

四级·真题卷第3套·2017年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an advertisement on your campus website **to sell a computer you used at college**. Your advertisement may include its brand, specifications/features, 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

本部分与 2017年6月第1套 共用, 点此查看

Section B

本部分与 2017年6月第1套 共用, 点此查看

Section C

本部分与 2017年6月第1套 共用, 点此查看

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

America's Internet is faster than ever before, but people still complain about their Internet being too slow.

New York's Attorney General's office 26 an investigation in the fall into whether or not Verizon, Cablevision and Time Warner are delivering broadband that's as fast as the providers 27 it is. Earlier this month, the office asked for the public's help to measure their speed results, saying consumers 28 to get the speeds they were promised. "Too many of us may be paying for one thing, and getting another," the Attorney General said.

If the investigation uncovers anything, it wouldn't be the first time a telecom provider got into 29 over the broadband speeds it promised and delivered customers. Back in June, the Federal Communications Commission fined AT&T \$100 million over 30 that the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds after customers consumed a certain amount of 31.

Even when they stay on the right side of the law, Internet providers arouse customers' anger over bandwidth speed and cost. Just this week, an investigation found that media and telecom giant Comcast is the most

32 provider. Over 10 months, Comcast received nearly 12,000 customer complaints, many 33 to its monthly data cap and overage(超过额度的) charges.

Some Americans are getting so 34 with Internet providers they're just giving up. A recent study found that the number of Americans with high-speed Internet at home today 35 fell during the last two years, and 15% of people now consider themselves to be "cord-cutters."

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| A) accusations | I) hated |
| B) actually | J) launched |
| C) claim | K) relating |
| D) communicating | L) times |
| E) complain | M) trouble |
| F) data | N) usually |
| G) deserved | O) worried |
| H) frustrated | |

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**.

From Accountant to Yogi: Making a Radical Career Change

- A) At some point, almost all of us will experience a period of radical professional change. Some of us will seek it out; for others it will feel like an unwelcome intrusion into otherwise stable careers. Either way, we have choices about how we respond to it when it comes.
- B) We recently caught up with yoga entrepreneur Leah Zaccaria, who put herself through the fire of change to completely reinvent herself. In her search to live a life of purpose, Leah left her high-paying accounting job, her husband, and her home. In the process, she built a radically new life and career. Since then, she has founded two yoga studios, met a new life partner, and formed a new community of people. Even if your personal reinvention is less drastic, we think there are lessons from her experience that apply.
- C) Where do the seeds of change come from? The Native American Indians have a saying: "Pay attention to the whispers so you won't have to hear the screams." Often the best ideas for big changes come from unexpected places—it's just a matter of tuning in. Great leaders recognize the weak signals or slight signs that point to big changes to come. Leah reflects on a time she listened to the whispers: "About the time my daughter was five years old. I started having a sense that 'this isn't right.'" She then realized that her life no longer matched her vision for it.
- D) Up until that point, Leah had followed traditional measures of success. After graduating with a degree in business and accounting, she joined a public accounting firm, married, bought a house, put lots of stuff in it, and had a baby. "I did what everybody else thought looked successful," she says. Leah easily could have fallen into a trap of feeling content; instead, her energy sparked a period of experimentation and renewal.

- E) Feeling the need to change, Leah started playing with future possibilities by exploring her interests and developing new capabilities. First trying physical exercise and dieting, she lost some weight and discovered an inner strength. "I felt powerful because I broke through my own limitations," she recalls.
- F) However, it was another interest that led Leah to radically reinvent herself. "I remember sitting on a bench with my aunt at a yoga studio," she said, "and having a moment of clarity right then and there: Yoga is saving my life. Yoga is waking me up. I'm not happy and I want to change and I'm done with this." In that moment of clarity Leah made an important leap, conquering her inner resistance to change and making a firm commitment to take bigger steps.
- G) Creating the future you want is a lot easier if you are ready to exploit the opportunities that come your way. When Leah made the commitment to change, she primed herself to new opportunities she may otherwise have overlooked. She recalls:
- H) One day a man I worked with, Ryan, who had his office next to mine, said, "Leah, let's go look at this space on Queen Anne." He knew my love for yoga and had seen a space close to where he lived that he thought might be good to serve as a yoga studio. As soon as I saw the location, I knew this was it. Of course I was scared, yet I had this strong sense of "I have to do this." Only a few months later Leah opened her first yoga studio, but success was not instant.
- I) Creating the future takes time. That's why leaders continue to manage the present while building toward the big changes of the future. When it's time to make the leap, they take action and immediately drop what's no longer serving their purpose. Initially Leah stayed with her accounting job while starting up the yoga studio to make it all work.
- J) Soon after, she knew she had to make a bold move to fully commit to her new future. Within two years, Leah shed the safety of her accounting job and made the switch complete. Such drastic change is not easy.
- K) Steering through change and facing obstacles brings us face to face with our fears. Leah reflects on one incident that triggered her fears, when her investors threatened to shut her down: "I was probably up against the most fear I've ever had" she says. "I had spent two years cultivating this community, and it had become successful very fast, but within six months I was facing the prospect of losing it all."
- L) She connected with her sense of purpose and dug deep, cultivating a tremendous sense of strength. "I was feeling so intentional and strong that I wasn't going to let fear just take over. I was thinking, 'OK, guys, if you want to try to shut me down, shut me down.' And I knew it was a negotiation scheme, so I was able to say to myself, 'This is not real.'" By naming her fears and facing them head-on, Leah gained confidence. For most of us, letting go of the safety and security of the past gives us great fear. Calling out our fears explicitly, as Leah did, can help us act decisively.
- M) The cycle of renewal never ends. Leah's growth spurred her to open her second studio—and it wasn't for the money.
- N) I have no desire to make millions of dollars. It's not about that; it's about growth for me. Honestly, I didn't need to open a second studio. I was making as much money as I was as an accountant. But I know if you don't grow, you stand still, and that doesn't work for me.
- O) Consider the current moment in your own life, your team or your organization. Where are you in the cycle of renewal: Are you actively preserving the present, or selectively forgetting the past, or boldly creating the

future? What advice would Leah give you to move you ahead on your journey? Once we're on the path of growth, we can continually move through the seasons of transformation and renewal.

- 36. Readiness to take advantage of new opportunities will make it easier to create one's desired future.
- 37. By conventional standards, Leah was a typical successful woman before she changed her career.
- 38. Leah gained confidence by laying out her fears and confronting them directly.
- 39. In search of a meaningful life, Leah gave up what she had and set up her own yoga studios.
- 40. Leah's interest in yoga prompted her to make a firm decision to reshape her life.
- 41. Small signs may indicate great changes to come and therefore merit attention.
- 42. Leah's first yoga studio was by no means an immediate success.
- 43. Some people regard professional change as an unpleasant experience that disturbs their stable careers.
- 44. The worst fear Leah ever had was the prospect of losing her yoga business.
- 45. As she explored new interests and developed new potentials, Leah felt powerful internally.

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.

Urbanization—migration away from the suburbs to the city center—will be the biggest real estate trend in 2015, according to a new report.

The report says America's urbanization will continue to be the most significant issue affecting the industry, as cities across the country imitate the walkability and transit-oriented development making cities like New York and San Francisco so successful.

As smaller cities copy the model of these "24-hour cities," more affordable versions of these places will be created. The report refers to this as the coming of the "18-hour city," and uses the term to refer to cities like Houston, Austin, Charlotte, and Nashville, which are "positioning themselves as highly competitive, in terms of livability, employment offerings, and recreational and cultural facilities."

Another trend that looks significant in 2015 is that America's largest population group, Millennials(千禧一代), will continue to put off buying a house. Apartments will retain their appeal for a while for Millennials, haunted by what happened to home-owning parents.

This trend will continue into the 2020s, the report projects. After that, survey respondents disagree over whether this generation will follow in their parents' footsteps, moving to the suburbs to raise families, or will choose to remain in the city center.

Another issue affecting real estate in the coming year will be America's failing infrastructure. Most roads, bridges, transit, water systems, the electric grid, and communications networks were installed 50 to 100 years ago, and they are largely taken for granted until they fail.

The report's writers state that America's failure to invest in infrastructure impacts not only the health of the real-estate market, but also our ability to remain globally competitive.

Apart from the specific trends highlighted above, which cause some investors to worry, the report portrays an overall optimism borne by the recent healthy real-estate "upcycle" and improving economy. Seventy-four percent of the respondents surveyed report a "good to excellent" expectation of real-estate profitability in 2015. While excessive optimism can promote bad investment patterns, resulting in a real-estate "bubble," the report's writers downplay that potential outcome in that it has not yet occurred.

46. According to the new report, real estate development in 2015 will witness_____.
A) an accelerating speed
B) a shift to city centers
C) a new focus on small cities
D) an ever-increasing demand
47. What characterizes "24-hour cities" like New York?
A) People can live without private cars.
B) People are generally more competitive.
C) People can enjoy services around the clock.
D) People are in harmony with the environment.
48. Why are Millennials reluctant to buy a house?
A) They can only afford small apartments.
B) The house prices are currently too high.
C) Their parents' bad experience still haunts them.
D) They feel attached to the suburban environment.
49. What might hinder real estate development in the U.S.?
A) The continuing economic recession in the country.
B) The lack of confidence on the part of investors.
C) The fierce global competition.
D) The worsening infrastructure.
50. How do most of the respondents in the survey feel about the U.S. real-estate market in 2015?
A) Pessimistic.
B) Hopeful.
C) Cautious.
D) Uncertain.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The brain is a seemingly endless library, whose shelves house our most precious memories as well as our lifetime's knowledge. But is there a point where it reaches capacity?

The answer is no, because brains are more sophisticated than that. Instead of just crowding in, old information is sometimes pushed out of the brain for new memories to form.

Previous behavioural studies have shown that learning new information can lead to forgetting. But in a new study, researchers demonstrated for the first time how this effect occurs in the brain.

In daily life, forgetting actually has clear advantages. Imagine, for instance, that you lost your bank card. The new card you receive will come with a new personal identification number (PIN). Each time you remember the new PIN, you gradually forget the old one. This process improves access to relevant information, without old memories interfering.

And most of us may sometimes feel the frustration of having old memories interfere with new, relevant memories. Consider trying to remember where you parked your car in the same car park you were at a week earlier. This type of memory (where you are trying to remember new, but similar information) is particularly vulnerable to interference.

When we acquire new information, the brain automatically tries to incorporate(合并) it within existing information by forming associations. And when we retrieve(检索) information, both the desired and associated but irrelevant information is recalled.

The majority of previous research has focused on how we learn and remember new information. But current studies are beginning to place greater emphasis on the conditions under which we forget, as its importance begins to be more appreciated.

A very small number of people are able to remember almost every detail of their life. While it may sound like an advantage to many, people with this rare condition often find their unusual ability burdensome.

In a sense, forgetting is our brain's way of sorting memories, so the most relevant memories are ready for retrieval. Normal forgetting may even be a safety mechanism to ensure our brain doesn't become too full.

51. What have past behavioural studies found about our brain?

- A) Its capacity actually knows no limits.
- B) It grows sophisticated with practice.
- C) It keeps our most precious memories until life's end.
- D) New information learned pushes old information out.

52. What is the benefit of forgetting?

- A) It frees us from painful memories.
- B) It helps slow down our aging process.
- C) It facilitates our access to relevant information.
- D) It prevents old information from forming associations.

53. What is the emphasis of current studies of memory?
- A) When people tend to forget.
 - B) What contributes to forgetting.
 - C) How new technology hinders memory capacity.
 - D) Why learning and forgetting are complementary.
54. What do people find about their rare ability to remember every detail of their life?
- A) It adds to the burden of their memory.
 - B) It makes their life more complicated.
 - C) It contributes to their success in life.
 - D) It constitutes a rare object of envy.
55. What does the passage say about forgetting?
- A) It can enlarge our brain capacity.
 - B) It helps get rid of negative memories.
 - C) It is a way of organising our memories.
 - D) It should not cause any alarm in any way.

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**.

珠江是华南一大河系，流经广州市，是中国第三长的河流，仅次于长江和黄河。珠江三角洲(delta)是中国最发达的地区之一，面积约11,000平方公里。它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区。珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有5,700多万人口。上世纪70年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一。

2017年6月·第3套英语四级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第3套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第3套(2017-06) • 四级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an advertisement on your campus website to sell a computer you used at college. Your advertisement may include its brand, specifications/features, 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 • 162 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Are you looking for an affordable laptop for your studies? I am selling my Dell Inspiron 15, which has served me faithfully throughout my four years at college and is now ready for a new owner.

The laptop runs on an Intel Core i5 processor with 16 GB of memory and a 512 GB solid-state drive, so it handles coursework, coding and video easily. It has a 15.6-inch full-HD screen and a battery that still lasts six hours. Although I have used it since my freshman year, it remains in excellent condition, with no scratches and a keyboard that works perfectly.

Since I am graduating soon, I am offering it at only 1,800 yuan, far below its original price, and I will include the charger and a protective case for free.

If you are interested, please email me at seller123@campus.edu or add my WeChat (ID: campusdeal). Feel free to message me anytime to arrange a viewing. Do not miss this great deal!

