

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 Veiseh 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 Veiseh 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 Veiseh）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

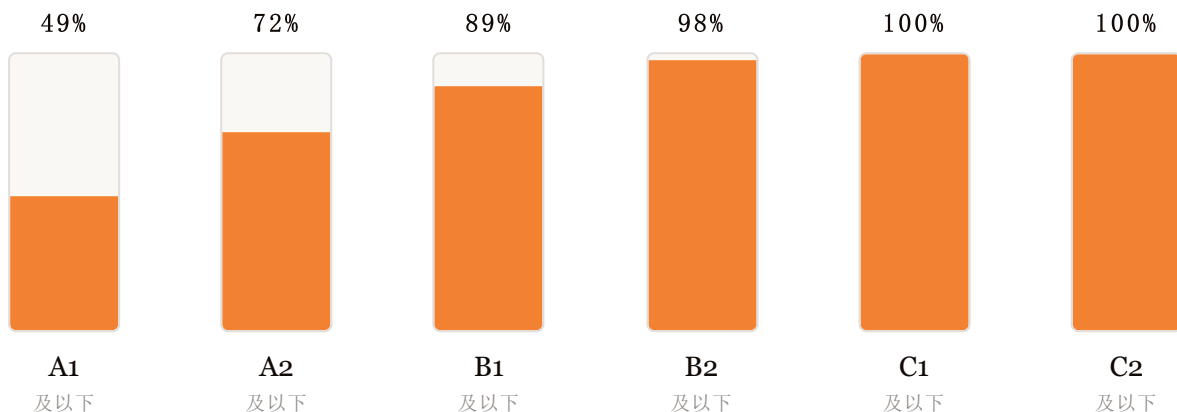
本篇1次·真题 12 句

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

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2%

B1 及以下覆盖

89%



英语四级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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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 →