the government 作单数主语，谓语用 has taken（第三人称单数）。注意 government 在英式英语里偶尔可作复数，但四级翻译统一按单数处理最稳。

动词搭配

「采取措施」固定搭配 take measures / take steps / adopt measures; prevent ... from doing 是固定句型，from 不能漏。

冠词

the government 特指中国政府，the 不能漏；various measures 泛指多种、不加 the。

【译文】 Over the past few decades, the government has taken various measures to prevent such disasters from happening.

英语四级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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