【参考译文】

你是否正在找一台实惠的笔记本电脑来学习？我正在出售我的戴尔 Inspiron 15，它陪伴我度过了大学四年，如今可以交给新主人了。

这台笔记本搭载英特尔酷睿 i5 处理器、16GB 内存和 512GB 固态硬盘，处理课业、编程和看视频都很轻松。它配有 15.6 英寸全高清屏幕，电池仍可续航约六小时。虽然我从大一就开始用，但它依然状态极佳，没有划痕，键盘也完好如初。

由于我即将毕业，我只以 1800 元出售，远低于原价，并且会免费附送充电器和一个保护壳。

如果你有兴趣，请发邮件到 seller123@campus.edu，或添加我的微信（ID：campusdeal）。欢迎随时联系我约看实物。别错过这个超值好物！

【第 1 段】钩子加亮明出售物。用了"先钩后亮身份"：首句 "Are you looking for an affordable laptop" 是提问式钩子，第二句 "I am selling my Dell Inspiron 15" 亮出品牌型号，完成开场并覆盖品牌要点。

【第 2 段】参数加成色一段落地。用了"参数堆卖点"："an Intel Core i5 processor with 16 GB of memory and a 512 GB solid-state drive" 把配置写实，再用 "it remains in excellent condition" 交代成色，一段同时落实规格与新旧状况两个要点。

【第 3 段】价格加对比加赠品。用了"对比原价显划算"："only 1,800 yuan, far below its original price" 给出明确价并做原价对比，再用 "include the charger and a protective case for free" 加码，落实售价要点。

【第 4 段】联系方式加催单。用了"给可操作联系方式加催单"："email me at seller123@campus.edu or add my WeChat" 给出可直接用的联系方式，末句 "Do not miss this great deal!" 号召行动，收束全篇。

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

写卖二手电脑的广告

核心任务一句话钉死：write an advertisement on your campus website to sell a computer you used at college。注意落点是"广告"而非回忆或说明文，交际目的是让同学看完就想买你这台用过的电脑，全程要带着"把它卖出去"的意图去写。

读者 • 语域

写给校园同学

读者是浏览校园网站的同学：advertisement on your campus website。你以卖家（多半是学长学姐）的身份说话，语气要亲切、可信、简洁有吸引力，属于半正式的书面英语——不必像求职信那样拘谨，但也别口语化到"哈喽兄弟"，重点是让人相信这台电脑值得买。

中心立意

促成同学下单

本篇的交际目的：把这台用过的电脑卖给advertisement on your campus website上的同学，靠真实参数、良好成色和优惠价打动人，最后引导对方联系你成交。

要展开的要点

1. 品牌型号

先交代its brand——具体到牌子加型号（如 Dell Inspiron 15），让读者一眼知道是什么电脑，比笼统说“一台笔记本”可信得多。

2. 规格配置卖点

写清specifications/features：处理器、内存、硬盘、屏幕尺寸都给具体数字，这是广告最核心的说服力来源。

3. 新旧状况

如实说明their condition——用了几年但成色如何，用一句“仍处于良好状态”打消买家对二手货的顾虑，最容易被漏掉的就是这一项。

4. 售价优惠

给出and price：一个明确的数字价，并与原价对比或加赠品，让人觉得划算。

5. 联系方式

留下your contact information：邮箱、微信或电话，必须清晰可操作，否则同学想买也找不到你。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文一一对应。

第 1 段 开场点明出售物

一句吸引句句住读者，紧接着说明在卖什么牌子的电脑，呼应sell a computer you used at college。

第 2 段 配置与成色

集中罗列specifications/features的具体参数，再补一句their condition的成色说明。

第 3 段 报价与优惠

给出and price的明确数字，并用原价对比或附赠制造划算感。

第 4 段 联系方式与号召

留下your contact information，末句鼓励对方尽快联系看货。

第 1 段 叫卖Dell笔记本

用一句"是否在找实惠笔记本"勾住同学，接着说明你要出售自己用了四年的 Dell Inspiron 15，直接落实sell a computer you used at college。

提问式开场钩子 · Are you looking for ____? I am selling my ____.

点明出售物 · I am selling my ____, which has served me ____ and is now ready for a new owner.

第 2 段 列CPU内存硬盘加成色

写清 i5 处理器、16GB 内存、512GB 固态、15.6 寸屏，落实specifications/features；再用一句"虽从大一用起但仍状态良好"交代their condition。

罗列规格 · It runs on ____ with ____ of memory and a ____ drive, so it handles ____ easily.

成色让步保证 · Although I have used it since ____, it remains in ____ condition, with ____.

第 3 段 1800元含赠品

因即将毕业急售，只卖 1,800 元、远低于原价，并附送充电器和保护壳，落实and price。

亮出优惠价 · Since I am ____, I am offering it at only ____, far below its original price.

附赠加码 · I will include ____ for free.

第 4 段 邮箱微信加号召

留下 email 和 WeChat 账号，鼓励对方随时咨询、约看实物，落实your contact information。

留联系方式 · If you are interested, please email me at ____ or add my WeChat (ID: ____).

行动号召收尾 · Feel free to ____ anytime. Do not miss this great deal!

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

五项齐全别漏状况和联系

本题要覆盖品牌、specifications/features、their condition、售价、your contact information五项，实测最易漏的是成色和联系方式；同时别写成回忆式记叙文，忘了广告“卖”的意图。

结构连贯

四块分明不堆一段

本题按“点明出售物→配置成色→价格→联系方式”四块推进，块内用 so / Although / Since 这类词衔接；避免把参数、价格、联系全塞进一段导致读者抓不住重点。

语言准确**参数落地时态分工**

描述当前状态用一般现在时 (it remains in excellent condition) , 叙述使用经历用现在完成时 (I have used it) ; 配置处务必给出内存、硬盘、屏幕等具体数字而非笼统夸奖。

字数格式**卡死上下限用分段**

本题硬性区间为at least 120 words but no more than 180 words, 既不能不足下限也不能超上限; 用广告式分段呈现, 别为凑字重复啰嗦, 也别缩成一大段。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

只说好用不给参数

反面写法: "This computer is very good and easy to use." 读者完全无法判断配置。应改为: "It runs on an Intel Core i5 processor with 16 GB of memory and a 512 GB solid-state drive."

漏写联系方式

反面写法: 通篇把电脑夸了一遍却没留任何联系方式, 同学想买也找不到你。应补上: "If you are interested, please email me at seller123@campus.edu or add my WeChat."

写成回忆记叙

反面写法: "This laptop accompanied me through many unforgettable nights of study, and I will always miss it." 忘了在卖东西。应改为号召式: "Do not miss this great deal—contact me today to make it yours!"

英语四级 2017年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2017年6月第1套共用 · 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3套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2017年6月·第3套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、5 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第3套(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.

America's Internet is faster than ever before, but people still complain about their Internet being too slow.

美国的互联网速度比以往任何时候都快，但人们仍然抱怨他们的互联网太慢。

New York's Attorney General's office 26 an investigation in the fall into whether or not Verizon, Cablevision and Time Warner are delivering broadband that's as fast as the providers 27 it is. Earlier this month, the office asked for the public's help to measure their speed results, saying consumers 28 to get the speeds they were promised. "Too many of us may be paying for one thing, and getting another," the Attorney General said.

纽约总检察长办公室在秋季发起了一项调查，调查Verizon、Cablevision和Time Warner是否提供了与供应商声称的一样快的宽带。本月早些时候，该办公室请求公众帮助测量他们的速度结果，称消费者应该获得他们被承诺的速度。总检察长说："我们当中太多人可能为一件事付费，却得到另一件事。"

If the investigation uncovers anything, it wouldn't be the first time a telecom provider got into 29 over the broadband speeds it promised and delivered customers. Back in June, the Federal Communications Commission fined AT&T \$100 million over 30 that the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds after customers consumed a certain amount of 31.

如果调查发现任何问题，这将是电信供应商第一次因其承诺和提供给客户的宽带速度而陷入麻烦。早在六月，联邦通信委员会因指控该运营商在客户消耗一定数据量后秘密降低无线速度而对AT&T处以1亿美元罚款。

Even when they stay on the right side of the law, Internet providers arouse customers' anger over bandwidth speed and cost. Just this week, an investigation found that media and telecom giant Comcast

is the most 32 provider. Over 10 months, Comcast received nearly 12,000 customer complaints, many 33 to its monthly data cap and overage(超过额度的) charges.

即使他们遵守法律，互联网供应商也会因带宽速度和成本激怒客户。就在本周，一项调查发现媒体和电信巨头Comcast是最受憎恨的供应商。在10个月内，Comcast收到了近12,000起客户投诉，许多与其月度数据上限和超额费用有关。

Some Americans are getting so 34 with Internet providers they're just giving up. A recent study found that the number of Americans with high-speed Internet at home today 35 fell during the last two years, and 15% of people now consider themselves to be "cord-cutters."

一些美国人对互联网供应商感到如此沮丧，以至于他们正在放弃。最近的一项研究发现，在过去两年中，今天在家中拥有高速互联网的美国人数量实际上下降了，现在有15%的人认为自己是"剪线族"。

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| A) accusations | I) hated |
| B) actually | J) launched |
| C) claim | K) relating |
| D) communicating | L) times |
| E) complain | M) trouble |
| F) data | N) usually |
| G) deserved | O) worried |
| H) frustrated | |

26. New York's Attorney General's office __(26)__ an investigation in the fall into whether or not Verizon, Cablevision and Time Warner are delivering broadband that's as fast as the providers __(27)__ it is.

【答案】 J) **launched** (动词)

【词性槽】 句子缺谓语动词

【依据】 **launch an investigation** 是地道搭配

launch an investigation 意为"发起一项调查", 是新闻语体里的高频固定搭配。New York's Attorney General's office __(26)__ an investigation in the fall —— 总检察长办公室在秋天发起调查, 与下文"earlier this month, the office asked for the public's help"形成时间链。

【竞争词】 c) **claim** 形态与搭配双不符

claim 原形不能直接作过去时谓语; 且 claim an investigation (声称一项调查) 搭配不通。C) claim 应留给第 27 空 the providers __(27)__ it is 那个一般现在时位置。

E) **complain** 原形 + 搭配不通

complain 原形不能作过去式谓语; 且 complain an investigation 不成话, complain 通常接 about/that。

G) **deserved** 语义指向反

deserved an investigation (应得一项调查) 逻辑上诡异——办公室是"调查方"而非"被调查方", 不可能"应得"调查。

27. broadband that's as fast as the providers __(27)__ it is

【答案】 C) **claim** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 the providers 后缺谓语

【依据】 **运营商"声称"网速最贴语境**

全文核心矛盾就是"运营商声称的网速 vs 实际网速"。broadband that's as fast as the providers claim it is —— 宽带是否真的有运营商声称的那么快, claim (声称) 正是这一矛盾的核心动词。后文 the Attorney General 提到 "Too many of us may be paying for one thing, and getting another" 也呼应"声称与实际不符"。

【竞争词】 E) **complain** 主语逻辑反了

complain 意为"投诉", 本句主语是 the providers (运营商), 运营商不会投诉自家网速; 投诉的是用户。E) complain 应留给主语为 customers/people 的空 (实际上首段 people still complain 已经把它用掉的可能性都点明了)。

28. saying consumers __(28)__ to get the speeds they were promised

【答案】 **G) deserved** (动词)

【词性槽】 宾语从句主语后缺谓语 + 后接不定式

【依据】 **deserve to 完美对位"理应得到"**

consumers deserved to get the speeds they were promised —— 消费者理应得到当初被承诺的网速。deserved to + 动词原形是固定结构；语义上"承诺过的就应得"完美对位前文的"虚假宣传"指控。

29. it wouldn't be the first time a telecom provider got into __(29)__ over the broadband speeds it promised and delivered customers

【答案】 **M) trouble** (名词)

【词性槽】 got into __ 后接名词

【依据】 **get into trouble 是死搭配**

get into trouble 是英语里极高频的固定搭配，意为"惹上麻烦/陷入困境"。本段说运营商因"承诺的网速与实际不符"而被罚款（AT&T 被罚 1 亿美元），正是"陷入麻烦"。over the broadband speeds 进一步说明"在网速问题上惹麻烦"，搭配与语义双双成立。

【竞争词】 **A) accusations 搭配不成立**

英语里没有 get into accusations 这种说法；accusations 通常用 face accusations / over accusations，且本空所在位置已为 trouble 这一惯用搭配预留。

L) times 义不通

get into times（陷入次数/时代）不成话，与上下文"被罚款"的负面语境完全无关。

30. the Federal Communications Commission fined AT&T \$100 million over __(30)__ that the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds...

【答案】 **A) accusations** (名词)

【词性槽】 fined ...over __ 后必接名词

【依据】 **罚款的根据正是"指控"**

FCC 罚 AT&T 一亿美元的依据，正是"AT&T 偷偷限速"这件"指控"。fined AT&T \$100 million over accusations that the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds —— over accusations that ...（基于这样一项指控：.....）是新闻语体的标准用法，that 后内容正是该指控的具体内容。复数 accusations 也契合"针对多项行为"的语感。

【竞争词】 **L) times 不能接同位语 + 语义不沾**

fined ...over times 不成话；times 不带 that 同位语从句，且与"罚款依据"毫无语义联系。

31. the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds after customers consumed a certain amount of __ (31) __

【答案】 **F) data** (名词)

【词性槽】 a certain amount of 后接不可数名词

【依据】 无线网语境下 data 即"流量"

本句讲 the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds after customers consumed a certain amount of __ (31) __——运营商在用户消耗一定量的什么之后偷偷降速。无线场景里"消耗一定量的 X", X 只能是 data (流量)。data 在通信语境里是"数据/流量"的固定说法, 紧扣 wireless speeds、consumed 两个关键词。

【竞争词】 A) accusations 搭配不成立

consume accusations (消耗指控) 不成话; accusations 是可数复数, 前面也不会用 a certain amount of 来修饰。

L) times 可数复数与 amount 不搭

times 是可数名词复数, 与不可数名词专用的 a certain amount of 不搭; 表"次数"应说 a certain number of times。

M) trouble 语义对不上"消耗"

trouble 虽是不可数, 但"consume a certain amount of trouble (消耗一定量的麻烦)"不通; 而且 trouble 这个名词位置已经预定给第 29 空的 get into trouble 固定搭配。

32. media and telecom giant Comcast is the most __(32)__ provider

【答案】I) **hated** (形容词)

【词性槽】the most __ provider 填形容词最高级

【依据】投诉量最高 → 最被讨厌

Over 10 months, Comcast received nearly 12,000 customer complaints —— 十个月收到近 1.2 万条投诉，定性是“用户最讨厌的”运营商。hated 在此构成 the most hated provider (最被讨厌的运营商)，与“投诉量最大”完全对应。注意主语是 Comcast (运营商，被讨厌的对象)，所以用被动义的 -ed 形容词 hated。

【竞争词】H) **frustrated** 主语角色反了

frustrated 描述“人感到沮丧”，主语应是 customers/people，不能用来形容“运营商”；说 Comcast is the most frustrated provider 等于说“Comcast 这家运营商最沮丧”，与上下文逻辑不符。H) frustrated 应留给第 34 空 (主语是 some Americans)。

O) **worried** 主语角色 + 语义双不符

worried 同样描述“人担心”，主语应是人；且“最担心的运营商”语义不通——上下文要说的是用户的不满，不是运营商的担忧。

【易错】最具迷惑性的错误词是 H) —— 误把 frustrated 套给 Comcast。Comcast is the most __(32)__ provider 主语是运营商 Comcast，是“被讨厌的对象”，应用被动义的 hated；考生若只看 frustrated 是“情绪形容词”就草率代入，会忽略“主语是感受者还是被感受者”这一关键判别。防坑：见到 -ed 情绪形容词先问“主语是人还是物 / 是发出方还是承受方”。

33. Comcast received nearly 12,000 customer complaints, many __(33)__ to its monthly data cap and overage(超过额度的) charges.

