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四级 · 真题卷第2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 some of the course books you used at college**. Your advertisement may include a brief description of their content, their 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 majority of drivers prefer to drive and park themselves.
B) Human drivers become easily distracted or tired while driving.
C) Most drivers feel uncertain about the safety of self-driving cars.
D) Most drivers have test driven cars with automatic braking features.
2. A) Their drivers would feel safe after getting used to the automatic devices.
B) They would be unpopular with drivers who only trust their own skills.
C) Their increased comfort levels have boosted their sales.
D) They are not actually as safe as automakers advertise.

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

3. A) Thefts of snowmobile dogs in Alaska.
B) A series of injuries to snowmobile drivers.
C) Attacks on some Iditarod Race competitors.
D) A serious accident in the Alaska sports event.
4. A) He stayed behind to look after his injured dogs.
B) He has won the Alaska Iditarod Race four times.
C) He received a minor injury in the Iditarod Race.
D) He has quit the competition in Alaska for good.

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

5. A) It sank into the sea due to overloading.
B) It ran into Nicaragua's Big Corn Island.
C) It disappeared between two large islands.
D) It turned over because of strong winds.
6. A) 13.
B) 25.
C) 30.
D) 32.
7. A) He has helped with the rescue effort.
B) He is being investigated by the police.
C) He was drowned with the passengers.
D) He is among those people missing.

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) At a shopping centre.
B) At a community college.
C) At an accountancy firm.
D) At an IT company.
9. A) Helping out with data input.
B) Arranging interviews.
C) Sorting application forms.
D) Making phone calls.
10. A) He enjoys using computers.
B) He needs the money badly.
C) He wants to work in the city centre.
D) He has relevant working experience.
11. A) Purchase some business suits.
B) Learn some computer language.
C) Improve his programming skills.
D) Review some accountancy terms.

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

12. A) They are keen on high technology.
B) They are poor at technology skills.
C) They often listen to National Public Radio.
D) They feel superior in science and technology.
13. A) Japanese.
B) Germans.
C) Poles.
D) Americans.
14. A) Emailing.
B) Texting.
C) Science.
D) Literacy.
15. A) It is undergoing a drastic reform.
B) It lays emphasis on creative thinking.
C) It has much room for improvement.
D) It prioritizes training of practical skills.

Section C

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

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

16. A) They have small roots.
B) They grow white flowers.
C) They taste like apples.
D) They come from Central Africa.
17. A) They turned from white to purple in color.
B) They became popular on the world market.
C) They became an important food for humans.
D) They began to look like modern-day carrots.
18. A) They were found quite nutritious.
B) There were serious food shortages.
C) People discovered their medicinal value.
D) Farm machines helped lower their prices.

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

19. A) She could update her family any time she liked.
B) She could call up her family whenever she liked
C) She could locate her friends wherever they were.
D) She could download as many pictures as she liked.
20. A) She liked to inform her friends about her success.
B) She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.
C) She felt quite popular among them.
D) She felt she was a teenager again.
21. A) She could barely respond to all her 500 Facebook friends.
B) She spent more time updating her friends than her family.
C) She could barely balance Facebook updates and her work.
D) She didn't seem to be doing as well as her Facebook friends.

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

22. A) They have strong muscles.
B) They live a longer life than horses.
C) They eat much less in winter.
D) They can work longer than donkeys.
23. A) It was a pet of a Spanish king.
B) It was bought by George Washington.
C) It was brought over from Spain.
D) It was donated by a U.S. ambassador.
24. A) They met and exchanged ideas on animal breeding.
B) They participated in a mule-driving competition.
C) They showed and traded animals in the market.
D) They fed mules with the best food they could find.
25. A) The wider use of horses.
B) The arrival of tractors.
C) A shrinking animal trade.
D) A growing donkey population.

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.

As if you needed another reason to hate the gym, it now turns out that exercise can exhaust not only your muscles, but also your eyes. Fear not, however, for coffee can stimulate them again. During 26 exercise, our muscles tire as they run out of fuel and build up waste products. Muscle performance can also be affected by a 27 called "central fatigue," in which an imbalance in the body's chemical messengers prevents the central nervous system from directing muscle movements 28 . It was not known, however, whether central fatigue might also affect motor systems not directly 29 in the exercise itself, such as those that move the eyes. To find out, researchers gave 11 volunteer cyclists a carbohydrate(碳水化合物的) 30 either with a moderate dose of caffeine(咖啡因), which is known to stimulate the central nervous system, or as a placebo(安慰剂) without, during 3 hours of 31 . After exercising, the scientists tested the cyclists with eye-tracking cameras to see how well their brains could still 32 their visual system. The team found that exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8%, 33 their ability to capture new visual information. The caffeine, the equivalent of two strong cups of coffee, was 34 to reverse this effect, with some cyclists even displaying 35 eye movement speeds. So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) cautiously | I) phenomenon |
| B) commit | J) preventing |
| C) control | K) sensitive |
| D) cycling | L) slowing |
| E) effectively | M) solution |
| F) increased | N) sufficient |
| G) involved | O) vigorous |
| H) limited | |

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**.

Team spirit

- A) Teams have become the basic building blocks of organizations. Recruitment advertisements routinely call for "team players". Business schools grade their students in part on their performance in group projects. Office managers knock down walls to encourage team building. Teams are as old as civilization, of course: even Jesus had 12 co-workers. But a new report by Deloitte, "Global Human Capital Trends", based on a survey of more than 7,000 executives in over 130 countries, suggests that the fashion for teamwork has reached a new high. Almost half of those surveyed said their companies were either in the middle of restructuring or about to embark on(开始) it; and for the most part, restructuring meant putting more emphasis on teams.
- B) Companies are abandoning conventional functional departments and organising employees into cross-disciplinary teams that focus on particular products, problems or customers. These teams are gaining more power to run their own affairs. They are also spending more time working with each other rather than

reporting upwards. Deloitte argues that a new organisational form is on the rise: a network of teams is replacing the conventional hierarchy(等级体制).

- C) The fashion for teams is driven by a sense that the old way of organising people is too rigid for both the modern marketplace and the expectations of employees. Technological innovation places greater value on agility(灵活性). John Chambers, chairman of Cisco Systems Inc., a worldwide leader in electronics products, says that "we compete against market transitions(过渡), not competitors. Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two." Digital technology also makes it easier for people to co-ordinate their activities without resorting to hierarchy. The "millennials"(千禧一代) who will soon make up half the workforce in rich countries were raised from nursery school onwards to work in groups.
- D) The fashion for teams is also spreading from the usual corporate suspects (such as GE and IBM) to some more unusual ones. The Cleveland Clinic, a hospital operator, has reorganised its medical staff into teams to focus on particular treatment areas; consultants, nurses and others collaborate closely instead of being separated by speciality(专业) and rank. The US Army has gone the same way. In his book, *Team of Teams*, General Stanley McChrystal describes how the army's hierarchical structure hindered its operations during the early stages of the Iraq war. His solution was to learn something from the rebels it was fighting: decentralising authority to self-organising teams.
- E) A good rule of thumb is that as soon as generals and hospital administrators jump on a management bandwagon, it is time to ask questions. Leigh Thompson of Kellogg School of Management in Illinois warns that, "Teams are not always the answer—teams may provide insight, creativity and knowledge in a way that a person working independently cannot; but teamwork may also lead to confusion, delay and poor decision-making." The late Richard Hackman of Harvard University once argued, "I have no question that when you have a team, the possibility exists that it will generate magic, producing something extraordinary... But don't count on it."
- F) Hackman (who died in 2013) noted that teams are hindered by problems of co-ordination and motivation that chip away at the benefits of collaboration. High-flyers forced to work in teams may be undervalued and free-riders empowered. Group-think may be unavoidable. In a study of 120 teams of senior executives, he discovered that less than 10% of their supposed members agreed on who exactly was on the team. If it is hard enough to define a team's membership, agreeing on its purpose is harder still.
- G) Profound changes in the workforce are making teams trickier to manage. Teams work best if their members have a strong common culture. This is hard to achieve when, as is now the case in many big firms, a large proportion of staff are temporary contractors. Teamwork improves with time: America's National Transportation Safety Board found that 73% of the incidents in its civil-aviation database occurred on a crew's first day of flying together. However, as Amy Edmondson of Harvard points out, organisations increasingly use "team" as a verb rather than a noun: they form teams for specific purposes and then quickly disband them.
- H) The least that can be concluded from this research is that companies need to think harder about managing teams. They need to rid their minds of sentimentalism(感情用事): the most successful teams have leaders who are able to set an overall direction and take immediate action. They need to keep teams small and focused: giving in to pressure to be more "inclusive" is a guarantee of dysfunction. Jeff Bezos, Amazon's boss, says that "If I see more than two pizzas for lunch, the team is too big." They need to immunize teams against group-think: Hackman argued that the best ones contain "deviants"(离经叛道者) who are willing to do something that may be upsetting to others.

- I) A new study of 12,000 workers in 17 countries by Steelcase, a furniture-maker which also does consulting, finds that the best way to ensure employees are "engaged" is to give them more control over where and how they do their work—which may mean liberating them from having to do everything in collaboration with others.
- J) However, organisations need to learn something bigger than how to manage teams better: they need to be in the habit of asking themselves whether teams are the best tools for the job. Teambuilding skills are in short supply: Deloitte reports that only 12% of the executives they contacted feel they understand the way people work together in networks and only 21% feel confident in their ability to build cross-functional teams. Loosely managed teams can become hotbeds of distraction—employees routinely complain that they can't get their work done because they are forced to spend too much time in meetings or compelled to work in noisy offices. Even in the age of open-plan offices and social networks some work is best left to the individual.
36. Successful team leaders know exactly where the team should go and are able to take prompt action.
37. Decentralisation of authority was also found to be more effective in military operations.
38. In many companies, the conventional form of organisation is giving way to a network of teams.
39. Members of poorly managed teams are easily distracted from their work.
40. Teamwork is most effective when team members share the same culture.
41. According to a report by Deloitte, teamwork is becoming increasingly popular among companies.
42. Some team members find it hard to agree on questions like membership and the team's purpose.
43. Some scholars think teamwork may not always be reliable, despite its potential to work wonders.
44. To ensure employees' commitment, it is advisable to give them more flexibility as to where and how they work.
45. Product transitions take much less time now than in the past.

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.

Shoppers in the UK are spending less money on toilet paper to save money, research has shown.

Penny-pinching UK consumers choose cheaper products from discounters such as Aldi and Lidl rather than luxury alternatives.

This has wiped 6% off the value of the soft tissue paper market in the UK. It has shrunk from £1.19 billion in 2011 to £1.12 billion in 2015, according to a new report from market research company Mintel. Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, with sales expected to fall further to £1.11 billion in 2016.

In the last year alone, despite an increase in the UK population and a subsequent rise in the number of households, sales of toilet paper fell by 2%, with the average household reducing their toilet roll spending from £43 in 2014 to £41 in 2015.

Overall, almost three in five people say they try to limit their usage of paper—including facial tissue and kitchen roll—to save money. "Strength, softness and thickness remain the leading indicators of toilet paper quality, with just a small proportion of consumers preferring more luxurious alternatives, such as those with flower patterns or perfume," said Mintel analyst Jack Duckett. "These extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers, which probably reflects how these types of products are typically more expensive than regular toilet paper, even when on special offer."

While consumers are spending less on toilet paper, they remain fussy—in theory at least—when it comes to paper quality. Top of Britons' toilet paper wish list is softness (57%) followed by strength (45%) and thickness (36%).

One in 10 buyers rank toilet rolls made from recycled paper among their top considerations, highlighting how overall the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality. In a challenge for manufacturers, 81% of paper product users said they would consider buying recycled toilet tissue if it were comparable in quality to standard paper.

46. The market sales of toilet paper have decreased because_____.

- A) Britons have cut their spending on it
- B) its prices have gone up over the years
- C) its quality has seen marked improvement
- D) Britons have developed the habit of saving

47. What does the author think of the future of the tissue paper market in the UK?

- A) It will expand in time.
- B) It will remain gloomy.
- C) It will experience ups and downs.
- D) It will recover as population grows.

48. What does Jack Duckett say about toilet paper?

- A) Special offers would promote its sales.
- B) Consumers are loyal to certain brands.
- C) Luxurious features add much to the price.
- D) Consumers have a variety to choose from.

49. What do we learn about Britons concerning toilet paper?

- A) They are particular about the quality of toilet paper.
- B) They emphasize the strength of toilet paper the most.
- C) They prefer cheap toilet paper to recycled toilet paper.
- D) They reject using toilet paper with unnecessary features.

50. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A) More and more Britons buy recycled toilet paper to protect the environment.
- B) Toilet paper manufacturers are facing a great challenge in promoting its sales.
- C) Toilet paper manufacturers compete with one another to improve product quality.
- D) Environmental protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

"One of the reasons I find this topic very interesting is because my mom was a smoker when I was younger," says Lindson-Hawley, who studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford.

By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way—by stopping abruptly and completely.

In her study, participants were randomly(随机地) assigned to two groups. One had to quit abruptly on a given day, going from about a pack a day to zero. The other cut down gradually over the course of two weeks. People in both groups used nicotine(尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray. They also had talk therapy with a nurse before and after quit day.

Six months out, more people who had quit abruptly had stuck with it—more than one-fifth of them, compared to about one-seventh in the other group. Although these numbers appear low, it is much higher than if people try without support.

And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the people had said they'd rather cut down gradually before quitting. "If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley. But that wasn't the case. Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them cravings(瘾) and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point. "Regardless of your stated preference, if you're ready to quit, quitting abruptly is more effective," says Dr. Gabriela Ferreira. "When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.

People rarely manage to quit the first time they try. But at least, she says, they can maximize the odds of success.

51. What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother?

- A) She quit smoking with her daughter's help.
- B) She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.
- C) She was also a researcher of tobacco and health.
- D) She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers.

52. What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study?
- A) They were given physical training.
 - B) They were looked after by physicians.
 - C) They were encouraged by psychologists.
 - D) They were offered nicotine replacements.
53. How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment?
- A) It is idealized.
 - B) It is unexpected.
 - C) It is encouraging.
 - D) It is misleading.
54. The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para. 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking
- A) is something few can accomplish
 - B) needs some practice first
 - C) requires a lot of patience
 - D) is a challenge at the beginning
55. What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually?
- A) They find it even more difficult.
 - B) They are simply unable to make it.
 - C) They show fewer withdrawal symptoms.
 - D) They feel much less pain in the process.

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**.

长江是亚洲最长、世界上第三长的河流。长江流经多种不同的生态系统，是诸多濒危物种的栖息地，灌溉了中国五分之一的土地。长江流域(river basin)居住着中国三分之一的人口。长江在中国历史、文化和经济上起着很大的作用。长江三角洲(delta)产出多达20%的中国国民生产总值。几千年来，长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。长江上还坐落着世界最大的水电站。

2017年6月·第2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2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2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 some of the course books you used at college. Your advertisement may include a brief description of their content, their condition and price, and your contact information. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【参考范文 • 151 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Second-hand Course Books for Sale Are you searching for affordable course books for the new term? I am selling several textbooks I used at college, including An Introduction to Economics and College English Reading. Both of them are clearly written, well organized and perfect for freshmen.

All the books are in excellent condition. I bought them only one year ago and kept them carefully, so there are almost no marks inside. They look nearly new, with clean pages and undamaged covers.

The prices are very reasonable. Each book originally cost about sixty yuan, but now I am offering them at only twenty-five yuan each. If you buy both, you can take them home for just forty yuan.

If you are interested, please feel free to contact me. You can email me at lucky2024@campus.com or call me at 123-4567-8901. Don't miss this great chance to get quality books at a low price!

【参考译文】

二手课本出售 新学期你正在找价格实惠的课本吗？我出售几本自己大学时用过的教材，包括《经济学导论》和《大学英语阅读》。两本都条理清晰、编排合理，非常适合低年级同学使用。

所有书都成色极好。我一年前才买、一直细心保管，书里几乎没有划痕。它们看起来近乎全新，页面干净、封面完好。

价格非常公道。每本原价约六十元，现在只卖二十五元一本。如果两本一起买，六十元就能全部拿走（打包只需四十元）。

如果你有兴趣，欢迎随时联系我。可以发邮件到 lucky2024@campus.com，或拨打电话 123-4567-8901。别错过这个用低价买到优质好书的好机会！

【第 1 段】标题 + 提问 + 报书名。先用「Second-hand Course Books for Sale」做醒目标题，再用 Are you searching for...? 提问抓住读者需求，随后 I am selling... including... 报出具体书名并一句夸内容实用，落实第一段「标题 + 出售简介」的功能与内容点。

【第 2 段】成色细节可信。用 in excellent condition 总起，再以 bought them only one year ago、almost no marks、clean pages and undamaged covers 三处细节佐证，把「成色好」写得具体可信，达成第二段功能。

【第 3 段】原价现价落差。originally cost about sixty yuan 对比 only twenty-five yuan each，再加合买 forty yuan 的优惠，用清晰数字凸显便宜，达成第三段报价功能。

【第 4 段】方式清晰 + 号召。email me at... or call me at... 给出准确邮箱与电话补齐联系方式采分点，末句 Don't miss this great chance...! 用祈使句号召行动，为广告收尾。

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

写二手课本售卖广告

任务动词加宾语一句锁死：write an advertisement on your campus website to sell some of the course books you used at college。所以要写的是一则「广告」，目的很明确——把你用过的旧课本卖出去，核心是打动读者来买，而不是讨论买旧书好不好。

读者 • 语域

面向校园买家的推销语气

广告发在校园网站上，读者是同校想省钱买课本的同学，你的身份是卖家。所以语域是「亲切、简洁、有推销力」的半正式书面语：可以直接对读者说 Are you looking for..., 用祈使句号召行动，但不能口语随便、也不能端着写成学术议论。四级里凡是 advertisement / notice / poster 这类应用文，语气对不对本身就是采分点。

中心立意

物美价廉快来买

本篇的交际目的：让同学相信这批旧课本内容实用、成色好、价格便宜、联系方便，从而心动下单。所有段落都围绕「值得买、快来买」这一个中心服务，凸显 a brief description of their content 里说的实用与低价卖点。

要展开的要点

1. 内容简介

对应要求 a brief description of their content：报出书名、版本，一句话说清这书讲什么、适合谁用。

2. 成色状况

对应要求里的 condition (their condition and price)：说明几成新、有无划线破损，让买家放心。

3. 价格实惠

对应要求里的 price (their condition and price)：给出原价与现价对比，或整套优惠价，突出便宜。

4. 联系方式

对应要求 your contact information：留下清晰准确的邮箱或电话——这条最易被忘，忘了直接扣一个采分点。

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 标题 + 出售简介

用一个醒目标题点明「二手课本出售」，正文开门见山宣布出售，并简要介绍课本内容与适用人群，对应 a brief description of their content。

第 2 段 描述成色

说明课本的新旧状况，打消买家对二手书质量的顾虑，对应要求里的 condition。

第 3 段 报出价格

给出原价与现价或优惠价，凸显便宜实惠，对应要求里的 price。

第 4 段 联系方式 + 号召

留下邮箱和电话，末尾用一句祈使句号召读者赶紧行动，对应 your contact information。

第 1 段 亮书名报内容

标题写「Second-hand Course Books for Sale」，正文点明出售自己大学用过的课本，报出书名与版本（如经济学导论、大学英语阅读），并一句说明它们条理清晰、适合低年级同学使用，落实 a brief description of their content。

广告标题 · ____ for Sale（把要卖的东西填进空位，做成醒目标题单独成行）

提问引入 · Are you looking for ____?（用读者的需求作问句，把卖点填进空位）

宣布出售并列举 · I am selling ____, including ____ and _____.（前空填品类，后空填具体书名）

第 2 段 几成新无破损

说明只用了一年、保存仔细、书内几乎没有划痕，看起来近乎全新、页面干净封面完好，把「成色好」落到可感知的细节上。

总述成色 · All the books are in ____ condition.（空位填 excellent/good 等成色词）

细节佐证 · I bought them ____ ago and kept them carefully, so _____.（前空填时长，后空填无破损等具体表现）

第 3 段 半价甩卖优惠

写明每本原价约六十元、现只卖二十五元，两本合买还可优惠，用具体数字凸显物美价廉，落实要求里的 price。

原价现价对比 · Each book originally cost ____, but now I am offering it at only ____.
(两空分别填原价、现价)

整套优惠 · If you buy ____, you can take them for just _____. (前空填数量，后空填打包价)

第 4 段 留邮箱电话催单

留下具体邮箱与电话（如 lucky2024@campus.com、123-4567-8901），落实 your contact information，最后一句号召读者别错过低价好书，赶紧联系。

给出联系方式 · If you are interested, please feel free to contact me at ____ or _____. (两空填邮箱、电话)

行动号召 · Don't miss this great chance to ____! (空位填读者能得到的好处)

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

四点全覆盖

本题须写全内容简介、成色、价格、联系方式四点（a brief description of their content、their condition and price、your contact information），最易漏的是联系方式，核对时重点盯这条。

结构连贯

四段各司其职

本题按标题、成色、价格、联系四块分段，段内先总说后细节，收尾用号召句呼应开头的推销目的，结构就站得住。

语言准确

细节词准确

本题多用 in excellent condition、offer... at、feel free to contact 等地道搭配即可得分；邮箱、电话、价格数字务必写对，含糊或写错会削弱广告可信度。

字数格式

卡住上下限

本题硬性要求 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，二手书广告最容易写得过短，若不足要再加细节，超长要删空话；同时保留广告的标题与分段格式。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

忘写联系方式

反面示例：通篇只介绍了书好、便宜，却没留任何邮箱或电话，读者想买都找不到人。修正：结尾补一句 If you are interested, please feel free to contact me at lucky2024@campus.com or call 123-4567-8901.

写成议论感慨

反面示例：Nowadays, more and more students choose to buy second-hand books, which is of great significance to society... 这是议论文腔，不是广告。修正：直接对买家说 I am selling several used course books at a very low price. Come and get yours!

价格联系含糊

反面示例：The price is not high and you can contact me if you want. 太空。修正：Each book is only twenty-five yuan; you can reach me at 123-4567-8901.

过短靠重复凑

反面示例：反复说 The books are very good. They are really very good and cheap. 重复注水既凑不满字数又拉低质量。修正：换成新信息，如 The books are in excellent condition, with clean pages and no missing content.

英语四级 2017年6月·第2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2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2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2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 Automakers and tech companies are working hard to offer the first true self-driving car. But 75% of drivers say they wouldn't feel safe in such a vehicle. Still, 60% of drivers would like to get some kind of self-driving feature, such as automatic braking or self-parking the next time they buy a new car. The attitudes are published in a new AAA survey of 1,800 drivers.

汽车制造商和科技公司正在努力推出首款真正的自动驾驶汽车。但75%的驾驶员表示他们这样的车辆中不会感到安全。尽管如此,60%的驾驶员表示希望在下次购买新车时获得某种自动驾驶功能,例如自动制动或自动泊车。这些态度发布在AAA一项针对1800名驾驶员的新调查中。

2 Advocates of self-driving cars argue they would be safer than cars driven by humans because they wouldn't get distracted or drive when tired.

自动驾驶汽车的倡导者认为,它们会比人类驾驶的汽车更安全,因为它们不会分心或在疲劳时驾驶。

3 But those surveyed by AAA say they trust their own driving skills. Many feel the technology is too new and unproven.

但AAA调查的受访者表示他们相信自己的驾驶技能。许多人认为这项技术太新且未经验证。

4 John Nielsen, AAA's managing director of automotive engineering and repair, said tests suggest drivers may be overestimating their own abilities. He also believes they will be more likely to trust self-driving cars as they become more familiar with features such as automatic braking or parking.

AAA汽车工程与维修部总监John Nielsen表示,测试表明驾驶员可能高估了自己的能力。他还认为,随着驾驶员对自动制动或泊车等功能越来越熟悉,他们会更可能信任自动驾驶汽车。

5 He estimated that the "comfort level" will increase considerably in five to ten years.
他估计,"舒适度"将在五到十年内大幅提高。

1. A) The majority of drivers prefer to drive and park themselves.
B) Human drivers become easily distracted or tired while driving.
C) Most drivers feel uncertain about the safety of self-driving cars.
D) Most drivers have test driven cars with automatic braking features.

【题目】 What is the finding of the AAA survey?

【翻译】 AAA 调查的发现是什么?