【答案】K) **relating** (动词)

【词性槽】many __ to its ... 现在分词作后置定语

【依据】relating to 是固定搭配“涉及/关于”

relating to 是固定搭配，意为“涉及、与……相关”；many relating to its monthly data cap and overage charges —— 很多投诉与每月流量上限和超额费用有关。语义上把 12,000 条投诉的具体内容补充清楚，结构与语义双双对位。

【竞争词】D) **communicating** 搭配不通 + 主语不对

communicating to (向……传达) 通常以人或机构作主语；用 complaints communicating to its monthly data cap (投诉向流量上限传达) 逻辑不通——投诉不能“传达给”一个数据上限。

34. Some Americans are getting so __(34)__ with Internet providers they're just giving up.

【答案】 **H) frustrated** (形容词)

【词性槽】 get + so + adj + with 锁形容词

【依据】 "沮丧到放弃"语义闭环

Some Americans are getting so frustrated with Internet providers they're just giving up. —— 一些美国人对运营商沮丧到直接放弃。get frustrated with sb/sth 是地道搭配(对.....感到沮丧); 后半句 they're just giving up (干脆放弃) 与"沮丧"形成因果闭环。同时呼应首段 people still complain about their Internet being too slow 的情绪基调。

【竞争词】 O) worried 程度与后果不匹配

worried (担心的) 程度比 frustrated (沮丧到受挫的) 轻, 且"担心"通常不会直接导致"放弃" (giving up); 与下文"剪线"的激烈行为不在同一情绪层级。此外 get worried about 更常见, 而非 get worried with。

35. the number of Americans with high-speed Internet at home today __(35)__ fell during the last two years

【答案】 **B) actually** (副词)

【词性槽】 助动词与实义动词之间填副词

【依据】 "实际上"对位反预期

America's Internet is faster than ever before 说网速更快, 按常理"在家用高速网的人数应该上升"; 但实情相反——人数"实际上下降"。actually 表"实际上、事实上", 专门用来引出与预期相反的真相, 与下文 15% 的人变成"剪线族"形成印证。这种"反差转折"是 actually 的典型用法。

【竞争词】 N) usually 频率义与具体时段相冲

usually 表"通常、一般情况下", 描述高频规律性事件; 而本句给的是"过去两年内"这一**具体时段**的事实, 不是"通常情况", 二者语义不兼容。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **N)** —— 误把 usually 当频率副词填入。the number of Americans with high-speed Internet at home today __(35)__ fell during the last two years —— 位置在动词 fell 前修饰位, N) usually 词性、位置都合, 极易冒出来; 但 during the last two years 是特定时段、且全句要表"反预期下降", 应选 B) actually。防坑: 选副词时不仅判词性, 更要判"是常态规律还是反预期事实"。

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) **accusations** 名词

指控、控告 (accusation 的复数)

用于第 30 空

B) **actually** 副词

实际上、事实上

用于第 35 空

C) **claim** 动词 名词

声称、宣称; 主张

用于第 27 空

D) **communicating** 动词 形容词

交流 (communicate 的 -ing 形式)

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **complain** 动词

抱怨、投诉

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **data** 名词

数据; (手机) 流量

用于第 31 空

G) **deserved** 动词 形容词

应得、理应得到 (deserve 的过去式/过去分词)

用于第 28 空

H) **frustrated** 形容词 动词

沮丧的、灰心的; 受挫的

用于第 34 空

I) **hated** 动词 形容词

被憎恶的、最讨厌的 (hate 的过去分词/形容词化)

用于第 32 空

J) **launched** 动词

发起、启动 (launch 的过去式/过去分词)

用于第 26 空

K) **relating** 动词 形容词

涉及、与.....相关 (relate 的 -ing 形式, 常构成 relating to)

用于第 33 空

L) **times** 名词 动词

次数、时代; 倍数

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **trouble** 名词 动词

麻烦、困境

用于第 29 空

N) **usually** 副词

通常、一般地

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **worried** 形容词 动词

担心的、忧虑的

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

美国宽带网速实际不如宣传

全文围绕一个矛盾展开：America's Internet is faster than ever before, but people still complain about their Internet being too slow.——网速看似越来越快，用户却投诉不断。后文用纽约总检察长调查 Verizon 等运营商、AT&T 被罚款、Comcast 投诉最多、用户干脆“剪线”等事件，串成“运营商承诺 vs 实际网速”的话题主线。读到这一句就要意识到：下文一切空格都围绕“投诉、调查、指控、不满”展开，词义判断都要朝这个色彩去贴。

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。

D) **communicating** 最像第 33 空答案的伪 -ing

communicating 与正确答案 K) relating 同为 -ing 形式，词性一对就容易冒出来；但 many __ (33) __ to its monthly data cap 处需要“涉及/关于”的义，communicating to（向……传达）主语逻辑不通。识破法：看主语是“投诉/事项”还是“人/机构”——前者用 relating to，后者才可能用 communicating to。

E) **complain** 最像第 27 空答案的同类动词

complain 与正确答案 C) claim 同是原形动词，且首段 people still complain 才出现过，眼熟度高；但第 27 空主语是 the providers（运营商），运营商不会投诉自家。识破法：看主语身份——主语是 customers/people 才用 complain。

L) **times** 最像第 30/31 空答案的伪名词

times 是可数复数名词，看似能填很多位置；但第 31 空前是 a certain amount of（接不可数）、第 30 空需带 that 同位语从句的抽象名词，times 一概不符。识破法：记牢 times = 次数/倍数/时代，没有“指控/流量”义。

N) **usually** 最像第 35 空答案的另一副词

usually 与正确答案 B) actually 同为 -ly 副词，词性一致；但第 35 空 during the last two years 是具体时段，与 usually (高频规律) 冲突，且整句要表“反预期下降”。识破法：句中有反差/转折信号用 actually，描述常态规律才用 usually。

O) **worried** 最像第 34 空答案的近义形容词

worried 与正确答案 H) frustrated 同为情绪类 -ed 形容词，且都可与人作主语连用；但 worried 程度更轻，且 get worried about 才地道（本句是 get ... with），与下文“giving up”的激烈后果不匹配。识破法：用“后果倒推情绪强度”——后果激烈就选 frustrated。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

2 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。

New York's Attorney General's office launched an investigation in the fall into whether or not Verizon, Cablevision and Time Warner are delivering broadband that's as fast as the providers claim it is.

第2段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：主句带介词引导的名词性从句作宾语补充说明、宾语从句中名词带限制性定语从句修饰、定语从句中嵌套比较结构和宾语从句，这类多层嵌套句式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长难句的分析中。

Some Americans are getting so frustrated with Internet providers they're just giving up.

第5段，第1句

“so + 形容词 + that + 从句”是四六级和考研中的高频句式，表示因果或程度。本句虽然省略了“that”，但这种省略在口语和新闻英语中非常常见，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 28 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。

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇5次·真题 55 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇5次·真题 12 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇4次·真题 124 句

investigation B2

n. 调查;侦查

本篇3次·真题 14 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次·真题 73 句

deliver B1

v. 递送，运送（货物、信件等）

本篇2次·真题 41 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

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 119 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇1次·真题 118 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 87 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 84 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 68 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 56 句

consume B2

v. 消耗，耗费（燃料、能源、时间等）

本篇1次·真题 52 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

wireless B1

adj. 无线的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

arouse C1

v. 激起，引起（情感、反应）

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系，把...联系起来

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

anger B1

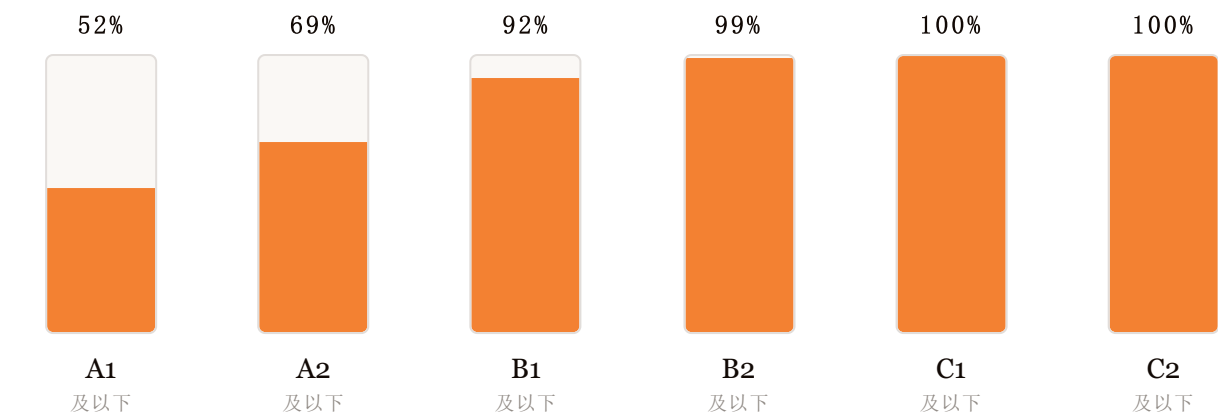
n. 愤怒

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

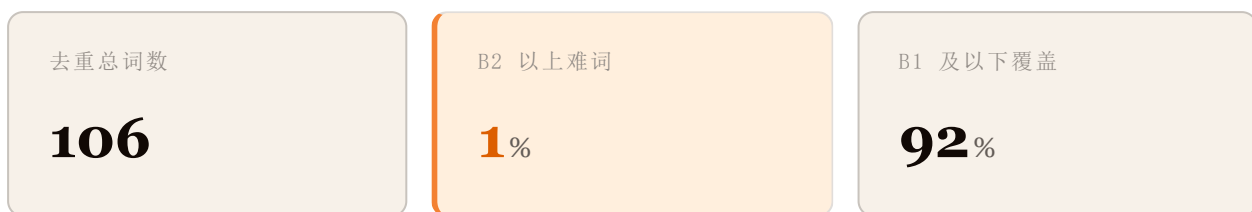
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 106 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **106** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 1 个 · 约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 106 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年6月第1套共用 · 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3套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第3套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 15 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第3套(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**.

From Accountant to Yogi: Making a Radical Career Change

A) At some point, almost all of us will experience a period of radical professional change. Some of us will seek it out; for others it will feel like an unwelcome intrusion into otherwise stable careers. Either way, we have choices about how we respond to it when it comes.

在人生的某个阶段,几乎我们所有人都会经历一段职业上的重大变革时期。我们中的一些人会主动寻求这种变革;而对另一些人来说,它就像是对原本稳定职业生涯的一种不受欢迎的侵扰。无论如何,当变革来临时,我们可以选择如何应对。

B) We recently caught up with yoga entrepreneur Leah Zaccaria, who put herself through the fire of change to completely reinvent herself. In her search to live a life of purpose, Leah left her high-paying accounting job, her husband, and her home. In the process, she built a radically new life and career. Since then, she has founded two yoga studios, met a new life partner, and formed a new community of people. Even if your personal reinvention is less drastic, we think there are lessons from her experience that apply.

我们最近采访了瑜伽企业家Leah Zaccaria,她让自己经历了变革的洗礼,彻底重塑了自我。在寻求有意义人生的过程中,Leah离开了她高薪的会计工作、她的丈夫和她的家。在这个过程中,她建立了一种全新的生活和事业。从那以后,她创办了两家瑜伽馆,遇到了新的人生伴侣,并形成了一个新的人际圈。即使你的个人重塑没有那么激进,我们认为她的经历中也有值得借鉴的地方。

C) Where do the seeds of change come from? The Native American Indians have a saying: "Pay attention to the whispers so you won't have to hear the screams." Often the best ideas for big changes come from unexpected places—it's just a matter of tuning in. Great leaders recognize the

weak signals or slight signs that point to big changes to come. Leah reflects on a time she listened to the whispers: "About the time my daughter was five years old. I started having a sense that 'this isn't right.'" She then realized that her life no longer matched her vision for it.

变革的种子从何而来?美洲原住民印第安人有句谚语:"留意低语,这样你就不必听到尖叫。"通常,重大变革的最佳想法来自意想不到的地方——这只是一个调谐频率的问题。伟大的领导者能识别出预示重大变革即将到来的微弱信号或细微迹象。Leah回忆起她曾倾听低语的一段时光:"在我女儿五岁左右的时候,我开始有一种'这不对劲'的感觉。"然后她意识到,她的生活不再符合她对生活的憧憬。

- D) Up until that point, Leah had followed traditional measures of success. After graduating with a degree in business and accounting, she joined a public accounting firm, married, bought a house, put lots of stuff in it, and had a baby. "I did what everybody else thought looked successful," she says. Leah easily could have fallen into a trap of feeling content; instead, her energy sparked a period of experimentation and renewal.

在那之前,Leah一直遵循着传统的成功标准。在获得商业和会计学位毕业后,她加入了一家公共会计师事务所,结婚,买房,在房子里装满各种东西,生了一个孩子。"我做了所有其他人认为看起来成功的事情,"她说。Leah本可以轻易陷入满足现状的陷阱;相反,她的能量激发了一段实验和更新的时期。

- E) Feeling the need to change, Leah started playing with future possibilities by exploring her interests and developing new capabilities. First trying physical exercise and dieting, she lost some weight and discovered an inner strength. "I felt powerful because I broke through my own limitations," she recalls.

感到需要改变,Leah开始通过探索自己的兴趣和发展新能力来尝试未来的各种可能性。首先尝试体育锻炼和节食,她减掉了一些体重,并发现了内在的力量。"我感到强大,因为我突破了自己的局限,"她回忆道。

- F) However, it was another interest that led Leah to radically reinvent herself. "I remember sitting on a bench with my aunt at a yoga studio," she said, "and having a moment of clarity right then and there: Yoga is saving my life. Yoga is waking me up. I'm not happy and I want to change and I'm done with this." In that moment of clarity Leah made an important leap, conquering her inner resistance to change and making a firm commitment to take bigger steps.

然而,正是另一个兴趣促使Leah彻底重塑了自己。"我记得和我阿姨坐在瑜伽馆的长凳上,"她说,"就在那时那一刻我突然清醒了:瑜伽在拯救我的生命。瑜伽在唤醒我。我不快乐,我想要改变,我受够了这一切。"在那个清醒的时刻,Leah实现了重要的飞跃,克服了内心对变革的抵触,并做出了迈出更大步伐的坚定承诺。

- G) Creating the future you want is a lot easier if you are ready to exploit the opportunities that come your way. When Leah made the commitment to change, she primed herself to new opportunities she may otherwise have overlooked. She recalls:

如果你准备好利用出现的机会,创造你想要的未来就会容易得多。当Leah做出改变的承诺时,她让自己做好准备去接受那些原本可能被忽视的新机会。她回忆道:

- H) One day a man I worked with, Ryan, who had his office next to mine, said, "Leah, let's go look at this space on Queen Anne." He knew my love for yoga and had seen a space close to where he lived that he thought might be good to serve as a yoga studio. As soon as I saw the location, I

knew this was it. Of course I was scared, yet I had this strong sense of "I have to do this." Only a few months later Leah opened her first yoga studio, but success was not instant.

有一天,和我一起工作的一个人Ryan,他的办公室在我隔壁,说:"Leah,我们去看看Queen Anne的这个地方吧。"他知道我对瑜伽的热爱,看到了一个离他住处很近的空间,他认为可能适合做瑜伽馆。我一看到那个位置,就知道就是它了。当然我很害怕,但我有一种强烈的感觉"我必须这样做"。仅仅几个月后,Leah开设了她的第一家瑜伽馆,但成功并非一蹴而就。

- I) Creating the future takes time. That's why leaders continue to manage the present while building toward the big changes of the future. When it's time to make the leap, they take action and immediately drop what's no longer serving their purpose. Initially Leah stayed with her accounting job while starting up the yoga studio to make it all work.

创造未来需要时间。这就是为什么领导者在构建未来的重大变革的同时,继续管理当下。当需要实现飞跃时,他们采取行动并立即放弃不再服务于其目标的东西。最初,Leah在创办瑜伽馆的同时保留了她的会计工作,以维持一切运转。

- J) Soon after, she knew she had to make a bold move to fully commit to her new future. Within two years, Leah shed the safety of her accounting job and made the switch complete. Such drastic change is not easy.

不久之后,她知道自己必须采取大胆行动,全身心投入到新的未来中。两年内,Leah放弃了会计工作的安全保障,完成了彻底转变。如此剧烈的变化并不容易。

- K) Steering through change and facing obstacles brings us face to face with our fears. Leah reflects on one incident that triggered her fears, when her investors threatened to shut her down: "I was probably up against the most fear I've ever had" she says. "I had spent two years cultivating this community, and it had become successful very fast, but within six months I was facing the prospect of losing it all."

驾驭变革和面对障碍使我们直面自己的恐惧。Leah回忆起一件引发她恐惧的事件,当时她的投资者威胁要关闭她的生意:"我可能面临着有生以来最大的恐惧,"她说。"我花了两年时间培养这个社群,它很快就取得了成功,但在六个月内,我面临着失去一切的前景。"

- L) She connected with her sense of purpose and dug deep, cultivating a tremendous sense of strength. "I was feeling so intentional and strong that I wasn't going to let fear just take over. I was thinking, 'OK, guys, if you want to try to shut me down, shut me down.' And I knew it was a negotiation scheme, so I was able to say to myself, 'This is not real.'" By naming her fears and facing them head-on, Leah gained confidence. For most of us, letting go of the safety and security of the past gives us great fear. Calling out our fears explicitly, as Leah did, can help us act decisively.

她与自己的使命感相连,深入挖掘,培养出强大的力量感。"我感到如此坚定和强大,以至于我不会让恐惧占据上风。我在想,'好吧,伙计们,如果你们想关闭我,就关闭吧。'而且我知道这是一种谈判策略,所以我能够对自己说,'这不是真的。'"通过说出自己的恐惧并直面它们,Leah获得了信心。对我们大多数人来说,放弃过去的安全和保障会让我们非常恐惧。像Leah那样明确说出我们的恐惧,可以帮助我们果断行动。

- M) The cycle of renewal never ends. Leah's growth spurred her to open her second studio—and it wasn't for the money.

更新的循环永不结束。Leah的成长促使她开设了第二家瑜伽馆——而这不是为了钱。

N) I have no desire to make millions of dollars. It's not about that; it's about growth for me. Honestly, I didn't need to open a second studio. I was making as much money as I was as an accountant. But I know if you don't grow, you stand still, and that doesn't work for me.

我没有赚数百万美元的欲望。不是为了钱;对我来说是为了成长。老实说,我不需要开第二家瑜伽馆。我赚的钱和我做会计时一样多。但我知道如果你不成长,你就会停滞不前,而那对我不起作用。

O) Consider the current moment in your own life, your team or your organization. Where are you in the cycle of renewal: Are you actively preserving the present, or selectively forgetting the past, or boldly creating the future? What advice would Leah give you to move you ahead on your journey? Once we're on the path of growth, we can continually move through the seasons of transformation and renewal.

想想你自己生活、你的团队或你的组织中的当前时刻。你处于更新循环的哪个阶段:你是在积极保持现状,还是在选择性地忘记过去,还是在大胆创造未来?Leah会给你什么建议来推动你在旅程中前进?一旦我们走上成长之路,我们就可以不断穿越转变和更新的季节。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Readiness to take advantage of new opportunities will make it easier to create one's desired future.

准备好利用新机会将使创造自己期望的未来变得更容易。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 抓住新机会、创造想要的未来

【定位】 Creating the future you want is a lot easier if you are ready to exploit the opportunities that come your way.

如果你已准备好利用迎面而来的机会,那么创造你想要的未来会容易得多。

【改写】 Readiness to take advantage of new opportunities ↔

ready to exploit the opportunities that come your way

同义替换 + 名词化转动词

will make it easier to create one's desired future ↔ **Creating the future you want is a lot easier**

句式重构 + 同义短语替换

【辨邻】 I I 段开头给的是 Creating the future takes time (创造未来需要时间), 与题干 Readiness to take advantage of new opportunities 主张的'机会准备度'不是一回事, 只是同样在谈 creating the future.

Creating the future takes time. That's why leaders continue to manage the present while building toward the big changes of the future.

37. By conventional standards, Leah was a typical successful woman before she changed her career.

按照传统标准,Leah在转行之前是一位典型的成功女性。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 按传统标准是典型成功女性

【定位】 Up until that point, Leah had followed traditional measures of success. After graduating with a degree in business and accounting, she joined a public accounting firm, married, bought a house, put lots of stuff in it, and had a baby. "I did what everybody else thought looked successful," she says.

在那之前，Leah 一直遵循着传统意义上的成功标准。她拿到商科会计学位后，进了一家会计师事务所，结了婚，买了房，往里添置了很多东西，并生了孩子。她说：'我做了别人眼里看起来成功的所有事。'

【改写】 By conventional standards ↔ **traditional measures of success**

同义形容词替换

Leah was a typical successful woman before she changed her career ↔

I did what everybody else thought looked successful

自述印证：'做了大众眼里成功的事'即'典型的成功人士'

【辨邻】 **B** B 段提到 she has founded two yoga studios, met a new life partner, and formed a new community of people（她创办了两家瑜伽馆、遇见了新伴侣、建立了新社区），这是改变之后的成功，与题干 before she changed her career 的时间正相反。

Since then, she has founded two yoga studios, met a new life partner, and formed a new community of people.

38. Leah gained confidence by laying out her fears and confronting them directly.

Leah通过列出自己的恐惧并直接面对它们而获得了信心。

【答案】 **L** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 说出并直面恐惧、由此获得自信

【定位】 By naming her fears and facing them head-on, Leah gained confidence.

通过为恐惧命名、并正面直对它们，Leah 获得了自信。

【改写】 laying out her fears ↔ **naming her fears**

同义动词替换：摊开 ↔ 命名

confronting them directly ↔ **facing them head-on**

同义短语替换：直接对峙 ↔ 正面直面

Leah gained confidence ↔ **Leah gained confidence**

完全一致

【辨邻】 **K** K 段讲的是 I was probably up against the most fear I've ever had（我大概面对过最大的恐惧），只在描述恐惧的处境与来源，并没有题干所要求的 laying out + confronting + gained confidence 这一动作链条。

I was probably up against the most fear I've ever had

39. In search of a meaningful life, Leah gave up what she had and set up her own yoga studios.

为了寻找有意义的生活,Leah放弃了她所拥有的一切并创办了自己的瑜伽工作室。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 为追求有意义生活、放弃所有并开瑜伽馆

【定位】 In her search to live a life of purpose, Leah left her high-paying accounting job, her husband, and her home. In the process, she built a radically new life and career. Since then, she has founded two yoga studios, met a new life partner, and formed a new community of people.

为了追求一种有意义的生活, Leah 离开了她高薪的会计工作、丈夫和家。在这个过程中, 她建立了一种焕然一新的生活与事业。从那以后, 她创办了两家瑜伽馆、遇见了新伴侣、并建立了新的社区。

【改写】 In search of a meaningful life ↔ **In her search to live a life of purpose**

同义替换: meaningful ↔ of purpose

gave up what she had ↔ **left her high-paying accounting job, her husband, and her home**

概括上位 ↔ 具体清单

set up her own yoga studios ↔ **she has founded two yoga studios**

同义替换: set up ↔ founded

【辨邻】 **F** F 段讲的是 conquering her inner resistance to change and making a firm commitment to take bigger steps (克服内心抵抗、坚定承诺迈更大步), 是过程中的某个细节时刻, 与题干要的'放弃所有并开瑜伽馆'这一总览不匹配。

conquering her inner resistance to change and making a firm commitment to take bigger steps

J J 段虽提到 Leah shed the safety of her accounting job and made the switch complete (舍弃会计工作、完成切换), 但只覆盖题干的'放弃'一半, 没有 set up yoga studios, 更没有 in search of a meaningful life 的总览。

Within two years, Leah shed the safety of her accounting job and made the switch complete.

40. Leah's interest in yoga prompted her to make a firm decision to reshape her life.

Leah对瑜伽的兴趣促使她做出了重塑人生的坚定决定。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 对瑜伽的兴趣促成下定决心重塑生活

【定位】 However, it was another interest that led Leah to radically reinvent herself. "I remember sitting on a bench with my aunt at a yoga studio," she said, "and having a moment of clarity right then and there: Yoga is saving my life. Yoga is waking me up. I'm not happy and I want to change and I'm done with this." In that moment of clarity Leah made an important leap, conquering her inner resistance to change and making a firm commitment to take bigger steps.

然而，真正促使 Leah 彻底重新塑造自我的，是另一种兴趣。她说：'我记得当时和姨妈坐在一家瑜伽馆的长凳上，那一刻我顿悟：瑜伽在救我的命。瑜伽在唤醒我。我不开心，我想改变，我受够了。'在那一刻，Leah 做出了重要的跨越，克服了内心对改变的抵抗，并下定决心迈出更大的步子。

【改写】 Leah's interest in yoga ↔ **it was another interest that led Leah to radically reinvent herself**
代词指代 + 同义替换

prompted her to make a firm decision ↔ **making a firm commitment to take bigger steps**

同义替换：firm decision ↔ firm commitment

to reshape her life ↔ **radically reinvent herself**

同义替换：reshape ↔ reinvent

【辨邻】 **E** E 段讲 First trying physical exercise and dieting, she lost some weight and discovered an inner strength（先尝试运动节食，瘦了下来并发现了内在力量），这里的兴趣是运动节食、结果是发现内在力量，不是题干要的 firm decision to reshape life.

First trying physical exercise and dieting, she lost some weight and discovered an inner strength.

B B 段虽然提到 she has founded two yoga studios（开了两家瑜伽馆），但属于总览式呈现'已发生的结果'，没有写明'兴趣触发下定决心'这一因果链条。

Since then, she has founded two yoga studios, met a new life partner, and formed a new community of people.

41. Small signs may indicate great changes to come and therefore merit attention.

微小的迹象可能预示着即将到来的巨大变化,因此值得关注。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 微小迹象预示大变化、值得关注

【定位】 Great leaders recognize the weak signals or slight signs that point to big changes to come.
出色的领导者会留意那些预示着即将到来的重大变化的微弱信号或细小迹象。

【改写】 Small signs may indicate great changes to come ↔

the weak signals or slight signs that point to big changes to come

形容词同义替换 + 动词同义替换

therefore merit attention ↔

Pay attention to the whispers so you won't have to hear the screams

merit attention ↔ pay attention

42. Leah's first yoga studio was by no means an immediate success.

Leah的第一家瑜伽工作室绝非一帆风顺的成功。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 第一家瑜伽馆绝非立竿见影地成功

【定位】 Only a few months later Leah opened her first yoga studio, but success was not instant.

仅仅几个月之后, Leah 就开了她的第一家瑜伽馆, 但成功并非立竿见影。

【改写】 Leah's first yoga studio ↔ **Leah opened her first yoga studio**

完全一致

was by no means an immediate success ↔ **success was not instant**

强否定 + 同义形容词替换

【辨邻】 **M** M 段讲 Leah's growth spurred her to open her second studio (成长推动她开了第二家瑜伽馆), 是第二家、且没有 by no means immediate success 的描述。

Leah's growth spurred her to open her second studio—and it wasn't for the money.

43. Some people regard professional change as an unpleasant experience that disturbs their stable careers.

有些人把职业转变视为一种令人不快的经历,它扰乱了他们稳定的职业生涯。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 有人把职业变化视为打扰稳定职业的不愉快经历

【定位】 Some of us will seek it out; for others it will feel like an unwelcome intrusion into otherwise stable careers.

我们中有一些人会主动追求它; 而对另一些人来说, 它就像是一种闯入, 打扰了原本稳定的职业生涯, 并不受欢迎。

【改写】 Some people regard professional change as an unpleasant experience ↔

for others it will feel like an unwelcome intrusion

态度动词同义: regard as ↔ feel like; 形容词同义: unpleasant ↔ unwelcome

that disturbs their stable careers ↔ **intrusion into otherwise stable careers**

动词 ↔ 名词化的转换

44. The worst fear Leah ever had was the prospect of losing her yoga business.

Leah曾有过的最大恐惧是失去她的瑜伽事业的前景。

【答案】 **K** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 她有过的最大恐惧是可能失去瑜伽事业

【定位】 Leah reflects on one incident that triggered her fears, when her investors threatened to shut her down: "I was probably up against the most fear I've ever had" she says. "I had spent two years cultivating this community, and it had become successful very fast, but within six months I was facing the prospect of losing it all."

Leah 回忆起一次触发她恐惧的事件——当时她的投资人威胁要把她关掉：'我大概面对过这一生中最大的恐惧'，她说，'我花了两年时间培育起这个社群，它很快就大获成功，但六个月内我就面临着失去这一切的前景。'

【改写】 The worst fear Leah ever had ↔ **I was probably up against the most fear I've ever had**

最高级同义：worst ↔ most

the prospect of losing her yoga business ↔

within six months I was facing the prospect of losing it all

代词指代还原 + 关键词 prospect 完全一致

【辨邻】 **L** L 段讲的是 By naming her fears and facing them head-on, Leah gained confidence（通过命名和直面恐惧而获得自信），是处理层面，而题干问的是'最大恐惧是什么'——前者是后者的下文，不能反过来当源头段。

By naming her fears and facing them head-on, Leah gained confidence.

45. As she explored new interests and developed new potentials, Leah felt powerful internally.

随着她探索新兴趣并开发新潜能,Leah感到内心充满力量。

【答案】 **E** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 探索新兴趣、开发新潜能时感到内在强大

【定位】 Feeling the need to change, Leah started playing with future possibilities by exploring her interests and developing new capabilities. First trying physical exercise and dieting, she lost some weight and discovered an inner strength. "I felt powerful because I broke through my own limitations," she recalls.