- A) 大多数驾驶员更喜欢自己驾驶和停车。 B) 人类驾驶员在驾驶时容易分心或疲劳。
C) 大多数驾驶员对自动驾驶汽车的安全性感到不确定。
D) 大多数驾驶员已经试驾过具有自动刹车功能的汽车。

【答案】 C (细节题) Most drivers feel uncertain about the safety of self-driving cars.

【定位】 But 75% of drivers say they wouldn't feel safe in such a vehicle.

但有 75% 的司机表示, 他们坐这种 (自动驾驶) 车时不会感到安全。

【信号】 转折 But + 百分比数字双信号。这句以转折词 But 起头, 紧接一个醒目的百分比 75% of drivers, 转折后才是真意、数字又是新闻高频考点, 双重信号叠加, 这句就是承载『调查发现』的答案句。

【替换】 75% of drivers ↔ Most drivers

75% 概括为『大多数』

wouldn't feel safe ↔ feel uncertain about the safety

『不觉得安全』改写为『对安全没把握』

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 借用了录音里 self-parking、drive 这类词造出 prefer to drive and park themselves (更愿意自己开自己停)，听着耳熟；但原文第三段说司机『相信自己的驾驶技术』，并没说『更愿意自己开自己停车』，这是把后文一句的意思偷换、且并非本题问的『调查发现』。

借用原文：self-parking the next time they buy a new car

B) 张冠李戴

distracted or tired 直接搬了原文第二段 they wouldn't get distracted or drive when tired 的原词，但那是『自动驾驶支持者』论证无人车更安全时说的，说的是车不会分心疲劳，不是调查发现『人类司机易分心疲劳』，主语和出处都被偷换了。

借用原文：they wouldn't get distracted or drive when tired

D) 原词陷阱

test driven cars with automatic braking features 拼用了录音里的 automatic braking (自动刹车) 这一原词，但原文只说 60% 司机『想要』自动刹车等功能、是 want 不是 have test driven (试驾过)，调查里根本没说大多数司机试驾过，属无中生有。

借用原文：such as automatic braking or self-parking

2. A) Their drivers would feel safe after getting used to the automatic devices.

B) They would be unpopular with drivers who only trust their own skills.

C) Their increased comfort levels have boosted their sales.

D) They are not actually as safe as automakers advertise.

【题目】 What does John Nielsen say about self-driving cars?

【翻译】 John Nielsen 对自动驾驶汽车有何看法？

A) 驾驶员在习惯自动装置后会感到安全。

B) 它们不会受到那些只相信自己技能的驾驶员的欢迎。

C) 它们舒适度的提升促进了销量的增长。

D) 它们实际上并不像汽车制造商宣传的那样安全。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) Their drivers would feel safe after getting used to the automatic devices.

【定位】 He also believes they will be more likely to trust self-driving cars as they become more familiar with features such as automatic braking or parking.

他还认为，随着司机对自动刹车、自动泊车这类功能越来越熟悉，他们会更愿意信任自动驾驶汽车。

【信号】 人名 + believes 引出本人观点。 答案句紧跟在人名 John Nielsen 之后，由 He also believes (他还认为) 这一观点标志词领起——专家亲口说的预测，正是态度观点题要锁定的答案句。

【替换】 more likely to trust self-driving cars ↔ would feel safe

『更愿意信任』等值于『会觉得安全』

as they become more familiar with features such as automatic braking or parking ↔

after getting used to the automatic devices

『越来越熟悉这些功能』改写为『习惯了这些自动装置之后』

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

only trust their own skills 搬了原文第三段 they trust their own driving skills 的原词，但那是『被调查的司机』说的、不是 Nielsen 说的；且 Nielsen 的观点恰恰相反——他认为司机高估了自己。把别人的话安到 Nielsen 头上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：those surveyed by AAA say they trust their own driving skills

C) 原词陷阱

increased comfort levels have boosted their sales 借用了原文末段 the comfort level will increase 的原词 comfort level，但原文只说『舒适接受度会提升』，从没说提升了销量（sales 全文未提），是把熟词嫁接到一个录音没说的因果上，无中生有。

借用原文：He estimated that the "comfort level" will increase considerably in five to ten years.

D) 与原文相反

not actually as safe as automakers advertise（其实没厂商宣传的那么安全）是个看空自动驾驶的负面判断，但 Nielsen 的态度是看好——他认为司机会越来越信任这种车，极性正好相反，且原文从没出现『没宣传得安全』这层意思。

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

1 One dog has been killed and multiple dogs have been injured by a snowmobile driver in what appears to be an intentional attack on competitors in the Iditarod Race in Alaska.

一名雪地摩托车驾驶员杀死了一只狗，并导致多只狗受伤，这似乎是对阿拉斯加 Iditarod 比赛参赛者的蓄意攻击。

2 Aliy Zirkle was the first to report an attack. A snowmobile driver had repeatedly attempted to harm her and her team, and one of Zirkle's dogs had received a non-life-threatening injury. Zirkle reported the attack when she arrived in Nulato, Alaska, in the early hours of the morning. Then Jeff King, a four-time champion, reported a similar attack. His team was hit by a snowmobile driver, injuring several dogs and killing a 3-year-old male dog.

Aliy Zirkle 是第一个报告遭到袭击的人。一名雪地摩托车驾驶员曾多次试图伤害她和她的狗队，Zirkle 的一只狗受了非致命伤。Zirkle 在凌晨抵达阿拉斯加 Nulato 时报告了这次袭击。随后，四届冠军 Jeff King 报告了类似的袭击。他的狗队被一名雪地摩托车驾驶员撞击，导致几只狗受伤，一只 3 岁的雄性犬死亡。

3 Reporter Zachariah Hughes says that neither King nor Zirkle was injured. Although this incident very much alters the race of the two participants competing for a win, both are going to continue on their

way toward the finishing line. Alaska State Troopers released a statement saying they've arrested Arnold Demoski, 26. He faces trial on several charges.

记者Zachariah Hughes称King和Zirkle均未受伤。尽管这一事件极大地改变了这两名争夺胜利的参赛者的比赛进程,但两人都将继续前往终点线。阿拉斯加州警方发布声明称他们已逮捕26岁的Arnold Demoski。他将面临多项指控的审判。

3. A) Thefts of snowmobile dogs in Alaska.
B) A series of injuries to snowmobile drivers.
C) Attacks on some Iditarod Race competitors.
D) A serious accident in the Alaska sports event.

【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) Alaska雪地摩托犬的盗窃案。 B) 一系列雪地摩托车手受伤事件。
C) 针对一些Iditarod Race参赛者的袭击。 D) Alaska体育赛事中的一起严重事故。

【答案】 C (主旨题) Attacks on some Iditarod Race competitors.

【定位】 One dog has been killed and multiple dogs have been injured by a snowmobile driver in what appears to be an intentional attack on competitors in the Iditarod Race in Alaska.

一名雪地摩托驾驶者撞死了一只狗、撞伤了许多只狗, 这看起来是对阿拉斯加 Iditarod 比赛参赛者的一次蓄意攻击。

【信号】 导语首句即总起。新闻第一句 in what appears to be an intentional attack on competitors in the Iditarod Race 就是导语总起句, 一句话点明核心事件是"对参赛者的蓄意攻击", 主旨题的落点就在这种开篇总起句上。

【替换】 an intentional attack on competitors in the Iditarod Race ↔

Attacks on some Iditarod Race competitors

几乎同词, attack=Attacks

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Thefts of snowmobile dogs in Alaska 把原文里真实出现的 dog、snowmobile、Alaska 拼在一起，却把性质偷换成 Thefts\(\盗窃\)；原文是撞死撞伤狗的攻击，从未提偷狗，听到 dog 就奔这项就中招了。

借用原文：One dog has been killed and multiple dogs have been injured by a snowmobile driver

B) 张冠李戴

选项 A series of injuries to snowmobile drivers 借用原文 injured/snowmobile driver 的原词，但说的是"雪地摩托司机受伤"——原文受伤的是参赛者的狗，司机是施害方而非受害方；且"受伤"只是攻击的结果细节，不是整件事的定性。

借用原文：multiple dogs have been injured by a snowmobile driver

D) 偷换概念

选项 A serious accident in the Alaska sports event 用 Alaska、event 等原文气味的词，却把事件定性成 accident\(\意外事故\)；原文明确说 what appears to be an intentional attack\(\蓄意攻击\)，accident 与 intentional 性质相反，把"故意"说成"意外"。

借用原文：what appears to be an intentional attack

-
4. A) He stayed behind to look after his injured dogs.
B) He has won the Alaska Iditarod Race four times.
C) He received a minor injury in the Iditarod Race.
D) He has quit the competition in Alaska for good.

【题目】 What do we learn about Jeff King?

【翻译】 关于Jeff King我们了解到什么？

- A) 他留下来照看受伤的狗。 B) 他四次赢得Alaska Iditarod Race冠军。
c) 他在Iditarod Race中受了轻伤。 D) 他已永久退出Alaska的比赛。

【答案】 B (细节题) He has won the Alaska Iditarod Race four times.

【定位】 Then Jeff King, a four-time champion, reported a similar attack.

随后，四度夺冠的 Jeff King 也报告了一起类似的攻击。

【信号】 人名后紧跟的同位语身份说明。 锁定人名 Jeff King 后，紧跟其后的同位语 a four-time champion 就是关于他最直接的身份信息；细节题的落点常在人名后紧贴的修饰说明上。

【替换】 a four-time champion ↔ **He has won the Alaska Iditarod Race four times**

名词头衔展开成完整句

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 He stayed behind to look after his injured dogs 借用原文 injured/dog 的原词，但原文明确说 both are going to continue on their way toward the finishing line\ (两人都继续奔向终点)，他并没有留下来；"留下照看伤狗"是录音从未说过的虚构。

借用原文：injuring several dogs and killing a 3-year-old male dog

C) 张冠李戴

选项 He received a minor injury in the Iditarod Race 盗用原文 injury 一词，但原文受伤的是狗\ (injuring several dogs)，且 neither King nor Zirkle was injured 明说 King 本人没有受伤；把"狗受伤"偷换成"他受轻伤"。

借用原文：neither King nor Zirkle was injured

D) 与原文相反

选项 He has quit the competition in Alaska for good 说他永久退赛，与原文 both are going to continue on their way toward the finishing line\ (都将继续奔向终点) 极性完全相反；competition/Alaska 是原文气味词，但 quit 与 continue 正好反过来。

借用原文：both are going to continue on their way toward the finishing line

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

1 A tour boat turned over off the coast of Nicaragua, killing at least 13 people and leaving more passengers missing, officials said.

官员称,一艘游船在尼加拉瓜海岸附近倾覆,造成至少13人死亡,还有更多乘客失踪。

2 The boat was carrying 32 people—25 Costa Ricans, four Americans and three Nicaraguans. The 13 dead were all Costa Rican, the Foreign Ministry said. The boat, traveling between Nicaragua's Big Corn Island and Little Corn Island, turned over Saturday near the larger island. Some passengers remain missing, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry said, but did not specify how many. A local radio said an unspecified number of people were rescued, including the tour boat's owner, Hilario Blandon.

这艘船载有32人——25名哥斯达黎加人、4名美国人和3名尼加拉瓜人。外交部表示,13名遇难者均为哥斯达黎加人。该船周六在往返尼加拉瓜大玉米岛和小玉米岛之间航行时,在较大的岛屿附近倾覆。哥斯达黎加外交部表示,仍有部分乘客失踪,但未说明具体人数。当地一家电台称,包括游船船主Hilario Blandon在内的若干人获救,但未说明具体人数。

3 Nicaraguan naval authorities had banned sea travel in the area because of bad weather and strong winds, but the tour boat proceeded anyway. Blandon, the boat's owner, has been arrested by Nicaraguan authorities, the state-run news agency said. Both he and a crew member are being investigated for unintentional murder and exposing people to danger, according to police.

尼加拉瓜海军当局因恶劣天气和强风已禁止该地区的海上航行,但这艘游船仍然继续前行。官方通讯社称,船主Blandon已被尼加拉瓜当局逮捕。警方称,他和一名船员正因过失杀人和危害他人安全接受调查。

5. A) It sank into the sea due to overloading.
B) It ran into Nicaragua's Big Corn Island.
C) It disappeared between two large islands.
D) It turned over because of strong winds.

【题目】 What happened to the tour boat sailing off the Nicaraguan coast?

【翻译】 在尼加拉瓜海岸航行的游船发生了什么？

- A) 它因超载沉入海中。 B) 它撞上了尼加拉瓜的Big Corn岛。
C) 它在两个大岛之间失踪了。 D) 它因强风而翻覆了。

【答案】 D (细节题) It turned over because of strong winds.

【定位】 A tour boat turned over off the coast of Nicaragua, killing at least 13 people and leaving more passengers missing, officials said.

一艘游船在尼加拉瓜海岸附近翻覆，造成至少 13 人死亡、更多乘客失踪，官方表示。

【信号】 开篇首句即点事件核心。新闻报道惯例是第一句话就把核心事件交代清楚，A tour boat turned over off the coast of Nicaragua 正是这则新闻的导语，turned over (翻覆) 就是船出事的方式，是本题答案信号。

【替换】 A tour boat turned over ↔ **It turned over**

原句动词直接对应

because of bad weather and strong winds ↔ **because of strong winds**

原因句同义保留

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音明确说原因是 strong winds，从未提到 overloading (超载)。sank into the sea due to overloading 把翻船编成『因超载而沉』，原因纯属杜撰，且 sank (沉没) 也不是录音说的 turned over (翻覆)。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音确实念到 Big Corn Island，但原文是说船在两岛之间『航行』、在较大那座岛附近翻覆，并非『撞上』Big Corn Island。ran into Nicaragua's Big Corn Island 借这个真出现过的岛名，把『在附近翻』偷换成『撞岛』。

借用原文：traveling between Nicaragua's Big Corn Island and Little Corn Island, turned over Saturday near the larger island

C) **偷换概念**

录音说的是船在 Big Corn Island and Little Corn Island 之间航行后翻覆，而非 disappeared between two large islands (在两大岛间消失)。disappeared 是录音没有的；况且原文里一大一小 (Little/larger island)，并非两座都是 large。

借用原文：traveling between Nicaragua's Big Corn Island and Little Corn Island, turned over Saturday near the larger island

-
6. A) 13.
B) 25.
C) 30.
D) 32.

【题目】 How many people was the boat carrying?

【翻译】 这艘船载有多少人？

A) 13人。 B) 25人。 C) 30人。 D) 32人。

【答案】 D (细节题) 32.

【定位】 The boat was carrying 32 people—25 Costa Ricans, four Americans and three Nicaraguans.
这艘船载有 32 人——25 名哥斯达黎加人、4 名美国人和 3 名尼加拉瓜人。

【信号】 carrying与题干同词，紧跟总数。录音 The boat was carrying 32 people 里的 carrying 与题干 carrying 同词，其后紧跟的 32 就是总数；破折号后的 25/4/3 是分国籍拆分，是干扰数字。

【替换】 The boat was carrying 32 people ↔ 32.
总数直接对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 13 指的是 killing at least 13 people (至少 13 人遇难)，是死亡人数，不是船上总人数。13. 盗用了这个真出现过的数字，但答非所问。

借用原文：killing at least 13 people

B) 原词陷阱

录音 25 Costa Ricans 说的是 25 名哥斯达黎加籍乘客，只是船上某一国籍的人数，并非载客总数。25. 套用了这个分项数字来冒充总数。

借用原文：25 Costa Ricans

C) 未提及

录音报出的数字只有 13、32、25、4、3，从未出现 30。30. 是个凑数的干扰项，听清各数字就能直接排除。

-
7. A) He has helped with the rescue effort.
B) He is being investigated by the police.
C) He was drowned with the passengers.
D) He is among those people missing.

【题目】 What do we know about the owner of the boat?

【翻译】 关于这艘船的船主我们知道什么？

A) 他参与了救援工作。 B) 他正在接受警方调查。 C) 他与乘客一起溺亡了。
D) 他在失踪人员当中。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) He is being investigated by the police.

【定位】 Both he and a crew member are being investigated for unintentional murder and exposing people to danger, according to police.

据警方称，他和一名船员正因过失杀人罪和使他人陷入危险而接受调查。

【信号】 末段交代船主结局， **being investigated** 是落点。录音先说船主 rescued, including the tour boat's owner, Hilario Blandon 获救，再到末段 are being investigated for unintentional murder，落点是最后这句『正在接受调查』——后文交代的处境才是问『关于船主我们知道什么』的完整答案。

【替换】 are being investigated for unintentional murder ↔ **He is being investigated by the police**

调查动作直接对应

according to police ↔ **by the police**

施动者 police 对应

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音说船主是被救者之一 an unspecified number of people were rescued, including the tour boat's owner，并非去『帮助救援』。helped with the rescue effort 借了 rescue 这个真出现的词，把『被救』篡改成『参与救援』。

借用原文：an unspecified number of people were rescued, including the tour boat's owner, Hilario Blandon

C) **与原文相反**

录音明说船主在获救名单里 rescued, including the tour boat's owner，遇难的 13 人是哥斯达黎加乘客。was drowned with the passengers 与原文相反，把获救者说成与乘客一同溺亡。

借用原文：rescued, including the tour boat's owner, Hilario Blandon

D) **张冠李戴**

录音里 missing (失踪) 指的是 Some passengers remain missing 部分乘客，而船主已明确获救并被捕。among those people missing 把『失踪乘客』这个真概念安到船主头上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：Some passengers remain missing

Section B

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

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

1 M: Hi, Susan, you're looking very smart today.

M: 嗨，Susan，你今天看起来很精神。

2 W: I always look smart, James. Actually, I'm on my way to a job interview.

W: 我一直都很精神, James。实际上, 我正要去参加工作面试。

3 M: What job? Oh, you mean, for the summer holidays?

M: 什么工作? 哦, 你是说暑假的工作吗?

4 W: Yeah. There's only two weeks to go. I've got a second interview with that big foreign accountancy firm in the city centre. You know the one.

W: 对。只剩两周就放假了。我要去市中心那家大型外资会计师事务所进行第二轮面试。你知道的那家。

5 M: That's fantastic.

M: 太棒了。

6 W: The work is just helping out with data input, you know. But the pay isn't too bad. It might suit you too. I know they have at least two temporary positions available. And I don't think they have anyone else yet.

W: 工作就是帮忙做数据录入, 你知道的。但薪水还不错。可能也适合你。我知道他们至少有两个临时职位空缺。而且我觉得他们还没找到其他人。

7 M: Hmm. If they take you on, tell them you know a friend who'd be really good too. I really need the money and the experience would look good on my resume. Maybe we'll be working together—the dream team.

M: 嗯。如果他们录用你了, 告诉他们你有个朋友也很优秀。我真的需要这笔钱, 而且这段经历在我简历上也会很好看。也许我们能一起工作——梦之队。

8 W: OK. We'll do. If the boss likes me, I'll mention it. It'll be good to have someone around who I know. I'll phone you afterwards. But perhaps you should put in an application anyway.

W: 好的。我会的。如果老板喜欢我, 我会提一下。有个认识的人在身边也挺好的。我之后给你打电话。不过也许你还是应该自己递交一份申请。

9 M: Thanks, Susan. That's great. Listen, do you want a lift to the city? I have my dad's car today and nothing else to do this morning.

M: 谢谢, Susan。太好了。听着, 你要搭车去市里吗? 我今天开着我爸的车, 今天上午也没别的事。

10 W: Sure. Thanks, James.

W: 当然。谢谢, James。

11 M: Let's go then. The car's over there.

M: 那我们走吧。车在那边。

12 W: By the way, how's your knowledge of accountancy? The interviewer may ask you about it.

W: 顺便问一下, 你对会计了解多少? 面试官可能会问你相关的问题。

13 M: No problem. I think I can survive. I might just have to review a few accountancy terms. Maybe you can give me a practice interview first.

M: 没问题。我觉得我能应付。我可能只需要复习一些会计术语。也许你可以先给我做个模拟面试。

14 W: Of course. Let's go then. Don't want to be late.

W: 当然。那我们走吧。可不想迟到。

8. A) At a shopping centre.
B) At a community college.
C) At an accountancy firm.
D) At an IT company.

【题目】 Where will Susan probably get a job?

【翻译】 Susan可能会在哪里找到工作?

A) 在购物中心。 B) 在社区学院。 C) 在会计师事务所。 D) 在IT公司。

【答案】 C (细节题) At an accountancy firm.

【定位】 I've got a second interview with that big foreign accountancy firm in the city centre.

我拿到了市中心那家大型外资会计公司的第二轮面试。

【信号】 被问者直接说出单位。Susan 自己交代去向的这句 I've got a second interview with that big foreign accountancy firm in the city centre. 直接点出公司性质，地点题的答案就落在当事人亲口说出'我去某家单位'的这一句上。

【替换】 big foreign accountancy firm ↔ At an accountancy firm.

去掉修饰留核心词

【排除】 D) 未提及

录音里反复出现 firm、company 这类'公司'词，At an IT company. 蹭了'公司'这个印象，但全程没说是 IT 公司，说的是会计公司，行业对不上。

A) 未提及 At a shopping centre. 在对话里完全没有出现，纯属拿一个常见场所凑数。

B) 未提及

At a community college. 同样在录音中没有任何对应，是无中生有的干扰场所。

-
9. A) Helping out with data input.
B) Arranging interviews.
C) Sorting application forms.
D) Making phone calls.

【题目】 What will Susan's future job involve?

【翻译】 Susan未来的工作将涉及什么?

A) 帮助进行数据录入。 B) 安排面试。 C) 整理申请表。 D) 打电话。

【答案】 A (细节题) Helping out with data input.

【定位】 The work is just helping out with data input, you know.

这工作呢，就是帮忙做数据录入啦，你懂的。

【信号】对工作内容的直接定性。 Susan 用 The work is just helping out with data input 给工作直接下定义，just 这个'不过就是'的限定语把工作内容收束到一件事上，正是答案句的落点。

【替换】 helping out with data input ↔ **Helping out with data input.**

近乎原话照搬

【排除】D) 张冠李戴

录音后文 Susan 说 I'll phone you afterwards., Making phone calls. 盗用了这个'打电话'，但那是她事后联系 James，不是这份工作的内容，张冠李戴到工作职责上了。

借用原文：I'll phone you afterwards.

B) 原词陷阱

录音多次出现 interview, Arranging interviews. 蹭了这个词，但 Susan 是去参加面试 I've got a second interview, 工作内容是录入数据，不是去安排面试。

借用原文：I've got a second interview

C) 未提及

Sorting application forms. 里的整理申请表在录音中没有出现，application 这层意思仅在后文 put in an application (递交申请) 出现，与'分拣表格'不是一回事，属无中生有。

10. A) He enjoys using computers.

B) He needs the money badly.

C) He wants to work in the city centre.

D) He has relevant working experience.

【题目】 Why does James want the job in that company?

【翻译】 James为什么想要那家公司的工作?

A) 他喜欢使用电脑。 B) 他非常需要钱。 C) 他想在市中心工作。

D) 他有相关工作经验。

【答案】 B (细节题) He needs the money badly.

【定位】 I really need the money and the experience would look good on my resume.

我是真的需要钱，而且这段经历写在简历上会很好看。

【信号】被问者直陈需求。 James 用 I really need the money 直接说出动机，really 加重了语气，need 是典型的原因信号词，这句就是他想要这份工作的真实理由所在。

【替换】 I really need the money ↔ **He needs the money badly.**

人称转换加程度同义

【排除】 D) 偷换概念

James 说 the experience would look good on my resume, 是说'这段经历将来写简历好看'即想去获取经验, He has relevant working experience. 却说成他'已经有'相关经验, 把'想要'偷换成了'已有'。

借用原文: the experience would look good on my resume

C) 原词陷阱

录音确有 in the city centre, He wants to work in the city centre. 盗用了这个地点, 但市中心只是公司位置, James 从没说他想去市中心是他要这份工作的原因。

借用原文: in the city centre

A) 未提及

He enjoys using computers. 里'喜欢用电脑'在录音中没有任何依据, 工作虽涉及数据录入, 但 James 从未表达他喜欢电脑, 是无中生有的动机。

11. A) Purchase some business suits.

B) Learn some computer language.

C) Improve his programming skills.

D) Review some accountancy terms.

【题目】 What does James say he will have to do to prepare for the interview?

【翻译】 James说他必须做什么来为面试做准备?

A) 购买一些商务套装。 B) 学习一些计算机语言。 C) 提高他的编程技能。

D) 复习一些会计术语。

【答案】 D (细节题) Review some accountancy terms.