感到需要改变，Leah 开始通过探索自己的兴趣、开发新的能力，去尝试未来的各种可能。她先是尝试运动和节食，瘦了一些，并发现了一种内在的力量。她回忆道：'我感觉很强大，因为我突破了自己的极限。'

【改写】 she explored new interests ↔ **exploring her interests**

完全同义动词

and developed new potentials ↔ **developing new capabilities**

同义名词替换: potentials ↔ capabilities

Leah felt powerful internally ↔ **I felt powerful because I broke through my own limitations**

副词补足语 internally ↔ 突破内在极限的因果

【辨邻】 **F** F 段虽然也涉及兴趣（瑜伽），但聚焦于 having a moment of clarity right then and there（顿悟）与下定决心，没有 felt powerful 这一情绪表述。

having a moment of clarity right then and there

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

15 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 总起段：几乎每个人都会经历一段剧烈的职业变化，有人主动追求，有人把它当作对稳定职业生涯的不受欢迎的闯入，但我们都可以选择如何回应。

信息指纹 总起：剧烈职业变化与人的两种态度

B 引出本文主人公 Leah：她为追寻有意义的生活，放弃高薪会计工作、丈夫与家，重新建造了新生活与事业，开了两家瑜伽馆。

信息指纹 Leah 整体改造的全景概括

C 讲改变的种子从哪来：要留意微弱信号，借印第安谚语‘听见低语就不必听见尖叫’引出，Leah 在女儿五岁时听见了‘这不对’的低语。

信息指纹 微弱信号预示大变化

D 回顾 Leah 改变前的传统成功轨迹：商科会计学位、进会计师事务所、结婚、买房、添置家当、生孩子——做了所有别人眼里看起来成功的事。

信息指纹 Leah 改变前的传统成功清单

E Leah 开始通过运动和节食探索新可能，瘦了下来并发现内在力量：因为突破了自己的极限而感到强大。

信息指纹 运动节食后突破极限、感到强大

F 真正让 Leah 彻底改造的是瑜伽：她在瑜伽馆的长凳上瞬间清醒——‘瑜伽在救我的命’，由此战胜内心抵抗、下定决心迈更大的步子。

信息指纹 瑜伽顿悟促成下定决心

G 讲做好准备抓住机会更易创造未来：Leah 一旦下定决心改变，就让自己处于能发现新机会的状态。

信息指纹 做好准备抓住新机会才好创造未来

H 同事 Ryan 带 Leah 去看一处空间，Leah 一见钟情、几个月后开了第一家瑜伽馆，但成功并非立竿见影。

信息指纹 第一家瑜伽馆开张但并非立刻成功

I 讲创造未来需要时间：领导者一边经营现在、一边为未来做准备；Leah 起初一边干会计、一边把瑜伽馆做起来。

信息指纹 创造未来需要时间、边管现在边建未来

J 随后 Leah 知道必须做出更大胆的转换：两年内她舍弃了会计这份安稳工作，彻底切换；这种剧烈变化并不容易。

信息指纹 两年内彻底辞去会计、完成切换

K 穿越变化要直面恐惧：投资人威胁要让她关门时，Leah 经历了一生中最大的恐惧——担心半年内失去两年苦心经营的事业。

信息指纹 投资人威胁触发她最大的恐惧

L Leah 接通自己的使命感、直面恐惧、显化恐惧之名，由此获得自信；指出公开说出恐惧能帮我们果断行动。

信息指纹 点名直面恐惧、获得自信

M 更新的循环永不停止：Leah 的成长推动她开了第二家馆，而且不是为了钱。

信息指纹 成长推动开第二家馆、不是为了钱

N Leah 自述：她无意赚百万，只在乎成长；开第二家馆并非财务必要，而是因为'不成长就停滞'。

信息指纹 Leah 自述不为钱、只为成长

0 把镜头转给读者：你自己在更新循环的哪个位置？Leah 会给你什么建议？一旦走上成长之路，我们就能在转化与更新的四季中持续前行。

信息指纹 把问题抛给读者的收束段

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

17 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Either way, we have choices about how we respond to it when it comes.

A段，第3句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句嵌套" 是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式,how 引导的间接疑问句作宾语从句也是高频考点,when 引导的时间状语从句更是基础必考结构。这种多层从句组合具有很强的代表性,掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

We recently caught up with yoga entrepreneur Leah Zaccaria, who put herself through the fire of change to completely reinvent herself.

B段，第1句

非限制性定语从句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且本句的定语从句还包含不定式目的状语，这种嵌套结构在真题中很常见。主句的短语动词 catch up with 也是高频表达。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句式。

The Native American Indians have a saying: "Pay attention to the whispers so you won't have to hear the screams."

C段，第2句

本句覆盖了主谓宾结构、同位语、祈使句主干、目的状语从句、介词短语作状语等多种成分。同位语由完整引语充当这一点有一定训练价值；祈使句与状语从句的组合也值得练习。但各成分位置较常规，缺少易错的特殊结构。

Leah reflects on a time she listened to the whispers: "About the time my daughter was five years old. I started having a sense that 'this isn't right.'"

C段，第5句

本句涵盖主谓宾、主系表、定语从句、同位语从句等多种成分类型，且存在省略关系词的定语从句、动名词作宾语、同位语从句解释抽象名词等典型考点，成分丰富且有练习价值。

After graduating with a degree in business and accounting, she joined a public accounting firm, married, bought a house, put lots of stuff in it, and had a baby.

D段，第2句

多个谓语并列(由逗号和and连接)是四六级和考研阅读中常见的叙事句式，且句首时间状语前置也是典型的书面表达模式。这种结构在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可直接迁移到大量相似句子。但该句没有从句嵌套，复杂度不及最典型的考试长难句。

"I did what everybody else thought looked successful," she says.

D段，第3句

本句成分丰富且具有典型训练价值：涵盖主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型，包含直接引语宾语从句、what 引导的宾语从句、省略 that 的宾语从句等多种从句类型，同时 what 在从句中既作引导词又充当主语，以及插入结构 everybody else thought 的识别，都是容易混淆的考点

Leah easily could have fallen into a trap of feeling content; instead, her energy sparked a period of experimentation and renewal.

D段，第4句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为典型：分号连接并列主句、情态动词加完成式表达虚拟或假设、后置定语修饰名词、并列名词短语("experimentation and renewal")等都是常见考点。转折逻辑("instead")也是阅读理解的考生内容。掌握本句的分析方法可复用于大量类似句式，具有较高的代表性。

However, it was another interest that led Leah to radically reinvent herself.

F段，第1句

强调句"It is/was...that..."是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的高频句式，用于突出信息重点。本句结构完整、标准，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中，具有很强的代表性和实用性。

When Leah made the commitment to change, she primed herself to new opportunities she may otherwise have overlooked.

G段，第2句

本句结构高度典型:时间状语从句引导主句是常考句式,省略关系代词的限制性定语从句在阅读理解中频繁出现,情态动词加完成式表推测也是语法重点。这种"状语从句 + 主句 + 嵌套定语从句"的组合在四六级和考研真题中极为常见,学习迁移价值高。

Of course I was scared, yet I had this strong sense of "I have to do this."

H段，第4句

覆盖了主谓宾、系表结构、同位语从句三种成分类型，同位语从句的识别对基础较弱的学生有一定练习价值。但成分种类相对单一，缺少定语从句、状语从句、宾语补足语等更复杂的结构，整体练习收益中等。

That's why leaders continue to manage the present while building toward the big changes of the future.

I段，第2句

That's why 引导表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于解释原因或结论。表语从句结合不定式和分词短语的组合也很常见。掌握本句结构后，学生可迁移到大量类似的因果说明句，典型性较高。

Initially Leah stayed with her accounting job while starting up the yoga studio to make it all work.

I段，第4句

句子成分丰富且具有实战价值。主句包含主语、谓语、多个状语（时间、方式、时间从句、目的），从句包含省略主语、谓语、宾语。特别是状语从句的省略形式、不定式作目的状语、介词短语作方式状语等，都是考试中的常见考点和易错点，适合作为成分划分的训练材料。

Leah reflects on one incident that triggered her fears, when her investors threatened to shut her down: "I was probably up against the most fear I've ever had" she says.

K段，第2句

本句结构在真题中高度典型:主句+多个定语从句的组合、直接引语的引用、插入语的使用,都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。尤其是定语从句层层修饰名词、通过引语呈现人物观点这种写法,在叙事性和论述性文章中频繁出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似长难句,复用性强。

I was feeling so intentional and strong that I wasn't going to let fear just take over.

L段，第2句

so ... that 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,表达程度与结果的因果关系,实用性强。使役动词 let 的用法(let + 宾语 + 动词原形)也是常考点。整体结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型的理解和翻译中。

In search of a meaningful life, Leah gave up what she had and set up her own yoga studios.

第39题题干

并列谓语结构和 what 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式;句首介词短语作目的状语也是常见修饰手法;整体结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可复用到大量类似句子的分析中

Small signs may indicate great changes to come and therefore merit attention.

第41题题干

本句覆盖并列谓语、前置定语、后置定语(不定式)、结果状语等多种成分,且包含情态动词结构,适合训练学生识别并列谓语与状语的区别、不定式作后置定语的用法。唯一不足是缺少从句、复杂修饰语等更高阶结构。

The worst fear Leah ever had was the prospect of losing her yoga business.

第44题题干

"名词 + 省略关系代词的定语从句"和"主系表结构"都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句省略关系代词的现象尤其常见,掌握后可在大量长难句中快速识别,迁移价值较高。

本篇出现的 89 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。

yoga B1

n. 瑜伽

本篇13 次 · 真题 16 句

studio B1

n. 工作室

本篇9 次 · 真题 18 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇5 次 · 真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇3 次 · 真题 89 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇3 次 · 真题 77 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇3 次 · 真题 43 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2 次 · 真题 81 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇2 次 · 真题 78 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2 次 · 真题 67 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇2 次 · 真题 64 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇2 次 · 真题 40 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇2 次 · 真题 39 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇2 次 · 真题 31 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇2 次 · 真题 30 句

confidence

B1

n. 信心

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

cycle

B1

n. 循环

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

strength

B1

n. 力量

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

commitment

B2

n. 承诺

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

prospect

B2

n. 可能性

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

stable

B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

inner

B1

adj. 内部的, 里面的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

otherwise

B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

radical

B2

adj. 根本的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 119 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

traditional

B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题70句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题68句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题64句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题63句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题62句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题58句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题56句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题52句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题50句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题48句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题47句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题44句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题35句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题35句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题34句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题34句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 32 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题 31 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇1次·真题 28 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 25 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 24 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次·真题 24 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次·真题 22 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本篇1次·真题 22 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次·真题 20 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 20 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 20 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

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

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 18 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次·真题 17 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题 16 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 16 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

guy A2

n. 男人

本篇1次·真题 13 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本篇1次·真题 12 句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本篇1次·真题 12 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次·真题 12 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次·真题 12 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题 12 句

threaten

B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

negotiation

B2

n. 谈判

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

obstacle

B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

unexpected

B1

adj. 意外的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

saying

B1

n. 谚语

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

spark

B1

n. 火花

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

capability

B2

n. 能力

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

trigger

B2

v. 引发

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

bold

B1

adj. 勇敢的, 大胆的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

honestly

B1

adv. 诚实地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

tremendous

B2

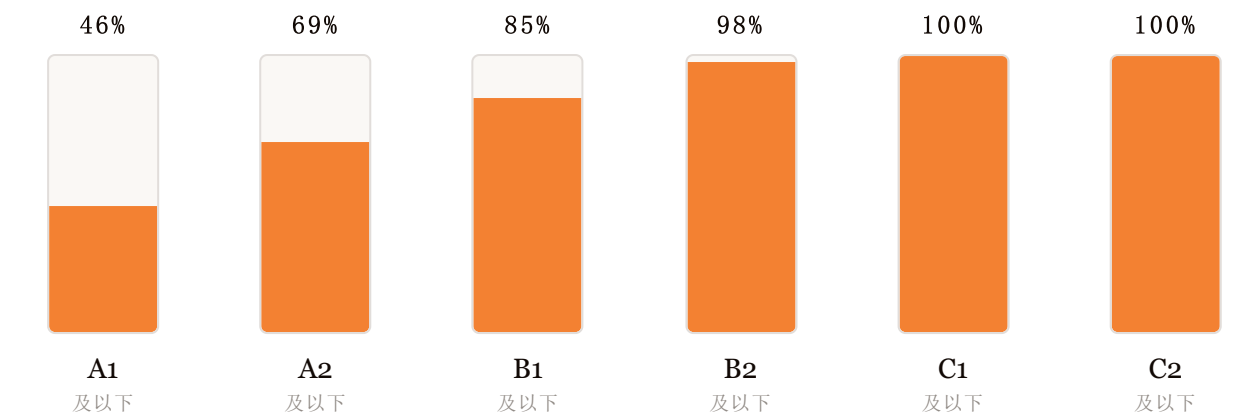
adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

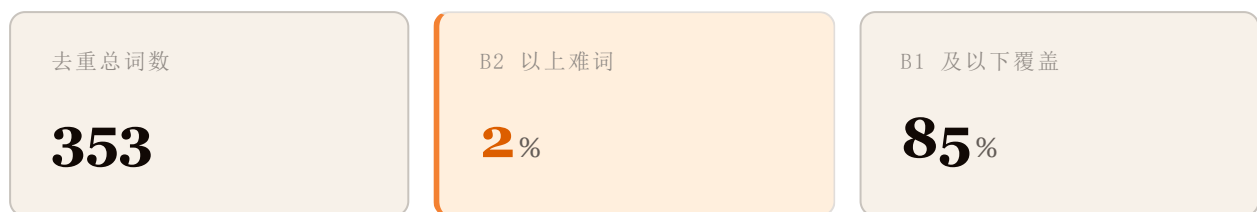
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 353 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **353** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 8 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 353 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年6月第1套共用 · 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3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1–P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(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 Urbanization—migration away from the suburbs to the city center—will be the biggest real estate trend in 2015, according to a new report.

根据一份新报告，城市化——从郊区向市中心的迁移——将成为2015年最大的房地产趋势。

P2 The report says America's urbanization will continue to be the most significant issue affecting the industry, as cities across the country imitate the walkability and transit-oriented development making cities like New York and San Francisco so successful.

该报告指出，美国的城市化将继续成为影响该行业最重要的问题，因为全国各地的城市都在模仿使纽约和旧金山等城市如此成功的步行友好性和以公交为导向的发展模式。

P3 As smaller cities copy the model of these "24-hour cities," more affordable versions of these places will be created. The report refers to this as the coming of the "18-hour city," and uses the term to refer to cities like Houston, Austin, Charlotte, and Nashville, which are "positioning themselves as highly competitive, in terms of livability, employment offerings, and recreational and cultural facilities."

随着较小城市复制这些"24小时城市"的模式，这些地方更实惠的版本将被创造出来。该报告将此称为"18小时城市"的到来，并使用该术语指代休斯顿、奥斯汀、夏洛特和纳什维尔等城市，这些城市"在宜居性、就业机会以及娱乐和文化设施方面将自己定位为极具竞争力"。

P4 Another trend that looks significant in 2015 is that America's largest population group, Millennials(千禧一代), will continue to put off buying a house. Apartments will retain their appeal for a

while for Millennials, haunted by what happened to home-owning parents.

2015年另一个看起来意义重大的趋势是,美国最大的人口群体千禧一代将继续推迟购房。公寓将在一段时间内对千禧一代保持吸引力,他们对拥有房产的父母所经历的事情心有余悸。

P5 This trend will continue into the 2020s, the report projects. After that, survey respondents disagree over whether this generation will follow in their parents' footsteps, moving to the suburbs to raise families, or will choose to remain in the city center.

该报告预测,这一趋势将持续到2020年代。之后,调查受访者对这一代人是否会追随父母的脚步搬到郊区养育家庭,还是会选择留在市中心存在分歧。

P6 Another issue affecting real estate in the coming year will be America's failing infrastructure. Most roads, bridges, transit, water systems, the electric grid, and communications networks were installed 50 to 100 years ago, and they are largely taken for granted until they fail.

影响来年房地产的另一个问题将是美国衰败的基础设施。大多数道路、桥梁、公交、供水系统、电网和通信网络都是在50至100年前安装的,它们在很大程度上被视为理所当然,直到它们出现故障。

P7 The report's writers state that America's failure to invest in infrastructure impacts not only the health of the real-estate market, but also our ability to remain globally competitive.

该报告的撰写者指出,美国未能投资基础设施不仅影响房地产市场的健康,也影响我们保持全球竞争力的能力。

P8 Apart from the specific trends highlighted above, which cause some investors to worry, the report portrays an overall optimism borne by the recent healthy real-estate "upcycle" and improving economy. Seventy-four percent of the respondents surveyed report a "good to excellent" expectation of real-estate profitability in 2015. While excessive optimism can promote bad investment patterns, resulting in a real-estate "bubble," the report's writers downplay that potential outcome in that it has not yet occurred.

除了上述强调的具体趋势让一些投资者担忧之外,该报告描绘了由近期健康的房地产"上升周期"和经济改善所带来的总体乐观情绪。74%的受访者表示对2015年房地产盈利能力有"良好到优秀"的预期。虽然过度乐观可能会促进不良投资模式,导致房地产"泡沫",但该报告的撰写者淡化了这种潜在结果,因为它尚未发生。

题目与逐题解析

46. According to the new report, real estate development in 2015 will witness_____.

- A) an accelerating speed
- B) a shift to city centers
- C) a new focus on small cities
- D) an ever-increasing demand

根据新报告,2015年房地产开发将呈现_____。

- A) 加速发展的势头 B) 向城市中心的转移 C) 对小城市的新关注 D) 不断增长的需求

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 will witness 是要求从原文找到某条与 2015 年地产趋势直接对应的客观陈述，不要求做逻辑延伸。

【拆句】 According to the new report, real estate development in 2015 will witness _____. 是一个待补全的陈述句，主干是 real estate development \.\. will witness, witness 这里是「见证、出现」的熟词僻义，主语是事件而非人，相当于 will see。横线上要填的是被见证的对象（一个名词短语）。

【定位】 Urbanization—migration away from the suburbs to the city center—will be the biggest real estate trend in 2015, according to a new report.

根据一份新报告，城市化——即人口从郊区迁回市中心——将是 2015 年地产业最大的趋势。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

an accelerating speed 在 P1 中没有任何对应——原文只说趋势是什么，没说趋势在加速。

B) ✓ 正确

migration away from the suburbs to the city center ↔ a shift to city centers

四个选项中只有 a shift to city centers 完整覆盖了定位句的核心语义「迁向市中心」，其他三项均与定位句无对应。

C) 张冠李戴

a new focus on small cities 取自 smaller cities 那一段，但那是后文对 18 小时城市的延伸描述，不是 P1 概括的 2015 年首要趋势。

D) 无中生有

an ever-increasing demand 在 P1 完全找不到对应——原文讲的是地理迁移方向，不是需求量的变化。

47. What characterizes "24-hour cities" like New York?

- A) People can live without private cars.
- B) People are generally more competitive.
- C) People can enjoy services around the clock.
- D) People are in harmony with the environment.

像纽约这样的"24小时城市"有什么特点？

- A) 人们可以不需要私家车生活。
- B) 人们通常更具竞争性。
- C) 人们可以全天候享受服务。
- D) 人们与环境和谐相处。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What characterizes "24-hour cities" 问的是该类城市的客观特征，要从原文找出对 24-hour cities 的属性描述。

【拆句】 What characterizes "24-hour cities" like New York? 是 What 作主语的特殊疑问句，主干是 What characterizes "24-hour cities", like New York 是举例修饰，可还原为 What are the characteristics of 24-hour cities such as New York, 无陷阱。

【定位】 America's urbanization will continue to be the most significant issue affecting the industry, as cities across the country imitate the walkability and transit-oriented development making cities like New York and San Francisco so successful.

美国的城市化将继续是影响这个行业最重要的议题，因为全国各地的城市都在模仿那种让纽约、旧金山等城市如此成功的步行友好和公交导向开发模式。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

People can live without private cars\ 虽然可由 walkability and transit-oriented development 间接推出（能步行、有公交所以不需要车），但原文从未直接说人们「不开私家车」，且本题问 characterizes（直接特征），不是问推断。

B) 张冠李戴

People are generally more competitive\ 借用了 highly competitive，但 P3 描述的是 18 小时城市 positioning themselves as highly competitive（城市的竞争力），不是「24 小时城市的居民更有竞争力」。

C) ✓ 正确

walkability and transit-oriented development ↔ **People can enjoy services around the clock**. 题干引号词 "24-hour cities" 自身就告诉你这类城市最大的特征是「24 小时」——能让人 around the clock（一天 24 小时）享受服务，enjoy services around the clock 是对该概念最直接的同义解释。

D) 无中生有

People are in harmony with the environment\ 在原文中没有任何对应——文章谈的是步行和公交，没有讨论人与环境的和谐关系。

48. Why are Millennials reluctant to buy a house?

- A) They can only afford small apartments.
- B) The house prices are currently too high.
- C) Their parents' bad experience still haunts them.
- D) They feel attached to the suburban environment.

为什么千禧一代不愿意买房？

- A) 他们只能负担得起小公寓。
- B) 目前房价太高。
- C) 他们父母的不良经历仍然困扰着他们。
- D) 他们依恋郊区环境。

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 Why are Millennials reluctant to buy a house? 问原因，答案通常是原文中与该事实并列出现的另一句因果说明。

【拆句】 Why are Millennials reluctant to buy a house? 是 Why 引导的特殊疑问句，be reluctant to do 是固定搭配，意为「不愿做某事」，相当于 not willing to。基础薄弱考生最易把 reluctant 当生词卡住，记住它 = unwilling 即可。

【定位】 Apartments will retain their appeal for a while for Millennials, haunted by what happened to home-owning parents.

公寓在一段时间内对千禧一代仍有吸引力，因为他们仍被自己有房一族父母的遭遇所困扰。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

They can only afford small apartments\ 借用了 Apartments 这个词制造熟悉感，但原文只说公寓对他们有吸引力，从未说他们「只买得起小公寓」。

B) **无中生有**

The house prices are currently too high\ 完全没有原文依据——文章未提房价，只提「迁移趋势」和「父母阴影」。

C) **✓ 正确**

haunted by what happened to home-owning parents ↔

Their parents' bad experience still haunts them\.

C 同时把 haunt 这个动词和「父母遭遇」这个名词概念都做了同义改写，与定位句精确对应。

D) **与原文相反**

They feel attached to the suburban environment\ 与全文趋势相反——migration away from the suburbs to the city center 明确说人们正在离开郊区进城，而非依恋郊区。

49. What might hinder real estate development in the U.S.?

- A) The continuing economic recession in the country.
- B) The lack of confidence on the part of investors.
- C) The fierce global competition.
- D) The worsening infrastructure.

什么可能会阻碍美国的房地产开发？

A) 该国持续的经济衰退。 B) 投资者信心不足。 C) 激烈的全球竞争。 D) 日益恶化的基础设施。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What might hinder real estate development 问的是哪个具体事物会阻碍地产发展，原文必有一句直接点名该事物。

【拆句】 What might hinder real estate development in the U.S.? 主干是 What might hinder real estate development, hinder = 「阻碍、妨碍」，might 是情态动词表可能性，整体可还原为「什么可能会阻碍美国地产发展」，无陷阱。

【定位】 Another issue affecting real estate in the coming year will be America's failing infrastructure. 另一个会影响未来一年地产业的问题是正在恶化的基础设施。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

The continuing economic recession in the country\ 与 improving economy (经济正在改善) 直接矛盾——文章基调是经济在好转, 没说有 economic recession。

B) 与原文相反

The lack of confidence on the part of investors\ 与 Seventy-four percent of the respondents surveyed report a "good to excellent" expectation 矛盾——74% 的人持乐观预期, 投资者并未缺乏信心。

C) 偷换概念

The fierce global competition\ 借用 globally competitive 制造熟悉感, 但 P7 说的是「基础设施失修削弱我们 remain globally competitive 的能力」, 全球竞争是被影响的对象, 不是 hinder 地产的原因。

D) ✓ 正确

America's failing infrastructure ↔ The worsening infrastructure\.

D 把 failing 同义替换为 worsening, 名词 infrastructure 原词复现, 是定位句最精准的同义改写。

50. How do most of the respondents in the survey feel about the U.S. real-estate market in 2015?

- A) Pessimistic.
- B) Hopeful.
- C) Cautious.
- D) Uncertain.

调查中的大多数受访者对2015年美国房地产市场有何感受?

A) 悲观的。 B) 充满希望的。 C) 谨慎的。 D) 不确定的。

【答案】 B (态度题)

【判型】 How do most of the respondents \.\. feel about 直接问态度, 要锁定原文里反映被调查者整体情绪的描述句。

【拆句】 How do most of the respondents in the survey feel about the U.S. real-estate market in 2015? 是 How 引导的特殊疑问句, feel about 意为「对.....感觉如何」, in the survey 修饰 respondents, in 2015 修饰 real-estate market, 结构清晰。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Pessimistic\ 是负面态度，与 overall optimism 极性完全相反。

B) ✓ 正确

overall optimism ↔ **Hopeful**.

"good to excellent" expectation of real-estate profitability ↔ **Hopeful**.

Hopeful\ 既匹配 overall optimism 的极性，又吻合 Seventy-four percent 多数比例，是唯一同时覆盖「正面态度 + 多数」的选项。

C) 以偏概全

Cautious\ 借用 "bubble" 风险提示制造合理感，但作者立刻 downplay that potential outcome (淡化该风险)，表明谨慎是少数声音，不是 most of the respondents 的主流情绪。

D) 与原文相反

Uncertain\ 意为「不确定的」，与 Seventy-four percent 这一明确的多数比例和 "good to excellent" expectation 这一明确预期相矛盾——被调查者对未来有清晰的正面看法，并非不确定。

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。

Another trend that looks significant in 2015 is that America's largest population group, Millennials(千禧一代), will continue to put off buying a house.

第4段，第1句

本句的主系表结构搭配表语从句、主语带限制性定语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。特别是 that 引导的表语从句用于说明主语内容，以及定语从句修饰抽象名词（如 trend、fact、idea 等），这类结构在真题中反复出现。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

After that, survey respondents disagree over whether this generation will follow in their parents' footsteps, moving to the suburbs to raise families, or will choose to remain in the city center.

第5段，第2句

本句的"主句 + 宾语从句"结构以及宾语从句中的"whether...or..."并列选择结构,是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握这种结构后,可以迁移到大量类似的复杂句分析中,具有很强的代表性和实用性。

The report's writers state that America's failure to invest in infrastructure impacts not only the health of the real-estate market, but also our ability to remain globally competitive.

第7段，第1句

"主句 + that 引导宾语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式, "not only... but also..." 并列结构也是常考点。句子长度和复杂度符合真题常见水平, 具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

While excessive optimism can promote bad investment patterns, resulting in a real-estate "bubble," the report's writers downplay that potential outcome in that it has not yet occurred.

第8段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、状语从句、现在分词作结果状语、情态动词结构、现在完成时否定式等多种成分和结构,尤其是 in that 引导原因从句和 resulting in 表结果这两个易混淆点,具有较好的成分划分训练价值

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 59 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。

trend

B1

n. 趋势

本篇4次 · 真题 44 句

estate

B2

n. 地产

本篇4次 · 真题 13 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇3次·真题 26 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

本篇3次·真题 16 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 174 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次·真题 113 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次·真题 83 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇2次·真题 36 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本篇2次·真题 13 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇2次·真题 12 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇2次·真题 12 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 162 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 115 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 107 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 98 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 90 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 58 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 50 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 49 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 47 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 44 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 43 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 41 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 37 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 36 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 34 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 31 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题30句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题30句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题28句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题24句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题23句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题23句

install B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本篇1次·真题23句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题22句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇1次·真题21句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题20句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次·真题19句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题19句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇1次·真题18句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇1次·真题16句

imitate B2

v. 模仿, 仿效 (行为、声音、方式等)

本篇1次·真题15句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题14句

witness

B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

bubble

A2

n. 泡;气泡

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

highlight

B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

coming

A1

n. 到来

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

harmony

B2

n. 和谐

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

retain

B2

v. 保留

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

version

B1

n. 版本

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

characterize

C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

excessive

B2

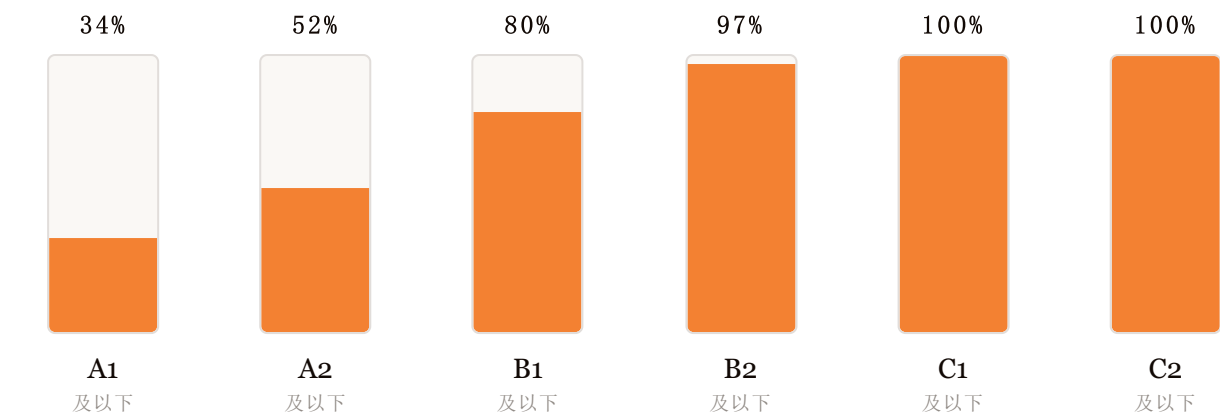
adj. 过多的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

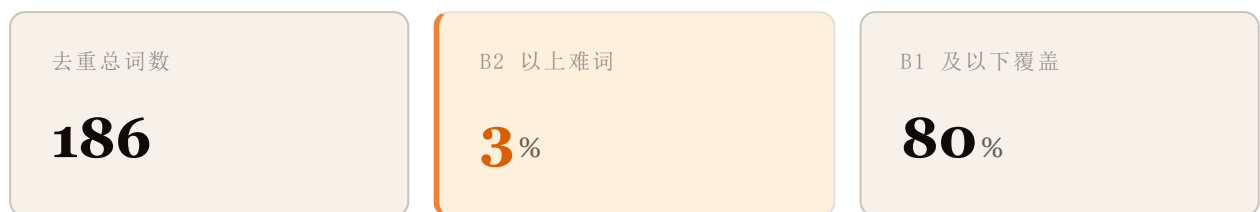
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 186 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **186** 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 186 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年6月第1套共用 · 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3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析·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3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(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 The brain is a seemingly endless library, whose shelves house our most precious memories as well as our lifetime's knowledge. But is there a point where it reaches capacity?