【定位】 No problem. I think I can survive. I might just have to review a few accountancy terms.

没问题, 我觉得我能应付。我大概只需要复习几个会计术语就行。

【信号】 have to 引出必做之事。 James 答复对会计了解程度时说 I might just have to review a few accountancy terms, have to 是表'必须做'的信号, 紧跟其后的动作就是他要做准备, 正是答案句。

【替换】 review a few accountancy terms ↔ **Review some accountancy terms.**

数量词同义替换

【排除】 B) 未提及

Learn some computer language. 在录音里没有任何对应, James 说的是复习会计术语, 不是学计算机语言, 是借 IT 方向凑的干扰。

C) 未提及

Improve his programming skills. 录音中没有出现, 编程方向与会计面试不符, 属无中生有。

A) 未提及

Purchase some business suits. 在录音中没有任何依据, 面试虽常让人想到穿正装, 但 James 从没说要买西装, 是常识替代文本的干扰。

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

1 W: There's new data out today that confirms that many Americans are not good at math. And when it comes to everyday technology skills, we are dead last when compared to other developed countries. Here's Gabrielle Emanuel of National Public Radio.

W: 今天有新数据证实, 很多美国人数学不好。而且在日常技术技能方面, 与其他发达国家相比, 我们排在最后。以下是National Public Radio的Gabrielle Emanuel的报道。

2 M: Let's start with the bad news that Americans are terrible at technology skills—using email, naming a file on a computer, using a link on a webpage, or just texting someone.

M: 先说坏消息, 美国人的技术技能很糟糕——使用电子邮件、在电脑上命名文件、使用网页上的链接, 或者只是给别人发短信。

3 W: No country scored below the U.S.?

W: 没有哪个国家的得分比美国还低吗?

4 M: Only one country. Poland performed as poorly as we did. Who came out first? Japan did the best and then Finland. If you look at data about reading and math, you'll notice something interesting. Younger adults who went to college or graduate school were doing pretty well. In literacy, they were actually doing better than their peers in other countries.

M: 只有一个国家。波兰的表现和我们一样差。谁排第一? 日本表现最好, 然后是芬兰。如果你看看阅读和数学方面的数据, 你会注意到一些有趣的事情。上过大学或研究生院的年轻人表现得相当不错。在识字能力方面, 他们实际上比其他国家的同龄人做得更好。

5 W: So that's a bit of good news.

W: 所以这算是个好消息。

6 M: But when you look at Americans who have a high school diploma, they look a lot like other countries' high school dropouts. We have a lot of work to do. That is especially true when it comes to math. You go to the store and there's a sale. Buy one; get the second one half off. You decide to buy two. How much do you pay?

M: 但当你看美国高中毕业生时, 他们看起来很像其他国家的高中辍学生。我们有很多工作要做。在数学方面尤其如此。你去商店, 那里有促销。买一件, 第二件半价。你决定买两件。你要付多少钱?

7 W: You mean high school graduates can't do this task in general?

W: 你是说一般来说高中毕业生做不了这个题?

8 M: You're right. What does that tell us about our education system? Well, it tells us that we need to think about the preparedness of our students as they are leaving high school.

M: 没错。这告诉我们关于教育系统什么? 嗯, 它告诉我们需要考虑学生离开高中时的准备程度。

9 W: Right. And schools, employers, in fact we all need to do something about it. Thank you, Gabrielle.

W: 对。而且学校、雇主, 实际上我们所有人都需要对此做点什么。谢谢你, Gabrielle.

12. A) They are keen on high technology.

B) They are poor at technology skills.

C) They often listen to National Public Radio.

D) They feel superior in science and technology.

【题目】 What does the man say about Americans?

【翻译】 关于美国人, 男士说了什么?

A) 他们热衷于高科技。 B) 他们的技术技能很差。

C) 他们经常收听National Public Radio。 D) 他们在科学技术方面感到优越。

【答案】 B (细节题) They are poor at technology skills.

【定位】 Let's start with the bad news that Americans are terrible at technology skills—using email, naming a file on a computer, using a link on a webpage, or just texting someone.

我们先从坏消息说起: 美国人在技术技能上糟透了——发邮件、给电脑文件命名、点开网页链接, 甚至只是给别人发条短信都不行。

【信号】 bad news 定调 + terrible 直接评价。男士一开口就用 the bad news 给整段定了负面调子, 紧接着 Americans are terrible at technology skills 直接给出对美国人的评价词 terrible, 这种“直接亮明褒贬”的句子就是细节评价题的答案句。

【替换】 Americans are terrible at technology skills ↔ **They are poor at technology skills.**

terrible 同义替换为 poor

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They are keen on high technology. 说美国人热衷且擅长高科技，与录音 Americans are terrible at technology skills 的“糟透了”正好相反，是把负面评价反成了正面。

借用原文：Americans are terrible at technology skills

C) 原词陷阱

They often listen to National Public Radio. 盗用了录音里出现过的机构名 National Public Radio，但那只是介绍记者来自该电台，根本没说美国人“常听”它，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：National Public Radio

D) 偷换概念

They feel superior in science and technology. 用了 science and technology 这一与录音 technology 沾边的词，却把意思偷换成“自我感觉优越”。录音说的是实际能力 terrible，从未提美国人“觉得自己强”，方向完全两样。

借用原文：Americans are terrible at technology skills

13. A) Japanese.

B) Germans.

C) Poles.

D) Americans.

【题目】 Who performed the best in technology skills according to the man?

【翻译】 根据男士所说，谁在技术技能方面表现最好？

A) 日本人。 B) 德国人。 C) 波兰人。 D) 美国人。

【答案】 A (细节题) Japanese.

【定位】 Only one country. Poland performed as poorly as we did. Who came out first? Japan did the best and then Finland.

只有一个国家。波兰和我们一样差。那谁排第一呢？日本最好，然后是芬兰。

【信号】 the best 最高级直接点出第一名。 录音自问 Who came out first? 后立即作答 Japan did the best, 最高级 the best 直接锁定第一名。听力里凡有 the best/first 这种排序信号，答案就在它旁边的那个名字上。

【替换】 Japan did the best ↔ Japanese.

国名 Japan 对应国民 Japanese

【排除】 B) 未提及

Germans. (德国人) 在整段录音里根本没被提到过。它是个看似合理 (德国常被认为技术强) 的凭印象干扰项, 但原文无任何依据。

C) 与原文相反

Poles. 盗用了录音真念过的 Poland performed as poorly as we did, 但波兰是“和美国一样差”的垫底者, 题目问的是“最好”, 方向正相反。

借用原文: Poland performed as poorly as we did

D) 与原文相反

Americans. 是话题主角、反复出现, 但录音明说美国 Poland performed as poorly as we did 中和波兰一样差, 是垫底者, 绝非技术最好, 问“最好”时选它正好选反。

借用原文: Poland performed as poorly as we did

14. A) Emailing.

B) Texting.

C) Science.

D) Literacy.

【题目】 In what aspect did American college students perform well?

【翻译】 美国大学生在哪个方面表现良好?

A) 发电子邮件。 B) 发短信。 C) 科学。 D) 读写能力。

【答案】 D (细节题) Literacy.

【定位】 Younger adults who went to college or graduate school were doing pretty well. In literacy, they were actually doing better than their peers in other countries.

上过大学或读研的年轻人表现相当不错。在读写能力方面, 他们实际上比其他国家的同龄人做得更好。

【信号】 doing better than 好评紧贴 literacy. 录音先说大学/研究生群体 doing pretty well, 紧接着用 In literacy, they were actually doing better than their peers 把“比别国同龄人更好”这个好评直接安在 literacy 上。“好评词 + 领域词”紧贴出现, 就是这类题的答案句。

【替换】 In literacy, they were actually doing better than their peers in other countries ↔ **Literacy.**

literacy 原词对应同词选项

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Emailing. 盗用了录音前面 using email 这一原词，但那是在第 2 段讲美国人“技术差”时举的反面例子，根本不是大学生“表现好”的方面，听到 email 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文：using email

B) 原词陷阱

Texting. 盗用录音 texting someone 的原词，同样出自第 2 段“技术差”的反面清单，与“大学生表现好的方面”无关。

借用原文：just texting someone

C) 答非所问

Science. 借了“理科”的联想，但录音谈到的是数学且评价是“差”（That is especially true when it comes to math），从未说大学生在 science 上好。问“表现好的方面”时它答非所问。

借用原文：That is especially true when it comes to math

-
15. A) It is undergoing a drastic reform.
B) It lays emphasis on creative thinking.
C) It has much room for improvement.
D) It prioritizes training of practical skills.

【题目】 What do we learn from the conversation about American high school education?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于美国高中教育的什么情况？

- A) 它正在经历一场重大改革。 B) 它强调创造性思维。 C) 它有很大的改进空间。
D) 它优先培养实用技能。

【答案】 C （态度观点题） It has much room for improvement.

【定位】 What does that tell us about our education system? Well, it tells us that we need to think about the preparedness of our students as they are leaving high school.

这告诉了我们关于教育体系的什么呢？嗯，它告诉我们，必须好好考虑学生离开高中时的准备程度（够不够）。

【信号】 we need to... 的待改进语气定调。 男士先自问 What does that tell us about our education system?, 再用 we need to think about the preparedness of our students 作答，we need to（我们需要去...）这种“还得努力/还不够”的语气，是对教育现状“有待改进”的含蓄定调，正是态度题的答案句。再结合 We have a lot of work to do 一起印证。

【替换】 we need to think about the preparedness of our students as they are leaving high school ↔

It has much room for improvement.

“需要好好考虑准备程度” = 有改进空间

We have a lot of work to do ↔ **It has much room for improvement.**

“有很多事要做” = 有改进空间

【排除】 A) 过度推断

It is undergoing a drastic reform. 程度词 drastic (剧烈) 太重, 录音只说 We have a lot of work to do (还有很多事要做), 是“需要改”而非“正在大改”, 把“待改进”夸大成“已在剧烈改革”, 推过了头。

借用原文: We have a lot of work to do

B) 未提及

It lays emphasis on creative thinking. 说高中教育“强调创造性思维”, 录音通篇在谈技能差、数学差、准备不足, 从未提到 creative thinking, 纯属无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

It prioritizes training of practical skills. 说高中“优先训练实用技能”, 但录音恰恰说学生 we need to think about the preparedness、技能差、连买打折商品都算不清, 根本谈不上“优先训练实用技能”, 与原文事实相反且无依据。

借用原文: we need to think about the preparedness of our students as they are leaving high school

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 Wild carrots probably evolved with the other flowering plants about 360 million years ago. Like apples, carrots are native to Central Asia. That's why horses, which also come from Central Asia, like both apples and carrots so much.

野生胡萝卜大概在三亿六千万年前与其他开花植物一起进化而来。和苹果一样,胡萝卜原产于中亚。这就是为什么同样来自中亚的马如此喜欢苹果和胡萝卜。

2 With wild carrots, the roots are white, small and skinny, so you'd have to pick a lot of wild carrots to get enough to eat. Doctors used carrot seeds and roots as medicine, on the theory that foods that taste bad must be good for you.

野生胡萝卜的根是白色的,又小又细,所以你得采摘很多野生胡萝卜才能获得足够的食物。医生将胡萝卜种子和根用作药物,依据的理论是味道不好的食物一定对你有益。

3 Around 800 AD, people in Central Asia managed to develop a new kind of carrot—a purple carrot—that attracted more interest from international traders. Then, in the late 1500s, food scientists in the Netherlands cultivated large, straight, sweet, red carrots like the ones we eat today. But people still mostly fed carrots to horses, donkeys and pigs, and didn't eat them themselves. In the 1600s, people in

China used carrots as medicine, but they also ate carrots boiled in soup. The red color was popular for Chinese New Year celebrations.

公元800年左右,中亚人成功培育出一种新的胡萝卜——紫色胡萝卜——引起了国际贸易商更多的兴趣。然后,在16世纪末,荷兰的食品科学家培育出我们今天吃的那种又大又直又甜的红色胡萝卜。但人们仍然主要把胡萝卜喂给马、驴和猪,自己并不食用。在17世纪,中国人将胡萝卜用作药物,但他们也煮汤食用胡萝卜。红色在中国新年庆祝活动中很受欢迎。

4 But carrots got their biggest boost during the two world wars, when food shortages forced people to eat them, and governments told everyone how healthy carrots were. Today, cooler countries grow most of the world's carrots. Machines do most of the planting and picking, and carrots are easy to store and ship, so they are cheap almost everywhere.

但胡萝卜在两次世界大战期间获得了最大的推动,当时食物短缺迫使人们食用胡萝卜,政府也告诉每个人胡萝卜有多健康。如今,较寒冷的国家种植了世界上大部分胡萝卜。机器完成了大部分种植和采摘工作,胡萝卜易于储存和运输,因此几乎在任何地方都很便宜。

16. A) They have small roots.
B) They grow white flowers.
C) They taste like apples.
D) They come from Central Africa.

【题目】 What do we learn from the talk about wild carrots?

【翻译】 从讲话中我们了解到关于野生胡萝卜的什么信息?

- A) 它们有很小的根。 B) 它们开白色的花。 C) 它们尝起来像苹果。
D) 它们来自中非。

【答案】 A (细节题) They have small roots.

【定位】 With wild carrots, the roots are white, small and skinny, so you'd have to pick a lot of wild carrots to get enough to eat.

野胡萝卜的根又白又小又细, 所以你得采很多野胡萝卜才够吃。

【信号】 对象一出现紧跟的描述句。录音以 With wild carrots 开头点出本题对象, 紧随其后的 the roots are white, small and skinny 就是对它的直接描述, 听力里"对象名一出现、后面紧跟的那句形容"就是答案句信号, 无需等转折。

【替换】 the roots are white, small and skinny ↔ They have small roots.

原文 small 被选项原义保留

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音第1段说野胡萝卜与其它 flowering plants 一同演化, "开花植物"里有 flower 一词, 选项 They grow white flowers. 顺势编出"开白花"; 可白色原文是给"根"的 (the roots are white), 不是花, 属听到 flower/white 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: flowering plants

C) 原词陷阱

录音说 Like apples, carrots are native to Central Asia., apples 出现是为了说"产地相同", 选项 They taste like apples. 却把 like apples 偷换成"味道像苹果", 原文从没说味道, 属盗用 apples 一词的原词陷阱兼偷换概念。

借用原文: Like apples, carrots are native to Central Asia.

D) 与原文相反

录音明说原产地是 native to Central Asia (中亚), 选项 They come from Central Africa. 把 Asia 偷偷换成 Africa, 一字之差、产地全变, 是地名类原词陷阱, 听到 Central 就选会中招。

借用原文: native to Central Asia

-
17. A) They turned from white to purple in color.
B) They became popular on the world market.
C) They became an important food for humans.
D) They began to look like modern-day carrots.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about carrots in the late 1500s?

【翻译】 说话者关于16世纪晚期的胡萝卜说了什么?

- A) 它们的颜色从白色变成了紫色。 B) 它们在世界市场上变得流行起来。
C) 它们成为人类的重要食物。 D) 它们开始看起来像现代的胡萝卜。

【答案】 D (细节题) They began to look like modern-day carrots.

【定位】 Then, in the late 1500s, food scientists in the Netherlands cultivated large, straight, sweet, red carrots like the ones we eat today.

然后, 在16世纪晚期, 荷兰的食品科学家培育出了又大又直又甜的红胡萝卜, 就像我们今天吃的这种。

【信号】 时间锚 in the late 1500s 引出的句子。 录音里 in the late 1500s 这个时间词一出现, 紧跟的整句就是本题答案句; 句末 like the ones we eat today (像我们今天吃的) 是定调的关键信号, 点明此时已接近现代样子。

【替换】 large, straight, sweet, red carrots like the ones we eat today ↔

They began to look like modern-day carrots.

today 概括为 modern-day

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

"从白变紫"确实在录音里——但发生在 Around 800 AD 的 a purple carrot, 不是 the late 1500s。选项 turned from white to purple 盗用了同段更早那个年代的事实, 安到本题问的年代上, 是典型的时间张冠李戴。

借用原文: Around 800 AD, people in Central Asia managed to develop a new kind of carrot—a purple carrot

B) 张冠李戴

"国际市场流行"的影子来自 a purple carrot—that attracted more interest from international traders, 但那也是 800 AD 紫胡萝卜的事, 且原文是"引起国际商人兴趣", 并非选项 became popular on the world market 所说的"在世界市场流行", 既错了年代又拔高了程度。

借用原文: a purple carrot—that attracted more interest from international traders

C) 与原文相反

"成为人类重要食物"对应的是录音第4段 carrots got their biggest boost during the two world wars 那段, 且16世纪晚期原文恰恰说 people still mostly fed carrots to horses, donkeys and pigs, and didn't eat them themselves (人们当时主要喂牲口、自己不吃)。选项 became an important food for humans 既挪错了年代, 又与该年代原文事实相反。

借用原文: people still mostly fed carrots to horses, donkeys and pigs, and didn't eat them themselves

-
18. A) They were found quite nutritious.
B) There were serious food shortages.
C) People discovered their medicinal value.
D) Farm machines helped lower their prices.

【题目】 Why did people turn to carrots for food during the two world wars?

【翻译】 为什么在两次世界大战期间人们转向胡萝卜作为食物?

- A) 人们发现它们营养丰富。 B) 出现了严重的粮食短缺。
C) 人们发现了它们的药用价值。 D) 农业机械帮助降低了它们的价格。

【答案】 B (细节题) There were serious food shortages.

【定位】 But carrots got their biggest boost during the two world wars, when food shortages forced people to eat them, and governments told everyone how healthy carrots were.

但胡萝卜在两次世界大战期间获得了最大的推动, 当时粮食短缺迫使人们吃它, 政府也告诉大家胡萝卜有多健康。

【信号】 forced 这一因果/被迫信号。句中 food shortages forced people to eat them 的 forced (迫使) 是明确的因果信号, "X forced people to eat"直接点出"为什么吃"的原因就是 X (food shortages), 这正是 Why 题要抓的落点。

【替换】 food shortages forced people to eat them ↔ **There were serious food shortages.**

原因被原义提取

【排除】 A) **答非所问**

"有营养"的影子来自同句 governments told everyone how healthy carrots were, 但那是政府的宣传说辞、是 and 连接的并列补充, 不是题目问的"转向吃它"的直接原因; 况且 healthy 不等于选项 found quite nutritious 所说的"被发现很有营养", 属盗用 healthy 一词答非所问。

借用原文: governments told everyone how healthy carrots were

C) **原词陷阱**

"药用价值"原文确实多次提到——Doctors used carrot seeds and roots as medicine 和 In the 1600s, people in China used carrots as medicine, 但都不在两次世界大战这个时段, 更不是战时人们吃它的原因。选项 People discovered their medicinal value. 盗用了 medicine 这个反复出现的词来诱选, 属时间与因果双错。

借用原文: In the 1600s, people in China used carrots as medicine

D) **张冠李戴**

"机器、便宜"确实在录音里——Machines do most of the planting and picking 让它 cheap almost everywhere, 但那是 Today 的情形, 说的是"如今为何便宜", 不是"两战期间为何吃"。选项 Farm machines helped lower their prices. 盗用 machines/cheap 错挂到战时, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: Machines do most of the planting and picking, and carrots are easy to store and ship, so they are cheap almost everywhere.

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

1 Katherine loved Facebook. With Facebook she could stay connected with her family no matter how far away they were. She could see their photos and read their status updates. With Facebook she could keep her relatives up-to-date on what she was doing. Another thing Katherine loved about Facebook was that she didn't have to think about time zones when updating family. Whenever she called her parents or other relatives, she always had to think about the time difference so that she wouldn't wake someone up or call when she knew they were at church. Facebook was so convenient.

Katherine热爱Facebook。通过Facebook, 无论家人相隔多远, 她都能与他们保持联系。她可以看到他们的照片, 阅读他们的状态更新。通过Facebook, 她可以让亲戚们及时了解她在做什么。Katherine喜欢Facebook的另一个原因是, 更新动态时她不必考虑时区问题。每当她给父母或其他亲戚打电话时, 她总是要考虑时差, 以免吵醒某人或在她知道他们去教堂时打电话。Facebook太方便了。

2 When Katherine joined Facebook, some of her classmates at high school started to add her as a friend. At first, this didn't bother her. She loved learning about the success of people she knew when she was just a teenager. She loved finding out people were getting married, having babies, and traveling.

当Katherine加入Facebook时, 她高中的一些同学开始添加她为好友。起初, 这并没有困扰她。她喜欢了解那些她十几岁时认识的人取得的成功。她喜欢发现人们正在结婚、生孩子和旅行。

3 Soon, however, Katherine found herself comparing herself with the people she was reading about on Facebook. It began to make her feel bad that some people seemed to be doing so much better than she was. She was also spending a lot of time on Facebook. It took a lot of time and energy to keep up with everyone's status updates.

然而不久之后，Katherine发现自己开始将自己与她在Facebook上读到的那些人进行比较。这开始让她感觉不好，因为有些人似乎过得比她好得多。她还在Facebook上花费了大量时间。跟进每个人的状态更新需要花费大量的时间和精力。

4 Katherine started to think. She looked at the list of over 500 friends she had on Facebook and realized some of them were not really friends at all.

Katherine开始思考。她看着自己在Facebook上超过500个好友的列表，意识到其中一些人根本不是真正的朋友。

19. A) She could update her family any time she liked.

B) She could call up her family whenever she liked

C) She could locate her friends wherever they were.

D) She could download as many pictures as she liked.

【题目】 What was one particular convenience Katherine loved about Facebook?

【翻译】 Katherine特别喜欢Facebook的哪一项便利功能？

A) 她可以在任何时候更新家人的动态。 B) 她可以在任何时候给家人打电话。

C) 她可以定位朋友们无论他们在哪里。 D) 她可以下载任意多的图片。

【答案】 A (细节题) She could update her family any time she liked.

【定位】 Another thing Katherine loved about Facebook was that she didn't have to think about time zones when updating family.

Katherine 喜欢 Facebook 的另一点是，给家人更新动态时她不用再去操心时区问题。

【信号】 Another thing...loved 直接对应"喜欢的一点"。这句以 Another thing Katherine loved about Facebook was that 开头，句式直接呼应题干的 loved，是明确的"列举她喜欢之处"的信号句；其后 she didn't have to think about time zones when updating family 就是那个具体便利。

【替换】 she didn't have to think about time zones when updating family ↔

She could update her family any time she liked.

"不用管时区"="任何时候都行"

when updating family ↔ **update her family**

动作与对象原样保留

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 用了原文确实出现的 called her parents 里的"打电话"概念, 但原文恰恰说"打电话"才要操心时区、是麻烦的一面, Facebook 的便利是"更新动态"不是"随时打电话", B 把麻烦说成了便利。

借用原文: Whenever she called her parents or other relatives, she always had to think about the time difference

C) 偷换概念

C 的 locate her friends wherever they were 里"定位朋友"原文从未提及, 且对象由家人偷换成朋友——原文讲的是"和家人保持联系、给家人更新", 没有"找出朋友所在地"这回事。

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 download as many pictures as she liked 借了原文 see their photos 里的"照片", 但原文只说她"能看到"家人的照片, 从没说"能随心下载多少张", "download as many as she liked"是凭空加码。

借用原文: She could see their photos and read their status updates.

20. A) She liked to inform her friends about her success.

B) She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.

C) She felt quite popular among them.

D) She felt she was a teenager again.

【题目】 How did Katherine feel when her classmates added her as a Facebook friend?

【翻译】 当同学们把Katherine加为Facebook好友时, 她感觉如何?

A) 她喜欢告诉朋友们她的成功。 B) 她喜欢阅读朋友们的状态更新。

C) 她觉得自己在他们当中很受欢迎。 D) 她感觉自己又变回了少女。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.

【定位】 At first, this didn't bother her. She loved learning about the success of people she knew when she was just a teenager. She loved finding out people were getting married, having babies, and traveling.