大脑似乎是一座无尽的图书馆,其书架上存放着我们最珍贵的记忆以及我们一生的知识。但是否存在一个它达到容量上限的时刻?

P2 The answer is no, because brains are more sophisticated than that. Instead of just crowding in, old information is sometimes pushed out of the brain for new memories to form.

答案是否定的,因为大脑比那要复杂得多。旧信息有时会被推出大脑以形成新记忆,而不是仅仅挤在一起。

P3 Previous behavioural studies have shown that learning new information can lead to forgetting. But in a new study, researchers demonstrated for the first time how this effect occurs in the brain.

先前的行为研究已经表明,学习新信息可能导致遗忘。但在一项新研究中,研究人员首次展示了这种效应如何在大脑中发生。

P4 In daily life, forgetting actually has clear advantages. Imagine, for instance, that you lost your bank card. The new card you receive will come with a new personal identification number (PIN). Each time you remember the new PIN, you gradually forget the old one. This process improves access to relevant information, without old memories interfering.

在日常生活中,遗忘实际上具有明显的优势。例如,想象一下你丢失了银行卡。你收到的新卡将带有一个新的个人识别码(PIN)。每次你记住新PIN时,你就会逐渐忘记旧的。这个过程改善了对相关信息的获取,而不

会让旧记忆产生干扰。

P5 And most of us may sometimes feel the frustration of having old memories interfere with new, relevant memories. Consider trying to remember where you parked your car in the same car park you were at a week earlier. This type of memory (where you are trying to remember new, but similar information) is particularly vulnerable to interference.

我们大多数人有时可能会感到旧记忆干扰新的相关记忆所带来的挫败感。考虑一下试图记住你把车停在哪里,而一周前你也在同一个停车场。这种类型的记忆(你试图记住新的但相似的信息)特别容易受到干扰。

P6 When we acquire new information, the brain automatically tries to incorporate(合并) it within existing information by forming associations. And when we retrieve(检索) information, both the desired and associated but irrelevant information is recalled.

当我们获取新信息时,大脑会自动尝试通过形成关联将其纳入现有信息中。当我们检索信息时,期望的信息和相关但不相关的信息都会被回忆起来。

P7 The majority of previous research has focused on how we learn and remember new information. But current studies are beginning to place greater emphasis on the conditions under which we forget, as its importance begins to be more appreciated.

大多数先前的研究集中在我们如何学习和记住新信息。但目前的研究开始更加重视我们在何种条件下遗忘,因为其重要性开始得到更多认可。

P8 A very small number of people are able to remember almost every detail of their life. While it may sound like an advantage to many, people with this rare condition often find their unusual ability burdensome.

极少数人能够记住他们生活中的几乎每一个细节。虽然这对许多人来说可能听起来像是一种优势,但拥有这种罕见能力的人往往发现他们不寻常的能力是一种负担。

P9 In a sense, forgetting is our brain's way of sorting memories, so the most relevant memories are ready for retrieval. Normal forgetting may even be a safety mechanism to ensure our brain doesn't become too full.

从某种意义上说,遗忘是我们大脑整理记忆的方式,因此最相关的记忆已准备好被检索。正常的遗忘甚至可能是一种安全机制,以确保我们的大脑不会变得过于饱和。

题目与逐题解析

51. What have past behavioural studies found about our brain?

- A) Its capacity actually knows no limits.
- B) It grows sophisticated with practice.
- C) It keeps our most precious memories until life's end.
- D) New information learned pushes old information out.

过去的行为研究发现我们的大脑有什么特点?

- A) 它的容量实际上没有限制。 B) 它随着练习变得更加复杂。
- C) 它会将我们最珍贵的记忆保留到生命终点。 D) 新学到的信息会把旧信息挤出去。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What have past behavioural studies found about our brain? 直问研究的具体发现，句中 中没有 infer/suggest/imply 等推断信号，也不指向全文，属典型细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What have past behavioural studies found about our brain? 主干是 What have studies found about our brain，使用现在完成时强调研究已得出的结论；about our brain 是介词短语修饰 found，指出研究的对象。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Previous behavioural studies have shown that learning new information can lead to forgetting. 过往的行为学研究已经表明：学习新信息会导致遗忘。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

Its capacity actually knows no limits. 称大脑容量无极限，但定位句只谈过往研究的发现是学习引发遗忘，与容量无关；且 Normal forgetting may even be a safety mechanism to ensure our brain doesn't become too full 反向暗示大脑确有过载风险，故选项与文意相反。

B) **无中生有**

It grows sophisticated with practice. 称大脑因练习变得复杂；原文 brains are more sophisticated than that 中 sophisticated 是说大脑结构本就复杂，不涉及任何 practice，选项凭空加入练习这一因果。

C) **偷换概念**

It keeps our most precious memories until life's end. 来自 whose shelves house our most precious memories，但原文只是开篇用图书馆比喻引出话题，并未声称大脑一直保留到生命终点，更不是过往行为研究的发现；且 P2 紧接着否定了大脑容量无限的隐含，与本选项矛盾。

D) **✓ 正确**

learning new information can lead to forgetting ↔

New information learned pushes old information out.

New information learned pushes old information out. 把预判中的新信息→遗忘旧信息精准还原，且与 P2 的 pushed out 表述呼应，是定位句的同义改写，故为正确答案。

52. What is the benefit of forgetting?

- A) It frees us from painful memories.
- B) It helps slow down our aging process.
- C) It facilitates our access to relevant information.
- D) It prevents old information from forming associations.

遗忘有什么好处？

- A) 它使我们摆脱痛苦的记忆。
- B) 它有助于减缓我们的衰老过程。
- C) 它促进我们获取相关信息。
- D) 它防止旧信息形成关联。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What is the benefit of forgetting? 问的是文中明示的好处，没有 imply、suggest 等推断信号，是细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What is the benefit of forgetting? 主干 What is the benefit; of forgetting 是介词短语修饰 benefit, forgetting 是动名词，整句结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 This process improves access to relevant information, without old memories interfering.
这一过程改善了对相关信息的获取，使旧记忆不再干扰。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

It frees us from painful memories. 把 forgetting 的好处扯到摆脱痛苦记忆，但 P4 全段谈的是无关旧信息干扰新信息（如旧密码干扰新密码），从未涉及 painful memories，属凭空捏造。

B) 无中生有

It helps slow down our aging process. 把好处定位为延缓衰老，P4 与全文均未提及 aging process，属彻底偏离文本的常识联想。

C) ✓ 正确

This process improves access to relevant information ↔

It facilitates our access to relevant information.

It facilitates our access to relevant information. 与预判更容易取用相关信息逐词对齐，且对应原文同句同结构，是定位句的精准同义改写。

D) 与原文相反

It prevents old information from forming associations. 说遗忘阻止旧信息形成联想；但 When we acquire new information, the brain automatically tries to incorporate(合并) it within existing information by forming associations. 明示大脑形成联想是自动机制，且本段讨论的是遗忘让旧信息不再干扰检索，并非阻止联想形成，逻辑相反。

53. What is the emphasis of current studies of memory?

- A) When people tend to forget.
- B) What contributes to forgetting.
- C) How new technology hinders memory capacity.
- D) Why learning and forgetting are complementary.

当前记忆研究的重点是什么？

- A) 人们何时倾向于遗忘。 B) 什么导致了遗忘。 C) 新技术如何妨碍记忆能力。
- D) 为什么学习和遗忘是互补的。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is the emphasis of current studies of memory? 直问当前研究的重点，无推断信号词，属于细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What is the emphasis of current studies of memory? 主干 What is the emphasis; of current studies of memory 是两个 of 介词短语依次修饰 emphasis, 逐层缩窄到 memory 这一研究领域, 无陷阱。

【定位】 But current studies are beginning to place greater emphasis on the conditions under which we forget, as its importance begins to be more appreciated.

但当前的研究开始更加重视我们在何种条件下会遗忘, 因为遗忘的重要性正得到越来越多的认可。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the conditions under which we forget ↔ **When people tend to forget.**

When people tend to forget. 把 conditions under which we forget 抽象为 when 的疑问从句, 与预判遗忘发生的条件精准对应, 是正确答案。

B) 偷换概念

What contributes to forgetting. 看似与 A 仅一字之差, 但 contributes to 强调的是原因或贡献因素 (为什么会遗忘), 与 the conditions under which we forget 强调的何种条件下 (即 when/where 的情境) 并非同义; 研究遗忘的条件, 并不等同于研究遗忘的成因。这是四级最经典的差一点干扰项。

C) 无中生有

How new technology hinders memory capacity. 把当前研究的方向扯到新技术对记忆的妨碍; 全文无任何 technology 出现, 属彻底无据。

D) 过度推断

Why learning and forgetting are complementary. 谈学习与遗忘的互补关系; P7 只说 majority of previous research has focused on learning, current studies 转向 forgetting 的条件, 并未做出二者互补的归纳。

54. What do people find about their rare ability to remember every detail of their life?

- A) It adds to the burden of their memory.
- B) It makes their life more complicated.
- C) It contributes to their success in life.
- D) It constitutes a rare object of envy.

人们对自己记住生活中每个细节的罕见能力有何发现?

- A) 它增加了他们的记忆负担。 B) 它使他们的生活更加复杂。 C) 它有助于他们的人生成功。
- D) 它构成了令人羡慕的罕见特质。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do people find about their rare ability to remember every detail of their life? 询问拥有特殊能力的人对其感受的客观陈述, 无推断信号词, 属细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What do people find about their rare ability to remember every detail of their life? 主干 What do people find; about their rare ability 是介词短语指明发现的对象; to remember every detail of their life 是不定式作 ability 的后置定语, 把 ability 具体化为记住一生每个细节。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 While it may sound like an advantage to many, people with this rare condition often find their unusual ability burdensome.

虽然这对许多人来说听起来像是种优势, 但拥有这种罕见状态的人往往觉得自己异常的能力是个负担。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

often find their unusual ability burdensome ↔ **It adds to the burden of their memory.**

It adds to the burden of their memory. 用 adds to the burden of their memory 还原 burdensome 的负担含义, 与预判觉得这种能力是负担一致, 是正确答案。

B) 过度推断

It makes their life more complicated. 把负担感扩张到使生活变复杂; 原文只说 unusual ability burdensome, 并未谈及 life 的复杂程度, 且 burden 与 complicate 不等义。

C) 与原文相反

It contributes to their success in life. 称这种能力有助于成功; 原文明示这种能力是 burdensome (负担), 与有助于成功方向相反。

D) 过度推断

It constitutes a rare object of envy. 称这种能力是令人羡慕的稀有对象; 原文 it may sound like an advantage to many 只说听起来像优势, 未及 envy (羡慕); 且该让步从句的核心仍是主句的 burdensome。

55. What does the passage say about forgetting?

- A) It can enlarge our brain capacity.
- B) It helps get rid of negative memories.
- C) It is a way of organising our memories.
- D) It should not cause any alarm in any way.

文章关于遗忘说了什么?

- A) 它可以扩大我们的大脑容量。
- B) 它有助于摆脱负面记忆。
- C) 它是一种组织我们记忆的方式。
- D) 它无论如何都不应该引起任何恐慌。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 What does the passage say about forgetting? 中 the passage say about 指向全文性表述, 而非某段细节, 需要把全文关于 forgetting 的论述串成主线后作答。

【拆句】 题干 What does the passage say about forgetting? 主干 What does the passage say; about forgetting 是介词短语修饰 say, 指明文章谈论的对象。结构简洁, 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

It can enlarge our brain capacity. 称遗忘能扩大大脑容量；原文 brains are more sophisticated than that 已否定容量的简单加减观，Normal forgetting may even be a safety mechanism to ensure our brain doesn't become too full 也只说防止过载，并未说扩大容量。

B) 无中生有

It helps get rid of negative memories. 把 forgetting 的功能定为摆脱负面记忆；全文谈的是无关或干扰性记忆（如旧密码、过期车位），从未谈 negative memories，且 Q52 也已显示原文是 relevant 与 irrelevant 之分，不是 positive 与 negative 之分。

C) ✓ 正确

forgetting is our brain's way of sorting memories ↔ **It is a way of organising our memories.**
Normal forgetting may even be a safety mechanism to ensure our brain doesn't become too full.

↔ **It is a way of organising our memories.**

It is a way of organising our memories. 与 forgetting is our brain's way of sorting memories 近乎逐词等值，且覆盖全文论述（好处、机制、当前研究方向都服务于此结论），是主旨题正确答案。

D) 以偏概全

It should not cause any alarm in any way. 用两个 any 的绝对化表述称遗忘任何情形下都不应引起警觉；原文 And most of us may sometimes feel the frustration of having old memories interfere with new, relevant memories. 显示有时遗忘确会带来困扰，且 P8 提到能记住一切的人觉得是负担，说明记忆相关问题并非毫无值得警惕之处，绝对化表述不成立。

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。

The brain is a seemingly endless library, whose shelves house our most precious memories as well as our lifetime's knowledge.

第1段，第1句

主句用比喻句式，从句用"whose"引导的非限制性定语从句补充说明先行词，这是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的修辞和句式组合。掌握后可迁移到大量含有定语从句的长句分析，具有较高的复用价值。

Imagine, for instance, that you lost your bank card.