起初这并没让她困扰。她喜欢了解那些自己少年时认识的人如今取得了什么成就, 喜欢得知大家结婚、生子、四处旅行的近况。

【信号】 连用两个 **She loved** 点出感受。本题落点在 She loved learning about the success of people she knew, 连续两句 She loved 直白给出她的正面感受, 是最强的态度信号句——她享受的是"了解别人的近况成就"。

【替换】 She loved learning about the success of people she knew ↔

She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.

loved=enjoyed、了解近况=读动态

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 的 inform her friends about her success 借了原文 the success of people she knew 里的"success", 但方向反了: 原文是她"了解别人的成就", A 却说她"向朋友炫耀自己的成就", 主客颠倒。

借用原文: She loved learning about the success of people she knew

C) 未提及

C 的 She felt quite popular among them. 说她觉得自己"在他们中很受欢迎", 但原文只说她"享受了解别人", 从没说她感到自己受欢迎, 属凭空添加的感受。

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 She felt she was a teenager again. 借了原文 when she was just a teenager 里的"teenager", 但原文只是用它说明"这些是她少年时认识的人", 并没有说她"觉得自己又变年轻了", D 是抓着熟词强行脑补。

借用原文: people she knew when she was just a teenager

-
21. A) She could barely respond to all her 500 Facebook friends.
B) She spent more time updating her friends than her family.
C) She could barely balance Facebook updates and her work.
D) She didn't seem to be doing as well as her Facebook friends.

【题目】 What made Katherine feel bad about herself later on?

【翻译】 后来是什么让Katherine对自己感觉不好?

- A) 她几乎无法回应她所有500个Facebook好友。
B) 她花在更新朋友动态上的时间比陪伴家人的时间还多。
C) 她几乎无法平衡Facebook更新和工作。 D) 她似乎过得不如她的Facebook好友们好。

【答案】 D (细节题) She didn't seem to be doing as well as her Facebook friends.

【定位】 Soon, however, Katherine found herself comparing herself with the people she was reading about on Facebook. It began to make her feel bad that some people seemed to be doing so much better than she was.

然而很快, Katherine 发现自己开始拿自己和 Facebook 上读到的那些人作比较。一些人似乎过得比她好太多, 这让她开始感到难受。

【信号】 转折 however + make her feel bad 直接点题。段首 Soon, however 是明显的由好转坏转折信号, 紧接着 It began to make her feel bad that some people seemed to be doing so much better than she was 与题干"feel bad"严丝合缝, 是答案句。

【替换】 some people seemed to be doing so much better than she was ↔

She didn't seem to be doing as well as her Facebook friends.

"别人比她好"="她不如别人好"

comparing herself with the people she was reading about on Facebook ↔ **her Facebook friends**

"她在 Facebook 上读到的人"="她的 Facebook 好友"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 的 barely respond to all her 500 Facebook friends 借了原文 over 500 friends 这个数字, 但"500 好友"出现在第 4 段、讲的是她开始反思"有些根本不算朋友", 并不是让她 feel bad 的原因, 更没说她"几乎回不过来"。

借用原文: the list of over 500 friends she had on Facebook

B) 偷换概念

B 的 spent more time updating her friends than her family 借了原文反复出现的 time、family, 但原文只说她在 Facebook 上"花了很多时间", 从没把"更新朋友"和"更新家人"拿来比时间多少, 这个对比是凭空造的。

借用原文: She was also spending a lot of time on Facebook.

C) 未提及

C 的 barely balance Facebook updates and her work 借了原文的 updates 和"花时间", 但凭空塞进"work"——原文通篇没提她的工作, 更没说她在"Facebook 与工作之间难以平衡"。

借用原文: It took a lot of time and energy to keep up with everyone's status updates.

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

1 Do you know where a mule comes from? It is the child of a donkey and a horse. Mules have strong muscles like horses, but they eat less, can work longer, and are gentler, like donkeys.

你知道骡子是从哪里来的吗?它是驴和马的后代。骡子像马一样有强壮的肌肉,但它们吃得更少,能工作更长时间,并且像驴一样更温顺。

2 George Washington was the first person in the United States to own mules. He had heard that mules made good farm animals and he contacted the U. S. ambassador in Spain to ask about them. In 1785, King Charles III of Spain sent Washington a male donkey as a gift. That male donkey became the father of the mule industry in the U.S.

George Washington是美国第一个拥有骡子的人。他听说骡子是很好的农场动物,于是联系了美国驻西班牙大使询问相关情况。1785年,西班牙国王Charles三世送给Washington一头公驴作为礼物。那头公驴成为了美国骡子产业之父。

3 Every April, Maury County holds a Mule Day celebration. Held in Columbia, Tennessee, Mule Day had its beginnings as "Breeder's Day" in the 1840s. Farmers and farm animal breeders would bring their animals to market every April to show, buy, and trade. This was an important business before the days of tractors, when many families made a living from farming and mules were used as work animals. Eventually, tractors began to replace mules, making them less in demand.

每年四月, Maury County都会举办骡子日庆典。骡子日在田纳西州Columbia举行,其起源可以追溯到19世纪40年代的"育种者日"。农民和农场动物饲养者每年四月都会把他们的动物带到市场上展示、购买和交易。在拖拉机出现之前,这是一项重要的生意,当时许多家庭以农业为生,骡子被用作劳动动物。最终,拖拉机开始取代骡子,使骡子的需求量减少。

4 A parade was added to Mule Day in 1934 to attract more people. Over the years other activities have been added, and today more than 200,000 people show up each year to watch and participate. If you visit during Mule Day celebrations, you might see mule-driving contests, square dances, horse shows or even tree-cutting competitions.

1934年,骡子日增加了游行活动以吸引更多人。多年来又增加了其他活动,如今每年有超过20万人前来观看和参与。如果你在骡子日庆典期间访问,你可能会看到赶骡比赛、方块舞、马术表演甚至伐木比赛。

22. A) They have strong muscles.

B) They live a longer life than horses.

C) They eat much less in winter.

D) They can work longer than donkeys.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about mules?

【翻译】 说话者关于骡子说了什么?

- A) 它们有强壮的肌肉。 B) 它们比马的寿命更长。 C) 它们在冬天吃得少得多。
D) 它们能比驴工作更长时间。

【答案】 A (细节题) They have strong muscles.

【定位】 Mules have strong muscles like horses, but they eat less, can work longer, and are gentler, like donkeys.

骡子像马一样有强健的肌肉,但它们吃得更少、能工作更久、也更温顺,这几点像驴。

【信号】 并列罗列骡子的特征句。这句用 have strong muscles like horses 与 eat less, can work longer, and are gentler, like donkeys 集中罗列骡子的特点,是介绍骡子特征的核心句,承载本题答案。

【替换】 Mules have strong muscles like horses ↔ **They have strong muscles.**

几乎同词直陈

【排除】 B) 未提及

原文只说骡子像马一样有肌肉、像驴一样温顺,从未比较寿命, They live a longer life than horses. 是凭空添加的"寿命更长",原文未提。

C) 原词陷阱

原文说骡子 they eat less(总体吃得少), They eat much less in winter. 偷了 eat less 这个原词,却擅自加上"在冬天"这个原文没有限定条件,听到 eat less 就选会中招。

借用原文: they eat less

D) 原词陷阱

原文 can work longer 紧跟的是 like donkeys(工作久这像驴), They can work longer than donkeys. 把原词 work longer 搬来,却把"像驴"扭成"比驴更久",比较对象张冠李戴。

借用原文: can work longer

23. A) It was a pet of a Spanish king.
B) It was bought by George Washington.
C) It was brought over from Spain.
D) It was donated by a U.S. ambassador.

【题目】 What do we learn about the donkey which is said to be the father of the U. S. mule industry?

【翻译】 关于这头被称为美国骡子产业之父的驴,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它是一位西班牙国王的宠物。 B) 它是由乔治·华盛顿购买的。
C) 它是从西班牙带来的。 D) 它是由一位美国大使捐赠的。

【答案】 C (细节题) It was brought over from Spain.

【定位】 In 1785, King Charles III of Spain sent Washington a male donkey as a gift.

1785 年, 西班牙国王查理三世把一头公驴作为礼物送给了华盛顿。

【信号】 交代驴来源的动作句。这句以 King Charles III of Spain sent Washington a male donkey 明确给出"这头驴是西班牙国王送来的", 是直接交代这头驴出身的句子, 承载答案。

【替换】 King Charles III of Spain sent Washington a male donkey ↔ It was brought over from Spain.

"西班牙国王送来"概括为"来自西班牙"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文出现 King Charles III of Spain, It was a pet of a Spanish king. 借了"西班牙国王"这个原词, 却把"国王送出的礼物"扭成"国王的宠物", 原文从没说它是宠物。

借用原文: King Charles III of Spain

B) 原词陷阱

原文 Washington 是 sent 的接收方(收礼者), It was bought by George Washington. 借了人名却把"被赠予"偷换成"被华盛顿买下", 原文是 as a gift(礼物)而非购买。

借用原文: sent Washington a male donkey as a gift

D) 张冠李戴

原文说华盛顿 contacted the U. S. ambassador in Spain to ask about them(大使只是被联系咨询), It was donated by a U.S. ambassador. 借了 ambassador 却把赠送者错安给大使, 实际送驴的是西班牙国王。

借用原文: contacted the U. S. ambassador in Spain

24. A) They met and exchanged ideas on animal breeding.
B) They participated in a mule-driving competition.
C) They showed and traded animals in the market.
D) They fed mules with the best food they could find.

【题目】 What did farmers usually do on Mule Day in the 1840s?

【翻译】在19世纪40年代,农民们通常在骡子节做什么?

- A) 他们会面并交流动物繁育的想法。 B) 他们参加赶骡子比赛。
C) 他们在集市上展示和交易动物。 D) 他们用能找到的最好的食物喂骡子。

【答案】C (细节题) They showed and traded animals in the market.

【定位】Mule Day had its beginnings as "Breeder's Day" in the 1840s. Farmers and farm animal breeders would bring their animals to market every April to show, buy, and trade.

骡子节起源于19世纪40年代的"育种者日"。农民和牲畜育种者每年四月都会把牲口带到集市去展示、买卖和交易。

【信号】时间锚 1840s 紧跟的动作句。in the 1840s 这一时间锚后紧跟 bring their animals to market every April to show, buy, and trade, 正是题干限定时段里农民做的事, 承载答案。

【替换】bring their animals to market every April to show, buy, and trade ↔

They showed and traded animals in the market.

动作与地点逐一对应

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

原文出现 farm animal breeders(育种者), They met and exchanged ideas on animal breeding. 借 breeding 这个词联想出"交流育种心得", 但原文只说他们带牲口来 show/buy/trade, 从没说交流想法。

借用原文: farm animal breeders

B) 张冠李戴

赶骡比赛出自第4段 you might see mule-driving contests, 是1934年加游行后/今日才有的活动, They participated in a mule-driving competition. 把后世活动错塞进题干限定的1840s。

借用原文: mule-driving contests

D) 未提及

原文只说农民带牲口去展示买卖, 从未提到喂食, They fed mules with the best food they could find. 是凭空编造的动作, 原文无任何落点。

-
25. A) The wider use of horses.
B) The arrival of tractors.
C) A shrinking animal trade.
D) A growing donkey population.

【题目】What made mules less in demand in America?

【翻译】是什么使得骡子在美国的需求减少?

- A) 马匹的更广泛使用。 B) 拖拉机的到来。 C) 动物交易的萎缩。
D) 驴群数量的增长。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) The arrival of tractors.

【定位】 Eventually, tractors began to replace mules, making them less in demand.

最终，拖拉机开始取代骡子，使得骡子的需求减少了。

【信号】 **替代+结果的因果信号句**。这句用 tractors began to replace mules 的替代动作加 making them less in demand 的结果状语，构成清晰因果，直接答出"什么导致需求下降"。

【替换】 tractors began to replace mules ↔ **The arrival of tractors.**

"拖拉机开始取代"概括为"拖拉机的到来"

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

原文确多次提到 horses(如 strong muscles like horses), The wider use of horses. 借了这个熟词，但原文从没说"马用得更多"导致骡子需求下降，真正的原因是拖拉机。

借用原文：like horses

C) **原词陷阱**

原文出现 show, buy, and trade 的 trade, A shrinking animal trade. 借了 trade，但"贸易萎缩"是骡子需求下降之后的现象，原文给的原因是拖拉机取代，选项把结果当成了原因。

借用原文：show, buy, and trade

D) **未提及**

原文多次提 donkey(如 like donkeys), A growing donkey population. 借了这个词，但原文从未说驴数量增长，更没说这导致骡需求下降，纯属凭空且方向无据。

借用原文：like donkeys

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

33 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。

Still, 60% of drivers would like to get some kind of self-driving feature, such as automatic braking or self-parking the next time they buy a new car.

第1段，第3句

"主句 + 时间状语从句" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，情态动词表意愿和时间从句用一般现在时表将来都是典型用法。同位语举例也是常见的信息补充方式。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句型。

He also believes they will be more likely to trust self-driving cars as they become more familiar with features such as automatic braking or parking.

第4段，第2句

本句的结构“主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句”是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是“believe/think/say + (that) 宾语从句”这一模式极为常见。状语从句嵌套在宾语从句内部的用法也是真题中的典型结构，学习者掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。此外，宾语从句中的“be likely to”结构和状语从句中的“as”引导时间或条件从句，都是考试中的常见表达，具有很强的代表性。

Their drivers would feel safe after getting used to the automatic devices.

第2题，A

主系表结构加时间状语是英语中常见的基础句式，过去将来时的使用在叙述过去情境中的预测或计划时较为典型，动名词作介词宾语也是常考点，整体结构在四六级和考研阅读中有一定代表性。

They are not actually as safe as automakers advertise.

第2题，D

比较结构“as...as”及其引导的比较状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句展示了否定比较的典型用法，且从句中存在省略现象，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

Although this incident very much alters the race of the two participants competing for a win, both are going to continue on their way toward the finishing line.

第3段，第2句

让步状语从句加主句的复合句结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，属于典型的逻辑关系表达方式；后置定语修饰名词也是高频考点，掌握此句式可迁移到大量同类句子。

Nicaraguan naval authorities had banned sea travel in the area because of bad weather and strong winds, but the tour boat proceeded anyway.

第3段，第1句

并列转折句是四六级和考研常见句式，“but”连接两个对比事实的结构在阅读和写作中频繁出现。过去完成时与一般过去时的搭配也符合叙事类文本常见的时态组合。掌握这种结构对理解新闻报道、事件描述类文章有较强的迁移价值。

Both he and a crew member are being investigated for unintentional murder and exposing people to danger, according to police.

第3段，第3句

并列主语加被动谓语、再接介词短语补充事项，是新闻和考试阅读里都很常见的句型。掌握这种识别顺序后，可以迁移到大量类似的客观报道句。

It sank into the sea due to overloading.

第5题，A

这种“主语 + 不及物动词 + 地点状语 + 原因状语”的线性结构非常常见，适合作为基础句型反复迁移。掌握后，处理大量类似叙述句都会更顺手。

It ran into Nicaragua's Big Corn Island.

第5题，B

这种“主语 + 过去时谓语 + 介词短语补充信息”的结构非常常见，基础阅读里反复出现。掌握这种基本识别方法，迁移性很强。

It turned over because of strong winds.

第5题，D

这种“主干陈述 + because of 短语说明原因”的句型非常常见，阅读和写作里都经常出现。掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

If they take you on, tell them you know a friend who'd be really good too.

第7段，第2句

本句成分丰富且层次清晰：主句涉及祈使句主语省略、双宾语结构（间接宾语 them + 直接宾语从句）；宾语从句包含主谓宾结构；定语从句包含主系表结构和状语 too。涵盖从句嵌套、关系代词在从句中充当主语、系动词与表语的搭配等多个练习点，适合巩固成分划分的基本功。

Maybe we'll be working together—the dream team.

第7段，第4句

将来进行时在日常口语和书面语中较为常见，句首副词修饰全句的结构也是典型用法。但本句过于简短，缺少四六级或考研真题中常见的定语从句、状语从句等复杂修饰成分，代表性中等。

But perhaps you should put in an application anyway.

第8段，第6句

"主语 + 情态动词 + 动词短语 + 宾语" 加状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,情态动词表达建议或义务也是典型用法,但本句过于简短,缺少从句或复杂修饰,代表性处于中等水平

W: By the way, how's your knowledge of accountancy?

第12段，第1句

成分划分训练价值中等偏上。本句涵盖主语、系动词谓语、表语三个核心成分，且主语含介词短语后置定语，表语由疑问副词充当，能训练学生识别疑问句倒装中的主系表结构及疑问词的成分归属，具有一定练习价值。

He enjoys using computers.

第10题，A

"动词 + 动名词" 结构（如 enjoy doing）是四六级和考研中的常考搭配，这种简单句作为基础句型具有一定代表性，但句子过于简短、不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的典型性中等偏下。

W: There's new data out today that confirms that many Americans are not good at math.

第1段，第1句

定语从句嵌套宾语从句、存在句引出话题再展开限定，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长句，代表性强，实用价值高。

And when it comes to everyday technology skills, we are dead last when compared to other developed countries.

第1段，第2句

本句使用 "when it comes to" 这一四六级和考研常见的固定搭配，且包含比较状语从句的省略结构（"when compared to"），两者都是真题中的高频句式。学生掌握本句后可以迁移到大量类似表达中。但主句本身为简单系表结构，没有更复杂的从句嵌套，因此典型性属于中上水平。

Poland performed as poorly as we did.

第4段，第2句

同等程度比较结构 ("as...as") 在考试中高频出现，且常伴随谓语省略。本句是该句式的标准形式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

That is especially true when it comes to math.

第6段，第3句

主系表结构加状语从句是考试中常见的句式组合，"when it comes to" 也是阅读理解和写作中的高频表达。但本句结构过于简单，缺少复杂修饰或多重嵌套，作为典型考试句型的代表性中等。

You decide to buy two.

第6段，第6句

"主语 + 及物动词 + 不定式宾语" 是常见基础句型，在日常交流和考试中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但过于简单，不足以代表四六级或考研的典型难度。

They are keen on high technology.

第12题，A

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在四六级和考研阅读中常见，但本句过于简短、无修饰成分，作为典型句式的代表性一般。

They are poor at technology skills.

第12题，B

主系表结构是英语基础句型之一，但本句过于简短、成分过于单薄，缺乏四六级或考研真题中常见的定语、状语、从句等丰富修饰成分，代表性一般。

It lays emphasis on creative thinking.

第15题，B

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语五种基本成分，且包含 "lay emphasis on" 这一固定搭配，介词短语作状语的判定对初学者有一定练习价值，但整体成分配置较为常规，无复杂易错点。

That's why horses, which also come from Central Asia, like both apples and carrots so much.

第1段，第3句

That's why 引导表语从句的因果表达句式在考试阅读中高频出现，非限制性定语从句对先行词作补充说明也是常考结构，掌握后可复用到大量类似长难句

But carrots got their biggest boost during the two world wars, when food shortages forced people to eat them, and governments told everyone how healthy carrots were.

第4段，第1句

主句加when引导的时间状语从句、从句内并列结构、宾语从句嵌套,这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。句子结构典型且实用,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

With Facebook she could stay connected with her family no matter how far away they were.

第1段，第2句

主句 + 让步状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"no matter how" 引导的让步从句是典型的让步表达方式。句首介词短语作状语也是高频句式特征。掌握本句结构后，学习者可迁移应用到类似的主从复合句，具有较高的学习迁移价值。

Whenever she called her parents or other relatives, she always had to think about the time difference so that she wouldn't wake someone up or call when she knew they were at church.

第1段，第6句

句子覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、目的状语、表语等多种成分,且包含并列宾语her parents or other relatives、并列谓语wouldn't wake...or call等易错结构。多层嵌套的从句也提供了丰富的成分识别练习机会,训练价值很高。

Soon, however, Katherine found herself comparing herself with the people she was reading about on Facebook.

第3段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾补、时间状语、地点状语等多种成分，且包含 "find + 宾语 + doing" 这一重要结构和省略关系代词的定语从句，这两个点都是学习者的常见易错点。句子成分丰富且具有代表性，作为划分成分的练习句收益较高。

It took a lot of time and energy to keep up with everyone's status updates.

第3段，第4句

句式 "It takes time/effort to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频结构，形式主语用法极具代表性，学生掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型（如 "It is important to..."、"It seems that..." 等），实用性强

She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.

第20题，B

"主语 + 及物动词 + 动名词宾语" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见（如 enjoy/finish/suggest doing），有一定代表性，但过于简单，缺少真题中常见的修饰成分和复杂结构。

She spent more time updating her friends than her family.

第21题，B

本句体现了两个高频考点句式：一是 "spend time doing" 固定搭配，二是比较级 + than 引出的省略结构；这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读、完形中反复出现，掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较强。

This was an important business before the days of tractors, when many families made a living from farming and mules were used as work animals.

第3段，第4句

主句加时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，从句内并列分句也是典型句式，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析，代表性较强。

What do we learn about the donkey which is said to be the father of the U. S. mule industry?

第23题题干

特殊疑问句加限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读理解中频繁出现，疑问句的语序调整和定语从句的识别是高频考点。本句的结构模式（疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 谓语 + 介词短语（含定语从句））具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句式的分析。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 148 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。

carrot A2

n. 胡萝卜

本卷20次 · 真题 23 句

mule B2

n. 骡子（马和驴的杂交后代）

本卷16次 · 真题 16 句

would A1

aux. （will 的过去式）将要，会

本卷8次 · 真题 466 句

donkey A2

n. 驴

本卷8次 · 真题 8 句

update B1

v. 更新

本卷7次 · 真题 24 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷5次 · 真题 55 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次 · 真题 224 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷4次 · 真题 73 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷4次 · 真题 42 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷4次 · 真题 24 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本卷4次·真题 12 句

injure B1

v. 使受伤

本卷4次·真题 10 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷3次·真题 148 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本卷3次·真题 54 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷3次·真题 52 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷3次·真题 39 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷3次·真题 37 句

corn A2

n. 玉米

本卷3次·真题 25 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷3次·真题 18 句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本卷3次·真题 16 句

root A2

n. 根

本卷3次·真题 13 句

celebration B1

n. 庆祝活动

本卷3次·真题 12 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 174 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 84 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷2次·真题 50 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷2次·真题 46 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷2次·真题43句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷2次·真题41句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷2次·真题34句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本卷2次·真题34句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题32句

participate B1

v. 参加

本卷2次·真题25句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷2次·真题24句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本卷2次·真题23句

rescue B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷2次·真题23句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷2次·真题21句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷2次·真题17句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本卷2次·真题15句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本卷2次·真题13句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷2次·真题13句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题224句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题162句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 150 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 119 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷1次·真题 117 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 99 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷1次·真题 81 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 66 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

device B1

n. 设备

本卷1次·真题 60 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷1次·真题 58 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 55 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷1次·真题 52 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 52 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷1次·真题 50 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 47 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 47 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 44 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 43 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 42 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 40 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 40 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 39 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本卷1次·真题 37 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 35 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 35 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 33 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 33 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷1次·真题 31 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷1次·真题 31 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷1次·真题 31 句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷1次·真题 30 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本卷1次·真题 29 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 29 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 27 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本卷1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 24 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 24 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 23 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 22 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

county B1

n. 郡

本卷1次·真题 21 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷1次·真题 20 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 20 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷1次·真题 20 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本卷1次·真题 20 句

sink A2

v. 下沉

本卷1次·真题 20 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本卷1次·真题 19 句

minor B2

adj. 较小的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

parking A2

n. 停车;停车位

本卷1次·真题 19 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 18 句

incident B2

n. (尤指不寻常或令人不快的) 事件, 事情

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

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 16 句

married A1

adj. 已婚的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 15 句

donate B2

v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本卷1次·真题 14 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本卷1次·真题 14 句

superior

B2

adj. 更好的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

tech

B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 14 句

crew

B1

n. 全体船员

本卷1次·真题 13 句

keen

B2

adj. 热衷的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

prioritize

B2

v. 优先处理

本卷1次·真题 13 句

badly

A2

adv. 严重地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

considerably

B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

zone

B1

n. 区域

本卷1次·真题 12 句

alter

B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

poorly

B1

adv. 糟糕地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

reform

B2

v. 改革

本卷1次·真题 11 句

trial

B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷1次·真题 11 句

contest

B1

n. 比赛

本卷1次·真题 10 句

convenient

B1

adj. 方便的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

exchange

B1

n. 交换

本卷1次·真题 10 句

inform

B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

practical

B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

undergo

B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...