第4段，第2句

祈使句 + 宾语从句的组合在写作和口语建议类题目中常见，that 引导的宾语从句也是四六级和考研高频考点。虽然祈使句在阅读中占比不如陈述句高，但该句型的宾语从句部分具有较强的迁移价值。

Each time you remember the new PIN, you gradually forget the old one.

第4段，第4句

时间状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，Each time 引导时间状语从句也是典型用法；整体结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似的时间状语从句句型，但难度偏低，不属于高频难点句式

But current studies are beginning to place greater emphasis on the conditions under which we forget, as its importance begins to be more appreciated.

第7段，第2句

句子展示了典型的学术写作句式：主句 + 嵌入定语从句修饰宾语中的名词 + 逗号后 as 引导的状语从句说明背景。这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，especially 在社科类文本中。定语从句前置介词加关系代词的用法也是高频考点，有较强的迁移价值。

It helps get rid of negative memories.

第55题，B

涉及主语、谓语、宾语补足语三种成分，其中 help 接省略 to 的不定式作宾补是一个常见但初学者容易混淆的考点，有一定练习价值；但整体成分种类较少，训练覆盖面不广

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 54 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。

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇4次·真题22句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇4次·真题18句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇3次·真题33句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇2次·真题148句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题108句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇2次·真题83句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇2次·真题74句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次·真题64句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇2次·真题45句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇2次·真题37句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇2次·真题28句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇2次·真题19句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本篇2次·真题11句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本篇2次·真题10句

interfere B2

v. 干涉, 介入 (他人事务)

本篇2次·真题9句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题239句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 169 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 156 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 137 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 120 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 107 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 97 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 57 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 54 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 45 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

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

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

aging B2

n. 变老; 老化

本篇1次·真题 37 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 33 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

rid B2

v. 使摆脱

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

facilitate C1

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

alarm A2

n. 警报器

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

seemingly B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

endless B2

adj. 无尽的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

automatically B1

adv. 自动地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

constitute C1

v. 构成, 组成

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

painful B1

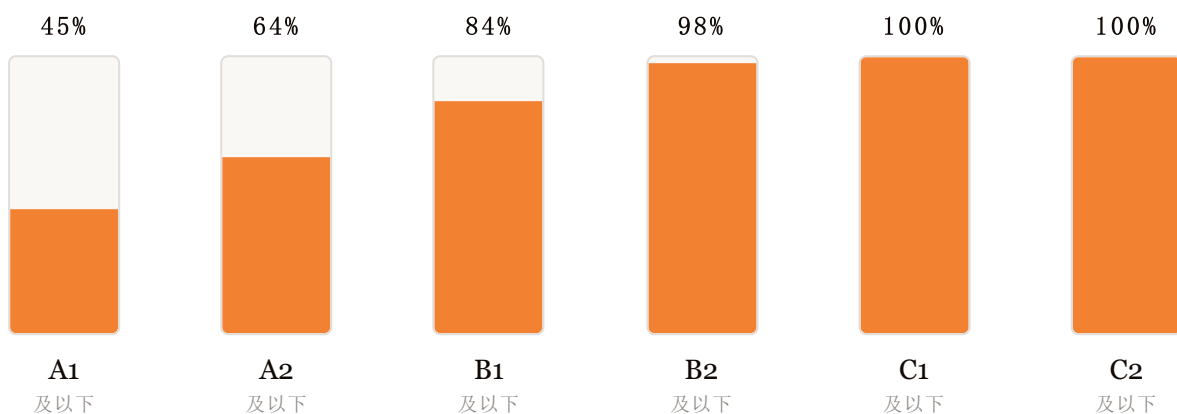
adj. 疼痛的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 187 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **187** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 4 个 · 约 2%。



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

去重总词数

187

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语四级 2017年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年6月第1套共用 · 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3套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍珠江与珠江三角洲 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3套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第3套(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**.

珠江是华南一大河系，流经广州市，是中国第三长的河流，仅次于长江和黄河。珠江三角洲(delta)是中国最发达的地区之一，面积约11,000平方公里。它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区。珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有5,700多万人口。上世纪70年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一。

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 Pearl River, a major river system in South China which flows through Guangzhou, is the third-longest river in China, after the Yangtze River and the Yellow River. The Pearl River Delta is one of the most developed regions in China, with an area of about 11,000 square kilometers. It is also the largest urban agglomeration in the world in terms of both area and population. The nine largest cities in the Pearl River Delta have a combined population of more than 57 million. Since China's reform and opening-up in the late 1970s, the Pearl River Delta has become one of the major economic regions and manufacturing centers in China and the world.

【衔接】第2句到第3句：用 It 承接 The Pearl River Delta 避免重复

第2句的主语是 The Pearl River Delta，第3句中文 它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区 用了代词“它”，英文译文必须严格对应用 It 承接，而不是再写一遍 The Pearl River Delta；同时用 also 显出“除了发达，在面积/人口方面也最大”的递进关系。

第3句到第4句：保持讨论对象一致、用 The nine largest cities in the Pearl River Delta 自然衔接

第3句讲的是三角洲整体在面积/人口方面是最大的，第4句 珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有5,700多万人口 给出具体人口数据作为支撑。译文用 The nine largest cities in the Pearl River Delta 重新点名领属关系，使第4句既能独立成立、又顺着第3句的人口话题延伸，过渡不突兀。

第4句到第5句：用 Since..., 时间状语前置切入新时间维度

第4句讲现在的人口数据，第5句 上世纪70年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一 一切到“过去到现在”的发展叙述。把 Since China's reform and opening-up in the late 1970s 前置作状语，明确告诉读者时间维度变了，再接现在完成时的主句，逻辑清晰、过渡自然。

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】客观介绍珠江与珠江三角洲

全篇是对珠江与珠江三角洲的客观地理/经济介绍，属说明性语体，给出的是现状性事实，如 珠江是华南一大河系，流经广州市，是中国第三长的河流 与 珠江三角洲(delta)是中国最发达的地区之一。这类文化/地理/经济介绍是四级汉译英的高频主题。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇在陈述当前的事实与现状（是、流经、面积约、共有），如 珠江是华南一大河系、珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有5,700多万人口，按客观介绍的语体应以一般现在时为主时态；只有最后一句 上世纪70年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一 涉及从过去某点延续至今的状态，需偏离基调使用现在完成时。

【译法】珠江

统一译作 the Pearl River。这是约定俗成的官方英文名，全篇凡出现 珠江 都用同一译法，不可一会儿 Zhujiang、一会儿 Pearl River 混用。

华南

统一译作 South China (或 southern China)。华南 指中国南部这一大区域，South China 是国际通用译法。

广州市

统一译作 Guangzhou (City)。广州市 用拼音音译 Guangzhou 是当代标准译名，全篇统一，不再写旧译 Canton。

长江和黄河

统一译作 the Yangtze River and the Yellow River。长江和黄河 两个中国母亲河有约定俗成的英文译名，必须用 the 定冠词，且全篇统一。

珠江三角洲

统一译作 the Pearl River Delta。原文 珠江三角洲(delta) 已用括号给出 delta 的英文，正好提示考生采用 the Pearl River Delta 这一标准译名，首字母大写表专名，全篇统一。

改革开放

统一译作 reform and opening-up (policy)。中国改革开放 是中国特色政策术语，reform and opening-up 是官方通用译法，必要时可加 China's。

1. 珠江是华南一大河系，流经广州市，是中国第三长的河流，仅次于长江和黄河。

【主干】 主语=珠江，谓语=is，宾语=a major river system (主语策略：原句主语)

中文 珠江是华南一大河系已给出明确主语"珠江"和系动词"是"，英文骨架就照搬：The Pearl River is a major river system in South China。这是全句的主干句，其它信息（流经、第三长、仅次于）都将降级挂到这条主干上。

【降级】 三段修饰各自降级：流经→定语从句 / 第三长→同位语 / 仅次于→介词短语

原句除主干外还有三块信息：① 流经广州市 是动词性修饰，把它降级成定语从句 which flows through Guangzhou，挂在 river system 后面；② 是中国第三长的河流 是对珠江的再说明，降级成同位语 the third-longest river in China；③ 仅次于长江和黄河 是比较关系，降级成介词短语 after the Yangtze River and the Yellow River 跟在同位语后面。这样四块信息就形成"主干 + 定语从句 + 同位语 + 介词短语"的层级，而不是用三个 and 平铺成流水句。

【语法】时态

客观介绍现状，按全篇基调用一般现在时：is / flows。

主谓一致

主语 The Pearl River 是单数第三人称，谓语用 is；定语从句 which flows 的从句谓语也按先行词 system 单数用 flows，不能写成 flow。

冠词

河流专名前加 the：the Pearl River / the Yangtze River / the Yellow River；"一大河系"是泛指其中一个，用不定冠词 a major river system；"中国第三长的河流"是序数词最高级类表达，前面用 the：the third-longest river。

搭配

"流经"用 flow through 而不是 flow pass；"仅次于"在排名比较里用 after / next to / second only to 这类介词短语，不要硬译成 only after。

【译文】 The Pearl River, a major river system in South China which flows through Guangzhou, is the third-longest river in China, after the Yangtze River and the Yellow River.

2. 珠江三角洲(delta)是中国最发达的地区之一，面积约11,000平方公里。

【主干】 主语=珠江三角洲，谓语=is，宾语=最发达的地区之一（主语策略：原句主语）

珠江三角洲(delta)是中国最发达的地区之一 仍然是"A 是 B"判断句，主语 The Pearl River Delta，谓语 is，表语 one of the most developed regions in China，括号里的 delta 提示译名用 Delta。后半句"面积约11,000平方公里"是补充说明，不进主干。

【降级】 数据信息降级成 with 介词短语

面积约11,000平方公里 是对前面三角洲的补充说明，不必单独立一句、也不要照中文用 and 平铺，而是降级成 with an area of about 11,000 square kilometers 这种 with + 名词短语，作伴随状语挂在主干后面，整句一气呵成。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，介绍现状用一般现在时 is。

单复数

"最发达的地区之一"用 one of + the + 最高级 + 复数名词的固定结构，one of the most developed regions，regions 必须用复数，是主体考生最常漏掉的 -s。

冠词

专名 the Pearl River Delta 前用 the，Delta 首字母大写；one of 的 of 后是特指"最发达地区"，前面要用 the most developed。

数字与单位

中文 11,000平方公里 译成 11,000 square kilometers——square kilometers 用复数，逗号分位保留；"约"用 about / approximately / around 都可，不要叠用。

【译文】 The Pearl River Delta is one of the most developed regions in China, with an area of about 11,000 square kilometers.

3. 它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区。

【主干】 主语=It, 谓语=is, 宾语=世界上最大的城市聚集区 (主语策略: 原句主语)

它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区 中的"它"指代上句的珠江三角洲, 直接用代词 It 承接, 谓语 is, 表语 the largest urban agglomeration in the world, "在面积和人口方面"是限定范围的状态语, 先放一边等主干立好再挂上。

【降级】 "在...方面" 降级成 in terms of 介词短语

在面积和人口方面 是对比较范围的限定, 不能照中文译成 in area and population side 这种字面, 要降级成英文里专门表"在...方面/就...而言"的介词短语 in terms of area and population, 作状语挂在主干前或后都可; "也"对应 also, 放在 be 动词之后。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is。

代词指代

It 指代上句 The Pearl River Delta, 性数一致, 承接清楚不会歧义。

冠词与最高级

"最大的城市聚集区"是最高级表特指, 前面必须用 the: the largest urban agglomeration。

也 also 的位置

also 放在 be 动词之后、实义动词之前, 写 is also 而不是 also is; 它呼应上句说"除了发达之外, 在面积和人口方面也最大"。

【译文】 It is also the largest urban agglomeration in the world in terms of both area and population.

4. 珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有5,700多万人口。

【主干】 主语=九个最大城市, 谓语=have, 宾语=超过5700万人口 (主语策略: 原句主语)

珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有5,700多万人口 中"九个最大城市"作主语, "共有"作谓语 have, "5,700多万人口"作宾语 a combined population of more than 57 million。"珠江三角洲"作领属定语, 挂在主语前用 of 短语: The nine largest cities in the Pearl River Delta。

【降级】 "共有...多"用 a combined population of more than 表达

共有5,700多万人口 里"共"强调九个城市加起来的总数, 用形容词 combined 嵌进 a combined population of 最贴切; "多"是"超过"用 more than 或 over; "5,700万"换算成英文要写成 57 million, 不能写 5,700 ten thousand。

【语法】时态

陈述当前人口数据，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 have。

主谓一致

主语 The nine largest cities 是复数，谓语用 have 不用 has；这是主体考生看到长主语后最容易写错的一处。

单复数与冠词

cities 用复数 -es；最高级 the largest 前加 the；population 是单数名词，前面加 a combined。

数字表达

57 million 中 million 在表确切数字时不加 s，也不加 of：直接 57 million people / a population of 57 million；超过用 more than / over，不重复用。

【译文】 The nine largest cities in the Pearl River Delta have a combined population of more than 57 million.

5. 上世纪70年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一。

【主干】 主语=珠江三角洲，谓语=has become，宾语=主要经济区域和制造中心之一（主语策略：

原句主语）

珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一 主语 the Pearl River Delta，谓语"已成为"对应 has become（现在完成时），表语 one of the major economic regions and manufacturing centers in China and the world。前面那段"上世纪70年代末中国改革开放以来"是时间状语，先放一边，主干立好再挂上。

【降级】 时间状语降级成 Since 引导的介词短语放句首

上世纪70年代末中国改革开放以来 是时间状语，降级成 Since China's reform and opening-up in the late 1970s 这一介词短语，前置作整句的时间状语；"经济区域和制造中心"两个并列名词共享一个 of 短语 of China and the world，避免重复。这样主干清晰、状语前置，读起来层次分明。

【语法】时态

整句必须用现在完成时 has become——这是全篇唯一偏离"一般现在时"基调的地方，因为"自...以来"明确表明动作从过去延续到现在；与 Since 引导的时间状语严格配套。

时间表达

"上世纪70年代末"译成 in the late 1970s (the late 1970s = 70 年代末)，注意 1970s 后无撇号；"上世纪"在写 1970s 时已含其义，不必再额外加 of last century。

复数与冠词

"主要经济区域和制造中心之一"按 one of + the + 形容词 + 复数名词：one of the major economic regions and manufacturing centers，两个并列名词都用复数 -s；in China and the world 里 world 前面要加 the。

搭配

"成为"用 become，过去分词形式是 become，所以 has become 而不是 has becomeed；"改革开放"用约定俗成的 reform and opening-up，不要写 open policy 之类生造说法。

【译文】 Since China's reform and opening-up in the late 1970s, the Pearl River Delta has become one of the major economic regions and manufacturing centers in China and the world.

英语四级 2017年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年6月第1套共用 · 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）	本题