本卷1次·真题 10 句

file

A2

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 9 句

literacy

B2

n. 读写能力

本卷1次·真题 9 句

temporary

B1

adj. 暂时的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

advertise

B1

v. 为...做广告

本卷1次·真题 8 句

bother

B1

v. 打扰; 烦扰

本卷1次·真题 8 句

developed

B1

adj. 发达的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

nutritious

B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

repeatedly

B1

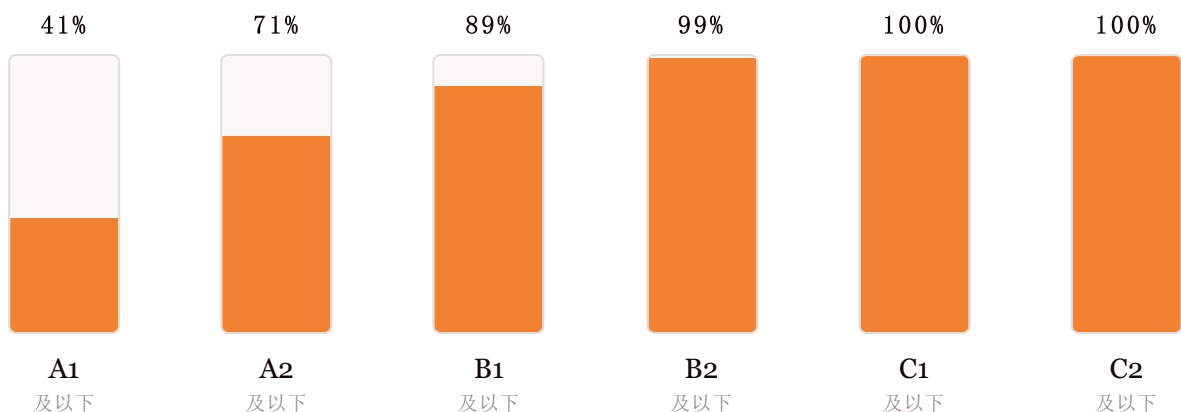
adv. 反复地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

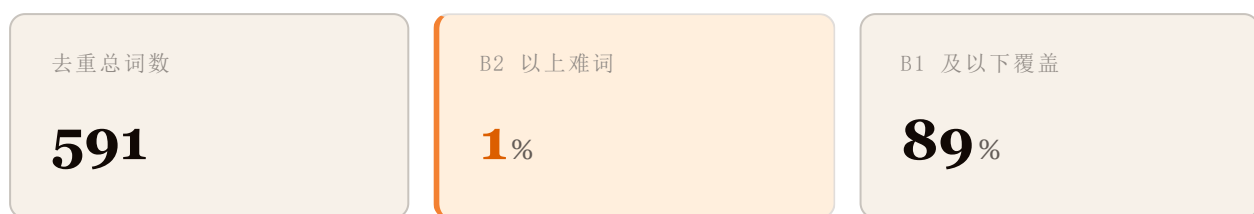
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 591 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **591** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 6 个 · 约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 591 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年6月·第2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 →
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2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2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2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.

As if you needed another reason to hate the gym, it now turns out that exercise can exhaust not only your muscles, but also your eyes. Fear not, however, for coffee can stimulate them again. During 26 exercise, our muscles tire as they run out of fuel and build up waste products. Muscle performance can also be affected by a 27 called "central fatigue," in which an imbalance in the body's chemical messengers prevents the central nervous system from directing muscle movements 28. It was not known, however, whether central fatigue might also affect motor systems not directly 29 in the exercise itself, such as those that move the eyes. To find out, researchers gave 11 volunteer cyclists a carbohydrate(碳水化合物的) 30 either with a moderate dose of caffeine(咖啡因), which is known to stimulate the central nervous system, or as a placebo(安慰剂) without, during 3 hours of 31. After exercising, the scientists tested the cyclists with eye-tracking cameras to see how well their brains could still 32 their visual system. The team found that exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8%, 33 their ability to capture new visual information. The caffeine, the equivalent of two strong cups of coffee, was 34 to reverse this effect, with some cyclists even displaying 35 eye movement speeds. So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon.

如果你还需要另一个讨厌健身房的理由，现在发现运动不仅会使你的肌肉疲惫，还会使你的眼睛疲惫。然而不必担心，因为咖啡可以重新刺激它们。在剧烈运动期间，我们的肌肉会因为耗尽燃料和积累废物而疲劳。肌肉表现也会受到一种称为“中枢疲劳”的现象影响，在这种现象中，身体化学信使的失衡会阻止中枢神经系统有效地指导肌肉运动。然而，人们不知道中枢疲劳是否也会影响不直接参与运动本身的运动系统，例如那些移动眼睛的系统。为了找出答案，研究人员让11名志愿骑行者在3小时的骑行过程中饮用碳水化合物溶液，其中添加了中等剂量的咖啡因（已知可以刺激中枢神经系统），或作为安慰剂不添加咖啡因。运动后，科学家们使用眼动追踪相机测试骑行者，以观察他们的大脑对视觉系统的控制能力。研究小

组发现，运动使快速眼动的速度降低了约8%，阻碍了他们捕捉新视觉信息的能力。咖啡因相当于两杯浓咖啡的量，足以逆转这种影响，一些骑行者甚至显示出眼动速度的提高。所以在马拉松后让别人开车送你回家可能是个好主意。

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) cautiously | I) phenomenon |
| B) commit | J) preventing |
| C) control | K) sensitive |
| D) cycling | L) slowing |
| E) effectively | M) solution |
| F) increased | N) sufficient |
| G) involved | O) vigorous |
| H) limited | |

26. During __ (26) __ exercise, our muscles tire as they run out of fuel and build up waste products.

【答案】 **O) vigorous** 形容词

【词性槽】 介词 during 后名词 exercise 前要形容词作定语

【依据】 **vigorous exercise = 剧烈运动，是固定搭配**

后半句 our muscles tire as they run out of fuel and build up waste products 描述的是肌肉耗尽燃料、堆积代谢废物的状态——这只有在“剧烈/高强度”运动中才会发生；vigorous exercise（剧烈运动）正是医学/健身语境的高频固定搭配，与后文病理生理描述完美匹配。

【竞争词】 **F) increased 义项不合：increased exercise = 增加的运动，强调“量的变化”**

increased 强调“变多/被提升”，常用于描述某物的增加（如 increased risk）；此处空后只是泛指一种运动状态，不是“增多的运动”，搭配生硬且语义偏离。

G) involved 搭配错位：involved 指“参与的”，不能修饰 exercise

involved 常说 the people involved（涉及的人）、be involved in（参与某事），它强调“被卷入/参与”，无法说“involved exercise”，搭配不成立。

H) limited 语义反向：limited exercise = 有限的运动，与“耗尽燃料”矛盾

limited 意为“有限的、受限的”，limited exercise 暗示运动量不大；但后半句描述肌肉耗尽燃料、堆积废物，这只能在大强度运动下发生，逻辑相反。

K) sensitive 搭配错位：sensitive 多形容人/部位敏感

sensitive 常用于 sensitive skin/sensitive issue（敏感肌肤/敏感话题），不与 exercise（运动）这种动作名词搭配，组合不自然。

N) sufficient 语义偏向“量够不够”，与下文“耗尽”逻辑不通

sufficient exercise = 足量的运动，常用于劝人多锻炼的语境（如 get sufficient exercise）；此处下文讲的是肌肉燃料耗尽、代谢废物堆积，强调强度而非“量是否够”，逻辑不衔接。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **H)** —— H) limited 词性对、紧贴 exercise，伪装度高。During __ (26) __ exercise, our muscles tire as they run out of fuel and build up waste products. limited exercise（有限的运动）从语法上能填进去，但下文“耗尽燃料、堆积废物”只能由 vigorous（剧烈）才能引出；防坑：填完形容词必须把下文“果”读完，反推“因”是不是同向。

27. Muscle performance can also be affected by a __(27)__ called "central fatigue,"

【答案】 **I) phenomenon** (名词)

【词性槽】 不定冠词 a 后接单数可数名词

【依据】 **central fatigue 是一种“现象”**

原文紧接定义了这个名词：a __(27)__ called "central fatigue," in which an imbalance in the body's chemical messengers prevents the central nervous system from directing muscle movements——“中枢疲劳”是一种体内化学信使失衡导致中枢神经系统指挥肌肉受阻的现象，phenomenon（现象）正契合“被命名/被描述的某种生理过程”这一概念。

【竞争词】 M) solution 义项不合：solution 是溶液/解决方案，与“被命名”矛盾

solution 常见两义——溶液或解决办法。这里要的是被命名为 central fatigue 的某种东西；central fatigue 不是一种“解决方案”，而是一种被研究/被发现的状态，因此 solution 语义不合。

28. prevents the central nervous system from directing muscle movements __(28)___.

【答案】 **E) effectively** (副词)

【词性槽】 动词短语 directing muscle movements 末尾的方式状语位置

【依据】 **中枢疲劳让神经系统“无法有效地”指挥肌肉**

原文上下文 an imbalance in the body's chemical messengers prevents the central nervous system from directing muscle movements __(28)___——化学信使失衡“妨碍”中枢神经系统“___ 地”指挥肌肉。be prevented from doing sth ___ 这种结构里，副词要表达“原本应该达到的好状态”，所以是“无法有效地（effectively）指挥”，即指挥效率下降；这与全文论述“central fatigue 让运动表现下降”完全一致。

【竞争词】 A) cautiously 语义错位：cautiously（小心地）与运动神经指挥肌肉无关

cautiously 多用于描述人小心翼翼地做某事（如 walk cautiously），中枢神经系统指挥肌肉并不存在“谨不谨慎”的问题，而是存在“高不高效”的问题；硬套进句意逻辑断裂。

29. whether central fatigue might also affect motor systems not directly __(29)__ in the exercise itself

【答案】 **G) involved** (形容词)

【词性槽】 副词 directly 修饰、空后接 in，需作表语的形容词

【依据】 **be involved in 是固定搭配，指“参与/涉及其中”**

原文意思是研究者想知道“中枢疲劳是否也影响那些没有直接参与运动本身的运动系统”——motor systems not directly involved in the exercise itself (没有直接参与该运动的运动系统，如控制眼睛的系统)，be involved in 完美对应“参与某活动”。

【竞争词】 H) limited 语义不合：limited in 强调“在...方面受限”

limited in 常说 limited in scope/limited in number (在范围/数量上有限)，不能表达“参与某活动”的语义；放进句子说“运动系统在运动里受限”，与“没有直接 __ 在运动里”原意不符。

K) sensitive 搭配错：sensitive 常跟 to 而非 in

sensitive 的固定介词搭配是 sensitive to (对...敏感)，不与 in 搭配；语法上首先就过不去。

N) sufficient 搭配错：sufficient 多跟 for 或独立用

sufficient 常说 sufficient for (对...够)、be sufficient to do，不与 in 构成“参与某事”的语义；并且“运动系统在运动里足够”完全不通。

30. researchers gave 11 volunteer cyclists a carbohydrate(碳水化合物的) __(30)__ either with a moderate dose of caffeine

【答案】 **M) solution** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 carbohydrate 后接被修饰的中心名词

【依据】 **carbohydrate solution = 碳水化合物溶液，实验用饮品**

原文紧接说either with a moderate dose of caffeine(咖啡因), which is known to stimulate the central nervous system, or as a placebo(安慰剂) without——研究者让骑行者喝一种含或不含咖啡因的碳水化合物饮液，这就是受试者摄入的液体补给，solution 取“溶液”义最贴。

31. during 3 hours of __(31)__

【答案】 **D) cycling** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 of 后跟动名词作名词

【依据】 **受试者是骑行者，自然进行 3 小时骑行**

原文上文已交代受试者身份：researchers gave 11 volunteer cyclists，由此 during 3 hours of cycling 正是这群骑行者的实验任务，语义、身份、活动三者全部对齐。

32. to see how well their brains could still __(32)__ their visual system

【答案】 **C) control** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 could still 后接动词原形

【依据】 大脑“控制”视觉系统是常识表述

原文要测试的是“运动后大脑还能多好地 __ 视觉系统”，搭配 their visual system (视觉系统) 最自然的动词就是 control (控制/支配) ——brain controls the visual system 是生物学/神经科学的标配说法。下文 exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8% 也证明实验测的就是大脑对眼动的控制效率。

【竞争词】 B) commit 搭配错: commit 不与 visual system 搭配

commit 常用作 commit a crime (犯罪)、commit oneself to (致力于)、commit to memory (记住)，其宾语多是错误/承诺/记忆，不可能搭配 visual system，语法上能过但语义完全不通。

33. The team found that exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8%, __(33)__ their ability to capture new visual information.

【答案】 **J) preventing** (动词)

【词性槽】 句末逗号后接现在分词作伴随状语

【依据】 眼动慢 → 阻碍捕捉视觉信息的能力

原文主句 exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8% 说眼动速度降低 8%，接 their ability to capture new visual information (捕捉新视觉信息的能力)，逻辑上是“眼动减慢”造成“捕捉信息能力受阻”——preventing (妨碍/阻碍) 正好刻画这种“使其无法发挥”的负面结果。

【竞争词】 L) slowing 信息重复: slowing 与主句已说的 reduced the speed 撞车

主句已经讲了“reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8%” (让眼动速度减慢了 8%)，若空里再填 slowing their ability to capture... (减慢捕捉能力)，既与前文重复表达“减慢”又搭配生硬——slow ability 远不如 prevent ability 自然；命题人显然是用 slowing 当干扰，骗只看到上文 reduced 就联想“慢”的考生。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 L) —— L) slowing 与主句“减慢”撞车回声，最易让人误选。

exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8%, __(33)__ their ability to capture new visual information. 主句已说眼动减慢，slowing 重复“减慢”语义又是常见动词，最易抢答。防坑：分词状语承接结果，问自己“这一步是不是主句的下一步因果”——眼动减慢的下一步是“妨碍捕捉信息”，所以选 preventing。

34. The caffeine, the equivalent of two strong cups of coffee, was __(34)__ to reverse this effect

【答案】 **N) sufficient** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 was 后接表语形容词 + 不定式

【依据】 **be sufficient to do = 足以做某事**

be sufficient to do 是表语形容词 + 不定式的高频搭配，意为“足以做某事”。原文说“两杯浓咖啡相当量的咖啡因 __ 反转这一效应”，再加后文 with some cyclists even displaying __(35)__ eye movement speeds 说一些骑行者眼动速度甚至提高——可见这点剂量“足以”扭转 8% 的下降，sufficient 完美契合。

【竞争词】 H) limited 语义反向：limited to do 偏“被限制做”，与后文“成功反转”矛盾

limited 表“有限的、受限的”，be limited to do 常说“在做某事方面受限”；可后文明确“反转效应成功，眼动速度甚至提高”，说明咖啡因够用、不受限，limited 与下文事实矛盾。

K) sensitive 搭配错：sensitive 后通常跟 to，不接不定式

sensitive 常说 be sensitive to (对...敏感)，并不构成 be sensitive to do = 足以做...的语义；硬塞进句子也不通。

35. with some cyclists even displaying __(35)__ eye movement speeds.

【答案】 **F) increased** (形容词)

【词性槽】 动词 displaying 后接名词短语，空在中心名词 speeds 前

【依据】 **even 后接“超出基线”的状态：眼动速度甚至提高**

本句关键词是 some cyclists even displaying, even (甚至) 暗示这是超出预期的极端正面情形——前文说咖啡因“反转”8% 的下降，正常应是“恢复”，而 even 说“甚至还提高了”，所以空里的形容词应表“高于原水平”，increased (提高了的) 正契合。

【竞争词】 H) limited 语义反向：limited speeds = 受限的速度，与 even 暗示的“超出”矛盾

limited 表“受限/有限”，limited speeds 暗示眼动速度被压制；可 even (甚至) 所引出的是“比正常更好”的情形，二者方向相反。

K) sensitive 搭配错：sensitive speeds 不成立

sensitive 修饰 skin/issue/topic 等可，修饰 speeds (速度) 不构成自然搭配，并且 even 后要的是程度上的“高出”，sensitive 既不表程度也不表速度方向。

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) **cautiously** 副词

谨慎地、小心地

干扰词 · 未选用

B) **commit** 动词

犯(罪/错)、承诺、致力于

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **control** 动词 名词

控制、支配; 控制权

用于第 32 空

D) **cycling** 名词 动词 形容词

骑行、骑车运动(动名词/现在分词)

用于第 31 空

E) **effectively** 副词

有效地、有效率地

用于第 28 空

F) **increased** 形容词 动词

增加的、提高的; 增加(过去式/过去分词)

用于第 35 空

G) **involved** 形容词 动词

参与的、涉及的; 卷入(过去分词作表语/定语)

用于第 29 空

H) **limited** 形容词 动词

有限的; 限制(过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **phenomenon** 名词

现象

用于第 27 空

J) **preventing** 动词 形容词

阻止、妨碍(现在分词, 可作状语/定语)

用于第 33 空

K) **sensitive** 形容词

敏感的、灵敏的

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **slowing** 动词 形容词

使减慢、放慢(现在分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **solution** 名词

溶液; 解决方案

用于第 30 空

N) **sufficient** 形容词

足够的、充分的

用于第 34 空

O) **vigorous** 形容词

剧烈的、有力的、精力充沛的

用于第 26 空

全文主旨

运动会让眼睛也疲劳，而咖啡因可缓解

文章开篇即点题：exercise can exhaust not only your muscles, but also your eyes. Fear not, however, for coffee can stimulate them again., 全文围绕一项以骑行者为对象的实验，论证剧烈运动会拖慢眼动速度，而摄入咖啡因可以反转这一效应。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

A) **cautiously** 看似在 28 题处可顶 effectively

prevents the central nervous system from directing muscle movements __(28)__. 这处的句末方式副词位上，cautiously（谨慎地）词性也对、搭配也通，最容易让人犹豫；但中枢神经系统指挥肌肉关心的是“高不高效”而不是“谨不谨慎”——记住选词填空里副词二选一要“看动词最自然的语义维度”，即可识破。

B) **commit** 看似在 32 题处可顶 control

to see how well their brains could still __(32)__ their visual system 里 commit 词性对、原形对，但 commit 习惯搭配 a crime/oneself to/to memory，无法搭 visual system；只要意识到“动词原形要看宾语搭配是否常识”，就能直接划掉。

H) **limited** 在 26/29/34/35 多处都伪装得像形容词答案

limited 是本卷最阴的干扰：在 26 题处词性也对（修饰 exercise）、在 34 题处也能套 be limited to do 句式、在 35 题处又能修饰 speeds，看起来处处可填，实际处处不合：our muscles tire as they run out of fuel 不会因“有限的运动”出现、was __(34)__ to reverse this effect 后文证明反转成功不“受限”、some cyclists even displaying __(35)__ 用 even 锁定“超出”方向。识破它要靠把空所在句的“果”看完，反推语义方向。

K) **sensitive** 在 26/29/34/35 处都靠“看起来是形容词”伪装

sensitive 是单纯形容词，看似哪儿都能填，但它的固定介词搭配是 sensitive to（不是 in）、固定的中心名词是 skin/topic/issue（不是 exercise/speeds），更不接 to do。凡是 sensitive 进场，必须先问“它跟得了这个介词吗？修饰得了这个名词吗？”——把搭配死死扣住就破。

L) **slowing** 在 33 题位置以“主句关键词回声”诱导

exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8%, __(33)__ their ability to capture new visual information. 这里 slowing 与主句 reduced the speed 在语义上同方向，是命题人最爱的“关键词回声陷阱”——让只看半句的考生顺势选“减慢”；识破靠“分词状语要承接下一步因果，不能与主句重复”。

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。

As if you needed another reason to hate the gym, it now turns out that exercise can exhaust not only your muscles, but also your eyes.

第1段，第1句

"it turns out that" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，属于典型的形式主语句式；"not only... but also..." 并列结构也是常考点；状语从句在句首修饰主句的布局也很常见。本句的结构组合具有很强的代表性，掌握后可以在大量真题中复用相关的识别和分析方法。

During vigorous exercise, our muscles tire as they run out of fuel and build up waste products.

第1段，第3句

主句加原因或时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，"as"引导状语从句也是常考点。从句内并列谓语的处理同样典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It was not known, however, whether central fatigue might also affect motor systems not directly involved in the exercise itself, such as those that move the eyes.

第1段，第5句

覆盖形式主语、主语从句、宾语、定语从句、后置定语（过去分词短语）、插入语、关系代词在从句中充当主语等多种成分和结构，且包含 it 作形式主语这一常见易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

The caffeine, the equivalent of two strong cups of coffee, was sufficient to reverse this effect, with some cyclists even displaying increased eye movement speeds.

第1段，第9句

主系表结构配同位语和 with 伴随状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其 with 复合结构在描述实验结果、补充说明时频繁出现。掌握本句结构后可在大量科技类、说明类文本中复用，典型性较高。

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。

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇4次 · 真题 162 句

muscle

A2

n. 肌肉

本篇4次 · 真题 34 句

central

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇4次 · 真题 24 句

movement

B1

n. 移动

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

cyclist

A2

n. 骑自行车的人

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 113 句

stimulate

B2

v. 刺激

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

visual

B2

adj. 视觉的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 239 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 156 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 128 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 118 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 66 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 65 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 38 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 38 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 28 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 26 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次·真题 24 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题 16 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 13 句

motor B1

n. 发动机

本篇1次·真题 11 句

vigorous B2

adj. 充满活力的
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

exhaust B2

v. 使筋疲力尽
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

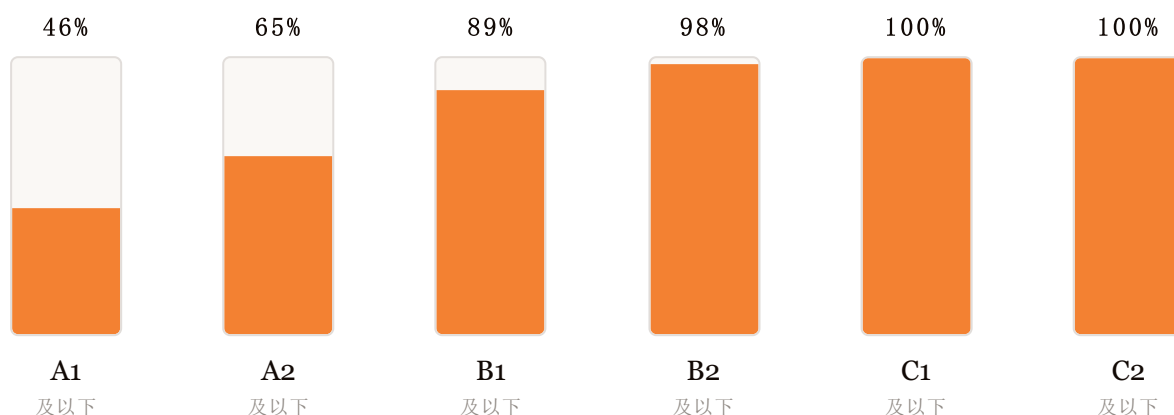
moderate B2

adj. 适度的
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 111 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **111** 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 111 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

111

B2 以上难词

2 %

B1 及以下覆盖

89 %

英语四级 2017年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	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2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第2套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 10 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(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**.

Team spirit

A) Teams have become the basic building blocks of organizations. Recruitment advertisements routinely call for "team players". Business schools grade their students in part on their performance in group projects. Office managers knock down walls to encourage team building. Teams are as old as civilization, of course: even Jesus had 12 co-workers. But a new report by Deloitte, "Global Human Capital Trends", based on a survey of more than 7,000 executives in over 130 countries, suggests that the fashion for teamwork has reached a new high. Almost half of those surveyed said their companies were either in the middle of restructuring or about to embark on(开始) it; and for the most part, restructuring meant putting more emphasis on teams.

团队已经成为组织的基本构成单元。招聘广告常常要求应聘者具备"团队协作能力"。商学院在评定学生成绩时,部分依据他们在小组项目中的表现。办公室管理者拆除墙壁以鼓励团队建设。当然,团队与文明一样古老:即使是耶稣也有12位同工。但Deloitte发布的一份名为《全球人力资本趋势》的新报告显示,基于对130多个国家7000多名高管的调查,团队合作的风潮已经达到新高度。近半数受访者表示,他们的公司要么正在进行重组,要么即将开始重组;而在大多数情况下,重组意味着更加强调团队。

B) Companies are abandoning conventional functional departments and organising employees into cross-disciplinary teams that focus on particular products, problems or customers. These teams are gaining more power to run their own affairs. They are also spending more time working with each other

rather than reporting upwards. Deloitte argues that a new organisational form is on the rise: a network of teams is replacing the conventional hierarchy(等级体制).

公司正在摒弃传统的职能部门,将员工组织成跨学科团队,专注于特定产品、问题或客户。这些团队在管理自身事务方面获得了更大的权力。他们还花费更多时间彼此协作,而不是向上级汇报。Deloitte认为,一种新的组织形式正在兴起:团队网络正在取代传统的等级体制。

- C) The fashion for teams is driven by a sense that the old way of organising people is too rigid for both the modern marketplace and the expectations of employees. Technological innovation places greater value on agility(灵活性). John Chambers, chairman of Cisco Systems Inc., a worldwide leader in electronics products, says that "we compete against market transitions(过渡), not competitors. Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two." Digital technology also makes it easier for people to co-ordinate their activities without resorting to hierarchy. The "millennials"(千禧一代) who will soon make up half the workforce in rich countries were raised from nursery school onwards to work in groups.

团队风潮的驱动力源于一种认知,即旧的人员组织方式对于现代市场和员工期望而言过于僵化。技术创新更加看重灵活性。全球电子产品领域的领导者Cisco Systems Inc.董事长John Chambers表示,"我们的竞争对手是市场过渡,而非竞争者。产品过渡过去需要五到七年,现在只需一到两年。"数字技术还使人们更容易协调活动,而无需诉诸等级制度。在富裕国家即将占据劳动力半数的千禧一代,从幼儿园起就被培养以小组方式工作。

- D) The fashion for teams is also spreading from the usual corporate suspects (such as GE and IBM) to some more unusual ones. The Cleveland Clinic, a hospital operator, has reorganised its medical staff into teams to focus on particular treatment areas; consultants, nurses and others collaborate closely instead of being separated by speciality(专业) and rank. The US Army has gone the same way. In his book, Team of Teams, General Stanley McChrystal describes how the army's hierarchical structure hindered its operations during the early stages of the Iraq war. His solution was to learn something from the rebels it was fighting: decentralising authority to self-organising teams.

团队风潮还从通常的企业典型代表(如GE和IBM)扩散到一些更不寻常的组织。医院运营商Cleveland Clinic已将其医务人员重组为团队,以专注于特定治疗领域;顾问、护士和其他人员密切协作,而不是按专业和级别分隔。美国陆军也采取了同样的做法。在《Team of Teams》一书中,Stanley McChrystal将军描述了陆军的等级结构如何在伊拉克战争早期阶段阻碍其行动。他的解决方案是向其所对抗的叛军学习:将权力下放给自组织团队。

- E) A good rule of thumb is that as soon as generals and hospital administrators jump on a management bandwagon, it is time to ask questions. Leigh Thompson of Kellogg School of Management in Illinois warns that, "Teams are not always the answer—teams may provide insight, creativity and knowledge in a way that a person working independently cannot; but teamwork may also lead to confusion, delay and poor decision-making." The late Richard Hackman of Harvard University once argued, "I have no question that when you have a team, the possibility exists that it will generate magic, producing something extraordinary... But don't count on it."

一个好的经验法则是,一旦将军和医院管理者跟风某种管理潮流,就该提出质疑了。伊利诺伊州Kellogg School of Management的Leigh Thompson警告说,"团队并非总是答案——团队可能以独立工作的个人无法做到的方式提供洞察力、创造力和知识;但团队合作也可能导致混乱、延误和糟糕的决策。"哈佛大学已故的Richard Hackman曾论证,"毫无疑问,当你拥有一个团队时,存在它会产生魔力、创造出非凡成果的可能性.....但别指望这一点。"

- F) Hackman (who died in 2013) noted that teams are hindered by problems of co-ordination and motivation that chip away at the benefits of collaboration. High-flyers forced to work in teams may be undervalued and free-riders empowered. Group-think may be unavoidable. In a study of 120 teams of senior executives, he discovered that less than 10% of their supposed members agreed on who exactly was on the team. If it is hard enough to define a team's membership, agreeing on its purpose is harder still.

Hackman(于2013年去世)指出,团队受到协调和激励问题的阻碍,这些问题逐渐削弱了协作的益处。被迫在团队中工作的优秀人才可能被低估,而搭便车者则获得权力。群体思维可能不可避免。在一项对120个高管团队的研究中,他发现不到10%的所谓成员能就团队成员的确切构成达成一致。如果界定团队成员资格都如此困难,就其目标达成一致就更加困难了。

- G) Profound changes in the workforce are making teams trickier to manage. Teams work best if their members have a strong common culture. This is hard to achieve when, as is now the case in many big firms, a large proportion of staff are temporary contractors. Teamwork improves with time: America's National Transportation Safety Board found that 73% of the incidents in its civil-aviation database occurred on a crew's first day of flying together. However, as Amy Edmondson of Harvard points out, organisations increasingly use "team" as a verb rather than a noun: they form teams for specific purposes and then quickly disband them.

劳动力的深刻变化使团队管理变得更加棘手。如果团队成员拥有强大的共同文化,团队就能发挥最佳效果。当许多大公司现在有很大比例的员工是临时合同工时,这很难实现。团队合作随着时间推移而改善:美国国家运输安全委员会发现,其民用航空数据库中73%的事故发生在机组人员共同飞行的第一天。然而,正如哈佛大学的Amy Edmondson所指出的,组织越来越多地将"团队"用作动词而非名词:他们为特定目的组建团队,然后迅速解散。

- H) The least that can be concluded from this research is that companies need to think harder about managing teams. They need to rid their minds of sentimentalism(感情用事): the most successful teams have leaders who are able to set an overall direction and take immediate action. They need to keep teams small and focused: giving in to pressure to be more "inclusive" is a guarantee of dysfunction. Jeff Bezos, Amazon's boss, says that "If I see more than two pizzas for lunch, the team is too big." They need to immunize teams against group-think: Hackman argued that the best ones contain "deviants"(离经叛道者) who are willing to do something that may be upsetting to others.

从这项研究中至少可以得出的结论是,公司需要更认真地思考团队管理。他们需要摆脱感情用事:最成功的团队拥有能够设定总体方向并立即采取行动的领导者。他们需要保持团队规模小而专注:屈服于更加"包容"的压力必然导致功能失调。Amazon的老板Jeff Bezos说,"如果我看到午餐有两个以上的披萨,团队就太大了。"他们需要让团队免受群体思维的影响:Hackman认为最好的团队包含"离经叛道者",他们愿意做可能令他人不快的事情。

- I) A new study of 12,000 workers in 17 countries by Steelcase, a furniture-maker which also does consulting, finds that the best way to ensure employees are "engaged" is to give them more control over where and how they do their work—which may mean liberating them from having to do everything in collaboration with others.

家具制造商兼咨询公司Steelcase对17个国家的12000名员工进行的一项新研究发现,确保员工"投入"的最佳方式是让他们对工作地点和方式拥有更多控制权——这可能意味着将他们从必须与他人协作完成所有工作中解放出来。

J) However, organisations need to learn something bigger than how to manage teams better: they need to be in the habit of asking themselves whether teams are the best tools for the job. Teambuilding skills are in short supply: Deloitte reports that only 12% of the executives they contacted feel they understand the way people work together in networks and only 21% feel confident in their ability to build cross-functional teams. Loosely managed teams can become hotbeds of distraction—employees routinely complain that they can't get their work done because they are forced to spend too much time in meetings or compelled to work in noisy offices. Even in the age of open-plan offices and social networks some work is best left to the individual.

然而,组织需要学习比如何更好地管理团队更重要的东西:他们需要养成习惯,问自己团队是否是完成工作的最佳工具。团队建设技能供不应求:Deloitte报告称,他们接触的高管中只有12%认为自己理解人们在网络中如何协作,只有21%对自己建立跨职能团队的能力有信心。管理松散的团队可能成为分心的温床——员工经常抱怨他们无法完成工作,因为他们被迫花费太多时间开会,或被强制在嘈杂的办公室工作。即使在开放式办公室和社交网络的时代,有些工作最好还是留给个人完成。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Successful team leaders know exactly where the team should go and are able to take prompt action.

成功的团队领导者清楚地知道团队应该走向何方,并且能够迅速采取行动。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 成功团队领导+大方向+即时行动

【定位】 They need to rid their minds of sentimentalism: the most successful teams have leaders who are able to set an overall direction and take immediate action.

企业需要去除感情用事: 最成功的团队的领导能够定下总体方向, 并采取即时行动, 对应原文 set an overall direction and take immediate action。

【改写】 Successful team leaders ↔ **the most successful teams have leaders**

成功团队的领导=成功团队领导, 仅词序调整

know exactly where the team should go ↔ **set an overall direction**

知道往哪去=定下大方向, 概念上位

take prompt action ↔ **take immediate action**

prompt=immediate, 纯同义词替换

37. Decentralisation of authority was also found to be more effective in military operations.

在军事行动中,权力分散也被发现更为有效。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 权力下放+军事行动

【定位】 His solution was to learn something from the rebels it was fighting: decentralising authority to self-organising teams.

他给出的解决方案是向所交战的反抗者学一手：把权力下放给自组织团队，原文为 decentralising authority to self-organising teams。

【改写】 Decentralisation of authority ↔ **decentralising authority to self-organising teams**

动名词→抽象名词的名词化改写

more effective in military operations ↔

the army's hierarchical structure hindered its operations during the early stages of the Iraq war

陆军行动=军事行动，上下位

38. In many companies, the conventional form of organisation is giving way to a network of teams.

在许多公司中,传统的组织形式正在让位于团队网络。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 传统组织被团队网络取代

【定位】 Deloitte argues that a new organisational form is on the rise: a network of teams is replacing the conventional hierarchy.

德勤认为一种新的组织形态正在兴起：团队网络正在取代传统的层级体制，原文为 a network of teams is replacing the conventional hierarchy.

【改写】 is giving way to a network of teams ↔

a network of teams is replacing the conventional hierarchy

让位于=被取代，主宾视角对换

the conventional form of organisation ↔ **the conventional hierarchy**

传统组织形态=传统层级体制，上下位

39. Members of poorly managed teams are easily distracted from their work.

管理不善的团队容易从工作中分心。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 管理糟糕的团队+成员易分心

【定位】 Loosely managed teams can become hotbeds of distraction—employees routinely complain that they can't get their work done because they are forced to spend too much time in meetings or compelled to work in noisy offices.

管理松散的团队可能变成让人分心的温床——员工经常抱怨，他们没法完成工作，因为被迫花太多时间开会、或被迫在嘈杂的办公室里工作，原文为 Loosely managed teams can become hotbeds of distraction.

【改写】 poorly managed teams ↔ **Loosely managed teams**

poorly≈loosely, 负面副词近义替换

easily distracted from their work ↔ **hotbeds of distraction**

分心温床→容易分心, 名词→分词转译

distracted from their work ↔ **they can't get their work done**

完不成工作=被工作分心, 结果同因

40. Teamwork is most effective when team members share the same culture.

当团队成员拥有相同的文化时,团队合作最为有效。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 团队最有效+成员共享文化

【定位】 Teams work best if their members have a strong common culture.

团队只有在成员拥有共同文化时才能发挥最佳效能, 原文为 Teams work best if their members have a strong common culture.

【改写】 is most effective ↔ **work best**

最有效=运作最好, 副词最高级同义

share the same culture ↔ **have a strong common culture**

共有共同文化=共享同一文化, 名词→动词改写

41. According to a report by Deloitte, teamwork is becoming increasingly popular among companies.

根据Deloitte的一份报告,团队合作在公司中越来越受欢迎。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 德勤报告+团队合作日益流行

【定位】 But a new report by Deloitte, "Global Human Capital Trends", based on a survey of more than 7,000 executives in over 130 countries, suggests that the fashion for teamwork has reached a new high.

但德勤一份基于对130多个国家7000多名高管调查所撰写的新报告《全球人力资本趋势》表明, 团队合作风潮已经达到新的高峰, 原文为 the fashion for teamwork has reached a new high.

【改写】 a report by Deloitte ↔ **a new report by Deloitte**

德勤报告原样复现

teamwork is becoming increasingly popular among companies ↔

the fashion for teamwork has reached a new high

达到新高=越来越流行, 结果↔过程同义

42. Some team members find it hard to agree on questions like membership and the team's purpose.

一些团队成员发现很难在成员资格和团队目标等问题上达成一致。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 成员资格与团队目的难达共识

【定位】 In a study of 120 teams of senior executives, he discovered that less than 10% of their supposed members agreed on who exactly was on the team. If it is hard enough to define a team's membership, agreeing on its purpose is harder still.

在一项对120个高管团队的研究中，他发现不到10%的所谓成员能就「谁到底是团队成员」达成一致；如果连团队成员都难定义，那就团队目的达成共识就更难了，对应原文 If it is hard enough to define a team's membership, agreeing on its purpose is harder still.

【改写】 membership ↔ **a team's membership**

成员资格原样复现

the team's purpose ↔ **its purpose**

团队目的原样复现，仅代词替换

find it hard to agree on questions like membership and the team's purpose ↔

less than 10% of their supposed members agreed on who exactly was on the team

不到10%达成一致=难以达成一致

43. Some scholars think teamwork may not always be reliable, despite its potential to work wonders.

一些学者认为,尽管团队合作有创造奇迹的潜力,但它可能并不总是可靠的。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 学者认为团队未必可靠+但可能创造奇迹

【定位】 Leigh Thompson of Kellogg School of Management in Illinois warns that, "Teams are not always the answer—teams may provide insight, creativity and knowledge in a way that a person working independently cannot; but teamwork may also lead to confusion, delay and poor decision-making." The late Richard Hackman of Harvard University once argued, "I have no question that when you have a team, the possibility exists that it will generate magic, producing something extraordinary... But don't count on it."

凯洛格管理学院的莉·汤普森警告说团队并非总是答案——团队能以一个独立工作者所不能的方式提供洞见、创造力和知识，但团队合作也可能带来混乱、拖延和糟糕的决策；已故哈佛大学的理查德·哈克曼也曾论道当你有一个团队时它可能产生奇迹、创造非凡，但别指望——对应原文 Teams are not always the answer 与 But don't count on it.

【改写】 Some scholars ↔ **Leigh Thompson of Kellogg School of Management**

管理学院教授=学者，身份等价

may not always be reliable ↔ **Teams are not always the answer**

并非总是答案=并非总是可靠，否定泛化

potential to work wonders ↔ **generate magic, producing something extraordinary**

创造奇迹=产生魔力/做出非凡

may not always be reliable, despite its potential to work wonders ↔ **But don't count on it**

别指望=不可靠，让步态度同义

44. To ensure employees' commitment, it is advisable to give them more flexibility as to where and how they work.

为了确保员工的投入,建议给予他们更多关于工作地点和方式的灵活性。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 确保员工投入+更多工作地点与方式的灵活性

【定位】 A new study of 12,000 workers in 17 countries by Steelcase, a furniture-maker which also does consulting, finds that the best way to ensure employees are "engaged" is to give them more control over where and how they do their work—which may mean liberating them from having to do everything in collaboration with others.

家具制造商兼咨询公司 Steelcase 对17个国家12000名员工的新研究发现，确保员工投入的最佳方式是让他们对「在哪里以及如何工作」有更多掌控权——对应原文 more control over where and how they do their work。

【改写】 ensure employees' commitment ↔ **ensure employees are**

投入=承诺，员工状态同义

more flexibility as to where and how they work ↔

more control over where and how they do their work

更多掌控=更多灵活性，控制权与灵活性同向

45. Product transitions take much less time now than in the past.

产品过渡现在所需的时间比过去少得多。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 产品过渡耗时如今远短于过去

【定位】 John Chambers, chairman of Cisco Systems Inc., a worldwide leader in electronics products, says that "we compete against market transitions, not competitors. Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two."

思科系统公司董事长约翰·钱伯斯说我们要与之竞争的是市场过渡，而不是对手；产品过渡过去要花五到七年，如今只要一到两年——对应原文 Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two。

【改写】 Product transitions ↔ Product transitions

专业术语原样复现

take much less time now than in the past ↔

Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two

5-7年→1-2年=耗时大幅减少

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

10 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 开篇用德勤报告与一组招聘、商学院评分、办公室改造的现象，点出团队已成为组织的基本构件，且这股团队风潮正达到新高。

信息指纹 德勤报告与7000名高管样本

B 讲公司正在抛弃传统职能部门，改组成跨学科团队，新形态是用团队网络替代传统的层级体制。

信息指纹 团队网络替代层级体制

C 解释团队走红的原因：技术革新强调灵活性、数字技术降低协调成本、千禧一代从小习惯小组协作；并用思科董事长的话佐证产品过渡周期大幅缩短。

信息指纹 产品过渡周期由5-7年缩到1-2年

D 用克利夫兰诊所与美国陆军的例子，说明团队风潮正从GE、IBM这类常见公司蔓延到医院和军队；麦克里斯特尔将军主张向对手学习、把权力下放给自组织团队。

信息指纹 陆军下放权力给自组织团队

E 提出反向警示：将军和医院管理者都跳上团队风潮的马车时，就该问问题了；汤普森和哈克曼两位学者都指出团队可能带来洞见，也可能带来混乱，不能盲目指望。

信息指纹 学者警示团队并非万灵药

F 继续展开哈克曼的研究：协调与动机问题侵蚀团队收益，强者被低估、搭便车者被纵容、群体思维难免；他对120个高管团队的研究发现，连成员名单都难以达成一致，目的更难谈拢。

信息指纹 120个高管团队连成员都谈不拢

G 劳动力结构变化让团队更难管：临时合同工多导致共同文化难以形成；团队磨合需要时间，但企业越来越把「团队」当动词，临时拼班后随即解散。

信息指纹 团队成员需共同文化才出色

H 给企业开药方：管理团队要去感情用事；最成功的团队的领导能定大方向、能即时行动；团队要小而专；要预防群体思维，纳入「离经叛道者」。

信息指纹 成功团队领导定向并即时行动

I 援引Steelcase对17国12000名员工的研究，结论是让员工更能自主决定在哪里、以何种方式工作，才能确保他们投入——这意味着可以把他们从「凡事都得协作」中解放出来。

信息指纹 给员工更多在哪、怎么工作的自主权

J 拔高到更大命题：组织要养成「团队是不是这件事最合适的工具」这一自问习惯；引用德勤数据说明团队搭建技能稀缺，松散管理的团队成了分心温床，员工抱怨开会太多、办公室太吵；有些工作还是留给个人最好。

信息指纹 松散团队成分心温床、开会太多

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。

Recruitment advertisements routinely call for "team players".

A段，第2句

这种“主语 + 频率副词 + 谓语 + 介词短语”的陈述句很常见，也常见于考试阅读中的定义句、现象句和概括句。掌握这种顺读方式，迁移价值比较高。

Teams are as old as civilization, of course: even Jesus had 12 co-workers.

A段，第5句

「as ... as」比较结构在考试中频繁出现，是典型的常考句式，且本句还涉及比较从句中的省略现象，这是真题中的常见考点，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

But a new report by Deloitte, "Global Human Capital Trends", based on a survey of more than 7,000 executives in over 130 countries, suggests that the fashion for teamwork has reached a new high.

A段，第6句

这种“长名词主语 + 谓语 + that 引出的内容部分”非常常见，新闻、评论和考试阅读里都经常出现。掌握这种读法后，迁移价值很高。

Almost half of those surveyed said their companies were either in the middle of restructuring or about to embark on(开始) it; and for the most part, restructuring meant putting more emphasis on teams.

A段，第7句

并列句加宾语从句的组合在考试阅读中非常常见，且句子涉及调查报告类语境(survey结果陈述)，是典型的说明文结构。宾语从句后置、并列主句补充说明的逻辑链条，在真题长句中反复出现，学习迁移性强。

They are also spending more time working with each other rather than reporting upwards.

B段，第3句

主语加进行时谓语，再接非谓语活动说明和比较结构，这种写法在说明行为变化时很常见。掌握后可迁移到很多包含 "spend time doing"、"rather than" 的常见句式。

The fashion for teams is driven by a sense that the old way of organising people is too rigid for both the modern marketplace and the expectations of employees.

C段，第1句

这种“主句陈述现象 + 抽象名词后补充具体内容”的写法在正式英语里很常见。再加上主句被动、从句主系表，也属于考试阅读中较有代表性的句式。

The "millennials"(千禧一代) who will soon make up half the workforce in rich countries were raised from nursery school onwards to work in groups.

C段，第5句

“名词 + 限制性定语从句”作主语、被动语态谓语、不定式作目的状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子结构既不过于简单也不过于复杂，具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量真题长难句

Leigh Thompson of Kellogg School of Management in Illinois warns that, "Teams are not always the answer—teams may provide insight, creativity and knowledge in a way that a person working independently cannot; but teamwork may also lead to confusion, delay and poor decision-making."

E段，第2句

主句加长宾语从句、宾语从句内部并列转折加定语从句修饰，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析，典型性很高。

The late Richard Hackman of Harvard University once argued, "I have no question that when you have a team, the possibility exists that it will generate magic, producing something extraordinary... But don't count on it."

E段，第3句

“名词 + that从句”的同位语结构以及“It is... but...”的逻辑转折是学术英语和考研阅读中极高频的表达模式。

However, as Amy Edmondson of Harvard points out, organisations increasingly use "team" as a verb rather than a noun: they form teams for specific purposes and then quickly disband them.

G段，第5句

“主句中插入来源说明”加“后面用冒号补充解释”的写法，在说明文和考试阅读里都很常见。掌握这种读法后，处理类似的引述型说明句很有迁移价值。

They need to keep teams small and focused: giving in to pressure to be more "inclusive" is a guarantee of dysfunction.

H段，第3句

这句话整体结构不算过难，但包含多个高频关键点，尤其适合训练“先找分句边界，再抓主干，再辨别非谓语和补足语”。对句子结构与时态的综合训练价值较高。

However, organisations need to learn something bigger than how to manage teams better: they need to be in the habit of asking themselves whether teams are the best tools for the job.

J段，第1句

冒号连接两个主句进行解释说明是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，宾语从句用 "whether" 引导也是高频结构。表语部分的介词短语嵌套从句在学术文本和议论文中经常出现。整体句式典型，掌握后可在类似语境中复用。

In many companies, the conventional form of organisation is giving way to a network of teams.

第38题题干

“句首状语 + 长主语 + 进行时谓语 + 宾语”是阅读中很常见的说明性句式。掌握这种识别路径后，处理同类学术或职场话题句子时可直接迁移。

Some team members find it hard to agree on questions like membership and the team's purpose.

第42题题干

“动词 + it + 形容词 + 不定式”是英语里非常典型、可迁移性很强的句式。掌握这种结构后，处理类似表达会更顺手。

Some scholars think teamwork may not always be reliable, despite its potential to work wonders.

第43题 题干

“表示观点的动词 + 宾语从句”是考试和学术表达里非常常见的句式，如 think、believe、argue 后接完整内容。句尾再接“despite ...”补充让步背景，也很有代表性。

To ensure employees' commitment, it is advisable to give them more flexibility as to where and how they work.

第44题 题干

“To do ..., it is + 形容词 + to do ...”和后接疑问词内容的表达都很常见，掌握后可迁移到大量说明建议、评价做法的句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 110 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。

teamwork B1

n. 团队合作

本篇6次 · 真题 11 句

employee A2

n. 雇员，员工

本篇5次 · 真题 194 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇4次 · 真题 128 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇4次 · 真题 30 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 58 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇3次 · 真题 45 句

executive

B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇3次·真题30句

organisation

B1

n. 组织机构

本篇3次·真题20句

conventional

B2

adj. 传统的

本篇3次·真题18句

transition

B2

n. 过渡

本篇3次·真题11句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题224句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本篇2次·真题107句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇2次·真题63句

ensure

B2

v. 确保

本篇2次·真题54句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次·真题53句

staff

B1

n. 全体员工

本篇2次·真题43句

management

B1

n. 管理

本篇2次·真题41句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇2次·真题37句

exactly

B1

adv. 精确地

本篇2次·真题36句

authority

B2

n. 权力

本篇2次·真题32句

workforce

B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇2次·真题24句

hinder

B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇2次·真题19句

membership

B1

n. 会员资格

本篇2次·真题11句

collaboration

B2

n. 合作

本篇2次·真题9句

routinely

B2

adv. 例行地

本篇2次·真题8句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题174句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题169句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题124句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题95句

project

A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题90句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题89句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题84句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题81句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题79句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题76句

digital

B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题75句

department

A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题66句

performance

B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题66句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 64 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 63 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 59 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 50 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 47 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 47 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 46 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 43 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 40 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 38 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 38 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 36 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 36 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次·真题 34 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 34 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次·真题 30 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 30 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

block A2

n. 街区

本篇1次·真题 24 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 24 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 24 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

structure

B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 20 句

complain

A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 19 句

emphasis

B2

n. 强调

本篇1次·真题 19 句

generate

B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

motivation

B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 19 句

commitment

B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次·真题 18 句

compete

B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 18 句

corporate

B2

adj. 公司的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

incident

B2

n. (尤指不寻常或令人不快的) 事件, 事情

本篇1次·真题 18 句

transportation

B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

player

A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题 17 句

abandon

B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次·真题 16 句

immediate

B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

rid

B2

v. 使摆脱

本篇1次·真题 16 句

focused

B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

guarantee

B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 14 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本篇1次·真题 13 句

crew B1

n. 全体船员

本篇1次·真题 13 句

distraction B2

n. 分心

本篇1次·真题 13 句

extraordinary B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

flexibility B2

n. 灵活性

本篇1次·真题 13 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次·真题 13 句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本篇1次·真题 13 句

confusion B2

n. 困惑

本篇1次·真题 12 句

independently B2

adv. 独立地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次·真题 12 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题 12 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

collaborate B2

v. 合作

本篇1次·真题 11 句

consultant B2

n. 顾问

本篇1次·真题 11 句

poorly B1

adv. 糟糕地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

millennial

C1

n. 千禧一代 (1981-1996年出生的人)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

proportion

B2

n. 部分

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

cannot

A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

civilization

B2

n. 文明(社会)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

engaged

B1

adj. 忙碌的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

temporary

B1

adj. 暂时的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

administrator

B2

n. 管理者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

affair

B2

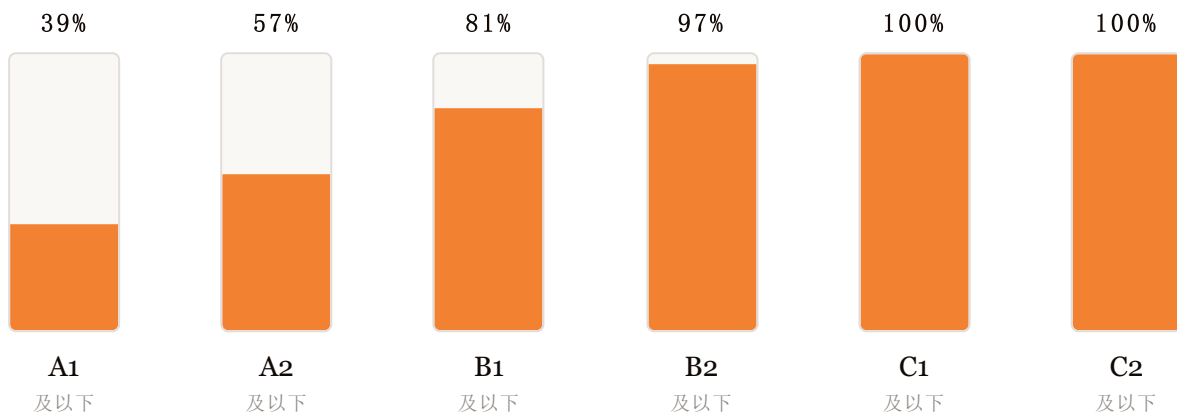
n. 事务

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 376 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **376** 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 12 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 376 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

376

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%



英语四级 2017年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2017年6月·第2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2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1–P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2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 Shoppers in the UK are spending less money on toilet paper to save money, research has shown. 研究表明,英国的购物者为了省钱,在卫生纸上的花费正在减少。

P2 Penny-pinching UK consumers choose cheaper products from discounters such as Aldi and Lidl rather than luxury alternatives.

精打细算的英国消费者选择来自Aldi和Lidl等折扣店的廉价产品,而非高档替代品。

P3 This has wiped 6% off the value of the soft tissue paper market in the UK. It has shrunk from £1.19 billion in 2011 to £1.12 billion in 2015, according to a new report from market research company Mintel. Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, with sales expected to fall further to £1.11 billion in 2016.

这使英国软纸巾市场的价值缩水了6%。根据市场研究公司Mintel的一份新报告,该市场已从2011年的11.9亿英镑萎缩至2015年的11.2亿英镑。此外,该市场的前景远非乐观,预计销售额将在2016年进一步下降至11.1亿英镑。

P4 In the last year alone, despite an increase in the UK population and a subsequent rise in the number of households, sales of toilet paper fell by 2%, with the average household reducing their toilet roll spending from £43 in 2014 to £41 in 2015.

仅在过去一年里,尽管英国人口增加,家庭数量随之上升,但卫生纸的销售额却下降了2%,普通家庭在卫生卷纸上的支出从2014年的43英镑减少到2015年的41英镑。

P5 Overall, almost three in five people say they try to limit their usage of paper—including facial tissue and kitchen roll—to save money. "Strength, softness and thickness remain the leading indicators of toilet paper quality, with just a small proportion of consumers preferring more luxurious alternatives, such as those with flower patterns or perfume," said Mintel analyst Jack Duckett. "These extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers, which probably reflects how these types of products are typically more expensive than regular toilet paper, even when on special offer."

总体而言,近五分之三的人表示他们试图限制纸张的使用量——包括面巾纸和厨房用纸——以节省开支。Mintel分析师Jack Duckett说:"强度、柔软度和厚度仍然是卫生纸质量的主要指标,只有一小部分消费者更喜欢更奢华的替代品,比如那些带有花纹或香味的产品。这些额外功能被大多数购物者视为不必要,这可能反映出这些类型的产品通常比普通卫生纸更贵,即使是在特价促销时也是如此。"

P6 While consumers are spending less on toilet paper, they remain fussy—in theory at least—when it comes to paper quality. Top of Britons' toilet paper wish list is softness (57%) followed by strength (45%) and thickness (36%).

尽管消费者在卫生纸上的花费减少了,但至少在理论上,他们在纸张质量方面仍然很挑剔。英国人卫生纸愿望清单的首位是柔软度(57%),其次是强度(45%)和厚度(36%)。

P7 One in 10 buyers rank toilet rolls made from recycled paper among their top considerations, highlighting how overall the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality. In a challenge for manufacturers, 81% of paper product users said they would consider buying recycled toilet tissue if it were comparable in quality to standard paper.

十分之一的购买者将由再生纸制成的卫生卷纸列为他们的首要考虑因素,这凸显出总体而言,环境对购物者来说远不如产品质量重要。对制造商而言,一个挑战是81%的纸制品用户表示,如果再生卫生纸的质量能与标准纸张相当,他们会考虑购买。

题目与逐题解析

46. The market sales of toilet paper have decreased because_____.

- A) Britons have cut their spending on it
- B) its prices have gone up over the years
- C) its quality has seen marked improvement
- D) Britons have developed the habit of saving

卫生纸的市场销量下降是因为_____。

- A) 英国人削减了在卫生纸上的开支
- B) 卫生纸的价格多年来一直上涨
- C) 卫生纸的质量有了显著改善
- D) 英国人养成了节约的习惯

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The market sales of toilet paper have decreased because_____ 用 because 直接问下降原因, 是查找文中明确给出的原因句, 属细节题。

【拆句】 The market sales of toilet paper have decreased because_____ 是补全型陈述句, 主干为 "sales have decreased", because 引导原因从句留作选项续写, 结构平直, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Shoppers in the UK are spending less money on toilet paper to save money, research has shown.

研究显示，英国消费者为了省钱，正在减少厕纸开支。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

spending less money on toilet paper ↔ **cut their spending on it**

Shoppers in the UK ↔ **Britons**

预判 "英国人主动削减开支" 与 Britons have cut their spending on it 措辞高度同义，先锁 A 再排除其他。

B) 无中生有

B 项说 its prices have gone up over the years 称价格上涨，但 P1 与 P3 谈的都是 "消费者花钱减少" 与 "市场总值缩水"，从未提及厕纸单价上涨。

C) 与原文相反

C 项说 its quality has seen marked improvement，但原文逻辑是 "消费者从豪华品转向 cheaper products from discounters"，暗示档次下移，并非品质提升，且销量下降也不是品质改善能合理解释的。

D) 过度推断

D 项说 Britons have developed the habit of saving，但原文 to save money 只说 "为了省钱"，是一次具体的购物行为动机，并未上升为 "养成了存钱习惯" 这一更广概念。

47. What does the author think of the future of the tissue paper market in the UK?

- A) It will expand in time.
- B) It will remain gloomy.
- C) It will experience ups and downs.
- D) It will recover as population grows.

作者如何看待英国卫生纸市场的未来？

A) 它将及时扩大。 B) 它将持续低迷。 C) 它将经历起伏波动。 D) 它将随着人口增长而复苏。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author think of the future of the tissue paper market in the UK? 问的是作者对未来市场的看法，文中有明确表述，不需推理。

【拆句】 What does the author think of the future of the tissue paper market in the UK? 主干为 "What does the author think of ...", of 后跟双层 of 短语限定对象，结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, with sales expected to fall further to £1.11 billion in 2016.

此外，市场未来远谈不上乐观，预计 2016 年销量将进一步降至 11.1 亿英镑。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

A 项说 It will expand in time 称市场迟早会扩张，但 expected to fall further 明确说会继续下跌，方向完全相反。

B) ✓ 正确

far from rosy ↔ remain gloomy

sales expected to fall further ↔ remain

预判 "未来不乐观且继续下滑" 直接对应 It will remain gloomy\： remain 对应 "继续"、gloomy 对应 "不乐观"。

C) 无中生有

C 项说 It will experience ups and downs 称市场会有波动起伏，但原文给的是单向下行预测，根本没有 "ups" 一面。

D) 强加因果

D 项说 It will recover as population grows 把 "人口增长" 当作市场复苏的原因，但 despite an increase in the UK population...sales of toilet paper fell by 2% 恰恰说明人口增长并没有拉动销量，反而仍在跌。

48. What does Jack Duckett say about toilet paper?

- A) Special offers would promote its sales.
- B) Consumers are loyal to certain brands.
- C) Luxurious features add much to the price.
- D) Consumers have a variety to choose from.

Jack Duckett关于卫生纸说了什么？

- A) 特价促销会促进卫生纸的销售。
- B) 消费者忠于某些品牌。
- C) 奢华功能大大增加了价格。
- D) 消费者有多种选择。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does Jack Duckett say about toilet paper? 用 say 询问某人对某事物的表态，答案是其直接引述内容的同义转换。

【拆句】 What does Jack Duckett say about toilet paper? 主谓宾结构 "X say about Y"，无从句，无否定，结构简单。

【定位】 These extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers, which probably reflects how these types of products are typically more expensive than regular toilet paper, even when on special offer.

大多数买家觉得这些额外功能没必要——这或许反映出此类产品即便在特价时也往往比普通厕纸更贵。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

A 项说 Special offers would promote its sales 称特价会促销，但原文 even when on special offer 强调 "即便特价也仍更贵"，并未谈特价是否会促进销量。

B) 无中生有

B 项说 Consumers are loyal to certain brands 谈品牌忠诚度，但 Jack Duckett 的引语完全没提品牌偏好，只谈对额外功能的取舍。

C) ✓ 正确

more luxurious alternatives, such as those with flower patterns or perfume ↔

Luxurious features

more expensive than regular toilet paper ↔ **add much to the price**

预判 "豪华功能让价格更贵" 与 Luxurious features add much to the price 几乎逐项对应，先锁 C。

D) 答非所问

D 项说 Consumers have a variety to choose from 称买家有多种选择，原文确有多种产品的事实暗示，但 Jack Duckett 的引语谈的是 "功能不必要 + 更贵" 而非 "选择多样性"，与题干所问错位。

49. What do we learn about Britons concerning toilet paper?

- A) They are particular about the quality of toilet paper.
- B) They emphasize the strength of toilet paper the most.
- C) They prefer cheap toilet paper to recycled toilet paper.
- D) They reject using toilet paper with unnecessary features.

关于卫生纸,我们了解到英国人有什么特点?

- A) 他们对卫生纸的质量很讲究。 B) 他们最重视卫生纸的韧性。
- C) 他们更喜欢便宜的卫生纸而非再生卫生纸。 D) 他们拒绝使用带有不必要功能的卫生纸。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about Britons concerning toilet paper? 问 "关于英国人我们能了解到什么", 对应原文有显性的表态描写句, 属细节题。

【拆句】 What do we learn about Britons concerning toilet paper? 介词短语 concerning toilet paper 修饰 about Britons, 限定话题范围, 主干仍是 "What do we learn", 无陷阱。

【定位】 While consumers are spending less on toilet paper, they remain fussy—in theory at least—when it comes to paper quality.

尽管消费者在厕纸上的花费减少了, 他们对纸品的品质——至少在理论上——仍然挑剔。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

fussy ↔ **particular about**

paper quality ↔ **the quality of toilet paper**

预判 "对品质挑剔" 与 They are particular about the quality of toilet paper ——对应，锁 A。

B) 偷换概念

B 项说 They emphasize the strength of toilet paper the most\, 但 softness (57%) 才是最高项，strength 仅 strength (45%) 居第二，强度并非 "最看重" 的指标。

C) 无中生有

C 项说 They prefer cheap toilet paper to recycled toilet paper\, 但原文 Penny-pinching UK consumers choose cheaper products 与 One in 10 buyers rank toilet rolls made from recycled paper among their top considerations 是两件事，原文从未把 cheap 与 recycled 直接相比较。

D) 过度推断

D 项说 They reject using toilet paper with unnecessary features\, 但原文 These extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers 只说 "觉得没必要"\, 未上升到 "拒绝使用" 这一行为层；deem unnecessary 与 reject using 强度差异明显。

50. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A) More and more Britons buy recycled toilet paper to protect the environment.
- B) Toilet paper manufacturers are facing a great challenge in promoting its sales.
- C) Toilet paper manufacturers compete with one another to improve product quality.
- D) Environmental protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper.

我们可以从最后一段推断出什么？

- A) 越来越多的英国人购买再生卫生纸以保护环境。
- B) 卫生纸制造商在促进销售方面面临巨大挑战。
- C) 卫生纸制造商相互竞争以提高产品质量。
- D) 英国人购买卫生纸时不太关注环境保护。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What can we infer from the last paragraph? 含 infer, 明确要求从末段推断, 不能照搬原文。

【拆句】 What can we infer from the last paragraph? 标准疑问句, 主干 "What can we infer", from 引出推断来源段, 结构平直、无陷阱。

【定位】 One in 10 buyers rank toilet rolls made from recycled paper among their top considerations, highlighting how overall the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality.

只有十分之一的买家把再生纸厕纸列为首要考虑因素, 凸显出整体而言环保对消费者的重要性远不及产品品质。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

A 项说 More and more Britons buy recycled toilet paper to protect the environment 称越来越多人买再生纸保护环境，但原文 One in 10 buyers 表明 "只有十分之一"，远谈不上 "越来越多"；且原文未给时间趋势。

B) 偷换概念

B 项说 Toilet paper manufacturers are facing a great challenge in promoting its sales 称厂家在促销售上面临挑战，但原文 In a challenge for manufacturers, 81% of paper product users said they would consider buying recycled toilet tissue if it were comparable in quality to standard paper 谈的是 "在品质与普通纸相当时才会买再生纸" 这一挑战，挑战对象是 "在保品质前提下做出再生纸"，而非 "促销售"。

C) 无中生有

C 项说 Toilet paper manufacturers compete with one another to improve product quality 称厂家彼此竞争提升品质，但原文末段只谈 "消费者对环保 vs 品质的偏好" 与 "对厂家的挑战"，从未提及厂家之间的竞争。

D) ✓ 正确

the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality ↔

Environmental protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper
shoppers ↔ Britons

预判 "环保不占主要位置" 与 Environmental protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper 等值，是合规的一步推断。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, with sales expected to fall further to £1.11 billion in 2016.

第3段，第3句

主系表结构加伴随状语是英语中的常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。with 复合结构作状语也是典型的书面语用法，学生掌握后可迁移到类似句子的理解和写作中。但本句未涉及从句、倒装等更高频的复杂考点，典型性处于中等偏上水平。

Overall, almost three in five people say they try to limit their usage of paper—including facial tissue and kitchen roll—to save money.

第5段，第1句

本句体现三个典型考点:一是 'say/think' 后省略 that 的宾语从句,二是不定式作目的状语,三是破折号插入定语补充说明。这三种结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,掌握后可广泛迁移。主从复合句本身也是常考句式,代表性强。

While consumers are spending less on toilet paper, they remain fussy—in theory at least—when it comes to paper quality.

第6段，第1句

句子结构典型:"While" 引导让步状语从句置于句首、主句中插入语补充说明、"when" 从句限定范围,这种多层修饰的主从复合句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式。

They prefer cheap toilet paper to recycled toilet paper.

第49题，C

"prefer A to B" 是常见句式，在比较类表达中较为典型，具有一定的复用价值，但作为简单句结构本身较为基础，代表性中等。

More and more Britons buy recycled toilet paper to protect the environment.

第50题，A

简单句 + 不定式目的状语的结构在真题中常见，但本句过于简短直白，缺少真题中常出现的定语从句、多重修饰或复杂状语等特征，代表性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 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。

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇7次·真题 100 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇5次·真题 128 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇5次·真题 84 句

recycled B1

adj. 回收利用的

本篇4次·真题 16 句

tissue B1

n. 纸巾

本篇4次·真题 10 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次·真题 224 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇3次·真题 41 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇3次·真题 37 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇3次·真题 34 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇3次·真题 20 句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本篇3次·真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 466 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次·真题 80 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次·真题 79 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次·真题 47 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇2次·真题 39 句

household

B1

n. 家庭

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

alternative

B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

spending

A2

n. 开支

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

consideration

B2

n. 考虑

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 174 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 118 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

extra

A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

further

B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

despite

B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

majority

B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 39 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 37 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 37 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 34 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 32 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本篇1次·真题 31 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 31 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题 27 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本篇1次·真题 22 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 22 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 18 句

emphasize

B2

v. 强调

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

analyst

B2

n. 分析师

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

indicator

B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

rank

B2

n. 等级

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

shrink

B2

v. 缩小

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

recover

B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

highlight

B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

furthermore

B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

proportion

B2

n. 部分

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

reject

B2

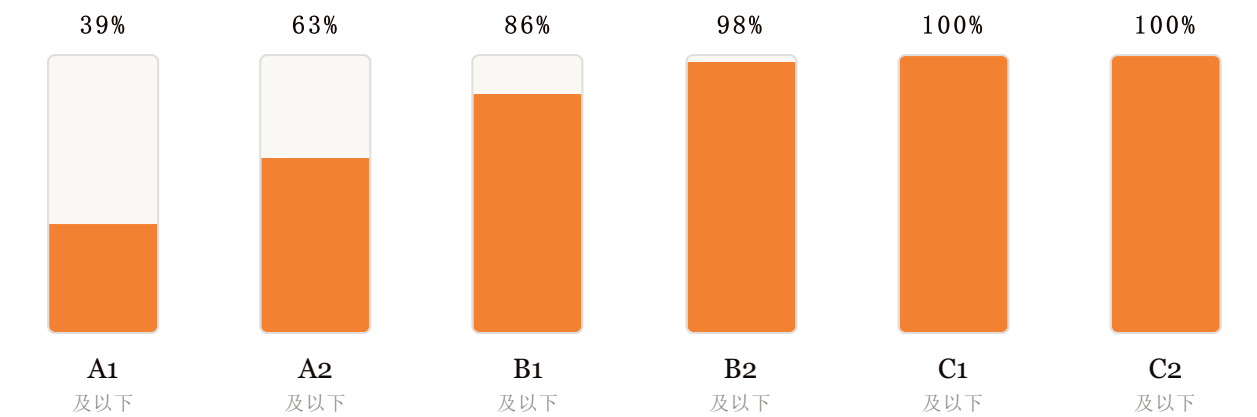
v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

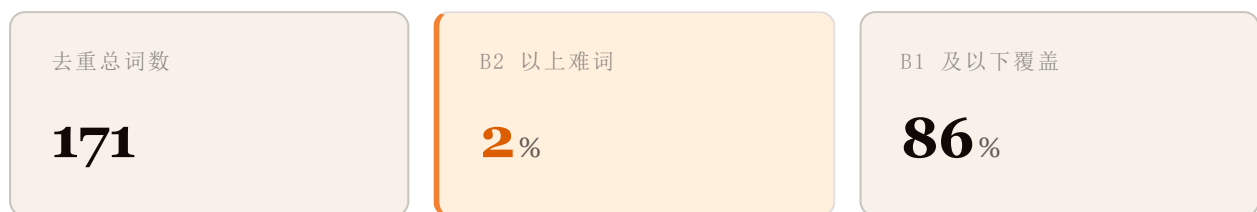
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 171 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **171** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 3 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 171 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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2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2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2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 "One of the reasons I find this topic very interesting is because my mom was a smoker when I was younger," says Lindson-Hawley, who studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford.

"我觉得这个话题非常有趣的原因之一是，我妈妈在我小时候是个吸烟者，"在牛津大学研究烟草与健康的 Lindson-Hawley 说。

P2 By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way—by stopping abruptly and completely.

通过研究约700名成年吸烟者，她发现她妈妈用了正确的戒烟方法——突然彻底地戒掉。

P3 In her study, participants were randomly(随机地) assigned to two groups. One had to quit abruptly on a given day, going from about a pack a day to zero. The other cut down gradually over the course of two weeks. People in both groups used nicotine(尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray. They also had talk therapy with a nurse before and after quit day.

在她的研究中，参与者被随机分配到两组。一组必须在指定日期突然戒烟，从每天约一包降至零。另一组在两周时间内逐步减量。两组人员在戒烟前都使用了尼古丁贴片，此外还使用了第二种尼古丁替代形式，如口香糖或喷雾。他们还在戒烟日前后接受了护士的谈话治疗。

P4 Six months out, more people who had quit abruptly had stuck with it—more than one-fifth of them, compared to about one-seventh in the other group. Although these numbers appear low, it is much

higher than if people try without support.

六个月后，突然戒烟的人中坚持下来的更多——超过五分之一，而另一组约为七分之一。尽管这些数字看起来很低，但比人们在没有支持的情况下尝试戒烟要高得多。

P5 And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the people had said they'd rather cut down gradually before quitting. "If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley. But that wasn't the case. Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them cravings(瘾) and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point. "Regardless of your stated preference, if you're ready to quit, quitting abruptly is more effective," says Dr. Gabriela Ferreira. "When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.

戒烟率尤其令人信服，因为在研究开始前，大多数人曾表示他们更愿意在戒烟前逐步减量。"如果你在为马拉松训练，你不会指望一上来就能跑完全程。我认为人们对吸烟也是这样看的。他们想，'嗯，如果我逐步减少，这就像练习一样，'"Lindson-Hawley说。但事实并非如此。逐步减量非但没有给人们提供练习，反而可能在他们到达戒烟日之前就给了他们渴望和戒断症状，这可能就是该组实际坚持到那一天的人更少的原因。"无论你声称的偏好是什么，如果你准备好戒烟了，突然戒烟更有效，"Gabriela Ferreira博士说。"当你能引用一个具体数字，比如五分之一的患者能够戒烟，这很有说服力。我认为这给了他们鼓励，让他们真正去尝试，"Ferreira说。

P6 People rarely manage to quit the first time they try. But at least, she says, they can maximize the odds of success.

人们很少能在第一次尝试时就成功戒烟。但至少，她说，他们可以最大化成功的几率。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother?

- A) She quit smoking with her daughter's help.
- B) She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.
- C) She was also a researcher of tobacco and health.
- D) She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers.

Lindson-Hawley 对她母亲有何评价？

- A) 她在女儿的帮助下戒了烟。
- B) 她成功地突然戒了烟。
- C) 她也是烟草与健康方面的研究者。
- D) 她研究了成年吸烟者的吸烟模式。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother? 用 what...say about 句式直接索取一项可在原文复现的事实。

【拆句】 题干 What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother? 是标准 what 引导的特殊疑问句，主语 Lindson-Hawley、谓语 say、介宾 about her mother，无从句、无否定、无陷阱。

【定位】 By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way—by stopping abruptly and completely.

通过研究约 700 名成年烟民，她发现她的母亲采用了正确的方法戒烟——突然且彻底地停止吸烟。

【选项】 A) **原文无据即无中生有**

She quit smoking with her daughter's help. 中"在女儿的帮助下"在 P1 与 P2 中均无任何线索，纯属虚构。

B) **✓ 正确**

her mom quit the right way ↔ **She succeeded in quitting smoking**
by stopping abruptly and completely ↔ **abruptly**

She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly. 同时覆盖"成功"和"突然"两点，与预判完全一致。

C) **把别人的身份套到题干主语**

She was also a researcher of tobacco and health. 把 studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford 的身份从 Lindson-Hawley 张冠李戴到她的母亲身上。

D) **动作执行者错置**

She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers. 把 By studying about 700 adult smokers 这一研究行为的执行者从 Lindson-Hawley 偷换为母亲。

52. What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study?

- A) They were given physical training.
- B) They were looked after by physicians.
- C) They were encouraged by psychologists.
- D) They were offered nicotine replacements.

在 Lindson-Hawley 的研究中,吸烟者获得了什么样的戒烟支持?

- A) 他们接受了体能训练。
- B) 他们由医生照料。
- C) 他们受到心理学家的鼓励。
- D) 他们获得了尼古丁替代品。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study? 用 what kind of 直问"哪一种"支持，是事实分类。

【拆句】 题干 What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study? 由 what kind of 引导，宾语提前；主干是 smokers received support, to quit smoking 是目的状语，介宾短语 in Lindson-Hawley's study 限定范围；句式直白无陷阱。

【定位】 People in both groups used nicotine patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray.

两组的受试者在戒烟前都使用了尼古丁贴片，此外还使用了第二种形式的尼古丁替代品，比如口香糖或喷剂。

【选项】 A) 把比喻误当事实

They were given physical training. 把 training for a marathon 这一"比喻"误读为研究中实际提供的支持, 把比喻当事实。

B) 近场职业词偷换

They were looked after by physicians. 把原文的 nurse 偷换为 physicians (医生), 二者职业身份不同。

C) 原文无据即无中生有

They were encouraged by psychologists. 中"心理学家鼓励"在 P3 中无据; 原文是护士做谈话治疗, Q53 中 Ferreira 是医生 (Dr.), 均非心理学家。

D) ✓ 正确

nicotine patches ↔ nicotine replacements

used ↔ were offered

They were offered nicotine replacements. 既包含原文的 patches, 也包含 gum 与 spray, 正是预判中"尼古丁替代品"的上位概括。

53. How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment?

- A) It is idealized.
- B) It is unexpected.
- C) It is encouraging.
- D) It is misleading.

Gabriela Ferreira 博士如何看待 **Lindson-Hawley** 实验的结果?

A) 它是理想化的。 B) 它是出乎意料的。 C) 它是令人鼓舞的。 D) 它是误导性的。

【答案】 C (态度题)

【判型】 题干 How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment? 以 view 索取人物对某事的评价立场。

【拆句】 题干 How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment? 是 how 引导的特殊疑问句, 主语 Dr. Gabriela Ferreira、谓语 view、宾语 the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment, 问"如何看待", 无复杂结构。

【定位】 "When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.
"当你能引用一个具体的数字, 比如五分之一的患者能够戒烟成功, 这就很有说服力。我认为, 它能给他们鼓励, 让他们真正去尝试," Ferreira 说。

【选项】 A) 极性相反即与原文相反

It is idealized. 暗示"过于理想、脱离实际", 是隐性贬义; 与 Ferreira 的强正面态度极性相反。

B) 把第三方反应当主角态度

It is unexpected. 在 Ferreira 引语中无据——她强调结果"有说服力、能鼓励人", 而非"令人意外"; 意外感是 Regardless of your stated preference 处对受试者预期的反差, 与 Ferreira 自身态度无关。

C) ✓ 正确

It gives them the encouragement ↔ It is encouraging

that's compelling ↔ It is encouraging

It is encouraging. 与原文 encouragement 同根同极性, 是 Ferreira 正面评价的直接翻版。

D) 极性相反即与原文相反

It is misleading. 是强烈贬义, 表示"会把人引向错误结论", 与 Ferreira 引语中 compelling、encouragement 的强正面极性完全相反。

54. The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para. 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking

- A) is something few can accomplish
- B) needs some practice first
- C) requires a lot of patience
- D) is a challenge at the beginning

"马拉松"这一概念体现了一种普遍看法,即戒烟

A) 是很少有人能完成的事情 B) 首先需要一些练习 C) 需要大量的耐心 D) 在开始时是一项挑战

【答案】 B (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para. 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking 用 illustrates 直问"这个比喻是为了说明什么观点"。

【拆句】 题干 The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para. 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking 是不完整陈述句, 主语是 the idea of "a marathon", 谓语 illustrates, 宾语 the popular belief 后跟同位语从句 that quitting smoking ..., 选项是该从句的延续, 需把选项与 quitting smoking 拼读才完整。

【定位】 "If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley.

"如果你在为马拉松做训练, 你不会指望出场就能直接跑完。我认为人们在戒烟问题上也是这么看的。他们想, '好吧, 如果我逐渐减量, 那就像练习一样, '" Lindson-Hawley 说。

【选项】 A) 把数据负面感推到大众认知

is something few can accomplish 在 P5 中无据；原文马拉松比喻指向"需要练习"，并未表达"鲜有人能成功"。

B) ✓ 正确

if I gradually reduce, it's like practice ↔ needs some practice first
training for a marathon ↔ practice

needs some practice first 精准概括原文 They think 后的大众想法——把戒烟当成需要先练习的事，与预判完全吻合。

C) 常识词偷换文本词

requires a lot of patience 在原文无对应；马拉松比喻强调的是"练习"，不是"耐心"。

D) 偷换时间状语

is a challenge at the beginning 把比喻意象"在起跑线"误读为"开始时困难"；原文马拉松比喻强调的是"开始前需要训练"，而非"开始时本身是挑战"。

55. What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually?

- A) They find it even more difficult.
- B) They are simply unable to make it.
- C) They show fewer withdrawal symptoms.
- D) They feel much less pain in the process.

当人们试图逐渐戒烟时会发生什么？

- A) 他们发现这甚至更加困难。
- B) 他们根本无法做到。
- C) 他们表现出较少的戒断症状。
- D) 他们在这个过程中感到痛苦少得多。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually? 用 what 直问"发生了什么"，是结果性事实询问。

【拆句】 题干 What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually? 是 what 引导的特殊疑问句，含 when 引导的时间状语从句 when people try to quit smoking gradually；不定式 to quit smoking 作 try 的宾语，gradually 修饰 quit；结构清晰无陷阱。

【定位】 Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them cravings and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point.

渐进减量并没有让人得到"练习"，反而很可能在他们还没到戒烟日之前就引发了瘾和戒断症状，这也许就是为什么那一组实际成功撑到戒烟日的人更少的原因。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

cravings and withdrawal symptoms ↔ even more difficult

fewer people in that group actually made it to that point ↔ even more difficult

They find it even more difficult. 精准概括“渐进减量带来更多症状、更少人坚持”这一双重证据，与预判完全一致。

B) 绝对化即以偏概全/过度推断

They are simply unable to make it. 用 simply unable 表达“根本做不到”，是绝对化表述；原文 fewer people ... made it 只是说“更少人成功”，并未说“无一人成功”。

C) 正话反说

They show fewer withdrawal symptoms. 与原文 the gradual reduction likely gave them cravings and withdrawal symptoms 完全相反——原文是渐进组反而出现戒断症状，选项说“更少”。

D) 原文无据即无中生有

They feel much less pain in the process. 中“过程中疼痛感更轻”在 P5 中无对应；原文只谈 cravings 与 withdrawal symptoms，未讨论疼痛程度，且与渐进组实际表现的负面趋势矛盾。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

People in both groups used nicotine(尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray.

第3段，第4句

主句加时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，before 引导的时间从句也是典型用法，掌握后具有一定迁移价值，但句子本身结构相对简单，代表性中等

And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the people had said they'd rather cut down gradually before quitting.

第5段，第1句

本句覆盖主语、系动词谓语、表语、原因状语、时间状语、方式状语、宾语从句等多种成分，且原因状语由整个从句充当、宾语从句内部又含方式和时间状语，成分种类丰富，适合练习复杂句成分划分

"If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley.

第5段，第2句

这种“类比 + 观点引出 + 专家引述”的结构是英语学术报道、科普文章（如《经济学人》）的极典型句式，复用价值极高。

"When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.

第5段，第6句

引述动词加宾语从句、宾语从句内包含状语从句和并列主句，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式结构；双宾语结构和插入语也是考试高频考点，学习本句对应对真题句型有较好的迁移价值。

She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.

第51题，B

succeed in doing 是常见固定搭配，动名词作介词宾语也是典型考点；但整体句式过于简单，在真题中更常见结合从句或复杂修饰的变体，单纯的简单句代表性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 47 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。

quit

B1

v. 离开（工作、学校等）

本篇 16 次 · 真题 26 句

smoking

A2

n. 吸烟，抽烟

本篇 7 次 · 真题 12 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇4次·真题 22 句

smoker A2

n. 吸烟者

本篇4次·真题 8 句

nicotine B2

n. 尼古丁

本篇3次·真题 15 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次·真题 118 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本篇2次·真题 25 句

tobacco B1

n. 烟草

本篇2次·真题 18 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本篇2次·真题 16 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 466 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 239 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 148 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 118 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 117 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 108 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

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

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

physician B2

n. 医生

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

maximize B2

v. 使最大化

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

patience B1

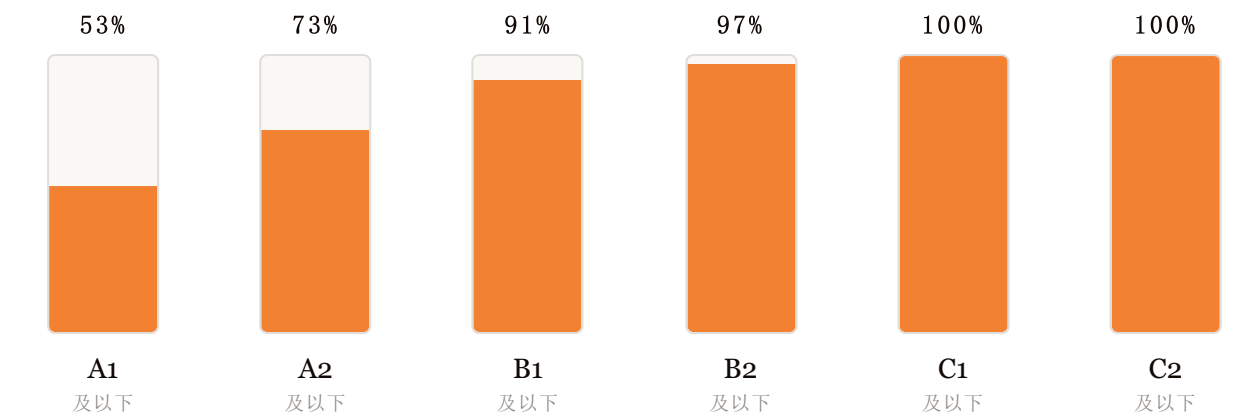
n. 耐心

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

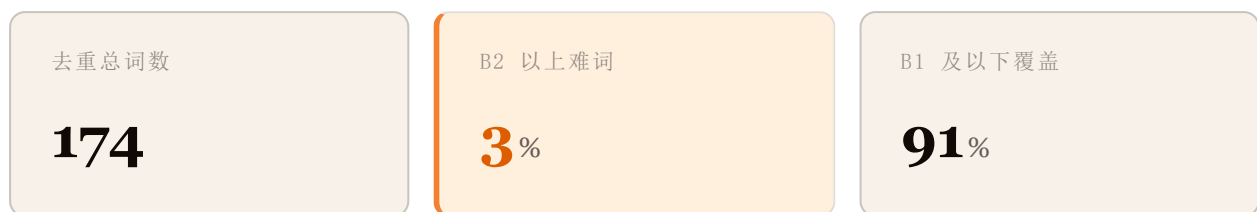
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 174 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 174 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 174 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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2套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍长江的地理与人文价值 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2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2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**.

长江是亚洲最长、世界上第三长的河流。长江流经多种不同的生态系统，是诸多濒危物种的栖息地，灌溉了中国五分之一的土地。长江流域(river basin)居住着中国三分之一的人口。长江在中国历史、文化和经济上起着很大的作用。长江三角洲(delta)产出多达20%的中国国民生产总值。几千年来，长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。长江上还坐落着世界最大的水电站。

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 Yangtze River is the longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world. It flows through diverse ecosystems, is home to many endangered species, and irrigates one fifth of China's land. One third of China's population lives in the Yangtze River basin. Moreover, the Yangtze plays an important role in China's history, culture and economy. For instance, the Yangtze River Delta produces as much as 20% of China's GNP. In addition, for thousands of years, the Yangtze has been used for water supply, transportation and industrial production. Furthermore, the world's largest hydropower station is located on the Yangtze.

【衔接】第 2 句开头改用 It 承接，避免重复主语

第 1 句主语已经是 The Yangtze River，第 2 句 长江流经多种不同的生态系统 紧接着还是「长江」做主语，直接重复 The Yangtze 显得啰嗦。改用代词 It 承接：It flows through diverse ecosystems...，承上启下更自然。

第 4 句前补 Moreover 显递进

第 3 句讲人口（自然地理 / 居住），第 4 句 长江在中国历史、文化和经济上起着很大的作用。转到历史文化经济的宏观作用，是从「居住功能」到「全方位作用」的递进。句首补 Moreover 或 In addition 把递进逻辑显化，整篇读起来才不像孤立陈述堆叠。

第 5 句前补 For instance 显例证

第 4 句是抽象的「起很大作用」，第 5 句 长江三角洲(delta)产出多达20%的中国国民生产总值。正好是「在经济上起作用」的具体例证。句首加 For instance / For example 把第 5 句明确标为第 4 句的例证，逻辑就立起来了。

第 6 句开头补 In addition 显并列

第 6 句 几千年来，长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。从经济作用扩展到更广的历史用途，与前句构成并列补充。开头加 In addition 显化「除经济作用之外还有这些功能」的并列关系。

第 7 句开头补 Furthermore 显最后补充

第 7 句 长江上还坐落着世界最大的水电站。是全段最后一个补充点，且中文「还」已经明示「再添一笔」。英文用 Furthermore 或保留 also 把「再加一点」的递进显出来。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍长江的地理与人文价值

全段围绕长江展开客观介绍，开篇即给出地理事实 长江是亚洲最长、世界上第三长的河流。，随后铺陈其生态、人口、历史文化、经济作用与水电地位，属典型的「事物说明文 / 文化地理介绍」语体——这类文本是四级汉译英最高频的题材，决定了下文要走客观陈述、用一般现在时为主的路子。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇陈述的是「长江现在的客观事实与长期作用」——是亚洲最长、流经生态系统、灌溉土地、起作用、产出 GDP、坐落水电站，这些都是当下普遍成立的事实，所以默认用一般现在时；只有几千年来，长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。这种「从过去持续到现在」的句子才偏离基调改用现在完成时。

【译法】长江

全篇反复出现的核心专名 长江，统一译为 the Yangtze River（首次出现给全称，其后可用 the Yangtze 或代词 it 承接）。依据：约定俗成译名。严禁一会儿 Changjiang、一会儿 Yangzi 来来回换。

长江流域

对应 长江流域(river basin)，原文已给出英文提示词 river basin，统一译为 the Yangtze River basin。

长江三角洲

对应 长江三角洲(delta)，原文已用括号给出 delta，统一译为 the Yangtze River Delta（专有地名，Delta 首字母大写）。

中国国民生产总值

对应 中国国民生产总值，统一译为 China's GNP (Gross National Product)。注意四级考生常把 GNP 与 GDP 混用，本句中文是「国民生产总值」对应 GNP，不要擅自改成 GDP。

水电站

对应 世界最大的水电站，统一译为 hydropower station / hydroelectric power station。全篇只出现一次，确保用一种译法。

1. 长江是亚洲最长、世界上第三长的河流。

【主干】长江作主语 + is + 表语（主语策略：原句主语）

中文 长江是亚洲最长、世界上第三长的河流。是典型的「A 是 B」判断句，主语就是「长江」，谓语动词「是」对应 be 动词，宾语（表语）是「最长的河流」。英文骨架：The Yangtze River is the longest river ...。

【降级】两个最高级并列降级为表语

原文「亚洲最长、世界上第三长的」是两个并列的修饰，都修饰「河流」。处理为两个最高级并列作表语：the longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world，用 and 把两个 the + 最高级 + 范围状语 串起来，第二个 longest 后面省略 river 避免重复。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时——「长江是亚洲最长的河流」是当下普遍事实，用 is。

冠词

专名 the Yangtze River 必须加 the（江河湖海前加 the 是固定规则）；最高级前也必须加 the——the longest、the third longest。漏一个 the 就是硬伤。

序数词

「第三长的」用 the third longest (the + 序数词 + 最高级)，不是 the third long，也不是 third longest 漏 the。

【译文】The Yangtze River is the longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world.

2. 长江流经多种不同的生态系统，是诸多濒危物种的栖息地，灌溉了中国五分之一的土地。

【主干】 长江作主语 + 三个并列谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

中文 长江流经多种不同的生态系统，是诸多濒危物种的栖息地，灌溉了中国五分之一的土地。是一个主语「长江」带三个并列动作：流经、是、灌溉。英文骨架：The Yangtze flows through ..., is home to ..., and irrigates ..., 三个谓语共享一个主语。

【降级】 三个并列谓语 + 后置介词短语作宾语修饰

处理为 flows through diverse ecosystems（流经）、is home to many endangered species（是...栖息地，惯用表达 be home to）、and irrigates one fifth of China's land（灌溉...）。「是...的栖息地」如果照字面译成 is the habitat of 也对，但 is home to 更地道、更四级阅卷友好。

【语法】 时态

回指基调用一般现在时——三个动作都是长江「一直在做」的常态事实，「灌溉了」的「了」不是过去式标志，而是表「已成事实的常态」，用 irrigates 而不是 irrigated。这是四级考生最容易看错的「了」陷阱。

单复数

「多种不同的生态系统」「诸多濒危物种」都是复数：diverse ecosystems、many endangered species（species 单复数同形，但这里语义是复数）。漏 s 就是硬伤。

分数表达

「五分之一」标准写法 one fifth 或 a fifth；后面跟 of China's land。注意分子用基数词、分母用序数词，分子大于 1 时分母还要加 s（如三分之二 two thirds），本句分子是 1 不加 s。

【译文】 The Yangtze flows through diverse ecosystems, is home to many endangered species, and irrigates one fifth of China's land.

3. 长江流域(river basin)居住着中国三分之一的人口。

【主干】 三分之一人口作主语（被动）（主语策略：转被动）

中文 长江流域(river basin)居住着中国三分之一的人口。是典型的「处所 + 动词 + 受事」存现句，中文主语是处所「长江流域」，英文若直译 The Yangtze River basin lives... 不通；改用被动 One third of China's population lives in the Yangtze River basin，让人口作主语、be home to 也可。英文骨架：One third of China's population lives in the Yangtze River basin.

【降级】 处所降级为 in 介词短语

把原中文主语「长江流域」降级为地点状语 in the Yangtze River basin，挂在主干 One third of China's population lives 之后。「中国三分之一的人口」处理为 one third of China's population 作主语。

【语法】主谓一致

one third of China's population 作主语时，谓语依「of 后名词」决定——population 是不可数集合名词，看作单数，谓语用 lives（第三人称单数加 s）。如果是 one third of the people，则谓语用 live。这是四级考生最易忽略的「分数 of 名词」主谓一致细节。

时态

回指基调用一般现在时——这是当下的常态事实，用 lives。

冠词

the Yangtze River basin 前必须加 the（特指这条江的流域）；population 前不需要冠词（已被 one third of China's 限定）。

【译文】 One third of China's population lives in the Yangtze River basin.

4. 长江在中国历史、文化和经济上起着很大的作用。

【主干】 长江作主语 + plays a role（主语策略：原句主语）

中文 长江在中国历史、文化和经济上起着很大的作用。是「主语 + 起作用」结构，对应英文固定搭配 play a ... role in ...。英文骨架：The Yangtze plays an important role in China's history, culture and economy。

【降级】 三个领域并列作 in 的宾语

「在中国历史、文化和经济上」三个并列领域降级为 in + 名词并列结构：in China's history, culture and economy。把中文的「上」直接化掉，全部塞进 in 后面的名词并列里。

【语法】时态

回指基调用一般现在时——长江是「至今一直起作用」的常态，用 plays。

冠词

play a role 这个搭配里 a 不能漏，role 前必须有不定冠词（或被 an important 等修饰时用 an）。漏 a 是四级汉译英常见硬伤。

用词选择

「很大的作用」不要直译 big role（语义偏弱、不够正式），用 important / significant / major / crucial role 更契合说明文语体。

【译文】 The Yangtze plays an important role in China's history, culture and economy.

5. 长江三角洲(delta)产出多达20%的中国国民生产总值。

【主干】 长江三角洲作主语 + produces / accounts for（主语策略：原句主语）

中文 长江三角洲(delta)产出多达20%的中国国民生产总值。主语就是「长江三角洲」，谓语「产出」对应 produce 或 account for（占……）。英文骨架：The Yangtze River Delta produces as much as 20% of China's GNP，或更常用的 accounts for as much as 20% of China's GNP。

【降级】 「多达」处理为 as much as

「多达 20% 的中国国民生产总值」处理为 as much as 20% of China's GNP——as much as 表示「多达、高达」，强调数字之大。20% 后接 of + 总体。整句结构简单，无需进一步降级。

【语法】时态

回指基调用一般现在时——这是当下经济常态，用 produces / accounts for。

冠词

the Yangtze River Delta 必须带 the（特指这片三角洲，专名）；China's GNP 已被 China's 限定，不另加冠词。

百分比表达

20% 在英文里读作 twenty percent，正式书面也可写 20 percent；后面接 of + 总体名词。注意 percent 是单数形式（不加 s）。

专名缩写

「国民生产总值」对应 GNP（Gross National Product），不要写成 GDP（Gross Domestic Product 国内生产总值）。四级考生最常张冠李戴这两个缩写，本句中文是「国民」就必须用 GNP。

【译文】 The Yangtze River Delta produces as much as 20% of China's GNP.

6. 几千年来，长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。

【主干】 长江作主语 + has been used（主语策略：转被动）

中文 几千年来，长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。里「被用于」明示被动，主语「长江」是动作承受者，对应英文被动语态 The Yangtze has been used for...。英文骨架：The Yangtze has been used for water supply, transportation and industrial production for thousands of years。

【降级】 三个用途并列作 for 的宾语 + 时间状语前置 / 后置

「供水、运输和工业生产」三个并列用途处理为 for water supply, transportation and industrial production；时间状语「几千年来」处理为 for thousands of years，放句末。三个并列名词共享一个 for，不要每个都重复。

【语法】时态

偏离全篇基调——「几千年来一直」是从过去持续到现在的动作，必须用现在完成时（被动则是 has been used）。这是本段唯一明确需要偏离一般现在时的句子。

时间状语搭配

「几千年来」译为 for thousands of years（强调「持续了多长时间」），与现在完成时配套。注意 thousands of 复数 s 必加，不能写成 thousand of。

语态

「被用于」明示被动，必须 be + done，时态嵌进 be——has been used。漏 been 或 used 写成 use 都是硬伤。

单复数

三个用途名词都是抽象不可数：water supply / transportation / industrial production，都不加 s。

【译文】 For thousands of years, the Yangtze has been used for water supply, transportation and industrial production.

7. 长江上还坐落着世界最大的水电站。

【主干】 **There be 句式表存在** (主语策略: There be)

中文 长江上还坐落着世界最大的水电站。 是「处所 + 坐落着 + 事物」存现句，最地道的英文处理是 There be + 事物 + 地点: There is the world's largest hydropower station on the Yangtze. 也可以用 The world's largest hydropower station is also located on the Yangtze 把事物提作主语，但 There be 更顺。

【降级】 「还」处理为 **also**; 地点状语后置

中文副词「还」表「另外、也」，对应英文 also，可放在 be 后或句末 (the world's largest hydropower station is also located on...)；本句用 There be 时，可把 also 放句末加在 hydropower station 后或直接省略。地点状语 on the Yangtze 后置。「世界最大的」=the world's largest 或 the largest in the world。

【语法】 **时态**

回指基调用一般现在时——水电站现在「坐落着」是当下事实，用 is。

冠词

the world's largest hydropower station 前必须加 the (最高级 + 唯一对象)；on the Yangtze 前 the 也不能漏。

最高级

「世界最大的」两种写法: the world's largest hydropower station (用 's 所有格) 或 the largest hydropower station in the world (用 in + 范围)。本句采用前者，更简洁。

There be 主谓一致

本句存在的事物是单数 (一个水电站)，所以用 There is，不用 There are。看 be 后第一个名词的单复数。

【译文】 **There is also the world's largest hydropower station on the Yangtze.**

英语四级 2017年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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